

# I.—SOME RECTILINEAR SETTLEMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

(Part 1 of a Survey of Earthworks in Northumberland).

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## INTRODUCTION.

Interest in the so-called native settlements of the county, although of long standing, has been intermittent. Whilst there are a number of useful lists of sites, the most recent and comprehensive being that prepared by Mr. A. H. A. Hogg and published in the Society's *Proceedings*, 4th series, vol. XI, pp. 140-179,<sup>1</sup> a corpus of surveyed plans suitable as a basis for analysis and future selective excavation was lacking. In 1957 the opportunity arose to start on a field survey based primarily, though not exclusively, on Mr. Hogg's broadly classified list. Although it will be some time before a survey of this nature can be completed, an early examination of the rectangular and sub-rectangular shaped sites, excluding Roman military works and medieval bailey mottes, was assisted by the peculiarities of their main geographical distribution.

Inspection of some one hundred and fifty sites within this broad category shows that it covers a variety of types, some of whose differences can be explained best on chronological grounds.<sup>2</sup> A tentative classification which may serve as a

<sup>1</sup> See also W. P. Hedley, *Proc.*<sup>4</sup>, I, pp. 87-113, and *History of Northumberland*, vols. XIV and XV, for useful classification.

<sup>2</sup> Surveyed plans have been made where remains warrant it. Copies of these will be deposited in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne.

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basis for future excavation is given in Appendix B, but limitation in space prevents a detailed description of all types at this stage. In the following report attention is directed primarily to a group of small rectilinear settlements, notably similar in plan, that can be placed with some certainty into the Roman period, and thus qualify to be regarded as "native" in the accepted sense.<sup>3</sup>

The name of Mr. W. Dodds must be associated with most of the practical work of the field survey. A major part of the cost of this was met by a grant from the King's College Research Fund. Excavations have been carried out by students of the Department of Extra-Mural Studies, King's College, as part of the programme of the Durham University Excavation Committee. Grateful acknowledgments are due to Messrs. A. Bankier, K. Fairless and J. Tait for supervising parts of the excavations and to Capt. G. H. Allgood and Mr. W. P. Hedley for their helpful co-operation in North Tyndale and Redesdale.

### RECTILINEAR SITES TYPE A.

DESCRIPTION (Site nos. give position on distribution map, fig. 9).

There are twenty-four settlements that can be placed confidently within this group and a further eleven which are most probably of this order, although the remains are not so well preserved or classification is dependent to a varying extent upon earlier records.

#### (a) *Perimeter.*

They are small settlements, the majority ranging in internal area as between one third of an acre at Sidwood, West Tasset, and half an acre at Redeswood Law Fell, Bellingham (56 and 48, fig. 1). Their shape is roughly rectangular, though on occasions the larger sites possess five

<sup>3</sup> R. G. Collingwood, *Archæology of Roman Britain*, p. 152.

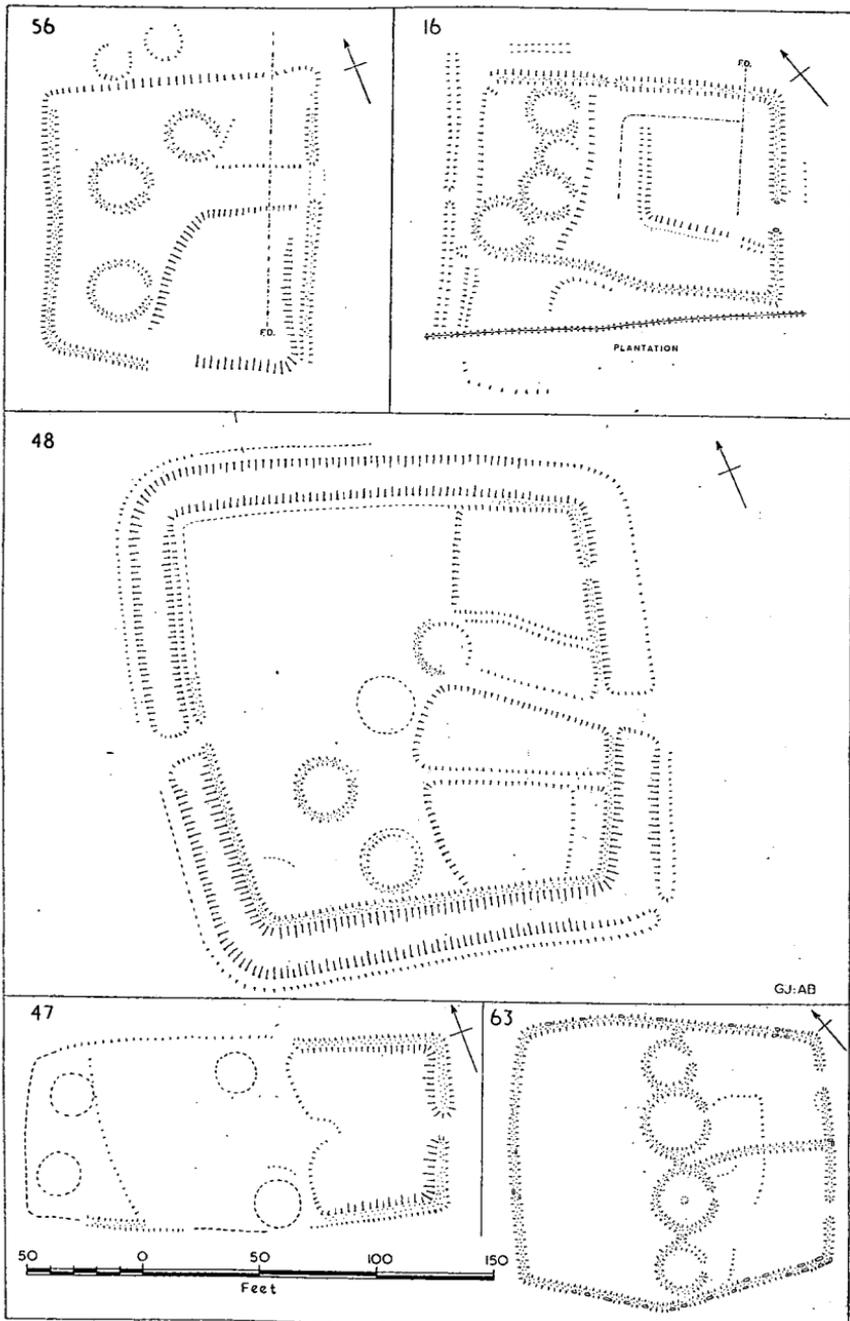


FIG. 1.

sides or have one side slightly bowed, as if the building lines had not been laid out with accuracy. The main enclosure walls, when not robbed away, appear to be mainly of orthostatic build; those excavated at Bridge House, Wark, in 1957 were five to six feet wide at the base, and consisted of a rubble core contained by large stones set on edge (43, plate II, fig. 2). In most cases there is an outer ditch, sometimes quite slight, with the upcast thrown to the outside into what is now a well spread mound. The latter feature has been responsible in the past for the misleading attribution of "multiple ramparts" to some of these settlements.<sup>4</sup> Drainage of the internal area rather than additional security may have been the main purpose of the ditches. At Riding Wood, Bellingham, excavation in 1958 revealed that the spread of the external upcast and the tumbled interior wall increased the stature of the obstacle on surface appearance; the ditch itself was no more than six feet wide from lip to lip, and three feet deep from original ground level to a rounded bottom (51, fig. 3). Surface indications suggest that the ditches were of contemporary construction with the main enclosure walls, except possibly at Quarry House (74) where, in any event, other peculiarities exist. No ditch is apparent at Sidwood, Bridge House (43, fig. 8), Stirks Cleugh (47, fig. 1), Woolaw (63, fig. 1), Boggle Hill (54) and West Gunnar Peak<sup>5</sup> (13), which is situated on rock outcrop.

Almost invariably the main entrance faces east to south-east and is sometimes marked by large orthostats. Occasional breaks may be noticed in other sides, but their validity as entrances would need to be tested by the spade.

(b) *Yards.*

In the normal layout the front one third to one half of the interior of the settlements is occupied by two depressed areas, one lying to each side of a comparatively raised pathway or causeway leading from the main entrance to circular

<sup>4</sup> *Proc.*<sup>4</sup>, XI, 149.

<sup>5</sup> Plan in *A.A.*<sup>4</sup>, XX, 159.

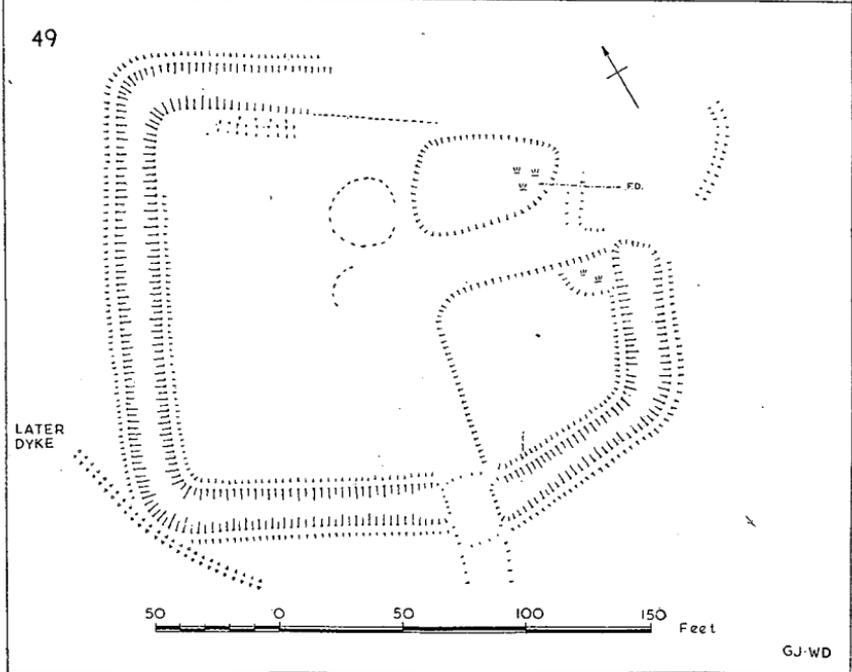
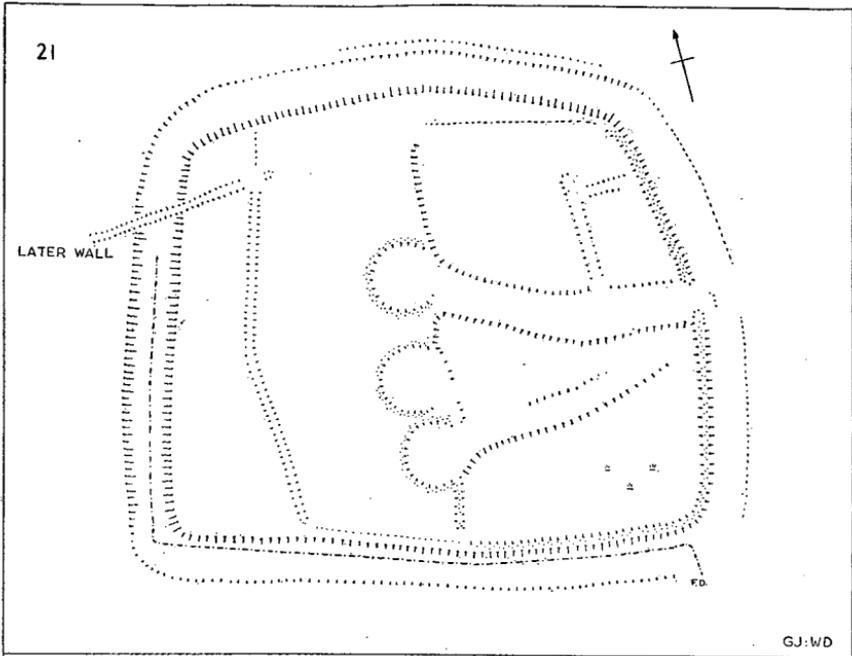


FIG. 2.

stone huts at the rear. Sometimes these depressions can be seen to be separately enclosed yards, but in other instances the only visible interior boundary is formed by the range of stone huts with interconnecting walls between them.

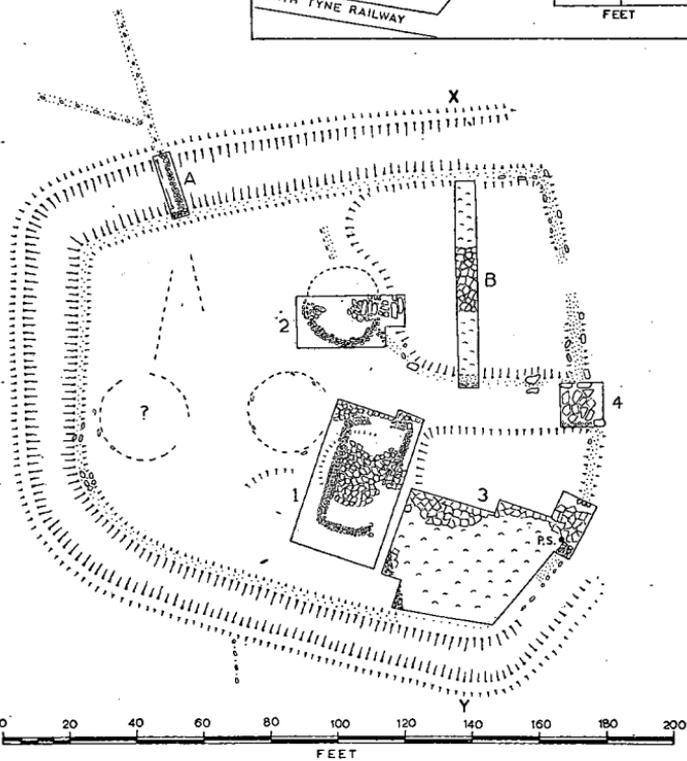
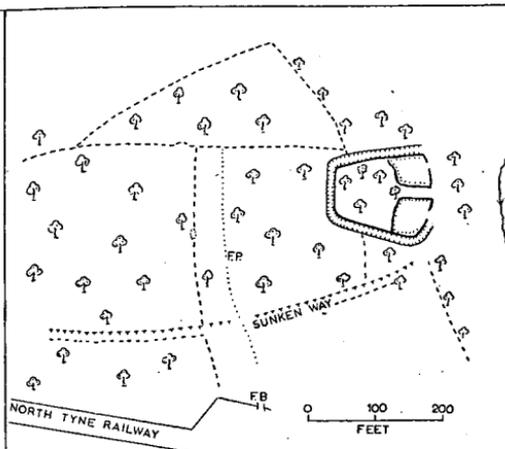
At Riding Wood the two yards were found to be completely enclosed, being delimited in the interior by walls running from both sides of the main entrance, along the length of the central causeway, to meet with wing walls from the huts (fig. 3). Moreover, each yard had its own entrance, about ten feet wide, and a pivot stone found *in situ* on the south side of that giving access into the south yard confirmed the provision of gates. Beneath present turf level the yards were covered by a thick layer of spongy silt overlying a bottom of very light cobbles set in the natural subsoil; this was also the case at Bridge House, where heavier river cobbles had been used (plate III, fig. 2). A pathway of heavy flagstones ran from each entrance across the cobbled yard to a hut in the rear. These paths were laid directly on top of the cobbles and, at a lower level, followed a course parallel to the central paved causeway, increasing in width as they approached the huts.

Although there is no central causeway at Woolaw, each yard clearly serves two huts and is provided with a separate entrance as at Riding Wood. Similar arrangements may also exist at Cats Elbow, Chollerton, where only the northern half of the site is extant (16, fig. 1). At Redeswood Lawe Fell, Bellingham, the two depressions are each crossed by a mound. The northern one appears to be the remains of a stone wall, but that to the south of the main causeway could well be an additional paved way, although in this instance there is no corresponding subsidiary entrance (48, fig. 1). In the settlement at Ripley Plantation, Chollerton, the comparatively raised area leading from the main entrance diagonally across the slight southern depression suggests yet another site with more than one paved way (21, fig. 2).

These depressed yards are a distinctive feature of this type of settlement and even where almost all other surface

51

RIDING WOOD



SECTION XY



FIG. 3.

indications have disappeared, as at Devil's Leap and Manor Farm,<sup>6</sup> two hollows still remain to mark the situation (29 and 41). The present difference in surface level between the central causeways and the yards varies from a few inches to six feet. At Riding Wood, where the difference is considerable, excavation proved that the height of the central causeway in this instance had been raised artificially, presumably with upcast from the levelling of the yards (fig. 4). The problem thus created by the difference in level between the pathway in the north yard and the hut which it served had

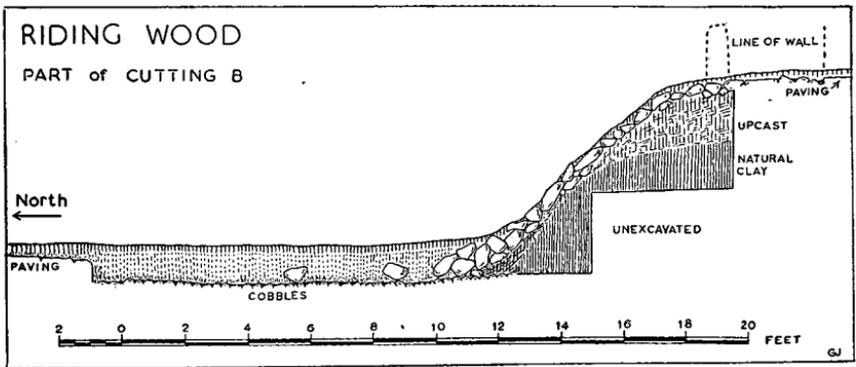


FIG. 4.

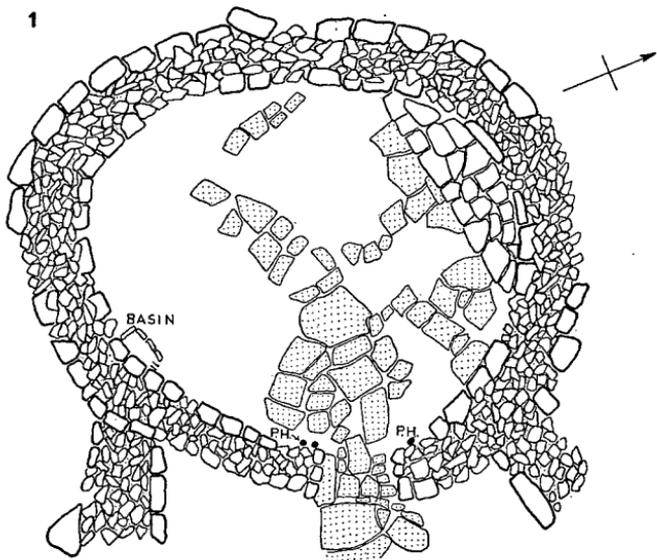
been resolved by the construction of large stone steps leading up to the doorway of the hut.

Visible signs of stone structures within the yards appear on only two sites; at Ripley Hill remains of walls exist to the north of the main causeway and faint traces also can be seen in the south-east corner of the settlement at Redeswood Law Fell; however, in neither case is there any guarantee that these features are primary. Excavation of a large area of the south yard at Riding Wood failed to reveal any post-holes for timber structures.

<sup>6</sup> See also H. MacLauchlan, *Additional Notes on Roman Roads in Northumberland*, p. 79.

BRIDGE HOUSE

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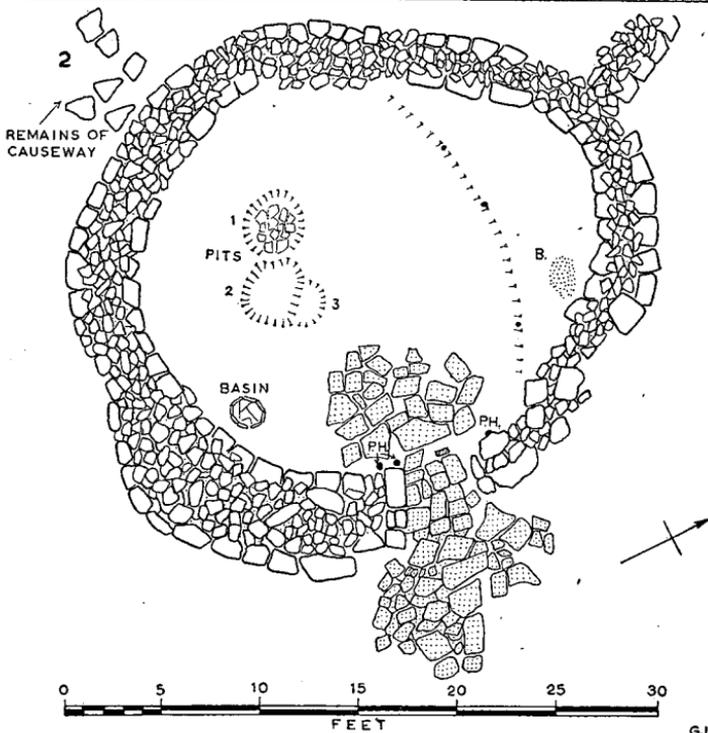


FIG. 5.

(c) *Circular Stone Huts* (figs. 5, 6, 7, and plate II).

The main dwelling area on all sites lies immediately behind the yards, where anything from two to five circular huts may be seen. Although there is some variation in the size of dwellings, the average internal diameter is in the region of twenty feet. The interesting arrangement to be seen at Woolaw consisting of two pairs of dwellings, each of a large and small hut, does not seem to be repeated elsewhere. Doorways are generally in the east to south-east position and, with one possible exception at Quarry House, do not possess the added refinement of a shelter wall or porch, such as was noted by the Rev. Rome Hall at Carry House, Birtley<sup>7</sup> (28).

While the excavated huts show some variety in construction and internal arrangements, there are nevertheless a number of recurrent features; however, these are by no means peculiar to huts in this type of settlement and parallels are to be found on differently planned settlements within the Tyne-Forth province and elsewhere. Hut walls are often badly founded, so that where the ground level is sloping an amount of slip frequently occurs: this was most noticeable in the excavation of hut 2 at Bridge House, where the west side of the entrance had been buttressed rather crudely after a fall. Post-holes for central roof supports do occur, as noted at Carry House<sup>8</sup> and West Gunnar Peak,<sup>9</sup> but they are by no means a regular feature. None have been found in recent excavations, so that in these instances the use of a central post or posts is problematical, since the possibility remains that they could have rested on the interior paving. In either event, one is led to the conclusion that the outer ends of radial roofing spars must have been wedged firmly into the hut walls if they were to have rigidity and stability. Small, intermittent channels lying immediately within the inner face of the walls of hut 3 at Bridge House and hut 1 at West

<sup>7</sup> *Archæologia*, XLV, plate XXVIII and pp. 355-374.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 362.

<sup>9</sup> *A.A.*<sup>2</sup>, X, 12-37 and plate 2.

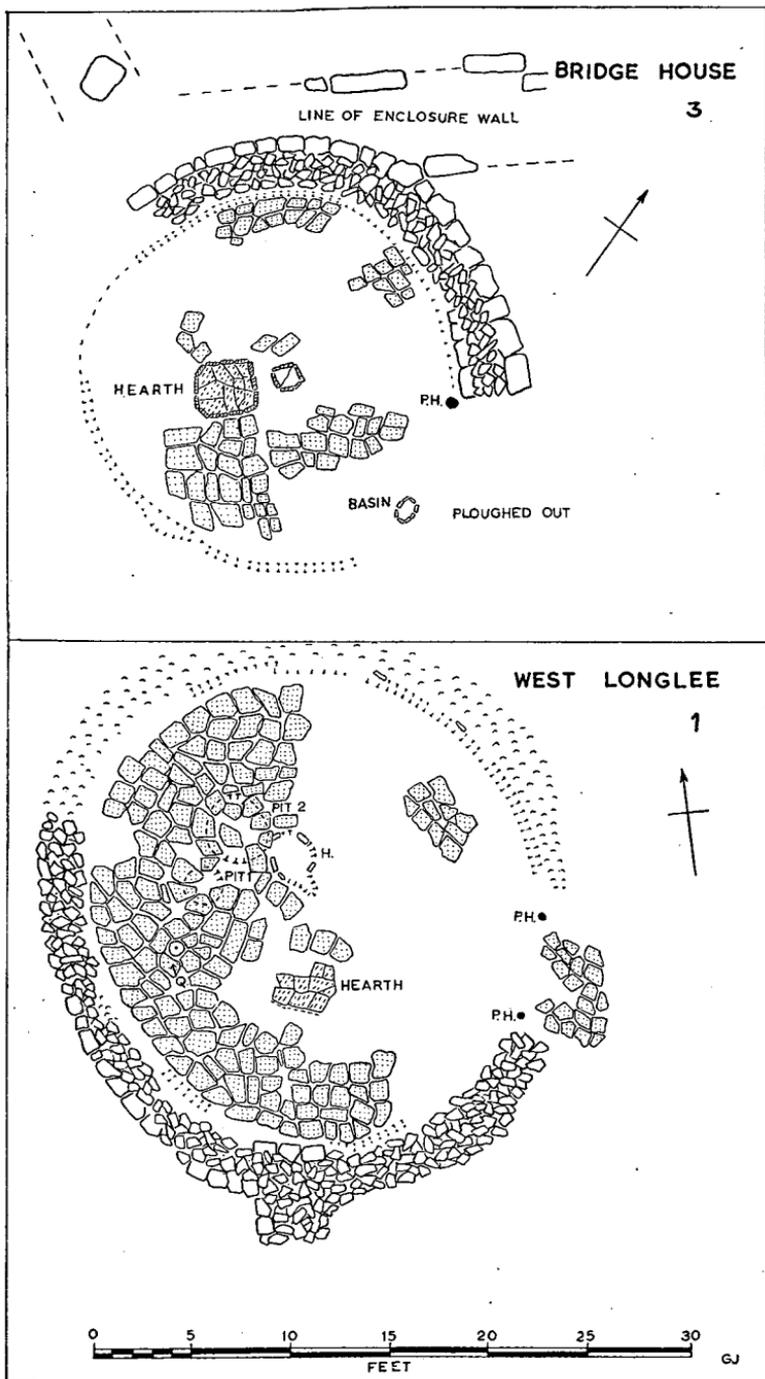


FIG. 6.

Longlee were, at most, six inches wide and five inches deep; in the absence of packing stones, or other indications of structural use, they can best be seen as internal drainage or drip channels.

One recurring feature is the raised stone threshold, sometimes accompanied by opposed post-holes for a door frame which could also carry roofing spars at this point. Stone thresholds have been found at Riding Wood, Bridge House, Carry House and West Gunnar Peak,<sup>10</sup> but, as Dr. Steer has already remarked, they are at least common to other types of settlement in the Tyne-Forth area.<sup>11</sup> Similarly, hearths consisting of large flagstones edged by thin upright slabs, such as have been noted in the huts at West Longlee, Bridge House, Riding Wood, Carry House, and Countess Park<sup>12</sup> (31) are not exclusive to this type of site, and appear in various contexts over a wide area. In most cases the hearth-stone has been reddened and cracked by heat and broken "pot-boilers" have been found in the vicinity. In the examples quoted the hearth lies off centre; this in itself might be taken as an indication of the original presence of some form of central roof support, despite the absence of post-holes.

Internal benches found in two of the huts at Bridge House are of interest. The one-foot-high stone bench in hut 1 butted on to the inner face of the hut wall which at this point incorporated two upright stone slabs, as if intended to serve as "backrests". Within hut 2 a similar raised platform had been formed in the natural subsoil by cutting back the sloping floor level. A line of three small post-holes immediately in front of this feature suggests a light partition, reminiscent of that implied in at least one of the huts at Carry House, where a difference in floor level was also noted.<sup>13</sup> A stone dais was recorded in one of the huts in the enclosure of uncertain

<sup>10</sup> With pivot-stone for door; *History of Northumberland*, IV, 314.

<sup>11</sup> *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXI, 157. Also observed in rectangular homesteads (Appendix B) and other settlements in Cheviot area.

<sup>12</sup> *Archæologia*, XLV, 367.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 362.

context at Blue Crag<sup>14</sup> (18), but again such features are obviously widespread.<sup>15</sup>

Provision for storage varies from "neuks" in the hut walls to pits and basins in the floors. Small, stone-lined basins, some twenty inches in diameter and seven inches deep, were sunk into the floors of the three huts excavated at Bridge House, in similar positions on the south side of the doorways. All had been formed with extreme care by setting closely fitting stone slabs into a bed of clean, well-kneaded clay (plate II, fig. 3). A number of small pits found within the huts yielded little of import, except the base stone of a rotary quern from hut 2 at Bridge House and a base from a Roman flagon at Riding Wood. In two instances the bottom of the pits had been lined with stone slabs,<sup>16</sup> but generally they had been made with little attention to form and, after use, had been filled with a uniform mixture of earth and wood ash, containing minute fragments of bone as if refuse from cooking. In hut 2 at Bridge House there was a sequence of replacement pits and at West Longlee the filled pits had been partly overlaid by flagging. An unbroken base stone of a rotary quern lying in a dished hollow between the paving stones at West Longlee had almost certainly been used *in situ*; the rounded bottom of the stone rested securely in the hollow in such a manner as to leave the grinding surface above the level of the surrounding paving.

(d) *Rectangular Buildings* (fig. 7).

There are only three instances of rectangular buildings occurring within the dwelling area on this type of settlement where direct association needs to be considered. A rectangular building at Birtley West Farm (26) is almost certainly of later date than the settlement, since the slight "hollow" way

<sup>14</sup> *Proc.* 4, II, 28.

<sup>15</sup> E.g. Pant y Saer, *Arch. Camb.*, LXXXIX, 1f.; Caerau & Parc Dinmoor, *Ibid.*, LXXXVII, 251; Blairgowrie, *P.S.A.S.*, LXVII, 189; Cae'r-Mynydd, *Ant. J.*, XXXIX, 59.

<sup>16</sup> Cf. Hownam Rings, *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXII, 209 and 211. The largest pit of the present series, at Bridge House, is three feet wide and two feet six inches deep.

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associated with it cuts across the remains of the site. Again, excavation at Riding Wood disclosed that the rectangular building visible on the surface overlay the floor of an earlier circular stone hut, whose walls had been robbed to provide building material for the later building. This rectangular building was of the crudest construction, even when allowance is made for subsequent robbing in the late seventeenth

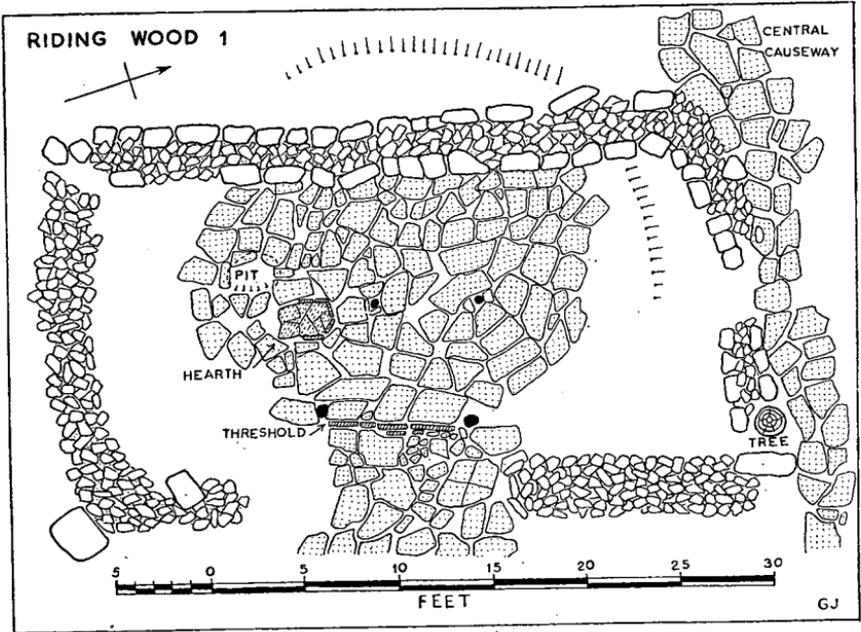


FIG. 7.

or early eighteenth century.<sup>17</sup> When it had been built is not known; an accumulation of soil between the earlier flagging and the base of the west and north walls points to a date some time after the abandonment of the original settlement, which is confirmed in some measure by the failure to use the existing threshold. Consequently the only known

<sup>17</sup> The bowl and part of the stem of a clay pipe was found in the rubble from the north wall, cf. *Arch. News Letter*, 5, 249, 9a.

rectangular shaped dwelling of contemporary date on these settlements is that excavated by Rev. Rome Hall at West Gunnar Peak.

(e) *Expansion of Settlements.*

In some cases there is an area free from dwellings between the more or less centrally placed range of huts and the rear wall of the enclosure, as if this space had been reserved in

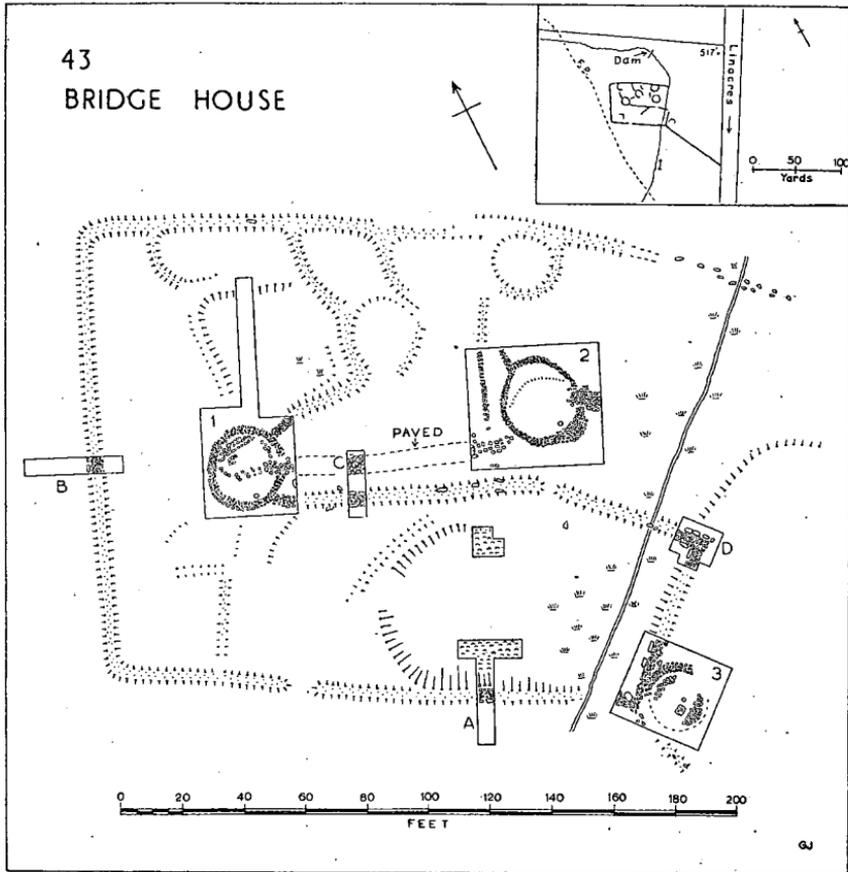


FIG. 8.

the first instance for some other general domestic or agricultural use. Therefore, when huts do occur in this area it may be as a result of an increase in the number of inhabitants. Even so, signs of expansion beyond the area of the original enclosures, or secondary changes in layout, are not frequent. At Quarry House there is a circular stone hut built over the south-west corner of the main enclosure wall, and it is also possible that the main entrance to this settlement, flanked by the usual yards, was originally in the south side (plate I, fig. 1). Although surface features on the secluded settlement at Bridge House were sufficient to show a general similarity in planning to the normal type, excavation disclosed more than usual evidence of expansion (fig. 8). Hut 2 was demonstrably later than hut 1 in that it impinged upon the line of the paved way leading from the latter dwelling. Both the position of this paved way and the presence of the clearly defined "hollow" yard on its south side presented a strong resemblance to the standard plan. Unfortunately, disastrous weather in the second season of excavation prevented a thorough search for the northern yard; nevertheless the consideration remains that hut 2 lies on the verge of it, where indeed the ground is already sloping. The unusual nature of the very stoutly built centre wall suggested secondary work, since it butted on to the face of hut 1, turned sharply in cutting D, where there was no corresponding enclosure wall to the north, and was later in sequence than hut 3 (fig. 6). Although some doubt must remain in the case of such elementary structures, particularly when robbing has been extensive, it is conceivable that the area of the southern yard had been increased at some stage to take in the small stream. The precise relationship of the tangential wall running towards the Linacres road could not be determined for certain, but again its line was almost surely predetermined by the presence of hut 3. There were few surface indications of this hut and subsequent probing disclosed that it is unlikely to be the only structure in that area. The north-east corner of the site has been washed out by the

stream, a process doubtlessly hastened by the building of an elementary dam of later date on the north side.

(f) *Earlier Excavations.*

Expansion and alteration such as is found at Bridge House, or even straightforward topographical reasons, clearly can account for superficial differences in planning. In this connection further reference must be made to three sites, since the importance of their inclusion within this category of settlement is enhanced by recorded excavation and small finds.

The settlement at West Gunnar Peak is orientated to face south rather than east, but the choice of site on the edge of Gunnar Heugh makes this imperative. Positioning of the entrance well off centre also has parallels at Rede Bridge (49, fig. 2) and Sidwood. Moreover, whereas only one small, flanking yard is shown on the published plans, a larger companion to the west is surely implied by the presence of an open area, bounded on the north by a "low inner wall" and on the east by the short stretch of wall running north from the west side of the entrance.<sup>18</sup> The absence of ditch, external mound, and the usual paved ways can be accounted for by the presence of the underlying rock and the well drained situation of the settlement.

Two occupations of the site at Ollerchesters (65) are attested both by past excavation and surface indications.<sup>19</sup> After due regard is paid to earlier interpretations, there yet exists a case, on plan alone, for the inclusion of the original settlement within the type under review. In the dry summer of 1959, a broad central pathway could be seen to cross the slightly depressed forecourt and there were signs of at least two possible circular huts in the rear part of the site.

The picture at Carry House is complicated by the construction of the settlement over a "barrow-like" mound, subsequent field drainage, and extensive stone robbing; however,

<sup>18</sup> *A.A.*<sup>2</sup>, X, 36, plate I, and *A.A.*<sup>4</sup>, XX, 163, fig. 2.

<sup>19</sup> *History of Northumberland*, XV, 36.

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the ditch with internal wall and external upcast, at least one yard, and hut circles are still visible. The original account of the interior is not very clear, but there is good reason to regard the site as approaching normal, especially if allowance can be made for some of the huts being secondary.

### FIELD SYSTEMS.

The distribution of cultivation terraces in various parts of the county has been described in the *County History*. On more than one occasion attention has been drawn to the series of terraces between settlements of the type under discussion at Birtley West Farm and Birtley Shields Dene, but it is as well to remember that the suggested association falls short of proof.<sup>20</sup>

In many cases dykes and intake bounds use these sites as nodal points in the open country and are obviously later in date. Three settlements, Riding Wood, Quarry House and Plashetts North (76) have small fields, bounded by intermittent lines of stone, in close proximity to them. Excavation at Riding Wood proved conclusively that in this instance one of the field walls was later in date, having been built across the silted ditch and tumbled remains of the enclosure wall of the settlement. It may be that here the fields are to be associated with the later rectangular building and the "hollow" way to the south (fig. 3, inset). In like manner, any arguments for association of fields and settlements at Quarry House and Plashetts North are weakened by the presence of other, rectangular structures in closer contact. In the intervening country between these two sites, particularly on the south facing tail of the Sweethope Crag, lies a host of rectangular fields and enclosures, but once again the few associated buildings appear to have been rectangular in shape, while circular mounds of stone smack of field clearance rather than circular huts or burial cairns.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, XV, pp. 39 and 58.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 33.

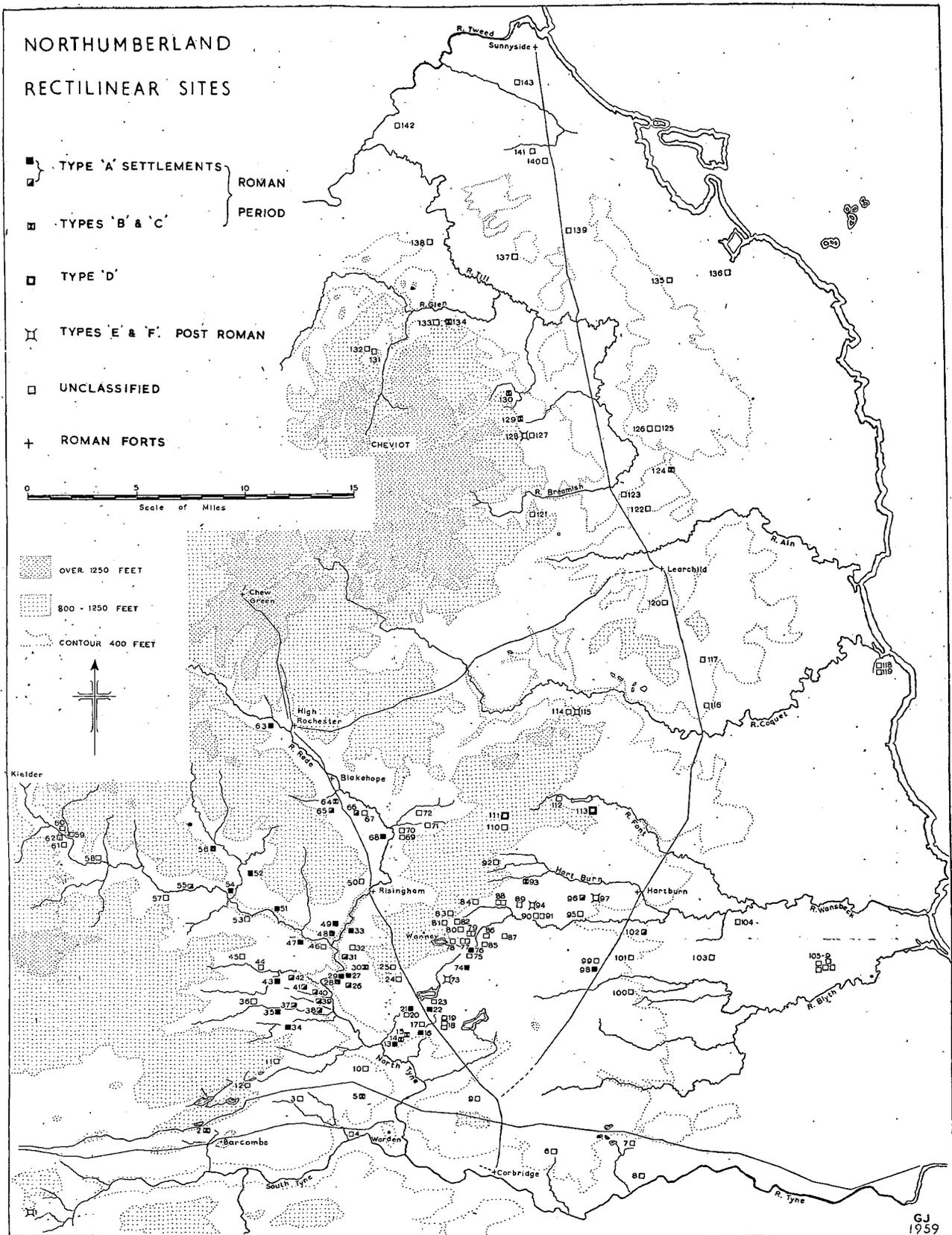


FIG. 9.



The present survey has emphasized the fact that any attribution of visible field systems to these settlements as a whole must be treated with caution; many of them lie in areas which have witnessed a great deal of medieval agricultural activity. At the moment there are no known instances of certain association of enclosed fields or cultivation terraces with these type A settlements.<sup>22</sup>

#### SITUATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENTS.

(Fig. 9 and Appendix B)

A map showing broadly classified sites throughout the county has been given by Mr. A. H. A. Hogg in *Antiquity*, vol. XVII, p. 144, to which reference should be made for a general view of the relationship in distribution between rectilinear sites as a single class and those in other categories. At this stage it is sufficient to note that although rectilinear sites are found in all parts of the county they occur most frequently in the area of North Tynedale, Redesdale and the upper Wansbeck, and are few in number in some of the chief regions of concentrated settlement on the Cheviot foothills and Doddington and Fowberry Moors.

From the map accompanying this report it will be seen that the distribution of the type of settlement under consideration is quite restricted. In North Tynedale they begin to appear in number some two to three miles north of the Wall frontier and, with few exceptions, lie between the 400 and 600 foot contours, in positions not notably defensive on the lower ridges above the main river valley. On the right bank in particular few spurs between the frequent burns flowing into the lower and middle reaches of the river are without one or more sites situated upon them. The diffi-

<sup>22</sup> Lines of stone walls are also visible in the area of the unclassified rectilinear sites at Garret Hott (46) and Sunnyside (83). The internal arrangements of these sites are not clear, but in both cases a circular stone hut (?) lies in close proximity, so that it is possible that the sites themselves are, generally speaking, early in date.

culties imposed upon settlement further to the west are clearly defined, as a glance at the present ordnance survey map will quickly show; for this is a land of frequent flows, flothers, bogs and mosses—some of the *Wastes* of Camden's day. It is of interest to note that the same limits may be reflected in a different but as yet uncertain historical context by the intermittent linear earthwork known as the Black Dyke.<sup>23</sup>

Towards the head of North Tynedale settlements unequivocally of this type do not seem to extend beyond Tarsel Burn, although there are a small number of unclassified rectilinear sites between there and Kielder. To the east of the North Tyne they spread out into the area bounded by the Roman roads of Dere Street and the Devil's Causeway, and so into the upper Wansbeck valley where they intermingle with the curvilinear earthworks of that area. The few examples there are confined to the lower lying ground, whereas the curvilinear sites occupy the comparatively elevated and exposed rocks of the "crag and tail" formations.<sup>24</sup>

It is clear that some of the gaps in distribution within this area, where they cannot be accounted for by topographical reasons such as wet enclosed basin drainage or peat deposits,<sup>25</sup> may yet be more apparent than real. At West Longlee settlement, where internal features were insufficient to be sure of classification, trial excavations showed the site to be of the same type as its neighbours, with circular stone hut, slight depression, and flagged causeway (35, fig. 10). It is possible that the same may apply to some of the unclassified earthworks to the east of the North Tyne, or even to such a site as West Howden Hill (3) south of the Wall frontier. Moreover, in the south-east of the county lies an area of increasing intensity in cultivation which may yield eventually

<sup>23</sup> *A.A.*<sup>3</sup>, XIX, 121-168. It is an area which has at least presented difficulties in more recent times, e.g. the rents of Monyrees and Chirdon Head were for-gone in 1723 because of "rot" (information Mr. M. Hughes, from estate papers). Cf. Appendix, Note on Liver Fluke, in *Personality of Britain*, p. 94. A good part of the area is now given over to the Forestry Commission.

<sup>24</sup> *A.A.*<sup>4</sup>, XXXVII, 217-19.

<sup>25</sup> *Northern Naturalist Union Trans.*, I, iii, 79ff.

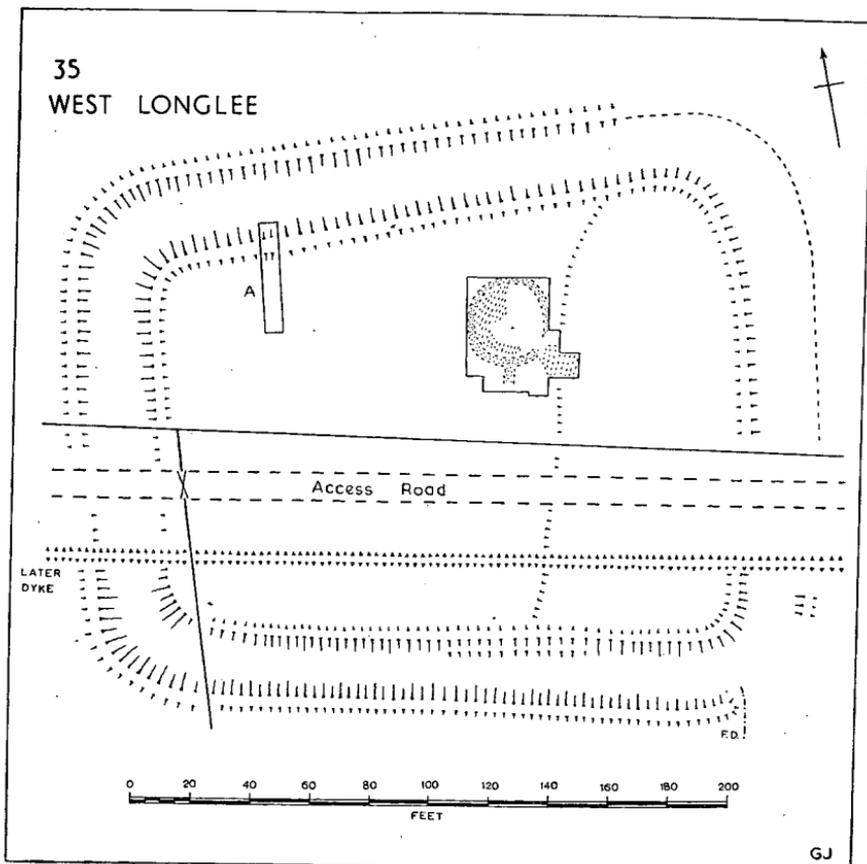


FIG. 10.

to aerial photography. The gap in distribution on the left bank of the North Tyne, between Birtley and Gunnar Crag, is not so easily dismissed; even so, one has here the place names Rutechester on Saxton's map of 1576, and the Chesters recorded in 1722.<sup>26</sup> In the same area the farm name Comogon, rendered by the Rev. Rome Hall as *Carmogon*,<sup>27</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Given by A. H. A. Hogg in *Proc.*<sup>4</sup>, XI, 175.

<sup>27</sup> *A.A.*<sup>2</sup>, VII, 7.

possesses no more than fortuitous interest in view of the dedications to the deity Mogons at Risingham, and should be treated with utmost reserve.<sup>28</sup>

Almost as striking as the restricted distribution of these settlements is the comparative scarcity in the same area of sites that, on present knowledge, might be considered from surface plan to have possible pre-Roman Iron Age contexts. In the south, at the confluence of North and South Tynes, lies the small, but commanding, multivallate hill-fort surmounting Warden Hill—once advanced as the possible *curia* of the Textoverdi<sup>29</sup>—where later circular stone huts, some possibly of the Roman period,<sup>30</sup> spill out over the ramparts. Seven and a half miles to the west is the elevated promontory site at Barcombe, above Chesterholm, commanding extensive views of the Wall country, South Tyne valley, and Allen gorge, and providing a vantage point for a later Roman signal station. Moving north from these two works there is little that could qualify as such, with the exception of the phase I site at West Gunnar Peak,<sup>31</sup> until the curvilinear sites of the Kielder area are reached.<sup>32</sup> The small number of intervening sites of different types, given by Mr. Hogg in his provisional distribution map and list, are not convincing in this context.<sup>33</sup> In Redesdale too there is nothing of this order

<sup>28</sup> Mr. W. P. Hedley informs me that in the deeds to Chipchase Castle it is variously spelt e.g. Commegan (1647), Comogon (1685), Comegan (1691), Comogon (1734). It seems that *Car* was a late introduction.

<sup>29</sup> *A.A.<sup>4</sup>*, XI, 138ff. Plan in *Proc.<sup>3</sup>*, X, 142.

<sup>30</sup> See e.g. K. A. Steer in *Roman and Native in North Britain* (ed. I. A. Richmond), p. 98, fig. 2, and p. 103. There are additional possibilities in Northumberland.

<sup>31</sup> *A.A.<sup>4</sup>*, XX, 161.

<sup>32</sup> Cf. *History of Northumberland*, XV. Some of these are small home-steads almost of Crock Cleuch type (Appendix B) but others are more defensive, e.g. Gibbies Knowe, and could have a pre-Roman setting.

<sup>33</sup> E.g. Low Carry House (O.S. 1" Y/861793) is 34 feet in internal diameter and not 30 yards as given in *Additional Notes*, p. 77. Mill Knock (Y/881794) in *A.A.<sup>2</sup>*, VII, 6, is almost quarried away, but probably has been rectangular in shape. Some unenclosed circular stone huts near the Keb, on Heugh ground, have turned out to be sow kilns (information A. Bankier and J. Tait). Not sufficient remains at East Longlee (Y/838767) and Ravensheugh (Y/830750) to be sure of plan, but the latter has probably been rectangular and is listed as such in County History. Enclosures at Susies Walls (Y/770758) are small, have a very slight earth or sod bank, and are no more than 30 feet

until one reaches the foothills of the Cheviots at Colwell Hill, east of the Roman fort at Blakehope and some four miles south of the Roman cross route between High Rochester and Low Learchild; beyond this lie some of the main centres of native population in the county. To the east of the North Tyne there are earthworks on Great Wanny Crag and Hell Pike Hill, Barrasford, worthy of consideration, but these exhaust the possibilities until one reaches the line of the Devil's Causeway<sup>34</sup> and the Shaftoe Crag south of the Roman fortlet at Hartburn.<sup>35</sup>

While Bronze Age burials give clear evidence of settlement on the left bank of the North Tyne, particularly in the Birtley area and between Barrasford and Hallington, the material from the right bank is slight indeed. Similarly, although the upper reaches of the Pont, Blyth and Wansbeck have produced some amount of evidence, it is as yet small when compared with that from Coquetdale and the country beyond in north Northumberland.<sup>36</sup>

It may be that parts of the overall area in which these rectilinear sites are situated did not yield itself easily to more extensive settlement until the Roman period, although such a view at this stage can be no more than tentative. Forest could have been a deterrent in some places and possibly comparatively poor drainage in others. Away from such features as the Whin Sill and crag formations, this area, though predominantly in the limestone series, is nevertheless covered in the less elevated places by a spread of boulder clay much greater in extent than in the Cheviot and Fell districts to the north. However, in the absence of more detailed knowledge of the geological drift and more extensive soil surveys, the element of doubt must remain. It is unfortunate too that

in diameter. The site and at Hay Hill (Y/766758) is overplanted but was only 30 feet in diameter. Pundershaw Moor (Y/781805) is now covered by forest and could not be located, see *A.A.*<sup>3</sup>, XIX, 148. The site at Fozy Moss (Y/818706) is probably medieval.

<sup>34</sup> E.g. in the south, Grindstone Law (Z/004734).

<sup>35</sup> *A.A.*<sup>4</sup>, XXXVII, 218 and 252.

<sup>36</sup> I am grateful to Mr. J. Tait for a detailed and up-to-date distribution map covering the county.

aerial photography specifically aimed at locating less substantial palisaded settlements and the like, may not be very successful in countryside mainly given over to rough pasture.

## DATE.

A tentative date in the mid-second century A.D. has already been suggested for the rectilinear sites generally.<sup>37</sup> The present survey has attempted to define more closely the nature and extent of one type of settlement and, at the same time, indicate those from which the material from past excavations may be used as dateable evidence. The well-known settlement in the military zone between Wall and Vallum at Milking Gap (2), whether pre-Hadrianic or Antonine in date,<sup>38</sup> typologically does not fit easily within the group of sites under review, so that the evidence is restricted to that from West Gunnar Peak, Carry House and more recent excavations at Bridge House, West Longlee and Riding Wood.

A re-examination of all the finds available<sup>39</sup> emphasizes the slender nature of the closely dateable material so far found. At the same time, the small number of finds from recent excavations reveals the care with which the early explorations were conducted.

One or two items, such as the Carry House sword<sup>40</sup> or an abraded fragment of figured Samian ware, possibly South Gaulish, from West Gunnar Peak,<sup>41</sup> may be first century in origin, but could also be regarded as survivals in the absence of discriminating evidence as to how the material reached the

<sup>37</sup> *Antiquity*, XVII, 145.

<sup>38</sup> *A.A.*, XV, 303-50, and J. P. Gillam in *Roman and Native in North Britain*, p. 63.

<sup>39</sup> Alnwick Castle Museum and Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne. The finds from Quarry House (Samian ware) and Ollerchesters cannot be traced.

<sup>40</sup> *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.*, XVI, 24.

<sup>41</sup> In this instance the presence of the earlier site should be taken into consideration. I am grateful to Prof. E. Birley for examination of fragment; the figures are abraded beyond recognition.

settlements. Roman coarse pottery and other small finds point to a second century occupation. Until more is known about some of the unclassified sites it would be unwise to draw any historical significance solely from a distribution which seems to preserve a respectful, if short distance in advance of the Wall frontier.<sup>42</sup> Whereas an early second century establishment is possible, the material shows that an Antonine occupation is certain, and it seems reasonable at this stage to retain the idea of a foundation shortly after A.D. 138, stimulated by the advance of the military frontier into Scotland, and perhaps administered from the newly sited fort at Risingham. In such a setting these settlements could reflect the contemporary development of farms further to the south, albeit probably with less economic intensity.<sup>43</sup>

Whether uniformity in planning and restricted distribution be taken to imply directed settlement or not, there seems to be no clear reason, either from the evidence of cultural assemblage or structural layout, to connect the settlements specifically with Rhaetian settlers or continental *viereckschanzen* as once tentatively suggested.<sup>44</sup>

There are no finds so far that can be placed unequivocally into the third century or later. Expansion on some settlements is significant but, it could be argued, not so extensive that it could not have taken place in a couple of generations or so. Nevertheless, in the absence of other corroborative evidence, the sample of dateable material is too small to relate the end of occupation with the destruction attending the barbarian incursions towards the close of the second century, portrayed so clearly on the Roman frontier works. In the subsequent reorganization of the early third century there is no compelling reason to imagine a zone prohibited to native settlement. Furthermore, even allowing for temporary disruption,<sup>45</sup> the picture beginning to emerge from other

<sup>42</sup> Cf. e.g. in another context Dio, LXXIII, 2 and 3.

<sup>43</sup> E.g. Old Durham, *A.A.*, XII, 1-21; XXIX, 203-12; XXXI, 116-26. Also I. A. Richmond, *Roman Britain*, 119.

<sup>44</sup> *Antiquity*, XVII, 145.

<sup>45</sup> See E. Burley, Metal Work from Traprain Law, *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXIX, 122.

types of settlement within the forward protectorate is one of continued occupation and contact.<sup>46</sup>

#### ECONOMY.

A distinct hint of duality in the provision of accommodation is conveyed by the presence of two yards. There is no reason to suspect that any of the huts were used otherwise than as normal dwellings, or that the two yards were representative of any nice division in farming practice. It is conceivable that the settlements as originally planned were intended to house two possibly related family units. In their final form some of them could reasonably be expected to house a score or so of inhabitants.

The yards can best be seen as stock enclosures, possibly similar in function, though not necessarily in date, to the "hollowed" forecourts of less uniformly planned homesteads and small settlements of Cheviot, south-east Scotland, Annandale, Eskdale and Ewesdale,<sup>47</sup> and to the outer enclosures of some of the curvilinear settlements in the area.<sup>48</sup> The paved ways, often wider than required for access to the huts, would if necessary serve as hard standings for carts, though the evidence for the latter is confined to one nave band from West Gunnar Peak.

A number of sites of this type have produced rotary bun-shaped querns as indirect evidence of corn growing,<sup>49</sup> but other features significant of any Roman scheme specifically aimed at increasing corn production have not come to light.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>46</sup> K. A. Steer in *Roman and Native in North Britain*, 103ff.

<sup>47</sup> R.C.A.M. Scot., *Roxburgh*, I, 19, and *Dumfries*, p. iv.

<sup>48</sup> *A.A.* 4, XXXVII, 252.

<sup>49</sup> In addition to excavated sites see Pasture House, Manor Farm, Thorneyburn (MacLauchlan, *Additional Notes*, pp. 69 and 79), Folly Camp (*N.C.H.*, IV, 302), Devil's Leap (noted on site); also from possible rectangular site now quarried at Castle Hill, Raylees, a number in Raylees Farm and Elsdon Village (G.J.).

<sup>50</sup> Cf. S. Piggott in *Roman and Native in North Britain*, chap. 1, and *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXVII, 19.



FIG. 1. QUARRY HOUSE (74).

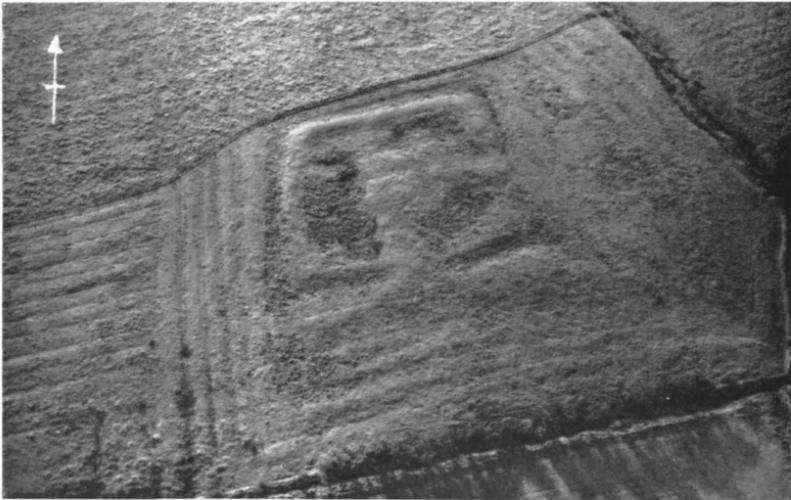


FIG. 2. EDGEHOUSE (98).





FIG. 1. HUT NO. 1, BRIDGE HOUSE.



FIG. 2. ENCLOSURE WALL,  
BRIDGE HOUSE.



FIG. 3. BASIN, HUT NO. 2,  
BRIDGE HOUSE





FIG. 1. ENTRANCE HUT NO. 2, BRIDGE HOUSE.



FIG. 2. COBBLED YARD, RIDING WOOD.



FIG. 3. WALL TUMBLE IN YARD, BRIDGE HOUSE.



As already noted, there is at present no clear association of settlements with visible field systems. The economy was presumably based primarily on stock farming, with the emphasis in this instance probably on cattle rather than sheep.<sup>51</sup>

It has been observed, on more than one occasion, that in all probability the only local sources of ironstone in Redesdale and the Pitland Hills did not escape the attention of natives and Romans.<sup>52</sup> Although the smelting hearths are still to find, no doubt somewhere hard by the sources of raw material, cinder from various settlements indicates at least smithing, and the evidence as a whole remains attractive.

The overall area is well served by the two main Roman roads. Whereas the possibility of minor service roads should not be disregarded entirely, an examination of that first proposed by the Rev. Rome Hall,<sup>53</sup> as running from the Wall at Carraw to Wark and beyond, shows that it is not convincing in this role. The Knag Burn gateway<sup>54</sup> is perhaps not of immediate concern, but even in its fourth-century setting it is worth noting that it lies to the west of the main areas of known native settlement in middle and lower North Tyndale and, if it is to be regarded as providing for a trade route rather than for purely local use, may have been directed primarily to country further afield.

Contact with the Roman world certainly brought little in the way of artifacts from the province to the south, and if the material wealth remaining to these settlements is to be reckoned in these terms, then there can have been little surplus. Even so, the part played by the northern stock farmer in the economy of the province, from the viewpoint of military logistics, should not be underestimated. The potentials have already been well expressed elsewhere.<sup>55</sup>

<sup>51</sup> *A.A.*<sup>4</sup>, XX, pp. 172 and 173. Occasional spindle whorls have been found but the nearest bone weaving combs to date come from the Wall at Chesters (Museum).

<sup>52</sup> *History of Northumberland*, XV, 80.

<sup>53</sup> *A.A.*<sup>2</sup>, VII, 19.

<sup>54</sup> *A.A.*<sup>4</sup>, XIV, 172-8.

<sup>55</sup> *Roman Britain*, p. 132, and *History of Northumberland*, XV, 80 and 81.

## APPENDIX A.

SMALL FINDS FROM BRIDGE HOUSE, WEST LONGLEE AND  
RIDING WOOD.

## NATIVE POTTERY.

Sherds of so-called native pottery occurred in small quantity on all three sites. It is coarse, hand-made pottery, undecorated, and up to one inch in thickness in the case of the larger vessels. This class of pottery is not closely dateable and is far from being out of context in the Roman period in the Tyne-Forth province. As it is similar in both forms and fabrics to that from the settlement at Huckhoe, Northumberland, already commented upon in *A.A.*<sup>4</sup>, XXXVII, 263ff., it is not reproduced here. The slightly incurving rim is common, but the other forms are also represented.

On these three sites no sherds were found in a context earlier than the visible settlements. Two fragments came from inside the core of the wall of hut 2 at Bridge House, but these had been incorporated into the earth and rubble sweepings used in the construction of this secondary hut.

## ROMAN COARSE POTTERY.

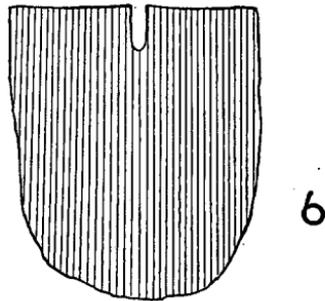
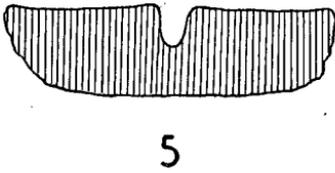
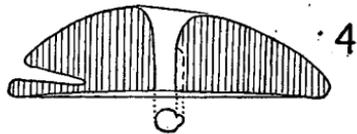
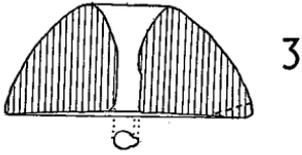
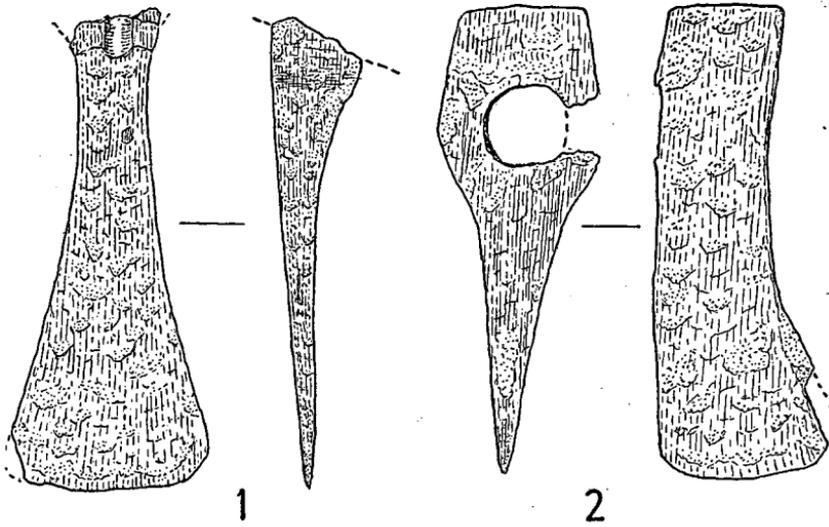
1. Base of flagon in pink self-coloured fabric with foot stand; not sufficient to restore type. Found between paving stones of hut floor, West Longlee. Probably late first to late second century A.D.

2. Base of cooking pot in smooth grey fabric with plain cut-away base; not sufficient to restore vessel. Found between paving stones outside hut at West Longlee, together with opaque glass pendant (below). Hadrianic and later.

3. Base of jar in orange fabric; not sufficient to restore. The broken wall seems to have been smoothed off into a regular lip as if the broken vessel had been re-used as a drinking cup. Found in pit in floor of circular hut, Riding Wood. A further indication of the value attached to such pottery is evident in the rivetted sherds of Samian ware from Huckhoe (above).

4. Part of wall of narrow-mouthed jar in black fabric, showing grooves. Cf. Gillam Type 29 (A.D. 140-200) in *A.A.*<sup>4</sup>, XXXV, 45.

I am grateful to Mr. J. P. Gillam for comments on these few fragments.



G.J.

FIG. 11. TOOLS ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), QUERNS ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ).

## COIN.

As: Faustina I (A.D. 138+)

*Ob.* — FAU — bust draped r., hair coiled.

*Rev.* Vague outline of standing figure.

The coin was worn and badly corroded. I am indebted to Mr. W. P. Hedley for the initial identification. Found by inner face of wall of hut 2, Bridge House.

## METAL.

*Iron Adze*, fig. 11 no. 1. Heavily corroded blade, broken off at socket hole for shaft. Length of blade  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " , width across cutting edge *c.* 2". Could be Early Iron Age or Roman in type. Found on cobbles of southern yard, Riding Wood.

*Iron Axe-Hammer*, fig. 11 no. 2. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " , width of blade at cutting edge *c.* 2". The squared butt and drooping cutting edge seems Roman, but the side clips are missing (*P.S.A.S.*, LXXXIX, 211, no. 474 cf. with LXXXVII, 31, no. 51). Find spot as above.

*Haematite*. One inch nodule, abraded on one side. Found on hut floor, West Longlee. No haematite coating appears on any of the sherds of native pottery.

*Nails*. Small number, rectangular in section and head, on floors of huts at Bridge House and West Longlee, possibly from roofing spars?

*Lead*. One thin disc, 1" across, from floor of hut 1, Bridge House. For other finds of lead from native sites in Northumberland see *A.A.*<sup>4</sup>, XXXVII, 276.

## GLASS.

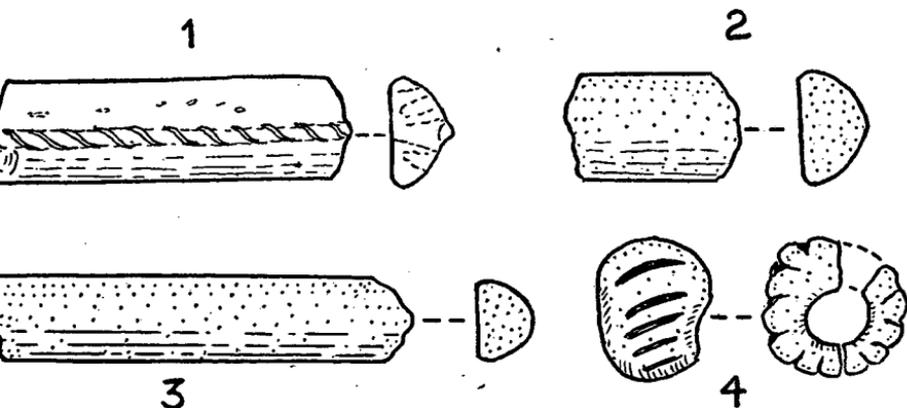
Small fragment of Roman bottle glass, too small to restore type, sealed beneath paving of hut floor, West Longlee. Probably first or second century A.D. (information Miss D. Charlesworth).

## GLASS PENDANTS.

Fig. 12 no. 1. Ice-green transparent glass with single opaque white cable moulding; *c.*  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter. The runlets of glass from which it has been built up, on mandril or in mould, have not fused completely and show as lines of small air bubbles in section. Kilbride Jones Type 2. Found on floor of hut 3, Bridge House.

Fig. 12 no. 2. Small fragment of opaque white with slight green tinge; *c.* 2" diameter. Type 3A. Found between paving outside hut at West Longlee.

Fig. 12 no. 3. Small fragment of opaque white; *c.* 2" diameter; more slender and lighter in weight than above example. Type 3A. From occupation soil, floor of hut 2, Bridge House.

FIG. 12. PENDANTS AND BEAD ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

The date of these particular bracelets or pendants is probably late first and second century A.D. They occur on Roman and native sites in S. Scotland and Northumberland, one of the chief centres being Traprain Law. See Kilbride Jones, *P.S.A.S.*, LXXII, 366-395, and R. B. K. Stevenson, *P.S.A.S.*, LXXXVIII, 208ff. (add to distribution Huckhoe, Northumberland, *A.A.*<sup>4</sup>, XXXVII, 268).

#### MELON BEAD.

Fig. 11 no. 4. Poorly shaped melon bead of grey paste with blue surface. Found between paving and front bench, hut 1, Bridge House. Cf. Traprain Law *P.S.A.S.*, LV, 184, and Newstead, pp. 279 and 336, but they seem to occur widely in varying contexts in both paste and glass.

#### STONE.

*Spindle Whorls.* Two of sandstone,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter, with hour-glass perforation, from hut floors, West Longlee and Riding Wood.

*Hone.* Compact sandstone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long, from between paving stones of floor of hut, Riding Wood.

#### *Rotary Querns.*

All stones belong to the type of bun-shaped rotary quern with fairly flat grinding surfaces, current in the area at least in the first and second centuries A.D., although the exact life-span is not known. None are decorated (see *A.A.*<sup>4</sup>, XXXVII, 269ff.) and all are of sandstone.

Fig. 11 no. 3. Half of top stone; d. 10", h. 4½" but has been taller since the grinding surface has been worn down to the handle socket. Found in core of wall of rectangular building, Riding Wood, and presumably from earlier occupation.

Fig. 11 no. 4. Complete top stone; d. 14", h. 3¾"; the niche worn in the feed-pipe is common on these stones which do not have rynd or iron sleeve. Found beneath outside tumble from south side of hut wall, West Longlee.

Fig. 11 no. 5. Complete bottom stone, d. 13", depth 3¾"; exceptionally wide spindle hole. Found in pit in floor of hut 2, Bridge House.

Fig. 11 no. 6. Half of bottom stone; d. 11", depth 12". The depth is unusual, and it is difficult to see it in use unless sunk into the ground. Found against outside of hut 2 wall, Riding Wood.

Other stones were found as follows: Two broken top stones, Riding Wood; one broken top stone, West Longlee; broken bottom stone, Bridge House; complete bottom stone *in situ* in floor of hut, West Longlee.

## APPENDIX B.

### BRIEF CLASSIFICATION AND LIST OF RECTILINEAR SITES.

The descriptive term native site has been taken to apply essentially to those sites where some of the occupation, though not necessarily the whole, is likely to have fallen in the Roman period. For this reason a brief, even if tentative reclassification of the rectilinear sites included in Mr. Hogg's *List of Native Sites in Northumberland* seems to be desirable. A more comprehensive picture of all types of native settlement of the Roman period in the county must await further survey and selective excavation. Types of sites listed below, other than A, will be dealt with in more detail as the opportunity occurs.

A. Small settlements of the Roman period as already described. Nos. 13, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 37, 43, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56, 63, 68, 74, 76, 98. Probable, nos. 26, 31, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 65, 66, 102.

B. Rectangular and sub rectangular stone enclosures which contain circular stone huts and sometimes enclosed courts but do not fit easily within the above category. In plan they vary as between the rather irregular outline at Milking Gap, a site certainly occupied

in the early Roman period, and the clearly co-ordinated planning at Tower Tye (5; *Antiquity*, XVII, 141). Although settlements rectangular in plan appear elsewhere in earlier contexts, it seems reasonable to regard these particular settlements as belonging to the Roman period.

Nos. 2, 5, 14, 15, 30, 64, 124, 134.

C. Homesteads consisting of one or possibly two circular stone huts within a rectangular enclosure. They appear to be no larger than would accommodate a single family, and sometimes possess a slightly scooped forecourt. They come very close to the Crock Cleuch type of homestead in the Cheviot area and S. Scotland (R.C.A.M. *Roxburgh*, I, 19). The northern part of the county has not been surveyed extensively as yet, and it is likely that more homesteads of this type remain to be discovered. By analogy they may be expected to have been occupied at some stage in the Roman period.

Nos. 93, 129, 130.

D. Multiple ditched rectangular sites of which only two are known at the moment in the county. These are at Manside Cross and Ewesley Fell Plantation (111 and 113). They are clearly defensive in nature, but there are no topographical reasons to account for the rectangular shape. Stone circular huts have been noted at Manside Cross. Their context is not certain, and defences might be taken to point to a pre- or post-Roman date. On the other hand a date in the Roman period is conceivable, perhaps in some late quasi-military setting, and a situation between the two Roman roads could be significant.

There are a number of rectangular sites in the list which appear to be and, in some instances, most certainly are post-Roman or medieval. Where sites have proved to be part of the remains of quite extensive deserted medieval villages, e.g. East Grindon Hill (Y/837693) and South Bradford (Z/068796) they have been omitted from the present survey.

E. Moated farms, of which there are two well-preserved examples that call for brief mention at this stage. These are South Heddon Moor E. (128) and the Fawns (94). In both cases the ditches are substantial; the junction of inner and outer mound observable at South Heddon Moor is a feature noted on similar sites elsewhere (e.g. *Roxburgh* nos. 7, 92, 101, 179). The interior rectangular buildings are either single-roomed, but-and-ben type, or at S. Heddon Moor almost of "long house" dimensions. Where present-day farms

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are situated within unclassified, rectangular, ditched sites, the latter may well turn out to be earlier moated farms, e.g. Crookdean (86) and Ferney Rigg (80).

F. Steadings, enclosed by rectilinear mounds or stone walls and sometimes a slight ditch. The interior buildings are few in number, rectangular in shape and sometimes but-and-ben type.

Nos. 1, 73, 85, 97, 115: Possible, no. 79.

There are a large number of rectangular and sub-rectangular enclosures of various forms where the remains are such that they cannot be placed in a context with any degree of certainty. It is worthy of note that a number of sites between N. Tyne and Wansbeck, although not classified, are similar to type A, with ditch and internal and external mounds. On the other hand, the likelihood of confusion with ditched homesteads of later date is great, particularly when the remains are poorly preserved and internal features are not visible. Some of the sites listed on the coastal plain have come from air photographs taken by Dr. St. Joseph and serve as a reminder of the potentials of this area.

## LIST OF SITES.

Six-figure map references are given for general use. Site numbers are intended for temporary use in this report, and the names given in *Proc.*<sup>4</sup>, XI, 140-179, have been retained except where new discoveries have made necessary some minor alterations or additions.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>O.S. Ref.</i>
1	The Curricks	Hartley Burn	Y/637613
2	Milking Gap	Henshaw	Y/773678
3	West Howden Hill	Newbrough	Y/826692
4	South Newbrough	"	Y/878676
5	Tower Tye	Warden	Y/886707
6	Bow Bridge	Ayden	Z/023663
7	North Dunslawholm	Horsley	Z/085675
8	Horsley Wood	Ovingham	Z/094647
9	E. Errington	Cocklaw	Y/971705
10	Sharpley	Simonburn	Y/882726
11	Lonbrough	"	Y/816737
12	King's Crag	"	Y/801712
13	West Gunnar Peak	Chollerton	Y/914749
14	Middle Gunnar Peak	"	Y/915749
15	East Gunnar Peak	"	Y/922754
16	Cats Elbow	"	Y/929754
17	Reaver Crag	"	Y/931762
18	Blue Crag	"	Y/947760
19	Green Crag	"	Y/947761
20	Pity Me	"	Y/918768
21	Ripley Plantation	"	Y/918772
22	Folly Camp	"	Y/935771
23	Folly Moss Camp	"	Y/939777
24	Cowden Camp Hill	"	Y/912793
25	Tone Inn	"	Y/912801
26	Birtley West Farm	Birtley	Y/872783
27	Birtley Shields Dene	"	Y/875794
28	Carry House	"	Y/868791
29	Devils Leap	"	Y/871796
30	High Shields Green	"	Y/892806
31	Countess Park	"	Y/875807
32	Buteland	"	Y/875818
33	Lee Orchard	"	Y/876833
34	Catless	Wark	Y/831753
35	West Longlee	"	Y/823766
36	Crag Shield	"	Y/807774

## 36 RECTILINEAR SETTLEMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>O.S. Ref.</i>
37	Stewards Hemmel	Wark	Y/835772
38	Shield Law	"	Y/853767
39	Pasture House	"	Y/854773
40	Warkwood	"	Y/850870
41	Manor Farm	"	Y/835788
42	Brown Leazes	"	Y/834793
43	Bridge House	"	Y/824790
44	Hindrigg	"	Y/810799
45	South Oxcleugh	"	Y/794812
46	Garret Hott	Bellingham	Y/855816
47	Stirks Cleugh	"	Y/836820
48	Redeswood Law Fell	"	Y/863826
49	Rede Bridge	"	Y/865835
50	High Leam	"	Y/881873
51	Riding Wood	"	Y/818846
52	Cleugh Head	"	Y/801876
53	Crowdie Law	Chirdon	Y/799834
54	Boggle Hill	Thorneyburn	Y/783862
55	Camp Cottage	"	Y/753863
56	Sidwood	West Tarsset	Y/773893
57	Smaleswood	Smalesmouth	Y/734855
58	The Law	Plashetts	Y/687882
59	Kennel Hall Knowe	"	Y/668897
60	Gowan Burn River	"	Y/661903
61	Wellhaugh	Wellhaugh	Y/662894
62	Lewisburn Haugh	"	Y/657899
63	Woolaw	Troughend	Y/815985
64	Garret Shiels	"	Y/862932
65	Ollerchesters	"	Y/865916
66	Wood Hill	"	Y/876921
67	Wood Hill East	"	Y/879920
68	Dyke Nooks	Corsenside	Y/899902
69	Butts West	Monkridge	Y/909906
70	Butts East	"	Y/911907
71	Raylees	"	Y/925913
72	Haining South	"	Y/921924
73	Hetchester	Thockrington	Y/948795
74	Quarry House	"	Y/965805
75	Plashetts	"	Y/965814
76	Plashetts North	"	Y/967820
77	Hawick Crags	Hawick	Y/962822
78	Hawick Wood	"	Y/954822
79	North Berry Hills	"	Y/970834
80	Ferney Rigg	West Whelpington	Y/959836

## RECTILINEAR SETTLEMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD 37

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>O.S. Ref.</i>
81	Middlerigg	West Whelpington	Y/947841
82	Ray Burn	"	Y/955842
83	Sunnyside	"	Y/951845
84	Ray Cottages	Ray	Y/969855
85	South Crookdean	Crookdean	Y/973822
86	Crookdean	"	Y/975832
87	Bield Hill	Kirkwhelpington	Y/938834
88	Herpath	"	Y/984854
89	Chester Whitehill	"	Y/995854
90	Topley 1	"	Z/014842
91	Topley 2	"	Z/014842
92	North Catcherside	"	Y/983885
93	Coldwell	Coldwell	Z/001874
94	The Fawns	Fawns	Z/007853
95	Newhouses	North Middleton	Z/043846
96	Cockplay Plantation	Hartburn Grange	Z/044861
97	Villains Bog	"	Z/052861
98	Edgehouse	Bradford	Z/054806
99	Ferney Chesters	East Shaftoe	Z/057808
100	Bantam Hill	Belsay	Z/080785
101	Bolam Low House	Bolam	Z/081816
102	Angerton Steads	Low Angerton	Z/088836
103	Dead Mens Graves	Whalton	Z/143819
104	East Coldside	Milford	Z/163846
105	North Stannington	Stannington	Z/218816
106	East Stannington	"	Z/217815
107	Middle Stannington	"	Z/220815
108	West Stannington	"	Z/222814
109	Netherton Wood	"	Z/225813
110	Rushy Knowe	Harwood	Y/984909
111	Manside Cross	Elsdon	Y/985920
112	East Greenleighton	Greenleighton	Z/028936
113	Ewesley Fell Plant	Ewesley	Z/050926
114	Newtown West	Newtown	Z/033999
115	Newtown East	"	U/032000
116	Hall Hill	Longframlington	U/132009
117	Canada	"	U/130038
118	Gloster Hill 1	"	U/251043
119	Gloster Hill 2	"	U/251043
120	Newtown Edlingham	Edlingham	U/103087
121	Haystack Hill	Ingram	U/005150
122	Shawdonwood House	Shawdon	U/085155
123	Crawley Tower	Crawley	U/069116
124	West Corbie Crag	Beanley	U/107186

## 38 RECTILINEAR SETTLEMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>O.S. Ref.</i>
125	West Low Bewick	Old Bewick	U/076215
126	East Low Bewick	"	U/078215
127	Heddon Moor E.	Ilderton	T/995211
128	Heddon Moor W.	"	T/994211
129	Cowboys Cairn	North Middleton	T/981232
130	Brans Hill North	"	T/980246
131	Hetha Burn East	Hethpool	T/881275
132	Hetha Burn West	"	T/878277
133	North Yevering	Yevering	T/924298
134	Worm Law	"	T/937297
135	Derry Dykes	Belford	U/099326
136	Spindleston Mill	Spindleston	U/147335
137	Fenton Chesters	Nesbit	T/984346
138	North Flodden	Ford	T/922354
139	Laverock Law	Lowick	U/024364
140	Willow Plantation	Kyloe	U/003423
141	Ancroft South Moor	Ancroft	T/979442
142	Grindon	Grindon	T/897447
143	Unthank Moor	Unthank	T/983481