

III

EXCAVATION AND FIELD SURVEY IN UPPER REDESDALE

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INTRODUCTION

This paper combines an account of the excavation of the Romano-British site of Woolaw with the results of two intensive field surveys¹ into the archaeological remains of Upper Redesdale (fig. 1). Only the habitation sites from the Prehistoric sections of the surveys are dealt with here but it is hoped that the other major sections will appear at a later date. As the surveys emanated partly from the excavation, the site of Woolaw will be discussed first.

EXCAVATION OF WOOLAW

Woolaw (NY 815 985) lies 1.65 kilometres to the north-west of the village of Rochester and 570 metres from the present farm of Woolaw. It is one of the finest examples in Northumberland of the Romano-British rectilinear stone-built settlements. Excavation was carried out in 1977 after a preliminary investigation had been conducted during the autumn of 1974. The purpose of the excavation was to determine whether the site had been occupied prior to the stone-built settlement. Permission to excavate was granted by the Department of the Environment and by the farmer, Mr. J. Wilson, to whom the authors are indebted for his willing co-operation. The work was undertaken with the invaluable help of Miss M. Mitcheson, Miss E. Clark, and Messrs. R. Charlton and M. Higgins.

The site and location

Woolaw is situated 215 metres above sea level on the edge of a rocky scarp overlooking the valley of the River Rede. The scarp is orientated in a north-west-south-east direction with the main entrance to the site facing south-east. Some 300 metres to the west, on the highest point of the Lower Carboniferous scarp are the remains of a similar site, much mutilated by the later settlement of Burdhope (fig. 17). Woolaw commands extensive views to Carter Bar in the west, the long cairn of Bellshiel and

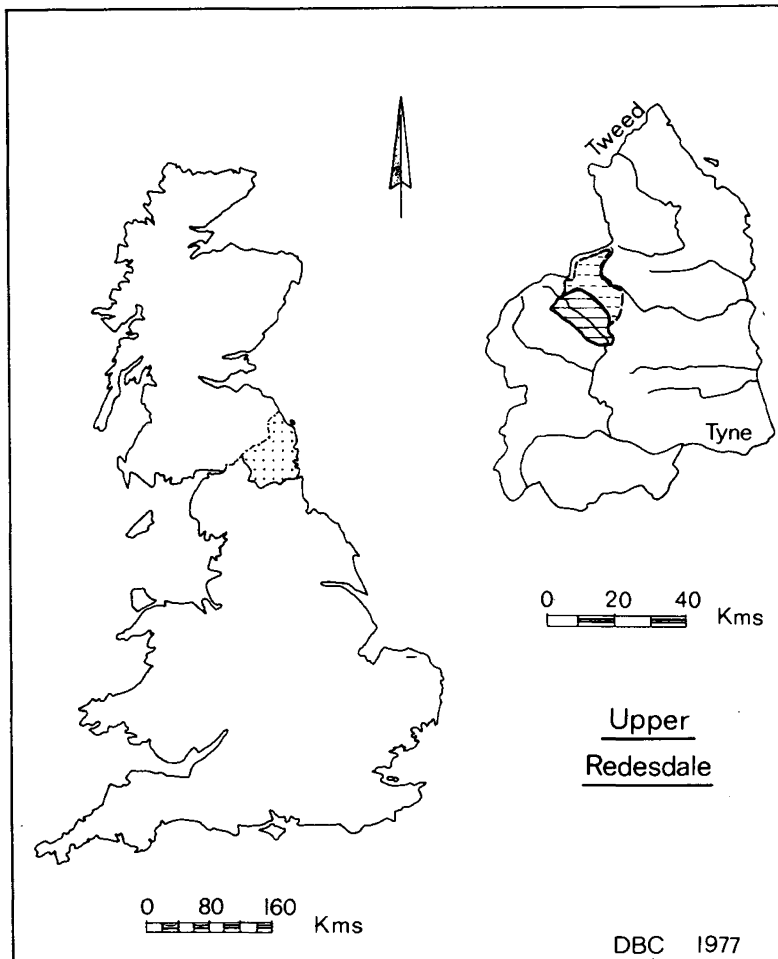


Fig. 1.

the Roman camp of High Rochester to the north, and the Rede Valley as far east as Monkridge. The River Rede itself is some 400 metres to the north of the site at the foot of the scarp and along its banks are the remnants of oak, alder and birch scrub which no doubt clothed the valley bottom in the Roman period.

Woolaw and Burdhope are both recorded as sites of antiquity by MacLauchlan² in 1852 and plans of both sites are included in his accompanying volume of maps. I. A. Richmond in his paper "The Romans in Redesdale"³ added further to the literature on Woolaw with another plan of the site and a note on its proximity to Dere Street. Woolaw is placed by G. Jobey⁴ in his category A series, in that it is typical of the stone-built rectilinear sites of the Romano-British period. The two yards are well defined, as are the four stone huts, although the position of the latter

is unusual in that, together with interlinking stretches of wall, they form a continuous barrier across the centre of the site (fig. 2). In his detailed analysis of these sites and the study of their distribution Jobey⁵ records that Burdhope and Woolaw are somewhat isolated in their position. The nearest sites to Woolaw then recorded are those at Garret Shiels (7 kilometres south-east), Ollerchesters (8.5 kilometres south-east) and Woodhill (just over 9 kilometres in the same direction). To test this apparent isolation the authors undertook a detailed field survey of the area on behalf of the Northern Archaeological Survey in 1974–5, and during 1975–7 a similar survey for the Ministry of Defence on their estate to the north of the River Rede. It is sufficient to note here that an additional fourteen sites were located in Upper Redesdale. Not all conform to the North Tyne rectilinear type as several show more affinity to the circular or oval Cheviot type.⁶ The discovery of these sites proves that Woolaw and Burdhope are not isolated but presents a pattern of dispersal similar to that in the North Tyne Valley where stone-built Romano-British sites occur in suitable positions at regular intervals along its length.

In the immediate vicinity of the site of Woolaw are several vestigial field walls of boulder construction. The existence of a number of areas which have been cleared of stone provides additional evidence for cultivation although no clearance cairns were found. Adjacent to and running parallel with the north perimeter wall of the site is a hollow way linking the medieval settlements of Burdhope with that of Evistones (2.7 kilometres to the south-east). The existence of these sites makes it impossible to claim association between the field walls and agricultural activity and the Romano-British sites without positive proof. The only other evidence of Pre-historic occupation on the ridge is the remains of two, possibly three, circular stone huts on the edge of the scarp mid-way between the site of Woolaw and the present farmhouse.

Description and excavation

The predominant vegetation on the site is molinia grass and heather below which is humus and peat to a depth of about 600 mm. Four main areas were excavated, the south-east gateway, and part of perimeter wall (Area B), part of the south perimeter wall and adjacent stone hut (Area A), and one of the larger stone huts (Area C). An additional cutting from Area C was made across the rear of the site through the west perimeter wall.

The stone perimeter wall of the site encloses an area 39 × 35 metres. Within its confines are four circular stone-built huts interlinked by short stretches of walling. From a point mid-way between the two central huts to the south-east perimeter wall there is an internal stone wall which divides the front of the site into two sunken yards (fig. 2). The only breaches through the perimeter wall are the two gateways into the site.

The perimeter wall itself stands at a more or less constant height of 0.85 metres, although in width it varies between 1.5 and 2.3 metres. Prior to excavation there was no indication of any external ditch, although adjacent to, but running parallel

with the exterior face of the north-west wall was a later field drain. In all three areas (A, B and C) where the wall was excavated it was constructed of large orthostats set vertically on both its interior and exterior faces. In some instances shallow grooves had been cut in the boulder-clay to allow the facing slabs to stand upright.

In Area A the wall was constructed of tightly packed large and medium sized stones with a loose fill of dark brown peaty soil. The stones appeared to have been thrown in haphazardly and in the centre the wall rose 0.25 m above the level of the facing slabs. In Areas B and C the wall construction was somewhat different to that described above. The fill was entirely of hard packed soil and yellow clay capped with a single layer of small and medium sized stones. Two construction phases were clearly visible in the wall section in Area C. The first phase consisted of a low mound of yellow clay 0.4 m at its highest point, beneath which was the original turf line. Lying on top of the clay mound was a later layer of peaty turf 45 mm thick. Above this the less tightly packed yellow/brown fill of the subsequent phase had been built up to a depth of 0.5 m. The edges of the earlier mound and the original turf layer had been deliberately cut away to inset the facing slabs of the perimeter wall. No other structural features were found.

The two phases of wall construction in Area B whilst visible were less well defined. The fill of the second phase was more composite in colour and texture than in Area C with pockets of leached turf, yellow clay and yellow/brown soil.

Excavation of the gateway itself showed that the whole area had been carefully paved. The paving slabs did not extend beyond the external face of the perimeter wall, but they did continue as a pathway through the sunken yard in the direction of the stone huts. The floor of the yard in the area examined was covered with small, tightly packed cobbles which ran up to the edge of the paving. On either side of the gateway was a single, shallow post-hole 120 mm deep on a line with the external face of the perimeter wall. Presumably the posts would have taken a wattle gate. There were no other structural features under the paving slabs and no evidence of an external ditch.

One additional feature was found in the course of excavating the perimeter wall. In Area A an external ditch 1.3 m wide by 0.4 m deep, ran parallel to the stone wall. The ditch, which was not visible prior to excavation, had been cut through the boulder-clay, presumably for drainage since the wall on this side was running contrary to the natural drainage of the plateau. It is possible that the drainage ditch outside the west wall represents the modern re-use of a similar ditch. The terrain probably precluded the necessity of a drainage ditch on the north side of the site.

All the stone features on the site were constructed from sandstone which was readily available from the nearby scarp and rock outcrops. Whilst the stone houses, perimeter wall and internal dividing wall were of the same orthostat construction the cross walls between the stone houses were not.

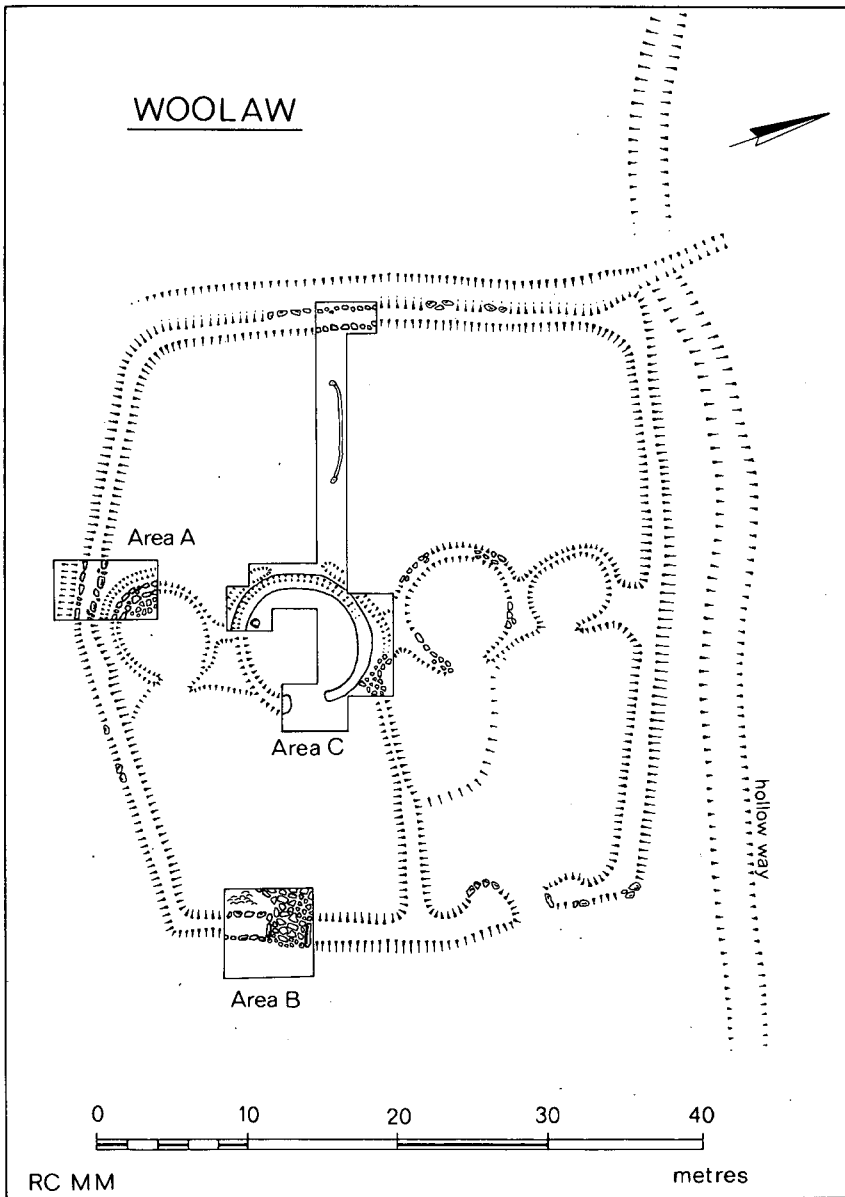


Fig. 2.

The round stone houses: Phase II (fig. 3)

In Area C most of the stone house [No. 2] and the immediately surrounding area which included the linking walls, yard wall and the central dividing wall were examined. The internal diameter of the stone house was 7.6 m and the width of the house wall itself averaged 0.93 m. The construction of the wall was similar to that of the perimeter wall *i.e.* large orthostats with a soil and clay fill and a stone capping. In some places the facing stones had been robbed and there was no evidence of timber posts in the wall fill itself. The central area of the house floor was hard-packed yellow clay but the outer edge had been carefully paved. To achieve a level surface within the house the clay floor round the edge had been dug away to take the paving slabs some of which were 160 mm thick.

Between the edges of the paving and the internal stone face of the house wall was a shallow, charcoal-filled groove some 150 mm wide and with a maximum depth of 160 mm. Large pieces of burnt wood were found in the groove but there was little clear evidence of individual stake holes. A layer of carbon about 12 mm thick partially covered the paving slabs nearest the house wall. The groove itself stopped at the doorway which faced south-east into the sunken yard. At the house entrance there was a definite break between the paving inside the house and that in the doorway itself. This gap, 0.3 m wide, was filled with small, tightly packed stones. On each side of the house doorway were two pairs of deep post-holes (fig. 3, post-holes 1-4) which suggested the existence of a timber porch. Three of the post-holes measured approximately 200 mm diameter by 280 mm deep, although post-hole 3 which had been recut measured 300 mm diameter by 380 mm deep. The packing stones in all the post-holes projected above the level of the paving.

Immediately outside the house wall at the rear was a silted-up drainage ditch which ran down from the higher slope. It petered out into the cobbled floor of the sunken yard at the juncture of the cross walls with the stone house. The purpose of the ditch was clearly to divert water around the house. In Area A enough of the round stone house [No. 1] was excavated to show that it was similar in construction to House 2, with internal paved floor, stone wall and exterior drainage ditch.

It was impossible to prove whether or not the cross walls linking the stone houses were contemporary in construction with the house walls. The large rounded boulders forming the cross walls had been wedged in position simply to create a barrier. This was not the case however with the later central wall which divided the forecourt into two yards and which butted onto the house wall. Built on top of the cobbled floor of the forecourt it was faced with orthostats and filled with stones. An additional wall of loose boulder construction ran from the doorway of the house along the top edge of the sunken yard to the central dividing wall. Much less substantial than either the dividing wall or the house wall, it suggested, like the cross walls, an afterthought on the part of the builders.

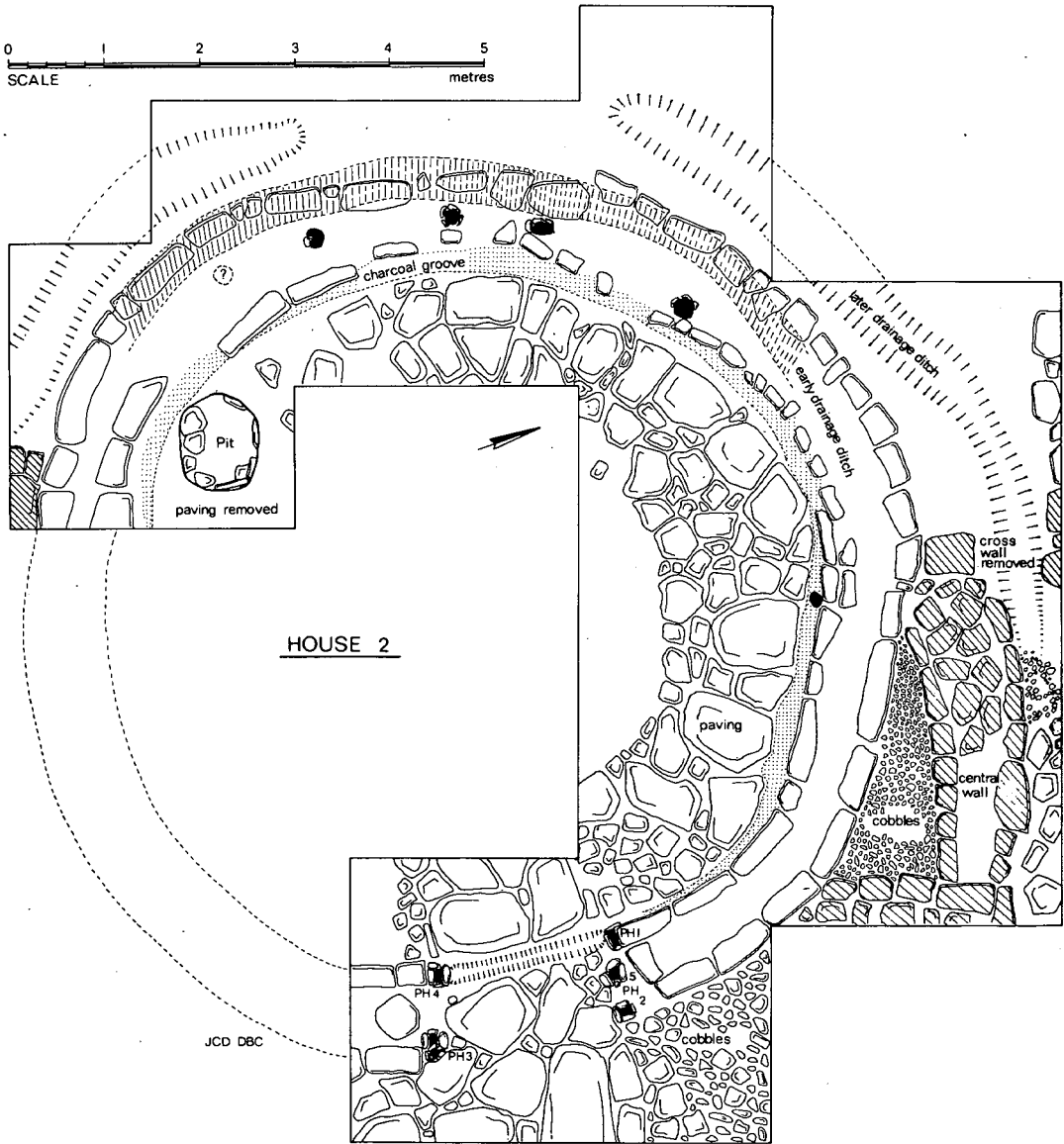


Fig. 3.

Phase I

The removal of the paving, wall and wall fill of the stone house exposed the natural boulder-clay. On the west side of Area C, in the low bank created by the "step" cut in order to recess the paving for the floor and the later drainage ditch of phase II, was an arc of dark-grey discoloration. When emptied, the arc which was 0.16 m deep by 0.35 m wide proved to be a shallow trench which had been deliberately filled with soil and stones. Several of the large external facing slabs of the later stone house had been embedded in the top of it. The trench petered out as the ground level fell away in much the same way as the later drainage ditch associated with the stone house had done. Set back from the inside lip of this trench were a number of prominent stones on edge. Further examination revealed a series of five post-holes containing packing stones and filled with brown soil. On the north side of Area C, sealed by one of the large internal facing slabs of the later house wall, and exposed in section by the removal of the yellow boulder-clay to level the floor, were the remains of another post-hole.

Excavation of the line of stones across the doorway of the stone house revealed a slot 1.66 m long by 0.3 m wide and 160 mm deep, cut into the basal clay. It was filled with small stones, pieces of burnt wood and brown soil. This fill bore little resemblance to that of the carbon groove round the perimeter of the paving slabs. In the bottom of the slot were the burnt sherds of a vessel with a flat everted rim. Beneath the paving on the north side of the house doorway was an additional post-hole (No. 5) 220 mm in diameter by 250 mm deep. No sign of a corresponding post-hole was found on the opposite side of the doorway although it is conceivable that the initial cutting of post-hole 3 may have been the matching one of the pair.

No other feature was revealed by the removal of the internal paved floor except for a large oval pit in the south-west sector of the house. The pit measured 0.84 m by 1.4 m and was 0.55 m deep, with the sides and bottom lined with flat stones. The fill, dark brown in colour, coarse and granular in texture, was unlike any found elsewhere on the site.

Additional interior features

Area C was extended westwards across the rear of the site partly to ascertain whether there had been an earlier timber perimeter within the confines of the later bank and ditch⁷ and partly to look for evidence of agricultural practice.⁸ The only feature which emerged mid-way between the round stone house and the perimeter wall was a shallow trench cut into the boulder-clay. It was 5.5 m long and terminated at each end in a post-hole. The trench was of a uniform depth of 100 mm by 200 mm wide; in the fill of dark brown soil were many flecks of carbon. Both post-holes contained packing stones and were 200 mm and 170 mm in depth respectively. There was no indication of any other feature associated with this trench in the area excavated.

SMALL FINDS

A. NATIVE POTTERY

1. fig. 4, no. 1

Several burnt sherds including one rim-sherd, all from the same vessel, were recovered from the bottom of the slot in the doorway of House 2. The rim of the vessel was everted and flattened. The pottery, which was plain, was hand built with orange-buff surfaces and a grey core. The fabric, 7 mm thick and containing numerous small grits is similar to that of other native ware found in a Romano-British context.⁹

2. *Not illustrated*

One small rim-sherd similar to No. 1 and one wall-sherd of calcined pottery, grey in colour, 5 mm thick and containing many small grits. The sherds came from the natural clay surface in the extension between the rear of House 2 and the perimeter wall.

3. *Not illustrated*

Three small sherds found on the paving inside the doorway of House 2. The pottery, 9 mm thick, has buff surfaces, a black core and larger grits than Nos. 1 and 2.

B. GLASS fig. 4, no. 2

One fragment of opaque white glass bangle came from the wall fill immediately behind the facing stones on the south side of the gateway in Area B. This is one of the most recurrent finds associated with native settlements of the Romano-British period.¹⁰

C. JET fig. 4, no. 3

A well work jet bead with faceted sides was recovered from the cobbles between House 2 and the central dividing wall. The bead is 22 mm in diameter and 9 mm thick with a central perforation 6 mm in diameter. A bead of similar design and dimensions is recorded from Traprain Law.¹¹

D. STONE

1. *Not illustrated*

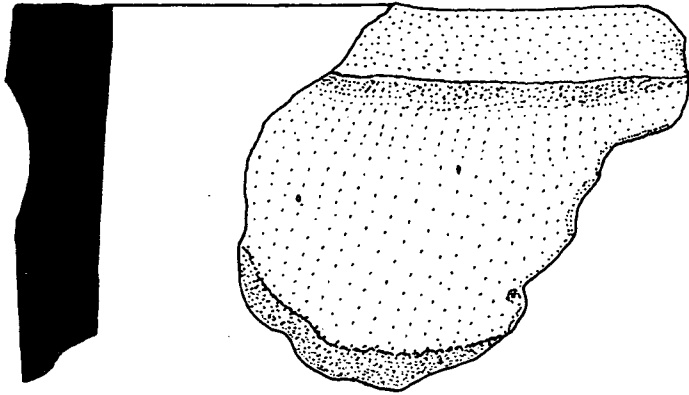
Two fragments from the same base stone of a rotary quern of Cheviot agglomerate were recovered from the wall fill of House 2. This type of quernstone, closely paralleled elsewhere,¹² is also found within a Romano-British context.

2. *Not illustrated*

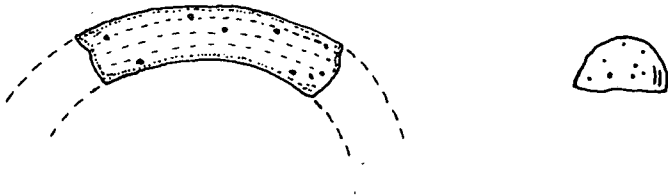
One large leaf-shaped fragment of polished, red, Cheviot porphyry. The fragment 58 mm long by 33 mm wide at the base showed signs of secondary working.

E. FLINT

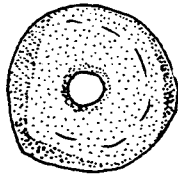
Eight spalls of grey flint were found on the natural clay surface in the extension between House 2 and the west perimeter wall in Area C.



1



2



3



Fig. 4. (†).

F. IRONSTONE CINDER

One large fragment of ironstone cinder was found on the edge of the post-hole at the east end of the shallow trench in the extension of Area C to the rear of House 2.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The excavation of House 2 disclosed several features which appear regularly in different types of native British stone-built settlements. Although there was no trace of a hearth or of internal post-holes in the area excavated there was a stone-lined storage pit. Similar pits under the paved floors of round stone houses have been noted at West Longlee,¹³ Riding Wood¹⁴ and Hownam Rings.¹⁵ Whilst the presence in the doorway of a raised threshold of thin, upright slabs is equally prevalent¹⁶ its apparent absence at Woolaw does not preclude its existence. The slot itself may have supported a threshold at some stage in the occupation of the site but if so the slabs were withdrawn and the slot was repacked with small rounded stones to the level of the paving. The protection of the doorway by the addition of a porch is less well established but it has been noted at Carry House.¹⁷ The shallow groove between the inner face of the house wall and the edge of the paved floor is also a feature common to round stone houses. But whereas Jobey views its function primarily as one of drainage,¹⁸ the evidence from Woolaw, when taken in conjunction with the external drainage ditch round the house itself, suggests a different use. The charcoal fill of the groove in House 2, together with the widespread deposit of carbon on the paving adjacent to the inner face of the house wall, suggests that the groove may have held a wattle lining which caught fire and fell inwards across the stone floor.

In the extension to Area C, the long groove terminating in a post-hole at each end is a feature which at present defies solution. There is certainly no precedent in Northumberland for structures of a Romano-British context in this position at the rear of the site.

The nature of the evidence revealed by the excavation at Woolaw indicates there were three phases of occupation. The primary phase is represented by those features sealed by House 2 *i.e.* the post-holes and drainage ditch under the stone-faced house wall, the post-holes under the paving in the doorway, the stone-filled slot and the pit under the paved floor. Whilst there is no dating evidence for these features it is feasible that they were contemporary. The perimeter of this first phase of settlement was probably the yellow clay bank and ditch, the upcast from the ditch providing the material for the bank.

After a lapse of time, long enough for the perimeter bank to acquire a thick growth of turf, the edges were cut away to insert the inner and outer facing stones of the

second phase. The ditch was recut and the upcast thrown on top of the bank. A stone capping was added. The construction of two round stone houses centrally situated, with two sunken yards and their dividing wall was probably contemporary with this refurbished perimeter.

The addition of two smaller stone houses represents the final phase of settlement. The perimeter wall on the north and south sides was realigned to make room for this expansion. This may explain why the construction of the wall in Area A differs from that in Areas B and C and similarly why the central dividing wall differs from the cross walls linking the stone houses. The charcoal filled groove in House 2 is contemporary with this phase but without further evidence it is impossible to postulate whether the burning was the reason for the abandonment of the site. The small finds by analogy with similar finds elsewhere point to a *terminus post quem* of the second century A.D. for the construction of the final phase of occupation at Woolaw.

THE SURVEYS

The two surveys encompassed an area 25 by 18 kilometres. With the exception of five outlying sites all the newly discovered settlements lie in the valley of the River Rede. This account concentrates on Upper Redesdale and whilst full details and plans for the outlying sites appear in the Ministry of Defence Report¹⁹ they are listed at the end of this article, following the inventory of Redesdale sites (fig. 17).

The terrain is typical of upland marginal lands above the 183 metres (600') contour. To the south of the River Rede in the area surveyed, the predominant natural vegetation is purple moor-grass, heather and peat moss. Immediately north of the river on the sandstones and limestones of the Lower Carboniferous Series, the vegetation is coarse grass, and where the land has been neglected, bracken. The major land owners in the area surveyed are the Ministry of Defence and the Forestry Commission.

Settlement Sites

To date there is no evidence on the ground of pre-Iron Age settlement sites in Upper Redesdale and it may well be that the climate, altitude and heavy afforestation were effective deterrents. On the other hand, early settlements of timber construction would be unlikely to leave any but the slightest of traces on the surface. The pattern changes however with the advent of the Iron Age in the north. Not only have several settlements of this period been found but some show signs of expansion—the implication being that conditions were more favourable for an increase in population. All of the settlements are stone built and lie in non-defensive positions. Typologically they fall into four categories *viz.* enclosed settlements of either the Cheviot or North Tyne type, unenclosed forecourt settlements, and unenclosed round stone houses.

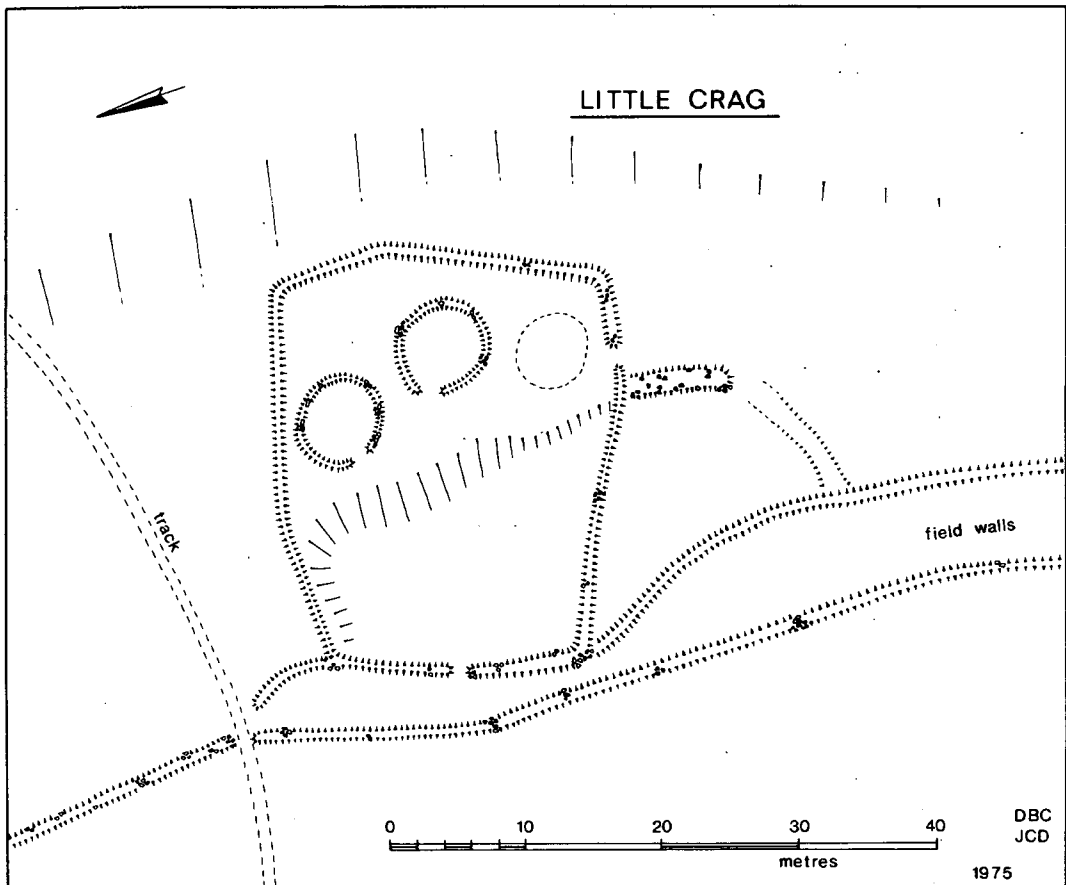


Fig. 5.

Enclosed settlements—Cheviot type

These have a lifespan probably within and possibly beyond the Roman occupation of Britain.²⁰ They occur on the long ridges of the low-lying Cheviot foothills, protected from the prevailing wind by the higher hills to the north and situated well above the wet and wooded valley bottoms. Their general form seems to have been dictated by topography rather than by any cultural considerations. The round stone houses lie on well-drained land at the back of the settlement and cattle were corralled in the single sunken forecourt. The whole settlement was surrounded by a perimeter wall with no visible evidence of an external ditch. Such sites are fairly numerous in Northumberland north of the River Coquet. As a result of the two surveys it appears that the Cheviot type settlement extends much further south. New sites were recorded at Little Crag (fig. 5), Girsonfield (fig. 6), Trows and Pattenshiel.

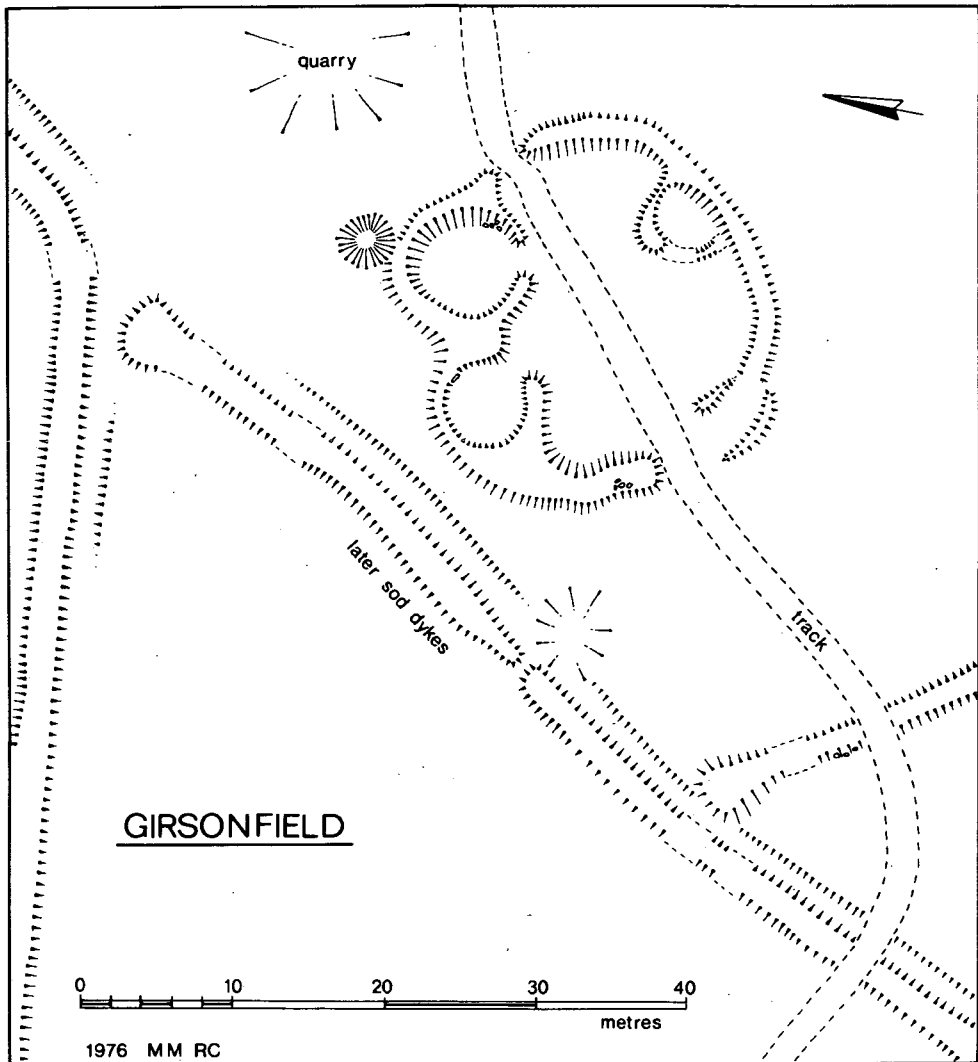


Fig. 6.

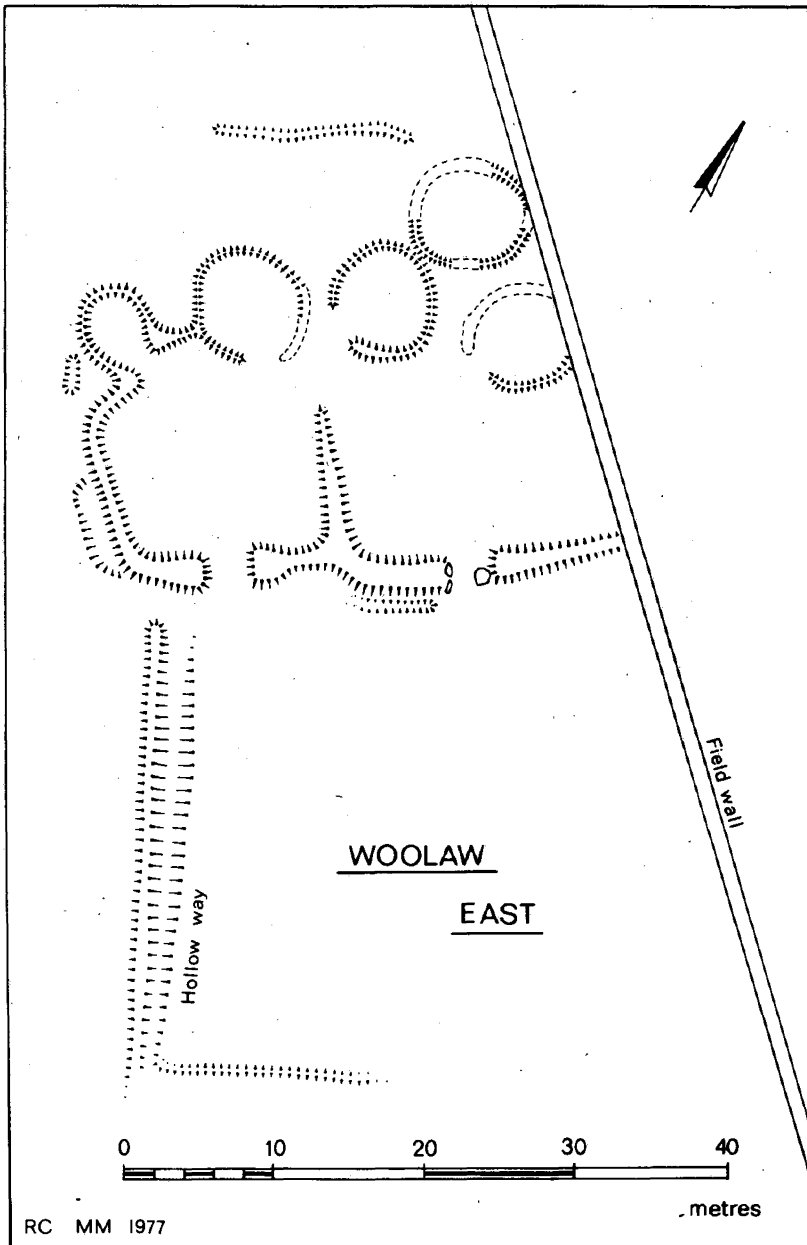


Fig. 7.

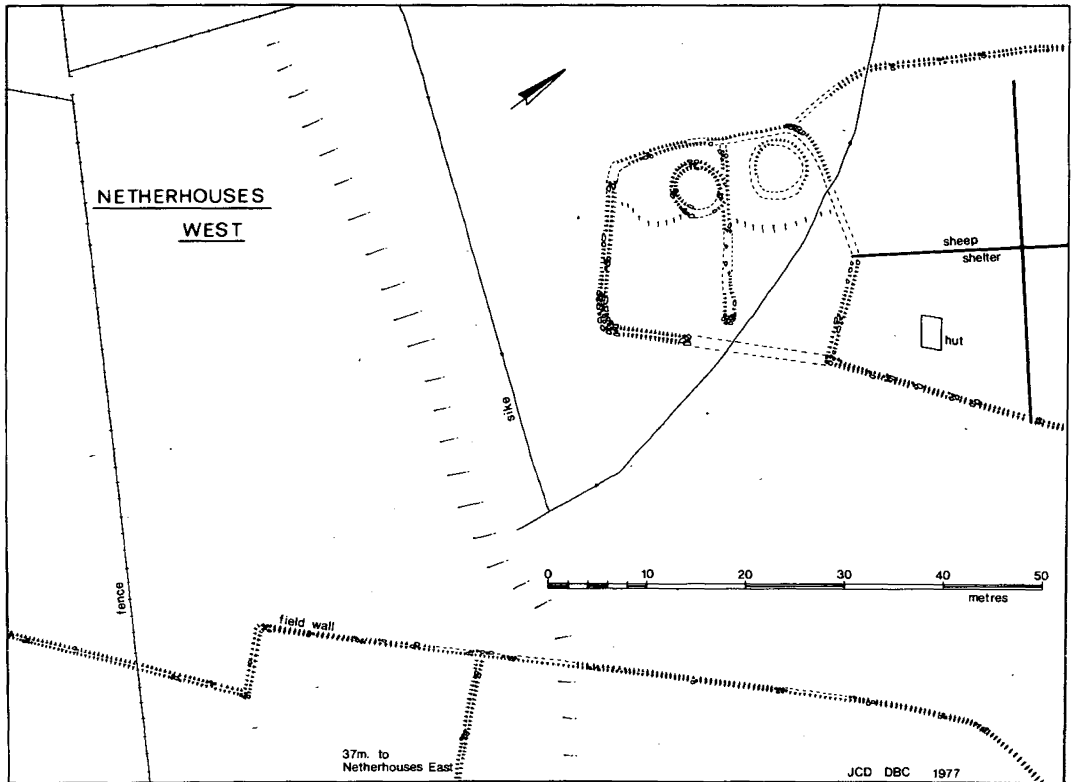


Fig. 8.

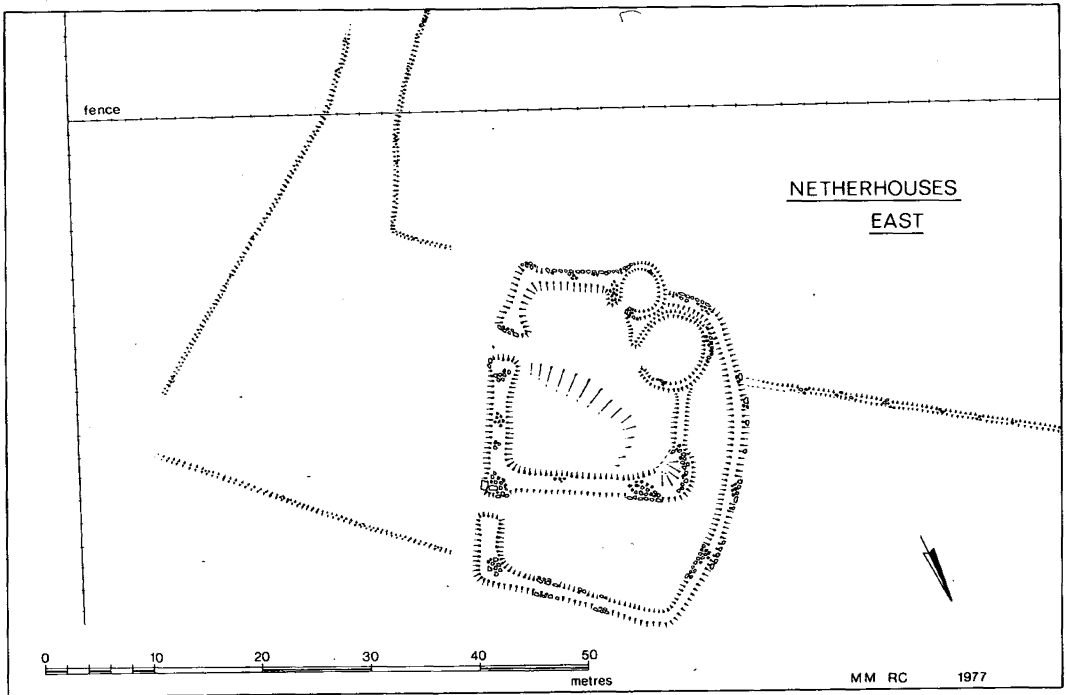


Fig. 9.

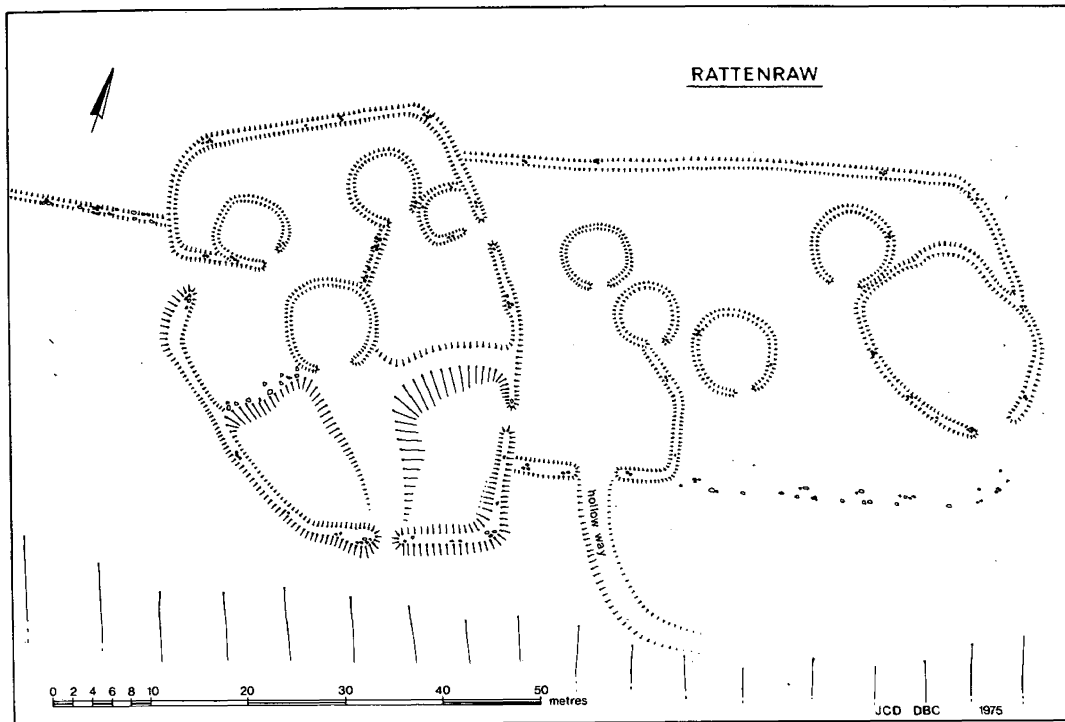


Fig. 10.

Enclosed settlements—North Tyne type

As the Woolaw excavation report indicates several settlements of this type are present in Redesdale, but their recorded distribution is sparse by comparison with those of the North Tyne Valley. Seven additional sites were located, all on the south side of the River Rede, at Woolaw East, Netherhouses East and West, Rattenraw, Blakehope, Meadowhaugh and Woodhill West. All have two sunken forecourts and a dividing wall, with the round stone houses located towards the rear of each site (figs. 7–12).²¹ Three of the sites—Woolaw East, Rattenraw and Blakehope—show signs of expansion.

Unenclosed forecourt settlements

As none of these settlements has been excavated it is difficult to date them conclusively, but from their appearance it is probably safe to assume that they too belonged to the Romano-British period. They lie on well-drained, low-lying ridges, their general form being of one or more round stone houses whose entrances give direct access into a large stone-walled forecourt. There is no enclosure wall around the stone houses. Settlements of this type have been found at Barracker Rigg (fig. 13),

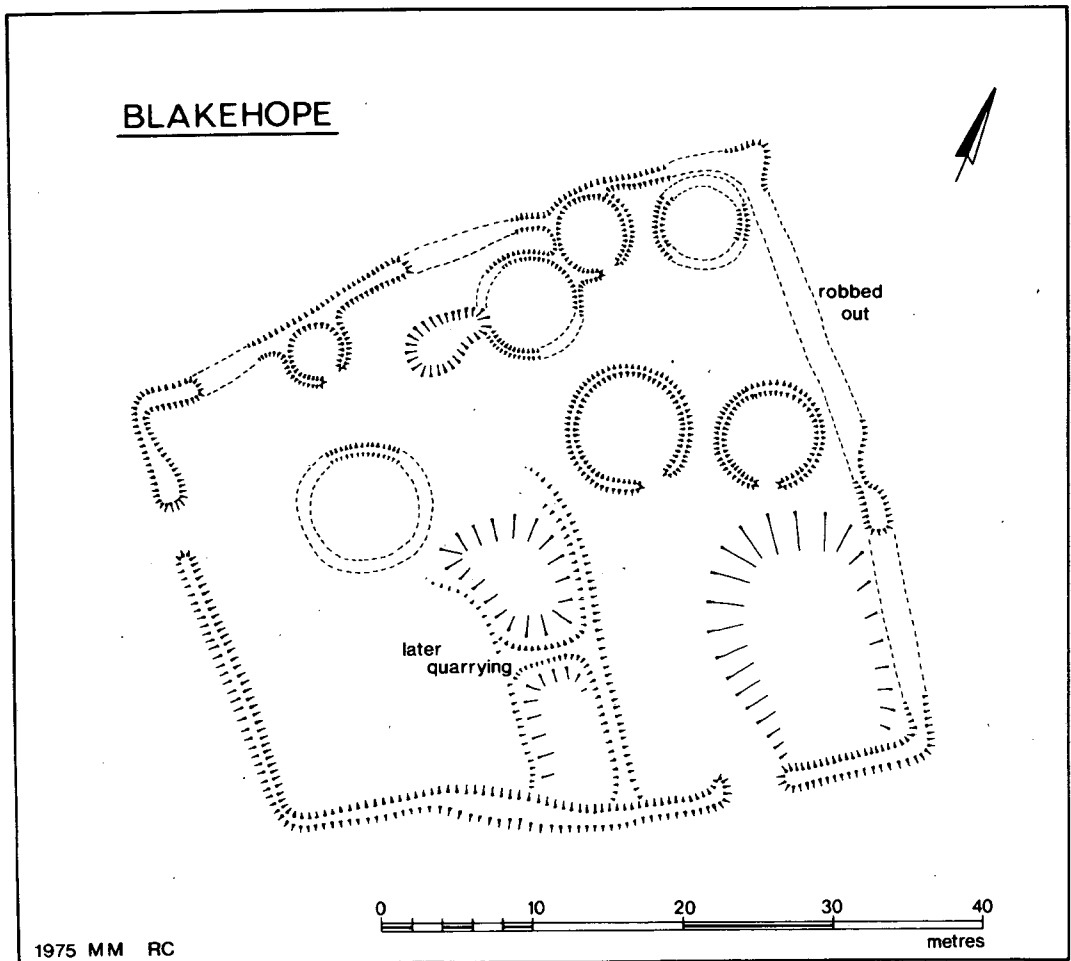


Fig. 11.

Blakeman's Law (fig. 14), Fairney Cleugh 1 and 2 (figs. 15 and 16), Yatesfield, and Ward Law. The last named site overlies an earlier hill fort in the very north of the area surveyed. Parallels for unenclosed forecourt settlements are known in Roxburghshire,²² Peebleshire²³ and on Middle Hartside Hill²⁴ and Brand's Hill²⁵ in Northumberland. Like the North Tyne rectilinear type these settlements also show signs of expansion *e.g.* Barracker Rigg, Fairney Cleugh 1 and Blakeman's Law. The presence of these newly discovered sites in conjunction with those previously recorded perhaps indicates a third "type" of Romano-British settlement in Northumberland.

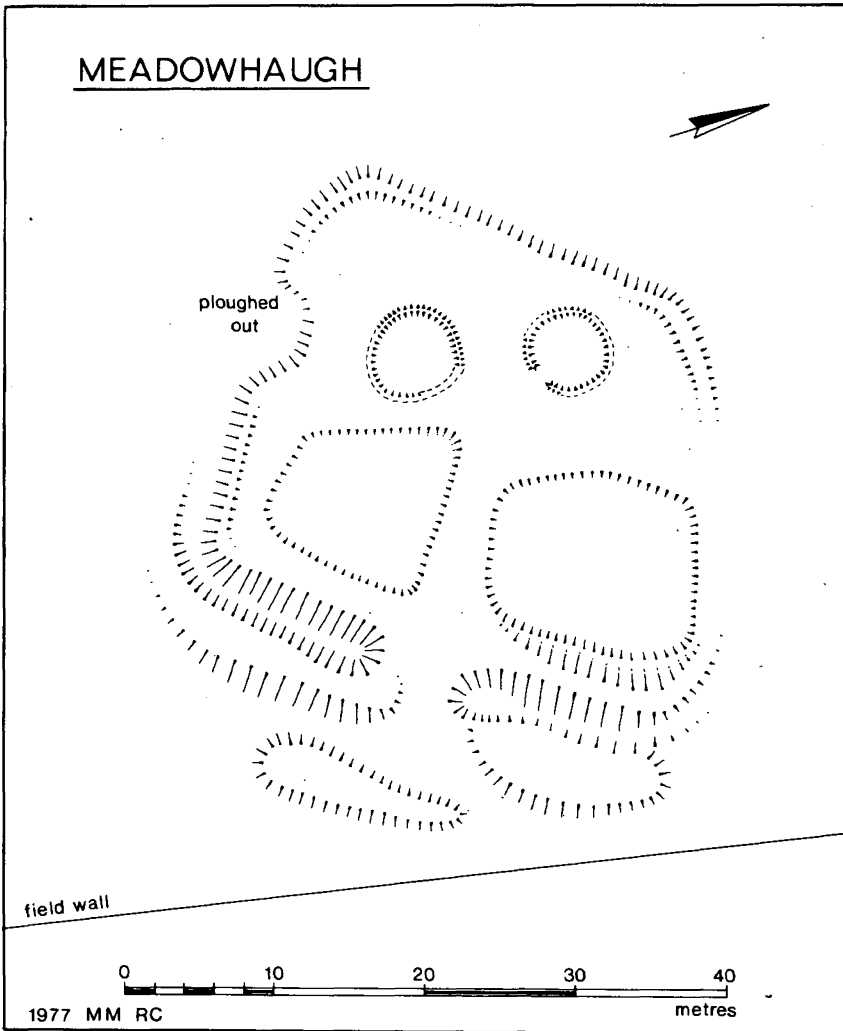


Fig. 12.

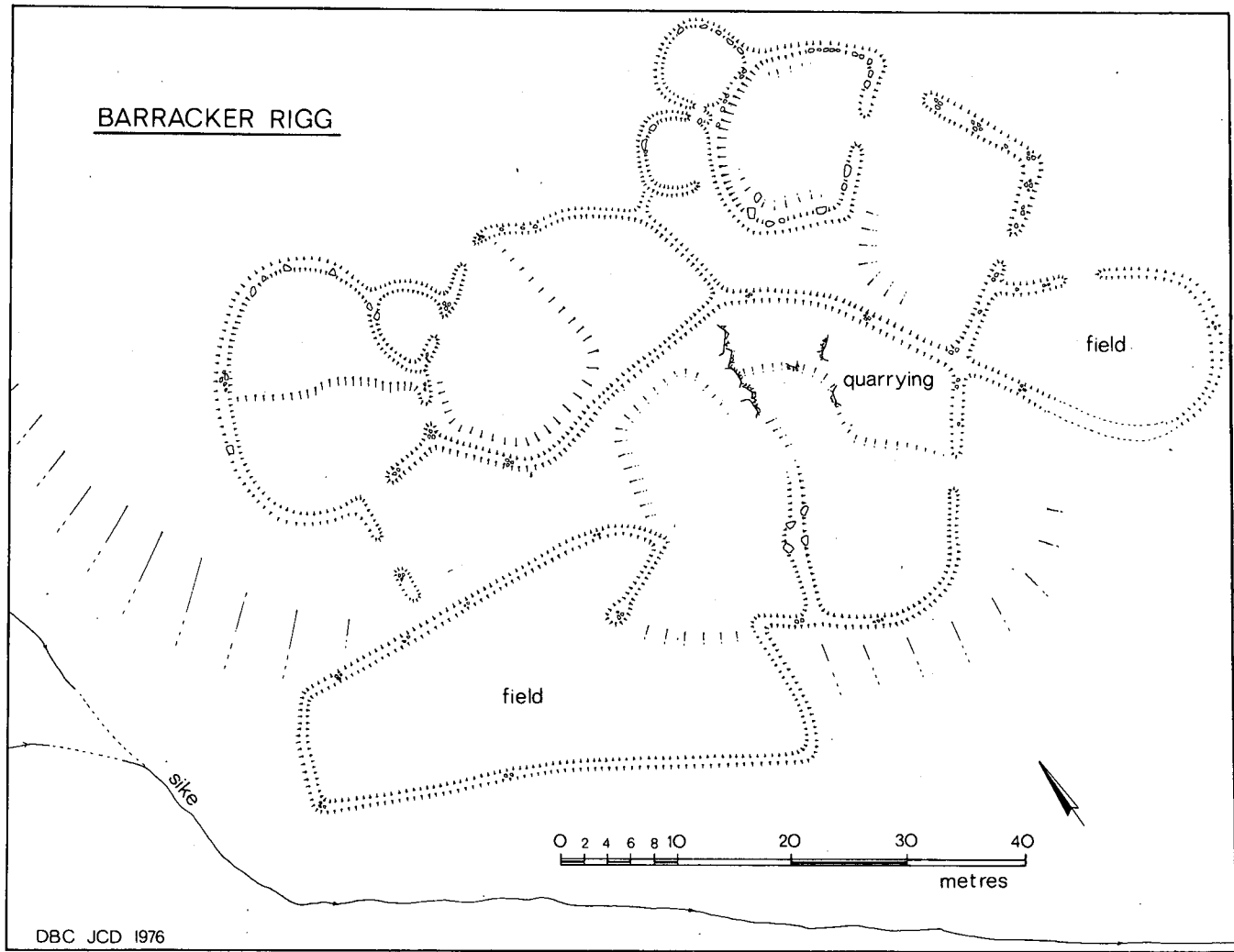


Fig. 13.

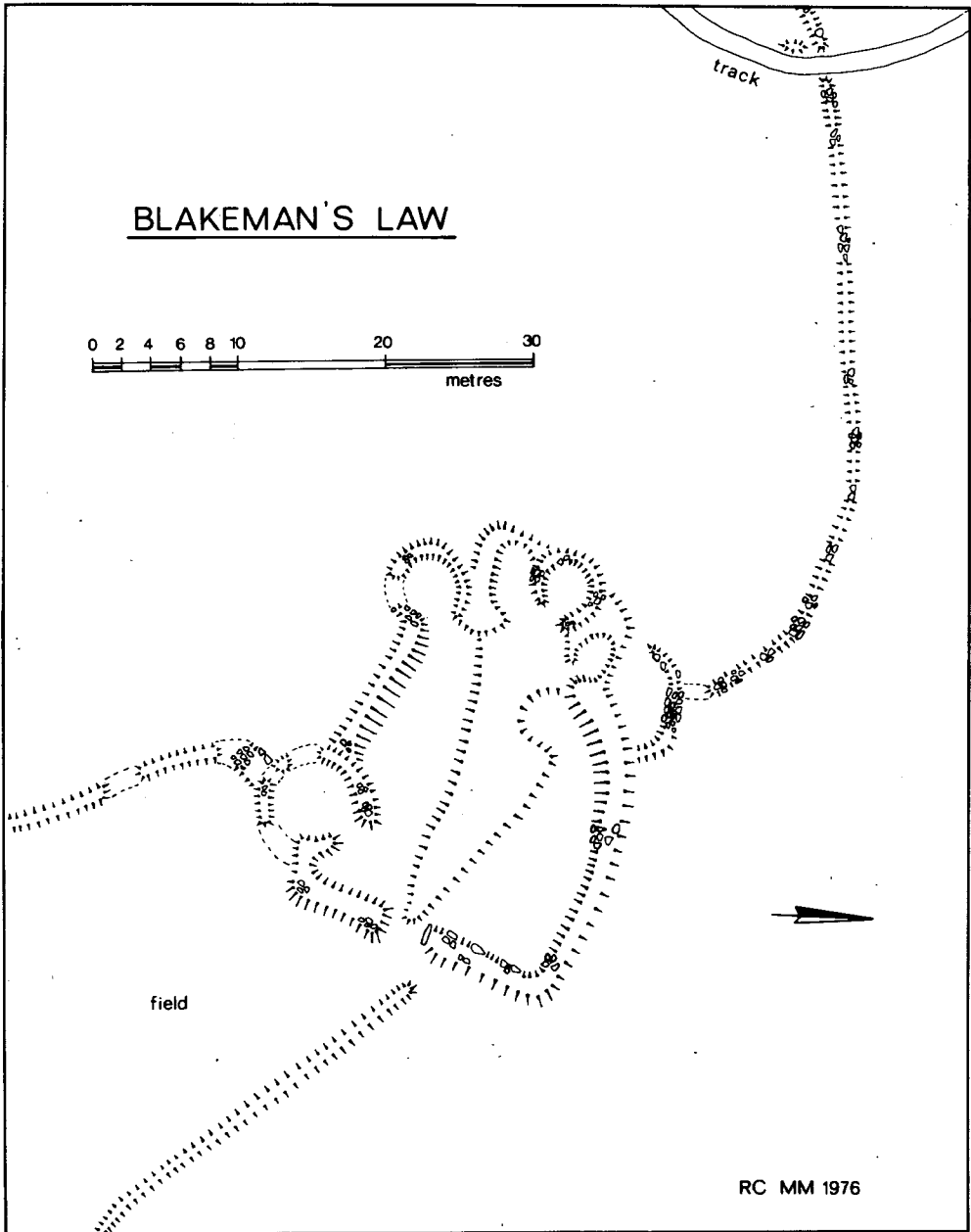


Fig. 14.

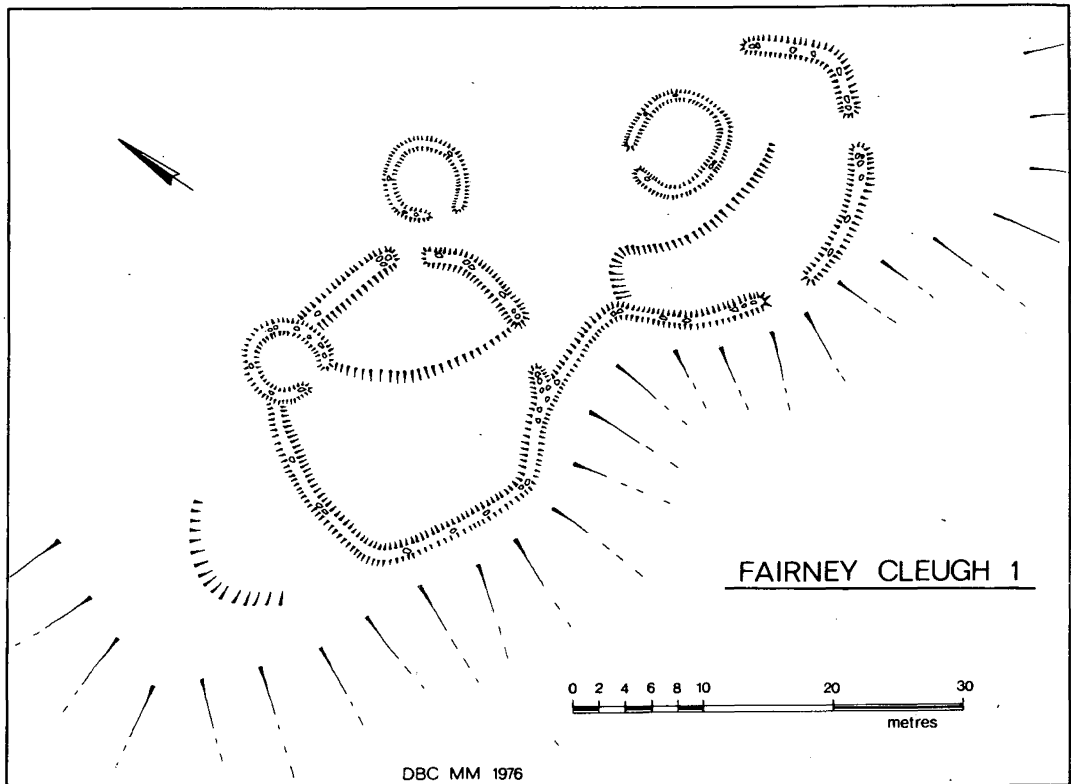


Fig. 15.

Unenclosed round stone houses

Habitation sites of this type are well attested in Roxburghshire²⁶ and to a much lesser extent in north Northumberland.²⁷ In the area surveyed three unenclosed round stone houses were located at Tod Law Pike, three at Woolaw, and a single stone hut at Netherhouses and possibly one at Pit Houses. The best preserved group however were found at Barrow Burn (Linshiels) where the houses were built on a natural terrace by the side of a steep gully. The initial settlement of three houses has been expanded by the addition of two more a short distance away on the same terrace. Again a life-span within the Iron Age/Romano-British period would be acceptable.

Field systems

Evidence for associated field systems with these settlements is inconclusive. Several sites have field walls abutting their perimeter wall and in one instance there are a

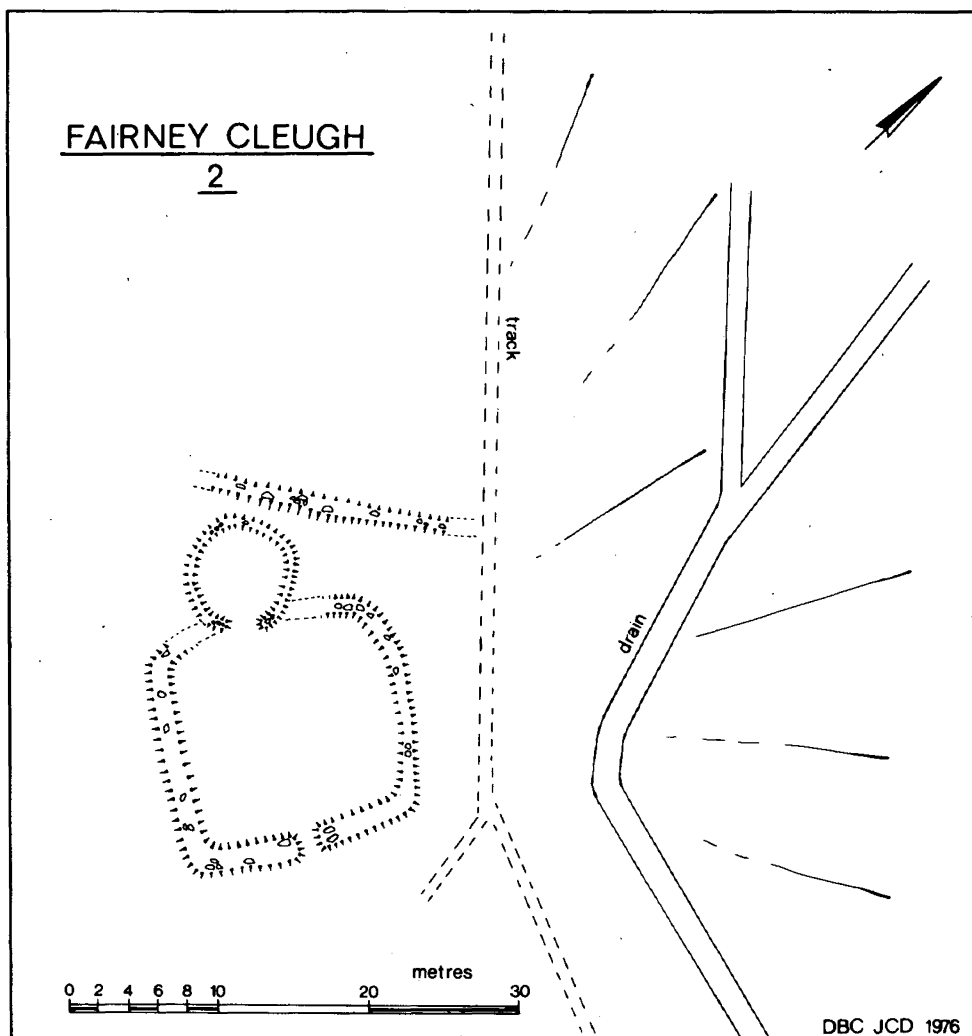


Fig. 16.

number of stone cairns on the same hill slope. A complex of stone walls survives both at Barracker Rigg and Netherhouses 1 and 2. At Blakeman's Law substantial field walls were evident and there were several stone piles which could have been field clearance cairns, although in one which had been robbed, the collapsed side-slab of a stone cist was clearly visible. It should also be noted that medieval settlements existed in the vicinity of Netherhouses and Barracker Rigg and that later broad rig and furrow encroaches on a number of sites *e.g.* Woolaw East, Yatesfield and Rattenraw. It is probable that some arable cultivation was practised in the area in

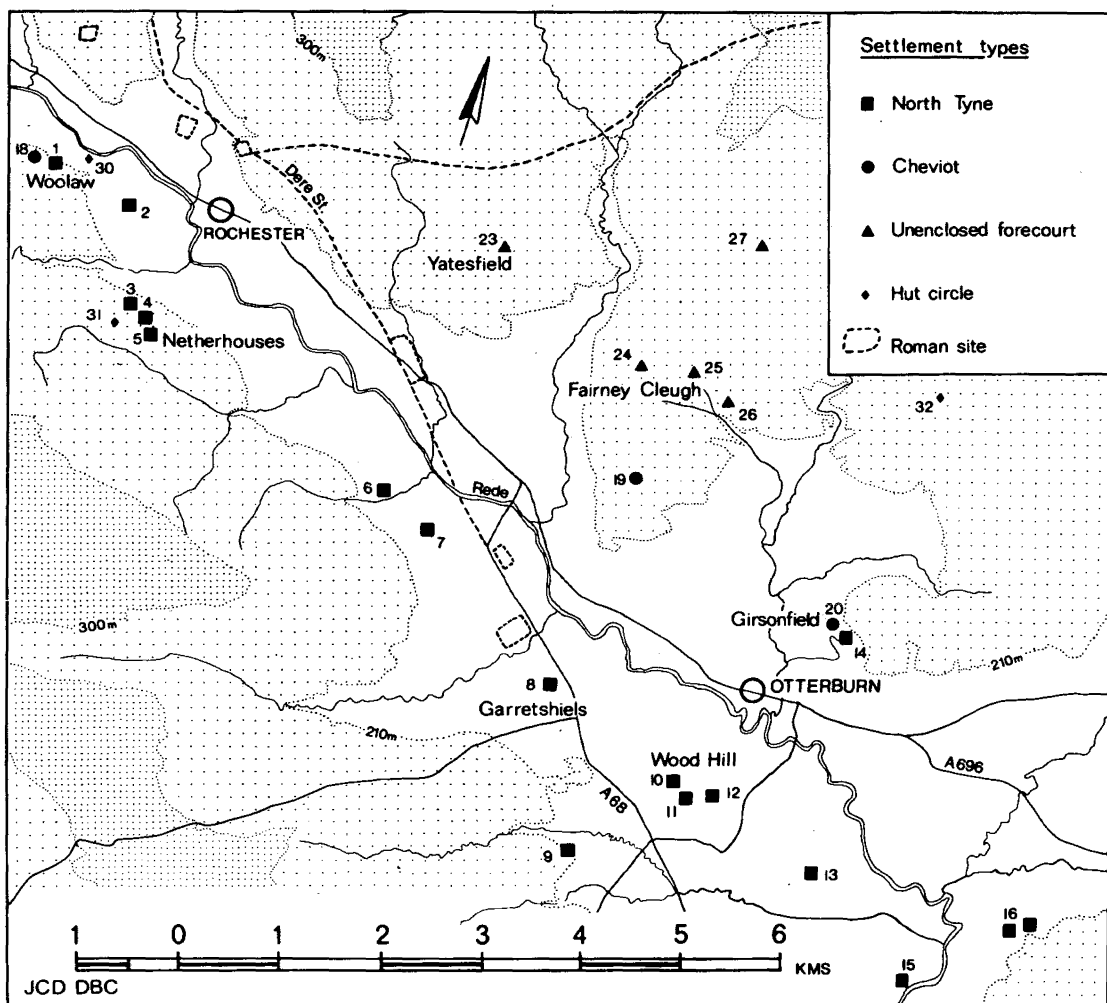


Fig. 17. Native settlements in Upper Redesdale.

the Romano-British period, but without conclusive evidence from excavation and soil analysis it is impossible to substantiate this at present.

The location of the above sites in Redesdale and the area lying immediately to the north would seem to indicate a population density similar to that of the North Tyne Valley. Several features are common to both areas *viz.* topographical location, distance between settlements and evidence to support expansion. A major distinction however can be drawn between the two valleys in that in the North Tyne area the sites are basically rectilinear whilst in Upper Redesdale the rectilinear sites occur with the circular and oval Cheviot sites with the addition of a third form of settlement—the unenclosed forecourt type.

INVENTORY OF SITES

North Tyne rectilinear sites

1. Woolaw	NY 815 985	AA ⁴ 38, p. 36
2. Woolaw East*	822 981	
3. Netherhouses West*	822 970	
4. Netherhouses East*	823 969	
5. Netherhouses 3*	824 968	overplanted
6. Rattenraw*	847 951	
7. Blakehope*	851 948	
8. Garretshiels	863 932	AA ⁴ 38, p. 36
9. Ollerchesters	865 916	AA ⁴ 38, p. 17:36
10. Woodhill West*	876 922	partially ploughed out
11. Woodhill	877 921	AA ⁴ 38, p. 36
12. Woodhill East	880 921	<i>Ibid.</i>
13. Meadowhaugh*	890 913	partially destroyed by ploughing
14. Girsonfield East*	893 937	partially obliterated by later coal working and drainage
15. Dyke Nooks	899 937	AA ⁴ 38, p. 36
16. Butts, East and West	910 906	AA ⁴ 38, p. 36

Cheviot sites

17. Trows Law*	NT 858 131	
18. Burdhope	NY 813 985	AA ⁴ 38, p. 32:42, p. 56
19. Little Crag*	872 953	
20. Girsonfield*	892 938	
21. Pattenshiel Knowe*	955 986	

Unenclosed forecourt sites

22. Ward Law 2*	NT 864 133	Overlying earlier hill fort. AA ⁴ 50, p. 80
23. Yatesfield*	NY 859 976	
24. Blakeman's Law*	873 964	
25. Fairney Cleugh 1*	878 963	
26. Fairney Cleugh 2*	882 960	
27. Barracker Rigg*	885 975	

<i>Isolated round stone houses</i>		<i>No. of houses</i>
28. Pit House*	NT 902 032	1
29. Barrow Burn*	908 039	3+2
30. Woolaw*	NY 818 985	2 (?3)
31. Netherhouses*	821 968	1
32. Todlaw Pike*	903 961	3
33. Deer Law*	940 988	1 (?2)

* Denotes sites previously unlisted in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Sites 17: 21: 22: 28: 29 and 33 to north of area covered by fig. 17.

NOTES

¹ Upper Redesdale: an archaeological survey. In *Archaeology in the North* (1976) pp. 228–43. An archaeological survey of the Ministry of Defence training area. Otterburn, Northumberland. Privately printed, 1977.

² MacLauchlan, H. *Memoir written during a survey of the Watling Street* (1852) p. 37: Atlas map no. 6.

³ *N.C.H.*, Vol. XV (1940) p. 79.

⁴ Jobey, G. "Some rectilinear settlements of the Roman period in Northumberland". In *AA*⁴, Vol. 38 (1960) p. 32.

⁵ Jobey, G. *Ibid.*, pp. 19ff.

⁶ Jobey, G. "Enclosed stone built settlements in North Northumberland". In *AA*⁴, Vol. 52 (1964) pp. 41–64.

⁷ Jobey, G. "Iron Age and later farmsteads on Belling Law, Northumberland". In *AA*⁵, Vol. 5 (1977) p. 7.

⁸ Jobey, G. "A Romano-British settlement at Tower Knowe". In *AA*⁵, Vol. 1 (1973) p. 69.

⁹ *AA*⁵, Vol. 1 (1973) pp. 70–1.

¹⁰ Kilbride-Jones, H. E. "Glass armlets in Britain". *PSAS*, LXXII (1937–8) pp. 366ff.

¹¹ Curle, A. O. "Account of excavations on

Traprain Law". *PSAS*, Vol. 49 (1914–15) p. 175: Illus. fig. 27, no. 1.

¹² *AA*⁵, Vol. 1 (1973) p. 72, no. 4.

¹³ Jobey, G. "Rectilinear settlements of the Roman Period". In *AA*⁴, Vol. 38 (1960) p. 11: and v. 8, p. 67.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

¹⁵ Piggott, C. M. "Excavations at Hownam Rings". *PSAS*, Vol. 82 (1947–8) pp. 209–11.

¹⁶ *AA*⁴, Vol. 38 (1960) p. 12.

¹⁷ Rome Hall, G. "Researches in ancient circular dwellings near Birtley". In *Archaeologia*, Vol. 45 (1880) pp. 357ff.

¹⁸ *AA*⁴, Vol. 38 (1960) pp. 11–12.

¹⁹ Ministry of Defence Report, pp. 6–12. (See note 1 above.)

²⁰ *AA*⁴, Vol. 52 (1964) pp. 41–64.

²¹ *AA*⁴, Vol. 38 (1960) p. 32.

²² *RCAM, Roxburghshire*. Vol. 1, nos. 311: 314: 461. Vol. 2, no. 663.

²³ *RCAM, Peeblesshire*. Vol. 1, no. 364.

²⁴ *AA*⁴, Vol. 52 (1964) pp. 42–7.

²⁵ *AA*⁴, Vol. 52 (1964) pp. 53 and 63.

²⁶ *RCAM, Roxburghshire*. Vol. 2, (1956) no. 684.

²⁷ *AA*⁴, Vol. 52 (1964) pp. 56–7.