RATTENRAW FARM
IRON AGE ENCLOSURE
REDESDALE
NORTHUMBERLAND

~ ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ~

JULY 2019

Prepared for:	By:
Revitalising Redesdale Landscape Partnership	*The Archaeological Practice Ltd.*

Project code:	*Stage*:	*Compiled by*:	*Control*:	*Completion date*:
AP 19/33	Interim	RC	MJ	20/12/19

RATTENRAW FARM
IRON AGE ENCLOSURE
REDESDALE
NORTHUMBERLAND

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared by:

The Archaeological Practice Ltd.

***Frontispiece**: Aerial view of the enclosure site and part of its field system during excavation*

Site Name:	Rattenraw Farm, Iron Age Enclosure
Grid Reference:	NY 84385 95600
Date of fieldwork:	22nd July – 2nd August 2019
Oasis Number:	thearcha2-

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The fieldwork carried out in July 2019 was led and supervised by members of The Archaeological Practice Ltd., including Richard Carlton, Terry Frain, Marc Johnstone and Mike Parsons, supported by members of NOWTAG, notably Phil Bowyer, Andy Curtis and Martin Green, working to a Brief provided by Karen Collins, Revitalising Redesdale Heritage and Engagement Officer and Chris Jones, Northumberland National Park Historic Environment Officer. A total of 54 volunteers took part in the fieldwork, coordinated by Karen Collins, who also arranged access to the site with Susan and Dennis Salt of Rattenraw Farm, to whom special thanks are due for their support and enthusiasm in allowing fieldwork to take place, welcoming staff and volunteers with shelter and tea in their farmhouse and providing material assistance with transport to and from site, as well as machine back-filling on the last day of fieldwork. Further support and guidance was provided by Chris Jones, Northumberland National Park Historic Environment Officer. Thanks are also due to Redesdale residents Beryl Charlton, Rupert Redesdale and Peter Ryder for on-site assistance and advice, and to Lindsay Allason-Jones and John Davies for contributing their interim thoughts on the small finds. This report has been produced on behalf of Revitalising Redesdale Landscape Partnership by Richard Carlton and Marc Johnstone with additional input from members of NOWTAG and proof-reading by Karen Collins.

SUMMARY

This document reports on the results of an archaeological excavation carried out on an Iron Age enclosure site west of Rattenraw Farm, near Otterburn in Redesdale, Northumberland in July 2019. The project was directed by The Archaeological Practice Ltd. (TAP) for the Revitalising Redesdale Landscape Partnership (RRLP).

The excavation was carried out by means of a single, L-shaped trench, its main east-west part extending 36 m from just outside the western rampart towards the inner face of the eastern rampart, with a shorter northern branch extending 7.4 m northwards from its east end. Two additional 1 metre wide extensions were excavated east and south from the east end of the main east-west branch. The intended purpose of the linear trench was to take a sample through the entire enclosure, including its east and west ramparts, in order to examine the outer enclosure bank or rampart, east and west sides of putative roundhouse 'C', east and west sides of putative roundhouse 'A' and a flat, possible yard area between the west side of roundhouse 'A' and the east side enclosure boundary.

Broad conclusions based on the results of excavation in 2019 confirm the enclosure as Iron Age in origin based upon structural elements and period artefacts, which include a fragment of beehive quern, as well as coarse pottery of similar provenance and an assemblage of some 58 glass beads, for which a late Iron Age or Roman date seems most likely. Activities attested by the finds evidence includes flour-milling, pottery-making, cooking activities and animal husbandry.

Excavation of the north rampart indicated at least two structural phases, the first represented by a central spine of orthostats and cobbled or paved surfaces sitting below a subsequent rampart fill within parallel lines of orthostatic kerbs. It is suggested that an outer ditch may be the earliest feature on the site but was revealed late in the excavation and not investigated below surface deposits.

Excavation of the interior revealed poorly surviving remains of roundhouses which appear in keeping with sleeper walls for wooden structures or open pens. An apparent hearth in the floor of Roundhouse A appears to attest to some form of domestic activity, which palaeo-environmental testing may be able to elucidate. A substantial ditch found running N-S between two roundhouses may have once formed the west end of an original enclosure, before its extension to the west, where a pre-existing field boundary seems to have been co-opted as the new western boundary. It is suggested that the extended west part of the enclosure may have been intended as an open annexe, perhaps holding stock arriving northwards from the holloways located south of the current southern boundary watercourse.

It is recommended that palaeo-environmental and finds analysis should be carried out to shed some light upon some of the issues noted above, notably with regard to the relative chronology of phased deposits and features, and absolute dating of activity within the site in general. However, a phase of further excavation will be required in order to provide more robust evidence for the suggested overall chronology and phased history of the site, focusing on the north-east rampart [03] to confirm phasing found in 2019, below the main flagged area [04] and roundhouse floor [21] to determine whether any earlier phases of occupation are evidenced, at the intersection of roundhouses 'A'/'C' with 'B' to examine their relationship and verify the course of ditch [18], and in the interior of Roundhouse 'B' to determine its function in relation to Roundhouses 'A' & 'C'.

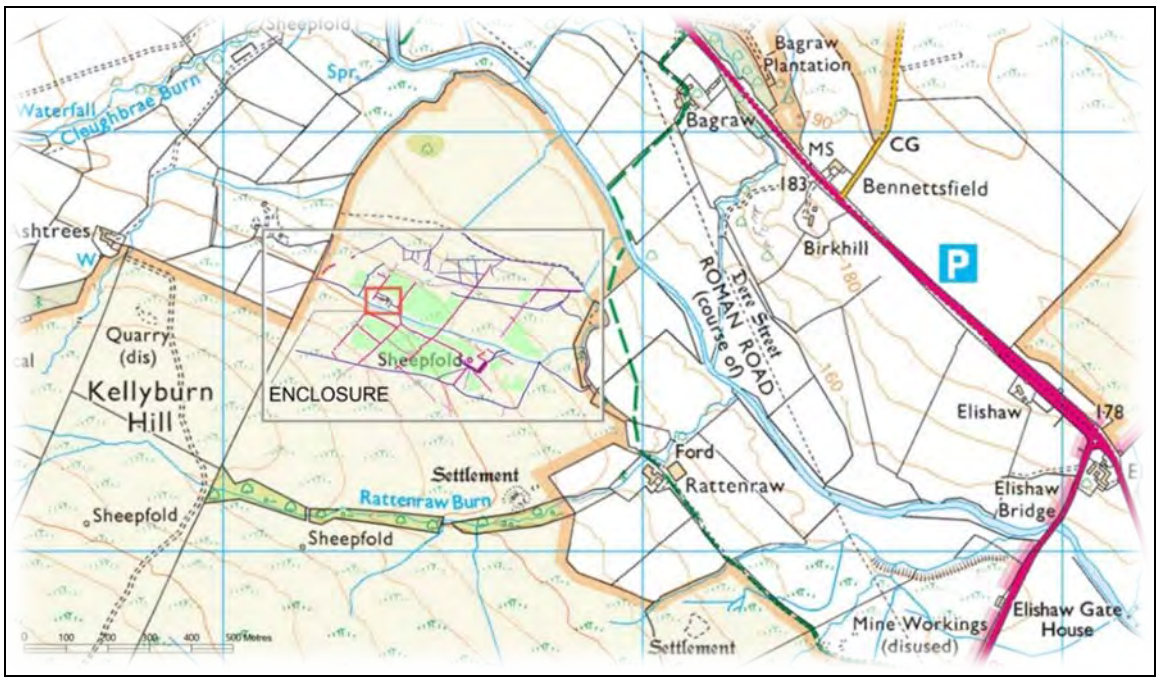
1. INTRODUCTION - PURPOSE OF EVALUATION

1.1 Background

This document, reporting on the results of an excavation carried out on an enclosure site west of Rattenraw Farm, near Otterburn in Redesdale, Northumberland (*centred upon NGR: NY 84385 95600*), has been prepared by *The Archaeological Practice Ltd*. (*TAP*) for *Revitalising Redesdale Landscape Partnership (RRLP)*.

The Rattenraw (North West) site is one of three settlements of presumed late Iron Age origin in the close vicinity of Rattenraw Farm and one of numerous such settlements along the valley of the River Rede, many of which, including Woolaw and Blakehope further up the valley, are on low bluffs above the south side of the valley. The closeness of these settlements to High Rochester Roman Fort (*Bremenium*) suggests that they may be linked in some way with the fort, although the issue of their absolute and relative chronology with respect to the Roman military remains unclear. Should it be proven that they were indeed occupied at the same time as the fort, and if the numerous comparable settlements in this area and elsewhere in the region are of similar date, then it would be tempting to postulate some kind of Roman supply landscape, but in the absence of evidence for contemporaneous occupation, an alternative scenario envisages these settlements as north-western outposts of late Iron Age settlement extending up the valley as far as climatic conditions allowed, abandoned when the new Roman occupying force became established.

The principal aims of this excavation, therefore were to provide dating evidence for the Rattenraw (North West) site, as well as information about the kind of activities that went on within the site and its immediate vicinity. It was hoped this would enable an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site for further investigation, both here and at other comparable enclosures in the region.



Illus. 01: The Location of the excavation site (boxed within larger survey area shown on Illus. 12) north-west of Rattenraw Farm on the edge of haugh-land forming the south-west bank of the Rede.

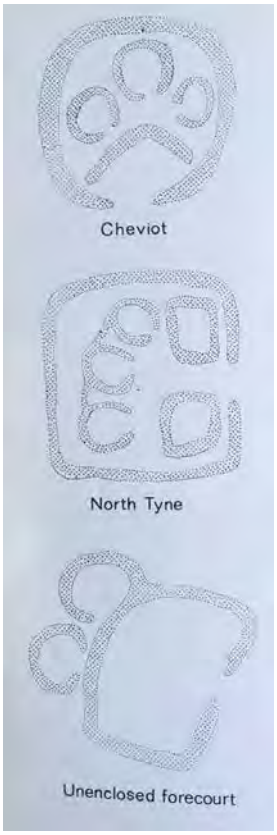
1.2 Archaeological Background

The attractions of the upper reaches of the valley of the Rede for early nomadic populations and later farmers can be readily appreciated; the Rede valley would have provided such groups with a convenient route for seasonal migration from the coast to the uplands allowing access to a wide range of resources. While evidence for early settlement has proved elusive in this part of Northumberland, the long cairns on Dour Hill, Bellshiel Law and west of Harehaugh hill provide impressive relics of these early communities, suggesting a focus on communal burial practices. There are also numerous smaller Bronze Age burial cairns in the valley, including *The Three Kings* in Redesdale Forest and others recently discovered on Fawdon Hill, as well as other Neolithic and Bronze Age presumed-ritual sites such as rock art panels at Tod Crag near Ottercops and near Bellshiel cairn.

Little is known about the nature and distribution of settlement, rather than burial or ritual sites until the later Bronze age or early-mid Iron Age, although relatively few hillforts and palisaded hilltop enclosure sites typical of these periods have been identified in this part of Redesdale. Fawdon and Colwell Hills above Otterburn, both of sub-circular, multi-vallate form but currently undated, provide two such examples of potentially relatively early settlements, as does a third suspected example in the upper reaches of the valley near Ramshope. Closer to the current site of investigation, another example of such a potentially-early defensible enclosure, though of sub-rectangular form so arguably later in origin than the examples given above, has been discovered through geophysical survey west of *Bremenium* Roman fort at High Rochester (Crow 2004a, 216-217), in the form of a double-banked enclosure partly overlain by a smaller annexe associated with the fort itself. It is almost identical in shape and size to other large Iron Age enclosures known in the south part of the county, of which the closest to the upper Rede Valley is at Manside Cross some 15 km to the south-east.

By the late Iron Age, in contrast, a widespread, dispersed settlement pattern of less defensible enclosed farmsteads, also predominantly rectilinear in plan, was becoming established in the valley, and this persisted into the succeeding Roman period. Such smaller sites of known or presumed mid- or later Iron-Age origin, thought to be later in origin than the hill-forts but perhaps occupied contemporaneously at times in the late iron age, generally lie in less obviously defensible positions, many occupying secondary ridges or wide terraces. This rough distinction between larger and smaller settlement types may reflect a social hierarchy or differences in function. Such enclosures were protective rather than defensive, designed to secure livestock from escape, predation and rustling. Although usually associated with pastoralist economies, with cattle regarded as more important than sheep, many enclosures are now recognised as having field systems associated and it is undoubtedly the case that all depended on extensive lands beyond their boundaries, with a range of social, industrial and agrarian activities being carried out at increasing distances from the enclosure. Ethnographic sources suggest that there may well have been taboos regarding what could be done inside the compound and which activities had to be undertaken outside. In that sense the enclosure ditch(es) may have served to delineate social and economic space rather than to defend or protect. They may also have served to create well-drained site platforms. It is worthy of note that another form of presumed late iron age settlement found on the north side of the Rede, the ‘unenclosed forecourt settlement’ comprising one or more round houses opening onto a large stone-walled forecourt, dispensed with the enclosure altogether.

Rescue excavation of a group of late iron age, or Roman iron age sites in upper North Tynedale - at Tower Knowe, Belling Law, Kennel Hall Knowe near Plashetts, and Gowanburn Camp, prior to the construction of Kielder Water, revealed that this type of settlement originated during the late Iron Age (Jobey 1973; 1977; 1978; 1983, 199ff; Higham 1986, 122-3, 134-7, 193-5). The original sites were built of wood, featuring timber roundhouses and palisaded enclosures, which were replaced several times over. Radiocarbon dates clustering in the last two centuries BC and 1st century AD were associated with these earlier phases, which were followed by a rebuilding in stone - probably in response to an increasing shortage of good building timber - no earlier than the mid second century AD. Some of the settlements provide evidence for population growth with the single round house usually evident in the earlier timber phase being replaced by up to three roundhouses when the sites were rebuilt in stone, sometimes accompanied by a corresponding increase in the size of the enclosures.



The rectilinear settlements of the 'North Tynedale type' (see *Illus. 02*, left) were largely restricted to the south or west side of the river in Redesdale (see *Appendix 3*), in marked contrast to their almost universal distribution in North Tynedale itself (*op. cit*., 77, 85 fig. 17). On the north side of the river above Otterburn the form of these enclosed settlements changes from rectilinear to oval or circular in plan, the form more characteristic of settlements in the hills of north Northumberland, particularly in and around the Cheviot massif, and the Scottish Uplands, as well as in the uppermost reaches of North Tynedale. The adoption of different settlement forms was probably largely a response to topography rather than cultural differences, since the basic components of all these settlements as well as their material culture remain the same, but the boundary between these traditions clearly passed through Redesdale. The variety in both overall form and internal features as really quite extensive, however, suggesting that they were built over a long period in response to subtly changing needs, and performed a variety of functions. Some display complex entrance or gateway features, others are equipped with annexes while some are associated with field systems and possible boundary earthworks similar to those attached to several of the larger hill forts in the wider area.

It is assumed, again based largely on ethnographic sources, that such settlements housed individual family groups, perhaps linked with the inhabitants of neighbouring settlements by kinship to form lineages, clans and tribes. Indeed, such farmsteads often appear in clusters (assuming that the surviving sites provide a reasonably comprehensive picture of the original distribution) – perhaps representing separate clans nested within a larger segmentary tribal grouping such as the Brigantes or the Votadini. In this and other respects they seem to have parallels with the dispersed pattern of later bastle farmstead settlement. It is intriguing to note that few, if any of these settlements, whatever their typological form, extend much higher up the valley than the bastle farmsteads and small hamlets of the 16th and early 17th centuries. Thus, Woolaw and Birdhope figure amongst the sites highest up the valley in both these dispersed settlement patterns.

Another area of similarity to the early post-medieval and subsequent periods is the strong emphasis on pastoralism in the iron age economy, based on the exploitation of the extensive moorland grazing available to these upland communities, enabling them to rear substantial herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Cattle may have been more important than sheep at this time, with the latter vulnerable to foot-rot and liver fluke and less suited to the poorly-drained

pastures prevalent before the agricultural improvements of the later 18th and 19th centuries. However, sheep would still have been essential for their wool and some arable farming is evidenced by the survival of cord rig earthwork features.

Problems of Chronology and Function

By the middle of the 1960s survey and limited excavation on both sides of the Border had established an understanding of the distribution, typology and rough chronology of Iron Age and Roman settlement in Northumberland which still persists. Since this time, however, when the assumption grew that the main problems of the Iron Age had been solved, a great deal of work has been undertaken (Oswald et. al. 2006, 25-32), notably by Jobey with respect to smaller classes of settlement (Jobey 1964, 1965 & 1978), yet considerable opportunities remain to further advance the understanding of morphology and chronology of all classes of settlements, as well as their social and economic functions. The long-accepted model for the chronological development of hillforts and related settlement types in northern England and southern Scotland was established by excavations at Hownam Rings in the period just after WW2 (C Piggott 1948; S Piggot 1966). This 'Hownam sequence' suggests a structural progression of increasing complexity, from unenclosed settlements to palisaded sites of the late 2nd Millennium BC and first half of the 1st Millennium BC, superseded by sites defended by univallate ramparts and ditches, which subsequently developed into elaborate systems of multiple ramparts, before giving way in turn to undefended settlements in the Roman period. That this model persists today and is used not only with respect to larger, hillfort sites but smaller settlements as well, is not a testament to its enduring robustness in the face of continual testing but rather a function of the paucity of excavation in the intervening period. with unenclosed Bronze Age settlements giving way to hill-forts and palisaded settlements of the earlier Iron Age and subsequently to enclosed and 'scooped' settlements around the turn of the millennium.

Thus, while formerly it was thought that the earliest enclosed settlements of the region, potentially late Bronze Age origin, were small enclosures of less than 0.5 ha. defined by palisade trenches, some palisaded enclosures have recently been dated to the Roman Iron Age. Similarly, hill forts, enclosures defined by one or more set of ramparts formed by ditch and bank and/or wall, once thought to be of later Iron Age origin have now been shown to emerge from as early as 800 BC, but their sequence of development remains poorly understood, in large part due to a dearth of excavated examples.

Excavations in southern Scotland have revealed a far more complex and varied sequence than that allowed by the Hownam sequence, as well as the coexistence of different enclosure types, but there is relatively scant data from Northumberland to compare with the better-defined Scottish picture. The recent programme of analytical survey carried out by English Heritage on Iron Age forts in Northumberland, however, including intensive surveys at 11 of them (Oswald *et. al.* 2006 & 2008), demonstrated the potential to recognise multiple phases of construction from the earthwork evidence alone (Oswald *et. al.* 2008, 15), although corroboratory dating evidence remains elusive. In essence, despite this recent work, studies of iron age settlement sites in Southern Scotland and Northumberland have not yet reached the stage where a data-set exists of sufficient size and quality to enable questions of chronology and morphology to be addressed with confidence, far less speculations on function and seasonality.

Contemporary with the programme of extensive field survey carried out in the uplands has been an exciting series of large-scale excavations on the South Northumberland coastal plain which have identified and excavated large, contemporary sites at Blagdon Hall (McKelvey 2009), Shotton (*ibid*.), Pegswood (Proctor 2009), Newcastle Great Park and, most recently, Callerton. These point to a common sequence of occupation commencing with the establishment of small, unenclosed farmsteads, succeeded by much larger enclosed sites with associated field systems and stock enclosures, which continued up to the 2nd century AD, a phenomenon also sees south of the Wall at enclosed settlement sites such as Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987). This modifies the

> view of Iron Age settlement derived largely from the study of upland sites and indicates that the previous emphasis on hillforts as the main centres of collective Iron Age activity reflects, at least in part, a bias of earthwork preservation.
>
> The discovery in these lowland excavations of field systems and trackways outside the main occupation areas has also served as a reminder that Iron Age settlements, including hillforts, existed within and depended upon farmed and managed landscapes. The existence of complex lowland sites with apparent similarities to the apparently greater number of upland hillforts suggests the possibility that the populations of the uplands could, at times, have been supported by the lowlands, thereby allowing the potential for seasonal movements of people and stock. With respect to the current survey area the potential exists, therefore, for a hierarchy of contemporary sites, with smaller sites controlled by or dependent upon larger ones, perhaps for defence or resource redistribution, as well as for links outside the area, perhaps with coastal settlements, involving seasonal movements of people or stock.

Certainly, it is clear that by the mid-first millennium AD, a substantial, permanently settled population was well-established in the area. Towards the end of the first millennium BC, pollen evidence suggests that all remaining upland forest had been cleared, and small enclosed settlements were established in increasing numbers, some on the sites of earlier hillforts, or overlying their defences, which in some cases were seen to have been abandoned for some time (Welfare 2002, 75). Certainly, some later prehistoric sites have been found beneath Romano-British settlements at both Hetha Burn and Kennel Hall Knowe (Burgess 1984, 168; Jobey 1978), while Alnham Castle Hills hill-fort has rectilinear additions of presumed Romano-British date. A range of other potential settlement types, including unenclosed or 'scooped' settlements, containing a cluster of roundhouses and other features, sometimes associated with field systems suggesting intensified agricultural activity, persisted into the Roman period but have yet to be extensively tested by excavation.

Following the Roman Conquest most of Northumberland lay beyond the Roman frontier for much of the period of occupation, but the influence of Roman culture was maintained in Redesdale by the presence, first, of marching camps on or close to the principal Roman arterial road through Northumberland, Dere Street, and its branch westwards to the Devil's Causeway, and, subsequently, the permanent outpost fort of Bremenium, occupied for nearly three centuries after its foundation around 138 A.D. Dere Street, leaves the line of the A68 at Blakehope close to where the track which leads to Rattenraw Farm now leaves it, crossing the River Rede by a bridge about 400 metres east of Rattenraw before continuing onto the Otterburn Military Training Area. The base at Bremenium was occupied during Flavian period and from the Antonine period onwards, while military withdrawal from the site seems to have taken place in the early 4th century. A civil settlement has recently been located by geophysical work, lining Dere Street east of the fort, and a small annexe was identified attached to the west side of the fort during extensive fieldwork in the 1990s (Crow 1992; 1993, 2004a, 215-17). The relationship between the Roman occupiers, represented by the fort, and native populations represented by small enclosure sites, has long been suggested as mutually supportive – with the Roman army supported by local farmed produce, for example – but to date no support for this has been forthcoming through epigraphic or archaeological finds.

It is possible, as suggested for the area immediately north of Hadrian's Wall, that the area around the fort was cleared of its native populations immediately prior to, or following, the initial roman advance northwards. Alternatively, it may be that the suggested clearance of native populations from an apparent buffer area defined north of Hadrian's Wall, perhaps extending as far as the Wansbeck (Hodgson et al. 2012), forced some populations northwards and caused over-population in north Northumberland, which, in turn, may have impacted on the location and density of native settlements in the landscape and introduced new ideas relating to their

form. Whatever the merits of these arguments, Roman influence certainly extended to the acquisition and use, sometimes through recycling, of Roman artefacts by native populations, as exemplified in native settlements around Hartburn and shown more widely in the use of recycled glass, often found in the form of beads, as at Woolaw, and suggested by recent finds of Roman artefacts adjacent to a native settlement near Sharperton in Coquetdale, on the Dere Street-Devil's Causeway 'Link Road' some 15 km north-west of *Bremenium*.

Illus. 03: Reconstruction of a late iron age enclosure at Brigantium, Low Rochester, based on the excavated example of Woolaw, though with a single roundhouse within an earth and stone palisaded embankment.

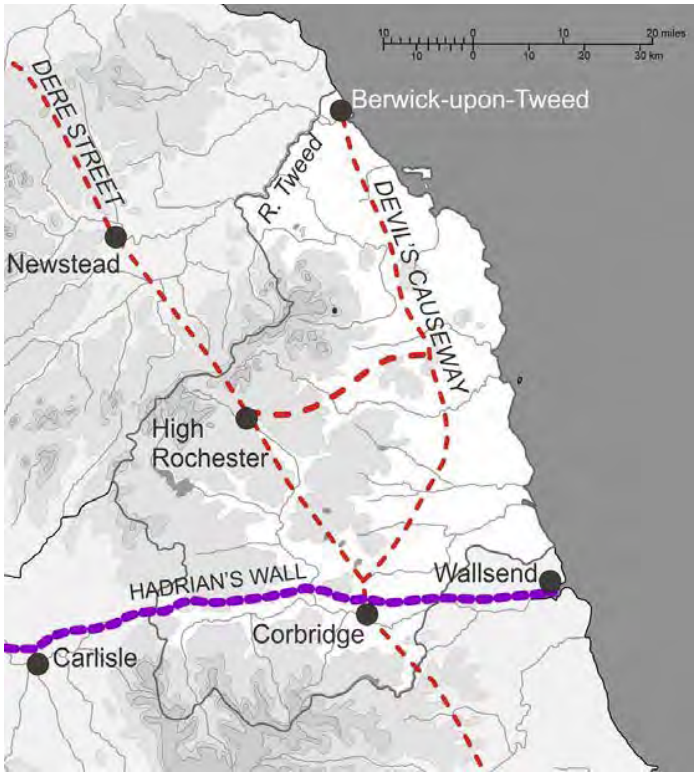
While small enclosed homesteads of a type common in the middle and later Iron Age are likely to have continued in use for several centuries into the later Roman period, the fate of the native population following the end of Roman occupation remains even more obscure. A small but increasing number of sites in the Northumbrian coastal lowlands, such as North Seaton near Ashington, excavated in 2017, show continuity between late prehistory and the early medieval period, and it may be suggested that sites where late prehistoric occupation was extended into the early medieval period were perhaps only eventually abandoned in favour of lower-lying hamlets and villages in the later pre-Conquest period, many of which are in existence today, following a political takeover by new warrior elites originally deriving from Northern Europe and Scandinavia in the early medieval period. Some continuity of political and territorial from the Iron Age through the Roman period and into the early medieval era seems likely, even as the social and political structures of those territorial communities were perhaps evolving from kinship-based clans or tribes into chiefdoms and ultimately small states.

Thereafter, Upper Redesdale beyond Elsdon lay beyond or on the very edge of the zone of permanent settlement and cultivation during the medieval era, but settlement did steadily advance up the valley during the climatic optimum lasting up until c. 1300. Seasonal shielings such as Davyshiel, Garretshiels and Greenhaugh had developed into permanent settlements by the end of the 13th century, but further up the valley Redeshead, Ramshope, Spithope and Cottonshope are all mentioned in the 14th century as moor, woods, waste and occasionally pasture (cf. Hodgson 1827, 31, 109 & 110). Pastoralism was a prominent element in the manorial economy of Redesdale by the mid-13th century, and doubtless much earlier: in 1245 the Umfraville manors were testified to have pasture for 1140 sheep, pasture for mares worth 12*l*, and 1400 acres of cattle pasture (*CalDocScot* I: 305, no.1667).

By the end of the 14th century, there are hints that settlement was beginning to creep further up the Rede valley, perhaps as a result of the turbulent conditions of the later medieval era

which favoured an expansion of peasant colonisation and seasonal transhumance. The establishment of permanent settlements west of Dere Street seems to have occurred within the context of Reiver society, arguably for the first time since the Roman period, in the 15th or early 16th centuries, but even by the mid-16th century Rochester, along with Birdhope, Woolaw and Evistones still represented the uppermost limit of settlement in the valley. In 1581 the inhabitants of Rochester lodged a complaint with the Queen's commission, against the Elliots of Liddesdale, declaring that the latter had raided Rochester on several occasions "*taking 180 kye and oxen, gotes, sheep and household stuff, so that the town has laid waste for five years*" (Hedley NRO 542.19: Rochester; Charlton 1986; Mitford 1989, 41). But habitation gradually advanced, and in the Border Survey of 1604 the settlements of Bellshield, Birdhopecraig and Sills are listed above Rochester, as well as Birdhope and Woolaw mentioned by earlier sources (*1604 Survey*, 82, 94).

An important factor influencing the creation of settlement in the upper valley must have been its relationship to the medieval communications network in the area and in particular to the former Roman road, Dere Street, which runs past Rattenraw to the east and remained a recognised feature after the Roman withdrawal, continuing in use as a highway throughout the medieval era when it is first referenced (in 1249) as 'Kenmylispeth', subsequently 'Gallespeth', though more frequently ‘Gamelspath’ and, descriptively, ‘Clattering Path’, labelled as such as it crosses the Border on Roy’s mid-18th century Military map (illustrated below).



Illus. 04: Map of the main known Roman Roads north of Hadrian’s Wall in Northumberland, showing the route of Dere Street north-west from Corbridge over the border ridge to Newstead and beyond.

Illus. 05: Roy's Military Map of c 1847 showing the course of Dere Street, labelled 'Clattering Path', running over the Border Ridge on a south-easterly course towards Redesdale.

The later medieval 16th century settlements closest to the current site are Rattenraw Farmstead itself, where the remains of a bastle-house survive, and Kellyburn about a kilometre to the north-west, which appears to have included a corn mill but now survives poorly. A little further afield Evistones, 2 km NW of Rattenraw Farm, was built sometime in the 15th century and inhabited until at least 1693 but is now abandoned, with only the vaulted west part of a ruinous bastle house still standing and other remains of long-houses and enclosures surviving as earthworks.

In the later 18th and into the 19th centuries large areas of common land were enclosed using Parliamentary Enclosure Acts, and farmers sought to better the quality of rough grazing through improved drainage, manuring and liming of the land, which in turn altered the character of the landscape and placed familiar features such as sheepfolds within it. Also in the 18th and 19th centuries the area was impacted by wider industrial developments, reflected in the survival of bell-pits, the remains of small-scale coal mining, shown as 'old coal shafts' on historic Ordnance Survey plans. The Duke of Northumberland was operating a colliery at Brownrigg, south of Blakehope Fell (surveyed at Level 1 by Carlton & Frodsham in 2017) in the 1820s using a steam pumping engine. In common with most of the local collieries, Brownrigg closed in the early 20th century, although a deep mine survived at Elsdon until the 1970s.

The current Rattenraw farmhouse and farm buildings, standing to the south of Rattenraw Burn, were built in the early 19th century but may incorporate earlier elements. The farm, divided in two by the burn, extends from the south bank of the River Rede at about 160m above sea level to a height of around 240m on Kellyburn Hill where it borders the neighbouring farm, Ashtrees. The antiquary John Hodgson (1827, 134) described the farm as follows: "*Rattenrow formerly consisted of a straggling row of miserable dwellings, situated on the march dyke, between the enclosed lands and the fell. It belonged to several proprietors, and only a few years since was divided into five or more farms, the successive occupiers of which were so wretchedly poor, that they brought a heavy burden on the land".* The remains of rig and furrow ploughing of different types both on and surrounding Rattenraw Farm demonstrate attempts over the ages to produce agricultural crops from this difficult land, something which is not attempted on the farm today.

2. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

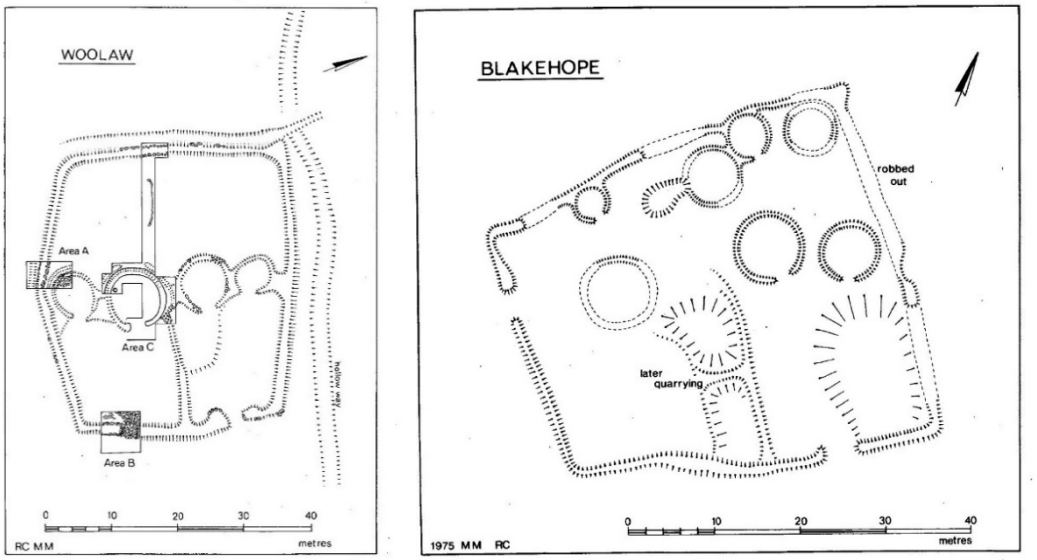
2.1 Introduction

Much of the groundwork for the study of late prehistoric settlement enclosures in the region was laid by the work of George Jobey (see Jobey 1973, 1977, 1978 & 1983, above) but, as intimated above, field investigations of these sites pre-dated Jobey and large number of such sites have since been recorded in Northumberland by earthwork and geophysical survey as well as by excavation. Particularly revealing in terms of discovering new sites and enhancing our understanding of those already known has been aerial photographic survey work, notably that carried out by Tim Gates in the Hadrian's Wall corridor, the College Valley and the Otterburn training area which exposed the complexity of the relict landscapes of these upland areas (e.g. Gates 2004), while Northumberland National Park's *Discovering Our Hillforts Heritage* project was particularly useful in helping to understand the contexts of hillforts and smaller settlements, identifying systems of fields and linear features around them. More recently, David Astbury's re-examination of historic *Google Earth* imagery and *Department of Environment* LIDAR survey imagery with a GIS framework has led to the discovery of more sites, both as earthworks and cropmarks.

While research excavations on such sites have continued, notably by John Nolan for *TillVAS* at Flodden Hill between 2012-19, TAP for *Lindisfarne Peregrini* at Common Slap in 2016-17 and for *TillVAS* at Mardon Hill in 2017-18, most recent excavations have been concentrated on the coastal plain of south-east Northumberland, focussing on a newly-discovered class of larger settlements at Brunton, Pegswood, Shotton, Blagdon and, most recently, Callerton, where a sub-rectangular enclosure containing 47 roundhouses and other features including a central dividing ditch and small square enclosures (but no quernstones or glass and very little pottery or other artefacts), was excavated in the Summer of 2019 (Turnbull *pers. com*.). The discovery of these larger lowland settlements represents a remarkable development and potential transformation in our understanding of the iron age both in the coastal lowlands, where it was previously thought that iron age settlement was confined to a dense scatter of small rectilinear settlements, and over the wider region for which these finds carry considerable implications.

In the upper catchment area of the river Tyne rescue excavation of a group of sub-rectangular sites in upper North Tynedale - at Tower Knowe, Belling Law, Kennel Hall Knowe near Plashetts, and Gowanburn Camp - confirmed that this type of settlement originated during the late Iron Age (Jobey 1973; 1977; 1978; 1983, 199ff; Higham 1986, 122-3, 134-7, 193-5) and provided a model for the internal layout, material culture and phasing of such sites which largely persists today. In the Rede Valley, specifically, a number of presumed late iron age enclosure sites were subject to earthwork survey by *FRG-SANT* in the 1970s but only one, adjacent to Woolaw farm some 1.7 km west of *Bremenium* and exactly 4 km north-west of Rattenraw, has been subject to large-scale excavation (see Charlton & Day 1978; Charlton & Mitcheson 1978, 61-72), as described in the following, edited version of the HER description:

> *Woolaw is a small sub-rectangular enclosure bounded by earth and stone banks, situated at c 720 feet aOD upon a gentle north-east slope. Four hut circles of 4m-7m diam. lie adjacent to one another in two pairs, dividing the enclosure into two. The east half is further sub-divided by a bank and the east side has two entrances, one to each compartment; the south entrance has revetting stones on the south side. The enclosure may be associated with the nearby settlement at Birdhope, while its orderly construction suggests possible Roman influence.*



Illus. 06 & 07: Charlton & Day's plans of Woolaw and Blakehope enclosures.

Excavations revealed three phases of occupation, the first represented by post holes, a drainage ditch and a pit sealed beneath round stone houses; a clay bank and ditch surrounded this settlement. In the second phase, two large, centrally placed round stone houses were associated with a substantial stone perimeter wall and the re-cut ditch. In the final phase, the enclosure wall was re-aligned to allow for the addition of two smaller round stone houses. Finds included a facetted jet bead, glass bangle fragments, rotary quern fragments and a sherd of native pottery.

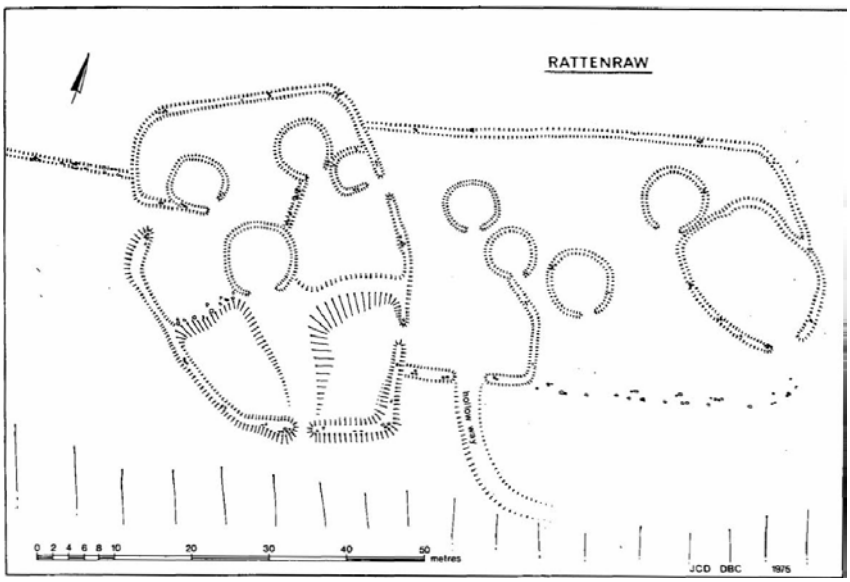
The stone-built rectilinear settlement at Woolaw, which may lie in subservient relation to the larger, adjacent settlement at Birdhope, is very similar in form to the North Tynedale examples, at least in its final phase. Two stone-built structural phases were identified there and a third, timber-built phase implied by the presence of a circular groove beneath one of the stone round-houses of phase II. In the final phase, two smaller stone houses were added to the centrally-situated pair erected in phase II, requiring the realignment of the north and south sides of the perimeter wall to accommodate the additions. Similar evidence for expansion which could not be contained within the established compound is apparent at other rectilinear settlement sites in the valley, notably Woolaw East, Blakehope and Rattenraw II (*see below*).

2.2 RATTENRAW

Three settlements of presumed late iron age type are known in the vicinity of Rattenraw Farm. Two of these, one 320 m SSE of the farm and another, larger site some 220 m due west, were recorded in the programme of fieldwork undertaken by the Field Research Group of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne (FRG-SANT) under the direction of Beryl Charlton and John Day in the late 1970s. A third enclosure, subject of the current fieldwork, lies 720 m north-west of the farm and was not subject to detailed examination or recording by FRG-SANT, although anecdotal evidence (Charlton pers. com.) suggests that it was noticed at the time.

In Summer 2017 members of Tynedale North of the Wall Archaeology Group (NOWTAG) visited Rattenraw Farm with Chris Jones and Ed Hudspeth of NNPA and observed an extensive Iron Age

landscape with field boundaries and well-preserved cord rig aligned closely with the boundary features. Subsequently, between February 24th and February 26th 2018, members of NOWTAG undertook a Level 1, 'walkover', landscape survey of parts of the farm and in October 2018 the same group carried out an analytical earthwork survey (to Level 3) of the enclosed settlement north-west of the farm as part of the Revitalising Redesdale Landscape Partnership activity programme. The latter survey produced the first accurate site plan at a scale of 1:10,000 and included a detailed description of visible surface features of the site. Recorded features of significance included what was considered a likely entrance to the enclosure along its southern perimeter and the remains of three round houses within the enclosure, as well as an extensive farmed landscape represented by cord rig cultivation features sib-divided into fields or territories by low embankments.



Illus. 08: Charlton & Day's (1978) plan of the Rattenraw II (Rattenraw West) enclosure site and its eastern annexe, with yards to the south of the main enclosure, round-houses in the centre and north and further round-houses in the sub-divided annexe.

Further field observation in March 2019 by RC of *TAP* in conjunction with members of NOWTAG produced a few additional observations, principally that the south part of the enclosure was heavily disturbed and the suggested entrance in the west part of the south side may simply be the result of the removal of the enclosure boundary in that area by recent ditching operations which are also likely responsible for the recumbent boulders lying between canalised ditch and the remains of the enclosure in that area. It was also noted that the west side of the enclosure boundary is rather slight and apparently contiguous with a N-S field boundary of similar character, while the western third of the northern boundary also appears slight in relation to the east and NE sides, potentially the result of a rebuild. No other features of note were observed to add to those noted or suggested by NOWTAG, although possible locations of entrances in the east side boundary and east end of the north side were inspected. Redrawing of the NOWTAG (2018a) survey plan from aerial photographic evidence (see *Illus. 12*, below) produced little new information, though provided better definition of the extent of cord rig within field boundaries.

Sites identified by NOWTAG (2018a) survey in February 2018 *(keyed to Landscape Plan shown below)*

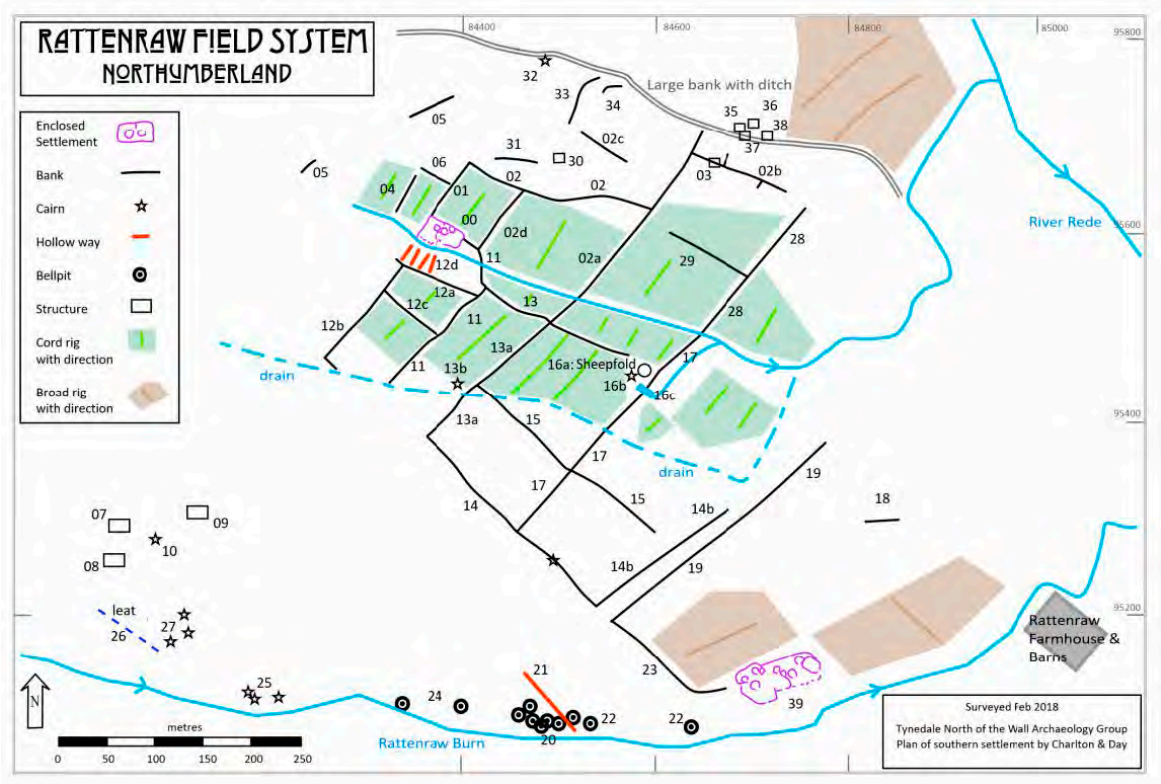
STONY LINEAR (BOUNDARY) FEATURES:
SR nos. (Survey Record Numbers) R01-06, R11 -12C, 13 & 13A, R14, R14B-R16, R16B, R17, R19, R23, R28, R29, R31, R33, R34, R42 & R43.

DITCHES
SR nos. R16C and R26, the latter a linear ditch, 1 – 1.5m wide

SMALL RECTILINEAR AND OVAL STRUCTURES

SR no. R07; Rectilinear stony structure, possible longhouse/shieling, 12m x 5m x 0.3m high.

SR no. R08; Stony oval enclosure, possible longhouse/shieling, 8.5m x 4.7m x 0.3 high.



Illus. 09: NOWTAG plan of the Rattenraw III and larger Rattenraw East (bottom right) sites.

SR no. R09; Stony oval enclosure, possible longhouse/shieling,13.5m x 5.9m x 0.3 high.

SR no. R18; Semi-circular stony enclosure 11m x 7m x max. 0.5m high with adjacent stony wall 1.5m wide max. 0.5m high.

SR no. R35; Rectilinear enclosure/platform 7.4m x 4.9m x 0.5m high with perimeter of medium sized boulders; a possible stack stand. Together with structures R36, 37 and 38 this structure could constitute a farmstead of possible medieval or early post-medieval date.

SR no. R36; Sub-rectangular walled structure, 7.9m x 4.8m with wall width up to 0.7m; a possible stock enclosure.

SR no. R37; Stony rectangular feature abutting prominent E-W bank, 4.7m x 3.5m.

SR no. R44; Circular earthen bank 8m diameter x 0.7m wide x 0.5m high; a possible stack stand.

SR no. R45; Rectilinear Enclosure abutting the northern side of a prominent E-W large stony bank with a deep ditch on its S side, recorded as a narrow, 2m wide low stony structure extending for some 30m. At the E end is a 5m square structure with a possible narrow entrance at its NE corner. Perhaps a medieval milking enclosure, or '*baught*'.

SR no. R30; Circular platform 15m diameter 0.5m to 1m high differentiated by vegetation change and prolific molehills indicating darker, richer soil. Possibly site of former stock enclosure.

SR no. R16A; A modern sheepfold.

CAIRNS

SR no. R10; Turf-covered stony mound, 4.2m x 4m x 0.3m high

SR no. R13B; Turf-covered clearance cairn 5m x 2m x 0.3m high

SR no. R14A; Turf-covered clearance cairn 3m x 3m x 0.2m high.

SR no. R25; Probable clearance cairn 3m x 2m x 0.3m high, partially turf-covered.
SR no. R27; 3 partially turf-covered probable clearance cairns.
SR no. R32; A probable, partially turf-covered stony clearance cairn of 4m x 3m x 0.3m

HOLLOWAYS
SR nos. R12D, R21 and,
SR no. R46; Hollow-way, 2m wide x 1m deep.

BELL PITS
Within the valley and on the steep slope north of the Rattenraw Burn, a number of bell-pits were surveyed by NOWTAG, possibly originally accessed from a ford over the burn and connected to holloways. These bell-pits are undated, but may exploit the same coal seam, cut by the valley, as Brownrigg Colliery to the SE, and are likely to be of the same 18th or early 19th century date, although small scale mining of iron-ore has also been suggested.
SR no. R20; Group of 6 bell pits
SR no. R22; Group of 3 bell pits
SR no. R24; 3m diameter bell pit with spoil on downslope side.

SETTLEMENT SITES
SR no. R00; Rectilinear enclosure 34m x 14m containing 4 circular structures, 3 of which appear stone built, abutting one another. Southern RH structure is 6.7m diameter, wall 1.0m wide up to 0.5 high. Central RH structure 7m diameter, wall 0.8m wide and 0.5m high. Eastern RH 6m diameter, wall 1m wide and 0.3m high. The western RH wall is less pronounced, 6.5m diameter, its bank 0.5m wide and 0.2m high. The enclosure bank is 2m wide and up to 0.75m high on the north and east sides, 1m wide and 0.3m high on the west side. No indications of an entrance on the east, north and west sides are visible. The south side of the enclosure is not clearly defined and covered by thick soft rush cover but the alignment of several large boulders, if not derived from recent ditching work, may be suggestive of a previous enclosure bank. A gap between the boulders which aligns with a potential hollow-way south of the present-day ditch may be an indication of an entrance.

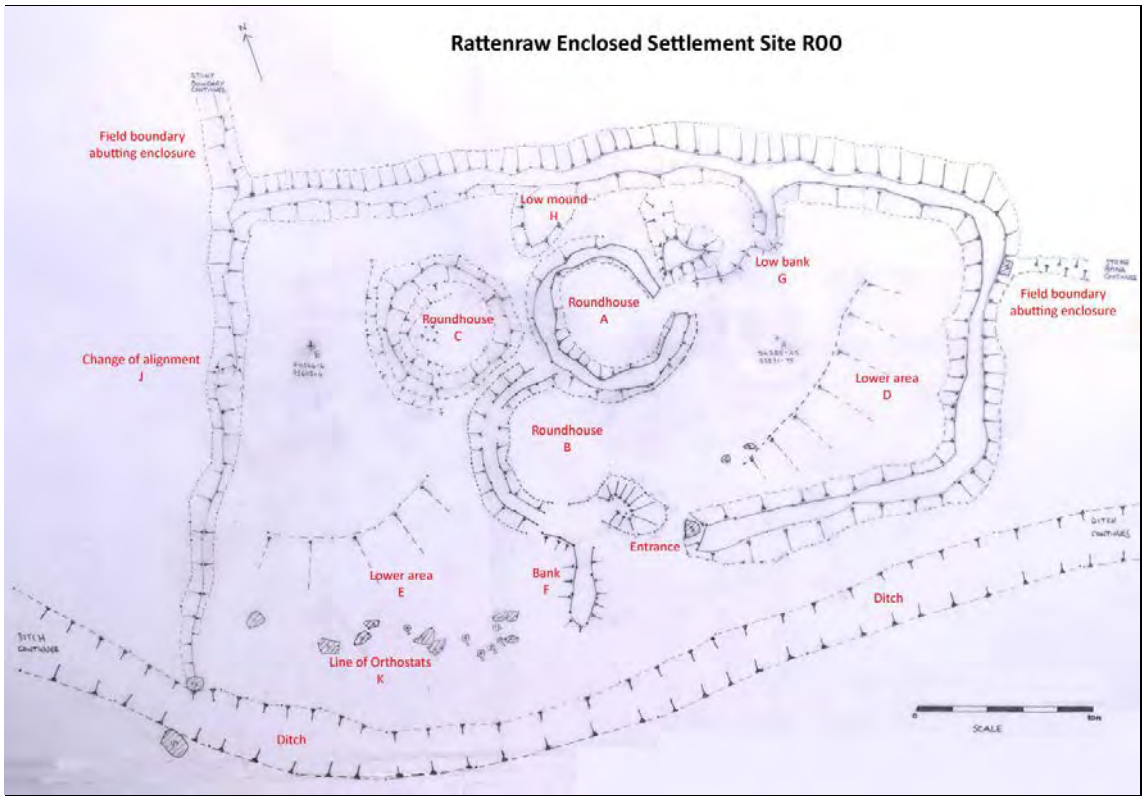
SR no. R38; Possible medieval/early post-medieval farmstead; a rectangular structure 7.9m x 3.5m abuts a prominent E-W bank, with adjoining stony banks suggestive of surrounding yards, the overall dimensions of which are 25.9m x 9.6m.

SR no. R39; Enclosed Settlement, scheduled as a Romano-British farmstead comprising a sub-rectangular enclosure containing two sunken yards and the foundations of three round houses. Overall, the farmstead measures 40m by 30m but outside it are four further round houses and an irregular-shaped enclosure, considered to be an addition.

SR no. R40; A possible deserted medieval village**, a**ssociated with 6m wide rig and furrow.

SR no. R41; Enclosed Settlement, scheduled as Romano-British, comprising a sub-rectangular enclosure, 43m long by 40m wide, surrounded by a bank of earth and stone. The south and west sides of the farmstead are the best preserved and stand about 0.5m high. The other sides have been partly robbed of stone. The entrance is through the south-east enclosure wall, while inside are two sunken yards with up to seven round houses facing onto them.

Illus. 10: Aerial view of the Rattenraw III (North West) site and part of its field system NW of the farm.



Illus. 11: Hasher plan of the Rattenraw III Enclosure site (NOWTAG 2018).

3. EVALUATION PROGRAMME

3.1 Aims

The aims and objectives of the fieldwork project were based on previous investigative analysis of the site by NOWTAG and consultation with the RRLP fieldwork manager and NNPA archaeologist. The principal motivation for the work was to work with community volunteers in order to enhance knowledge and understanding of the site, with particular reference to its chronology and relationship to other enclosed settlements in the vicinity, as well as with *Bremenium* Roman Fort. The fieldwork aimed to address specific issues of morphology highlighted in NOWTAG's survey (2018), specifically, the relationship of the site to the ditch adjacent to its southern perimeter, the significance of the divergent nature of the western enclosure bank in relation to the other perimeter banks and of the apparent absence of the western section of the southern perimeter bank.

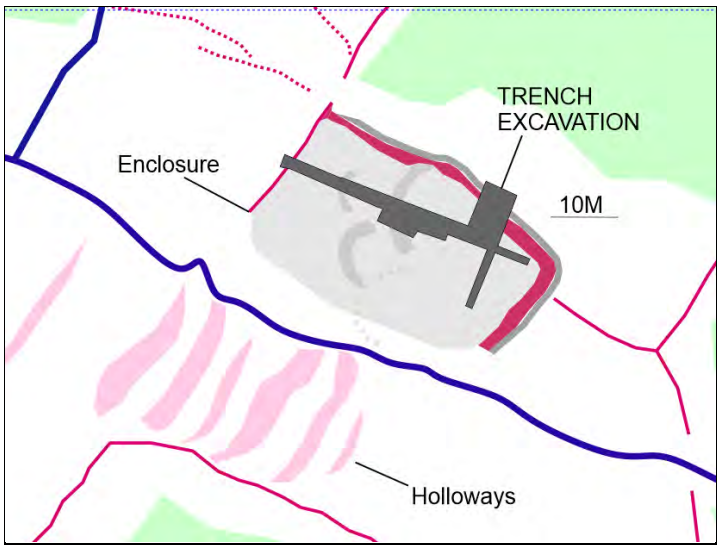
Illus. 12:

Plan of features transcribed from aerial views of an area north-west of Rattenraw Farm, in particular highlighting (in red) earthwork features associated with an enclosure of presumed iron age date and its field system, marked out by field boundaries enclosing areas of 'cord rig' cultivation features. Not all the earthworks depicted are likely to be contemporary with the enclosure; likewise the majority of watercourses, depicted in blue, are of modern origin or recently modified but some are likely to form part of the early field system.

Accordingly, in order to achieve these and other specific objectives of the fieldwork, it was proposed to carry out the field investigation by means of trenches as marked out on a plan contained in an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix, *below*). In the event, the impact of weather and other conditions on the capacity of the excavation team naturally constrained the amount of work done, while the variable quality of archaeological survival found within the site led to a focus on certain areas and features within them.

3.2 Methods

The evaluation excavation was carried out by means of hand-excavation of trenches which were subsequently back-filled by machine. All work was carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA) and sought to comply with the aims and working practices agreed in advance with the NNPA archaeologist through a Written Scheme of Investigation.



Illus. 13: Rattenraw enclosure Trench location plan 2019

The evaluation excavation was carried out by means of a single, L-shaped trench, its main east-west part extending 36 m from just outside the western rampart towards the inner face of the eastern rampart, with a shorter northern branch extending 7.4 m northwards from its east end. Two additional 1 metre wide extensions were excavated east and south from the east end of the main east-west branch, the former (T1b) extending 5.25 m to the inner face of the eastern rampart, the latter (T1c) 9.3 m towards the east end of the south rampart. Originally 2-2.10 m wide, the main east-west trench was extended up to 4.35 m wide in its central section and 5.2 m across its northern branched extension (T1a).

The intended purpose of the linear trench represented by T1 and T1b was to take a sample through the entire enclosure, including its east and west ramparts, although in the event time constraints prevented its extension over the eastern rampart, as had been intended. The main trench (T1) examined the following earthwork features (listed from west to east) recorded in the NOWTAG survey: outer enclosure bank or rampart, east and west sides of putative roundhouse 'C', east and west sides of putative roundhouse 'A' and a flat, possible yard area to between the west side of roundhouse 'A' and the east side enclosure boundary.

Following the discovery of a ditch between roundhouses 'A' & 'C' and flagging within Roundhouse 'A', the main trench was extended to 4.35 m wide in order to investigate these features further, along with the purported intersection of Roundhouse 'A' with the north side of Roundhouse 'B'. The northern branch (T1a) was positioned to examine the more substantial northern enclosure bank, or rampart and its putative ditch, while Trenches 1b and 1c were opened to investigate the extent of flagged flooring revealed in the east end of the main trench.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Stratigraphy and Archaeology *(see Illus. 14-42)*

Beneath the turf and peaty topsoil [01] excavation revealed a complex of remains. Tumble of masonry [02] over 03, which is core-work of the rampart between two lines of kerbs [23] & [30].The loose tumble [02] had been worn through to create a pathway, probably in a secondary of abandonment phase, and seemed to be associated with a line of boulders [07], probably set out as an ad hoc pathway over boggy ground extending west south-west towards the east side of Roundhouse 'A'. Where the core [03] was taken out a line of boulders [22] was revealed aligned along the same axis of the wall, like a central spine (similar to a Roman road) or an earlier phase taken down to build the secondary rampart defined by kerbs [23] & [30] and wall core [03]. Under the south part of the wall [03] was a cobbled surface [19], the remains of an earlier occupation layer. A somewhat patchy or incomplete flagged surface [25] fills the void between the southern orthostat-kerb of wall [03] and an extensive flagged surface [04]. Beneath surface [25] and probably contemporary with [19], possibly continuous with surface [15] north of wall [03], is another surface of flat stones and smaller riverine cobbles [28]. The upper fill [26] of a ditch [27], external to (i.e. north of) the wall [03] and the remains of its northern kerb [31], was exposed late in the excavation and not cut into or explored further, but seems contemporary with surface [28] and the drain-like sandstone feature [24] which appears to pre-date kerb [23] on the south side of wall [03]. Feature [24], which it is possible may have served as a drain, was comprised of flat stone pieces with larger wall-like stones to the north which either abutted or predated the 'spine wall' structure [22] and appeared contemporary with surfaces [19] & [28].

South of the patchy surface [25] and wall [03] was an extensive, well-built flagged surface [04], comprised of large sandstone flagstones up to 1.2 m max. diam. and up to 0.18 m deep, laid flat to create an even surface, extending over a distance of 6 m N-S and some 15 m E-W, from within 2.5 m of the east rampart as far west as the central hearth [20] of roundhouse A. No obvious features such as post-holes or sockets were noted within surface [04] but in the west part of the area exposed, some 2.5 m east of the projected eastern extent of the curving wall of Roundhouse A, two stones set on edge protruded by some 0.05 m from the otherwise flat surface. Their purpose, if any, is unclear as they do not seem aligned with any obvious house or other internal structures, but it is possible that they could be filling a void remaining from a structural arrangement otherwise unrepresented, but presumably earlier than the adjacent roundhouse. Sample investigations under some of the large flagstones of surface [04] revealed a levelling course of cobbles and small stones, perhaps related to a somewhat more compact cobbled surface [05] extending east of the flagged surface [04], which extended almost as far as the inner face of the eastern rampart, but to the south, the surface [04] ended abruptly where the ground surface began to slope downhill to the south, creating a hollow in which a deeper, peaty topsoil had formed over the sub-soil.

Clearance of topsoil over the position of the east wall of Roundhouse A - which was perceived as an embanked enclosure prior to excavation on the basis of a sub-circular arrangement of stones protruding from a slight grassy bank - revealed no well-formed structure, but simply a linear rubble extending across the trench on the line of the circular earthwork. Clearance of the rubble revealed no *in situ* masonry or foundations, nor cut features suggestive of a wooden structure; nor did the flagging of surface [04] appear significantly different below the band of rubble to that either side of it within and outside the putative roundhouse structure. Beginning about a metre inside the putative interior space of the roundhouse, however, the size of flagging decreases considerably to max. diam. c. 0.40 m, forming the roundhouse floor [21], and no large

flags exist west of a likely hearth feature [20] placed almost central to the projected interior space. The suspected hearth [20], 0.95 m E-W by 0.90 m N-S, was comprised of densely-packed small cobbles which set it apart from the larger, less well-compacted flags of the central and west parts of the suspected roundhouse floor. Some of the cobbles showed signs of heat action and a residual sample of charcoal survived between them. In the north part of floor [21] some apparent slumping of the floor into soft ground suggested the possible presence of underlying cut features or disturbed ground, potentially from an earlier phase of occupation.

The west side of the roundhouse wall is, like the east side, poorly constructed (or survives poorly), formed of loose boulders sitting on floor [21], but with a more compact core [16] of riverine cobbles and boulders standing to a height of c 0.5 m. Even structure [16] does not seem structurally sound enough to have formed the base of an upstanding wall capable of taking a roof; it is postulated that perhaps instead it served as a sleeper wall or base for a timber structure. Wall [16] itself appeared to sit upon a low linear mound which may be up-cast from gulley [18] or the remnants of an earlier structural platform.

Running north-south within the gap between the west side of Roundhouse A and the east side of Roundhouse C, partly covered by tumble [11] from the walls of Roundhouse A, is a ditch [18] some 0.7 m across and up to 0.4 m deep, cut with a bowl-shaped profile. This rubble-filled ditch appeared too straight and, arguably, deep to be considered structurally integral to either Roundhouse A or C, so is suggested as an original west boundary to the enclosure, therefore potentially related to ditch cut [27] in defining a first phase enclosure boundary. West of ditch cut [18] are the slight remains of putative Roundhouse C, comprising sparse tumble over its presumed east side with a more distinct agglomeration over its west side [32]. Within its projected interior are the remains of a flagged surface [12] comprising patches of well-constructed floor with individual flags up to 0.35 m max. diam. set on a deposit of dark sandy loam containing some apparent slag and charcoal, which was sampled for analysis. Where flooring was absent in Roundhouse C a silty sub-soil [08] lay immediately below the surface top-soil.

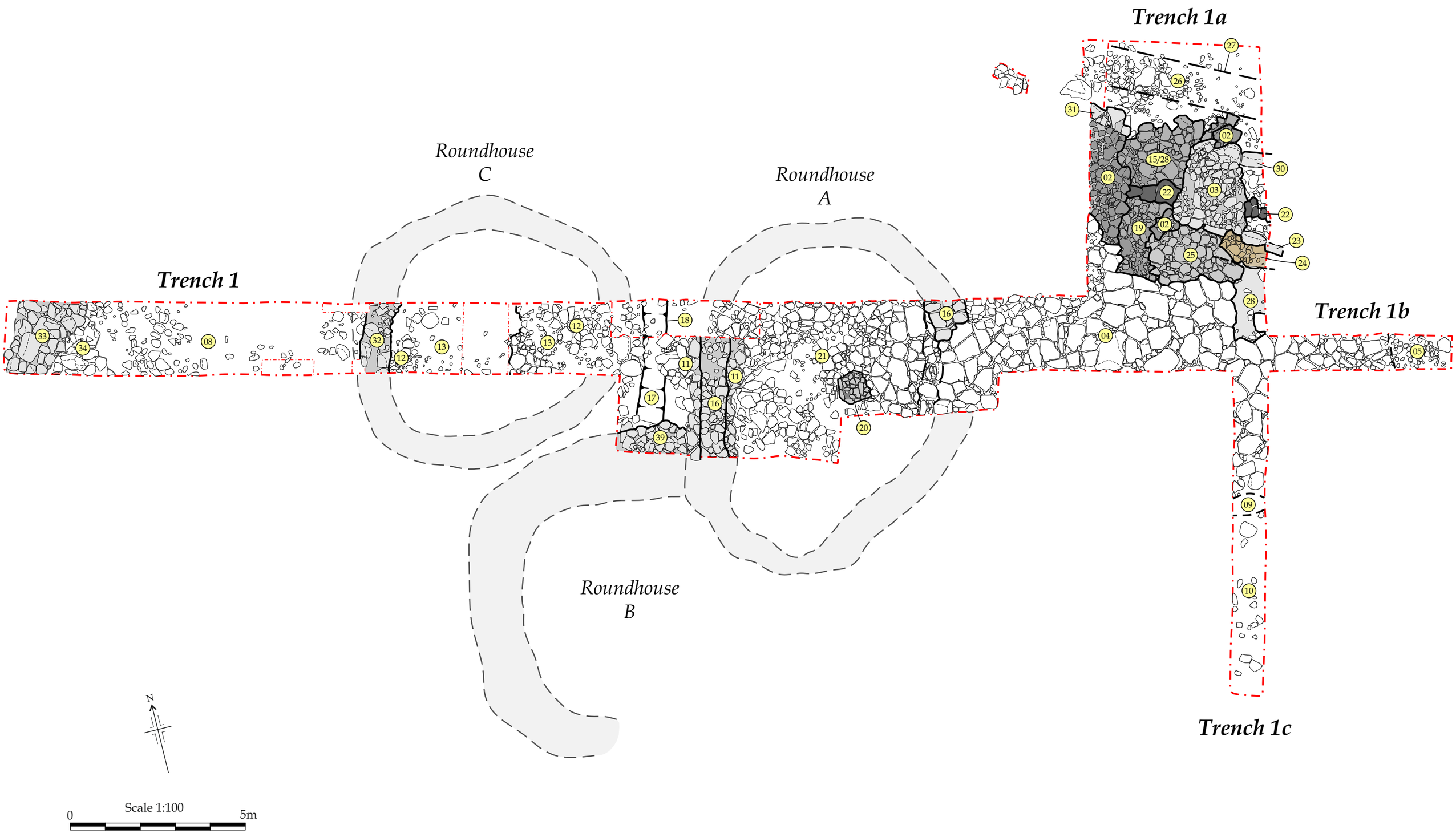
Outside the west side of Roundhouse C, no significant features were detected, nor did the sub-soil appear disturbed by poaching, whereas the top- and underlying plough-soils were relatively stone free, suggesting that this may have been a garden or storage area. Closer to the remains of the west enclosure boundary wall, however, which appears contiguous with and of the same form as a field bank extending northwards, was a spread of undefined, loose rubble in the form of small boulders, below which was a patch of flagging [34] sitting in a shallow depression (this may reappear west of [33] but was not explored further there) apparently serving as a base for wall [33]. The latter comprised a central line of large boulders with smaller boulders and stones arranged either side – more in character with a field boundary or clearance mound than a protective structure.

4.2 Finds Assessment *(see Illus. 43-45)*:

4.2.1 CERAMICS

Ceramic finds other than glass were restricted to a few sherds of coarse, hand-made pottery of typical late prehistoric type, including one rim sherd [SF13] and another good body sherd [SF19] from the interior of roundhouse A. Also from the same location, and within the ditch [18] between Roundhouses ‘A’ and ‘C’, were a larger number of ceramic fragments of indeterminate nature, comprising thin, friable sherds of coarse material, potentially highly degraded pottery or, alternatively, remains of burnt daub or even iron pan [SF16]. Another assemblage of possible

Rattenraw Enclosed Settlement Excavations 2019



Illus. 14 *Trench plan, showing archaeological features within Rattenraw Enclosed Settlement, Otterburn, excavated in 2019.*

Illus. 15: Aerial view of the Rattenraw Enclosed Settlement archaeological excavation in 2019.

Illus. 16: Aerial view of Context 33-34, West Enclosure Wall and Flagging.

Illus. 17: Detail of Context 33-34, West Enclosure Wall and Flagging.

Illus. 18: Aerial view of Round House C excavations.

Illus. 19: Detailed view of Round House C excavations, showing remains of the West Wall [32].

Illus. 20: View looking north at gulley feature [18].

Illus. 21: View looking south at gulley feature [18], terminating at RH-3.

Illus. 22: Aerial view of Round House A excavations, showing west wall [16] and tumble [11], flagged floor interior [21], and possible hearth [20].

Illus. 23: Photo 10. Detail of Round House A, showing remains of the West Wall [16] and tumble [11].

Illus. 24: View looking WNW at entire interior of Round House A.

Illus 25: View looking west at detail of Round House A, West Wall [16].

Illus. 26: View looking WNW at Round House A, elevation of West Wall [16].

Illus. 27: View looking SSW along west wall [16] of Round House A.

Illus. 28: View looking NW at volunteers excavating the interior of Round House A.

Illus. 29: View looking north at the East Wall remains [16] of Round House A.

Illus. 30: View looking west at possible Hearth feature [20] in Round House A.

Illus. 31: View looking west after half-section excavation of possible Hearth feature [20] in Round House A.

Illus. 32: View looking north after half-section excavation of possible Hearth feature [20] in Round House A.

Illus. 33: Broad view looking NE at possible Hearth feature [20] in Round House A.

Illus. 34: Aerial view looking north at flagged surface [04], a possible courtyard immediately to the east of Round House A.

Illus. 35: View looking north at cobbles [05] east of flagged surface [04].

Illus. 36: Mixed layer [09] in Trench 1c.

Illus. 37: Aerial view looking west at various phases of enclosure wall in Trench 1a.

Illus. 38: Aerial view looking east at various phases of enclosure wall in Trench 1a.

Illus. 39: Context [22], one phase of enclosure wall in Trench 1a.

Illus. 40: Context [24], a possible earlier drain beneath enclosure walls in Trench 1a.

Illus. 41: View looking east along boundary ditch [26-27] in T1a.

Illus. 42: View looking west along boundary ditch [26-27] in T1a.

daub [SF21], comprising more rounded fragments with some circular indentations suggesting possible wattle impressions, was recovered from the roundhouse floor. Further, microscopic analysis of all three fabric types will attempt to ascertain their character, while comparative analysis of the pottery with similar finds locally, such as from Woolaw, will shed light on raw material source locations and other aspects of local tradition (cf. Anderson 2012, 56-131).

4.2.2 STONE

Stone finds comprised several types or groups:

Chert/Flint
Flint was represented by two small, worked flakes found in the west part of the trench within topsoil or at its interface with underlying sub-soil, giving no secure context. It is possible that the flakes, which are not diagnostic of any period but appear to suggest knapping in the locality, are residual from earlier phases of activity, although such activities in the iron age cannot be discounted.

Three other fragments of chert-like material were also recovered, two being of greenish colour [SF22], broken but not obviously worked, so perhaps selected as potential raw materials but not used. A third fragment of reddish chert [SF5] displays faceting and may have been crudely worked.

Rotary Quernstone fragment
A single quernstone fragment [SF20] was found within the core of the north rampart wall, suggesting that it represented an earlier phase of activity. The fragment was part of the upper stone of a small 'beehive'-type quern made from a hard, igneous rock, similar to that reported for a fragment of lower stone found in excavations at nearby Woolaw in 1978.

Anderson (2012, 165) notes that quernstone fragments on average comprise 30% of the entire stone assemblages on sites in north-east England, with the overwhelming majority, c 82%, being of sandstone types and the majority of non-sandstone querns (12%) being of locally-available igneous rocks. The same survey found that about three-quarters of all quernstone fragments were upper stones (op. cit. 221). Interestingly, the only non-local stone represented in Anderson's survey were fragments of Andernach lava found at Huckhoe, suggesting interaction with the Roman military community, since such stones were imported for military use and often comprise the majority of querns found on military sites up to the third century (op. cit. 166). The identification of the source of the fragment found at Rattenraw may suggest similar associations.

'Rubbing Stone'
A single, convincing whetstone, or perhaps a rubbing, sharpening or pounding stone was found on the flagged floor east of Roundhouse 'A'. It is of fine sandstone, appears polished (or chosen for its smoothness), and has lost one end through fracture.

'Pounders' or 'rubbers' are some of the most commonly found stone artefacts found on iron age sites, comprising c 25% of the stone assemblage according to a recent survey of sites in north-east England (Anderson 2012, 164-66). Such stones potentially performed a wider variety of functions, including culinary and industrial, though precise determinations of use are notoriously difficult to determine.

'Perforated weight stone' [SF 18]
found in the stone packing of the north rampart, this is an unworked bounder with circular piercing of c. 4cm diam., suggesting that the stone may have served as a weight, putatively to assist with holding down a roundhouse roof or, potentially, tether a domestic animal such as a goat or dog.

'Pot-Boiler'
Several small cobbles (of which a single representative was retained), broken in angular fashion as if by heat action, were tentatively identified as potential pot-boilers, although their small quantity compared with other iron age sites, such a Harehaugh Hill (Carlton 2012) where they were found in abundance, suggests that this method of heating water was not common here.

4.2.3 GLASS

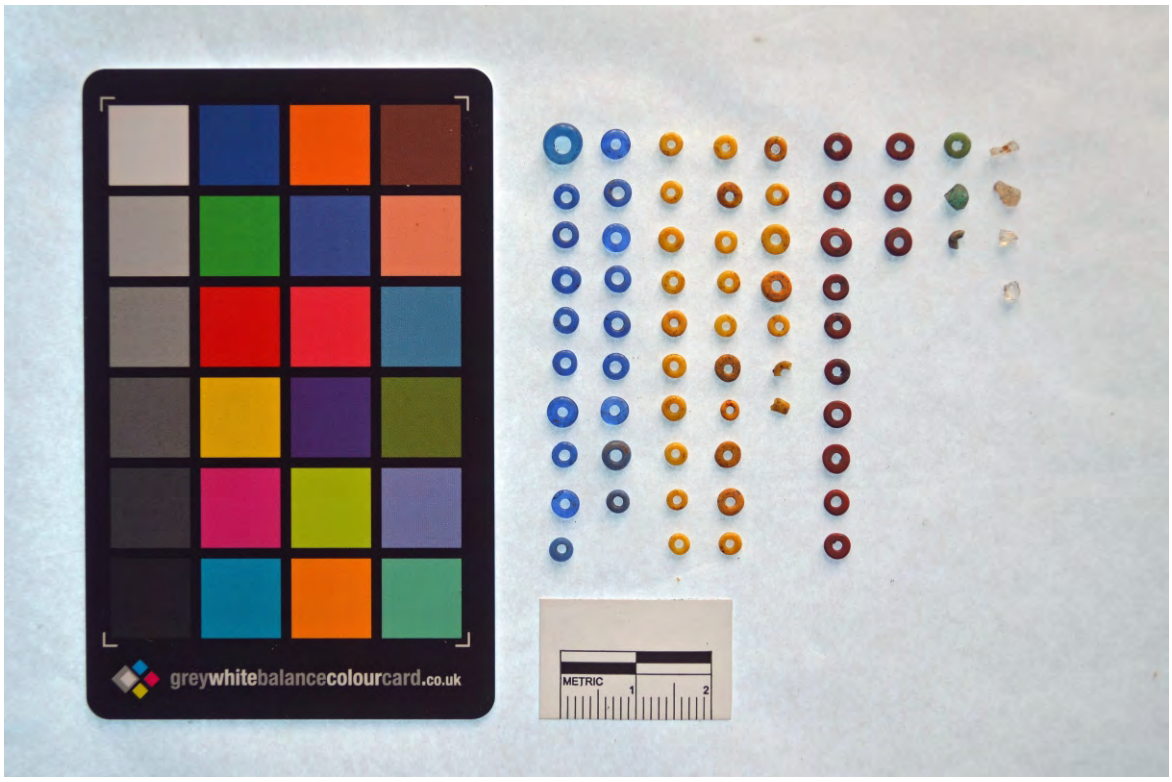
A total of 58 complete annular glass beads and 8 fragments [SF9 & SF17] were recovered from the flagged floor of roundhouse 'A', the majority (25 whole beads/2 fragments) being yellow, with fewer numbers of blue (19/0), red (13/0), green (1/2) and clear with yellow or gold inclusions (0/4). The beads were examined by a gemmologist (M Ryder) who confirmed that they were all of glass rather than stone or bone, and by small finds specialist Lindsay Allason-Jones, whose assessment (largely based on Guido 1978) has been used below along with a recent guide and related publication by Foulds (2017 & 2019).

The whole beads vary in external diameter between 2.5 and 5 mm, but most are 3-3.5 mm external diameter and only one is greater than 4 mm, although one of the green fragments and one of the clear fragments appear to be from beads of potentially greater size. The diameter of the internal piercings appears, if anything, to be more variable. Colour variations within the four main colour categories are considerable, although some of this may be due to variations in thickness between beads.

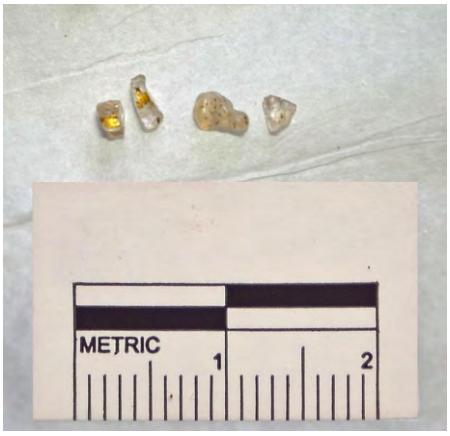
A recent survey of finds from sites in north-east England reports that glass was found on just over half of them, representing 4% of the total assemblage, suggesting that finds of glass, usually in the form of beads, but also amulets and rings, are relatively common on iron age and Roman iron age sites in Britain. Very small beads such as these are comparatively rare, however, especially in northern Britain where beads, when they are found at all, tend to be much larger, often found as single, broken fragments within, or at the thresholds of, roundhouses. Recent research by Foulds (2017) has shown that the majority of glass beads in iron age contexts are associated with Middle Iron Age contexts (*c.*3rd-2nd centuries BC) with few found in Early and Late Iron Age contexts. In Roman or Roman iron age contexts, however, very small annular beads such as these tend to be of 3rd or 4th century date.

Foulds (2017) also notes that 'strings' of beads, often interpreted as necklaces, usually occur as grave goods in burials, rather than in domestic contexts, while Anderson (2012, 174) concludes that glass artefacts, especially beads and rings, are clustered within structures and floors rather than boundaries and outdoor spaces, suggesting an association with the individual rather than the community.

The principal sources for the study of beads found in iron age and Roman contexts in Britain are Guido (1978), who categorises them according to colour and form, and Foulds (2017) who expands and refines the typology set out by Guido, using colour and shape as criteria for classification. While the beads found at Rattenraw all seem to comply with Foulds' Classes 1 ('single colour beads in either annular or globular shape') and 5 ('colourless beads with a colour



Glass beads from Rattenraw 2019 (above, Scale 1:1 (Nikon D5000); enlarged below).



Fragments of transparent glass bead(s) with internal flecks of yellow/gold (Scale 2:1 (Nikon D5000))

Illus. 43: Glass beads found at Rattenraw in 2019.

Illus. 44: Quern fragment from Rattenraw 2019.

Illus. 45: Pottery rim fragment from Rattenraw 2019.

Illus. 46: Perforated stone.

Illus. 47: Whetstone or rubbing stone.

Illus. 48: Fragments of iron slag from Rattenraw, 2019.

- almost exclusively yellow - around the inside of the perforation'), they are divided between several groups in Guido's colour-based typology (although it is unclear to what extent very small beads such as those found at Rattenraw are included in this typology).

Thus, small opaque terracotta coloured beads, Guido's Group 6, vi (Guido 1978), are regarded as very rare in pre-Roman contexts; in fact, Guido only has examples where the terracotta is used in association with other colours in each bead. Opaque red or terracotta is a colour normally associated with Early Medieval (i.e. Anglo Saxon) beads but those tend to be tubular with inlaid yellow. Small translucent sky blue is categorised by Guido as Group 6.vi, but she has none that are pre-1st century AD. There are two from South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 4.36, 4.39) and two from Scotland (Newsteads and Selkirk). Guido suggests they are more likely to be earlier than later in the Roman period but evidence appears sparse. Opaque green, Guido's Group 7, iii, mostly come from post-Roman contexts; almost all from the south of England but with one example from North Uist. Green opaque beads are unusual in annular form as they are mostly either cylindrical or facetted cubes to imitate emerald crystals. Examples from South Shields come in both forms but none are small annulars. Small opaque yellow annular beads are categorised by Guido's as Class 8. Guido was of the opinion that these were made in Britain (either at Meare in Somerset or Culbin Sands in Morayshire) and dates them to 3rd - 2nd century BC. One was found at Huckhoe, Northumberland by Jobey (AA 4th ser, XXXVII, (1959), 268), who comments that *'a date for such beads in the Tyne-Forth area has been estimated as first or second century AD'*, probably based on Guido. Jobey also notes the find of half a similar bead at The Allasdale, Isle of Barra (PSAS LXXXVII, 104) where parallels are given to beads from Traprain Law, Lochspouts Crannog, Dun Ladhart (Skye).

Allason-Jones (pers. com.) asserts that gold in glass beads in Britain are mostly found in late Roman or post-Roman graves, although some have earlier Roman attributions. There are some from the Hadrian's Wall area (see *South Shields*: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 4.22; see also Boon, G, 1966, *'Gilt glass beads from Caerleon and elsewhere'* in Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies', XXII, pt. 1, 104-9; Boon G., 1977, *'Gold-in-glass beads from the ancient world*' in Britannia VIII, 193-207). A gold-in-glass bead (albeit with five connected segments) was found during excavations at Thornborough Farm (Foulds 2019, 517) from a mid- to late 4th-century deposit and several metal-in-glass beads of presumed late Roman date were recently found in Roman graves at Cataractonium (Cat. nos. 136, 137–141), but one from earlier excavations at the same site was dated to c. AD160–200 (*ibid*.).

A particularly pertinent find with respect to the Rattenraw assemblage is that of c. 35 miniscule, mainly annular glass beads, plus fragments, from a recently-excavated grave at Cataractonium (Cat. Nos. 146–180) made in a variety of colours including opaque red, opaque yellow, slightly opaque yellow, milky white, translucent blue-green and slightly opaque blue (Foulds 2019, 517). Although many of the annular beads differed from the Rattenraw examples in having collars around the perforation, their size range is very similar. Foulds (2019 and pers. com.) notes that such miniscule beads are now recognised more often due to modern excavation techniques, including post-excavation samples processing, as in the case of two recently-excavated inhumations in London dated to AD 180–300 and AD 200–400, respectively. Thus, Foulds provisionally suggests a 2nd-century AD or later date for the majority of such beads, but notes that late Iron Age examples have recently been found in a chariot burial at Wetwang Slack, Yorkshire (*ibid.*).

Further analysis of the beads is recommended in order to determine the source(s) of the glass from which they are made and whether similarities can be detected with other glass artefacts from northern Britain for which Continental European or, more commonly, eastern Mediterranean sources have been identified [this is likely to involve destructive testing by XRF

and other techniques] as well as methods of manufacture [microscopic analysis to view bubble patterns within the glass as well as surface polishing] and rarity/period associations [literature search].

4.2.4 METAL

Metal finds comprised a single horse-shoe [SF8], found in the peaty fill of the southward extension to the east end of the main trench and likely to be of medieval or later origin. In addition, three pieces of iron slag [SF4 & 11] were also recovered from the floor of roundhouse 'A', the analysis of which may be able to determine its origin as the by-product either of smelting or smithing.

4.3 Context List:

01 Overburden.
Dark red brown friable peat, up to 0.20 m thick.
02 Tumble over 03.
Loose masonry removed from the area either side of enclosure wall 03. Large riverine boulders and angular pieces, 0.10-0.40 m. max. diam.
03 E-W south enclosure wall in T1A.
Number given to portion of south enclosure wall exposed in T1A. A layer of loose riverine stones over infill of loose red brown sandy loam between kerb stones 23 and 30.
04 Flagstones south of 03.
Surface south of layer 25 formed by split, unworked flat slabs, up to 0.20m. thick.
05 Cobbles east of 04 in T1B.
Area of hard standing beneath 04 in T1C. = 19 and 10.
06 Curvilinear spread of rubble W of west end of 03.
Loose rubble south of 03, designated low bank G on Hasher Rattenraw Enclosure plan, actually tumble 02.
07 Linear scatter of stones over 04, south of 03.
An irregular line of stones laid onto surface 04, may correlate with later narrow paths? cut into the topmost part of 03 to the north.
08 Sub-soil, west end of T1.
Light red brown sandy sub-soil, west end of T1, west of round-house A.
09 Layer in T1C, south of 04.
A layer of mixed dark red brown friable sandy loam approx. 0.50 m wide, south of surface 04, max. depth 0.05 m [Sample 1].
10 Layer south of 09 in T1C.
South of surface 04, a few scattered riverine cobbles on gentle south incline, remains of surface = 05/19?
11 Masonry tumble over 21 in Round-house A.
Loose rubble from wall 16 over floor 21.
12 Remains of flagstone surface in Round-house C.
West of gully 18, remains of stone flagstones.
13 Layer beneath 12.
Dark brown sandy loam containing slag and charcoal [sample 3].
14 Layer north of 03, beneath 02, over surface 15/28 in T1A.
Soft, friable dark brown sandy loam up to 0.05 m thick overlying surface 15/28 covering area south of 03 in T1A.
15 Stone surface north of 03 = to 28, in T1A.

Area of hard standing extending north of 03 and predating it. Flat piece of stone abutting each other, being more continuous than 28 to the south of 03.
16 West portion of wall of Round-house A.
Riverine boulders and cobbles forming wall of round-house A.
17 Fill of N-S gully 18.
Soft friable dark brown sandy loam [Samples 5 and 6].
18 Cut of N-S gully west of 16.
Cut of N-S gully west of round-house A. Gradual break of slope at top, smooth inclined sides, gradual break of slope to shallow concave base.
19 Remains of cobble surface south of 03 in T1A.
20 Hearth? in Round-house A.
21 Remains of stone floor in Round-house A.
Stone floor within footprint of Round-house, abutting surface 04 to the east, comprised of smaller materials than 04.
22 Wall? beneath centre line of 03.
Exposed on removal of earth infill of 03, between kerbs 23 and 30, a yellow sandstone linear structure of unworked large pieces neatly laid.
23 Kerb stones forming south side of 03 in T1A.
Large boulders standing on edge to form retaining kerb of enclosure 03.
24 Sandstone feature beneath 23 in T1A.
Removal of a small portion of layer 25 south of kerb wall 30 exposed an area of flat stone pieces with larger wall-like stones to the north which either abutted or predated structure 22; remains of yard surface 19 lay to the south. Possible Drain? = 19/28?
25 Stone infilling between south face of 23 and northern limit of flagging 04, overlying 24 and 19 in T1A.
Between north edge of surface 04 and kerb 30 an area of uneven stone infill, comprised of large and small boulders and pieces.
26 Fill of E-W ditch 27.
Moderately large stones in soft light grey coarse sandy matrix, some flat pieces lying against the upper part of the south side of cut. One large boulder in the centre of the cut did not appear pitched and may be in situ. Largely unexcavated.
27 Cut of E-W ditch north of 03 in T1A.
The south side of the ditch cut appeared to underly surface 15, but it is also possible that surface 15 and 27 are contemporary features.
28 Surface beneath 25 = 19?
Hard standing possibly continuous with 15, of flat stones and smaller riverine pieces.
29 not used
30 Kerb stones forming north side of 03 in T1A.
Large upright boulders forming the north side of 03.
31 Kerb stones to the north west of 30 forming the north side of the continuation of 03 in T1A.
32 Remains of the west portion of the wall of Round-house C.
Curvilinear line of riverine stones west of floor 12.
33 Remains of west side of the boundary wall.
Disturbed large boulders over 34.
34 Beneath 33, flagstones.
Area of flagging beneath 33 sitting in shallow depression, may reappear just to west of edge 33.

5. DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Broad conclusions based on the results of excavation in 2019 are the following:

The enclosure site is confirmed as of iron age origin by structural elements and finds which include a fragment of beehive quern, typically dateable to the late iron age or Roman iron age period, as well as coarse pottery of similar provenance and an assemblage of glass beads for which a late iron age or Roman date seems most likely.

Excavation of the north rampart indicated at least two structural phases, the first represented by a central 'spine' of orthostats and cobbled or paved surfaces sitting below a subsequent rampart fill [03] within parallel lines of orthostat-kerbs. An outer ditch [27] may be the earliest feature on the site but was revealed late in the excavation and not investigated below surface deposits.

Excavation of the interior revealed poorly surviving remains of small sub-circular enclosures, conventionally regarded as 'roundhouses' but of unknown function, which survive as roughly-circular linear embankments of loose rubble with poor structural integrity and no apparent foundation features. In appearance they appear more in keeping with sleeper walls for some kind of wooden structure; alternatively, the two such structures investigated may have only ever served as open pens, with low sleeper walls serving as bases for dry hedges or similar. An apparent hearth in the floor of Roundhouse A appears to attest to some form of domestic activity, which palaeo-environmental testing may be able to elucidate.

Extensive flagged flooring of good quality found within and east of Roundhouse A is reminiscent of that found at neighbouring Woolaw and elsewhere, notably Gunnerton in upper Tynedale and recently in Swaledale (Coates pers. Com. 2019). The purpose of the flooring, sourced and built with considerable investment of labour, may have been to serve as an effective working surface but, in the areas outside the roundhouses, may have replaced earlier sunken yards which would undoubtedly have caused health problems in stock and management problems for iron age farmers. Further literature searches will reveal more parallels for such features, which may assist with dating or suggest patterns of use in association with upland/lowland contexts or pastoralist/arable systems, etc.

A substantial ditch [18] found running north-south between the two roundhouses may have once formed the west end of an original enclosure, before its putative extension to the west, where a pre-existing field boundary seems to have been co-opted as the new western boundary. The apparent absence of a southern boundary to the western half of the enclosure, if not a factor of recent drainage works, may be an original feature, with the west part of the extended enclosure intended as an open annexe, perhaps holding stock arriving northwards from the holloways south of the current southern boundary watercourse, in which case the only feature added in that phase would have been the stretch of north rampart west of ditch [18].

The structural evidence considered with relatively sparse finds evidence indicates that the enclosure was occupied in the iron age and used for domestic and agricultural activities, as indicated by a fireplace, cooking pottery and a quern. The latter, which implies the grinding of grain produced locally, is in keeping with the context of the settlement within an extensive system of cord rig earthworks while animal husbandry is also implied by the existence of holloways running south from the site.

5.2 Recommendations

Palaeo-environmental and finds analysis, including attribution of raw materials sources for the glass beads and quernstone fragment, will shed some light upon some of the issues noted above, notably with regard to the relationship of the site with others locally and regionally, the relative chronology of phased deposits and features, and absolute dating of activity within the site in general. However, further excavation will be required in order to provide more robust evidence for the suggested phased history of the site, with the following areas particularly meriting attention:

Exploration of the north-east rampart to confirm phasing found in 2019.

Investigation of deposits below the main flagged area [04] and roundhouse A floor [21] to determine whether any earlier phases of occupation are evidenced, potentially including a phase of wooden construction as touted by Charlton and Day at Woolaw and suggested by possible slumping of the roundhouse floor at Rattenraw into a possible underlying pit.

Investigation of the intersection of roundhouses A/C with B to the south, in doing so examining the course of ditch [18] and determining whether it is associated with the roundhouses or served as an earlier west side boundary to the putative first phase enclosure (investigation northwards would also assist here).

Investigation of the interior of Roundhouse B to determine its function in relation to Roundhouses A & C.

Investigation of a section of one of the stony-bank linear field boundaries discrete from the enclosure to compare with the latter's apparent western boundary extension.

It is not recommended that investigation of the southern boundary of the site should be entertained as this area appears more disturbed and less likely to reveal information on function and absolute or relative chronology than other, more accessible and better-preserved parts of the site.

6. REFERENCES

Anderson A W, 2012, *Traditions and Transitions: Later and Roman Iron Age Communities in the North-East of England.* Durham University PhD Thesis.

Burgess C, 1984, The prehistoric settlement of Northumberland: a speculative survey Meso to RB, in R. F Miket and C. B Burgess (eds.), *Between and beyond the walls: essays . . . in honour of George Jobey,* 126 - 175. John Donald.

Carlton, R J, 2012, Archaeological excavations at Harehaugh hillfort in 2002. Archaeol Aeliana ser. 5, vol.

Carlton, R J and Frodsham, P, 2017, *Land at Liberty Hill Raylees, Elsdon, Northumberland: Archaeological Assessment* Prepared by The Archaeological Practice Ltd. and ORACLE Heritage Services. Unpub.

Charlton, D B & Day, J C, 1978, *Excavation and field survey in Upper Redesdale.* Archaeol Aeliana ser. 5, vol. 6, p. 61-86.

CHARLTON, D B, and DAY, J C, 1976, Upper Redesdale, Northumberland: an archaeological survey, in P A G Clack and P F Gosling (eds) *Archaeology in the North*, 228-242.

CHARLTON, D B, and DAY, J C, 1978, Excavation and Field Survey in Upper Redesdale, *AA*^{5} 6, 61-86.

CHARLTON, D B, and DAY, J C, 1979, Excavation and Field Survey in Upper Redesdale: Part II, *AA*^{5} 7, 207-233.

CHARLTON, D B, and DAY, J C, 1982, Excavation and Field Survey in Upper Redesdale: Part IV, AA^5 10, 149-170.

CHARLTON, D B, and MITCHESON, M M, 1983, Yardhope. A shrine to Cocidius? *Britannia* 14, 143-53.

Crow, J. 1993. Survey and Excavation at High Rochester, Northumberland, 1992., *Universities of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne Archaeological Reports* 1992, 16, 30-34.

CROW J, 2004a, Survey and excavation at Bremenium Roman fort, High Rochester 1992-98, in P Frodsham (ed.) *Archaeology in Northumberland National Park*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 136; York, 213-23.

Foulds, E. M., 2017, *Dress and Identity in Iron Age Britain: a study of glass beads and other objects of personal adornment.* Oxford: Archaeopress.

Foulds, E M, 2019, Beads and bead strands, In Speed G P and M Holst, *Death, Burial and Identity 3000 years of death in the Vale of Mowbray*. NAA Monograph Series, Volume 4,

Ferrell, G, 1992, *Settlement and society in the later prehistory of North-East England.* Doctoral thesis, Durham University.

FRODSHAM, P. 2004 'Hillforts and homesteads: The Iron Age (*c*. 800 BC – AD 79)', *in* Frodsham, P. (ed.), *Recent Archaeological work in Northumberland National Park*, CBA Research Report 136, York, 36-48.

Gates, T, 2004, *Flying on the frontier.* Chapter 16 In Archaeology in the Northumberland National Park, Ed. Paul Frodsham, CBA Research Report 136.

Guido, M., 1978, *Prehistoric and Roman Glass Beads in Britain and Ireland*. Society of Antiquaries of London: London.

Higham, 1986, The *Northern Counties to AD 1000*. London.

HODGSON, J, 1827, History *of Northumberland, part 2, vol. I: Containing the History of the franchise of Redesdale, and of the Umfreville Family; Also, of the Parishes of Elsden ....* Newcastle upon Tyne.

Hodgson, N, J McKelvey and W Muncaster, 2012, The Iron Age on the Northumberland Coastal Plain: Excavations in Advance of Development 2002–2010. TWM Archaeology/Arbeia Society, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Hogg, A H A, 'Proc Soc Antiq Ncl 3 ser 10' in A New List of the Native Sites in Northumberland, (1947), 169

Jobey, G J, 1960, Some *rectilinear settlements of the Roman period in Northumberland.* Archaeol Aeliana ser. 4, vol. 38, p. 1-38.

JOBEY, G, 1962, A note on scooped enclosures in Northumberland, AA*4*, 40, 47-58.

JOBEY, G, 1964, Enclosed stone-built settlements in north Northumberland, *AA4*, 42, 41-64.

JOBEY, G, 1965, Hill-forts and settlements in Northumberland, *AA4*, 43, 21-64.

Jobey, G J, 1973, *A Romano-British Settlement at Tower Knowe.* Archaeol Aeliana ser. 5, vol. 1, p. 55-79.

Jobey, G J, 1974, A Field Guide to Prehistoric Northumberland Part 2. Pub. by Frank Graham.

Jobey, G J, 1977, *Iron Age and later farmsteads on Belling Law, Northumberland.* Archaeol Aeliana ser. 5, vol. 5, p. 1-38.

JOBEY, G, 1978, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements on Kennel Hall Knowe, North Tynedale, Northumberland (1976), *AA5*, 6, 1-28.

JOBEY, G, 1982, The settlement at Doubstead and Romano-British settlement on the coastal plain between Tyne and Forth, AA*5*, 10, 1-23.

JOBEY, G, 1983a, A note on some northern palisaded sites, in A Connor & D V Clarke (eds.) *From the Stone Age to the Forty Five. Donald*; Edinburgh, 197-205.

JOBEY, G, 1983b, Excavation of an unenclosed settlement on Standrop Rigg, Northumberland, and some problems related to similar settlements between Tyne and Forth, AA^5, 11, 1-21.

McKELVEY, J. 2009 'The archaeology of open-cast: excavations at Shotton and Delhi', *Archaeology in Northumberland*, 18, 22-4.

NOWTAG, 2018a, *Rattenraw Farm Landscape Survey Report February 24th-26th 2018.* Unpublished Report for Revitalising Redesdale Landscape Partnership.

NOWTAG, 2018b, Community Archaeology Survey of an Enclosed Settlement at Rattenraw Farm, Redesdale, October 6th –8th 2018. Unpublished Report for Revitalising Redesdale Landscape Partnership.

OSWALD, A., AINSWORTH, S. and PEARSON, T. 2006 *Hillforts: Prehistoric Strongholds of Northumberland National Park*, Swindon.

OSWALD, A., AINSWORTH, S. and PEARSON, T. 2008, 'Iron Age hillforts in their landscape contexts: a fresh look at the field evidence in the Northumberland Cheviots', *AA^5*, 37, 1-45.

PIGGOTT, C. M. 1948 'Excavations at Hownam Rings, Roxburghshire, 1948', *PSAS*, 82, 193-225.

PIGGOTT, S. 1966 'A scheme for the Scottish Iron Age', in Rivet, A. L. F. (ed.), *The Iron Age in Northern Britain*, Edinburgh.

PROCTOR, J. 2009 *Pegswood Moor, Morpeth: A Later Iron Age and Romano-British Farmstead Settlement,* Pre-Construct Archaeology Monograph 11, London.

Topping, P, 1989, *The context of cord rig cultivation in later prehistoric Northumberland* in M. Bowden, et al., eds. From Cornwall to Caithness: some aspects of British field archaeology, p.145-58.

WELFARE, H. 2002, 'The uplands of the northern counties in the first millennium BC', *in* BROOKS, C., DANIELS, R. and HARDING, A (eds.) *Past, Present and Future: The Archaeology of Northern England*, Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland Research Report 5, 71-7.

APPENDIX 1: FINDS REGISTER

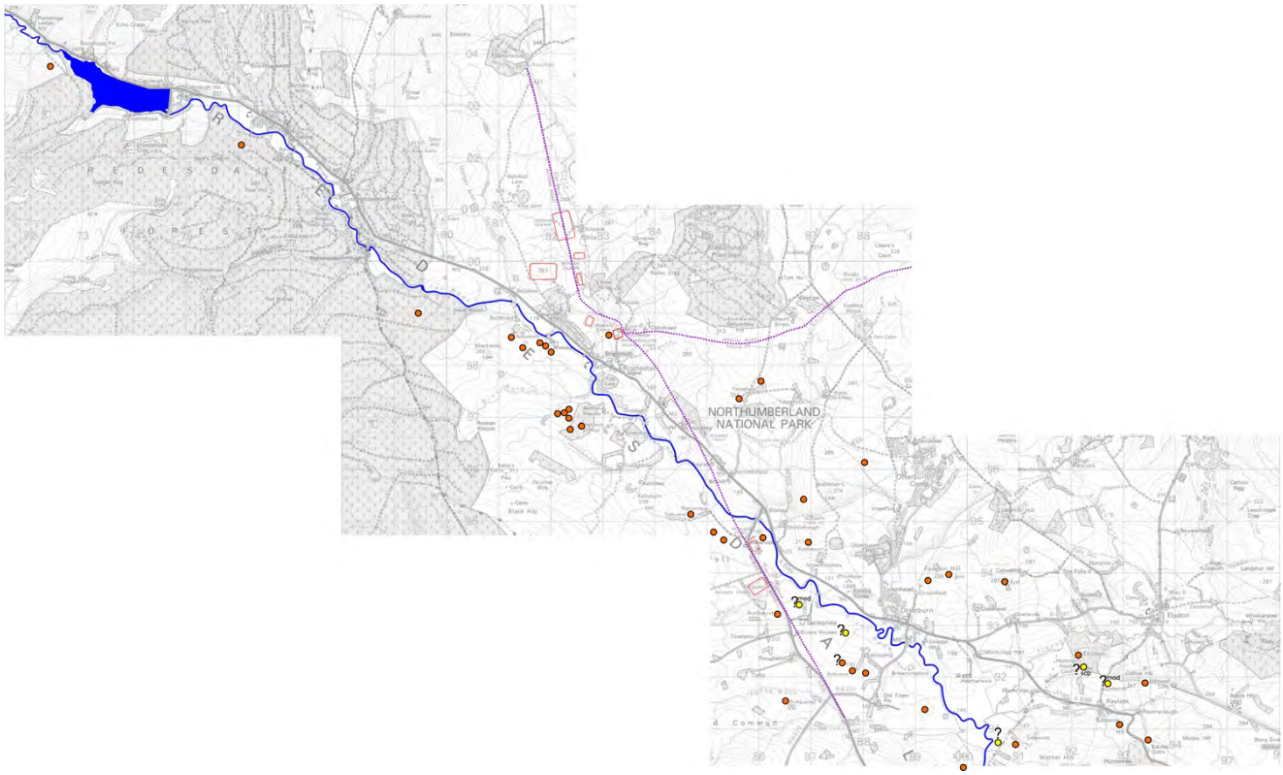
SF01	CONTEXT	01	FLINT
SF2	"	01	FLINT
SF3	"	01	CHARCOAL
SF4	"	01	SLAG?
SF5	"	01	PIECE OF REDDISH CHERT – POSSIBLY WORKED AS A CORE.
SF6	"	09	BONE
SF7	"	09	POT BOILER?
SF8	"	11	IRON HORSE SHOE
SF9	"	11	RED BEAD
SF10	"	11	CHARCOAL/SLAG
SF11	"	11	2 LARGE SLAG PIECES ON 21?
SF12	"	11	RUBBING/SHARPENING STONE FROM EAST SIDE OF TUMBLE
SF13	"	04?	POTTERY RIM SHERD
SF14	"	12?	"
SF15	"	17	"
SF16	"	20	BAG OF CRUDE POTTERY/SLAG
SF17	"	21	BEADS
SF18	"	02	STONE FRAGMENT. LARGE WEIGHT STONE WITH A PIERCING 4CM DIAM.
SF19	"	1	POTTERY BODY SHERD
SF20	"	1	UPPER QUERN FRAGMENT C 17CMMAX. DIAM.
SF21	"	1	BAG OF ?DAUB
SF22	"	2	PIECES BROKEN SHERT-LIKE STONE, POSSIBLY SELECTED BUT NOT OBVIOUSLY WORKED

APPENDIX 2: SAMPLES REGISTER

NO.1	CONTEXT	09 LAYER SOUTH OF SURFACE 04; 1 BAG
NO2	"	14 CHARCOAL; 1 BAG
NO3	"	01 PEAT OVER SURFACE 10; 1 BAG
NO4	"	13 LAYER UNDER FLOOR 12; 1 BAG
NO5	"	17 FILL OF 18 NORTH END; 1 BAG
NO6	"	17 FILL OF 18 SOUTH END; 1 BAG
NO7	"	08? LAYER ROUND HOUSE C; 1 BAG
NO8	"	14 CHARCOAL LAYER NORTH OF 03; 1 BAG
NO9	"	15 CHARCOAL ON SURFACE 15; 1 BAG
NO10	"	28 CHARCOAL ON SURFACE 28=15; 1 BAG
NO11	"	BULK SAMPLE FROM ABOVE FLOOR 21 IN R/H A; 1 BAG
NO12	"	35 UPPER MATERIAL HEARTH 20; 1 BAG
NO13	"	36 MID LAYER OF HEARTH 20; 1 BAG
NO14	"	37 LOWER LAYER OF HEARTH 20; 1 BAG
NO15	"	26 SLAG IN FILL OF DITCH 27; 1 BAG

APPENDIX 3: Iron Age Sites in the Upper Rede Valley

The following sites are attributed to the iron age or Roman iron age by the Northumberland Historic Environment Record within c 1.5 km of the river Rede between Ramshope in the north-west and below Elsdon in the south-east. Some may have dubious attribution and the current *Revitalising Redesdale Lidar Project* may find new sites, while yet more are likely to have been lost, temporarily or otherwise, to subsequent land-use activities, such as farming, or obscured by dense woodland or overlying settlement. Included in the list are several sites of cord rig, identified as the products of likely late prehistoric arable farming, but other structures or unknown data and attribution, such as burial mounds, are not included.



The d*istribution of known or suspected Iron Age settlement sites within approx. 2km of the river in the Upper Rede Valley (red dots) shown on a modern OS map in relation to Roman military installations and roads (red & purple outlines) with the river Rede and Catcleugh reservoir highlighted in blue.*

N57: A D-shaped enclosure (approx. 50m x 36m) represents the possible remains of a Roman period homestead. A stone wall covered in earth marking the enclosure survives to 1m in height. A possible field system and hut circle have been identified from aerial photography to the south of the settlement.
N101: A roughly circular prehistoric enclosure on Raw Hill has been attributed to late prehistory.
N8086: A settlement consisting of at least five hut circles has been identified south of Birdhope and attributed to the 'Roman period'. Later, rectangular structures representing medieval settlement activity were built on top of the settlement.
N8089: Roman period native farmstead west of Woolaw.
N8096: A 'Roman period' farmstead at Rattenraw consists of three hut circles within a main sub-rectangular enclosure (40m x 30m) with further hut circles and an irregular enclosure outside of the main enclosure.
N8098: Two hut circles attributed to the Roman period were discovered above the Wind Burn in the 1970s. They measure 4m and 8m in diameter and have 1m and 1.6m wide walls

respectively. They have been associated with two settlements in the same area (N8099, N8100) and a field system (N8153).

N8099: A sub-rectangular settlement above the Wind Burn is enclosed by a 3m wide rubble bank. Another bank divides the settlement in two, with a hut circle in each.

N8100: A rectangular settlement, measuring 30m x 23m is enclosed by a rubble bank measuring between 3m and 4m wide and up to 0.7m high. The enclosure, like that of N8099, is divided in two, with two hut circles and a possible third contained in the southern division.

N8101: An enclosure south-west of Netherhouses consisting of a stony bank about 3m wide is attributed to the 'Roman period'. Like the nearby N8139, the site has since been forested and deforested.

N8109: Unenclosed hut circle settlement west of Woolaw.

N8139: The remains of an enclosed settlement attributed to the 'Roman period' were recorded in the 1970s south-west of Netherhouses. The site has since been forested and deforested.

N8141: Three hut circles described as 'Roman period' have been recorded just west of Woolaw.

N8150: East of Woolaw, an unenclosed group of hut circles and a plot of cord rig cultivation have been identified and attributed to the Iron Age.

N8153: An extensive field system near settlements N8099 and N8100 includes long field walls surviving as low banks, with visible traces of cord rig cultivation.

N8172: The possible remains of a 'Roman period native settlement' are represented by a roughly rectangular stone-walled enclosure at Little Crag, terraced onto the hillside.

N8176: A settlement at Fairney Cleugh is regarded as a 'Roman period' native settlement. A roughly rectangular stony bank forms the enclosure, inside of which are the remains of two hut circles. The enclosure is surrounded by an Iron Age field system consisting of cord rig separated by walls, banks and lynchets.

N8178: Yatesfield Roman period settlement and field system.

N8252: Yatesfield cord rig.

N8268: A sub-rectangular enclosure defined by a ditch and bank overlooking the River Rede south of Otterburn has been characterised as a 'Roman settlement'. The banks are overlain in places by ridge and furrow.

N8270: Roman period farmstead north-west of Garretshiels.

N8284: The remains of an Iron Age hillfort can be seen as earthworks on the summit of Fawdon Hill. A circular bank of earth is interpreted as the remains of a hut circle. Evidence of cord rig cultivation can be seen outside the hillfort.

N8294: An enclosure of sub-rectangular shape is defined by an internal bank, an external ditch and a possible outer counter-scarp. The remains of three hut circles between 6m and 8m in diameter have been identified inside the enclosure, with an outer annexe containing a further hut circle.

N8297: An enclosure characterised as a Roman period farmstead lies overlooking the Rede south of Woodhill. The irregular earthwork enclosure contains the remains of one hut circle.

N8298: A sub-circular enclosure at Girsonfield is defined by a bank of stone and earth. Two hut circles have been identified inside. The site is characterised as a 'Roman period' farmstead.

N8299: A sub-rectangular enclosure marks the remains of a possible 'Roman period' farmstead. Part of the enclosure wall has been levelled, and later building, probably medieval, has occurred inside the enclosure.

N8302: Another farmstead attributed to 'Roman period', measuring 43m x 40m is enclosed by a bank of earth and stone. The enclosure is again divided into two 'yards' and contains traces of up to seven hut circles.

N8303: A rectilinear enclosure containing hut circles at Meadowhaugh is characterised as the remains of a 'Roman period' farmstead. Traces of cord rig can be seen in surrounding field.

N8304: A nearly entirely ploughed-out rectangular enclosure has been identified from aerial photography near Woodhill, south of the Rede.

N8322: Cord rig has been identified in field systems west of Blakehope Farm, south-east of the farmstead (record N8302).
N9730: Two irregular enclosures on the slopes of Wether Hill defined by banks of earth and stone are characterised as remains of a Roman period native settlement. They are sometimes called The Butts. One of the enclosures is scooped into the hillside and both have hut circles inside. Nearby there are remains of an old field system, which includes lynchets, banks, and stone clearance cairns, and the north-western part of the field system has later, medieval ridge and furrow cultivation on top of it.
N9739: A small enclosure identified on aerial photographs may represent the site of a Roman farmstead at Ravens Cleugh described in the 1940s.
N9740: The remains of a hillfort at Camp Hill are represented by three large ramparts and ditches. At least four circular depressions inside the ramparts represent possible locations of former timber houses.
N9745: An Iron Age 'defended settlement', 95m in diameter at its maximum extent, stands just below the summit of a hill near Haining. It consists of a 1.5m high rampart and a ditch, with traces of a counterscarp.
N14930: Anomalies identified by aerial photography north-east of Blakehope Roman Fort have been suggested as structures and boundaries of an Iron Age or Roman origin, possibly part of a farm complex. These anomalies are overlain by ridge and furrow.
N24042: A square enclosure, approximately 45m x 45m, is visible of aerial photographs at Liberty Hill near Elsdon. It is overlain by ridge and furrow.
N25316: An enclosed settlement recorded on Gallow Hill to the south of Redshaw appears to possess a central hut circle within a roughly square enclosure. Due to its similarity with other enclosures of Late Iron Age or Roman date, it has been interpreted as such.
Nxxxx: IA settlement of comparatively large size under/bordering the west side of *Bremenium* Roman Fort, discovered through geophysical survey during investigations carried out by the University of Newcastle in the 1990s.

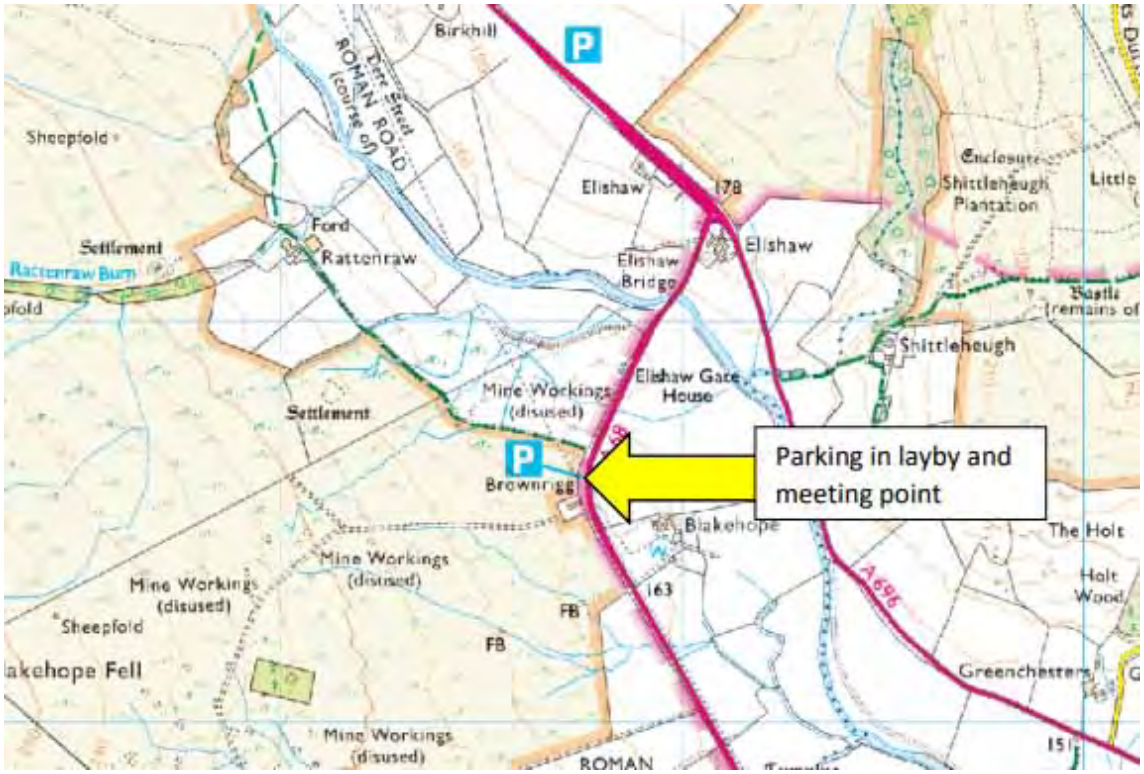
APPENDIX 4: Rattenraw III Enclosure Settlement, Rattenraw Farm, Redesdale, Northumberland: Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological excavation, prepared for *Revitalising Redesdale Landscape Partnership b*y T*he Archaeological Practice Ltd., J*uly 2019.

Aerial view of the Rattenraw III Enclosure and part of its related field system in 2006 (Google Earth).

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Revitalising Redesdale, largely funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund, is a Landscape Partnership Project concerned with various strands of capital and research works in the valley of the river Rede in north-west Northumberland. As part of the Revitalising Redesdale package, a series of fieldwork opportunities will be provided at various archaeological sites in the valley, within the 'Lost Redesdale' Community Archaeology Project, for which no prior experience is necessary to take part and during which comprehensive training will be available to all participating volunteers. The first of these fieldwork opportunities will take place on the site of an enclosure settlement of presumed Iron Age/Romano-British origin west of Rattenraw Farm, near Otterburn.

This Project Design, provided as a Written Scheme of Investigation, sets out the reasons, strategy and methodology for the proposed excavation of one of the sites chosen for archaeological investigation as part of the 'Lost Redesdale' Community Archaeology Project. In format and content this document conforms to current best practice including the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2006) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (IfA 2014). It is also intended to function as an introduction to the site and the project for all participants

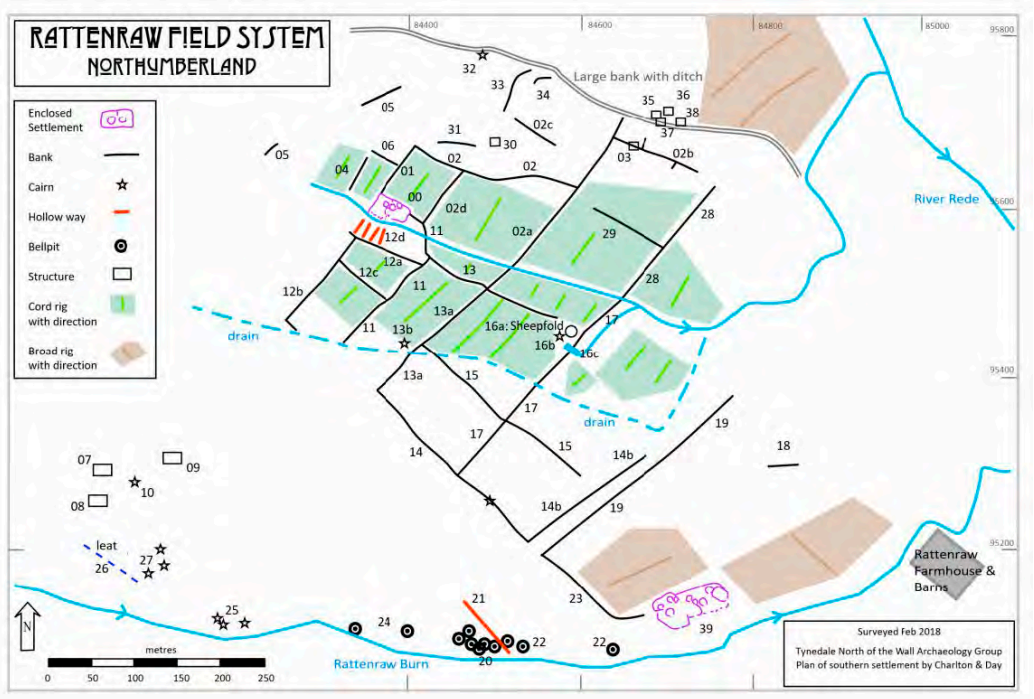


Site Location

2. THE RATTENRAW III SETTLEMENT

In October 2018 analytical earthwork survey (to Level 3) of the settlement was carried out by members of the Tynedale North of the Wall Archaeology Group (NOWTAG) as part of the Revitalising Redesdale Landscape Partnership activity programme. The survey produced the first accurate site plan at a scale of 1:10,000 and included a detailed description of visible surface features of the site. Features of significance include the identification of a probable entrance to the enclosure along its southern perimeter. It has also led to the revision of a previous assessment of the number of round houses within the settlement from four to three. It has also identified distinct structural differences between houses within the settlement and the identification of areas within the enclosure that appear to have been used by livestock. The report is included as an appendix to this brief and provides important contextual and locational information and should be consulted before providing a quotation for the excavation.

The enclosure may be subsidiary to the larger settlement, 'Rattenraw East', south-west of Rattenraw Farm and is of similar scale to Woolaw enclosure further up the valley to the west. Woolaw, which may lie in similar subservient relation to the larger, adjacent settlement at Birdhope, is the only such settlement in the vicinity to have been subject to large-scale excavation *(see Charlton & Day 1978).*



NOWTAG plan of the Rattenraw III (to left) and larger Rattenraw East (bottom right) sites
And their associated field systems, based on a survey completed in November 2018 (NOWTAG 2018)

The 2018 survey at Rattenraw III produced a number of further questions regarding the chronology, character and occupation/use of the site and this brief sets out the requirements for testing these through a programme of excavation and sampling.

The Rattenraw III site is one of two settlements of presumed late iron age origin in the close vicinity of Rattenraw Farm and one of numerous such settlements along the valley of the Rede, many of which, including Woolaw and Blakehope just upriver from Rochester, are on the low bluff above the south side of the valley. The closeness of these settlements to High Rochester Roman fort suggests that they may be linked in some way with the fort, although as yet we cannot be sure of their chronology. If they were occupied at the same time as the fort, and if the numerous comparable settlements in this area and elsewhere in the region are of similar date, then perhaps we are looking at some kind of Roman Supply landscape. This project will hopefully provide some dating evidence for the Rattenraw III site, as well as information about the kind of activities that went on within the site and its immediate vicinity. It will also enable an assessment of the potential for further investigation, both here and at other comparable sites in the region.

3. RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The nature of the fieldwork to be carried out in Summer 2019 is specified in a Brief prepared by Chris Jones, Historic Environment Officer for Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) and includes a requirement for a Written Scheme of Investigation, to be approved by the National Park Authority, setting out the methods for achieving the objectives of the NNPA Brief.

The aims and objectives of the fieldwork project are, broadly:

- Engage the local community in order to develop new interests, awareness, skills and experience in archaeological time periods and fieldwork.

- Produce and disseminate records to enable the wider public to learn about the site and its context in the history of Redesdale, notably by enhancing the county Heritage Environment Record (HER).

More specifically to:

Enhance knowledge and understanding of the site, with particular reference to:

the Chronology of the site, with absolute dating and relational dating between phases;

the relationship of the site with other enclosed settlements in the vicinity (see NOWTAG 3-8), including those included in Charlton & Day's published list of 14 sites of irregular and rectilinear R-B settlement types in Redesdale, including those most immediately adjacent at Woolaw, Blakehope Fell and immediately west of Rattenraw farmhouse (at NY 8470 9512; see NOWTAG 2019, p.6)) which have also been visited by RC of AP Ltd. in the first part of 2019;

The relationship of the site with the occupation of High Rochester Roman Fort.

Specific issues of morphology to be addressed are based on NOWTAG's survey of the site and comments contained in the fieldwork report (NOWTAG 2019, pp. 10-24; note especially suggestions for excavation provided on p. 20):

- The relationship of the site to the ditch adjacent to its southern perimeter;
- The significance of the divergent nature of the western enclosure bank in relation to the other perimeter banks;
- The significance of the apparent absence of the western section of the southern perimeter bank.

NOWTAG (2018) also identify a number of other possible targets for excavation, including:

Roundhouse C trench across the bank and ditches,

- The gaps between roundhouses A and C, and roundhouses C and B.
- The junction of bank F with roundhouse B, and junction of roundhouses A and B.
- The raised area inside roundhouse C (possible hearth?)

In order to achieve these and other specific objectives of the fieldwork, it is proposed to excavate trenches as marked out on the plan (***below***) with dimensions:

T1 (Trench 1): Investigate junction of eastern boundary with field boundary;

T2: Investigate relationship of south boundary with ditch feature, extending north into a sunken area (possible yard);

T3: Investigate relationship between the northern boundary and a possible N-S division (or earlier east boundary earthwork):

T4: Investigate southern 'entrance';

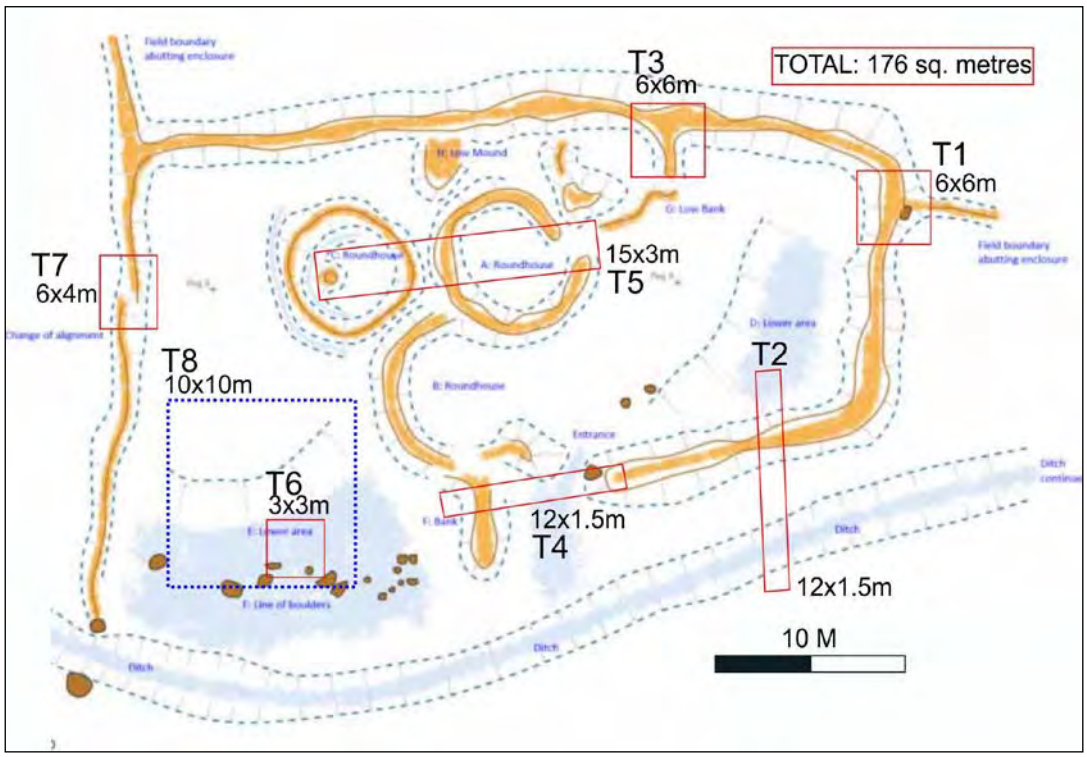
T5: Investigate two 'roundhouse' structures and their internal/relational phasing (expanding this trench, if time and resources allow, to complete the excavation of one or both structures);

T6: Small trench to investigate a sunken area in the south-west part of the enclosure (expand, if time and resources allow, to a wider area represented by T8 - but consider this a low priority unless that opportunity arises);

T7: Investigate a change of alignment in the west boundary

[T8: see note in T6, above]

The present document sets out how the requirements of the Brief will be fulfilled by *The Archaeological Practice Ltd.* and is based on a site visit carried out by TAP staff.



Plan of the Rattenraw III Enclosure site (NOWTAG 2018) with its principal features labelled, showing suggested interventions proposed in July, 2019.

Excavation priorities:

The plans set out in this document are flexible. Depending on the numbers of volunteers, the complexity of the archaeological deposits encountered, and the weather, it may not be possible to achieve all of the stated aims.

Priority will be given to addressing aims of Trenches 1, 3 & 5. However, ground conditions at the time may also affect the choice of excavation targets.

4 METHODS STATEMENT

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 It is proposed that there will be up to 8 separate trenches, as outlined in Section 3, above, but these plans may be amended in the light of practical considerations and ongoing results once fieldwork is underway. The trenches will not necessarily all be completely excavated

down to undisturbed natural sub-soil or bedrock as this may not be necessary to address the stated aims; decisions as to the extent of excavation within each trench will be made while work is in progress. The exact position and size of the trenches will be modified in relation to features noted on the topographic survey and visible on aerial photographs and on the ground.

4.1.2 The excavation will be carried out in accordance with the guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation CIfA 2014).

4.1.3 The excavation will be directed by professional archaeologists and undertaken by Revitalising Redesdale volunteers.

4.2 Excavation methods:

4.2.1 The excavation areas will be defined by Netlon fencing to prevent animals from entering the area when the site is unattended (if considered practicable in consultation with the landowner). The depth of the excavations is not expected to exceed 0.75 metres.

4.2.2 The excavation areas will be tied in to the survey points that were established and left in situ by the topographical survey.

4.2.3 Surface stripping will be by hand but, in places, with the agreement of the Project Manager and landowner, may be by machine, if conditions allow, with all subsequent excavation of archaeological horizons by hand. Turf and soil will be carefully stored on site and after the completion of the excavation the general topography of the site will be recreated using the excavated materials and then re-turfed, so that upon completion of the work the general appearance of the site will be as close as possible to that prior to the excavation

4.2.4 All archaeological deposits will be recorded using the Archaeological Practice's pro-forma recording system.

4.2.5 A complete drawn record at appropriate scales of all archaeological features and deposits will be compiled. This will include both plans drawn at 1:20, and sections at 1:10. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with the OD heights.

4.2.6 All potentially significant finds will be three-dimensionally recorded.

4.2.7 A comprehensive digital photographic record of the entire project, from the site's original appearance through to the reinstatement of excavated areas, will be maintained. This will record all significant features, finds, deposits and general site working. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated and the site as a whole.

5 FINDS, ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING AND HUMAN REMAINS

5.1 Finds:

5.1.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained, except those considered to be of no intrinsic interest from features or deposits of obviously modern date which are not directly associated with occupation of the site. However, in such circumstances, sufficient artefacts will still be retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the features or deposits.

5.1.2 All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted, marked (as necessary), identified, and bagged or boxed in suitable containers. Where appropriate, this work will be undertaken on site.

5.1.3 Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

5.1.4 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the site remain the property of the landowner. They will be suitably bagged, boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Chartered Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines no. 2 (UKIC 1993) and, after any necessary conservation (and subject to agreement with the landowner), they will be deposited with the Great North Museum as part of the project archive on the completion of the reporting.

5.2 Treasure:

5.2.1 If material is recovered that is considered to be covered by the Treasure Act of 1996 all the necessary information required by the Act (i.e. finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the Coroner within 24 hours. The Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be advised.

5.3 Environmental sampling

5.3.1 Multiple samples will be taken from any buried sealed contexts that survive within or beneath the site that might potentially be appropriate for pollen analysis, soil micromorphology, or other analysis.

5.3.2 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro fossils and small animal bones will be taken from appropriate, well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological contexts. Samples will be 40 litres or 100% of smaller contexts.

5.3.3 All pollen and soil samples and the residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive.

5.3.4 Palaeo-environmental samples will be submitted for processing to Dr Charlotte O'Brien at Durham University, with additional advice taken from Dr Don O'Meara, Historic England Science Advisor for the North East and Hadrian's Wall (see Section 8.4).

5.4 Human Remains

5.4.1 It is thought unlikely that human remains will be found on this site. However, should and such remains be found then they will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site subject to compliance with the appropriate legislation and guidance. A Ministry of Justice Licence for the removal of human remains will be acquired should it be considered necessary.

5.4.2 All excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in IfA Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains (McKinley and Roberts 1993).

6 REPORT

6.1 A brief interim report will be prepared within two months of the completion of the excavations and it, or suitably edited versions of it, will be submitted to appropriate archaeological journals and newsletters. The interim report will also be published on the Revitalising Redesdale and NNPA websites.

6.2 An OASIS form will also be completed and submitted.

6.3 All finds will be studied by appropriate experts and materials analyses will be undertaken of the existing and any new finds. Environmental samples will be assessed and where appropriate analysed. Funding for these analyses will be sought from the Revitalising Redesdale project contingency.

6.4 Upon completion of post-excavation work, a final report will be prepared and submitted to the client and Northumberland Heritage Environment Record (HER). If appropriate, an edited version of the report will be submitted for publication in an appropriate journal. It will also be made available via OASIS, and a link to it will be placed on the Revitalising Redesdale and NNPA websites.

7 ARCHIVE

7.1 On completion of the project a cross-referenced and internally consistent project archive will be compiled in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (IfA 2009).

7.2 The project archive will be submitted to the Great North Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and a copy of the digital archive will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service.

7.3 The Archaeological Practice Ltd. will complete the online form for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations Project (OASIS), which is the procedure whereby the information on the form will be placed in the public domain on the OASIS website. A technical summary of the report (DSR) will also be prepared for inclusion in the OASIS report.