Tynedale U3A Hadrian’s Wall Group
Wall to Carrawburgh

Brunton Turret T26B
After a short walk north you will see on the Brunton Turret sign. Over the style and about 100yds up the hill is the turret looking down on the Tyne.

The above gives an illustration as it was probably built, and on the right is the reconstruction at Vindolanda. The tops are different as we can only guess at the way they were finished. The turrets were built ahead of the wall; this one had to be altered to accommodate the narrow wall.

Chesters Bridge
After returning to the road we proceed north towards the Chollerford Bridge turning left just before the bridge and proceed to the river opposite Chesters Roman Baths. Here high and dry is the Chesters Bridge abutment as the river has moved 15m north.
This bridge was constructed at the end of the second century possibly after first was washed away. The stone blocks in the foundations are very large and similar to those used at Corbridge, but the bridges are very different.

For more information go to the Chesters Guide

Back to the road and over the bridge, past the entrance to Chesters Roman fort. Continue up the hill to Walwick.

**Milecastle 29**

Over the crest from Walwick below a small wood is Milecastle 29. Its remains exist as a mutilated earth platform accentuated by deep-trenches around all sides, and are located beside the Military Road., a ditch has been identified around the Milecastle, and is still visible to a small extent, probably to drain the site.

Looking west you can see a significant length of wall with ditch north of the wall and glimpse of the Vallum south of the wall

**Turret 29A** is located about 100 metres (110 yd.) east of the minor road to Simonburn, and exists within a 460 metres (500 yd.) long stretch of extant curtain wall of Narrow gauge, with clearly visible foundation stones. Although severely robbed on the south side, the masonry stands up to eleven courses high in the recess. The presence of the broad wing walls indicates that the fortification was constructed prior to the decision
to narrow the Wall. At the highest point of the structure, there are fourteen cut stones per horizontal row.\(^{[10]}\)

The internal measurements of the turret are 3.45 metres (11.3 ft.) by 3.40 metres (11.2 ft.) and it is of a type thought to have been built by the 20\(^{th}\) Legion. The entrance is 0.9 metres (3.0 ft.) wide, and located in the east side of the south wall.

**Milecastle 30 (Limestone Corner)** is the next milecastle and the most northerly on the Wall. Its remains exist as an outward-facing scarp with a maximum height of 0.8 metres (2.6 ft.). Masonry from the east wall (both faces) remains. The remaining stretch is 3.1 metres (10 ft.) in length by 2.25 metres (7.4 ft.) thick, and survives to a height of 0.6 metres (2.0 ft.). It is located at the western part of Limestone Corner, just off the road.

**Limestone Corner**

Despite the name, the rock in the area is not actually limestone; it is volcanic whinstone. Teppermoor Hill, on which Limestone Corner stands, is the eastern outlier of the Whin Sill.

Moving west along the escarpment, a glacial surface drift of boulder clay begins to overlay the whinstone. To the east, the whinstone lies just below the current turf line approximately as far as Turret 29A

Excavated stones were left in and around the wall ditch
The wall ditch here was not completed. A short distance west significant whinstone blocks remain in the ditch, with others deposited on its northern lip. It is probably that the rock was just too hard, little if any was used in building the Wall. On to Carrawburgh car park