

An Examination of Late Prehistoric Settlement in North East
England with Specific Emphasis on the Settlements of the Tees
Valley

Thesis submitted for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
at the University of Leicester

by

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October 2010

Abstract

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This thesis is a study of Iron Age settlement in north-east England with a focus on settlements in North Riding of Yorkshire and County Durham. Since the 1980s a series of excavations have suggested rectangular enclosures were the dominant settlement form in the Later Iron Age around 300BC with some settlements becoming open villages in the 1st century AD. Earlier writers had observed that the settlement morphology and agricultural practices in the Tees Valley were different to those in Northumberland.

In the last 20 years developer funded sites have revealed settlements that have provided radiocarbon dates to propose a tighter chronology for the Iron Age. There have been no recent studies, however, to examine Later Iron Age settlement across the region using the newly available information. This thesis is an examination of Iron Age settlements of the Tees Valley (County Durham and North Riding) which is focused upon 26 excavated settlements including unpublished material and research at Street House. The study examines the structures and artefacts from these sites and includes a comparison of settlements of a similar date to the north, looking at Tyneside, and to the south, into the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The thesis found that there are patterns of deposition of artefacts that are occurring in and around structures that are common throughout the three areas studied. It was noted that there is a variation in this pattern with different objects and a greater frequency of artefacts in the Tees Area than in either the Tyne or West Riding. A difference was also evident in the size, number and methods of construction of structures across the three areas. The conclusion of the study is that all of these differences are representative of different subregional identities based around Tyneside, Durham-North Riding and West Riding of Yorkshire.

Acknowledgements

During the research for this thesis which has extended over six years, being part-time whilst working professionally as an archaeologist, many people have assisted my studies. I begin by acknowledging my tutor, Colin Haselgrove, for his support and patience during this period. At the University of Leicester I have been assisted in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History by Jeremy Taylor who commented on the Roman aspects of my study and Deborah Miles-Williams in producing plans and illustrations. Two chapters of the thesis were improved with comments from Peter Halkon (University of Hull). I am grateful to colleagues who have commented upon my ideas over the years particularly Philip Abramson and Blaise Vyner, but also specific aspects of this study have benefited from discussion with Mark Corney and Mark Simmons. I also had the support of Wendy and Jake, and members of Teesside Archaeological Society in fieldwork and through questioning ideas at lectures.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of colleagues in archaeological contracting organisations who allowed access to excavation archives: Peter Carne, ASDU (Ingleby Barwick); Andy Copp, Field Archaeology Specialists (Scorton Grange); Robin Daniels, Tees Archaeology (Catcote, Foxrush and Thorpe Thewles); Anne Finney, MAP (Catterick Pallet Hill); Richard Fraser, NAA (Castle Hill, Kilton Thorpe, Newby, Scorton and TSEP pipeline); Gary Brogan and Graeme Stobbs, Tyne & Wear Archaeology (Delhi, East Brunton, West Brunton); Robin Taylor-Wilson, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Faverdale); Percival Turnbull, Brigantia Archaeological Practice (Dixon's Bank); Blaise Vyner (Fylingdales); Mark Whyman, York Archaeological Trust (Easingwold bypass). Additionally, Robin Daniels, County Archaeologist for the Tees area, has been positive and generous with information relating to the sites within the Tees Valley. I have been assisted with geophysical survey by ASDU, Phase Investigations and James Lawton.

I would like to thank the staff at the Council HER who answered questions and provided information relating to Durham County, North Yorkshire at Northallerton, West Yorkshire at Wakefield, East Riding at Hull, York City, South Yorkshire at Sheffield and the National Park HER at Helmsley and Yorkshire Dales. In addition, Peter Rowe at Tees Archaeology has answered many enquiries relating to sites and archives within the Tees area.

Contents

Abstract.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
List of Figures.....	viii
List of Plates.....	x
List of Tables.....	x
Preface and Introduction.....	xiii
Glossary of Commonly used Terms.....	xix
Abbreviations.....	xx
Chapter 1: Geology, Environment and Earlier work in the Tees Valley Landscape.	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Physical geology and environment.....	1
1.3 Topography.....	6
1.4 Vegetational history.....	9
1.5 Land use.....	10
1.6 Earlier historic excavations 1810–1990.....	11
1.7 Developer funded excavations after 1990.....	15
1.8 Research questions on Iron Age settlement.....	17
1.9 The importance of the Tees Valley.....	20
Chapter 2: The Wider Context for Settlement: Late Prehistoric Settlement in North-East England.....	21
2.1 Introduction.....	21
2.2 Settlement in Northumberland.....	21
2.3 Iron Age settlement in the East Riding of Yorkshire.....	26
2.4 Iron Age settlement in the West Riding of Yorkshire.....	31
2.5 Metalwork, craftwork and associated activities.....	36
2.6 Finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme.....	38
2.7 Summary.....	39

Chapter 3: Iron Age Settlement in Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire	41
3.1 Introduction	41
3.2 Characterising the settlement within the area	42
3.3 Techniques adopted to date the settlements.....	42
3.4 Earlier Iron Age settlements	45
3.5 Artefacts and economy.....	49
3.6 Later Iron Age settlements	49
3.7 Settlement activities	56
3.8 Iron Age settlement morphology in Durham and Yorkshire	59
3.9 Approaches to Later Iron Age society: the Tees study area	60
Chapter 4: Recognising and Understanding the Tees Valley Settlements	65
4.1 Introduction	65
4.2 Earlier studies of structures in Iron Age settlements	65
4.3 Structures, houses and settlements in North Riding and Durham.....	68
4.4 Methodology	69
4.5 The study area	70
4.6 Construction method	72
4.7 Characterising the structures	78
4.8 Building function	89
4.9 Dates of the structures: based upon size	97
4.10 Dates of the structures: based upon a range of other factors	98
4.11 Discussion	100
Chapter 5: Recognising the Tees Valley Settlements through Material Culture	104
5.1 Introduction	104
5.2 Methodology	104
5.3 Subsistence.....	105
5.4 Textiles.....	113
5.5 Metalworking	116
5.6 Crafts	120
5.7 Display	125
5.8 Other.....	128
5.9 Discussion: artefacts in the Tees Valley	131

5.10 Finds locations	134
Chapter 6: The Tees Valley Sites and Comparative Areas.....	139
6.1 Introduction.....	139
6.2 Location	140
6.3 Structures	143
6.4 Artefact analysis.....	148
6.5 The date of the settlements.....	152
6.6 Distribution of finds across the nine sites	154
6.7 The location of finds at Iron Age settlements.....	156
6.8 Other categories of material represented at the selected sites.....	182
6.9 Conclusion	187
Chapter 7: Iron Age to Roman: Changes in the First Millennium AD	191
7.1 Introduction.....	191
7.2 Historical background	192
7.3 Methodology and research questions.....	197
7.4 The study of Roman rural villa sites	200
7.5 The Iron Age–Romano-British sites	204
7.6 The broader evidence for Roman rural settlement.....	208
7.7 Conclusion	214
Chapter 8: Late Prehistoric Settlement in North-East England: Conclusions	217
8.1 The aim of the study.....	217
8.2 The wider context for settlement	218
8.3 Recognising and understanding the Tees Valley settlements.....	219
8.4 Recognising the Tees Valley settlements through material culture.....	221
8.5 Iron Age society in the Tees Valley.....	222
8.6 The extent of Iron Age society within County Durham and North Riding.....	224
8.7 Iron Age to Roman: changes in the first millennium AD.....	225
8.8 Overall conclusions.....	225
8.9 Areas for further research following this study	227

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Sites on HER	228
Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Excavated Sites	264
Appendix 3: Radiocarbon Dates from Sites in the Study Area	271
Appendix 4: Selected Excavated Iron Age Settlements within the Tees Study Area.....	274
Appendix 5: Number of Structures at Settlements	280
Appendix 6: Assessment of Selective Roman Settlements in the North	284
Bibliography	294

List of Figures

1.1 Durham and Yorkshire forming the initial assessment.....	3
1.2 The geology of Durham and Yorkshire	4
1.3 Zones for Durham and North Riding.....	7
1.4 Excavated sites in the area 1900–70	14
3.1 Excavated Iron Age settlements in Durham and Yorkshire	41
3.2 Known Earlier Iron Age settlements	46
3.3 Posthole structure at Eston Nab	47
3.4 Later Iron Age sites in Durham and North Riding	50
3.5 Great Ayton earthworks enclosure and fields.....	56
3.6 Inadequately dated Iron Age settlements in Durham and Yorkshire.....	60
3.7 Location of settlements examined in the Tees study area	62
3.8 Settlement morphology from excavated sites in Durham and Yorkshire.....	64
4.1 Excavated settlements in the Tees Valley.....	68
4.2 Diameter of Tees Valley roundhouses.....	70
4.3 Great Ayton Moor oval house	75
4.4 Oval structure at Foxrush Farm	76
4.5 Structure 3 and posthole structure at Catterick Pallet Hill.....	77
4.6 Pie chart to show the proportions of different building types.....	78
4.7 Structure 8004 at Catterick Racecourse.....	80
4.8 Thorpe Thewles Main Structure with quernstones and metalwork on floor surface....	82
4.9 Street House Structure Three	82
4.10 Pallet Hill palisaded enclosures	83
4.11 Catterick Racecourse, enclosure showing Structure 8005 with annexe	84
4.12 Crag Bank settlement within lynchet.....	86
4.13 Enclosures shown by geophysical survey at Melsonby	87
4.14 Enclosures and structures at Melsonby.....	87
4.15 Graph to show diameter of structures and roundhouses	93
4.16 Kilton Thorpe, houses and ancillary buildings	95
4.17 Thorpe Thewles, houses and ancillary buildings by phase.....	96
4.18 Kilton Thorpe annexe structures.....	99
4.19 Gullied structure on Fylingdales Moor.....	103

5.1 Distribution of artefact categories in the Tees Valley	105
5.2 Sites with cereals and faunal assemblages.....	108
5.3 Settlements with quernstones, their number and form	111
5.4 Tees Valley sites with evidence for textiles.....	114
5.5 Tees Valley sites with evidence for metalworking.....	116
5.6 Sites with evidence for craftworking	121
5.7 Salt-working hearth at Street House	122
5.8 Jet items from Street House	123
5.9 Tees Valley sites with evidence for display.....	126
5.10 Kilton Thorpe carved boulder.....	129
5.11 Proportion of finds from certain features.....	135
5.12 Percentage of all finds from structures	136
5.13 Thorpe Thewles, Structure N with quernstones <i>in situ</i> in floor.....	137
5.14 Percentage of pottery found in structures in the Tees, Tyne and West Riding.....	138
6.1 Location of Iron Age settlements featured in the analysis.....	139
6.2 Settlements with earlier foundations.....	142
6.3 Number of structures at the Tees Valley settlements	144
6.4 Number of structures at the Tyne sites	145
6.5 Thorpe Thewles, distribution of pottery within the structures, measured by weight ...	157
6.6 Thorpe Thewles, Phase II distribution of finds in the Main Structure and E	160
6.7 Thorpe Thewles, distribution of pottery in Structure L Phase II and C unphased	161
6.8 Thorpe Thewles, location of pottery in Phase III Structures B and D.....	162
6.9 Thorpe Thewles, Phase III Structure M and Structures R & S.....	163
6.10 Newby roundhouse showing the location of the pottery near the entrances	164
6.11 East Brunton, showing the location of pottery in structures in Phase III	168
6.12 Street House, distribution of pottery across the site	170
6.13 West Brunton, location of pottery and quernstones.....	172
6.14 Distribution of pottery at Kilton Thorpe.....	174
6.15 Kilton Thorpe, distribution of pottery and briquetage in Structures Eight and Nine .	175
6.16 Pegswood, enclosures and structures.....	176
6.17 Pegswood Structures 4 and 7 showing location of pottery within houses.....	177
6.18 Moss Carr Enclosures C & D, showing distribution of finds	179
6.19 Site M showing zones of activity and location of pottery	180
6.20 WW16 with locations of pottery and quernstone	181

6.21 Street House Structure One showing finds at the entrance.....	185
7.1 Location of sites mentioned in the text.....	191
7.2 Dalton Villa Building A.....	199
7.3 Dalton (North Riding) Building D and well	204
7.4 Rectangular buildings at Street House and Catcote.....	208
7.5 Geophysical survey of Newton Bewley in the Tees Valley	211
7.6 Enclosures at Dixon’s Bank.....	215
7.7 Geophysical survey of Romano-British enclosures and Iron Age settlement at Street House	216
7.8 Scorton Grange, showing later fields overlying the settlement	216

List of Plates

4.1 Oval roundhouse at Foxrush Farm.....	85
5.1 Four spindle whorls from Thorp Thewles	115
5.2 Salt containers from hearth at Street House.....	122
5.3 Stone balls from East Cleveland	130
5.4 Miniature quernstone from Structure One, Street House	131
5.5 Gold earring from Thorpe Thewles	134

List of Tables

1.1 Mean monthly temperatures at 30cm depth between 1963 and 1968.....	4
1.2 Excavated Iron Age settlement sites in Durham, Tees and North Riding calculated by development type per area between 1990 and 2005	16
2.1 Excavated settlement sites in East Riding	30
3.1 Excavated Earlier Iron Age settlements in North Riding and County Durham.....	48
3.2 Later Iron Age settlement sites in Durham and North Riding.....	50
3.3 Size of structures in Earlier and Later Iron Age settlements	53
3.4 Range of finds within six artefact categories.....	54
3.5 Number of artefact types per site.....	54
3.6 Proportions of different settlement forms in Durham and Yorkshire.....	59
3.7 Dating evidence for the sites in the Tees Valley study.....	63

4.1 Size and number of Tees Valley structures	71
4.2 Different types of structures at the settlements in the Tees Valley	73
4.3 The association of pits and their contents with structures	88
4.4 Settlements containing houses including those with a hearth.....	91
4.5 Settlements with “potential” structures.....	92
4.6 Settlements with industrial activity associated with structures	94
4.7 Radiocarbon dated sites with large roundhouses (over 12m diameter)	97
5.1 Number of subsistence finds from sites	107
5.2 Location of pottery across settlements.....	109
5.3 Metallurgical finds from settlements	117
5.4 Location of metalworking debris on site	118
5.5 Dates of metalwork at settlements	120
5.6 Crafts finds from Tees Valley sites.....	124
5.7 The range of display items from the Tees Valley	127
5.8 Type of “other” artefacts and their location on site	128
5.9 Location of finds types	135
6.1 Number of settlements at altitudes and percentage of total number of structures	141
6.2 Tees sites located on earlier sites, and later activity	141
6.3 Size of structures in the three areas	146
6.4 Percentage of structures in each area.....	146
6.5 Percentage of construction types in each area	147
6.6 Variation in artefact types between each area	148
6.7 Frequency of artefact types at sites in each area.....	150
6.8 Frequency of artefacts and sites date	153
6.9 Range of finds from the nine sites	155
6.10 Location of pottery at nine sites, with weight and percentages of the total weight of pottery	158
6.11 Relative weight of pottery per structure	165
6.12 Number of rim sherds in relation to 100 years of occupation	165
6.13 Distribution of pottery at East Brunton structures	167
6.14 Location of pottery and querns within structures at terminals, eaves drip trenches or postholes.....	171
6.15 Location of pottery and querns within structures at Pegswood.....	177
6.16 Frequency of different artefact types at nine sites	182

6.17 Location of beads on Iron Age sites	186
7.1 Details of structures and finds from villa sites	202
7.2 Proportions of Iron Age and Romano-British sherds	203
7.3 Dating evidence for Iron Age sites continuing into the Roman period	205
7.4 Romano-British evidence for native sites	206
7.5 Evidence for Iron Age-Romano-British activity	213
8.1 Structural differences between Tees, Tyne and West Riding.....	220

Preface and Introduction

The Iron Age in north-east England was chosen as a suitable area for study following a brief review of an Iron Age settlement in the Tees Valley in 2001. The Tees Valley is defined here as equal parts of the North Riding of Yorkshire and County Durham that extends from the estuary of the River Tees and 50km inland. My initial review of Iron Age (800BC–100AD) settlement commenced when writing a discussion for an excavation report. Working as a field archaeologist I was aware that there were a number of important settlements that had been excavated and although a small proportion had been published, there was a dearth of adequately excavated and dated settlements. At the same time the research agenda for the Iron Age had just been published (Haselgrove *et al* 2001) recognising the need for a regional syntheses of settlements. The Tees Valley had already been recognised as an area that was at the forefront of an agricultural revolution (Van der Veen 1992). One question I wanted to address was whether this was solely an agricultural revolution or part of a broader movement of social change within Iron Age society in north-east England. This review was the starting point for my research into Iron Age settlement in north-east England. This research considers the Earlier Iron Age to be 800–300BC and the Later Iron Age to be 300BC–AD100 following the convention of Haselgrove and Moore (2007b: 2). As a purely conventional reference point, the date of AD71 is taken as marking the start of Roman occupation in the North.

My approach to this study would be to examine the wealth of evidence from the published and unpublished material from the excavations in the Tees Valley, initially defined by the counties of Durham and Yorkshire but ultimately focusing upon an area 20km north and south of the River Tees, studying 1,000km of each county, called the Tees Area. This was possible because through my work experience I knew many of the excavation directors and could access unpublished archives. Furthermore, I had worked on over one third of the sites in the Tees Valley (9 out of 26), had visited others and was familiar with the artefacts and stratigraphy of the core study area. In this respect I was perhaps fortunate, but this was not where my study would begin. Firstly, I required an understanding of the context of Iron Age settlement in the area and I needed to see if the study area was representative of the greater area of Yorkshire and County Durham.

The last detailed study of the Later Prehistory of the area was by Challis and Harding in 1975. Their study covered an area between the Trent and the Tyne but, given the number of sites found in the intervening years, to re-examine the entire area was beyond the scope of this thesis. There was, however, the potential to update Challis and Harding's work within a more confined area.

In the first instance I collected the data on Iron Age settlements from both counties via the Heritage Environment Record (HER). This was to see if the Tees Valley was representative in terms of the number and date of settlements in the larger area. The wealth of data from this search revealed 1,608 sites. Some of variable quality, such as cropmarks, were potential features but not necessarily Iron Age settlements. I then looked at those sites that were proven to be settlements by means of excavation of settlement features, such as roundhouses, other types of dwelling or industrial features. Following this approach I identified 169 settlements in Yorkshire. Four distinct types of settlement morphology were recognised: the most frequent type was enclosure, others were hillforts, open settlements and evolved settlements. Lastly, there are some sites where the morphology was uncertain because of the limited nature of the excavations and these are considered to be unknown.

I use "enclosed sites" to mean those defined by a clear boundary within which the settlement is placed. The enclosure may take one of several forms, earthen, stone or timber, and have a variety of shapes, oval, circular, D-shaped or, most commonly, rectangular. I use "hillforts" to mean defended sites with ramparts. They are in upland locations and within Durham and Yorkshire they survive as earthworks. However, structures and evidence for settlement are not always evident. "Open settlements" are characterised by the lack of a single substantial boundary, although more localised partitions and zones of activity may be evident. Lastly, there is a small group of settlements which evolve from one settlement type to another over time. Within the Tees Area these evolved sites appear to develop from enclosed to open settlements.

In the broader surveys of both the HER and excavated sites I recognised that the Tees Area had a range of settlement types in a similar proportion to the larger area. Therefore, within the Tees Area there was a series of settlements, many of which had been excavated since 1980, some with radiocarbon dates, but together they formed a corpus of 26 sites that have not been compared or analysed. If these were to be representative of the two counties I could study these sites and consider this to be representative of a larger area. In following this approach, including the analysis and

distribution of artefacts and data from excavated sites, I made a conscious decision to focus in detail on a relatively small number of sites and not to undertake a broad landscape study of settlement formation incorporating a range of LIDAR, GIS and other survey techniques.

The first research question specific to the Tees Area considers Iron Age society in north-east England and questions if it is dynamic as some researchers suggest (Ferrell 1992; Van der Veen 1992). An alternate view is for “the normal unit of settlement” to be “the isolated farm of family or extended family size” (Cunliffe 2005: 212). I propose to examine the latest evidence from excavations to see if we are closer to the former interpretation rather than the latter. At a fundamental level this research will expand the corpus of evidence for Iron Age settlements in the area from which some proposals or models for Iron Age society can be proposed. I will do this by looking at the structures within settlements, taking the view that if the size, shape or architecture of houses changes over a period of time this may be reflecting the pattern of the lives of the occupants. Simply, this can be seen as how people live in a society and with whom. The published exemplar is Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987) where a single large house is replaced by a greater number of smaller structures. One interpretation of this is for the household becoming the dominant driving force in society rather than the group. This is termed a “Germanic mode of production”, a Marxist concept whereby the family unit or household is seen to be the dominant decision-making force in society.

The social practices within Iron Age society will be considered through an examination of the finds from the settlements. Firstly, some finds, such as querns can be sourced and so a pattern of exchange can be recognised between the origin of the stone and the recipient community. Secondly, the frequency that artefacts are found on certain sites may suggest a hierarchy between sites that may be seen over a period of time when finds are time sensitive. Thirdly, the artefacts may indicate certain specialisms such as crafts and textile manufacture or metalworking that would involve different patterns of exchange. Lastly, I will be looking to see if there are certain patterns of deposition of artefacts at specific locations, and if so can this be seen as a social practice of deposition. The implications of this final point are twofold: people are choosing to bury finds either in similar locations and thus sites can be compared, or they are not burying in the same locations and therefore it is arguable that a group is choosing to act in a different manner possibly for reasons related to their different identity and social practices.

Finally, in studying the Iron Age settlements of the Tees Valley, North Riding and County Durham, I will consider if this area has features or characteristics that are different to Northumberland and the rest of Yorkshire. I will do this following my detailed assessment of the Tees Valley sites, looking at three recently excavated sites of similar date from the Tyne and West Riding, selecting sites with radiocarbon dates. This comparison will inform whether the social practices within the study area are those of a known tribe or if they reflect those of a different group, and if so what may be the group's characteristics, boundaries and area.

Throughout the thesis, radiocarbon dates provide the main chronological framework for dating Iron Age settlements in the region, since the pottery – normally the backbone of Iron Age chronology – is not decorated, nor sufficiently diagnostic in other respects to provide adequate dating evidence. Other techniques such as thermoluminescence have been applied at some sites such as Thorpe Thewles and Catcote but have not developed to be as widely accepted as radiocarbon dating, now considered to be the norm in north-east England. Research by Hamilton (2011) provides a more robust framework for settlement chronology in northern England.

One aspect of social organisation, the tribal unit, will be emphasised now. The concept of the tribe of Brigantes is repudiated. The geographic area of the Brigantes is discussed by Richmond (1954: 61), citing Tacitus and Ptolemy, and he examines the places that are named Roman towns and forts. The geographic area is defined with a northern limit extending to lands of “the Selgovae and Otadini extending to both seas” (*ibid*). Richmond sees the Brigantes as a coalition of 15 tribal septs and this thesis will endorse this view: the septs or clans have unique identities and the Brigantes emerge as a tribal construct of Roman design.

Harding (2004: 23) argues that the Brigantes were perhaps centred east of the Pennines and in the Vale of York. I refute the argument that the Pennines were the focus of Brigantian power, because geographically the Pennines do not unite the north, instead they divide the region. The differences between the west side and the east of the Pennines have been commented upon (Haselgrove 1999: 256–7), including the general lack of settlement evidence in the west compared with the east. More pertinently there seems to be little evidence for the Pennines acting as a conduit through which resources of the North West, such as salt, could pass in exchange for items from the East, such as iron ores. If the Brigantes were the principle tribe in northern England, with their focus in the Pennines and their flanks as Cunliffe (2005: 211) suggests, they do not appear to

be a unifying force between groups on the east and west sides of the country. In this respect, we should probably see the Brigantes not as one force, but part of a federation of many smaller tribes and bands focused around the Pennines (cf Harding 2004: 159). The focus of my study, the Iron Age peoples who inhabited the lower and middle reaches of the Tees Valley, are one of the federations that were named the Brigantes by the Romans.

The organisation and presentation of the thesis

Chapter 1 of the thesis examines the geology, physical and environmental evidence of County Durham and Yorkshire. It also presents the land use and reviews the evidence for the earlier excavations and developer funded work. I suggest this area was important in the Later Iron Age and propose a series of research questions. Chapter 2 examines the evidence for Iron Age settlement from other parts of Yorkshire and north-east England, and sets the evidence offered by the longer tradition of excavations in those areas alongside more recent discoveries related to developer funded archaeology. In Chapter 3 the focus shifts to settlement in Durham and the North Riding, and the evidence is presented for other activities such as burial from across the region. Chapter 4 presents the detailed study of structural evidence from excavated sites in the Tees Valley study area, looking at the form, construction and frequency of houses and other buildings within the settlements. The style of referencing site-specific structures and houses reflects that used in the original reports (eg structures are lettered at Thorpe Thewles and numbered at Street House). Chapter 5 analyses artefact evidence from the settlements in the study area, dividing the artefacts into six categories, followed by discussion of the location of finds on site, their date and associations, and possible exchange mechanisms. In Chapter 6, structures and finds from three representative sites in the areas to the north and south are compared with the Tees Valley sites. The chapter concludes with a comparison of these areas and presents an argument for some perceived differences. Chapter 7 examines the transition from Iron Age to Roman settlement in the 1st millennium AD, maintaining the emphasis on settlement form, structures and artefact analysis. A particular aim in this chapter is to see whether perceived differences in settlement formation and morphology, structures, artefacts and depositional practices that may be indicators of identity continue into the Romano-British period. Lastly, Chapter 8 offers conclusions from the study of Iron Age

settlement in the Tees Valley and suggests what the implications are for the larger area of Yorkshire and County Durham.

This thesis has been undertaken part-time, between normal work commitments, over a period of several years, meaning that a certain amount of time elapsed since some of the data was collected. The original survey of settlement sites on the council Heritage Environment Records (HERs) was undertaken in 2003 (Appendix 1). This identified 1,608 sites actually or potentially of Iron Age date in County Durham and Yorkshire. It is unlikely, however, that sites recorded since this date have significantly affected the basic trend. The gazetteer of 169 excavated settlements (Appendix 2) recorded from the HERs, publications, county journals, CBA newsletters and other periodicals, has been updated subsequently and was revised up to 2010. Appendix 3 comprises the radiocarbon dates for the sites in the study area; all radiocarbon dates quoted in this thesis are calibrated using Oxcal Version 4.1 and are quoted at 2 sigma (95%) level of confidence. Appendix 4 is a brief resume of all 26 excavated sites in the study area. Appendix 5 is a list of the number of structures at all of the excavated settlements. Appendix 6 is a brief survey of the nine Romano-British villas that are examined in Chapter 7.

Glossary of Commonly used Terms

Community: Self-sufficient entities that can reproduce themselves socially and biologically over generations (Tullett 2010: 69).

Cultural differences: Societies choosing to act in a particular manner, recognised through artefacts and architectural differences.

Evolving settlements: These are sites that develop and change their morphology over a period of time. In the Tees Area this is generally a pattern of development from enclosed to open settlement, elsewhere, for example the Tyne area and East Riding, the settlements have a pattern of changing from open to enclosed settlement.

Germanic mode of production: Marxist term to introduce the importance of the individual family unit as a driving force in society that is separate from community (Hingley 1984).

Household: Extended family, not necessarily kin, they share living space and are task focused.

Identity: Project through which people can know themselves. It can be fluid, shifting in place, time and people as they develop relationships (Giles 2000). The process of interaction between people, institutions, places and things considered to be shaped by neighbourhood and kinship (Sarup 1994).

Material culture: This can be key to understanding regional variations via structures, culture, architecture and, in the present context, any contact with Rome. Material culture can be active in creating and sustaining identities.

Reiterative process: To repeatedly (but not continuously) return to an area to develop a settlement or monument.

Romanisation: A policy that requires the tacit support of elites to aspire to greater wealth and status via emulation (Millett 1990). Hill (forthcoming) saw that this was achievable by changing social identity.

Segmentary societies: Non-hierarchical view of society that can still be competitive because people can rise through society (Hill forthcoming).

Social practice of deposition: These are the human actions that govern deposition.

Structured deposits: Evidence for the deposition of objects in a structured (non-functional) manner. Usually these are non-domestic items purposefully placed (Hill 1995).

Transformative processes: These are actions that alter or change an item, for example, cornginding, salt manufacture and metalworking are processes often occurring in a symbolic landscape.

List of Abbreviations

ASDU	Archaeological Services Durham University
BAR	British Archaeological Reports
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
<i>DAJ</i>	<i>Durham Archaeological Journal</i>
FAS	Field Archaeology Specialists (York)
MAP	Malton Archaeology Projects
NAA	Northern Archaeological Associates
OAN	Oxford Archaeology North
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
<i>PPS</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society</i>
T&W	Tyne and Wear
TL	thermoluminescence
<i>VCH</i>	<i>Victoria County History</i>
WW16	Wetherby-Walshford 16
WYAS	West Yorkshire Archaeological Services
<i>YAJ</i>	<i>Yorkshire Archaeological Journal</i>

Chapter 1: Geology, Environment and Earlier Work in the Tees Valley Landscape

1.1 Introduction

The thesis will examine the pattern of Iron Age settlement in the historic counties of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, as defined by the local government boundaries prior to 1974 reorganisation. The thesis will pay reference and have relevance to sites in the whole of Yorkshire, Durham and north of the Tyne (Fig 1.1). The River Tyne to the north, the North Sea to the east, the crest of the Pennines to the west and the River Tees to the south form the boundary for County Durham. The North Riding of Yorkshire is bounded by the River Tees to the north, the North Sea to the east, the Pennines to the west and the Rivers Ure in the west, followed by the Ouse and then the Rivers Derwent-Rye to the east of York, incorporating the Vale of Pickering across to the coast south of Scarborough. The North Riding of Yorkshire, contains 11 wapentakes, a Scandinavian term common in northern and eastern England relating to an administrative district, similar to a hundred elsewhere in England. The North Riding is one of the three historic Ridings comprising the County of Yorkshire. The term Riding is used to refer to three districts of Yorkshire unless the reference is to the Heritage Environment Record (HER) of authorities created post-1974.

The area to be studied extends for a maximum distance of 137km north-south and 120km east-west. A variety of factors can have an important bearing upon the development of settlement. These include geology, soils, climate, topography, land use and vegetational history, all of which have been formative in shaping the identity of each county. The geology, climate and topography are varied in the extreme and will be considered within the two separate counties for ease of discussion and comparison with earlier studies. It is, however, the contention of this thesis that the boundaries between the two counties were not defined in this manner in prehistoric times.

1.2 Physical geology and environment

I will discuss the solid geology of the area as one unit from north to south (Fig 1.2). In County Durham, the geology comprises carboniferous sediments overlain by Permian

and Triassic to the south-east, with three distinct formations of Millstone Grit at the west, with Coal Measures to the east and Marl Slate and Magnesian Limestone further east (Dewdney 1970: 9). The Millstone Grit comprises a continuation of the Yoredale Middle Limestone Group and an upper grit-shale sequence. The Coal Measures comprise the Lower, Middle and Upper Series with a proved thickness of 610m. The top is eroded and overlain by the Permian layers in the south and east of the county. The Magnesian Limestone of the coast comprises Dolemite and Limestone, and whilst the whole of Durham was covered in glacial deposits these are found to be thin at the coast (*ibid*: 26).

The North Riding of Yorkshire divides into five distinct areas comprising parts of the Pennines, the Vales of Mowbray and York, Cleveland Hills, North York Moors, and the Vale of Pickering (Gaunt & Buckland 2003). The Pennines comprise several rock formations. In the west the Ordovician and Silurian formations are near Ingleton and Goredale. Carboniferous rocks occur as the other major western Pennine group, whilst the millstone grits form a central core (*ibid*: 16). The Vales of Mowbray and York are separated from the Pennines by a Permian Ridge of Magnesian Limestone, which extends almost the full north-south extent of the county. East of this ridge the Vale is defined by Triassic sandstones and mudstones concealed by Quaternary deposits. The Cleveland Hills and North York Moors are formed by Jurassic sequences of rock that extend as a narrow spur south to the Humber. The Vale of Pickering is an alluvium plain overlying Kimmeridge Shales that separate the Wolds from the North York Moors (Long 1969).

The climate of the area is diverse owing to the relatively large latitude and longitude across the area. County Durham is a maximum of 62km north-south and 76km east-west (Boyle 1892: 1). The prevailing moist westerly wind ensures that the Pennines are wetter than the east coast (Jarvis *et al* 1984: 26). According to Dewdney (1970: 48), the western Pennines receives 1625mm annual rainfall, central Durham receives up to 875mm, whilst the coast receives 625mm annual rainfall. The mean average temperature for the period 1845–1967 was 8.3°C. The growing season is considered to be 220 days per annum, but on land above 615m OD this reduces to 150 days (Dewdney 1970: 48). The difference in soil temperature at a depth of 300mm, expressed as a monthly mean, was calculated at Durham and Moor House. The mean temperature was 3°C warmer at Durham over the year (Table 1.1). The sunshine

average for Durham City is 3.6 hours and for Great Dun Fell 2.5 hours per day giving a difference of 1.1 hours per day.

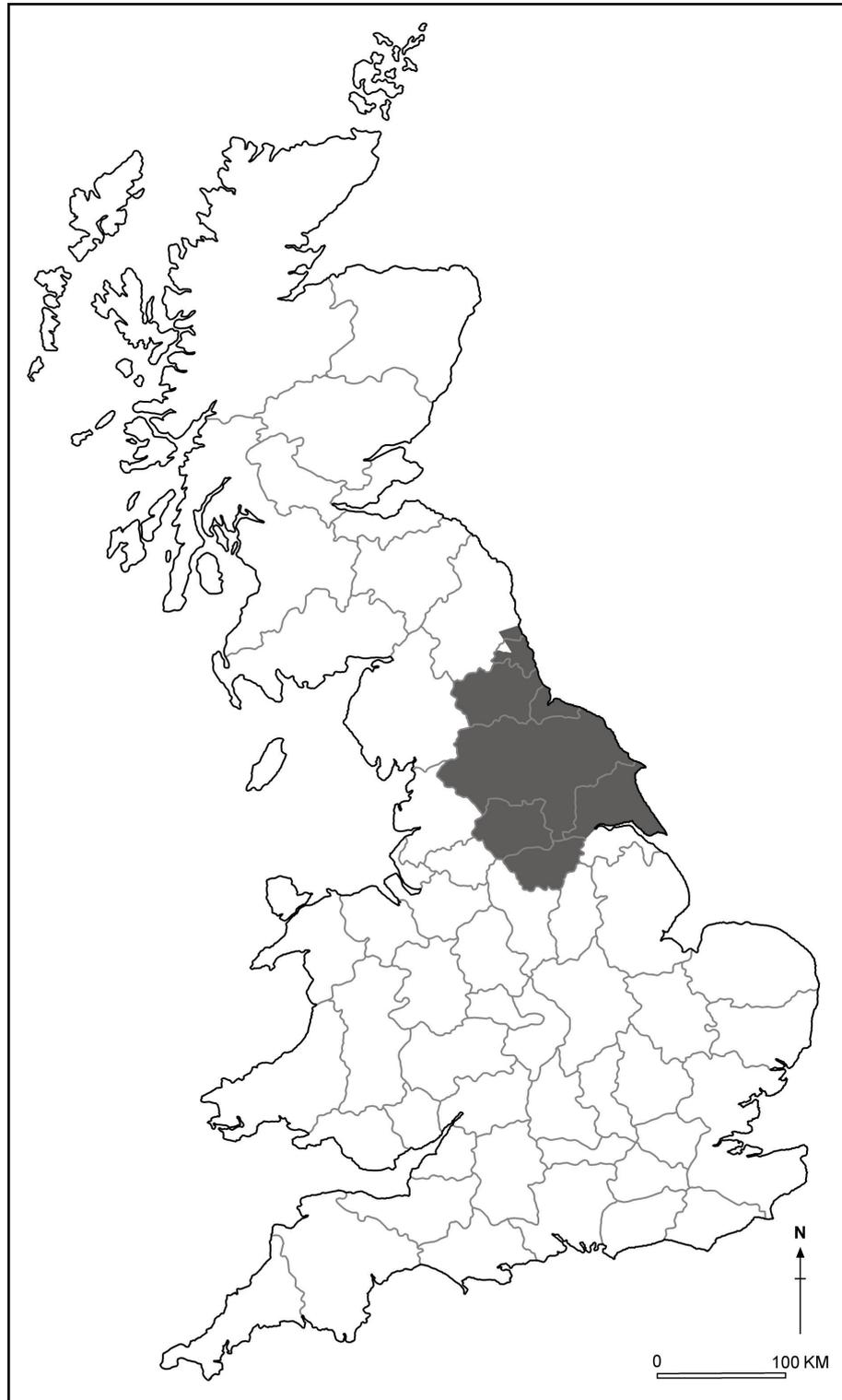


Fig 1.1 Durham and Yorkshire forming the initial assessment

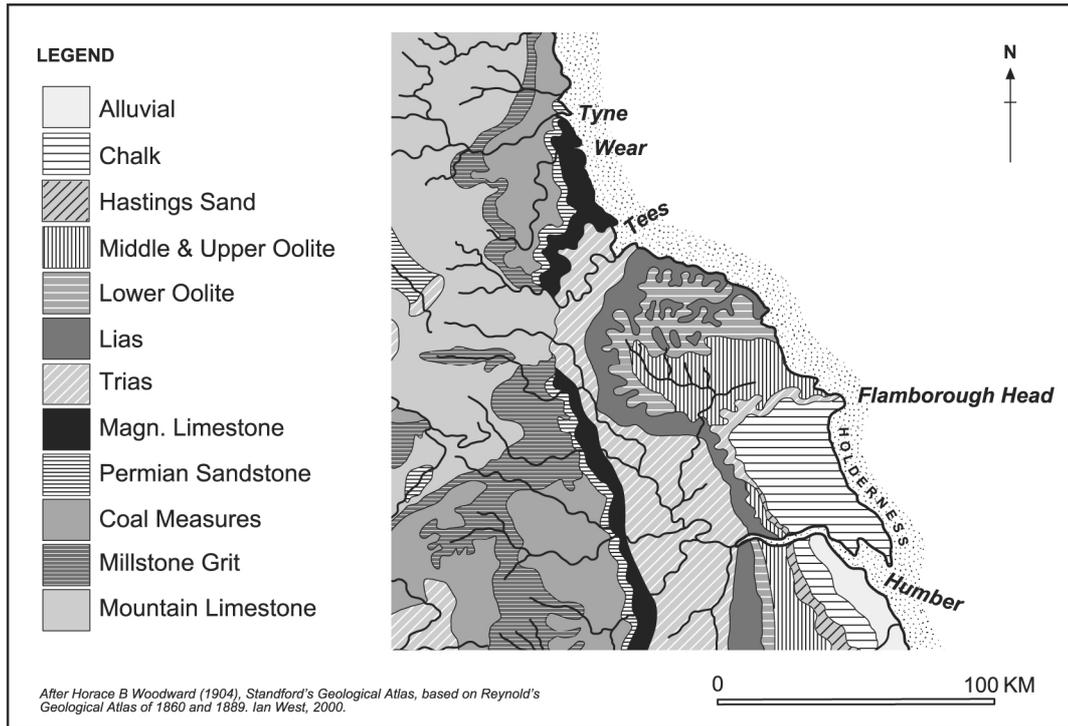


Fig 1.2 The solid geology of Durham and Yorkshire

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Year
Durham	2.5	2.8	4.5	7.1	10.6	14.2	15.2	15.3	13.8	11	7	3.9	9
Moor H	1.3	1.3	1.8	3.6	6.6	10.2	11.4	11.5	10	7.8	4.5	2.4	6

Table 1.1 Mean monthly temperatures (°C) at 30cm depth between 1963 and 1968
(Dewdney 1970: 64)

The North Riding measures 75km north-south with a coastline of 73km in length and is 120km at its widest point (Butlin 2003: 256), which together with the topography ensures the county will have a varied climate. The topography of the Pennines ensures that a similar rainfall pattern to County Durham occurs in the west, with an excess of 2000mm of rain in Upper Swaledale and Wensleydale, 1200–1400mm at Hawes. This compares to 600–700mm on the coast at Whitby and Scarborough (Smithson 2003: 20). The mean annual temperatures across the county vary from 4.8°C at Fountain's Fell to 8°C at Scarborough (*ibid*).

Clearly the historic and prehistoric climates were different and climate change and human activities will both affect the environment. The most useful data for

understanding climate change in the area comes from pollen sequences (Chiverrell & Menuge 2003: 22). Other sources examined have included peat stratigraphy, tree rings and ice sheets (Lamb 1981). Much of the pollen evidence comes from upland sites rather than the valleys, where environment conditions have not been as favourable. An exception is the work of Fenton-Thomas (1992), who looked at six pollen core sites in east Durham and the Tees Lowlands charting change between 1000BC and AD1000. From this data, he deduced a process of forest clearance and agricultural expansion commencing in south-east Durham in the Later Iron Age (Fenton-Thomas 1992: 59). There are problems in relying on pollen as an indicator for change because some species produce different proportions of pollen with *Corylus* being over represented in some samples and a correction factor is needed (Tooley 1981: 21).

Changing climate can affect sea levels. Evidence for this can be seen at Redcar and Seaton Carew around the Tees estuary, where shifting sands occasionally expose a Neolithic forest. Excavated features include the earliest wattle fence in the British Isles and a Neolithic burial radiocarbon dated 3632-3342 cal BC (Hv-5220) in Hartlepool Bay (Waughman 2005: 19, 40). Analysis suggests a changing coastline until the Roman period (*ibid*: xvi).

The climate in the Bronze Age was warmer until around 1000BC, after which the average annual temperature fell by nearly 2°C, almost certainly reducing the growing season by about five weeks (Lamb 1981: 53, 55). This fall in temperature was followed by a change in rainfall, so between 800BC and 500BC it became wetter across Europe (Tinsley & Grigson 1981: 211–12). It has been argued that the impact of climate change may have been a factor leading to abandonment of settlements in the higher Pennines (Lamb 1981; Ferrell 1992). The date for the change in climate is disputed: Turner (cited in Jones & Dimbleby 1981: 261) argued that the climate could have been warmer after 400BC based on changes in the growth rate of peat bogs at that time. A later date was suggested by Lamb, based on the growing locations for beech and other species (1981: 55).

There is archaeological evidence for changes in human activity around settlements and changes to cereal cultivation around the time of the earlier date (van der Veen 1992). The land around the Tees estuary would be affected by rising sea levels causing a loss of land and creating population pressure further inland during the Later Iron Age (Donaldson 2002). This pressure on land would presumably be localised because inland, areas would become drier and suitable for creating farmsteads based

upon Lamb's statement that "the climate became drier and less stormy until by the time of the Roman Conquest it was probably very similar to today" (1981: 56).

1.3 Topography

Our understanding of the topography of the region has progressed significantly beyond Fox's (1932) somewhat simplistic division of Britain into highland and lowland zones. Fox placed the highland zone to the north of a line drawn between the River Exe and the River Tees, with the lowland zone to the south and east. Fox's (1932: 58) view, now regarded as too generalised, was that the intermont and coastal areas of the highland zone were too scattered and limited in extent to provide the necessary economic basis for independent development. This was an attempt to characterise Britain based upon the palaeozoic rocks such as slates and sandstones being harder and unsuitable for settlements and for growing crops, whilst the Secondary and Tertiary chalk and limestone were more suitable (Fox 1932: 25). Fox saw culture as being replaced in the lowland zone by invasion from the Continent, which was then far more gradually absorbed in the highland zone, so that for example the south and east adopted ironworking relatively quickly, but that bronze hung on in the highland zone (*ibid*: 27) together with a pastoral economy. This model was adopted by archaeologists such as Wheeler who quoted Caesar in claiming people inland did not sow corn (Caesar *Gallic Wars*: v, 14, cited in Wheeler 1954: 29).

In summary, Fox saw that the structure of Britain was defined by its position, outline and relief (1932: 77), with the major difference between north-west and the south-east. Today more significance is placed on the distinction between east and west, with surveys emphasising the much greater density of settlements east of the Pennines (eg Haselgrove 2002: 50; Taylor 2007). Taylor (2007: 23) noted three times as many rural sites in Yorkshire and the North East compared to the North West.

The topography of Durham slopes from Burnhope Seat, in the west, where the maximum altitude is 747m, down to sea level at the coast (Dewdney 1970: 26). The principal rivers are the Derwent, a tributary of the Tyne, the Wear and the Tees and its tributaries in the south. Following Beaumont (1970: 26), the landscape can be divided into four main areas (Fig 1.3). The Pennine Uplands are Carboniferous strata containing peat moorland that can vary in depth between 0.30m and 2.70m (Beaumont 1970: 26). Drainage is into the Derwent and Wear to the north, whilst to the south the becks and

rills flow into the Tees. The Wear Lowlands are of Jurassic origin, situated north-east of the Pennines at an altitude of around 120m. They form a compact area 38km north-south by 13km at its extreme width. The East Durham Plateau extends from an altitude of 182m in the west, to 15m at the coast. The geology is Magnesian Limestone and near the coast the streams form steep-sided denes and gills. The plateau extends for 30km north-south and 25km east-west at its widest. Finally, the Tees Lowland comprises Permian covered with drift (*ibid*: 28). This subregion measures 20km north-south and 40km east-west, and the land is below 120m. The streams are constrained by steep-sided valleys, only opening up below the 30m contour; most of the area is below 30m.

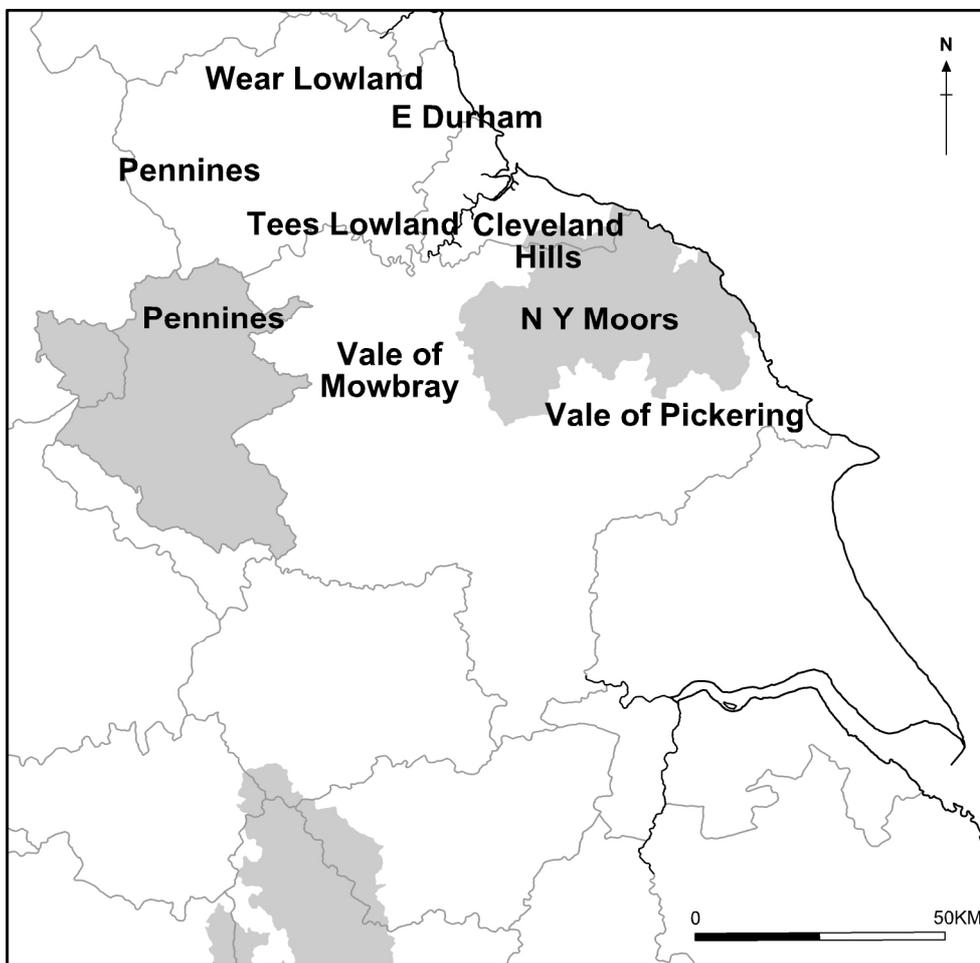


Fig 1.3 Zones for Durham and North Riding

The topography of the North Riding reflects the five geological zones noted earlier (Gaunt & Buckland 2003). Again the Pennines form the western boundary, where the highest point, Mickle Fell, is at an altitude of 788m, eastwards down to 60m

OD. Around Stainmore, the geology comprises Carboniferous Limestone associated with the Yoredale Series of rocks (Long 1969). In the west the Pennines form a block of land of Carboniferous age with over 17km² above 300m in altitude (Atherden 2003a: 6). The low-lying area between the Pennines and the North York Moors known as the Vale of Mowbray is less than 20km wide in the north, before opening out into the valley of the River Tees, into which many of the county's rivers flow (*ibid*). The Tees flows directly into the sea, whereas the Swale and Ure flow into the Ouse and thence the Humber. The Permo-Triassic lowlands of the vale are the meeting point for the rivers that drain the majority of North Riding, an area of 8,000km² (Howard & Macklin 2003: 16). The thesis will focus upon the areas described as the Tees Lowlands on both sides of the river with parts of east Durham to the north and the Cleveland Hills to the south.

The geology from west to east comprises Carboniferous rocks, Magnesian Limestone, Bunter Sandstone and Keuper Marl (Long 1969). The Cleveland Hills are an isolated upland area of Middle Jurassic rocks that are part of the North York Moors (Hemingway 1993: 4). The hills have a maximum height of 242m at Eston Nab overlooking the Tees estuary then dipping away to the south (Vyner 1988). The North York Moors are 60km east-west and 35km north-south with a maximum altitude of 454m on Urra Moor forming an area of 1214km² (Atherden & Simmons 1989: 11). On the west and north are steep scarp slopes overlooking the Tees Valley and the Vale of Mowbray and beyond to the Pennines (*ibid*). The landscape of the moorland top is distinct owing to the Jurassic geology, reshaped by glaciation, and river action whilst to the south are tabular hills with underlying limestone and a different terrain (*ibid*: 13). The vegetation cover ensures the heather moors are a different upland area to either the Pennines or the Wolds.

Situated between the North York Moors to the north and the chalk of the East Yorkshire Wolds is the Vale of Pickering, an area of Kimmeridge and Ampthill Clay overlain by fluvio-glacial clays, silts and sands with a maximum altitude of 15m above sea level (Atkinson 2003). A temporary lake formed in the vale trapped between ice sheets from the Vale of York and from the North Sea to the east with water fed into the lake from the north via Newtondale (*ibid*: 13). The lakes that existed following the retreat of the glaciers were a focus for Mesolithic activity on low islands around Lake Flixton (Vyner 2003b: 32).

1.4 Vegetational history

The vegetational history of Durham has been the focus of a long-term programme of research that commenced in the 1960s (Turner 1964). The evidence for the Neolithic suggests cycles of woodland clearance and forest regeneration with some grassland. The elm decline seen across north-west Europe after 3000BC is not echoed by other species, suggesting that it is not climate related but perhaps occurred because of human actions (Simmons *et al* 1993: 35). This change is seen as the beginning of a decline in woodland and extension of grassland and blanket peat (Turner 1970: 131). At the start of the Bronze Age, c 2000BC, much of Britain was still largely forested (Tinsley & Grigson 1981: 231). Analysis of pollen from Cow Green reservoir indicated Upper Teesdale was covered with woodland between 7000BC and 1000BC, after which vegetation changes became apparent (Turner *et al* 1973). During the Bronze Age forest clearances for agriculture were followed by further forest regeneration (van der Veen 1992: 12). Excavations at Dubby Sike found evidence for grasses and heather in the late 1st millennium BC (van der Veen 1988a: 12).

In her study of the pollen data, Turner noted a change in the ratio of pasture and arable weeds with more arable weeds found later in the Iron Age (cited in Jones & Dimbleby 1981: 266). At Hallowell Moss, County Durham, clearance was seen to start in the 6th century BC and continued until the post-Roman period (Donaldson & Turner 1977), a good example of where the environmental data affords evidence for agricultural activity that is not apparent in the archaeological record. Whilst the Iron Age is seen as a period of more rapid change (Turner 1981: 70) we must still see this as an amalgam of changes over a period of time rather than as comprehensive events. Thus at Thorne Waste forest clearance dated to after the 4th century BC (Turner 1962), whereas at Fen Bogs on the North York Moors there was extensive clearance in the 4th century BC (Atherden 1976). In the 13 pollen cores from Durham studied by Fenton-Thomas (1992), agricultural activity was present at all sites between 800BC and 700BC, but increased significantly in the south-east of the county between 100BC and 50BC (Fenton-Thomas 1992: 55). There followed a period of agricultural stability through the Roman period (*ibid*: 59) that continued until Saxon times at Thorpe Bulmer (Bartley *et al* 1976) and Stewart Shield Meadow (Roberts *et al* 1973).

Dimbleby's pioneering work on the North York Moors revealed grassland vegetation sealed beneath Bronze Age burial mounds. At Burton Howes, the non-tree

pollen percentage was considerably higher under burial mound 1 than beneath burial mound 4 (Dimbleby 1962). As already noted, using pollen as a guide to vegetational history is hampered by differential survival, with crops like rye producing more pollen than wheat or barley. The first arable farmers chose the lighter soils of the Pennines, Wolds and Moors, leaving other areas for grazing (Atherden 2003b: 26). The first significant destruction of woodland on the North York Moors occurred in the Bronze Age (Simmons *et al* 1993: 37). The reason for the woodland clearance is disputed. Dimbleby (1962) suggested that grazing was the purpose of clearance, based on the evidence beneath the Burton Howes barrows. Others have argued that clearance was for cereal production (Fleming 1971), supported by the cereals and chaff from the Bronze Age horizons at Eston Nab (van der Veen 1988b: 87) and the presence of quernstones in Bronze Age horizons. Moreover, there is evidence from Fen Bog and Harwood Dale Bog of major clearance on the eastern moors during the Iron Age (Atherden 1993: 44). In the Iron Age and through the Romano-British period the pollen diagrams have shown tree pollens falling to levels comparable today.

Where evidence is available, it strongly suggests that clearances were initiated before the arrival of the Romans (van der Veen 1992). The 1980–2 excavations at Thorpe Thewles were the first in the North East where plant macrofossils were systematically searched for and recovered in sufficient quantities to confirm cereal production (Heslop 1987), but nearly all subsequent excavations have yielded extensive evidence for cereal production, indicating that the models of pastoral farming espoused by Fox and Wheeler were wrong.

1.5 Land use

The total area of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire comprises 803,386ha of which the total in agricultural use is 530,092ha (67%). In the later 20th century, the percentage of agricultural land in Durham was 70% (Dewdney 1970), compared to a figure of 64% in the North Riding of Yorkshire at the start of the century (*VCH* 1912). I recognise these are old statistics for North Riding, but I think later increase in land use during World War II and later are offset by an agricultural nadir of the 1920s and 1930s (Leigh 2003: 258) allied to changes in local government boundaries after 1974. The proportion of woodland is similar with 5.3% in Durham, and 6.7% in the North Riding of Yorkshire (Jarvis *et al* 1984: 34). Clearly land use has affected the preservation and

discovery of archaeological sites, enabling earthworks to survive to be recognised in the uplands and cropmarks to be recorded in cultivated valleys. The areas of moorland are considered to have been abandoned by the Roman period (Spratt 1993: 155) leaving earlier monuments to survive beneath the heather. A programme of fieldwalking has revealed in excess of 100 Iron Age and Romano-British sites mostly in the Tees Valley with some in the Vale of Mowbray (Inman 1988). This fieldwork and the recording of quernstones around farms (Heslop 2008) allied to a programme of aerial survey (Still *et al* 1989) suggests that settlement was occurring from Late Prehistoric times in the valleys and that these sites have subsequently been destroyed by later farming. Due to urban expansion from the 18th century, built-up areas are still poorly understood, but recent linear developments such as pipelines have revealed several previously unknown enclosures and open settlements, suggesting that more remain to be discovered in urban areas (below).

A range of factors can affect the formation of soils: the climate, biotic factors, parent material, relief, human agencies and time. The classification of soils by Defra for agricultural purposes classifies soils from 1 to 5. Most of the land in County Durham is scale 3, of average quality with limitations, whilst the Pennines are 4 or 5, classed as poor, as are the Yorkshire Pennines, whilst the North York Moors are also category 4 in certain areas. The Vale of Pickering, the Tees Valley and parts of the Vale of York are classed as 3, and other areas of the Vale of York are considered as class 2 (MAGIC nd).

These land classifications are important in understanding settlement patterns in two ways. Firstly it is realistic to expect prehistoric and later farmers to have chosen lighter, well drained soils on which to create farmsteads. This argument is reinforced by the suggestion that the location of Iron Age settlements were chosen to exploit soils suitable for both grazing and arable cultivation (Simmons *et al* 1993: 46). Secondly, on these soils it may well be easier to recognise settlements through aerial photography, fieldwalking and other survey techniques.

1.6 Earlier historic excavations 1810–1990

In the early years of archaeology, Later Prehistoric sites in the North Riding and County Durham did not receive the same degree of attention as Northumberland to the north or East and West Yorkshire further south. One of the first recorded studies of Iron Age sites in Durham and North Riding was the 1816 survey by Thomas Bradley of the

earthwork complex at Stanwick, North Riding, published by Thomas Whitaker in 1823. A further survey was undertaken by William Lax in 1841 (Haselgrove *et al* 1990a: 7), which was later used by Henry Maclauchlan as a base for the plan of the Stanwick earthworks he produced in 1849 as part of a survey he was commissioned to undertake by the Duke of Northumberland. Previously Stanwick had been noted by Leland in his perambulation of the country commenting upon the archaeological antiquities: “thes [*sic*] dikes and hilles were a campe of men of warre, except menne might think they were of ruines of sum old towne” (Smith 1909: 27). The hillfort at Eston Nab was described by Graves (1808: 448) as “an ancient encampment, conjectured to be Saxon”. Writing a few years later, Young (1817: 666) identified a series of pits including an alignment for three miles (4.8km) around Roseberry Topping, which he considered to be “ancient British settlements”.

During the 19th century the main excavation campaigns focused on the North York Moors and on the Wolds to their south where Mortimer, Atkinson and Greenwell excavated numerous burial mounds. The idea that rows of pits were considered ancient British habitations was ridiculed by Canon Atkinson (1891). Pit alignments were then examined by Mortimer, who, in 1892 excavated the pits on Easington High Moor. There may have been a feud or territorial rivalry that led to Mortimer deciding that they were habitations (Mortimer 1898). The pits on Roseberry Topping are now argued to be boundaries associated with a prehistoric landscape (Sherlock 1995).

Between the two world wars, in keeping with Iron Age studies elsewhere in Britain, the first excavations at hillforts and other Iron Age settlements took place (Fig 1.4). At this time excavators generally considered hillforts to be defensive sites where native peoples sought shelter from invaders. Eston Nab was excavated by Elgee between 1927 and 1929 on behalf of the Cleveland Naturalists Field Club. Elgee concluded the hillfort was Late Bronze Age in date, with the caveat that “whether it was used in the Iron Age further excavations must decide” (1930: 156). Elgee was more confident in recognising Iron Age settlement elsewhere in Yorkshire, recording evidence of Earlier Iron Age activity at Scarborough Castle and lake dwellings at Costa Beck (1930: 176). This work led Elgee to suggest that three distinct cultures had existed in north-east Yorkshire: the urn people of the moors, the charioteers of the Wolds and the lake dwellers of Holderness and Pickering (1930: 192). In 1938 a second hillfort on the North York Moors was excavated by Willmot, at Boltby Scar. As at Eston Nab,

Bronze Age precursors to the Iron Age defences were recognised, but the site was not published.

In County Durham, there was less activity in recording native sites except for the excavations at Castle Hamsterley by Hodgkin (1934) who found a “guard room” but no roundhouses or artefacts. Around the same time, Hull (1930: 168) asserted that “in Northumberland and Durham hundreds, perhaps thousands, of chance finds are on record, and these are entirely restricted to the Bronze Age and Roman period, not a single find of the pre-Roman Iron Age has been recorded.”

The period after the Second World War saw the trend for excavations of hillforts and upland sites continue, although apart from Stanwick few of the 1950s excavations were adequately published. The excavations at Stanwick were undertaken in 1951–2 by Sir Mortimer Wheeler as a project instigated as part of the Festival of Britain celebrations. Wheeler (1954) interpreted Stanwick as a defensive site that developed after AD43 in response to the Roman invasion of southern Britain. His 1954 report provided scholars with a foundation for generalisations about the northern Iron Age. Notably, Piggott (1958), following Fox, characterised the south and east of Britain as having mixed farming (the so called Woodbury type economy), whilst the north and west was based on pastoralism as was apparently the case of Stanwick.

Elsewhere in Yorkshire the Scarborough Archaeological Society began excavations on Levisham Moor in the 1950s that were to continue until 1978 (Hayes 1983). A series of excavations under the auspices of the University of Leeds Adult Education Centre in Middlesbrough examined Eston Nab in 1967–8 and rural settlements south of the Tees, such as Tollesby (Heslop & Aberg 1990) and Boulby (Aberg & Smith 1988), but these were not published at the time. A number of moorland sites were excavated by individuals, notably the hut circles on Percy Rigg by Roland Close between 1962 and 1968 and on Great Ayton Moor from the 1950s and subsequently published (Close 1972; Tinkler & Spratt 1978).

North of the Tees, Jarrett (1958) excavated a supposed promontory fort at Maiden Castle, Durham, but found no traces of prehistoric activity, only medieval remains. At West Brandon, Jobey (1962) excavated a sub-rectangular enclosure in 1960–1, the first cropmark site investigated in the region. In 1963 an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement accidentally discovered at Catcote, near Hartlepool, furnished evidence of occupation extending from the Iron Age into the Roman period (Long 1988). These last three sites, all relatively low-lying, are exceptions since most

sites excavated in this period were located on moors and higher ground; a pattern not unique to the Iron Age. There was little or no urban archaeology in Durham and North Riding between 1945 and the mid-late 1960s. Most of the rural excavations at that time were by individuals with a focus upon medieval villages such as at West Hartburn in the Tees Valley (Still & Pallister 1964).

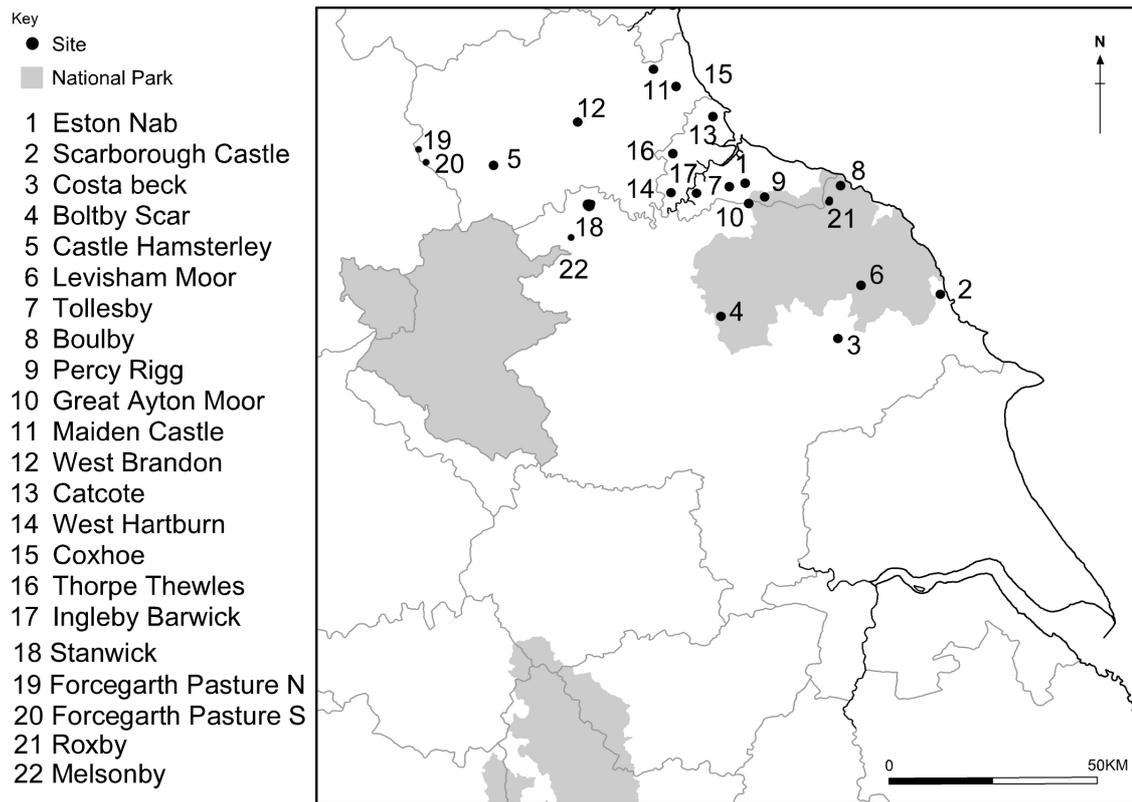


Fig 1.4 Excavated sites in the area 1900–90

Despite the growth in rescue archaeology nationally in the 1970s, fieldwork on Iron Age sites in County Durham remained limited at this period, with the exception of a programme of excavations led by Dennis Coggins and Ken Fairless in Upper Teesdale (Fig 1.4). At the time that Challis completed his PhD on Later Prehistoric settlement between the Trent and the Tyne (1972), only two cropmark enclosures were known. As late as 1976 it was still possible to comment that “the paucity of both defended and undefended settlements in the Tyne-Tees area remains difficult to explain, especially in view of the four Roman forts which would imply the presence of a greater population” (Clack & Gosling 1976: 28), although a cautionary note was expressed by Challis and Harding (1975: 183) who commented that “the presence of complex ditched settlements so far north in the Late Iron Age must not be discounted”.

The contribution of aerial photography in discovering new sites commenced around 1970 with a survey of Durham (McCord 1971) revealing a sub-rectangular enclosure at Larberry Pastures in the Tees Valley near Stockton on Tees. The dry summer of 1976 proved eminently suitable for the discovery of cropmarks, notably at Ingleby Barwick and Thorpe Thewles (Still *et al* 1989: 3). Since then the number of sites, particularly cropmark enclosures, has increased dramatically. A series of aerial surveys from the mid 1970s by Denis Harding and members of Teesside Archaeological Society increased the number of known sites in the area within the Tees Valley (Harding 1979). A second cropmark enclosure was excavated at Coxhoe and an Iron Age date proposed (Haselgrove & Allon 1982). Among the finds from Coxhoe were a small number of quernstones and this was also the first excavation on an Iron Age site in County Durham at which plant macrofossils were recovered (van der Veen & Haselgrove 1983). Within a couple of years, the large-scale excavations at Thorpe Thewles between 1980 and 1982 (Heslop 1987), demonstrated the full potential for studying Iron Age settlement in the south-east Durham Lowlands.

In the North Riding the cropmark discovered by Spratt at Ingleby Barwick was evaluated (Heslop 1984: 23). This site proved to have Iron Age origins, but continued into the Roman period (*ibid*). Fresh research at Eston Nab brought together the evidence from the partial excavations in the 1920s and 1960s to provide evidence for an enclosure constructed in the 5th century BC. Excavations were undertaken between 1972 and 1980 on the Iron Age open settlement at Roxby (Fig 1.4) under the auspices of Teesside Archaeological Society (Inman *et al* 1985). In the early 1980s a new project commenced to re-examine Stanwick and its environs and to reassess the earlier work by Wheeler (Haselgrove *et al* 1990a, 1990b). So the fascination with hillforts of each generation from the 1930s to the 1980s continued, whilst as recently as 2009 further work at Boltby Scar continued this re-excavation of hillforts campaign.

1.7 Developer funded excavations after 1990

Since the implementation of Planning Policy Guidance (PPG 16) (Department of the Environment 1990), 34 Iron Age settlement sites of various forms have been excavated in the detailed study area adopted for this thesis. In the period 1990–2005 six sites were excavated in County Durham and 10 in the Tees Valley, whilst 18 sites were excavated in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Of these, five (14.7%) have been published in a

county journal or monograph since 1990, leaving the remaining 29 sites (85.3% of the total) excavated since 1990 unpublished. Table 1.2 summarises the factors giving rise to the individual excavations.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Research</i>	<i>Road</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Quarry</i>	<i>Pipelines etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Durham	2	0	0	2	0	2	6
Tees	2	1	3	0	0	4	10
N Yorks	2	2	2	1	4	7	18
Total	6	3	5	3	4	13	34

Table 1.2 Excavated Iron Age settlement sites in Durham, Tees and North Riding calculated by development type per area between 1990 and 2005

The 34 sites excavated since 1990 represents 55% of all Iron Age settlements excavated in the Tees study area and go some way towards redressing the earlier imbalance in settlement studies for this period. This compares with a total of 15 Iron Age sites excavated in the whole of County Durham and 47 in the North Riding of Yorkshire over the same 15 year period, giving a combined total of 62. Clearly commercially funded excavations have had a substantial impact in the discovery of Iron Age settlements.

As already noted, however, this does not extend to publication: indeed, of the five sites excavated and published after 1990, as many as three (South Shields, Street House and Melsonby) were investigated without any funding from a developer. Conversely, only two of 28 sites excavated for commercial reasons have been published: Scotch Corner (Abramson 1995) and the quarry at Catterick Racecourse (Moloney *et al* 2003). Thus, whilst as many as 50% of research excavations undertaken in the study area since 1990 have been published (3/6), for commercial excavations the rate of publication is only 7% (2/28).

As Table 1.2 shows, the majority of Iron Age sites have been found by pipelines and linear projects, but not a single example of this type of project within the area of this survey has been published. In simple terms Iron Age settlements are not being written for publication, as is true of much developer funded excavation in general. A recent review of commercial archaeology examined the pattern of preparing reports as

“grey literature” and highlighted several problems (Bradley 2006). The problems specific to England highlighted by Bradley are (a) for whom the report is written, (b) how people could find out about work undertaken and (c) how to access the report. In addition, few researchers are synthesising the results of this work. Bradley concluded that good quality work was being undertaken but that to access this information it was necessary to contact both the HER and the excavator. The work that I have undertaken for this thesis endorses his assessment. In North Riding and Durham there is material available for examination at commercial organisations but, prior to my research, most of it had not been examined.

1.8 Research questions on Iron Age settlement

Current research into all aspects of Iron Age society is both dynamic and diverse, as demonstrated by the 57 papers in two recent publications reviewing the Iron Age (Haselgrove & Moore 2007a; Haselgrove & Pope 2007b) and by the breadth of the presentations at the annual Iron Age Research Students Seminars. Settlement studies have evolved significantly from the ascription of site type and function based upon settlement morphology as was practiced in the 1970s and 1980s. In particular, studies relating to the deposition of objects (Hill 1995) and the cosmological alignment of the roundhouse (Oswald 1997) have formed part of a sea change in our attitude to the study of Iron Age settlements and have evolved into an almost holistic approach to examining how a site would have been inhabited. An entire excavation report written in this vein has been published for Cadbury Castle, Somerset (Barratt *et al* 2000), whilst in East Yorkshire the landscape has been studied by this approach (Giles 2007a). In spite of these refreshing approaches, a recurring criticism of Iron Age studies is that many researchers choose the same three areas of Wessex (Sharples 2007), south-eastern England (Bryant 2007; Hill 2007) and Atlantic Scotland (Rennel 2008) as the basis for collecting data and interpreting the results.

Current recent questions relating to Iron Age settlement are discussed both in the national research agenda for the period (Haselgrove *et al* 2001) and in regional research strategies (eg Petts & Gerrard 2006). Across the whole of the country, a clear distinction can be drawn between the Earlier Iron Age (c 800–300BC) and the Later Iron Age (300BC–AD100). This distinction is particularly apparent in the far greater frequency of Later Iron Age settlements found and excavated compared to earlier sites. Recognising

earlier settlements pre-excavation is generally a problem, and in most areas (Wessex is an exception) they remain a major priority for study. In the Tees Valley, recognising Earlier Iron Age structures is certainly difficult. So far no enclosed sites dating before 400BC have been excavated, suggesting that there are no Earlier Iron Age enclosures visible as earthworks or cropmarks, and that settlements at this period were unenclosed. Whilst isolated structures can sometimes be recognised, they cannot be dated prior to excavation.

Research themes apart from the chronology of settlement include morphology (Moore 2007a), landscapes outside enclosures (Taylor 2007: 55), the use of structures (Webley 2007a) and the deposition of finds within structures (Woodward & Hughes 2007). Other key questions concern the growth of specialisation in the Later Iron Age (Morris 2007) and whether this led to different forms of social organisation, identity and hierarchies (Hill forthcoming). It is clear that researchers should be looking at patterns of settlement and beyond the concept of whether a site is enclosed or open. The latter are now recognised as a distinct settlement form. In many cases it is unclear if they are contemporary with enclosed sites as at Foxrush (Sherlock 2004), represent a discrete period of occupation as at Melsonby (Fitts *et al* 1999) or indeed if there is a change in settlement formation over a period of time as at South Shields (Hodgson *et al* 2001). Just as it is difficult to recognise and differentiate between Earlier Iron Age open settlements and those that are Later Iron Age, open sites are clearly harder to recognise than earthwork enclosures, hillforts and palisaded settlements. One approach should be to look outside the enclosure for other structures and to examine the landscape of fields, droveways and features that would have been an essential part of the settlement. In this manner outlying structures, neighbouring or earlier communities and evidence for any clustering of sites could be examined. The landscape around the settlement can indicate how an Iron Age settlement worked and was inhabited.

It can also be highly relevant to the foundation of a settlement. Some Iron Age sites are clearly deliberately positioned near to, or with consideration of, earlier monuments and significant landscape features. The Catterick Racecourse enclosure (Moloney *et al* 2003) is a striking example of an Iron Age enclosure respecting a Neolithic stone cairn to the extent that the western side of the enclosure curves around the ringwork of the cairn (Fig 4.11; *ibid*: 5). Further examples can be seen at Scorton, North Riding, where the Iron Age site is near to the cursus (Speed forthcoming) and at

West Heslerton (Powlesland *et al* 1986). The placing of Iron Age settlements over or with respect to earlier monuments will be discussed fully later in this thesis.

Within settlements, the roundhouse has become a major symbol for cosmological and calendric ideas, although this approach has recently been criticised (Pope 2007). I will examine the size and number of Iron Age structures within settlements in my study area and gauge the density of buildings per site in the Earlier and Later Iron Age. My thesis will also examine the different forms of buildings, including rectangular structures, annexes and industrial buildings. I will look for patterns of artefacts deposited in and around the structures to see if this can reveal which are dwellings and Chapter 6 will look at the locations where artefacts are found across settlements. Can deposition within Iron Age settlements in the region be interpreted as comparable to the structured deposits and ritual practices found on Iron Age sites elsewhere as in the Norfolk landscape (Hutcheson 2003) or beside water as at Fiskerton (Field & Parker-Pearson 2003)? Does, for example, the deposition of artefacts within a structure have a symbolic meaning and more pertinently what does this say about dwellings with no finds? I will be looking to see whether communities chose to deposit objects in certain locations on sites. Were only certain types or parts of objects selected for deposition? Is there a pattern of placing certain objects in defined locations? My study will examine the patterns of structures and artefacts generated by Later Iron Age society in the Tees Valley to see if they suggest an identity distinct from settlements to the north of the River Tyne and also further south in Yorkshire.

The final area of research to be tackled here is the evolution of some Later Iron Age settlements. I will consider ideas relating to the impetus for some settlements to develop and not others, and ask whether this may be linked to new agricultural practices or other specialisations. Are they linked to differences in hierarchy and organisation of society? In the south of England, many developments in the century prior to AD43 are seen in response to the threat of Roman invasion. For example, Cunliffe (2005) argues that change is attested through the development of coinage and by the changes in tribal kingdoms as they developed treaties with Rome. An alternative view believes that the changes in the period 50BC–AD50 are part of a greater process of change occurring in Iron Age society from an earlier period (Hill 2007: 16). This perspective would more easily explain the changes in society visible in Britain outside the areas adopting coinage and engaging in treaties and direct relations with Rome. I shall examine those

Later Iron Age settlements in the study area that continued into the Roman period to see how and at what time the settlements developed.

1.9 The importance of the Tees Valley

In researching Iron Age settlement in Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, I have chosen a subject for which there are many questions and a wide geographic area. The area has generally been neglected compared to Northumberland further north and East Riding to the south. I propose to focus on a particular area within Durham and the North Riding, where there is sufficient excavated evidence for a detailed analysis. The whole of Durham and North Riding is too large and diverse to be examined at the necessary level of detail with the restricted amount of information that is available in many parts of both counties. In particular, I will focus in detail on aspects of structures and artefact data that has not been considered in excavation reports. The analysis will incorporate ideas about Iron Age structures and artefacts that have not previously been tested for north-east England and which may have broader implications beyond the study area.

The main reason to study the Tees area is because a large number of sites have been extensively excavated in recent years, between them revealing a wealth of information about Iron Age settlement. I acknowledge that even 26 sites with good quality evidence may not seem a particularly large number of sites, but there are good reasons to believe that these sites are representative of the larger area and to broaden the study area would only result in diluting the available information.

The sites within the study area present a range of forms, both open and enclosed as well as a hillfort. As I show in Chapter 3, the character and frequency of the different types of sites is representative of the larger area. There is a broad range of artefacts from the excavations and because most of the sites were recently excavated, detailed information is available relating to the location and deposition of finds. Furthermore, a reasonable number of radiocarbon dates exist with which to construct a chronology for the settlements. The area in question is considered to be representative of both counties in that it incorporates a similar area of land and has elements of different terrain and geology representative of the larger areas. In total area the main focus of the study will comprise 2000km² of the combined land area of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Chapter 2: The Wider Context for Settlement: Late Prehistoric Settlement in North-East England

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a survey of Late Prehistoric settlement in north-east England, beginning with a traditional view from scholars and writers from outside the region. I will then suggest that the latest excavations offer a different perspective on Iron Age settlement. One problem with national-based surveys of the Iron Age is the overwhelming focus upon site types that are widespread in the South, such as hillforts, which are then explained with a southern interpretation. Secondly, there has been a tendency to select key sites that may be untypical, such as the ringwork at Thwing (East Riding), the marsh fort at Sutton Common (West Riding), or indeed Stanwick. My approach will be to review recent surveys of Northumberland and Yorkshire and present the evidence from developer funded excavations that are now changing perspectives about the broader patterns of Iron Age settlement. In this manner I hope to present a more balanced view of the varied character of Iron Age settlement in north-east England.

2.2 Settlement in Northumberland

George Jobey, who excavated and published sites between the 1950s and 1987, pioneered the study of Later Prehistoric settlement in north-east England. The majority of his work was in Northumberland, although he excavated at West Brandon, County Durham (Jobey 1962) and in Scotland. The timespan extends from Standrop Rigg, an open platform dated to the 2nd millennium BC (Jobey 1983) through to Marden (Jobey 1963), a Romano-British enclosure of 0.44ha with one circular structure.

In terms of understanding settlement sequences, many of Jobey's excavations support a development from open settlement, to palisaded, and then earthwork enclosure, either rectangular or curvilinear in plan. Jobey saw a geographic distinction in Northumberland with rectilinear enclosures occurring south of Simonside, and curvilinear and oval enclosures to the north (Jobey 1964: 41). Given the novelty of the technique, relatively few of Jobey's sites were radiocarbon dated, but it is notable that at

Doubstead (Jobey 1982), Hartburn (Jobey 1973a), Huckhoe (Jobey 1959) and Kennel Hall Knowe (Jobey 1978), all of which have some dates, Iron Age sites continue into the Romano-British period rather than being abandoned. Does this suggest that at the level of rural settlement, the arrival of Rome is not recognisable archaeologically? Tower Knowe (Jobey 1973b) and Marden (Jobey 1963) seem to have Romano-British origins. They are part of a group of sites such as Pegswood (Proctor 2009) sited north of Hadrian's Wall. Some commence in the Iron Age and continue into the Romano-British period and others are established after AD71. These settlements are considered in Chapter 6 in an assessment of Tees sites and some sites north of the Tyne.

For the most part, the dating of the settlements excavated by Jobey in Northumberland remains uncertain owing to a lack of evidence, but the sequence seems clear with unenclosed sites replaced by palisaded enclosures and then rectilinear enclosures. A full analysis of these sites is not within the scope of this study but with hindsight a number of observations may be made. At Burradon, Jobey (1970) excavated an enclosure of 0.7ha, for which he suggested a 6th–5th century BC date based upon the ceramics, but this is earlier than other enclosed sites, suggesting that the pottery dating may be wrong. The recognition of briquetage at the site (Willis 1999a) could also be an indication of Later Iron Age settlement.

Hartburn was a double-ditched enclosure that contained wall trenches of 36 circular structures which, because of their intercutting relationships, suggested 12 phases of occupation with at least 18 of the houses preceding the inner enclosure (Jobey 1973a). At Kennel Hall Knowe three phases of palisade enclosure were recognised; the largest excavated example was 0.72ha. The radiocarbon dates range from 359 cal BC–cal AD128 for Structure 1 (HAR 1943), to 37 cal BC–cal AD644 (HAR1938) for carbonised wood in a palisade trench (Jobey 1978). The houses were at the rear of the enclosure with a yard at the front.

At High Knowes a small palisaded enclosure lay adjacent to a larger enclosure (Jobey & Tait 1966) and whilst the larger one had more circular structures, it is unknown whether both sites were contemporary. At Murton High Craggs a palisaded enclosure apparently succeeded an earlier open phase of settlement (Jobey & Jobey 1987). The earlier phase was radiocarbon dated to 1402–948 cal BC (HAR-6201) and comprised two timber roundhouses. A palisade defence was erected within which were 10 roundhouses, radiocarbon dated to 363 cal BC–cal AD126 (HAR 6200). A third and final phase of occupation did not commence “before the beginning of the Roman period

in the north” (*ibid*: 173). On this site the authors were able to show a transition from timber to stone buildings in the Roman period. The morphology of settlement in Northumberland appears to be different from the sites south of the Tyne with a long sequence of occupation suggested at Hartburn (Jobey 1973a) and the palisaded sites appear to be Later Iron Age in date based upon the evidence from Murton High Crags (Jobey & Jobey 1987) and Kennel Hall Knowe (Jobey 1978).

The work of Jobey provided a framework for later fieldworkers to follow and test. Jobey saw a progression from timber to stone structures at Tower Knowe (Jobey 1973b), Belling Law (Jobey 1977) and Kennel Hall Knowe (Jobey 1978). Later work at Broxmouth (Hill 1982) and in the Cheviots (Topping 2008: 343) suggests this was not the case everywhere. At Wether Hill, the site was abandoned at some point in the Later Iron Age and then later a stone built settlement was built over the defences (*ibid*: 358). Jobey’s excavations provided a chronology of sites some of which were solely based upon ceramics, as at Burradon and Hartburn. Elsewhere at Ingram Hill a radiocarbon date for the base of the bank possibly post-dating the palisade was 397–1 cal BC (I5316; Jobey 1971). Despite this wealth of information, it was still possible in 1984 for Burgess to claim that only seven of 150–200 defended settlements in Northumberland had been subject to modern excavation (Burgess 1984: 162).

Between 1978 and 1981, fieldwork by Gates increased the number of known unenclosed sites in Northumberland, adding a further 33 sites, taking the total to around 90 (Gates 1983: 105). This fieldwork in the Cheviots demonstrated that the majority of the sites had fewer than six houses and one third of all of those surveyed were accompanied by some form of field system (*ibid*). More recent aerial surveys (McCord 1991; Gates 2004) and fieldwork projects in the Northumberland uplands have added considerably to the information about the variation in settlement in this area. In the Breamish Valley work by Durham University and the Northumberland Archaeology Group has recovered evidence for boundaries and prehistoric cord rigg cultivation (Adams 1999: 118). Work by Topping in the Cheviots recognised different settlement forms depending upon the altitude with unenclosed settlements between 230m and 400m AOD and enclosed stone-built settlements between 190m and 310m AOD (Topping 2008: 328). This evidence suggests pastoral farming from the Earlier Iron Age with an expansion of agricultural activity after 350BC (*ibid*: 340).

Settlements in Northumberland were part of a programme of research by Ferrell (1992, 1997) examining the morphology, size and number of structures within

enclosures on both sides of the Tyne. To the north 73% of sites were earthworks, whilst 74% were cropmarks south of the Tyne. Ferrell examined the ratio of built to unbuilt space at the Northumberland sites and found that curvilinear enclosures contained more circular structures than the rectangular enclosures, although we do not know the longevity of occupation, or the sequence of activity at these sites. This ratio of built to unbuilt space cannot be seen at the lowland sites because so many of the sites are cropmarks and the number of structures is unknown. In considering the question of enclosure morphology, Burgess took a functional view, suggesting that it was easier to build curvilinear sites in areas with uneven contours and rectilinear enclosures in flat areas (Burgess 1984: 163). This does not explain why curvilinear and D-shaped enclosures are found in the valleys, for example Pallet Hill, Catterick. Ferrell suggested that curvilinear enclosures were often on the best land. She also inferred a chronological distinction whereby curvilinear sites started in the Late Bronze Age (eg Fenton Hill: Burgess 1984) and did not continue into the Romano-British period, while rectangular enclosures started later and were firmly Iron Age, and in some cases continued into the 2nd century AD. So, whilst much of the work that Jobey undertook in Northumberland has been confirmed by later fieldwork, his view that rectilinear enclosures like Burradon began in the Earlier Iron Age has not been confirmed at other sites that are radiocarbon dated. The early date for enclosed settlements is out of line with other sites in north-east England.

The surviving earthworks of Northumberland were the focus of a recent survey by English Heritage, which recognised 43 hillforts and 11 palisaded sites within Northumberland National Park (Oswald *et al* 2006: 61). These curvilinear defended hilltop sites are the same settlements that were the focus of Ferrell's (1997: 230) study, who acknowledged that many of the Breamish Valley sites were termed hillforts by others. The English Heritage survey was significant in showing the long timespan for the occupation of many hilltop sites. Some were sited on earlier enclosures or over Bronze Age burials. Wether Hill is a good example, the first phase of which was dated to the mid 4th century BC (Oswald *et al* 2006: 40). Although termed hillforts, these are not defensive sites like those in southern England. Oswald argues that these monuments were built by local farmers, possibly as status symbols, the sites developing in a form of rivalry with their neighbours. A period of abandonment is suggested by Oswald (*ibid*: 107), with hillfort ramparts falling into disrepair before settlements are built over them,

as demonstrated by Jobey at Alnham Castle Hill, Greaves Ash and Warden Law (Jobey 1964).

In an analysis of settlement in north-east England, Willis (1999b: 83) suggested that settlement developments here were as varied and complicated as in any other region of Britain. The nature of settlement enclosure appears to correspond to the landscape setting, with the form of enclosure acknowledging the environmental setting (Willis 1999b: 91). Whilst there are certainly examples of palisade enclosures within wooded environments, there are also examples of open settlements in areas partially wooded. Willis also examined the rituals within settlements and the evidence for trade and exchange, suggesting that the patterns seen elsewhere in the country could be recognised in the region.

Later researchers have re-examined Jobey's excavations in Northumberland alongside more recent work in Durham and the North Riding and suggested further trends. Haselgrove (1982) noted that rectilinear enclosures existed in three size ranges, <0.2ha, 0.3ha–0.5ha, and >0.7ha, with the majority falling in the middle range. Sites in the middle range were occupied by a single structure, whilst the larger enclosures were fewer in number, but had more structures within them (Haselgrove 1982). Excavations since 1991 have had a major impact upon our knowledge of Iron Age settlement in the Northumberland coastal plain. Sites investigated in advance of development include East Brunton (T&W 2003), West Brunton (T&W 2004), Pegswood (Proctor 2009) and North Road Berwick (PCA 2006), all of which have elements of enclosed settlements. At Delhi, Ponteland, an open settlement was exposed in advance of open cast mining (Jenkins 2006). The settlements at East and West Brunton displayed phases of palisaded, open and enclosed settlement with large numbers of structures: for example, up to 38 at West Brunton representing several sub-phases of settlement activity. The settlement at Pegswood was exposed as part of a landscape with a series of enclosures, some of which may well have been fields, and a total of 15 structures. This settlement continued into the Roman period. No structures were exposed within the enclosure at North Road Berwick, but this did yield convincing evidence of Iron Age salt-working (PCA 2006). Excavations at Delhi, Ponteland, by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) found seven ring ditches associated with some evidence for prehistoric fields. In further excavations in advance of open cast mining at Delhi in 2008–9, another 40 roundhouses were excavated. None of the dating evidence is as yet published (July 2009) and the sites are considered to be Iron Age based on the structural parallels. There

are many structures at these five sites, but only small amounts of plant macrofossils and landscape features from which to reconstruct farming activity. This group of sites suggests a different type of settlement morphology and land use on the Northumberland plain compared to uplands to the west and will be discussed in Chapter 6 in this thesis as a comparison to those in the Tees Valley. The aim of the comparison will be to examine three groups of sites that are contemporary but seem to have different settlement morphologies, numbers of structures and artefact assemblages.

2.3 Iron Age settlement in the East Riding of Yorkshire

The East Riding has long been an area of interest for archaeologists thanks to its highly visible burial traditions on the chalk of the Wolds, including high-status graves. Excavation of Iron Age graves commenced at least in the 19th century with the excavation of between 100 and 200 barrows by the Reverend Stillingfleet between 1815 and 1817 (Cunliffe 2005: 3). This focus upon burials continued throughout the 19th and into the 20th century, although some settlements were recognised in early excavations in wet low lying areas of Holderness by Thomas Boynton who, in 1880, reported oak piles and some bones found in the Barmston drain (Varley 1968: 12). At the time these were reported as a crannog (Smith 1911: 605), but later excavations (Varley 1968) revealed a timber structure with an assemblage of finds including an axe and an adze; the site was dated 1501–829 cal BC (BM122) and 1440–799 cal BC (BM123). Varley (1968) rejected the interpretation of Barmston as a crannog, suggesting instead that it was a “marshy hollow” and the Humber Wetlands project subsequently reinterpreted the timbers as associated with a structure crossing a mere (Van de Noort & Ellis 1995: 334). The wetlands survey concluded that there were no crannogs in this area: this ascription was based upon the assumption that artefacts and structures within peat in a wet environment would be the same as the Swiss lake dwellings found in the 19th century.

The well known excavations at Staple Howe on the edge of the Wolds, on the southern side of the Vale of Pickering, revealed an Earlier Iron Age palisaded settlement (Brewster 1963). As well as three structures, there was a range of artefacts and carbonised grain and animal bones, suggesting a farmstead practising mixed agriculture. Staple Howe and the nearby Devils Hill (Brewster 1981) overlook the open settlement at West Heslerton (Powlesland 2003). The partial excavation of Staple Howe

was important in recognising Earlier Iron Age settlement in Yorkshire and although earlier in date this began to put the high status Iron Age burials on the Wolds in context.

Other larger monuments that were not solely settlements were excavated at Grimthorpe (Stead 1968) and Thwing (Manby 1980). The hillfort on the edge of the Wolds at Grimthorpe enclosed an area of 3.1ha. There were no roundhouses although four post granaries were found. Bone in the ditch was radiocarbon dated to 1421–834 cal BC (NPL 137) and 1112–407 cal BC (NPL 136), placing the site at the Late Bronze Age–Earlier Iron Age threshold. The ringwork at Thwing was 115m in diameter and developed through four phases (Manby *et al* 2003b: 76). It was first occupied in the Mid Bronze Age, evolving to a henge type of monument (Phase II), which in turn gave way to a ring fort (Phase III); in this phase charcoal sealed beneath the rampart was radiocarbon dated to 1310–907 cal BC (HAR 1398; *ibid*: 68). In Phase IV, a large, 25m diameter, central circular building, a Late Bronze Age–Earlier Iron Age transition, was radiocarbon dated by material from one of the posts to 417 cal BC–cal AD71 (OxA-2685) – later than the other dates for the site. Thwing is one of a series of similar ringworks excavated in eastern England, such as Springfield Lyons in Essex (Buckley & Hedges 1987). The function of the central building is unknown although the importance of the structure to the community was emphasised by the excavator (Manby 1980: 323).

There have been several important settlement excavations in East Riding since the Early 1980's. A series of research excavations in the Foulness Valley examined the industrial activities around farmsteads in East Riding commencing in the Later Iron Age at East Bursea Grange and continued through to the Romano-British potteries of East Riding (Halkon & Millett 1999). Among the activities attested were pottery manufacture at Hasholme Hall and ironworking at Welham Bridge (*ibid*: 52, 75). A second monograph examined the Roman settlement at Shiptonthorpe (Millett 2006). This roadside settlement was occupied between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD, with two circular structures and a large (168m²) building (*ibid*: 310).

Table 2.1 lists 34 excavated Iron Age settlement sites in East Riding. Of these, 10 have been published, or 30% of the total. Of the published sites, only two are developer funded developments: Burton Agnes (Abramson 1996) and Melton (Bishop 1999). This leaves a wealth of information about Iron Age settlement and also the Later Iron Age transition to Romano-British settlements unexploited. The research-driven excavations are producing published reports while the developer funded sites, post-

<i>Name of site</i>	<i>Morphology</i>	<i>No. structures</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Arram Chapel Garth	Enclosures	4 structures	ERAS 2010
Bishop Wilton	Unknown	1, circular	CBA Yorkshire 1994
Blealands Nook	Rect Encl (3)	Unknown	Dent 1995
Boreas Hill	Pits, Ditches	Unknown	HER No.8764
Brantingham	Enclosed	Unknown	Dent 1989
Bempton-Bridlington	Rectangular Encl	2 roundhouses (+1)	Richardson 2004
Burton Agnes	Open	2 roundhouses	Abramson 1996*
Burton Fleming	Open?	1 "hut"	Stead 1991, 17
Creyke Beck	Open	6 roundhouses	Excavated by NAA
Devils Hill	Enclosure	1 granary	Stephens 1986
Driffield	Ditched enclosure	Unknown	Richardson 2004
East Bursea	Enclosed	1 roundhouse	Halkon <i>et al</i> 1999*
Flamborough	Unknown	Pits, postholes	<i>Forum</i> 1999
Garton-Wetwang	Open	80 round buildings	Dent 1983
Gransmoor Quarry	Unknown	7 huts	HER No.3260
Grimthorpe	Hillfort	4xfour post structures	Stead 1968*
Hasholme Hall	Enclosure	1 hut	Halkon <i>et al</i> 1999*
Hayton Burnaby	Enclosure	3 roundhouses	Halkon <i>et al</i> 1999*
Kelk 6	Enclosure	Unknown number	Van de Noort & Ellis 2000*
Leven	Enclosed?	Unknown	HER No.11118
Market Weighton	Unknown	1 roundhouse	Halkon <i>et al</i> 1999*
Mappleton	Unknown	"Pit dwelling"	Elgee & Elgee 1933
Melton A63	Ladder settlement	2 circular houses	Bishop 1999*
Nafferton	Settlement	Unknown	HER No.4005
North Cave	Open settlement	16 huts	Dent 1989
Redcliff	Settlement	None	Crowther <i>et al</i> 1989
Rudston	Unknown	6 huts	Stead 1980*
Salthouse School	Enclosures	3 huts	HER No.1476
Sewerby	Enclosures	3 roundhouses	Steedman 1991
Shiptonthorpe	Unknown	2 circular structures	Millett 2006*
Staple Howe	Palisade	3	Brewster 1963*
Thwing	Ring fort	1	Manby <i>et al</i> 2003b
West Heselton	Open	26	Powlesland <i>et al</i> 1986*
Welton	Enclosure	1	Mackey 1998
Welwick	Unknown	1	HER No.7649

Table 2.1 Excavated settlement sites in East Riding (*=published)

1991, are producing interim accounts but failing to fully analyse the results. A brief analysis from interim accounts reveals a total of 146 excavated circular structures at the 33 sites listed in Table 2.1, of which 18 (12%) from 10 sites have been published. The date range of the sites with structures is as follows: 5% Late Bronze Age, 45% Later Iron Age, 15% "Iron Age", 25% undated (but probably Iron Age) and 10% Romano-British. Clearly the lack of datable finds or datable material ensures there is no clear chronology for 40% of these sites.

The Later Iron Age settlement pattern in East Riding includes both enclosed and open settlements. Creyke Beck, Garton Slack, Market Weighton and North Cave were all open settlements of Later Iron Age date, that is after 300BC; between them, these account for 103 of the 142 structures (73%). The enclosures at Sewerby, Welton Wold and Hasholme Hall are Later Iron Age and have internal structures. Bempton and Rudston are Later Iron Age sites, but the morphology is unknown. At Garton and Wetwang Slack, the square barrows and settlements appear to be contemporary (Dent 1998: 8). Whilst the settlements have not been fully published, an interim report presents the basic sequence of activity. A marked change from open settlement to a series of enclosures occurred in the Later Iron Age-Early Roman period. This is a time when a series of chalk figures are found at sites, carved in the shape of an individual wearing a sword suspended from a belt (Dent 1983: 7). Dent suggests that the changes during the Later Iron Age were a result of local population growth and pressure on land (Dent 1982: 453), but such changes can now be seen across much of the country at this time. The sites at Garton and Wetwang Slack have been extensively studied and interpreted by archaeologists because of the wealth of Later Iron Age settlement and particularly burial information not replicated elsewhere.

In his dissertation, Dent (1995) used aerial photographs to examine settlement on the Wolds in part of the area examined by Stoertz (1997). The problems of basing interpretations of sites solely upon cropmark evidence are well known. All told 4,000 cropmark enclosures are known on and around the Wolds. Dent argued if one quarter were found to be homesteads this would be equivalent to the number of farms today (Dent 1995: 99). Whether this is a realistic proportion is difficult to know. Stoertz recognised a wealth of enclosure types, including curvilinear, ladder settlements, rectilinear and large regular enclosures that she considered had a variety of possible

functions. Furthermore, the enclosures may range in date from the Later Iron Age to the Anglo-Saxon period (Stoertz 1997).

In terms of morphology and date, Dent argued that Earlier Iron Age palisaded sites such as Staple Howe or Devils Hill were contemporary with open settlements such as West Heselton and Burton Agnes (Dent 1998: 8). He argued that the open settlements at Garton and Wetwang Slack were Earlier Iron Age dated to the 5th or 4th centuries BC (*ibid*). His statement that the villages took form in the 4th century BC (*ibid*) would make the settlement Later Iron Age by the chronology in the thesis alongside sites at Brantingham and North Cave (Dent 1995).

Giles (2000) has examined Iron Age society in East Riding from the perspective that identity is created or constituted by work. According to Giles, identity is the project through which people come to know themselves as social beings, through relations with others and the world. The philosophy is that social change occurs not through external dynamics but through human practice, as individuals are constantly shaping identity through the vehicle of work (Giles 2000). The identity of the community is most visible at times when there is a form of external pressure. At times of change (eg the Late Bronze Age), construction projects were undertaken that helped create or reinforce identity, such as the building of Thwing (*ibid*: 82). Through building a type of site more common elsewhere in eastern England, the people of East Riding may have been trying to create an identity distinct from the inhabitants of North Riding and Durham.

During the Later Iron Age, Giles (2000: 203) suggested, the building of square barrows was replaced as an identity-forming activity by the creation and maintenance of boundary ditches in the form of enclosures, droveways and ladder settlements. The maintenance and the periodic cleaning of enclosure boundaries were seen as a statement of tenure. Periodic cleaning was attested elsewhere (Chadwick 1999: 163), again with the suggestion that this could have been a communal project to reinforce identity. Other areas of north-east England, however, lack the wealth of evidence for burial, settlement and long distance boundaries needed to make meaningful comparisons with East Riding.

Fenton-Thomas examined the East Riding landscape through a sensory approach. He “considers the landscape to be experienced through impression, feel, significance and meaning” (Fenton-Thomas 2003: 17). He saw the creation of Later Iron Age enclosures as the final allocation of land at a local level (*ibid*: 65), but at the same time found fewer indicators of social organisation (*ibid*: 76). In direct opposition

to Giles (2000: 183), Fenton-Thomas argued that the Wolds were no longer intensively occupied in the Later Iron Age and the communities were based on the Wold edge and in the valleys. He saw the changes in the Later Iron Age as local responses and activities that replaced the square barrow rite. Whilst in this regard he agreed with Giles, this was perhaps part of a much more complex pattern of change in society which occurred across Britain at this time.

The transformation of open settlements into so-called “ladder settlements” based on enclosures adjacent to trackways has been considered by several authors. These sites were originally interpreted as Romano-British by Ramm, who inferred a process whereby the landscape was reorganised with new farmsteads for retired Roman soldiers, for example at Rudston and Crossgates (Ramm 1978: 77). More recent fieldwork showed these ladder settlements to be earlier. Atha found that ladder settlements first appeared in the Later Iron Age but in each of 27 excavated examples all had a Romano-British phase (Atha 2003: 19). There does not appear to be a single form of ladder settlement. These settlements seemingly evolve from the Later Iron Age through into the Romano-British period, as at Melton where an Iron Age farmstead continued to the end of the 2nd century AD (Bishop 1999: 44). This pattern of settlement expansion from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period was also seen at Wharram on the Wolds in a fieldwalking survey (Taylor 2007: 101).

A recent assessment highlighted the number of excavated settlement sites in East Riding that remain unpublished (Mackey 2003: 119). Seven years later this position is unchanged and the potential to understand some of the sites that were excavated over 20 years ago is fast diminishing due to changes in staffing and the manner of archaeological publications.

2.4 Iron Age settlement in the West Riding of Yorkshire

The contrast between the East and West Ridings is dramatic. Twenty years ago the Iron Age in the West Riding was poorly understood, but excavations in the last decade have transformed the situation. Earlier fieldwork was primarily focused upon Pennine enclosures such as Meltham (Richmond 1924), Ovenden (excavated by Halifax Archaeological Society) and Oldfield Hill Meltham (Toomey 1976). Varley’s work at Almondbury hillfort is contemporary with these excavations, but the hillfort now considered to have developed from the Late Bronze Age (Vyner 2008b: 15). This early

phase of excavation produced few finds and Almondbury was the only site with radiocarbon dates.

Investigation of the numerous lowland sites found through aerial survey on the Magnesian Limestone began in the 1970s with excavations at Dalton Parlours and Ledston by West Yorkshire Archaeology Unit (WYAS). The recognition of settlements and fields on the limestone plateau and their subsequent plotting and excavation during development has revealed a different type of prehistoric settlement pattern from the Pennines to the west.

The site at Dalton Parlours was discovered in 1854, when pillars and part of a villa structure were uncovered (Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990: 2). Beneath the villa was a substantial Iron Age site incorporating nine enclosures, some containing circular structures. At Ledston an aerial photograph recorded cropmarks of fields and enclosures which were evaluated in 1976 (Roberts 2005b). These two sites revealed the potential for large-scale settlements on the limestone terrace recognisable by multiple enclosures, fields, pits and circular structures. Whilst the evaluations at Ledston in 1976 yielded comparatively few finds, at Dalton Parlours there was more pottery and a greater number of quernstones. Some of the nine enclosures excavated at Dalton Parlours, are seen as fields; others contained an individual roundhouse. In total there were eight structures dating from the 4th century BC.

With the onset of developer funding, a series of settlements similar in form to Dalton Parlours have been excavated along the route of the A1-M1 motorway and A1 in the West Riding. The link road crosses areas of Magnesian Limestone and Coal Measure deposits, with as many as 26 cropmarks in the road corridor. Evaluation and excavation revealed some Earlier Iron Age sites, for example a ditched enclosure at Manor Farm, but most were Later Iron Age. The lack of finds from all Iron Age sites is still notable and the use of radiocarbon dates to provide a chronology has proved invaluable. At Manor Farm (Roberts *et al* 2001: 78) Enclosure A was radiocarbon dated to 763–263 cal BC (AA-31509). Enclosure A was cut by a second enclosure and by both a triangular-shaped Structure 1 and the recut Structure 2. The latter was radiocarbon dated to 380 cal BC–cal AD20 (AA-31516).

Another Earlier Iron Age landscape was recognised at Swillington Common. The earliest feature was a 300m long double-ditched trackway. In a later phase, Enclosure A was palisaded. This had three radiocarbon dates, the earliest 790–400 cal BC (AA-31492), the latest 397–167 cal BC (AA-32009). Two further enclosures were

possibly to corral livestock within larger fields. Only one Iron Age four post building was found, which led Roberts *et al* (2001: 68) to suggest that settlement activity was outside the road corridor.

The overall pattern of settlement seen along this route appears to be that sites were located near established linear boundaries. There was Bronze Age settlement activity at Swillington Common with seven structures and a burial mound at Manor Farm, but less settlement activity was apparent in the Iron Age, although the palisade enclosure at Swillington Common and traces of open settlement probably belonged to this period. However, few sites developed from the Iron Age into the Roman period, and the trend for larger more regular rectangular fields was seen at Swillington Common (Roberts *et al* 2001: 66).

A different pattern of settlement with Later Iron Age sites based around an earlier henge and Bronze Age barrows was revealed during excavations at the Holmfield interchange, Ferrybridge (Roberts 2005a). A series of six irregular enclosures were created, with boundaries defined either by ditches or a pit alignment. The structures are recognisable as rings of postholes. There does not seem ever to have been more than one structure in each enclosure (*ibid*: 93). Enclosure A had three, but only one was occupied in each phase, whilst Enclosures B, E and F had none. Radiocarbon dates suggest that Enclosures A and B dated to the 1st century AD (*ibid*: 212), and the site continued into the 2nd century AD. Enclosure D had a Roman stone building and a corn drying kiln, dated by the pottery to the 2nd century AD. Structure 5 in Enclosure C is notable in that it was not a post ring like the others on the site, but a discontinuous ring gully with entrances in the north-east and south-west. The authors suggested that the shape of this structure, and factors such as the large enclosure, and finds including animal bones but no pottery, may indicate it was a sanctuary (*ibid*: 214).

Other ritual monuments in the area include the Ferrybridge henge and a square barrow to the north at Ferry Fryston, suggesting that Enclosure C might be a further ritual site (Roberts 2005a: 216). However, structures with two entrances are known elsewhere in Yorkshire at Catterick (Moloney *et al* 2003), Kilton Thorpe (Johnson & Sherlock in prep) and Street House (Sherlock 2007), whilst a lack of pottery is hardly unusual in the West Riding. More certainly a focus for ritual activity is the square barrow at Ferry Fryston, where some of the animal bones were radiocarbon dated to 410–200 cal BC (NZA-20495).

The Holmfield Interchange was part of a larger project to link the M62 and A1M. At the interchange, a series of large fields are defined by ditches with irregular enclosures created on the side of the fields (Roberts 2005a: 71). These are thought to be Later Iron Age. In the Romano-British period three enclosures, D, E and F, are more regular in shape, with Enclosure D overlying the Iron Age ditches. The pattern of smaller, almost individual, interconnected enclosures with a single roundhouse surrounded by fields can be seen elsewhere in the West Riding, for example at Dalton Parlours (Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990).

The M62 cut through this landscape with the enclosures and fields to the north excavated by WYAS and the enclosures to the south by Oxford Archaeology North. To the south, Enclosure P comprised a series of ditches creating fields, and Enclosure Q had a single roundhouse within a D-shaped enclosure (Brown *et al* 2007: 58). Further north, but as part of the same road scheme, excavations at Site M revealed a site divided into three zones demarcated by ditches, comprising a central area of pits with four post structures and two roundhouses with outlying fields to the north and south (Fig 6.19; *ibid*: 86). The two roundhouses were almost 100m apart. In the area in between were 16 four post structures and 336 pits, some containing skeletons. Eleven radiocarbon dates range from 520–250 cal BC (KIA-25328) for a skeleton in a pit to 360–90 cal BC (SUERC-4639) from the fill of a boundary ditch (*ibid*: 384). This site along with two other West Riding settlements will be considered further in Chapter 6. Settlement did not continue into the Roman period, but 850m to the north at C4SA, a Roman settlement was uncovered but not fully investigated (*ibid*: 109). At the northern end of the road scheme, a small Iron Age settlement was exposed near Wetherby (site 16). Two Iron Age structures were excavated, one of which provided a radiocarbon date of 100 cal BC–cal AD90 (SUERC-4345).

The pattern of Iron Age settlement recognised on road and infrastructure projects has been replicated on developer funded sites at Methley, Whitwood and Normanton. At Methley four enclosures and further field boundaries were excavated in advance of quarrying (Roberts & Richardson 2002). Excavations revealed conjoined Enclosures A and B both of which contained structures. This site was radiocarbon dated after 400 cal BC, with one structure in each enclosure (*ibid*: 36). A second site at Methley revealed two enclosures: Enclosure C contained one structure, the smaller Enclosure D to the north. This is a Later Iron Age site modified in the Late Romano-British period. A similar enclosure with one roundhouse was excavated at Whitwood

(Burgess & Roberts 2004). This site was radiocarbon dated 60 cal BC–cal AD140 (GU-4918; *ibid*: 33) and also had a phase of Later Roman boundary activity. Excavations at Normanton Golf Course revealed an enclosed settlement radiocarbon dated after 330 cal BC defined by two enclosures, with six structures within four phases.

Other excavated Iron Age settlements within the old West Riding include Pickburn Lees, Sykehouse and Sutton Common. Pickburn Lees (Sydes 1993) had a series of linear boundaries dividing the landscape into fields and enclosures, two of which contained roundhouses. The site is attributed to the Later Iron Age, but there were no radiocarbon dates. At Sykehouse, excavations revealed two enclosures, fields, boundaries and 10 structures and the site dated from the Later Iron Age and continued into the Romano-British period (Roberts 2003). The excavator suggested that this was another single-farmstead settlement that had been rebuilt on several occasions (*ibid*: 27). At Sutton Common, the western enclosure was partially excavated in the 1980s (Parker-Pearson & Sydes 1997), with large-scale excavations between 1998 and 2003 (van de Noort *et al* 2007). This site is unique in Yorkshire and comprised two enclosures with the smaller western enclosure interpreted as an entrance to the larger enclosure – termed a marsh fort by the excavators (*ibid*: 109). Within this were 115 four post structures, interpreted as granaries, and 30–40 other “possible” similar structures (*ibid*: 114). The only other structure was a feature defined by 11 stakeholes. There were very few finds from the site, for example only five sherds of pottery. The building of the fort was dated between 372BC and 362BC by dendrochronology and in the 2nd century BC it was apparently used as a cemetery. The excavators offer three possible interpretations of the marsh fort: a defensible refuge for storage, a specialist form of settlement or a type of project where the identity of the community was formed.

Sutton Common is not really a settlement because there are no dwellings and few artefacts to indicate human occupation. The suggestion that this is a storage site begs the question where would the cereals have been grown? The evidence from Sykehouse suggests some cereals, notably barley, were available in the area by 1st century BC, but not on the scale of a large production site (Roberts 2003: 30). If Sutton Common is not a settlement and the four post structures were not granaries, the suggestion that it was constructed to reinforce the status and identity of a group has the most merit. All told, 40 excavated Iron Age settlements are recorded in the West Riding. Fifteen have been published, 10 as part of the development process (66%) and

five (33%) are research-driven sites. Of 25 unpublished sites, 20 (80%) are developer funded and five (20%) undertaken by local archaeological societies.

2.5 Metalwork, craftwork and associated activities

Evidence for Iron Age metalworking and craft activity is not confined to excavation reports, but also comes from artefact surveys and the Portable Antiquities Scheme. MacGregor's (1976) study of decorated metalwork includes distributions of many artefact types, although these are inevitably dominated by the preoccupations of earlier generations: for example, many of the lynch pins found in north-east England (MacGregor 1976: fig 12) are from barrows (Arras). Whilst MacGregor's research had a cut-off date of 1973, the shortage of settlement sites within the distributions is notable. This pattern is repeated with other distributions. That said, it is clear that high-status metalwork was often deposited away from settlements, as with two recent finds from Yorkshire, namely the South Cave weapons cache from a pit (Evans 2006) and the Ferry Fryston cart burial within a square enclosure (Brown *et al* 2007). Whilst recognising that what Hunter (2007: 291) terms "massive metalwork" represents a long tradition of high-status metalworking, a significant proportion of Later Iron Age metalwork was evidently manufactured in response to Roman influence or presence in the area (Hunter 2007: 292). Some of the more high-status items may have been manufactured for display and therefore the deposition of the objects was considered significant at the time. The number of complete artefacts found or high-status pieces is limited. The Melsonby hoard, reinterpreted as a stave-built vessel containing horse harnesses (Fitts *et al* 1999), stands out as an example of high-status material when compared with the other occasional brooches and fragments of ironwork.

Unusually for Iron Age Britain, East Riding has produced evidence of both iron and bronze-working on a significant scale. A large slagheap generated by the extraction of iron from bog ores at Welham Bridge in the Foulness Valley has been securely dated to the later Iron Age (Halkon & Millett 1999). Other evidence of iron production using bog ores comes from North Cave (Dent 1989). At Wetwang Slack, a group of Iron Age blacksmiths' tools was found deposited in a pit (Giles 2007b: 396) whilst at Kelk 6, the inhabitants of a Later Iron Age settlement within an enclosure seem to have specialised in bronze-working (van de Noort & Ellis 1995: 130). Most sites in the region, however,

have produced only limited evidence of metalworking, as is also the case in Durham in North Riding (Chapter 3).

There have been few surveys of Iron Age finds from the region, with Evans's (1995) review of pottery and Heslop's (2008) recent survey of querns being notable exceptions. Evans (1995: 65) identified ceramic links between the West Riding assemblages and those from the Tees Valley, noting these pots were distinct from the vessels found in the East Riding. A strong local ceramic tradition continued into the 2nd century AD with few Romano-British fabrics occurring in assemblages (Evans 1995). Another notable development in recent years is the recognition of a salt-working industry based around the Tees Valley, first suggested by Willis (1995) and more recently demonstrated with salterns and furniture at Street House (Sherlock 2007).

The study of quernstones incorporates finds from excavations as well as stray and redeposited finds (Heslop 2008). The date for the introduction of the rotary quernstones has been debated for nearly 30 years (Hayes *et al* 1980), but the advent of multiple radiocarbon dates is helping to date settlement assemblages more tightly. Heslop suggests that the rotary quern was becoming common in 4th century BC with a 5th-century BC date possible (Heslop 2008: 20). One word of caution would be that there are still relatively few settlement sites of 5th-century BC date known in north-east England, but in any case it is perhaps more realistic to consider the introduction of developed ironworking techniques, new settlement forms and rotary quernstones as part of a single process of change within the same century.

The sourcing of quernstones to particular "factories" raises various questions relating to exchange mechanisms. Heslop (2008: 47) suggests, for example, that Yoredale quernstones may have been exchanged for products from the Yorkshire Dales. The quern survey has suggested several avenues for further research, with excavated finds providing valuable information relating to the deposition of querns and the nature of associated finds, particularly iron but also other metalwork (Heslop 2008: 65). Quernstones not from excavations can also add to the information relating to the reuse, division or intentional modification and adaption of these objects (*ibid*: 70) and it is clear that a survey of quern finds from areas not covered by Heslop would yield much valuable information relating to the exchange and secondary use of these objects (Haselgrove *et al* 2001; Petts & Gerrard 2006).

2.6 Finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme

The advent of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has led to a modest increase in Iron Age finds reported within Durham and North Riding. A survey of Iron Age finds for 2005–6 reveals one from Yorkshire, one from Lincolnshire, and two from Wales, with the majority being from East Anglia and the South East. The *Treasure Annual Report* for 2006 included only five Iron Age artefacts in a total of 557 finds, with 14 coins from a total of 665 cases (*Treasure Annual Report 2005–6*: 7). In the *Treasure Annual Report* for 2007, the distinction between the Earlier and Later Iron Age is immediately apparent, with 24 brooches dated from the 6th to 3rd centuries BC, compared to 140 Later Iron Age brooches reported (*Treasure Annual Report 2007*).

So whilst the Iron Age finds are not as frequent as for later periods, a trend can be seen, which applies to the North East. Between 1997 and 2003, there were three Iron Age objects from Durham and Tyne & Wear, and 73 from Yorkshire out of a total of 3,226 (2.4%) across England and Wales (Worrell 2007: 375). This low distribution in the North East reflects a pattern noted above for there to be fewer “historic” hoards recognised from the region. It is recognised that the retrieval of items will reflect in some way the pattern of deposition, and it is notable that all of the Iron Age finds declared as Treasure from both 2005 and 2006 were found by metal detectorists with none from excavations (*Treasure Annual Report 2005–6*: 54–7). The general lack of treasure (ie gold and silver) from settlement sites and other excavated Iron Age features suggests a conscious decision to deposit this class of material in a different location to the pits and middens containing bones, ceramics and querns.

Between 1998 and 2004, as many as 165 Iron Age coins were recorded from East and West Yorkshire (Worrell 2007: 373), both areas without Iron Age coinage of their own. This not only provides new insights into patterns of trade with peoples to the south, particularly the East Midlands, but might imply the intensification of such relations during the Later Iron Age (*ibid*: 371). The number of coins of the Corieltavi, traditionally associated with the zone south of the Humber, suggests that the nature of the links between peoples on either side of the Humber needs to be reassessed.

2.7 Summary

Examination of Iron Age settlements in Northumberland and East and West Ridings of Yorkshire has revealed a range of different forms, with major differences in morphology evident within and between each of the regions neighbouring the main focus of this thesis. In the Pennines and Cheviots of Northumberland, the pattern of hillforts and other defended enclosures and status-driven sites is quite different to the more developed landscapes on the coastal plain. This is not just a reflection of the different types of site excavated between the 1960s and 1990s, compared with developer funded projects of the last 10 years, since excavations in the Northumberland uplands (Oswald *et al* 2006; Topping 2008) continue to find quite different patterns of settlement and agricultural activity compared to the coastal plain. Work in the East and West Ridings is similarly revealing different patterns of settlement in these two areas, leading to the conclusion that there is no one Iron Age settlement type that could define each subregion.

In the East Riding a different pattern of settlement is also apparent between early defended or palisaded sites at Grimthorpe, Thwing and Staple Howe and the later lowland sites. Within the Later Iron Age sites, many sites in the Wold valleys began as open settlements, but were later enclosed, as at Wetwang Slack. Knowledge of the settlement pattern in the East Riding has benefited particularly from aerial photography, the chalk providing a geological background suitable for the detection of cropmarks, enabling Stoertz (1997) to develop a model of grazing and burial on top of the Wolds with settlements in the valleys. To the south around Hull and Holderness, the alluvium deposits present a different environment in which fieldwork by Didsbury (1990) and others has revealed a different pattern of settlements.

In the West Riding the number of known sites has increased significantly thanks to aerial photography by Pickering, Riley (1980) and others, which has unlocked extensive, previously hidden prehistoric landscapes of droveways, enclosures and brickwork fields east of the Pennines. The plotting of cropmarks and subsequent excavation in advance of development has revealed a different type of Iron Age settlement pattern in the West Riding compared to elsewhere in Yorkshire. Large rectangular enclosures such as Meltham, Oldfield Hill (Toomey 1976) and hillforts such as Almondbury (Varley 1976) are quite different from the lowland, multiple, small enclosures like Dalton Parlours (Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990).

In the last 20 years, the focus of settlement studies has moved to geographic areas and away from tribal studies to the extent that a recent review of Later Iron Age Britain includes only one tribal name in 31 article titles (Haselgrove & Moore 2007a). This thesis will adopt a similar outlook in recognising that the Iron Age lasted nearly 900 years, the Brigantes only feature in the last 30 years and then only in the annals of a Roman historian. In a study of settlements within Brigantia, I am not going to be looking at the Brigantes in any detail.

Chapter 3: Iron Age Settlement in Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire

3.1 Introduction

Having presented an overview of Iron Age settlement in Northumberland and the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, I will now focus on Durham and the North Riding. The archaeological background is similar to that presented in Chapter 2 with earlier research concentrated on the Pennines and North York Moors and more recent work undertaken as part of developer funded projects in valleys and urban areas. I shall begin by looking at excavated sites across both counties. In all of Yorkshire and Durham, 169 sites have been categorised as Iron Age settlements based on excavated evidence (Fig 3.1) of which 95 are in Durham and North Riding. Enclosure is three times more common than open settlements, with only a small number of hillforts. An unknown category comprises settlements that are partially excavated and for which there is insufficient evidence to recognise the settlement morphology.

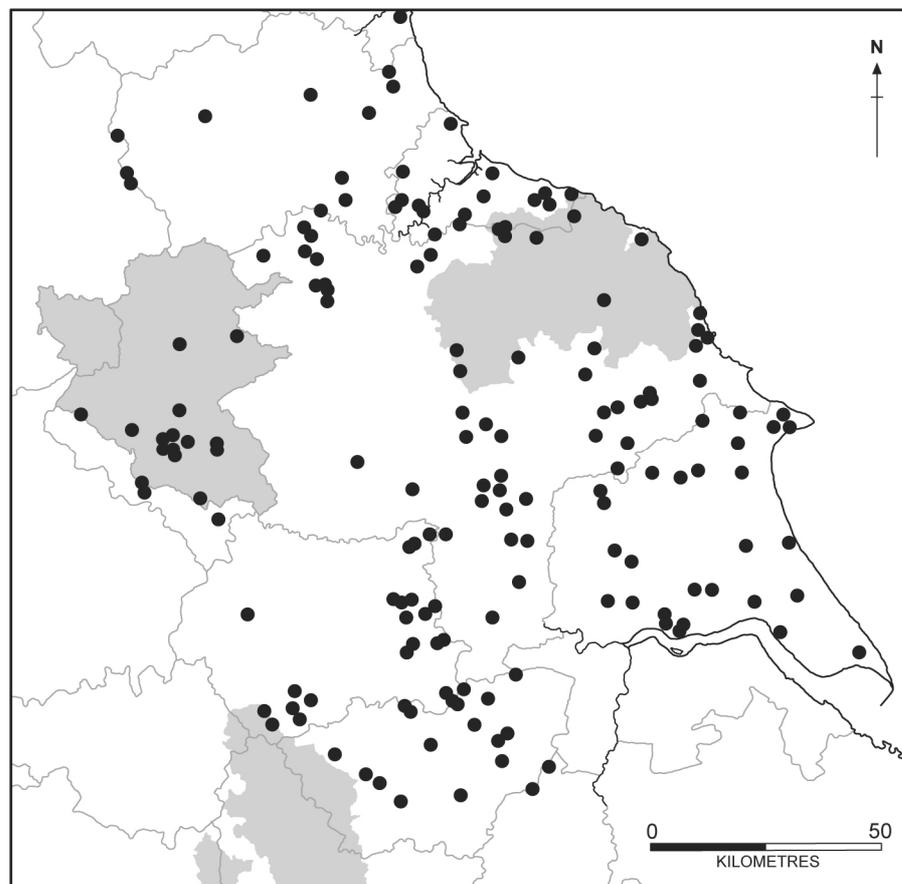


Fig 3.1 Excavated Iron Age settlements in Durham and Yorkshire

3.2 Characterising the settlement within the area

In the 25 years since the last overview of Iron Age settlements in Durham and North Riding (Haselgrove 1984), much new evidence has come to light. Since 1991, 65 sites have been excavated, or 39% of all Iron Age settlements excavated up to 2007. Whilst many of these are still unpublished, it has been possible to examine the grey literature in the County HERs and journals, such as the *CBA Newsletters*. Initially I planned a similar survey of evidence from Northumberland, but time and the sheer quantity of data ultimately prevented me from doing so. In Chapter 6 I will, however, examine three sites from north of the River Tyne along with three from the West Riding in detail and compare them to sites in the Tees Valley to see if their morphology, structures, date and artefacts are similar.

In this chapter I shall characterise trends within the settlements of Durham and North Riding and consider how the pattern differs from the rest of Yorkshire. The settlements of Durham and North Riding are in many cases lowland sites, many of which have been examined after destruction of earthwork remains by ploughing. These areas are sometimes considered to be zones of destruction as opposed to zones of survival (Haselgrove 2002: 50). Whilst this is a truism, there are substantial remains at some settlements, with evidence for floors and possible middens providing detailed insights into life at the settlements. Minor regional variations are only to be expected, but I will argue that settlements in Durham and the North Riding are similar to each other in many respects, but differ from sites to the north and further south. Research by Ferrell (1992) in Northumberland and Giles (2000) in East Yorkshire suggested mechanisms by which those communities created unique identities. I will see if either of those approaches applies to the settlements of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

3.3 Techniques adopted to date the settlements

The use of pottery typologies to date the Iron Age has been a recognised approach in the south of England from the early 20th century (Cunliffe 2005: 9). The most recent study of regional chronologies was by Cunliffe (2005: 87), who identified contemporary pottery style-zones and grouped these into five broad chronological phases from 1100BC to AD50. This allowed an “intricate pattern of style zones for the south-east of

the country” (Cunliffe 2005: 88). It will be interesting to see how robust this chronology proves when tested against sequences of radiocarbon dates of organic materials on ceramic vessels and TL dates on potsherds to which Bayesian models have been applied. However, it is now clear that phases of activity and social patterns identified in Wessex rarely apply north of the Humber. Whether in the North East, where Challis and Harding (1975) recognised barrel jars as the basic form, or in the Peak District, where variation was evident but chronological trends hard to identify (Bevan 2007: 256), decoration on pottery is rare. However, this did not prevent many of the sites excavated before the 1990s being dated by pottery (eg West Brandon).

In north-east England pottery is fairly common on excavated Iron Age settlements, to the point that a recent survey established that some pottery was present at more than 90% of sites (Willis 1999b: 85). However, with the notable exception of Thorpe Thewles, assemblages are mostly small or unpublished. This will not change until publications are available for Faverdale and other recently excavated sites. Evans has suggested that the pottery was locally produced and noted that few datable imports came into the area pre-conquest, with the exception of Stanwick (Evans 1995: 65). Pottery is thought to have been made at each settlement rather than by a specialist potter (Swain 1987: 63). This contrasts with the East Riding, where Rigby (2004) has suggested that glaucotonic pottery from a number of sites may have had a common origin near Staple Howe, from which it was distributed across the Wolds (Rigby 2004: 14). In Durham and the North Riding there is no obvious development in terms of style or decoration on which to base a ceramic chronology; up until the end of the 1st millennium BC, the pottery consisted of a range of jars and cooking pots, that only increases in the number of forms in the 1st century AD.

Other items frequently found on sites like querns are also notoriously difficult to date. The recent survey of southern Durham and North Yorkshire examined beehive querns but there has been no comparable study of saddle querns. As noted in Chapter 2, beehive querns were probably introduced in the region by at least the 4th century BC (Heslop 2008: 20), but this date may change as more sites are radiocarbon dated. It is tempting to suggest that the innovation was linked to settlement expansion and that the introduction of the rotary quern was associated with the expansion of enclosed farmsteads in the river valleys. Whilst this is an idea worth considering, the currency or life expectancy of rotary querns could be too long to date a settlement, particularly if the quern was given as a form of gift and the item was curated after its useful life ended.

Whilst there appears to be little change in the development of form over time, it is thought that the later querns may develop a flatter upper surface (*ibid*: 47). Other stone artefacts pose similar problems of dating. Items such as jet jewellery and spindle whorls, although found on settlements, usually only occur in small numbers and are undiagnostic of date.

Higher status metalwork and coinage are similarly unhelpful. A recent review of decorated metalwork in northern Britain found difficulties in identifying regional styles before the 1st century AD (Hunter 2007: 289). The occurrence of metalwork of any kind is rare on settlement sites in the North East, the Melsonby hoard being a rare exception (Fitts *et al* 1999). Later Iron Age coins are equally uncommon, with Durham and the whole of Yorkshire lying beyond the zone where they were regularly minted. Whilst Iron Age coins are not closely datable, their occurrence north of the Humber is now being recognised, particularly coins of the Corieltavi in the East Midlands. There are now nine coin finds in the North Riding and County Durham from “near Thornaby”, Scotch Corner, Guisborough, Stanwick, Piercebridge, Street House (2) and West Witton (2) (Cunliffe 2005: 180; C Haselgrove, pers comm; S Sherlock, pers obs). Pre-Flavian Roman imports such as samian and Gallo-Belgic finewares are also rare and, apart from Stanwick (Wheeler 1954), have only been recognised on a very small number of Later Iron Age sites. In summary, there are no objects commonly found at settlements that can aid an understanding of the chronology of an Iron Age society.

The application of radiocarbon dating utilising Bayesian statistical models is becoming a standard technique. This will revolutionise how archaeologists think about collecting samples as well as dating sites. Radiocarbon dating is now fundamental to understanding Iron Age settlement. Although the plateau in the radiocarbon calibration curve between 800BC and 400BC still presents problems, the combination of multiple dates and the application of Bayesian statistics can now produce far tighter dates for the foundation and closure of Iron Age settlements than has been hitherto possible (Hamilton 2011). As yet only a handful of sites in the region have been dated using Bayesian methods, among them Sutton Common (van de Noort *et al* 2007) and it will take time before comprehensive radiocarbon chronologies are developed. Even without Bayesian methods, however, radiocarbon dating has already become commonplace in a way that dendrochronology and thermoluminescence cannot compete. For this thesis I have assembled and calibrated as many as 80 dates from 12 sites across the Tees Valley

study area. These are listed in Appendix 3 and were the primary basis for ascribing sites chronologically.

Partly to accommodate the plateau in the radiocarbon calibration curve, some scholars advocate dividing the period into two: an Earlier Iron Age – coinciding essentially with the 800–400 cal BC plateau – and a Later Iron Age, a distinction that can also be seen in the settlement evidence (Haselgrove & Pope 2007a: 1). I will be following this timeframe in my thesis. Accepting Haselgrove and Pope's (2007a: 1) arguments in favour of 800BC as the starting point for the Earlier Iron Age also has the consequence that sites dating between the 8th and 6th centuries BC and now labelled as Earlier Iron Age were referred to as Late Bronze Age in the older literature (eg the palisaded phase at Eston Nab: Vyner 1988).

On sites where there are no radiocarbon dates, I will designate the site as either Earlier or Later Iron Age based upon the excavator's suggested dating moderated by my own reading of the evidence. Where a site has, for instance, been claimed as Earlier Iron Age but morphology, structures and artefacts suggest otherwise, I will treat the site as likely to be Later Iron Age. My study area is typical of the rest of England in that Later Iron Age settlements are both more recognisable and more frequently found than Earlier Iron Age sites.

3.4 Earlier Iron Age settlements

Six settlements probably occupied in the Earlier Iron Age are known, all in the North Riding (Fig 3.2, Table 3.1), a far smaller number than that for the Later Iron Age. Several trends are worthy of comment. Firstly, most of the sites in question were already occupied in the Late Bronze Age. Second, apart from Eston the hillforts lack evidence for settlement in the form of structures, but at Scarborough there were pits, clearly part of a settlement. The finds from these were recently re-examined by Rigby (2004). The Scarborough pottery – from both the early excavations and Pacitto's 1978 excavations – is dated from 1100BC to 800BC (Rigby 2004: 45). One sherd from Scarborough displays a notable similarity to pottery from Staple Howe and West Heselton suggesting at least communication between these sites (*ibid*: 14). The similarities between Scarborough, Staple Howe and West Heselton led Cunliffe (2005: 96) to suggest that further analysis of the Heselton ceramics may ultimately refine the pottery into two assemblages spanning the 9th–5th centuries BC.

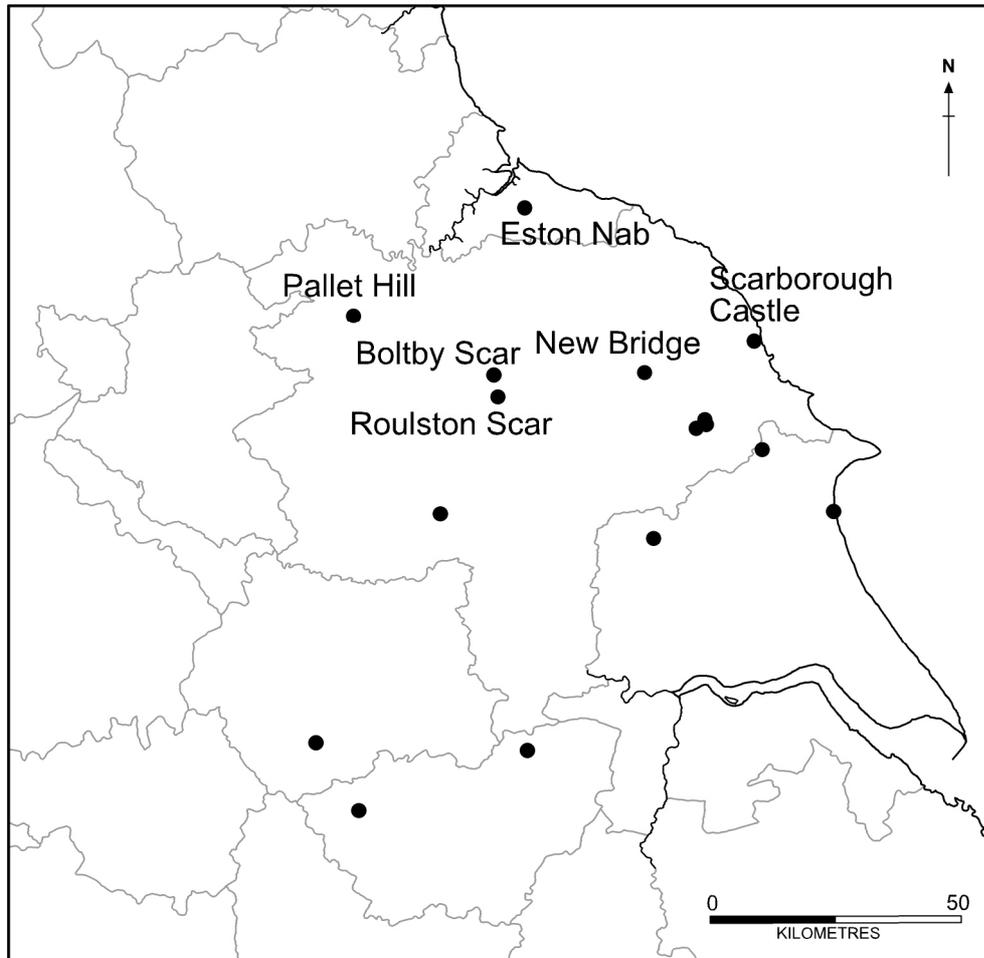


Fig 3.2 Known Earlier Iron Age settlements (named sites are in North Riding)

At Eston Nab an oval structure (Fig 3.3), defined by a ring of postholes, probably dates to the 6th century BC (Vyner 1988: 89; Manby *et al* 2003b: 43). Structural evidence from the other Earlier Iron Age settlements also seems different from later sites. Firstly, they had four post structures, which are rare on Later Iron Age sites. Secondly, there were rectangular structures as well as probable roundhouses. New Bridge, Pickering, had nine rectangular and three circular structures. At Catterick Pallet Hill the oval Structures 1 and 2 each had two rooms. The number of excavated structures at the earlier sites ranged from none at three sites to five at Pallet Hill, and 14 at New Bridge. The number of structures at each site could be considered to be low: 20 structures from six sites gives an average of 3.3 structures per site.

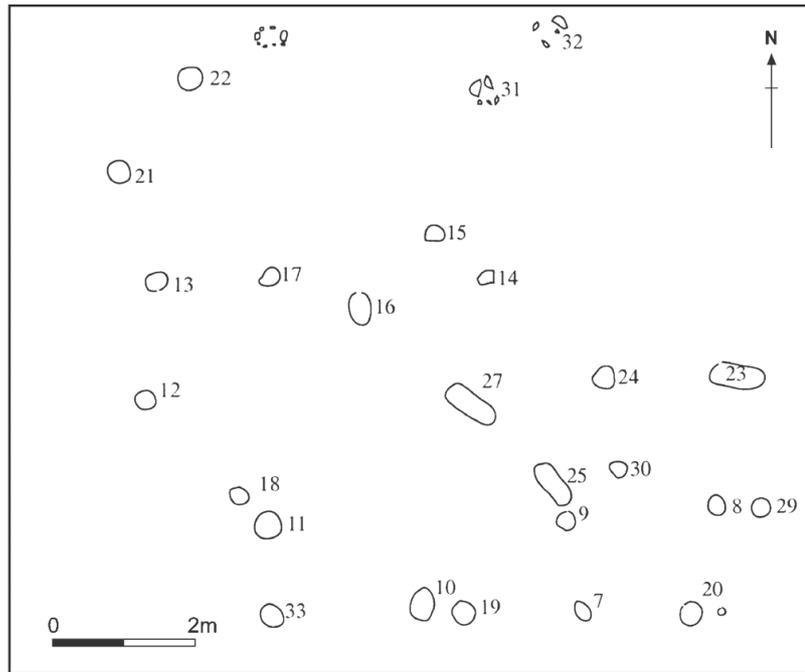


Fig 3.3 Posthole structure at Eston Nab (after Vyner 1988)

Measuring the known diameter of structures at Eston, Catterick and New Bridge shows that seven of the houses (78%) are less than 8m diameter, with one between 8m and 11m, and one over 11m diameter (Table 3.3). This result differs from the data compiled by Pope (2003: 9.4.4), who found that 65% of Earlier Iron Age structures were less than 8m across. Although the sample is clearly tiny and from very few sites, my findings also differ from the pattern in Wessex, which has larger house structures in the Earlier Iron Age (*ibid*). The most obvious trend, however, is the range of structures at so few sites, with four post, oval, rectangular and buildings subdivided into two rooms. Pope found that in northern central Britain there was a higher density of buildings per site around the Earlier Iron Age to Later Iron Age transition (Haselgrove & Pope 2007a: 9). I will comment further upon this when discussing the Later Iron Age, but clearly the number of settlement structures in this area during the Earlier Iron Age may be a local trend.

As Table 3.1 indicates, Eston Nab and Catterick Pallett Hill have palisaded phases. These are dated to the Earlier Iron Age by pottery found in the fills (Vyner 1988: 89; Manby *et al* 2003b: 43; Brewster & Finney in prep), potentially contemporary with Staple Howe and Devils Hill in East Riding. Young (1984: 301) has suggested that the palisaded phase at West Brandon may belong to this period, but as we have seen from the Northumberland evidence, a palisade is no guarantee of an early date.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Morphology</i>	<i>Structures</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Scarborough Castle*	Cliff top	Pits	Smith 1927; Rigby 2004
New Bridge*	Open settlement	Rect, four post	MAP 2000
Eston Nab*	Palisade & promontory fort	Posthole structure assoc with palisade	Vyner 1988; Manby <i>et al</i> 2003b: 43
Boltby Scar	Promontory hillfort		Willmot 1938; Powlesland 2009a
Roulston Scar	Promontory hillfort		Pacitto 1971
Catterick Pallet Hill	Palisade enclosure	Oval, four post	Brewster & Finney in prep

Table 3.1 Excavated Earlier Iron Age settlements in North Riding and County Durham
(*=sites with saddle querns)

A notable feature of these Earlier Iron Age sites is that three of the six are hillforts with a fourth, Scarborough Castle, positioned on a cliff overlooking the sea. The term hillfort is traditionally considered a collective term for “a variety of fortifications of different sizes spanning 800 or 900 years” (Cunliffe 2005: 347) or “an enclosure, apparently fortified and so placed to gain defensive advantage from its position” (Hogg 1975: xv). This focus upon defence and fortification does not mention the use of the sites for settlement and is centred upon Wessex and southern England.

In Northumberland through to Scotland the hundreds of small hilltop settlements would not fit this southern pattern, nor do the sites in the Tees Valley and the North Riding. In a study of Northumberland hillforts, Jobey (1965: 22) noted that “the distinction between a fort and settlements is often slight.” The Durham and North Riding hillforts can be seen to differ from other Earlier Iron Age sites by nature of their location, size, lack of settlement evidence and cultural material. As the name suggests, the hillforts and Scarborough Castle overlook lower ground, whilst Pallet Hill and New Bridge are on level ground. At New Bridge the settlement occupies an area of 0.3ha (MAP 2000) and Pallet Hill 0.28ha (Brewster & Finney in prep). In contrast, the hillfort at Eston Nab encloses 1.3ha, Boltby Scar 1.2ha and Roulston Scar 24.5ha. The overall size is taken from publications related to the sites and checked where possible in the site archives, if unpublished. The lack of evidence of occupation at the hillforts has been discussed above, the exception being Eston Nab with a structure in the palisaded phase.

The number and frequency of artefacts is discussed below, but again there is a clear distinction between the hillforts and other excavated Earlier Iron Age settlements.

3.5 Artefacts and economy

The artefacts and economy of these early sites also appear to differ from later sites. All six sites yielded pottery. The only quernstones are saddle querns from Eston, Scarborough and New Bridge Pickering. Metalworking is not known from any of the sites, even though there is an ironstone seam beneath Eston Nab. The only evidence for textiles comprises two spindle whorls from Scarborough. Craft-based activities were only found at Eston Nab, where a single whetstone was found but as a stray find, not during excavations. There are carbonised seeds of barley from Eston Nab and New Bridge, whilst other finds linked to subsistence including animal bone were from Catterick Pallet Hill and Scarborough. The frequency of all finds is less than on the Later Iron Age settlements.

Some of the patterns seen in the North Riding and Durham, such as the focus on food storage, demonstrated by pits at Scarborough Castle and four post structures, are seen elsewhere in the UK (Rigby 2004; Haselgrove & Pope 2007a: 7). Whilst iron products were being manufactured from the 10th century BC at Hartshill Copse (Collard *et al* 2006), common use of the material may not have occurred before the 4th–3rd centuries BC (Cunliffe 2005: 489). Crafts-based activities are common from the Bronze Age throughout the Iron Age (*ibid*). The small amount of evidence for craftworking in this area may represent a local trend, but we must remember that we are dealing with only six sites, most of which have only been partially excavated.

3.6 Later Iron Age settlements

All told, 27 reasonably well-dated excavated Later Iron Age settlements are known in North Riding and Durham (Fig 3.4). Their morphology and the number of structures are summarised in Table 3.2. Several other sites in the two counties have many of the characteristics of Later Iron Age settlements, but only these 27 have been scientifically dated or have been securely ascribed this date on artefactual grounds. One notable trend concerns the nine open settlements, a higher proportion than is generally found (Table 3.6). There are 14 enclosed sites, three settlements that have elements or phases of both

morphologies and one where the morphology is unknown because of the limit of the excavations.

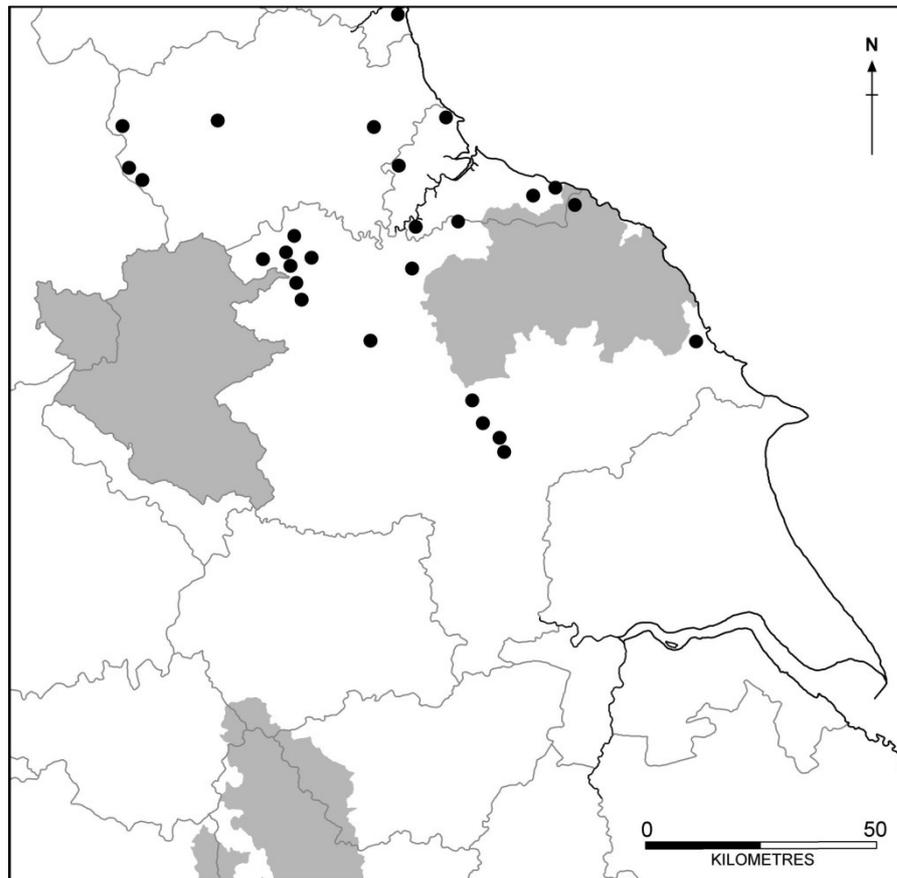


Fig 3.4 Later Iron Age sites in Durham and North Riding

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Morphology</i>	<i>Structures</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Dubby Sike	Open	3	Coggins & Gidney 1988
Forcegarth North	Oval enclosure	3 & 2 outside	Fairless & Coggins 1980
Forcegarth South	Circ enclosure	5	Fairless & Coggins 1986
West Brandon	Rect enclosure	3	Jobey 1962
Coxhoe, West House	Rect enclosure	1	Haselgrove & Allon 1982
South Shields	Open	1	Hodgson <i>et al</i> 2001
Catcote	Enclosures	6	Long 1988
Thorpe Thewles	Encl-open	18	Heslop 1987
Kilton Thorpe	Open	12	Johnson & Sherlock in prep
Castle Hill	Open	8	NAA nd
Street House	Rect enclosure	9	Sherlock 2007
Acaster Hill	Open	1	NAA in prep a

Stanwick	Enclosure	3+	Wheeler 1954; Haselgrove <i>et al</i> 1990a, 1990b
Brompton Bridge	Unknown	2	Cardwell & Speed 1996
Catterick Racecourse	Rect enclosure	10	Moloney <i>et al</i> 2003
Crayke, Sike Spa	Enclosure	4	NAA in prep b
Crossgates, Seamer	Rect enclosure	4	MAP 2001
East Rounton	Encl-open	5	NAA in prep c
Easingwold	Open	7	Whyman 1993
Rock Castle	Rect encl	2	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1994
Roxby	Rect encl-open	6	Inman <i>et al</i> 1985
Melsonby	Open	2	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1999
Newby	Open	1	NAA 2002
Scorton Hollow Banks	Oval enclosure	3	Speed forthcoming
Scorton Grange	Enclosure	12	Copp nd
Scotch Corner	Open	2	Abramson 1995
Stillington, Skeugh	Enclosure	5 + 1 to W	NAA in prep d

Table 3.2 Later Iron Age settlements in Durham and North Riding

3.6.1 Structures

In examining the structures at all 33 dated Iron Age sites in Durham and the North Riding, one of the clearest differences from the Earlier Iron Age, is that all 27 Later Iron Age sites have yielded structural evidence. The number of structures varies from one to 18, with an average of five per site. These structures are mostly circular in plan, with few rectangular buildings and four post structures: one each at Scorton Hollow Banks and Scorton Grange. The size of the structures is also notable; there are a greater number of larger structures over 11m diameter in the Later Iron Age (Table 3.3). This differs markedly from the pattern recognised by Pope who saw a reduction in structure size in central and northern Britain during the Later Iron Age (Pope 2003). This discrepancy may be explained by Pope looking at a larger number of structures (1,178) across a much larger area and longer period of time, whilst the Durham and North Riding examples (only 161 dated structures in this narrower geographic area) are perhaps showing a local trend that cannot be seen in a larger sample. Similarly, I am looking at the Later Iron Age in a broad sense of almost 400 years, within which there

were variations in the use of roundhouses, as I will demonstrate in my analysis of the Tees settlements in Chapter 4.

I shall only briefly examine the artefact record from these Later Iron Age sites at this stage, primarily as an exercise to see if there are differences before and after 300BC. A more detailed analysis follows in Chapter 4. The 33 settlements listed in Table 3.3 were examined systematically for evidence of six categories of finds, which I have specified as “subsistence”, “metalworking”, “crafts”, “textiles”, “display” and “other”. The six categories and types of finds that indicate these categories are shown in Table 3.4. The most frequently occurring categories of find linked to subsistence are pottery, quernstones, animal bones, seeds, rubbing stones and potboilers.

As this stage, the objective is simply to try to determine whether some activities, for example metalworking, are better represented in the Later Iron Age than the Earlier. At the Earlier Iron Age sites pottery is the most frequent type of artefact; there was no evidence of metalworking, and textile related artefacts and craftwork were only present at two sites. No Earlier Iron Age sites had four finds categories present; two had three categories, namely Scarborough, with subsistence, textiles and other, and Eston Nab, with subsistence, crafts and other. Three Earlier Iron Age sites only had subsistence related artefacts, whilst the more recent excavations at Boltby Scar (Powlesland 2009a) found three sherds of Iron Age pottery. In marked contrast, 10 of the 27 Later Iron Age sites (37%) had four or more find categories represented, suggesting that the relevant items are more commonly found on Later Iron Age sites. All of them yielded evidence for subsistence activities and nine had evidence for metalworking, unrepresented in the Earlier Iron Age. Clearly there is more evidence for a range of activities after 300BC, than for the Earlier Iron Age (Table 3.5).

Agricultural activity is attested at most of the Later Iron Age sites in the form of carbonised cereal remains, animal bone and physical features such as boundaries and fields. In assessing the incidence of agricultural activity, I scored the presence of spelt, emmer, barley, chaff, undifferentiated cereal and other, which together with animal bone makes a potential total of six agricultural indicators. Only Stanwick and Castle Hill yielded all six; Catcote had five; Thorpe Thewles had four. Five sites had three categories, two sites had two, Scorton had only bone, and Newby and Roxby had no agricultural evidence. This comes to a total of 36 occurrences of agricultural activity at 13 sites reinforcing the view that more evidence of farming is present on the Later Iron Age settlements.

<i>Site name</i>	<i><8m diam</i>	<i>8–11m diam</i>	<i>11m+ diam</i>	<i>Unknown (rect)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Earlier Iron Age					
Scarborough					0
New Bridge	3	1		2 (8 rect)	14
Eston Nab			1		1
Boltby Scar					0
Roulston Scar					0
Catterick Pallet Hill	4			1 four post	5
Totals (%)	7 (35%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	11 (55%)	20
Later Iron Age					
Dubby Sike	3				3
Forcegarth North	5				5
Forcegarth South	5				5
West Brandon	1		2		3
South Shields		1			1
Coxhoe			1		1
Catcote	2	3		1	6
Thorpe Thewles	7	8	2	1	18
Kilton Thorpe	4	5	1	2	12
Castle Hill	2	4	1	1	8
Street House	3	2	4		9
Acaster Hill			1		1
Stanwick		1		2	3
Brompton Bridge				2 (UN)	2
Catterick Racecourse	1	4	4	1	10
Crayke Sike Spa	1	1		1(UN), (1 rect)	4
Crossgates		3	1		4
East Rounton		4	1		5
Easingwold	6	1			7
Gilling		1	1		2
Melsonby			2		2
Newby			1		1
Roxby	3	3			6
Scorton Grange	4	3	1	1 fourpost(3rect)	12
Scorton Hollow Banks	1		1	1 four post	3
Scotch Corner		2			2
Stillington Skeugh	5			1	6
Totals (%)	53 (37%)	46 (33%)	24 (17%)	18 (13%)	141

Table 3.3 Size of structures in Earlier and Later Iron Age settlements

<i>Category</i>	<i>Artefact</i>					
Subsistence	pot/vessels	bone	fish	plants	pot boilers	querns/other
Metalworking	furnaces	slag	moulds	anvil stones	metalwork	crucibles
Crafts	flints	bone	glass	whetstones	antler	hones, tools
Textiles	needles	loom weights	spindle whorls			
Display	weapons	coins	clothes	fasteners	prestige	jewellery
Other	lamps	games	fixtures	rock art	fittings	

Table 3.4 Range of finds within six artefact categories

	<i>No. of artefact types</i>					
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Sites</i>	Dubby S Scorton H Scotch C <i>Boltby Scar</i> <i>Catterick PH</i> <i>New Bridge</i> <i>Roulston Scar</i>	Acaster Hill Brompton B Catterick R Crayke Spa Crossgates E Rounton Easingwold Melsonby Scorton G Stillington S W Brandon	Coxhoe, Force GPN Roxby <i>Eston</i> <i>Scarborough</i>	Castle Hill Force GPS Gilling Kilton T Newby S Shields	Thorpe T	Catcote Street H Stanwick
Total % (33)	7–21%	11–33%	5–15%	6–18%	1–3%	3–9%

Table 3.5 Number of artefact types per site (sites in *italics* are Earlier Iron Age)

Emphasis was placed on carbonised seeds because of the problems using pollen analysis and faunal assemblages in north-east England. These issues have recently been summarised by Huntley (2007: 135), who discusses the problems of collecting and interpreting pollen data in relation to the distance that pollen can travel from fields to bogs and lakes. A study of pollen cores from northern England gave a broad indication of changes from woodland to an agricultural regime between the Early Bronze Age and

the Later Iron Age (Pratt 1996), but it remains difficult or impossible to link changes in the pollen record with archaeological evidence of farming. Because of the environmental conditions promoting its survival, much of the available pollen data necessarily comes from marginal localities, with no nearby excavated settlement evidence, and which were probably not intensively farmed in the Iron Age.

The most recent reviews of the faunal evidence from the North East have reiterated the view that, with the notable exceptions of the sizeable assemblages from Thorpe Thewles and Catcote, animal bone does not survive well in the acidic soils of the region (Huntley & Stallibrass 1995; Hambleton 1999). Subsequent fieldwork has not materially altered this position. Rackham (1987: 109) noted a pattern at Thorpe Thewles for cattle to be the dominant species, with an increase in the proportion of sheep and pigs in Phase III of the site (1st century AD). There is no evidence from elsewhere to suggest that Thorpe Thewles is atypical of lowlands areas of North Riding and Durham. The evident significance of the cattle bones deposited in and around the Ferry Fryston chariot burial suggests this pattern continued into the Romano-British period in the West Riding (Brown *et al* 2007: 328). On the dry chalklands of the East Riding, sheep are the dominant species.

The incidence of physical features associated with agricultural activities should not be discounted. Whilst many of the settlements in Durham and North Riding are enclosed, there is some evidence for agricultural practices in the fields outside settlements. At Ingleby Barwick, fields identified as cropmarks were partially excavated during an evaluation (Heslop 1984: 25). Elsewhere on the fringes of the North York Moors, fields survive as earthworks at Percy Rigg (Close 1972) and on Great Ayton Moor (Tinkler & Spratt 1978) (Fig 3.5). Other features include droeways and livestock enclosures, which survive at Kilton Thorpe (Johnson & Sherlock in prep). Regrettably, there has been little application of chemical analysis to identify animal corrals in north-east England, as was done at Cats Water, Fengate. There, higher levels of phosphates indicated animals were corralled in certain areas and buildings and that some boundaries were used to keep livestock out (Pryor 1984: 227). In summary, whilst there is a range of potential indicators of agricultural practices at settlements, not all are applicable to the North East, but the potential of examining structural evidence for fields and outbuildings could be explored further.

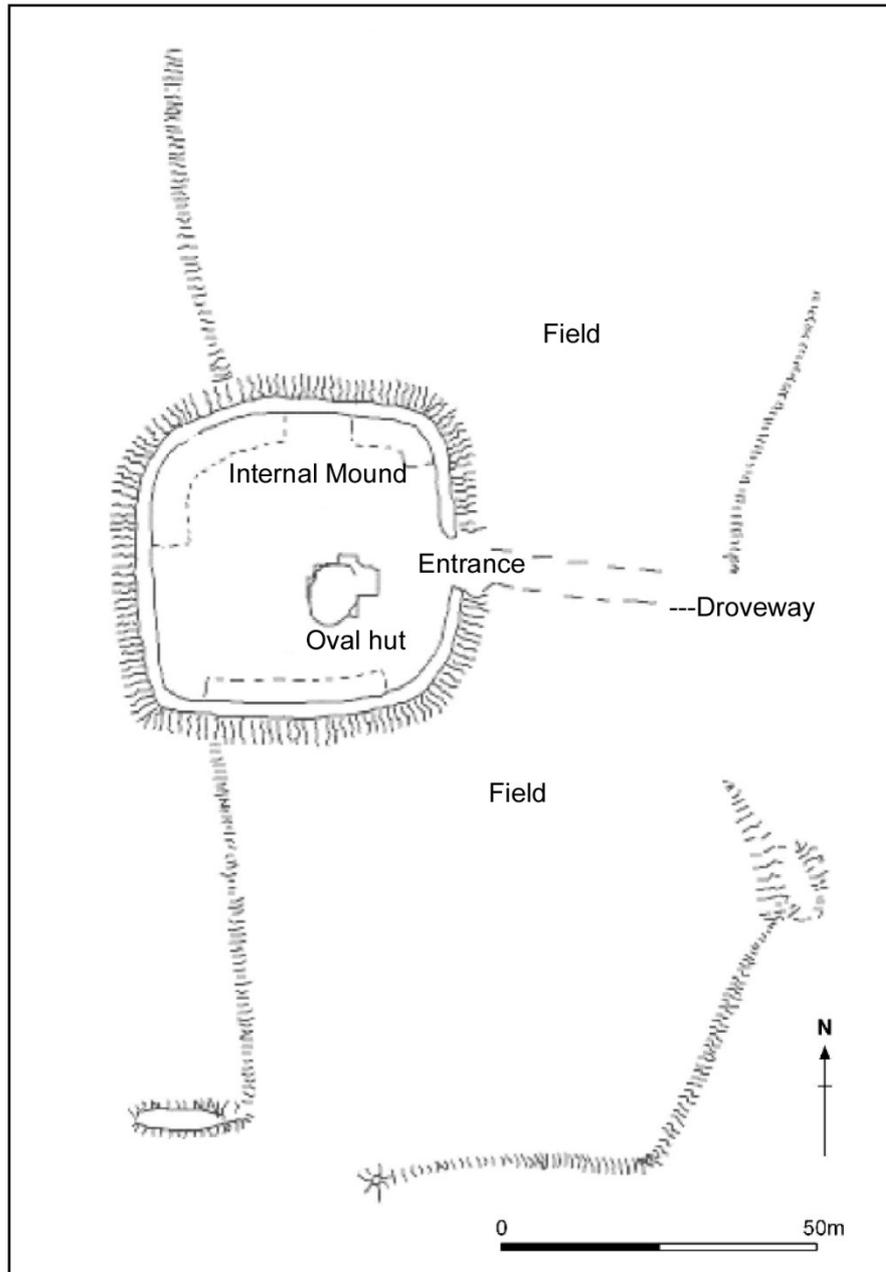


Fig 3.5 Great Ayton Moor earthworks enclosure and fields (after Tinkler & Spratt 1978)

3.7 Settlement activities

3.7.1 Iron and bronze-working at settlements

There is evidence for some form of metalworking at many Iron Age sites in Durham and North Riding most notably at West Brandon, where two bowl furnaces were excavated (Jobey 1962). The bloom and ore had been removed, but parts of a tuyere,

charcoal and slag droplets were found. Other furnaces are recorded at Catcote (Long 1988), Levisham Moor (Hayes 1983), Newby (NAA 2002), Roxby (Inman *et al* 1985) and Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987). In all, ironworking is attested at around 50% of Iron Age sites in the North Riding, but in most cases the evidence takes the form of slag residues usually considered to be from smithing.

The incidence of bronze-working on Iron Age sites is less than for iron, but three triangular moulds for bronze were found at Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987: 92). The small amount of metalworking waste from the site led Heslop to suggest that this was related to repairing objects rather than any larger scale industry. At Foxrush, near Redcar, three triangular moulds were found (Parker 2005: 24), and the bronze debris associated with them suggested metalworking in the vicinity. At Street House a triangular-shaped mould for possible metalworking has been noted amongst the kiln material in a hearth (Sherlock & Vyner forthcoming).

In summary, whilst there is evidence for metalworking on a local level at around half of the settlements in the region; this tends to be for iron rather than copper alloys.

3.7.2 Burial practices at settlements

The link between burial practices and settlements is generally tenuous throughout north-east England, and in the North Riding and Durham in particular. The contrast with the East Riding, with its extensive Later Iron Age square barrow cemeteries associated with the Arras culture and occasional spectacular cart or chariot burials (Stead 1979; Dent 1982; Cunliffe 2005) could not be more obvious.

A few square barrows are known in the North Riding. They are generally located on the south-facing slopes of the North York Moors overlooking the Vale of Pickering and are probably best regarded as outliers of the East Riding tradition, although there are some differences in burial rite. The carts at Cawthorn and Pexton Moor were buried intact and not dismantled as in the East Riding examples and there were no other grave goods (Spratt 1993: 151). Other square barrows are known at Aislaby, Carlton Bank, Wykeham, Seamer (*ibid*) and at New Bridge near Pickering, where there is a known Earlier Iron Age settlement. With one exception, these barrows on the southern moors are found between an altitude of 150m and 200m (Mytum 1995: 34). Whilst not well dated, they presumably date to the Later Iron Age. Evidence for burial earlier in the period comes from Ampleforth Moor, where the radiocarbon dates

for Barrow 3 and Barrow 7 suggest that these monuments were Iron Age (Wainwright & Longworth 1969). The nearest settlement to Ampleforth Moor is the enclosure at Studfold Rings less than 200m to the south-east.

Whilst human remains are rarely found on Iron Age settlements in the region, there are exceptions. At Stanwick, human remains were found at several locations. At Site B, a skull was excavated (Wheeler 1954: 53) and human bone was found in several rampart sites (C Haselgrove, pers comm). In the Tofts, three burials were found in the rampart and two more in ditches in the settlement area (Haselgrove *et al* 1990b). Another exception is Catcote where two graves were found within a structure (Long 1988: 34). The date of these burials is unknown because the Catcote settlement continues into the Romano-British period and the interments could be later. It has also been suggested that the Melsonby hoard may be associated with a rich cremation burial (Fitts *et al* 1999).

The evidence for burial practices directly associated with settlement is by no means as extensive as that brought to light in the West Riding by the recent work in advance of road building and other excavations. At Micklefield (Site M), eight burials were excavated from pits associated with a Later Iron Age settlement (Brown *et al* 2007: 99), whilst at Ledston two pits contained skeletons (Roberts 2005b). At Ferrybridge nine inhumation burials were found in a pit alignment that served as a boundary (Richardson 2005), whilst a cart burial within a square enclosure was excavated at Ferry Fryston (Boyle *et al* 2007). This cart burial and one from Newbridge, Midlothian (Carter & Hunter 2003), demonstrate that the cart ritual extends beyond East Riding in other directions besides the North York Moors. Finally, within the marsh fort at Sutton Common was a series of rings, which the excavator associates with disposal of the dead (van de Noort *et al* 2007). These post-date the four post structures and seem to be a secondary use of the site between the 4th and 2nd century BC (*ibid*: 142).

On the limestone of West Riding, as on the chalk of the Wolds, pits, possibly used for storage, provided a suitable environment for human (and animal) bone to survive. Even so, it is clear that disposal of the dead followed different pathways in the south of the region compared to Durham and North Riding. Whilst different geological conditions in North Riding would have affected the preservation of human bone, there are no mortuary rings and pits here, and square barrows are limited to the southern fringes of the North York Moors. The virtually uninhabited Upper Moors presumably

formed a cultural as well as a physical boundary between the people on the southern moors and those inhabiting Iron Age settlements, like Roxby, on the northern slopes.

3.8 Iron Age settlement morphology in Durham and Yorkshire

I have classified the excavated settlements into five morphological groups. These present a very different picture from the unexcavated sites, which are a mixture of enclosures recognised by aerial photography, and hillforts, enclosures and very occasionally, as at Roxby, open settlements surviving as earthworks. Excavation adds two further categories: sites that have both enclosed and open phases, and sites of unknown morphology where a structure is revealed during a pipeline or similar development but it is not known if this is within an enclosure.

Table 3.6 sets out the frequency of Iron Age sites in these different categories in Durham and the North Riding, East and West Ridings, together with an average for all four.

<i>Areas</i>	<i>Enclosure (%)</i>	<i>Open (%)</i>	<i>Both (%)</i>	<i>Hillfort (%)</i>	<i>Unknown (%)</i>	<i>No.</i>
Durham	10 (66.8)	3 (19.0)	1 (6.6)		1 (6.6)	15
N Riding	42 (52.5)	22 (27.5)	2 (2.5)	4 (5.0)	10 (12.5)	80
E Riding	16 (47.0)	6 (18.0)		2 (6.0)	10 (29.0)	34
W Riding	28 (70.0)	1 (2.5)		3 (7.5)	8 (20.0)	40
No. (%)	96 (56.8)	32 (18.9)	3 (1.7)	9 (5.3)	29 (17.2)	169

Table 3.6 Proportions of different settlement forms in Durham and Yorkshire
(Appendix 2)

As can be seen, the proportions vary between the four areas, although in most cases not by very much. Durham and West Riding both have more Iron Age enclosures than the other two areas, and the West Riding has fewest open settlements. Sites with both open and enclosed phases are so far confined to Durham and the North Riding.

3.9 Approaches to Later Iron Age society: the Tees study area

As noted in Chapter 1, a total of 1,608 settlements potentially of Iron Age date are known in Yorkshire and Durham, many of them recorded only as cropmarks (Appendix 1). This is clearly an unworkable number of sites to examine and at an early stage, the decision was made to focus upon excavated sites shown by scientific dating and/or artefact evidence to be of Iron Age date. Only 16 Earlier Iron Age settlements are known from the entire region; East Riding has seven, and West Riding three, to add to the six discussed earlier in the chapter. Thirty-six settlements are securely dated to the Later Iron Age, that is after 300BC, all but 10 of them in North Riding and Durham. This leaves 117 excavated Iron Age settlements that are not satisfactorily dated, which feature as Figure 3.6.

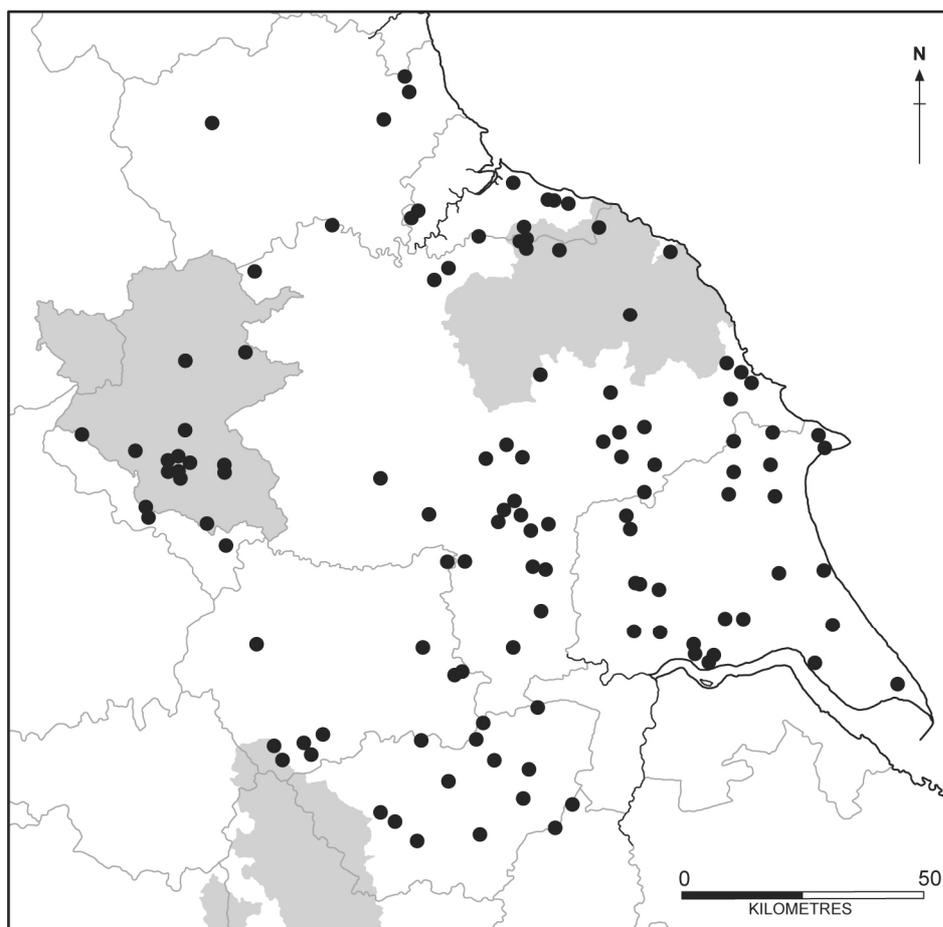


Fig 3.6 Inadequately dated Iron Age settlements in Durham and Yorkshire

It is appropriate here to introduce the Iron Age settlements of the Tees Valley study area. This is defined as a corridor to each side of the River Tees measuring 20km from north-south and 50km east-west encompassing a total area of 2,000km². Within the area, 26 excavated sites were identified which are both securely dated and have good quality excavated evidence. The 26 sites are shown on Figure 3.7 and the dating evidence is tabulated in Table 3.7. Brief descriptions of each site are provided in Appendix 4. The fortified site at Stanwick (Wheeler 1954) has been excluded as it is quite different in scale and character from the settlements in the Tees study area.

The morphology of the 26 sites is as follows: enclosures predominate (17) followed by open settlements (five). There is one hillfort and three sites with both open and enclosed phases. These are very close indeed to the Table 3.6 average, one minor difference being that sites with both open and enclosed phases are slightly over-represented. In terms of their morphology, the sample of settlements in the Tees study area therefore seems fairly representative of the wider region of Yorkshire and Durham (Fig 3.8). Chronologically, they include two Earlier Iron Age sites (Eston Nab; Catterick Pallet Hill) and 24 primarily inhabited after 300BC. As we have seen, the structural and artefact material from Earlier Iron Age sites displays some significant differences from the Later Iron Age that will be the focus of discussion in Chapters 4 and 5.

As well as sites occupied purely in the Later Iron Age, a number display signs of continued habitation after AD71. These are classed as Later Iron Age–Romano-British there are 15 of these sites, 5 scientifically dated sites fall into this category. Six settlements are attributed solely to the Later Iron Age on scientific dates and three on the basis of pottery.

Before analysing the structural evidence in Chapter 4, the environmental setting of the 26 sites is briefly considered. Fifteen are on Boulder Clay, three on sandstone, seven on sand and gravel, and one on drift deposits. In size, they vary considerably from less than 900m² to more than 6ha. Most were recognised as enclosures; these range in size from 0.17ha, at Scorton Grange, up to enclosures 0.7–0.8ha in extent such as Thorpe Thewles and Catterick Racecourse.

Seventeen of the sites in the study area were investigated after PPG16 came into place in 1991. By and large, these have not featured in assessments of the region and 13 of the 17 post-1991 sites are as yet unpublished. The extent of excavation at these sites varies considerably, with seven perhaps fully exposed as part of a development process.

The surface area of the sites excavated is thought to vary between 5% and 70%, whilst in three cases on linear pipelines the full extent of the settlement is not known. Only five of the 26 sites survive as earthworks. At Roxby, Great Ayton Moor, Percy Rigg and Crag Bank it was clear the proportion of structures being investigated within the monument was 100%. At Eston Nab, the early phase did not survive as an earthwork in the later hillfort. There may of course have been other structures outside the enclosures.

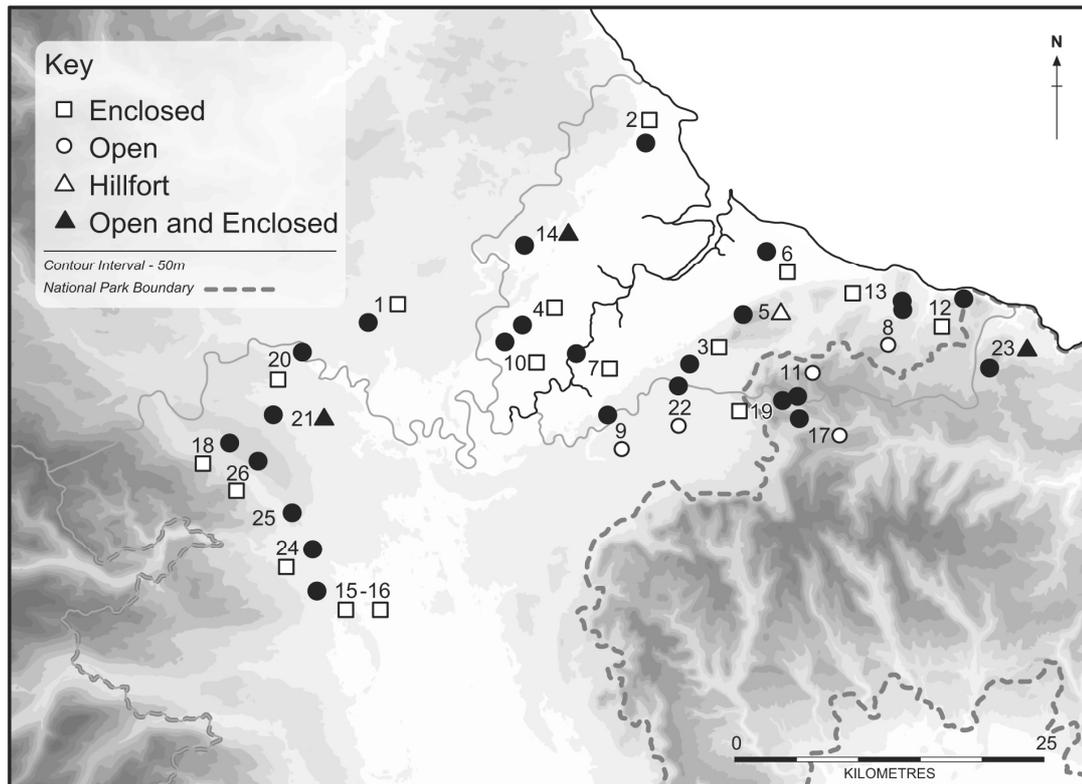


Fig 3.7 Location of settlements examined in the Tees study area

(1 Favedale; 2 Catcote; 3 Dixon's Bank; 4 Elton, Sandy Lees; 5 Eston Nab; 6 Foxrush Farm; 7 Ingleby Barwick (all); 8 Kilton Thorpe; 9 Castle Hill, Kirkleavington; 10 Long Newton; 11 Percy Rigg; 12 Street House; 13 Skelton-Brotton bypass; 14 Thorpe Thewles; 15 Catterick Racecourse; 16 Catterick Pallet Hill; 17 Crag Bank; 18 Gilling, Rock Castle; 19 Great Ayton Moor; 20 Holme House; 21 Melsonby; 22 Newby; 23 Roxby; 24 Scorton Hollow Banks; 25 Scorton Grange; 26 Scotch Corner)

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>Dating method</i>
Catterick Pallet Hill	Earlier Iron Age	p
Eston Nab	6th–5th centuries BC Earlier Iron Age	p, radiocarbon
Catterick Racecourse	430–230BC Later Iron Age	TL, p
Roxby	796–206 cal BC Later Iron Age	radiocarbon
Rock Castle, Gilling	4th–1st centuries cal BC Later Iron Age	radiocarbon, *
Melsonby	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	radiocarbon, *
Castle Hill	390–170 cal BC Later Iron Age	radiocarbon
Scorton Grange	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	p
Newby	Later Iron Age	p
Scorton Hollow Banks	357–51 cal BC Later Iron Age	radiocarbon
Foxrush Farm	Later Iron Age	p
Street House	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	radiocarbon, *
Ingleby Barwick	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	p
Catcote	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	TL, *
Thorpe Thewles	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	radiocarbon *
Dixon's Bank	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	p
Percy Rigg	Later Iron Age	p
Great Ayton Moor	Later Iron Age	p
Skelton-Brotton bypass	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	p
Long Newton	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	p
Elton, Sandy Lees	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	p
Scotch Corner	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	p, *
Holme House, Piercebridge	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	p
Crag Bank	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	p
Kilton Thorpe	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	radiocarbon, *
Faverdale	Later Iron Age–Romano-British	p

Table 3.7 Dating evidence for the sites in the Tees Valley study (p=pottery; *=briquetage)

Apart from most having been excavated since 1991, the Tees Valley sites are valuable to examine for several other reasons. The quality of surviving archaeology is often very high, with floor surfaces and/or walls surviving at seven sites (Catcote, Percy Rigg, Street House, Thorpe Thewles, Crag Bank, Great Ayton, Roxby). The well-preserved sites at Catcote, Street House and Thorpe Thewles, in particular, provide much of the information relating to Later Iron Age society discussed in the following chapters. In examining this sample of sites I will be looking for patterns of settlement,

structures, artefacts and possible cultural exchanges between them to work towards suggesting an identity for Iron Age settlements in Durham and the North Riding.

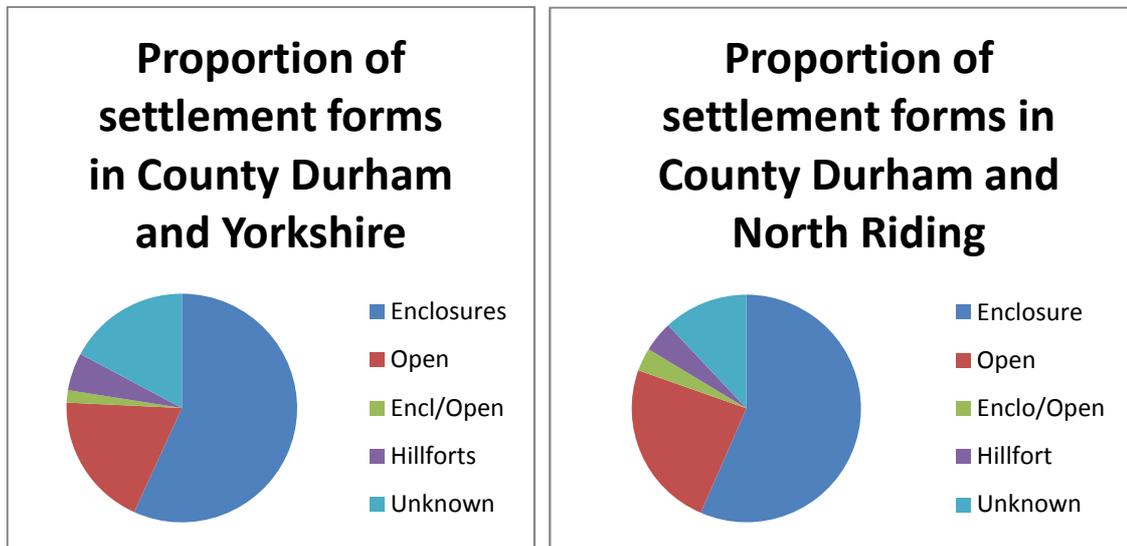


Fig 3.8 Settlement morphology from excavated sites in Durham and Yorkshire, total number 169 (l) and Durham and North Riding, total number 95 (r)

Chapter 4: Recognising and Understanding the Tees Valley Settlements

4.1 Introduction

This chapter will examine structures present at the 26 Tees Valley sites identified in the previous chapter. I will consider the development of prehistoric settlement studies including most recent interpretations of Iron Age structures. I will be using circular structures and other buildings in settlements as a key to understanding Iron Age societies in the area. There are several questions to ask relating to the structural remains in Iron Age settlements, for example can the different sizes of buildings suggest a chronology for settlement? Is there a distinction between different forms of structure over time and are the differences in the materials used to construct Iron Age buildings time-sensitive as in other parts of the country, for example Northumberland? I will also consider the architecture of the buildings and the use of space both within and around structures. In examining these features I will be looking both for broader trends that apply to Iron Age settlements across the region and any characteristics that may relate to a subregional identity.

4.2 Earlier studies of structures in Iron Age settlements

As we have seen, excavation of Iron Age sites in Yorkshire and Durham before the Second World War was not concerned with smaller settlements but focused upon hillforts (eg Elgee & Elgee (1933) at Eston Nab 1927–9 and Willmot (in Spratt 1993: 126) at Boltby Scar in 1938). A notable exception to this was Hodgkin's (1934) excavations in the 1930s at Hamsterly Castle, where there was the suggestion of both an internal structure and a stone building at the enclosure entrance. Elsewhere in Yorkshire fieldwork by Raistrick (1937) recognised circular structures surviving as earthworks in the Yorkshire Dales, particularly around Malham, some of which were thought not to be Roman and therefore Iron Age in the excavator's interpretation. These sites were located on moorland or the fringes of the Pennines and the excavation strategy adopted was mostly to clear or empty the soil fill within walls of buildings and collect the finds. In Northumberland, excavations at Milking Gap yielded the plan of a roundhouse and the report contained a discussion about the construction methods employed (Kilbride-

Jones 1938). In essence, whilst the main emphasis was on hillfort excavation, some Iron Age structures were being examined.

By 1970 approximately 200 roundhouses had been published in north and central Britain, which by 2000 had grown to 1,200 roundhouses of all periods (Pope 2003). This excavation of the roundhouse as a structure was matched by a growth in writing, analysis and interpretation. In northern England, Jobey was excavating Iron Age settlements from the 1950s and began to recognise a sequence of large post ring structures from the Earlier Iron Age. At Kennel Knowe (Jobey 1978), the structures were Later Iron Age; alder-oak from the wall trench in House One was dated by radiocarbon to 359 cal BC–cal AD128 (HAR 1943). In Jobey's (1964) view, the stone-built structures in north Northumberland were Romano-British; this was also suggested for Ingram Hill (Jobey 1971) and at Murton High Crag (Jobey & Jobey 1987: 173).

The theoretical framework for understanding Iron Age society through detailed study of buildings and settlements developed as part of a process of moving away from examining hillforts and warfare. The approach in the 1970s was to consider how structures were constructed, inspired by Reynolds's (1967) work at Butser reconstructing roundhouses and considering how the structures would have been built and occupied. As part of this process of investigating how Iron Age society may have worked, Reynolds began to test hypotheses about prehistoric farming and the features such as grain storage pits outside the roundhouse. A model of Iron Age settlement organisation was proposed by Clarke (1972) based on his analysis of the structures at Glastonbury Lake village. This work has subsequently been discredited for several reasons, the most notable being selective use of evidence from an excavation conducted nearly 100 years ago (Coles & Minnitt 1995). At Moel y Gaer, Guilbert (1982) recognised a type of axial symmetry with two or more post rings defining concentric areas of activity, with sleeping, storage and possibly livestock in an outer zone nearer the (low) wall of the roundhouse.

The focus on buildings and the use of space was part of a process of looking at the architecture of buildings, boundaries and settlements (Reid 1989; Kent 1990). These studies focused on how societies conceived and ordered space, using proxemics as the vehicle or agency through which space communicates information (Reid 1989: 1). Problems with this approach were highlighted by Barratt and Tilley. Barratt (1994: 87) saw that recognising architectural features was unproblematic, but emphasised that it was understanding the people creating, living and moving between the spaces that was

important. Tilley argued that “what space is depends on who is experiencing it and how” (1994: 11). Functionalist approaches to settlements and the use of space were abandoned in the 1990s as scholars embraced ethnographic, anthropological and ritual ideas to examine roundhouses in other ways.

The movement away from functionalist interpretations can be understood by considering the location of roundhouse entrances. In functional terms a doorway facing the south-east could be considered to be positioned to face away from prevailing winds, particularly in north-east England. Oswald (1997), following a cosmological approach, argued that the east and south-east orientation of a doorway had ritual and symbolic considerations. The roundhouse can be linked to belief systems in broader experiences with the immediate landscape and the world over a period of time in years not a single day. By facing the sunrise, the entrance allows light in to initiate and order a programme of work for the day (Fitzpatrick 1994). This cosmological approach considered a roundhouse a “cultural artefact” rather than a solid structure (Giles & Parker-Pearson 1999).

This cosmological pattern suggested that activities such as craftwork and domestic tasks occurred in parts of the house where light would be available during the day. In this case the working day is apportioned as the light passes through the house over the course of the day. This argument was taken further to see if artefacts found in the structure could reflect this pattern. At Longbridge Deverill Cow Down, artefacts found burnt *in situ* are interpreted as representative of craft activity in the southern part of the house (Giles & Parker-Pearson 1999: 222). In this case, the authors are assuming an accidental conflagration rather than a deliberate deposition and fire, examples of which are known from Denmark. Thirty of 37 burned longhouses from Jutland showed the same pattern for food storage, processing and consumption (Webley 2007a: 460).

This cosmological view was recently countered by Pope. She argued that the archaeologists who espoused this approach were selective in their use of roundhouses to fit a cosmological pattern and those that did not fit the pattern were considered to be exceptions (Pope 2007: 211). The frequently quoted examples relate to Wessex and Atlantic Scotland (Giles & Parker-Pearson 1999: 222–3), creating a false impression of one Iron Age stretching seamlessly from Wessex to “Northern Britain” (Harding 2009). However, Harding’s own study of roundhouses, pauses only occasionally in northern England to refer to “recent” sites such as West Brandon, excavated in 1962, and offers

few new insights on the topic, revisiting much of the ground he covered earlier (Harding 2004).

4.3 Structures, houses and settlements in North Riding and Durham

The broader study of Yorkshire and Durham identified 692 structures from Iron Age settlements including a large number of four post structures at Sutton Common (van de Noort *et al* 2007; Appendix 5). For County Durham and the North Riding, the number of excavated structures is 219, of which 129 are within the Tees Valley study area (Table 4.1, Fig 4.1).

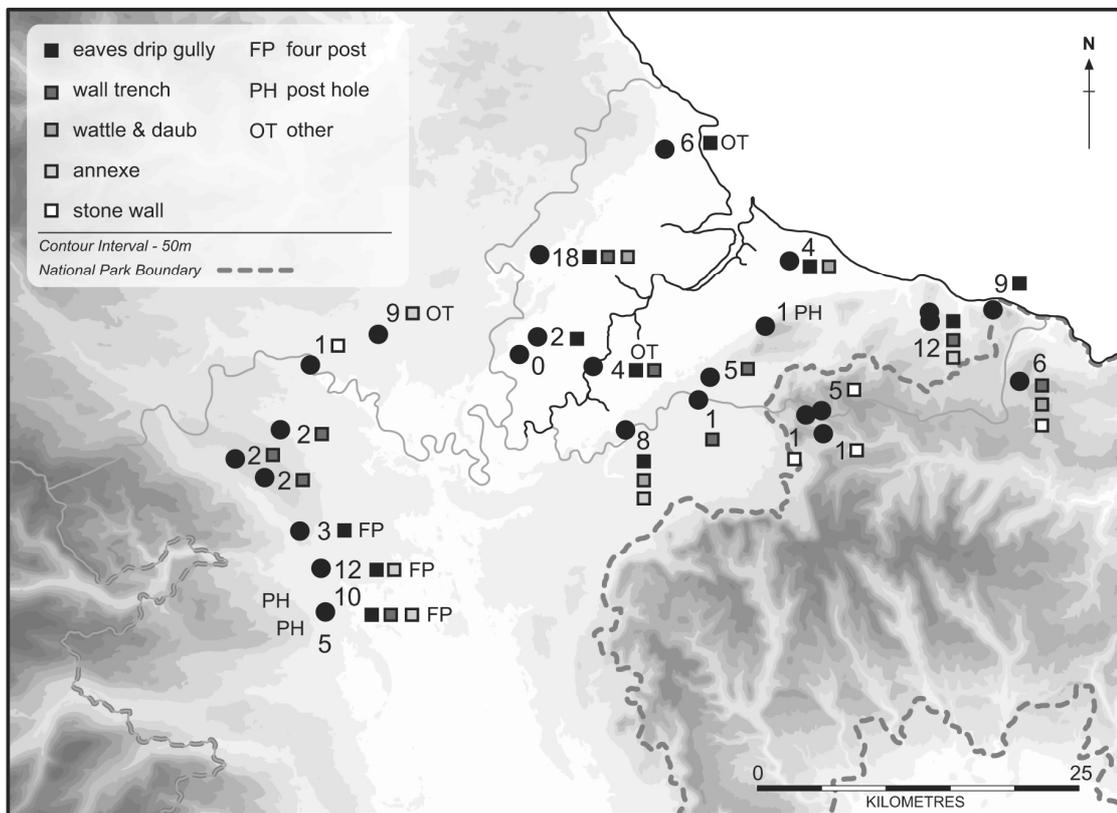


Fig 4.1 Excavated settlements in the Tees Valley

The structures that are found within the North East are mostly “roundhouses” although I will look at other forms of building. I will be studying the morphology, measurement and functions of these structures. In this sense it will be a functionalist approach. Whilst the above ground architecture may not be recognisable, the foundations may vary or change over a period of 400 years. I will also look for

“household activities” outside structures. Household activities include cooking and food preparation, annexes, craftworking areas and gardens possibly defined by walls and paths. These areas will have been usable with natural light and heat for half of the year. I shall also seek to identify any changes in the size, shape or use of roundhouses over time.

This approach is of interest because settlement morphology can change over time (eg from enclosed to open settlements) and archaeological monuments are often adapted by different groups over time. This can be seen with seasonal use of structures for activities that did not occur throughout the year, such as grazing of livestock on uplands in the summer months that would be inhospitable during the winter (eg the structure on Great Ayton Moor: Tinkler & Spratt 1978). A further example is the manufacture of salt in Lincolnshire, which Morris (2001: 403) considered could have been seasonal work during the Iron Age. There is a double effect of people working away from the main settlement with temporary “second homes” and also roundhouses unoccupied for periods.

4.4 Methodology

My statistics are based on the measurement of house diameters from site plans. I have taken the diameter to be the distance from one side (exterior) of a ring ditch to the other. This is necessary because of uncertainty about internal areas on some sites with poor preservation. The elements of a structure are the ring ditch, walls, wall trenches, post settings, doorway or doorways, hearth, floor surfaces, partitions and pathways (cobbled). The *minimum* number of elements for inclusion in the study is two of the nine possible features. To have three to five elements of a structure is considered *satisfactory* and to have six or more elements is considered *good* preservation. Attributes considered included the number, size and shape of the structures, the construction techniques, the possible function and the date of the structures. Following on from this I will discuss what this suggests about Iron Age settlement both in the Tees Valley and the wider area.

4.5 The study area

A total of 129 structures have been excavated from the 26 settlements in the Tees Valley (Fig 3.7). This number of structures differs in two ways from Table 3.3. This table included sites like Scarborough outside the Tees Valley and was restricted to adequately dated sites. The average number of structures per site in the Tees study area is 4.96. Unsurprisingly, the sites with most structures are also the more substantially excavated. For example at Thorpe Thewles, 70% of the enclosure was excavated, revealing 18 structures. Sites with only one structure include Eston Nab, where less than 5% was excavated and Crag Bank where excavation was focused solely upon the house. At Kilton Thorpe the majority of the settlement has been identified by geophysical survey and excavated as part of a development, while at Catterick Racecourse nine structures were excavated within an enclosure that was completely stripped.

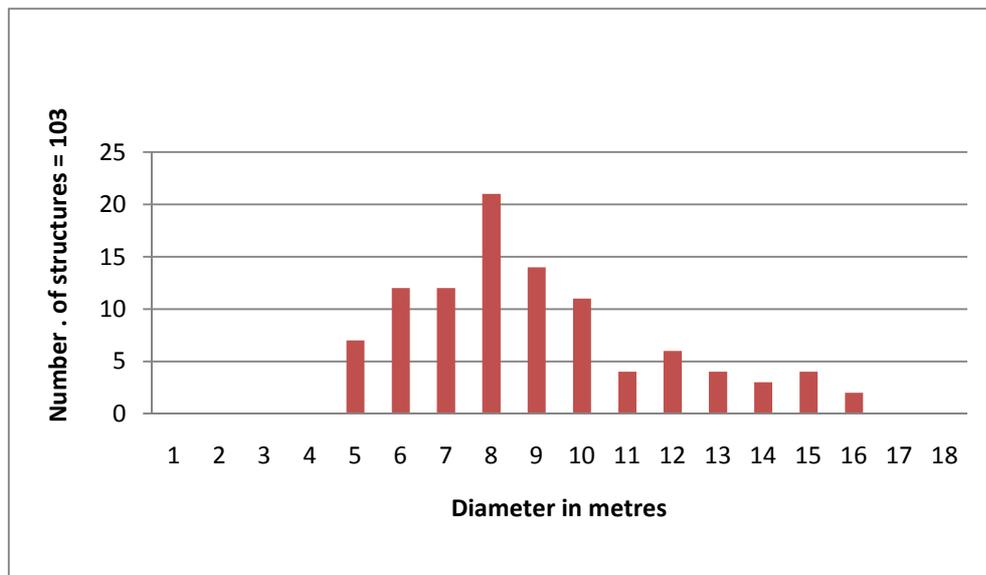


Fig 4.2 Diameter of Tees Valley roundhouses

As Fig 4.2 shows, the majority of structures are between 7m and 10m in diameter. In all 58 of the structures are within this size range. There are 11 structures between 13m and 15m from eight sites and these structures are considered to be houses in many cases. They include the Main Structure at Thorpe Thewles, associated with the earlier phase and dated 485BC±190 years by TL (Heslop 1987: 111). Catterick Racecourse has three (8004, 8006 and 8007) dated by TL to 430BC±230 years (Moloney *et al* 2003: 44), as well as an even larger structure (8006: size 16.8m diameter). A solitary building thought to be a dwelling at Newby is dated 390–95BC

(NAA, pers comm). The structures at Melsonby (Fitts *et al* 1999) and CS1 at Rock Castle (Fitts *et al* 1994) date to the 4th–2nd centuries BC. The Street House structure is also dated from the 4th to the 2nd century BC. It would appear, therefore, that many of the larger structures fall at the beginning of the Later Iron Age. If many of the later structures were in the 7m–10m diameter range, this might support an argument for a chronology between differently sized structures. This argument will be discussed further at the end of this chapter.

<i>Site name</i>	<i><8m diam</i>	<i>8–11m diam</i>	<i>11m+ diam</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Faverdale				Bathhouse (8 unknown)	9
Catcote	2	3		1 (rect) building	6
Dixon's Bank	2	2	1		5
Eston			1		1
Elton	1	1			2
Foxrush	3	1			4
Ingleby B		2		Villa, bathhouse	4
Kilton T	4	5		1, & 2 "irregular arcs"	12
Castle Hill	2	4	1	1 "irregular arc"	8
Long Newton	-	-	-	-	0
Percy Rigg	2	3			5
Street House	3	2	4		9
Skelton B	-	-	-	-	0
Thorpe T	7	8	2	1	18
Catterick R	1	4	4	1 irregular posthole row	10
Catterick P	1	1		1 four post, 2 irregular	5
Crag Bank		1			1
Gilling		1	1		2
Great Ayton		1(oval)			1
Holme House			1		1
Melsonby			2		2
Newby			1		1
Roxby	3	3			6
Scorton Grange	4	3	1	1 four post, +3 "other"	12
Scorton Hollow B	1		1	1 four post	3
Scotch Corner		2			2
Total	36	47	20	26	129

Table 4.1 Size and number of the Tees Valley structures

In the case of the Tees Valley sites, particularly Thorpe Thewles, Catcote and Street House, I am discussing the number of structures and not recuts of a particular building. In considering the size of the structure, internal elements such as a hearth can also be important in deciding if it could be a dwelling or an annexe or barn. I propose, therefore, to look next at sites with an above average number of structures and a range of different sizes to see if there is any evidence of different functions.

Whilst the majority of the structures are round, there are also oval, rectangular, four post, irregular and sunken features buildings. These are discussed separately following discussion of how the structures are built.

4.6 Construction method

Roundhouses are the predominant type of structure on an Iron Age settlement. Whilst the design appears simple, there are a range of construction methods that depend upon different building elements and these vary as house sizes become larger. The size of the structure is important because as the building becomes larger the weight of the roof will not be supported by the walls. There are three forces that define circular structures: tension, compression and shear (Pope 2003: 109). The weight of the Longbridge Deverill Cow Down house was 40 tonnes (*ibid*). These forces are met in a variety of ways that are a combination of the downward pressure of the weight from the roof on to the wallplate, the walls and ring of postholes buried into the ground.

Eight classes of structure have been identified in the Tees Valley area: 1) eaves drip trench (EDT); 2) wall trench; 3) stone or mass wall; 4) wattle and daub wall; 5) posthole structures; 6) four post structures; 7) annexe; and 8) “other” (Fig 4.6, Table 4.2). The eaves drip trench is common on boulder clay sites and is interpreted as having a function of catching water running off the thatch roof, this can be up to 2m wide in the case of the Main Structure at Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987), but more usually between 0.4m and 0.6m. The wall trench is a construction trench for a contiguously laid wall. These are sometimes not a true circle but a series of short straight sections in an arc. Examples of this type of arc are the Main Structure at Thorpe Thewles (*ibid*: 19) and CS2 at Rock Castle, Gilling, which was formed in 3m lengths 0.30m wide with a U-shaped profile (Fitts *et al* 1999: 8). A stone or mass wall is found in only a small number of sites. The walls are between 0.90m and 1.2m thick and their depth reinforces the argument that the walls are load bearing. The wattle and daub wall is formed as a

partition and is not load bearing; again there are only five examples of this type of wall in the Tees Valley.

<i>Structure type</i>	<i>EDT</i>	<i>Wall trench</i>	<i>Stone wall</i>	<i>Wattle & daub</i>	<i>Posthole</i>	<i>Four post</i>	<i>Annexe</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Site name</i>								
Faverdale							8	1
Catcote	6							
Dixon's Bank		5						
Elton	2							
Eston					1			
Foxrush	3			1				
Ingleby B	1	1						2
Kilton Thorpe	9	1					2	
Castle Hill	7			1				
Long Newton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percy Rigg			5					
Street House	9							
Skelton B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thorpe Thewles	16	1		1				
Catterick R	9				1			
Catterick P		3			1	1		
Crag Bank			1					
Gilling		2						
Great Ayton			1					
Holme House			1					
Melsonby		2						
Newby		1						
Roxby		2	1	2				1
Scorton G	8					1	3	
Scorton Hollow B	2					1		
Scotch Corner		2						
Total	72	20	9	5	3	3	13	4

Table 4.2 Different types of structures at the settlements in the Tees Valley

Posthole structures are those for which the only evidence of the building is a ring or arc of postholes. In her research, Pope (2003) found that 14% of the structures were this type, but in the Tees Valley they comprise only 2% of the total (N=3). As already noted, Sutton Common apart, the four post structure is not frequently found in the region, and in the whole of the Tees Valley there are only three examples with a surface area of around 10m² (2%). Next are a series of structures that survived as curving arcs with structural elements, possibly stakeholes, but may not have had a roof. These are potentially screens or wind breaks possibly for an industrial activity. The “other” category comprises four buildings: a Roman bathhouse at Faverdale; a Roman bathhouse and villa at Ingleby Barwick; and a rectangular structure at Catcote.

The research suggests that the eaves drip trenches that are the most common type of Iron Age building. These occurred across the Tees Valley, but not so much on the higher ground or further west up the Tees Valley (Fig 4.1). However, the most southerly sites at Roxby, Percy Rigg, Crag Bank and Great Ayton Moor on the North York Moors and the most westerly sites like Holme House, Melsonby, Gilling and Scotch Corner were built in a different manner.

The sites at Roxby, Great Ayton, Crag Bank and Percy Rigg and also Holme House in the western group all had stone buildings. These are generally smaller in diameter: Crag Bank was 8.53m, Great Ayton 8m+, Percy Rigg structures ranged from 5m to 8m and Roxby Structure 2 was 8.7m in diameter. The exception is Holme House where the roundhouse was 15m in diameter (Harding 1984: 7). This larger structure had four large pits in the centre that could have supported a roof upon a wall that was 1m wide (*ibid*: 5). The smaller stone structures had total or partial cobbled floors. At Percy Rigg and Crag Bank posts may have stood on padstones because postholes were not present. On Great Ayton Moor the house had one posthole within the structure and four posts at the entrance that suggest there could have been a porch (Fig 4.3).

There are only five wattle and daub walled structures. Not surprisingly all are sited upon boulder clay. The houses are Thorpe Thewles Structure B (12m), Foxrush Structure 1 (11m) (Fig 4.4), Castle Hill Structure 6 (10m), Roxby Structure 1 (9m) and Roxby enclosure Structure A (10m). All the structures are between 9m and 12m and four were considered by the excavators to have been houses. The exception is Castle Hill Structure 6. This was only partially excavated, but there were no internal features like a hearth to suggest this was a house.

In constructing a roundhouse, one of the most labour intensive elements is putting the daub upon the walls. The Pimperne house (12m diameter) required 10 tonnes of daub (Reynolds 1989: 36). It is worth considering whether this effort was only undertaken for houses and not for outbuildings, byres or industrial structures. The application of the daub on to the walls of a reconstructed roundhouse at Catcote was a longer, more labour intensive process than building the timber walls (M Simmons, pers comm). I would suggest the labour and effort in “decorating” the exterior walls of the roundhouse could be an act that symbolically marked the identity of the occupants.

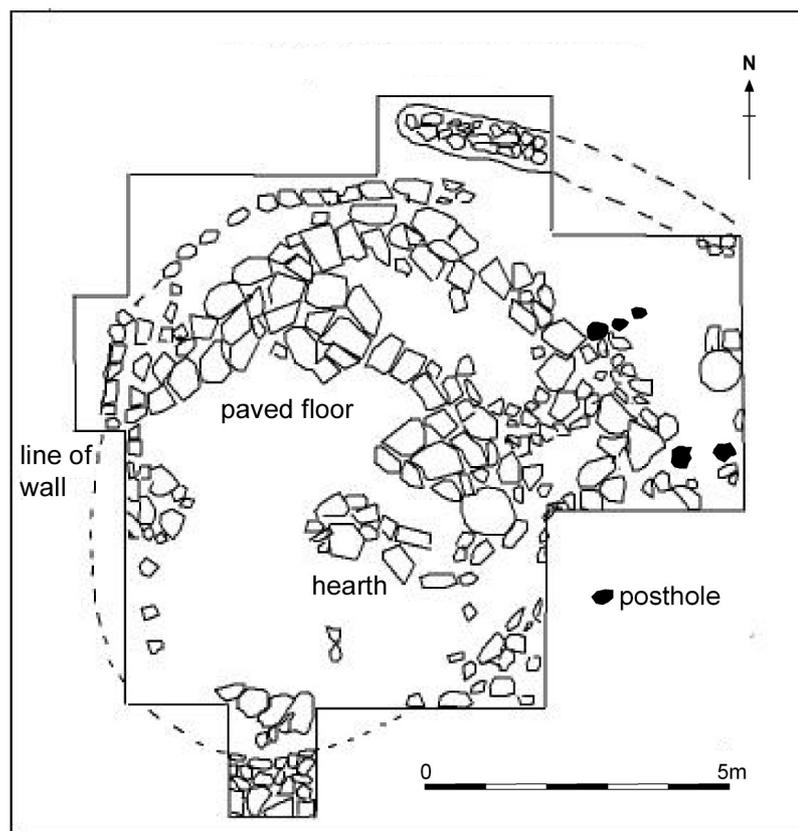


Fig 4.3 Great Ayton Moor oval house (after Tinkler & Spratt 1978)

There are three posthole buildings in the Tees Valley at Eston Nab, Catterick Pallet Hill and Catterick Racecourse. The Eston structure was oval rather than round, 12m in diameter and of Earlier Iron Age date (Fig 3.3). Structure 3 at Pallet Hill was 8m in diameter (Fig 4.5). It was associated with the second phase of curvilinear palisade and is also considered to be Earlier Iron Age.

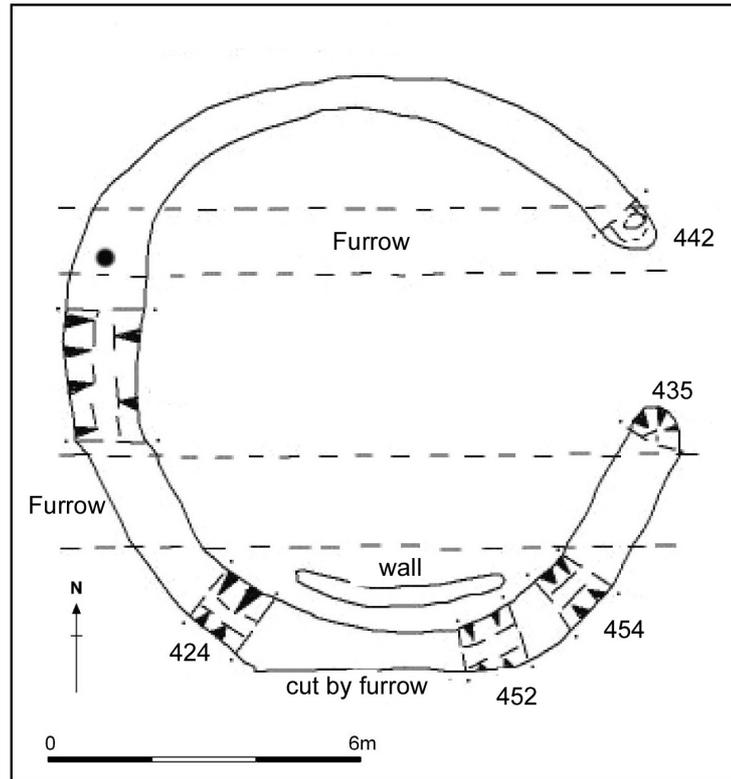


Fig 4.4 Oval structure at Foxrush Farm

The third posthole building, No.8010 at Catterick Racecourse, was a rectangular structure 15m in length but it is undated. It is notable, therefore, that posthole structures are not present at the Later Iron Age settlements of the Tees Valley (with No.8010 as a possible exception). Other posthole buildings of Earlier Iron Age date are known in East Yorkshire at West Heslerton (Powlesland *et al* 1986), New Bridge Pickering (MAP 2000) and Caythorpe (Abramson 1996).

The three four-post structures are confined to the west of the study area, at Catterick Pallet Hill (Fig 4.5), Scorton Grange and Scorton Hollow Banks. All three sites are on a gravel terrace and not on clay. In all three cases, the four post structures are within enclosures but whilst Pallet Hill is Earlier Iron Age the other two sites are of Later Iron Age date. Structures with a continuous wall trench are also mainly in the south and west, with fewer nearer the River Tees. The windbreak or annexe type structure is found more frequently around the extremes of the study area, at Kilton Thorpe, Catterick Racecourse, Scorton Grange and Faverdale, where they are found in large numbers (8). This does not seem to be a matter of differential preservation, given the number of structures at sites in the Tees Valley. Thorpe Thewles, Catcote, Foxrush,

Kilton Thorpe and Street House are all settlements where the eaves drip trench predominates.

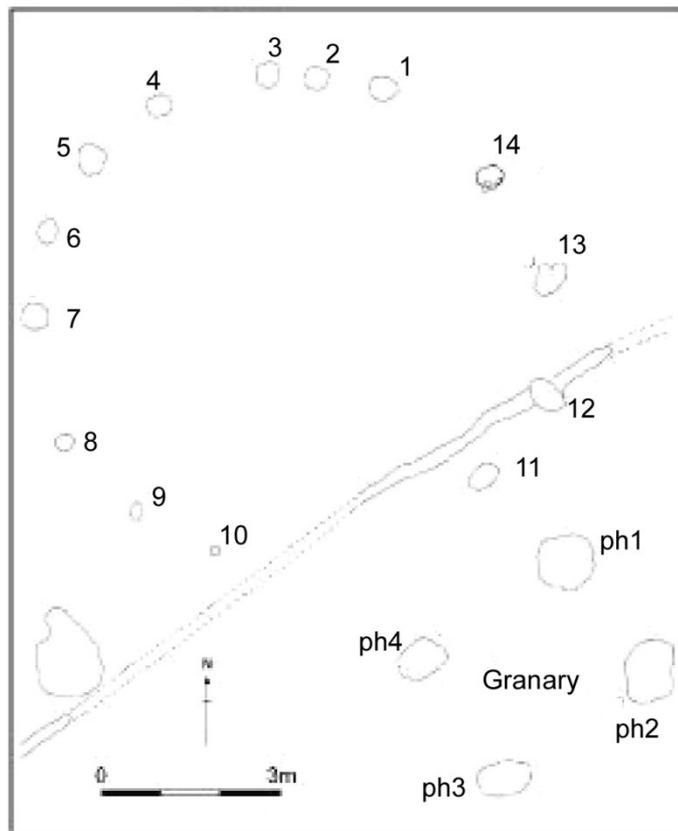


Fig 4.5 Structure 3 and posthole structure at Pallet Hill (after Brewster & Finney in prep)

I suggest that not only are the “annexe buildings” all sited upon Boulder Clay deposits, but that there are other attributes such as date, economy and possible cultural identity that group the sites together. Other trends specific to the Tees Valley include the recognition of annexes for industrial use, whilst walled structures and trenches are not as common as elsewhere (Pope 2003). The same applies to the general lack of rectangular buildings, four post and posthole structures in Later Iron Age contexts in the Tees Valley. This suggests, therefore, an active choice of certain structure types.

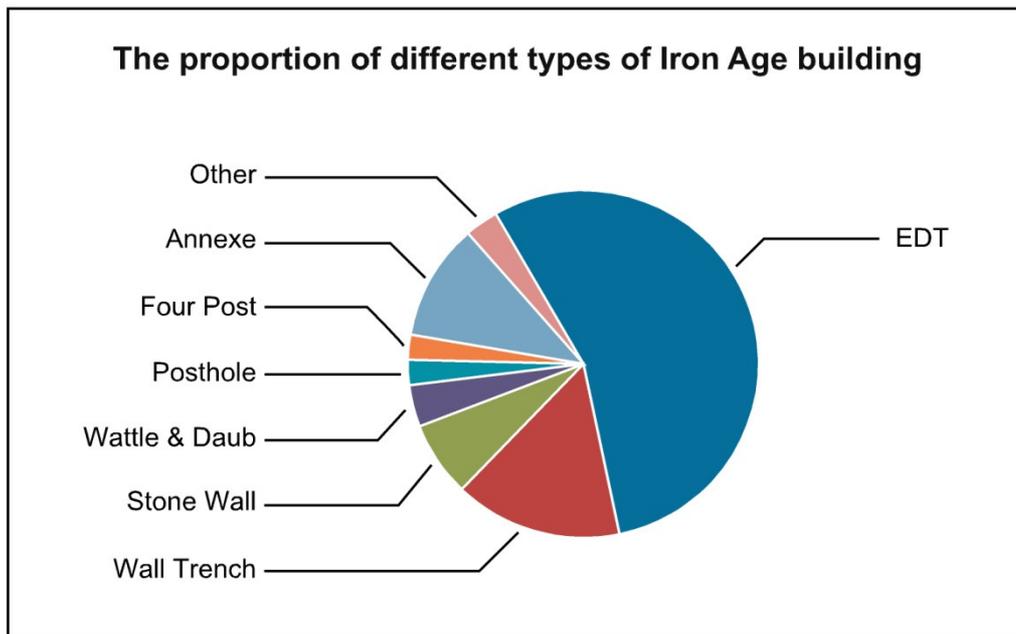


Fig 4.6 Pie chart to show the proportions of different types of buildings in the Tees Valley

4.7 Characterising the structures

Having considered the building types, I now wish to examine elements within the structures, such as ovens or hearths, floor surfaces, partitions, pits or other deposits to see if these are characteristic of particular types of structure. I will also see if there is a pattern of doorway alignment, construction of a porch or second room. Finally in this section I will consider external features associated with houses such as boundaries, hearths and rubbish pits.

I consider the presence of a hearth and a floor surface as a strong indicator that the structure was a house. Similarly, partitions may be indicating different areas within the structure for activities. An oven or furnace may suggest a more industrial function for the structure. Pits within structures are sometimes considered to contain deposits associated with the foundation or closure and demolition of a structure in some regions and at certain times from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age (Gerritsen 1999 cited in Webley 2007b: 141). An alternative view suggests that deposits within a house may be associated with the development of the house over time (Bradley 2005: 56). In examining internal features, it should also be considered whether they could be from a different phase.

The second part of the analysis will look at features attached to the structure, such as the doorway and possibly a porch or a second room or annexe. As already noted, whether the doorway orientation related to cosmological principles was much discussed in the 1990s (Parker-Pearson 1996; Oswald 1997). As well as looking for any evidence of a preferred orientation in the Tees Valley, I will see if there are more structures with porches or double doors than the norm in other studies (eg Pope 2007). The third area I am examining relates to associated activity occurring outside the house. Such activities have been noted elsewhere, for example at Cats Water, Peterborough, where it was suggested that finds from the eaves drip trench related to activities occurring around the house rather than within (Pryor 1984). The activities outside the structure that I have identified to examine are boundaries, hearths, rubbish pits and “other”. Boundaries defining space around an individual structure and/or separating habitation areas from other activities are known elsewhere, for example at site M, Castle Hills, West Riding (Brown *et al* 2007; see Chapter 6) and at Pegswood, Northumberland (Proctor 2009). Within these areas are hearths, rubbish pits and evidence for “other” activities, such as ploughing, that may relate to the character of Tees Valley settlements.

4.7.1 Within the structure

Evidently survival of features within structures will depend upon how heavily the site has been eroded by ploughing and later activities. This is reflected in the fact that three of the eight sites with hearths that have survived are found on moorland. The eight sites with hearths are at Catcote (furnace), Kilton Thorpe (Structure One), Percy Rigg (Structures A, B, C, D, E), Street House (Structures Three, Five, Six), Thorpe Thewles (Main Structure, I, K), Catterick Racecourse (Structures 8006, 8011), Great Ayton Moor (1), Roxby (Structure 1) and furnaces at Roxby (Structures 2 and 3).

The survival of floor surfaces has a similar pattern to hearths. Nine sites had floor surfaces: Kilton Thorpe, Percy Rigg, Street House, Thorpe Thewles, Catterick Racecourse (Fig 4.7), Crag Bank, Great Ayton Moor, Holme House and Melsonby. Flooring survived at Thorpe Thewles Main Structure (Fig 4.8), Street House Structure Three (Fig 4.9), Catterick, and Great Ayton Moor (Fig 4.3) where it may have been laid only partially in the areas of greatest traffic.

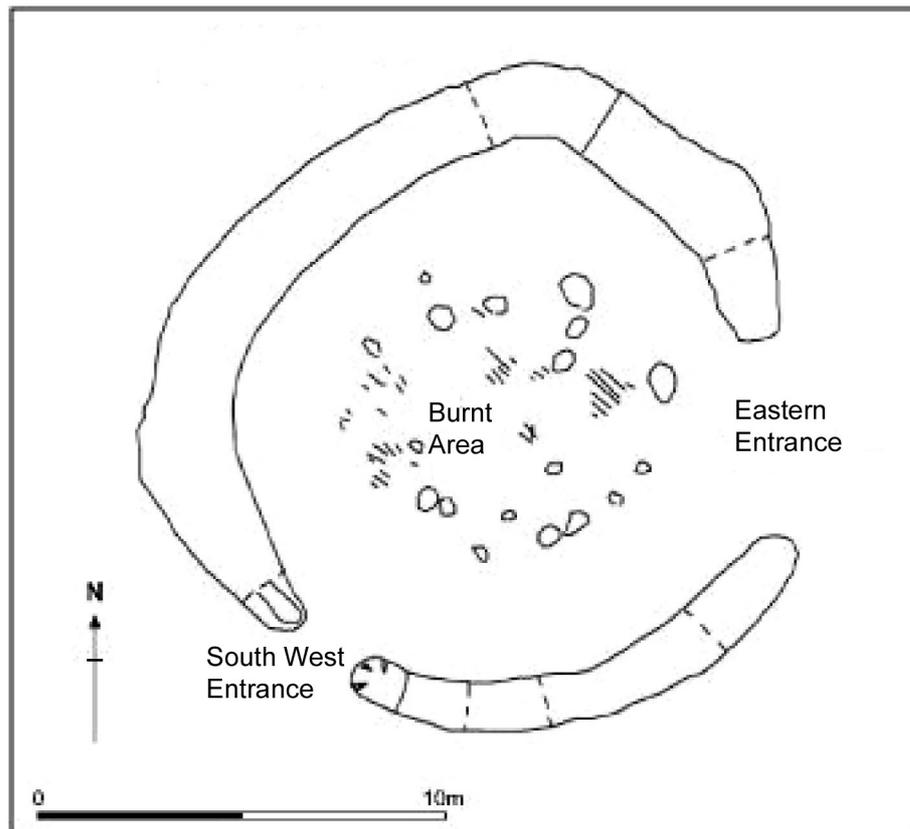


Fig 4.7 Structure 8004 at Catterick Racecourse (after Moloney *et al* 2003)

The exceptions are at Percy Rigg, where all of the structures had cobbled floors to some extent and hut C was completely cobbled, and at Crag Bank, the area excavated was a cobbled floor. The most frequent area for cobbling to survive is at the entrance, as at Thorpe Thewles in the Main Structure and Structure K, at Catterick 8006 and 8011, and Street House 3 in the south-west entrance. There are several sites that have stakeholes that may have been for partitions or a screen particularly around a fire at Street House, Thorpe Thewles, Castle Hill, Holme House, Melsonby and Roxby.

All the structures containing hearths are considered by their excavators to have been houses rather than ancillary buildings. Whilst this could seem to be a circular argument, the hearth is not the sole reason for considering these buildings to be dwellings. The hearth does represent warmth, light, cooking and human activities, but its presence indicates other features. The good survival indicated by the presence of the hearth often means that other structural details such floor surfaces and details of room partitions were also recorded. In conclusion, eight of the 26 sites (30%) have structures with hearths, floor surfaces and other internal features. The question I need to address is whether these sites are typical of Iron Age settlements and other sites have been more

severely eroded by later agencies, such as ploughing, or are the sites with more structural features different in some way?

4.7.2 With the structure

It was possible to establish an alignment of the doorway for 100 structures. The breakdown is north 4%, north-east 11%, east 44%, east-south-east 2%, south-east 25%, south 3%, south-west 5%, double door 6%. All told, 71% of houses are between east and south-east, comparable to the study by Pope (2003: 212).

Five of a possible 129 structures might have had a porch. These are at Street House (building 3 at the south-west entrance), Catterick Racecourse (8005), Great Ayton Moor, Holme House and Roxby (house 4 on the western side). Roundhouses with porches are not common in the region. Pope (2003: 250) found that only 15% of Later Iron Age and Roman Iron Age houses had a porch. In the Tees sample of 129, the figure is slightly less than 4%. Excluding Great Ayton and Catterick, which are undated, the structures with porches are all of Later Iron Age date. The evidence for porches comprises postholes outside the doorway: at Street House they were 2m beyond the south-west entrance (Fig 4.9), at Roxby four postholes formed a square outside the house wall to the south-west, at Catterick there were two postholes within the east entrance, at Holme House four postholes formed a porch on the south-west, and at Great Ayton the porch was defined by four postholes outside the wall on the north-east.

A porch will not maximise sunlight into a house and could reduce the effect of daylight. However, this will not be such an issue on structures facing south-west. At Roxby and Street House the south-west entrance with a porch is the second entrance and so a porch would not inhibit sunlight from entering the house. Harding's (2009: 60) argument that the porch was a status symbol was based on the evidence from the larger Wessex houses where the porch was a threshold into the structure, designed to impress. Given the rarity of porches in the Tees Valley, this argument could be valid.

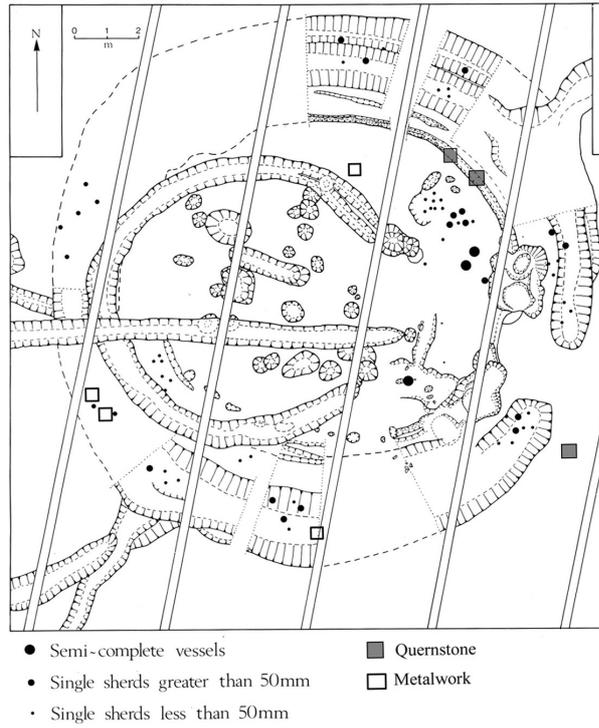


Fig 4.8 Thorpe Thewles Main Structure with quernstones and metalwork on floor surface

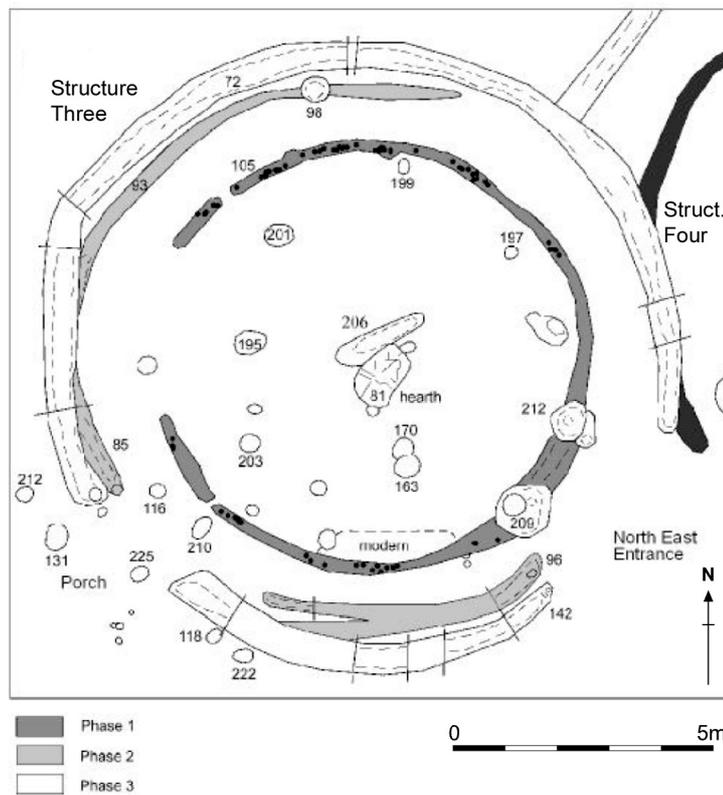


Fig 4.9 Street House Structure Three

Several structures have an additional room or annexe. These were recognised at Castle Hill Kirklevington, Catterick Pallet Hill, Catterick Racecourse, Thorpe Thewles and Roxby. This category can be broken into two groups: houses with more than one room and structures with an annexe attached to the wall or ring ditch. At Pallet Hill, Structure One was oval and comprised four rooms, whilst Structure Two had three rooms (Fig 4.10).

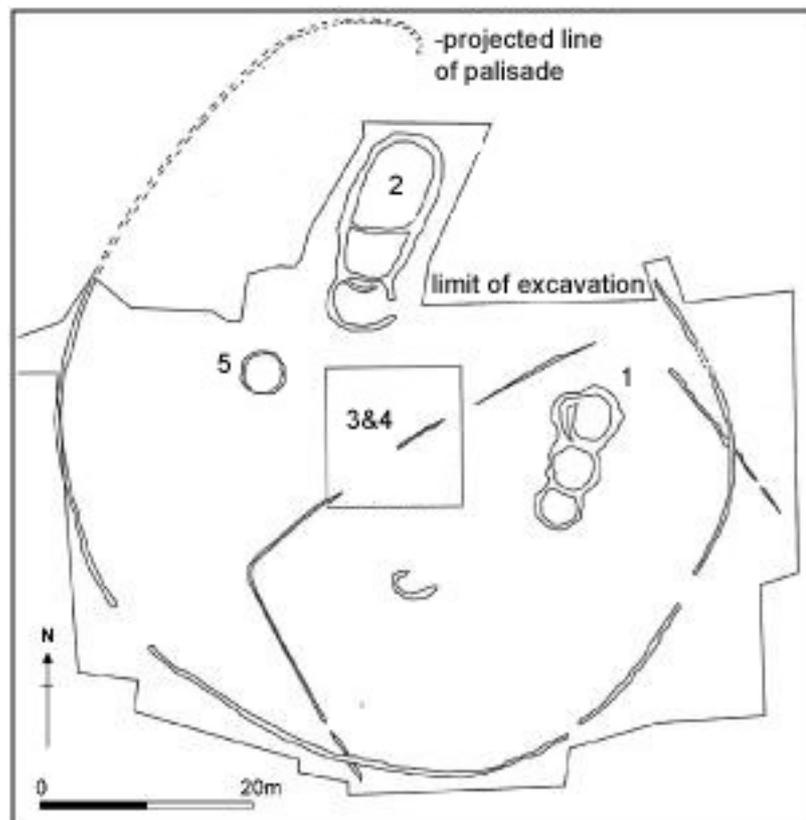


Fig 4.10 Pallet Hill, palisaded enclosures (after Brewster & Finney in prep)

The Pallet Hill structures (Brewster & Finney in prep) are the only ones in this survey to have conjoined rooms within one structure. Other examples are known from outside the study area in the Pennines at East Mellwaters (Laurie 1984: 35) and at Dubby Sike in Upper Teesdale (Coggins & Gidney 1988). East Mellwaters is undated, but the radiocarbon dates for Dubby Sike suggest that this group of small conjoined huts were of Later Iron Age date (*ibid*: 6). Buildings with annexes occur at Castle Hill (huts 1 & 2, and 4 & 7) and Thorpe Thewles (Structure N), but these were only linked by their proximity to each other. A final group comprises a separate structure physically linked to a roundhouse. There are three examples of this: at Roxby (House 4 with an

annexe on the east), Catterick Racecourse (8005 with an annexe on the west; Fig 4.11) and Thorpe Thewles (Structure L which abuts the Main Structure also on the west side).

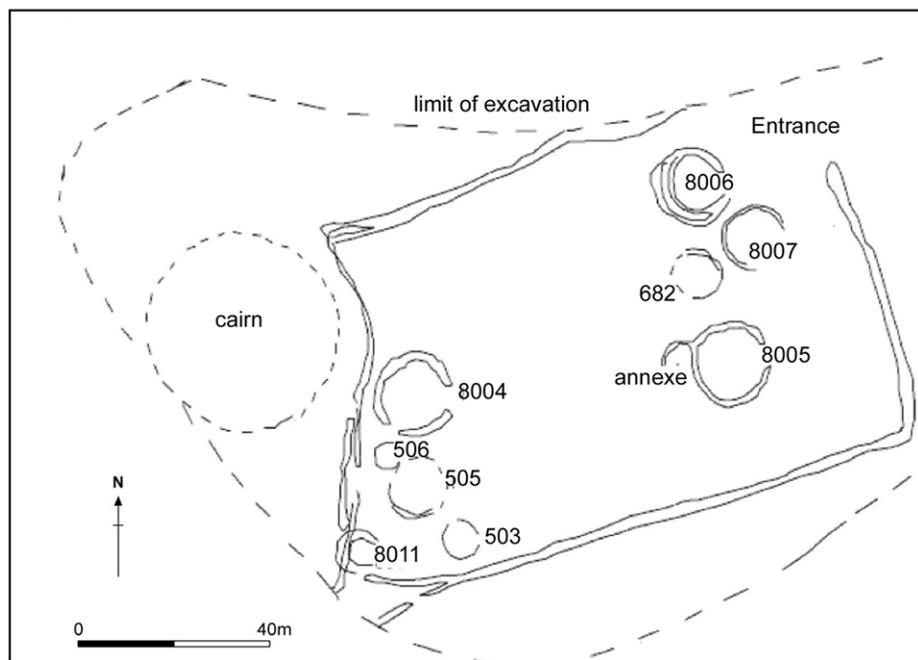


Fig 4.11 Catterick Racecourse, enclosure showing Structure 8005 with annexe (after Moloney *et al* 2003)

4.7.3 Without the structure

Exterior features associated with a roundhouse consist of boundaries around the structure, hearths, rubbish pits and “other” such as hollow ways or working areas. Two levels of boundaries are considered here: boundaries defining settlement zones from other areas and the boundaries around individual properties. There are examples of boundaries defining zones of activity in West Riding at Castle Hill site M (Brown *et al* 2007: 86) where there was a settlement area, an area of pits and four post structures, and an area of fields. At Thorpe Thewles in Phase III the site was divided into a settlement area with a separate area of enclosures, which could have been for livestock with fields beyond (Heslop 1987: 115). Elsewhere in the Tees Valley no other sites have been extensively excavated to provide evidence of this type of zoning. Examples of this type of demarcation for ironworking are known at North Cave (Dent 1989: 29) in East

Riding and Gussage All Saints (Wainwright 1979) where an area was sited away from the settlement.

There are boundaries around individual structures, which delimit space for the huts at Catcote, Crag Bank (Fig 4.12), Foxrush, Kilton Thorpe and possibly Melsonby (based on geophysics Fig 4.13). At Catcote, there were boundaries around most structures and at Kilton Thorpe they were evident around Structures One, Two, Four, Five, Six and Nine. Crag Bank had a single structure within a small terraced area with a field beyond. Foxrush had a boundary ditch separating Structures 1 and 4. This was undated whilst the other three sites are either 1st century AD or contain Romano-British pottery, and so this could be a late development. The exception in this group is Melsonby where the geophysics suggest a series of enclosures with a structure within each one (Fig 4.13). The Phase II enclosures at Melsonby (Fig 4.14) were dated by excavation to the 1st century AD (Fitts *et al* 1999: 3).

In summary, all four datable sites with boundaries around individual structures were occupied in the 1st century AD or later activity whilst the fifth (Foxrush) is undated. None of these five sites had the roundhouses belonging to the largest group, between 13m and 17m. At Kilton Thorpe the maximum diameter was 9m and at Crag Bank 8.53m. Foxrush (Pl 4.1) and Catcote both had a maximum diameter of 11m, and Melsonby 13m.



Plate 4.1 Oval roundhouse at Foxrush Farm

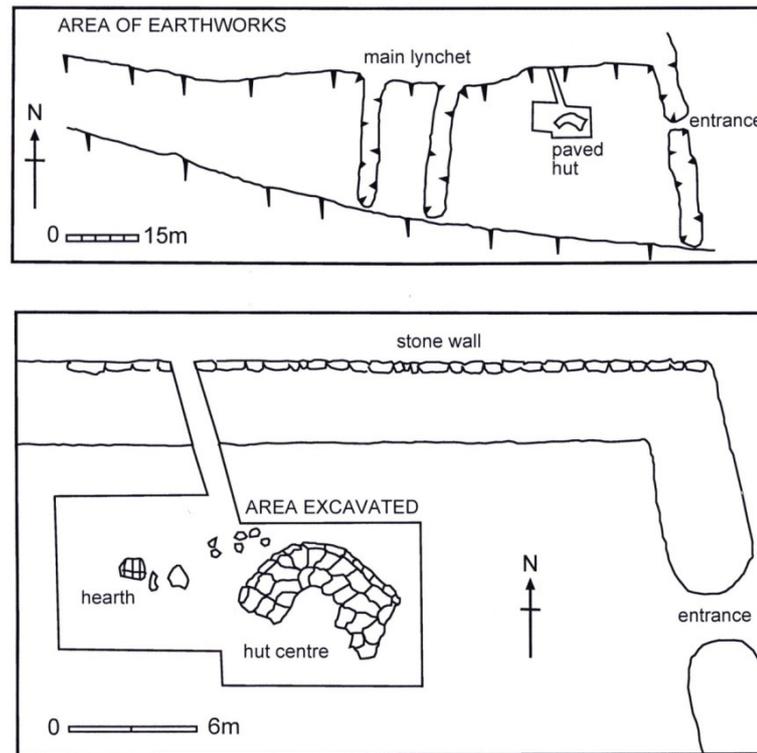


Fig 4.12 Crag Bank settlement within lynchet (after Close *et al* 1975)

There are six cases of hearths outside structures: Castle Hill Kirklevington, Kilton Thorpe, Street House, Crag Bank, Percy Rigg and Scorton Grange. A small hearth alongside Structure 2 at Castle Hill may have been a kiln and kiln lining material was also found. At Kilton Thorpe there were pits with burnt material around two annexes to the east of Structure Nine and a further hearth to the north. At Street House a hearth contained grain to the rear of Structure Six with a salt-working hearth to the north. At Crag Bank excavations exposed two hearths outside the hut whilst at Percy Rigg 2km to the north there were four hearths outside the structures. Finally, at Scorton Grange, a hearth outside Structure Three was considered to be associated with cereal processing.

In summary, a number of sites have hearths, kilns and ovens located outside structures, suggesting activities occurring beside the house. The number of instances are sufficient to support the argument for craft activities in natural light outside the dwellings. This supports Pryor's suggestion that at Cats Water, Peterborough, the distribution of finds in the eaves drip trench reflected activities occurring outside the house (Pryor 1984). Whilst recognising this would be a seasonal activity, it could utilise

daylight more effectively than roofed space even following the arc of sunlight around the house and would permit dirtier and more pungent activities such as metalworking to have greater ventilation.

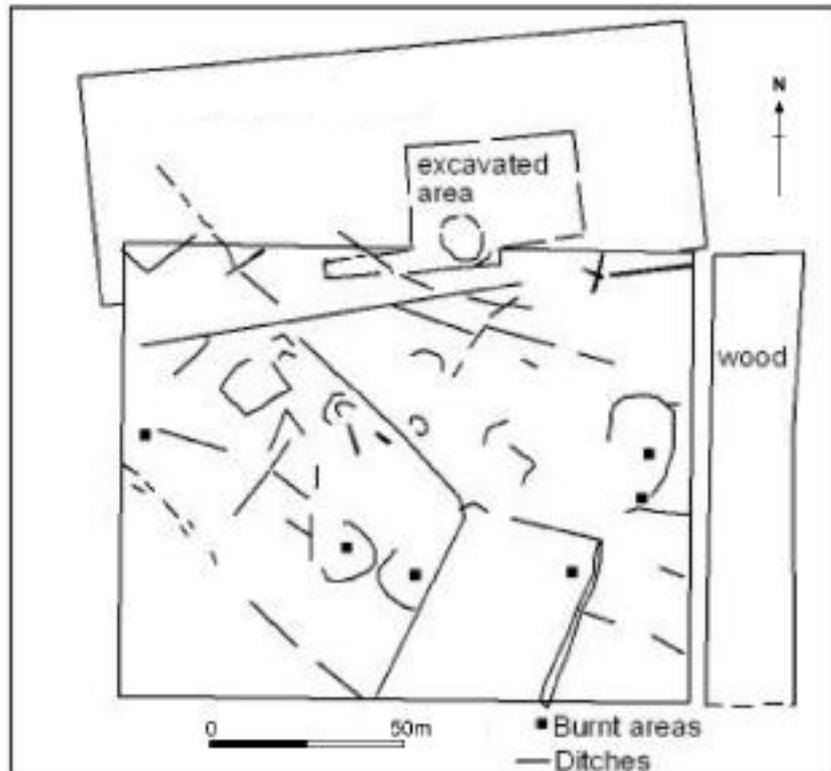


Fig 4.13 Enclosures shown by geophysical survey at Melsonby (after Fitts *et al* 1999)

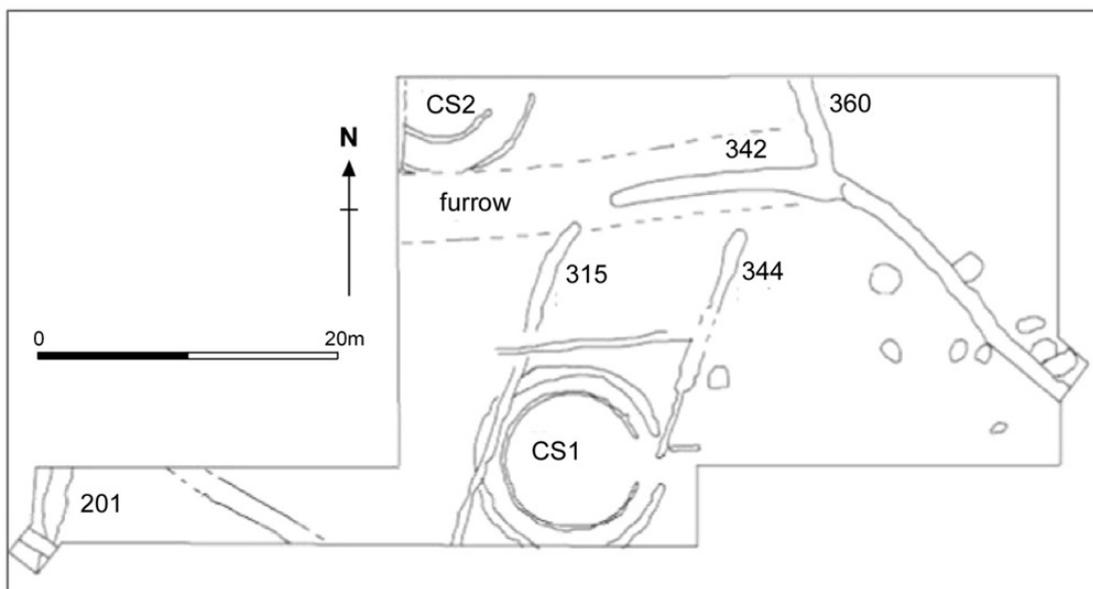


Fig 4.14 Enclosures and structures at Melsonby (after Fitts *et al* 1999)

Pits and industrial debris outside a structure may provide evidence for activities at the settlement. Ten of the 26 settlements in this study have evidence for this form of deposition (Table 4.3). Of the 10 examples listed, five are associated with Later Iron Age–Romano-British material. The briquetage from Kilton Thorpe and Street House was radiocarbon dated (Sherlock 2007). Wheel-thrown pottery and bread wheat from Gilling, as well as the pottery and glass from Melsonby, also came from features with Later Iron Age–Romano-British radiocarbon dates (Fitts *et al* 1994, 1999). The finds from pit 35 at Scotch Corner and bread wheat and pottery from this site suggest a Later Iron Age–Romano-British date.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Catcote	Pit V outside Structure 1	Carbonised grain, pottery	Long 1988
Elton	Pit 37	Pottery from pit south of roundhouse	Tees HER No.4667
Castle Hill	Pit 63	Bone, pottery, daub, charcoal, slag	NAA nd
Kilton T	Pit 1223	Briquetage	Johnson & Sherlock in prep
Street H	Gully 53 Structure Two Pit 574 Structure Seven	Pottery Pottery, quernstones, spearhead, red ochre	Sherlock 2007
Percy Rigg	Pit outside D	Silt, charcoal, burnt earth, stones	Close 1972
Gilling	Pit 49	Wheel-thrown pottery, bread wheat	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1994
Melsonby	Pit 280 Structure 1 Hollow 330	Pottery Pottery, tile, window glass and grinder	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1999
Roxby	Structure 3	Ironworking debris at entrance	Inman <i>et al</i> 1985
Scotch C	35	RB sherds – Claudio-Neronian	Abramson 1995

Table 4.3 The association of pits and their contents with structures

The last category of external activity includes burial, industry, hollow ways and entrances. As stated earlier, Iron Age burials are rare within this study area but there are burials within structures at Catcote, and at Dixon’s Bank there was an individual burial outside Structure 5; both burials may be Roman. There is evidence for industrial activities such as metalworking at Faverdale in annexes to buildings. Other industries include salt-working in a yard area beside Structure Six at Street House (Sherlock 2007). Industrial activity within buildings will be discussed later in this chapter.

Elsewhere a hollow way or track extends to the house at Great Ayton Moor (Tinkler & Spratt 1978), and there is an entrance or garden at Crag Bank (Close *et al* 1975).

In total there are 28 instances of visible activity outside structures at 16 (62%) of 26 sites, suggesting that it is widespread. Whilst some of the settlements only had a single instance of activity outside the structures, Castle Hill had two and four have three instances of activity outside the structures. The sites are Catcote, Crag Bank, Kilton Thorpe and Street House. Of these Crag Bank is different in several respects: it is on the fringes of the North York Moors; only one structure was excavated; the site was investigated around 1970; and although not radiocarbon dated there are Romano-British finds. In contrast Catcote, Kilton Thorpe and Street House have been excavated since 2000 and are all larger settlements with greater areas excavated. Lastly, Kilton Thorpe and Street House have activity into the 1st century AD based upon radiocarbon determinations. There was structural and artefactual evidence suggesting the Catcote settlement continued from the Later Iron Age into the 1st century AD and beyond.

In summary, whilst many of the sites yielded evidence for settlement activity outside structures, this was more frequently recognised in two instances, where the sites have been extensively excavated in recent times and at sites that are inhabited from the Iron Age into the 1st century AD.

4.8 Building function

Over the last 40 years, excavation reports have analysed the functions of buildings as part of the process of trying to understand settlements. In his reanalysis of Glastonbury, Clarke (1972) claimed to have found an annexe associated with each dwelling unit. Similarly at Winnall Down, the excavator saw divisions between living areas and tools storage and crafts activities (Fasham 1985). Throughout this chapter, I have referred to circular structures to emphasise that I do not consider all roundhouses necessarily to be dwellings. In my survey, structures that might be industrial buildings or annexes, possible livestock pens and structures used for storage have all also been recognised. Just as the features within a structure that may define a house can include a hearth or fire, partitions to divide different zones within the dwelling and a range of artefacts, some structures contain hearths or furnaces suggesting metalworking or other industrial activities.

I would define an annexe as a building that can directly abut a structure, whilst some appear to have two sides and a ditch or wall to the rear but they are open-fronted. Livestock pens and storage areas could be within ring ditches that have few postholes within the arc of the ring ditch. This suggests the structure may not have had a roof thus forming a type of screen or windbreak in appearance. I would also include buildings with no hearth, structures that have a diameter of less than 6m, and four post structures in a category of farm-related outbuildings.

In her study of circular structures, Pope (2003: 252) recognised hearths within 303 (28%) of her sample of 1,178 buildings. Pope also considered the use of space within a structure looking at storage areas and spatial patterning. The common perception of excavators is that a house or dwelling will have a fire or hearth and that activities like cooking and crafts occur around this source of light and heat. Reid (1989: 22) looked at the use of space within a house and suggested that the peripheral zone around the walls could have been used for storage or livestock – at Dryburn Bridge it was used for cereal processing. In my analysis of settlement structures I am firstly going to look at the structures that are interpreted as houses to see if there are any common trends or patterns that make them distinct from other buildings. I will then look at buildings for which occupation is inferred rather than stated.

There are 10 sites where the excavator has confidently interpreted structures as houses, generally either where enough of the site was excavated to interpret the settlement plan or where there are only one or two structures. The 24 houses are listed in Table 4.4 along with a list of the features that led to the interpretation. There are 11 structures that have an internal hearth including all five from Percy Rigg, which, along with Roxby, Crag Bank and Great Ayton Moor, are all sites on the moorland fringes. In this respect the presence of a hearth may be influenced by archaeological survival. None of these sites had been disturbed by ploughing or other later activities.

However, the structures considered by the excavators to be houses did have other structural elements. All had postholes. Floor surfaces were recognised at 12 sites and a wall trench for a building was seen at Kilton Thorpe, Newby and Thorpe Thewles. Elements of walls were present at Percy Rigg, Crag Bank, Great Ayton, Roxby and Street House, and a wattle and daub wall was recognised at Thorpe Thewles. Among the other features recognised within the houses were porches in two cases and an annexe in three examples. In other words, what can be seen here is that the addition, or more likely the survival, of several structural elements implies more human effort has

gone into making the structure and that this may indicate a status as a dwelling within the community.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>House no.</i>	<i>Elements</i>	<i>Total no.</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Kilton Thorpe	One*, Eight, Nine	Wt, fl	3	Johnson & Sherlock in prep
Castle Hill	1*, 3, 5	a, wd	3	NAA nd
Percy Rigg	House A*, B*, C*, D*, E*	w, fl	5	Close 1972
Street House	Two, Three*, Six*, Four	w, fl, p, a	4	Sherlock 2007
Thorpe Thewles	Main Structure, B, N, I	Wt, wd, fl, a	4	Heslop 1987
Newby	Structure 1	Wt, p	1	NAA 2002
Roxby	House 1*	w	1	Inman <i>et al</i> 1985
Crag Bank	House 1*	w, fl	1	Close <i>et al</i> 1975
Great Ayton Moor	House 1*	w, fl, p	1	Tinkler & Spratt 1978
Eston Nab	Structure 1		1	Vyner 1988

Table 4.4 Settlements containing houses including those with a hearth marked * (a=annexe, fl=floor surface, p=porch, w=wall, wd=wattle and daub, Wt=wall trench)

The second group of structures interpreted as houses are those for which settlement is explicitly stated but the excavators have not explained which structures are dwellings (Table 4.5). There are 31 structures within this category from 13 settlements. The structures can be seen to have some, but not all characteristics of the houses in Table 4.4. At Catterick Racecourse two of the structures had a hearth, 8011 had a hearth and floor surface, whilst 8006 had a hearth, floor surface and an annexe, and house 8005 also had an annexe on the eastern side. There were two wattle and daub walls and one stone walled structure in this category.

The last element to consider is the size of the structure, to see if the houses are larger than the average size of circular structure. The size of the structures ranged from over 5m diameter to nearly 17m diameter (Fig 4.15). What is noticeable is that all of the structures over 12m in diameter (19 in total) were classed as houses: Catterick Racecourse (4), Scorton Hollow Banks (1), Newby (1), Holme House (1), Dixon's Bank

(1), Street House (4), Melsonby (2), Gilling (1), Thorpe Thewles (2), Eston (1), and Catterick Pallet Hill (1).

<i>Site name</i>	<i>House no.</i>	<i>Elements</i>	<i>Total no.</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Catcote	2-6	EDT	5	Long 1988
Dixon's Bank	1-5	Wt	5	P Turnbull, pers comm
Elton	1, 2	EDT	2	Tees HER No.4667
Foxrush	1	Wd	1	Sherlock 2004
Ingleby Barwick	House B	Wt	1	ASDU forthcoming
Catterick R	8004, 8005, 8006, 8011	ph-ph, a, h-a-fl, fl-h	4	Maloney <i>et al</i> 2003
Catterick P	1, 2, 3	Wt, Wt, ph	3	Brewster & Finney in prep
Gilling	CS1, CS2	Wt	2	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1994
Holme House	One	W	1	Harding 1984
Melsonby	Two	Wt	2	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1999
Scorton Grange	4, 5	EDT, ph	2	Copp nd
Scorton Hollow B	One	EDT	1	Speed forthcoming
Scotch Corner	200, 215	Wt, Wd	2	Abramson 1995

Table 4.5 Settlements with “potential” structures (a=annexe, EDT=eaves drip trench, fl=floor surface, h=hearth, ph=posthole, W=wall, Wd=wattle and daub, Wt=wall trench)

There could be three reasons for the large structures to be considered houses: cultural, archaeological bias or preservation. The archaeological bias might anticipate the large structure to be the most important and therefore a dwelling. This would apply if size was considered to be the sole criterion for designation as a house. However, other criteria such as the presence of annexes, porches, floors, partitions and hearths have also been identified as adding to the probability of the structure being a dwelling. Similarly, some smaller structures were also considered to be houses (eg Kilton Thorpe at only 7m diameter). Lastly, Fig 4.15 shows a large number of structures between 7m and 10m diameter that are not classed as houses. These 27 structures may be agricultural buildings or workshops. Their function will be considered later this chapter.

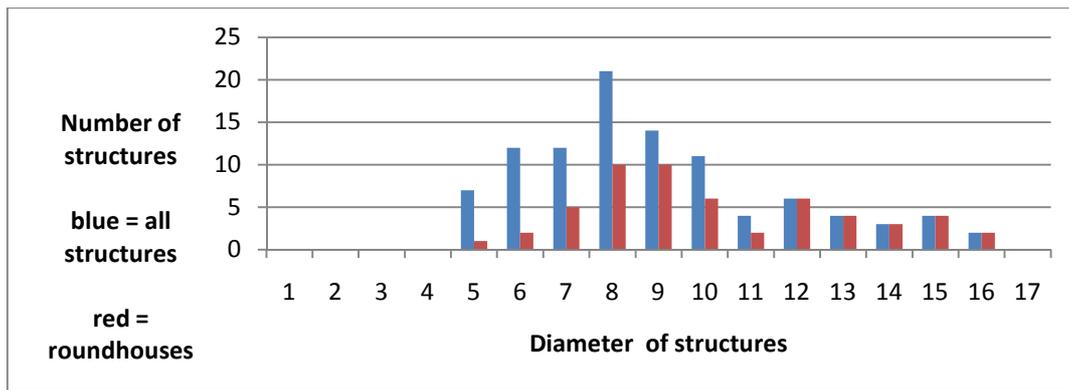


Fig 4.15 Graph to show diameter of structures and roundhouses

The possibility that a larger structure may survive with smaller buildings now lost can be dismissed, because 16 of the 19 larger houses are at settlements with other features. At the three sites with only one house (Eston Nab, Newby, Holme House), there may be other structures outside the excavated area. The cultural criteria could apply if there was only a single roundhouse at a settlement and it was classed as a dwelling. In some cases a large structure may be used by a more extended family with a different, possibly smaller size of house in a later phase. I will test this argument by looking at the available radiocarbon dates for the structures.

Some studies of Iron Age settlements have claimed to recognise discrete areas of craftworking, metalworking and habitation, for example at Winnall Down (Fasham 1985). Areas of cooking and food preparation may well occur within structures with a hearth, whilst sleeping and dining took place in other structures, but there is no evidence to support this from the Tees sites. I propose to examine the evidence for houses and ancillary buildings from two sites. A total of 11 structures have evidence of an industrial function. The majority of the evidence is for ironworking. At Faverdale there was ironsmithing within an area defined as a gully that was forming a windbreak, a crucible base, slag and a mould suggesting bronze-working were also associated with the structure. At Castle Hill two structures formed an open arc, within Structure 7 was a hearth with slag and fired clay. Two of the roundhouses at Roxby had evidence for ironworking: in Structure 2 there was a smithing furnace whilst in Structure 3 smelting was undertaken in a bowl (or low shaft) furnace. Two of the roundhouses at Scorton Grange had slag, clinker and a crucible suggesting metalworking in the vicinity. At Thorpe Thewles, Structure K, there was slag and ingot moulds, and analysis of the

debris suggested secondary smithing. The excavations at Catcote exposed a furnace-oven within Structure 1 that may have been used for smelting ore. An exception is Street House, where two structures were associated with salt-working. Structure Five contained a series of pits and a hearth; it is thought that a salt-brine liquor was kept in the pits. Structure Six had an annexe within which was a saltern for evaporating brine to produce salt.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Structure - industry</i>	<i>Total no.</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Faverdale	Ironworking area B	1	PCA in prep
Castle Hill	4 & 7, iron	2	NAA nd
Roxby	2 & 3	2	Inman <i>et al</i> 1985
Scorton Grange	1 & 7	2	Copp nd
Thorpe Thewles	K	1	Heslop 1987
Catcote	1, furnace	1	Long 1988
Street House	Five & Six, salt-working	2	Sherlock 2007

Table 4.6 Settlements with industrial activity associated with structures

Structurally, roundhouses have been used for industrial activity at Roxby, Thorpe Thewles, Scorton Grange and Catcote (Table 4.6). Meanwhile, at Faverdale, Castle Hill and Street House, linear structures were created outside houses to undertake industrial activities. The structures at Faverdale and Castle Hill were rectangular and essentially open at one side. This could have been important to maximise light and air for the people undertaking the ironworking process. Giles has suggested that ironworking is a transformative process “highly symbolic” (2007b: 397) in the context of a magical process. She has suggested there are “performative” aspects to making iron (*ibid*: 406) and an open-fronted building could form an arena or auditorium as well as the other mundane functions. The location may be important with Structure K at Thorpe Thewles being sited marginally away from, rather than within, the settlement. At Roxby, Structures 2 and 4 were 60m from Structure 1 and a further enclosure was 500m to the south, although whether these are contemporary is unknown. In the cases of Scorton and Catcote it is less clear how the industrial activity relates to nearby structures.

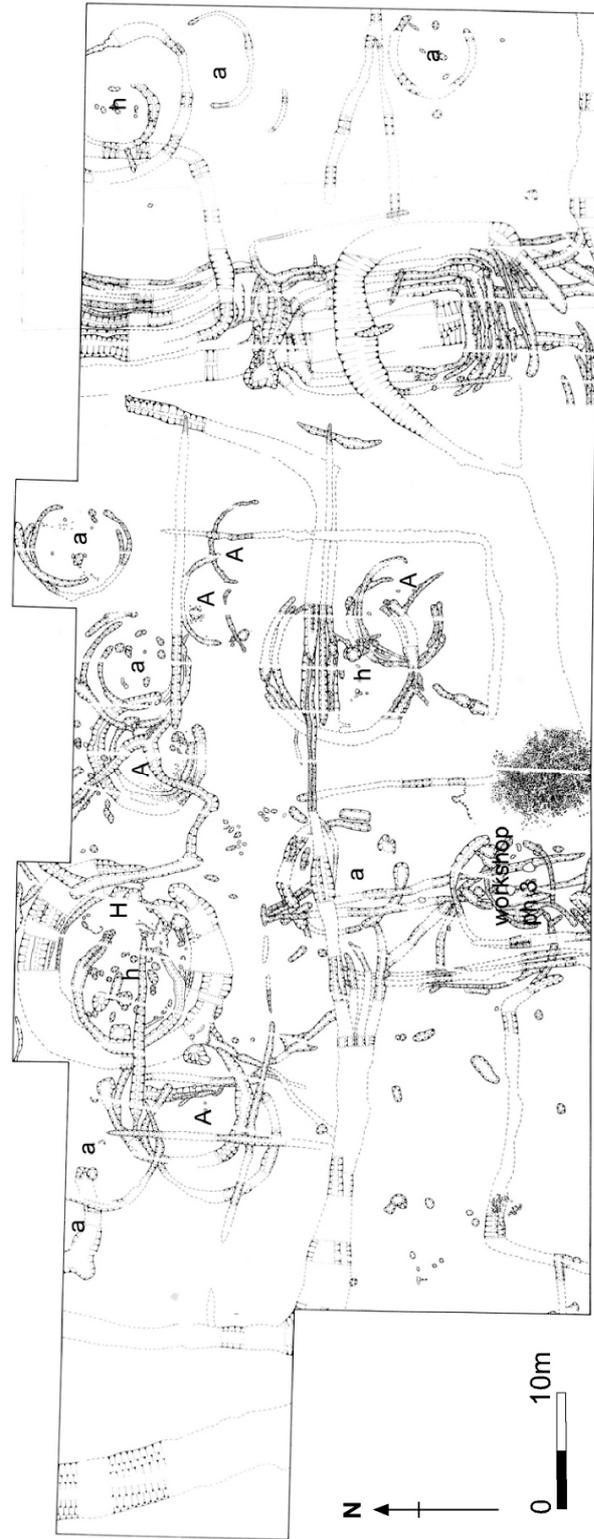


Fig 4.17 Thorpe Thewles, houses and ancillary buildings by phase (H=house, A=ancillary in Phase II, a=ancillary in Phase III including workshop)

Structures that have insufficient structural elements to be considered a house are classed as ancillary buildings. I recognise that there could be evidence missing or destroyed that would alter the status of buildings but at both the sites presented there is surviving stratigraphy nearby. I have reproduced plans of two sites, Kilton Thorpe (Fig 4.16) and Thorpe Thewles (Fig 4.17), to illustrate the potential alignment of houses and ancillary buildings. In these cases, there might be up to three ancillary buildings to accompany the houses and industrial structures.

4.9 Dates of the structures: based upon size

Having reviewed the evidence from the study area are there any differences between earlier and later houses? As I stated earlier, all the structures over 12m in diameter were classed as houses. Two of those 19 houses were considered by the excavators to be Romano-British (Dixon's Bank and Holme House) and a further two are potentially Earlier Iron Age at Eston Nab and Catterick Pallet Hill Structure 2. This leaves 15 larger diameter structures, of which the nine that can be dated all have radiocarbon dates suggesting that they belong to the first half of the Later Iron Age, rather than the period 100BC–AD100 (Table 4.7).

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Date (two sigma)</i>
Catterick Racecourse	TL date	weighted mean for the site	430–230 cal BC
Castle Hill	WK 15240	roundwood from ring gully Structure 1	387–186 cal BC
Melsonby	AA-32590	seed from Structure 1	351 cal BC–cal AD20
	AA-32594	seed from gully in Structure 2	383–196 cal BC
Newby	not known	oak sapwood from gully Structure 1	397–174BC
Gilling	GrN-15670	charcoal from Structure 1	753–399 cal BC
Scorton Hollow Banks	Wk 14318	wood from pits	360–56 cal BC
Street House	SUERC 11125	charred barley from Structure Three	348–45 cal BC
Thorpe Thewles	OxA-1732	spelt chaff Phase II	382–186 cal BC

Table 4.7 Radiocarbon dated sites with large roundhouses (over 12m diameter)

In summary, when radiocarbon dates are available, the majority of roundhouses above 12m diameter appear to date pre-100BC, albeit still in the Later Iron Age. This, however, is not a universal truism because some houses approaching 12m diameter are later than AD100 (eg roundhouse 6 at Street House is dated cal AD1–126 (D Hamilton, pers comm). The dates can perhaps best be explained by the relatively small sample of sites under examination.

4.10 Dates of the structures: based upon a range of other factors

Other factors that could relate to the age of buildings include building materials and architectural features. The different elements considered here are posthole buildings, stone walled structures, four post structures and those with wall trenches or other structural features such as porches.

Only three buildings were defined solely by postholes at Eston Nab, Catterick Pallet Hill and Catterick Racecourse: the first two are considered to be Earlier Iron Age, the latter undated. The only excavated buildings of Bronze Age date in the Tees Valley are three oval posthole structures from Catcote (Vyner & Daniels 1989). Nine structures have stone walls: Percy Rigg (5), Crag Bank (1), Great Ayton Moor (1), Holme House (1) and Roxby (1). The structures at Percy Rigg and Great Ayton Moor are undated. The house at Crag Bank contained Romano-British finds as did the roundhouse at Holme House, Piercebridge. Roundhouse four at Roxby had a stone wall and the excavators believed there was a stone wall defining Structure 1 in its latest phase, which they considered to be Romano-British. A further consideration, not chronologically sensitive, is that sites with stone-walled houses do not have eaves drip trench structures. In Northumberland, stone-built structures are seen as later than timber, based upon the work of Jobey (Jobey & Tate 1966) and more recent work on the hillforts (Oswald *et al* 2006). In the Tees Valley only two stone structures can with confidence be considered to continue into the Roman period. It is perhaps more notable that eight of the nine examples are sited upon the uplands of the North York Moors where stone is a readily available.

The five houses with wattle and daub walls are at Thorpe Thewles (B), Foxrush (1), Castle Hill (1) and Roxby (2). None of these structures are adequately dated. Structure B at Thorpe Thewles is attributed to Phase III, considered to be after 135BC. Foxrush Structure 1 is undated. Castle Hill Structure 6 is undated but stratigraphically

earlier than Structure 5, dated 390–160BC. There is doubt about the age of the two houses at Roxby. Structure 3 had a radiocarbon date of 1 cal BC–cal AD150 (BM 2207A), although Wilson (2002b: 18) recently suggested a broader timespan. In summary, such dates as can be inferred for houses with wattle and daub walls span the whole of the Later Iron Age. The same can be stated for four post structures. There are three structures, one of which at Catterick Pallet Hill may be an Earlier Iron Age site and one each at Scorton Grange and Scorton Hollow Banks, which are potentially Later Iron Age (ie after 300BC). Pallet Hill and Scorton Grange are less than 2km apart, so the local geography and gravel terrace location of all three settlements may be more pertinent than chronology in this case.

Whilst annexes associated with houses were recognised at Castle Hill, Street House, Thorpe Thewles and Catterick Racecourse, three were buildings and associated with houses not later than 100BC. The exception at Street House was an area associated with salt-working outside Structure Six. There are 13 annexes forming separate structures at Faverdale (8), Kilton Thorpe (2) and Scorton Grange (3). The common features of all of these annexes is that they appear to be a crescent shape type of windbreak sometimes conjoined as two half-circles, as at Kilton Thorpe (Fig 4.18) and also known at Methley Enclosure A Structure 3 (Roberts & Richardson 2002: 6). They are considered to be associated with industrial activity and have a Later Iron Age to AD100 date range at Faverdale and Kilton Thorpe. Castle Hill Structure 7 was associated with ironworking. At Scorton Grange the three short sections of penannular gully do not have any associated artefacts and the settlement is not dated.

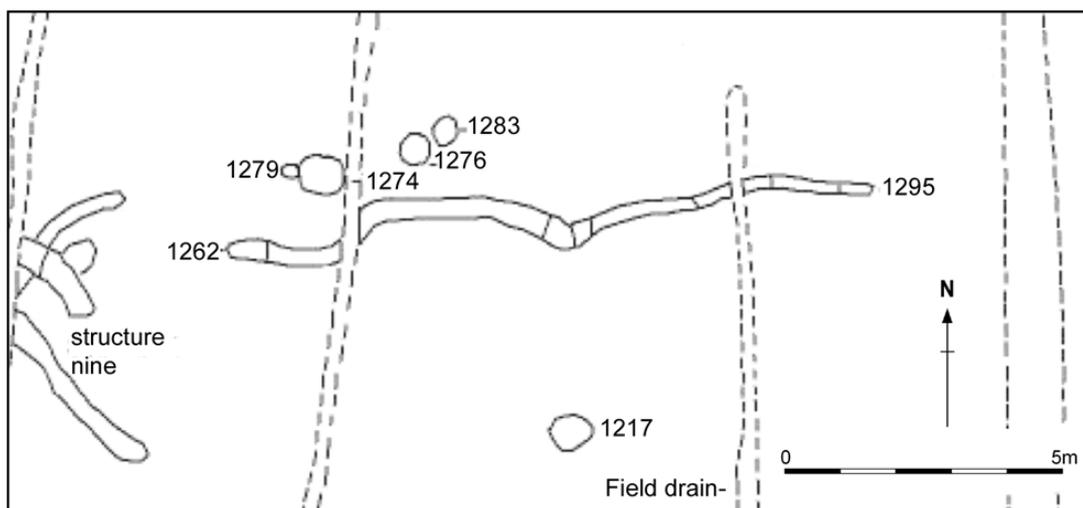


Fig 4.18 Kilton Thorpe annexe structures

There are 20 wall trench structures from 10 of the 26 sites. Three of the buildings at Catterick Pallet Hill are Earlier Iron Age in date. The wall trenches at Thorpe Thewles (Main Structure), Gilling (1 & 2), Melsonby (1 & 2), Newby and Roxby (2 & 3) are all dated by radiocarbon between the 3rd century BC and AD1. Two sites are considered to be 1st century AD: Kilton Thorpe (one) and Scotch Corner (200 & 215). One site is undated (Ingleby Barwick) and the five structures at Dixon's Bank were all Romano-British. There are 72 eaves drip trench structures representative of sites that are solely Iron Age (eg Catterick Racecourse), and Iron Age through to 1st century AD (eg Thorpe Thewles). The eaves drip trench appears to span the Iron Age–Romano-British period in this area, but it is notable that the sites with a larger amount of Romano-British pottery (eg Faverdale, Dixon's Bank, Holme House, Scotch Corner) do not have eaves drip trenches. I would conclude from this that whilst the Later Iron Age eaves drip trench continues as a building form into the Romano-British period (eg at Kilton Thorpe, Thorpe Thewles and Catcote, sites whose *floruit* is after AD71 do not have an eaves drip trench tradition (eg Faverdale, Dixon's Bank, Holme House and Scotch Corner).

4.11 Discussion

In this chapter I have examined the wealth of information relating to the Iron Age houses in the Tees valley study area. Mindful of the problems that befell others in trying to develop models of Iron Age settlement, for example Clarke (1972) and Fasham (1985), I have moved away from seeking parallels through analogy and anthropological examples that may not apply to look at the changes in the structures of Iron Age settlements. In Chapter 5, I will seek to follow the methodology developed by Woodward and Hughes (2007) in a recent attempt to define family units by studying 100 structures and associated artefacts from Crick in Northamptonshire.

My aim has been to look for chronological change in Iron Age settlements through the examination of 129 houses from 26 settlements. Chronological changes in Iron Age houses have been recognised by various writers. For example in southern Scotland, Reid (1989: 27) suggested a move towards individual houses on an imposing scale as part of a change in settlements and buildings after contact with Rome. At Wetwang Slack, Dent (1984: 104) thought that roundhouses with postholes in the wall trenches were later than the majority of structures. Pope (2003) recognised changes in

structure size over time in the Iron Age, whilst at Moel y Gaer Guilbert (1977: 42) recognised chronological differences between post-built and stake-built structures on the same site.

Chapter 3 argued that the Tees Valley settlements should be representative of a larger area of North Riding and County Durham because they have a similar proportion of the enclosures and settlement types. I have considered, therefore, whether changes in the buildings in the Tees Valley over time also apply to a wider area. When the results are compared with a larger area, they do seem to be comparable. For example, across the whole of central and northern Britain, Pope (2003: 117) saw an average diameter of 10.4m in the Late Bronze Age–Earlier Iron Age, decreasing to 7.2m in the Later Iron Age. My study found a similar pattern with the majority of Iron Age structures between 8m and 11m. The houses over 12m diameter seem mainly to be earlier than 100BC (Table 4.7), whilst there are more structures of less than 12m diameter in the Later Iron Age post-100BC, for example Kilton Thorpe Structure One. This suggests a change in Iron Age society, perhaps a shift from the extended family living in one dwelling to nuclear families living in smaller households. This can be seen at Thorpe Thewles. In the enclosed Phase II there was one large house and five outbuildings or annexes and in Phase III there were three houses, an ironworking workshop and six annexes (Fig 4.17).

The construction methods were divided into eight components with the majority of the 129 structures (56%) built with an eaves drip trench. This form of structure has been recognised on sites constructed after 300BC, but not on Earlier Iron Age sites. Later Iron Age sites that continued into the 1st century AD may have continued this building type, whereas the four sites that are newly established in the 1st century AD (12% of total) do not have an eaves drip trench. Buildings of 1st century AD origin include specialist annexes (Faverdale), they have wall trench foundations at Dixon's Bank and Scotch Corner and a stone walled roundhouse at Holme House. There were fewer examples of posthole and four post structures than found by Pope in her larger study and a trend for stone and four post structures to be found outside the Tees Valley to the south and further west towards the River Swale. The stone structures are smaller than other roundhouses and may be later in date as suggested by Jobey (Jobey & Tate 1966), although recent excavations at Fawdon Dean suggested some stone structures commenced in the 1st century BC (Frodsham & Waddington 2004). A further trend across Durham and North Riding is for posthole buildings to be earlier in date: the examples from Pallet Hill and Eston are Earlier Iron Age and there are other structures

of similar date in North Riding, whilst a posthole building from Catcote is Late Bronze Age (Vyner & Daniels 1989). Overall the size and types of structure follow a pattern seen elsewhere in Durham and Yorkshire.

In examining the characteristics of the structures it may be possible to get closer to the nature or identity of Iron Age societies. Within this part of the study I was looking for information relating to the use of the structure and variation to the buildings by creating annexes, porches or boundaries. It has been suggested that a porch will weaken the structural integrity of a house and it is perhaps more likely built to impress than to have a functional purpose (Harding 2009: 207). Whilst the proportion of porches at 4% is less than the larger study of over 1,000 structures by Pope, the preference for the doorway to face between the east and south-east at 69% is in accord with Pope's figures (2003: 212).

One Later Iron Age development not recognised in this study area is the introduction of rectangular timber buildings, as for example at Kelvedon and Rivenhall (Moore 2003, 54). Whilst Moore suggests there may be examples at Catcote (*ibid*: 53), small wall trench buildings similar to Moel y Gaer (Guilbert 1976) have recently been excavated at Fylingdales on the North York Moors (Vyner 2008a). However, whilst the Fylingdales structures are undated (Fig 4.19) they are also unparalleled in northern England. Another change recognised by Moore in his study of Iron Age society in the Severn-Cotswolds was in the creation of individual enclosures around structures, for example Claydon Pike House One (Moore 2007: 270). This is seen in the Tees Valley sites at Kilton Thorpe (Johnson & Sherlock in prep). Features that could be considered to be unique to the area are the number of free-standing annexes for industrial activity seen at Kilton Thorpe and Faverdale, two Later Iron Age sites where it is believed industrial activity may occur behind these windbreak-type of screen.

In seeking the identity of Iron Age communities, some studies have recognised architectural features within Earlier Iron Age buildings at Gardoms Edge (Bevan 2007: 254), whilst others have looked outside houses (eg Giles 2007a). In East Yorkshire, Giles saw the structures realigned behind fences and enclosures with access to houses via driveways and hollow ways (*ibid*: 241). Features that may have defined the identities of the Tees Valley communities include porches, the creation of double entrances in the case of six houses, and the decoration of the five wattle and daub wall structures.

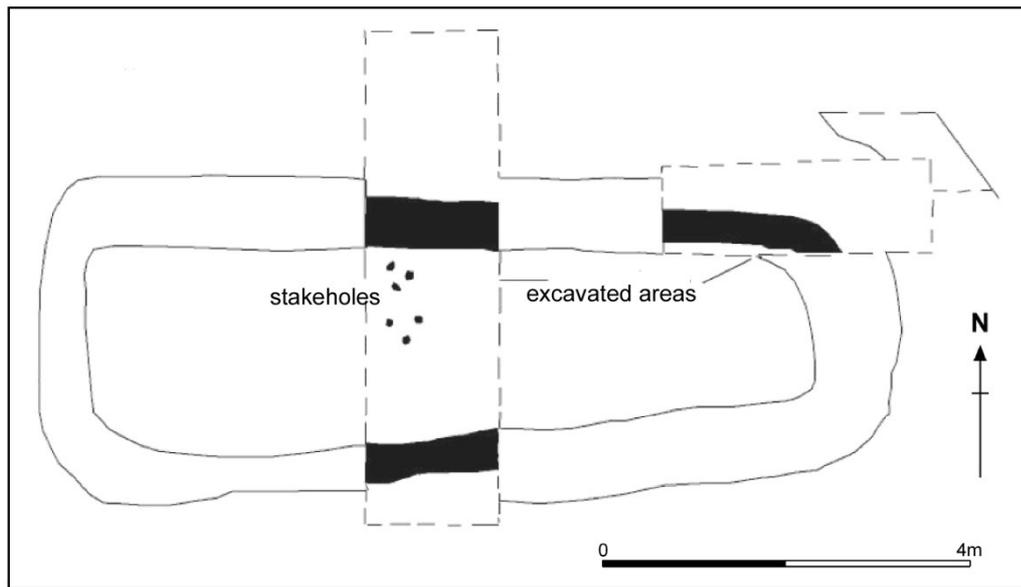


Fig 4.19 Gullied structure on Fylingdales Moor (after Vyner 2008a)

With recognisable activities occurring outside the houses at 16 of the 26 settlements, and not only at the most recently excavated sites, it appears that features like hearths, hollow ways, tracks, gardens, as well as craft activities all became markedly more common within the Tees Valley settlements in the Later Iron Age, accompanying the other changes in architecture and morphology. Whilst this area may not have had the changing pottery styles, coinage and burial traditions of the South East (Hill 2007), the settlements were changing, as were the industries, crafts and therefore mechanisms of exchange. The artefact evidence from the settlements will now be considered in Chapter 5.

Chapter 5: Recognising the Tees Valley Settlements through Material Culture

5.1 Introduction

This chapter will examine the artefact evidence from the 26 Tees Valley settlements using the six categories introduced previously: subsistence, textiles, metalworking, crafts, display and other. Material culture can be important in recognising status, function and identity and relations between different sectors of Iron Age society (Haselgrove *et al* 2001: 15), and I will consider the manufacture, distribution, function and deposition of artefacts at settlements. Whilst the quantity and quality of surviving material culture is undoubtedly lower than in some other regions, recent pessimistic views (Harding 2004; Cunliffe 2005: 312; Lynch 2007: 60) are more symbolic of earlier work. As I shall show, increased excavation since 1991 and the investigation of larger proportions of settlements have revealed significant new information about material culture and depositional practices.

5.2 Methodology

Although the study of Iron Age artefacts and deposition has become a prominent topic of research in the last 10 years (eg Wellington 2003; Morris 2007; Sterry *et al* 2010), many settlement studies still focus primarily on the landscape aspects (eg Halkon 2008; Papworth 2008; Powlesland 2009b; Meade 2010). I recognise that many classes of artefacts are not found frequently but the occasional discovery of, for example, evidence for textile-working may still be suggesting something about the sites where the objects are unearthed. I will start by briefly considering the six artefact categories within the broader setting of Durham and North Riding paying reference to major assemblages, studies and manufacturing centres. Following on from this I will look in detail at the settlements that contain the artefact assemblages and consider the deposition (Fig 5.1), frequency and date of the finds. In conclusion, I will see if there are any patterns relating to the occurrence of the finds within the Tees Valley and place these findings within the broader context of Durham and North Riding.

5.3 Subsistence

There are finds in this category from all the sites. The earlier view that parts of Durham were aceramic (Haselgrove 1982) is looking increasingly doubtful. Fewer than 10% of excavated Iron Age sites in the North East have failed to produce pottery (Willis 1999b: 85–6) and there is handmade pottery present at all 26 sites in the study area (Table 5.1). Many of the assemblages have been published (Inman *et al* 1985; Swain 1987; Long 1988; Vyner 1988, 2003a, 2007; Willis 1994, 1999a) along with an overview (Evans 1995). The assemblages are undecorated, with quartz and occasionally dolerite inclusions. The most common form is a plain jar. The presumption is that the pottery is made on site, because boulder clay is common throughout the Tees Valley (Swain 1987: 63). No ovens or kilns are known, suggesting pots were fired in a bonfire or hearth. There is nothing to suggest that pottery was a commodity regularly exchanged across the region except for the trade in salt.

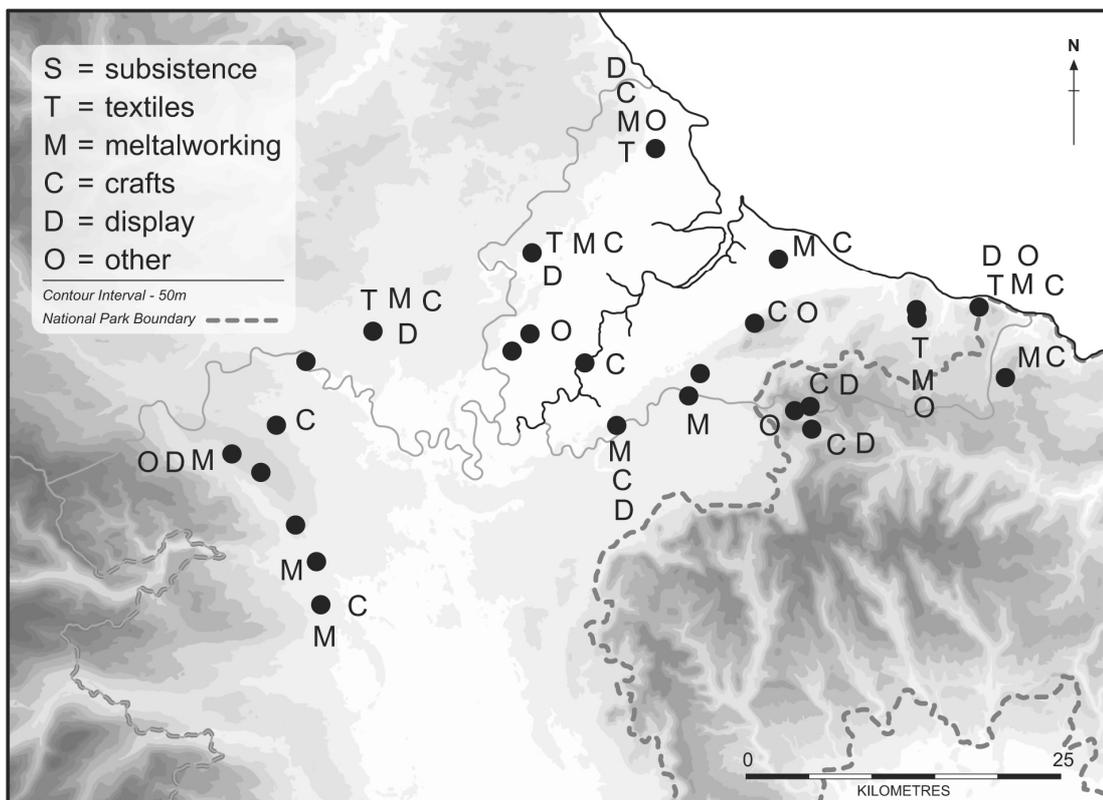


Fig 5.1 Distribution of artefact categories in the Tees Valley

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Pottery sherds</i>	<i>Querns</i>	<i>Bone frag</i>	<i>Seeds</i>	<i>Pot boiler</i>	<i>Other (fish?)</i>	<i>Total Subsist</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Faverdale	2,100	20?	16,424	Small no.			4	PCA in prep
Catcote	1,000+	8+(r)	782	Spelt, barley			4	Long 1988
Dixon's B	Y		Y				2	P Turnbull, pers comm
Elton	79	1(r)	2				3	HER No.4667
Eston	37 4LBA	3(s)		Emmer?, barley			3	Vyner 1988
Foxrush	409		Y	Spelt		Fish	4	HER No.159
Ingleby B	97+	2(s) 2(r)	Y	Barley, spelt			4	Heslop 1984
Kilton T	314 20(b)	1(r)		Spelt, barley			3	Johnson & Sherlock in prep
Castle Hill	81	1(s)	283	Emmer, spelt oat, barley			4	HER No.5468
Long Newton	54		100+	Barley, spelt, oat, br			3	HER No.5220
Percy Rigg	106	2(r), (1s)				Rubbing stones (8)	3	Close 1972
Street House	400+	4(r)		Spelt, barley			3	Sherlock 2007
Skelton B	6						1	HER No.4397
Thorpe Thewles	1,522	15(r) 4(s)	8,000	Spelt, barley			4	Heslop 1987
Catterick R	25+	2(r) 3(s)	46	Wheat, rye, oats			4	Moloney <i>et al</i> 2003
Catterick P	9						1	Brewster & Finney in prep
Crag Bank	65	2(s), 3(r)			1	Rubbing stone	4	Close <i>et al</i> 1975

Gilling	337	1(s)	13	Wheat, br, spelt, barley			4	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1994
Gt Ayton	216				1		2	Tinkler & Spratt 1978
Holme House	437	(RB)	312			shellfis h	4	Cool & Mason 2008b
Melsonby	62 IA 136(b) 649 RB	1(r)	3	Wheat, barley			4	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1999
Newby	61						1	NAA 2002
Roxby	277	2(r), 3(s)			1		3	Inman <i>et al</i> 1985
Scorton G	457	2(r), 2(s)	21	Spelt, oats, barley			4	Copp nd
Scorton H	77	2(r) 1(s)	Small amount				3	Speed forthcoming
Scotch Corner	143 RB 4 (b)			Wheat, br, spelt			2	Abramson 1995

Table 5.1 Number of subsistence finds from sites (b=briquetage, br=bread wheat, r=rotary, RB=Romano-British, s=saddle)

The numbers of pottery sherds in Table 5.1 do vary but in simple terms sites that have been excavated more thoroughly and recently (Faverdale, Catcote, Thorpe Thewles and Street House) have the greater numbers of sherds, although the pattern is not straightforward, as I will show in Chapter 6.

What is of interest is where the pottery is found on the settlements (Table 5.2). At some sites, pottery is present in structures but only in small numbers (eg Melsonby 1%, Eston Nab 5%, Foxrush <5%, Gilling 5%, Scotch Corner 8%, Elton 18%, Street House 19%, Kilton Thorpe 20%), but the bulk of the pottery came from internal boundaries, enclosures and other parts of the site. Higher proportions are recognised at Ingleby Barwick (60%) and Castle Hill (63%), although both had less than 100 sherds. At Percy Rigg and Newby, only structures were excavated so all of the pottery comes from these. Several authors (Ferrell 1992; van der Veen 1992) note that where

archaeologists dig can impact on what is found, whilst much of the pottery may have been discarded in middens outside the enclosures (Haselgrove 2002: 51). One example occurs at Thorpe Thewles, where 50% of the c 1,500 sherds were associated with structures, but a high proportion of this was from one masking layer or possible midden around the Main Structure.

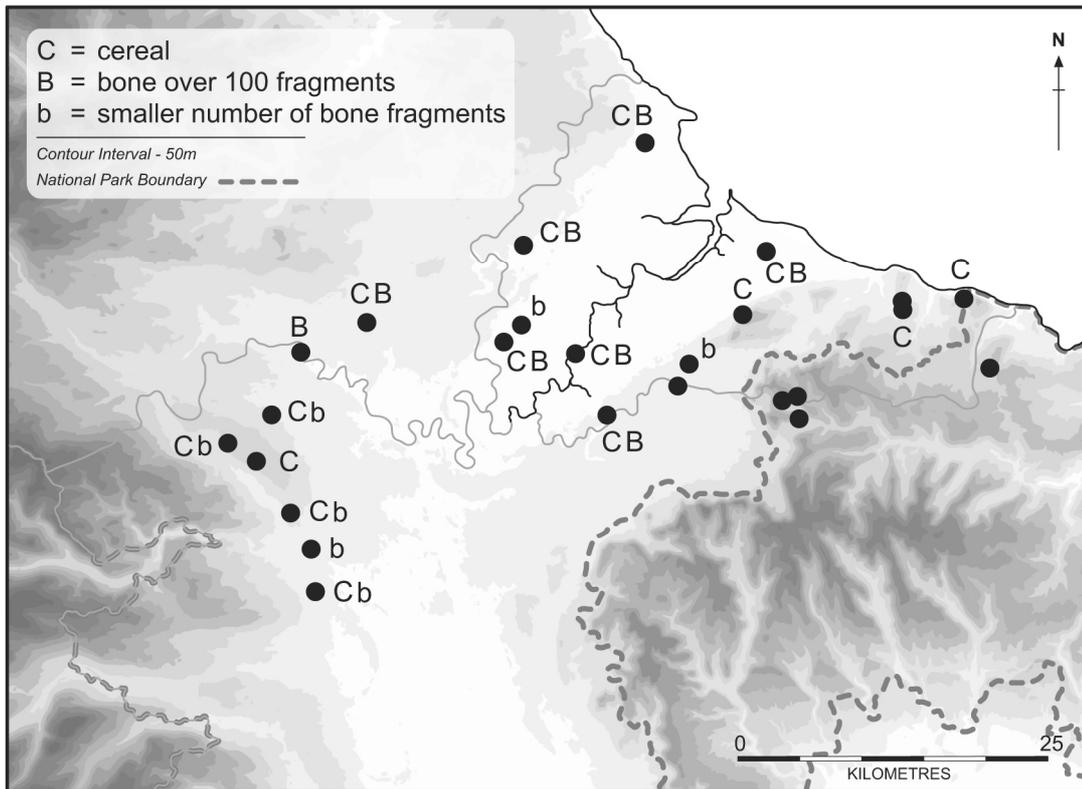


Fig 5.2 Sites with cereal and faunal assemblages

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Pottery in structures (no. of sherds)</i>	<i>Other locations</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Faverdale		Linear ditches	PCA in prep
Catcote	Structure 1, Structure 2 ditch 16, House 3 floor	Ditches, 11, 12, 25, pit I	Long 1988
Dixon's B	Unknown	Pot in ditches & gullies	P Turnbull, per comm
Elton	Structure 1 (ring ditch)	Gully 12	HER No.4667
Eston	Structure 1 (2 in postholes)	Encl ditch, palisade trench	Vyner 1988
Foxrush	Structure 1 wall trench & terminal Structure 3 eastern terminal	Encl ditch and boundaries	HER No.159

Ingleby B	Structure 1 southern terminal	Boundaries, E-W ditch	Heslop 1984
Kilton T	Structures One, Two, Three, Four, Eight, Nine (+ Q in Structure One)	Partitions,	Johnson & Sherlock in prep
Castle Hill	Structures 1, 3 (2), 5, 6, 7 (2)	Pond	HER No.5468
L Newton		Pot in linear boundaries	HER No.5220
Percy Rigg	Floors of A, B, C, D, E+ Q in D & E	Pit area	Close 1972
Street H	Structure One, Two, Five, Six, Seven	Encl, boundary ditches	Sherlock 2007
Skelton B		6 sherds – enclosure ditch	HER No.4397
Thorpe T	14 structures	Encl, boundary, point feat	Heslop 1987
Catterick R	8004, 8005, 8007, 8011, 505	Cobbles at encl entrance	Moloney <i>et al</i> 2003
Catterick P	Wall trench Structure 1 (2)	EIA sherds in palisade	Brewster & Finney in prep
Crag Bank		Hearths outside house	Close <i>et al</i> 1975
Gilling	Structure 1, posthole	Gully 61, pit 49, gully 47	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1994
Gt Ayton	Structure 1 floor surface	Encl ditch (base)	Tinkler & Spratt 1978
Holme H	unknown	unknown	Cool & Mason 2008b
Melsonby	CS1	Pit 280, ditch 123, gully 315, pit 270 nr CS1	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1999
Newby	Structure 1 (61, east nr entrance, & SW entrance)		NAA 2002
Roxby	Structures 1 (140), 2 (90), 3 (8), 4 (33)	87 from across the site	Inman <i>et al</i> 1985
Scorton G	Structures 1 (123), 2 (63), 3 (5), 4 (17), 5 (21), 6 (15), 7 (18), 8 (13) pref near terminals	Field boundaries	Copp nd
Scorton H		Enclosure G, boundaries	Speed forthcoming
Scotch C	Structures 200 (3), 215 (9)	Encl ditch 210, pit 35	Abramson 1995

Table 5.2 Location of pottery across settlements

Whilst pottery is the most common subsistence artefact, evidence for agricultural activity comes from a good number of the Tees Valley sites in the form of querns, flora and fauna. Eighteen of the 26 sites have quernstones, 15 have faunal assemblages and 15 have plant macrofossils (Fig 5.2). Three sites have pot boilers and the “other” category.

The region has benefited from the recent publication of a corpus of beehive querns (Heslop 2008). Two elements are immediately relevant; the change from saddle querns to rotary and the geology of defining different sources of origin. The beehive quern is now thought to originate c 300BC (*ibid*: 20), whilst the long life of the quern suggests that on settlements with both types of querns, the saddle could be obsolete and undergoing part of a complex pattern of deposition. Quern production sites are known at Goathland and Spaunton Moor on the North York Moors, and 12 channel sandstone querns have been found up to 20km from their origin (*ibid*: 30). Distribution may be over greater distances than this, since salt was transported some 60km from the Tees production sites to Stanwick (Sherlock & Vyner forthcoming). Indeed, elsewhere Moore (2007b) has noted that querns were distributed over distances up to 80km, whilst elsewhere in the Midlands, salt may have been transported up to 100km (Morris 2007: 441). It has been suggested that the distance that these products travelled may not have been the most important factor, nor even the product; rather communities may have chosen to have exchange links with a particular group for a variety of reasons (Moore 2007b: 93).

The link between querns and ironworking has been discussed by Heslop (2008: 65). One aspect of this link is the reuse of quernstones as ingates or bar moulds, eg at Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987: 83), or redeposited within structures where metalworking was occurring, as at Catterick Racecourse Structure 8006 (Moloney *et al* 2003). All but one of 12 sites with metalworking evidence (Table 5.4) have querns in the finds assemblage: the exception is Foxrush where there was evidence for bronze-working but no querns. The link may reflect the same trade and distribution patterns, or the role that quernstones and metalwork both have in transforming a substance (Giles 2007b). This idea that the transformation of ironstone into a different form was a “magical process” has also been applied to salt (Morris 2007) and milling using a quernstone.

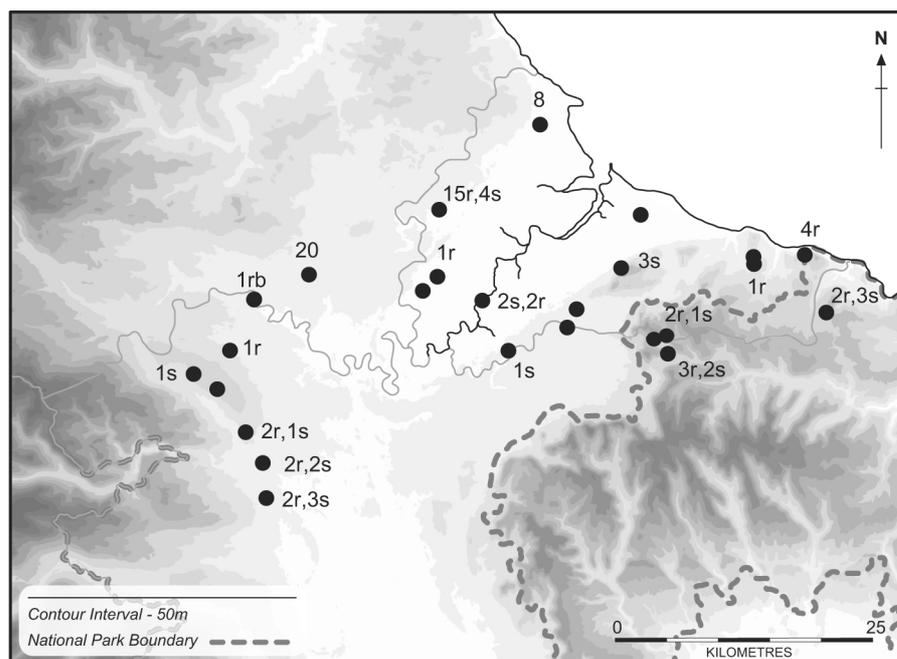


Fig 5.3 Settlements with quernstones, their number and form (r=rotary, s=saddle, rb=Romano-British)

The total number of querns from the excavated sites is 88 including 24 saddle querns from 11 sites (Fig 5.3). The three saddle querns from Eston Nab are in Earlier Iron Age contexts, whilst at Roxby, Thorpe Thewles and Catterick they were reused as cobbling within floor surfaces. The geological origin of the quernstones vary at each site: at Thorpe Thewles there were both Millstone Grit and Coal Measures sourced querns; at Catcote, Coal Measures, Sandstone and Igneous; and at Stanwick, Coal Measures, Sandstone, Millstone Grit and Yoredale (Heslop 2008). This suggests more than one origin for the querns or perhaps changing patterns of exchange over time to reflect alliances between communities. There are eight sites where no querns have been found, but at two of those (Scotch Corner, Long Newton) plant macrofossils suggest that crops were being cultivated.

Direct evidence for cereal cultivation come from 15 sites where plant macrofossils have been analysed, with spelt wheat (11 instances) and six-row barley (10) the most common cereals (Fig 5.2). This is consistent with a recent review of the region by Huntley (2007: 140), who concludes from the associated weeds and chaff that these were producer sites but contrasts with Tyne & Wear and further north, where six-row barley was more prevalent (Petts & Gerrard 2006: 35). The sites with differences are of note. At Eston Nab probable emmer wheat was found in the early palisade and

some emmer was found at Castle Hill (van der Veen 1987: 95). Bread wheat was found in small quantities at Long Newton, and Scotch Corner and one context at Gilling yielded both seed and chaff, the latter radiocarbon dated to 94 cal BC–cal AD130 (OxA2132) (van der Veen 1994: 38). Long Newton and Scotch Corner are also considered to date into the 1st century AD on ceramic grounds. In summary, the macrofossil assemblages confirm the earlier patterns suggested for the Tees Valley (van der Veen 1992; Huntley 1995) with emmer present on Late Bronze Age–Earlier Iron Age sites, but overtaken by spelt wheat and barley in the Later Iron Age and bread wheat starting to be introduced on some sites at the very end of the Iron Age.

There are six faunal assemblages with over 100 fragments of bone; a further nine sites have less than 100 bone fragments and 11 have no bone surviving. The major assemblage is from Thorpe Thewles with over 8,000 fragments of bone (Rackham 1987: 99). Cattle was the predominant species although there was a change in the consumption of cattle on site (*ibid*: 109). Sheep was next most common followed by pig, some goat and then other domestic animals. At Catcote the proportions were cattle 46%, sheep/goat 40%, pig 9%, and horse 5% (Haselgrove 1984: 18). The problem is how typical such assemblages are of other settlements in the area. None of the sites on the moorland fringes south of the Tees have any bone, but this is certainly a matter of survival and plant macrofossils provide other evidence of agricultural activity in three cases (Eston, Kilton Thorpe, Street House). As Thorpe Thewles is one the largest excavated sites in the region, the number and proportion of animals may well be atypical and certainly not all Iron Age farms will have been as extensive.

Exploitation of coastal resources, fish, shells, seaweed is not well represented in this area. There are fish bones from Foxrush, less than 2km from the River Tees and at Holme House there were oyster shells and a fish bone from the roundhouse (Cool & Mason 2008: 156). This compares with an Iron Age enclosure recently investigated at Berwick upon Tweed, where excavations recovered limpet shells and fish bones, implying that this was an important part of the diet (PCA 2006).

Finally, three sites have pot boilers (Crag Bank, Great Ayton, Roxby). These sites are all in the same area and were excavated by the same people, suggesting that other excavations may have missed these items. Two sites with rubbing stones, Crag Bank and Percy Rigg, are also near to each other in the Esk Valley; no other sites have this type of artefact.

5.4 Textiles

The finds in this category comprise loom weights, spindle whorls, weaving combs, pinbeaters and ceramic weaving tablets, as well as items for dyeing, for example ochre. There have been no recent studies of Iron Age textiles in the north of England whilst the last national survey is 60 years old (Henshall 1950). The manufacture of textiles through wool, but also flax and leather, is usually thought to be a “cottage industry”, evidence for which does not often survive. One more recent study examined textile production in Wessex (Marchant 1989) and tested the idea that there was more spinning in settlements and weaving within the hillforts (*ibid*: 5). The study concluded that there was insufficient evidence to support the hypothesis, particularly as 42% of the Wessex settlements had little or no evidence for spinning.

Two other surveys are worthy of comment. In the East Riding, the Yorkshire settlements project recorded nine spindle whorls from five sites and nine possible loom weights (Rigby 2004: 58). The spindle whorls came in three sizes, 25–35mm, 40–55mm and over 70mm with increasing thickness. Walton Rogers (2007: 23) noted that Iron Age–Romano-British whorls have spindle holes of 4–8mm diameter. Elsewhere in East Riding, Staple Howe has seven loom weights and 18 spindle whorls (Brewster 1963: 130). At Scarborough Castle, two spindle whorls came from pits (Smith 1927), but the only relevant item from Wheeler’s (1954: 50) excavations at Stanwick was a bone pin. Further up Teesdale, one loom weight and one spindle whorl were found within House C at Force Garth Pasture North, again suggesting a craft-based industry (Fairless & Coggins 1986: 32).

Six Tees Valley settlements have evidence for textiles (Fig 5.4). At Faverdale, spindle whorls and a bone weaving comb are listed from an Iron Age–Romano-British context. A loom weight was found at Castle Hill (Cowgill nd). At Catcote a complete bone weaving comb and one comb fragment come from House I (most probably the southern terminal at the entrance). There were also six bone pins, one from the same house and others from excavations in 1963–4 (Long 1988). Seven spindle whorls were found in the 1963–4 excavations, some of which are thought to be Romano-British (*ibid*: 30). A bone disc or spindle whorl was found in Building F during excavations in 1987 (Vyner & Daniels 1989: 21).

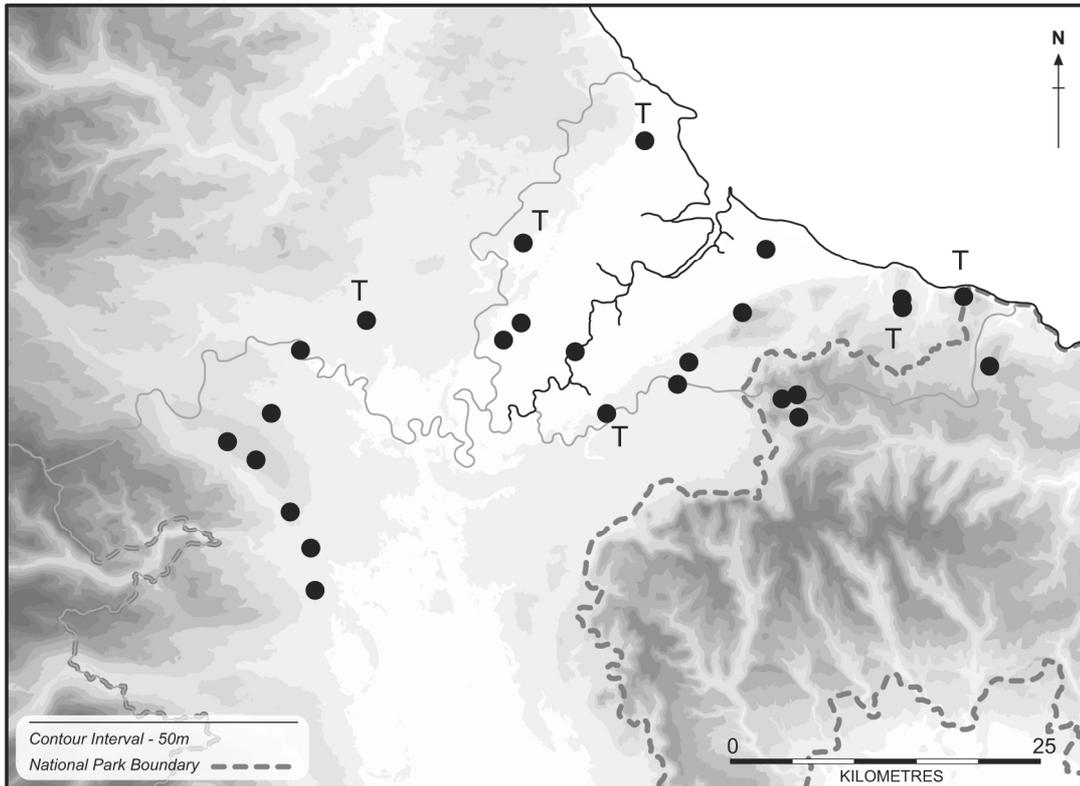


Fig 5.4 Tees Valley sites with evidence for textiles (T)

At Kilton Thorpe, a shale spindle whorl was found in the topsoil in 2001, within the settlement but not near a building. Two spindle whorls were found at Street House during excavations in 2005–6. One, of sandstone, 46mm in diameter and weighing 35g, was found in a ditch outside the entrance to House Two (Sherlock 2007: 30). The second, made of shale, 45mm in diameter and weighing 11g, was found in a pit associated with briquetage outside House Six (*ibid*). There were four spindle whorls and a ceramic tablet from Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987). The spindle whorls were from a masking layer above the Main Structure (C1), the infilled enclosure ditch (S6), the topsoil (C5) and an east-west partition (S3). Two of the whorls were ceramic: C1 is 47mm in diameter with a 10mm diameter hole; C5 is 34mm in diameter with a 10mm diameter hole. The other two are stone: S6 is shale, 32mm in diameter with a 6mm diameter hole; and S3 is sandstone, 33mm in diameter with 10mm diameter hole.

The ceramic tablet from Thorpe Thewles was in two parts. It appears to be part of a tablet used in tablet weaving (Heslop 1987: 74), rare but not unknown from Iron Age contexts (Henshall 1950). Such tablets are found in four shapes, triangular, square, rectangular and circular, with two, three, four and six holes near the corners. The only known Iron Age example from Wookey, Somerset, has three holes (*ibid*: appendix 2).



Plate 5.1 Four spindle whorls from Thorpe Thewles (Tees Archaeology)

The presence of evidence for textile-working on only six of 26 (23%) settlements in the Tees Area can be compared with 28 sites from a total of 49 (57%) in Wessex (Marchant 1989: 9). What is of note is the range of artefacts: spindle whorls (15+) pinbeaters (6), weaving combs (3), tablet (1), but only one loom weight. The whorls are mostly fired clay and local sandstone and shale, but not made of reused pottery as is seen on Romano-British settlements (Sherlock 2010). The weaving combs and pinbeaters are made from bone, which does not survive on the acidic Boulder Clay in East Cleveland. The textile evidence was not generally found inside houses, apart from two bone combs and a pin from House I at Catcote, and a spindle whorl in House F. The other finds were in ditches, boundaries and pits. At Winnal Down, weaving was recognised in a distinct part of the site associated with, but outside, structures (Fasham 1985: 129), whilst at Crick certain buildings are thought to have been used for functions such as cooking or weaving” (Woodward & Hughes 2007: 192).

All six sites with textile-working evidence in the Tees Valley commenced c 300BC at the earliest. The finds from Thorpe Thewles are in Phase III, c 100BC, whilst the Street House finds may be contemporary (based upon a date of 50 cal BC–cal AD140 from the relevant feature) and Kilton Thorpe was probably occupied from AD1–100 (D Hamilton, pers comm). Catcote and Faverdale both continue into the Romano-British period. The lack of finds from within structures suggests that if the textile manufacture was not occurring outside, the deposition of the artefacts was. At the earlier site of Staple Howe (Brewster 1963), evidence for looms was found in both Hut I and Hut II, whilst loom weights were also found in the palisade trench.

In summary, evidence for textile manufacture in the Tees Valley occurs at 23% of excavated sites, all of them Later Iron Age and thoroughly excavated. The lack of evidence from Earlier Iron Age sites is due to the tiny number of earlier sites in the sample. Overall, textile manufacturing may be occurring outside houses, depending

upon the season and the debris deposited in boundaries and features around the site rather than within structures (see Hill 1995).

5.5 Metalworking

Evidence for bronze-working includes crucibles, ingates or moulds, slag and the indirect evidence from furnaces or hearths, whilst ironworking is attested by slag, smithing scale, blooms and hearth bottoms. In the surrounding region, apart from West Brandon, ironworking is known on Levisham Moor, where hearths and the waste products such as slag heaps have been found, and at Crown End, North Riding. At Levisham, it is presumed that the iron ores came from Rosedale, 12km to the west (Hayes 1983: 53). Crown End (Elgee 1930: 140) is unexcavated but material from the stone enclosure walls was identified as iron furnace slag (Harbord & Spratt 1975). In East Riding, local bog ores were exploited at Holme on Spalding Moor (Halkon & Millett 1999), while bronze manufacturing took place at some scale within a Later Iron Age enclosure at Kelk 6 (van de Noort & Ellis 2000: 124). The 73 finds included pieces of crucible (11), fuel ash (15), mould fragments (34), sprue cup fragments (6) and fired clay (7) (*ibid*).

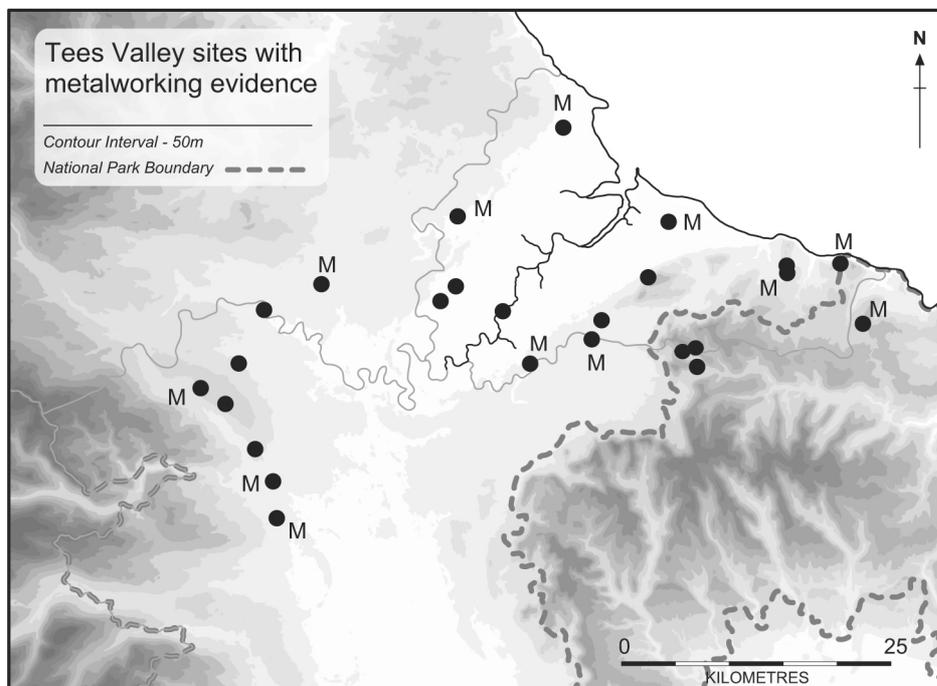


Fig 5.5 Tees Valley sites with evidence for metalworking (M)

Metalworking evidence occurs at 12 sites in the Tees Area (Fig 5.5, Table 5.3). The total number of instances is 35 with slag the most frequent find (11 instances), followed by crucibles (6).

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Artefactual evidence</i>	<i>Total types</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Faverdale	Lead waste, hammerscale, slag	3	PCA in prep
Catcote	Furnace in House 1, crucible, slag	3	Long 1988
Foxrush	Slag, ingates, crucibles	3	Parker 2005
Kilton Thorpe	Slag, anvil, crucible	3	Johnson & Sherlock in prep
Castle Hill	Hearth, hammerscale, crucible, slag, burnt clay	5	NAA nd
Street House	Small amount of slag from topsoil	1	Sherlock 2005
Thorpe Thewles	Hearth bottom, ingates, mould, crucible, slag	5	Heslop 1987
Catterick R	Ingot mould, slag	2	Moloney <i>et al</i> 2003
Gilling	Hearth base, fuel ash, burnt clay	3	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1994
Newby	Slag from smelting	1	NAA 2002
Roxby	Slag, furnace bottom, clinker	3	Inman <i>et al</i> 1985
Scorton Grange	2 x crucibles, clinker, slag	3	Copp nd

Table 5.3 Metallurgical finds from settlements

The bulk of the metalworking evidence is iron, with bronze or non-ferrous manufacturing attested at Catterick, Faverdale, Foxrush, Kilton Thorpe, Scorton and Thorpe Thewles. Non-ferrous-working is suggested by ingot moulds or crucibles at Catterick and Faverdale. At Foxrush, three small crucibles in a blue-grey fabric were found in the terminal of Roundhouse 4 (Parker 2005). At Kilton Thorpe a crucible fragment came from a ditch to the north of Structure One and the anvil was found south-west of Structure Six. The crucible fragments from Thorpe Thewles were from the Main Structure and its ring ditch as well as the nearby Structure S and a triangular crucible from Structure R and enclosure partitions in Phase II.

The common factor for bronze-working is the presence of small triangular shaped crucibles with a blue-grey fabric. These vessels are not large: the examples from Kelk are thought to contain only 30ml of liquid (van de Noort & Ellis 2000: 124). At Kilton Thorpe, Foxrush and Thorpe Thewles the crucible fragments are predominantly

in ring ditches and boundaries around structures, not within the structures. One of the fragments from Scorton Grange was from the enclosure ditch. Overall this could suggest that small-scale bronze casting was undertaken around structures; alternatively the vessels were selectively deposited in these locations.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Form of evidence</i>	<i>Location (where known)</i>	<i>In building</i>
Faverdale	Lead waste, hammerscale, slag	Around annexes in B	YES
Catcote	Furnace incl tuyere	Pit III in House 1	YES
	Crucible	Ditch 12	No
	Slag	Pit III	YES
Foxrush	Slag and ingate moulds	Ditch at N of enclosure	No
	3 x crucibles	Terminal of House 4	YES
Kilton Thorpe	Slag	Local boundaries	No
	Crucible	Boundary assoc with Structure One	No
Castle Hill	Hearth, hammerscale, slag, burnt clay	Ring ditches Structures 1, 4, 7	YES
	Crucible	Ditch & Ring Ditch 1	YES
Street House	Slag	Boundary ditches	No
Thorpe Thewles	Hearth bottom & slag	Encl & boundary ditches	No
	Crucibles	Ring ditches MS, R, S	YES
		Encl partitions late rect encl ditch	No
	Stone moulds S1 Stone mould S5	Enclosure ditch Floor surface K	No YES
Catterick R	Bar mould (ingate), slag	Floor surfaces of 8004 8006	YES
Gilling	Hearth base, fuel ash, clay	Ditch 25	No
	Fuel ash	Feature 46	No
	Fuel ash	Posthole 59 in CS1	YES
Newby	Slag from smelting	Posthole at entrance	YES
Roxby	Magentite smithing scale	Furnace & postholes in Structure 2	YES
	Smelting & furnace bottoms	Near entrance & outside Structure 4	YES
Scorton Grange	Slag, clinker, 2 x crucibles	Assoc with Structures 1 & 7	YES

Table 5.4 Location of metalworking debris on site

The finds at Catterick were mostly within Structure 8006, with slag within the floor surface of the building and the ingot mould compacted in the cobbled floor on the north side of the house (Moloney *et al* 2003: 17). At Faverdale, metalworking debris was associated with a series of annexe structures open on one side. The copper alloy evidence was a fragment of a crucible base and a clay mould. An annexe structure at Castle Hill was also associated with metalworking, whilst at Catcote, Thorpe Thewles and Roxby, ironworking took place within buildings. Lastly at Foxrush and Newby, artefacts associated with metal production were deliberately placed within features or structures.

There is artefactual evidence for ironworking at 12 sites, with slag present at all of them except Gilling. At Catcote, Newby and Roxby analysis of the slag suggested it derived from smelting, whilst smithing slag was attested at Roxby and Gilling.

The location of the relevant finds is given in Table 5.4. There is artefactual evidence for metalworking within or adjacent to 10 of the 12 sites, the exceptions being Kilton Thorpe and Street House. The association of finds with structures is notable because some are associated with particular types of structure, for example ironworking in the annexes at Faverdale and at Castle Hill Structure 4. Crucibles are associated with structures at Foxrush, Castle Hill, Thorpe Thewles and Scorton Grange, whilst ingates or bar moulds were found within structures at Catterick, Scorton Grange and Thorpe Thewles Structure K. Ironworking evidence was within roundhouses at Catcote, Castle Hill Structure 1, Thorpe Thewles K, Roxby Structures 2 and 3. Lastly, ironworking artefacts were deposited in a posthole at the entrance to structures at Newby and at Gilling CS1. Catterick Structure 8006 had slag deposits across the floor and an ingate within the building.

The dating evidence for metalworking is presented in Table 5.5. In all but one case, the ironworking is from Later Iron Age contexts. The exception is Gilling ditch 25 where charcoal associated with a hearth base was radiocarbon dated to 820–760 cal BC or 578–552 cal BC. Whilst charcoal is prone to provide an earlier date than single entity dates (Haselgrove *et al* 2001: 5), the ironworking debris at Gilling is substantial and clearly from features belonging to a separate, earlier phase of the site.

Outside the Tees Valley, metalworking, where dated, is also largely associated with the Later Iron Age. West Brandon is undated. At Levisham Moor, a 1st century AD date was suggested (Hayes 1983: 25), but the site was clearly active over a prolonged period. At Welham Bridge, two radiocarbon dates suggested a Later Iron Age

context (Halkon & Millett 1999: 82). However, more sites need to be scientifically dated to confirm the pattern. The types of iron and bronze artefacts produced may represent a small repertoire of pieces and in the Tees Valley there is little to suggest the manufacture of objects to express group identity as seen elsewhere, for example torcs in East Anglia. Most finds from the study area are associated with domestic and agricultural functions as seen later in this chapter.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Faverdale	Annexes in B	LIA-RB – finds based	PCA in prep
Catcote	Pit III in Structure 1	LIA-RB	Long 1988: 33
KiltonThorpe	Boundary ditches near Structure One	90 cal BC–cal AD210	OxA-10653
Castle Hill	Structures 1, 4, 7 (Structure 1 ring gully)	390–170 cal BC	Wk-15240
Street House	Boundaries in settlement, 321	160 cal BC–cal AD50	SUERC-18794
Thorpe Thewles	Phase II Structures K, R, S Phase III	Phase II 382–186 cal BC 366–2 cal BC	GrN 15658 GrN 15660
Catterick R	Structures 8004 and 8006	430–230BC	Roberts 2003: 44, TL
Gilling	Ditch 25	820–770 cal BC	GrN 15671
	CS1 slot 46	334–300 cal BC 198 cal BC–cal AD124	OxA-1738
Newby	Structure I	397–95 cal BC	NAA 2002
Roxby	Structure 3 charcoal from ph	370 cal BC–cal AD420	Wilson 2002b: 18

Table 5.5 Dates of metalworking at settlements

5.6 Crafts

Craft-based activities are harder to identify on Iron Age sites because tasks like pottery making in open fires and basket-making leave little trace. Similarly, crafts are in some way a product of individual skill leaving no “debris” unlike metalworking or weaving which leave specific tools. The finished products are the main evidence for crafts activities with a few exceptions such as hones and gouges that are seen to represent craftworkers’ tools. The use of colour, specifically red, has recently been suggested as having an important effect upon the viewer (Giles 2008: 71). Dyes such as ochre could

have been used to transform the colours of fabrics in addition to natural vegetable dyes that leave no archaeological trace.

Whetstones and hones are commonly found on sites, whilst objects of worked bone and horn may once have been as common, but not survived. Flints are not usually considered from Iron Age sites but sometimes recognised within specialist industries such as shale manufacture.

In all, craftworking evidence comes from 13 sites spread throughout the study area (Fig 5.6). Of the 11 artefact types in this category, whetstones are the most frequent (18 from seven sites). There are three bone handles from Catcote and four from Thorpe Thewles, but none south of the Tees. There are individual examples of a rubbing stone, gouge, flint tools, one needle and two honestones. At Castle Hill there was a fragment of yellow ochre and at Street House a piece of red ochre was found in a pit outside Structure Eight. Ochre may well have been found elsewhere and dismissed as naturally occurring.

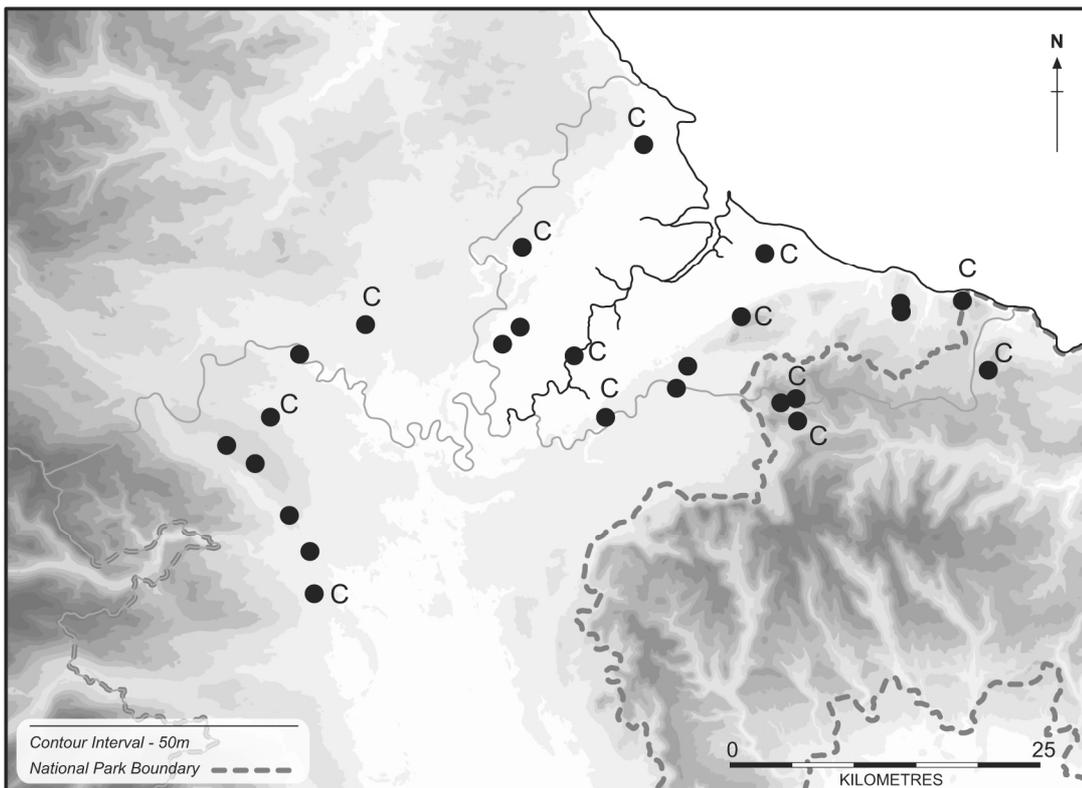


Fig 5.6 Sites with evidence for craftworking (C)

Specific crafts industries are attested at four sites: salt-working at Street House, possible glass-working at Roxby and jet-working at Street House and Roxby (Table

5.6). In 1999, following the discovery of transport briquetage at Melsonby, Willis (1999a) suggested that Later Iron Age salt manufacture was occurring around the Tees estuary. Since 1999, briquetage has been recognised at other sites in the Tees Valley, all of which appear to be Later Iron Age in date. Excavations at Kilton Thorpe in 2000 and 2001 suggested that the material was found in East Cleveland (Johnson & Sherlock in prep) and excavations at Street House have uncovered two hearth-saltern structures.



Plate 5.2 Salt containers from hearth at Street House

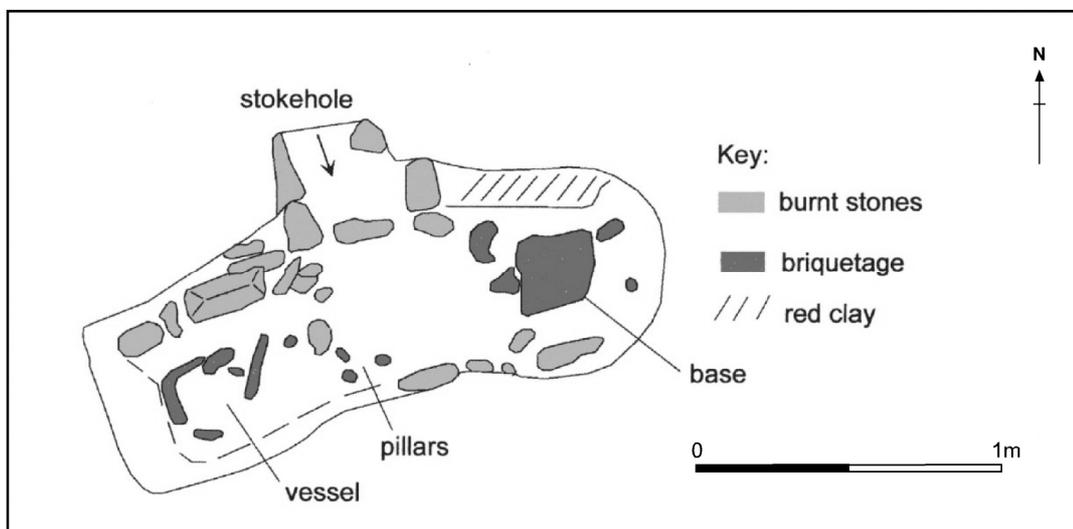


Fig 5.7 Salt-working hearth at Street House

The material excavated at Street House shows close parallels to the furniture, ceramic fabric (Pl 5.2, Fig 5.7) and structures of the Lincolnshire salt industry, particularly at Cowbit (Lane & Morris 2001). It is suggested that this is a seasonal

activity and undertaken in “individual workshops” (Morris 2001: 395). The scale of production is clearly greater than manufacture for personal consumption but does not involve the investment of large-scale workshops. The craft was apparently introduced into this part of North Riding in the Later Iron Age, possibly after AD1, and the necessary skills may originally have been imported from Lincolnshire (Sherlock & Vyner forthcoming).

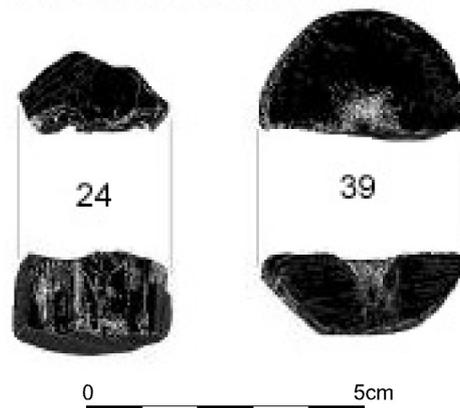


Fig 5.8 Jet items from Street House

Another craft utilising natural resources in North Riding is the manufacture of jet jewellery. Items of jet are known from a Neolithic long cairn 200m to the north-west of the Street House enclosure (Vyner 1984). Several fragments of worked jet were found in the Iron Age settlement (Fig 5.8), whilst a Roman building at Street House appears to be a jet workshop (Sherlock 2010). Loose jet eroded from cliffs 200m to the north could easily be collected from the beach and so the craft activity would have utilised a local resource. At Roxby four fragments of jet from Structure Two appeared to be debris from working (Inman *et al* 1985: 199), whilst a fragmentary jet bangle was found in Structure 3 (*ibid*: 204). One fragment of glass rod, possibly debris, was found in the southern (right when looking out) terminal of Structure Two near the jet. All these finds are from a structure within which smithing was also occurring. This supports Henderson’s (1991: 104) suggestion that even quite specialised crafts such as glass manufacturing took place in small-scale settlements. The best-known location for glass manufacture is at Meare in Somerset, although chemical analysis indicates that glass beads were also made at various unknown locations (*ibid*: 128).

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Artefact</i>	<i>Location /Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Faverdale	2 Whetstones		PCA in prep
Catcote	10 Whetstones Bone handles x3 Gouge	Ring ditch House 1, ditch 12 Pit I (House 1), ditch 11 Pit I (House 1)	Long 1988
Eston	Whetstone	Topsoil as stray find - EIA	Vyner 1988
Foxrush	Whetstone	Pit beneath House 2	Parker 2005
Ingleby Barwick	Whetstone	House C	ASDU forthcoming
Castle Hill	Rubbing stone Yellow ochre	House 5 near N terminal House 5 near S terminal	NAA nd
Percy Rigg	Rubbing stones	Hut E-2, Hut B-3, Hut C-3	Close 1972
Street House	Hone stone Jet waste Red ochre Oven debris	Topsoil Fill of ditch 35 Pit 574 outside Structure Eight Hearths 1 & 2	Sherlock 2007 Sherlock & Vyner forthcoming
Thorpe Thewles	4 pieces of antler Handle Handle Handle Handle Needle	Main Enclosure Ditch Sub-rectangular enclosure Circular Structure I LRED II Main Structure ditch	Heslop 1987
Pallet Hill	Flint flake	Structure I –Phase II - EIA	Brewster & Finney in prep
Crag Bank	2 Whetstones	Beneath boundary wall	Close <i>et al</i> 1975
Melsonby	Grinder/honestone	Feature 315 cuts CS1	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1999
Roxby	4 Fragments of jet Glass Whetstone	House 2 – southern terminal House 2 – southern terminal House 3	Inman <i>et al</i> 1985

Table 5.6 Craft finds from Tees Valley sites

A change in blue glass bead manufacture around the 2nd century BC is seen by Henderson as part of a minor industrial revolution, with a greater range of materials manufactured at settlements (1991: 135). This would fit the evidence for jet-working at Street House and Roxby in the Later Iron Age and the introduction of salt manufacture at a date likely to be 1st century BC, at the earliest. In the context of crafts-based activities, settlements appear to be largely self-sufficient, providing their own pottery,

bone handles and perhaps simple repairs and maintenance. Exceptions to this appear to be the manufacture and distribution of salt, the distribution of jet and possibly recycled glass fragments for reworking as simple beads or jewellery.

The artefacts relating to these crafts come mostly from within structures and their ring ditches. Apart from nine instances where the location is unknown (19%), one comes from an enclosure (2%), nine from internal boundaries (19%) and 27 from features linked with structures (60%). This suggests that in the Tees Valley the use and, more pertinently, deposition of crafts artefacts is mostly associated with structures. This pattern differs from the one site outside the area examined for comparative purposes at Winnall Down, where of 10 fragments of bone recognisable as handles, needles, gouges etc from Early and Later Iron Age contexts nine were from pits and one from a posthole.

5.7 Display

This class of item is more often associated with burial than settlement, in particular weapons, clothes, prestige items and jewellery (Henderson 1991). However, some fasteners are occasionally found in settlement contexts, for example jet buttons (Street House) and bone fasteners (Thorpe Thewles). With the exception of the Melsonby hoard, there are few high-status decorative items from the region (Fitts *et al* 1999). MacGregor (1976: 92) lists only three swords from Yorkshire, with more recent examples from the East Riding including five from South Cave, one from Kirkburn and one from Caythorpe in a grave with a spear. Three swords are from near the study area, at Stanwick (Wheeler 1954: 44), at Melsonby and from the Tees at Sadberge (MacGregor 1976: no.156).

Ten sites have finds in this class (Fig 5.9, Table 5.7). The commonest artefact is the glass bangle with examples from Faverdale, Catcote, Percy Rigg and Thorpe Thewles, and two from Anglo-Saxon contexts at Street House. Beads are known from Faverdale, Catcote, Castle Hill, Thorpe Thewles, Crag Bank, Gilling and Melsonby. The dating of the beads is problematic because they are mostly of a simple utilitarian style, of annular or bun shape, made using natural materials such as amber, jet and stone, and do not follow the shape and decoration of the southern examples published by Guido (1978). Whether the use of local materials such as amber and jet represents a

conscious choice or was dictated by the (un)availability of glass from outside of the region is unknown.

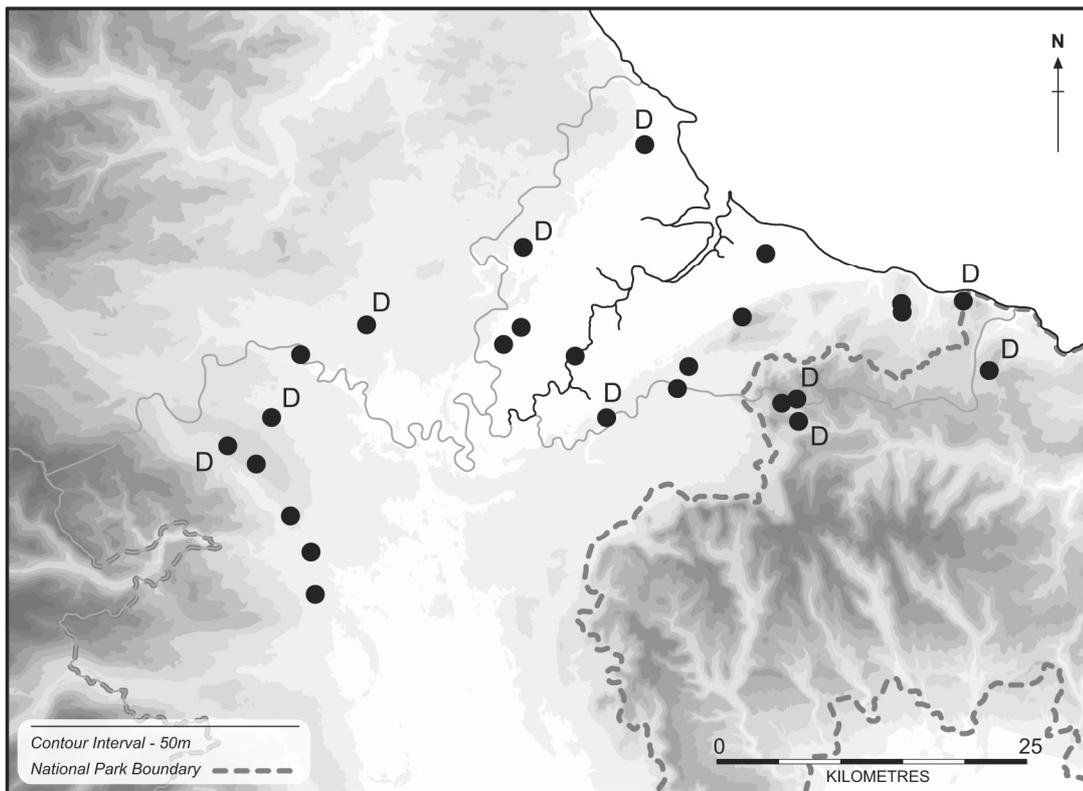


Fig 5.9 Tees Valley sites with evidence for display (D)

Some of the fairly extensive assemblage from Faverdale is almost certainly Romano-British, but information about context is not yet available. The nature of the 1963 investigations at Catcote means that several of the finds lack a satisfactory context. Those that can be located include a bronze pin from ditch 12, another from occupation layer 26; a glass bangle from ditch 12 south of Hut One, and a second along with a jet annular bracelet was from the occupation layers to the east of the settlement. Three pieces of bone, a bead, perforated tooth and a handle came from Pit I inside Structure One; other bone artefacts in this pit associated with craftworking included a gouge. The ring ditch around Structure One had a fragment of a bone ring and a bone handle. The bone-antler cheek-piece from the topsoil is similar to a find at Dragonby (May 1996: 348).

At Castle Hill a polished shale bead was recovered from the north-west quadrant of Structure One. At Percy Rigg a jet bangle fragment was found in the ring ditch around Structure C. Two fragments of jet buttons came from Street House, one from a

posthole at the entrance to Structure Two and the second from a posthole in the centre of the house. A small iron spearhead was found in a pit outside Structure Eight at Street House similar to the type IB spearhead at Dragonby (May 1996: 290).

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Artefact</i>	<i>Location/Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Faverdale	3 bone pins, 3 glass beads, amber bead, 1 toggle, 4 bangle fragments, 7 brooches, 1 pair tweezers	Across site/ mostly Romano-British	PCA in prep
Catcote	2 glass bracelet fragments 1 jet bracelet Bronze penannular brooch, pin, bone bead, cheek-plate	Topsoil (1) ditch 12 Topsoil area B Occupation area Pit ILIA-RB	Long 1988
Castle Hill	Stone bead	NW corner Str 1LIA	NAA nd
Percy Rigg	Glass bangle (fragment)	Structure C ditch LIA	Close 1972
Street House	Jet buttons Spearhead	Structure Two Pit 574	Sherlock 2007
Thorpe Thewles	Gold earring Bow brooch Amber bead Glass bangle Glass bangle Penannular brooch	Masking layer MS Masking layer Ditch Q Enclosure ditch Boundary ditch Topsoil	Heslop 1987
Crag Bank	Blue glass melon bead	Beside hearth LIA- RB	Close <i>et al</i> 1975
Gilling	Jet bead Amber bead	Structure 2 LIA Ditch north of House 1 LBA-EIA	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1994
Melsonby	Wooden vessel with fittings Weapons, horse harness, spoon, jet bead	Hoard deposit – location uncertain LIA	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1999
Roxby	Jet bangle	House 3	Inman <i>et al</i> 1985

Table 5.7 The range of display items from the Tees Valley

The distribution of the finds from Thorpe Thewles is discussed in Chapter 6. A blue glass melon-shaped bead was found beside the hearth outside the structure at Crag

Bank alongside a flat rotary quern and Romano-British pottery. At Gilling, an amber bead was found in the Earlier Iron Age ditch 25 and a lathe-turned jet bead was found in the Structure 2 gully. The 1843 Melsonby hoard (MacGregor 1962) was apparently found within the Later Iron Age settlement, but the 1990s investigations were unable to pinpoint the precise find-spot (Fitts *et al* 1999); although contemporary, its association with the settlement remains unproven. The Roxby jet bangle came from the Structure 3 ring ditch.

5.8 Other

This category covers a range of finds from settlements that do not fall easily into other classes and in some cases could be due to serendipity. The majority of these items are made of stone although there are several iron objects. At two sites, there are cupmarked stones and the reuse or appropriation of earlier items should be considered. Seven sites have finds in this category (Table 5.8).

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Artefact</i>	<i>Location/Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Catcote	Shale gaming piece	Unknown/LIA	Long 1988
Elton	Flint gaming “counter”	Assoc with structure LIA-RB	Tees HER No.4667
Eston	12 cupmarked stones 3 counters (unkn findspot) 1 jet disc	2 in palisade trench – LBA 8 in wall of defences – EIA Soil above structure	Vyner 1988
Kilton Thorpe	Decorated boulder Stone ball	Posthole in Structure Eight Topsoil	Johnson & Sherlock in prep
Street House	6 stone balls Miniature quernstone	Various incl Structures Three, Six Terminal Structure One	Sherlock 2007
Gilling	Copper alloy frag weight? Stone disc possibly a lid Tang of iron blade?	Context 42 LIA Topsoil Structures 1/2 (334–330 cal BC and 198 cal BC–cal AD124)	Fitts <i>et al</i> 1994
Great Ayton M	Cupmarked stones Circular sandstone disc	Floor of hut	Tinkler & Spratt 1978

Table 5.8 Type of “other” artefacts and their location on site

One shale gaming piece was found at Catcote, but the location is unknown. At Elton the gaming piece was associated with pottery from beside a structure. At Eston Nab the hillfort enclosed a Bronze Age burial mound (Vyner 1988: 89). Ten cupmarked stones were found in the 1980s excavations, two reused as packing in the palisade and eight in the boulder wall that formed the earliest phase of hillfort defence (*ibid*: 86). Two cupmarked stones found in earlier excavations cannot now be located. During his excavations, Elgee found three sandstone discs, possibly gaming counters (*ibid*), and a jet disc was found in the topsoil above the circular structure excavated in 1986.

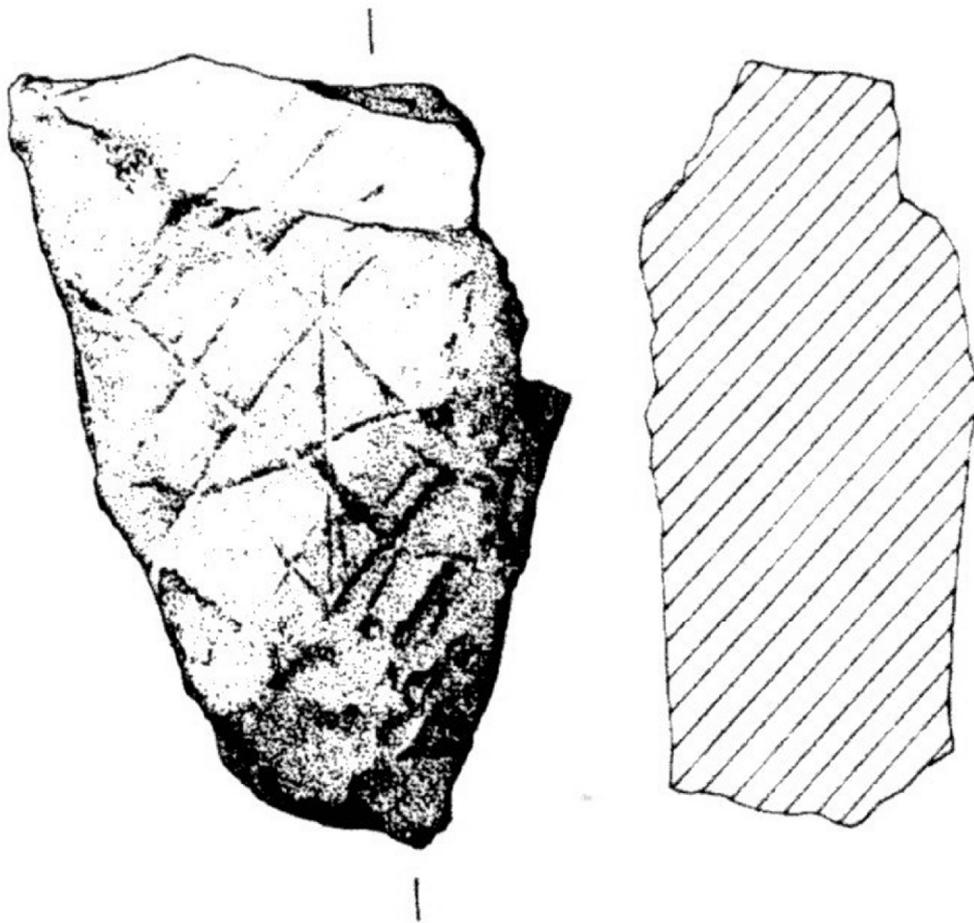


Fig 5.10 Kilton Thorpe carved boulder (scale 1:3)

At Kilton Thorpe, a boulder decorated with a series of incised lines forming a chevron motif was reused face down as packing in the entrance to Structure Eight (Fig 5.10). Also in the posthole were sherds of pottery and briquetage. A stone ball (Pl 5.3) was also recovered near feature 120, whilst six stone balls have been found in Iron Age contexts at Street House: three from the ring ditches of roundhouses (SFs40, 127, 225);

two from linear gullies (SFs33, 310) and one from a pit (SF76). The diameter of these spherical balls varies between 44mm and 60mm and their weight from 114g to 425g. Their actual weights (three weigh 4oz, the others 6oz, 10oz and 14 oz) suggest they may be measuring weights. They are smooth but undecorated. Stone balls of this kind are better known in Northumberland and Scotland and these are the first recognised from the area. Three stone balls from Pegswood were thought to be a type of slingshot (Procter 2009: 57) and three were found at Port Seton (Haselgrove & McCullagh 2000: 140). Several were found at Traprain Law, where they have been associated with leisure and games activities (Rees & Hunter 2000: 431).

Another unusual item from Street House was a miniature quernstone (PI 5.4). This quernstone was found lying top down in the southern terminal of structure. The fine degree of workmanship, rarity of this type of object and location near the threshold are significant and suggest this was a structured deposit. One possible parallel has been found near Crayke (Heslop 2007: 33). The finds from Gilling included a piece of copper alloy that may be a weight (Allason-Jones 1994: 25), whilst a cupmarked stone was incorporated in the cobbled floor of the Great Ayton house (Tinkler & Spratt 1978: 53).



Plate 5.3 Stone balls from East Cleveland



Plate 5.4 Miniature quernstone from Structure One, Street House

Four trends are apparent for this category. First, gaming pieces occurred at three sites, all in the Tees Valley (Catcote, Elton, Eston). The stone balls might also belong in this category; they are the first known from the region, where an archaeologist may find one distinctive find and then seek others elsewhere. Second is the reuse of rock art in areas of known Bronze Age activity at Eston, Great Ayton Moor and Kilton Thorpe, all of them above 100m OD. At Great Ayton Moor the cupmarked stone was placed with the decoration face up and was presumably intended to be seen, like other pieces of rock art placed on the top of monuments as at Kildale (Spratt 1993: 85) and on Roseberry Common (Vyner 2010). Third, and in contrast, both pieces of decorated stonework from Kilton Thorpe and the mini quern at Street House were buried with the decoration hidden. Lastly, at five of the sites the objects were not only associated with structures, which are frequently devoid of other finds, but were placed in significant locations such as the entrance threshold, as at Kilton Thorpe Structure Eight (Fig 4.16) and Street House Structure One (Fig 6.21).

5.9 Discussion: artefacts in the Tees Valley

This discussion will focus on three themes: when different categories appear in the settlement record; their location within sites and whether these change over time; and how typical the artefact records of the Tees sites are of the Iron Age in northern

England generally. With only two sites of earlier date in the sample, there is evidently an inbuilt predisposition to that of Later Iron Age, but this does not mean that changes cannot be seen within the period or between the end of the Iron Age and after AD71.

The subsistence items have not been considered as an entity before although previous studies have looked at plant macrofossils and quernstones individually. Nothing was found to contradict the now widely held view that emmer wheat was replaced by spelt c 300BC (van der Veen 1992: 157), or that the beehive quern replaced the saddle quern at around the same date (Heslop 2008: 20). Similarly, the ceramic evidence would appear to support Willis's suggestion that on many sites, the earlier part of the Later Iron Age was a period of little or irregular use of pottery, but the period after 100BC saw an increase in pottery use (1999b: 89). Sites that continue to the end of the Iron Age such as Catcote, Thorpe Thewles and Street House all have larger quantities of pottery, at least in terms of sherd numbers. This will be analysed further in Chapter 6. Similarly, whilst Later Iron Age ceramics are impossible to date stylistically, briquetage seems to occur exclusively on Later Iron Age sites in the study area and indeed outside, at Stanwick (Willis 1999b: 101). An item that does not appear to be affected by date is pot boilers, which occur on either side of the Iron Age–Roman divide.

All the settlements with textiles are Later Iron Age, of which three apparently continue into the Roman period. Only sites with Romano-British structures had weaving combs, implying these may in fact be of later date than is generally thought.

The settlements where metalworking was occurring are mostly Later Iron Age, with the interesting exception of the hearth base found in an Earlier Iron Age boundary ditch at Gilling. Here, there was further metalworking debris from later contexts suggesting metalworking continued into a later phase of the occupation (Fitts *et al* 1994: 41). There does not seem to be any difference in dates between the sites with smelting debris like Catcote, Newby and Roxby and those with smithing slag. Moore (2007b: 90) noted that transformation processes such as making iron and salt are often sited away from settlements, but there could of course be another reason, such as proximity to a source of iron, as at Levisham Moor (Hayes 1983), Roxby (Inman *et al* 1985) and in the Foulness Valley (Halkon & Millett 1999).

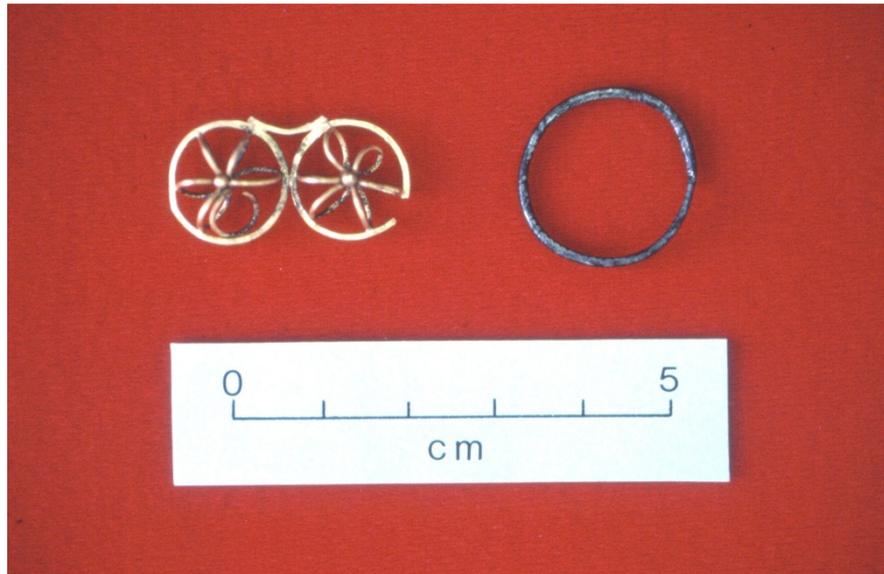
To summarise, ironworking, whilst occurring throughout the Iron Age, appears to be more frequent at Later Iron Age sites. Smithing waste is far more common probably because smelting was occurring nearer the ore sources as at Roxby and on

Levisham Moor. The source of the ore used at Catcote and West Brandon is not yet known. At North Cave, Dent (1989) suggested that ironworking was carried out away from the centre of the settlement either for reasons of safety or for environmental or cultural reasons. The pattern for bronze appears to be essentially as for iron. Whilst bronze-working on a domestic scale will have occurred throughout the Iron Age, based on the crucible evidence, it too appears to be more frequent in the Later Iron Age.

The artefacts related to craft activity are found on two of three Earlier Iron Age sites and 11 of Later Iron Age date, for once suggesting the incidence of such activity changed little throughout the period. However, there are signs of a shift from production for self-sufficiency right at the end of the Iron Age at Street House and Roxby, where the locally available jet and brine was evidently exploited on a more industrial scale and distributed over the wider region. A further craft at Roxby was the manufacture of glass possibly from reused glass. The jet industry probably developed in the same manner as the Kimmeridge Shale industry where, following the collection of the raw material, it was worked with flint tools and then turned on a pole lathe at Rope Lake Hole (Woodward 1987: 167). At present, there are no sites in North Riding where the industry can be seen to have developed pole lathes, but the waste jet and broken unfinished items are known from several sites.

The kiln furniture used in the Later Iron Age for salt extraction at Street House resembles furniture of the same date from Cowbit, Lincolnshire (Lane & Morris 2001). Whilst some of the production may be for home use, this implies that some Later Iron Age settlements in the region were developing industries to distribute craft products, following the pattern identified by Cunliffe (2005: 485) and Henderson (1991: 135).

Artefacts in the display category are restricted to Later Iron Age sites, for the most part jewellery made in materials such as glass, amber and jet bracelets that were worked in the area. The finds are not necessarily high status, with perhaps three exceptions. The first is the gold earring from Thorpe Thewles (Pl 5.5), which is unparalleled in Britain. From similarities with Continental examples, it can be dated to the 1st century BC (Allason-Jones 1987: 77). The second is the large decorated wooden vessel and its contents which comprised the Melsonby hoard (Fitts *et al* 1999: 44), are inextricably linked to Stanwick, with a floruit of 50BC–AD50 (Haselgrove 2002: 64). Finally, there is the spearhead from Street House, which resembles a Romano-British example from Dragonby (Manning 1996: 290).



Pl 5.5 Gold earring (left) from Thorpe Thewles (Tees Archaeology photograph)

Whilst these finds are of Later Iron Age date, display artefacts include earlier objects in the form of reused rock art, presumably taken from earlier monuments. Twelve cupmarked stones were found at the Earlier Iron Age site of Eston Nab, whilst another was reused in the floor of the hut on Great Ayton Moor (Tinkler & Spratt 1978). The hillfort encloses a Bronze Age burial mound, which might be their source. The remaining finds in the “other” category (Table 5.8) are from Later Iron Age sites, including the stone decorated with incised grooves from Kilton Thorpe (Fig 5.10), which is similar to boulders from Hinderwell Beacon (Hornsby & Laverick 1920: 447).

5.10 Finds locations

Finds locations were plotted to show on what parts of the site artefacts were usually found. A flaw with this approach is that some forms of features are more common than others. Thus at Thorpe Thewles, 14 structures have pottery, but there was only one enclosure ditch. This will be addressed in Chapter 6, where I will examine the weight of the pottery from different features. For now, I have shown the proportion of structures with a particular type of artefact as a percentage of the total (Table 5.9): the figures in the first column of Table 5.9 show that 71 structures have pottery from a total of 129 structures in the study (55%) and the other categories are calculated from the same total of structures.

<i>Finds</i>	<i>Structures (%)</i>	<i>Linear boundaries</i>	<i>Enclosure Ditch</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Pits</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pottery	71 (55)	22	10	4	6	1	114
Querns	28 (22)	9	2	4	11	34	88
Textiles	4 (3)	3	1	0	1	5	14
Metalwork	20 (15)	5	5	0	1	0	31
Crafts	25 (19)	6	2	2	1	13	49
Display	12 (9)	7	2	2	1	13	37
Other	9 (7)	6	0	8	2	8	33
Total (%)	169 (46.2)	58 (15.8)	22 (6.0)	20 (5.5)	23 (6.3)	74 (20.2)	366

Table 5.9 Location of find types (brackets is percentage of structures) at Tees sites

The analysis shows that finds of all types are most likely to be unearthed within structures (46.1% of all finds types seen in Figs 5.11 and 5.12).

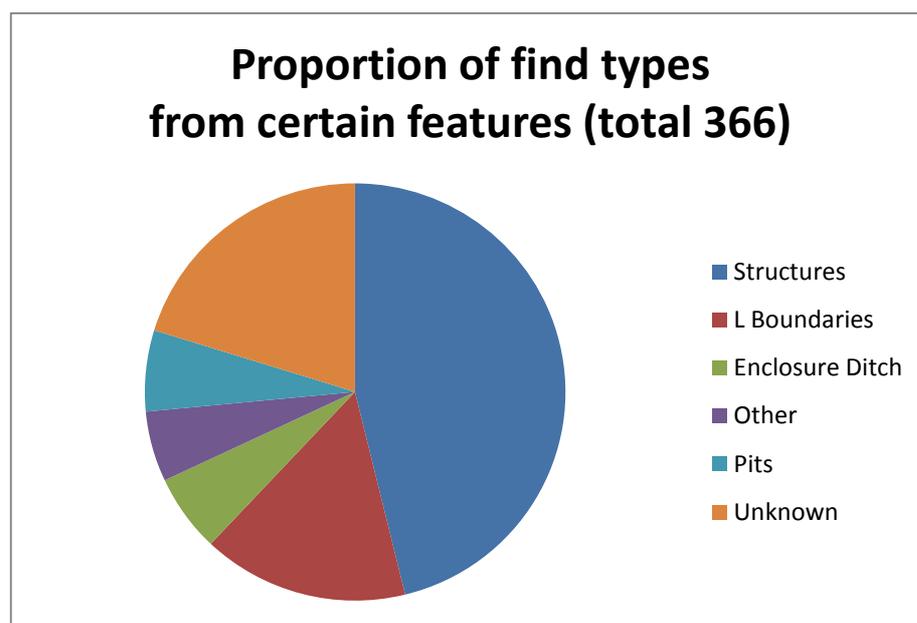


Fig 5.11 Proportion of finds from certain features at Tees sites

Quernstones can be found *in situ* in the floor surface of some structures, as with Thorpe Thewles Structure N (Fig 5.13). Roundhouse terminals are another common location for quern deposition. The reuse of the querns, for example for cobbling, was discussed above, but in this context the association of querns with metalworking should

be considered. Metalworking was in evidence on 12 sites, but in 20 of the 31 instances the relevant finds are associated with buildings. Only Eston Nab departs from this pattern where structures are the most frequent location for finds, with many of the cupmarked stones being deposited in the Earlier Iron Age boundary wall. As well as being earlier, this is the only hillfort within the survey and relatively little of the interior was investigated so it may be atypical. In a similar vein to the other artefact groups, over half of the craft items and half of the known locations for display were found to be associated with the structures. The other artefacts were more evenly distributed across the site.

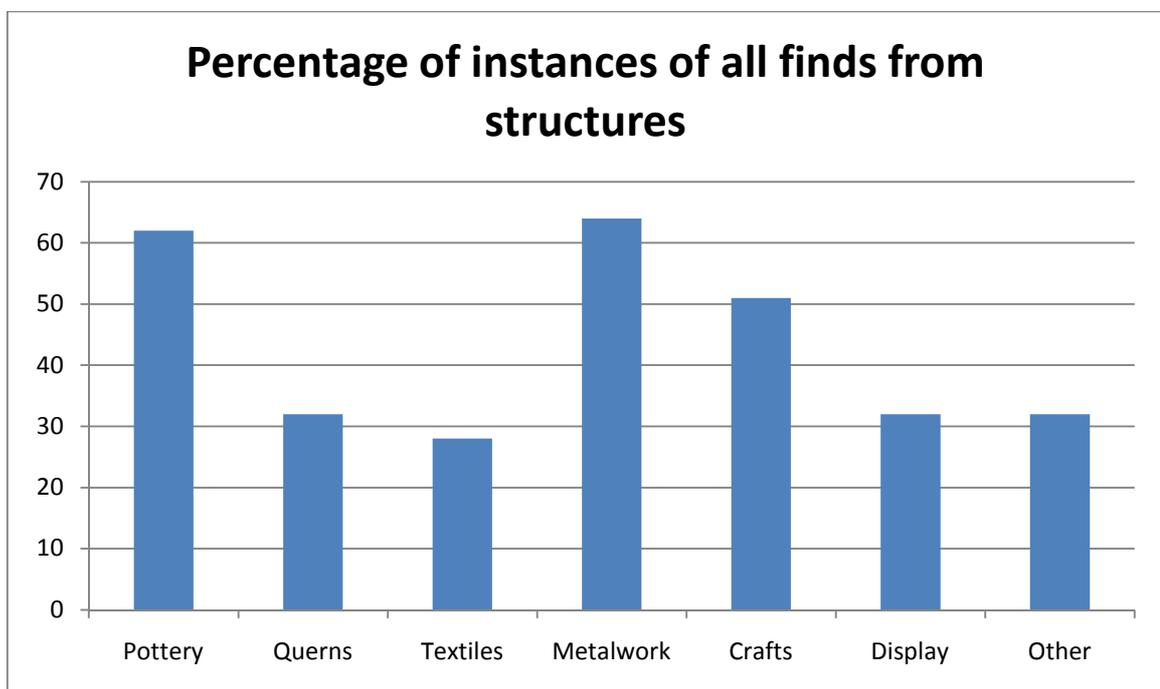


Fig 5.12 Percentage of all finds from structures at Tees sites

In Chapter 4, I noted changes in the size of structures during the Later Iron Age and into the 1st century AD. There were also architectural changes, for instance the greater use of annexes and other features such as double entrances were also possibly more common. It is also apparent that the Later Iron Age settlements in the Tees Valley had a broader range of finds and structures. These are also generally the better-dated sites and we have to consider whether sites like Kilton Thorpe, Thorpe Thewles and Street House are atypical of the Iron Age settlement in the area. It seems probable that radiocarbon dating of sites like Catcote and Scorton Grange will merely increase the number of Later Iron Age–Romano-British sites.

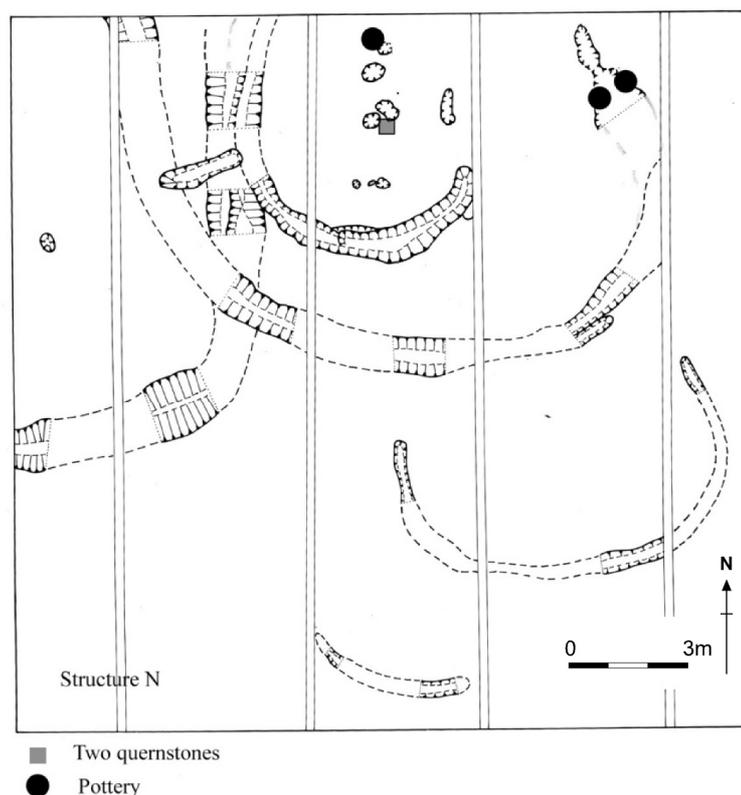


Fig 5.13 Thorpe Thewles, Structure N with quernstones *in situ* in floor

Earlier writers suggested an agricultural revolution in the Later Iron Age, seen in the adoption of cereals such as spelt wheat and cultivation of wetter clay valleys (van der Veen 1992; Haselgrove 1999). From the Tees Valley evidence, this agricultural revolution seems also to have engendered a broader social change. The analysis in this chapter suggests that the number and range of artefacts increased greatly in the Later Iron Age, with items such as gaming pieces, stone balls, jewellery and querns being exchanged over a wide area. The distribution of querns from a wide range of sources across Durham and Yorkshire may be part of exchange mechanisms that brought iron ore to locations such as Catcote and West Brandon. Along these routes raw jet and jewellery from the Yorkshire coast, possibly from Street House and Roxby, along with salt and other products may have been transported up to 80km inland.

Chapter 6 will look in greater detail at Kilton Thorpe, Thorpe Thewles and Street House, considering weight of pottery as well as the number and the precise location of finds within structures. The results will be compared with three extensively investigated sites on Tyneside and three from West Riding (Fig 5.14). These form an

interesting comparison to the Tees Valley, since earlier studies have identified significant differences between the two areas (eg Ferrell 1992; van der Veen 1992). It appears that groups on Teesside and Tyneside were responding in a different manner to the changes during the Later Iron Age suggesting a different form of identity. I will examine this idea and extend the comparison by looking at three recently excavated sites in West Riding.

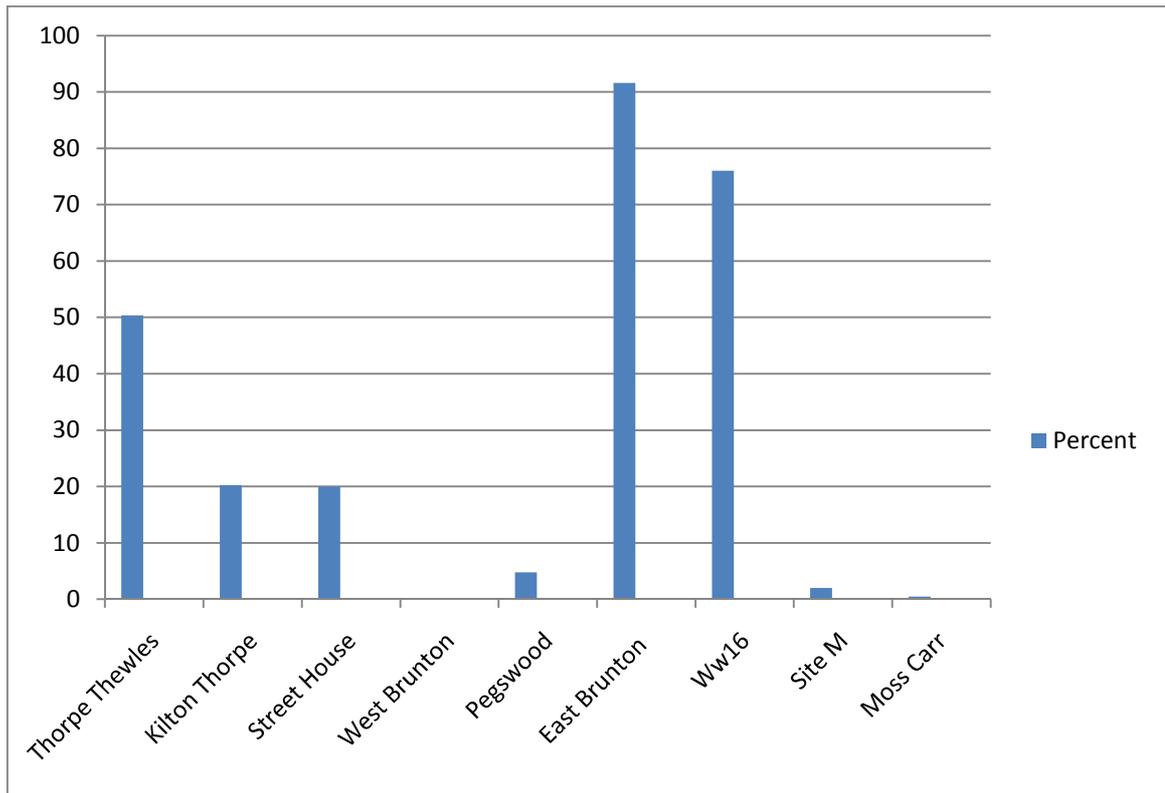


Fig 5.14 Percentage of pottery found in structures at sites in the Tees, Tyne and West Riding

Chapter 6: The Tees Valley Sites and Comparative Areas

6.1 Introduction

This chapter will examine one area to the north of the River Tees and one to the south to compare the sites I have already discussed with settlements of similar date elsewhere in the region (Fig 6.1). The Tyneside conurbation was chosen for its obvious geographical similarities and because it has experienced similar developments to Teesside since the 19th century. The second area looks at sites on the boundary between the North and West Ridings, 50km south of the Tees. Not only does this area possess several recently excavated Later Iron Age settlements of similar morphology to the Tees Area, but the use of ironstone tempering in Iron Age pottery at sites like Dalton Parlours (Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990) hints at possible ties between this group of settlements and the Tees. In contrast, the different burial traditions and settlement morphology in the East Riding rule out this area as a good comparison.

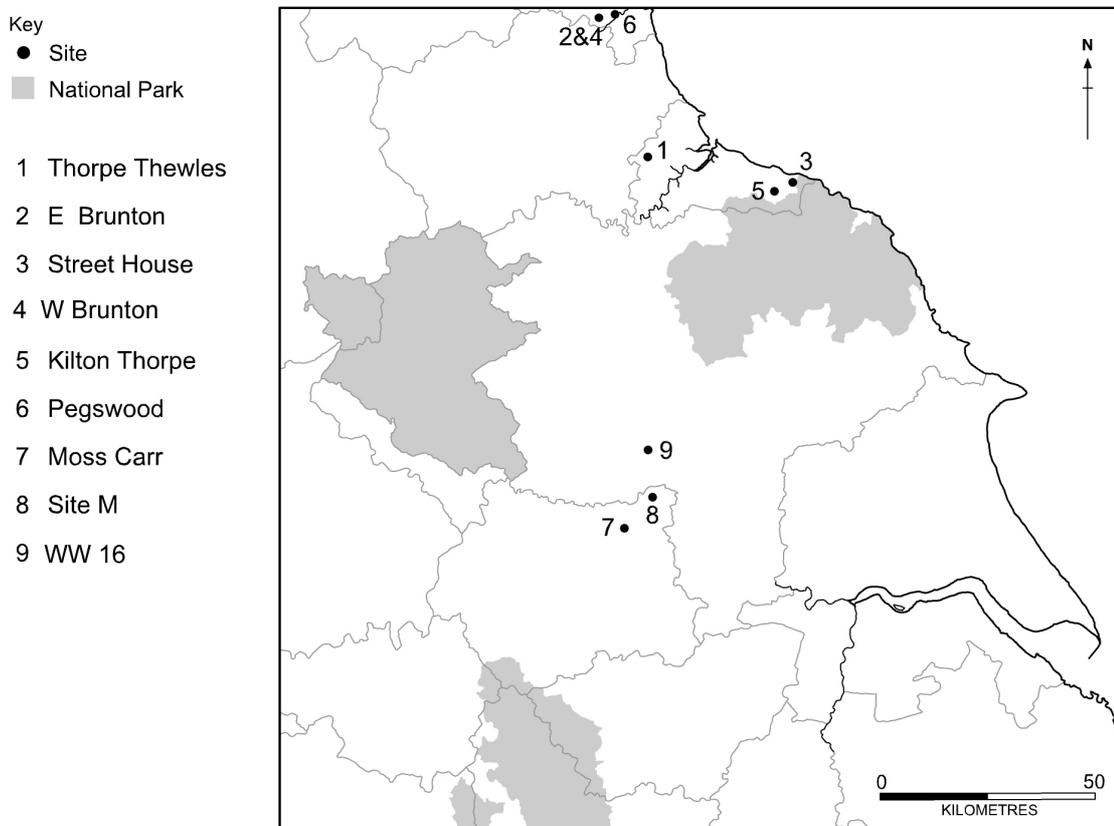


Fig 6.1 Location of Iron Age settlements featured in the analysis in Chapter 6

I will begin by making some overall comparisons between sites in the three areas. These differences will then be studied in more detail at selected sites from each of the areas. The settlements for detailed analysis were chosen for several reasons: all apart from Thorpe Thewles have been excavated since 2000 and possess good quality information and dating evidence. Most have been fully excavated and the rest are sufficiently well understood for it to be reasonably sure that the excavated area is representative of the whole site.

I shall compare three sites from each of the areas. The three Tees sites are Thorpe Thewles, Kilton Thorpe and Street House. The three Tyne sites were selected from a comparable 2000 km² area centred on the river and extending 50km inland. Within this area, there are eight excavated Iron Age settlements, compared to the 26 in the Tees Area. The Tyne sites chosen for detailed analysis are Pegswood (Proctor 2009), East Brunton and West Brunton (T&W 2003, 2004). The West Riding has 40 excavated settlements, including 17 enclosures and one hillfort. The three sites chosen for comparison are Moss Carr Methley (Roberts & Richardson 2002), Site M and Wetherby-Walshford 16 (Brown *et al* 2007). These are amongst the most northerly of the West Riding sites.

6.2 Location

Two of the areas are beside river valleys and overlies glacial drift deposits of Boulder Clay. In the West Riding two of the three chosen sites are on Boulder Clay deposits and the third is on Magnesian Limestone. The altitude varies with three of the Tyne sites located below 50m OD and five between 51m and 100m (Table 6.1). These five sites account for 132 of the 138 structures (95.6%). The 26 Tees sites are dispersed across a greater range of altitudes, with five sites between 0m and 50m, 11 between 51m and 100m, three each between 101m and 150m and 151m and 200m, and four sites above 200m. The number of structures is presented as a percentage of the total (129). Both settlements and structures can be seen to be concentrated between 51m and 100m. West Riding settlements fall around this category with Wetherby-Walshford 16 at 25m, Moss Carr at 57m and Site M at 70m.

Analysis of the Tees sites suggests that 13 (50%) were pre-Iron Age settlements (Fig 6.2). Pre-Iron Age settlements are defined as sites with human activity before the Iron Age, in the form of earlier features and sites recorded on the HER. I have excluded

stray finds, however, as indicative of pre-settlement activity. The probable pre-Iron Age sites are listed in Table 6.2. Table 6.2 also indicates sites with Roman or Saxon evidence. Whilst some settlements like Dixon's Bank, Crag Bank and Melsonby apparently continued unaltered into the Roman period, others adapted or changed location. At Faverdale, Piercebridge and Scorton Hollow Banks, the later occupation had a different form: for example, a marching camp at Scorton. The site at Kilton Thorpe continued into the early 2nd century and was re-established 200m to the west.

	<50m	%	51-100m	%	101-150m	%	151-200m	%	200+m	%
Tees	5	10	17	58	3	11	3	14	4	7
Tyne	3	4	5	96	-		-		-	
W Riding	1	17	2	83	-		-		-	

Table 6.1 Number of settlements at altitudes and percentage of total number of structures

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Form of earlier evidence</i>	<i>Later Roman or Saxon activity</i>	<i>Evidence for later activity</i>
Catcote	Bronze Age houses	Roman settlement	Excavated
Eston Nab	Barrow in hillfort		
Ingleby Barwick	Early Bronze Age burials	Roman villa	Saxon burials
Castle Hill	Earlier ditch, ¹⁴ C	Motte earthwork	
Percy Rigg	Bronze Age barrows		
Street House	Neolithic long cairn and burial mounds	Roman ditches and building	Saxon burials, hut
Thorpe Thewles	Earlier ditch	Roman enclosure	Excavated
Catterick R	Neolithic cairn	Yes	Saxon burials
Catterick P	Neolithic cairn	Roman road?	Excavated
Gilling	Earlier features ¹⁴ C		
Gt Ayton Moor	Clearance cairns		
Roxby	Ard marks below the house	Settlement is thought to continue	Excavations, sherd Saxon pot?
Scorton H	Neolithic pits, barrows	Roman marching camp	Saxon cemetery

Table 6.2 Tees sites located on earlier sites, and later activity

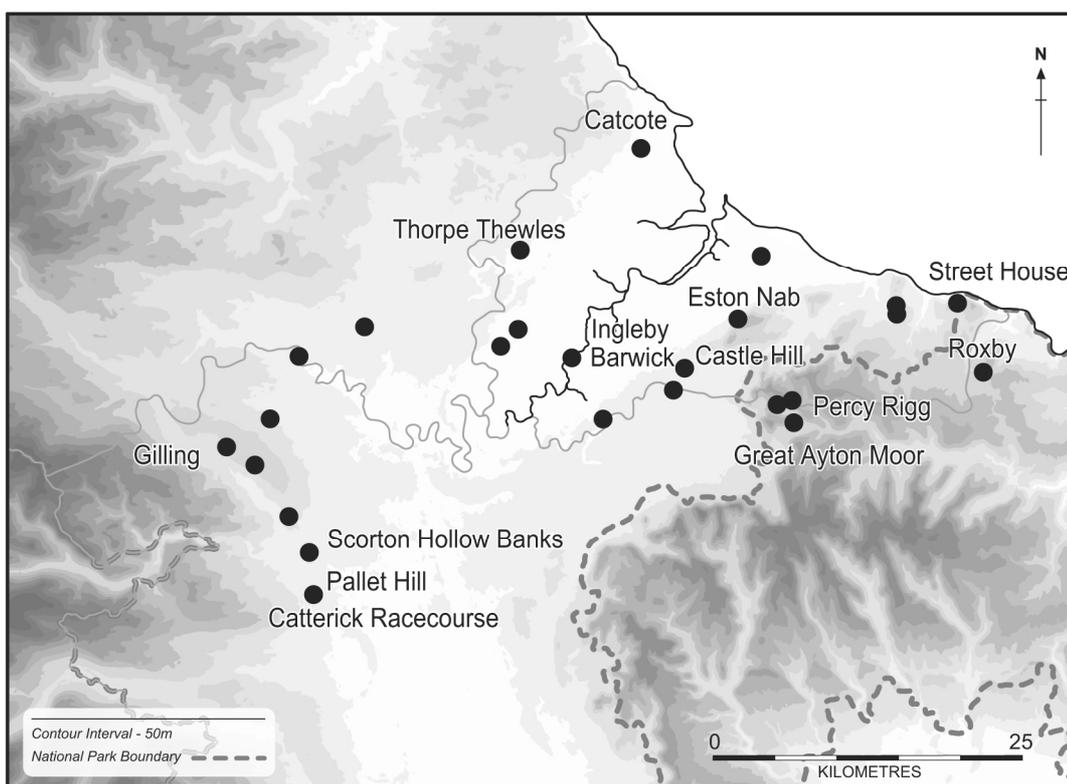


Fig 6.2 Settlements with earlier foundations

The location of earlier monuments must be significant for settlement to be near or incorporate cairns and barrows at Eston and other sites (Table 6.2). The remains of earlier houses, pits, ditches and fields might also be visible to prehistoric settlers. There are two questions to consider. Are these 13 sites different from other Tees sites in a manner of settlement form, date, size or economic activity? If there is continual reuse of some sites, does this only happen into the Iron Age?

In common with many sites at this time, five of the sites with earlier activity are rectangular enclosures (Street House, Gilling, Catterick Racecourse, Catterick Pallet Hill, Great Ayton Moor). One is a hillfort (Eston Nab) and three developed with enclosures, droveways and fields (Catcote, Ingleby Barwick, Scorton Hollow Banks). Two sites are enclosures that develop into open settlements (Thorpe Thewles, Roxby) and two open settlements. The majority of the sites are of Later Iron Age date, after 300BC, apart from Eston Nab which is dated to the 5th century BC and earlier.

The pre-Iron Age settlements in the Tees Area fall in two groups: four, Catcote, Eston, Ingleby Barwick and Scorton Hollow Banks, are over 1ha, while the remainder are between 0.09ha and 0.8ha. Seven sites from this group yielded evidence for cereal

production (Catcote, Eston, Ingleby Barwick, Street House, Thorpe Thewles, Gilling, Hollow Banks). In contrast, the five non-pre-Iron Age sites (Kilton Thorpe, Long Newton, Melsonby, Scorton Grange, Scotch Corner) all had plant macrofossils, suggesting that cereal cultivation was found in equal measure on all sites.

Eight of the 13 sites have evidence of later settlement or reuse (Table 6.2). Roman reuse is discussed in Chapter 7, but the presence of Anglo-Saxon burials within enclosures should be mentioned here. Several sites with Neolithic activity also had Saxon cemeteries (Ingleby Barwick, Street House, Catterick Racecourse, Hollow Banks). This link between Saxon cemeteries and Neolithic sites is also seen at Springfield Lyons (Essex), Millfield North (Northumberland) and at Ferrybridge and West Heslerton (both Yorkshire). In contrast, none of the non-pre-Iron Age sites have Anglo-Saxon burials or settlement.

None of the Tyne sites have evidence of earlier human activity and they cannot, therefore, be considered pre-Iron Age. This may reflect their location on the coastal plain, in contrast to the many, perhaps earlier, circular enclosures surviving as earthworks in the uplands (Ferrell 1992). Four of the sites (South Shields, Tynemouth, Marden, Pegswood), however, do have evidence for later, Roman activity. The Iron Age house at South Shields lay within the south-east quadrant of the Roman fort; Tynemouth and Marden are Roman, and at Pegswood one enclosure and structure are dated to the Romano-British period (Proctor 2009: 62).

In sum, the Tees sites are frequently established on pre-existing sites (50%) and many have later reuse, although no common pattern of settlement form, date, or economic activity is evident within the multi-period sites. In contrast, whilst many of the Tyne and West Riding sites possess later, Roman activity, none had earlier foundations. There is continuity of reuse, however, in parts of the West Riding, particularly adjacent to the Ferrybridge henge (Roberts 2005a: 17) and at Ferry Fryston (Brown *et al* 2007). Elsewhere in the West Riding, Neolithic activity is attested at Almondbury hillfort (Appendix 2) and Swillington Common enclosure (Vyner 2001: 149), but no other excavated settlements have evidence of earlier reuse.

6.3 Structures

The number and size of structures may indicate different family units living within a farm. Settlements with one or two structures might suggest a site occupied by an

extended family, for example Percy Rigg or Crag Bank. Larger numbers of smaller structures might be individual homes for families, as in the Germanic mode of production (Hingley 1984; Ferrell 1992). The number of structures across the three areas will be compared examining number, variation in size and the differences in method of construction.

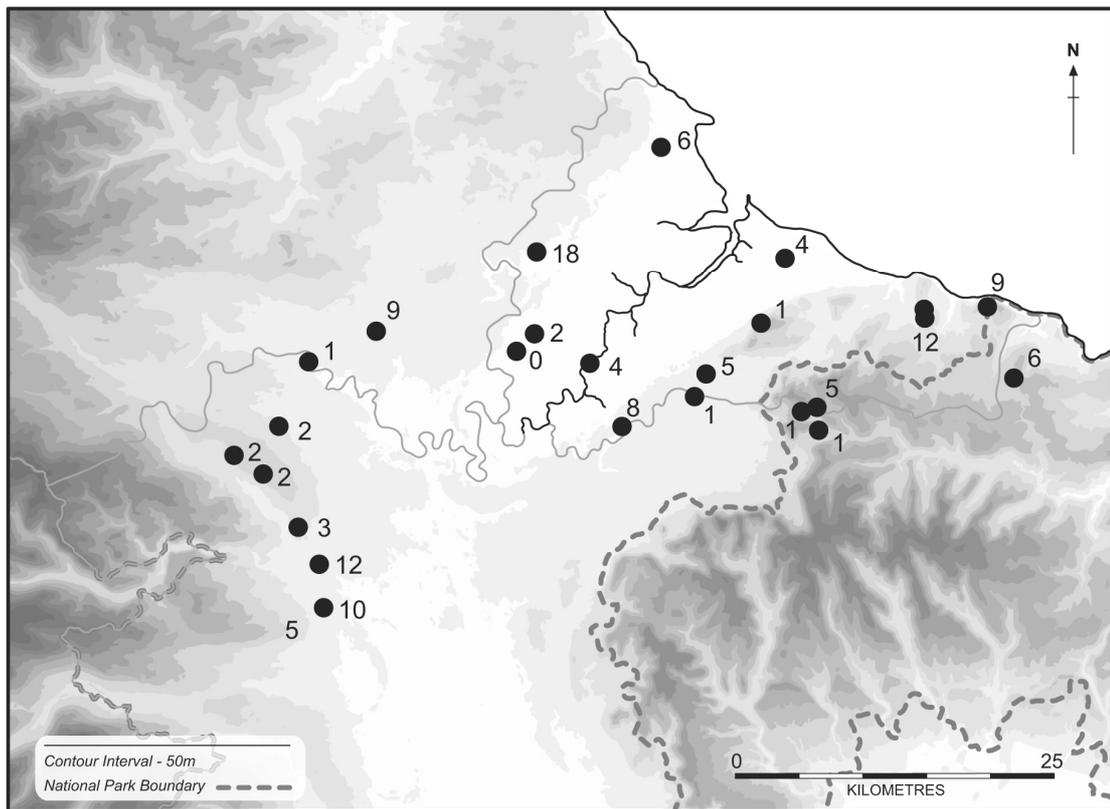


Fig 6.3 Number of structures at the Tees Valley settlements

The total number of excavated structures in the Tees Area is 129, an average of 4.96 per site (Fig 6.3). In the Tyne area, there are 138 structures from eight excavations or 17.25 per site. However, the extent of excavation may be a factor, since in the Tees Area few sites have been fully excavated: at Thorpe Thewles 70% was excavated revealing 18 structures, at Street House 50% was excavated with nine structures. In the Tyne, five sites have a large number of structures: Burradon (10); Pegswood (15); East Brunton (22); West Brunton (38); and Delhi (47) (Fig 6.4). At Burradon, 64% of the settlement was exposed, whilst Pegswood, East Brunton, West Brunton and Delhi were all fully exposed. Thus the higher number of structures in the Tyne group may be partly due to the greater proportions excavated.

That there may be real differences is suggested by the proportion of structures of difference sizes (Tables 6.3, 6.4). Whilst the incidence of structures less than 5m in diameter is similar for both areas, the proportion of Tyne structures between 5.1m and 9.99m diameter is higher (69%). The broadest variation is between 10m and 14.99m, which accounts for 26% of all structures in the Tees, but only 18% in the Tyne. In Chapter 4, I suggested that houses over 12m diameter were earlier than 100BC, suggesting that chronological factors are at work.

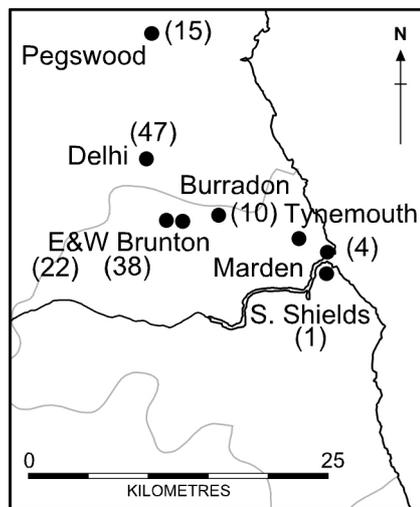


Fig 6.4 Number of structures at the Tyne sites

Site name	Diameter				Total no. structures
	≤5m	5.1-9.99m	10-14.99m	15m+	
Faverdale		8 <10m		1 unknown	9
Catcote		2x7m, 3x8.5m		1 rect	6
Dixon's B		2x7m, 2x9m	1x14m		5
Elton		1x7m	1x10m		2
Eston Nab			1x12m		1
Foxrush		2x7m, 1x7.7m	1x11m		4
Ingleby B			1x10m, 1x10.7m	2	4
Kilton T	1x5m	7	2x10m	2 irregular	12
Castle Hill		4x8m+	3x10, 1x14m		8
L Newton					0
Percy Rigg		5			5
Street H		1x5m, 2x6m, 2x8m	2x12m, 2x14m		9

Skelton B					0
Thorpe T	2x5m	10 <10m	2x10m, 1x11m, 1x12m, 1x13m	1 unknown	18
Catterick R		1x6m, 2x9m	1x10m, 1x11m, 1x13m	2x15m, 1x16m, 1 posthole	10
Catterick P	1x3m, 1x4m	1x5m		2 irregular	5
Crag Bank		8.5m			1
Gilling		9.25m	13m		2
Gt Ayton		1, 8-9m			1
Holme H				1x15m	1
Melsonby			1x12.4m, 1x13m		2
Newby				1x15m	1
Roxby		6, 6-8.7m			6
Scorton G		3x7m, 1x8m	3<11m, 1x11.7m	4 other	12
Scorton H	1x4 post	1x6.5m		1x16.5m	3
Scotch C			2x10m		2
S Shields		1x8.75m			1
Tynemouth	1x4.5m	1x6m	1x10.05m	1 unknown	4
Burradon		1x6m, 4x7m	1x13m	4 unknown	10
E Brunton		10	8	4	22
Delhi	3	29	10	2, 3 unknown	47
W Brunton		37	1<15m		38
Marden		1x6m			1
Pegswood		8x7m, 1x8m, 2x9m	1x10m, 2x11m, 1x12m		15
Moss Carr			2x11m, 2x13m, 14m	2x18m, 2x15m	9
Site M	14x4 post		1x10m, 1x11m		16
WW16		1x6m	1x11m		2

Table 6.3 Size of structures in the three areas

<i>Areas</i>	<i><5m</i>	<i>5.1-9.9m</i>	<i>10-14.99m</i>	<i>15+m</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
Tees	5.0%	54.0%	26.0%	13.0%	2.0%
Tyne	2.9%	68.9%	18.0%	4.3%	5.9%
W Riding	52.0%	4.0%	29.0%	15.0%	0%

Table 6.4 Percentage of structures in each area

Whilst the Tees sites are mostly after 300BC, the date of the Tyne structures is open to question. At East and West Brunton, the majority of the structures belong to the earliest unenclosed and palisaded enclosures (Proctor 2009: 93). Of six Pegswood radiocarbon dates, only one relates to a structure (*ibid*: 48): Pegswood house 4 (380–160 cal BC: Beta 230302), which belongs to the earliest phase of settlement. However, the phasing of the Tyne sites suggests that more structures belong to the earlier settlement phases there, whilst in the Tees Area, the sites with more structures under 10m diameter are of Later Iron Age date.

The number of structures (95) from the Tyne area in the 5–9.99m category is far greater than the Tees or West Riding. For structures less than 5m diameter, the West Riding statistics are distorted by the number of four post buildings at Site M. The number of roundhouses (13) in West Riding is too small to be statistically valid, but 10m+ diameter structures appear to be preferred, with 29% of buildings between 10m and 14.99m and 15% in the 15m+ category. These proportions rise sharply if the four post buildings are excluded. At Site M, two structures are over 10m diameter.

The following building types were recognised in the three study areas: 1, a simple ring of posts; 2, a continuous wall of upright posts; 3, a wattle and daub partition or load bearing wall; 4, a stone wall; 5, eaves drip trench (EDT).6 Annexe, 7 Other, 8 Four post. Analysis of the building types (Table 6.5) shows little variation between the Tyne and Tees sites, both having a similar number of eaves drip trenches, but differences in the proportions of wall trenches and no stone wall sites in the Tyne area. The West Riding examples show a completely different pattern with a great majority of the structures visible as a wall trench.

<i>Areas</i>	<i>Ring of posts</i>	<i>Wall trench</i>	<i>Wattle & daub</i>	<i>Stone wall</i>	<i>EDT</i>	<i>Annexe</i>	<i>Other</i>	4 post
Tees	2%	16%	4%	7%	56%	10%	3%	2%
Tyne	1%	28%	1%	0%	70%			
WRiding	0%	83%	0%	0%	17%			

Table 6.5 Percentage of construction types for roundhouses in each area (excluding four post buildings for West Riding)

The Tees sites defined solely by posts included three four-post structures and the two Earlier Iron Age posthole structures at Eston Nab and Pallet Hill. There are no

Earlier Iron Age sites in the Tyne group. The stone wall structures in the Tees Area are in the Cleveland Hills, whilst the Tyne sites are low-lying. Based on the evidence of East Brunton and Pegswood, there is more evidence for wall trench construction in the Tyne area.

In summary, the overriding tradition is for structures to be recognised as eaves drip trenches in the Tees and Tyne areas, whilst wall trenches are more common in the West Riding. This may reflect the different geology, with more West Riding sites being located on Magnesian Limestone, which is better drained than the boulder clays in the valleys.

6.4 Artefact analysis

Artefact analysis is based upon the six categories presented in Chapter 5. Analysis of the three areas has revealed the incidence of different artefact categories, but not the frequency at which they are found. A straightforward comparison would consider a site with one fragment of pottery equivalent to that with 1,522 sherds. The study of the number of different instances of each category, such as subsistence, can score 5 with pot, bone, cereals, querns and pot boilers. Pottery assessed by weight will be considered later in the chapter. The frequency of artefact types in the three areas is calculated as a percentage of the total number of sites.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Tees</i>	<i>Tyne</i>	<i>W Riding</i>	<i>Tees % of total sites</i>	<i>Tyne % of total sites</i>	<i>W Riding % of total sites</i>
Subsistence	26	8	3	100	100.0	100
Textiles	6	1		23	12.5	
Metalworking	12	3	1	46	37.5	33
Craftwork	12	3		46	37.5	
Display	10	4	2	38	50.0	66
Other	7	2		26	25.0	

Table 6.6 Variation in artefact types between each area

All sites score 100% for the subsistence category, due to the presence of pottery and other items. Categories where variation is apparent are textiles, metalworking, craftwork and display, all of which are better represented in the Tees Valley. For

example, six of 26 Tees sites have evidence for textiles (23%) compared to one in Tyneside (12.5%) and none in West Riding. Exploitation of ironstone seams might explain why ironworking is more evident in the Tees group, but there are no obvious reasons why the Tees Valley should have more artefact evidence in the other categories. All sites are assessed in Table 6.7.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Subsistence</i>	<i>Textiles</i>	<i>Metalwork</i>	<i>Crafts</i>	<i>Display</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Site name</i>						
Faverdale	****	**	**	*	**	
Catcote	****	***	***	**	***	*
Dixon's B	**					
Elton	***					*
Eston N	***			*		*
Foxrush	***		***	*		
Ingleby B	*			*		
Kilton T	***	*	**			*
Castle Hill	****	*	***		*	
Long Newton	***					
Percy Rigg	***			*	*	
Street H	***	*	*	**	*	*
Skelton B	*					
Thorpe T	****	**	**	**	****	
Catterick R	**		**			
Catterick P	**			*		
Crag Bank	***			*	*	
Gilling	**		**		*	*
Gt Ayton	**					*
Holme H	**				*	
Melsonby	***			**		
Newby	*		*			
Roxby	***		**	**	*	
Scorton G	****		***			
Scorton H	***					
Scotch C	*					
S Shields	****			*	**	**
Tynemouth	*					
Burradon	***		**	*		

E Brunton	***		*		*	*
Delhi	*				*	
W Brunton	***		*			
Marden	**					
Pegswood	****	*		*	*	
Moss Carr	****		*		***	
Site M	****				**	
WW16	**					

Table 6.7 Frequency of artefact types at sites in each area (each asterisk represents a group in a category: eg display includes jewellery, dress accessories, weapons etc)

Most of the Tyne sites were completely exposed in plan, so if workshops or pits with significant deposits were visible they would have been excavated. This also applies to the West Riding sites assessed. This suggests either fewer artefacts are in use at these sites or more selective disposal of artefacts is taking place. Reasons for the disposal of artefacts at specific locations have been considered over the last 10 years. Those that might apply to settlements are discussed by Chadwick (1999), Hill (1995) and Giles (2000) among others. Settlements are not static entities but evolved over a period of time with periodic recleaning and re-excavation of boundaries and objects deposited at terminals and junctions of ditches (Chadwick 1999). Hill (1995: 21) argues that there were structured “non-functional” reasons why some postholes contained different artefact assemblages from pits, whilst Giles (2000) contended that the conscious decision to deposit objects in selective locations was part of an action to create a group identity. The maintenance of enclosures was a means for a family to “reproduce a narrative about itself” (Giles 2000: 203).

I believe that it can be shown that the Tees Valley communities chose to deposit selective fragments of their possessions (not whole pots) as a reiterative process, frequently in the same locations. Thorpe Thewles (below) demonstrates the deposition of pottery at locations within roundhouses, whilst it can be suggested that textiles in the form of spindle whorls and pins were deposited within settlements potentially as a structured biography of the group. In the Tyne Valley and West Riding these items are used to manufacture clothes but are absent from settlement deposits because of different social practices in depositing artefacts.

Examination of the frequency of artefacts found at individual sites reveals several trends. In the Tees Area, textiles and craftworking items occur together in four of six cases, whilst all of the sites with textiles also have evidence for metalworking. Seven out of 10 Tees sites with evidence of display also have evidence for metalworking. The evidence suggests there may be concentrations of sites where crafts, metalworking and perhaps textiles production and deposition of artefacts were undertaken. Sites with this concentration of four activities (rather than specialisms) are Faverdale, Catcote, Street House and Thorpe Thewles. Castle Hill and Roxby had three categories, whilst five had two categories (Foxrush, Percy Rigg, Kilton Thorpe, Crag Bank and Gilling). Whilst three of the four manufacturing and display groups were excavated post-2000, other sites excavated in this period (eg Dixon's Bank, Foxrush, Kilton Thorpe, Newby) do not have this number of categories. Faverdale, Catcote, Street House and Thorpe Thewles have evidence for cereal production and a good degree of survival of archaeological evidence. All four settlements continue into the 1st century AD.

Sites with one subsistence artefact generally had few other finds (Ingleby Barwick, Skelton, Newby, Scotch Corner, Tynemouth, Delhi). The Tyne area (Table 6.7) had three sites with four categories: South Shields, Pegswood and East Brunton. Burradon had three categories, Delhi and West Brunton two, and Tynemouth and Marden one. The total number of artefact types found in the Tyne area is 37, an average of 4.6 classes per site. In the Tees there were 143 instances, an average of 5.5 classes per site. The Tyne group includes two sites excavated between 2003 and 2006 (Delhi, West Brunton) and two more since 2000 (Pegswood, East Brunton), but only the latter pair had plant macrofossils. In conclusion, the trend is for more artefact classes on the Tees sites, irrespective of similar geology, archaeological survival and how recent the excavation.

West Riding has 16 artefact types from three sites, with an average of 5.3 per site – similar to the Tees. They include a larger number of subsistence artefacts, pottery and querns. Moss Carr had only eight bone fragments with none at WW16; each had small numbers of plant macrofossils. Clearly the West Riding geology is a factor in the better preservation of the faunal assemblages (although the numbers recovered are still small), whilst the abundance of suitable stone for grinding in the area has been noted (Roe 2007: 304). However, to explain the large number of querns found in excavations purely in terms of easier access to stone is probably simplistic (J Cruse, pers comm) and

something more complex may be occurring. All told, 396 Iron Age and Romano-British querns have been recovered from nine sites in the Vale of York. Aside from this being a fertile well-drained area, the numbers could represent an increase in cereal processing, depositional practices, greater recovery of finds or other actions.

6.5 The date of the settlements

The dating of the Tees sites and the sequence of developments was discussed in the earlier chapters and need not be repeated here. The range of artefacts and dates of the sites featured in this chapter are in Table 6.8. In the Tyne area, scientific dating evidence is so far only available for three sites. The South Shields roundhouse is dated 390–170 cal BC (OxA 4322-4325), whilst at East Brunton, a structure belonging to Phase III is dated to the 3rd or 2nd centuries BC (G Stobbs, pers comm). The six dates for Pegswood range from 735–382 cal BC (Beta 230300) to 95 cal BC–cal AD207 (AA 43432) from the Phase IV enclosure ditch (Proctor 2009). All could be considered to be Later Iron Age, however. Based on East Brunton and Pegswood, the radiocarbon dates agree with the phasing, that is open settlement followed in the 2nd century BC or later by enclosure. At South Shields and Pegswood, the 4th to 2nd century BC settlements were open, whilst the earlier phases at East and West Brunton are palisaded.

Based on ceramic evidence, Jobey (1970) proposed that the Burradon settlement commenced in the 6th century BC. This is untested scientifically and from the above the ditched enclosure seems likely to be Later Iron Age in date. In the Tees Valley, enclosed farmsteads were apparently established both earlier, in the 4th century BC, and in greater numbers than around the Tyne.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Subsistence</i>	<i>Textiles, Metalwork, Crafts, Display</i>	<i>Total incl Other</i>	<i>Date (pottery)</i>	<i>Radiocarbon†, TL range of dates</i>
Tees					
Faverdale	****	*****	11	AD40–260	-
Catcote	****	*****	16	LIA-RB	330BC±460 years
Dixon's B	**		2	IA-RB	-
Elton	***	*	4	IA-RB	-
Eston N	***	*	5	EIA-MIA	745–181 cal BC
Foxrush	***	****	7	IA, no RB	-

Ingleby B	*	*	2	IA-RB	-
Kilton T	***	***	7	LIA, no RB	90 cal BC–cal AD210
Castle Hill	****	*****	9	LIA	376–118 cal BC
L Newton	***		3	IA-RB	-
Percy Rigg	***	**	5	LIA	-
Street H	***	*****	9	IA	382–174 cal BC
Skelton B	*		1	IA-RB	-
Thorpe T	****	*****	14	IA-RB	391–116 cal BC
Catterick R	**	**	4	IA	430BC±230 years
Catterick P	**	*	3	LBA-EIA	-
Crag Bank	***	**	5	IA-2nd century AD	-
Gilling	**	***	6	MIA	775–413 cal BC
Gt Ayton	**		3	IA	-
Holme H	**	*	3	LIA	-
Melsonby	***	**	5	IA-RB	366–56 cal BC
Newby	*	*	2	LIA	-
Roxby	***	*****	8	LIA	769–206 cal BC
Scorton G	****	***	7	6th-3rd centuries BC	-
Scorton H	***		3		369–1 cal BC
Scotch C	*		1	IA–AD71	-
Tyne					
S Shields	****	***	9	IA	390–170 cal BC
Tynemouth	*		1	RB	-
Burradon	***	***	6	Pot, 6th, 1st centuries BC	-
E Brunton	***	**	5	IA	-
Delhi	*	*	2	IA	-
W Brunton	***	*	4	IA	-
Marden	**		2	RB	-
Pegswood	***	***	6	LIA	386–183 cal BC
West Riding					
Moss Carr	****	***	8	LIA-RB	390–40 cal BC
Site M	****	**	6	LIA-RB	380–160 cal BC
WW16	**	-	2	LIA	100 cal BC–cal AD90
† See Appendix 3 for Tees sites' radiocarbon dates					

Table 6.8 Frequency of artefacts and site dates

In the West Riding, the Moss Carr settlement is enclosed, with fields and a structure outside the enclosure, settlement continues within enclosures (Roberts & Richardson 2002: 37). At the other two sites a similar pattern can be seen. WW16 has two enclosures separated by boundary ditches, whilst at Site M, the settlement was not within an enclosure but located between two linear ditches. Site M was radiocarbon dated to the Later Iron Age and like Moss Carr and WW16 also has Romano-British sherds dated from the 2nd century AD.

6.6 Distribution of finds across the nine sites

Two types of subsistence artefact will be examined initially: pottery and quernstones, both of which are present at all nine sites (Table 6.9). The quantity of pottery recovered during excavation is due to several factors: areas excavated, time spent excavating and the proportion of the site excavated. In addition to factors of recovery, the patterns of deposition have to be considered. Whilst pottery from all parts of a site can be considered as structured deposits or perhaps have a ritualistic reason for deposition, I will also look for local trends. The types of quernstones in use on the Tees sites and evidence for their reuse and deposition has already been discussed in Chapter 5. Here the emphasis is on how the character and treatment of the quernstone from the nine selected sites across all three areas compares.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Thorp e T</i>	<i>Street H</i>	<i>Kilton T</i>	<i>E Brunton</i>	<i>W Brunton</i>	<i>Pegs</i>	<i>Moss C</i>	<i>Site M</i>	<i>WW16</i>
Subsistence									
Pottery	1,552 & 75 (RB)	575 (IA) 9 Saxon, 4 RB	314 20 briq	127 sherds	c.100 daub	242 3 briq	9 144RB	829 11RB	51 8RB
Querns	19	3	1	1(r) 2(s)	6	9	17	1	1
Bone	8,000			frag	frags	Sm no.	8	811	
Barley Emmer Oats Spelt Wheat	S, B	S, B, E	S, B			B, S, O	W	S, B, O	
Textiles									
Spindle whorl	5	2	1						
Loom weight						1			
Bone needles	1								

Metalwork									
Crucibles	11 frag 6 vess		Yes						
Furnaces	hearth						3		
Slag	fuel ash silicat e	2 frag	2 frag				Yes		
Moulds	S5 in hut K			Bloom slags	smithing frag				
Anvil stones			Yes						
Craftwork									
Bone & Antler	15								
Glass	3 pieces	2 A-S slag							
Hones		1				3			
Whetstones, & Rubbing stones	1 3								
Display									
Fasteners	3	Jet buttons		Iron pin			1	2xbro och	
Jewellery	8					2 armlets	2	2xbrac elets	
Weapons		Spearhe ad					1		
Other									
Cupmarked & other stones		Mini- quern							
Games	1								
Thumbpots	2								
Other - general		Jet, salt red ochre	Dec stone	grinder					
Flints	3								

Table 6.9 Range of finds from the nine sites

6.7 The location of finds at Iron Age settlements

For the three sites in the Tees Area, Thorpe Thewles, Street House and Kilton Thorpe, each potsherd recovered has been examined for context and weight. At the Tyne sites the finds reports were consulted along with site plans to produce comparative data where appropriate. In the West Riding a similar approach was used with pottery being generally scarce: for example, 153 sherds from 27 contexts at Moss Carr, 820 sherds from 30 contexts at Site M and 51 sherds from six contexts at WW16. The distribution of pottery is considered under five headings: enclosure ditches, stratigraphy, structures, boundaries (internal) and point features (Table 6.10). The percentage within structures can be seen in Fig 5.14.

6.7.1 Thorpe Thewles

Considering that less than 4% of the enclosure ditch was excavated, the proportion of pottery from enclosure contexts initially appears larger than would be expected (10%), but this is possibly misleading. Firstly, each 1m ditch section is thought to contain an average of 4m³ of soil, and 14m were dug. Therefore in total 56m³ of soil (1602kgx56=89712kg) produced 3,260g of pottery. This equates to 1g of pottery for each 275kg of soil excavated by hand. Secondly, a large amount of time was spent excavating ditch sections up to 5.5m wide and 1.1m deep. The proportion of days spent excavating the ditch and overlying gullies is estimated to have been 12.4%. This is close to the proportion of pottery (Table 6.10).

Based upon personal observation of the excavation and a brief examination of the site diaries, a similar amount of time was spent excavating the stratigraphy in the summer of 1982 to reveal a slightly larger proportion of pottery, that is 3,994g or 12.35% of the total. At Thorpe Thewles the notable figure is the amount of pottery that was found within the structures: marginally over 50% of the total by weight. Whilst pottery was found in most structures (70%), there was a larger amount of pottery in some (Fig 6.5). It is suggested that those with over 500g of pottery and other domestic or family artefacts, for example querns, are houses. In all, seven structures had over 500g of pottery: B=1,803g; K=666g; L=1,049g; N=568g; R=1,086g; S=907g; and Main Structure 9,236g. The location of all the finds within these structures will be considered to see if there is a specific pattern of deposition.

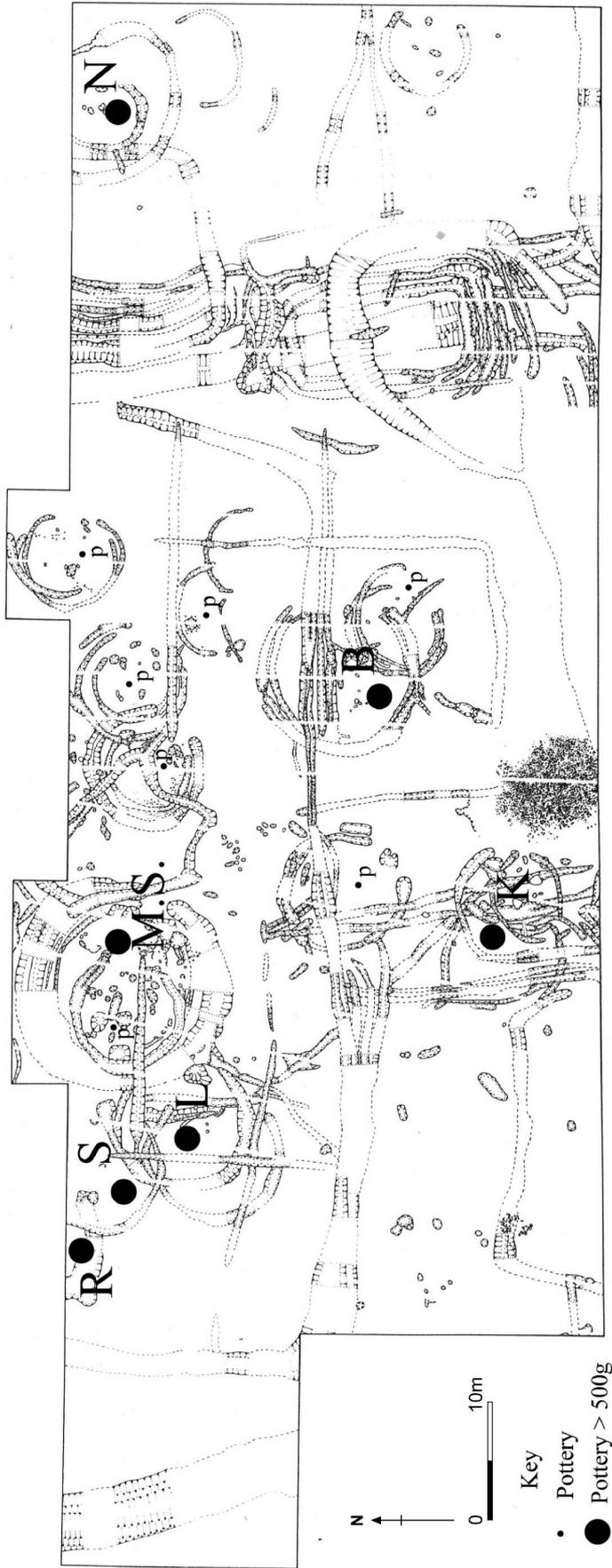


Fig 6.5 Thorpe Thewles, distribution of pottery within structures, measured by weight

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Enclosure</i>	<i>Stratigraphy</i>	<i>Structures</i>	<i>Boundaries</i>	<i>Point feature</i>	<i>U/S</i>
Thorpe T	3,260g (10.08%)	3,994g (12.35%)	16,293g (50.38%)	6,394g (19.77%)	2,396g (7.4%)	
E Brunton	149g (4.32%)		3,166g (91.59%)		128g 3.71%	
Street H	101g (2.07%)	Survival but no pot	970g (19.97%)	2,360g (48.59%)	640g (13.28%)	
W Brunton	Y		Y	Y		
Kilton T			1,290g (20.26%)	4,965g (78%)	110g (1.74%)	
Pegswood			320g (4.8%)	6,270g (95.2%)		
Moss Carr	6,670g (97.5%)		38g (0.5%)		16g (0.25%)	135g (2%)
WW16			123g (76%)	13g (8%)	18g (11%)	8g (5%)
Site M			70g (2%)	65g (2%)	2,232g (95%)	30g (1%)

Table 6.10 Location of pottery at nine sites, with weight (g) and percentages of the total weight of pottery

Pottery from boundaries at Thorpe Thewles represents sherds from internal partitions, most of which were created after the enclosure had been backfilled. Whilst more of these linear features were excavated on the principle of a minimum sample of 10%, as opposed to 4% of the enclosure ditch, the weight of sherds is not proportionally larger. The last category, point features, comprising postholes, pits and stakeholes, has a larger total than similar artefact groups compared elsewhere in this study.

At Crick, Woodward and Hughes (2007: 196) examined the distribution of finds from structures, looking for patterns between front and back and the left and right sides of ring gully terminals. This drew on Hill's (1995: 83) earlier work linking deposition and the structuring of Iron Age society, seen in terms of binary opposites such as inside/outside and left/right. At Crick, Woodward and Hughes noted a preference for objects to be placed in the right side of the entrance (when looking out), but location

depended upon on the artefact type, the phase of occupation and the reason for the deposit of the object. This is examined further below.

At Thorpe Thewles the pottery was plotted within the structures and is presented according to the excavator's original Phases II and III. The study does not appear to show any pattern between the left and right sides of the ring ditch (looking from the interior), but a pattern can be seen between the front and back. In Phase II there is a preference for deposits to be found at the front of the structure rather than the rear. This can be seen in the Main Structure and E (Fig 6.6) as well as Structures L and C (unphased) (Fig 6.7). In Phase III, Structure B (Fig 6.8) has more pottery by sherd number at the rear of the ring ditch, Structure D (Fig 6.8) has an even number front and back (two each). Structures M, R, S (Fig 6.9) and also Structure I demonstrate a preference for more sherds by number at the rear. Structure O comprised a single sherd.

There is a greater weight of sherds in Phase II structures than for Phase III. In Phase II, the total weight of sherds is 10,741g, 65.92% of all pottery from structures. In Phase III, 5,552g of pottery was found within structures (34.07%). There are fewer dwellings in Phase II (Structure L, Main Structure) than Phase III, which has five (B, K, N, R, S) suggesting a different rate of deposition in the two phases. There is a different pattern of deposition of pottery between Phases II and III at Thorpe Thewles with more pottery found at the rear of the structure and more in total weight buried in Phase II compared with Phase III. In Phase III there are a series of boundaries that contain pottery. Adding the pottery from the boundaries in Phase III (4,516g) to the pottery from the structures (5,552g) gives a total of 10,028g for Phase III, still less than the total for Phase II structures. Arguably, in Phase III there was a decision not just to deposit pottery around structures but also within local boundaries that served to define separate parts of the site.

The amount of pottery broken in an Iron Age roundhouse each year is estimated by Hill (1995: 129) to be 2.7 vessels. This can be appreciated especially in the north where the pottery is fired at low temperatures (500–600°C) and then reused over a fire for cooking. The thermal stresses of repeatedly reheating a pot would cause weaknesses in the clay and the pottery would crack. A study involving the freeze/thaw of Iron Age pottery demonstrated that some prehistoric sherds do not withstand continual variations in temperature (Swain 1988: 87). Daily use may last four or five months before pots needed to be replaced, in addition to the occasional breakage of storage jars.

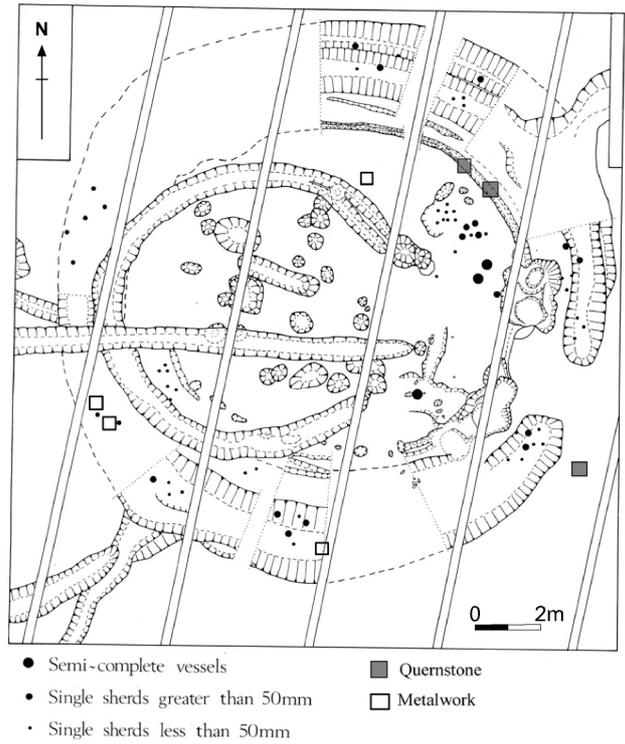
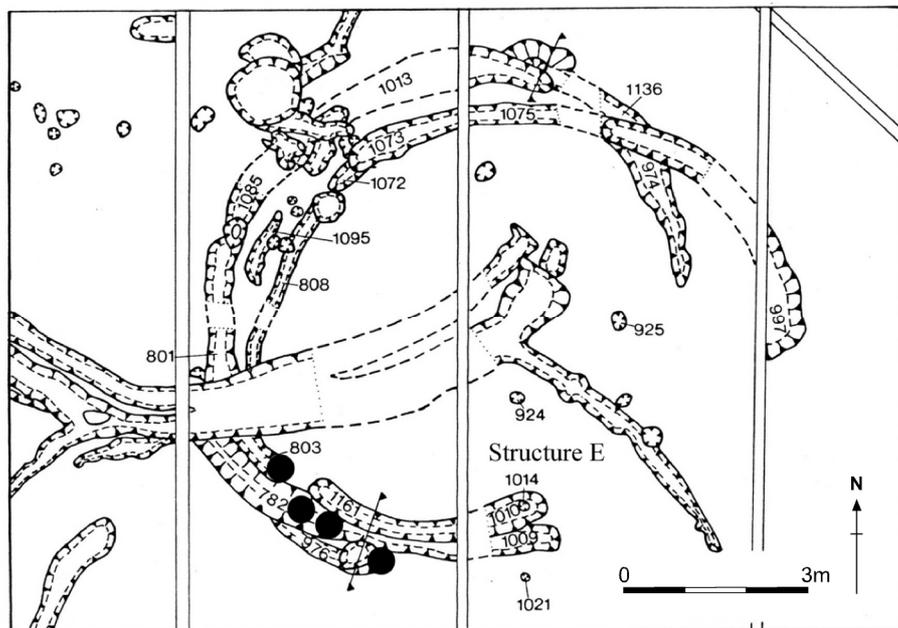


Fig 6.6 Thorpe Thewles, Phase II distribution of finds in the Main Structure (above) and E (below) (Tees Archaeology)



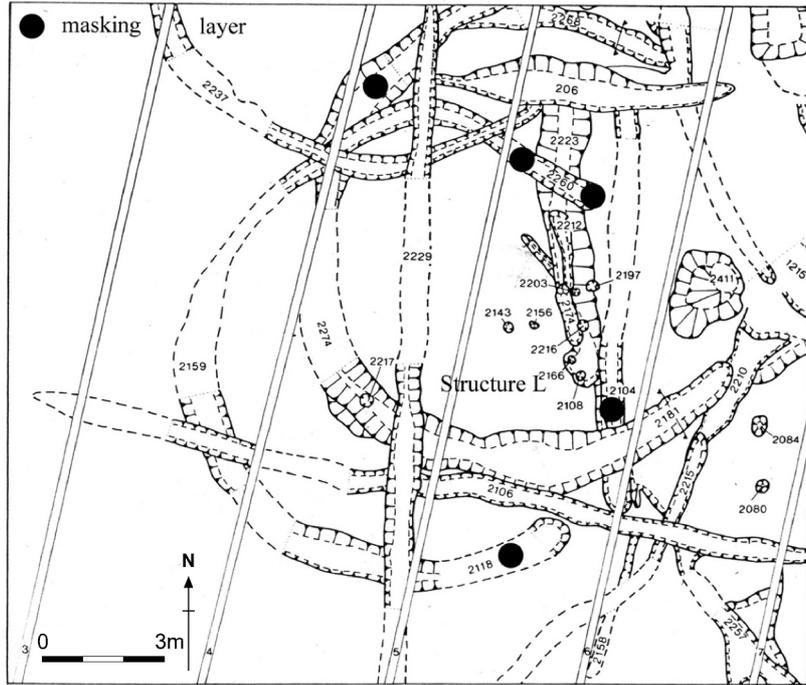
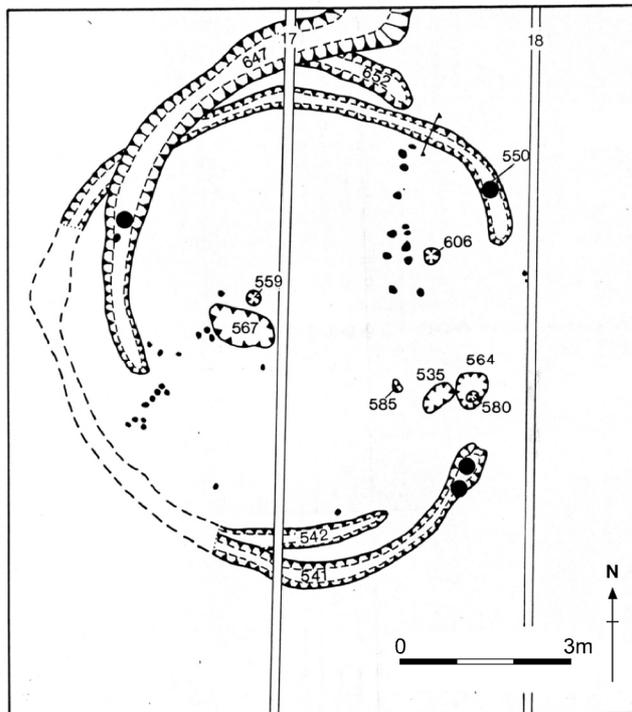


Fig 6.7 Thorpe Thewles, distribution of pottery in Structure L Phase II (above) and C unphased (below) (Tees Archaeology)



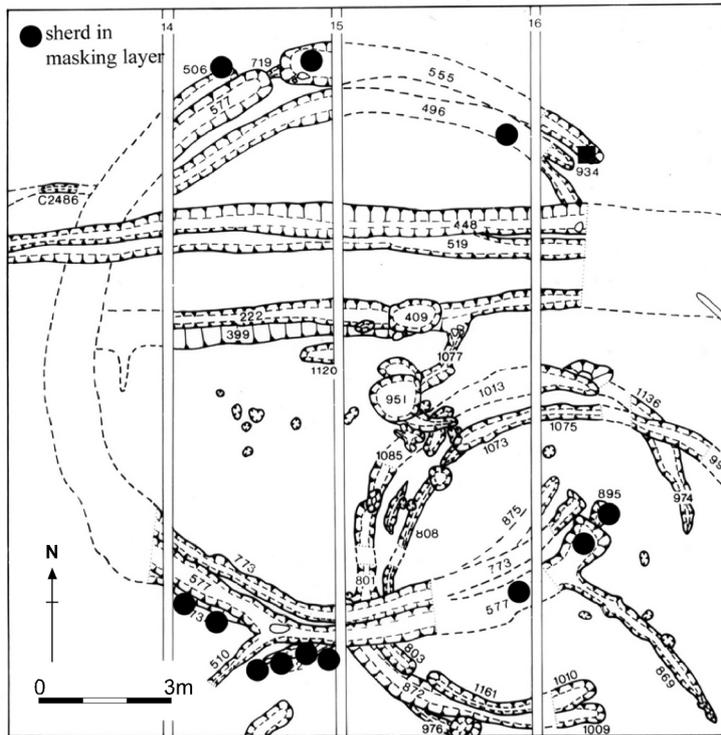
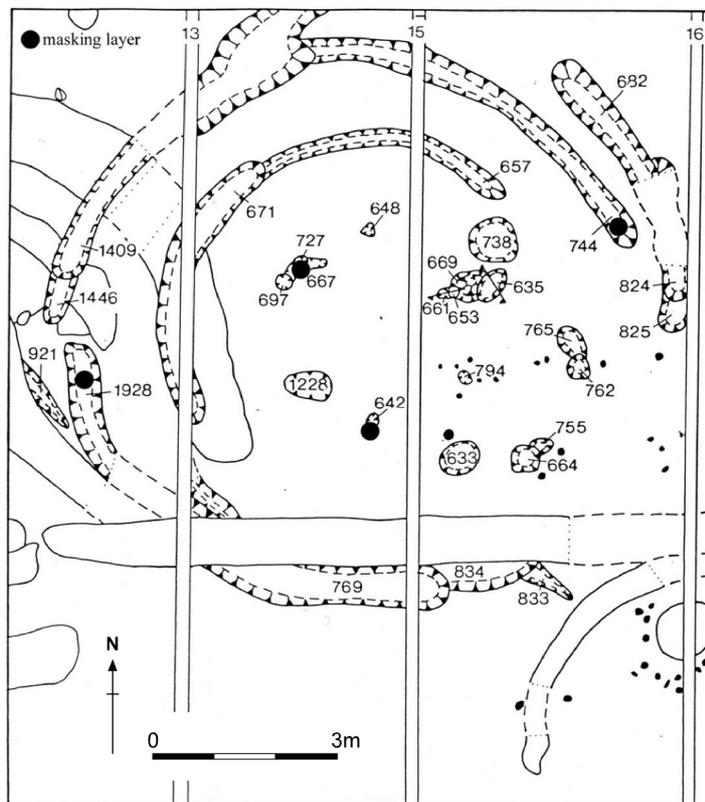


Fig 6.8 Thorpe Thewles, location of pottery in Phase III Structures B (above) and D (below) (Tees Archaeology)



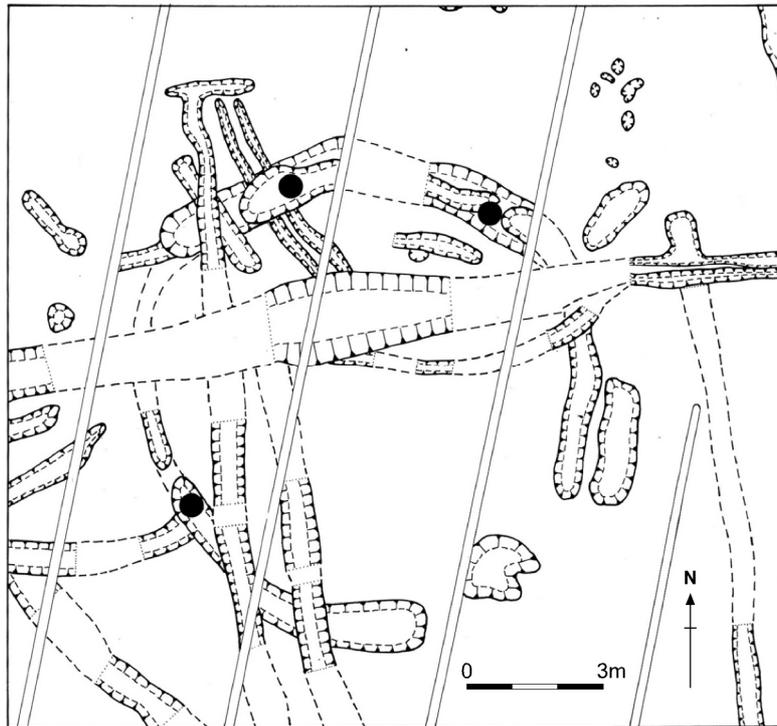
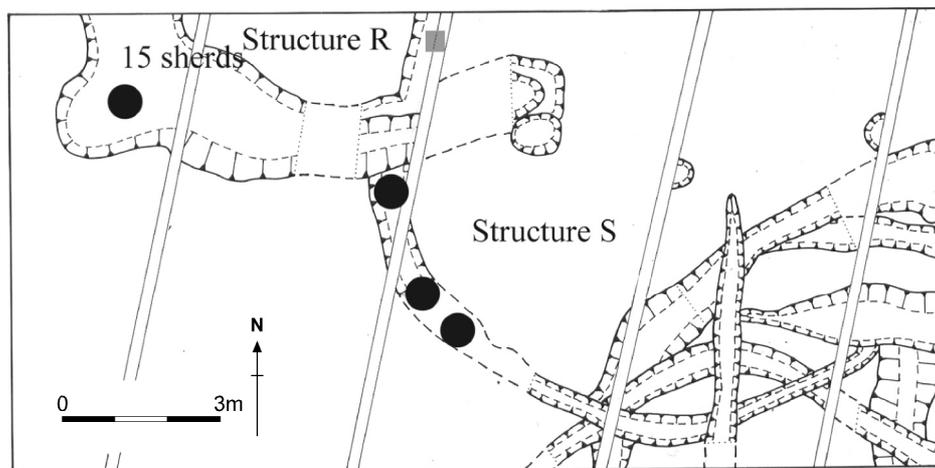


Fig 6.9 Thorpe Thewles, Phase III Structure M (above) and Structures R & S (below)



- Potsherds
- Quernstone

If Thorpe Thewles had an average of one house being rebuilt every 50 years (300–50BC) ($250\text{yr} \times 2.7 = 675$) and five structures for 100 years ($500 \times 2.7 = 1350$), this would make a total of 2,025 pots over the life of the settlement. The total weight of pottery (average weight 1kg per pot) would perhaps be 2,025kg, of which 32.32kg were recovered during excavation: around 1.5% of all of the estimated pottery from the site.

It is suggested here there is a process of fragmentation occurring where fragments of objects are discarded in a structured manner in the vicinity of the living area (Chapman 2000: 49). A similar analysis for Kilton Thorpe, for example, has 3x2.7 structures over 100 years providing a total of 810 pots damaged or lost, weighing 810kg. Excavation found 6.75kg, a proportion of 0.83% of the estimated pottery used on site. Whilst these figures are estimates they provide an indication of the amount of pottery recovered from sites that are considered “reasonably sized” prehistoric assemblages. This reasonable size is relative to the much lower numbers of Iron Age pottery from most sites in Durham/Northumberland and West Riding.

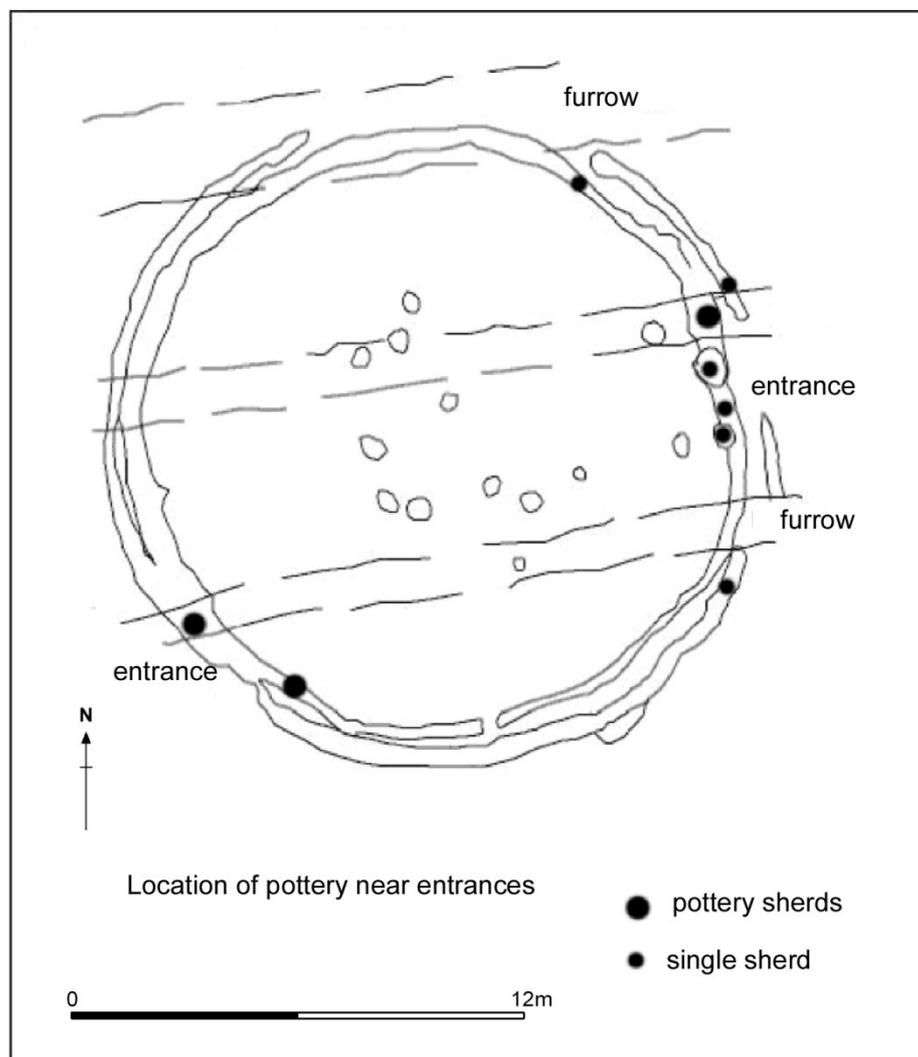


Fig 6.10 Newby roundhouse showing the location of the pottery near the entrances
(after NAA 2002)

Two further ways of comparing the pottery densities found on site are to compare the weight of pottery found on site with the number of structures (Willis 1999b: 87), as shown in Table 6.11, and to assess the number of rim sherds recovered per 100 years of the site's occupation (Table 6.12). The problem with the analysis of the weight of pottery per structure is that it is not representative unless the full extent of the site is understood. The sites at Thorpe Thewles and Newby (Fig 6.10) are within 101g per structure; the same pattern can be seen at Great Ayton Moor in Table 6.11.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Weight of pottery (g) per structure</i>
Gt Park, Northants	3043.00
Thorpe Thewles	1616.00
Sewerby	1600.00
Newby	1515.00
Great Ayton Moor	1500.00
Site M	1176.50
Moss Carr	857.00
Catterick	781.50
Kilton Thorpe	662.00
Pegswood	439.33
Castle Levington	281.25
East Brunton	128.83
WW16	81.00

Table 6.11 Relative weight of pottery per structure

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Proportion of rim sherds</i>
Stanwick, N Riding	0.60
Thorpe Thewles	0.46
Kilton Thorpe	0.28
Catterick Racecourse	0.13
Site M	0.05 (10 rims over 200 years)
Moss Carr	0.04

Table 6.12 Number of rim sherds in relation to 100 years of occupation

Eighteen structures were excavated at Thorpe Thewles; not all contained pottery. There are two further factors to consider in comparing pottery by weight (Table 6.11).

Newby was excavated in 2% of the time spent at Thorpe Thewles. Also, the 1,515g of pottery from Newby represented five vessels for the whole life of the structure (Vyner forthcoming), rebuilt on one occasion, representing a lifespan of 50–100 years. In contrast, Pegswood (Phase I) and Kilton Thorpe are both open settlements that have been fully excavated and can be compared.

The second analysis (Table 6.12) requires a good understanding of the date range, difficult for many sites in north-east England, particularly the older excavations. The six examples listed here are the only ones where it is possible to use this kind of approach, although the small number of potsherds from the West Riding sites at Moss Carr and Site M makes the results hard to compare with the sites from the Tees Valley.

We may now turn to the quernstones from Thorpe Thewles. Of 19 quernstones recovered, four were saddle querns and the remainder rotary. The saddle querns occur both in Phase II features and in Phase III, where they may be residual. Two types of stone were recognised, Millstone Grit and Coal Measure Sandstones, with the poorer quality Coal Measure stones being later (Heslop 1987: 88). Coal Measure saddle querns were manufactured at potentially later quarries, suggesting that either the rotary did not completely supersede the saddle, or that the latter was retained in a specialised function. This was noted at both Stanwick and Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 2008: 18). As noted earlier, the rotary quern was introduced into northern England by the 4th or even the 5th century BC (*ibid*: 20). Two saddle querns were found in the northern side of the wall in the Main Structure (Fig 6.6), a third was in the northern eaves drip trench of Structure B (see Fig 6.8, solid square) and the fourth was found as cobbling forming a causeway across the enclosure ditch.

Functional reuse of querns has been suggested for crushing nuts and other items (Heslop 1987: 61). Half of the querns from Thorpe Thewles were reused in some way (Gwilt & Heslop 1995: 40). Two stone objects, a rubbing stone and a mould, from Structure K, may have been recycled from quernstones. In a separate study, Giles (2007b: 401) has suggested a link between metalwork and quernstones, in this case with the stones utilised to grind and crush iron ore prior to smelting. The reuse of quernstones as cobbling within floors and as building material within walls is attested elsewhere, but deposition of querns and quern fragments at doorways, thresholds, ditch terminals and pits may have a particular significance.

At Thorpe Thewles, there are 10 instances of quernstones or rubbing stones being placed at entrances or within floors of structures and a further four querns at

possible causeways or crossing points of the enclosure ditch. I suggest querns can be seen to have a cultural significance to prehistoric peoples to transform corn into flour, by some unseen process, in the case of the rotary quern. However, why should only part of the quern be buried? All of the 19 querns from the site were either partial or not a complete top and base. Whilst the quern will have been broken accidentally, it is unlikely that the top and base of a rotary will have been separated accidentally. It could be that it is not the completeness or integrity of the object that matters, but instead what it represented when placed within a structure or crossing point such as a doorway in a similar manner to pottery. The significance of the pottery and quernstones within the structures and entrances may be as a symbol of the family or group that share that location.

6.7.2 East Brunton

At East Brunton, a palisade (Phase I) was followed by an open settlement with at least 10 structures (Phase II). A later phase of enclosed settlement was also recognised (Phase III). There were 22 structures in total. Excavation of 1.3ha extended over three months. Owing to resource constraints, excavation of structures was limited to the terminals and relationships between ring ditches (G Brogan, pers comm).

The analysis follows Thorpe Thewles. A total of 3,368g of ceramic material was recovered, comprising 3,095g of pottery and 273g of briquetage. The ceramic material was found in the enclosure ditch and around and within structures (Fig 6.11). A small proportion was unassigned (3g or 1.6%). Only 149g of pottery (4.4%) came from the enclosure ditch, with 3,158g (94%) coming from the structures. The enclosure ditch was excavated in three sections representing less than 4% of the circuit.

<i>Structure</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>Qb</i>
<i>Weight (g)</i>	4	6	20	152	240	644	2090
<i>Locations</i>	Wall trench	Unknown	Linear feature	EDT	EDT, wall trench	Pit, hearth	Wall trench
<i>% of total</i>	0.11	0.18	0.60	4.5	7	19	62

Table 6.13 Distribution of pottery at East Brunton structures

There was ceramic material in seven of the 22 structures, with less than 21g of material in F, H and Q (Table 6.13). The majority of the pottery came from Phase II, with 2,734g (81.17% of all pottery and briquetage) coming from just two structures, O and Qb. The enclosure and structures in Phase III accounted for the remainder, except for 6.6% unphased.

In Structures F and G, the pottery was found in the wall trench near the terminal (Fig 6.11) and elsewhere in the eaves drip trench in Structures R, G and Qb. A large amount was in a pit and hearth in the centre of Structure O. In two structures, H and O, the pottery came from internal features. The location of pottery within the other three ring ditches is unknown. The strategy of excavating terminals is relevant here. If all the roundhouse terminals were excavated, it seems that pot was present in two cases (9%) but absent in 91%. Fifteen structures had no pottery at all. By weight, 7% of the pottery found within the structures came from close to the terminals, but this is distorted by the main weight of pottery from one location in Structure Qb. The circular structures with pottery range from 7m in diameter to 12.5m.

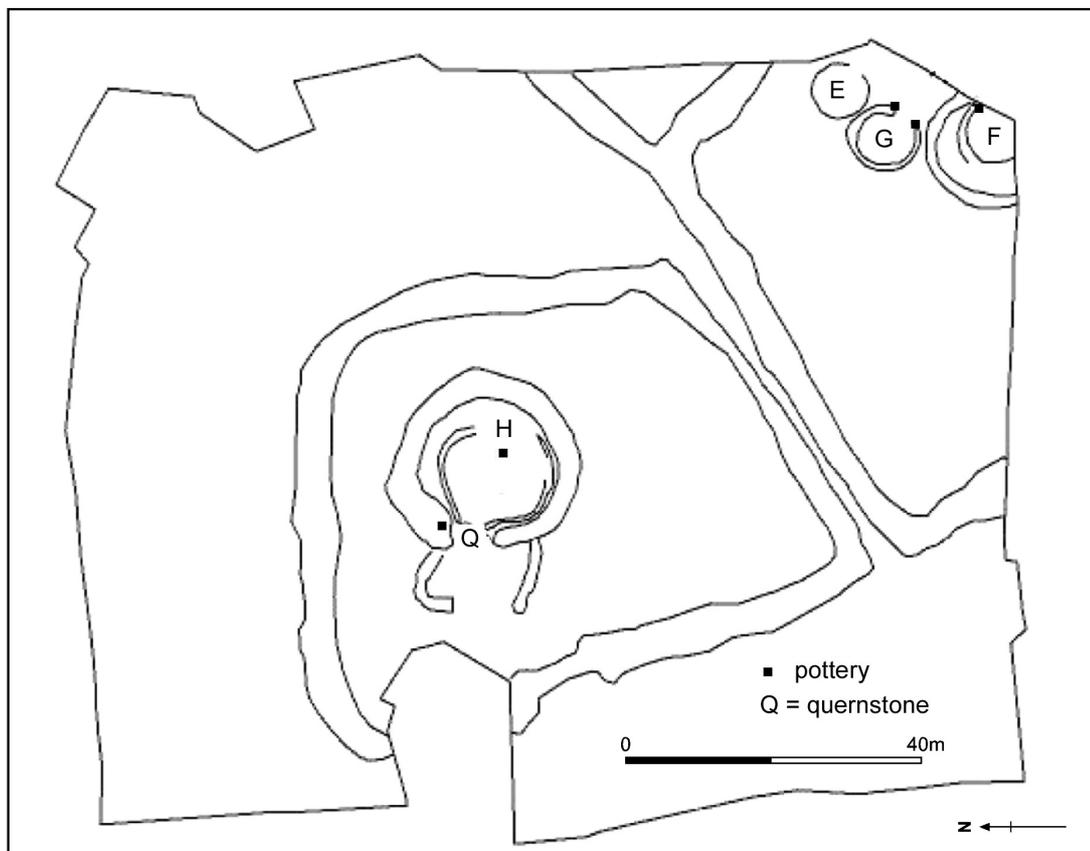


Fig 6.11 East Brunton, showing the location of pottery in structures in Phase III (after Tyne & Wear Museums 2003)

To examine the amount of pottery at East Brunton compared to other sites, I divided the total weight of pottery and briquetage by the number of structures (22). The site has the second lowest proportion of all sites (only WW16 is lower) in my analysis (Table 6.11). There is no link between the deposition of pottery and quernstones as, with one exception (Structure H), none of the three querns was found in the same structure. One rotary was from Structure H where a base was found in the terminal of the drip trench. One saddle quern was found in the drip trench of Structure D and a saddle quern and a grinder were found in the drip trench/wall trench of Structure C. It is of note that the saddle querns were in the earlier open settlement contexts, whilst the rotary quern was in the later, enclosed phase.

6.7.3 Street House

This assessment of the Street House pottery is based on excavations between 2004 and 2006 and does not include later finds. There were no masking layers across the site, although there were intercutting features and floor surfaces of structures in a multi-period site. Examples of all six categories of artefact were found. The pottery found in the enclosure ditch weighed 101g, or 2.07% of the total pottery. Only 4m of the enclosure ditch was excavated from a total length in excess of 200m – less than 2%. Pottery was found in Structures One (110g), Two (155g), Three (5g), and Five (225g), with the largest amount (435g) from the ring ditches and hearths associated with Structure Six (Fig 6.12).

Structure One had two sherds, one at each terminal. In Structure Two a large posthole in the south-east entrance contained the only pottery. A single sherd from Structure Three was on the northern circuit of the roundhouse, in its latest phase. Structure Five comprised sherds and briquetage from a pit, a feature associated with the manufacture of salt (55g+), a second sherd from a posthole (20g) and the remaining sherds from the ring ditch. Structure Six had pot in two hearths, a posthole and primarily the ring ditches around the structure. Pottery (195g) and plant macrofossils from layers in two hearths suggested crop processing was taking place. The pottery from the posthole and ring ditches was distributed evenly across the features with no concentrations of pottery or other finds at the terminals.

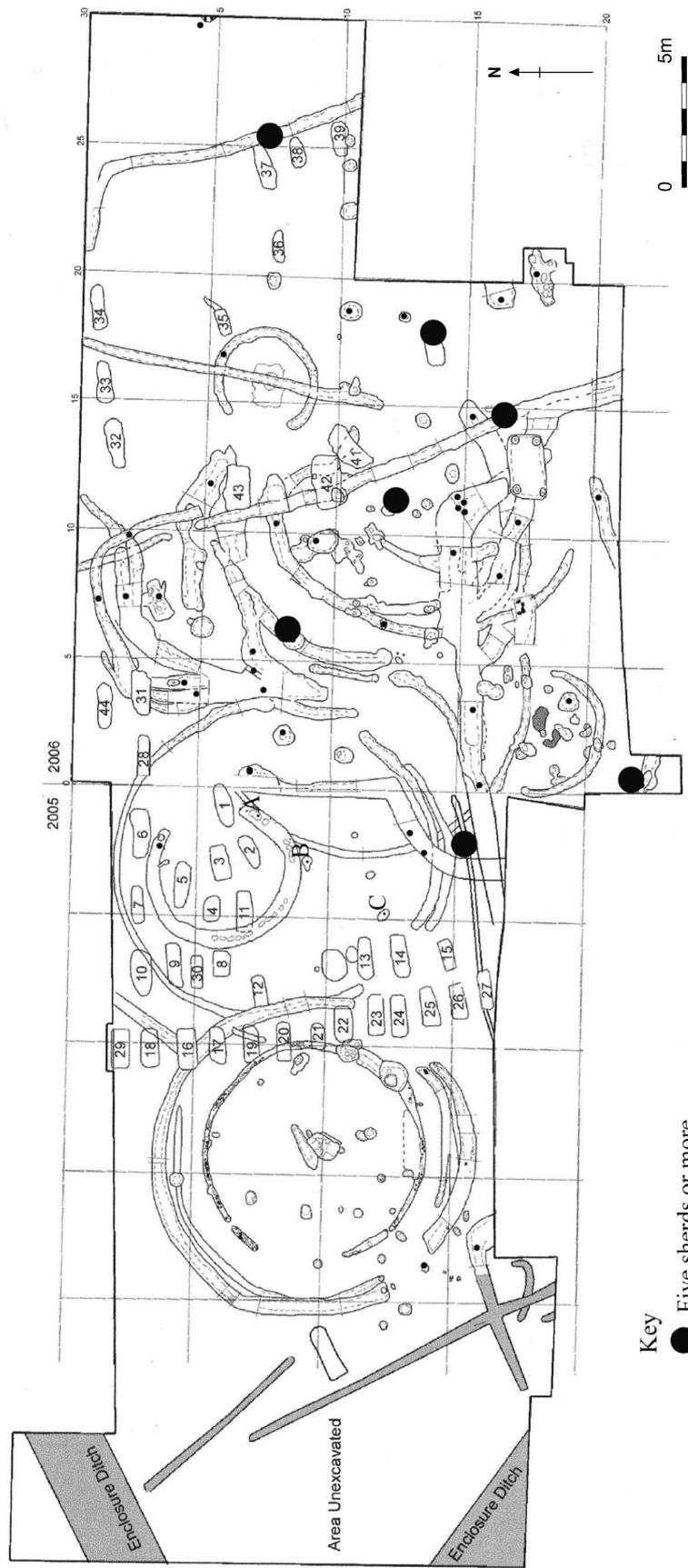


Fig 6.12 Street House, distribution of pottery across the site

The largest proportion of pottery came from linear boundaries belonging to the latest phases of the settlement activity. The weight of briquetage at Street House was 2.53kg and contrasts with other, much smaller assemblages from the Tees Valley, such as Thorpe Thewles where 59 pieces were found weighing a total of 196g. The majority of the briquetage was found associated with hearths and pits directly associated with the manufacturing process.

Turning to querns, a beehive topstone was found in the field wall prior to the excavations. A second quernstone, a base, was found in pit 574 along with the base of a grinding stone, possibly Romano-British (D Heslop, pers comm), an iron spearhead and a fragment of red ochre. The base had been used and showed signs of wear around the outside edges but was otherwise intact.

6.7.4 West Brunton

West Brunton had three phases of occupation. A palisaded enclosure in Phase I contained a single roundhouse. An open settlement (Phase II) was followed by an enclosed settlement within a bank and ditch (Phase III). There were 38 roundhouses within the settlement, which seems to have developed in a similar pattern as East Brunton. The strategy at West Brunton was to excavate the ring ditch terminals, internal features and the relationships between ring gullies, due to time constraints. The finds comprised pottery, querns, daub, bone and metalwork. The following is an examination of the artefact groups by their number, where possible, location and phase of feature. Figure 6.13 shows the location of pottery and quernstones.

Pottery was found within the ring ditches of eight roundhouses, 22% of the terminals. There was an uneven spread of pottery in Structures 7, 9, 11, 35 and 38 in Phase II, and Structures 1, 29 and 30 in Phase III (Table 6.14).

	<i>Phase II</i>						<i>Phase III</i>		
<i>Structure</i>	7	9	11	35	38	25	1	29	30
<i>Location</i>	T, both	T	South T only	EDT & T droveway	T	No pot	T	T	EDT
<i>Querns</i>				EDT, entrance		PH	PH		

Table 6.14 Location of pottery and querns within structures at terminals (T), eaves drip trenches (EDT) or postholes (PH)

Visual inspection of the distribution of pottery in the structures suggests the majority were sherds in the front near the terminals, the only section of some ring ditches to be excavated. Pottery was also found in a possible driveway to the east of the enclosure with Structure 1. There is more pottery in the north and east than the south and west, with more pottery at the southern terminal than the north. At West Brunton, more pottery appears to come from the later phases of occupation, which differs from East Brunton where there is more pottery in the earlier phases.

There were eight quernstones, distributed across all three phases. One saddle quern was in a posthole within Structure 1a in Phase I. A beehive quern was found in a posthole of Structure 25 in Phase II. In Phase III, two saddle querns were associated with Structure 35, one in the eaves drip trench, the other in the cobbled entrance. A rotary quern was found in a posthole within Structure 1 and a saddle quern in the terminal of the ditch surrounding the building. Two more querns were found in the topsoil above Structure 1 during the stripping of the site. An association of pottery with quernstones can be made in the case of Structures 1 and 35, whilst grinders were found in gully AB associated with Structure 25.

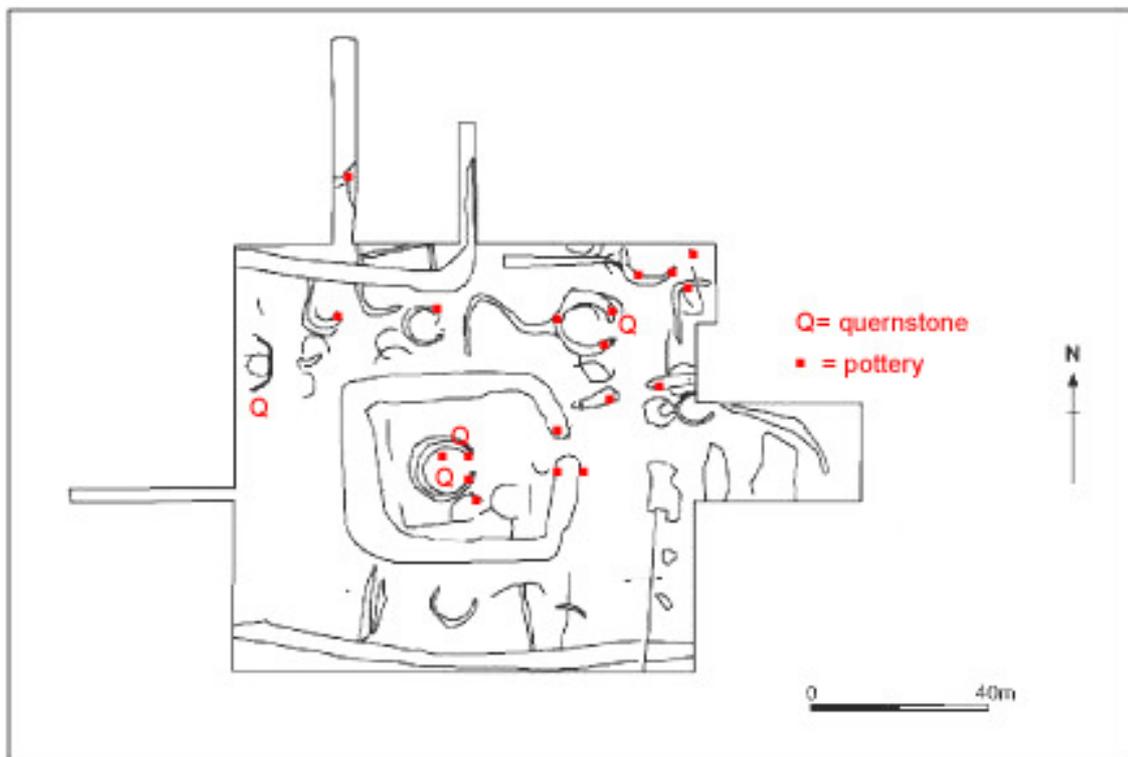


Fig 6.13 West Brunton, location of pottery and quernstones (after Tyne & Wear Museums 2004)

6.7.5 Kilton Thorpe

As already indicated, Kilton Thorpe is an open settlement of 1st-century AD date, defined to the north, west and south but not the east, and covering an area of 0.5ha.

Pottery was found in structures (20.26%), boundaries (78%) and point features (1.74%). By weight, the total amount of pottery recovered was 6,620g or 18.38g per person day worked on site compared with the 4.72g per person day at Thorpe Thewles. Sherds were concentrated in Structures One, Eight and Nine (Fig 6.14): each contained over 200g of ceramic material. A smaller weight of sherds was found in Structures Two and Ten. The entrance to Structure One was not observed, but was presumably on the east beyond the limits of excavation. If so, there was a concentration of pottery on the west (rear) side of the ring ditch. The pottery in Structure Eight was concentrated at the east, possibly the front, based upon an array of postholes for an entrance (although there may also have been a porch at the west). This was seen at Structure Nine with more pottery and briquetage at the entrance, to the south-east (Fig 6.15). In Structure Two a piece of briquetage (5g) was found in the ring ditch on the south side near the terminal. In Structure Ten, two sherds (60g) of pottery were found in the western (rear?) side of the ring ditch.

All told, five of the Kilton Thorpe structures had pottery deposited in the ring ditches and three (Structures Two, Eight, Nine) had concentrations around the entrance. Structures One, Eight and Nine with the largest amounts of pottery and briquetage also had better surviving structural evidence and may be considered dwellings. There is also a pattern for the pottery to be located in pits and postholes around the entrance to Structures Eight and Nine. The bulk of the pottery, however, was recovered from a series of linear features around the structures, interpreted as boundaries. The pattern of deposition at Kilton Thorpe reveals a smaller proportion of ceramic material directly associated with structures than at Thorpe Thewles (50.38%) or East Brunton (91%), but if the pottery from the boundaries is included, the proportion in the vicinity of structures rises to over 90%.

A single rotary quern topstone was found in the southern boundary ditch associated with Structure One. Approximately 70% of the stone survived. It is a fine-grained sandstone (Heslop 2008: 93); the nearest quarry source for this stone is the Goathland area, some 20km distance (*ibid*: 30).

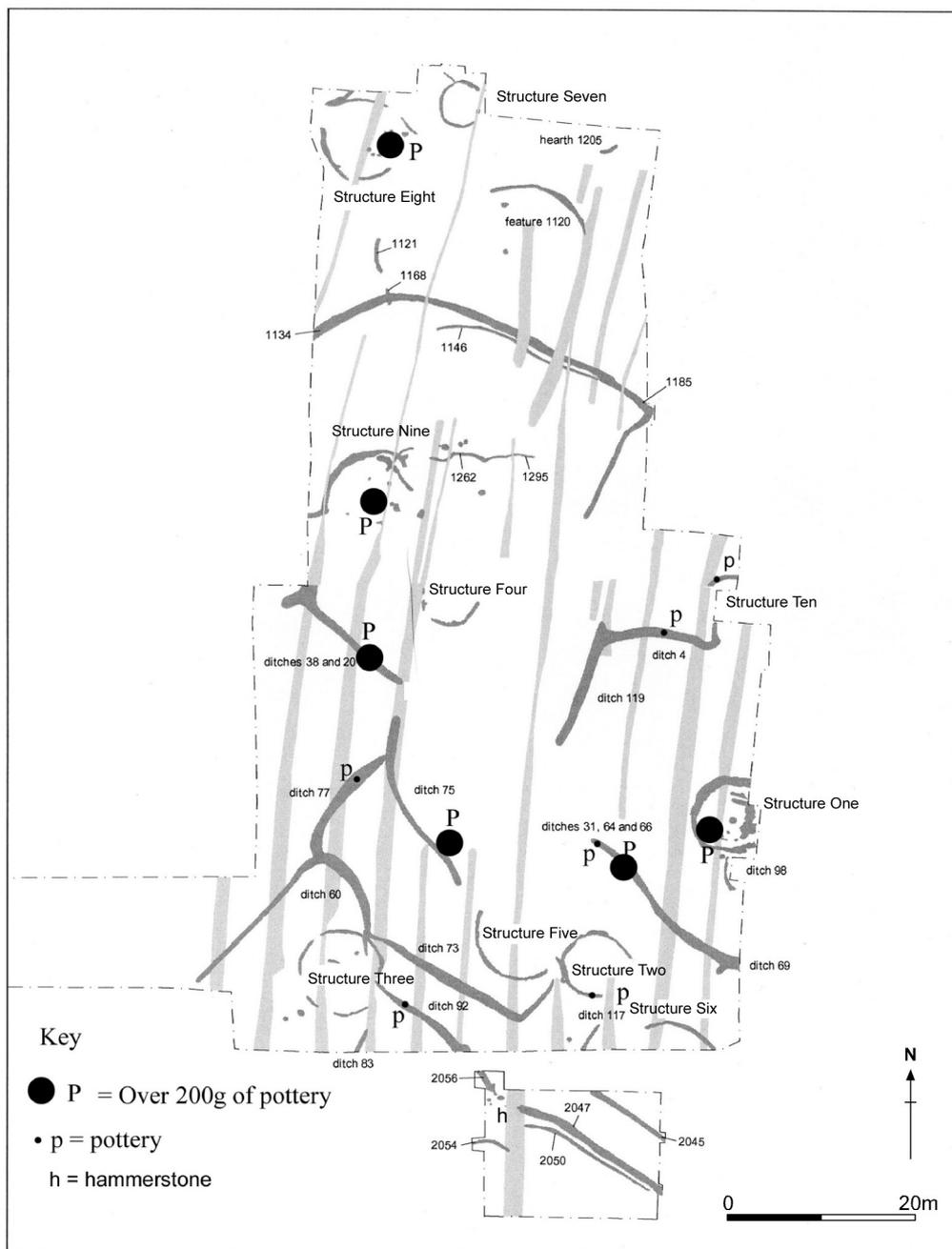


Fig 6.14 Distribution of pottery at Kilton Thorpe

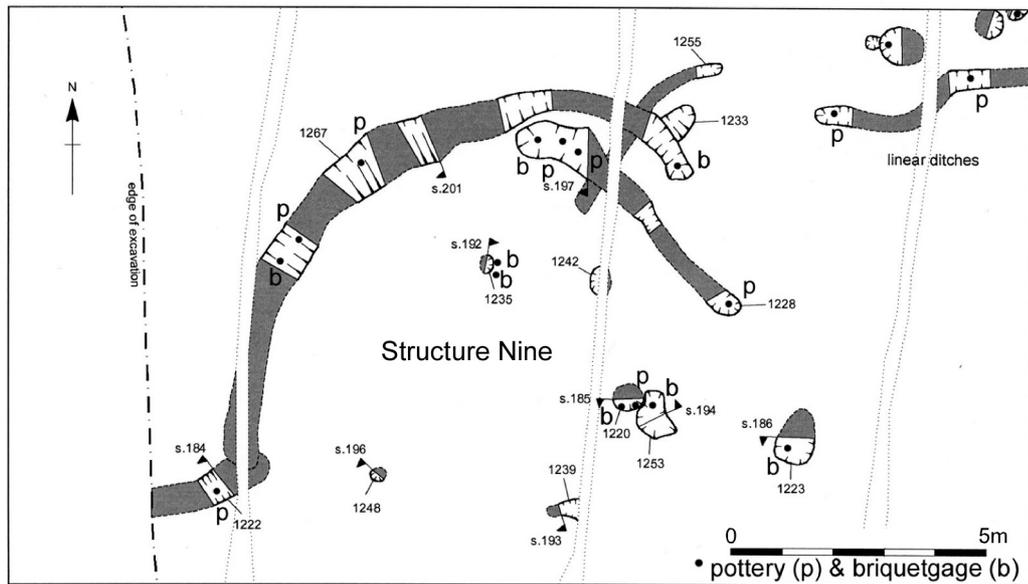
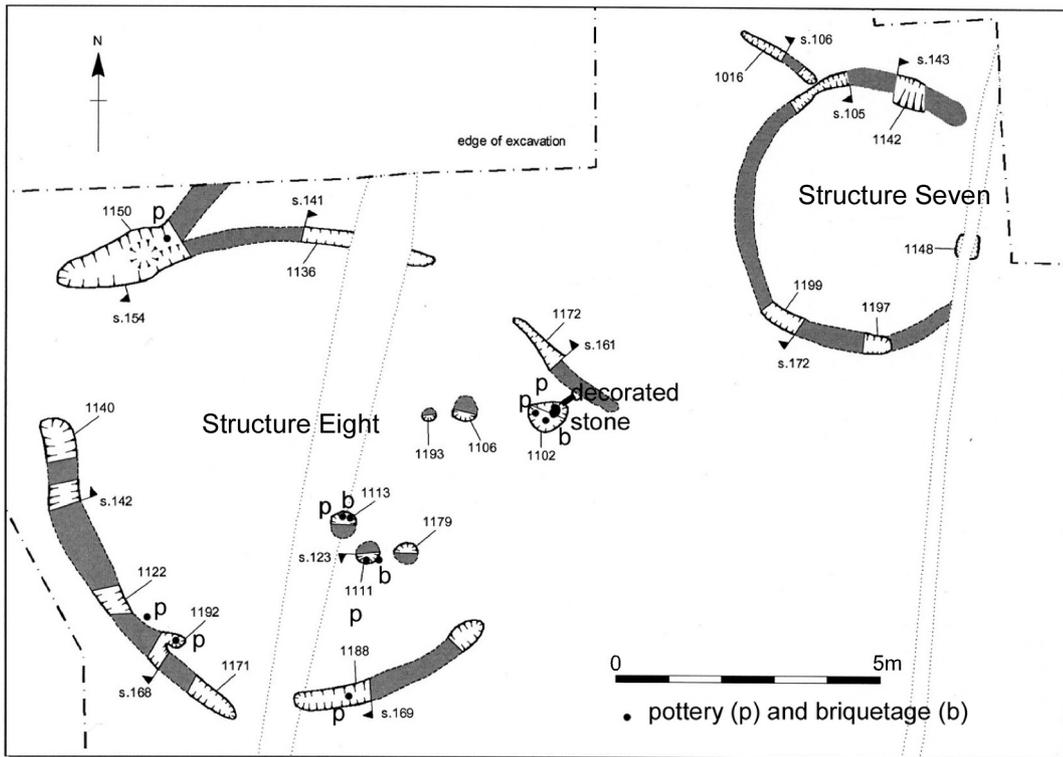


Fig 6.15 Kilton Thorpe, distribution of pottery and briquetage in Structures Eight (top) and Nine (lower).

6.7.6 Pegswood

Pegswood had three phases of Iron Age–Romano-British activity (Proctor 2009), starting with a later Iron Age open settlement of four structures (Phase III). Phase IV has a series of enclosures and 11 structures (Fig 6.16). Phase V had a Romano-British enclosure with one structure. The total weight of pottery was 6,987g of which the majority, 93.4%, came from enclosure ditches and fence lines, with only 6.6% associated with structures.

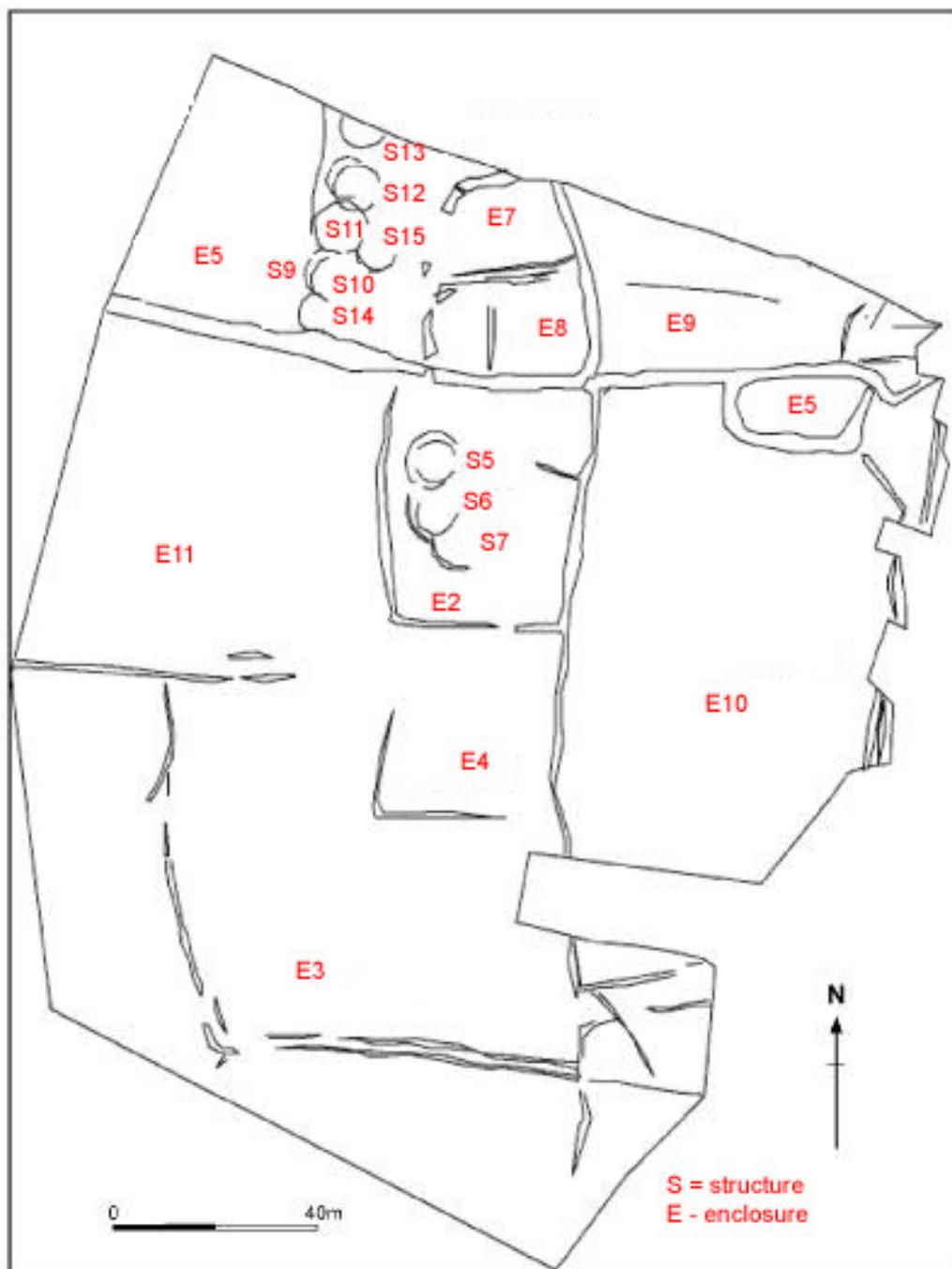


Fig 6.16 Pegswood, enclosures and structures (after Proctor 2009)

<i>Structure</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Pottery weight (g)</i>	10	135	0	175	0	141
<i>Location</i>	EDT	Pit in NE & Ph at S entrance		Briquetage in pit in NE		Gully
<i>Querns</i>			EDT (S)		EDT	

Table 6.15 Location of pottery and querns within structures at Pegswood

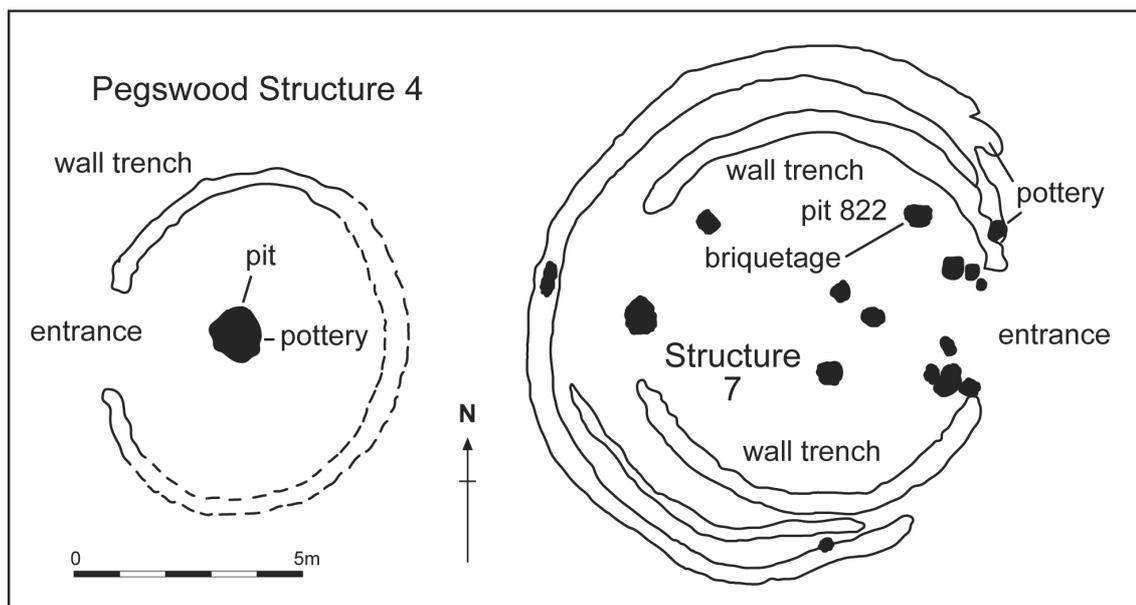


Fig 6.17 Pegswood Structures 4 and 7 showing location of pottery within houses (after Proctor 2009)

Four structures contained pottery (Table 6.15). In Structure 7, the pottery came from the northern terminal of the ring ditch near the entrance and the briquetage from pit 822 (Fig 6.17). There was 924g of pottery in the open settlement (Phase III), 5,666g in the enclosed phase (IV) and 300g in Phase V. The bulk of Phase IV pottery was from the infilling of enclosure ditches, with 3,936g of pot from a ditch recut; another 357g came from a fence line and 175g from Structure 5.

There were 10 quernstone fragments from the site: four beehive, one saddle quern and five fragmentary rubbers from saddle querns. They came from a range of sources: four from Coal Measures, one of sandstone, whilst the saddle querns are from the Cheviots (Wright 2009: 57). The querns came from Phase IV and V contexts. Three complete querns and seven fragmentary stones came from the fills of the ditches around

the enclosures; two of the complete quernstones were lower stones, and one upper rotary stone. All the querns from the ring ditches of structures were fragmentary. The four beehive querns were all from boundary ditches and were interpreted as foundation deposits for Phase V features (*ibid*: 59). It is notable that all three intact beehive querns had secondary use whilst the fourth (*ibid*: fig 32.3) was only a fragmentary upper stone. This is in accord with my discussion in Chapter 5 stating that finds are being selected for deposition.

6.7.7 Moss Carr, Methley, West Riding

This is a Later Iron Age site with four enclosures, part of a fifth and a field system (Roberts & Richardson 2002). The settlement had two Iron Age phases and a probable Romano-British phase, but without buildings. Eight structures belong with two enclosed settlement phases and a ninth structure was found to the south of the enclosures.

The majority of the pottery is Romano-British (97.5%) and came from the infilled enclosure ditches. Only nine Iron Age sherds were recovered, comprising two rim sherds and seven body sherds. All of these were found in structures. Structure 3 had three sherds, two from postholes in the centre and one from the ring ditch. Three pits in Structure 8 each yielded one sherd. Further individual sherds were found in the wall trenches of Structures 4, 5 and 6. The assemblage is thus too small for useful comment.

In contrast, the Moss Carr site produced as many as 17 quern fragments: nine directly associated with structures, four in enclosure ditches, three unstratified and one in a pit. Whilst this is a large number compared with some sites discussed above, it should be remembered there were 37 beehive quernstones from Dalton Parlours (Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990) and some of the Moss Carr querns are presumably of Roman date. Half the stratified quernstones were from ring gullies defining structures, with three coming from Structure 7, two from Structures 5 and 8 (in two parts) (Fig 6.18) and one from Structure 3. Two were from pits in Structure 7 and one in a pit outside Structure 7. Three quernstones were found in Enclosure Ditch A. There were no instances of pottery and quernstones being found together in the same context.

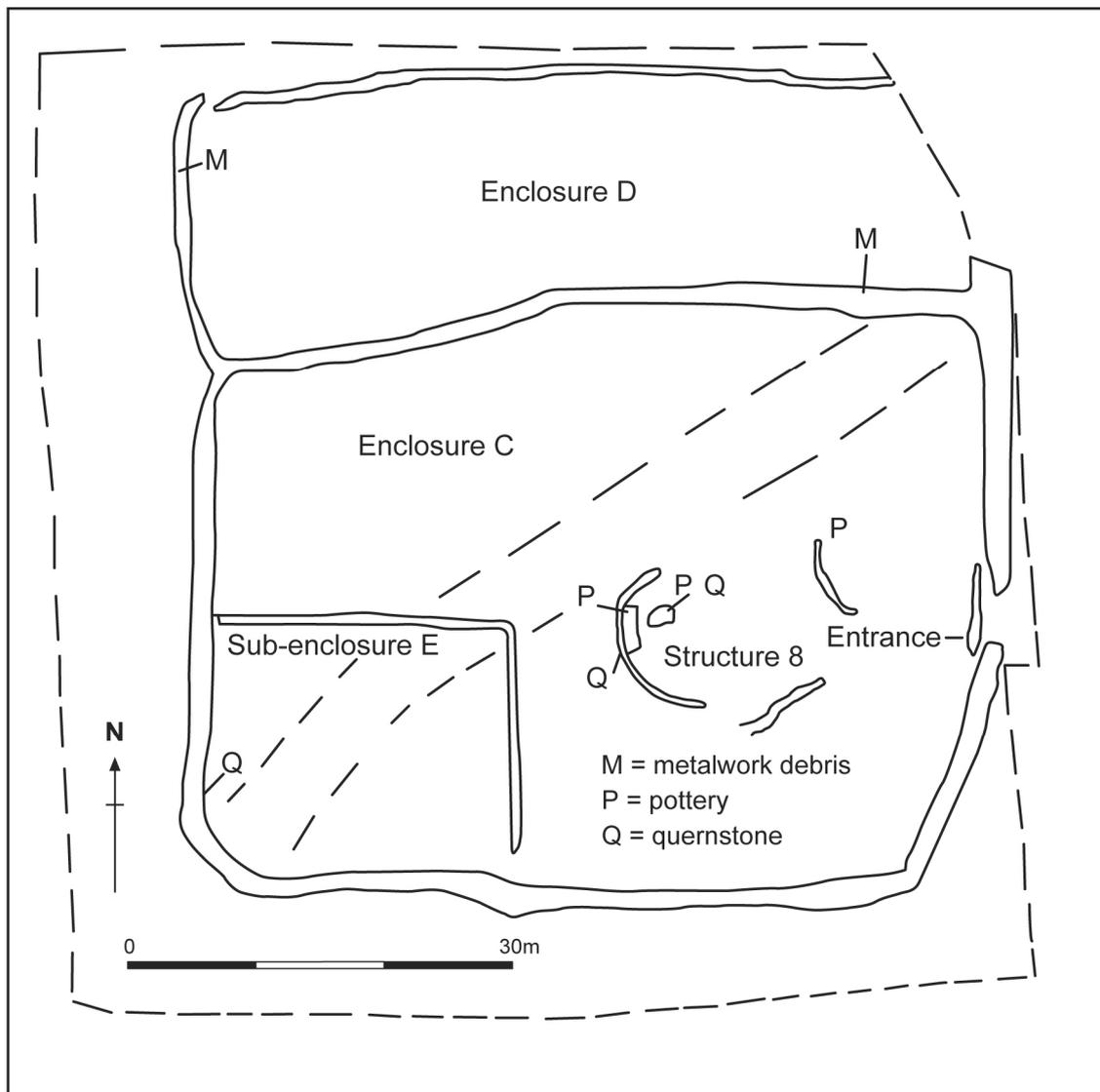


Fig 6.18 Moss Carr Enclosures C and D, showing distribution of finds (after Roberts & Richardson 2002)

6.7.8 Castle Hill Site M

Castle Hill Site M was part of a larger settlement excavated as part of an upgrade of the A1 to motorway status in Yorkshire (Brown *et al* 2007). Site M has three areas: a habitation zone with one roundhouse and compound, an area of four post structures possibly used for storage and an area of pits of uncertain function.

The pottery from the site weighed 2.35kg, of which 95% came from the pits area. Eighteen pits contained pottery and three of these contained the majority of the pottery. The pits with pottery were nevertheless a small proportion (5%) of the 336 pits in this area. In four cases, pottery was recovered from structures: 1262, 2070 and 2241

were associated with four post structures and 2247 was in Structure 2563. There was no pottery, or any other finds, from the circular roundhouses. All the pottery associated with structures was from postholes of four post buildings. One pit 99 near Roundhouse 1220 had pottery (Fig 6.19).

The only quernstone from Site M was in pit 2082, a large pit that also contained a stone bracelet. Animal bone will be considered below with the other finds from the site.

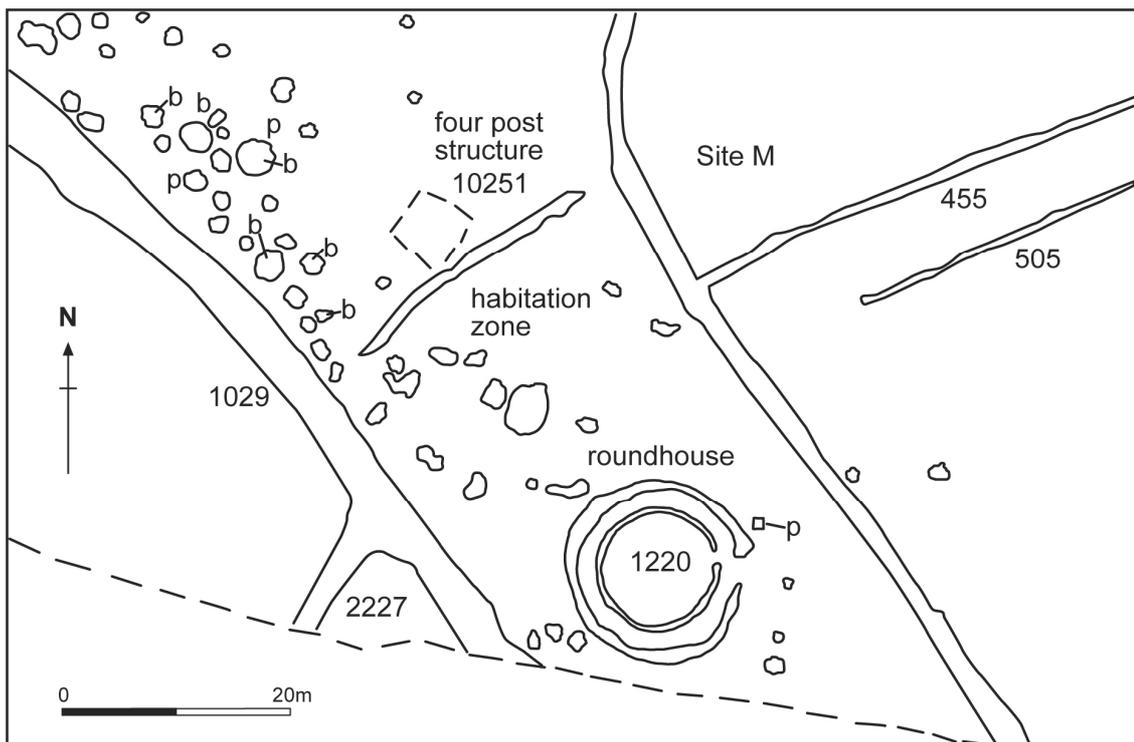


Fig 6.19 Site M showing zones of activity and location of pottery (p) (after Brown *et al* 2007)

6.7.9 Wetherby-Walshford 16

This small settlement was excavated within the corridor of the A1 motorway improvement in Yorkshire (Brown *et al* 2007). Two structures were divided by ditches. The majority (76%) of the pottery from the site was associated with the two structures. A single sherd came from the southern entrance terminal to Roundhouse 10013 and 41 sherds were found in the northern terminal of Structure 10014 (Fig 6.20). Further sherds were found in the Boundary Ditch 10011 8m south of Structure 10014. The sole

quernstone was found in Ditch 10011 at the junction of two ditches 10008 and 10011. Aside from the pottery and quernstone there were no other finds from WW16.

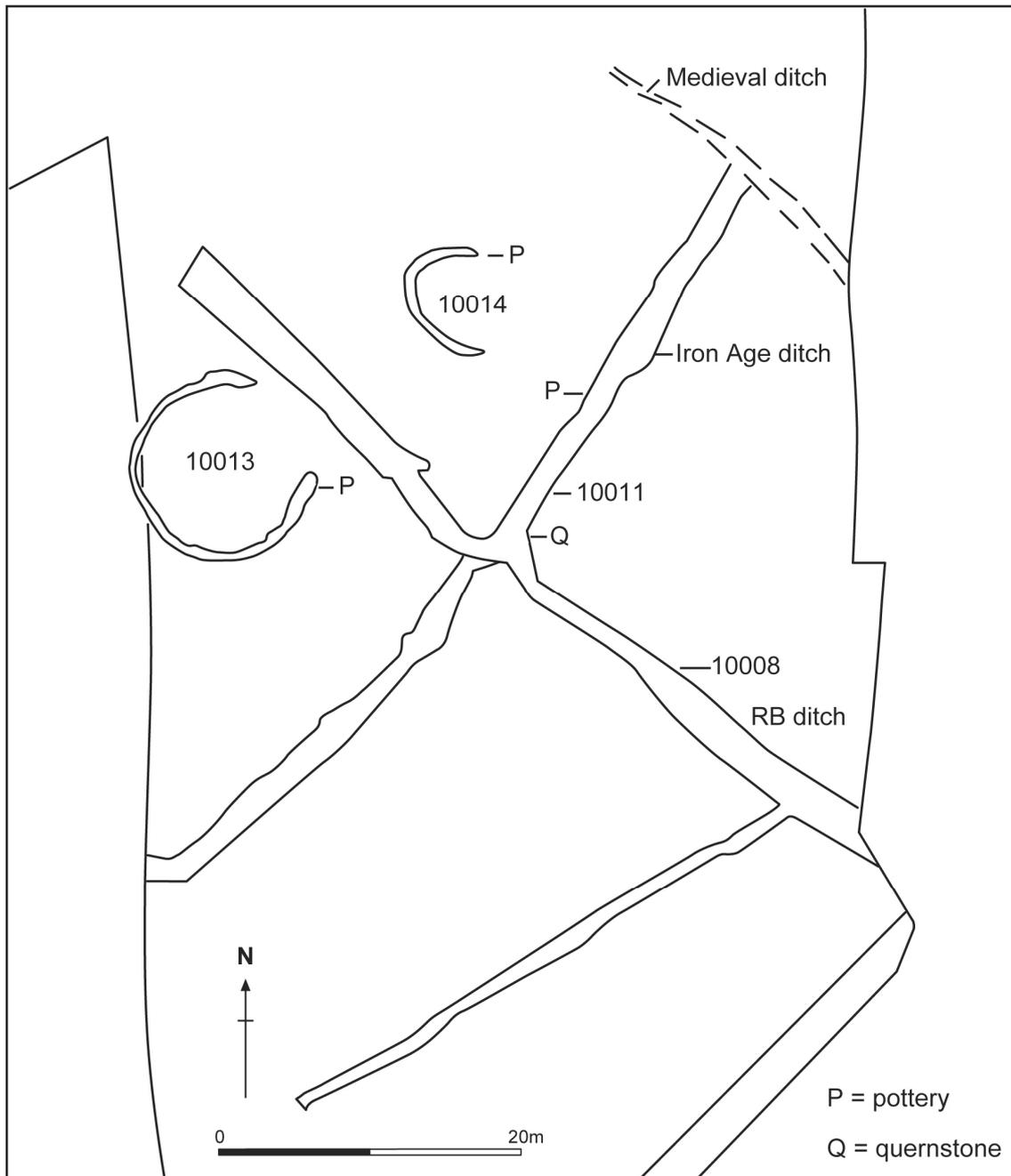


Fig 6.20 WW16 with locations of pottery and quernstone (after Brown *et al* 2007)

6.8 Other categories of material represented at the selected sites

In the final part of the chapter I will compare evidence for other types of activity at the six Tyneside and West Riding sites to the reference sites in the Tees Valley. I will discuss the material in the same order and using the same categories as in Chapter 5, considering in turn the presence, frequencies and location of the different categories of objects at each site. Table 6.16 summarises the number of instances of each category at all nine sites.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Textiles</i>	<i>Metalwork</i>	<i>Crafts</i>	<i>Display</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total (mean)</i>
Thorpe Thewles	2	4	2	2	3	13
Street House	1	1	3	2	3	10
Kilton Thorpe	1	3			1	5
Total	4	8	5	4	7	28 (9.3)
East Brunton		2		1	1	4
West Brunton		2				2
Pegswood	1		1	1	1	4
Total	1	4	1	2	2	10 (3.3)
Moss Carr		2		3		5
Site M				2		2
WW16						0
Total	0	2	0	5	0	7 (2.3)

Table 6.16 Frequency of different artefact types at nine sites (data from Table 6.9)

6.8.1 Textiles

The only settlement outside the Tees Area with any evidence for textile manufacture was Pegswood, where a possible loom weight was found within the fill of a pit in Structure 11. Loom weights are rare in northern England. There was one in the Tees Area at Castle Hill, and one was recorded at Forcegarth Pasture North (Fairless & Coggins 1980). Spindle whorls are the most common type of textile evidence from the Tees study area, found in 15 instances, but none were found on the six sites outside the Tees Area.

6.8.2 Metalworking

There is evidence for metalworking at three of the six sites outside the Tees Valley, the exceptions being Pegswood, Site M and WW16. At East Brunton, two pieces of bloomery slag (114g) were found and several fragments of undiagnostic slag (64g). The bloomery slag was in Structures A and B with further slag in the ditch fills of Structures B and S. Structures A and B are both in the northern part of the site and are considered to belong with the open settlement phase (II). Both these structures lie 60m away from other structures belonging to this phase of activity, echoing the location of ironworking on the periphery of settlements away from other structures noted on other Yorkshire sites in Chapter 5 and at Gussage All Saints, Dorset (Wainwright 1979: 127). Explanations for this isolation from the rest of the site have included ironworking as a fire hazard, unpleasant fumes and choosing to create an industrial quarter within the settlement (*ibid*: 128).

At West Brunton there was evidence for smithing in a curvilinear gully in Phase III, along with two unidentified iron objects that may not have been made on site. At Moss Carr evidence for metalworking was found in Enclosures C and D, where three hearth bottoms were found in the enclosure ditches (Fig 6.18). Two of the hearth bottoms may be Romano-British, but one had a different composition and was considered stratigraphically and in terms of composition to be Iron Age (Cowgill 2002: 36).

It is notable that only half the sample sites have evidence for ironworking. This corresponds to the Tees Area where 12 of 26 sites had some form of metalworking debris. In the West Riding, ironworking is not known at many Iron Age sites, Oldfield Hill Meltham being an exception (Toomey 1976). At Dalton Parlours, evidence for smithing was found only in the Roman phase (Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990: 133). A West Riding source for the iron ore is not proven, although as already noted, smelting slag was used as a temper in Later Prehistoric pottery and a possible source for iron has been suggested in the Millstone Grit and Coal Measures west of Leeds (*ibid*). The metalworkers in the Foulness Valley in East Riding (Halkon & Millett 1999) and at Levisham Moor (Hayes 1983) and Roxby (Inman *et al* 1985) in the North Riding all smelted local ores.

Whether iron blooms were distributed from these locations to other sites as part of the wider exchange mechanisms of the period can only be conjecture. Similarly, at East and West Brunton there is no readily identifiable source of iron ore, although smelting was occurring at West Brandon in County Durham (Jobey 1962) and at Catcote (Long 1988). Cunliffe (2005: 495) suggested that smelting was carried out at some homesteads as a “cottage industry” with larger scale production with good quality iron ores occurring at the Forest of Dean and the Weald. If only smithing was commonplace on sites, as Wilson (2002b: 19) suggested and as seems to be the case in the Tees Area, possibly smelting was undertaken by specialist craftsmen at discrete locations closer to the sources of the ores.

6.8.3 Crafts

At Pegswood craftworking was represented by four honestones. One came from the ring ditch of Structure 12, the others from Enclosure Ditches 7, 8 and 9, all of Phase IV. Within Enclosure 8 was a series of hearths and Proctor (2009) suggested this was a manufacturing and processing area. The three honestones from the adjoining enclosure ditches and Structure 12 to the west might all be associated with this activity. There was no craftworking evidence from the other five sites.

6.8.4 Display

At Pegswood, the display category was represented by two fragments of glass armlet from Romano-British features. Glass armlet fragments are frequent finds in Later Iron Age and Romano-British contexts in north-east England. Two were found at Thorpe Thewles (Price 1987: 82); one was a Kilbride-Jones type 2 as at Pegswood. At East Brunton, the category was represented by a blue glass bead, Guido group g, from the hearth of Structure O, and a glass fragment from the gully of Structure A.

Three categories of display items are represented at Moss Carr. A copper alloy brooch, of 1st- to 2nd-century AD date, was from the ditch of Enclosure A. Two blue glass beads of Guido type 6ivb were found: one from the terminal of Enclosure Ditch B, (Cool 2002: 35), the second unstratified. A knife came from the ring ditch of Structure 2. Knives are a rare find on Iron Age settlements.

At Site M, several display objects were found, but for the most part in pits which contained burials with which they were presumably associated. Pit 741 contained an iron penannular brooch and a jet bead associated with a burial dated 393–209 cal BC (KIA-25332; Brown *et al* 2007: 310). A second pit 921 had a penannular brooch of Fowler type A (Fowler 1960); this burial was dated 358–169 cal BC (KIA-25327; *ibid*). A third pit 700 nearby contained an iron bracelet and brooch with a skeleton dated 400–200 cal BC (KIA-25331). One other pit 2082 had a quernstone and fragment of a Kimmeridge Shale bracelet.

Two things are notable about these display finds. They do not appear to be casual losses as they are frequently found at significant locations such as ditch terminals, intersections or at thresholds and crossing points such as doorways (eg Street House Structure One, Fig 6.21; Newby Structure 1, Fig 6.10), suggesting that many of them, and not just the items in the graves, were intentional deposits. The second is that the scientific dating of the human remains associated with the display finds at Site M implies a date range between the 4th and 2nd centuries BC. This is notable because most display finds appear to belong to the Later Iron Age, especially 1st century BC–1st century AD, with few of earlier date.

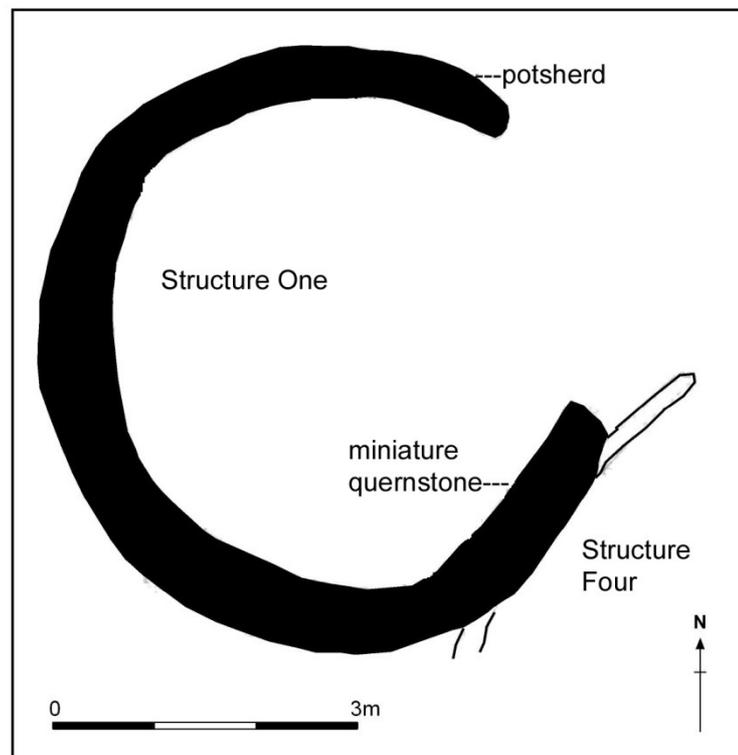


Fig 6.21 Street House, Structure One showing finds at the entrance

The most frequently occurring display artefacts were beads found at East Brunton, Moss Carr and Site M in this group and at eight Tees Valley sites (see Chapter 5 and Table 6.17). This number is high compared to other display classes such as brooches, of which there were four from the Tees Area and three from the West Riding sites. Glass beads are also known from Delhi, Ponteland (Jenkins 2006), Coxhoe (Haselgrove & Allon 1982), Skipton (Challis & Harding 1975) and Garton and Wetwang Slack (500+) (Dent 1982), and jet examples from Staple Howe (Brewster 1963: 120) and Scarborough Osgodby Park Hill (NAA 2010). What is significant here is that in most cases of deposition, associated with houses in six instances, it is only a single bead that has been deposited whereas they are rarely worn as singletons but more usually as a string or festoon. One question to consider, therefore, is whether glass in general and not just glass beads was a significant material to be deposited. We also generally find fragments of glass bangles rather than whole objects, raising the question of whether these were deliberately fragmented so that they could be distributed further.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Associated finds</i>
Faverdale	3 glass		
Catcote	Bone	Pit I within Structure 1	Pot, gaming piece, auger, handle, crucible
Castle Hill	Polished shale (jet?)	Structure 1 NW corner	Crucible
Thorpe Thewles	Amber	Drainage complex Q	Ae strip brooch
Crag Bank	Glass	Beside hearth I	Quern, pottery
Gilling	Jet Amber	Structure 2 Enclosure ditch?	Pottery, hearth base
Melsonby	Jet	With hoard (location unknown)	Weapons, horse harness, spoon
Street House	Jet	Layer 615, in ring ditch of possible structure	
East Brunton	Blue glass	Structure O hearth	
Moss Carr	Annular blue glass Blue glass	Unstratified Enclosure B 6025	
Site M	Jet	Pit 741	Skeleton, penannular brooch

Table 6.17 Location of beads on Iron Age sites

6.8.5 Other finds

The only “other” finds from sites outside the Tees Area were stone balls from Pegswood, like those discussed in Chapter 5. At Pegswood, they were considered to be slingshots.

6.9 Conclusion

This analysis of sites has found a number of differences between the Tees, Tyne and West Riding settlements, apparent in site location and formation, the date for the settlements and the finds from the sites.

6.9.1 Site location and formation

The majority of sites in all areas were located between 50m and 100m OD, but there was a broader range of settlements from 0m to 200m in the Tees Valley. Whilst half the sites in the Tees Area were established on or beside some form of earlier human activity, this was not the case for the (admittedly) small sample from the West Riding and Tyne Valley.

There is evidence for Romano-British or Saxon activity from 50% of the Tees Valley sites, whereas all three West Riding sites have evidence of Roman settlement, but only Pegswood in the Tyne sample. It could therefore be considered that Iron Age to Roman continuity was greater in the West Riding than in the other areas, and this is discussed in Chapter 7. However, only the Tees sites have evidence for Saxon settlement or burials.

The average number of structures per settlement is highest in the Tyne Valley (17.25), contrasting with the Tees Valley average of 4.96 structures per site and the West Riding average of 4.33. One reason for this may be that three of the Tyne sites were completely stripped to expose their full plan and 64% at Burradon, whereas the excavations in the Tees Valley have not been so all-encompassing.

There appear to be at least some variations in the size and building techniques in each area. At both the Tyne and Tees sites, the majority of structures were between 5.1m and 14.99m diameter, but the Tees had a larger proportion between 10m and 14.99m diameter. Thorpe Thewles and Pegswood are the only sites in each area to fit

closely the pattern in Table 6.4. The pattern of house construction is broadly similar in the two areas, both having the largest proportion of structures defined by eaves drip trenches (Table 6.5). In the West Riding, however, where most structures had wall trenches (83%), building methods were quite different. The majority of the structures discussed in this chapter are of Later Iron Age date, but they are of larger average size than other studies have suggested. Reid (1989: 24) saw a trend for large roundhouses to be replaced by smaller versions in the Later Iron Age. According to Pope (2003), by the Later Iron Age 70% of structures were below 8m diameter, whilst only 22% were designed with a contiguous wall trench (compared to 83% in the West Riding). A case can therefore be made for local design or choices by groups or communities regarding the size of structures and the materials used.

6.9.2 *Date of sites*

The radiocarbon dates available for sites in the south of the region confirms the chronological pattern proposed previously by Haselgrove (2002) and Petts and Gerrard (2006). The pattern in the Tees Valley is for the many Iron Age settlements occupied from the 4th century BC onwards to be enclosed, with open settlements later, from the first centuries BC-AD onward. This is attested by radiocarbon dates from Thorpe Thewles, Street House and Gilling (Appendix 3). An open settlement at Kilton Thorpe is dated to the 1st century AD as is the open phase at Thorpe Thewles. Unfortunately there are very few radiocarbon dates for the Tyne Valley sites so far, although this will eventually be resolved by a new programme of English Heritage funded research (begun in 2007). The radiocarbon dates for the open settlement at South Shields are in the range 390–170 cal BC (OxA-4322-5), but at Pegswood, the dates obtained for the open (Phase III) and enclosed (Phase IV) settlements fall into the same chronological range in the Later Iron Age.

The pattern for the Tees Area is similar to the position nationally in that Earlier Iron Age settlement is poorly represented (Haselgrove *et al* 2001: 31). Across Yorkshire and Durham there are few Earlier Iron Age settlements in the study areas. Haselgrove (2010) suggests that there may be fewer sites but they are being settled for a longer period but this is not supported by a broader range of finds or radiocarbon dates, although the calibration plateau may be a factor.

6.9.3 Trends in pottery locations

The study has shown various differences in locations where artefacts are regularly deposited, which might relate to regional identity. Only a small proportion of Iron Age pottery was deposited in enclosure ditches, and, apart from Thorpe Thewles and East Brunton, there is more pottery from smaller internal boundaries than structures.

At East and West Brunton large numbers of structures had no pottery. At a simple level this may suggest these roundhouses were not dwellings. Structure Three at Street House was rebuilt on two occasions with floor surfaces, a hearth and walls, but only one sherd was found. People chose not to deposit sherds within their house unless for significant reasons. At Street House, the 110g of pot in the posthole at the entrance to Structure Two represents the entire ceramic assemblage from the house. At Thorpe Thewles, 9,236g (50.38%) of the 16,293g of pottery from the structures came from the Main Structure. This is five times more than Structure B, with 1,803g. Much of the pottery was from masking layers, perhaps forming a midden over the Main Structure and upon which Structure I was later built. At both Street House and Kilton Thorpe the total proportion of pottery from the structures does not exceed 20%. These sites are contemporary and 5km apart and must have exchanged surpluses and products, for example the briquetage. Elsewhere in the Tees Valley at Foxrush, the proportions of pottery from buildings are less than 20% of the total. What is clear from Street House, Kilton Thorpe, Pegswood and Thorpe Thewles is that more pottery is deposited in internal boundaries in the later phases. The boundaries were created in the Later Iron Age and so earlier a different pattern of deposition was practised.

6.9.4 Artefact variations

This study shows more instances of subsistence, textiles, metalwork, crafts, display and “other” artefacts occurring at the Tees sites. That there was only one textile find and none of the “other” category could indicate different cultural traditions. The cumulative totals are almost three times greater for the Tees than for the Tyne or West Riding, whether examining all sites (Table 6.6) or just the selected sites (Table 6.16). One feature of note with the West Riding sites is the number of display items. It is rare for two Iron Age beads to be found at one site in northern England, but this occurred both at Moss Carr, where such finds are associated with Later Iron Age–Romano-British

features, and at Site M, where the display items were found in pits, most of them with burials of Later Iron Age date. This suggests a different social practice in the West Riding from the North Riding and Durham.

6.9.5 Summary

This chapter has examined aspects of settlements across north-east England. At sites with less time spent at them, like East and West Brunton, excavation concentrated on the locations where pottery and finds may be more frequent, but this may not have revealed any more potsherds. At Thorpe Thewles, as at Crick (Woodward & Hughes 2007), house entrance terminals contained more deposits in certain phases. At East Brunton, 91% of the pottery was found in structures, but this consisted of only 127 sherds from seven structures. Even when the features most likely to produce finds were excavated, the number of artefacts was low. Consequently, the variations recognised in this chapter are considered to be the result of cultural rather than depositional differences between areas. Artefact variations may be reflecting other differences in society such as different patterns of settlement foundation, preferred sizes of structures or specific agricultural practices. In Chapter 7, I will examine sites of Roman date in the Tees, Tyne and West Riding areas to explore to what extent Later Iron Age patterns continue into the Roman period across the three areas.

Chapter 7: Iron Age to Roman: Changes in the First Millennium AD

7.1 Introduction

This chapter examines to what extent native settlements changed after the Roman invasion. I have already shown how enclosed settlement evolved in the 1st century BC through the 1st century AD. This period of change was once seen as a reaction to Roman expansion (eg Wheeler 1954), but in fact changes were occurring across Europe at this time irrespective of perceived Roman invasion (Roymans 2007: 486), although more recently Creighton (2006: 157) has argued that Roman contacts after 55BC were fundamental to the creation of Romano-British culture in southern England. Here I will assess how far reaching those changes were in shaping the identity of society in the North East.

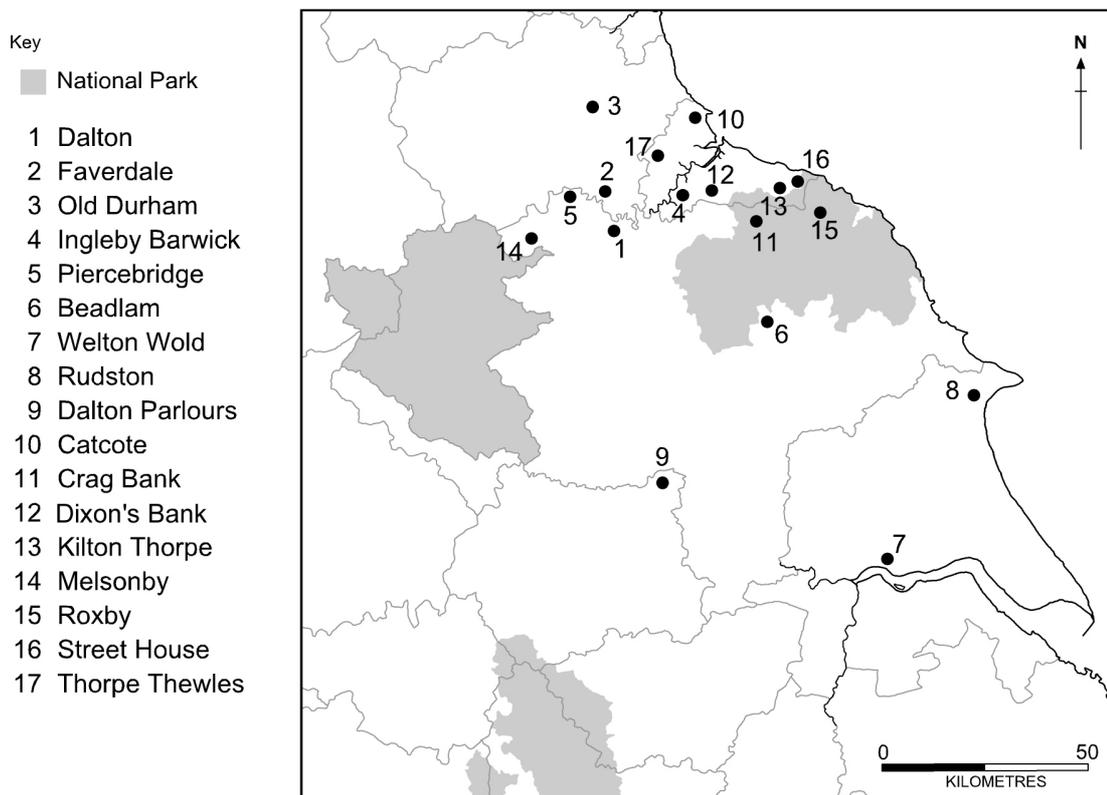


Fig 7.1 Location of sites mentioned in the text

It has been demonstrated that native settlements were flourishing in the Tees Valley in the 1st century AD. Can the study of these sites shed light on the period of Roman invasion? Until recently archaeologists explained the changes within Later Iron

Age society as part of a process of recognising and understanding the Roman invasion. This began with Haverfield (1912) discussing the concept of Romanisation. It is outside the scope of this thesis to chronicle the history of invasion studies, but I will briefly describe the sequence of military events in the North.

7.2 Historical background

The first Roman incursion into Yorkshire potentially occurred in AD48 in connection with a rebellion within the Brigantes against the pro-Roman Cartimandua (Tacitus Annals XII: 32). Although Cartimandua was an ally, her consort, Venutius, was – or became – anti-Roman (Braund 1984). The Brigantes were probably a federation and Cartimandua and Venutius may have represented rival factions within the federation (Creighton 2006: 34). The Roman invasion and occupation of the North in AD70–1 under the leadership of Q. Petillius Cerialis followed Cartimandua's expulsion into exile by the anti-Roman faction. During the governorship of Agricola (AD77–84), the Tyne-Solway line became the effective northern limit of the Roman province, along the road known as Stanegate.

York was chosen as a legionary base, with forts further north based on the road system of Dere Street and Cade's Road. Forts on Dere Street include Roecliffe, Healam Beck and Catterick in North Riding, and Binchester, Lanchester and Ebchester in County Durham, up to Corbridge on the Tyne. To the east, Cade's Road, which crossed the Tees near Middleton one Row before going via Chester le Street to Newcastle, has fewer military sites but more known settlements (eg Sedgefield). Three towns are known to have been established north of York in the 1st century AD at Aldborough, Catterick and Piercebridge. Aldborough was founded in the late 1st century AD as the main centre of the Brigantes; Catterick may be as early as AD79 (Wilson 2002a: xxiii).

The building of Hadrian's Wall in place of Stanegate had a significant impact upon the native inhabitants. The wall was built in AD122, following a visit to Britain by the Emperor, not as a boundary or to mark a frontier but more probably as a means of controlling access into the province (Mattingly 2007). Many writers see the military presence as impeding settlement development in the North (Millett 1990; Mattingly 2007) and many native farmsteads do show changes around the time Hadrian's Wall was built, among them Thorpe Thewles, Kilton Thorpe and Street House. These changes were not an abandonment of the settlement, but rather reorganisation of the

landscape at Thorpe Thewles and relocation of the settlement at Kilton Thorpe. At Street House the evidence also suggests movement away from the Iron Age settlement. The Romano-British settlement at Catcote (Long 1988) was 100m east of its predecessor, and at Street House to the south with enclosures and buildings (Sherlock 2010). At Crag Bank settlement continues into the 2nd century AD.

This reorganisation in the first part of the 2nd century AD is earlier than elsewhere in Yorkshire, but the movement of the military to construct Hadrian's Wall after AD122 may be seen as a stimulus for change. The Roman villa buildings at Dalton, Old Durham, Ingleby Barwick and Holme House all originated in the 2nd century AD. These developments seemed to be occurring earlier "behind the wall" in the North Riding and County Durham, whilst settlement change was later 2nd or earlier 3rd centuries AD on the Wolds and in the Vale of York (Ottaway 2003: 147).

The role of Stanwick is usually considered to be central to understanding the Brigantian society. The site at Almondbury in West Riding was once thought to be the base of the pro-Roman Brigantes (Richmond 1925). This view was endorsed by Wheeler (1954) who considered Stanwick the centre for opposition to Rome, based around Venutius and his followers. This enabled Wheeler to fit his chronology into a historic timeframe with the fortifications enlarged between AD45 and AD71 in response to the Roman presence. New excavations in the 1980s indicate a different chronology and interpretation. Stanwick began as an open settlement centred upon the Tofts that dated from the early 1st century BC (C Haselgrove, pers comm), far longer than Wheeler's 30-year historic chronology. The main defensive earthwork was added in the mid 1st century AD (Haselgrove *et al* 1990b: 86).

The Stanwick complex is sited on good agricultural land near the junction of Dere Street, the main north-south route through the area, and the Roman road to the west across Stainmore. This location was not defensible, but perhaps a hub or nexus for the redistribution of material, livestock and ideas. The 1980s and 1990s excavations showed that Stanwick, and the nearby site at Melsonby, were in receipt of high-status Roman imports, primarily samian (60%), butt beakers and other Gallo-Belgic wares, along with Spanish and Italian amphorae and flagons well before AD71 (Willis 1996). The receipt of high-status goods prior to conquest suggests that Stanwick was associated with the Brigantes, friendly to Rome and arguably, given the scale of the monument, the seat of Cartimandua. Possible redistribution of items from Stanwick can be seen with the discovery of early Roman finewares at Catcote (Long 1988) and

Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987). The exchange would be completed by agricultural surpluses, possibly iron and certainly salt exported from the Tees Valley to Stanwick.

The period of exchange may not have lasted beyond the 1st century AD. Later, the focus of power may have shifted from Stanwick to Holme House, Piercebridge (Harding 2004), although this is not proven. The likelihood is that the shift from Stanwick to Piercebridge occurred after AD71. Following the conquest, Rome did not need Stanwick and a new centre was established at Piercebridge where Dere Street crossed the River Tees. The necessity to establish their own power and to negate any native hierarchy saw the earlier site sidelined and a new focus for power presented. In this respect the Roman road bypassing Stanwick and going direct to Piercebridge is significant.

7.2.1 Romanisation of the North

In his study of Romanisation, Millett (1990: 1) saw an amalgamation of Roman and native cultures producing something unique in Britain. Millett did not see Imperial expansion in a political sense, where an invasion provided an economic benefit for Rome. Indeed, this view is statistically unproven by the flow of wealth (Millett 1990: 132, table 6.2). The invasion is seen as beneficial and “Rome does not seem to have systematically stripped the conquered peoples of their wealth” (*ibid*: 59). Romanisation, he argued, worked with the tacit support of the local elites, who, when they co-operated, kept their wealth and status.

The policy of co-operation with tribal elites in the North failed because of different power structures there coupled with the influence of the army garrisoned in the North. Firstly, Romanisation worked within a rigid society, where the upper classes received the benefits of Roman life. In a less rigidly hierarchical society, as perhaps existed in northern England Roman ideals may not appeal. Secondly, Millett argued that the army was a positive force (1990: 59), with soldiers’ indirect wealth being spent in the environs, thus reducing the individual’s dependency upon the tribe. The soldiers’ income was probably spent in the vicus. This does not equate to the local economy, however, because of the way a vicus was directly associated with the fort and an amenity of the garrison (Sommer 1984: 29). I contend that Romanisation could not work in the North in the manner of Millett’s model and the effect of the soldier upon the

economy is not as strong. Essentially the soldiers' spending power was focused upon a domestic, leisure and family market, rather than civil construction projects.

In a different view of the relationship between native peoples and Rome, Creighton (2001) suggested that some members of the southern British elite chose the manners and materialistic values of Rome. This recognition that the manners and values of individuals or groups may differ is frequently seen as characteristic of the identity of a group. James (2001) suggests the issue of identity in Roman Britain could be seen in terms of binary oppositions such as between soldier and civilian, whilst Hill (2001: 12) argued for multiple identities apparent in regions, gender, age, subgroup and class.

As Hill noted, the adoption of material culture is not a passive action, although this does not explain why groups adopt particular foods or fashions. The choices people make for food could be varied including necessity, diet or aspirational desires, whilst people could select clothes for functional reasons, to associate with a certain group, or for reasons of sloth or vanity. Hill (2001: 14) argued that manners and taste are not "skin deep" but tied into a psychological process. Identity as a key factor in shaping native responses to invasion has been recognised by other authors. The identities that evolved in the creation of military, urban and rural communities are examined by Mattingly (2007). A further group of authors have sought to explore identity through study of the manufacture, distribution and careful deposition of artefacts specific to a particular region (Haselgrove & Moore 2007a).

Mattingly dispensed with the concept of Romanisation in favour of the view that the "Romano-British episode was nasty, brutish and long" (Mattingly 2007: xiii). Rejecting earlier studies that emphasised the advantages of Roman rule for the island, he suggested that those benefits were at the expense of native people (*ibid*: 6). Elites sought to maintain power by adopting a Roman identity and other groups in society would ape this new culture through emulation (*ibid*: 15). Here identity is associated with power in society, but as stated above, identity is not aspiration but can be a unifying force against Rome. The emulation of Roman material culture in Britain is variable; it is less recognisable in rural areas than in towns and villas. In the West and North, areas traditionally considered the periphery in a core/periphery model, the level of emulation was low, which Mattingly (2007: 476) argued, could represent "innate conservatism" of a people with fewer economic opportunities. This low level of emulation and rejection of Romanisation may have maintained a local identity in these areas with a native language and culture. In Cornwall, courtyard houses had closer links

with Roman culture whilst the rounds represented overall a more local and complex society (Cripps 2007: 153).

North-eastern Iron Age societies were manifestly not “conservative”, however, in adopting new farming practices, industrial technologies, exchange mechanisms or settlement organisations. Some settlements develop from being enclosed to become an open village with more structures and diversify their economy with further crafts and industries. Moreover, Mattingly’s views that the Iron Age economy was “relatively undeveloped” seems not only to ignore trading patterns between Britain and Europe after 55BC, but also the exchange of commodities such as salt over 130km across the West Midlands (Morris 2007: 441).

The ideas of a “conservative” identity and under-developed economy in north-east England are ones I shall challenge here. The Tees Valley settlements are distinct from those to the north and south and their response to Roman invasion could indicate a different identity. I will approach this question from a number of viewpoints, including the incidence of villas in the Tees Area, changes on Iron Age sites that continue into the 1st century AD and how the morphology of farmsteads developed after the conquest.

Owing to a paucity of evidence, a common interpretation of north-eastern settlement patterns in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD is for continuity of existing native traditions. Hingley (2004: 332) saw three settlement zones in northern Britain: a villa zone to the south, one focused on the brochs and duns of southern Scotland (both of which seemed to have a settlement hierarchy) and a central zone in-between. In this central zone, the siting of Holme House and Beadlam over Iron Age roundhouses indicated continuity of native land ownership (Hingley 2004). But the Beadlam villa is no earlier than the 4th century AD and, whilst Holme House may be 2nd century AD, the roundhouse is potentially contemporary (Harding 2004). In arguing against a settlement hierarchy in the North East, Hingley (2004: 336) proposed that villas developed by virtue of a native elite profiting from Roman taxes, while Mattingly (2007: 291) suggests that the lack of hierarchy made the North more resistant to urbanisation.

So what evidence is there for a hierarchy in north-east England and can it be seen at settlements? A hierarchy is defined as “groups ranked one above the other according to status or authority” (*New Oxford Dictionary* 1998). In this sense a hierarchy is often seen as triangular with a leader, supported by an elite, with a broader society at the base of a triangle; these groups are difficult to recognise archaeologically.

There are two clear schools of thought, which differ as to whether Later Iron Age society was organised in a hierarchical manner, or with the household at the centre. The first view envisages a society dominated by elites occupying hillforts (Cunliffe & Miles 1984). The alternate view recognises that, except for Later Iron Age south-east England (Creighton 2001), this hierarchical model does not work outside Wessex (and questions its attribution within Wessex) believing the household to be a more important mechanism for understanding Iron Age society (Hingley 1984).

Hill proposes two approaches to understanding Iron Age society either as hierarchical or segmentary. A segmentary society does not have a central authority with sharp divisions of rank, status or wealth (Hill 2006). Whilst grave goods can be seen as a measure of wealth and power, for example in southern Anglia (Hill 2007: 29), there are few burials of status in this study area. Two problems with looking at grave goods as a symbol of social stratification are, firstly, that it assumes the items are the possessions of the dead rather than the gift or memorials from the living. Secondly, burial rituals may only have existed for the last century of the Iron Age in south-east England and with a few exceptions (eg Melsonby) would not be recognisable in north-east England.

The Later Iron Age settlement pattern in the North Riding and Durham appears closest to what one might expect of segmentary societies as described by Hill. The Later Iron Age royal site at Stanwick is the exception that proves the rule, developing as a seat for the pro-Roman Cartimandua. Its influence on the area was short lived due to the conquest of the North in AD71. My study of Iron Age settlements continuing into the 2nd century AD demonstrated that sites that emerged from a single large roundhouse to a more developed community may have been motivated by family not hierarchy. Here I will invoke the idea of the “Germanic mode of production” (Hingley 1984; Ferrell 1997), with the household the dynamic force in adapting and being receptive to new ideas. The settlements at Thorpe Thewles, Catcote, Kilton Thorpe and Street House all appear to follow this model.

7.3 Methodology and research questions

To examine 1st and 2nd century AD settlement, the study will reassess some possible villa sites in the Tees Valley and Iron Age sites continuing into the 1st millennium AD (Fig 7.1). Two questions to consider is how typical are the “Romano-British villa

settlements” in the Tees Area compared to villas from elsewhere in Yorkshire and how do they compare to other sites of 1st–2nd-century AD date.

The villas in question are at Old Durham, Holme House (Piercebridge), Dalton (North Riding), Faverdale and Ingleby Barwick. Data collection followed the same approach as for the Iron Age sites in the study area (the proforma is reproduced in Appendix 6), and each site merits only a brief introduction here. The site at Old Durham was recorded in the 1940s and 1950s when elements of a Roman bathhouse were found (Romans *et al* 1944). Whilst the site is in the Wear Valley, its unique northerly position allows it to be considered with the Tees sites. The Holme House villa at Piercebridge was excavated 1969–70, the extent of the buildings is known and a partial report has been published (Cool & Mason 2008b). At Dalton, a villa comprising three buildings was recorded in 1996–7. An interim report (Brown 1999) records two buildings reproduced here (Figs 7.2, 7.3). Faverdale and Ingleby Barwick have both been discussed earlier: both have bathhouses; at Ingleby Barwick the villa was not excavated.

The five “Tees sites” will be compared with four villas further to the south, which have evidence for Iron Age settlement before the villa at Beadlam, Welton Wold, Rudston and Dalton Parlours. These are referred to as the “Yorkshire sites”. Beadlam was recognised in the 1960s. It was excavated with the purpose of displaying the buildings to the public and was never fully investigated (Neal 1996). Welton Wold was excavated in the 1970s in advance of quarrying, but the post-excavation is incomplete (Mackey 1998). Rudston was first excavated in the 1930s and again in the 1960s (Stead 1980). Dalton Parlours was excavated in the 1970s. The full extent of the site was not found; there may be an earlier villa nearby (Wrathmell & Nicholson 1990). These four villas have been excavated sufficiently to be comparable, although they are not fully understood. It was decided to limit the number of Yorkshire sites to four representative examples, since with 38 in Yorkshire (Branigan 1980: 19) to study them all would be unrealistic.

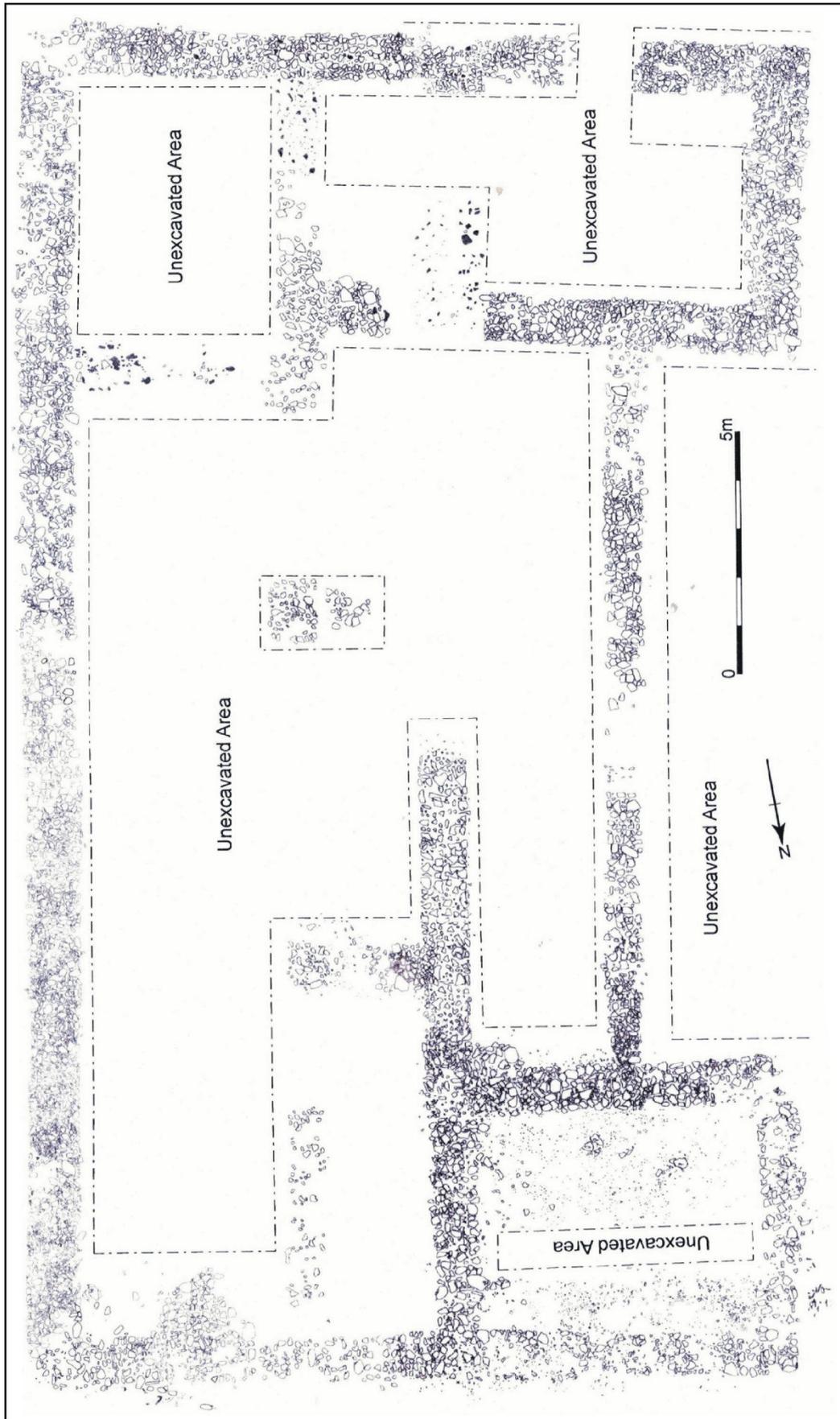


Fig 7.2 Dalton villa Building A

7.4 The study of Roman rural villa sites

As Table 7.1 shows, the Tees sites are earlier in date than the four Yorkshire villas. The altitude ranges from 20m to 70m in the Tees Valley and from 50m to 84m in Yorkshire. Old Durham, Beadlam and Rudston all lack a boundary, whilst Dalton Parlours had fields beyond the villa. Roundhouses were recognised at all sites except Faverdale, where ring ditches were seen as workshops. At an average of three (15 buildings at five sites), the number of buildings at the Tees sites is far lower than in Yorkshire, where the average is 11.75 (47 buildings at four sites). The estimated number of buildings should be accurate because the majority of the sites were extensively stripped, with geophysics at Dalton. The low number of buildings at the Tees settlements recalls Iron Age settlements in the same area.

The Tees sites were probably established in the 2nd century AD, with the possible exceptions of Faverdale, where it is unclear whether the 1st-century AD material relates to Iron Age occupation, and Holme House, where some of the finewares date between AD70 and AD110 (Cool & Mason 2008a: 295). These could be heirlooms discarded at the villa, since a well excavated in 1980 produced no pottery of 1st-century AD date from which Scott concluded the villa had been built in the 2nd century AD (Scott 2008: 156). The Yorkshire sites range in date from Welton Wold in the 2nd century AD to Beadlam, where the latest phase is in the 4th century AD; Rudston and Dalton Parlours date to the 3rd century AD.

A range of artefact types are present at villas in both areas, but the frequency is low compared with villas elsewhere. In the Tees Area there were smaller numbers of coins than on Yorkshire sites: 18 from Ingleby Barwick compared to 87 from Dalton Parlours and over 300 from Rudston. Whilst the lack of coins from Old Durham can perhaps be explained by the limited nature of the work, there are more Roman coins from Catcote than from any of the Tees villas, the recent excavations at Catcote having exposed a rectangular building containing over 80 4th-century AD coins. The finds listed in Table 7.1 are representative of all the sites except for Welton Wold where the finds have not been published.

Evans (1995: 64) saw a variation in the distribution of pottery between rural and urban centres, where more “native” wares continued in use in certain areas but some sites, notably Staxton (Brewster 1957), had globular amphorae and other ceramics normally expected on 1st-century AD military sites. Staxton was founded after AD71

and it was suggested there may not have been the social links to local native potters (Evans 1995: 65). The location of Stanwick was perhaps a catalyst for the foundation of Holme House, Piercebridge, with the former replacing the latter after the Roman invasion. The link between high-status Later Iron Age sites and early Roman villas has been noted elsewhere in Britain (M Corney, pers comm), notably Bagendon-Ditches (Trow *et al* 2009).

Tiles and wall plaster occur at all sites, with mosaics common at Yorkshire sites. Holme House is the only Tees example where an apsidal room contained tesserae (Harding 2008: 141). Faverdale, Old Durham and Ingleby Barwick each had a separate bathhouse; this was not found at the Yorkshire sites. Quernstones were common at most sites but more are found on the Yorkshire sites. Sculptured stonework was found at Ingleby Barwick, Rudston and Dalton Parlours, with a maximum of seven fragments at Dalton Parlours, suggesting they were only occasionally present, or were highly prized and reused.

Metalworking was recorded only at Faverdale and Ingleby Barwick. In contrast, structures associated with agriculture, such as corn dryers and flues, were found at all the Yorkshire sites except Rudston, but only at Ingleby Barwick in the Tees Area. Spelt and barley were common; bread wheat was found only at Dalton Parlours. Generally there were small faunal assemblages.

What is apparent at the Yorkshire sites is that people were buried in small numbers near villas not necessarily in a formal cemetery. This is known at the vicus at Healam Beck, North Riding, where over 30 burials were found sited outside buildings in small groups but not in a formal cemetery (pers obs). Only Faverdale and Ingleby Barwick of the Tees sites had burials.

The Tees villas are not sited near any towns nor near each other, except for Holme House near Piercebridge. Examples of villas clustering near towns in the East Riding are known around Malton and Brough (Ottaway 2003: fig 35), but similar clustering is not evident in the North Riding, where the nearest villas to Aldborough are over 10km away at North Stainley and Crayke (Branigan 1980: 19). The lack of towns in the Tees-Tyne area limits the comparison, but the recently discovered roadside settlement at East Park, Sedgefield, could provide an area near which villas may be found.

Q	Site								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2nd	1st	2nd	2nd	2nd	4th?	2nd	3rd	3rd
2	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	50m	70m	40m	20m	60m	55m	80m+	49m	84m
4	Ditch	Ditch		Ditch	Ditch		Bank		
5	WC, AB	BH	BH	WC, AB, BH	Winged	2xWC	Corr	Corr, BH	WC, AB, rect
6	1xRH	Rect	2RH	1xRH	1xRH	1x RH	Rect RH	10xRH	RH
7	3	1	3	6	2	10	9	9	19
8	Mid 2nd- 4th (1)	2nd (1)	2nd (1)	2nd-4th (3)	1st- 2nd (2)	4th (1)	2nd-5th (3)	3rd-4th (2)	3rd-4th (3)
9	C,f,s	C,f,s	C,f,s	C,f,s,a, m	C,f,s, m	C,f,m	C,f,s	C,s,m	C,s,m,a
10	C,j,fe, g,b	C,j,fe, g,b	Fe	C,j, fe,g	C?,g	C,j,g,fe		C,j,g,Fe	C,j,fe,G,b
11	T,wp,	T,wp, wg,h	T,wp, Wg,h	T,wp	Mos, wp,h	T,wp,m os	Stone	Mos,wp	T,mos,wp
12		Q,ws	Q	Q,sc		Q		Q,sc	Q,j,sc
13		S,c,i, m		Sl,tuy					
14		Sp,b,f		O,b,ch,f	F		S, b,	F	S,b,bw,f
15	Barn	Fe- area		Cd,o,he, ba		Cd	Cd,g		K,fl,o
16		Y-4		Y-5		Y-3	Y	Y-25	Y-15
17	Site 4	Site 5	Site 4	Site 1	Town	8	Brantham	Wharram	N Kyme
18	3,8,9	3,4,5	2,4	2,3	2	8	8	6,7	6,8
19				Y	Y	Y		No? well	No? well

Table 7.1 Details of structures and finds from villa sites (for full questions (Q) and detailed answers see Appendix 6)

Sites: 1 Dalton; 2 Faverdale; 3 Old Durham; 4 Ingleby Barwick; 5 Piercebridge; 6 Beadlam; 7 Welton Wold; 8 Rudston; 9 Dalton Parlours

Key:

Q5 AB-aisled building, BH-bathhouse, corr-corridor building, rect-rectangular building, RH-roundhouse, WC-winged corridor building

Q6 RH, Rect

Q9 a-amphora, C-coarse wares, f-fine, m-mortaria, s-samian

- Q10 b-bone (pins, combs etc), C-Coins, fe-ironwork, g-glass, j-jewellery
 Q11 h-hypocaust, mos-mosaics, T-tile, wg-window glass, wp-wall plaster
 Q12 j-jet, Q-querns, sc-sculptured stone, ws-whetstones
 Q13 c-crucible, I-ingots, m-moulds, S-smithing, sl-slag, tuy-tuyere
 Q14 b-barley, bw-bread wheat, c-chaff, f-faunal, o-oats, S-spelt
 Q15 ba-barn, Cd-corn dryer, f-flue, g-granary, he-hearth, k-kiln, o-oven

The proportions of coarse or native pottery show no clear trends (Table 7.2). At Faverdale 58% of the pottery was native Iron Age and at Dalton 40%, but only 1% at Ingleby Barwick. The early presence of Roman finewares and high proportion of decorated samian at Melsonby and Stanwick (Willis 1999a: 21) has already been noted. One study found that the proportion of imported wares decreased over the time of the Roman invasion with fewer imported wares in rural areas (Cooper 2007: 43).

The evidence for Yorkshire is unclear, as the results are not published in the same manner, but continued use of Iron Age style fabrics from the 1st–2nd century AD has been observed (Evans 1995: 61). Jars are commoner on rural sites suggesting people continued Iron Age cooking patterns whilst eschewing tablewares (*ibid*: 46). At Dalton Parlours and Beadlam only 2% of the pottery is native, but there are few West Riding native wares. The greater availability of local Roman coarsewares in the East and West Ridings compared to the Tees may have been important in local choice.

<i>Site</i>	<i>IA sherds (no.)</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>	<i>% by weight</i>	<i>RB sherds (no.)</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>	<i>% by weight</i>
Faverdale	2110	41	58	1996	30	42
Ingleby B	21	0.703	1	2670	46.24	99
Dalton NR	73	2.250	40	104	3.319	60
Beadlam		3.63	2		1813	98
Rudston						
Dalton P	300		2	14840		98

Table 7.2 Proportions of Iron Age and Romano-British sherds

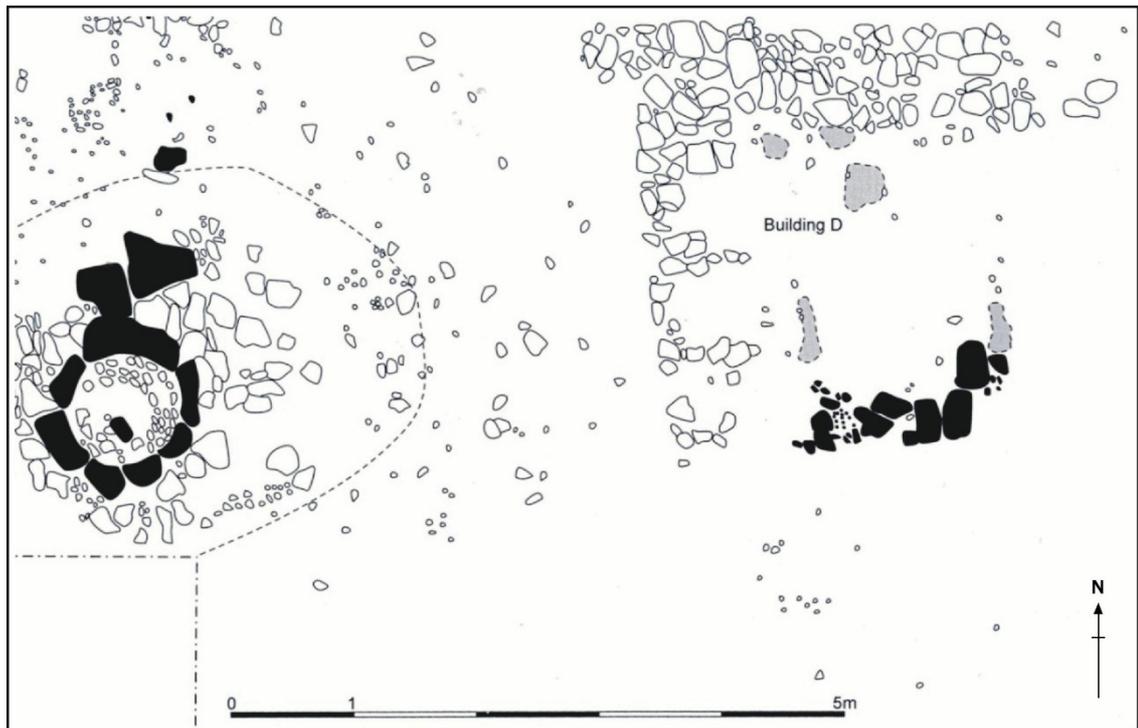


Fig 7.3 Dalton (North Riding) Building D and well (after Brown 1999)

To sum up, the Tees sites have industries such as metalworking; they were founded earlier; and they had bathhouses but fewer buildings. The Yorkshire sites were more agriculturally based; they have more buildings and rooms; and they enjoyed access to better markets for items such as pottery. Some of the other differences across the two areas may relate to chronology. The mosaics date to the 4th century AD, which may explain their absence from the smaller but earlier Tees sites. There are enough mosaics in East Riding for there to have been a workshop based in the area, possibly at Petuaria on the Humber (Smith 1980: 137).

7.5 The Iron Age–Romano-British sites

The structures and artefacts from 16 Iron Age settlements that continue through the 1st century AD in the Tees Area were examined in Chapters 4 and 5. Where there is a change in form, this happened before AD71. Table 7.3 shows sites featured in the regional research framework as Romano-British but with Iron Age origins (Petts & Gerrard 2006). Whilst there is little evidence of civilian settlement between the Tyne and Wear, the further suggestion that there were no settlements in the south Tees basin because it was marshy in the Roman period (*ibid*: 52) must be discounted.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
Catcote	Pottery, coins	Melsonby	Radiocarbon, pottery
Crag Bank	Pottery	Piercebridge	Pottery
Dixon's Bank	Pottery	Roxby	Radiocarbon
<i>Elton</i>	Pottery	<i>Scorton Grange</i>	Pottery
Faverdale	Pottery	<i>Scorton Hollow Banks</i>	Pottery
Ingleby Barwick	Pottery	<i>Scotch Corner</i>	Pottery
Kilton Thorpe	Radiocarbon	Street House	Radiocarbon, pottery
<i>Long Newton</i>	Pottery	Thorpe Thewles	Pottery

Table 7.3 Dating evidence for Iron Age sites continuing into the Roman period (sites in *italics* only have ceramic evidence, those in **bold** are discussed with the villas)

Most Tees sites, except Catcote and Dixon's Bank, appear to change in the 2nd century AD. Catcote may have been occupied for as many as 600 years from c 200BC to the 4th century AD, whilst based on pottery Dixon's Bank continued into the 3rd century AD. The other sites were 1st–2nd century AD, except Roxby where the life of the site need not have extended beyond the 1st century AD. Nothing supports the excavators' view that Roxby was occupied until the 6th century (Inman *et al* 1985).

Turning to morphology, 62.5% of the sites were formed from groups of individual enclosures, whilst the other 37.5% are open settlements, including Kilton Thorpe, Roxby and Thorpe Thewles. The term enclosure can have multiple meanings and possible functions. In the sites considered here, some have individual enclosures around structures or small groups of buildings. These features are considered to be partitions or property boundaries around smaller areas. Examples of this type of individual enclosure can be seen at Catcote, Crag Bank and Dixon's Bank (Fig 7.6). Three have been proven by excavation whilst probable examples have been found by geophysics at Melsonby and Street House. Buildings continue in the roundhouse tradition except at Catcote, where there are two rectangular buildings, although it may be relevant that these are both of late date, one 3rd century AD (Vyner & Daniels 1989), the other 4th century AD (Daniels forthcoming). At Street House, excavations in 2008 exposed a rectangular building of 4th-century AD date in one of four enclosures. Activities at the site include cereal production, corn drying and jet-working.

	<i>Catcote</i>	<i>Crag B</i>	<i>Dixon's B</i>	<i>Kilton T</i>	<i>Melsonby</i>	<i>Roxby</i>	<i>Street H</i>	<i>Thorpe T</i>
<i>Date (centuries AD)</i>	1st-4th	1st-2nd	1st-3rd	1st-2nd	1st	1st	1st-2nd, 4th	1st-2nd
<i>Form</i>	IE	IE	IE	Open	IE	Open	IE	Open
<i>Building</i>	2xRect	RH	RH	RH	RH?	RH	RH, Rect	RH
<i>Pottery</i>	IA/RB	IA/RB	IA/RB	IA	IA/RB	IA	IA/RB	IA/RB
<i>Coin etc.</i>	88, j, g	bead			g, tile		g	j, g
<i>Stonework</i>	Y	walls						
<i>Industry</i>	Metal					Metal	Salt, Jet	Metal
<i>Agriculture</i>	sp, b			sp, b	sp, b	y	sp, b	sp, b
<i>Agr. other</i>							Corn drying	
<i>Human remains</i>	Y		Y-1					
<i>Ritual deposits</i>	Y-pit, animal		Y-burial		Y-pit		Y-pit, iron, querns	Y-pot

Table 7.4 Romano-British evidence for native sites

(Key: Form: IE-individual enclosures; Buildings: Rect-rectangular building, RH-round house; Finds: c-coins, g-glass, j-jewellery; Agriculture: b-barley, sp-spelt)

Six sites had Roman pottery, the exceptions being Kilton Thorpe and Roxby. The pottery was a range of greywares, both tablewares and storage jars. Some finewares were found in the area, distributed via Stanwick to sites, for example Melsonby (Willis 1999a: 14). Briquetage occurs at five sites: Catcote, Kilton Thorpe, Melsonby, Street House and Thorpe Thewles. Other finds include small amounts of jewellery (eg a range of objects from Catcote and one bead at Crag Bank). The evidence suggests an agricultural economy with some small-scale industries. As noted in other regions like the Thames valley, these settlements may have continued with their original farming and craft activities into the 2nd century AD, whilst innovative industries were established upon new sites.

Human remains were only uncovered at Catcote and Dixon's Bank, but bone would not have survived at the four moorland sites. As noted previously, structured deposits were present at several sites. At Dixon's Bank there was a ceremonial deposit outside the entrance to the largest structure. At Street House and Melsonby, pots were located outside structures. At Street House, a spearhead, a quernstone, a grinding stone and a fragment of red ochre were found in the same pit. Along with the 1843 hoard of horse harness, the Melsonby excavations revealed two pits: one, 313, contained amphorae, a hone, Roman tile and the base of a quernstone; the other, 270, contained Roman pottery, tile, briquetage and fragments of ironwork (Fitts *et al* 1999). Like the hoard, both pits are considered to date to the 1st century AD. At Catcote excavations in 2008 exposed a pit within a house which contained a small cow.

At Thorpe Thewles the distribution of finds was more equivocal and no analysis for this type of deposit was undertaken when the report was prepared. Metalwork, querns and ceramics were all deposited within structures, but seemingly not together. Structure K yielded a quern, a rubbing stone, a mould and metalwork, whilst metalwork including gold, three quernstones, ironwork and a spindle whorl were associated with the Main Structure (Fig 6.6). Many of the finds were within masking layers or possible floor surfaces associated with the Main Structure.

The significance of these finds within the masking layers of the Main Structure should not be overlooked. One characteristic of Iron Age roundhouses is for there to be few finds from within structures, which led Webley to suggest that Iron Age peoples were very tidy (Webley 2007b: 133). Contrasting this pattern, a total of 3,994g of pottery, or 12% of the total pottery by weight, came from the stratigraphy over and around the Main Structure. This could be a midden perhaps located to prevent the reuse of this part of the site.

The only rectangular structures on native settlements, at Catcote and Street House, are of late date (Fig 7.4). These sites had a greater number of Romano-British pottery sherds than the remainder of the group, with coins at Catcote and evidence for cereal processing and jet manufacture at Street House.

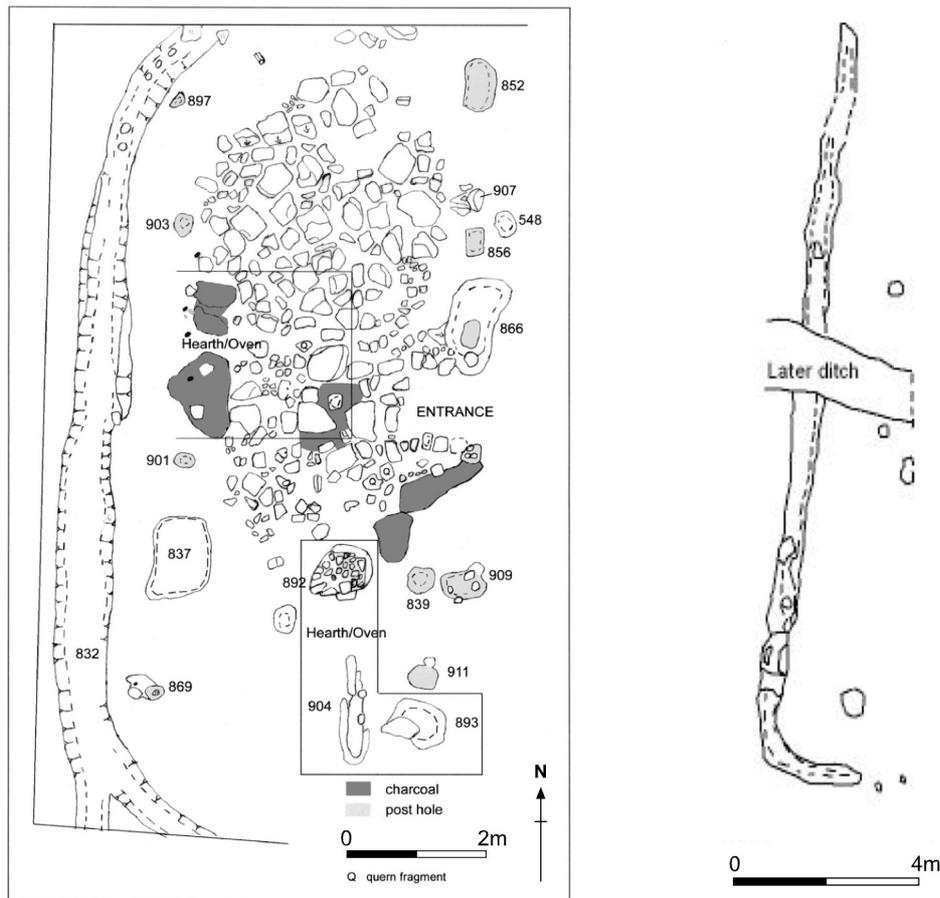


Fig 7.4 Rectangular buildings at Street House (left) and Catcote (right) (N to the left)
(Catcote: after Vyner & Daniels 1989)

7.6 The broader evidence for Roman rural settlement

A recent study of Roman rural settlement (Taylor 2007) examined HERs, regional studies and excavations to chronicle rural settlements nationally. This suggested that to understand settlement we need to examine the fields, boundaries and tracks that make up the landscape. This study showed differences between regions in terms of earthworks, cropmarks and “other” types of evidence. Many sites established by the Later Iron Age continued into the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, suggesting a stable pattern of land holdings (*ibid*: 100). This can be seen in the Tees Valley (Table 7.4).

To what extent were native settlements affected by the Roman invasion? Three ways of recognising changes are abandonment of known sites, signs of conflict between parties and the creation of new communities after AD71. The excavated settlements continued into the 2nd century and did not exhibit a period of abandonment after AD71.

There are no Later Iron Age cemeteries, nor skeletal evidence of trauma or warfare. Nor is there any sign of a military campaign against native unrest (Hartley 1980: 5). Forts like Lease Rigg established in the 1st century AD did not replace earlier settlements (Frere & Fitts 2009), although in East Riding the forts at Hayton, Malton and Brough were sited upon native farms (Branigan 1984: 30). However, Seaward's suggestion (1976 cited in Branigan 1984: 30), that arable farming would have been abandoned has been proven wrong following the discovery of plant macrofossils at many sites in the Tees Valley (see Chapter 5). Finally, unlike the East Riding, none of the Tees rural settlements can be shown to have originated after AD71. At Scotch Corner, Melsonby, Thorpe Thewles and Catcote, Roman artefacts are present but they are luxury items rather than utilitarian wares. Evans's (1995: 65) suggestion that there was little Roman influence upon the native ceramics in East Riding in the 1st and early 2nd century AD could also apply to the Tees Valley. In short, there is little evidence for a measurable Roman impact immediately following the invasion of the North East.

To see if this was a wider pattern, we can examine Roman rural settlement elsewhere in Yorkshire. The major trends were recently outlined by Ottaway (2003), whilst excavation ahead of development has added further detail, particularly in South Yorkshire and West Riding. In the Vale of Pickering and East Riding, the ladder settlements defined by rectangular enclosures linked to a driveway is a recognised settlement form. These begin in the Later Iron Age and continue into the Romano-British period (Atha 2003; Fenton-Thomas 2003: 57), contradicting Ramm's (1978: 77) view that they were purely Roman. At Garton and Wetwang Slack, the creation of ladder enclosures accompanied a change of land use from open settlement. The Holme on Spalding Moor and Hayton project provided evidence for settlement, pottery and ironworking industries in both the Iron Age and Romano-British periods with no distinction between settlement morphology (Taylor 1999: 32–3).

In South Yorkshire, Romano-British landscapes have been recognised at Thurnscoe and Balby Carr. At Thurnscoe, ditched enclosures of 2nd- and 4th-century AD date revealed evidence for structures and a corn drying oven (Neal & Fraser 2004). At Balby Carr, large rectangular fields – sometimes called “brickwork fields” – dating between 50BC and AD130 were recorded (Jones 2007: 45). This pattern is similar to the Tees Valley, with Later Iron Age fields continuing into the 2nd century AD and new farms established then continuing into the 4th century AD.

Three modern road schemes leading from West Riding into North Riding have added to our knowledge of Iron Age–Romano-British settlement, revealing evidence for the landscape developing from the Iron Age and the creation of larger rectangular fields. At Ferrybridge, a sub-rectangular enclosure with a rectangular building and corn dryer was superimposed over Iron Age fields (Roberts 2005a: 110). At Ferrybridge Site Q, a similar pattern of large rectangular enclosures replaced Iron Age features, whilst at Castle Hills Site C4SA, Iron Age and Romano-British rectangular boundaries were recognised; the Romano-British phase included a sub-square stone building 9m x 9m (Brown *et al* 2007: 112).

In the Tees Area there is evidence for large rectangular enclosures, possibly fields, overlying earlier features at Faverdale and Ingleby Barwick. At Newton Bewley there is a similar pattern with large rectangular fields (Fig 7.5); the first phase was Iron Age, with the rectilinear fields established in the 2nd century AD. A building 5.5m x 6m defined by a sunken floor and possibly used for crop processing was built in the 3rd century AD, but reached its *flourit* in the 4th–5th centuries AD (Plattell 1999: 15). At Ingleby Barwick a field system, part of a villa estate, also had evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity (ASDU forthcoming). South of the Tees, at Bonny Grove Farm, a Romano-British enclosure was dated between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD, but had no settlement (Annis 1996: 58).

Newton Bewley is one of the few sites with regular fields excavated in the Tees Area (Plattell 1999) and arguably more indicative of Later Roman settlement continuing into the Saxon period. The notable feature was the confirmation of a Roman date for the regular field systems (Fig 7.5). The pattern of fields replacing Iron Age features to form Romano-British rural landscapes is recognised in North Riding at Scorton Grange (Copp *nd*) and in Northumberland at Pegswood (Proctor 2009). The trend for settlement continuing from the Later Iron Age into the 2nd century AD can be seen to occur throughout Yorkshire.

This broader study of settlement suggests very limited change in the Tees Area and Yorkshire immediately following the conquest, compared to the century prior to the conquest, where changes are manifest in settlements, agricultural economy, industries through the exchange of goods and the introduction of new industries such as salt manufacturing (Sherlock 2007). Artefacts such as querns, briquetage and ironwork are all found in pits as ritual or significant deposits, especially on sites where bone is not surviving.



Fig 7.5 Geophysical survey of Newton Bewley in the Tees Valley (after Plattel 1999)

This study of native settlements suggests the existence of a group of sites that were not initially affected or altered by Rome, and presumably could afford to pay taxes. The main agricultural revolution had occurred earlier in the Later Iron Age and, whilst the bread wheat recovered at sites like Scotch Corner (Abramson 1995) might perhaps be from a Roman source, there were few other Romano-British agricultural innovations (Mattingly 2007: 366). The Roman invasion did not affect settlements, most farmsteads were already established and Rome did not offer advantages to farming practices, except new markets.

Roman towns and communities did not develop in the North, for the reason stated earlier and the impact of Romanisation on the native population was “minimal” (Harding 2004: 163), although as Harding notes, there may have been mixed responses to the Roman invasion varying from acceptance to hostility. As I suggested earlier in this chapter, Roman towns could not develop through any military patronage because the soldiers’ money was spent in a domestic environment rather than in bestowing new towns. Where vici servicing military sites did develop, they would not have created a

town with civic pride and grand structures. The vici, termed “garrison settlements” (Mattingly 2007: 171), are seen as both an amenity and necessity that was part of the original layout of the fort (Sommer 1984: 29). The occupants of the vici were dependant on the military through marriage, via economic ties or as retired ex-soldiers. In this way the occupants would not associate themselves directly with the town and could move if the soldiers were redeployed.

The first requisite for the standard model of Romanisation is acceptance by the local hierarchy who, through emulation, would aspire to a Roman lifestyle and govern with a delegated authority. The Brigantes were the most prominent of several tribes in northern England (Cunliffe 2005: 211) and may well have included elements with strong local identities aspiring to be Roman. Indeed, the rivalries between different groups of the Brigantes may explain the power struggle between Cartimandua and Venutius. Whilst it cannot be proven that Cartimandua aspired to be Roman, she was certainly happy to accept the material and physical benefits of being a client kingdom.

The acceptance of the privileges and perhaps collection of taxes in lieu of this was a feature of Romanisation. Taxes would have been collected from native sites that continued unaltered until the 2nd century AD. Cartimandua may have been desirous of a Romanised lifestyle, but if she was part of a confederacy of smaller groups she may have been in a minority. Others within Brigantia may have supported Venutius’s view that becoming Roman was not desirable. Without the full support of a hierarchy wanting to emulate the Romans and spend their money endowing towns, development would not occur in the North. This antipathy or enmity to Roman society may not have manifest itself in military revolt, but it could be seen as a decision not to adopt a full Roman lifestyle.

Of 26 Iron Age sites in the Tees study area, 16 have evidence for Roman activity (Table 7.5). These can be divided into three groups based on the amount of evidence for Romano-British activity. Examining these in descending order, Faverdale, Ingleby Barwick and Holme House have Roman-style buildings, but few Iron Age dwellings. Catcote and Street House had both Iron Age and rectangular buildings, but differ from the first three sites in not being part of a recognisable villa. The remainder are native Iron Age with roundhouses and some Romano-British cultural material.

<i>Site name</i>	<i>Ceramic & other RB</i>	<i>Radiocarbon dates (century AD)</i>	<i>Buildings and other features</i>
Faverdale	50%		Bathhouse
Catcote	50%		Rectangular
Ingleby Barwick	50%		Villa
Holme House	50%+		Villa
Street House	<33%	1st	Roundhouse & Rectangular
Kilton Thorpe	NO	1st	Roundhouses
Thorpe Thewles	5% Romano-British	1st	Roundhouses
Roxby	NO	1st	Roundhouses
Long Newton	<5%		fields
Crag Bank	<5%		Roundhouse, fields
Dixon's Bank	Yes but unquantified		Roundhouses, fields
Melsonby	96%		
Elton	Yes but sm quantity		Roundhouses, fields
Scorton Grange	20%		Fields
Scorton Hollow Banks	<5%		Marching camp
Scotch Corner	Min. 13 vessels all 1st century AD		Roundhouses, fields

Table 7.5 Evidence for Iron Age–Romano-British activity

Of four sites with 1st-century AD radiocarbon dates, Kilton Thorpe and Roxby have no Romano-British pottery, whereas both Street House and Thorpe Thewles were clearly significant settlements in the 1st century AD. This group of innovative sites may in fact be the closest representation of a hierarchy of settlements (but not people) in the area. The lack of finds at Kilton Thorpe and Roxby cannot be due to a remote location; indeed, there are sites further from Roman roads that have Romano-British pottery but in small proportions. Those sites with less than 5% Romano-British pottery (Long Newton and Scotch Corner, Table 7.5), are part of a pattern noted by Cooper (above, 7.4), but also have circular structures and fields with some other evidence for Romano-British settlement.

With the exception of Dixon's Bank (Fig 7.6), the pottery from the native Romano-British sites is of 1st-century AD date. Whilst Dixon's Bank has 2nd- or 3rd-century AD fabrics, two things should be considered: the lack of 1st-century AD coarsewares discussed earlier (Evans 1995) and the provisional assessment of the

assemblage. The characteristic of these settlements is that from the 1st to 2nd century AD people continued to live in roundhouses exchanging pottery, including some Roman wares. This exchange was at a low level (5%) as measured by the proportion of the pottery from the lifetime of the settlement. By weight, the imported pottery from Thorpe Thewles was characterised by samian (11%), amphorae (22%) and mortaria (34%), with the remainder oxidised and reduced fabrics. The question of whether this represented a conscious decision or lack of choice available to native peoples has already been discussed.

7.7 Conclusion

In summary, there appear to be three groups of sites in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD in the Tees Area. One group are established Roman sites, Faverdale, Holme House and Ingleby Barwick. They may have Iron Age evidence but the *floruit* is in the Roman period. Whilst all three sites and Old Durham and Dalton can be classed as villas, they differ in date, structural type and materials from many of them (eg fewer mosaics than at the Yorkshire villas).

Developed Iron Age settlements include Catcote, Thorpe Thewles and Street House (Fig 7.7). Catcote is included in this category because of the level of development of the site before the Roman period. Kilton Thorpe is on the cusp of this group as a large short-lived open settlement producing cereal. There are probably many villages like Kilton Thorpe that neither generate cropmarks nor survive as earthworks and their discovery is by chance. Lastly, Table 7.5 includes nine Iron Age sites with limited signs of Roman influence in the form of pottery or other evidence. These sites were typically abandoned and Roman fields established with settlement moved elsewhere, as at Scorton Grange (Fig 7.8).

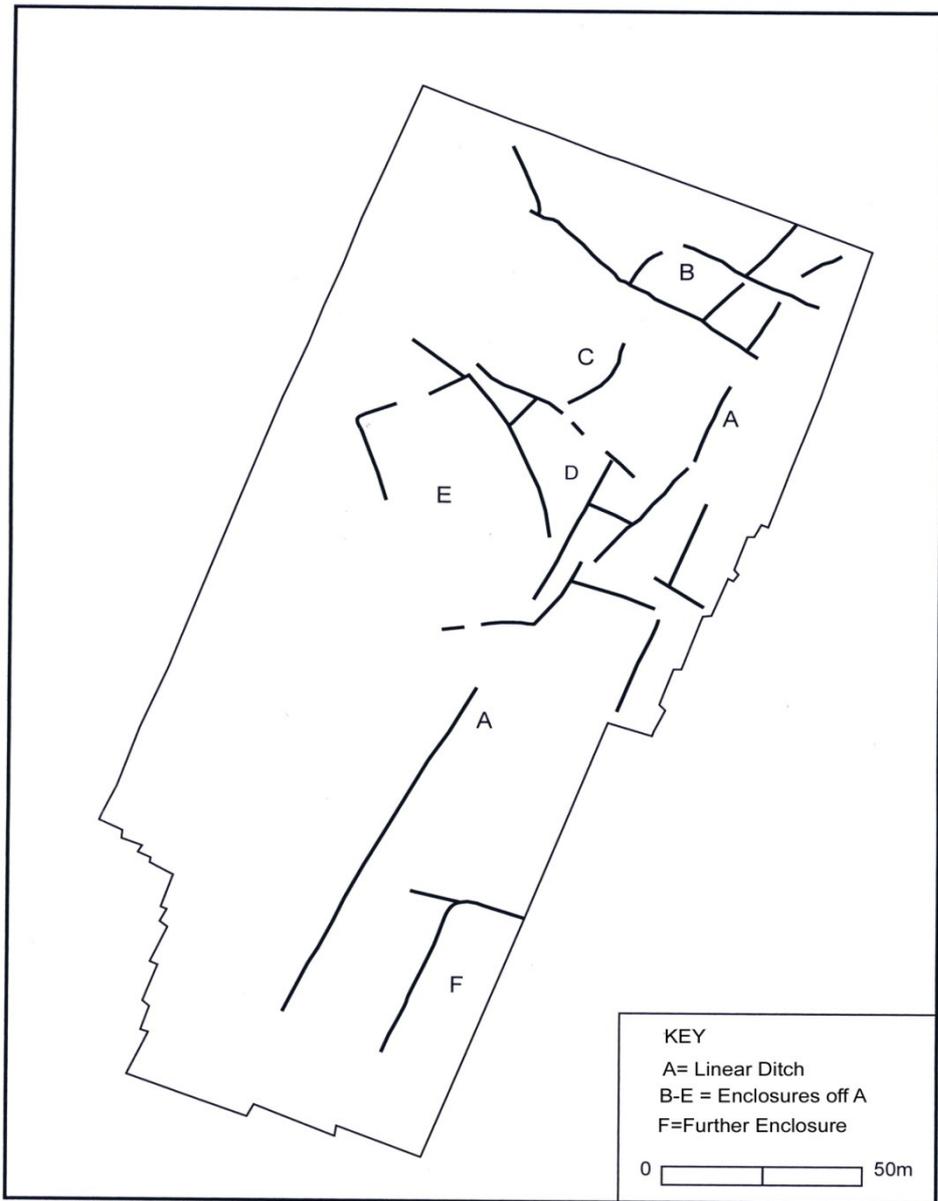


Fig 7.6 Enclosures at Dixon's Bank (north to the top) (after Tees HER No.2844)



Fig 7.7 Geophysical survey of Romano-British enclosures and Iron Age settlement at Street House

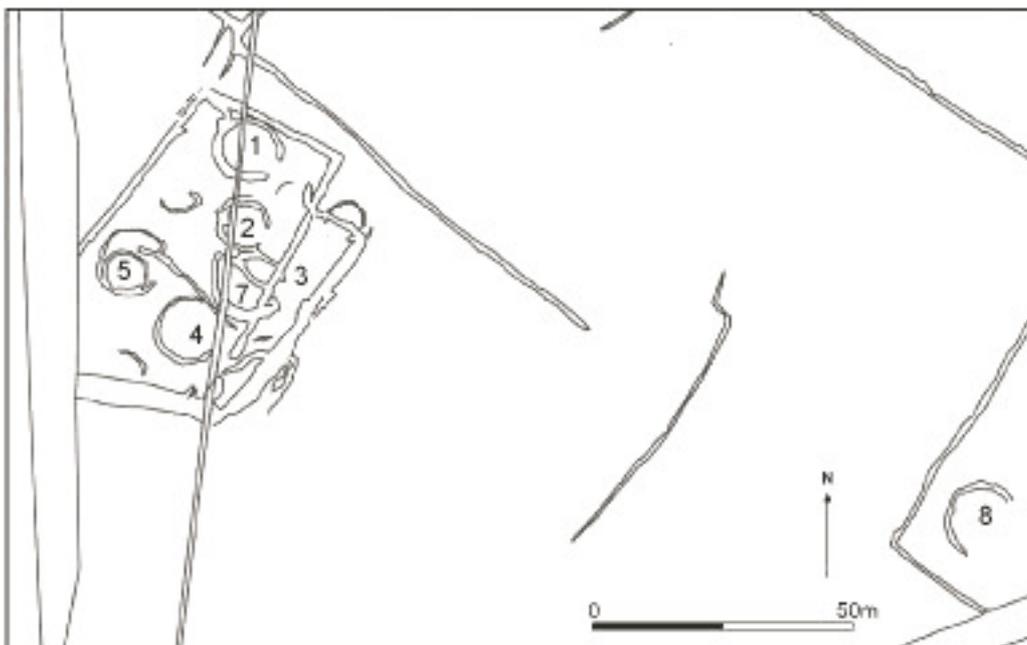


Fig 7.8 Scorton Grange, showing later fields overlying the settlement (after Copp nd)

Chapter 8: Late Prehistoric Settlement in North-East England: Conclusions

8.1 The aim of the study

The aim of this thesis was to examine Iron Age settlement in north-east England by studying the Tees Valley which, it was argued, is representative of Durham and the North Riding. Earlier studies suggested that the settlement morphology (Ferrell 1992) and agricultural practice (van der Veen 1992) in the Tees Valley were different to settlements north of the River Tyne. Whilst this area did not have a long tradition of excavating Iron Age settlements compared to areas to the north and south, there has been an increase in excavations of Iron Age date since 1990.

Across Durham and North Riding 34 Iron Age sites have been excavated since 1990 providing a wealth of material for analysis. The thesis studied the excavation archives and reports of a representative number of the settlements covering 25% of the total number of sites from equal parts of Durham and North Riding, centred upon the River Tees. The thesis looked at settlement in the Earlier Iron Age (800–300BC) and in the Later Iron Age (300BC–AD100). Due to recent initiatives in radiocarbon dating of settlements using Bayesian statistics allied to an increasing number of dated sites, it is now possible to provide a tighter chronology to recognise Earlier and Later Iron Age settlements.

In order to test the aim of the thesis I looked at the settlements, structures, artefacts and social practices of artefact deposition on settlements and the reaction of northern England to Roman invasion. The study argued that if the settlements of Durham and North Riding were shown to be different from those of both the West Riding and north of the Tyne it would constitute a subregional group. One conclusion of this would be that the Brigantes, described by Ptolemy as the dominant tribe in the north (Geog II: 3, 10 cited by Cunliffe 2005: 210), were a historical construct and instead the area was occupied by a series of smaller confederate groups.

The study researched the structures and artefacts from settlements looking for patterns and traits to suggest a unique identity for the Iron Age society in the area. The sites were chosen to be comprehensive across an area, recognising that some would provide more information than others. The study was constrained by the fact that it did

not contain many Earlier Iron Age sites. However, it was argued this was representative of the larger area of Durham and Yorkshire.

8.2 The wider context for settlement

I examined the evidence for Iron Age settlement in the areas beyond Durham and the North Riding, namely Northumberland, East Riding and West Riding. The framework developed by Jobey for Northumberland has been augmented in the Uplands by further archaeological work and the application of radiocarbon dating. On the Northumberland coastal plain a different settlement chronology was recognised with rectangular enclosures containing large numbers of structures.

In the East Riding earlier programmes of work on the Wolds have been supplemented by research and developer funded excavations in the Hull Valley and along the coast. Whilst Earlier Iron Age settlements were known from the area, most of the recently excavated sites appeared to be Later Iron Age in date. The settlement pattern was more diverse with both open and enclosed settlements and a trend for the creation of enclosures and droeways, sometimes called ladder settlements, which commenced in the Later Iron Age, but continued into the Roman period.

In the West Riding the focus of earlier excavations in the Pennines has altered dramatically since 1990. Developer funded work on lower land further east has found both Earlier Iron Age palisaded sites and Later Iron Age settlements, only recognised by programmes of radiocarbon dating owing to the lack of datable artefacts. Different settlement forms are recognised: some with individual boundaries and zones for settlement, farming and storage.

The evidence for settlement across north-east England indicates there are different forms of settlement and they develop at different times. This occurrence together with burial traditions in some subregions and allied to different finds assemblages at settlements, suggested that there was not one tribal identity for the area north of the Humber known as Brigantia but at least four. Having argued that the settlements in the Tees Valley are different from other areas whilst being representative of Durham and North Riding, I summarise the differences relating to the structures and artefacts and present some conclusions. Amongst the issues to consider are the motivations for change in society and possible means of recognising it, how might

communities have worked in terms of economy and exchanges and, finally, what could be the limits or boundaries to this society?

8.3 Recognising and understanding the Tees Valley settlements

The structures in the Tees Valley were examined with an emphasis upon the number, size, building materials and unique features. The study acknowledges that roundhouses are the most common type of building in the Later Iron Age and these can provide evidence relating to the identity of the inhabitants. A functionalist approach was adopted in studying the size, entrances and possible use of the 129 structures. They were seen to be different to those in both the Tyne area and the West Riding in eight respects. In particular, these relate to the frequency of structures on site, the sizes of the buildings, their manner or material of manufacture and their architectural features.

The majority (56%) of the structures are recognisable as eaves drip trenches with most of the sites located on boulder clay. There are small proportions of wattle and daub, posthole and stone wall structures and it is argued that they are found in discrete geographic areas. One series of structures was designated annexes. Recognised at three sites, they are argued to have an industrial function based upon associated artefacts and industrial debris. Eleven buildings are argued to be industrial, with evidence for ironworking and salt-working at seven sites. Craftworking may have occurred outside buildings using natural light based on evidence from hearths and finds recorded outside buildings. The size of structures was measured and the majority (70) were between 5.1m and 9.9m diameter. Twenty-seven structures were considered not to be houses but possibly workshops or agricultural buildings. Nineteen structures were between 12m and 16m diameter and these were considered to be houses. At three sites several houses had buildings associated with them and these are argued to be ancillary buildings. When the structures from the three areas are compared there are similarities between percentages of structures of a certain size: for example, the percentage of structures between 10m and 15m is 26% in the Tees valley and 29% in West Riding. Overall, 52% of the West Riding structures are less than 5m diameter and 54% of the Tees structures are between 5.1m and 9.9m (Table 8.1). This suggests there are differences in size, construction methods and architectural features as well as settlement morphology (Table 8.1).

	<i>Tees</i>	<i>Tyne</i>	<i>West Riding</i>
<i>No. of sites</i>	26	8	3
<i>No. of structures</i>	129	138	27
<i>Average no. of structures per site</i>	5.0	17.3	9.0
<i>Structural detail:</i>			
<i>Size</i>			
% of structures <5m	4.7%	2.9%	52% (incl. four-post str)
No. (%) of structures 5.1–9.9m	70 (54%)	95 (69%)	1 (4%)
No. (%) of structures 10–15m	33 (26%)	25 (18%)	8 (29%)
<i>Type</i>			
% of structures wall trench	16%	28%	83%
% of structures stone wall	7%	-	-
% of structures eaves drip trench	56%	70%	7%
<i>Features</i>			
% of structures double entrances	4%	-	-
% of sites boundaries around houses	5 (19%)	-	-
<i>Settlement morphology</i>	palisade-> enclosure-> open	palisade-> open-> enclosure or open-> enclosure	individual enclosures and zones of activity

Table 8.1 Structural differences between Tees, Tyne and West Riding settlements

Several trends are identified relating to the date of the buildings. Posthole buildings are found mainly at Earlier Iron Age settlements. Larger structures, over 12m diameter, are often houses and, when dated, are before 100BC. It is argued this reflects a change from a single large house to several smaller houses as part of a change in society with a move towards a Germanic mode of production (Hingley 1984; discussed further below). A group of buildings at five sites had individual enclosures, and four of these settlements were also Later Iron Age–Romano-British in date. Wall trenches were recognised at 10 sites of all periods from the Earlier Iron Age through to the Romano-British period.

The buildings were studied to see if there was any unique plan or feature that may be representative of a regional identity. Some types of Iron Age buildings are not

frequently found, for example four post, timber rectangular buildings and timber posthole structures. The creation of porches, double entrances and possibly the decoration of a small number of houses would in some measure produce an architectural identity for the sites. The tradition of constructing circular structures continued until at least the 2nd century AD on native settlements, with rectangular structures not seen until the 3rd–4th centuries AD. In summary, the size, number, materials and form of the houses created a settlement morphology unique to the Tees Valley.

8.4 Recognising the Tees Valley settlements through material culture

One of the characteristics of the Tees Valley settlements is the presence and frequency of subsistence artefacts, particularly ceramics, quernstones and plant macrofossils. This study demonstrates that pottery occurred frequently but was found in certain locations. Whilst pottery was found within 55% of all structures, the pattern of deposition depended upon the phase of the site and the type of structure; indeed, the pottery could be deposited within local boundaries (not enclosures) in a different phase. The amount of pottery was also significant. I argue that a very small proportion of pottery used on the site was actually deposited. For example, only 1.5% of all the ceramics from Thorpe Thewles and 0.83% at Kilton Thorpe were recovered by excavation. Complete pots were not found. Therefore, the pieces deposited were part of a deliberate human action to place sherds at certain locations, for example, at entrances to houses. This process of structured deposition of pot sherds argued to be “fragmentation” the “often deliberate breakage of objects before the end of their use-life” (Chapman 2000: 222) occurred at the Tees Valley sites.

It was argued that a similar trend can be seen with other classes of finds such as glass and quernstones. Glass bangles are a commonly occurring artefact on Iron Age sites. They are rarely complete and usually one smooth, carefully curated fragment is found. Similarly, glass beads are found occasionally within houses, but usually as singletons, whilst they were probably worn in larger numbers. Quernstones were found within 28 of the structures in the Tees Valley (22% of the total number from excavation), often as fragments or, if complete, they had been adapted either by heat or carving. These patterns are seen in similar locations elsewhere, for example, querns deposited within structures at Pegswood. It is the frequency of discovery in the Tees

Valley that I am stating is significant. Analysis of all artefacts suggests there is a high frequency of finds from the Tees Valley and a broad range of artefacts at some sites.

In terms of chronology, the activities related to finds appear to occur during the Later Iron Age arguably as part of a pattern of exchange and redistribution associated with the creation of alliances. An example of this is the introduction of ironworking and beehive quernstones at the same time as suggested by Heslop (2008: 21). Artefacts related to display are also restricted to Later Iron Age sites. I recognise this is a circular argument in that mostly Later Iron Age settlements have been studied. However, this trend is supported by evidence from the Portable Antiquities Scheme where metal detector finds, collected in a random fashion, record substantially more Later Iron Age artefacts (Worrell 2007: 385).

8.5 Iron Age society in the Tees Valley

In the course of the thesis I have shown how Iron Age society in the Tees Valley differs from that to the north and south in terms of settlements and some types of artefacts. I have shown a change from larger structures over 12m diameter which can be earlier and the smaller structures around 10m diameter that seem to be later. One reason for this may be that people are choosing to live and work in a society where the household becomes the dominant force, what Marx called the Germanic mode of production, and applied to settlement studies by Hingley (1984) and Ferrel (1992: 255). This approach considers the household as an extended group of people who may not be related but who live and work together.

I contend that it is these groups in society who are choosing to live and work together that are receptive to new ideas and innovations. It was suggested by Ferrell (1992: 254) that the introduction of spelt wheat to replace emmer in the Tees Valley may have occurred in this manner, an idea based upon the work of Hagerstand (1967) who looked at the mechanism by which groups in society receive and react to new information and technology. In the same way, other industries and skills may have been introduced into parts of the Tees Valley by groups being receptive to, or seeking, crafts, skills and industries. An example from the Tees Valley appears to be the manufacture of salt by evaporation of sea-water at Street House. Here people were using skills and kiln furniture similar to the saltworkers at Cowbit 200km to the south in Lincolnshire (Lane

& Morris 2001). In more general terms some Iron Age farmsteads appear to be diversifying with additional skills including crafts, salt or metalworking. In the case of metalwork the artefactual evidence is accompanied by the structural remains of open-sided annexes.

This change in how people lived and worked will also have had an impact upon relationships between communities through exchange mechanisms for raw materials and the distribution of finished goods. These patterns of exchange can be seen at some settlements with imported items such as querns and salt vessels. An example of this is a Yoredale quern found at Great Ayton, over 40km from its source near Richmond (Heslop 2008: 33), whilst the Channel Sandstone querns from Goathland were obtainable within 20km of Great Ayton (*ibid*: 29). This could demonstrate that communities were not only exchanging goods on a basis of proximity but also for less functional needs and Moore has suggested exchange as a means of creating and mediating alliances (2007b: 93). In this model of society, communities that undertake new innovations will thrive as they develop new partners, exchange mechanisms and alliances.

In recognising that this change in society occurred, the questions of date, reasons for change and the geographic extent should be considered. A series of broader changes in Iron Age society are recognised with the introduction of spelt wheat, quernstones and ironworking in the area in the Later Iron Age. Within the settlement a change to smaller roundhouses for a household may be happening after 100BC, based on the dating evidence for the Tees Valley. Furthermore, the introduction of salt-working at Street House occurs at this time until around 100AD. Where briquetage, salt vessels, are found on settlements in Durham and North Riding the sites also date 100BC–100AD.

The reasons for this change have been argued to be associated with a Germanic mode of production where the household undertakes work-based tasks. At Kilton Thorpe the households and their ancillary buildings each have a boundary that appears to define separate areas whilst living within a village (Fig 4.16). This broader community of several households may come together to fulfil concerns relating to areas of grazing access to water (Hingley 1999: 244).

8.6 The extent of Iron Age society within County Durham and North Riding

The settlements as shown by the excavated sites in the Tees Valley (Fig 3.7) are evenly distributed across the area. Gaps in the distributions of Yorkshire and Durham (Fig 3.1) perhaps reflect areas of commercial development rather than settlement. Although there may not be any linear earthworks to define the territorial boundaries, the *oppida* at Stanwick and the Scotch Dyke is at the western end of the study area. The Scotch Dyke was considered to be post-Roman (Fitts *et al* 1994: 13), although recent work on the A66 (2011) suggests that the monument could be Iron Age. Within this area the North York Moors may form an area of grazing communally shared with the Parisi, who erected square barrows on the southern slopes of the North York Moors. There are linear earthworks on the western side of the moors dated by association with the hillfort at Boltby Scar (Spratt 1992). The Tees does not seem to be a boundary with similar settlement and artefact patterns on both sides. The River Wear is more likely to form a boundary to the North and the Rivers Ure, Nidd and Swale define the southern boundary. East of York the River Derwent, Vale of Pickering, follows a line to the North Sea. Beyond these boundaries different settlement patterns and artefact variations are apparent, for example, the greater frequency of quernstones concentrated around the River Wharfe (Heslop 2008: 4). Within the area I have demonstrated there are some patterns of exchange with, for example, cereals, metalwork, quernstones, salt and pottery.

The role of Stanwick within this area is somewhat hard to explain because apart from geographic reasons (Haselgrove 1984: 21) no one has explained why this *oppida* is in North Riding. Stanwick is close to routes across the Pennines and north–south, but its central location between Yorkshire and Northumberland could be important. It may have been a neutral location between clans in West Riding, East Riding and those further North. The influence of Stanwick in the area is perhaps attested by the high status roman vessels that are found not only at Stanwick and Melsonby but at Catcote and Thorpe Thewles. Items imported into Stanwick from the Tees Valley could include cereals, metalwork and salt. However, it will be necessary to await the full publication of Stanwick before a more fully reasoned assessment can be made of Stanwick’s impact upon the Tees Valley.

8.7 Iron Age to Roman: changes in the first millennium AD

After defining the unique identity of the Tees Valley sites I examine how settlements changed in the 1st millennium AD and in their response to the Roman invasion. The emerging pattern was for villages with roundhouses continuing through the 1st century AD with settlements moving, perhaps nearby in the 2nd century AD. Elsewhere in West Riding, at Dalton Parlours, and East Riding, at Rudston, excavations at villas revealed settlements replacing but overlying Iron Age villages. In Northumberland, at Murton High Crag, Jobey and Jobey (1987) also recognised stone buildings of the Roman period upon earlier abandoned settlements.

The Romanisation of Durham and North Riding did not occur in the manner of emulation described by Millett (1990) because there was no hierarchy to aspire to Roman ideals. Secondly, the role of the military and particularly the vicus was a negative force. Changes in Iron Age settlements occurred during the 2nd century AD, and they could have been contemporary with the construction of Hadrian's Wall and the emergence of villas in the Tees Valley. The Tees Valley villas were earlier in date, and had a smaller number of buildings and different structures (such as a small bathhouse) than villas from elsewhere in Yorkshire. The pottery traditions were also different: the Tees Area was less agriculturally based with more industries (albeit based upon a small sample). The sites in the Tees Valley responded to the Roman invasion in a different manner to the settlements based around the Tyne and to the south. In West Riding (characterised by multiple enclosures) and East Riding (ladder settlements) the settlement morphology was different from the large fields at Scorton Grange and Newton Bewley.

8.8 Overall conclusions

The thesis has examined the evidence for Iron Age settlement in the Tees Valley and argued that the sites in the area were representative of Durham and North Riding. The structures at the settlements have been studied and they are demonstrably different from those to the north and south. Examination of the depositional practices suggests certain locations for objects were favoured across the whole region but when excavated the range of finds differs to those from the Tyne and West Riding. In examining the

settlements after the conquest and continuing into the 2nd century AD, the Tees Area was also different from the other areas. All of these indicators and the earlier studies on plant macrofossils suggested that the Tees Valley and environs was different from its neighbours at that time.

The study has suggested it is possible to see common practices of deposition, termed structured deposits at key locations such as thresholds and the frequency and variation to this practice is related to the identity of the community. Changes occur within society in the Later Iron Age; the household becomes the agency for this change. This is recognised in the Tees Valley by a more diverse range of artefacts, activities and industries. An example of this is the larger number of metalworking sites in the Tees Valley compared to the other two areas during the Iron Age. (In the Roman period metalworking was more frequent at sites in the Tees Valley than at Yorkshire villas in this study, albeit in a very small sample.) It is argued here this is a change in society not yet recognised by detailed study in Northumberland and West Riding. These changes are considered to be linked to new ideas, technologies and exchange patterns that are not seen in the immediate area beyond Durham and North Riding. The conclusion of the study is to see Durham and North Riding, represented by the Tees sample as a separate tribal group. The immediate neighbours in the Tyne, East and West Ridings are all elements of a confederacy of tribes, but there is not a single Brigantian identity.

This thesis originated with three broad research aims: to determine whether the area was as dynamic as earlier writers suggested; to expand the corpus of evidence for exchange, hierarchy, deposition and identity; and to determine if the study area was different from regions to the north and south. I conclude there is a range of industries and settlement forms suggesting a dynamic society with evidence of complex patterns of deposition and exchange unique to Durham and North Riding.

8.9 Areas for further research following this study

The study has shown the potential for examining unpublished archives and re-examining excavation reports. Whilst it would be desirable to publish the earlier excavations it is perhaps unrealistic in some cases. The excavation archives should be assessed in light of more recent work. The study undertaken in the Tees Valley could be replicated for the unpublished sites of the East Riding and also to examine settlements

north of the Tyne and elsewhere. Future studies should also re-examine earlier published excavations considering that the excavators may not have expected to find earlier origins to Iron Age settlements or finds more recently recognised but previously dismissed (eg stone balls or ochre and dyes).

The study of artefacts at settlements could examine in detail the deposition patterns of finds, but should also look more closely at exchange mechanisms. The long distance distribution of salt has been noted by Morris (2007) and Moore (2007b), and this could be applied to the North East. There have been few studies of artefact groups except for the querns study (Heslop 2008) and pottery (Evans 1995). Other artefacts including jet jewellery and quernstones could geographically extend the area of the Heslop quern survey. Similarly, there have been no recent assessments of Iron Age textiles, crafts or display artefacts. The possibility that these crafts and industries are specialised at certain locations should be considered.

Following on from a study of radiocarbon dates in north-east England, it would be worthwhile to look at settlement morphology across the region. Non-intrusive field work, such as geophysics and moorland/scrub surveys, around known sites may well reveal evidence for fields and adjoining settlements. A further avenue for research could be to follow a landscape approach to settlement using GIS to examine patterns of settlement formation. The research agendas for the North East (Petts & Gerrard 2006) and for *Understanding the British Iron Age* (Haselgrove *et al* 2001) suggest priorities that enhance our understanding of Iron Age–Romano-British society through excavation. In Yorkshire there is a research assessment (Manby *et al* 2003) but in the absence of a research agenda the research strategies for north-east England (Petts & Gerrard 2006) can be applied across Yorkshire.

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Sites on HER

Sites are grouped under county HERs, from the north at Durham, Tees, North Yorkshire, East Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire.

District: hyphen indicates district is unknown, blank field indicates 'see above'; Site name: blank field indicates no site name; Form: HC=Hut; CE=Circular Enclosure; OE Oval Enclosure; RE=Rectangular Enclosure; SE=Square Enclosure; S-RE=Sub-Rectangular Enclosure; DD=Double Ditch; RD=Ring Ditch; Period: blank field indicates Prehistoric or Iron Age.

<i>No.</i>	<i>HER no.</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Period</i>
Durham						
1	8	NY867-308	Teesdale	Forest in Teesdale	Multiperiod	
2	357	NZ1942-4314	-	West Auckland	Settlement	
3	358	NZ345-241	-	Esh Hag wood	Settlement	IA-RB
4	359	NZ342-241	Stillington	Preston le Skerne	Settlement	IA-RB
5	360	NZ238-946	Elstob	Preston le Skerne	Settlement	
6	361	NZ238-496	Edmonsley	Dean Acres	Settlement	
7	362	NZ326-630	Coxhoe	West House	Settlement	
8	363	NZ201-398	Brandon	West Brandon 1	Settlement	
9	365	NZ210-285	Brancepeth	Brawns Den 2	Settlement	
10	366	NZ164-156	Barforth	Barforth Grange	Settlement	
11	367	NZ234-405			Settlement	
12	368	NZ210-386	Brancepeth	Brawns Den 3	Settlement	
13	369	NZ207-389		Brawns Den 1	Settlement	
14	370	NZ192-385	Oakenshaw	Wooley Close	Settlement	
15	371	NZ331-330	Bishop Middleham	Highland	Settlement	
16	372	NZ282-483	Plawsworth	Harbour House	Settlement	
17	373	NZ300-448	Durham City	Low Grange	Settlement	
18	374	NZ176-162	Barforth	Barforth1	Settlement	
19	376	NZ287-317	Ferryhill	Bridge House	Settlement	
20	377	NZ351-337	Fishburn	Harrap Hill	Settlement	
21	378	NZ297-475	Finchale		Settlement	
22	379	NZ328-470	West Rainton		Settlement	
23	380	NZ231-153	High Coniscliffe		Settlement	
24	381	NZ166-209	Ingleton Grange		Settlement	
25	382	NZ191-188	Killerby Dyance		Settlement	
26	383	NZ255-467	Kimbleworth	Grange	Settlement	
27	384	NZ206-462	Langley Park	Park House E	Settlement	
28	385	NZ203-459		Park House W	Settlement	
29	386	NZ391-284	Sedgefield	Old Acres	Settlement	
30	387	NZ348-393	Cassop	Dene House W	Settlement	

31	388	NZ263-538	Ouston	Villa Farm	Settlement	
32	389	NZ314-439	Durham City	Broomside	Settlement	
33	390	NZ230-480	Sacriston	Sacriston Wood	Settlement	
34	391	NZ338-402	Shadforth	Strawberry Hill	Settlement	
35	392	NZ353-388	Cassop	Dene House	Settlement	
36	395	NZ266-315	Kirk Merrington		Settlement	
37	396	NZ291-260	Aycliffe	Low Copelaw 1	Settlement	
38	397	NZ246-455	Witton Gilbert	Sleights House	Settlement	
39	399	NZ325-462	West Rainton	Field House	Settlement	
40	400	NZ173-162	Barforth	Barforth 2	DD	
41	401	NZ332-335	Coxhoe	East House	CE	
42	402	NZ369-445	Haswell	Pig Hill	DD	
43	403	NZ158-305	Witton Park	East Park	Circular	
44	404	NZ233-311	Westerton	Park Head	Rectilinear	
45	405	NZ270-369	Helt		Settlement	
46	406	NZ331-258	Sedgefield	South Side	Settlement	
47	407	NZ280-533	Lambton Castle	North Lodge	CE	
48	408	NZ291-260	Aycliffe	Low Copelaw	Settlement	
49	1654	NZ1249-1458	Wycliffe	Cockshot Camp	Enclosure	
50	393	NZ293-388	Bowburn	High Butterby	Rectilinear	
51	394	NZ210-526	Stanley	Low Stanley	Rectilinear	
52	5459	NZ266-652	Darlington	West Park	Rectilinear	
53	21	NZ015-502	Cotherstone	Low Shipperly	Oval banked	
54	364	NZ201-398	Brandon	West Brandon	Rectilinear	
55	1067	NZ937-406	Ramshaw	Nook Burn	Curvilinear	
56	4841	NZ902-120	Rey Cross		HCs, settlement	
57	2421	NZ968-124	East Mellwaters		HC, settlement	
58	5953	NZ267-222	Newton Aycliffe	Heighton	Settlement	
59	T&W 172	NZ1140-6148	Gateshead	Buck's Nook	Rectilinear	Roman
60	173	NZ192-611		Damhead Wood	Rectilinear	Roman
61	328	NZ302-592	Sunderland	Great Usworth	Rectilinear	
62	339	NZ232-590	Gateshead	Ravensworth	Rectilinear	unknown
63	485	NZ376-500	Sunderland	Warden Law	Rectilinear	unknown
64	637	NZ1685-6380	Gateshead	Stella	Rectilinear?	unknown
65	639	NZ148-574		Lintzford Wood	S-R Ditch	unknown
66	644	NZ2195-5755		Tinkler Row Quarry	Rectilinear	unknown
67	4615	NZ2259-5664		Kibblesworth	Enclosure	Roman
68	4843	NZ2346-5676		Kibblesworth	Rectilinear	Roman
69	4844	NZ2290-5631		Kibblesworth	Enclosure	Roman
70	687	NZ219-604		Washingwells	Enclosure	unknown
71	688	NZ213-602		Marshall Lands	Rectilinear	
72	967	NZ344-522	Sunderland	Herrington Hill House	Rectilinear	unknown
73	4845	NZ239-156		Shiney Row	Rectilinear	Roman
74	5300	NZ3968-4749		Bracken Hill	Rectilinear	
75	4357	NZ367-677	South Shields	Roman Fort	Roundhouse	
Tees						
76	100	NZ5738-1676	Redcar	Barnaby Grange	Enclosure	

77	101	NZ5975-1709		Guisborough Park	Enclosure	
78	159	NZ5867-2314		Foxrush Farm	Enclosure	
79	339	NZ5571-1628		Upsall	Enclosure	
80	376	NZ6815-1364		Oven Close Beck	Enclosure	
81	406	NZ6870-1208		Stony Ruck	Enclosure	
82	442	NZ4352-1505	Stockton	Quarry Farm	Settlement	
83	470	NZ5680-1780	Redcar	Eston Moor	Enclosure	
84	503	NZ4300-1510	Stockton	W. of Quarry	Enclosure	
85	534	NZ4016-2323		Thorpe Thewles	Enclosure	
86	609	NZ4555-2710	Hartlepool	Stob House Farm	Enclosure	
87	649	NZ4743-2955		Blue House Farm	Enclosure	
88	662	NZ3970-2450	Stockton	Thorpe Thewles	Settlement	
89	663	NZ3980-2403		Thorpe Thewles	Enclosure	
90	722	NZ5125-1292	Middlesbrough	Newham Hall	Enclosure	
91	723	NZ7342-1875	Redcar	Grange Farm	Enclosure	
92	727	NZ3830-1790	Stockton	Larberry Pasture	Enclosure	
93	777	NZ4892-3144	Hartlepool	Catcote	Excavation	
94	828	NZ3945-2395	Stockton	Hell Hole	Enclosure	
95	899	NZ6990-1810	Redcar	Nr Kilton	Settlement	
96	924	NZ5570-1640		Upsall Moor	Enclosure	
97	936	NZ4362-1514	Stockton	Ingleby Barwick	Excavation	
98	999	NZ6225-1870	Redcar	Raisbeck Wood	Enclosure	
99	1001	NZ4180-1042	Stockton	Saltergill	Enclosure	
100	1005	NZ7180-1320	Redcar	Lane Head Farm	Enclosure	
101	1040	NZ6590-1460		Birk Brow	Enclosure	
102	1067	NZ6328-2114		Horse Close Farm	Enclosure	
103	1097	NZ4631-2765	Hartlepool	North Burn	Enclosure	
104	1169	NZ7479-1752	Redcar	SE of Easington	Enclosure	
105	1198	NZ6441-1827		Park House	Enclosure	
106	1260	NZ7390-1965		Streethouse	Enclosure	
107	1283	NZ7418-1866		Streethouse Farm	Enclosure	
108	1303	NZ3927-1554	Stockton	Burnwood Bridge	Enclosure	
109	1314	NZ7036-1195	Redcar	Gerrick Moor	HC	
110	1315	NZ3755-1055	Stockton	Newsham Grange	Enclosure	
111	1360	NZ5005-1340	Middlesbrough	Hemlington Hospital	Enclosure	
112	1372	NZ6403-1890	Redcar	Hollinhill Wood	Enclosure	
113	1396	NZ5730-1679		Barnaby Moor	Enclosure	
114	1397	NZ5728-1698		Barnaby Moor	Enclosure	
115	1420	NZ5012-1330	Middlesbrough	Larchfield	Enclosure	
116	1460	NZ3925-2609	Stockton	Grindon Grange	Enclosure	
117	1469	NZ3908-2554		Golden Elders	Enclosure	
118	1479	NZ3883-1558		Burn Wood	Enclosure	
119	1505	NZ5462-1486	Redcar	Carr Cottages	Enclosure	
120	1602	NZ4739-3120	Hartlepool	Dalton Field House	Enclosure	
121	2843	NZ5253-1423	Middlesbrough	Bonny Grove Farm	Excavation	
122	2844	NZ5279-1451		Dixons Bank	Excavation	
123	2884	NZ472-110	Stockton	The Boffins, Hilton	Enclosure	

124	2887	NZ4559-2630	Hartlepool	Newton Bewley	Enclosure	
125	2889	NZ7450-1719	Redcar	South Easington	Enclosure	
126	2890	NZ6060-2000		Park House	Enclosure	
127	2898	NZ3715-1125	Stockton	Trafford Hill	Enclosure	
128	3269	NZ4838-1310		Sleepy Hollow	Enclosure	
129	3277	NZ4610-2655	Hartlepool	Newton Bewley	Enclosure	
130	3283	NZ4500-3370		Elwick	Enclosure	
131	3285	NZ5330-1370	Middlesbrough	Grey Towers Farm	Enclosure	
132	3403	NZ4852-3118	Hartlepool	Horse Close	Enclosure	
133	3421	NZ6990-1887	Redcar	Craggs Hill	Enclosure	
134	3422	NZ5853-1417		Bousdale Farm	Enclosure	
135	3432	NZ5972-1941		Long Plantation	Enclosure	
136	3456	NZ4894-3150	Hartlepool	Catcote	Excavation	
137	3457	NZ4905-3143		Catcote 1963	Excavation	
138	3458	NZ4876-3135		Catcote	Enclosure	
139	3459	NZ4858-3107		Catcote	Enclosure	
140	3460	NZ4844-3107		Catcote	Enclosure	
141	3462	NZ4665-1659	Stockton	Stainsby Hill Farm	Enclosure	
142	3481	NZ4520-3197	Hartlepool	Elwick Cemetery	Enclosure	
143	3524	NZ6030-2080	Redcar	Howe Farm, Yearby	Enclosure	
144	3525	NZ3845-1805	Stockton	Larberry Pastures	Enclosure	
145	3526	NZ5969-2045	Redcar	Yearby	Enclosure	
146	3527	NZ5668-1673		Barnaby Moor	Enclosure	
147	3528	NZ6020-1638		Howlbeck	Enclosure	
148	3670	NZ4373-1520	Stockton	Quarry Farm	Enclosure	
149	3671	NZ4328-1542		Quarry Farm	Enclosure	
150	4034	NZ3595-1542		Hard Stones Farm	Enclosure	
151	4343	NZ6210-2245	Redcar	Blacks Bridge	Enclosure	
152	4356	NZ4905-3445	Hartlepool	Middle Warren	Enclosure	
153	4395	NZ6917-1855	Redcar	Kilton Thorpe Lane	Settlement	
154	4397	NZ6914-1922		Brotton by pass	Enclosure	
155	4467	NZ6275-1860		Worts Spring	Enclosure	
156	4482	NZ7173-1298		Liverton (west)	Enclosure	
157	4495	NZ7220-1318		Liverton (east)	Enclosure	
158	4499	NZ4670-1404	Middlesbrough	Plum Tree Farm	Enclosure	
159	4667	NZ3933-1740	Stockton	Sandy Leas, Elton	Settlement	
160	4675	NZ4955-2485	Hartlepool	Greatham Villa	Enclosure	
161	4676	NZ3665-1750	Stockton	Bewley Hill	Enclosure	
162	4679	NZ6385-1660	Redcar	Rawcliffe Banks	Enclosure	
163	4692	NZ4525-2671	Stockton	Haugh Hill	Settlement	
164	4779	NZ6926-2135	Redcar	Warsett Hill	Enclosure	
North Yorkshire						
165		SE6165-4668	Naburn	Naburn	HC	
166		SE509-676	York	YORYM:1996.395	Ditches	
167		SE648-545		YORYM:1996.390	Enclosure	
168		SE638-553		YORYM:1996.377	HC	
169		SE592-563		YORYN:1996.391	Enclosures	
170		SE5612-5733		YORYM:1996.392	HC	

171		SE6930-5135	York-Kexby	Millholme Farm	HCs	
172		SE676-405	York	Thorganby	Enclosures	unknown
173		SE5022-4889		Heaulagh	Enclosures	unknown
174		SE5907-4716		Bishopthorpe	Enclosure	unknown
175		SE6124-4740		Naburn	Enclosure	
176		SE6355-4690		Deighton	Enclosure	
177		SE581-511		Dunnington	Enclosure	
178		SE6376-5961		Strenshall Common	Enclosures	
179				Selby-Kexby	Enclosure	
180		SE7012-5515		Selby-Kexby	RD	
181	YD1217	SD930-697	Arncliffe		Farmstead	
182	1231	SD917-683	Malham Moor		Enclosure	
183	1244	SD935-668	Bordley		Enclosure	
184	1256	SD933-691	Hawswick		Enclosures	
185	1257	SD939-678			Enclosure	
186	1259	SD941-669	Craven	Bordley	OE	
187	1362	SD885-675	Malham Moor		Huts	
188	1596	SD953-869	Greenber Edge		HCs	
189	1601	SD963-871	Thornton Rust		HCs	
190	1655	SD987-686	Conistone		Curvilinear	
191	2453	NY966-013	Reeth	High Moor	HC	unknown
192	2454	NY999-002		settlement site	Hut Platform	
193	2482	NZ001-005		Low Moor	OE	
194	2489	NZ037-012		Fremington	HCs	
195	25386	SD896-639	Malham		Enclosure	
196	2568	NZ137-019	Richmond	Whitcliffe Scar	Fortification	
197	27330	SD994-650	Grassington	Grass Wood	Settlements	
198	27339	SD998-663			Enclosure	IA-RB
199	27416	SD945-671	Conistone	with Kilnsey	Enclosure	
200	27549	SD909-636	Malham		Celtic Fields	
201	27819	SD943-773	Buckden, Craven		Settlement	RB?
202	33236	SD626-995	Sedbergh		Enclosure	
203	33311	SD658-964	Dent	Rash Bridge	Settlement	
204	3596	SD699-746	Ingleton		Settlement	IA-RB
205	3608	SD633-977	Sedbergh		Settlement	
206	3609	SD629-981		Fairmile Beck	Settlement	IA-RB
207	3611	SD643-951		Bland Gill	Enclosure	IA-RB
208	3626	SD646-906		Holme Fell East	Enclosure, Huts	
209	3628	SD642-905		Holme Fell West	SE	
210	3660	SD776-774	Horton	Ingham Lodge	Encl&huts	IA-RB
211	3661	SD775-778		Ashes Shaw	Settlement	
212	3662	SD775-759		Top Cow Pasture	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
213	3666	SD779-762			Enclosures	IA-RB
214	3676	SD719-759	Ingleton	Twistleton Scars	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
215	3677	SD741-767		SE of Chapel-le-Dale	Settlement	
216	3683	SD747-773			Enclosures	IA-RB
217	3684	SD743-783			Settlement	IA-RB

218	3685	SD736-769			Settlement	IA-RB
219	3686	SD724-763			Settlement	IA-RB
220	3689	SD776-723	Austwick		Settlement	IA-RB
221	3694	SD784-747	Horton		Settlement	IA-RB
222	3695	SD792-739			Settlement	IA-RB
223	3696	SD773-701	Austwick		Settlement	IA-RB
224	3697	SD771-701			Enclosures	IA-RB
225	3698	SD778-738	Horton		Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
226	3707	SD705-730	Ingleton		Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
227	3727	SD887-587	Airton		Enclosure	
228	3728	SD886-551	Consiton Cold	Steeling Hill	Enclosure	
229	3736	SD838-580	Long Preston		Enclosure	IA-RB
230	3754	SD883-651	Craven	Malham	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
231	3758	SD883-672	Malham Moor		Huts	IA-RB
232	3759	SD887-651	Craven	Malham	Enclosure, Hut	
233	3761	SD898-652		Malham	Huts	
234	3765	SD881-652		Malham	Enclosure, Hut	
235	3781	SD817-964	Horton	Helwith Bridge	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
236	3795	SD842-642	Langcliffe	Victoria Camp	Huts	
237	3800	SD892-644	Malham	Craven	Enclosures	IA-RB
238	3801	SD8931-6461		Craven	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
239	3803	SD8889-6385		Jorden Scar	HCS	
240	3824	SD843-649	Langcliffe	Craven	Enclosure, Hut	
241	3848	SD883-751	Craven	Halton Gill	OE	IA-RB
242	3852	SD869-739		Dawson Close	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
243	3855	SD865-737		Halton Gill	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
244	3871	SD895-808		Buckden	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
245	3873	SD8609-8453	Richmondshire	Bainbridge	Enclosure, Huts	
246	3882	SD842-929		High Abbotside	Settlement	
247	3941	SD9628-5626	Craven	Flasby +Winterburn	Hut	
248	3980	SD960-546		Stirton+Thorlby	Enclosure, Huts	
249	4017	SD989-654		Grass Wood	HCS	
250	4018	SD9883-6542		Far Gregory	Enclosures	
251	4022	SD995-679		Conistone+Kilney	Enclosure, Huts	
252	4023	SD990-685		Conistone, Kilnsey	Enclosure, Huts	
253	4026	SD9916-6707		Conistone, Kilnsy	Enclosure, Huts	
254	4027	SD9542-6645		Conistone, Kilnsey	Enclosure, Huts	
255	4028	SD999-655		Grassington	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
256	4034	SD9961-6625		Lea Green	Settlement	IA-RB
257	4036	SD980-663		Conistone, Kilnsey	Hillfort	IA-RB
258	4037	SD9891-6828		Conistone, Kilnsey	Enclosure, Huts	
259	4039	SD956-687		Conistone, Kilnsey	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
260	4041	SD983-697		Conistone, Kilnsey	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
261	4042	SD9895-6765		Conistone, Kilnsey	Enclosures, Huts	
262	4043	SD9962-6722		Conistone, Kilnsey	Enclosure	Unknown
263	4044	SD9533-6568		Bordley	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
264	4045	SD9702-6570		Conistone, Kilnsey	Enclosure, Huts	

265	4046	SD9751-6523		Chapel House Wood	Enclosure, Huts	
266	4048	SD9982-6623		Grassington	Enclosure	
267	4052	SD9699-6558		Conistone, Kilnsey	Enclosure, Huts	
268	4053	SD971-669		Conistone, Kilnsey	OE	
269	4055	SD991-691		Conistone, Kilnsey	Enclosure	
270	4057	SD9734-6684		Conistone, Kilnsey	Enclosure, Huts	
271	4059	SD9925-6925		Conistone, Kilnsey	Hut, Fields	
272	4060	SD991-685		Conistone, Kilnsey	Enclosures	
273	4068	SD901-681		Malham Moor	Enclosure, Huts	
274	4069	SD9131-6953		Malham Moor	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
275	4079	SD9403-6756		Hawkswick	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
276	4082	SD9323-6871		Hawkswick	Enclosure, Huts	
277	4083	SD9373-6925		Hawkswick	Enclosures, Huts	
278	4086	SD937-671		Bordley	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
279	4087	SD929-675		Bordley	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
280	4088	SD934-679		Bordley	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
281	4090	SD926-692		Arncliffe	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
282	4091	SD9105-6648		Malham Moor	Enclosure	IA-RB
283	4104	SD9518-6488		Threshfield	Huts, Fields	IA-RB
284	4105	SD9822-6425		Threshfield	Huts, Fields	
285	4111	SD971-648		Threshfield	Huts, Fields	
286	4118	SD967-643		Threshfield	Enclosure, Hut	IA-RB
287	4126	SD904-648		Malham	Enclosure, Hut	IA-RB
288	4128	SD909-645		Malham	Huts, Fields	IA-RB
289	4129	SD9013-6393		Malham	Enclosure, Hut	
290	4130	SD9060-6375		Malham	Enclosure, Huts	
291	4138	SD918-635		Malham	Enclosure, Huts	
292	4139	SD8995-6414		Malham	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
293	4145	SD9782-7554	Richmond	Tor Dyke	Earthwork	
294	4153	SD904-789	Craven	Buckden	Huts, Fields	
295	4156	SD9490-7800		Buckden	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
296	4158	SD949-797		Buckden	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
297	4171	SD9850-7048		Kettelwell	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
298	4173	SD9696-7270		Kettlewell	Enclosures	IA-RB
299	4180	SD9706-7014		Kettlewell	Enclosures	IA-RB
300	4188	SD943-704		Arncliffe	Fields, Track	IA-RB
301	4191	SD935-710		Arncliffe	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
302	4194	SD9180-7245		Arncliffe	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
303	4196	SD9355-7080		Arncliffe	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
304	4197	SD9479-7475		Kettlewell	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
305	4207	SD9517-8695	Richmond	Greeber Edge	Enclosure, Huts	
306	4210	SD918-873	Bainbridge	Semer Water	Crannog	
307	4212	SD9323-8983	Richmondshire	Bainbridge	Hillfort	
308	4213	SD949-875		Thornton Rust	Enclosure, Huts	BA-IA
309	4220	SD9443-8790		Bainbridge	Enclosure, Huts	BA-IA
310	4226	SD9365-8510		Bainbridge	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
311	4227	SD945-809		Bishopdale	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB

312	4228	SD920-846		Bainbridge	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
313	4230	SD9397-8317		Bishopdale	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
314	4231	SD939-819		Bishopdale	Fields, Huts	
315	4232	SD9398-8104		Bishopdale	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
316	4238	SD951-989		Melbecks	Fort	
317	4266	SD982-904		Carperby	Hut	
318	4279	SD925-927		Askrigg	Enclosure	
319	4280	SD939-947		Muker	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
320	4358	SD0550-6703	Craven	Hebden	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
321	4363	SD0015-6633		Grassington	Enclosure, Huts	IA-RB
322	4368	SD0117-6632		Grassington	Enclosure	IA-RB
323	4369	SE0196-6506		Grassington	Enclosure	IA-RB
324	4398	SE0120-6200		Thorpe	Enclosure, Huts	
325	4444	SE0624-8737	Richmondshire	Coverham	Enclosure, House	
326	4460	SE0308-8603		Burton+Walden	Enclosure, Huts	
327	4492	SE00670-9778		Marrick Priory	House	IA-RB
328	4503	SE0218-9808		Grinton	Fort, Hut	
329	5144	SE1200-8540		East Witton	Hillfort	
330	5166	SE1080-9795		How Hill	Hillfort	
331	3700	SD742-746	Craven	Ingleborough	Hillfort	
332	NR45	SE4422-7704	Hambleton	Dalton	Enclosure	unknown
333	NYM126	SE4098-7411	Harrogate	C with Leckby	Cropmark	unknown
334	NYM131	SE4080-7215		C with Leckby	Enclosure	
335	NYM132	SE4151-7226		C with Leckby	Enclosure	
336	NYM134	SE4130-7145		C with Leckby	Enclosure Within Another	
337	NYM136	SE4190-7105		Thornton, l, Bridge	HCS	
338	NYM138	SE4076-7020		Thornton, l, Birdige	RE	
339	NYM188	SE4869-7000	Hambleton	Raskelf	Enclosure, Fields	
340	NYM264	SE4500-8715		Upsall	Enclosure	
341	NYM300	SE4505-8679		Upsall	Enclosure	
342	NYM426	SE4280-8050		Sowerby	Enclosure	
343	NYM428	SE4000-8285		Thirsk	Enclosure, Huts	
344	NYM429	SE4059-8235		Thirsk	Enclosure	
345	NYM482	SE4267-9975		East Harsley	Enclosure	
346	NYM553	SE4471-9329		Over Silton	Enclosure, Hut	
347	NYM577	SE4482-0781		Crathorne	Enclosure	
348	NYM578	SE4500-0760		Crathorne	Enclosure, Track	
349	NYM581	SE4505-0759		Crathorne	Enclosure	
350	NYM582	SE4436-0781		Crathorne	Enclosure, Fields	
351	NYM627	SE4371-0490		East Rounton	Enclosure	
352	NYM651	SE4792-0261		Whorlton	Enclosures	Unknown
353	NYM691	SE6490-7640	Ryedale	Woofa Plantation	Enclosure	
354	NYM692	SE6515-7632		Cawton	RE	
355	NYM693	SE6515-7632		Cawton	HC	

356	NYM697	SE6465-7635		Cawton	Enclosures	
357	NYM701	SE6478-7664		Cawton	Enclosure	
358	NYM705	SE6378-7660		Cawton	Enclosure	
359	NYM714	SE6288-7664		Cawton	RE	
360	NYM716	SE6295-7650		Cawton	Enclosure	
361	NYM717	SE6270-7656		Cawton	Enclosure	
362	NYM721	SE6265-7730		Gilling East	RE	
363	NYM722	SE6485-7885		Stonegrave	Enclosure	
364	NYM725	SE6212-7502		Grimstone	Enclosure, Huts	
365	NYM726	SE6212-7502		Grimstone	HC	
366	NYM727	SE6205-7471		Grimstone	Enclosure	
367	NYM741	SE6467-7834		Stonegrave	HC	
368	NYM799	SE6723-7828		Caulkleys Bank	Enclosure	
369	NYM800	SE6685-7838		Caulkleys Bank	Enclosure	
370	NYM801	SE6702-7829		Nunnington	Enclosure	
371	NYM811	SE6634-7490		Hovingham	Enclosure	
372	NYM812	SE6638-7496		Hovingham	Enclosure	
373	NYM813	SE6672-7501		Hovingham	Enclosure	
374	NYM814	SE6634-7490		Hovingham	Enclosure, Hut	
375	NYM821	SE6648-7718		Hovingham	Enclosure	
376	NYM823	SE6657-7715		Hovingham	Enclosure	
377	NYM827	SE6500-7670		Carlton	Enclosure	
378	NYM837	SE6530-7823		Nunnington	Enclosure	
379	NYM850	SE6281-7349		Leys Hill	SE	
380	NYM852	SE6280-7380		Coulton	Enclosure	
381	NYM916	SE6274-7292		Scackleton	Enclosure	
382	NYM917	SE6360-7298		Scackleton	Enclosure	
383	NYM918	SE6273-7244		Scackleton	Enclosures	
384	NYM922	SE6217-7348		Grimstone	Enclosure	
385	NYM924	SE6217-7349		Coulton, Toft Hill	Enclosure	
386	NYM925	SE6205-7314		Coulton	Enclosure	
387	NYM931	SE6496-7413		Scackleton	Enclosure	
388	NYM932	SE6492-7391		Scackleton	Enclosure	
389	NYM933	SE6480-7393		Scackleton	Enclosure	
390	NYM939	SE6091-7375		Grimstone	Enclosure	
391	NYM943	SE6061-7271	Hambleton	Brandsby, Stearsby	Enclosure	
392	NYM945	SE6130-7242		Brandsby, Stearsby	Enclosure	
393	NYM946	SE6127-7276		Brandsby, Stearsby	Enclosure	
394	NYM947	SE6150-7243		Brandsby, Stearsby	Enclosure	
395	NYM948	SE6158-7265		Brandsby, Stearsby	Enclosure	
396	NYM950	SE6175-7255		Dalbycum Stearsby	Enclosure, Fields	
397	NYM953	SE6070-7247		Brandsby, Stearsby	Enclosure	
398	NYM955	SE6237-7220		Dalbycum Stearsby	Enclosure	
399	NYM959	SE6297-7170		Dalbycum Stearsby	Enclosure	
400	NYM962	SE6180-7189		Dalby, Stearsby	Enclosure	
401	NYM964	SE6182-7178		Brandsby, Stearsby	Enclosure	
402	NYM974	SE6347-7337	Ryedale	Coulton	Enclosure	

403	NYM976	SE6370-7164	Hambleton	Dalbicum Stearsby	Enclosure	
404	NYM1082		Ryedale	Fryton	Enclosure, Fields	
405	NYM1087			Fryton	Enclosure	
406	NYM1125	SE7140-7398		Barton le Street	Enclosure, Fields	
407	NYM1127	SE7143-7393		Barton le Street	HC	
408	NYM1173	SE6489-8710		Nawton	RE	
409	NYM1175	SE6374-8524		Pockley	RE	
410	NYM1177	SE6820-7305		Fryton	RE	
411	NYM1265	SE6835-8630		Kirbymoorside	RE	
412	NYM1272	SE6803-8790		Kirbymoorside	RE	
413	NYM1275	SE6745-8733		Kirbymoorside	Enclosure	
414	NYM1278	SE6836-8604		Kirbymoorside	Enclosures	
415	NYM1281	SE6918-8875		Gilmoor	Enclosures	
416	NYM1283	SE6917-8872		Gilmoor	Enclosure	
417	NYM1284	SE6925-8876		Gilmoor	HC	
418	NYM1289	SE6840-8820		Creaking Howe	RE	
419	NYM1292	SE6910-8770		Kirbymoorside	RE	
420	NYM1293	SE6880-8760		Kirbymoorside	RE	
421	NYM1409	SE6665-8145		Harome	Enclosures	
422	NYM1414	SE6760-83310		Welburn	Enclosure	
423	NYM1609	SE8007-6665		Langton	HC	
424	NYM1619	SE8385-6915		Settrington	Enclosure	
425	NYM1620	SE8484-6899		Settrington	Enclosure	
426	NYM1624	SE8414-6897		Settrington	Enclosure	
427	NYM1773	SE5637-7592	Hambleton	Newburgh	Enclosure	unknown
428	NYM1801	SE5052-7143		Raskelf	Enclosure	unknown
429	NYM1941	SE5455-0622		Gt Little Broughton	RE	RB?
430	NYM1945	SE5182-0710		Kirby	Enclosure	RB?
431	NYM2132	SE7915-6282	Ryedale	Leavening Wold	Enclosure	
432	NYM2138	SE7964-6291		Leavening Wold	Enclosure	
433	NYM2139	SE7972-6274		Leavening Wold	Enclosure	
434	NYM2140	SE7972-6274		Leavening Wold	Enclosure	Prehistoric- RB
435	NYM2143	SE7991-6317		Leavening Wold	Enclosure	
436	NYM2145	SE7965-6320		Leavening Wold	Enclosure	
437	NYM2152	SE7842-6464		Burythorpe	Enclosure	
438	NYM2251	SE7242-6640		Whitwellon the hill	Enclosure	
439	NYM2254	SE7242-6640		Weston	Enclosure	
440	NYM2342	SE7968-6558		Burythorpe	Enclosure	
441	NYM2343	SE7778-6835		Rabbit Hill	Enclosure	
442	NYM2344	SE7968-6558		Burythorpe	Enclosure	
443	NYM2345	SE7968-6558		Burythorpe	HC	
444	NYM2348	SE7935-6554		Burythorpe	Enclosure, Fields	
445	NYM2361	SE7780-6831		Burythorpe	RE	RB?
446	NYM2362	SE7780-6831		Burythorpe	Enclosure	RB?
447	NYM2368	SE7822-6566		Burythorpe	Enclosure	RB?

448	NYM2371	SE7893-6555		Burythorpe	HC	RB?
449	NYM2372	SE7857-6575		Burythorpe	Enclosure	RB?
450	NYM2373	SE7950-6530		Burythorpe	Enclosure	RB?
451	NYM2374	SE7935-6562		Burythorpe	Enclosure	
452	NYM2385	SE7590-6518		Westow	Enclosures	
453	NYM2387	SE7585-6505		Westow	Enclosure	
454	NYM2396	SE7998-6772		Langton	Enclosures	
455	NYM2397	SE7988-6772		Langton	HCs	
456	NYM2399	SE7969-6932		Langton	Enclosure	
457	NYM2418	SE7875-6997		Norton on Derwent	Enclosure	unknown
458	NYM2419	SE7880-6997		Norton	Enclosure	unknown
459	NYM2420	SE7870-6866		Norton	Enclosure	unknown
460	NYM2421	SE7872-5858		Norton	Enclosure	unknown
461	NYM2425	SE7412-7622		Amotherby	Enclosure	unknown
462	NYM2855	SE8006-7115		Norton	Enclosures	RB?
463	NYM3001	SE7852-7274	Ryedale, Malton	Pasture Fields	Enclosure	
464	NYM3031	SE7580-7258	Ryedale	Swinton	Enclosure	
465	NYM3037	SE7665-7244		Broughton	Enclosure	
466	NYM3039			Malton	Enclosures	
467	NYM3040			Malton	Enclosures	
468	NYM3041		Ryedale, Malton	W of Outgang Rd	Enclosure, Tracks	
469	NYM3042	SE7945-7227	Ryedale	Malton	Enclosure	
470	NYM3043	SE7874-7067		Norton	RE	
471	NYM3044	SE7919-7021		Norton	CE	
472	NYM3193	SE7947-8808		Pickering	Enclosure	
473	NYM3194	SE7963-8810		Pickering	RE	
474	NYM3201	SE7968-8778		Pickering	RE	RB?
475	NYM3270	SE7689-8521		Aislaby	Enclosure	unknown
476	NYM3274	SE7990-8930		Pickering	Enclosure	unknown
477	NYM3275	SE7986-8930		Pickering	Enclosure	unknown
478	NYM3276	SE7980-8950		Pickering	RE	unknown
479	NYM3286	SE7920-8685		Pickering	Enclosure, Huts	
480	NYM3297	SE7857-8754		Middleton	RE	
481	NYM3305	SE7948-8954		Pickering	Enclosure	
482	NYM3310	SE7840-8880		Cropton	Enclosure	
483	NYM3315	SE7715-8839		Cropton	Enclosure	unknown
484	NYM3318	SE7737-8687		Cropton	Enclosure	unknown
485	NYM3324	SE7655-8859		Cropton	Enclosure	unknown
486	NYM3329	SE7938-8969		Cropton	Enclosure	unknown
487	NYM3420	SE7757-8376		H Costa Mill	RE	unknown
488	NYM3423	SE7720-8380		Middleton	Irreg. Enclosure	unknown
489	NYM3425	SE7655-8485		Wrelton	Irreg. Enclosures	unknown
490	NYM3437	SE9430-6828		Luttons	Enclosure	LBA-LIA
491	NYM3490	SE9150-6833		Kirby Grindale	Enclosures	LBA-LIA
492	NYM3495	SE9335-6945		Luttons	Enclosure	RB?
493	NYM3689	SE9883-7110		Foxholes	Enclosure	

494	NYM3709	SE9822-7141		Foxholes	Enclosure	RB?
495	NYM3711	SE9822-7146		Foxholes	Enclosure	RB?
496	NYM3713	SE9816-7137		Foxholes	RE	RB?
497	NYM3715	SE9810-7135		Foxholes	Enclosure	RB?
498	NYM3719	SE9848-7124		Foxholes	HC	RB?
499	NYM3720	SE9853-7128		Foxholes	HC	RB?
500	NYM3728	TA0032-7291		Foxholes	Enclosure	
501	NYM3732	SE9925-7222		Foxholes	Enclosure	
502	NYM3733	SE9925-7222		Foxholes	HC	
503	NYM3734	SE9934-7221		Foxholes	Enclosure, Hut	
504	NYM3736	SE9883-7207		Foxholes	Enclosure, Hut	
505	NYM3738	SE9883-7200		Foxholes	Enclosure, Hut	
506	NYM3740	SE9914-7217		Foxholes	Enclosure, Hut	
507	NYM3747	SE9885-7183		Foxholes	Enclosure	
508	NYM3748	SE9949-7239		Foxholes	Enclosure	
509	NYM3760	SE9571-7040		Luttons	RE	RB?
510	NYM3779	SE9550-7290		Luttons	Enclosures	
511	NYM3794	SE9941-7337		Foxholes	Enclosure	
512	NYM3801	SE9847-7310		Foxholes	REs	RB?
513	NYM3804	SE9820-7210		Foxholes	RE	RB?
514	NYM3815	SE9557-7089		Luttons	RD	RB?
515	NYM3830	SE9946-7079		Foxholes	Enclosure	RB?
516	NYM3833	SE9951-7173		Foxholes	Enclosure	RB
517	NYM3909	SE9036-7477		Heslerton	CE	
518	NYM3927	SE9066-7152		Heslerton	Enclosures	
519	NYM3931	SE9037-7109		Wintringham	Enclosure	
520	NYM3938	SE9439-7054		Luttons	Enclosure	
521	NYM3956	SE8322-6815		Birdsall	Enclosure	
522	NYM3962	SE8315-6835		Settrington	HC	
523	NYM3963	SE8317-6833		Settrington	HC	
524	NYM3964	SE8315-6831		Settrington	HC	
525	NYM3967	SE8177-6944	Ryedale	The Broughs	RE	EIA-RB
526	NYM3968	SE8204-6930	Ryedale	The Broughs	S-RE	EIA-RB
527	NYM3969	SE8294-6930		The Broughs	HC	EIA-RB
528	NYM3973	SE8373-6824		Birdsall	Enclosure	RB?
529	NYM3976	SE8334-6836		Settrington	Enclosures	RB?
530	NYM3978	SE8304-6841		Settrington	Enclosure	RB?
531	NYM3980	SE8265-6907		Settrington	RE	RB?
532	NYM3981	SE8265-6907		Settrington	Enclosure	
533	NYM3985	SE8335-6786		Settrington	Enclosure	IA-RB
534	NYM3986	SE8321-6849		Settrington	Enclosure	IA-RB
535	NYM3987	SE8305-6895		Settrington	RE	EIA-RB
536	NYM4041	SE8116-6818		Langton Villa	Enclosure	
537	NYM4042	SE8128-6817		Langton	Enclosure	
538	NYM4044	SE8235-6986		Brough Hill	Enclosure, Huts	EIA-RB
539	NYM4047	SE8271-6989		Settrington	RE	IA-RB
540	NYM4051	SE8200-7008		Settrington	Enclosure	EIA-RB
541	NYM4052	SE8198-7010		Settrington	Enclosure	EIA-RB

542	NYM4056	SE8235-7012		Settrington	RE	
543	NYM4058	SE8229-7004		Settrington	RE	EIA-RB
544	NYM4084	SE8290-6710		Birdsall	Enclosure	EIA-RB
545	NYM4089	SE8331-6708		Birdsall	HC	
546	NYM4094	SE8318-6808		Birdsall	Enclosures	RB?
547	NYM4095	SE8327-6794		Birdsall	RE	RB?
548	NYM4096	SE8273-6783		Birdsall	Enclosures	RB
549	NYM4101	SE8215-6690		Langton	HC	
550	NYM4103	SE8294-6706		Birdsall	Enclosures	
551	NYM4105	SE8011-6958		Langton	RE	
552	NYM4106	SE8036-6945		Langton	RE	
553	NYM4107	SE8052-6999		Norton-on-Derwent	Enclosure	
554	NYM4127	SE8490-6538		Birdsall	CE	
555	NYM4268	SE8862-6810		Kirby-Grindalythe	Enclosure	
556	NYM4274	SE9585-7441		Sherburn	RE	
557	NYM4293	SE8758-7006		Kirby Grindalythe	Enclosure	
558	NYM4321	SE8854-6926		Kirby-Grindalythe	RE	
559	NYM4342	SE8613-6665		Wharram	Enclosure, Huts	
560	NYM4358	SE8727-6637		Wharram le Street	Occupation	
561	NYM4382	SE8765-6535		Wharram	Enclosure	
562	NYM4384	SE8770-6768		Kirby Grindalythe	Enclosure, Fields	
563	NYM4385	SE8790-6610		KirbyGrindalythe	Enclosures	
564	NYM4387	SE8515-6517		Birdsall	Enclosures	RB
565	NYM4404	SE7910-6164		Acklam	Enclosure	
566	NYM4406	NZ5271-1125	Hambleton	Newby	Enclosure	RB?
567	NYM4407	SE8737-6660	Ryedale	Wharram	Enclosure	LIA-RB
568	NYM4415	SE5560-7540	Hambleton	Newburgh	Enclosure	
569	NYM4416	SE6161-7502	Ryedale	Grimstone	Enclosure	
570	NYM4421	SE6846-7842		Nunnington	Enclosures	
571	NYM4422	SE6857-7840		Nunnington	Enclosure	
572	NYM4423	SE6865-7844		Nunnington	Enclosure	
573	NYM4424	SE6884-7842		Nunnington	Enclosure	
574	NYM4431	SE7943-7062		Norton on Derwent	Enclosure	
575	NYM4441	NZ8780-1182	Scarborough	Newholme, Dunsley	OE	
576	NYM4450	SE4236-8491	Hambleton	Thornborough	Enclosure	
577	NYM4456	SE4676-7709		Hutton Sessay	HC	
578	NYM4457	SE4682-7758		Thirkleby-Osgodby	HC	
579	NYM4498	SE4378-8019		Sowerby	Enclosure	
580	NYM4504	SE5970-7377		Yearsley	Enclosure	
581	NYM4515	SE4126-8370		Thirsk	Enclosure	
582	NYM4521	SE6810-9698	Ryedale	Gillamoor	Enclosure	
583	NYM4522	SE7647-8411		Wrelton	Enclosure	
584	NYM4527	SE4648-7478	Hambleton	Sessay	Enclosure	
585	NYM4528	SE4644-7476		Sessay	Enclosure	
586	NYM4623	SE8503-7537	Ryedale	Rillington	Enclosure	
587	NYM4626	SE8527-7502		Rillington	Enclosure	
588	NYM4643	SE8589-7517		Scampston	Enclosure	

589	NYM4647	SE8733-7720		Scampston	Enclosure	
590	NYM4650	SE8813-7628		Scampston	Enclosure	
591	NYM4659	SE8820-7771		Scampston	Enclosure	
592	NYM4661	SE8884-7779		Scampston	Enclosure	
593	NYM4700	SE8998-7647		Heslerton	Enclosure	
594	NYM4701	SE8998-7647		Heslerton	HC	
595	NYM4706	SE8985-76654		Scampston	Enclosure	
596	NYM4717	SE8981-7633		Scampston	Enclosure	
597	NYM4718	SE8981-7639		Scampston	Enclosure	
598	NYM4721	SE8984-7630		Scampston	Enclosure	EBA-LIA
599	NYM4732	SE8339-7231		Scagglesthorpe	Enclosure	EBA-LIA
600	NYM4738	SE8351-7218		Scagglesthorpe	RE	EBA-LIA
601	NYM4739	SE8364-7189		Scagglesthorpe	RE	EBA-LIA
602	NYM4742	SE8279-7246		Scagglesthorpe	Enclosures	
603	NYM4744	SE8497-7187		Scagglesthorpe	Enclosures	
604	NYM4745	SE8401-7190		Scagglesthorpe	Enclosure	
605	NYM4751	SE8413-7190		Scagglesthorpe	Enclosure	
606	NYM4752	SE8413-7191		Scagglesthorpe	Enclosure	
607	NYM4756	SE8349-7171		Settrington	Enclosures	
608	NYM4758	SE8361-7156		Settrington	Enclosure	
609	NYM4769	SE8195-7204		Settrington	Enclosure	
610	NYM4777	SE8227-7092		Settrington	Enclosure	
611	NYM4785	SE8292-7146		Settrington	Enclosure	
612	NYM4790	SE8243-7029		Settrington	Enclosure	EIA-RB
613	NYM4791	SE8235-035		Settrington	HC	EIA-RB
614	NYM4795	SE8301-7055		Settrington	Enclosure	EIA-RB
615	NYM4799	SE8111-7030		Norton on Derwent	Enclosure	EIA-RB
616	NYM4855	SE8021-7038		Norton on Derwent	Enclosure	EIA-RB
617	NYM4942	SE8131-7249		Settrington	RE	
618	NYM4956	SE8457-7431		Rillington	Enclosure	
619	NYM4960	SE8433-7434		Rillington	Enclosure	
620	NYM4962	SE8433-7381		Rillington	Enclosure	
621	NYM4965	SE8456-7377		Rillington	Enclosure	
622	NYM4977	SE8442-7254		Thorpe Bassett	Enclosure	
623	NYM4984	SE8239-7502		Malton	Enclosure	
624	NYM4985	SE8242-7502		Malton	Enclosure	
625	NYM4988	SE8533-7651		Scampston	Enclosure	
626	NYM4989	SE8352-7306		Thorpe Bassett	Enclosure	
627	NYM5015	SE8523-7383		Rillington	Enclosure	
628	NYM5016	SE8541-7350		Thorpe Bassett	Enclosure	
629	NYM5022	SE8565-7382		Thorpe Bassett	Enclosures	
630	NYM5023	SE8535-7416		Rillington	Enclosures	
631	NYM5024	SE8537-7393		Rillington	Enclosure	
632	NYM5028	SE8568-7488		Rillington	Enclosure	
633	NYM5039	SE8812-7299		Wintringham	Enclosure	unknown
634	NYM5066	SE8838-7172		Wintringham	Enclosure	
635	NYM5068	SE8845-7175		Wintringham	Enclosures	
636	NYM5069	SE8845-7175		Wintringham	Enclosure	

637	NYM5072	SE8903-7122		Wintringham	Enclosure	RB
638	NYM5075	SE8824-71140		Wintringham	Enclosures	
639	NYM5076	SE8824-7143		Wintringham	Enclosures	
640	NYM5087	SE8797-7491		Scampston	Enclosures	
641	NYM5093	SE8783-7450		Wintringham	Enclosure	
642	NYM5094	SE8806-7464		Wintringham	Enclosure	
643	NYM5095	SE8781-7448		Wintringham	Enclosure	
644	NYM5116	SE8608-7261		Thorpe Bassett	Enclosure	unknown
645	NYM5124	SE8608-7210		Blenkins	Enclosure	
646	NYM5125	SE8608-7210		Blenkins	Enclosures	
647	NYM5128	SE8588-7166		Blenkins	Enclosures	
648	NYM5144	SE8604-7173		Blenkins	Enclosures	
649	NYM5164	SE8508-7202		Blenkins	Enclosure	
650	NYM5177	SE8520-7111		Settrington	Enclosure	
651	NYM5178	SE8515-7104		Settrington	Enclosure	
652	NYM5210	SE8920-7430		Scampston	Enclosure	
653	NYM5211	SE8917-7431		Scampston	HCS	
654	NYM5214	SE8985-7495		Staple Howe	Enclosure	
655	NYM5251	SE8573-7449		Rillington, E field	Enclosure	
656	NYM5262	SE8577-7437		Rillington, E field	Enclosure	
657	NYM5263	SE8585-7442		Rillington E field	Enclosure	
658	NYM5294	SE8580-7438		Rillington, E field	Enclosure	EBA-IA
659	NYM5352	SE8243-7680		Rillington	Enclosure	
660	NYM5379	SE9191-8101	Scarborough	Brompton	Enclosure	
661	NYM5396	SE9228-8491		Brompton	Enclosure	
662	NYM5473	SE9090-8677		Snainton	Enclosure	
663	NYM5483	SE9117-8321	Ryedale	Ebberston	Enclosures	
664	NYM5502	SE9011-8481		Ebberston	Enclosures	
665	NYM5507	SE9281-8402	Scarborough	Snainton	Enclosure	
666	NYM5509	SE9102-8573		Snainton	Enclosure	
667	NYM5547	SE9360-8178		Snainton	Enclosure	RB?
668	NYM5581	SE9299-8549		Brompton	Enclosure	
669	NYM5611	SE9963-8520		East Ayton	Enclosure	
670	NYM5612	SE9955-8504		East Ayton	Enclosure	
671	NYM5770	SE1318-6616	Harrogate	Bewerley	Enclosure	
672	NYM5781	SE1330-6619		Bewerley	Enclosure	
673	NYM5782	SE1484-6581		Bewerley	Enclosure	
674	NYM5808	SE1267-6660		Stonebeck Down	Enclosure	
675	NYM5810	SE1248-6659		Ashfold Side	Enclosure	
676	NYM5812	SE1225-6643		Ashfold Side	HC	
677	NYM5817	SE1214-6894		Ashfold Side	Enclosure	
678	NYM5818	SE1215-6895		Ashfold Side	Enclosure	
679	NYM5819	SE1213-6894		Ashfold Side	HC	
680	NYM5821	SE1238-6885		Ashfold Side	Enclosure	
681	NYM5823	SE1252-6882		Ashfold Side	Enclosure	
682	NYM6096	SE1150-6808		Stonebeck Down	Enclosure	
683	NYM6137	NZ5163-0915	Hambleton	Stokesley	Enclosure	
684	NYM6138	SE1174-6158	Harrogate	Thorthwaite	Enclosure	

685	NYM6139	SE1170-6155		Thornthwaite	Enclosure	
686	NYM6152	SE1315-6497		Bewerley	Enclosure	
687	NYM6168	SE7275-7170	Ryedale	AppletonleStreet	Enclosure	
688	NYM6171	SE5730-7678		Ampleforth	Enclosure	
689	NYM6176	SE7858-6674		Burythorpe	Enclosure	
690	NYM6178	SE6170-8300		Helmsley	Enclosure	
691	NYM6183	SE7207-7567		Barton le Street	Enclosure	
692	NYM6184	SE7213-7583		Barton le Street	Enclosure	
693	NYM6185	SE7160-76353		Slingsby	Enclosure	
694	NYM6187	SE8480-6141		Wharram	Enclosures	RB?
695	NYM6188	SE88480-6141		Wharram	Hut	RB?
696	NYM6702	SE8100-6080		Thixendale	Enclosure	
697	NYM6710	SE8295-6030		Thixendale	Enclosures	
698	NYM6712	SE8295-6030		Thixendale	Huts	
699	NYM6990	SE8063-6225		Thixendale	Enclosure	LBA-LIA
700	NYM7000	SE8346-6282		Birdsall	Enclosure	
701	NYM7002	SE8015-6305		Birdsall	Enclosure	
702	NYM7021	SE8340-6120		Thixendale	Enclosure	
703	NYM7025	SE8431-6370		Wharram	Enclosure	
704	NYM7167	SE1945-6630	Harrogate	Hartwith, Winsley	Enclosure	
705	NYM7243	SE7735-8194	Ryedale	Pickering	Enclosures	RB?
706	NYM7246	SE7511-7865		Gt & L Barugh	Enclosure	RB?
707	NYM7412	TA1275-7405	Scarborough	Reighton Field	Enclosure	
708	NYM7430	TA1280-7440		Reighton Field	Enclosure	
709	NYM7426	TA1195-7308		Reighton, Westfield	Enclosure	
710	NYM7429	TA1235-7300		Reighton, Westfield	Enclosure	
711	NYM7432	TA1235-7335		Reighton, W fieldfarm	Enclosure	
712	NYM7433	TA1239-7333		Reighton, W field	Enclosure	
713	NYM7434	TA1236-7331		Reighton, W field	Enclosure	
714	NYM7435	TA1234-7322		Reighton, W field	Enclosure	
715	NYM7436	TA1239-7321		Reighton, W field	Enclosure	
716	NYM7438	TA1241-7317		Reighton, W field	Enclosure	LIA-RB
717	NYM7439	TA1141-7312		Reightgon, W field	Enclosure	LIA-RB
718	NYM7440	TA1239-7300		Reighton, W field	Enclosure	LIA-RB
719	NYM7442	TA1254-7337		Reighton, W field	Enclosure	LIA-RB
720	NYM7443	TA1252-7339		Reighton, Westfield	Enclosure	LIA-RB
721	NYM7444	TA1251-7334		Reighton, Westfield	Enclosure	LIA-RB
722	NYM7445	TA1260-7337		Reighton, Westfield	Enclosure	LIA-RB
723	NYM7446	TA1259-7294		Reighton, Westfield	Enclosure	LIA-RB
724	NYM7451	TA1148-7280		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
725	NYM7452	TA1148-7280		Bell Slack	RD	
726	NYM7466	TA1162-7419		Caddy, Barf Farm	Enclosure	
727	NYM7512	TA1080-7382		Between Dikes	Enclosure	
728	NYM75222	TA1064-7425		Between Dikes	Enclosure	
729	NYM7527	TA1064-7428		Between Dikes	HC	
730	NYM7533	TA1187-7493		Wandale Plantation	RE	
731	NYM7534	TA1193-7567		Hunmanby, E field	RE	

732	NYM7535	TA1151-7526		Hunmanby, E field	Hut	
733	NYM7540	TA1190-7587		Hunmanby-Cap hill	Hut	
734	NYM7542	TA1033-7595		Croom Acre	Hut	
735	NYM7543	TA1031-7577		Croom Acre	Hut	
736	NYM7544	TA1034-7576		Croom Acre	Hut	
737	NYM7593	TA1378-7408		Reighton	Enclosure	
738	NYM7595	TA1427-7419		Reighton	Enclosure	
739	NYM7596	TA1485-7412		Reighton	Enclosure	
740	NYM7599	TA1327-7307		Reighton	Enclosure	
741	NYM7603	TA1437-7395		Reighton	Enclosure	
742	NYM7604	TA1444-7401		Reighton	Enclosure	
743	NYM7605	TA1411-7370		Reighton	Enclosure	
744	NYM7609	TA1511-7397		Reighton	Enclosure	
745	NYM7610	TA1538-7412		Reighton	Enclosure	
746	NYM7614	TA1462-7290		Reighton	Enclosure	
747	NYM7616	TA1460-7288		Reighton	Enclosure	
748	NYM7617	TA1470-7295		Reighton	Enclosure	
749	NYM7618	TA1484-7312		Reighton	Enclosure	
750	NYM7619	TA1487-7312		Reighton	Enclosure	
751	NYM7620	TA1516-7318		Reighton	Enclosure	
752	NYM7673	TA9712-7436		Cans Dale	Enclosure	
753	NYM7725	TA0650-7473		Cans Dale	Enclosure	
754	NYM7728	TA0655-7472		Cans Dale	Hut	
755	NYM7730	TA0641-7473		Cans Dale	Enclosure	
756	NYM7731	TA0642-7480		Cans Dale	Hut	
757	NYM7733	TA0645-7470		Cans Dale	Enclosure	
758	NYM7735	TA0645-7415		Cans Dale	Enclosure	
759	NYM7776	TA0670-7515		Green Cliff	Enclosure	Prehistoric- RB
760	NYM7780	TA0720-7470		Cans Dale	Enclosure	
761	NYM7784	TA0937-7460		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
762	NYM7791	TA0860-7610		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
763	NYM7793	TA0800-7630		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
764	NYM7794	TA0800-7630		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
765	NYM7795	TA0952-7507		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
766	NYM7811	TA0760-7680		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
767	NYM7832	TA0763-7430		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
768	NYM7851	TA1028-7525		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
769	NYM7880	TA0738-7770		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
770	NYM7881	TA0829-7518		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
771	NYM7885	TA1045-7543		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
772	NYM7889	TA1115-7580		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
773	NYM7891	TA1095-7582		Hunmanby	Enclosure	
774	NYM7891	TA1220-7570		Graffitoe Farm	Enclosure	
775	NYM7935	TA0534-7741		Folkton	Enclosure	
776	NYM7984	TA0750-7900		Folkton, Flotmanby	Enclosure	
777	NYM8122	SE6775-8693	Ryedale	Kirbymoorside	Enclosure	
778	NYM8165	TA0358-7818	Scarborough	Folkton	Enclosure	

779	NYM8209	TA01250-7680		Folkton	Enclosure	LBA-LIA
780	NYM8240	TA0340-7690		Folkton	Enclosure	
781	NYM8241	TA0678-7800		Folkton	Enclosure	
782	NYM8242	TA0490-7710		Folkton	Enclosure	
783	NYM8268	TA0145-7935	Ryedale	Newham's Pit	Enclosure	RB?
784	NYM8327	TA0300-7673		Willerby	Enclosure	
785	NYM8328	TA0300-7673		Willerby	HC	
786	NYM8330	TA0085-7911		Willerby	Enclosure	
787	NYM8364	TA0120-7766		Willerby	Enclosure	
788	NYM8546	TA0148-7615		Willerby	Enclosure	
789	NYM8547	TA0148-7613		Willerby	HC	
790	NYM8569	TA0028-7577		Ganton	Enclosure	
791	NYM8587	TA0224-7556		Willerby	Enclosure	
792	NYM8594	TA0230-7625		Willerby	Enclosure	
793	NYM8599	SE9999-7426		Willerby	Enclosure	
794	NYM8601	TA0008-7503		Willerby	Enclosure	
795	NYM8602	TA0007-7486		Willerby	Enclosure	
796	NYM8603	SE9994-7496		Ganton	Enclosure	
797	NYM8605	TA0015-7472		Ganton	Enclosure	
798	NYM8606	TA0015-7472		Ganton	HC	
799	NYM8607	TA0013-7470		Ganton	HC	
800	NYM8662	TA0095-7349		Foxholes	Enclosure	EBA-LIA
801	NYM8663	TA0096-7351		Foxholes	Enclosure	EIA?
802	NYM8686	TA0106-7231		Foxholes	Enclosure	
803	NYM8687	TA0104-7238		Foxholes	Enclosure	
804	NYM8688	TA0117-7243		Foxholes	Enclosure	
805	NYM8690	TA0108-7238		Foxholes	HC	
806	NYM8691	TA0123-7246		Foxholes	Enclosure	
807	NYM8692	TA0122-7242		Foxholes	Enclosure	
808	NYM8694	TA0119-7239		Foxholes	Enclosure	
809	NYM8696	TA0118-7237		Foxholes	Enclosure	
810	NYM8703	TA0150-7262		Foxholes	Enclosures	
811	NYM8705	TA0228-7270		Foxholes	Enclosures	
812	NYM8706	TA0246-7270		Foxholes	Enclosure	
813	NYM8709	TA0252-7242		Foxholes	Enclosure	
814	NYM8720	TA0017-7192		Foxholes	Enclosure	
815	NYM8721	TA0016-7193		Foxholes	Enclosure	
816	NYM8722	TA0016-7191		Foxholes	Enclosure	
817	NYM8723	TA0012-7188		Foxholes	Enclosure	
818	NYM8724			Boythorpe Cottage	Enclosure	
819	NYM8728	TA0015-7190		Foxholes	Enclosure	
820	NYM8750	TA0035-7010		Foxholes	Enclosure	
821	NYM8751	TA0010-7035		Foxholes	Enclosure	
822	NYM8836	NZ8686-1220	Scarborough	Newholme-Dunsley	Enclosure	
823	NYM8841	NZ8774-0927		Whitby	Enclosures	
824	NYM8881	SE8013-9007	Ryedale	Newton	Enclosure	
825	NYM8882	SE8013-9011		Newton	Enclosure	
826	NYM8883	SE8018-9019		Newton	Enclosure	

827	NYM8915	SE7228-6181		Buttercrambe	Enclosure	RB?
828	NYM8917	SE7560-6130		Scrayingham	Enclosure	RB?
829	NYM8919	SE7969-6202		Acklam	Enclosure	RB?
830	NYM8946	SE7370-6083		Scrayingham	Enclosure	RB?
831	NYM8947	SE7405-6000		Scrayingham	Enclosure	RB?
832	NYM8948	SE7405-6000		Scrayingham	HC	
833	NYM8949	SE7555-6008		Scrayingham	Enclosure	
834	NYM9264	SE1390-5310	Harrogate	Blubberhouses	Enclosure	
835	NYM9535	TA0245-8510	Scarborough	Seamer	Enclosure	
836	NYM9539	TA0065-8625		East Ayton	Enclosure	
837	NYM9605	TA0190-8680		Scarborough	Enclosure	RB?
838	NYM9613	TA0160-8680		Scarborough	Enclosure	LBA-LIA
839	NYM9616	TA0175-8620		Seamer	Enclosure	LBA-LIA
840	NYM9617	TA0175-8650		Seamer	Enclosure	LBA-LIA
841	NYM9624	SE4987-1724	Selby	Castle Hill	Enclosure	
842	NYM9625	SE4995-1729		Castle Hill	Enclosure	
843	NYM9627	SE4975-1890		Stapleton	Enclosure	
844	NYM9629	SE4990-1930		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
845	NYM9631	SE5110-1480		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
846	NYM9635	SE5152-1450		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
847	NYM9636	SE5150-1452		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
848	NYM9637	SE5153-1448		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
849	NYM9639	SE5095-1500		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
850	NYM9661	SE5312-1806		Womersley	Enclosure	
851	NYM9662	SE5383-1816		Womersley	Enclosure	
852	NYM9671	SE5326-1661		Little Smeaton	RD	
853	NYM9673	SE5355-1583		Little Smeaton	Enclosure	EIA-RB
854	NYM9675	SE5356-1599		Womersley	RD	
855	NYM9685	SE5150-1659		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
856	NYM9686	SE5145-1653		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
857	NYM9687	SE5147-1657		Kirk Smeaton	HC	
858	NYM9689	SE5140-1539		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
859	NYM9690	SE5090-1540		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
860	NYM9691	SE5087-1542		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
861	NYM9692	SE5085-1600		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
862	NYM9699	SE5030-1610		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
863	NYM9700	SE5022-1616		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
864	NYM9701	SE5035-1648		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
865	NYM9702	SE5014-1656		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
866	NYM9703	SE5027-1598		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
867	NYM9705	SE5032-1697		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
868	NYM9706	SE5030-1703		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
869	NYM9707	SE5028-1705		Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
870	NYM9712	SE5105-1755		Little Smeaton	Enclosure	
871	NYM9713	SE5106-1740		Little Smeaton	Enclosure	
872	NYM9714	SE5099-1732		Little Smeaton	Enclosure	
873	NYM9715	SE5103-1750		Little Smeaton	Enclosure	
874	NYM9716	SE5137-1718		Little Smeaton	Enclosure	

875	NYM9717	SE5170-1710		Little Smeaton	Enclosure	
876	NYM9718	SE5164-1702		Little Smeaton	Enclosure	
877	NYM9725	SE5038-1867		Stapleton	Enclosure	
878	NYM9726	SE5027-1864		Stapleton	Enclosure	
879	NYM9729	SE5010-1845		Stapleton	Enclosure	
880	NYM9736	SE5103-1820		Stapleton	Enclosure	
881	NYM9737	SE5215-1703		Little Smeaton	Enclosure	
882	NYM9738	SE5205-1815		Stapleton	Enclosure	
883	NYM9739	SE5185-1836		Stapleton	Enclosure	
884	NYM9752	SE5133-1936		Stapleton	Enclosure	unknown
885	NYM9757	SE5087-1940		Stapleton	Enclosure	RB?
886	NYM9807	SE5437-2036		Womersley	Enclosure	RB?
887	NYM9812	SE5397-2357		Beal	Enclosure	RB?
888	NYM9856	SE5946-2273		Hensall	Enclosure	RB?
889	NYM9860	SE5562-2347		Kellington	Enclosure	RB?
890	NYM9879	SE6407-2496		Carlton	Enclosure	unknown
891	NYM9900	SE5469-2927		Gateforth	Enclosure	
892	NYM9906	SE5359-2810		Birkin	Enclosure	
893	NYM9916	SE5278-2716		Birkin	Enclosure	unknown
894	NYM9920	SE5150-2575		Birkin	Enclosure	unknown
895	NYM9929	SE5031-2726		Burton Salmon	Enclosure	unknown
896	NYM9930	SE5068-2674		Byram cum Sutton	Enclosure	unknown
897	NYM9957	SE4912-2823		Burton Salmon	Enclosure	unknown
898	NYM9959	SE4888-2819		Burton Salmon	RD	Unknown
899	NYM9960	SE4910-2835		Burton Salmon	Enclosure	Unknown
900	NYM9961	SE4750-2910		Fairburn	Enclosure	Unknown
901	NYM9966	SE4555-2838		Fairburn	Enclosure	Unknown
902	NYM10009	SE5612-2524		Kellington	Enclosure	Unknown
903	NYM10010	SE5752-2913		Gateforth, Lund Farm	Enclosure	LIA-RB
904	NYM10018	SE5850-2760		Burn	Enclosure	LIA-RB
905	NYM10066	SE6440-2810		Burn	Enclosure	Unknown
906	NYM10158	SE6095-2718		Burn	Enclosure	Unknown
907	NYM10161			Sherburn in Elmet	Enclosure	Unknown
908	NYM10163	SE4755-3455		Sherburn in Elmet	Enclosure	Unknown
909	NYM10178	SE4810-3130		Sherburn in Elmet	Enclosure	Unknown
910	NYM10181	SE4931-3099		South Milford	Enclosure	Unknown
911	NYM10184	SE4928-3064		South Milford	Enclosure	Unknown
912	NYM10185	SE4923-3063		South Milford	Enclosure	Unknown
913	NYM10186	SE4913-3060		South Milford	Enclosure	Unknown
914	NYM10187	SE4930-3093		South Milford	HC	Unknown
915	NYM10188	SE4847-3061		South Milford	HC	
916	NYM10213	SE4718-3307		Huddleston	Enclosure	Unknown
917	NYM10223	SE4682-3351		Huddleston	Enclosure	Unknown
918	NYM10227	SE4610-3480		Sherburn in Elmet	Enclosure	Unknown
919	NYM10231	SE4541-3452		Huddlestone	Enclosure	Unknown
920	NYM10247	SE4547-3378		Huddlestone	Enclosure	Unknown
921	NYM10248	SE4558-3367		Huddlestone	Enclosure	Unknown

922	NYM10249	SE4558-3367		Huddleston	Enclosure	Unknown
923	NYM10250	SE4568-3340		Huddleston	Enclosure	Unknown
924	NYM10255	SE4610-3302		Huddleston	Enclosure	Unknown
925	NYM10257	SE4805-3270		South Milford	Enclosure	Unknown
926	NYM10259	SE4707-3173		South Milford	Enclosure	Unknown
927	NYM10265			Huddleston	Enclosure	LIA-RB
928	NYM10266			Huddleston	Enclosure	LIA-RB
929	NYM10269	SE4647-3616		Huddleston	Enclosure	Unknown
930	NYM10270	SE4671-3209		Huddleston	Enclosure	Unknown
931	NYM10271	SE4587-3200		Huddleston	Enclosure	Unknown
932	NYM10272	SE4590-3180		Huddleston	Enclosure	Unknown
933	NYM10274	SE4787-3102		South Milford	Enclosure	Unknown
934	NYM10277	SE4680-31110		South Milford	Enclosure	Unknown
935	NYM10280	SE4600-3140		Huddleston	Enclosure	Unknown
936	NYM10330	SE5440-3430		Biggin	Enclosure	Unknown
937	NYM10355	SE5110-3144		South Milford	Enclosure	Unknown
938	NYM10360	SE5120-3130		South Milford	Enclosure	Unknown
939	NYM10362	SE5130-3070		South Milford	Enclosure	Unknown
940	NYM10363	SE5442-3048		Hambleton	Enclosure	Unknown
941	NYM10366	SE5495-3115		Hambleton	Enclosure	Unknown
942	NYM10387	SE5813-3124		Gateforth	Enclosure	Unknown
943	NYM10390	SE5560-3200		Hambleton	Enclosure	Unknown
944	NYM10395	SE5677-3456		Barkston Ash	Enclosure	Unknown
945	NYM10396	SE5676-3458		Barkston Ash	HCS	
946	NYM10399	SE5721-3445		Barkston Ash	Enclosure	Unknown
947	NYM10416	SE5650-3134		Hambleton	Enclosure	Unknown
948	NYM10542	SE6654-3266		Cliffe	Enclosure	Unknown
949	NYM10556	SE6670-3440		Barlby	Enclosure	Unknown
950	NYM10569	SE6615-3362		Cliffe	Enclosure	Unknown
951	NYM10573	SE6562-3328		Cliffe	Enclosure	Unknown
952	NYM10576	SE6853-3277		Cliffe	Enclosure	
953	NYM10578	SE6848-3288		Cliffe	Enclosure	
954	NYM10579	SE6871-3258		Cliffe	HC	
955	NYM10589	SE6909-3195		Hemingbrough	Enclosure, Hut	
956	NYM10644	SE4445-3739		Saxton	Enclosure	
957	NYM10645	SE4519-3746		Saxton	Enclosure	
958	NYM10660	SE4807-3927		Towton	Enclosure	
959	NYM10682	SE4788-3829		Saxton	Enclosure	
960	NYM10717	SE4546-3759		Saxton & Scarthwell	Enclosure	Unknown
961	NYM10718	SE4765-3740		Lead	Enclosure	Unknown
962	NYM10723	SE4765-3740		Lead	Enclosure	Unknown
963	NYM10724	SE4816-3762		Saxton	Enclosure	Unknown
964	NYM10728	SE4855-3775		Saxton	Enclosure	Unknown
965	NYM10750	SE4850-3638		Saxton	Enclosure	Unknown
966	NYM10752	SE4880-3605		Barkston Ash	Enclosure	Unknown
967	NYM1076	SE4770-3688		Saxton	Enclosure	Unknown
968	NYM10769	SE4800-3650		Saxton	Enclosure	Unknown
969	NYM10770	SE4716-3628		Saxton	Enclosure	Unknown

970	NYM10771	SE4690-3660		Saxton	Enclosure	Roman?
971	NYM10790	SE4654-3721		Lead	Enclosure	Unknown
972	NYM10795	SE4597-3618		Saxton	Enclosure	Unknown
973	NYM10801	SE4616-3600		Saxton	Enclosure	Unknown
974	NYM10802	SE4613-3533		Sherburn in Elmet	Enclosure	Unknown
975	NYM10807	SE4745-3592		Saxton	Enclosure	Unknown
976	NYM10808	SE4728-3552		Barkston Ash	Enclosure	Unknown
977	NYM10810			Barkston Ash	Enclosure	Unknown
978	NYM10811	SE4779-3532		Barkston Ash	Enclosure	Unknown
979	NYM10854	SE5408-3787		Ryther-Ossendyke	Enclosure	Unknown
980	NYM10857	SE5155-3640		Church Fenton	Enclosure	Unknown
981	NYM10862	SE5305-3524		Little Fenton	Enclosure	Unknown
982	NYM10863	SE5423-3521		Biggin	Enclosure	Unknown
983	NYM10865	SE5460-3870		Ryther-Ossendyke	Enclosure	Unknown
984	NYM10866	SE5300-3880		Ulleskelf	Enclosure	Unknown
985	NYM10911	SE5478-3916		Barkston Ash	Enclosure	Unknown
986	NYM10913	SE5538-3916		Ryther-Ossendyke	Enclosure	Unknown
987	NYM10931	SE5651-3612		Cawood	Enclosure	Unknown
988	NYM10933	SE5733-3618		Cawood	Enclosure	Unknown
989	NYM10934	SE5715-3623		Cawood	Enclosure	Unknown
990	NYM10950	SE5745-3510		Wistow	Enclosure	Unknown
991	NYM11002	SE9170-7670	Ryedale	W Heslerton	Enclosure	LBA-EIA
992	NYM11043	SE9187-7565		Devils Hill	Enclosure	
993	NYM11064	SE9167-7568		Heslerton	Enclosure	
994	NYM11072	SE9180-7745		Heslerton	Enclosure	
995	NYM11078	SE9460-7720		Heslerton	Enclosure	
996	NYM11083	SE9460-7720		Heslerton	Enclosure	
997	NYM11089	SE9094-7737		W Heslerton Carr	Enclosure	
998	NYM11090	SE9056-7722		W Heslerton Carr	Enclosure	
999	NYM11101	SE9056-7722		Heslerton Carr	Enclosure	
1000	NYM11140	SE9699-7697		Granton, Sherburn	Enclosure	RB?
1001	NYM11144	SE9757-7650		Bond Hills	Enclosure	RB?
1002	NYM11159	SE9662-7641		Sherburn	Enclosure	RB?
1003	NYM11162	SE9700-7553		Sherburn	Enclosure	RB?
1004	NYM11166	SE9808-7533		Potter Brompton	Enclosure	RB?
1005	NYM11227	SE9831-7893		Ganton	Enclosure	Unknown
1006	NYM11392	SE4052-6670	Scarborough	Hutton Buscel	Enclosure	Unknown
1007	NYM12091	SE6245-3865	Selby	York Rd Riccal	Enclosure	Unknown
1008	NYM12106	SE6382-3733		Riccall	Enclosure	RB?
1009	NYM12113	SE6500-4860		Holmes Lane	Enclosure	Unknown
1010	NYM12116			Darlby Wood	Enclosure	EIA-Med
1011	NYM12119	SE6479-3603		Riccall Common	Enclosure	Unknown
1012	NYM12123	SE6317-3691		N. Newlands Farm	SE	Unknown
1013	NYM12164	SE6319-3676		Newlands Farm	HC	EIA-RB
1014	NYM12165	SE6319-3676		Newlands Farm	Enclosure	EIA-RB
1015	NYM12201	SE8070-8750	Ryedale	Rosewood Cott	Enclosure	Unknown
1016	NYM12202	SE8055-8980		Keld Track	Enclosure	Unknown
1017	NYM12215	SE4047-0581	Appleton Wiske	Manor Farm	Enclosure	Unknown

1018	NYM12374	SE5160-1830	Selby	Castle Farm	Enclosure	Unknown
1019	NYM12446	SE9520-8220	Scarborough	Brompton	Enclosure	
1020	NYM12648	SE5190-1080	Hambleton	Stokesley	Enclosure	
1021	NYM12674	SE8690-6340	Ryedale	Wharram	Enclosure	Unknown
1022	NYM12724	SE3267-9239	Hambleton	Morton on Swale	Enclosure	Unknown
1023	NYM12730	SE3397-9226		Ainderby Steeple	Enclosure	Unknown
1024	NYM12734	SE3330-9183		Ainderby Steeple	Enclosure	Unknown
1025	NYM13224	SE2324-9844	Richmond	Pallet Hill Quarry	Enclosure	
1026	NYM13231	SE2317-9856		Catterick	Enclosure	
1027	NYM13232	SE2319-9859		Catterick	HC	
1028	NYM13248	SE2272-9852		Brough St Giles	Features	
1029	NYM13255	SE2360 9740		Catterick	Enclosure	
1030	NYM13302	SE5570-4010		Appleton Roebuck	Ditches	Unknown
1031	NYM13309	SE5944-4064	Selby	Crabtree Farm	Enclosure	Unknown
1032	NYM13310	SE5990-4093	-	Mount Pleasant Farm	Enclosures	Unknown
1033	NYM13366	NZ2015-0545	Richmond?	Gilling	Enclosure	Unknown
1034	NYM14184	NZ1175-0320	Richmond	Marske	HC	Unknown
1035	NYM14895	SE2625-8885	Hambleton	Bedale	Enclosure	Unknown
1036	NYM14897	SE2750-5720	Harrogate	Killinghall	Enclosure	Unknown
1037	NYM14905	NZ3590-0110	Hambleton	Hutton Bonville	Enclosure	Unknown
1038	NYM14929	SE2625-9985	Richmond	Bolton on Swale	Enclosure	Unknown
1039	NYM14937	NZ3745-0835	Hambleton	High Wodsall	Enclosure	Unknown
1040	NYM14953	SE2480-5955	Harrogate	Kirby Hill	Enclosure	Unknown
1041	NYM14961	SE2370-5635		Felliscliffe	Enclosure	Unknown
1042	NYM14977	SE2335-5535		Felliscliffe	Enclosure	Unknown
1043	NYM14985	SE1470-8035		Healey	Enclosure	Unknown
1044	NYM14991	SE2305-5640		Healey	Enclosure	Unknown
1045	NYM14993	NZ2375-0553	Richmond	Middleton Tyas	Enclosure	Unknown
1046	NYM14995	SE1280-5495	Harrogate	Blubberhouses	Enclosure	Unknown
1047	NYM14999	NZ1190-0580	Richmond	Ravensworth	Enclosure	Unknown
1048	NYM15003	SE2390-5585	Harrogate	Felliscliffe	Enclosure	Unknown
1049	NYM15007	SE2515-7780	Hambleton	W Tanfield	Enclosure	Unknown
1050	NYM15011	SE3380-9565		Yafforth	Enclosure	Unknown
1051	NYM15015	SE3460-9695		Danby Wiske	Enclosure	Unknown
1052	NYM16608	SE9690-7690	Ryedale	Sherburn	Hut	
1053	NYM16623	SE9700-7610		Ganton	Enclosure	Unknown
1054	NYM16634	SE9680-7700		Sherburn	Hut	
1055	NYM16718	SE4995-1730	Selby	Kirk Smeaton	Enclosure	
1056	NYM16946	SE4600-4000		Sturton-Haselwood	Enclosure	Unknown
1057	NYM17075	SE5800-2865		Bum	Hut	
1058	NYM17139	SE5263-3117		Monk Fryston	Enclosure	
1059	NYM17586	SE6640-3590		Barlby	HC	
1060	NYM17649	SE6319-3676		Barlby	Enclosure	EIA-RB
1061	NYM17678	SE6064-4095		Stillingfleet	HC	
1062	NYM18011	SE6958-6502	Ryedale	Foston Moated site	Settlement	
1063	NYM18043	SE5512-6004	Hambleton	Shipton	HC	
1064	NYM18326	SE4436-6567	Harrogate	Whixley	Enclosure	

1065	NYM18346	SE4091-5652	-	Bayram Hill	Settlement	LIA-RB
1066	NYM18471	SE4445-6101	Harrogate	Little Ouseburn	HC	
1067	NYM18472	SE4449-6104		Little Ouseburn	HC	
1068	NYM18756	SE3855-5007		Kirk Deighton	HC	
1069	NYM18781	SE3796-5351		Little Ribston	Enclosure	
1070	NYM18941	SE3677-5955		Ferrensby	Enclosure	
1071	NYM19269	SE2586-5101		North Rigton	HC	
1072	NYM19271	SE2586-5101		North Rigton	Enclosure	
1073	NYM19915	SE3196-7997		Cotcliffe	HC	
1074	NYM19992	SE3639-7529		Ramton & Newby	Enclosure	
1075	NYM20048	SE3909-8392	Hambleton	Newsham	HC	
1076	NYM20064	SE3744-8396		Newsham	HC	
1077	NYM20069	SE3682-8345		Newsham	HC	
1078	NYM20072	SE3779-8320		Newsham	HC	
1079	NYM20446	SE3500-9762		Lazenby	HC	
1080	NYM20941	NZ1612-0838	-	Carkin Moor Farm	Settlement	IA-RB
1081	NYM21510	SE4557-4510	-	Newton Kyme	Enclosure	
1082	NYM21791	TA0650-7650	Scarborough	Folkton	Enclosure	
1083	NYM21001	SD9965-5047	-	Horse Close Farm	Enclosure	
1084	NYM21900	TA0640-7470	Scarborough	Hunmanby	Enclosure	
1085	NYM21922	SE6210-7310	Ryedale	Coulton	Enclosure	
1086	NYM22059	SE1390-5309	Harrogate	Denton	Enclosure	
1087	NYM22061	SE1476-5299		Denton	Enclosure	
1088	NYM23067	SE1975-7771	-	Brandwith Howe	Enclosure	
1089	NYM23470	SE2327-9991	-	Scorton Barrow	Settlement	
1090	NYM23626		Hambleton	Easingwold bypass	Settlement	
1091	NYM23655		Scarborough	Crossgates	Settlement	
1092	NYM23657			Seamer	Enclosure	
1093	NYM23675		Harrogate	Ellingswing	Enclosure	
1094	NYM23678	NZ4900-5900	Scarborough	Whitby, Larpool	Enclosure	IA-RB
1095	NYM1535	SE8493-5920	Ryedale	Thixendale	Enclosure	
1096	NYMNP	SE6583-9645	-		HCS	Unknown
1097	680.05	SE6608-9609	-		HCS	Unknown
1098	733.031	SE6775-9179	-	Harland Moor	HC	Unknown
1099	733.032	SE677-917	-	Harland Moor East	HC	Unknown
1100	778.02	NZ65105-09951	-		HC	Unknown
1101	786.08	NZ64030-09010	-	Kildale Moor	HC	Unknown
1102	809.02002	NZ67580-07520	-	Castleton Rigg	HC	Unknown
1103	818.012	NZ67670-09530	-	Box Hall	HCS	
1104	929.04	NZ62280-10380	-	Kildale Moor	HC	
1105	1595	NZ55200-03000	-		HC	
1106	16300	NZ5927-1123	-	Gt Ayton Moor	HC	
1107	4349	SE4672-9929	-		HC	Unknown

1108	4507		-		HC	Unknown
1109	4024	TA0036-9595	-		HC	
1110	7716	NZ80202-02756	-		HC	Unknown
1111	7934.4	SE8480-9515	-		HC	Unknown
1112	12104.04	SE8815-9244	-	Thompsons Rigg	HC	Unknown
1113	12322	SE5170-9420	-	Plane Tree Farm	HC	Unknown
1114	289.02	SE4958-0131	-		Hut	Unknown
1115	928.01	NZ6110-1003	-		Hut	
1116	791.011	NZ6310-0985	-		Hut	
1117	929.072	NZ6101-1154	Kildale	Percy Rigg	Huts	
1118	1612	NZ5986-1134	-	Gt Ayton Moor	Enclosure	
1119	2093	SE7137-8941	-		Settlement	Unknown
1120	3626		Scarborough	Wykeham	Enclosure	
1121		SE9585-8754	-	Moor Dyke North	Enclosures	
1122	3651.02	SE9569-8688	Scarborough	Wykeham	Enclosure, Huts	
1123	3652	SE9558-8688	-	Wykeham	Enclosure	
1124	3726	SE9904-8622	-		House	
1125	4385	NZ5798-1225	-		Enclosure	
1126	4386	NZ5771-1211	-		Enclosure	
1127	4387	NZ5795-1204	-		Enclosure	
1128	4388	NZ5766-1182	-		Enclosure	
1129	4389	NZ5780-1156	-		Enclosure	
1130	7934.1	NZ8300-9250	Scarborough	Levisham Moor	Enclosure, Huts	
1131	12387	NZ9500-8800	-		Enclosure	
1132	2757.01	NZ7603-1393	-	Roxby	Enclosure	
1133	2757.07	NZ7607-1413	-		Hut	
1134	2757.09	NZ7600-1390	-	Roxby	Enclosure	
East Yorkshire						
1135	3939	TA0300-7070	Thwing	Paddock Hill	Hillfort	
1136	10895	SE9190-4280	Goodmanham		Settlement	
1137	3764	TA1598-5596	Ulrome	Roundhill Lake	Crannog	
1138	3847	TA9320-4870	Middleton		Settlement	
1139	3848	SE9320-4820		Lair Hill	Settlement	
1140	3464	SE9620-6470	Cottam		Enclosure	
1141	3858	SE8937-4784	Middleton		Enclosure	RB?
1142	3267	TA1098-7249	Burton Fleming	Bell Slack	Enclosure	
1143	4135	TA1050-6950	Rudston	Little Thorpe	Settlement	IA-RB
1144	4139	TA01895-6672		Rudston Villa	Settlement	
1145	4183	SE8160-5350	Millington	Grimthorpe	Hillfort	
1146	4312	TA1018-2861	Hull	High Street	Crannog	
1147	4707	SE9470-6060	Wetwang	Wetwang Grange	Settlement	
1148	3857	SE9420-5010	Middleton		Settlement	IA-RB
1149	2833	TA1080-6010	Kelk		Crannog	
1150	11118	TA1180-4450	Beverley	Yarrows	Settlement	BA-IA-RB
1151	11228	TA1220-6850	Boynton		Enclosure, fields	
1152	1476	TA1360-3230	Hull	Salthouse School	Enclosure, Huts	

1153	15613	SE7990-5030	Pocklington		Settlement	
1154	19522	SE9420-5830	Wetwang		Hillfort	
1155	3647	SE9960-3790	Beverley	Walkington	Settlement	
1156	275	SE9410-5340	N. Dalton	Bainton Farm	Settlement	
1157	6725	SE8727-5268	Warter	Minningdale Farm	Hillfort+	
1158	2948	SE9430-4910	Beverley	Brantingham	Settlement	
1159	303	SE7560-4910	East Yorkshire	Barmby Moor	Settlement	
1160	3033	SE9680-3980	Beverley	Bishop Burton	Settlement	
1161	3048	SE9815-3907		Bishop Burton	Settlement	
1162	3252	TA1142-5906	Burton Agnes		Crannog	
1163	326	TA1680-6090	East Yorkshire	Barmston	Enclosure, Huts	
1164	19535	TA0380-6870	Kilham	Swaythorpe	Settlement	IA-RB
1165	8147	TA0260-6240	East Riding	Nafferton	Settlement	IA-RB
1166	7584	TA1140-5910	East Yorkshire	Burton Agnes	Crannog	
1167	7611	TA0230-6820	East Riding	Langtoft	HC	
1168	7654	SE9000-4440		Goodmanham	Settlement	
1169	8073	SE9490-5450		Tibthorpe	Settlement	
1170	8075	SE9270-5620		Tibthorpe	Settlement	
1171	6605	SE9840-3740		Walkington	Settlement	
1172	8145	TA0150-6150		Nafferton	Settlement	
1173	7419	TA0460-6730		Kilham	Settlement	
1174	8166	SE9700-6050		Garton	Settlement	
1175	8175	SE9900-6020		Garton	Settlement	
1176	8231	SE8780-3310	Boothferry	North Cave	Settlement	IA-RB
1177	8241	SE9730-2640	Beverley	Welton	Settlement	IA-RB
1178	8420	SE9440-6090	East Riding	Wetwang	Settlement	IA-RB
1179	9001	TA1834-5460		Skipsea	Crannog	
1180	8137	SE9900-5320	Kirkburn	Bainton	Settlement	
1181	732	TA1080-7220	East Riding	Burton Fleming	Enclosure	
1182	9586	TA1860-6840		Bridlington	Settlement	
1183	6727	SE8780-5150		Warter	Enclosures	
1184	6798	TA8507-7100		Burton Fleming	RE	
1185	6799	TA0850-7185		Burton Fleming	RE	
1186	6852	SE96909-6470		Cottam	RE	
1187	7277	TA0860-6940		Rudston	RE	
1188	7434	TA0780-6610		Kilham	Enclosure	
1189	7301	SE8287-3370	Boothferry	Holme u Spalding	Enclosure	
1190	7429	TA0650-6680	East Riding	Kilham	Enclosure	
1191	7324	SE8600-4050		North Dalton	Enclosure	
1192	7346	SE8600-4050		Mkt Weighton	Settlement	
1193	7398	TA0110-6470		Kilham	RE	
1194	7399	TA0170-6410		Kilham	Enclosures	
1195	7400	TA0180-6350		Kilham	Settlement	
1196	6664	TA1486-5670		Skipsea	Crannog	
1197	7297	TA1150-6840		Rudston	RE	
1198	18648	SE8490-3600		South Cliffe	OE	
1199	18873	TA2946-3013		Roos	RE	
1200	3677	SE9770-2500	Beverley	Welton	Ditches	

1201	18396	TA1730-5780	East Riding	Barmston	Ditches	
1202	8983	TA1685-6060		Barmston	Enclosure	
1203	8837	TA1878-5267		Atwick-Skirlington	Enclosure	
1204	17950	SE9010-4880		Warter	Cropmarks	
1205	17822	SE7530-5116		Wilberfoss	Cropmarks	
1206	17850	TA1330-7060		Boynton	Ditches	
1207	17944	TA1210-4380	Holderness	Catwick, Leven	RE	
1208	17949	SE8940-4850	East Riding	Warter	Cropmarks	
1209	18354	TA2110-6909		Bridlington	Building	
1210	18359	TA0470-7200		Thwing	Enclosures	
1211	3011	TA1230-4750		Holderness	Ditch	
1212	2936	SE9240-4450		Boothferry	Enclosure	
1213	3167	SE9220-3170		South Cave	Settlement	
1214	3260	TA1111-5957	Burton Agnes	Grassmoor Quarry	Settlement	
1215	2984	TA1229-6700	East Riding	Boynton	Enclosure	
1216	2917	SE8615-2580		Boothferry	Enclosure	
1217	2930	SE8530-2630	Boothferry	Blacktoft	Enclosure	
1218	2802	TA0140-4630	Leconfield	Bryan Mills	Settlement	
1219	17781	SE9380-2680	Beverley	Elloughton	Settlement	
1220	996	TA1717-5045	East Riding	Bewholme	Enclosure	
1221	9876	TA0870-7210		Burton Fleming	RE	
1222	10372	SE7970-4780		Barmby Moor	Enclosure	
1223	1090	TA1900-5100		Atwick	Settlement	
1224	11229	TA1030-4380		Routh	Enclosure	
1225	1073	SE8080-4820		Pocklington	RE	
1226	1729	TA0320-5980		Driffield	RE	
1227	166	SE8688-2913		Broomfleet	RE	
1228	167	SE8657-2820	Broomfleet, ER	Thorpe Grange	Enclosure	
1229	168	SE8663-2900		Thorpe Grange	Enclosure	
1230	1687	TA0860-5180	N. Frodingham	Emmotland	Settlement	
1231	165	SE8665-2870	Broomfleet, ER	Thorpe Grange	Settlement	
1232	1730	TA0400-5750	East Riding	Driffield	Enclosure	
1233	17610	TA1857-5087	Atwick, ER	Virginia Lodge	Settlement	
1234	9016	TA2100-4500	Mappleton, ER	Rolston	Settlement	
1235	15523	TA0850-5890	East Riding	Harpham	Settlement	
1236	15146	SE9777-5761		Kirkburn	Settlement	
1237	15283	TA1160-7200		Grindale	Settlement	
1238	16593	TA1189-4559	Holderness	Catwick	Settlement	
1239	15529	TA0880-5920	Harpham ER,	Kelk, ER	Settlement	
1240	15543	TA1600-7000	Bridlington, ER	Huntow	Enclosure	
1241	1559	TA1280-3920	Holderness, ER	Swine	RD	
1242	7294	TA1100-68880	East Riding	Rudston	Enclosure	
1243	7278	TA0870-6770		Rudston	Enclosures	
1244	7282	TA0930-7010		Rudston	Enclosures	
1245	7283	TA0940-6850		Rudston	Enclosures	
1246	7209	TA1050-6590		Burton Agnes	Settlement	
1247	7287	TA0990-6710		Rudston	Settlement	
1248	7298	TA1180-6860		Rudston	Settlement	

1249	7309	SE9070-5280		North Dalton	Enclosure	
1250	7316	SE9230-5200		North Dalton	Enclosure	
1251	7317	SE9270-5400		North Dalton	Enclosure	
1252	7318	SE9280-5370		North Dalton	Enclosure	
1253	7319	SE9300-5030		North Dalton	Enclosure	
1254	7320	SE9320-5140		North Dalton	Enclosure	
1255	7284	TA0980-6850		Rudston	Enclosure	
1256	6710	SE9820-3200		Skidby	Enclosure	
1257	6731	SE8880-5150		Warter	Enclosure	
1258	6737	SE8970-5030		Warter	Enclosure	
1259	6758	TA1310-7060		Grindale	Enclosure	
1260	6800	TA1060-6590		Burton Fleming	Enclosure	
1261	6804	TA0980-7200		Burton Fleming	Enclosure	
1262	6826	TA0300-7500		Wold Newton	RD	
1263	6845	TA0460-7630		Wold Newton	Enclosure	
1264	6872	SE9857-6688		Cottam	Enclosure	
1265	8070	SE9530-5560		Tibthorpe	Enclosure	
1266	8140	TA0080-6280		Nafferton	Enclosure	
1267	8143	TA0120-6260		Nafferton	Enclosure	
1268	8158	SE7199-5437		Catton	Enclosure	
1269	8178	SE9560-5950		Garton	Settlement	
1270	7588	TA1310-5880		Burton Agnes	Enclosure	
1271	6605	SE9840-3740		Walkington	Settlement	
1272	7451	TA0770-5880		Harpham	Enclosure	
1273	7579	TA1040-6560		Burton Agnes	Enclosure	
1274	7606	TA0130-6530		Langtoft	RD	
1275	7649	TA3579-2139	Welwick, ER	LowClose Plantation	Settlement	
1276	7722	SE9680-5770	East Riding	Kirkburn	Settlement	
1277	7384	SE9320-6030	Wetwang, ER	Sledmere	Settlement	
1278	3881	SE7198-5554	East Riding	Stamford Bridge	Enclosures	
1279	6672	TA1330-6310		Carnaby	Enclosures	
1280	3425	SE7457-5614		Full Sutton	Enclosure	
1281	8764	SE9447-4177		Paull	Settlement	
1282	8733	TA1357-6829		Boynton	Settlement	
1283	4005	TA0180-6020		Nafferton	Settlement	
1284	6425	SE8610-5150		Warter	Settlement	
1285	6583	SE9550-4240	Beverley, ER	Etton	Enclosure	
1286	8197	SE8130-5121	Millington, ER	Ousethorpe	Settlement	
1287	557	TA2140-6920	East Riding	Bridlington	Enclosure	
1288	4008	TA0716-6564		Kilham	Enclosures	
1289	4513	SE8160-4530		Hayton	Enclosure	
1290	4506	SE8175-4493		Hayton	Enclosures	
1291	7280			Kilham	Enclosures	
1292	7723	SE9680-5770		Kirkburn	Settlement	
1293	6801				Enclosure	IA-RB
1294	3266	TA1020-7040		W of Little Argam	Enclosure, Huts	
1295	3199				RE	

1296		SE8230-3280		Hasholme Hall	Settlement	
1297		SE7870-3720		Holme House	Settlement	
1298		SE8085-3355		E.Bursea Grange	Settlement	
1299		SE8730-4120		Market Weighton	Settlement	
West Yorkshire						
1300	WR 8	SE1493-1046	Kirklees	Honley	HC	
1301	74	SE087-101		Meltham	Enclosure	
1302	76	SE0910-0965		Meltham	Rectilinear	
1303	83	SE4351-1047	Wakefield	South Kirby	Enclosures	
1304	401	SE411-266	Leeds	Methley	Enclosures	
1305	938	SE4335-2955		Ledston	Huts	
1306	1043	SE188-121	Kirklees	Thurstonland	Settlement	
1307	1102	SE407-458	Leeds	Clifford cum Boston	Enclosure	
1308	1301	SE381-261		Methley	Enclosure	
1309	1460	SE055-299	Calderdale	Ovenden	Enclosure	
1310	1972	SE405-445	Leeds	Collingham	Settlement	IA-RB
1311	2079	SE084-496	Bradford	Addingham	Ditch	
1312	2538	SE3098-3371	Leeds	Leeds Playhouse	Camp	RB?
1313	4569	SE390-273		Methley	Ditch	
1314	4579	SE3173-1923	Wakefield	Alverthorpe	HCs	IA-RB
1315	5125		Leeds	Bardsley Rigton	Enclosure	
1316	6874	SE4315-4605		Thorpe Arch	Field system	IA-RB
1317	4570			Methley, St Aidan	Church	IA-RB
1318		SE4393-4160	Wakefield	Crofton	Landscape	IA-RB
1319			-	Whitwood	Enclosure	IA-RB
1320		SE433-295	Leeds	Ledston	Metalworking	
1321		SE381-261		Methley	Settlement	
1322		SE408-458		Wattle Syke	Settlement	IA-RB
1323				Colton	HC	EIA
1324			-	South Elmshall	Enclosure	
1325		SE395-220	Wakefield	Normanton Golf Club	Enclosure	
1326		SE4960-1306	-		RE	IA-RB?
1327		SE4954-1306	-		Linear Features	LPrehist-RB
1328		SE5068-1290	-		RE	LPrehist-RB
1329		SE5093-1278	-		RE	
1330		SE5012-1313	-		Linear Feature	LPrehist-RB
1331		SE4993-1353	-		CE	LPrehist-RB
1332		SE5015-1341	-		Settlement	LPrehist-RB
1333	*	SE5064-1311	-		DD	LPrehist-RB
1334		SE5063-1331	-		RE, CE	LPrehist-RB
1335		SE5046-1341	-		Pits	LPrehist-

						RB
1336		SE5090-1353	-		Feature	LPrehist-Med
1337		SE5077-1333	-		Feature	LPrehist-Med
1338		SE5016-1464	-		Ditched Enclosure	LPrehist-RB
1339		SE5043-1528	-		DD	LPrehist-RB
1340		SE5093-1541	-		RE	LPrehist-RB
1341		SE5095-1499	-		RE	LPrehist-RB
1342		SE5171-1286	-		RE	LPrehist-RB
1343		SE5142-1371	-		Enclosures	LPrehist-RB
1344		SE5138-1347	-		RE	LPrehist-RB
1345		SE5192-1346	-		RE	LPrehist-RB
1346		SE5109-1379	-		RE	LPrehist-RB
1347		SE5142-1396	-		RE, Settlements	LPrehist-RB
1348		SE5187-1396	-		DD, Enclosure	LPrehist-RB
1349		SE5153-1449	-		RE	LPrehist-RB
1350		SE5141-1537	-		DD, Enclosure	LPrehist-RB
1351		SE5225-1385	-		HC, Enclosure	LPrehist-RB
1352		SE5218-1430	-		Enclosures, HC	LPrehist-RB
1353		SE5199-1539	-		DD	LPrehist-RB
1354		SE5241-1535	-		Enclosures	LPrehist-RB
South Yorkshire						
1355	0598/01	SE4190-0470	Barnsley	Darfield/Wombwell	Enclosure	Roman?
1356	37647	SE5010-0510	Doncaster	Marr	Enclosure	RB
1357	00819/01	SK3324-9486	Sheffield	Ecclesfield	Enclosure	
1358	00923/01	SK5458-9848	Doncaster	Blow Hall	Enclosure	Roman?
1359	0922/01	SK5495-9776		Edlington	Enclosure	RB
1360	37629	SE4970-0560		Marr	Enclosure	IA/RB
1361	37685	SE4930-0410		Barnburgh Cliff	Enclosures	IA-RB
1362	37630	SE4970-0500			Enclosure	
1363	00132/14	SK4340-9044	Rotherham	Canklow Wood	Enclosure	IA-RB

1364	02001/04	SE4875-0039	Doncaster	Mexborough/Conis	Enclosure	
1365	00132/07	SK4337-9086	Rotherham	Canklow Wood	Enclosure	IA/RB
1366	00132/03	SK4330-9105			Enclosure	
1367	01843/01	SK6440-9470	Doncaster	Finningley	Oct. Enclosure	
1368	0062/01	SE5420-0600		Adwick le Street	Enclosure	
1369	0090/01	SK5040-9130	Rotherham	Thurcroft	Enclosure	
1370	00092/01	SK5050-9230		Bramley	RE	
1371	00093/01	SK5110-9170		Thurcroft	CE	
1372	00094/03	SE4933-0063	Doncaster	Mex/Conisborough	RE	
1373	00079/01	SE4370-0370	Barnsley	Darfield/wombwell	Semi-Circ. Enclosure	
1374	00095/01	SK4520-9990	Rotherham	WathuponDearne	RE	
1375	00131/01	SK3955-9523		Caesar's Camp	OE	
1376	00132/01	SK4320-9125		Canklow Hill	Enclosure	
1377	00132/04	SK4335-9088			Enclosure	
1378	00094/02	SE4937-0088	Doncaster	Mex/conisborough	Enclosure	
1379	00076/01	SE4190-1170	Barnsley	Brierley	Irreg. Enclosure	
1380	00064/03	SE5580-0570	Doncaster	Adwick le Street	RE	
1381	00067/01	SK5930-9940		Loversall	Enclosures	
1382	00068/01	SK5860-9730		Wadworth	Irreg. Enclosure	
1383	00069/01	SK3770-9830	Rotherham	Wentworth	Enclosure (part)	
1384	00070/01	SK3820-9870		Wentworth	Hex. Enclosure	
1385	00071/01	SK3970-9570		Wentworth	Semi-Circ Enclosure	
1386	00081/03	SE4380-0510	Barnsley	Billingley	Irreg. 5-sided Enclosure	
1387	00073/01	SK4080-9850	Rotherham	Brampton Bierlow	RE	
1388	00084/01	SE4420-0280	Barnsley	Goldthorpe	S-RE	
1389	00077/01	SE4240-1040		Brierley	RE	
1390	00078/01	SE4220-1100		Brierley	Irreg. Circ. Enclosure	
1391	00082/01	SK4430-9940	Rotherham	WathuponDearne	Irreg. Enclosure	
1392	00083/01	SK4470-0060		WathuponDearne	Enclosure	
1393	00072/01	SK4080-9740		Wentworth	Enclosures	
1394	00919/01	SK5484-9850	Doncaster	Edlington	Semi-Circ. Enclosure	
1395	01232/01	SK2850-8870	Sheffield	Bradfield	S-RE	
1396	01231/01	SK4140-9790	Rotherham	BramptonBierlow	S-RE	
1397	01220/01	SE3860-0650	Barnsley		RE	
1398	01228/01	SE4405-0875	Doncaster	Clayton&Frickley	Irreg. Enclosure	
1399	01227/02	SE4330-0810	Barnsley	Gt Houghton	CE	
1400	01227/01	SE4300-0810		Gt Houghton	Enclosure	
1401	01226/01	SE4203-0930		Brierley	D-Shaped Enclosure	
1402	01225/01	SE4240-1110		Brierley	CE	
1403	01211/01	SE3540-0230			S-RE	
1404	01209/01	SE6065-0270	Doncaster	Cantley	Enclosure	Roman?
1405	01170/01	SK5260-8150	Rotherham	Thorpe Salvin	Enclosure	
1406	00925/01	SK5498-9872	Doncaster	Edlington	CE	

1407	00157/01	SK3050-9660	Barnsley	Wortley	RE	
1408	00920/01	SK5501-9872	Doncaster	Edlington	Irreg. Rect. Enclosure	
1409	00918/01	SK5481-9846		Edlington	Enclosure	
1410	00916/01	SK5519-9850		Edlington	OE	
1411	00914/01	SK5504-9858		Edlington	OE	
1412	00578/01	SE2730-0530	Barnsley	Penistone	Oval Hillfort?	
1413	00576/01	SE2560-0590		Cawthorne	Enclosures	
1414	00573/01	SE2063-0081		Castle Dyke	Hillfort	
1415	00517/01	SE5235-0921	Doncaster	Brodsworth	RE	
1416	00064/02	SE5580-0570		Adwick le street	RE	
1417	00133/02	SE5645-1210		Sutton Common	Enclosure	
1418	00133/01	SE5625-1205		Sutton Common	Enclosure	
1419	00921/01	SE5497-9873		Edlington	Enclosure	
1420	00023/01	SE5050-0240		High Melton	Enclosures	
1421	00017/01	SE4901-0901		Hooton Pagnell	RE	
1422	00018/02	SE4930-0920		Hooton Pagnell	Enclosure, Lane	
1423	00020/01	SE4970-0910		Hampole	SE	
1424	00021/01	SE4980-0960		Hampole	S-RE	
1425	00021/02	SE4980-0960		Hampole	Irreg. Enclosure	
1426	00063/02	SE5450-0650		Adwick le street	S-REs	
1427	00022/02	SE4950-1010		Hooton Pagnell	Enclosures	
1428	00013/04	SE4920-0640		Hooton Pagnell	CE	
1429	00023/02	SE5050-0240		High Melton	Enclosure	
1430	00024/01	SE5020-0350		High Melton	RE	
1431	00025/01	SE5030-0460		Marr	S-RE	
1432	00027/01	SE5040-0500		Marr	RE	
1433	00028/01	SE5030-0550		Marr	RE	
1434	00029/01	SE5070-0530		Marr	Enclosure	
1435	00022/01	SE4950-1010		Hooton Pagnell	Enclosure	
1436	00010/01	SE4978-0575		Marr	RE	
1437	02917/01	SK6368-9790		Rossington	SE	
1438	00001/01	SE4801-0690		Hooton Pagnell	Enclosures	
1439	00001/02	SE4790-0700		Hooton Pagnell	Enclosure	
1440	00003/01	SE4840-0740		Hooton Pagnell	Irreg. Enclosure	
1441	00003/03	SE4840-0740		Hooton Pagnell	Irreg. Enclosure	
1442	00005/01	SE4960-0395		Hickleton	Enclosure	
1443	00015/01	SE4960-0700		Brodsworth	CE	
1444	00007/01	SE4900-0580		Hooton Pagnell	RE	
1445	00014/01	SE4980-0660		Brodsworth	REs	
1446	00010/02	SE4988-0579		Marr	RE	
1447	00010/04	SE4970-0580		Marr	Enclosure	
1448	00011/01	SE4905-0527		Hickleton	RE	
1449	00012/01	SE4948-0618		Hooton Pagnell	S-RE	
1450	00013/01	SE4920-0640		Hooton Pagnell	CE	
1451	00030/02	SE5090-0630		Brodsworth	Irreg. Enclosure	
1452	00005/02	SE4980-0380		Barnburgh Cliff	Enclosure	
1453	00056/01	SE5250-1630		Norton	Irreg.oval	

1454	00029/02	SE5070-0530		Marr	RE	
1455	00048/01	SE5140-1390		Norton	REs	
1456	00049/01	SE5140-1390		Norton	RE	
1457	00050/01	SE5260-0410		Marr	RE	
1458	00051/01	SE5220-1160		Burghwallis	RE	
1459	00052/01	SE5260-1350		Norton	RE	
1460	00045/01	SE5160-1270		Norton	RE	
1461	00055/01	SE5200-1600		Norton	Enclosure	
1462	00057/01	SE5260-1610		Norton	RE	
1463	00058/01	SE5310-0190		Sprotbrough	RE	
1464	00059/03	SE5310-0310		Spotbrough	Enclosures	
1465	00061/01	SE5410-0630		Adwick le street	RE	
1466	01235/01	SE3730-0330	Barnsley	Darfield/Wombwell	Banks	
1467	00063/01	SE5455-0650	Doncaster	Adwick le street	S-REs	
1468	00053/01	SE5230-1430		Norton	DD	
1469	00038/01	SE5070-1330		Hampole	RE, CEs	
1470	00064/01	SE5580-0570		Adwick le street	Enclosures	
1471	00031/01	SE5090-0940		Hampole	REs	
1472	00032/01	SE5050-1150		Hampole	S-RE	
1473	00033/01	SE5030-1130		Hampole	RE	
1474	00034/01	SE5000-1120		Hampole	S-RE	
1475	00035/01	SE5060-1230		Hampole	OE	
1476	00047/01	SE5180-1390		Norton	D-Shaped Enclosure	
1477	00037/01	SE5090-1270		Hampole	RE	
1478	00039/01	SE5160-0650		Brodsworth	RE	
1479	00041/01	SE5150-0860		Brodsworth	S-RE	
1480	00042/01	SE5160-0900		Brodsworth	RE	
1481	00043/01	SE5180-0940		Hampole	RE	
1482	00036/01	SE5070-1290		Hampole	RE	
1483	03036/01	SE4210-0940	Barnsley	Brierley	D-Shaped Enclosure	
1484	03354/01	SK4565-8860	Rotherham	Whiston	Rhomboid	
1485	03021/01	SK5392-8452		Dinnington St John	RE	
1486	03028/01	SE3948-0547	Barnsley	Darfield/wombwell	D-Shaped Enclosure	
1487	03032/01	SE4521-0525		Goldthorpe	S-REs	
1488	03033/01	SE4278-0519		Little Houghton	D-Shaped Enclosure	
1489	03019/01	SK5350-8760	Rotherham	Dinnington St John's	Enclosure	
1490	03035/01	SE4381-0578	Barnsley	Gt Houghton	RE	
1491	02999/01	SE4999-0599	Doncaster	Marr	Enclosure	
1492	03038/01	SE4493-0425	Barnsley	Goldthorpe	S-REs	
1493	03099/01	SK2850-8869	Sheffield	Bradfield	Enclosure	RB?
1494	03109/01	SK2995-9895	Barnsley	Wortley	S-RE	
1495	03114/01	SK6320-9820	Doncaster	Rossington	RE	
1496	03240/01	SK4580-8869	Rotherham	Whiston	S-RE	
1497	02796/01	SE5210-1130	Doncaster	Burghwallis	Enclosure	

1498	03034/01	SE4233-0659	Barnsley	Little Houghton	S-RE	
1499	02974/01	SK2837-8177	Sheffield		HC	BA
1500	01233/01	SK2840-0920		Bradfield	RE	
1501	02836/01	SK3030 9840	Barnsley	Wortley	Irreg. Enclosure	
1502	02878/02	SK5050-9120	Rotherham	Thurcroft	5-sided, Enclosure	
1503	02886/02	SK5600-9940	Doncaster	Loversall	D-Shaped Enclosure	
1504	02890/01	SK6240-9710		Rossington	RE	
1505	02891/01	SK6380-9090		Bawtry	D-Shaped Enclosure	
1506	03020/01	SK5340-0670		Pickburn Leys	RE	
1507	02897/01			Rossington	Enclosures	
1508	03356/01	SE6320-0643		Edenthorpe	S-RE	
1509	02989/01	SE4890-0380		Hickleton	RE	
1510	02990/01	SE4925-0415		Hickleton	RE	
1511	02990/02	SE4919-0415		Hickleton	Enclosure	
1512	02991/01	SE4936-0409		Hickleton	Enclosure, Field	
1513	02993/01	SE4989-0486		Marr	RE	
1514	02998/01	SE4990-0591		Marr	Enclosure	
1515	02894/01	SE4250-0350	Barnsley	Darfield/wombwell	Enclosure	
1516	04130/01	SK5360-8125	Rotherham	Thorpe Salvin	Enclosure	
1517	03353/01	SK5407-8700		Dinnington St Johns	Double Enclosure	
1518	04021/01	SE4740-0620	Doncaster	Hooton Pagnell	CE	
1519	04025/01	SE3830-0210	Barnsley	Darfield Wombwell	Enclosure	
1520	04027/01	SE5130-0920	Doncaster	Hampole	Irreg. Enclosure	
1521	04028/01	SK5060-8900	Rotherham	Thurcroft	RE	
1522	04052/01	SE5020-0710	Doncaster	Brodsworth	Enclosure	RB?
1523	04008/01	SE5330-1390		Norton	SE	
1524	04075/01	SE5890-9200		Tickhill	Trapezoid	
1525	04007/01	SE5480-1480		Norton	REs	
1526	04151/01	SE3950-0480	Barnsley	Darfield/wombwell	Enclosure	
1527	04194/01	SE4860-0340	Doncaster	Barnburgh	Ditches, Features	RB
1528	04217/01	SE2960-9810	Sheffield	Stocksbridge	Enclosure	RB
1529	00058/03	SE5330-0180	Doncaster	Sprotbrough	RE	
1530	04500/01	SE5766-0313		Wood Street	settlement	RB
1531	04509/01	SK6340-9980		Warning Tongue Lane	Enclosure, Huts	
1532	04072/01	SK5870-9190		Tickhill	RE	
1533	03448/01	SE4930-0505		Hickleton	Enclosure	
1534	03357/01	SE6320-0640		Edenthorpe	Curvilinear	
1535	03358/01	SE6490-0650		Edenthorpe	conjoined	
1536	00359/01	SE6280-0340		Armthorpe	Irreg. Enclosure	
1537	03365/01	SK6180-9730		Loversall	OE	
1538	03368/01	SK6510-9250		Bawtry	S-RE	
1539	03380/01	SE4605-0190		Adwickupondearne	S-RE	
1540	04019/01	SE4970-1160		Hampole	Enclosure	

1541	03447/02	SE4922-0510		Hickleton	HC	
1542	02795/01	SE4980-0660		Brodsworth	RE	
1543	03805/01	SK4170-9695	Rotherham	Wentworth	Enclosure	
1544	03806/01	SE3860-02245	Barnsley	Darfield/wombwell	Enclosure	
1545	03809/01	SE3845-0725			RE	
1546	03810/01	SE5300-1350	Doncaster	Norton	Irreg. Enclosure	
1547	03812/01	SE5340-1230		Burghwallis	Enclosure	
1548	03813/01	SE5360-1250		Burghwallis	CE	
1549	03447/01	SE4922-0510		Hickleton	RE	
1550	02006/01	SK4180-9860	Rotherham	Brampton Bierlow	S-RE	
1551	02138/01	SK5530-8680		Letwell	S-RE	
1552	01906/02	SK2480-9410	Sheffield	Smallfield enclosure		
1553	01994/01	SK6080-9280	Doncaster	Tickhill	DD	
1554	02000/01	SK6520-0780		Hatfield	RE	
1555	02002/01	SK4740-9570	Rotherham	Thrybergh	RE	
1556	02003/01	SK5370-9540	Doncaster	Braithwell	REs	
1557	01903/01	SK4140-9880	Rotherham	Brampton Bierlow	Enclosure	
1558	02005/01	SK5000-9710	Doncaster	Conisbrough Parks	RE	
1559	02007/01	SK4880-9580	Rotherham	Ravenfield	Enclosure	
1560	02009/01	SK6830-9900	Doncaster	Finningley	RE	
1561	02134/01	SK5860-9980		Loversall	Enclosure	
1562	02135/01	SK5920-9980		Loversall	DD, Enclosure	
1563	02136/01	SK6150-9330		Tickhill	RE	
1564	02815/01	SE4300-0810	Barnsley	Gt Houghton	Circular	
1565	02004/01	SK4780-9760	Rotherham	Hooton Roberts	RE	
1566	01796/01	SK6320-9450	Doncaster	Tickhill	RE	
1567	01236/01	SE3850-0220	Barnsley	Darfield/wombwell	Banks	
1568	01237/01	SK6040-9470	Doncaster	Tickhill	RE	
1569	01244/01	SE6290-0370		Armthorpe	RE	
1570	01245/01	SE6280-0340		Armthorpe	S-RE	
1571	01904/01	SK5240-7950	Rotherham	Thorpe/Salvin	RE	
1572	01794/01	SK6430-9760	Doncaster	Austerfield	S-RE	
1573	02139/01	SK4590-8870	Rotherham	Whiston	S-RE	
1574	01892/01	SK5900-9060	Doncaster	Tickhill	S-REs	
1575	01793/01	SK6030-9720		Rossington	S-REs	
1576	02351/01	SE5300-0500		Brodsworth	Enclosure	
1577	02137/01	SK4980-9540	Rotherham	Hooton Roberts	Enclosure	RB?
1578	02342/02	SE4130-0340	Barnsley	Darfield/wombwell	S-RE	
1579	02344/01	SE41960-0160	Rotherham	Wathupon Dearne	Enclosure, Fields	
1580	02345/01	SE4066-0645	Barnsley	Darfield/Wombwell	Enclosure, Fields	
1581	02346/01	SE4032-0545		Darfield/wombwell	RE	
1582	02347/01	SE4420-0760		Gt Houghton	Enclosure, Field	
1583	02340/01	SK4985-8650	Rotherham	Bramley	Enclosure, Field	
1584	02349/01	SK4940-9100		Bramley	RE	
1585	02339/01	SE4704-0469	Doncaster	Hickleton	RE	
1586	02546/01	SE4835-0610		Hooton Pagnall	Enclosure	

1587	02546/03	SE4830-0605		Hooton Pagnall	Enclosure	
1588	02788/01	SK6160-9620		Bawtry	RE	
1589	02792/01	SK5370-9540		Braithwell	RE	
1590	02793/01	SK5320-9500		Braithwell	RE	
1591	02794/01	SK5320-9500		Braithwell	Sm,circ,	
1592	02348/01	SE4420-0720	Barnsley	Gt Houghton	Enclosure, Fields	
1593	02328/01	SE4350-0880		Brierley	Enclosure, Field	
1594	02140/01	SK4610-8930	Rotherham	Whiston	S-RE	
1595	02141/01	SK4710-8990		Whiston	S-RE	
1596	02142/01	SK6350-9880	Doncaster	Rossington	RE	Roman?
1597	02144/01	SK6010-9630		Rossington	RE	
1598	02173/01	SE2571-0134	Barnsley	Oxspring	Enclosure, Camp	
1599	02185/01	SK5485-9177	Rotherham	Maltby	Enclosure	RB?
1600	02341/01	SK5540-9030		Maltby	RE	
1601	02311/01	SE5250-01390	Doncaster	Askern	Enclosure, Lanes	
1602	01234/01	SK2870-9370	Sheffield	Bradfield	RE	
1603	02330/01	SE3740-0457	Barnsley		Enclosure, Lane	
1604	02331/01	SE4320-0560		Little Houghton	RE	
1605	02333/02	SE5350-1530	Doncaster	Norton	Enclosure, Fields	
1606	02336/01	SE5700-0490		Adwicklestreet	Enclosure, Fields	
1607	02337/01	SK4990-7980	Rotherham	Harthill&Woodall	RE	
1608	02338/01	SE5695-0485	Doncaster	Street/Bentley	Enclosure, Lane	

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Excavated Sites

Order as Appendix 1

Key to finds: Ae-copper alloy; Ba-barley; Br-bread wheat; Fa-faunal; Fe-ironwork; G-glass; P-pottery; Q-querns; Sl-slag; Sp-spelt; Wh-wheat

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Morphology</i>	<i>No. of structures</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	Bollihope Common	Enclosure	1 (others unexc)	IA-RB	P	
2	Coxhoe	Enclosure	1, 13m diam	IA	Q, G	
3	Faverdale	Enclosures	9 incl annexes, bathhouse	IA-RB	P, Q	Large Roman site
4	Dubby Sike	Open	5	IA-RB	P, Fe	
5	Forcegarth Pasture N	Enclosure	3 within (2 outside)	1st century AD	P, Q, Sl	
6	Forcegarth Pasture S	Enclosure (circular)	5 (2 exc)	2nd century AD	P, Q, Fe	
7	Haswell Moor	Open	3, 12-15m diam	IA?	P, Q, Wh, Ba	
8	Newton Aycliffe	Enclosure	2, 8-10m diam	IA-RB	P	
9	Pig Hill	Open	5, largest 15m diam	IA	P, Fe, Ba, Wh	
10	West Brandon	Enclosure	3	IA	P, Fe	Smelting
11	South Shields	Open, fields	1, 8.75m diam	170 cal BC	P	
12	Catcote	Enclosures	6 under 10m (1 rectangular)	IA-RB	P, Fa, Q	Smelting
13	Crags Hill	Landscape		IA	P	Linear features
14	Dixons Bank	Enclosures	5 (one 14m diam)	IA-RB	P	
15	Elton Sandy Lees	Enclosures	2	IA	P, Q	
16	Eston Nab	Hillfort, palisade	1 oval structure early phase	EIA	P, Q	
17	Foxrush Farm	Enclosure-open	4 (one oval 11m)	IA	P, Fa	
18	Ingleby Barwick	Enclosures, fields	2 structures, bathhouse	IA-RB	P, Fa	Roman villa
19	Kilton Thorpe	Open	12 roundhouses, 5-10m diam	1st century AD	P, Sp, Q	Roman site to E
20	Castle Hill	Open	8 structures, 8-14m diam	LIA	P, Q, Fa	
21	Long Newton	Enclosures		IA-RB	P, Fa, Br	
22	Percy Rigg	Open	5 structures, 5-8m diam	IA	P, Q, Fa	Fields to E
23	Street House	Enclosures	9, 5-14m diam	LIA-RB	P, Q, Sp, Ba	Salt-working site

24	Skelton Brotton bypass	Enclosures		LIA	P	
25	Thorpe Thewles	Enclosures	18 structures	LIA-RB	P, Q, Fa, Sp, Ba	
26	Acaster Hill Husthwaite	Open	1 structure, 16m diam	LIA	P, Fe, B, Wh, Fa	
27	Arncliffe	Enclosure	Circular enclosure with settlements	IA	-	
28	Barnsdale Bar	Enclosure	Ditched enclosure	IA-RB	-	Landscape
29	Bayram Hill	Enclosure	Double enclosure	RB	P	
30	Beadlam	Enclosure	Roundhouse, beneath villa	IA	P	Enclosure
31	Boltby Scar	Hillfort	D-shaped hillfort	EIA	P	
32	Box Hall, Castleton	Enclosure		IA	P	Exc by Hayes 1959
33	Broad Scars, Malham	Open	Fields, huts, cairns	IA?	Fa	Raistrick & Holmes 1962
34	Brompton St Giles	Open	Structure beneath medieval site	355-95 cal BC	P	
35	Catterick Pallet Hill	Palisade, enclosure	5 structures inc. oval & 4 post	EIA	P	
36	Catterick Racecourse	Enclosure	9 roundhouses > 16.8m diam + 1 ph	IA	P	
37	Costa Beck	Unknown	Wetland site	IA	P, Ae, Fe, Fa, textiles	
38	Crag Bank	Open	1 roundhouse with fields	IA-RB	P, Q, bead	
39	Crayke Sike Spa	Enclosure	3 ring gullies 6-14m diam	IA-RB	P, Q, Fe, Fa	
40	Crossgates Seamer	Enclosure	4 structures 1 in each quadrant	IA-RB	P, Q	
41	Devils Hill, Heselton	Circular palisade	1 four post granary	EIA	-	
42	East Rounton	Open	5 roundhouses 8-14m diam	2nd century BC-2nd century AD	P, Ae, Q, Ba, Sp	NAA in prep c
43	Easingwold	Open	7 structures 5-15m diam	1st century BC-1st century AD	P, Fe, Fa	
44	Flaxby	Palisade	Evaluation of settlement	EIA	P (7th-6th century)	
45	Foston	Enclosure	Settlement beneath moated site	IA	P	
46	Gateforth Lund Farm	Enclosure	Quadrangular enclosure	LIA	-	Exc P Turnbull

47	Gilling Rock Castle	Palisade enclosure, rect	2 structures	LIA	P, Fe, Q, Fa	
48	Great Ayton Moor	Enclosure	Oval structure, fields outside	IA	P, cupmarked stone	
49	Grass Wood	Open	Hut circles, & Celtic lynchets	IA-RB	P	Raistrick 1929
50	Grass Wood	Open	Settlement	IA	P, spindle whorl	Raistrick 1937
51	Helwith Bridge	Open	Circular hut, clay floor	IA-RB	P	Raistrick 1966-7
52	Hustwaite peep o day	Unknown		IA	-	NAA in prep d
53	Langton	Enclosure	Rect encl beneath villa	IA-RB	P	
54	Lea Green	Enclosure	Iron Age village (20 enclosures)	IA-RB	P, Q	19th-century exc
55	Levisham Moor	Enclosures	2 huts and further structures	IA	P, Q, Fe	Smelting site
56	Long Preston	Enclosure	19th-century exc. on site of fort?	IA-RB	-	
57	Mackershaw	Enclosure	Enclosed settlement	IA	P, jet	
58	Malham	Open	Settlement of huts	IA		Raistrick 1946
59	Malham Moor	Open	7 huts, one 7.9m diam exc	IA	P	Exc 1964
60	Malham Maiden Castle	Enclosed	15 huts, 2 exc	IA	P	Raistrick & Holmes 1962
61	Malham	Enclosures	Hut circles, possible souterrain?	IA	P	Exc 1957
62	Malham	Enclosures	6 huts exc in 1954	IA	P	
63	Malham	Enclosure	2 huts exc in 1960	RB?	P	
64	Malham	Enclosure	8 huts within paddock	IA pattern		Fieldwork 1961
65	Malton Orchard Fields	Unknown	Stratigraphy, finds of IA date	IA	P, + sculpture	MAP 1992
66	Manfield Holme House	Enclosure	Villa and roundhouse	IA-RB	P	
67	Melsonby	Enclosures-open	2 structures	2nd-1st century BC	P	
68	Naburn	Enclosures	5 roundhouses in 4 enclosures	IA	-	
69	Newby	Open	1 roundhouse, 16m diam	390-95BC	P, Fe	
70	Newbridge Quarry	Enclosures	14 structures, rect, 4 post & round	700BC	P, Fa, Ba	
71	Ricall	Unknown	Hut circles	IA-RB	-	No report

72	Rillington	Enclosure	Boundary ditches	IA	P	
73	Roulston Scar	Hillfort	Encloses 24.5ha	IA	P, Q, beads	
74	Roxby	Enclosure-open	Enclosure, 6 separate huts	LIA	P	
75	Scarborough-CastleHill	Hilltop site	30 pits finds assoc with settlement	EIA	P, Q, textile	Exc 1922-5
76	Scarborough Parkhill	Enclosure	4 structures	IA	P	
77	Scarborough Osgodby	Enclosure	1 roundhouse	IA	P, Q, Fe	
78	Scorton Grange	Enclosure, fields	8 structures, +3, four post str	LIA	P, Fe, Q, Sp, Ba	
79	Scorton Hollow Banks	Enclosures	4 post structure, ring gully 16m diam	LIA	P, Q	
80	Scotch Corner	Enclosure	2 roundhouses, 1 in enclosure	LIA	P, Br,	
81	Scotch Corner Carkin	Enclosures	1 roundhouse in evaluation	IA	-	
82	Semerwater	Crannog	Possible structure in lake	IA	Fa, Fe	Raistrick 1968
83	Skipton Horse Close	Circular enclosure	3 huts	IA	P, bead, flints	Challis & Harding 1975
84	Stanwick	Hillfort	Oppida with huts	100BC-AD100	P, imported wares	
85	Staple Howe	Palisade	3 huts	550BC	P, Ae, jet, grain	
86	Staxton Newhams Pit	Enclosure	3 huts in inner enclosure	AD80	P	
87	Stirton with Thorlby	Enclosure	2 circles, 1 exc	IA	-	Challis & Harding 1975
88	Stillington	Enclosure-open	5 roundhouses 7-9m diam, 1 to west	3rd-2nd century BC	P, Fe, Fa, grain	
89	Victoria Camp	Enclosure	Hut circles (2 exc), lynchets	Undated – IA?	-	
90	WW16	Open	2 roundhouses within boundary	100BC-AD90	P, Q	
91	West Heselton	Open	6 huts, 20 four post structures	9th-5th centuries BC	P	
92	Whitby Larpool Hall	Enclosure	5 structures 6-10m diam	IA	P, Fa, jet	
93	Yarlsber Camp	Enclosure	Stone surface found in exc	IA	-	
94	York	Open	1 isolated hut	IA	P, Fe,	
95	York	Enclosure	Post built structures in enclosure	IA	-	

96	York, Heslington East	Enclosure	1 hut +	IA	P	
97	York, Rawcliffe	Enclosure	7 hut circles and granaries	IA	P, Fe, textiles	
98	Arram Chapel Garth	Enclosures	4 huts, ring ditches	IA-RB	P, Q, metalworking	
99	Bishop Wilton	Unknown	Circular building, burial	IA	-	HER No.4701
100	Blealands Nook	Enclosures	3 enclosures disturbed within	IA	P	
101	Boreas Hill	Unknown	Pits, ditches	IA	P, Fa, wood	HER No.8764
102	Brantingham	Enclosure	Native site beneath villa	IA-RB	P, Fa, coin, jewellery	
103	Bridlington-Bempton	Enclosure	3 roundhouses	Mid 1st-3rd centuries AD	P, Q, Fa, Fe, Sp	
104	Burton Agnes	Open	3 roundhouses defined by posthole	IA	Nil	
105	Burton Fleming	Open with droveway	1 hut	IA	P	Stead exc 1977
106	Creyke Beck	Enclosure	6 roundhouses	40 cal BC-cal AD209	P, Fa, plantmacro	
107	Driffield	Enclosure	Boundary ditches	IA	P, jewellery	
108	East Bursea Grange	Enclosure	1 hut 18m diam	IA	P, Fe	
109	Flamborough Lily Lane	Unknown	Pits, postholes	IA	P	
110	GartonWetwang Slack	Open	80 roundhouses beside trackway	IA	P, Fe, jewellery	
111	Gransmoor Quarry	Unknown	7 huts exc	IA	P	Exc in 1951
112	Grimthorpe	Hillfort	8 x 4 post structures, burial	EIA	P	
113	Hasholme Hall	Enclosure	1 hut circle within enclosure	AD70	P	
114	Hayton, Burnaby Lane	Enclosure	Settlement, 3 roundhouses	IA	P	
115	Kelk	Enclosure	1 building, metalworking	LIA	P, Fe, Ae, crucibles	
116	Leven	Unknown	1 pit, domestic finds from hut	IA	P	
117	Market Weighton	Enclosures	1 roundhouse	IA	P, Fe, loom weights	
118	Mappleton	Unknown	Hearth and pit dwelling	IA	-	Elgee & Elgee 1933

119	Melton	Enclosures	2 houses	IA-RB	P, Fa, Fe	
120	Nafferton	Settlement	Settlements pits exc	EIA	-	Exc C&E Grantham
121	North Cave	Open	16 huts, 5-17m diam	LIA	P, Fe, metalworking, wood	Dent 1989
122	Redcliffe	Settlement	Importing goods across Humber	IA-RB	P	
123	Rudston	Settlement	6 roundhouses	IA	P, jet, worked bone	
124	Salthouse H. School	Enclosures	2 enclosures, 3 huts	IA	P	
125	Sewerby	Enclosures	3 houses within enclosures 6-14m diam	IA	P, Q	
126	Thwing Paddock Hill	Ring fort	1 central structure 25m diam	EIA	P	
127	Welton	Enclosure	Hut 11m diam, pre-villa	IA	-	
128	Welwick	Settlement	Ring gully	IA	P	
129	Almondbury	Hillfort	Site with Neolithic origins	EIA	P	
130	Clifton cum Boston	Enclosure	1 roundhouse 12m diam	IA	grain storage pit	
131	Dalton Parlours	Enclosures	8 roundhouses, pre-Roman villa	400BC-RB	P, Q	
132	Colton	Enclosures	1 hut 12m diam, 13x four post structure	LBA-EIA	-	
133	Colton Stile Hill	Hilltop enclosure	Extensive settlement	LIA-RB	-	
134	Ferrybridge	Enclosures	5 structures within enclosure	IA-RB	P, Q	
135	Ferrybridge site Q	Enclosure	1 structure within enclosure	IA	P, Fa, Fe	
136	Fairburn Site M	Enclosures	2 structures, boundaries, fields	LIA	P, Q, Fa, Sp, Ba	
137	Hagg Wood	Open	Hut circle	IA	-	
138	Ledston	Enclosures	Extensive settlement	4th-2nd centuries BC	P, Q, Fa, metalwork	
139	Manor Farm	Enclosures	2 structures 12-14m diam	380-10 cal BC	cereal	
140	Meltham	Enclosure	Hut circle	IA	-	Exc Richmond
141	Methley	Enclosure	6 huts exc	LIA	P	MAP 1996
142	Methley Moss Carr	Enclosures	8 huts	LIA	P, Q	Roberts & Richardson 2002
143	Normanton	Enclosures	7 roundhouses in enclosure	LIA	P, Fa	

144	Ovenden	Enclosure	Little in terms of structures/finds	IA	P	
145	Royd Edge	Palisade, enclosure	1 hut c 7m diam	IA	Q, worked stone	Exc 1967-70
146	South\Elmshall	Enclosure	Posthole structures (4), 4 post	400-50BC	P, Fa	
147	Swillington brickworks	Enclosure	A "number" of buildings exc	IA	-	Exc 1991-2
148	Thutstonland	Settlement	Recognised during treefelling	IA	-	
149	Upton	Enclosure	D-shaped livestock enclosure	RB	P	
150	Wattle Syke	Enclosure	1 roundhouse 12m diam	IA-RB	Q	
151	Whitwood	Enclosures	1 roundhouse 10m diam	60 cal BC-cal AD140	P, Q, Fa	
152	Armthorpe	Enclosures, fields	Furnace, industrial activity	95BC-AD80	P	
153	Bawtry Galley Hill	Boundaries	2 ditches	IA	-	Evaluation
154	Catesby Doncaster	Enclosures	"brickfield" pattern	"L Prehistoric"	daub, bangle	
155	Doncaster Rossington	Enclosures	Droeway , brickfields	IA	P	
156	Ecclesfield	Enclosure	Enclosure exc	IA	P	
157	Goldthorpe	Enclosure	Droeway to square enclosure	IA-RB	-	
158	Goldthorpe	Enclosures	No internal features	IA	-	
159	Hample	Enclosure	Sub-rectangular no internal feature	IA	P	
160	Mexborough	Enclosures	3 enclosures, 1 roundhouse	IA-RB	P, Q	
161	Norton	Enclosure	Pits, 1 with pottery	IA	P	
162	Pickburn Lees	Enclosure	2 roundhouses	C1st	P	
163	Rotherham	Enclosure	Ditch, pit, gully	IA	P	
164	Shafton	Enclosure	With pits, postholes	1st-2nd century AD	P	
165	Shafton High Street	Enclosure	Hearths	1st-2nd century AD	-	
166	Sykes House Topham	Enclosures	10 roundhouses	120BC-AD90	P, Ba, Fa	
167	Sutton Common	Marsh fort	150+ four post buildings	752-206cal BC	wood	
168	Wortley	Enclosure	Rectangular site	IA	-	
169	Wincobank	Hillfort	Rampart timber laced	470-80BC	-	

Appendix 3: Radiocarbon Dates from Sites in the Study Area calculated using Oxcal 4.1

Catterick, North Yorkshire

HAR-5275, Human bone, 37 cal BC-cal AD329

HAR-53740, from crouched burial sealed by early Roman features, 91 cal BC-cal AD331

Eston Nab, North Yorkshire

HAR 8750 Burnt timbers incorporating the bank and ditch, 796-234 cal BC

HAR 8751 Burnt timbers incorporating the bank and ditch, 745-181 cal BC

Kirklevington (Castle Hill) North Yorkshire

Wk 15241 round wood from Ring Gully 34, 376-118 cal BC

WK 15240 round wood from Ring Gully 171, 387-186 cal BC

WK 15239 round wood from Ring Gully 44, 386-200 cal BC

WK 15238 round wood from Ring Gully 111, 387-186 cal BC

WK 152377 residue on pot in Ditch 12, 51-378 cal BC

Kilton Thorpe, North Yorkshire

OxA 10518 charcoal from ring ditch Structure 1, 317-174 cal BC

OxA 10653 seeds from ditch to north of Structure 1, 90 cal BC-cal AD210

OxA 10654 seeds from ditch to the north of Structure 5, 87 cal BC-cal AD135

OxA 10655 charred seed from Structure I, 53 cal BC-cal AD207

OxA 11186 charred cereal context 500 fill of feature east of the site, cal AD131-337

OxA 18756 fill of ditch Structure 1, 357-94 cal BC

OxA 18758 carbonised residue in Ditch 4, 770-416 cal BC

SUERC 18812 carbonised residue in Ditch, 94 cal BC-cal AD64

SUERC 18813 carbonised residue in ditch, 97 cal BC-cal AD64

OxA 18743 & OxA 18744 residue in fill of Ditch 4, mean 170-1 cal BC (DH)

SUERC 18814 pot in Ditch 66, 92 cal BC-cal AD66

SUERC 18815 pot associated with Structures 2 and 5, 90 cal BC-cal AD70

OxA 18745 pot in Ditch 119, 161 cal BC-cal AD22

OxA 18759 & OxA 18760 pot associated with Structure 1, mean 40 cal BC-cal AD55

Melsonby, North Yorkshire

AA-32590 seed from Structure 1, 351 cal BC-cal AD20

AA-32591 seed from feature 188, 366-56 cal BC
AA-32592 seed from feature 188, 350 cal BC-cal AD23
AA-32593 seed from feature 268, 336 cal BC-cal AD61
AA-32594 seed from gully in Structure 2, 83-196 cal BC
AA-32595 seed from Ditch 125, 40 cal BC-cal AD215
AA-32596 seed from Ditch 306, 400-204 cal BC
AA-32597 seed from Ditch 306, 364-60 cal BC

Rock Castle, Gilling, North Yorkshire

GrN-15668 charcoal from Gully 37, 1,394-923 cal BC
GrN-15669 charcoal from Ring Ditch 30, 775-413 cal BC
GrN-15670 charcoal from Structure 1, 753-399 cal BC
GrN-15671 charcoal from Ditch 25, 813-554 cal BC
OxA-1737 bread wheat chaff, Pit 49, 166 cal BC-cal AD213
OxA-1738 spelt grain, Gully 46, 336 cal BC-cal AD129
OxA-1739 spelt grain Structure 2, 201 cal BC-cal AD137
OxA-2132 chaff from bread wheat Pit 49, 91 cal BC-cal AD252

Roxby, North Yorkshire

BM 2207 charcoal from posthole in House 3, 769-206 cal BC

Scorton Hollow Banks, North Yorkshire

OxA 3653 369-1 cal BC
Wk 14317 animal bone, 357-51 cal BC
Wk 14318 charcoal associated with pit, 360-56 cal BC

Street House, Loftus, North Yorkshire

SUERC 18790 & OxA 18727 seed from hearth, combined date, cal AD1-125
OxA 18728 & SUERC 18791 seed from hearth, cal mean date AD65-215
Beta 200337 carbonised seed from bottom enclosure ditch, 382-174 cal BC
SUERC 11125 Charred barley from ring ditch of Structure III, 348-45 cal BC
SUERC 13793 hazel twig from briquetage rod, 43 cal BC-cal AD207
OxA 18729 residue from linear gully, 41 cal BC-cal AD71
SUERC 18792 residue in posthole Structure 2, 166 cal BC-cal AD20
OxA 18730 residue in ring ditch Structure 5, 36 cal BC-cal AD124
SUERC 18793 residue in grave, 47 cal BC-cal AD75
OxA 18731 residue on pot in grubenhaus, 61 cal BC-cal AD215

SUERC 18794 Linear Boundary 321, 161 cal BC-cal AD50
OxA 18732 Linear Boundary 375, 163 cal BC- al AD19
SUERC 18795 ring gully Structure 6, 169 cal BC-cal AD17
OxA 18733 Ring Gully 418, 17 cal BC-cal AD129
SUERC 18796 Ring Gully 418, 92 cal BC-cal AD66
SUERC 18800 ring gully near cemetery, 157 cal BC-cal AD53
OxA 18734 ring gully near cemetery, 2 cal BC-cal AD126

Thorpe Thewles, County Durham

OxA-1733 170 cal BC-cal AD30
GrN-15659 charcoal, Phase I, 391-116 cal BC
OxA-1731 spelt chaff, ditch Phase I, 736-178 cal BC
GrN-15658 charcoal, Phase II, 382-186 cal BC
OxA-1732 spelt chaff, Phase II, 382-186 cal BC
GrN-15660 charcoal, Phase III, 366-2 cal BC
GrN-15661 charcoal, Phase III, 1113-771 cal BC
GrN-15662 charcoal, Phase IV, 780-381 cal BC
GrN-15663 charcoal, Phase IV, 410-210 cal BC

Appendix 4: Selected Excavated Iron Age Settlements within the Tees Study Area

Faverdale: NZ272175. 70m OD. A Later Iron Age–Romano-British settlement with a series of enclosures extending over 36ha. The structural evidence comprises nine curvilinear ring ditches used for metalworking and a Roman bathhouse. Over 5,000 sherds of Iron Age–Romano-British pottery were recovered; a range of other finds included metalwork, quernstones, plant macrofossils and bone. Excavated in 2004 by PCA. The final report is currently in preparation (PCA in prep).

Catcote: NZ490315. 38m OD. A Later Iron Age–Romano-British settlement that has a series of enclosures, trackways and boundaries. There are five circular structures and at least four rectangular buildings that date to the 4th century AD. Over 2,000 sherds of Iron Age–Romano-British pottery including finewares have been found as well as metalwork, quernstones, plant remains, 14 inhumations and one cremation. The site was first investigated in 1963 (Long 1988), with further excavations in the 1980s (Vyner & Daniels 1989). A new programme of excavations between 1999 and 2007 is as yet unpublished. Tees HER No.3460.

Dixon's Bank: NZ528145. 77m OD. A Later Iron Age–Romano-British settlement recognised within a series of enclosures extending over 3ha. Five structures were recognised, all circular roundhouses with timber wall slots. Finds include sherds of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery (the latest dates are 3rd century AD), plant macrofossils and fragments of one skeleton. The site was recognised by field walking and evaluated prior to development (Annis 1996). The site was excavated in 2003 by Brigantia Archaeological Practice and is unpublished. Tees HER No.2844.

Elton: NZ393174. 34m OD. A Later Iron Age–Romano-British settlement comprising enclosure ditches, boundaries and circular structures. Remains of two eaves drip trenches were seen within the corridor of a pipeline. Finds comprise 79 sherds of Iron Age–Romano-British pottery, a quernstone and animal bones. The site was discovered in 1998 and is unpublished. Tees HER No.4667.

Eston Nab: NZ567182. 242m OD. An Earlier Iron Age hillfort defended by a single bank and ditch enclosing 1.3ha, preceded by a palisade defining an area of 0.50ha. There is one structure, an irregularly shaped posthole building c 10m in diameter, associated with the palisade phase. Finds included 41 sherds of pottery, mostly jars; two have fingertip decoration. Other finds

include flints, three quernstones, 10 cupmarked stones, a series of counters and a whetstone. Two radiocarbon dates place the hillfort in the Earlier Iron Age (Appendix 3). The site was first excavated in 1927–9 by Elgee, with further excavations in 1966–8 by Aberg and in 1984–7 by Vyner (Vyner 1988).

Foxrush Farm: NZ586231. 10m OD. A Later Iron Age enclosure with structures outside to the south and fields to the north. The enclosure encompassed an area of 0.59ha and contained industrial features and ditches. Four structures were excavated: one oval 11m in diameter and three smaller at 7m diameter. The finds include pottery, briquetage, slag, plant macrofossils and faunal remains. The site, partially excavated between 2002 and 2007, is unpublished with interim reports (Sherlock 2004; Parker 2005).

Ingleby Barwick: NZ450125. 20m OD. A series of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures on a gravel terrace overlooking the River Tees encompassing over 3ha. Iron Age fields, a settlement and parts of a Romano-British villa complex were excavated. There were two circular Iron Age structures, a rectangular stone aisled building and Roman bathhouse. Other parts of the site including the villa were preserved *in situ*. Finds include Iron Age and Romano-British sherds dating from 1st to the 5th centuries AD, as well as bone, quernstones and metalwork. The site was evaluated in 1979 by Tees Archaeology (Heslop 1984) and excavated by ASDU in 2000 in advance of development. Awaiting publication (ASDU forthcoming). Tees HER No.3671.

Kilton Thorpe: NZ692185. 131m OD. An open settlement of Later Iron Age date defined by internal partitions that divide the site into a series of zones across an area of 0.5ha. There were 10 circular structures, not all houses. The finds included 334 sherds of pottery and briquetage, a quernstone, plant macrofossils and evidence for ironworking. A radiocarbon dating programme suggests the site was occupied in the 1st century AD. It was excavated in 2000–1 as part of a commercial development (Johnson & Sherlock in prep).

Castle Hill: NZ461103. 55m OD. An open settlement of Later Iron Age date that incorporates eight structures and a series of boundaries. The structures are mostly circular, three are considered to be houses with one used for metalworking. Finds include pottery, a quernstone, animal bones, metalworking debris and a loom weight. One radiocarbon date was Earlier Iron Age but four are Later Iron Age. Excavated in 2002 by NAA (NAA nd). Tees HER No.1100.

Long Newton: NZ 380161. 38m OD. An enclosed settlement of Later Iron Age–Romano-British date. The site is defined by a series of ditches, boundaries and trackways that extend

over 0.10ha. There was a complex sequence of recutting and realigning of ditches but no trace of structures within the area. The finds were mostly pottery of Iron Age date with a small proportion of Romano-British sherds, the only dating evidence; other finds were animal bones and plant macrofossils. The site was excavated in 2001 and is unpublished. Tees HER No.5224.

Percy Rigg: NZ610110. 268m OD. An open settlement of Later Iron Age date beside a long distance track and prehistoric fields. The excavated area was 0.09ha. There are five circular structures defined by low stone walls and paved floors. There are three sequences of activity with intercutting structures with only two occupied at any time. Finds comprised 106 sherds, three quernstones and fragments of worked stone (only dating evidence). The site is dated by the ceramics and parallels for other open settlements. The site was excavated in the 1960s (Close 1972).

Street House: NZ739196. 170m OD. A settlement of Later Iron Age–Romano-British date extended over 3ha. The settlement developed from an enclosure to become an open village and has evidence for Romano-British enclosures. A total of nine circular structures were excavated between 2004 and 2007. The area also has hearths for manufacturing salt. There were 575 Iron Age sherds including briquetage, along with quernstones, plant macrofossils, and evidence for metalwork, craftwork and display, but no animal bones. The site is radiocarbon dated from the Later Iron Age. Publication programme in train (Sherlock 2007, 2010).

Skelton-Brotton: NZ691192. 144m OD. A Later Iron Age enclosure 0.70ha in size with a possible droveway to the east. The site was recognised by evaluation and geophysical survey; six sherds of pottery were found. Area excavation revealed no further traces of settlement within the development area (8% of total site), but the enclosure extends further west. Tees HER No.4397.

Thorpe Thewles: NZ397245. 72m OD. A Later Iron Age settlement that develops from an enclosure 0.70ha in size into an open village. Eighteen circular structures were excavated within and outside the enclosure: some buildings were houses whilst others were ancillary buildings. One was used for metalworking. Finds included 1,552 Iron Age and 75 Romano-British sherds, quernstones, a large faunal assemblage, plant macrofossils and evidence for metalworking, craftwork and display. The site was excavated 1980–2 and is dated to the Later Iron Age by ceramics and radiocarbon dating (Heslop 1987). Geophysics and aerial photography suggest further enclosures to the north and south.

Catterick Racecourse: SE272976. 62m OD. A Later Iron Age enclosure encompassing 0.80ha. Nine structures were excavated: they were different sizes with some evidently wall trenches and others were eaves drip trenches. Finds from the site comprised pottery, quernstones, slag and ingates for metalworking, plant macrofossils and small amounts of animal bone. The site is dated to the Later Iron Age by TL and pottery and was excavated in advance of quarrying (Moloney et al 2003).

Catterick Pallet Hill: SE233905. 60m OD. An Earlier Iron Age settlement with two phases of enclosures. The earliest phase was a rectangular palisade, the later phase was a larger (0.28ha) oval palisade. Five structures were recorded including one oval, one four-post and a posthole-defined building. Finds comprise pottery, flints and bone. The only dating is provided by the pottery, which has parallels with other Earlier Iron Age assemblages. The site was excavated in 1970 in advance of gravel extraction and is unpublished. HER Ref NYM13224.

Crag Bank: NZ611100. 210m OD. A settlement of Later Iron Age–Romano-British date recognised as one circular roundhouse on a terrace with lynchets and fields. The structure was 8m in diameter with a stone wall, paved floor and hearth. Finds included pottery, 65 sherds of Iron Age and Romano-British wares, which dated the site, quernstones, whetstones and a glass bead. The site was recognised as an earthwork (Elgee 1930) and excavated in 1970 (Close et al 1975).

Gilling, Rock Castle: NZ186067. 192m OD. Two successive rectangular enclosures recognised by aerial survey adjacent to the line of the Roman road over Stainmore (now the A66). A palisaded enclosure is undated, but presumed to be earlier. The ditched enclosure is of Later Iron Age date. Two circular structures are radiocarbon dated to the Later Iron Age. Finds comprise 337 potsherds, one quernstone, two beads and metalworking debris. Plant macrofossils suggested spelt wheat and six-row barley was cultivated. The site was excavated in 1987 by Dickinson College as part of the Stanwick environs project (Fitts et al 1994). Further Iron Age features to the north of the enclosures were recorded by OAN in 2006 prior to the dualling of the A66, too late for inclusion in this thesis.

Great Ayton Moor: NZ598114. 277m OD. A Later Iron Age earthwork enclosure (0.36ha) on the edge of moorland with possible fields to the east. The site is unusual in having both an internal and external bank. There is a single oval roundhouse with a paved floor. Finds comprising 216 sherds of Iron Age pottery and worked stones (one cupmarked) provide the only dating evidence. The site was excavated in the 1950s and 1960s (Tinkler & Spratt 1978).

Holme House: NZ221152. 60m OD. A Romano-British villa with successive roundhouses, within an enclosure on a gravel terrace on the south side of the River Tees, similar to Ingleby Barwick villa. There is one roundhouse with three timber phases, rebuilt in stone in the 1st century AD. A winged corridor building with a bathhouse was built in the 2nd century AD. Finds included Iron Age coarsewares as well as Romano-British sherds, coins, glass and a faunal assemblage. The settlement is dated by the Roman finds. Partially excavated in 1969–70 (Cool & Mason 2008b) and destroyed by quarrying in 1980.

Melsonby: SE198202. 100m OD. A Later Iron Age settlement recognised by geophysical survey in the area where the 1843 Melsonby hoard was found. Two circular structures formed part of an open settlement, radiocarbon dated to between the 3rd and 1st centuries BC and were overlain by a complex of enclosures established in the 1st century AD. The high-status metalwork in the hoard and the presence of early Roman imports in the enclosure ditches suggest an important site directly associated with Stanwick. Excavated in 1994–5 by Durham University and Dickinson College as part of the Stanwick Environs Project (Fitts et al 1999).

Newby: NZ516125. 92m OD. An isolated open settlement of later Iron Age date. One roundhouse was found during the construction of a linear underground cable. The house had a continuous wall trench rebuilt on one occasion with a realignment of the doorway. The dating is provided by 61 Iron Age sherds of pottery. The site is unpublished, but an archive report has been produced (NAA 2002).

Roxby: NZ760139. 195m OD. The settlement is Later Iron Age in date. It comprises an enclosure with two structures, with an open settlement 500m to the north. The open settlement was partially investigated in the 1970s. Four of the six roundhouses were fully excavated, with evidence for a complex series of repairs and rebuilding. In total, 277 potsherds of Iron Age date were found, together with quernstones and evidence for smithing and smelting of iron (Inman et al 1985).

Scorton Grange: SE238009. 61m OD. A Later Iron Age settlement within an enclosure with a field system of Romano-British date to the north. In 1998, 3.1ha were explored in advance of quarrying, exposing a small Iron Age enclosure (0.17ha). This contained eight roundhouses in two phases that reflected a realignment of the enclosure. The finds included 457 sherds of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery. Later 2nd–4th-century AD fabrics were found in fields to the north. There was evidence for metalworking, a small faunal assemblage, plant macrofossils and four quernstones. A developer's report has been prepared (Copp nd).

Scorton Hollow Banks: SE228998. 64m OD. A series of enclosures and field systems of Later Iron Age–Romano-British date excavated on a gravel terrace north of the River Swale. A small oval enclosure contained one penannular gully. A square palisaded enclosure (0.25ha) is thought to have had a ring ditch in the centre, cut by a four post structure. The few finds included 77 sherds of pottery, three quernstones and animal bone. The site is dated to the Later Iron Age by three radiocarbon dates. Excavated by NAA since 1998 as part of a quarry development (Speed forthcoming).

Scotch Corner: SE213053. 150m OD. A Later Iron Age settlement with open and enclosed phases. The open settlement was earlier with one structure replaced in the later phase by a second roundhouse within an enclosure. Finds included 137 sherds of Iron Age pottery and Romano-British wares of 1st-century AD date including samian. Plant macrofossils included spelt, bread wheat and possibly emmer. An area of some 0.3ha was investigated in 1995 in advance of building (Abramson 1995). Further areas of the settlement were excavated in 2006 by OAN prior to the dualling of the A66, too late for inclusion in this thesis.

Appendix 5: Number of Structures at Settlements

Order as Appendix 2

	<i>Site</i>	<i>No. of structures</i>
1	Bollihope Common	1
2	Coxhoe	1
3	Faverdale	9
4	Dubby Sike	5
5	Forcegarth Pasture N	5
6	Forcegarth Pasture S	5
7	Haswell Moor	3
8	Newton Aycliffe	2
9	Pig Hill	5
10	West Brandon	3
11	South Shields	1
12	Catcote	6
13	Crags Hill	
14	Dixon's Bank	5
15	Elton Sandy Lees	2
16	Eston Nab	1
17	Foxrush Farm	4
18	Ingleby Barwick	2
19	Kilton Thorpe	12
20	Castle Hill	8
21	Long Newton	
22	Percy Rigg	5
23	Street House	9
24	Skelton Brotton bypass	
25	Thorpe Thewles	18
26	Acaster Hill Husthwaite	1
27	Arncliffe	
28	Barnsdale Bar	
29	Bayram Hill	
30	Beadlam	1
31	Boltby Scar	
32	Box Hall, Castleton	
33	Broad Scars, Malham	
34	Brompton St Giles	1
35	Catterick Pallet Hill	5
36	Catterick Racecourse	10
37	Costa Beck	
38	Crag Bank	1
39	Crayke Sike Spa	3
40	Crossgates Seamer	4
41	Devils Hill, Heselton	1
42	East Rounton	5
43	Easingwold	7
44	Flaxby	

45	Foston	
46	Gateforth Lund Farm	
47	Gilling Rock Castle	2
48	Great Ayton Moor	1
49	Grass Wood	
50	Grass Wood	
51	Helwith Bridge	1
52	Hustwaite Peep o day Farm	
53	Langton	
54	Lea Green	
55	Levisham Moor	3
56	Long Preston	
57	Mackershaw	
58	Malham	
59	Malham Moor	7
60	Malham Maiden Castle	15
61	Malham	1
62	Malham	6
63	Malham	2
64	Malham	8
65	Malton Orchard Fields	
66	Manfield Holme House	1
67	Melsonby	2
68	Naburn	5
69	Newby	1
70	Newbridge Quarry	14
71	Ricall	
72	Rillington	
73	Roulston Scar	
74	Roxby	6
75	Scarborough-CastleHill	
76	Scarborough Parkhill	4
77	Scarborough Osgodby	1
78	Scorton Grange	12
79	Scorton Hollow Banks	3
80	Scotch Corner	2
81	Scotch Corner Carkin	1
82	Semerwater	
83	Skipton Horse Close	3
84	Stanwick	1
85	Staple Howe	3
86	Staxton Newhams Pit	3
87	Stirton with Thorlby	2
88	Stillington	6
89	Victoria Camp	2
90	WW16	2
91	West Heselton	26
92	Whitby Larpool Hall	5
93	Yarlsber Camp	
94	York	1
95	York	
96	York, Heslington East	1
97	York, Rawcliffe	7

98	Arram Chapel Garth	4
99	Bishop Wilton	1
100	Blealands Nook	
101	Boreas Hill	
102	Brantingham	
103	Bridlington-Bempton	3
104	Burton Agnes	3
105	Burton Fleming	1
106	Creyke Beck	6
107	Driffield	
108	East Bursea Grange	1
109	Flamborough Lily Lane	
110	GartonWetwang Slack	80
111	Gransmoor Quarry	7
112	Grimthorpe	8
113	Hasholme Hall	1
114	Hayton, Burnaby Lane	3
115	Kelk	1
116	Leven	
117	Market Weighton	1
118	Mappleton	
119	Melton	2
120	Nafferton	
121	North Cave	16
122	Redcliffe	
123	Rudston	6
124	Salthouse High School	3
125	Sewerby	3
126	Thwing Paddock Hill	1
127	Welton	1
128	Welwick	1
129	Almondbury	
130	Clifton cum Boston	1
131	Dalton Parlours	8
132	Colton	14
133	Colton Stile Hill	
134	Ferrybridge	5
135	Ferrybridge Site Q	1
136	Fairburn Site M	2
137	Hagg Wood	1
138	Ledston	2
139	Manor Farm	2
140	Meltham	1
141	Methley	6
142	Methley Moss Carr	8
143	Normanton	7
144	Ovenden	
145	Royd Edge	1
146	South Elmshall	4
147	Swillington brickworks	
148	Thurstonland	
149	Upton	
150	Wattle Syke	1

151	Whitwood	1
152	Armthorpe	
153	Bawtry, Galley Hill	
154	Catesby Doncaster	
155	Doncaster Rossington	
156	Ecclesfield	
157	Goldthorpe	
158	Goldthorpe	
159	Hample	
160	Mexborough	1
161	Norton	
162	Pickburn Lees	2
163	Rotherham	
164	Shafton	
165	Shafton High Street	
166	Sykes House Topham	10
167	Sutton Common	150
168	Wortley	
169	Wincobank	
TOTAL		692

Appendix 6: Assessment of Selective Roman Settlements in the North

Settlement in the North East after AD71: An Assessment of Romanisation

Nineteen questions to examine the nine Roman sites sample

1. When was the Roman site founded?
2. Were there any Iron Age predecessors on this site? Y / N
3. Altitude Geology Proximity to water/well
4. Is site within enclosure? Y / N If yes, is it a bank and ditch or stone wall?
5. Buildings – type (*eg aisled corridor, winged*) and size
6. Shape of buildings (eg are there any roundhouses and what is their date)
7. Number of buildings
8. Date of buildings and number of phases
9. Artefacts – pottery – Roman, ‘native’, fine wares (including proportions)
10. Metalwork: coins, jewellery, ironwork
11. Building materials: brick, tile, mosaic, wall plaster
12. Stone – querns, sculpture
13. Industrial – moulds, ingates etc.
14. Agricultural economy: evidence for cereals and faunal assemblages
15. Evidence for industry – corn dryers, granaries, ovens, barns, hearths
16. Human remains Y / N
17. Nearest neighbour (contemporary)
18. Comparable site
19. Ritual deposits

Chapter 7 Assessment

7.1 Dalton (North Riding)

1. The origins of the site are mid 2nd century–end of 4th century AD
2. Yes
3. a) 50m OD b) boulder clay c) Well
4. There is an earthwork enclosure of IA origin that buildings B and C are within, and building A is outside.
5. A: winged corridor 30mx17m; B: aisled house 30mx17m; C: unknown
6. One roundhouse is suggested by geophysics
7. Three
8. Only latest phase of the building was recorded, there is no phasing
9. There is pottery in IA tradition, Roman pot and samian wares
10. There are a) 2 coins, b) two trumpet brooches, a bronze ring and other copper alloy pieces, c) bone pins, d) 27 glass fragments, e) 129 nails and iron fragments.
11. Tile, wall plaster
12. None
13. None
14. None
15. Building C=barn
16. None
17. Ingleby Barwick villa
18. Old Durham, Langton, Rudston, Dalton Parlours
19. None

7.2 Faverdale (County Durham)

1. 1st century AD
2. Yes
3. a) 65–75m OD b) glacial drift c) Well with wood staves
4. Comprises a series of ditches forming in excess of 40 enclosures (some very small).
5. One Roman building, an isolated bathhouse. Size 6.30mx2.80m
6. The bathhouse is rectangular, aligned N–S.
7. One building
8. Late 2nd century AD – of one phase
9. 2,110 sherds ‘native’=41kg and 1,996 RB=30.7kg, Date range AD80-350.
10. a) 4 coins, b) brooches of 2nd–3rd century AD, a pair of tweezers, c) some undiagnostic ironwork, d) glass including bangles, e) worked bone including a weaving comb
11. Roof and heating tile, painted wall plaster, window glass, hypocaust
12. 18, mostly rotary; whetstones, 2; building stone
13. Metalworking debris from smithing; crucible base, lead ingots, mould
14. Spelt and barley, large faunal assemblage
15. Iron-working area in phase IV
16. Four
17. Piercebridge 6km to SW
18. Ingleby Barwick, Old Durham (bathhouses), Thorpe Thewles (ceramics), Piercebridge (early date of foundation)
19. None

7.3 Old Durham (County Durham)

1. Villa established 2nd century AD
2. Yes
3. a) 40m b) gravel terrace c) Old Durham Beck 40m
4. Not known
5. Bathhouse 12m N–S and 7.9m E–W
6. Two circular stone buildings were found to the west
7. Three (bathhouse and two circular structures)
8. Buildings date from 2nd to 4th centuries AD
9. Coarsewares, Castor Ware, and fragments of samian
10. Roman iron key
11. Squared blocks of building stone, wall plaster, two pieces of window glass and pilae, floor and roof tiles
12. One
13. None
14. None
15. None
16. None
17. Ingleby Barwick
18. Faverdale has the nearest Roman bathhouse
19. None

7.4 Ingleby Barwick (Stockton on Tees)

1. 2nd century AD
2. Y (roundhouse)
3. a) 20m b) sand and gravel terrace c) 200m River Tees
4. Ditched enclosure
5. Winged corridor building size 30mx17m; aisled building 30mx11m
6. One roundhouse, a rectangular stone aisled building an isolated caldarium, rectangular/square structure, a circular stone structure
7. Six
8. 2nd–4th centuries with six phases
9. Three periods of pottery: Antonine, late 3rd–4th century, later 4th–5th century
10. Coins: two 2nd century and 16 3rd–4th century AD, two rings (one silver), one crossbow brooch, one headstud brooch and two bangles; 129 iron objects (excluding hoard below)
11. 34 fragments of brick and tile and small amount of wall plaster
12. 10 querns and five items of sculpted stone
13. One tuyere and 8kg of slag
14. Oats, barley, chaff and, horse, cattle, sheep, pig, goat, dog and one fish bone
15. Two corn dryers, and aisled building thought to be a barn
16. Five
17. Dalton 14km
18. Faverdale, Old Durham
19. Significant deposits include a woodworking hoard of 53 items

7.5 Piercebridge (County Durham)

1. The Roman site begun end of 1st century AD
2. Yes
3. a) 60m OD b) gravel terrace c) well
4. Within the confines of IA enclosure
5. Evolved from a rectangular structure 18mx7.5m to have a bath-building at the north and a further wing of heated rooms to the south. Final size 37mx18m.
6. Rectangular with two extensions, a stone roundhouse is contemporary with the villa.
7. Two, villa range of 20 rooms and roundhouse.
8. The rectangular building is argued 1st century AD and extended villa is 2nd. All two phases.
9. Iron Age pottery, samian of 1st-century AD date, colour coated wares and mortaria. The pottery and glass suggest an early–mid 2nd-century date for the villa with a later reuse of the site possibly after AD370.
10. Coins were found, but no specialist report prepared.
11. The villa was constructed from stone with evidence for mosaic from two rooms, painted wall plaster, window glass and the under-floor heating system.
12. None
13. None
14. Cereals – none, faunal – small collection
15. None
16. None
17. Piercebridge town 1km to the NW
18. Faverdale for early date
19. Ritual deposit: ceramic fine wares in the bathhouse drain may represent feasting?

7.6 Beadlam (North Riding)

1. The excavated buildings are all 4th-century AD in date. Some of the finds may suggest the villa has earlier origins (eg coins of 1st century AD). The strategy was to expose the latest buildings for display, thereby not exploring the site for its earliest phase.
2. Iron Age enclosure with one roundhouse.
3. a) 55m b) Kimmeridge Clay c) Riccall Beck 90m
4. The villa site is not thought to be within an enclosure.
5. There are two winged corridor buildings:, I – 37.2mx13m, II 23.4mx12.4m.
6. One circular building and several only partially defined by geophysics.
7. 10
8. The buildings are considered to be of one phase in the 4th century AD.
9. Much is of the late ‘signal station wares’ (Rigby 2004). There is a predominance of native styles and fabrics. One amphora sherd from the bathhouse of the west building is considered to be particularly early. The suggestion is that there is no substantial occupation before the later 2nd century AD.
10. The coins are mostly (85%) 4th century AD. Total=331, glass=899 fragments; bronze items: stylus, nail cleaner and a collection of iron tools, deposited in room six
11. There were tiles, lead from roof, mosaic, painted wall plaster from building I room 2. Mosaics x1 in building I and a bath suite in Building II at southern end.
12. Nine
13. None
14. None
15. One corn dryer
16. Three
17. Hovingham villa
18. Rudston
19. Iron hoard was founding room six of building I.

7.7 Welton Wold (East Riding)

1. Beginning of 2nd century AD
2. Yes
3. a) 80–100m OD b) chalk c) well
4. Within an enclosure bank
5. The main building is a corridor villa with five rooms, approximately 20mx12m.
6. The villa is rectangular, with a roundhouse to the north.
7. There are nine buildings on the site that date from the early 2nd–3rd century AD and nine dating 3rd–4th century AD.
8. The buildings date from the beginning of 2nd century to the 5th century in three phases, the corridor villa continues throughout.
9. The pottery on the site comprised 30–50% clamp fired ‘native wares’, 45–60% kiln fired coarse wares and a 5% samian.
10. None
11. Stone for buildings
12. None
13. None
14. Phase 2a – wheat 80%, barley-wheat 4%, barley 16%, phase 4: wheat 40%, wheat-barley 10%, barley 50%
15. Crop dryers – 8; granary – 1
16. One
17. Brantingham
18. Rudston
19. None

7.8 Rudston (East Riding)

1. The villa commences in the 3rd century AD.
2. Yes
3. a) 49m OD b) chalk c) well
4. No known Roman enclosure
5. Corridor villa with bathhouse 31mx9.95m
6. 10 roundhouses before the villa
7. Nine Roman buildings
8. Over 150 years in two phases
9. Samian, mortaria – 2nd–4th century AD (Crambeck and other local coarse wares)
10. Brooches (25), rings, bangles (glass), dress accessories
11. Two architectural fragments, seven mosaics, wall plaster
12. 32 querns, three fragments of sculpture and one chalk figure
13. None
14. None
15. None
16. 26 individuals
17. Wharram Grange
18. Beadlam for date, Welton Wold for Iron Age origins
19. None

7.9 Dalton Parlours (West Riding)

1. 3rd-century AD origin
2. Yes
3. a) 84m OD b) Magnesium Limestone c) two wells
4. Not enclosed but with field boundaries beyond the villa buildings
5. Winged corridor (J) was 29mx17m, B: Rectangular 15mx11m, M: aisled building 27mx9.50m and 16 smaller structures
6. None
7. There are 19 buildings including sunken-floored structures and ovens.
8. The Roman site dates from AD200 to AD370 with three phases of activity and the principal buildings were in use throughout.
9. 15,000 sherds of pottery: 300 (2%) were probable Iron Age origin and the remainder were Romano-British with 40% found in the well.
10. 87 coins, eight brooches, over 100 copper alloy pins toilet instruments etc, 20 iron tools and knives, 271 fragments of glass vessels and bottles etc.
11. One principal mosaic in structure J and tesserae from M brick, tile and roofing slab with wall plaster was from most structures.
12. 73 querns, nine jet and 28 fragments of worked stone, 7 sculptured stone fragments
13. None
14. Spelt, bread wheat and barley and a faunal assemblage
15. Kilns and flues in structure R, whilst P and Q may also have been used for crop processing, +other smaller ovens
16. 15
17. Newton Kyme vicus 5km to the east
18. Rudston, Beadlam
19. An ironwork assemblage comprising buckets and iron tools deposited in the well.

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