Introduction to:
The Howardian Hills
Field-walking transect

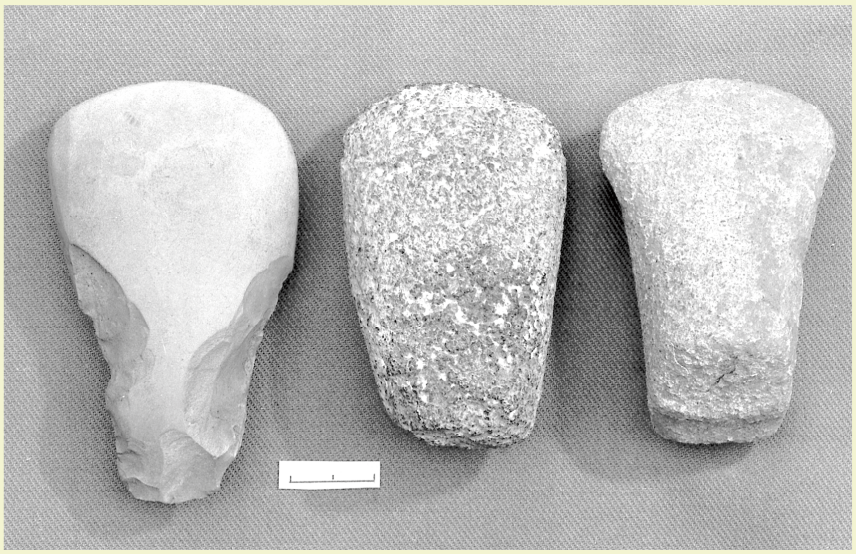
By John Bateman

This work is the result of five years field-walking activity and about the same time researching and writing the report. The hard copy report is typed (word processor) on to A4 and a few copies of the original version were distributed to participating farmers and land owners across what I call the Howardian Hills Transect area. This internet version came about through various failings and misunderstandings: eventually, through poor health leading to the draining of the will, and the energy to put the work into another format for publishing, I took the easier option and now present the Report as a downloadable internet file. Whether this internet version will be seen by enough interested people to be worth while, only time will tell. It will of course not be around in the internet version for many decades, as a paper version might. However, people are free to download a copy for their own use, and I encourage them to do that; in any case the printed copy drawings will be of better quality; hopefully by 'publishing' in this way my Report may not be lost entirely, in the deep pit of long forgotten unpublished archeological work

The photographs are additional to the work, and form no part of the analysis - mere interest value to future generations I would think.

Howardian Hills Field Collection Survey

Report by John Bateman - Winter 2006



The Howardian Hills Transect: a field collection survey

John Bateman

This survey and report are based on research carried out between Spring 1988 and Summer 1993. The research was directed towards finding material evidence that might relate the Flandrian prehistory of the Howardian Hills with that of the surrounding areas, especially including, Eastern Yorkshire, the North Yorkshire Moors and the Vales of York and Pickering. It was reasoned that a wide ranging lithics collection study would provide the sort of database that would suggest likely parallels with other areas. Other finds were retrieved and recorded but on the whole their numbers never equalled the flint assemblage in any particular area.

The transect area chosen for the survey lies between the villages of Terrington and Hovingham, being 5 km wide by 7 km long north to south. (Fig.1). Twelve farms were approached to take part in the survey; six replied positively and immediately and a seventh joined the survey at a later date. The seven farms are: Airyholme (AH); Cawton Hall (CH); Cotril, (CF); Hovingham (HV); Howthorpe (HF); Lodge (LF); Moor House (MH). [1] Mowthorpe Lane (ML), (part of Cotril Farm). Added to the tables are the statistics for Manor Farm (MF)[2] . Fortunately, the participating farms within the transect area fell more or less randomly; with Cotril Farm and Mowthorpe Lane at the southern end, Lodge Farm, Moor House Farm , Airyholme, and Howthorpe Farm lying across the central area in an east-west axis, and Cawton Hall, and Hovingham Farms at the northern end of the transect.

Location, Soils, and Geology

The Howardian Hills lie on a north west - south east axis between the Vales of York (to the south) and Pickering. At the north- west they border on the North York Moors National Park, and to the south-east they share the River Derwent boundary with the Yorkshire Wolds to the east. In 1987 the Howardian Hills became ‘An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty ‘. (AONB 1997). The transect area at SE 64/70 - 64/77 and 69/70 - 69/77, covers an area of rolling hills and localized valleys; this supports a mixed farming regime with interspersed woodland tracts that are mainly managed for timber production.

Soils and solid geology vary across the transect area , with limestone's dominating in the north, together with sandstone and lower calcareous grit; more clay and sandy shales dominate the valley areas, with alluvium sands and gravels in the Vale of Pickering at the base of the northern hill slope. The central area of the transect and a good proportion of the southern end, is made up of sands and shales, plus calcareous beds, and grey limestone. The southern fringe consists of sandstone and some ironstone, also shales with thin limestone [3] . The soils encountered whilst field-walking presented few problems; some were heavier than others, depending on weather

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[1] I am grateful for the cooperation of the following landowners and farmers for allowing me to carry out this survey: Airyholme - R W & E V Wilson; & D A Goodman; Cawton Hall - J M Worsley; Cotril Farm - E C Cooper; Hovingham Farms - Sir M Worsley BT J.P; Howthorpe Farm - D P Goodwill; Lodge Farm - K Harrison; Moor House Farm - C R & A L Quarton; Coulton House Farm - P.N. Judson

[2] I am grateful to Mr. P.N. Judson for allowing me to publish details from part of a field at Manor Farm, Coulton.

[3] Based on information from British Geological Survey, Sheet 53, 1983.

conditions and location. Valley bottoms tended to be heavier soils, or in some cases, if particularly low lying , old peat areas. Higher ground varied between sandy soils with few stones to thin stony land.

Known sites (Figures 2 and 3)

Two linear earthworks lie at the northern end of the transect. The Hovingham Wood earthwork is a 270m long curvilinear ditch, situated on sloping ground. A short length of ditch 130m long is situated on an east-west slope at the southern end of Wath Wood. This length of ditch may be coeval with the discontinuous earthwork ditch running east-west for 2500m through Fryton East and West Woods and Slingsby Banks Wood. The larger earthwork lies outside the transect area, but it may be relevant when it comes to interpretation of the much shorter ditch lengths lying within the transect. The common feature linking all these linear earthworks is their location and general proportions. The exception being the long earthwork's transformation from a single to double ditch about 1050m east of its western starting point. The Wath Wood ditch occupies a position between Wath Beck and higher ground to the east, effectively 'cutting off' the valley areas to the east. These valley areas lying largely outside the transect area are home to the round barrow cemeteries at Fryton Moor (total 5 barrows), and Slingsby, Hall Moor (4 barrows). With another 3 barrows on higher ground in Fryton Woods and a final barrow just within the woodland at the western end of the valley. The long single ditched linear earthwork running the length of Fryton and Slingsby Banks Woods, 'overlooks' the barrow cemetery. It may also be significant that the curvilinear ditch running south-west to north-east in Hovingham High Wood may also be related to the smaller barrow group to the south-east within the same wood.

Many of the barrows lying within the transect area are very small and/or reduced by disturbance and ploughing. Their existence may, in some cases, entirely rely on continued inclusion on Ordnance Survey maps. The AONB Management Plan (ANOB 1997), is inconsistent in what it includes or omits. The larger earthworks and that at Wath Wood is included but the Hovingham earthworks are not. Likewise the almost ploughed out barrow cemetery at Fryton Moor and Hall Moor is included but many prominent tumuli are not.

Thirteen Fryton and Slingsby round barrows were excavated by Canon Greenwell in the mid-nineteenth century (Greenwell 1865). These (referred to above), lie to the east of the transect area but for clarity see figure 3 which shows part of the transect and the barrow cemetery. This cemetery is important to the transect enquiry as several flint artefacts were recovered from the burials and alongside pottery vessels. The barrows yielded Bronze Age collared vessels, food vessels, an accessory cup and a plain ware vase (Manby 1980). The flint recovered associated with these vessels included, knives, scrapers, flakes, and a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead. This flint material fits in well with many items from the lithics survey. Further finds from the barrow cemetery include a bone pin and a bone 'belt-hook'. Isolated finds are known from the general area, including (from the North Yorkshire SMR); struck flint flakes from Slingsby Heights, a Greenstone axe from Henderskelfe; four axes from Scackleton, including an axe-hammer, a winged-axe, and a flat axe. Known crop-mark sites include rectangular enclosures at CH I, LF VI and HV IV [Roman numerals indicate my field numbers], plus a large irregular enclosure at the latter site (pers. comm. T. Pacitto). All known crop-mark sites are in the area of the western farms group (fig. 2, marked CM).

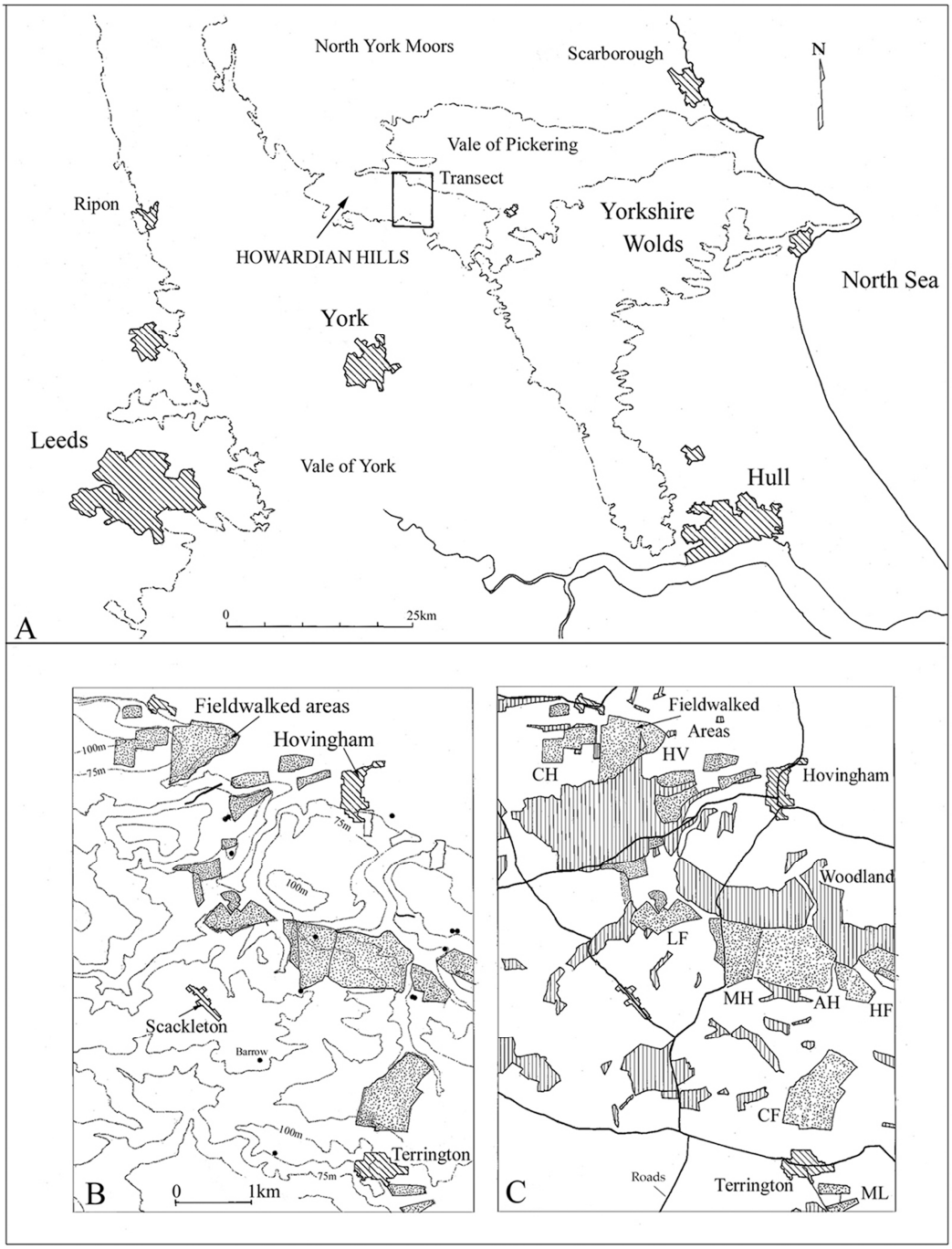

Fig. 1 - Howardian Hills Transect: Location plans

Survey method

This project was designed as a five-year landscape and lithics (stone artefacts) survey, covering several farms, it was decided to walk fields as they became available and to suit our schedule. It was also decided to walk at least one field on each farm every field-walking season. It was not possible, given our self imposed constraints, to walk fields at an 'optimum ' time for lithic recovery purposes. Therefore, weather and soil conditions were not a controlling factor during the survey season, which was usually from March to November. Winter was not a good time to field-walk, generally; this was due to the increasingly sticky conditions underfoot, low level sunlight obstructing clear vision, and the state and variety of winter set crops. The need to know the spread and variety of lithic material across the transect landscape, regardless of predetermined views and knowledge of the area, lead to a decision to put aside knowledge of prehistoric site and crop-mark evidence. Fields with such features were of course walked, but they were not specifically earmarked for field-walking. The determined attempt to control bias in the survey meant that many areas were walked that lacked significant flint scatters. This apparent 'waste of effort' did however throw light on areas where flint scatters were significant. It was felt that both negative and positive areas are equally important to understanding landscape use in prehistoric times.

A five-year time scale was planned for the survey and to accomplish this with just two people[4] and working mainly two days a week, a creative method had to be devised to cover the large area as efficiently as possible. To this end a system based on compass bearings was devised, using ranging poles as fixed 'bearing' points (Bateman 1989). Each flint recovered was be recorded by taking three readings to separate poles. The recorded angles were then transferred to a large scale drawing of the particular field. This proved to be a rapid and reasonably accurate method of dealing with large numbers of fields, without the need to set out grid squares. This was particularly important when walking areas with few finds. Unfortunately, satellite systems of location was not available to the writer at the time of this survey. Each field was walked along its cultivation rows with walkers about two meters apart. Sighting poles were moved or extended as necessary, avoiding if possible long distances and shallow sighting angles. Finds other than flint were mostly recorded by the same method. The exceptions being thin spreads of medieval and later ceramics, and miscellaneous post-medieval finds.

Spacial distribution patterns

Lithic distribution patterns contained within the transect area can be viewed as three levels of information.

1) Overall flint distribution.

2) Areas of most density.

3) Areas of least density.

Overall flint distribution patterns are first outlined in tabular form, Table I. Here the total flint numbers from each farm are shown as well as a breakdown of artefact types and their percentage within each farm group.

[4] J. and D. Bateman.

Overall patterns are also shown by flint density dots in figures 2 and 3. Fields with less than ten flints are left blank.

Areas of most density are realized if flint numbers exceed 30 per one hectare square in any single field scatter. Adjacent areas that are considered to be part of this more abundant group, are deemed to be outer fringes of the most dense cluster. Thus in Table II AH I/VI represents fields I and VI of Airyholme Farm: only one of these fields need have a concentrated one hectare group. In Table II seven farm groups have been given density status. Figures 2 and 3 show the spatial relationship of these denser flint scatter areas; of particular interest is the central grouping of Moor House, Airyholme and Howthorpe farms, and their possible affinity with the barrow cemetery further to the east.

3

FARMS	AH	CH	CF	HF	HV	LF	MH	ML	CHF	TO-TALS
HECTARES	64.47	22.95	48.37	26.99	80.72	32.57	38.04	9.5	-	323.61
FLINT TYPES ASSESSED	**Num. (%)**	**Num.(%)**	**Num.(%)**	**Num.(%)**	**Num.(%)**	**Num.(%)**	**Num.(%)**	**Num.(%)**	**Num.(%)**	
CORES - (both types)	39 (3.19)	2(6.06)	5 (1.69)	10(2.54)	15(3.21)	2(2.20)	16(3.65)	-	1(1.72)	90
CORE REJUV. FLAKES	10(0.82)	1(3.03)	3(1.01)	1(0.25)	3(0.64)	-	10(2.28)	-	-	28
BLADES/B'LETS	159(12.99)	3(9.09)	32(10.81)	27(6.85)	43(9.19)	6(6.59)	66(15.06)	5(6.66)	12(20.69)	353
FLAKES	298(24.35)	8(24.24)	86(29.05)	142(36.04)	118(25.21)	26(28.57)	108(24.66)	34(45.33)	18(31.03)	838
CHIPS	252(20.59)	4(12.12)	54(18.24)	52(13.20)	109(23.29)	10(10.98)	63(14.4)	15(20.0)	13(22.41)	572
PROXIMAL - TRUNCATIONS	121(9.88)	-	4(1.35)	28(7.11)	36(7.69)	2(2.20)	24(5.48)	1(1.33)	-	216
?UTILISED	28(2.29)	-	6(2.03)	7(1.78)	11(2.35)	1(1.10)	5(1.14)	-	-	58
MISC. RETOUCH	58(4.74)	1(3.03)	33(11.15	13(3.30)	22(4.70)	13(14.28)	21(4.79)	-	-	161
SCRAPERS	99(8.09)	6(18.18)	42(14.19)	40(10.15)	58(12.39)	23(25.27)	52(11.87)	9(12.0)	7(12.07)	336
TOOLS -	26(2.12)	1(3.03)	8(2.70)	7(1.78)	8(1.71)	4(4.40)	6(1.37)	4(5.33)	1(1.72)	65
General										
ARROWHEADS and POINTS	18(1.47)	-	6(2.03)	4(1.01)	4(0.85)	-	4(0.91)	-	1(1.72)	37
KNAPPING-PRODUCTS	101(8.25)	7(21.2)	15(5.07)	59(14.97)	39(8.33)	3(3.30)	60(13.70)	7(9.33)	3(5.17)	294
PEBBLE	15(1.22)	-	2(0.67)	4(1.01)	2(0.43)	1(1.10)	3(0.68)	-	2(3.45)	29
TOTALS	1224(100%)	33(100%)	296(100%)	394(100%)	468(100%)	91(100%)	438(100%)	75(100%)	58(100%)	3077
% RETOUCH	16.47	24.24	29.96	16.2	19.49	43.47	14.64	17.33	15.51	
DENSITY/ HECTARE	19.0	1.43	6.1	14.6	5.8	2.8	11.5	7.89	-	

Table I - Total flint

Areas of least density are not tabulated, but their spacial relationship within the transect is easily seen in figure 2 & 3. By accepting this lack of flint density as simply the other side of the density coin we could be in danger of some misinterpretation. It may be worth considering other reasons for the thin flint spreads. With a few exceptions each field within the transect area was walked once only; this should provide a uniform coverage, resulting in an unbiased recovery pattern. Weather factors too can be ruled out, because no field was attributed a prime weather condition status. Cotril Farm can be cited as an example where only a moderate flint scatter occurred. Yet here we not only have the farm producing the only axes in the survey (with the exception of a possible biface fragment from Airyholme), but also many flints including barbed-and-tanged arrowheads. Three reasons may be suggested for the lack of abundance. First, some of the flint, including the most interesting axes and arrowheads, were picked up by Mrs. Cooper whilst walking the land, a frequent event in various weather conditions and throughout the year. Secondly, both Cotril Farm and Lodge Farm use rotavator methods of cultivation, this together with stone and clod removing machinery (at Lodge Farm), may be hindering recovery by single pass archaeological search methods. Thirdly, field walking at the wrong time within the farming process may also produce negative results. Airyholme II was walked twice, once over a recently set mustard crop, and again following potato harvest. The latter yielded far fewer flint finds, due perhaps to the potato harvesting process, that tends to leave the soil 'sieved' and the stones buried.

Although there may be mitigating circumstances for not accepting the density areas indicated by the tables and figures, it would seem reckless to ignore the negative and positive evidence provided by the overall flint scatter across the transect. The evidence is therefore accepted at its face value, but caveats are noted for use in future research parameters.

FARMS & FIELDS	AH V	AH IX	AH I/VI /V/VIII	MH I/II/III	HF/I/II/III	HF IV	HV I/II	HV VI/VII
HECTARES	19.41	10.96	21.05	21.23	17.94	9.09	13.6	29.79
Flint types assessed								
CORES (all types)	20	15	4	14	5	5	5	7
CORE Rej. flakes	5	4	1	6	1	-	-	-
BLADES/Bl'lets	63	63	27	46	19	8	6	25
FLAKES	145	68	66	88	97	46	17	57
CHIPS	100	99	44	53	37	14	17	60
PROX. TRUNC.	41	48	25	17	13	14	2	24
?UTILISED pieces	11	8	6	5	6	1	3	7
MISC. RETOUCH	19	20	12	16	6	7	1	10
SCRAPERS	40	23	26	37	29	11	15	18
TOOLS - Misc.	20	3	1	3	7	-	2	2
ARROWHEADS	10	4	1	4	2	1	2	1
KNAPPING PROD.	36	44	17	40	42	17	10	17
PEBBLE	10	3	2	3	1	3	1	-
TOTAL	520	402	232	332	265	127	81	228
% RETOUCH	17.1	12.4	17.2	18.1	16.6	14.9	24.7	13.6
DENSITY/HECTARE	26.8	36.7	11	15.6	14.8	14	6	7.7

Table II - Selected higher density flint scatters

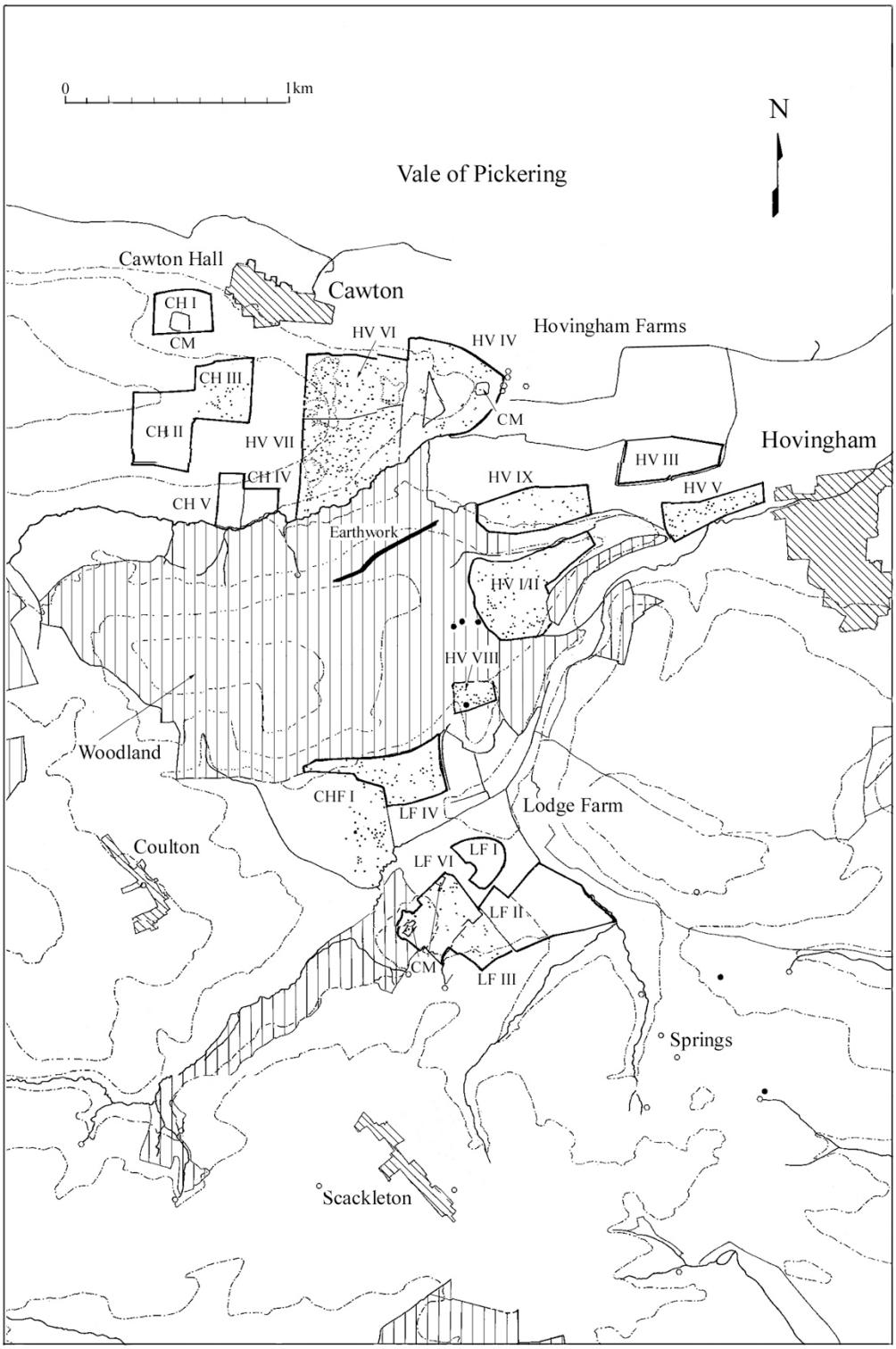

Fig. 2 - Western farms. Flint field density shown as black dots.

Barrows = ● Springs = ∘ Crop marks - CM

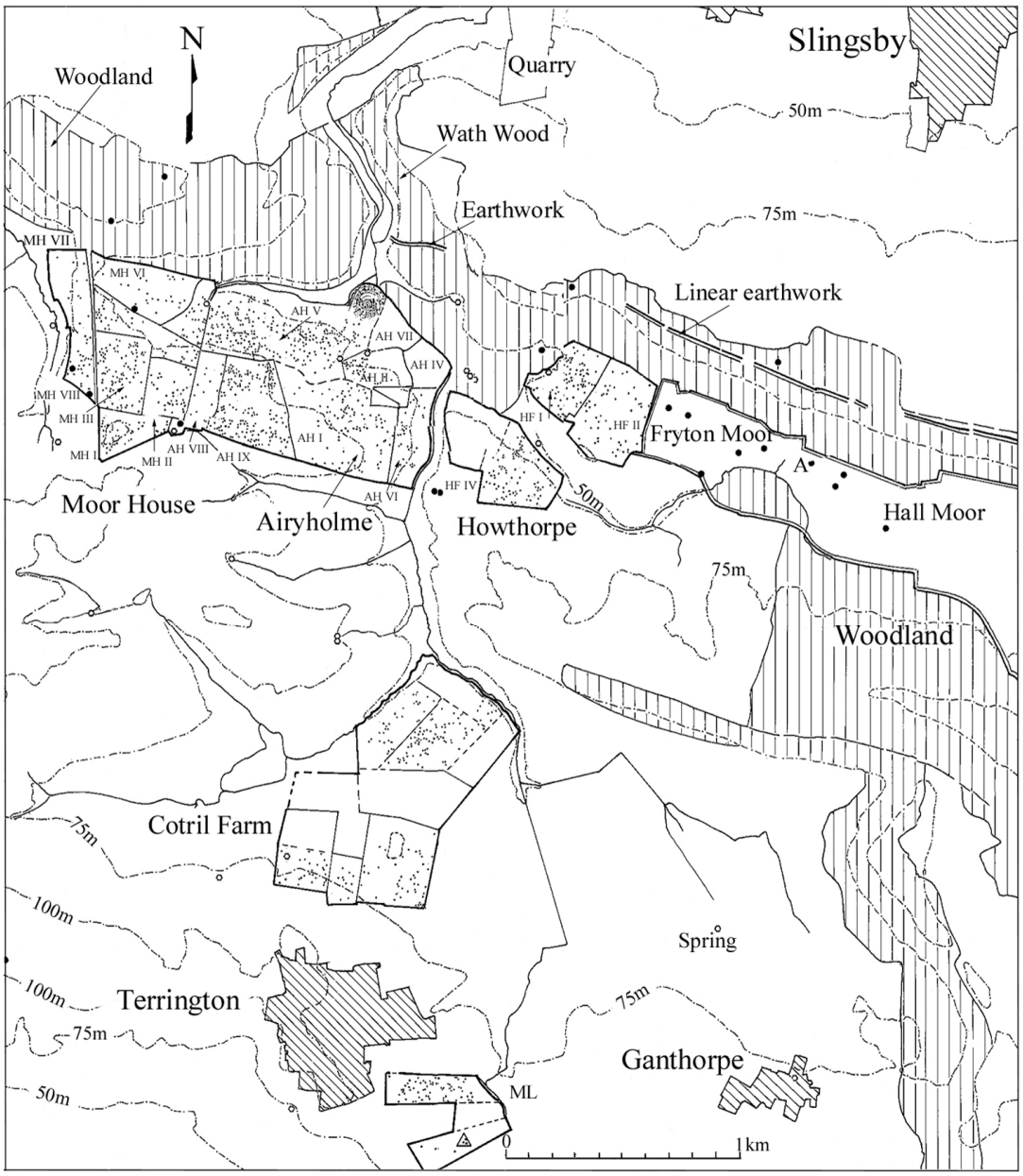

Fig. 3 - Eastern farms and the Fryton Moor barrow cemetery (all barrows shown as black circles). Actual flint density shown as black dots.

Survey Review

It is probably true that a cat's perception of a patterned carpet is not as clear as the human view of the same subject. After five year's fieldwalking one can empathize with the cat - can we ever hope to see the whole picture - the answer is of course 'no', we never will. However, I would like to believe that five years fieldwork was not all loss. Viewing the walked areas as a whole (figs. 2 and 3), it is clear that the majority of flint recovered is centred in the Eastern farms group. Here there are less fields with low density flint scatters, the opposite is the case in the Western farms group. In this group, fields with the higher density (HV I & II; HV VI & VII), occupy relatively high ground and overlook the lower margins of the Vale of Pickering. This is in contrast to the Lodge Farm fields, which like most of the Eastern farms, is situated within a small valley.

The Eastern farms group of Moor House, Airyholme and Howthorpe, have an apparent mass of flint scattered across the landscape; the density of flint is in this case misleading. Notional 10m or 20m grid squares would reveal a lack of flint concentration, when judged beside other sites such as Clay's work in Rutland (Clay 1998); or that of Edmonds, Evans and Gibson in the Cambridgeshire Fenlands (Edmonds et. al 1999). The Howardian Hills transect has lower density flint scatters, but not uniformly low. Isolating the higher concentrations of flint within the generally lower flint number matrix would seem to be the way forward. Habitation sites must have existed within the eastern farms group; the moderate flint scatter concentrated on Aryholme and adjacent farms may be a habitation area. This hypothesis may be supported by external factors, including the linear earthworks and barrow cemetery. An area around Cotril Farm may also provide habitation sites, but this farmland was walked in isolation; more extensive fieldwalking would be necessary before any conclusion could be drawn in this case. In figure 3 the transect has been extended eastwards to show the barrow cemetery and earthwork features in juxtaposition with the flint scatters. It would be reasonable to argue that not all the flint recovered is of Bronze Age date and will therefore, not be contemporary with the Barrow cemetery; this factor is acknowledged but there are enough parallels between the flint scatter area and the barrow cemetery for the habitation hypothesis to stand. Barbed and tanged arrowheads from the eastern farms group may be contemporary with an arrowhead from Slingsby, Hall Moor, burial 1 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985). Some knives and scrapers from the survey may also have affinities with the Barrow cemetery finds.

A feature that may be significant in landscape terms, is the location of the Airyholme and Cotril lithic scatters at the fork of water courses, ideally situated to maximize the water resources. The same is true for Lodge Farm in the Western group.

Airyholme (Fig. 4)[5]

This farm has been selected from the Eastern group in order to illustrate the general density and type of flint recovered; also to show this possible site and its situation at the fork of Wath Beck and the suggested water-logged areas with its 'island' of slightly higher ground. Fields to the east of the raised island area (AH IV & VII), have peaty soils in their lower lying areas; the ground to the west is clayey with some peat, while the woodland to the north-east is waterlogged. Given this situation today, it would not be hard to imagine a water-logged area lying within the 45m contour in a previous time. The flint scatters lend some credence to this possibility as most are situated on higher slopes, including the island's slightly higher position.

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[5] The low concentration of flint types across the Airyholme fields, ruled out representational mapping, like graphs and histograms. The 'Dots on maps' approach as depicted in figure 4 is simply an attempt at a simplified representation of a low to moderate flint scatter that cannot be presented in a meaningful and quantifiable way by mathematical evaluation; to try to do so would be wrong in this instance.

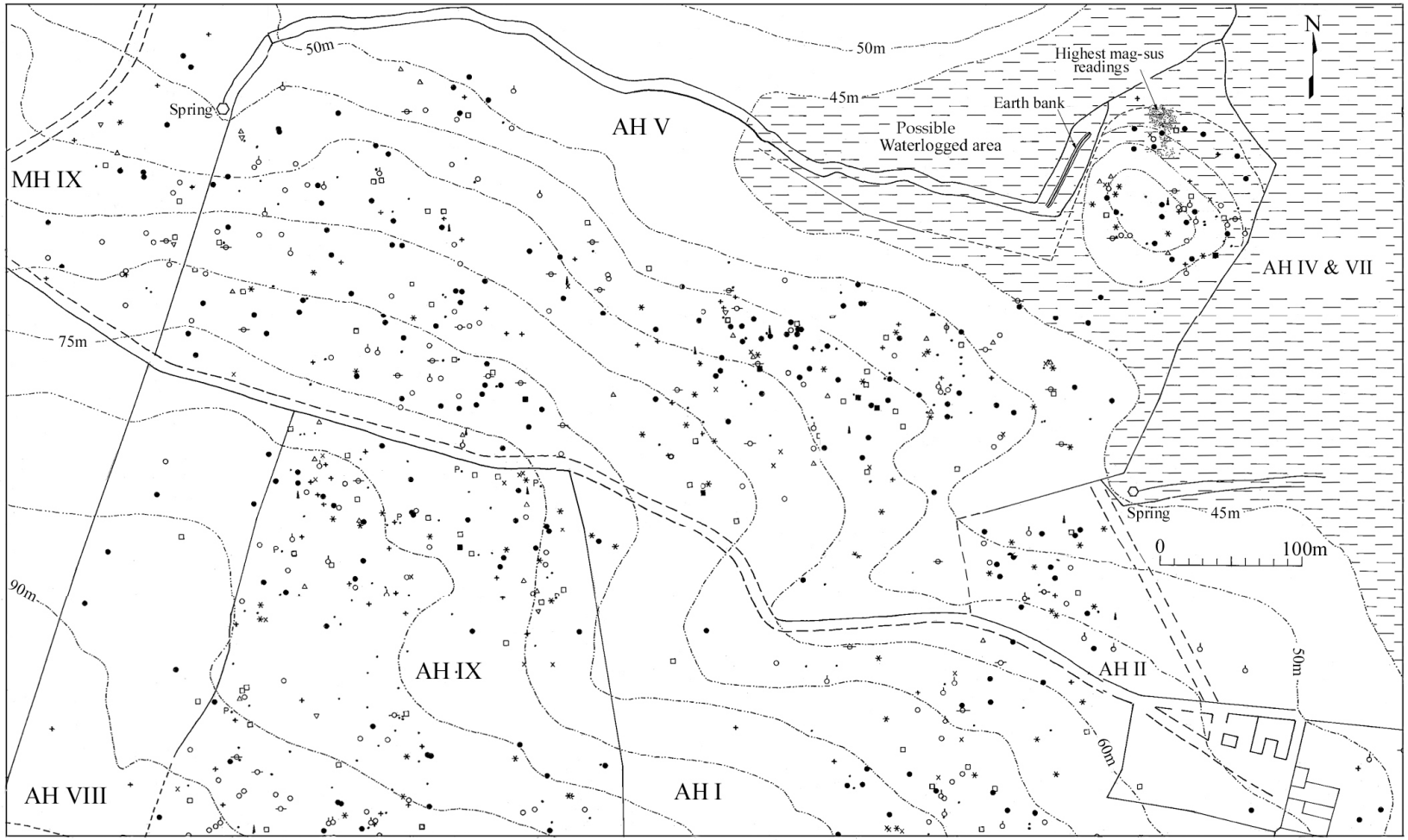


Fig. 4 - Part of Airyholme farm with MH IX. Detail of fields showing relationship with suggested waterlogged area, indicated by peaty soils and/or similar lower lying land. See key for map symbols.

The short earth bank to the north-west and adjacent the island area may not be prehistoric; it is a remnant boundary since replaced by a stone wall and more recently by a post and wire fence. A magnetic susceptibility survey of the 'island' area revealed higher readings on the northern side, decreasing southwards. The number of finds within the island is artificially high as the area was walked three times in all.

Arrowhead	▮	Pebble	■	Chunk	▲
Blade or bladelet	●	Proximal truncation	□	Pottery	▪p
Chip	.	Scraper	*	Flake	○
Core	△	Tool	⊖	Knapping product	+
Core rejuvenation	∇	Utilized	—○—	Miscellaneous Rt	♁
		Not determined	x	Spring (hexagon)	

Symbols for figure 4

Flint analysis

Lithic material was bagged in the field with its Origin Number written on the bag and in the Field Survey Book alongside its individual compass readings. After washing and pencil numbering, comprehensive characteristics were entered onto a computer database (DbMan [derived from DBase III]). It was found advantageous to break the database down into farms and fields before final analysis into lithic groups, such as flake, blade, scraper and so forth. Field book records were used to plot compass readings on to large scale field plans.

Analysis and description of the lithic material was carried out using *Technology of Knapped Stone* as a standard reference work (Inizan, Roche & Tixier 1992). I have followed the terminology as far as possible, including the use of lower face for **ventral,** and upper face for **dorsal** surfaces of struck flint.

The flint

A total of 3077 pieces of struck flint were recovered from the field walking survey. Much of the collection consists of debitage and waste material with flakes, knapping products and chips dominating numerically. Blades are present in some numbers but in every farm group they make up less than half of the flake numbers. Scrapers are the most common tool found, and in three farm groups even surpass blade numbers. Cores do not figure strongly in any farm group.

A long cultural chronology is indicated by diagnostic artefacts present; particularly mesolithic blade cores and micro-bladelets, through Neolithic leaf-shaped, and Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowheads. Some knives too may be datable by comparison with finds from datable contexts. It may also be suggested that flint use may have continued into the later Bronze Age and early Iron Age, if characteristics such as poorer quality raw materials and high instances of chips and chunks can be claimed as belonging chiefly to the later use of flint. (Young and Humphrey 1999).

Raw material

With the exception of two or three chert flakes, the transect assemblage consists entirely of flint. Apart from a small number of artefacts, the majority of struck flint was derived from mediocre quality raw material; this be-

ing either Wolds or pebble flint. As far as I know no flint sources have been found within the Howardian Hills area. Wolds flint is available from the Yorkshire Wolds, some 20 km to the east; pebble flint is available today from several East coast sources, a distance of between 50 km and 60 km (Bateman 1995; Manby 1979). It may also have been available from river valleys in prehistoric times.

Yorkshire Wolds flint varies in colour from light grey or whitish through to darker grey, often with inclusions of coarser grained rock. Patination may take on a bluish white colour. Cortex is often yellow-white to white chalk, or discoloured according to soil associations. Pebble flint may be rounded by water erosion or may have flat, smooth surfaces. Cortex varies depending on soil associations, often coarse, brownish grey. The flint itself is usually a deeper grey than Wolds' flint, but may vary in one pebble from light grey to black. Other colours, such as brown or red, occur but far more rarely.

Technology

The general spread of flint material can be seen by referring to Table I and figures 2 and 3. Blade and flake cores have not been differentiated due to the problems created by the severity of reduction, down to almost shapeless lumps that offer few clues as to the preferred removal technique. Where they survive, blade cores of Wolds flint show superior reduction techniques (Fig. 5, 1-4). The management of blade production was achieved through use of more regularly shaped flint raw material; the examples of Wolds flint cores from Hovingham may be a misleading example of superior blade production on this type of raw material . It might also be confined to one episode of Mesolithic activity and not generally seen again in the long temporal span of lithic activity within the transect. In reality any flint raw material was used, providing it could be knapped into a reasonably shaped core to produce successful blades as required. Where flake cores occur they are usually irregular (8). It may not have been necessary to create and manage flake cores, when many tools could be formed directly from raw material flakes. Another aspect of core management is indicated by the presence of core rejuvenation flakes and chunks (Fig. 5, 7).

Blades and bladelets are an important group of finds within the transect. However, only 24% were struck from Wolds flint, indicating a strong preference for pebble flint, regardless of the apparent management qualities of Wolds flint. Blades with a cortex element, however small, amounted to just over 18% of all blades. Blades with retouch or preparation nibbling made up 21%; this group includes whole pieces through to segments and truncated examples.

Flakes formed the largest numerical group at nearly 840 (27%), of the total struck flint recovered. Flakes with proximal or near proximal truncation should be added to the flake group. Chips and knapping products make up two important groups of waste material. The latter mainly chunky or irregular pieces, not easily accommodated within the flake group. The former include both blade and flake chips; many have features also found within the flake and blade categories, including proximal truncations, cortex elements and occasionally retouch.

Of the 27 pebbles found at least one may have been a hammer stone. Many are fragmented, indicating possible reduction for flake production at the primary end of the knapping process. The flake pebble core (8), is an example of the next step in the production chain (from plain pebble), to the removal of primary and secondary flakes. Only one fabricator was recovered during the survey, (Fig. 10, 7).

The preparation of raw material and cores is indicated by the types of striking butt employed. Of the 3077 struck flint examined, slightly less than half had some form of prepared striking surface, whilst the remainder had damaged or missing butts.

Butt	Number	Percent
Flat	800	25.00
Faceted	400	3.34
Spur	1	0.03
Cortical	134	4.30
Dihedral	72	2.31
Punctiform	116	3.72
Linear	143	4.59
Irregular	5	0.16
Missing	1146	36.79
Damaged	594	19.07

Although cortical butt surfaces are not literally 'prepared', they are selected as suitable surfaces upon which to begin the knapping process. This knapping process shows that both hard and soft hammer techniques were employed across the transect area, indicated by pronounced bulbs and diffuse bulbs as well as deep and shallow scars. (Ohnuma and Bergman 1982).

Retouched pieces

The assemblage of arrowheads includes, leaf-shaped [13], transverse [8], tanged [2], and barbed-and-tanged [5]. Most of these are illustrated (Fig. 6). Table III following lists all arrowheads and points, including any doubtful examples; any references to Green's arrowhead groups is also shown. (Green 1980).

Location	Form/Green	Illust	Location	Form/Green	Illust
HF IV	Leaf/?3A or 3B	Fig. 5	AH II	Leaf/3B/p	Fig. 5
AH V	Leaf/?3B	No	AH IX	Leaf/?3C	Fig. 5
AH I	Leaf/4B/h	Fig. 5	AH V	Leaf/4Af	Fig. 5
AH V	Leaf/2Cc	Fig. 5	AH VI	Leaf/3B/p	Fig. 5
AH V	Leaf/?2C/c	No	AH IX	Leaf/ND	Fig. 5
MH III	Leaf/2cb	Fig. 5	HV I	Leaf/3A/k	Fig. 5
HV VII	Leaf/?3A	No	CF V	Oblique/petit tranchet	Fig. 5
CF V	Chisel	Fig. 5	AH II	Transverse	Fig. 5
AH V	Oblique/British Oblique	Fig. 5	AH V	Oblique/Ripple flaked	Fig. 5
HF III	Chisel/British Oblique	Fig. 5	HV IV	Transverse/ Petit tranchet	Fig. 5
CF II	Oblique/-e	Fig. 5	AH IX	Tanged	Fig. 5
AH V	Tanged	Fig. 5	AH IX	B&T/Sutton b/	Fig. 5
CF	B&T/Sutton b/k	Fig. 5	CF	B&T/Sutton e	Fig. 5
HF III	B&T/ND	Fig. 5	HF IV	B&T/Sutton b/h	Fig. 5
AH V	Point/2A/i	Fig. 5	AH V	Point-oblique/e	Fig. 5
AH V	Point/?B/g	Fig. 5	MH I	Point/ND	Fig. 5
HV II	Tip only/ND	No	CF II	Unifacial point/ ?1B/g	Fig. 5
AH V	?Tanged point/ND	Fig. 5	MH VIII	Unifacial-crude	No
CF	?Unfinished point	No			

Table III - Arrowheads [Unifacial - (U): Not illustrated - NI: Not determined - ND]

Several groups of artefacts are listed under the generic term ‘tools’. These include knives and edged tools; awls, gravers and routers; and scrapers.

Knives and edged tools

A total of 15 knives or edged tools were recovered from the farm groups within the transect area, a number are illustrated (Fig. 7). (41) From **AH IX**, a combined plano-convex knife and end scraper, struck from a plunging blade. The butt is faceted but some of this may be due to all round edge retouch; this multipurpose tool is struck

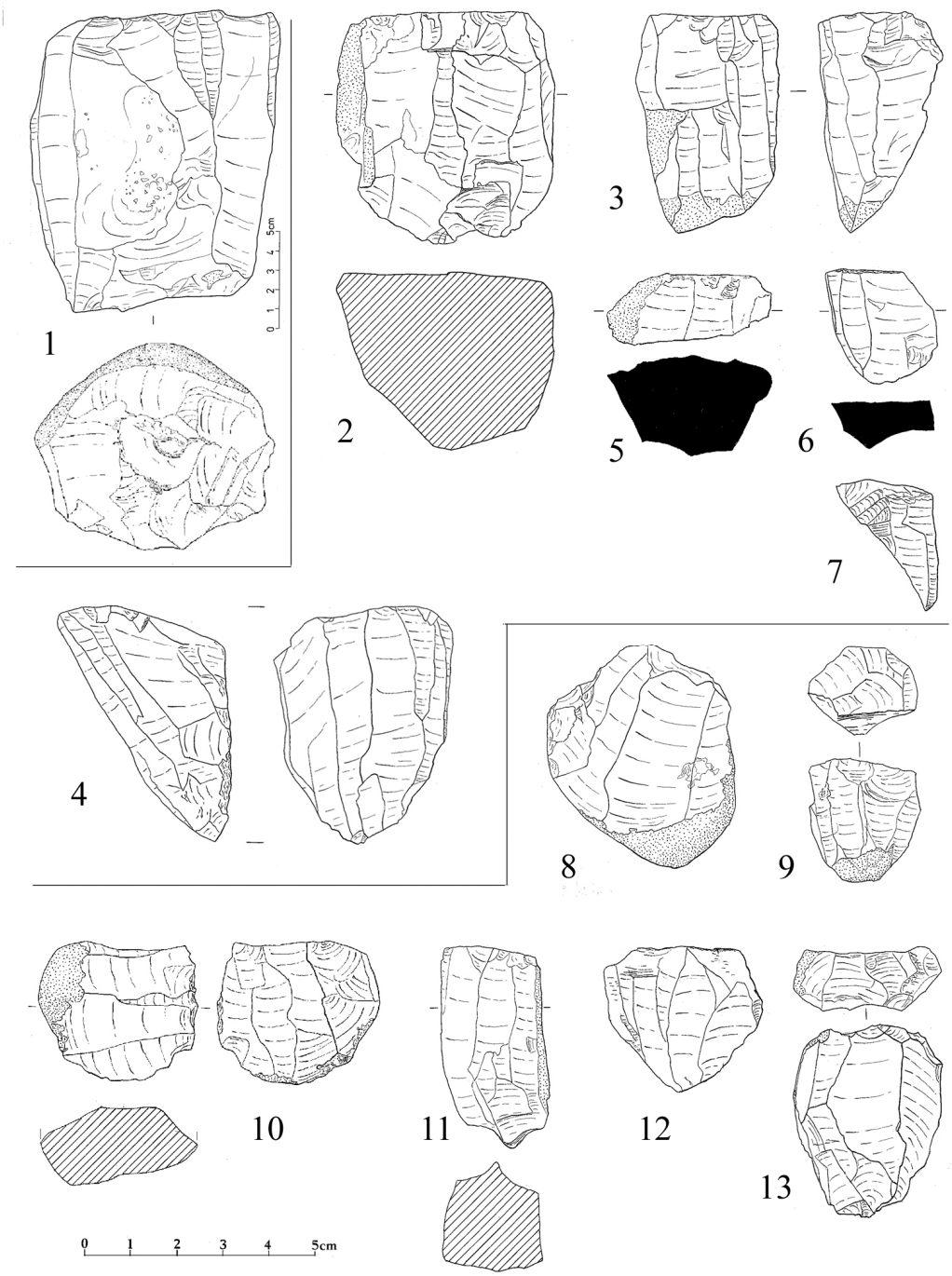


Fig. 5 - Cores

from a grey-brown flint. (42) **AH V** , a discoidal knife, struck from a reddish brown flint, the butt is missing due to retouch. The lower face has about 33% removals from its surface; the upper face has covering retouch. It is likely that the hole through the flake centre is primarily a natural fault, however some removals of the softer stone may have been made. It is possible that this artefact may have been a discoid-knife-pendant. 43 (**AH V**, part of a heavy flake or blade struck from Wolds flint; distal truncated; parallel sides, both with shallow removals; edged tool. (44) **LF III**, knife on short blade of pebble flint with a flat canted butt, grey flint; partial retouch to left convex edge. (45) From **AH V**, a large knife/scraper of pebble flint, retouch to left convex edge. (46) From **AH V**, a short flake. 44.7 mm long, with fine removals to a slightly convex edge, the opposite edge is backed by semi-abrupt removals, the butt is flat and canted. (47) From **CF I,** knife struck from Wolds flint, remnant flat butt with shallow scar and bulb. (48) From **CF VI**, parallel sided blade, brown and white Wolds flint, butt missing; no retouch. (49) From **HF I**, a knife with a central ridge, struck from a dark grey pebble flint; retouch is confined to the right edge and rounded distal. (50) From **HF II**, a triangular flake of Wolds flint; one side is backed abruptly, the longer opposite side has irregular flake removals along its thin edge. (51) From **AH V**, a scalene flake of dark brown pebble flint, having very fine retouch along it shorter distal edge, struck from a faceted butt with shallow scar.

(52) From **MH VI**, central blade segment - 43.6 mm extant, brown pebble flint; shallow parallel retouch to both edges. (53) From **MH VIII**, an acute flake or blade, struck from Wolds flint, having a flat, slightly angled butt; the left edge is a thick back, the right edge has fine, partial retouch. (54) See under Utilized.

There are many examples of similar artefacts from the region. *The Catalogue of the Excavated Prehistoric and Romano-British material in the Greenwell Collection*, (Kinnes & Longworth 1985), is a useful starting point. The plano-convex knife (41) has many similar parallels in the above collection, but '27 Ganton', burial 1, with its associated collared urn appears to be most similar. The discoidal knife (42) is without proper parallel but '29 Ganton', burial 1, with associated accessory cup comes close to the type. The larger knife (47) has similarities in shape at least, with '280 Aldbourne', burial 1, grave fill - No 15 utilized flake. The shorter flake knife (44) struck from brown flint, can be compared to '140 Slingsby', burial 1 knife with its associated food vessel.

This burial is the nearest comparative material in terms of spacial relationship - (see Figure 3). Knives (52, 53), may be similarly compared to the Slingsby examples.

Tools for piercing, scribing and routing

This group of artefacts conforms least in terms of style or form. They are function driven to the point where simple blade and flake waste is turned to utilitarian purpose, perhaps to complete one operation, then discarded. The group includes awls and piercers, gravers and probing or routing tools; altogether only twelve tools of this group have been identified, and were recovered across the transect area. Some are illustrated in Figure 8.

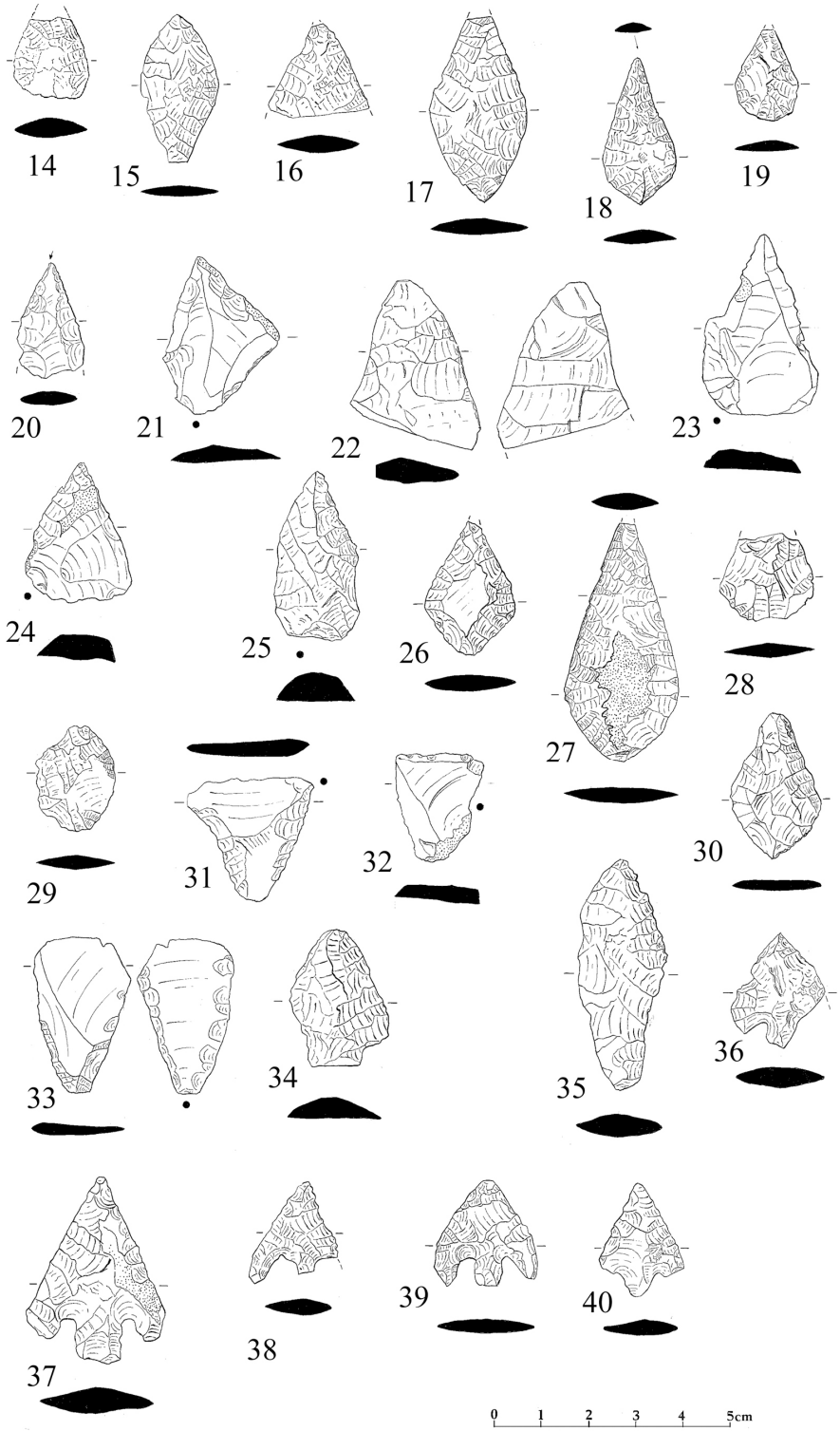


Fig. 6 - Arrowheads

(55) **AH V**, awl struck from grey pebble flint, butt partially corticated/faceted, plunging profile to distal point. (56) **AH V**, possible router/reamer, struck from pebble flint, truncated. (57) **CF VI**, flake of brown pebble flint, butt missing; left edge abrupt, one burin facet; distal formed into vertical chisel point. (58) **HF IV**, proximal truncation flake struck from Wolds flint; flat faceted butt; an abrupt transverse break below the bulb area; the right shoulder is sharply notched to leave a 'probe' point on the right side; also semi-abrupt retouch to the inverse probe point and notch. (59) **HV VIII**, notched probe struck from a brown pebble flint, covering removals apart from chalk cortication to right distal; retouch to left edge including notch. (60) **AH IX**, a graving tool struck from a yellow/white flint, sinuous ridge, semi-abrupt edges and plunging profile; removals at distal to give chisel point; butt indicates soft hammer technique. (61) **AH I**, shouldered probe, struck from pebble flint, blue-white patina; probe end at proximal. (62) **AH I**, awl type struck from pebble flint; retouch cuts through blue-white patina and is mainly confined to right distal side. (63) **CF I**, awl type struck from pebble flint; distal burin removals; plunging profile. (64) **AH V**, flake with strongly plunging profile, possibly a core rejuvenation flake later utilized as routing tool; grey pebble flint. (65) **AH IX**, bladelet struck from pebble flint with fine partial retouch. (66) **CH III**, triangular section bladelet, white flint with abrupt distal removals to form awl like point. (67 to 74) Bladelets with partial retouch.

Scrapers (Figs. 8, & 9)

This is the largest tool group from the transect, numbering 336 pieces. It would not be appropriate to describe each scraper individually, therefore, I have created five subgroups that allow most scrapers to be assessed collectively, these are:

Small - mainly 'tortoise' shaped profiles, or flat, ranging in size from thumbnail (ca.15 mm width up to 30 mm width). These make up 34% of the whole group. Average retouch angle 68 degrees.

Flat profile - 32% of group. Average retouch angle 65 degrees.

Long, axial length - 7.2% of group. Average retouch angle 64 degrees.

Heavy (compared to other subgroups) - 8% of group. Average retouch angle 65 degrees.

Miscellaneous scrapers - either crude forms or different to some degree to the other subgroups. 15% of group. Average retouch angle 61 degrees.

This chiefly visual sub-grouping does not exclude other conventions, such as 'side' , 'end', or 'horseshoe', scrapers. The majority of scrapers in all subgroups have a convex scraper work face. Up to 63% are struck from pebble flint, 22% from Wolds flint and 14.9% undetermined.

Tools with miscellaneous retouch

A large group of damaged or utilized artefacts totaling 161 pieces from across the transect area.

Utilized and other pieces

A smaller group of selected struck flint, categorized as probably belonging to the tool group but often without retouch or the usual features to assign them to definite tool groups.

From HF I (Fig. 7, 54), a long blade - 90.7 mm, struck from a light grey flint (possibly Wolds derived); no retouch. Butt flat, winged, with shatter damage extending into the upper face. Parallel sided, with equilateral distal point. Possibly a utilized point. (Fig. 10, 4) From MH II, large flake 'point', Wolds flint; struck from small flat butt, shallow scar and bulb; three main upper face facets struck from proximal; possibly a utilized core rejuvena-

tion flake; the proximal end has been thinned by step removals; short, partial retouch to inverse left edge. (Fig. 10, 5) From MH I, Flake struck from Wolds flint, flat canted butt with prominent scar and bulb; 'point' shaped with semi-abrupt removals to two converging edges. Could either be used as a heavy point or as a specialized scraper. (Fig. 10. 6) From AH V, ?biface fragment struck from Wolds flint; covering removals from both faces; possible pick fragment.

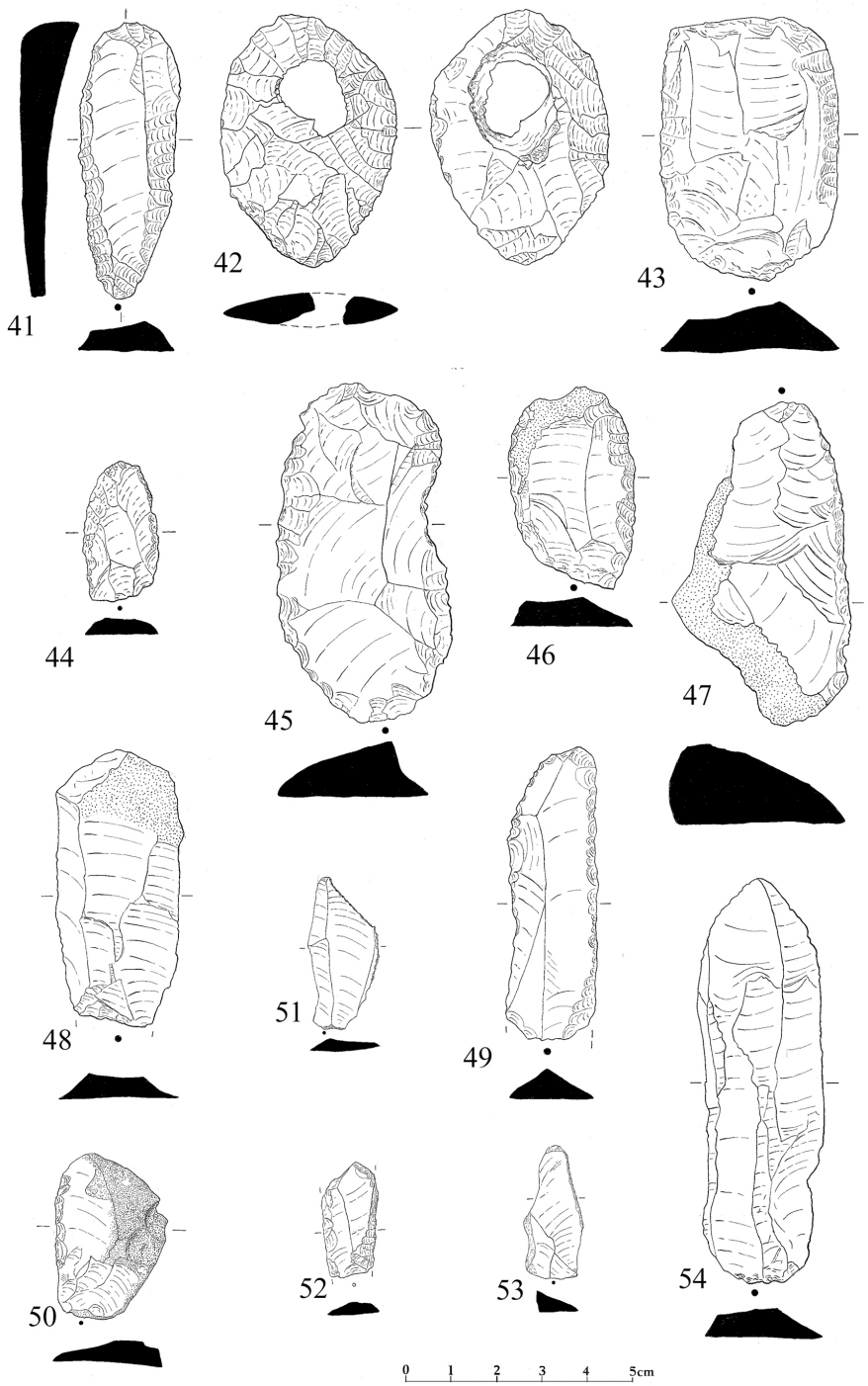


Fig. 7 - Mainly knives and edged tools

Axes

Three stone axes were found by Mrs. Cooper of Cotril Farm. They are described below, with a petrological report by **Dr. R.V. Davis,** *in italics.*

CFT 1: is a medium grained quartz dolerite which falls within the petrological range for Group XVIII. This specimen is fairly typical of the thicker central portion of the Whin Sill rather than the chilled margins or thinner formations typical of the western outcrops, along the north-east side of the Eden Valley, for example.

Length: 83.4mm extant, Width of cutting end: 54.3mm, Width at waist: 33mm, Thickness maximum: 40mm. (Fig. 10, 1).

CF2: this is a highly altered, coarse grained, former igneous rock. It is not sufficiently gabbroic to belong to Group XXXIV from Carrock Fell in Cumbria. It falls within the petrological description for Group I and is almost certainly of Cornish origin. A characteristic feathery texture is beginning to develop, but not sufficiently to place the rock in the Penzance area, although it is likely to have originated somewhere within the Mounts bay area.

Length: 85 mm extant, Maximum width: 52.5 mm, Minimum width: c.36 mm, Maximum thickness 33 mm. (Fig. 10, 2).

CFT18: is a fine grained intermediate tuff fairly typical of Group VI. Small fragments of feldspar are set in an isotropic feldspathic groundmass. Iron minerals occur in two distinct phases, one consists of opaque, rounded, elongated spots of possibly ilmenite, the other consists of small rounded translucent patches of dark stained material within which the altered feldspar fragments have a more rounded shape than similar ones in the normal groundmass. Small laths of feldspar, which lack any preferred orientation, are scattered randomly through the specimen and there is no vesicles or evidence of strong banding. A source in Great Langdale is likely.

Length: 97.3 mm, Maximum width: 57.5 mm, Minimum width at wasted end: ca.27 mm, Maximum thickness: 26.3 mm. (Fig. 10, 3).

Other stone objects - Rock identification by Dr**. Phil Manning***,(italics),* Keeper of Geology at the Yorkshire Museum, of the following whetstones and stone sphere.

MF 1,36 Whetstone - *metamorphic high-grade slate - exotic. ?Lake District.* 47.4 x 11.3 x 8.9mm. Broken medial; 3.1 mm hole 10 mm from one end. 10YR 5/1. (Fig. 11,7).

MH V, 29 Whetstone - *metamorphic (schist) - olivine rich - exotic. ?Lake District.* 77 x 12.8 x 10mm. Broken at both ends. 5GY 5/1. (Fig. 11, 6).

HV V, 24 Stone ball - (ecofact) - *Chert/flint - possibly Cretaceous age.* ca. 29 mm diameter. (Fig. 11, 5).

MH VI - Rubbing stone or quern - sandstone. (Fig. 11, 1).

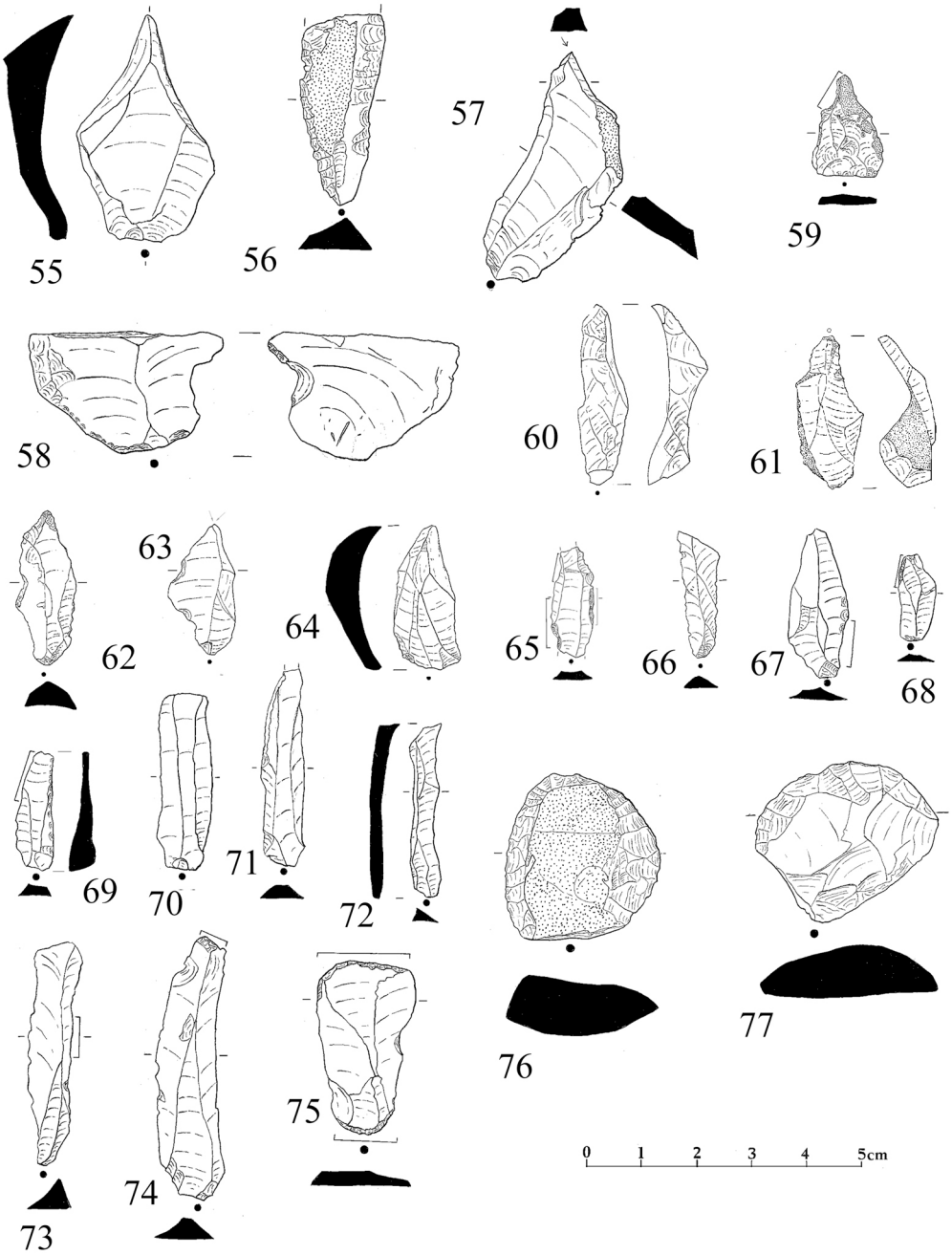


Fig. 8 - Awls and similar tools; bladelets and scrapers

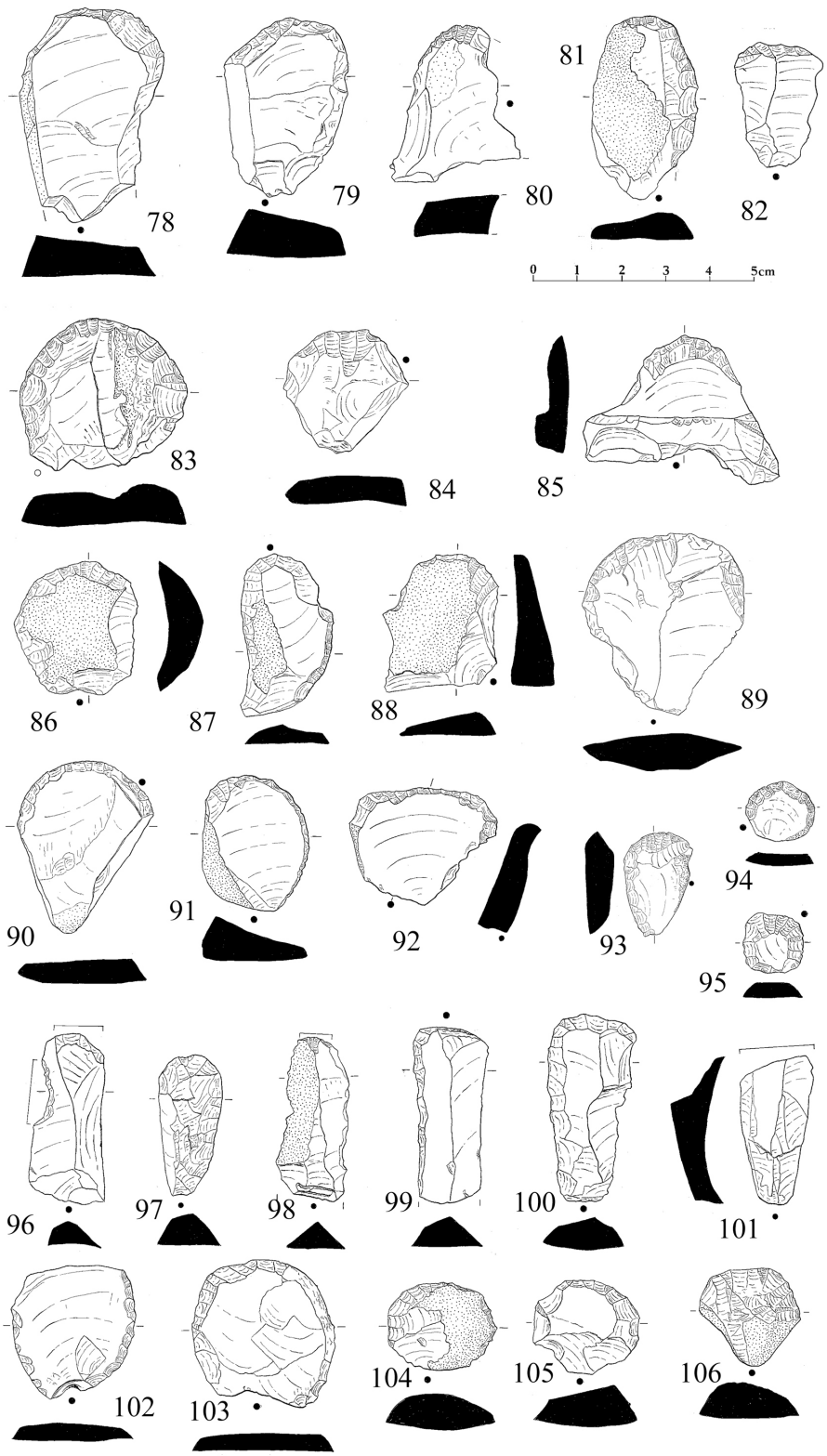


Fig. 9 - Scrapers

Glass bangles - Romano-British period
2) AH I - fragment of bangle; plano-convex D-shaped section. Light grey. Diameter 70/60 mm, width 15 mm, thickness 9 mm. (Fig. 11, 2)

3) AH IX - segment of bangle; plano-convex D-shaped section. Light grey. Diameter 76/60 mm, width 17.7 mm, thickness 9.1 mm. (Fig. 11, 3)

4) MH VII - fragment of bangle; plano-convex D-shaped section. Light green glass with white trails. Diameter 60/50 mm, width 10.9 mm, thickness 7 mm. Probably a child's bangle. (Fig. 11, 4)

Pottery
Pottery was recovered in two ways: one as general field scatter and deposited in 'field' bags: two as recorded pieces, in this case recorded in the field notebook and bagged separately.

General scatter pottery was mainly modern wares down to medieval; some Roman and pre-Roman sherds may also be field bagged, depending on recognition at the time.

Recorded sherds include all handmade pottery, that could be recognized immediately as such, and Roman pottery fabrics. Grouped medieval sherds were also recorded.

Prehistoric pottery
Catalogue (Fig. 12).
1) AH IX - Rim upright with slight groove on top, which suggests a wheel thrown vessel. A sharp shoulder a little below rim. Colour, buff-black. vesicular fabric. Latest Iron Age or Romano-British.

2) HV VII - Black, calcite gritted fabric. Similar to Costa Beck , Fig 23,15.

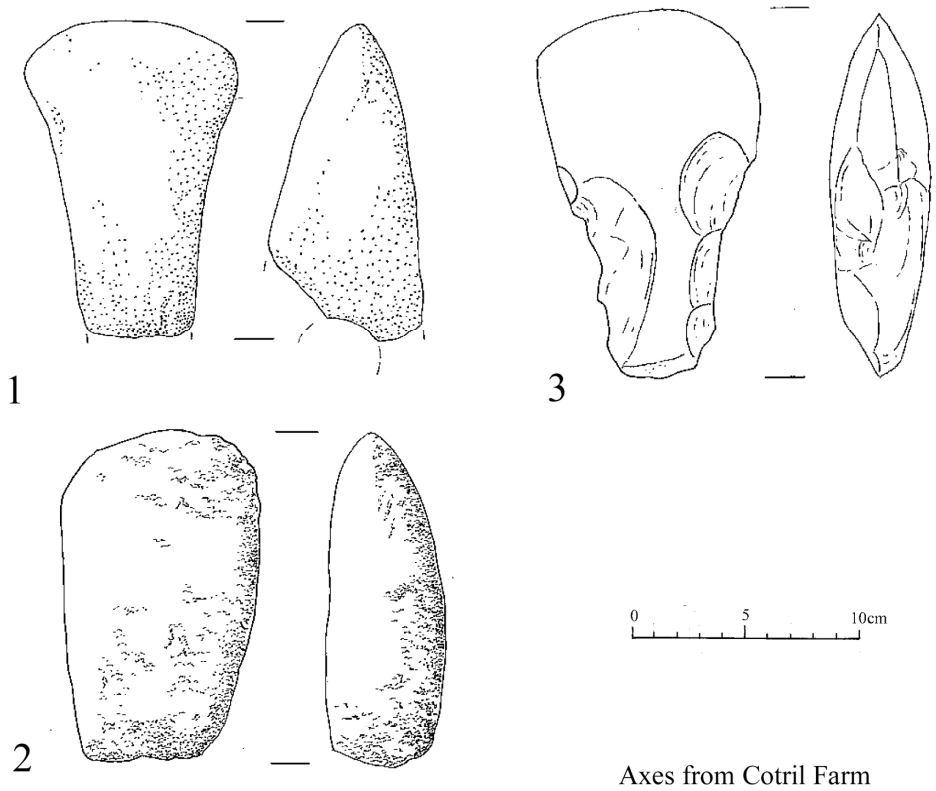
3) HV VII - Hand made vesicular fabric, heavily calcite gritted. Colour brown/black.

4) CH I - Grey-black pot, partly oxidized internally; thick upright rim. Heavily calcite gritted and vesicular on the inside.

5) AH V - Heavy flat rimmed pot with vesicular pitting to both surfaces; loose friable fabric. Colour, brownish-grey. This vessel appears to be larger than a similar pot from Costa Beck (Fig 23.15).

6) HV VII - Food Vessel body sherd; Probably a fragment of horizontal band with chevron design. External surface orange-brown, internal black.

Comments on prehistoric pottery
The survival of friable pre-Roman pottery on heavily cultivated land is a fairly rare occurrence.
Only one identifiable Bronze Age fragment was found. The later Iron Age pottery is better represented by a small number of rim sherds and unillustrated body sherds and fragments. Most of the Iron Age types appear to have parallels with forms from sites within the general region, like Costa Beck (Hayes 1988). Two types of pottery are represented; the finer wares, probably wheel made or wheel finished, with everted upright rims; the other type are thick, crude, storage pots with either upright or turned out rims. All rims are flat but the thinner vessel has a wheel turned groove on top of a slightly thickened rim. Fabrics vary little, with vesicular, calcite gritted ware being most common.



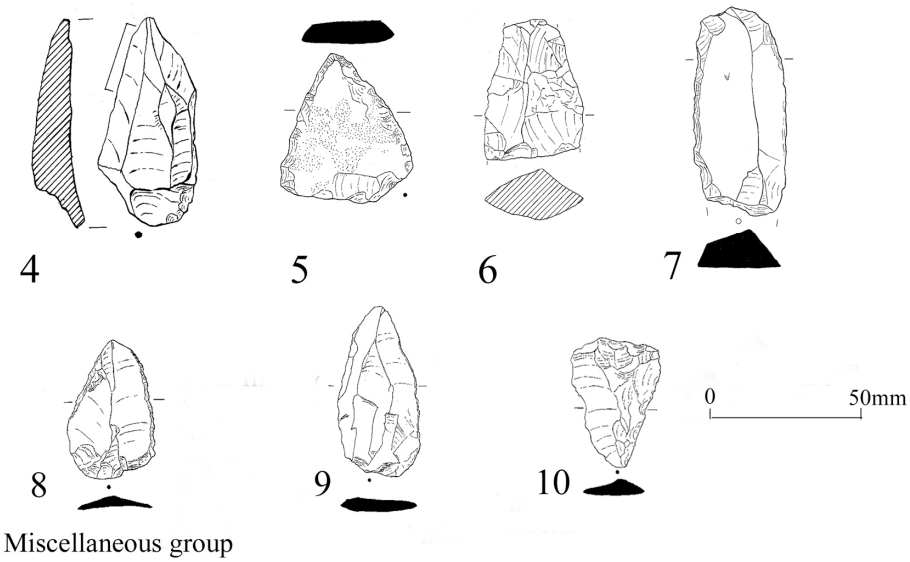


Fig. 10 - Axes and miscellaneous

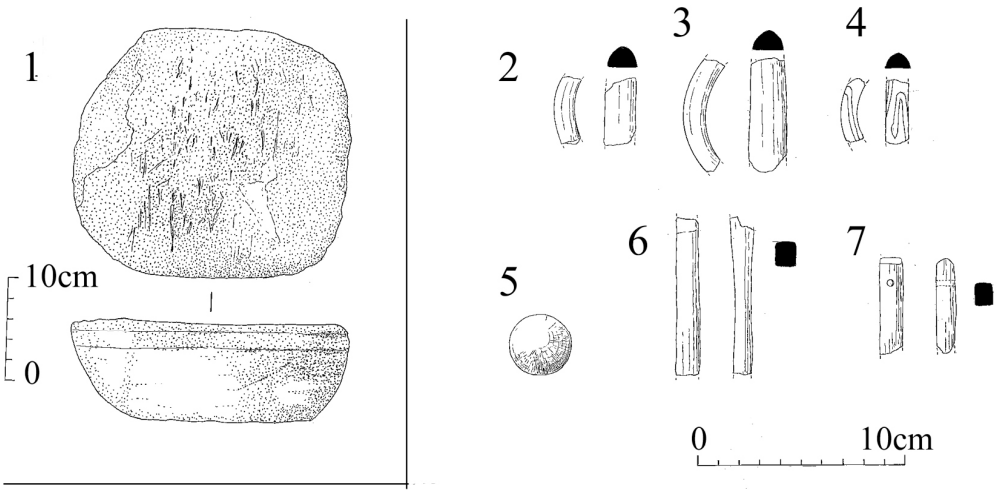


Fig. 11 - Stone and glass.

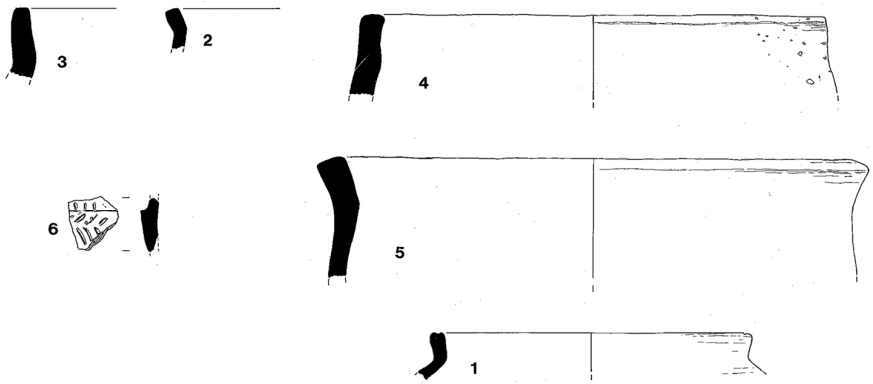


Fig.12 - Prehistoric pottery [1:4]

Roman pottery

Table IV shows pottery groups by farm and field.
Four main fabric types cover most of the transect Roman pottery types. *Reduced (grey) ware* - typically sandy fabrics: *Oxidized ware* - less popular and represented by fewer illustrated survivals: *White and buff fabrics* - again not well represented in terms of sherd numbers, but prominent amongst the illustrated pieces. Most of those surviving are dishes, bowls or mortaria. Traces of paint may survive on a few sherds as 'ghosting' colour. *Calcite and other grit wares* - these occur in small numbers at ML I but feature more prominently at HV VI & VII. Many are vesicular due to the loss of their surface grits. Similar pottery is referred to in Corder's 1928 report, Plate VIII (Corder *in* Wilson 1989).

Table IV - Roman pottery distribution

Farm & field	Reduced	Oxidized	White and buff fabrics	Calcite grit & vesicular	Quartz grit
AH II				1	
AH V				1	
AH IX	2			5	
CF V	1	1	1		
CF VIII	3		1		
CF IX	4		2		
CH I				1	
CH II				1	
CH III	5		1		
HV I & II	18		1		2
HV IV	4	1		2	
HV V	3	2	2	5	
HV VI	95	12	10	23	
HV VII	94	18	7	81	
HV VIII	2				
HV IX	1				
HF IV	11	2	1	5	
LF III	2				
MH I	3	1			
MH II	2				
MH III	1				
MH VIII	2				
MF I	1			1	
ML I	263	22	18		
ML II	15	75			

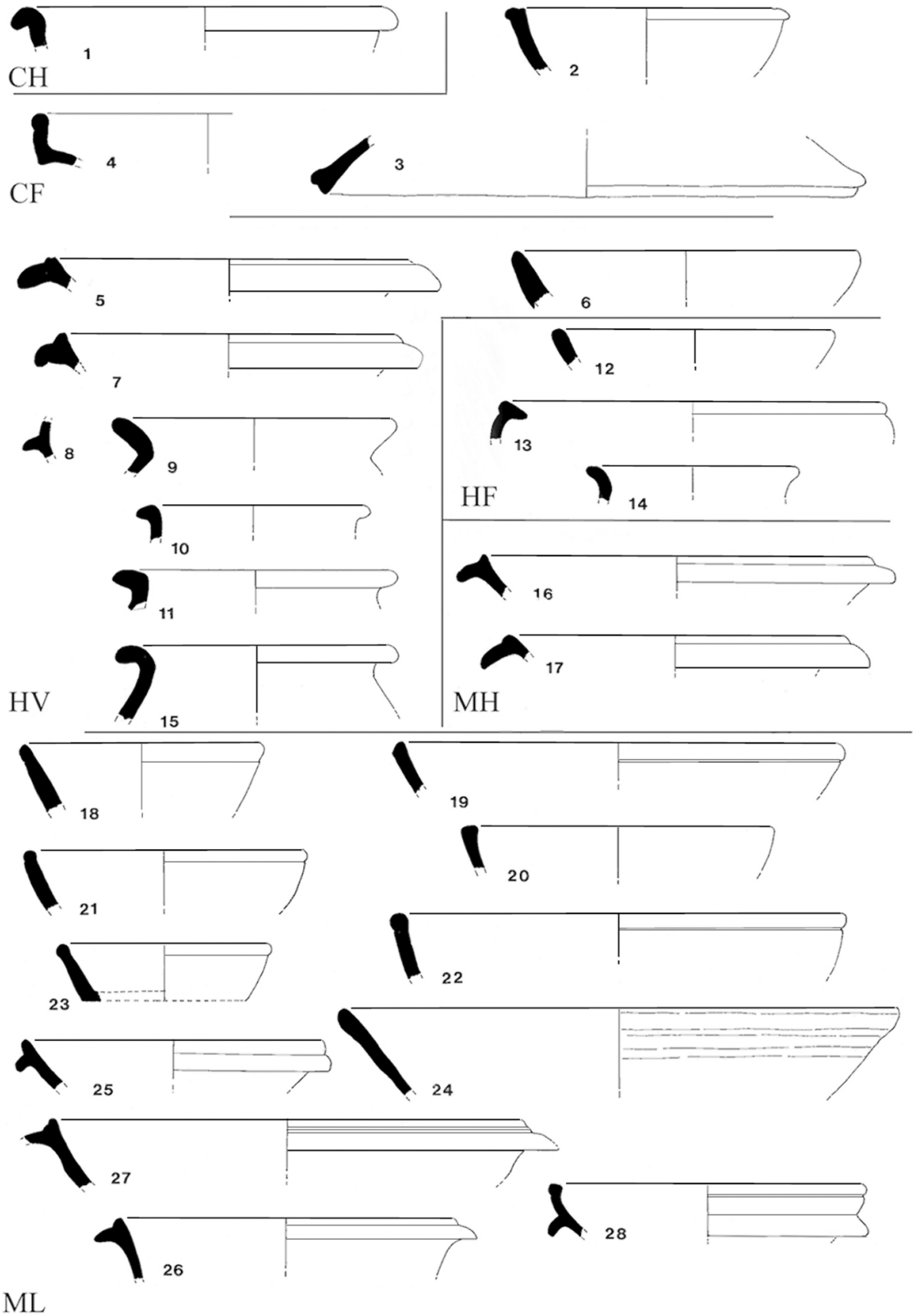


Fig. 13 - Roman pottery (1) [1:4]

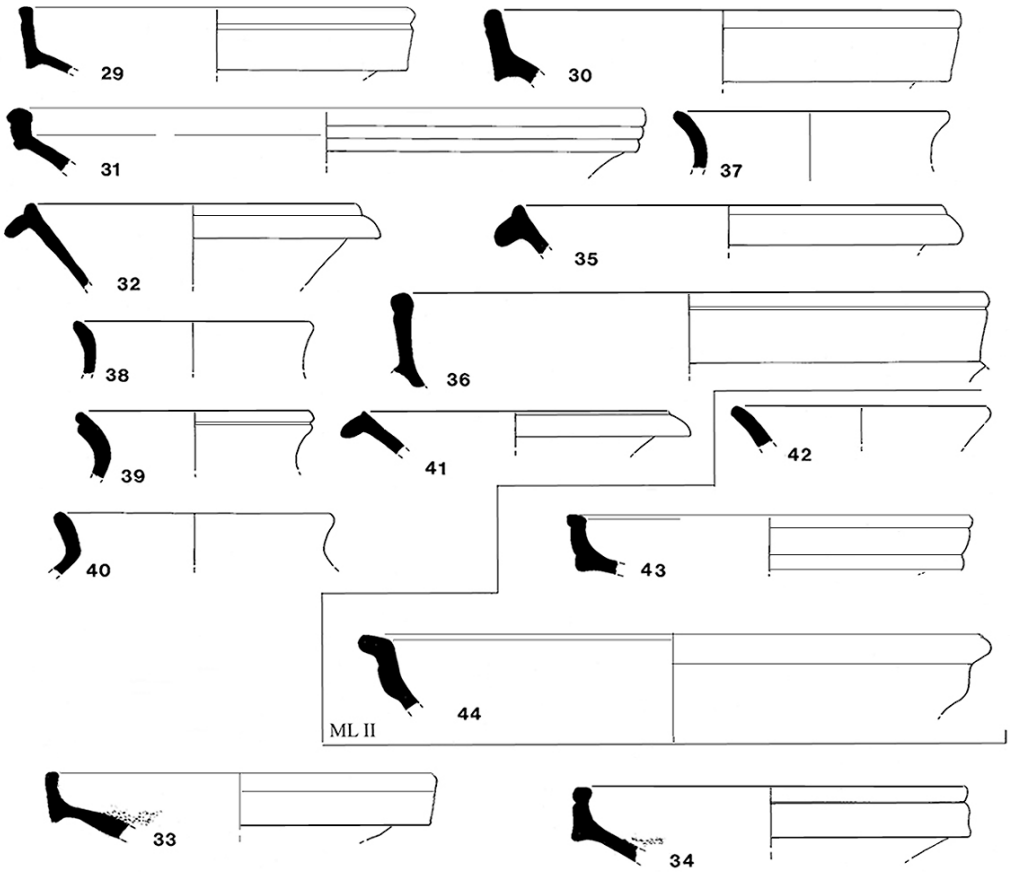


Fig. 14 - Roman pottery (2) [1:4]

Comments on Roman pottery

Three areas stand out from the general field scatter: Mowthorpe Lane (ML I) and Hovingham (HV VI & VII). The majority of the sherds are grey reduced sandy fabrics, this is especially noticeable at ML I where the hard grey fabrics make up 82% of the total, with red oxidized fabrics only 7% and white to buff fabrics only 6% of the total. Generally speaking pottery sherds from ML I were in better condition, not having suffered so much rolling by cultivation. Pottery from both HV VI and HV VII suffered far worse, being much more abraded and rolled. The difference may be explained by the recent levelling of rig-and-furrow strips in ML I (1980's), exposing the pottery for the first time in many years (Fig. xx). Pottery concentration levels for both HV VI & VII were defuse.

Only two tiny fragments of Samian pottery were recovered from the transect area; one piece each from ML I and HV VII. Black burnished ware featured but was not a dominant type. The same comments apply to coated wares (usually white over grey). One sherd of fine ware (HV VI) from a flanged bowl in a red fabric with a dull black colour-coat is reminiscent of Nene Valley types . A fragment of Mica coated ware was also recovered from ML II. The following illustrations may not be representative of the various transect groups, being examples only of surviving rim sherds from the groups.

Catalogue of Roman pottery (Figs. 12 and 13)

Note on references: the catalogue text references to specific publications is shown as follows.

Crambeck (1) - Corder 1928.
Crambeck (2) - Corder 1937.
Gillam - Gillam 1968.
Malton - Wenham & Heywood 1997.

1) CH II - Cooking/storage pot with rolled over rim. Black calcite gritted ware, vesicular. See Crambeck Pl.VIII.

2) CF IX - Bowl. grey reduced fabric.

3) CF IX - Lid in a hard, grey-brown fabric. Similar to Malton, 449.

4) CF IX (field) - Wall sided dish in white fabric.

5) HV VII - Flanged bowl, grey fabric. See Crambeck (2) Type 1.

6) HV VII - Dish with plain rim. Grey fabric. See Malton, 27.

7) HV VI - Flanged bowl, white fabric. See Malton 295.

8) HV VI - Fine hemispherical bowl body sherd with girth flange. Red fabric with dark metallic grey colour coat. Diameter at flange about 9 cm.

9) HV II - Jar rim sherd. Grey sandy fabric.

10) HV II - Jar with turned over rim. Grey sandy fabric.

11) HV II - Jar with turned over rim.

12) HF IV - Dish with plain rim. Grey fabric.

13) HF IV - Bowl with in-curved sides and hammerhead rim. Black burnished grey ware.

14) HF IV - Jar sherd with simple rim.

15) HV VII - Cooking or storage pot with rolled rim. Dark, calcite gritted vesicular fabric. See Crambeck (1) , Pl VIII.

15a) HF - Lid sherd in a hard, grey sandy fabric. (Not illustrated)

16) MH III - Flanged bowl. See Crambeck (2) Type 1b.

17) MH I - Flanged bowl, black burnished ware, sandy grey fabric. See Crambeck (1), 44.

18) ML I/1 - Bowl with simple rim. Red fabric but grey outside. See Crambeck (2) Type 2a.

19) ML I - Bowl with incipient bead rim. Light grey fabric. Similar to Gillam, 195.

20) ML I - Bowl with simple thickened rim. Hard grey fabric. Similar bowls occur at Malton, 240;.

21) ML I/1 - Bowl with simple bead rim. Grey fabric. See ref. for 21.

22) ML I/1 - Bowl with simple bead rim. Hard grey fabric. See ref. for 21.

23) ML I/2 - Small dish. Grey fabric with dark random flecks. Similar to Crambeck (1), Pl.III,53.

24) ML I/1 - Wide mouthed bowl with simple rim. Reddish fabric with reddish brown flecks, sandy. Similar forms at Malton but different fabrics, Malton, 310.

25) ML I/1 - Flanged bowl in a light grey gritty fabric of quartz sand. See Crambeck (1), Pl.I,4.

26) ML I/1 - Flanged bowl. Grey fabric.

27) ML I/1 - Flanged and reeded bowl. Grey fabric.

28) ML I/3 - Flanged bowl in creamy white fabric with dark grits. Similar to Crambeck (1) Pl I,23.

29) ML I/4 - Wall sided mortarium rim sherd in whitish grey fabric. Hard, sparse brown grits. Grey core. See Crambeck (1) V,131.

30) ML I/1 - Wall sided dish in medium grey fabric. See Crambeck (1), Pl III,54.

31) ML I/3 - Large bowl with upright, externally grooved rim. Light grey fabric, possibly over fired to grey. See Crambeck (2) Type 9.

32) ML I/3 - Straight sided, flanged bowl. Grey fabric. See Crambeck (2), Type 1.

33) ML I - Wall sided mortarium. White fabric with black ?slag grits.

34) ML I - Wall sided mortarium. White fabric with black ?slag grits.

35) ML I/1 - Straight sided, flanged bowl. Mid grey fabric.

36) ML I/1 - Bowl (imitating Drag.38), with bead rim and girth flange. See Gillam, 204.

37) ML I/1 - Jar rim. Buff fabric.

38) ML I/1 - Jar rim. Grey fabric.

39) ML I/1 - Pinched mouth flagon rim. Mid grey fabric. See Malton 317.

40) ML I - Cooking pot with everted rim. Pinkish fabric with black flecks. See Gillam, 137-139.

41) ML I - Conical flanged bowl. Grey sandy fabric.

42) ML II - Bowl with simple rim. Grey fabric.

43) ML II - Wall sided dish. Parchment coloured fabric. See Crambeck (1), Pl III,54.

44) ML II - Hemispherical bowl. White fabric with possible traces of paint. Very rolled and abraded. See Malton, 46 for similar profiles.

45) ML II - Flanged bowl. Whitish fabric. (Not illustrated).

Dating

As there are no stratification sequences we must rely on comparisons with datable types of Roman pottery from elsewhere. On the whole there is a strong leaning towards the third and fourth centuries, where several pottery types, such as straight sided bowls in grey fabrics and wall sided bowls and mortaria in parchment fabrics, are key forms. A few forms may be from an earlier period, such as the simple dish from HV VII, and the hemispherical bowl from ML II; the fragments of Samian also indicate an earlier date, again from HV VII and ML.

Medieval and post medieval pottery

Of the 129 sherds recorded (excluding several hundred recovered as field bagged material), 80 are green glazed fabrics and 49 are non-glazed. Of the latter two or three are coarse sandy wares, possibly dating to the 11th century. Many of the green glazed fabrics are late medieval and post-medieval; two sherds with out turned rims are similar to examples illustrated from Thornton Riseborough (Hayes 1988, Fig. 73, 25). The majority of medieval

and post-medieval pottery was recovered from Hovingham, particularly HV I & II, HV VI & VII. Evidence of kiln waste was found at HV I.

Coins - Roman - Not illustrated

(1)
Report by **Melinda Mays** for the Yorkshire Museum (*in italics*).

AE antoninianus, probably Claudius II (1.86g) - mule with lifetime obverse
(?) [IMP CLAVD]IVS AVG Radiate head right
Posthumous reverse
[CONSECR]ATIO Eagle

This may well be an irregular issue, as the obverse lettering is uneven. cf. Bland & Burnett p.186 No.1140

(2)
Report by **C.P. Barclay** for the Yorkshire Museum

AE3 Constantine I c.AD 323-4 (1.58g)
Obv) bust, laureate, right
CONSTAN - [TINVS AVG]
rev) Victory advancing r., spurning captive

seated r. on ground
SARMATIA - [DEVICT]A

Uncertain mint mark. Type cf. RIG VII, London 289

(3)
Uncertain Roman AE 4. ca 4th century AD or later. (1.32g)

Coins (miscellaneous) -Not illustrated
Seven miscellaneous copper coins spanning the period 1695 (William III) to 1922 (George V), recovered from farms across the transect.

Miscellaneous metal finds - Not illustrated

Hovingham - Two copper alloy ?shoe buckle fragments, possibly 18th century.

- Copper or alloy sheet, formed into conical tube but flattened, length 31 mm. Date uncertain.
- Copper or alloy tube, flattened. Length 59 mm. Date uncertain.
- Copper alloy fragment with square hole cut through flat beaten metal. Width 17.5 mm x 1.5 mm thick.
- Copper alloy fragment (?tag) with small hole to one end. Width 6 mm, thickness 0.6 mm.

- Copper alloy fragment, metal strip. Thickness 0.8 mm.
- Copper alloy disc or button. Diameter 21 mm, thickness 2.8 mm.
- Copper alloy button, silvered or tinned. ca. 26 mm diameter. Modern.

Howthorpe - Copper sheet, now flattened. This was probably part of a large copper vessel (?bowl).

It has a turned-over rim (6.6 mm), probably a upstanding neck of about 21 mm. The flattened find is ca.100 mm x 78 mm and has a thickness of 1.3 mm. Date uncertain.

Moor House A small copper alloy button with broken stem. Diameter 17.5 mm, thickness 0.9 mm. Post-medieval.

Cawton - Copper alloy disc with a centrally raised boss for a stem, possibly a foot stand. 19th century?

- Copper alloy disc. Diameter 19 mm, thickness 0.7 mm. date uncertain.

Mowthorpe Copper alloy claw foot. Possibly off a piece of furniture or a stand. 19th century?

- Copper alloy Horse Harness pendant (see Bateman 1995b). Early 14th century.

Conclusions

The fields have been gleaned but can anything useful be made from these acquisitions? We cannot claim the ultimate prize - the 'site', but it may be possible to suggest areas of habitation. Field surveys and finds retrieval programs can be useful in locating sites if there is a combination of earthwork features and finds. Where habitations existed without earthwork features - by utilization of the timber resources - (Manby 1980), or where they have been eroded beyond visual identification, the chances of site location by these methods is slim. The finds evidence from the transect survey has provided sufficient evidence to suggest landscape use in several localities and ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. Only in the Bronze Age can we tentatively suggest an occupation area centered on the eastern farms group, probably linked to the round barrow cemetery on Slingsby Moor. These occupation areas lie within valleys well supplied with water from Becks and springs. In the western farms group the main lithic spreads lie on higher ground overlooking the Vale of Pickering, again well watered by valley Becks and springs. There appears to be a limited Iron Age presence at Hovingham and Cawton, indicated by crop-mark sites and latent ceramic evidence within the scatters of Romano-British wares. Roman pottery occurs throughout the transect area but the main site lies at the southern edge on Mowthorpe Lane. The Howardian hills lithics survey has enhanced an already exiting image of prehistoric occupation of this area. The casual finds from the past, and the remnant earthworks and barrows, provided the outline; there is certainly room for definition to be increased by future work.

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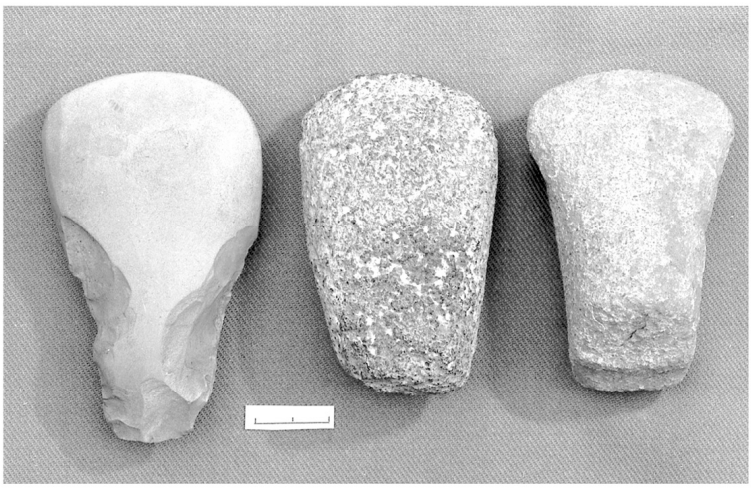
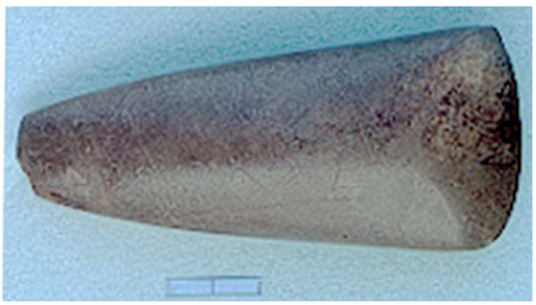


Three stone axes from Cotril farm, Terrington



Cawton axe - found outside the Transect area