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**ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,  
EAST HESLERTON,  
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**REPORT ON AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK-TOP STUDY**

**2001 FIELD REPORT  
NUMBER 59**

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## **NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*An archaeological desk-top study and walk-over survey was carried out by York Archaeological Trust at St. Andrew's Church, East Heslerton, North Yorkshire on behalf of the Churches Conservation Trust. The geological, archaeological and historical background of the area is summarised and records of previous discoveries close to the church are listed.*

*A considerable amount of archaeological research has taken place in the vicinity of East Heslerton and significant remains have been found ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the medieval periods. It is also clear that an earlier church once stood on the site of St Andrews. This, and the existing burial ground, are likely to have disturbed the underlying archaeological levels to some considerable depth. It thus seems unlikely that any significant archaeological disturbance will be caused by remedial work to the church.*

*Recommendations for work to record the existing church fabric in advance of refurbishment and to observe any ground disturbance are made.*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

During October and November 2001 an archaeological desk-top study was undertaken by York Archaeological Trust (YAT) for the Churches Conservation Trust, focussed on St. Andrew's Church, East Heslerton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 9262 7666). The study was undertaken as part of a financial planning project, to assess the likely costs of future repairs and the corresponding archaeological implications and costs. The historical and archaeological significance of the study area and the church was assessed using a variety of sources including aerial photographic evidence, the sites and monuments record and previous archaeological and historical publications.

### **2. METHODOLOGY**

The study involved the consultation of information sources that could define the historical and archaeological significance and importance of the church and the immediate surrounding area.

The first source of evidence to be assessed was the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit, Northallerton. All of the records were searched for information on the archaeological and historical background of the area. Both the oblique and the vertical air photograph archives were checked for cropmarks, surface features and earthworks in the area. The OS record cards and the parish file were also checked for any references to the land in question or for sites in the vicinity. The National Monuments Record (NMR) held in Swindon was also consulted for information on aerial photographs, archaeological find spots and sites or monuments located within the vicinity. Previous historical and archaeological publications were also consulted at the SMR, YAT and the local history section at York Central Library, the Borthwick Institute, York and York Minster Library. The internet was also searched for relevant articles and information.



Site research notes are currently stored with York Archaeological Trust under the York Archaeological Trust accession code YORAT:2001.5.

### **3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

St. Andrew's Church, East Heslerton lies in zone 4 of Powlesland's geological categorization of the southern side of the Vale of Pickering (Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson 1986, 58). This zone is situated between the 35m and 50m contour lines and consists of low chalk knolls (outliers of the Wold foothills), areas of Speeton clay close to the Wolds foot and areas of glacial sand and gravel to the north where the land slopes towards the Vale bottom.

It is believed that during the last ice age or Pleistocene period, glacial outflow from the North Sea entered the eastern end of the Vale of Pickering blocking the original eastern sea outlet with glacial till. Ice from the Vale of York glacier flanked the western side of the vale and forced melt water to cut a new channel southwards through the Kirkham gorge (Kent et al. 1980). This narrowing of the drainage outlet resulted in the formation of a lake in the central part of the vale (Kendall 1902). More recent fieldwork (Gregory 1965; Jarvis et al. 1984; and Catt 1987 – quoted in English Heritage 1997) has challenged this theory and suggests that rather than a single lake, a complex series of lakes and marshes occupied the vale at any one time. Glacial activity and subsequent alluvial deposition formed a series of glacial islands of sand, gravel and boulder clay between intercutting stream courses, many of which silted up forming extensive peat and alluvial deposits.

An extensive and often thick layer of aeolian (wind blown) sand covers the solid and drift geology in zone 4 up to a depth of 3m in places. The latter is thought to have started to accumulate from the late Neolithic period onwards, with a rapid increase in the Iron Age and Roman periods. These sand deposits are a characteristic of the southern side of the vale which has led to the preservation of early prehistoric landscapes at West Heslerton and elsewhere in the research area.

Colluvium (hill wash) and alluvium (river deposited) silts and sands have also accumulated at the foot of the Wolds sealing archaeological deposits. These were formed and spread by a number of relict stream courses or palaeochannels – streams that crisscross the foot of the vale in a north-south direction, which have since silted up or changed course. These often formed the focus for occupation in the prehistoric periods.

The church is situated on the highest point within the village of East Heslerton, at c.45m AOD and adjacent to an area of low earthworks which lie to the south. St. Andrew's is positioned on the southern curve of a horseshoe shaped road that attaches the village to the A64 to the north. A dry valley extends to the south towards the East Heslerton brow of the Wolds escarpment. This was only partially investigated due to restrictions but clearly has been the source of a spring for hundreds of years. This may be the next spring head to the east of the West Heslerton site.



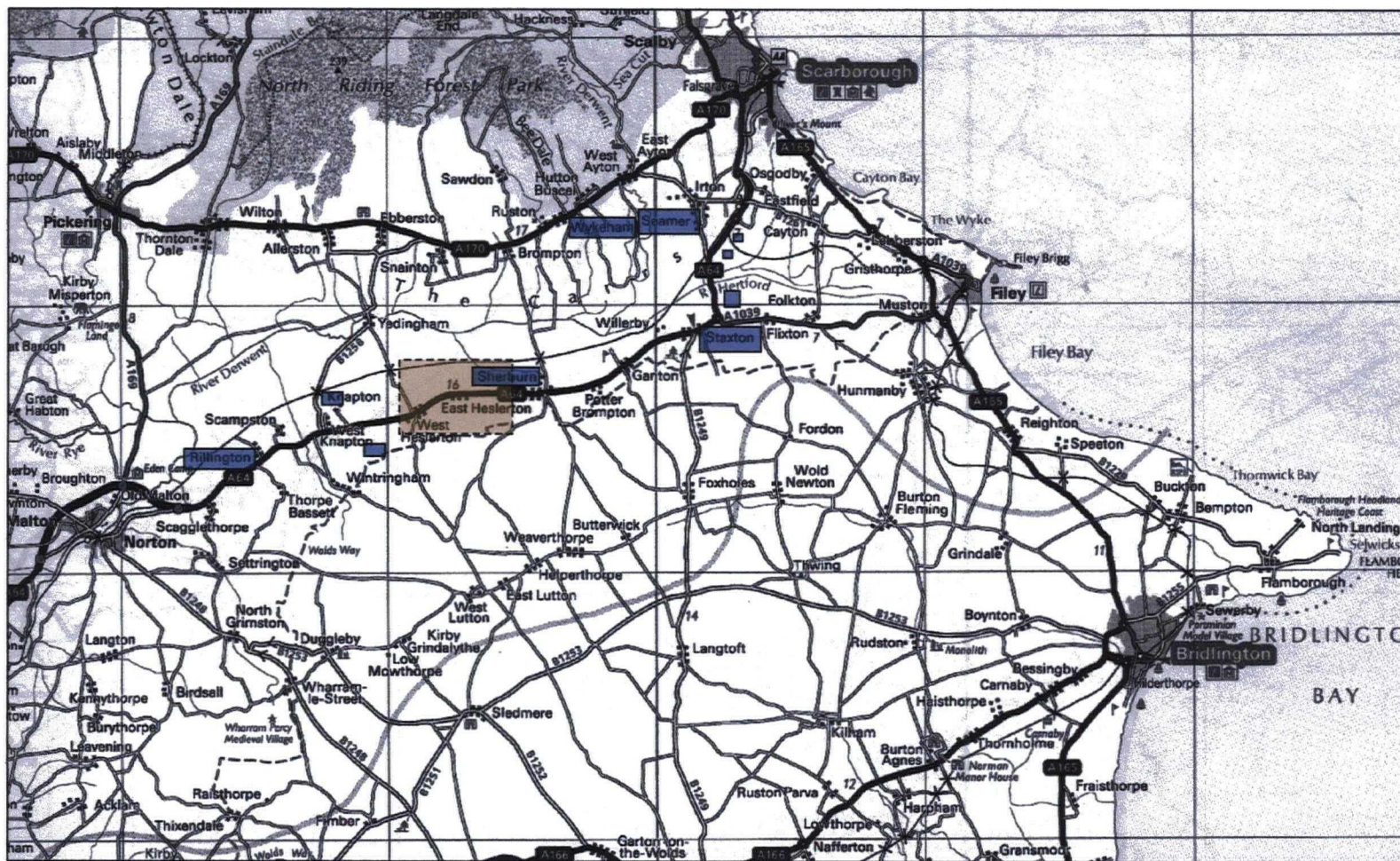


Figure 1 Site location

KEY:-  Extent of figure 2  Sites mentioned in text

0  10 Kilometers



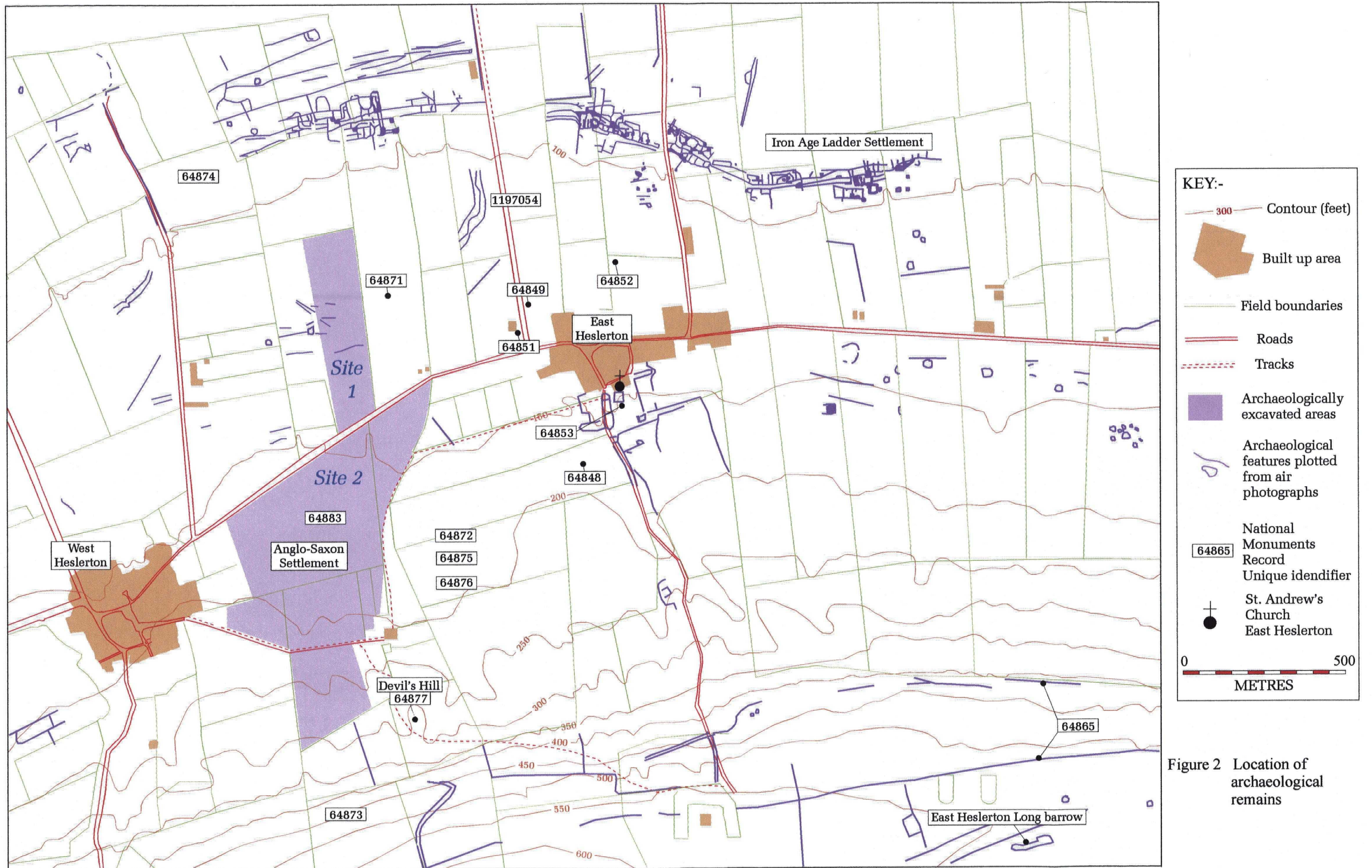


Figure 2 Location of archaeological remains



#### **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Archaeological and historical research has been carried out within Heslerton parish since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, early research being mostly focussed on burial monuments that still survived as earthworks on the Wolds (Greenwell 1877; Mortimer 1905). Up to the end of the 1970s work concentrated further on cemeteries and funerary monuments (Brewster 1980; Manby 1974; Pye 1976, 1983; Stead 1979; Vatcher and Vatcher 1965) with a start being made on the excavation of some settlement sites (Brewster 1952, 1963, 1981; Manby 1975; Moore 1965). Brewster also undertook a fieldwalking programme in the 1950s within Heslerton parish resulting in the recovery of finds including several polished axes, prehistoric and Romano-British pottery scatters, a number of Anglian beads and medieval pottery and structural traces (Brewster pers. comm. in Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson 1986, 59).

Research since 1980 has centred on the Heslerton Parish Project Area (which combines the parishes of East and West Heslerton) by a team based at the Landscape Research Centre (LRC), Yedingham and directed by Dominic Powlesland. Modern archaeological excavations from 1977 to 1995 over a large area c.750m west of St. Andrew's Church, at West Heslerton sites 1 and 2, has radically changed our understanding of settlement and occupation in the Vale of Pickering from the Neolithic to the Anglo-Saxon periods. Much of the Heslerton Parish Area has been photographed on a yearly basis from the air, to record cropmarks, and the area has also been the subject of multispectral analysis (photographing the landscape digitally from the air in a broad range of light spectra from infra-red to ultra-violet). The majority of what is summarised in this report is based on the published work of the Landscape Research Centre.

Within a wider radius, the Vale of Pickering has seen a number of major excavation projects, including the internationally important early Mesolithic sites at Starr Carr (Clark 1954) and Seamer Carr (Schadla-Hall 1988). Recently English Heritage has funded a research project into the early Mesolithic landscape within the eastern part of the vale (1997) and Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) have carried out a series of excavations on the line of a pipeline from Knapton to Clay Pit Plantation (Lee 1997). The reports and studies for the various sites described above are summarised in the period by period analysis which follows.

##### **4.1 The Prehistoric Period (to the 1st century AD)**

###### ***Mesolithic***

The earliest settlement activity within the vale is of early Mesolithic date. In recent years nearly 4km of the original early post-glacial lake shoreline has been investigated at the eastern end of the vale, revealing eight major occupation sites and five smaller ones, as well as numerous traces of 'off-site' activities. Preliminary analysis has revealed spatial and temporal variations in the lithic and faunal assemblages within the occupation sites (English Heritage 1997). The most significant archaeological site to be investigated is the settlement at Starr Carr (Clark 1954). Excavations at Seamer Carr (Schadla-Hall 1988) and Flixton Carr (Moore 1950) suggest that this is not an isolated phenomenon and that during the 8th millennium B.C. the vale of Pickering may have been one of the richest habitats in northern England. The high degree of preservation has enabled detailed reconstruction of hunting patterns, woodland use and the seasonal movements of Mesolithic groups (Clark 1954). Ongoing work funded by English Heritage is



revealing further the fluctuations within this important, well preserved early landscape (English Heritage 1997).

Within the Heselton Parish Project area Powlesland (Research Framework on [www.landscaperesearchcentre.org.uk](http://www.landscaperesearchcentre.org.uk)) believes that the Mesolithic activity further to the east is not paralleled in his research area. At West Heselton late Mesolithic flint knapping activity (lithic assemblage) was associated with a palaeo-channel (silted stream course) running approximately north to south across sites 1 and 2 (Powlesland, Haughton, and Hanson 1986; Powlesland and Haughton 1999, 23). Powlesland has suggested that the streams that form from spring heads at the Wolds foot and descend towards the base of the vale may have not only formed a source for flint but possibly had a role in hunting regimes or as communication routes. It is possible therefore that the spring head that surfaces at the head of the valley to the south of East Heselton may form a similar focus for Mesolithic activity.

### *Neolithic*

During the Neolithic period the land within the vale seems to have been settled and cultivated for the first time, though it is thought that much of the base of the vale contained scattered shrinking lakelets into the post-Roman period (Hemingway 1993; Lee 1997). Stray finds of five Neolithic polished stone axes (Unique Identifier – 64872, NMR No. SE 97 NW 18; Unique Identifier – 64873, NMR No. SE 97 NW 19; Unique Identifier – 64874, NMR No. SE 97 NW 20; Unique Identifier – 64875, NMR No. SE 97 NW 21 and Unique Identifier – 64876, NMR No. SE 97 NW 22 - See Appendix 1) suggest that tree, shrub and reed cutting must have been common, possibly as part of land clearance prior to cultivation. Lee (1997) has suggested that settlements were situated on naturally drained sandy hillocks or at the drier vale edges.

Powlesland's extensive research of the parish has revealed new evidence that suggests that Neolithic funerary and burial monuments such as East Heselton Long Barrow (Vatcher and Vatcher 1965) and the Neolithic hengiform enclosure and post-circle on West Heselton site 2 were not placed in prominent positions in the landscape as had been previously thought (Research Framework on LRC website) but were sited deliberately to be seen only from a limited arc of view. He has also shown that the levels of activity in the vale match or are greater than those found on the Wolds in this period. Domestic activity that comprised a number of pits which contained Grooved Ware, Fengate and Peterborough pottery and carbonised hazelnut shells were associated with the post-circle and the hengiform enclosure on West Heselton sites 1 and 2. The presence of Grooved Ware is thought in particular to suggest some form of intensive domestic activity within 50m of the monuments. Powlesland also identified a mid to late Neolithic field system on West Heselton site 1 (Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson 1986) and he believes that flint knapping continued into this period. He also suggests that a late Neolithic post alignment, leading to the north-east of the hengiform enclosure may represent part of an avenue. A second hengiform enclosure has been identified by aerial photography and a magnetometer survey at East Heselton c.700m to the east of St. Andrew's Church. This new monument is slightly larger than the c.75m by 67m dimension of the one excavated on West Heselton site 2 (Powlesland and Haughton 1999, 26).

All of this new information points to an increasing settlement of the landscape on the southern edge of the vale in the mid to late Neolithic period and the deliberate siting of monumental architecture both on the Wolds and on the dry ground between the fens to the north and the Wold



foot to the south. It is not possible from currently available information to predict what remains of this period may be located close to the church.

### ***Early Bronze Age***

Excavations along the southern vale margins, which include those at Rillington (Turnbull 1983), Sherburn (Brewster and Hayfield 1994) and West Heslerton (Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson 1986), have revealed evidence for the continuity of occupation and settlement from at least the Bronze Age through to the Anglian period. This suggests that much of the vale edge was settled and under cultivation by the Bronze Age.

A number of round barrows were excavated at West Heslerton sites 1 and 2, the mound of one of which was almost completely preserved beneath aeolian sands (Powlesland, Research Framework on LRC website) demonstrating that this type of monument was as much part of the Bronze Age lowlands as of the Wolds and Moors. The barrows excavated at West Heslerton appear to form two distinct cemeteries that appear to be part of much more extensive linear distributions following the contours and situated within and on the southern edge of the aeolian sand zone. The southern group is of most interest as it appears to follow the 45m contour line which runs under the church of St. Andrews. The distribution of barrows may be based on economics where areas of partially sterile soil were utilised for siting these particular monuments (Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson 1986).

In the northern group of barrows focussed on the 38m contour two complete and one fragmentary barrow were excavated. One of the barrows in this group had a long history from a Neolithic mortuary enclosure to a double ditched secondary barrow dating from c. 2100 BC through to c.1000 BC. In the southern barrow cemetery there were two complete and two fragmentary barrows one of which overlay the hengiform enclosure. These were less well preserved and were smaller. Both barrow cemeteries contained multiple burials in single grave pits with mixed burial rites (both inhumation and cremation) associated with beaker and food vessel pottery. Powlesland believes that the two barrow cemeteries were broadly contemporary (Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson 1986) even though the grave pits in the southern cemetery were larger and contained tree trunk coffins and the burial density was much higher in the northern cemetery. Every barrow excavated produced evidence to suggest that the mound represents the sealing or closure of a cemetery. The initial stage of each appearing to be a flat cemetery perhaps defined by an enclosing gully.

A small Bronze Age Beaker (Unique Identifier – 64848, NMR No. SE 97 NW 6) sherd was recovered from the surface of a field at NGR SE 925 764 in 1950 to the south-west of St. Andrew's Church and was identified as a typical 'B' beaker fabric and decoration. This may indicate the disturbance of a barrow or flat grave burial.

The position, alignment and other evidence from aerial photographs suggests that a linear barrow cemetery may be focussed on or just below the 45m contour line along the southern edge of the Vale. This may suggest the presence of such monuments either under or close to the church of St. Andrew's, East Heslerton.



### ***The Middle Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age***

In the Middle Bronze Age two small cremation cemeteries and a group of at least four round houses were located on West Heslerton site 2 on a gravel terrace just below the foot of the Wolds. During the Late Bronze Age and into the Early Iron Age Powlesland has suggested that the first phase of the Wold entrenchments was established. This consisted of a large network of pit alignments constructed on the Wolds and extending out into the vale. Where a pit alignment was not succeeded by a ditch it often had a parallel pit alignment associated with it indicating the presence of droveways linking the Wolds with the vale.

Two palisaded enclosures, Staple Howe and Devil's Hill, which probably represent two of many such sites, were established in the Early Iron Age on the Wold scarp (Brewster 1963; 1981). An open settlement that appears to be contemporary with the palisaded enclosures was located at the northern end of West Heslerton site 1. The open settlement appeared to focus on a major pit alignment and a trackway running west to east across the site and appears to principally comprise temporary or short-term (possibly seasonal or transitory) habitation in round houses with associated four post-structures (granaries). The open settlement appears to have been occupied from between the 9<sup>th</sup> century to the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC (Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson 1986, 158). Powlesland believes that the palisaded enclosures form high status sites within an extensively developed landscape where open settlements were supported by mixed agriculture utilising both the Wold top and the vale. By c.800 BC the landscape structure which is partially fossilized in the modern parish boundaries had already been established. The archaeological evidence for this period focuses on the living rather than the dead as in the previous two periods (Powlesland, Research Framework – LRC website).

Corresponding with the occupation of the open settlement there appears to be a large square barrow cemetery situated on a gravel spur that extends from Rillington towards the centre of the vale. This has been identified by aerial photographs and excavation. Aerial photographs have also revealed the presence of an undated multivallate enclosure at one end of the gravel spur which may date from the mid to late Iron Age. A second square barrow cemetery has also been identified in a dry valley on the Wolds within the Heslerton Parish Project Area.

It is not possible, with the present level of information, to determine whether any middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age activity will be located under the present church of St. Andrew's. The presence of a kink in the Wolds entrenchments and pit alignments indicating a track or droveway leading across the Wolds from the valley head may suggest that the valley to the south of the church served as a communication route or droveway. Further elaboration is impossible at present other than to speculate that it appears unlikely that any settlement evidence will be found close to the church.

### ***Middle Iron Age and The Roman Period (1st to 5th centuries AD)***

The open settlement located on West Heslerton site 1 appears to have been formalised as a ladder settlement, c. 750m to the north and north east of St. Andrew's Church adjacent to the fen edge (Powlesland 1987, 10-11). This ladder settlement appears to have been established in c.500 BC and flanked a major east-west trackway linking the Malton area with the coast. Air photography has revealed a continuous ribbon of enclosures following the 30m contour line for some 15km on the south side of the vale and there appears to be a corresponding ladder



settlement in the northern part of the vale as well. The southern ladder settlement was occupied until the end of the Roman period. Romanisation of the finds assemblage is low and during the last stages of occupation an Anglian element intrudes in the form of new pottery and also a distinctive structure type the 'grubenhau' (a large sub-rectangular flat-bottomed pit dug into the ground to create an air space beneath a timber-framed structure – the pit and associated post-holes are usually all that survive). It appears that in the late Roman period the climate deteriorated, affecting settlement considerably with a rise in the natural ground water level. By c.450 AD this settlement was deserted. In East Yorkshire Powlesland suggests that the settlement geography seems to have remained much as it had been in the Iron Age, perhaps reflecting a reliance on pastoralism rather than intensive crop production. He has also pointed out that the increase of colluvium and aeolian deposits throughout the period may indicate an increase in arable farming or the opening up of the heavier clay lands at the foot of the Wolds. As villa density is slight in the region it suggests that agriculture stayed on a domestic scale rather than large scale crop production (Powlesland, Research Framework on LRC website).

Investigations by NAA in 1994 recovered evidence for Roman field boundaries and a small Romano-British rural settlement close to the Knapton generating station. The latter consisted of two ring ditches inside a ditched rectilinear enclosure which measured 104m east to west (Lee 1997). Lee has argued strongly that the positioning of this settlement relates to the underlying natural geology being positioned between the 20 and 25m contour line in areas where the sand and silt or sand and gravel were at their thickest overlying the glaciolacustrine clay.

Towards the end of the Roman period a Roman cult site was located at the southern edge of West Heselton site 2. Roman structures and paths linked a spring to a well head at the foot of the Wolds interpreted as a rural shrine complex. In its late phase the dry valley in which it was situated was heavily landscaped and terraced, and the terraces were covered with pebble surfaces (Powlesland, Research Framework, LRC website). This activity was dated to the later 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, but as yet its interaction with the Anglo-Saxon settlement has not been fully analysed (Powlesland, Internet Archaeology 5).

Several fragments of Roman pottery (Unique Identifier – 64851, NMR No. SE 97 NW 9 and Unique Identifier – 64852, NMR No. SE 97 NW 10) were found during field walking in the 1950s to the north and north-west of the church. These consisted of a large rim and wall sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> century to 4<sup>th</sup> century calcite-gritted ware at NGR SE 923 768 and a separate similar sherd at NGR SE 926 770. It is difficult to be sure whether these indicate settlement evidence, manuring or simply stray finds.

Once again it is difficult to predict whether archaeological features of this period will survive. It has been strongly argued that settlement and land boundaries is continuous from the early Iron Age which suggests that the dry valley to the south of the church continued as a communication route and a driveway with probable use of the area as fields. If the Roman cult centre is not an isolated phenomenon, the spring at the head of the dry valley may also have formed a focus for cult activities particularly as it is on a significant line of communication.



### 4.3 Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian periods (5th to 11th centuries AD)

Most of the current villages have Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian origins and incorporate a mixture of Old English and Old Norse place names. These were situated on higher well drained ground perhaps picked not only for environmental reasons but also for religious and social reasons following the demise of Roman land ownership systems (Powlesland 1987, 12) (it is possible that the move from the ladder settlement was delayed for c.100 years because of similar dictates on society). This was seen in excavations at West Heselton (Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson 1986) where the Anglo-Saxon settlement was situated between the 50m and 75m contour lines to the east and south-east of the present settlement of West Heselton. The Anglo-Saxon settlement at Wykeham (Moore 1965) also appears to have been similarly situated although this settlement appears to have only been inhabited in the early Anglo-Saxon period. Heselton is first mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086 and the name derives from the old english *haesel* meaning hazel and *ton* meaning valley farm or enclosure. Smith (1937) suggests that East Heselton may be the entry "Esrelton" and West Heselton may be "Haslintonis" in the Domesday Book but East Heselton is not distinguished in other documents until the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Smith 1937).

The excavations at West Heselton sites 1 and 2 produced excellent new evidence for Anglo-Saxon burial practice and unusually its associated settlement.

The cemetery, which is one of a series on the margins of the vale of Pickering, including Staxton, Rillington, Seamer and Wykeham, was focussed on the earlier prehistoric hengiform enclosure and the southern of the two Bronze Age barrow cemeteries, straddling the A64 on sites 1 and 2. It was in use from the late 5<sup>th</sup> century through to the early 7<sup>th</sup> century and may have been situated on top of the prehistoric monuments to legitimize the new power structure. A total of 201 (185 inhumations, 15 cremations and one horse burial) out of c.300 Anglian burials were excavated (Powlesland and Haughton 1999,1). The cremation burials may be under represented due to plough damage but the distribution of these burials appears to have been localised to the Neolithic hengiform enclosure and the post-circle/Bronze Age barrow at the southern edge of the cemetery. Powlesland (1999) does not believe that the burials represent an elite group of foreigners but consisted of an integrated native and Anglo-Saxon group, the native aspects of which had assimilated the Anglian material culture by the late 5<sup>th</sup> or early 6<sup>th</sup> century as had the wider society throughout East Yorkshire. The cemetery was visible from the associated settlement and was unenclosed possibly within an area of open pasture which must have been well maintained as there were no intercutting graves and little evidence for grave markers (Powlesland and Haughton 1999, 78). It appears to have been polyfocal in its development (Powlesland and Haughton 1999, 82). These focii may relate to kinship or family groups, within which there was considerable variation in the level of disposable wealth (grave goods). Powlesland has postulated that the cemetery derives from between 8 and 15 of these groups (Powlesland and Haughton 1999, 96).

The associated settlement which was situated c.300m to the south-west was excavated between 1986 and 1995. It consisted of c.220 timber buildings including post-built buildings or 'hall' and grubenhauer and was occupied from the 5<sup>th</sup> century through to the mid 9<sup>th</sup> century. Powlesland has suggested (1986b, 23; 1987, 14-15) that the timber-framed 'halls' were substantial buildings with a second storey that measured up to 10m long by 5m wide and the grubenhauer which measured up to 4m long, 3m wide and 0.5m deep were a dry space for storage beneath a light



weight timber-framed building. The settlement appears to have been planned from the outset and split into different functional zones including housing, craft/industry and agricultural processing. The site of late Roman cult activities appears to have been partly maintained as an open area within the earliest settlement, but later was the focus for the high status occupational core of the village. The settlement appears to have contracted over time and was deserted in the mid 9<sup>th</sup> century in favour of a more defensible site above and around the church in West Heselton. Ash deposits sealing the former settlement may indicate that it was deliberately cleared (Powlesland, Research Framework, LRC website).

A second Anglo-Saxon settlement site of equivalent size has been located using remote sensing within 2.5km of West Heselton site 2. This has been confirmed (Whyman, pers comm) to lie c.1km to the east of East Heselton.

An Anglian amber bead (Unique Identifier – 64849, NMR No. SE 97 NW 7) was found at (NGR SE 923 769) in 1950 to the north-west of the church. This may simply be a stray find rather than indicate settlement or a burial.

In the area in which the village of East Heselton and the church of St. Andrews are situated it is thought highly unlikely that further large scale settlement evidence for this period will be. The dry valley probably retained its role for communication and as a driveway but with less importance due to the siting of the Anglo-Saxon village in the adjacent dry valley to the west. It is also possible that from small beginnings focussed on a single farm, or due to the relocation of the original Anglo-Saxon settlement in the mid 9<sup>th</sup> century, a small cluster of families settled the site of East Heselton, probably around the 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. Its name connection with West Heselton suggests that it is more likely to have been settled by a small group from the original Anglo-Saxon settlement rather than by Anglo-Scandinavian settlers. Another possibility is that East Heselton was planted in the Norman period from the settlement at West Heselton although this seems unlikely. It seems much more plausible that the original settlement split into two groups in the mid ninth century both settling smaller more defensible valleys.

#### **4.4 Medieval period (11th to the 16th centuries AD)**

As has been pointed out earlier only Heselton is mentioned in the Domesday Book although both villages (from the place name arguments above) were probably in existence at this time. The first mention of East Heselton in documentary sources was in 1155 (Smith 1937).

Aerial photographic evidence has revealed earthworks to the south of St. Andrew's Church, East Heselton that are suggestive of a deserted, shrunken or crept village (Powlesland, Research Framework, LRC website). This appears to include tofts, field boundaries, a trackway and a moated enclosure for a small moated manor (though one which does not appear in Le Patourel's study of the Moated Sites of Yorkshire (1973)). This lies directly south of the churchyard wall and a stream channel has been diverted to feed into the moat. The reasons for the desertion of this part of the village, or the creeping downhill effect as is argued for West Heselton is unclear. Perhaps this was a result of the Black Death or clearance of tofts for sheep farming in the 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The area appears not to have been ploughed and has been open pasture probably since desertion.



No historical evidence could be found for the village of East Heslerton or the possible moated manor during this period. Smith (1937) quotes a large number of dated references to the name of East Heslerton in various sources. It was beyond the scope of this report to pursue all these references. It is probable that it remained a small agricultural village with open fields surrounding it. David Lumley on the Manor Farm Promotions website ([http://members.netscapeonline.co.uk/dclumley/Manor\\_Farm](http://members.netscapeonline.co.uk/dclumley/Manor_Farm)) suggests that the present Manor Farm, built adjacent to the A64, dates only from 1890. It apparently replaced an earlier Manor House that was sited to the east of the church. The site of the original Manor of the De Heslerton family is thought to have been to the south of the church and associated with the moat.

Both reports by P.G. Pace (Architect) and Joseph Elders (Archaeological Officer for the Council for the Care of Churches (CCC)) mention that within the ringing chamber in the Tower an unspecified number of Norman corbels set into the interior brick face. Norman corbels can be massive, and elaborately carved and do not generally, because they are often so heavy, move far from the original church site (McComish, pers comm) which hints at the existence of a Norman church on the site. That and the existence of a possible moated manor adjacent to the churchyard, and the evidence for the part desertion of the village would suggest that a Norman predecessor for the church is highly likely. On that basis any disturbance within the church or church yard may uncover evidence for the earlier church or burials associated with it.

#### **4.5 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (17th to the 20th centuries)**

Several historical documents describe a church being in existence during this period. An Archbishop visitation document dated 1663 (Borthwick – (V. 1662-3/CB.1)) states that the church at East Heslerton is not adorned and that there is no surplice or books. An Archdeacon's visitation dated 1686 (Borthwick – (ER. V./CB.5)) states that the chapel at East Heslerton has now been repaired. This may be the repair work alluded to in a letter thought to have been written sometime in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Borthwick – BR. C &P (ex PA.18)). This asks that the workmen who had undertaken repairs on the chapel at East Heslerton be paid for their labours, land to be set aside for this task and that John Spinke the present Chapel Warden should report that it had been done before a certain date. A further Archdeacon's visitation dated to 1723 (Borthwick – (ER. V./Ret. 2)) orders that repairs be carried out on the chapel at East Heslerton. All of these letters suggest that there was a church on the site from at least the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century (if not much earlier – see note above about Norman corbels).

All of the buildings within the village date from the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Wesleyan Chapel was built in 1794, and enlarged in 1840 (Bulmer 1892) and is situated on the western arm of the horseshoe road that comes back from the A64 (this has been converted as a house).

The church that occupied the site prior to the present church was a chapel of ease which according to Joseph Elders (CCC) was built in c.1855. It however appears on the 1854 first edition OS Map and P. G. Pace believes it was built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Sheahan and Whellan (1856, 644) describe the chapel briefly.

‘The chapel of ease was partly rebuilt in 1806-7. There is a belfry at the west end. The Living is a Curacy, subordinate to the Rectory of Heslerton.’

Lawton (1842) also mentions the chapel and suggests that it could hold 100 people.



This is significant suggesting that the church was originally much earlier in date and adds to the already growing corpus of evidence to suggest that the church had a long history prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

There is a full set of churchwardens' accounts and yearly vestry meeting minutes from 1855 – 1934 held at the Borthwick Institute (HESL/E/1). In the vestry minutes dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> August 1856 part of the meeting was taken up with discussing the cost of and how to raise the money to enclose a burial ground adjoining the church with a brick wall. This suggests that there was already a burial ground which was unenclosed adjacent to the church yard. This may not have been carried out as in 1858 Sir Tatton Sykes gave extra land to the Church Commissioners, presumably to extend the existing burial ground. A plan drawn on one of these charters (Borthwick – (CD. 289)) suggests that the Chapel of Ease was positioned much closer to the western gate than St Andrew's and that the churchyard was extended to the south and the east.

The churchwardens accounts and the vestry minutes abruptly stop in 1870 and do not restart again until 1877. This ties in with the rebuilding of the church by Sir Tatton Sykes, but why the accounts should stop so suddenly three years prior to the designs being drawn up is not apparent.

The present church has been extensively covered by Joseph Elders (CCC) and P. G. Pace (Architect) as well as being covered in Pevsner and Neave (1997) and Ryedale District Councils Listings (1966). The present report cannot add further to these findings and these should be consulted for relevant information. A brief summary is provided below.

St. Andrew's Church was designed in 1873 for Sir Tatton Sykes of Sledmere House by George Edmund Street RA who also designed the Law Courts in London. Building work was completed in 1877. The original drawings are still held at the R.I.B.A. It was the most expensive church designed by Street for Sir Tatton Sykes and it was the only one which was completely rebuilt (although Sir Tatton renovated another 13 churches in the local area). The church, churchyard wall, lych gate and churchyard cross and lights were all integral parts of G. E. Street's whole design. All of the Iron Work was designed by G. E. Street and manufactured by Potter & Sons of Hull, the bells were manufactured by Taylor's of Loughborough in 1877, the stained glass by Clayton and Bell of London. The tower which rises to 105ft or 32m is visible for miles around and has statues of the four fathers of the church by Redfern (rescued from Bristol Cathedral). The Organ is not original, the original instrument was a harmonium which resided on the north side of the chancel. The only part of the structure that appears to have had a significant archaeological impact on earlier structures or burials, apart from the foundations, would appear to be the boiler room below the vestry, which may have removed a considerable amount of archaeology in its construction. There is no evidence at present to suggest that the basement for the boiler room actually extends under the chancel to form a crypt.

Faculty paper evidence held at the Borthwick Institute suggests that a "new" heating system was installed in 1927 and an electric lighting system in 1948.

The churchyard is still in use and contains gravestones that date from as early as the 1860s. It is likely that the insertion of modern and 19<sup>th</sup> century graves has fragmented and truncated many of the earlier burials on the site which probably were not buried as deep as the standard 1.82m



depth of the modern era. Burials are likely to have disturbed the archaeological remains of any earlier occupation of the site.

## **5. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

The SMR and the York Archaeological Trust archives of oblique and vertical aerial photographs were consulted to evaluate the evidence for cropmarks, surface features and earthworks within or adjacent to the study area. The implications of these have been discussed under the relevant period sections above. The majority of the photographs producing aerial photographs for the wider area are held at North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) and by the LRC. These are not listed individually as there are far too many of them (a list of the aerial photographs held by the NMR is given in the appendices). The one in particular that is specifically relevant to the church and shows the crept or deserted village earthworks to the south is a vertical shot held by NYCC:

Meridian Airmaps Limited (11072106 and 11072107), 1:10000 scale, taken on the 18/11/1972. This shows earthworks relating to tofts, enclosures, a moated enclosure, a dried up stream course and a diverted section of this to the moated enclosure, a boundary bank for the southern and western edges of the village, several possible small quarries for clay or chalk extraction and a possible fishpond to the north east of the church which perhaps also had something to do with supplying water for the moated enclosure.

## **6. PRELIMINARY WALKOVER SURVEY**

A preliminary walkover survey was carried out to assess the current state and preservation of the church, churchyard and the surrounding earthworks and also to assess the build-up of graveyard soils.

For a detailed assessment of the church the architect and specialist reports should be consulted.

The churchyard has seen a massive accumulation of material to the north of the church. There was a difference in levels of c.1.5m between the road to the north of the churchyard wall and the ground level adjacent to the church tower. There has been some landscaping on the north, west and east sides of the churchyard adjacent to the churchyard walls, perhaps coinciding with its construction in the mid 1870's. To the south of the church the level of the churchyard within and without the churchyard wall was the same, no visible build-up being noted. This may be explained in a number of ways. Firstly it is possible that that during the construction of the road to the north of the church or over its long life a large volume of material was removed or has been worn away leading to the discrepancy in height differences. The second is that burial close to the road and the entrance to the church was more popular than to the south of the church. The third is that the church was terraced into a hillside hence the difference in levels. The fourth is that to the south the land dropped away towards the moat and it took much longer for the levels to build up within this part of the churchyard. It has probably been caused by a complex combination of all four of these possible theories.

The earthworks to the south of the churchyard are all in reasonable condition, although the churchyard has encroached and probably covers part of the north site of the moat for the moated



enclosure. The area is owned by Manor Farm and is currently part of a conservation scheme to preserve the earthworks. In a report by the Ordnance Survey's Field Inspector in 1972 the moated enclosure was described as having only two sides still apparent, with the south-east corner showing signs of a causewayed entrance. The causewayed entrance is still visible (if it is interpreted as such) but the moat was clearly still visible on all four sides even though it has been encroached by the churchyard to the north and a modern bungalow to the east – the owners of the latter appear to have built a brick sump to channel water from the moat into a stream in their garden. The moat may contain important environmental archaeological evidence from the medieval period onwards. Parts of the diverted stream course contained wet patches and the brick sump was full suggesting that the natural spring is still active.

## **7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Church of St. Andrew's East Heselton lies in a complex multi-period landscape which has been the subject of extensive research in recent years. Attempts were made without success to discuss the research carried out in the direct vicinity of the church with Dominic Powlesland at the Landscape Research Centre. Even without this discussion it has been possible to assess whether the research area focussed on the church will contain archaeological remains.

The area, as at West Heselton site 1, may contain similar Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity. In particular the church may be sited on a linear Bronze Age barrow cemetery line that is situated between the 40 and 45m contour lines which extends along the southern side of the Vale of Pickering. The dry valley to the south is likely to have been a communication route and access point for the Wolds from early prehistoric times and seems to have played an important enough role from the late Bronze Age through to the Roman period to produce a kink in the Wolds entrenchments.

Anglo-Saxon evidence is thought to be unlikely in the immediate vicinity as it was situated between two settlements – West Heselton site 2 – which was 750m to the west and a second settlement c. 1km to the north-east. The settlement at East Heselton may have been established in the mid 9<sup>th</sup> century after the earlier settlement to the west appears to have split into two groups, one settling at West Heselton, the other at East Heselton.

The present Victorian church (which is Grade I listed) is probably located on the site of a Norman church with a medieval moated manor and a partially deserted medieval village to the south. The Norman church appears to have been repaired in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and was partly rebuilt in 1806-7 to form a Chapel of Ease.

The Grade I listed church was built between 1873 and 1877 for Sir Tatton Sykes of Sledmere House. It was the only church designed in its entirety by G. E. Street RA and is substantially intact in its original form, with its original fittings and fixtures, stained glass and wrought iron screens. This is therefore a highly significant church created and executed in its entirety to G. E. Street's original design and of significant architectural importance for the Gothic revival in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



## **8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS**

The implications of refurbishment of the church were discussed with Giles Proctor (English Heritage – Yorkshire region Conservation Team) and the following considerations emerged.

- 1). If a new drainage scheme is to be devised this should be done to minimise any impact on the archaeological deposits. An archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during the excavation of any below ground installations. If remains of earlier churches or burials are encountered during the watching brief these should be preserved in-situ if possible.
- 2). Repairs to the wrought ironwork both in the church and outside should be preceded by analysis of the paintwork to determine as near as possible the original paint colour. This applies to internal wrought iron screens, and the font hood, as well as the external lights and the rainwater goods. Replacement of the rainwater goods should follow the original as closely as possible.
- 3). During any repairs to the tiled roof any original should be investigated by section to observe any unusual bedding layers or materials beneath the tiles and should be photographed.
- 4). A full photographic record of the church building both internally and externally should be made prior to any alterations taking place.



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## 10. LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

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## **Appendix 1 - NMR Records**

**Unique Identifier – 64848, NMR No. SE 97 NW 6; OS No. 10009.006** – A small Bronze Age Beaker sherd was recovered from the surface of a field at (NGR SE 925 764) by Martin James Jefferson in 1950 (Heslerton School Scheme). It was found on the low hill to the west of the church. The sherd was identified as a typical 'B' beaker fabric and decoration.

**Unique Identifier – 64849, NMR No. SE 97 NW 7 ; OS No. 10009.00.001** – An Anglian bead of amber was found by J. Lamb on the surface of a carrot field (NGR SE 923 769) in 1950 (Heslerton School Scheme). The bead is of the small square type with rounded edges.

**Unique Identifier – 64851, NMR No. SE 97 NW 9; OS No. 10009.00.002** – Large rim and walls sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> century to 4<sup>th</sup> century calcite-gritted ware found by Miss M. Bruce on the surface of a ploughed field at (NGR SE 923 768) in 1952.

**Unique Identifier – 64852, NMR No. SE 97 NW 10; OS No. 10009.00.007** – A very thick Roman calcite-gritted ware sherd was found on the surface of a field (NGR SE 926 770) by H. Storry in November 1953.

**Unique Identifier – 64853, NMR No. SE 97 NW 11; OS No. 10009.03.000** – A small moat (NGR SE 9260 7660), thought to have surrounded a castle in 1909. In June 1972 this appeared to the Field Investigator to be a much mutilated homestead moat, of which only the east and south arms survive together with a causewayed entrance at the south-east angle. It was surveyed in 1972 at 1:2500 scale.

**Unique Identifier – 64865, NMR No. SE 97 NW 15; OS No.'s 10012.15.25, 10012.15.015, 10012.15.020** – The Wolds Entrenchments: Earthworks forming part of the Wolds Embankment, a complex of late prehistoric boundary earthworks, possibly Bronze Age in date. Most of the earthworks have been levelled due to ploughing (NGR SE 9275 7534 - SE 9279 7534; NGR SE 9291 7536 – SE 9293 7536; NGR SE 9338 7542 – SE 9342 7543; NGR SE 9326 7570 – SE 9339 7571). The greater part of the two entrenchments on the 6" sheet has been destroyed by cultivation, leaving isolated extant stretches on the steeper slopes and in permanent pasture fields. Of the published remains those extending from SE 9275 7534 to SE 9279 7534; SE 9291 7536 to SE 9293 7536; SE 9338 7542 to SE 9342 7543; and SE 9326 7570 to SE 9339 7571 are no longer extant. There is a published survey (25") revised.

**Unique Identifier – 64871, NMR No. SE 97 NW 17; OS No. 10003.60.000** – the remains of an adult inhumation found during mechanical extraction of sand at West Heslerton sand pit – (NGR SE 918 770) in 1965. Sixteen beads from a jet necklace of Bronze Age (Food vessel) type, also found; now in Scarborough Museum.

**Unique Identifier – 64872, NMR No. SE 97 NW 18; OS No. 10009.00.003** – A Neolithic stone axe of group XVIII (quartz dolerite) was found at East Heslerton (NGR SE 92 76) and is now in Hull Museum (accession no. 300.42.116)



**Unique Identifier – 64873, NMR No. SE 97 NW 19; OS No. 10008.00.002** – A Neolithic stone axe of group XVIII (quartz dolerite) was found at West Heslerton (NGR SE 91 75) and is now in Hull Museum (accession no. 300.42.76).

**Unique Identifier – 64874, NMR No. SE 97 NW 20; OS No. ?** – A Neolithic polished stone axe found at Heslerton Carr (NGR SE 91 77) was in the collection of Canon Greenwell (and is now presumably in the British Museum?).

**Unique Identifier – 64875, NMR No. SE 97 NW 21; OS No. 10009.00.004** – A Neolithic stone axe, possibly quartzite, was found at Heslerton (NGR SE 92 76) and is now in Hull Museum (accession no. 300.42.90).

**Unique Identifier – 64876, NMR No. SE 97 NW 22; OS No. 10009.00.005** – A Neolithic stone axe of group VI (Great Langdale type) was found at East Heslerton (NGR SE 92 76) and is now in Hull Museum (accession no. 300.42.112).

**Unique Identifier – 64877, NMR No. SE 97 NW 23; OS No. 10012.** – Devil's Hill (NGR SE 9198 7565). An Iron Age palisaded settlement first noted as a horse-shoe shaped crop-mark during a private air reconnaissance in August 1954 by T. C. M. Brewster. When the site was partially excavated by him between 1966-70, the palisade trench was sectioned at three points and an entrance discovered on the south side. Part of the interior was also cleared, revealing occupation, including a granary dating to the last phase of Staple Howe (NMR No. SE 87 SE 12). The site occupies the near level top of a natural hillock detached from the main North-facing Wold escarpment, and is under permanent pasture. There are no visible remains of the palisade trench with its entrance, but the excavator's base line is marked by two flush concrete slabs marked A and B. Devil's Hill, an Iron Age stockaded enclosure, 270 ft. across, defined by a single continuous palisade trench with its entrance to the south. A centrally placed four-poster structure, comparable to those at Staple Howe and Catterick (NGR SE 232 985) may represent a central high platform or watch tower. The main dwelling structures seem to have been a type of circular timber hut. The pottery was exactly comparable with that of the later phases of Staple Howe. Re-excavation at the Devil's Hill settlement site was undertaken by T. C. M. Brewster in 1980 at the entrance and the central part of the interior. The entrance revealed at least two phases of construction; the last phase showed that the entrance was narrowed down to only four ft. wide. No structural features other than post-holes and pits were found in the interior and it was suspected that the houses must have been grouped at the northern end of the hill, just below the brow. A large four-poster structure was found at the centre of the site; (presumably the one seen previously) the posts of which had been recut several times.

**Unique Identifier – 64883, NMR No. SE 97 NW 27; OS No.'s 10000 - 10007** – A multiperiod funerary site centred at (NGR SE 917 763). 5<sup>th</sup> century Saxon cemetery on the site of Iron Age and Bronze Age barrows, and Neolithic enclosure. The burial rites of the Saxon cemetery has been extensively studied by Lucy (1998). The Saxon cemetery had five main concentrations of burials, implying it was polyfocal, which probably reflected the then extant visibility of the prehistoric monuments. Lucy concluded that the localised similarities of deposition, as well as general patterns, point to strong codes of burial practice determining who was buried where, and in what way. Excavations also uncovered 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman buildings, interpreted as a possible shrine. The site was directed by D. Powlesland as part of the Heslerton Parish Project between 1978 and 1982 with further excavations from 1987. The 1978-82 excavations revealed evidence



of a late Mesolithic flint-knapping site which was also used during the Neolithic and the Bronze Age. During the late Neolithic period a series of gullies may represent an attempted field system, with two pairs of refuse pits possibly representing domestic activity. An ill-defined avenue of very large post-pits running across part of the site also belongs to this period. The palisaded enclosure (at SE 920 766) may also be late Neolithic in date. The early Bronze Age was represented by two barrow cemeteries and in the later Bronze Age/early Iron Age the central part of the site became the setting for extensive occupation dispensed along the line of a major boundary. During the Roman period much of the area was converted to agriculture but in the early Anglo-Saxon period a large cemetery and associated settlement was established with traces of timber-framed buildings and grubenhauser. Excavations resumed in 1987 and completed the plan of the Anglo-Saxon features.

**Unique Identifier – 1197054, NMR No. SE 97 NW 30; OS No. 10013.10.130** – The 3cropmark of a sinuous linear ditch is visible on air photographs (1998). The ditch is orientated roughly east-west and may represent a boundary of Prehistoric or Roman date (NGR SE 9314 7626, SE 9353 7619, SE 9367 7621).



## Appendix 2 – NMR Air Photographs Catalogue

<i>NGR Index No.</i>	<i>Accession No.</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Original No.</i>	<i>Copyright</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Film Details</i>	<i>Date Flown</i>	<i>6 Figure NGR</i>
SE9176/25	CRA 16843	09	174	CRA	CRA	B 35mm Black & White	27/11/1989	SE 917 762
SE9176/26	CRA 16843	10	174	CRA	CRA	B 35mm Black & White	27/11/1989	SE 917 762
SE9176/27	CRA 16843	11	174	CRA	CRA	B 35mm Black & White	27/11/1989	SE 917 762
SE9176/28	CRA 16843	12	174	CRA	CRA	B 35mm Black & White	27/11/1989	SE 917 762
SE9175/22	NMR 17525	05		EHC	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	25/01/2001	SE 928 759
SE9175/23	NMR 17525	06		EHC	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	25/01/2001	SE 928 759
SE9175/24	NMR 17537	24		EHC	NMR	B 70mm, 120, 220 Black & White.	25/01/2001	SE 928 759
SE9175/25	NMR 17537	25		EHC	NMR	B 70mm, 120, 220 Black & White.	25/01/2001	SE 928 759
SE9276/1	NMR 17525	07		EHC	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	25/01/2001	SE 927 760
SE9276/2	NMR 17525	08		EHC	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	25/01/2001	SE 927 760
SE9276/3	NMR 17525	10		EHC	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	25/01/2001	SE 926 765
SE9276/4	NMR 17525	11		EHC	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	25/01/2001	SE 926 765
SE9276/5	NMR 17525	12		EHC	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	25/01/2001	SE 926 765
SE9276/6	NMR 17525	13		EHC	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	25/01/2001	SE 926 765
SE9276/7	NMR 17525	14		EHC	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	25/01/2001	SE 926 765
SE9276/8	NMR 17525	09		EHC	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	25/01/2001	SE 926 765
SE9276/9	NMR 17537	26		EHC	NMR	B 70mm, 120, 220 Black & White.	25/01/2001	SE 928 766



SE9276/10	NMR 17537	27		EHC	NMR	B 70mm, 120, 220 Black & White.	25/01/2001	SE 928 766
SE9276/11	NMR 17537	28		EHC	NMR	B 70mm, 120, 220 Black & White.	25/01/2001	SE 926 766
SE9276/12	NMR 17537	29		EHC	NMR	B 70mm, 120, 220 Black & White.	25/01/2001	SE 926 766
SE9277/1	DNR 355	36	R20	CRW	NMR	B 35mm Black & White	24/07/1971	SE 928 773
SE9277/2	DNR 355	37	R20	CRW	NMR	B 35mm Black & White	24/07/1971	SE 928 773
SE9277/3	DNR 537	3		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Black & White	28/07/1974	SE 927 773
SE9277/4	DNR 537	4		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Black & White	28/07/1974	SE 927 773
SE9277/5	DNR 537	5		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Black & White	28/07/1974	SE 927 773
SE9277/6	DNR 537	18		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Black & White	28/07/1974	SE 927 773
SE9277/7	DNR 537	19		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Black & White	28/07/1974	SE 927 773
SE9277/8	NMR 4428	03		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	30/06/1989	SE 921 772
SE9277/9	NMR 4428	04		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	30/06/1989	SE 921 772
SE9277/10	NMR 12099	04		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Black & White	30/06/1989	SE 920 773
SE9277/11	NMR 12099	05		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Black & White	30/06/1989	SE 920 773
SE9277/12	NMR 12099	06		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Black & White	30/06/1989	SE 920 773
SE9376/1	ALP 16663	01	TP 353	ALP	ALP	B 70mm, 120, 220 Black & White.	04/07/1978	SE 935 764



SE9376/2	NMR 17154	19		CRW	NMR	B 70mm, 120, 220 Black & White.	04/08/1998	SE 934 762
SE9376/3	NMR 17154	20		CRW	NMR	B 70mm, 120, 220 Black & White.	04/08/1998	SE 934 762
SE9376/4	NMR 17154	21		CRW	NMR	B 70mm, 120, 220 Black & White.	04/08/1998	SE 934 762
SE9376/5	NMR 17154	22		CRW	NMR	B 70mm, 120, 220 Black & White.	04/08/1998	SE 934 762
SE9376/6	NMR 17133	11		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	04/08/1998	SE 934 762
SE9376/7	NMR 17133	12		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	04/08/1998	SE 933 762
SE9376/8	NMR 17133	13		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	04/08/1998	SE 934 762
SE9376/9	NMR 17133	14		CRW	NMR	B 35mm Colour Slide	04/08/1998	SE 934 762

### Appendix 3 – NMR Vertical Air Photographs

<i>Sortie No.</i>	<i>Lib No.</i>	<i>CamPos.</i>	<i>Start Frame</i>	<i>End Frame</i>	<i>H e l d</i>	<i>NGR Start</i>	<i>NGR End</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Date Flag</i>	<i>Q u a l</i>	<i>Scale 1:</i>	<i>Focal Length</i>	<i>Format</i>	<i>Repository</i>	<i>Copy Right</i>
106G/UK/1313	239	RP	3480	3483	P	SE 922 774	SE 926 758	27/03/1946	1	A	9800	20.00	BW87	MOD	CRW
CPE/UK 1839	516	RP	3380	3381	P	SE 934 770	SE 929 772	13/11/1946	1	A B	9840	20.00	BW87	MOD	CRW
541/567	1095	RP	3175	3178	N	SE 936 767	SE 916 766	06/06/1950	1	A	10000	20.00	BW87	MOD	CRW
MAL/72110	6057	V	105	108	P	SE 920 779	SE 919 754	18/11/1972	1	A	10000	6.00	BW99	NMR	NYO
OS/71120	11822	V	179	181	P	SE 923 772	SE 923 758	01/05/1971	1	A	7500	12.00	BW99	NMR	CRW
OS/71120	11822	V	201	203	P	SE 933 757	SE933 770	01/05/1971	1	A	7500	12.00	BW99	NMR	CRW