

NAA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION
REPORT

LAND SOUTH OF GREEN LANE
YARM
TEESSIDE

NAA 15/59
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION
REPORT**

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**LAND SOUTH OF GREEN LANE
YARM
TEESSIDE**

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**LAND SOUTH OF GREEN LANE, YARM, TEESSIDE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT**

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LAND SOUTH OF GREEN LANE, YARM, TEESSIDE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

Summary

A late prehistoric/Roman period settlement was excavated on land to the south of Green Lane, on the southern edge of Yarm (NZ 419 109). The excavation formed the culmination of a programme of archaeological work undertaken between 2012 and 2014 by Northern Archaeological Associates on behalf of Yarm Estates. The stripped area was situated within the area of a previous geophysical survey and trial-trenching and formed the final stage of archaeological groundworks associated with the development.

The settlement was on relatively flat ground, to the south of the summit of a hill and overlooked the steep-sided valley of Saltersgill Beck to the south. To the north and east lay the meandering course of the lower River Tees and its associated floodplain.

The excavated evidence suggested that the site was a modest settlement or farmstead of Iron Age and/or Roman date. The settlement initially seemed to comprise one or two central roundhouses which, over time, were the focus for a succession of small irregular enclosures and/or activity areas. These irregular zones or partitions within the settlement, some of which seemed to be only partially enclosed, may have been stock control features, or may have defined activity areas.

Other than the two central structures a further ten penannular or ring-gullies potentially defined ancillary structures or 'work areas'. Some of these were within defined activity areas whilst others were not enclosed. The artefactual and ecofactual material recovered was limited, both in terms of quantity and diversity. The principal material recovered was handmade pottery, with smaller quantities of wheel-thrown pottery, fired clay, flint and quern fragments. Relatively little animal bone was retrieved, comprising mainly tooth fragments or small burnt pieces and charred plant remains were sparse.

Within a cluster of potential structures in the unenclosed southern area of the settlement an unusual tube-like pottery vessel of unknown function was recovered. The form of this vessel, a narrow tube or pipe-like object with a flared aperture, was however, suggestive of vessels used in the manufacture, storage and/or transport of salt (briquetage).

Due to the difficulties of closely dating handmade pottery in northern England and the paucity of suitable material for radiometric dating it is unclear when the Green Lane settlement was first occupied. Radiocarbon dating has demonstrated that the site was occupied during the Iron Age and the presence of undiagnostic wheel-thrown pottery suggested the site continued into (at least) the early Roman period.

The Green Lane site can be paralleled with other Iron Age/Roman-period settlements within the Durham and the Tees Valley areas, but experienced a rather modest history

when compared to 'high-status' sites such as the Thorpe Thewles, Catcote, Stanwick, Sedgfield and a cluster of sites around Scotch Corner.

Despite the limited artefactual and ecofactual evidence recovered during the groundworks, the excavated site is an important addition to the understanding of the hierarchy of late Iron Age and Roman period settlements in the lower Tees Valley.

INTRODUCTION

A late prehistoric or Roman period settlement was excavated on land to the south of Green Lane, on the southern edge of Yarm (Fig. 1). The excavation formed the culmination of a programme of archaeological work on the southern edge of the town undertaken between 2012 and 2014 by Northern Archaeological Associates on behalf of Yarm Estates.

The excavated site lay within arable land, south of Green Lane (NZ 419 109), a road which delineated the southern edge of Yarm. The stripped area was situated within an area which had been the subject of earlier geophysical survey (GSB 2012) and trial-trenching (Fig. 2) and formed the final stage of groundwork associated with the development (NAA 2012; 2013a; 2015).

The settlement was on relatively flat ground, to the south of the summit of a hill on which the present day town of Yarm is located and overlooked the steep-sided valley of Saltersgill Beck to the south. To the north lay the meandering course of the lower River Tees and its associated floodplain.

The solid geology on the site is derived from the Sherwood Sandstone Group, (red sandstone super group) formerly known as Bunter and Keuper sandstones; this is overlain by glacial clays (BGS online).

The Green Lane site can be paralleled with other settlements within the Durham and the Tees Valley areas (Fig. 3), but experienced a rather modest history when compared to 'high-status' sites such as the previously excavated settlements of Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987), Catcote (Long 1988), Stanwick (Haselgrove *et al.* 1990), Sedgfield (Carne 2006; 2007; 2009) and a cluster of sites around Scotch Corner (Fitts *et al.* 1999, 47; Abramson 1995; NAA forthcoming).

Cropmark evidence and a growing number of excavated sites demonstrate that during the Iron Age and Roman period the lower Tees valley was densely occupied (Still and Vyner 1986, 4), possibly as a result of the importance of the area given the existence of the Brigantian *oppida* at Stanwick (Harding 2004, 162; Hartley and Fitts 1988). This importance is also hinted at by the prevalence of sherds of ceramic vessels associated with the transportation of salt (briquetage) and early imported Roman pottery at sites such as Melsonby (Fitts *et al.* 1999), Stanwick and the dense cluster of high-status settlement around the junction of Dere Street and the Stainmore Pass at Scotch Corner (NAA forthcoming).

This regional background and remains discovered during prior excavations in the vicinity of Green Lane suggests that the site lay within a settled, agricultural landscape.

EXCAVATION RESULTS

Introduction

The archaeological mitigation works have revealed the below ground remains of a modest small settlement or farmstead of Iron Age and/or Roman date (Figs. 4 to 12). The settlement potentially comprised one or two central roundhouses which, over time, seemed to be the focus for a succession of small irregular enclosures and/or activity areas. The ditches and gullies did not form recognisable, regular enclosures, but rather defined more irregular zones or partitions within the settlement, some of which seemed to be only partially enclosed. The high number of intercut gullies in some parts of the site demonstrated the longevity of maintenance and alteration of these zones throughout a potentially long period of occupation.

The northern two thirds of the excavated area contained the majority of the archaeological remains, which were concentrated particularly in the centre of the site, where multiple intercutting ditches and gullies were recorded (Fig. 4).

The southern area was largely unenclosed with a loose cluster of seven irregular and penannular gullies potentially defining small structures or activity areas. A lack of closely dateable material from these features, however, means it is unclear whether this cluster represents several potentially contemporary structures or a chronological sequence of replacements.

Truncation

The archaeological remains recorded at Green Lane had been severely truncated by historic and modern agriculture. In some cases, discrete features only survived to a depth of a few centimetres. Evidence of this truncation was present in the remains of broad rigg and furrow cultivation and deep modern 'sub-soiler' plough-marks. Numerous field drains also criss-crossed the site, removing relationships between some features.

Site narrative

A full stratigraphic sequence for the intercutting features was established, however, due to the lack of closely datable pottery and the number of unassociated features (especially in the southern area), conclusive phasing across the site could not be achieved. The following description therefore summarises the more significant elements within the site and describes localised sequences of features.

Northern area

The remains recorded in the north-eastern corner area of the site (Fig. 5) were characterised by multiple short curvilinear boundary features that appeared to represent a succession of shifting partitions associated with the main structures to the south and west. These partitions seemed to enclose (sometimes only in part) small irregular areas. The areas, however, contained few features comprising occasional truncated postholes and pits. A stone surface (500) and a cluster of truncated discrete

features recorded within a possible entrance into one of these areas may represent attempts to consolidate the ground beneath a potential gateway.

Two groups (A and B) of features represented foci for alterations within the system of irregular enclosure.

The northern group (A) included an early phase of truncated ditches (**615**, **719** and **700**) and a T-shaped structural gully (**662** and **665**). A curving ditch (**691** and **703**) cut features **662** and **719** representing a shift in enclosure in this area. This was later replaced by a long L-shaped ditch (**698**) which was in turn, cut by a shorter section of ditch (**696**). These latter two ditches may have been contemporary with three short structural gullies (**688**, **611** and **624**).

Five truncated postholes or pits (**737**, **694**, **707**, **721** and **602**) and a deeper pit (**751**) were also recorded in this area. At the north-eastern extremity of the site three undated gullies (**718**, **732** and **734**) extended beyond the excavated area to the east.

Few of the features of Group A produced artefacts: a single later prehistoric flint flake was recovered from the fill of pit **694**; a fill of ditch **698** contained six sherds of handmade pottery; the upper fill of ditch **691** produced seven sherds; and five sherds were retrieved from gully **624**. Interestingly the fills of ditch **703** included thin layers of potential fire-waste including charcoal and fired clay.

The second group (B) comprised a sequence of intercutting structural gullies (**577**, **600**, **597**, **638** and **613**). The earliest of these features (**577**) was curved with a T-shaped portion extending northwards and seemed to respect the line of a ditch (**544**) that potentially defined the main structure of the settlement (see below). Feature **577** also seemed aligned with a long structural trench (**434**) to the east and potentially, with features **700**, **662** and **665** to the north. These boundaries possibly represented the earliest phase of partition in this area of the site. Gully **577** produced a single sherd of handmade pottery and fragments of animal tooth. The tooth of a pig was recovered from a mid-fill of ditch **434**.

A shift in this partition was represented by the north-east to south-west aligned gully **600**, which was first replaced by feature **597** then by a more sinuous gully (**613**). Feature **613** produced four sherds of handmade pottery and seemed to be contemporary with a stone surface (**500**), a curving gully (**709**) and a cluster of shallow pits or postholes (**561**, **723**, **725**, **727** and **729**) to the south-east.

Surface **500** overlay part of feature **597** and incorporated three beehive quern fragments (Plate 1), consisting of an almost complete upper stone (RF 4) and two fragments of bases (RFs 2 and 3). Both bases were fashioned from naturally-occurring boulders.

Central area

To the south and west of Group B was a sequence of ditches, gullies pits and postholes that potentially represented the focus of occupation within the settlement (Figs. 6, 7 and 8).

Main structures

The earliest elements within this sequence seemed to relate to a drainage ditch (**544**), feature **654** and potential structural trenches (**496** and **555**) that defined two adjoining circular areas containing a few truncated postholes and pits (Fig. 6). It was clear that these may have defined two circular structures, possibly a main structure and an annex.

Some of the discrete features in this area could be phased with respect to the enclosing ring-ditches. Features **484**, **406**, **559** and **609** were potentially contemporary with ditch **544**, though these could equally be later or earlier. Likewise, in the southern circuit, features **503** (Plate 2), **505** and **508** may represent small steep-sided pits or the surviving remnants deeper supporting postholes associated with structural ring-gullies **555** or **496**.

A large shallow pit (**754**) recorded within the arc of ditch **544** may have been contemporary with the main structure or could represent a replacement for the main roundhouse; it was cut by three features (**617** **492** and **607**) that post-dated ditch **544** (see below). This feature (**754**) may have been the below ground remains of a sunken-featured building and measured c.3.6m by 2.8m by up to 0.24m deep. It was infilled with a silty deposit (**610**) containing heat-cracked stone.

Due to the shallowness of gully **702** to the north-west, the relationship between features **702**, **526**, **528** and **530** and ditch **544** was unclear. Pit **528** measured c.0.6m in diameter by up to 0.25m deep and was filled with a clay deposit containing charcoal and heat-affected stone. It was cut by pit **530** which had a darker charcoal/coal-rich fill. To the immediate north, pit **526** was similar and was cut by a very shallow truncated gully (**702**).

Within the northern circuit a small group of features comprising a penannular gully (**535**), two linear gullies (**518** and **617**) and two pit/postholes (**492** and **607**) were stratigraphically later than ditch (**544**) and hence may represent a phase of activity post-dating the main structure. Gully **535** cut the fill of ditch **544**, and potentially represented a drainage feature surrounding a structure or activity area. The gully was asymmetrical, with a large flared south-western 'entrance' measuring c.3.5m wide. It enclosed an area c.4m in diameter and the gully measured 0.5m wide by up to 0.2m deep (Fig. 12 section 145).

A linear gully (**518**) to the immediate west of feature **535** also cut the fills of ditch **544** and produced a handmade pottery sherd from a lower fill (**514**) and eleven sherds, including two rims from another deposit (**520**). To the south, another linear gully (**617**) cut the fills of ditch **544** and was in turn cut by two pit/postholes (**492** and **607**).

The features in this area, especially ditch **544** and pits/postholes **505**, **503** and **484**, were foci for the deposition of domestic waste including concentrations of pottery, animal bone fragments, charcoal and fired clay/burnt earth. This suggested that ditch **544** defined one or two roundhouses; the majority of the associated structural elements being removed by later truncation.

The fills of ditch **544** contained a total of 42 fragments of handmade pottery; a small quantity of poorly-preserved bone of indeterminate species was also recovered. Almost all the carbonised seeds from the site (17 in total) came from the fill (**504**) of posthole (**503**) and three sherds of handmade pottery from feature **505** included a single piece of a handmade globular jar which could be dated to between the 2nd century BC and 2nd century AD.

Enclosures

These two potential structures also seemed to be the focal point for a series of enclosures to the north and south-east (Figs. 6, 7 and 8). Ditch **544** seemed to be contemporary with gully **577** to the north. The southern structure, initially defined by ditch **544** and gully **555** was redefined by ditches **477**, **480** and **475**, all (or some) of which continued southwards as features **522**, **572**, **543**, **575** and **584**. Unfortunately the relationships in this area were removed by a group of east to west aligned ditches (**441**, **626** and **632**). Features **522**, **572**, **543** and **575** terminated after a variable distance and seemed to form the south-western portion of a succession of enclosures with features **356**, **336**, **338** and **328**.

Five features in the central area (Fig. 6) pre-dated these enclosures including: a pit (**566**) which was cut by ditch **475**; two short gullies (**568** and **570**) that pre-dated features **572** and **543**; and a pit (**459**) and a heavily truncated partial ring-gully (**367**) that were both cut by feature 356. These early features indicated at least some level of activity before the construction of the first enclosure.

The earliest identifiable phase of enclosure (Fig. 9) in the central area comprised ditches **544** and **477** or **480** around the main structures and either feature **572** or **543** to the south (Enclosure A). This enclosure was potentially continued to the east by structural gully **356** (Figs. 6 and 7), to the north as an earlier version of ditch **391** and finally to the west as feature **468**.

This enclosure may have been extended to the south at a later date by ditches **575**, **336** and **338** and a corresponding east to west aligned structural gully (**328**). The eastern edge of this enclosure (B) may again have been defined by an earlier version of ditch **391** (Fig. 7) and ditch **472** may have comprised the northern edge. It is possible that ditch **475** may have been the cotemporary western edge of the second phase of enclosure. A fill of gully **328** contained a sherd of handmade pottery. A small assemblage (18 sherds) of similar pottery was recovered from the fills of ditch **472** including part of the rim of a handmade jar of 1st to 3rd century AD date; ditch **475** contained three handmade sherds.

A group of four features (**370**, **677**, **679** and **686**) were recorded within the notional southern entrance of Enclosure B (Fig. 6) between features **336**, **338** and **328**. These comprised one posthole (**370**) and three pit/postholes (**677**, **679** and **686**). Burnt animal bone fragments were recovered from each of the latter, small amounts of oak charcoal was also recovered from all of the features and pit **679** produced over 100 pieces of baked clay. These features, or at least posthole **370**, may have been related to a gate within the enclosure entrance (Plate 3). They may, however, relate to activity within a later enclosure formed by ditches **308**, **581** and **541** (Fig. 8; see below) or have been part of the initial unenclosed phase. Equally features **320**, **324**, **326** and **340** to the east could not be confidently associated with a phase of enclosure.

To the south and west a short gully (**309**), a pit (**378**) and a possible fire-pit or oven (**640**) were all cut by later enclosure features. Feature **640** was broadly oval in shape, measuring 1.1m by 1.3m by up to 0.25m deep with shallow sloping edges. The lower fill (**642**) of this feature was charcoal-rich and produced fragments of burnt clay.

At the point where structural features **328** and **356** formed the south-eastern corner of Enclosures A and B (Fig. 7) a series of six intercut gullies was recorded (Plate 4). The stratigraphical sequence within these features described at least five re-definitions within this small area, though the relationships between these and the north to south aligned ditch **391** were mostly removed by a later oval ring-gully (**401**).

The earliest feature in this corner was the north-west to south-east aligned structural gully (**356**) of Enclosure A. This was cut by a later feature (**352**) on the same alignment, which was in turn cut by gully **328** of Enclosure B. A short gully (**363**) cut feature **328** and was replaced by a similar feature (**365**). The final gully in this sequence was feature **350** that seemed to terminate before reaching gully **332** to the south-east and may have been contemporary with a third phase of enclosure (see below). Palaeoenvironmental sampling of gullies **350** and **356** produced 1-2g of charcoal and four fragments (weighing a total of 2g) of calcined bone.

Feature **401** was a relatively broad (up to 1.3m wide) and shallow (0.4m) ditch, which had been truncated by a later pit (**399**). It enclosed an oval area up to 7m across and may have defined another possible structure or activity area. Five sherds of handmade pottery and nine base and body sherds from a Roman period coarseware wheel-thrown vessel were recovered from a fill (**331**) of feature **401**.

A group of features that comprised two pits (**439** and **428**) and a small enclosure (**381**, **359**, **409** and **447**) to the north of ring-gully **401** could not be assigned to any of the broader phases of partitions to the west. Ditches **447** and **381** seemed to follow the alignments of parts of Enclosures A and B and hence may have been contemporary or a later replacement. Pit **428** had been back-filled with alternating layers of clay and charcoal/coal-rich deposits, whereas features **439** and **409** contained very dark charcoal/coal-rich fills.

Both of the early enclosures (A and B) were replaced at a later date during a re-alignment in the central area (Fig. 6). Features **356**, **336** and **338** were cut by an L-shaped ditch (**431** and **375**) which was, in turn, cut by ditch **404** on a similar alignment. It is unclear which other enclosure features were contemporary with these,

but examples could include east to west aligned ditches **632**, **635**, to the north, ditches **391** and **363**, **365** and **350** to the east and ditch **667** (and **698**) in the northern area. If these features were indeed contemporary it would seem that at this stage the settlement was being subsumed into a wider field system.

An upper fill (**394**) of ditch **391** produced three handmade sherds including the rim of a (possibly two) square-rimmed jar dated to between the 2nd century BC and the late Roman period; another fill (**424**) contained a further single sherd.

The latest identifiable phase of enclosure (C) was represented by a long curving ditch (**308**, **541** and **581**), the northern tightly curved end of which seemed to respect the line of east to west aligned ditch **441** (Fig. 9). This enclosure ditch was the latest feature in the stratigraphical sequence in this area (Fig. 8) and cut the fills of features **404**, **575** and **584**. The southern course of ditch **308** (Fig. 7) seemed to be respected by features **368** and **332** which may have represented associated structural gullies forming a double entrance from the south. The northern entrance into Enclosure C may have been formed by feature **350** and the curved northern end of ditch **541**.

Ditch **441** measured up to 3.5m wide and 0.8m deep and was significantly larger than any of the other features on the site (Fig. 12 section 130). Its eastern terminal lay close to where it truncated ditches **475** and **544**, and its course could be followed west for c.30m where it extended beyond the edge of the excavated site. Four sherds of handmade pottery were recovered from this ditch, while palaeoenvironmental evidence from the ditch comprised a single wheat grain.

Pits 211 and 227

Two isolated features (**211** and **227**) were recorded to the west of the enclosures (Fig. 4). Pit **211** was located to the immediate south of ditch **441** close to the western limit of the investigated area. It measured c.7m in diameter by up to 0.15m deep and contained a single clayey deposit (**212**) that produced a few large stones, some smaller heat-affected stones, a few fragments of cattle teeth and a small amount of charcoal. The identified species within the charcoal were predominately *Quercus* (oak), with fewer examples of *Corylus avellana* (hazel) and *Sorbus aucuparia* (rowan).

To the south, feature **227** was more irregular and survived to a depth of 0.18m and its fills (**228** and **229**) contained heat-affected stone fragments and occasional flecks of charcoal.

Southern area

A group of eight structures or activity areas and a multi-phased curvilinear boundary system were recorded to the south of the main settlement focus (Figs. 10 and 11).

The southern edge of this area seemed to be defined by a series of parallel sinuous ditches (**197**, **215**, **232**, **237**, **243**, **246**, **285** and **302**) that probably represented a long-lived boundary that was periodically redefined by recutting. The ditches entered the

excavated area from the east, extending towards the north and west before being truncated by a post-medieval boundary (**314**). It is likely that the sinuous ditches extended further to the west but were incorporated into the later boundary. Similar meandering boundaries (and trackways) are common within previously recorded late prehistoric landscapes in northern England (Petts and Gerrard 2006, 36; Roberts *et al.* 2010, 61-2; Stoertz 1997, 40-1) with similar local examples being recorded during recent excavations at Greatham Creek (NAA 2013b) and features 114, 121 and 144 recorded during the Teesside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline (TSEP) at site 713 (NAA 2002a) and possibly a large north to south aligned ditch (feature 226) recorded at site 712 during the same project (NAA 2002b).

The truncated ditches that formed this boundary varied in profile and size measuring between 0.6m by 0.16m (**246**) and 1.75m wide by up to 0.43m deep (**197**). These ditches probably silted up over time and produced small amounts of pottery, fired clay and animal bone. A total of 10g of cattle (*Bos* sp.) teeth fragments was recovered from the terminus of ditch **215** (Fig. 9), eight sherds of handmade pottery were recovered from ditch **197** c.8m to the west. Ditch **302** produced four fragments of fired clay and three sherds of handmade pottery and a further two small sherds were recovered from ditch **285** to the west.

Immediately to the north of the boundary, a group of features comprising an oval ring-gully (**240**) and six penannular and sub-rectangular gullies (**201**, **203**, **251**, **253**, **264** and **275**), three pits (**213**, **261** and **290**), a posthole (**292**), four curvilinear gullies (**298**, **310**, **219** and **372**), two shallow pits or root boles (**294** and **296**) and a tree-throw (**300**) were recorded.

The phasing between these features and the boundary was unclear; gullies **264** and **240** intersected ditches **285** and **302** but due to the shallowness of the features no clear stratigraphical relationships were apparent. It is likely, however, that some of these features were contemporary with at least one of the incarnations of the boundary as they seemed to follow the line of the boundary with none being recorded to the south. Furthermore the fills of the boundary ditches close to ring-gullies **240** and **264** contained higher levels of charcoal and burnt clay, suggesting the ditches were receiving waste material from the activities associated with the features to the north.

At the western end of this group three ring- and partial ring-gullies (**251**, **264** and **253**), and a linking gully, possibly a drainage feature (**298**) were recorded (Fig. 10). The stratigraphical sequence between these features was far from clear, but feature **251** was probably the earliest ring-gully. It partially enclosed an area c.2.5m in diameter and was cut by a linear gully (**298**) which may have been a drainage feature associated with a larger penannular gully (**253**) to the east. Feature **253** enclosed an area c.6m across with an east-facing entrance. The northern arm of this ring-gully seemed to have been re-cut at a later date, this re-cut potentially continued to the west as gully **298**. The fills of feature **253** produced the largest assemblage of handmade pottery recovered from the site comprising 294 sherds. This material included fragments from a hollow tube-like object with a flared aperture tentatively suggested as part of a vessel used in the manufacture, storage and/or transport of salt (briquetage).

To the south a curving gully (310) may have continued the partial enclosing of this area with gully 298, feature 240 and the sinuous boundaries to the south forming the other edges of a roughly triangular area some 14m by 12m in size.

The western terminus of gully 298 was cut by a later ring-gully (264), the south-western end of which was removed by the post-medieval boundary (314). Gully 264 partially enclosed an area some 7.5m across that contained a very shallow pit (290) and a posthole (292). This ring-gully was, in turn, cut by an oval pit (261) which produced five sherds of handmade pottery including the lid-seated rim of a jar.

To the east of this group a truncated irregular curving gully (275) produced six sherds of handmade pottery, two of which may have been abraded pot discs. A further two similar features (201 and 203) were recorded to the south-east (Fig. 11). Gully 201 was the earlier of these and was a similar shape to gully 535 in the central area with a 'flared' east-facing entrance. A single pig molar was recovered from a fill (205) of gully 201. This feature was cut by a right-angled gully (203) that produced a sherd of handmade pottery.

A shallow pit (213) was recorded within the area partially enclosed by gully 201; it contained 73g of burnt animal bone and a small fragment of intrusive 19th century pottery.

FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Flint (Peter Rowe)

Introduction

A collection of thirteen flints were recovered during archaeological excavations on a Romano-British settlement site at Green Lane, Yarm.

Methodology

Lithics were collated, including those from the topsoil, from hand excavated features and those from samples. All items were then checked off against the finds list provided by Northern Archaeological Associates with 100% concordance. Bags were individually emptied onto a clean working surface and the material examined by eye and with supplementary use of a 20x or 40x hand lens where necessary.

Natural flint was noted to represent six items and these are not described further.

General character

Raw material

The flint (including the natural pieces) was variable in character. It ranged from light brown to orange-brown to red-brown in colour with well-reduced cortical surfaces. The variability in the material suggests a mixed source which was likely to be the local glacial tills or beaches of the Yorkshire coast. Flints from these deposits have been noted as having excellent knapping properties (Durden 1995, 410). The natural fragments present are of poor quality and are likely to be derived from the underlying

boulder clays. These have evident flaws and cracks and are generally not suitable for knapping.

Post-deposition damage

Post-depositional damage is limited to surface glossing and light edge chipping. Even those items from topsoil were noted to be in good condition.

Catalogue

Neolithic

The Neolithic was represented by two items. A core trimming flake was recovered from the topsoil (Flint 5). This is a plunging, narrow flake, struck at 90 degrees to the knapping platform to rejuvenate its surface. A sub-square core was also noted from the topsoil (Flint 6). This had three platforms, two opposed to each other, and one at right angles. Both of these items were of light brown flint and display signs of careful platform curation. The core was likely to be Neolithic in date, a period that has a tendency to produce cube like cores, often with a third platform at a right angle to the main axis (Butler 2005). The core trimming flake could tentatively be Mesolithic in date but the consistency of the raw material circumstantially suggests a Neolithic date.

Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

A long flake from context **360** (Flint 2) is likely to be later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. It has been knapped without platform preparation but is well balanced with a diffuse bulb of percussion. The right edge has abrupt retouch along its length with evidence of use/denticulations along its left.

Context **395** produced a blade of light brown flint (Flint 3). This has an unprepared platform and, although blade like in proportion does not have the typical parallel sided appearance of Mesolithic blade working. A later Neolithic date is suggested.

Later Bronze Age or Iron Age

A squat, thick flake from context **695** (fill of pit) bears all the characteristics of later prehistoric flint knapping. The thick platform has evidence for numerous miss-hits, the bulb is extremely pronounced and the dorsal face has evidence of similar, deeply bit, multi-directional flake scars. This type of flake is typical of the more expedient flint use of later prehistory (Young and Humphrey 1999).

Post-medieval

A single gun flint was recovered from the topsoil (Flint 7). This is 35mm x 31mm x 10mm in dimension. It is knapped using the blade technique from a dark brown, high quality flint, characteristic of the Kent or Sussex gun-flint industry of the 1780s onwards. The flint has two dorsal arrises and would be described as a 'best' by the Brandon knappers (Ballin 2012). Retouch is present around the heel and lateral edges and demi-cones are visible from the fragmentation of the original blade. The leading edge is not particularly straight and comes to an off-centre point. The flint post dates the English Civil War and as such cannot be linked to the reported skirmish at Kirklevington/Yarm (Wardell 1957, 145). Rather it is later 18th to mid 19th century in

date. Its size suggests use in a larger musket. There is no evidence of firing in the form of 'powder burn'.

Undiagnostic

Context **325** produced a heavily vitrified, fire fractured flint. This is a pot lid fracture from a larger item, possibly a natural pebble. It is not diagnostic.

Conclusion

This is a small, multi-period, assemblage. Although many of the items are of intrinsic interest they have not been found in concentration and are generally unstratified or residual. It is possible that the later prehistoric flake from context **695** is one of the few items contemporary with its context.

Handmade pottery (Christopher G. Cumberpatch)

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Green Lane, Yarm consisted of 423 sherds of pottery weighing 2826g and representing a maximum of 390 vessels.

The greater part of the assemblage was of later prehistoric to Roman date and consisted of handmade pottery in the regional style with a small number of sherds of probable Romano-British wheel-thrown wares. A smaller component consisted of pottery of medieval and recent date. All of the pottery is listed in a single data table (Table 1).

The later prehistoric and Roman period pottery

The later prehistoric and Roman period pottery assemblage consisted primarily of handmade pottery in the distinctive north-eastern Yorkshire tradition with only a small quantity of probable wheel-thrown Romano-British pottery present.

The character of late prehistoric and Roman period handmade pottery in north-eastern Yorkshire has been discussed in detail elsewhere (Rigby 2004; Cumberpatch unpublished 1; 2; Didsbury unpublished; Leary and Cumberpatch 2014) and while some of these reports cover assemblages from the southern part of the region (Holderness and Humberside), much of the typology is also applicable to the northern part of the region, including Yarm. For this reason, the description and analysis presented in this report is based upon the analysis of the assemblages cited above and particularly on those from the excavations on the course of the three East Coast Pipelines (Cumberpatch unpublished 2). The classification of the fabrics of the individual sherds is based upon the scheme presented in Table 2, itself derived from the East Coast Pipelines report. The significance of the distinction between the quartz and rock tempered H2 fabrics is unclear at present although the regularity seen in assemblages from across the wider region suggests that it may be more than chance. The small proportion of vesicular fabrics (H4) is typical of many sites of late prehistoric and Roman date and again the exact significance of the distinction between calcareous and non-calcareous inclusions is unclear, particularly given the extensive use of calcite-tempered fabrics in the later Roman period.

The dating of the handmade wares is notoriously difficult and the analysis of assemblages from recent pipeline and road construction projects has cast considerable doubt on the chronological scheme proposed by Rigby (2004). In place of this, date ranges derived from the East Coast Pipelines (Cumberpatch unpublished 2; Table 2) have been used to propose date ranges for the identifiable rim sherds. These date ranges are currently provisional and although they incorporate data from C14 analyses as well as from associations with Romano-British wares, they should be regarded as indicative rather than exact.

The range of identifiable vessel forms, although limited in number, conforms to the pattern seen elsewhere with closed forms (jars) predominant and rim forms displaying a high level of consistency despite the seemingly local nature of production.

One group of sherds requires particular mention. Contexts **254** and **270** (including sample AA from context **270**) contained groups of heavily abraded sherds in a distinctive very fine bright orange to dark grey quartz tempered fabric. The sherds were all heavily abraded and the exact form of the object could not be reconstructed but the sherds appeared to be from a narrow tube or pipe-like object with a flared aperture. There were no signs of use to indicate the function of the object or objects and in particular no metallic or slag-like deposits which would indicate use in metallurgy.

In some cases it was not possible to positively identify ceramic fragments as sherds of pottery. In these cases the fragments have been described as fired clay. Some might be heavily abraded sherds but the majority may be from hearths, ovens or similar features.

Medieval and later pottery

Medieval pottery (mid 11th – 15th century) was represented by a small number of sherds from contexts **270**, **313** and the topsoil. None of these sherds was precisely identifiable although all were part of recognisable local traditions. Date ranges are given in Table 1.

Recent pottery (c.1840 – 1950) was represented by a very small quantity of material from samples (AA) taken from contexts **214** and **344** and by the sherds from context **557**. In the case of the samples the sherds were associated with other material and both were of 19th or early 20th century date.

Context **557** was notable for containing just two sherds of pottery, one of early modern to recent date and one of post-medieval date.

Catalogue

In general terms the assemblage was characterised by a rather small number of sherds from each context which rendered detailed interpretation difficult. In many cases the details summarised in the data table represent the most that can be said about individual context groups.

Contexts 113, 169, 189 and 192. Samples taken from these contexts (all AA) contained small quantities of pottery. The most significant sherd was the rim of a globular jar with a thick beaded rim from context **192** (AA). Elsewhere this type of vessel has been found

in contexts dating to the 1st to the 3rd century AD (Cumberpatch unpublished 2). Other sherds were generally small and abraded. The details are summarised in Table 1.

Ditch 203. The fill of ditch **203**, context **204**, contained just one body sherd of handmade pottery in a coarse rock-tempered fabric.

Pit 213. Sample AA from context **214** in pit **213** included a very small fragment of transfer printed Whiteware of mid to late 19th century date. Whether this indicates the date of the filling of the feature or was intrusive into an earlier context is unclear. The size of the sherd would certainly not preclude movement within the soil as the result of animal action.

Ditch 197. Context **230** contained eight sherds from the same vessel in a fine quartz tempered fabric.

Ditch 251. Context **252**, the fill of ditch **251**, contained an assemblage of over a hundred small fragments of fired clay weighing 204g. It seems unlikely that these were parts of a ceramic vessel although their precise origin and function is unclear.

Ditch 253. Contexts **254** and **270**, the fills of ditch **253**, contained an unusual group of sherds and fragments. The unidentified vessel or vessels (or object) in a fine sandy quartz-tempered fabric was represented by abraded sherds from both contexts and would seem to provide a close link between them. Other sherds included abraded fragments in an H2 type fabric from context **254** and a sherd of fired clay from context **270**. The sample (AA) taken from the latter context also produced a small sherd of medieval (probably 13th century) pottery in a reduced sandy fabric. This raises the question of the dating of the fragmentary object. Although the fabric is not inconsistent with a late prehistoric to Roman date, a medieval date cannot be wholly ruled out. Equally, the small size of the medieval sherd is not inconsistent with it being intrusive in an earlier context.

Pit 261. The lower fill of pit **261**, context **262**, produced a small group of sherds including the lid-seated rim of a jar (Fig. 13 A). This was unfortunately not of a form with a closely defined date range (Table 1) and it is unfortunate in this regard that lid-seated rims were not amongst the forms identified in the assemblages from the East Coast Pipelines (although a small number of lids were).

Gully 275. Context **276**, a fill of gully **275**, produced just two abraded and flaked sherds in a quartz tempered H2 fabric. Context **343**, another fill of gully **275**, contained an unusual group of sherds, two of which may have been abraded pot discs. All three of the larger sherds had slightly unusual dense black fabrics although these were still within the range encompassed by the late prehistoric to Roman period wares.

Ditch 279. Context **278**, the fill of ditch **279** contained a single small abraded sherd which appeared to be wheel-thrown and was most probably of Roman date. The widespread continuation of the native handmade tradition into (and possibly beyond) the late 4th century AD means that this context could be contemporary with those which produced the handmade wares. Equally, the highly abraded condition of the

sherd could indicate that it was incorporated into the context long after the vessel from which it was derived had been discarded.

Ditch 285. Context **284**, the fill of ditch **285**, contained single sherd in a fine quartz tempered fabric.

Gully 312. Context **313**, the fill of gully **312**, contained a small sherd of medieval date (probably between the 12th and 14th centuries) in a local oxidised sandy fabric.

Pit 326. Context **325**, the fill of pit **326**, contained a small, abraded flake of pottery in a quartz and rock tempered fabric.

Ditch 329. Context **331**, the fill of ditch **329**, contained ten heavily abraded sherds. Of these, five (including some joining fragments) included a heavily abraded ring foot base of probable Romano-British type. Three small fragments were of handmade type.

Gully 338. Contexts **337** and **339** formed the fill of gully **338** and both produced single sherds in typical H2 quartz tempered fabrics.

Pit 340. Context **342**, the fill of pit **340**, contained a small group of seven sherds and flakes in H2 fabrics.

Ditch 332. The residue from sample AA (context **344**) included a small flake of mid- to late 19th century Whiteware.

Gully 328. The fill of the gully (context **348**) contained a single heavily abraded sherd in a fine H2 fabric.

Ditch 381. Context **383**, the fill of ditch **381**, contained the base of a jar and a body sherd, both in sandy H2 fabrics with prominent coarse rock temper. The flat base could have belonged to any of the small to medium-sized hollow jars described in other reports.

Ditch 302. The fill of ditch **302**, context **384**, contained four fragments of fired clay and three sherds in a dense H2 Coarse Rock fabric

Ditch 391. Amongst the fills of ditch **391**, contexts **394** and **424** contained a small quantity of pottery, including the rim of one (possibly two) square-rimmed jars (context **394**; Figs. 13 C and D). These can be dated to the period between the 2nd century BC and the late Roman period. They belonged to a large vessel (or vessels) but in spite of this had a predominantly fine sandy body with moderate and well-sorted rock fragments. The sherd from context **424** was less distinctive and clearly from a different vessel.

Ditch 399. Context **405**, the fill of ditch **399**, contained a piece of fired clay, three body sherds and the rim of a Vertical Rim Jar (Fig. 13 B). The latter can be considered to span the period between the 4th century BC and the late 3rd or 4th century AD.

Ditch 475. The fills of ditch **475**, contexts **498** and **499**, contained three sherds in quartz and rock tempered H2 fabrics. The sherd from context **499** was considerably larger than those from context **498** but how far this is significant in relation to the formation processes that led to the creation of the contexts is unclear, given the very small size of the assemblage.

Stone spread 500. Four sherds of pottery were found amongst the stone spread, context **500**. All were of the same H2 rock-tempered type.

Pit 505. Context **506**, the fill of pit **505**, contained three sherds of pottery in H2 rock tempered fabrics. One of these was the rim of an Everted Rim Globular Jar (Fig. 13 E). Elsewhere this type has been suggested to date from the period between the 2nd century BC and the 2nd century AD (Cumberpatch unpublished 2), one of the narrower of the date ranges proposed on the basis of recent discoveries.

Ditch 518. Context **514**, the fill of ditch **518**, contained just one sherd, a body sherd in an H2 rock-tempered fabric. The assemblage from context **520**, also the fill of ditch **518**, was somewhat larger than those from other contexts and consisted of eleven sherds, including two rims. These were a Vertical Rim Globular Jar and a Globular jar. The former type seems to date from the period between the 3rd century BC and the 3rd century AD while the latter also has a long lifespan, probably between the 4th century BC and the 2nd century AD. The Globular Jar (Fig. 13 F) was notable as the fracture pattern indicates that the clubbed or thickened rim was applied as a separate element once the shape of the pot had been created. Further work on the technology and organisation of manufacture must await the recovery of a larger assemblage of pottery from the region.

Ditch 543. The assemblage from context **542**, the fill of ditch **543**, was unusual in consisting entirely of sherds in the vesicular H4 fabric which was otherwise rare. The small size and amorphous shape of the voids precluded any definite decision as to whether the sherds were tempered with shell or calcite. The two rim sherds were not closely identifiable to a form other than that of Everted Rim Jar. Such vessels are ubiquitous and seem to span the whole of the Iron Age and Roman periods. The question of how they relate to early post-Roman forms is, as yet, unclear.

Ditch 544. The assemblage from context **546**, the secondary fill of ditch **544** was somewhat larger than the average and consisted of fifteen sherds and fragments, including the rim of an Open Jar. This form is amongst the least readily datable of any found in the area and occurs in assemblages dating to the period between 900BC and the late 4th century AD. It is possible that it continues into the post-Roman period although the nature of change and possible continuity in forms and manufacturing techniques in the late 4th and 5th centuries AD has yet to be investigated in detail.

Ditch 558. Context **557** was unusual in that the pottery was of late medieval and early modern to recent type. The earlier sherd was the base of a jar or jug in Green Glazed Sandy ware. The smaller, later sherd was from the spout of a teapot of late 18th or 19th century type.

Gully 570. Context **571**, the fill of gully **570**, contained three small sherds in a vesicular H4 fabric. As in the case of context **542**, this was unusual in the context of the site overall but does tend to reflect the broader picture in which H1 and H4 (calcareous) fabrics constitute a minor part of the pottery assemblages on rural sites.

Ditch 581. Context **580**, the fill of ditch **581**, contained a group of shattered and fragmentary sherds all in an H2 Quartz tempered fabric and probably from the same vessel.

Pit 754. Context **610**, the fill of pit **754**, contained one sherd in a hard, dense, black H2 Rock fabric.

Gully 613. Context **614**, the fill of gully **613**, contained three sherds including the base of a jar, all in the same H2 Quartz fabric.

Ditch 620. Three contexts in ditch **620** contained pottery; **621**, **622** and **623**. A broad range of H2 fabrics were identified and the group included a small fragment from the rim of an Open Jar (context **622**). As noted above, this is one of the least datable of vessel types and seems to have been manufactured from the early Iron Age and well into the late Roman period.

Gully 624. Context **625**, the fill of gully **624**, contained just three sherds in H2 Rock tempered fabrics.

Ditch 626. Context **629**, the fill of ditch **626**, contained three body sherds in quartz tempered fabrics. The larger sherd was probably from a large, thick-walled vessel.

Ditch 632. The single sherd from context **634**, the fill of ditch **632**, was unusual in that it appeared to be an example of the relatively rare H3 fabric group. Sherds in H3 contain both calcareous and non-calcareous inclusions, the latter in this case represented by fine rounded quartz grains and the former by small voids.

Layer 649. Layer **649** contained just one sherd of pottery, a body sherd in an H2 Quartz fabric.

Gully 577. Context **669**, the fill of gully **577**, contained just one very small and abraded fragment of pottery of H2 type.

Gully 691. Context **693**, the fill of gully **691**, produced a group of quartz tempered sherds which included two jar bases. Unfortunately such bases are ubiquitous and have no features which allow them to be dated.

Ditch 698. Context **699**, the fill of ditch **698**, produced a small but distinctive group of H2 type sherds with prominent quartz and mica (biotite and muscovite) inclusions. The sherds included a flat base and the rim of an Open Jar. As noted above, this form is not chronologically sensitive and seems to have been made and used widely throughout the Iron Age and Roman periods.

Feature 732. Context **731**, the fill of feature **732**, contained just two abraded fragments of fired clay.

Topsoil and unstratified contexts: The topsoil yielded the heavily abraded handle of a late medieval (13th to 15th century) jug and the rim of a Beaded Rim Open Jar probably dating to the period spanning the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD.

Discussion

The small size of the assemblage and the highly fragmented and abraded character of the majority of the sherds suggest that the features excavated were not close to an area of intensive settlement or waste disposal. Furthermore, the abraded character of the sherds suggests that they were only incorporated into features after a period spent on the surface of the ground where they would have been subject to mechanical weathering and abrasion. In the case of the small quantity of vesicular sherds, chemical weathering may also have been a factor although this could also have occurred after burial.

The date ranges attributable to the rim sherds do not provide any sort of close dating for the excavated features but the presence of possible Romano-British wheel-thrown wares in a small number of features would seem to suggest a later rather than an earlier date although this is subject to the verification of the identification of these sherds (contexts **278** and **331**).

Table 1: Handmade pottery

| Cxt | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|-----|---------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---|
| 113 | H2 Quartz | 15 | 19 | 15 | BS/Fragments | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abraded fragments in an orange to grey sandy H2 fabric |
| 169 | Oxidised Sandy ware | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | Flake | U/ID | U/Dec | Medieval? | Small flake in a fine orange fabric; possibly medieval |
| 189 | Fired clay | 1 | 2 | 1 | Fragment | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Small abraded fragment in an orange to dark grey fabric |
| 192 | H2 Quartz & rock | 2 | 66 | 1 | Rim | Beaded Rim Globular Jar | U/Dec | C1st - C3rd AD | Thick-walled globular body w/ short thick rim; prominent sub-rounded quartz up to 4mm int |
| 192 | H2 Quartz | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abraded fragment |
| 204 | H2 Coarse Rock | 1 | 47 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abundant angular rock frags up to 6mm, occ up to 8mm; black throughout w/ buff ext margin |
| 214 | TP Whiteware | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | Rim | U/ID | U/ID TP design ext | M – LC19th | |
| 230 | H2 Fine Quartz | 8 | 36 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Fine dark grey fabric w/ pale orange ext margin |
| 252 | Fired clay | 93 | 159 | 93 | BS/Fragments | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Small shattered shapeless fragments |
| 254 | H2 Fine quartz | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Hard, dense black sandy fabric w/ quartz up to 0.8mm |
| 254 | H2 Fine quartz | 32 | 153 | 32 | Rim & BS | Object | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Dark grey w/ bright orange ext margin; Hollow object of undetermined form and function; see also cxt 270 |
| 254 | H2 type | 12 | 85 | 12 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Odd laminated fabric; fine and dense rather than sandy |
| 262 | H2 Coarse Rock | 1 | 21 | 1 | Lid-seated rim | Everted rim jar | Smoothed interior & exterior | EIA – C4th AD | Common, poorly sorted rounded rock frags up to 4mm, occ up to 6mm; small everted rim w/ prominent internal flange (Fig. 13.A) |
| 262 | H2 Quartz | 4 | 30 | 4 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Prominent angular white quartz up to 4mm in a fine sandy matrix |
| 270 | Fired clay | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Small fragment of bright orange sandy fired clay |
| 270 | H2 Fine quartz | 16 | 46 | 16 | Rim & BS | Object | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Dark grey w/ bright orange ext margin; Hollow object of undetermined form and function; see also cxt 254 |
| 270 | H2 Fine quartz | 35 | 14 | 35 | BS | Object | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Dark grey w/ bright orange ext margin; Hollow object of undetermined form and function; see also cxt 254 |
| 270 | Reduced Sandy ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Traces of green glaze ext | C13th | Fine sandy dark grey fabric w/ light grey ext margin |
| 276 | H2 Quartz | 2 | 14 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Flaked & abraded sherds w/ sparse poorly-sorted quartz up to 3mm |
| 278 | U/ID Roman | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | Roman | Small, fine, heavily abraded sherd, probably wheel-thrown. Confirmed by DG |
| 284 | H2 Fine Quartz | 2 | 8 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Smoothed interior | LPRIA – Roman | Fine brown fabric w/ sparse, poorly sorted sub-angular |

| Cxt | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|-----|---------------------------|----|----|-----|-----------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | quartz up to 1mm |
| 313 | Local Oxidised Sandy ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – C14th | Fine sandy fabric |
| 325 | H2 Fine Quartz & rock | 2 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Flaked & abraded sherd; sparse quartz & rock grains up to 1mm |
| 331 | H2 Fine Quartz | 3 | 2 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Shattered fragments |
| 331 | Orange Sandy ware | 2 | 1 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | Roman? | Fine bright orange sandy fabric, CC suggests Roman, DG - fragments too small for confirmation |
| 331 | Roman | 7 | 29 | 5 | Base & BS | Oxidised | U/Dec | Roman | Fine bright orange sandy fabric; ring foot base; heavily abraded. Suggested Roman by CC, confirmed Roman by DG |
| 337 | H2 Quartz | 1 | 8 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Dark grey w/ dull orange ext margin; abundant fine quartz up to 1mm, sparse quartz up to 5mm; rare round red inclusions |
| 339 | H2 Quartz | 1 | 25 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Dark grey w/ brown ext margins; abundant quartz up to 1mm, occasional up to 2mm |
| 342 | H2 Quartz | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Moderate sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, occasional slightly larger |
| 342 | H2 Rock | 6 | 7 | 6 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Shattered flakes; abundant fine quartz sand w/ rare round rock fragments up to 6mm |
| 343 | H2 Fine Quartz | 1 | 29 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Possible abraded pot disc; 43.2x50.5mm; Dense black fabric; abraded |
| 343 | H2 Fine Quartz | 1 | 22 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Possible abraded pot disc; 41.5x39.8mm; Dense black fabric; abraded |
| 343 | H2 Fine Quartz | 1 | 18 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Dense black fabric w/ fine quartz sand |
| 343 | H2 Fine quartz | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abraded flake |
| 344 | Whiteware | 1 | 1 | 1 | Flake | U/ID | U/Dec | M – LC19th | |
| 348 | H2 Fine Quartz | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Heavily abraded rounded fragment; abundant fine round quartz up to 0.5mm |
| 383 | H2 Coarse Rock | 1 | 61 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Moderate, well-sorted angular rock fragments up to 7mm in a fine sandy matrix |
| 383 | H2 Coarse Rock | 1 | 14 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Sparse, well-sorted angular rock fragments up to 6mm in a fine sandy matrix |
| 384 | Fired clay | 4 | 16 | 4 | Fragments | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Soft shapeless oxidised fragments; occasional rounded quartz up to 2mm |
| 384 | H2 Coarse Rock | 3 | 34 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Dense black fabric w/ sub-angular rock fragments up to 5mm |
| 394 | H2 Rock | 2 | 94 | 1 | Rim | Square Rim Jar | Smoothed interior & exterior | C2ndBC – late Roman | Slightly everted heavy diamond-shaped rim w/ prominent ext angle; fine sandy fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted angular rock fragments up to 4mm, |

| Cxt | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|-----|------------------|----|----|-----|----------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | occasional up to 8mm |
| 394 | H2 Rock | 1 | 83 | 1 | Rim | Square Rim Jar | Smoothed interior & exterior | C2ndBC – late Roman | Slightly everted heavy diamond-shaped rim w/ prominent ext angle; fine sandy fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted angular rock fragments up to 4mm, occasional up to 8mm |
| 405 | Fired clay | 1 | 3 | 1 | Fragment | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abraded lump in a fine brown sandy fabric |
| 405 | H2 Rock | 4 | 77 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | Smoothed exterior | LPRIA – Roman | Fine brown sandy fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted sub-angular rock fragments up to 4mm, occasional slightly larger |
| 405 | H2 Rock | 2 | 79 | 1 | Rim | Vertical Rim Jar | Smoothed exterior | C4thBC - LC3rd/C4thAD | Short vertical rim w/ slight internal ridge; Fine brown sandy fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted angular rock up to 4mm, occasional up to 6mm |
| 424 | H2 Quartz & rock | 1 | 39 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Thick-walled grey sherd w/ dull orange ext margin; sparse, poorly sorted angular quartz up to 6mm |
| 498 | H2 Quartz | 1 | 9 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Hard, dense black fabric w/ abundant sub-rounded quartz up to 1mm, occasional up to 2mm |
| 498 | H2 Quartz | 1 | 7 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Hard reduced fabric w/ abundant rounded quartz up to 1mm, occasional larger |
| 499 | H2 Coarse Rock | 1 | 26 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Very fine grey sandy fabric w/ moderate well-sorted sub-angular rock fragments up to 7mm |
| 500 | H2 Rock | 5 | 28 | 4 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Hard black fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted rock fragments up to 5mm; black deposit ext |
| 506 | H2 Coarse Rock | 1 | 40 | 1 | Rim | Everted Rim Globular Jar | U/Dec | C2nd BC - C2nd AD | Angular rock fragments up to 4mm, occasional up to 10mm; everted rim on a rounded body |
| 506 | H2 Rock | 1 | 17 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Moderate, poorly sorted angular rock fragments up to 6mm in a fine sandy matrix |
| 506 | H2 Rock | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abraded flake w/ sparse quartz up to 2mm |
| 514 | H2 Rock | 2 | 21 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abundant, well-sorted sub-rounded rock fragments up to 4mm |
| 520 | H2 Quartz & rock | 1 | 37 | 1 | Rim | Vertical Rim Globular Jar | U/Dec | C3rdBC - C3rdAD | Short, irregular vertical rim on a globular body; abundant, poorly sorted angular quartz & rock up to 4mm, quartz occasional up to 10mm, |
| 520 | H2 Rock | 6 | 98 | 1 | Rim | Globular Jar | U/Dec | C4thBC – C2ndAD | Short, thick slightly everted rim on a globular body; abundant, well-sorted prominent rock fragments up to 6mm |
| 520 | H2 Rock | 8 | 52 | 8 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abundant, well-sorted prominent rock fragments up to 6mm, probably part of the globular jar |
| 520 | H2 type | 2 | 3 | 1 | Flakes | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Small abraded flakes in a soft slightly sandy fabric |
| 542 | H4 | 3 | 14 | 1 | Rim | Everted rim jar | Smoothed interior & exterior | EIA – C4th AD | Small everted rim, thickened internally; soft black fabric w/ fine vesicles |

| Cxt | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|-----|-------------------------|----|----|-----|--------------|-----------------|---|------------------|---|
| 542 | H4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | Rim | Everted rim jar | Smoothed interior & exterior | EIA – C4th AD | Small everted rim, thickened internally; soft black fabric w/ fine vesicles |
| 542 | H4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | Smoothed interior & exterior | LPRIA – Roman | Soft black fabric w/ fine vesicles |
| 546 | H2 Quartz | 1 | 77 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Smoothed exterior | LPRIA – Roman | Abundant fine quartz sand w/ common, well-sorted angular grains up to 5mm |
| 546 | H2 Fine Quartz | 1 | 8 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Fine smooth fabric w/ rare rock fragments up to 6mm; black deposit ext |
| 546 | H2 Quartz | 4 | 47 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abundant angular quartz grit up to 2mm, mainly around 1mm, dense and well-sorted |
| 546 | H2 Quartz | 2 | 20 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abundant sub-angular fine quartz sand |
| 546 | H2 Quartz | 1 | 19 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Moderate, well-sorted angular quartz up to 1mm, sparse larger grains up to 4mm |
| 546 | H2 Quartz | 1 | 15 | 1 | Rim | Open Jar | Smoothed exterior | 900BC - LC4thAD+ | Plain vertical rounded rim; Abundant fine quartz sand w/ moderate well-sorted grains up to 1mm; black deposit ext |
| 546 | H2 Rock | 2 | 21 | 2 | Flakes | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Fine, even fabric w/ sparse sub-angular rock fragments up to 8mm |
| 546 | H2 Rock | 5 | 7 | 5 | BS/Fragments | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Crumbly black fabric w/ round red grains & rare black vitreous grains; up to 2mm |
| 557 | Colour Glazed ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | Spout | Teapot | Mottled brown glaze interior & exterior | LC18th – C19th | |
| 557 | Green Glazed Sandy ware | 1 | 23 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Dark green glaze interior & exterior | LC15th – C16th | Hard, dense sandy fabric; pale orange throughout |
| 571 | H4 Fine | 3 | 2 | 3 | BS/Flake | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Flakes w/ fine vesicles |
| 580 | H2 Quartz | 20 | 33 | 20 | BS & flakes | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Dense black fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted sub-angular quartz up to 2mm |
| 610 | H2 Rock | 2 | 40 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Smoothed exterior | LPRIA – Roman | Hard, black fabric w/ abundant, well-sorted sub-angular rock fragments up to 5mm |
| 614 | H2 Quartz | 4 | 68 | 3 | BS/Base | Jar | Smoothed exterior | LPRIA – Roman | Hard black fabric w/ abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, occasional larger |
| 621 | H2 Coarse Rock & Quartz | 9 | 54 | 9 | Rim & BS | Hollow ware | Smoothed exterior | LPRIA – Roman | Hard, fine sandy fabric w/ angular white quartz & rock fragments up to 8mm; rim shape uncertain |
| 621 | H2 Rock | 1 | 12 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Smoothed exterior | LPRIA – Roman | Hard, dense black sandy fabric w/ sparse, well-sorted rock fragments up to 3mm |
| 622 | H2 Quartz | 11 | 21 | 10 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Shattered fragments; prominent common angular quartz up to 6mm, mainly finer |
| 622 | H2 Quartz | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim | Open Jar? | U/Dec | 900BC - LC4thAD+ | Abundant angular quartz up to 4mm |

| Cxt | Type | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range | Notes |
|---------|----------------------|----|-----|-----|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 622 | H2 Quartz & rock | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Prominent common angular quartz up to 6mm, mainly finer, sparse rock fragments up to 4mm |
| 623 | H2 Fine Quartz | 1 | 7 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Smoothed interior & exterior | LPRIA – Roman | Hard, fine black fabric w/ abundant fine quartz sand & rare rock fragments up to 5mm |
| 623 | H2 Fine Quartz | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abundant fine quartz up to 3mm |
| 625 | H2 Rock | 5 | 68 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | Smoothed exterior | LPRIA – Roman | Moderate, well-sorted rock fragments up to 5mm, occasional larger |
| 629 | H2 Fine Quartz | 2 | 12 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Fine black sherds w/ dull brown margins; abundant fine quartz up to 0.1mm, rarely larger |
| 629 | H2 Quartz | 2 | 113 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abundant prominent sub-angular quartz up to 2mm, occasional larger; thick bodied vessel |
| 634 | H3 Fine | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Fine black fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted rounded quartz & fine vesicles up to 0.5mm |
| 649 | H2 Quartz | 1 | 67 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abundant quartz sand up to 3mm, occasional larger in a fine sandy matrix |
| 669 | H2 type | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Small abraded sherd in a sandy fabric |
| 693 | H2 Coarse Quartz | 1 | 63 | 1 | Flat base | Jar | Smoothed exterior | LPRIA – Roman | Abundant angular white quartz up to 6mm, occasional finer in a fine black body w/ red margin; thick flat base |
| 693 | H2 Coarse Quartz | 4 | 29 | 4 | Base & BS | Jar | Smoothed exterior | LPRIA – Roman | Abundant angular white quartz up to 4mm in a fine black body w/ red margin |
| 693 | H2 Fine Quartz | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Fine quartz sand up to 0.5mm |
| 693 | H2 Quartz | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS/Flake | U/ID | Smoothed exterior | LPRIA – Roman | Moderate sub-angular quartz up to 2mm |
| 699 | H2 Quartz & Biotite | 4 | 39 | 4 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abraded & flaked sherds; abundant quartz up to 2mm, mainly finer w/ moderate biotite up to 1.2mm |
| 699 | H2 Quartz & Biotite | 1 | 13 | 1 | Flat base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abraded base; abundant quartz up to 2mm, mainly finer w/ moderate biotite up to 1.2mm |
| 699 | H2 Quartz & Mica | 1 | 8 | 1 | Rim | Open Jar | U/Dec | 900BC - LC4thAD+ | Flat-topped rim w/ abundant angular quartz up to 1mm w/ sparse biotite |
| 731 | Fired clay | 2 | 11 | 2 | Fragments | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Abraded rounded fragments w/ fine quartz sand |
| Topsoil | H2 Fine quartz | 1 | 10 | 1 | Rim | Beaded Rim Open Jar type | Smoothed interior & exterior | C1st BC - C1st AD | Plain rounded rim, slightly beaded; very fine quartz sand, occasional surface vesicles internally |
| Topsoil | Oxidised Sandy ware | 1 | 88 | 1 | Strap handle | Jug | U/Dec | Late Medieval | Very heavily abraded; pale orange sandy fabric |
| U/S 500 | Fired clay / H2 Fine | 3 | 23 | 3 | Fragments | U/ID | U/Dec | LPRIA – Roman | Thick fragments, heavily abraded in a fine sandy fabric |

Wt: weight. ENV: Estimated number of vessels. BS: Body sherd. U/ID: Unidentified. U/Dec: Undecorated. LPRIA: Late Pre-Roman Iron Age. occ: occasional. cnt: context.

Table 2: Handmade pottery fabric groups

| Fabric group | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| H1 | Fabrics containing calcareous temper, including calcite, shell and chalk |
| H1 Calcite | Fabrics containing angular calcite grains, varying in size and angularity as defined in the 'Notes' column |
| H1 Shell | Fabrics containing shell inclusions; details summarised in the 'Notes' column |
| H1 Chalk | Fabrics containing chalk or chalk-like inclusions |
| H2 | The general category for fabrics which contain non-soluble stone temper, notably quartz and igneous rock fragments. Highly variable and sub-divided as follows: |
| H2 Fine Quartz | A distinctive fine sandy textured fabric normally containing abundant fine quartz grit (<2mm) and only occasionally a small proportion of larger quartz grit and generally no rock fragments |
| H2 Fine quartz & Mica | As H2 Fine quartz with fine mica (biotite or muscovite) grains |
| H2 Fine quartz & rock | As H2 Fine quartz but with fine rock fragments of a similar size to the quartz |
| H2 Quartz | A medium textured H2 fabric with quartz between 2mm and 5mm; background may be fine quartz sand with sparse to common larger inclusions. |
| H2 Coarse Quartz | Sherds containing particularly prominent quartz grit between 5mm and 10mm |
| H2 Coarse Quartz & Rock | Sherds containing quartz and rock fragments between 5mm and 10mm |
| H2 Rock | Sherds containing common to abundant rock fragments between 2mm and 5mm usually in a fine matrix containing moderate to abundant quartz sand |
| H2 Coarse Rock | Sherds containing particularly prominent angular rock fragments between 5mm and 10mm |
| H2 Hyper-coarse | Very distinctive but rare fabrics containing large angular rock fragments of 10mm and larger in size; quartz is normally also present as finer sand-grade inclusions |
| H2 Flint | As H2 but with small quantities of flint, usually angular, sometimes slightly abraded; to be distinguished from early prehistoric quartz-tempered ware |
| H2 Red | An H2 fabric distinguished by the presence of soft, rounded red iron-rich inclusions, often with fine quartz and rock fragments |
| H2 Slag | H2 sherds which include black, glassy, vesicular grains believed to be iron slag |
| H2 Grog | H2 sherds with grog inclusions in addition to quartz sand |
| H2 Mica | Prominent biotite or muscovite inclusions (specified in the data tables), generally in a medium textured H2 Quartz or H2 Rock fabric |
| H3 | Sherds containing both calcareous and non-calcareous inclusions, with variants as specified for H1 and H2, above |
| H4 | Vesicular wares of type H1 which have been particularly badly affected by the action of acidic ground water resulting in the removal in solution of the calcareous inclusions. |
| H type | Unidentifiable fragments of handmade pottery, normally of H2 type |
| Fired clay | Small fragments of fired clay |
| Crucible | Crucible fragments distinguished by their distinctive form and heavily over-fired fabric |

The basic fabric groups used in the report. Additional types follow the conventions in the table with fine referring to inclusions of less than 2mm in size, coarse referring to inclusions between 5mm and 10mm and hyper-coarse 10mm+.

Roman pottery (*David Griffiths*)

Summary

A small quantity of Roman-period pottery was recovered from contexts **278** and **331**. Vessel form or geographical origin is uncertain, due the lack of diagnostic features. Coarseware vessels which were fired in oxidising conditions (e.g. with an orange fabric) were common throughout the period and most were probably of local or regional origin.

Catalogue

Context 278. A small coarseware single sherd (<1g) of wheel-thrown pottery was found in this context, the fill of Ditch **279**. The sherd fabric is orange in colour (fired in

oxidising conditions), with sparse quartz and grey inclusions. Period: Roman. Origin: uncertain. Count 1, weight <1g.

Context 331. Base and body sherds of a coarseware wheel-thrown vessel; base has a raised foot-ring. Vessel sherds are Roman in date. The fabric is orange in colour (oxidized), with sparse quartz and grey inclusions (the same as context **278**). Period: Roman. Origin: uncertain origin. Count: 9, weight 30g.

Querns (John Cruse and Geoffrey Gaunt)

Introduction

The Green Lane querns (Fig. 14) consist of an almost complete beehive upper stone (no. 1) and two fragmentary beehive bases (nos. 2 and 3), each of which have interesting features. Chronologically, beehive querns were used through the later centuries of the first millennium BC (Heslop 2008, 20) until well into the Roman period (Cruse and Heslop 2013, 166). As the querns show no signs of any Roman-derived features, it is reasonable to expect that they were used either in a Late Iron Age context, or in a conservative Early Roman environment which had been comparatively unaffected by post-Conquest military activities in the vicinity.

Description

Considering the bases first, both were unusual. Their flat grinding faces were established upon a natural boulder (no. 2) or on a wedge-shaped block (no. 3), but without any attempt to dress their grinding edges into a conventional circular shape, or to fashion their surface features into the drum or rounded shape, expected for a beehive base (Heslop 2008, 39-42). Where querns are found in areas like the Yorkshire Wolds, which lack suitable stone sources, such limited shaping can be argued to reflect a need to maximise the available grinding surface from a scarce lithic resource. However in the Tees valley, an area seen by Ross (2011, 118) to have inhabitants with 'strong exchange networks to access imported goods', such expeditious behaviour might suggest that the Green Lane site had only limited local access to well-finished querns, perhaps indicating that its occupants had only a modest position within the local hierarchy. Alternatively, as the asymmetric upper stone (YQS 1151) from Thorpe Thewles was similarly described as being made from a 'rounded boulder' (Heslop 2008, 33), the use of such boulders may merely be a local tradition.

In comparison, the beehive upper stone (no. 1) has had rather more effort put into its manufacture. Although its external surface is mostly peck-dressed, there are still sections undressed where the initial rough shaping was over-enthusiastic, resulting in irregular, undressed, depressions. In addition, both the grinding surface and the hopper are somewhat oval, suggesting that its manufacture was not to the highest standards. Its opposed, oval handle-holes, with deep, wedge-shaped slots in two dimensions are comparatively unusual, with parallels from Bramham Moor, North Yorkshire (Cruse 2014) and, more locally, from High Farm, Normanby (Heslop 2008, 53), the later which still contained the remnants of its corroded iron handle. Eccentric wear to the base of the feed-pipe indicates that its base stone had a metal spindle, whose height was a modest 20mm (the observed range in spindle heights is typically 20-50mm).

Once their period of use was over, nos. 1 and 2 had areas of their grinding surface edges removed and nos. 2 and 3 were further broken up by several major blows. Heslop has discussed these patterns of 'detachment' and 'division' (2008, 68-75), which are often observed on beehive querns. Such traditional behaviour at Green Lane provides another indication that their users maintained pre-Conquest social practices.

Beehive base no. 3 displays a novel type of secondary re-use, the top of its conical spindle hole has been removed by a 60-65mm diameter, 13mm deep, gently concave, depression. As its surface is smoothly finished, it is unlikely to be explained as either the 'decommissioning' removal of its key operating feature or the (more prosaic) recycling of the iron spindle. When such activity has been observed in the Scarborough area, the spindle hole was more roughly struck out, with no attempt at such finishing. There is also no evidence of minor impact damage (from use as mini-mortars), or of any grinding usage. Comparable examples of central 'basins' set into the grinding faces of beehive bases at Catterick (YQS 1173), at Aldborough (YQS 504) and at Wetherby (YQS 1301), have been discussed by Heslop (2008, 66 and table 18) who notes their association with adjacent metallurgical processes and floats the idea that they may have been used for receiving libations. Such a ceremonial explanation may be not be appropriate at Green Lane, as no. 2 was subsequently fragmented before its deposition, suggesting that, by that stage, any ritual significance may have passed.

A final aspect of the quern collection is where the stones were obtained from. Whilst we know that beehive base no. 2 came from the Wensleydale/Swaledale area to the west, we are less certain for the other two querns, which could have either come from this area, or from the northern part of the North York Moors to the south east. Whilst these stones have adequate milling performance, they are not as good as Millstone Grit. Ross (2011, 87) comments that, although communities in the Lower Tees valley had no suitable local rocks for querns, the well connected sites in the area were able to access "long distance, expensive imports such as Millstone Grit querns at Thorpe Thewles". As the Green Lane site did not yield any Millstone Grit, this further supports the idea that its inhabitants were of a more modest social status.

In conclusion, the evidence from the expeditious use of stone and from the absence of high-quality Millstone Grit suggests that we have a relatively low-status community at Green Lane. Their quern characteristics and depositional practices are consistent with a site dating to either the later Iron Age or to the post-Conquest period, but continuing to maintain earlier traditions, unaffected by adjacent Roman activity.

Catalogue

No 1: Beehive upper, RF4, context 500

Description: c.95% intact, having had its entire grinding surface (G/S) edge chipped away by multiple impacts, leaving scars extending 20-35mm up the skirt: the upper surface was roughly worked into shape, before most was then random, peck dressed, leaving remnant over-cut areas in an unfinished state: the conical hopper was peck dressed; the feed-pipe (F/P) is ground smooth internally, with a conical section and evidence of basal wear by a metal spindle, c.20mm high: there are two opposed handle holes, both with wide oval openings and smooth, wedge-shaped internal profiles, in both vertical and horizontal section: Unusually, the central area of G/S is

worn smooth, with the outer half retaining evidence of peck dressing: the G/S is slightly concave ca5mm, with concentric wear markings, centred on the worn part of the F/P.

Lithology: Sandstone: white, fine grained, well sorted, fairly well compacted, (non-calcareous), with traces of single and joined, small fossil mussels and possibly decalcified pellets. Either sandstone in the Wensleydale Group (formerly Yoredale) to the west of the site, or one of the non-marine sandstones in the lower part of the Middle Jurassic (i.e. Saltwick Formation, which crops out on the East coast between Hayburn Wyke and Robin Hood's Bay).

Dimensions: Diam. 320-340mm (Slightly oval): Height 120mm: Hopper Width 105-115mm (slight oval), Depth 60mm: Feed-Pipe diam., top 30mm, base 25mm +10mm wear: Slot-shaped handle holes, both 65 mm deep, oval externally, 60x35mm and 55x30mm: Weight 17kg (Est. intact 18kg): YQS 6085.

No 2: Beehive base, RF 3, context 500

Description: Perhaps 70% survival: apparently made from a rectangular-sectioned boulder, rounded by water and/or glacial transport, which had been split to create a naturally rectangular G/S: it had been modified by three impacts, one had removed 25% of the G/S edge, so clearly post-dated its use as a quern: the other two removals both have impact scars below the G/S edge, on the opposite side of the quern and are assumed to be subsequent to its use: the G/S is reconstructed as c.300 x c.240mm, with an off-centre spindle hole: the G/S was not peck-dressed, but areas of smooth wear suggest an upper stone with a diameter of at least 280mm: there is no evidence that the boulder's natural surface was dressed or pecked to give it the drum or round base shape, normally found for beehives. Variable colouration may be the result of thermal changes.

Lithology: Chert: pale grey, with texture suggesting formerly fine to medium grained limestone: 'Mid'-Carboniferous Wensleydale Group of Wensleydale, Swaledale and adjacent areas: Probably an erratic.

Dimensions: Rectangular G/S, 310x>200mm: Max Height 210mm: Conical spindle-hole 30mm deep, 30mm diam. at top, but 5x10mm oval at base: Wt 27kg (est. intact ca 40kg): YQS 6084.

No 3: Beehive base, RF 2, context 500

Description: c.55% survival: c.70% of the G/S edge was removed, by edge chipping and a major impact on the central spindle-hole: the G/S was largely flat (max convexity 5mm): Initially peck-dressed, but then smoothed by usage: the basal remnant of the spindle-hole, originally 38mm deep and >15mm diam., has had its upper portion removed by a super-imposed 60-65mm diam., 13mm deep, smoothly finished, concave basin, of unknown purpose: The quern was made from a wedge-shaped, broadly rectangular block of stone, with no attempt to shape it into the beehive's conventional drum shape.

Lithology: Sandstone: white to pale grey, fine to medium grained, moderately sorted, moderately compacted, with sparse traces of indeterminate fragmented fossil casts and moulds: Wensleydale Group or lower part of the Middle Jurassic (as RF 4).

Dimensions: Diam. c.360mm: Height 105-160mm: Spindle hole, conical >15mm diam., 38mm deep: Weight 12.5kg (est. intact 22.5kg): YQS 6083.

Industrial residues (Lynne F Gardiner and David Griffiths)

The fired clay, magnetic matter and fuel recovered from the soil samples were examined for any evidence for metallurgical activity. The magnetic matter did not yield any hammerscale and the coal present was probably derived from the underlying boulder clay. Fired clay was present though-out most of the assemblage (weighing in total 1772g). The majority of the fired clay was oxidised and presented no evidence of daub and most likely originated as the bases of localised hearths. The assemblage provided no evidence of metallurgical activities.

Biological remains (Lynne F Gardiner)

Introduction

Fifty bulk environmental samples were taken during the course of an archaeological excavation at Green Lane, Yarm. Following assessment, only 33 samples were selected for further work, comprising those that had a higher potential for yielding palaeoenvironmental remains.

Methodology

Due to the heavy clay matrix comprising most of the samples, a sub-sampling regime was instigated. Fifty percent of each of the selected samples was processed, with the exception of the potential cremations, where the entire sample was processed. The colour, lithology, weight and volume of each sample were recorded using standard NAA pro forma recording sheets. The samples were processed with 500 micron retention and flotation meshes using the Siraf method of flotation (Williams 1973). Once dried, the residues from the retention mesh were sieved to 4mm and the artefacts and ecofacts removed from the larger fraction and forwarded to the relevant specialists. The smaller fraction was scanned routinely for the retrieval of any magnetic matter, otherwise was not examined and has been retained.

The animal bone was washed and air dried.

The flot, plant macrofossils and charcoal were retained and scanned using a stereo microscope (up to x50 magnification). Any non-palaeobotanical finds were noted on the pro forma (Table 4), the magnetic matter was examined under the microscope for any industrial waste such as hammerscale.

The plant remains and charcoal were identified to species as far as possible, using Cappers *et al.* (2006), Cappers and Bekker (2013), Cappers and Neef (2012), Hather (2000), Jacomet (2006) and Schoch *et al.* (2004) and the NAA reference collection. Nomenclature for plant taxa followed Stace (2010) and cereals followed Cappers and Neef (2012). Animal bone was identified using Hillson (2003) and Schmid (1972).

When species could not be determined a marker such as size was used, therefore, medium-mammal would be similar to that of a sheep/goat and large-mammal would be similar to cattle.

Results

Animal bone (Table 3)

The majority of the animal bone was very poorly preserved. Tooth fragments were present in most feature types, with cattle teeth presented in **212** AA (fill of pit **211**), **217** (fill of ditch **215**), **301** (fill of pit **300**), **382** (fill of ditch **381**), **448** AA (fill of ditch **447**), **621** (fill of ditch **620**) and **669** (fill of gully **558**). Single pig teeth were observed in samples **205** AA (fill of ditch **201**) and **436** (fill of ditch **434**). Sheep/goat tooth fragments were present in **669** (fill of gully **577**).

On closer examination of the bone from the potential cremations (**212** AA- fill of pit **211**, **214** AA- fill of pit **213**, **676** AA- fill of pit **677**, **678** AA- fill of pit **679** and **685** AA- fill of pit **686**), the poorly preserved calcined bone was all found to be animal bone (pers comm. Malin Holst). The fragments that had some morphology reflected medium-sized mammals, however as the bone was severely fragmented it could not be identified to species.

Elements were difficult to discern due to the poor, abraded condition of the bone. Two metacarpal condyle fragments were observed in fill (**316**) of ditch **317**, but could not be assigned species and could only be identified as being from a large mammal. A single fragment of the distal end of a cattle femur was observed in the fill (**621**) of ditch **620**. For the most part, the assemblage was too poorly preserved and fragmented for identification.

Charred plant remains (Table 4)

Uncharred plant remains were not considered contemporary with the fills as they would not be able to have survived the aerobic conditions of the sediment matrix.

There was very little charred plant remains returned from this site. Sample **442** AA (fill of ditch **441**) yielded a single charred wheat grain, whilst the sample from fill of posthole **503** (**504** AA) was predominately *Hordeum* sp. (barley, 13 grains) and a single *Triticum* sp. (wheat) grain along with three charred seeds from two indeterminate species. The fill of pit **561** (**563** AA) yielded 18 charred *Montia fontana* (blinks) seeds.

Charcoal (Table 4)

The majority of the samples yielded charcoal fragments. However, most of the samples produced such small amounts that they were not considered to be worthy of further analysis as their presence could be the result of aeolian deposition and the fragment size prohibited definite identification.

Fill of pit **211** (**212** AA) yielded *Quercus* (oak), *Corylus avellana* (hazel) and *Sorbus aucuparia* (rowan) fragments although the latter two species occurred in significantly lower numbers than the oak. The largest charcoal-yielding sample was **642** AA (lower charcoal and ?daub fill of **640**) where all the fragments examined were oak. Oak was

the only species observed in samples **676** AA and **685** AA, and the majority species present in **678** AA where only one other fragment was identified as hazel.

All charcoals examined were consistent in that they were abraded and had very low ring counts, the largest number counted was eight observed in an oak fragment in **685** AA.

Discussion

The whole palaeoenvironmental assemblage was poorly preserved and of such minimal quantities that little meaningful data could be obtained. The charcoal from pit **686** (**685** AA) was vitrified. This glassy state denotes heating to temperatures of 800 °C (Gale 2007, 354; McParland *et al.* 2010, 2679; Scott and Damblon 201, 5). Without the presence of any artefacts it would be difficult to ascertain whether this was undertaken with a purpose i.e. iron working.

Table 3: Animal bone

| C | SC | Context description | Preservation | Weight (g) | Species | Element | Description | Comments |
|-----|----|---------------------|--------------|------------|---------|---|-----------------|----------|
| | | Topsoil | Fair | 4.7 | Large | indet. | fragment | chopped |
| | | Surface cleaning | Fair | 6.6 | indet. | indet. | fragmented | |
| | | Surface cleanin | Fair | 1.8 | indet. | indet. | fragmented | |
| 205 | AA | Fill of ditch 201 | Poor | 0.7 | Pig | Molar | calcined | |
| 212 | AA | Fill of pit 211 | Poor | <1 | Cattle | Tooth | fragments | |
| 212 | AA | Fill of pit 211 | Poor | 20 | Medium | long bone | fragments | calcined |
| 214 | AA | Fill of pit 213 | Poor | 73 | Medium | indet. | fragments | calcined |
| 217 | | Fill of ditch 215 | Poor | 10 | Cattle | Tooth | fragments | calcined |
| 301 | | Fill of pit 300 | Fair | 17.6 | Cattle | Tooth | | |
| 309 | AA | Fill of gully 308 | Poor | 0.6 | indet. | indet. | fragmented | calcined |
| 316 | | Fill of ditch 317 | Poor | 28.4 | Large | 2 metacarpal condyle fragments, 10 indet. | fragmented | |
| 339 | AA | Fill of gully 338 | Poor | <1 | indet. | indet. | fragment | |
| 344 | AA | Fill of ditch 332 | Poor | <1 | indet. | indet. | fragment | calcined |
| 355 | | Fill of gully 356 | Poor | 1.9 | indet. | indet. | 4 fragments | calcined |
| 382 | | Fill of ditch 381 | Poor | 8.3 | Cattle | Tooth | 5 fragments | |
| 383 | | Fill of ditch 381 | Poor | 2 | small | indet. | 2 fragments | calcined |
| 393 | | Fill of ditch 391 | Poor | 2.5 | indet. | indet. | 2 fragments | calcined |
| 421 | AA | Fill of gully 356 | Poor | 1 | indet. | Tooth | enamel fragment | |
| 436 | | Fill of ditch | Poor | 11.8 | Pig | Tooth | 3 fragments | |

| C | SC | Context description | Preservation | Weight (g) | Species | Element | Description | Comments |
|-----|----|---------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|
| | | 434 | | | | | | |
| 448 | AA | Fill of ditch 447 | Poor | 2.9 | Cattle | Tooth | enamel fragments | |
| 487 | AA | Fill of pit 484 | Poor | <1 | indet. | indet. | 2 fragments | |
| 546 | | Fill of ditch 544 | Poor | 15 | Large | long bone | fragment | |
| 546 | | Fill of ditch 544 | Poor | 10.3 | Large | long bone | fragment | |
| 546 | | Fill of ditch 544 | Poor | 14.1 | Large | indet. | 7 fragments | |
| 563 | | Fill of pit 561 | Poor | <1 | indet. | indet. | fragment | calcined |
| 619 | AA | Fill of ditch 617 | Poor | <1 | indet. | indet. | fragment | |
| 619 | AA | Fill of ditch 617 | Poor | 1 | Cattle | Tooth | enamel fragment | |
| 621 | | Fill of ditch 620 | Poor | 48.1 | Cattle | Femur | distal end fragment | |
| 621 | | Fill of ditch 620 | Poor | 52.2 | indet. | indet. | 20 fragments | |
| 622 | | Fill of ditch 620 | Poor | 10.8 | Medium | indet. | 11 fragments | |
| 634 | | Fill of ditch 632 | Poor | 14.5 | Large mammal | indet. | fragment | |
| 676 | AA | Fill of pit 677 | Poor | 14 | Medium | indet. | fragments | calcined |
| 669 | | Fill of gully 577 | Poor | 5.2 | Cattle and sheep/goat | Tooth | enamel fragments | |
| 678 | AA | Fill of pit 679 | Poor | 7 | Medium | indet. | fragments | calcined |
| 685 | AA | Fill of pit 686 | Poor | 19 | indet. | indet. | fragments | calcined |

Key: C= context, SC= sample code, indet= indeterminate

Table 4: Flot, plant and charcoal data

| C | SC | Context description | WF | CPR | CI | Components |
|-----|----|----------------------|------|-----|----|---|
| 204 | AA | Fill of ditch 203 | 1.6 | - | 1 | Sand 20%: comminuted charcoal 10%: very fine rootlets 70% |
| 205 | AA | Fill of ditch 201 | 0.7 | - | <1 | Sand 10%: very fine rootlets 90% |
| 208 | AA | Fill of ditch 197 | 5.1 | - | | Very fine rootlets 10%: sand 90% |
| 212 | AA | Fill of pit 211 | 4.6 | - | 8 | Sand 30%: very fine rootlets 60%: charcoal 10% |
| 214 | AA | Fill of pit 213 | 7.8 | - | 1 | Plant detritus 50%: very fine rootlets 30%: sand 20% |
| 241 | AA | Fill of gully 240 | 2.6 | - | 2 | Sand 20%: very fine rootlets 80% |
| 270 | AA | Fill of ditch 253 | 0.2 | - | 4 | Sand 10%: fine rootlets 90% |
| 301 | AA | Fill of pit 300 | <0.1 | - | 1 | Very fine rootlets 100% |
| 309 | AA | Fill of gully 308 | 1.8 | - | 2 | Very fine rootlets 100% |
| 339 | AA | Fill of gully 338 | 0.3 | - | 1 | Sand 20%: very fine rootlets 80% |
| 343 | AA | Gully | 6.7 | - | 2 | Sand 30%: very fine rootlets 70% |
| 344 | AA | Fill of ditch 332 | 0.7 | - | <1 | Sand 20%: very fine rootlets 80% |
| 371 | AA | Fill of posthole 370 | 1 | - | 2 | Sand 10%: comminuted charcoal 20%: very fine rootlets 70% |
| 394 | AA | Fill of ditch 391 | 1 | - | 1 | Sand 20%: very fine rootlets 80% |
| 410 | AA | Fill of gully 350 | 5.4 | - | 1 | Sand 20%: very fine rootlets 80% |
| 411 | AA | Fill of gully 350 | <0.1 | - | 2 | Very fine rootlets 100% |

| C | SC | Context description | WF | CPR | CI | Components |
|-----|----|--------------------------------------|------|---|-----|---|
| 420 | AA | Fill of gully 356 | 2 | - | <1 | Grit 80%: very fine rootlets 20% |
| 421 | AA | Fill of gully 356 | 0.8 | - | <1 | Very fine rootlets 80%: sand 20% |
| 442 | AA | Fill of ditch 441 | 0.6 | Wheat (1) | - | Sand 50%: very fine rootlets 50% |
| 444 | AA | Fill of ditch 443 | 0.5 | - | <1 | Sand 20%: charcoal 5%: very fine rootlets 75% |
| 445 | AA | Fill of ditch 446 | 2.9 | - | 1 | Very fine rootlets 10%: grit 90% |
| 448 | AA | Fill of ditch 447 | <0.1 | - | 1 | Rootlets 100% |
| 485 | AA | Fill of pit 484 | 0.5 | - | 1 | Sand 10%: very fine rootlets 90% |
| 487 | AA | Fill of pit 484 | 1.3 | - | 1 | Sand 40%: very fine rootlets 60% |
| 504 | AA | Fill of posthole 503 | 1.5 | cf. Barley (13), Wheat (1), seeds 2 sp. (3) | 1 | Fine plant detritus 100% |
| 506 | AA | Fill of pit 505 | 1.6 | - | 1 | Very fine rootlets 60%: sand 20%: plant detritus 20% |
| 507 | AA | Fill of posthole 508 | 0.4 | - | 1 | Sand 40%: very fine rootlets 60% |
| 563 | AA | Fill of pit 561 | <0.1 | Montia fontana (18) | - | Sand 50%: fine rootlets 50% |
| 573 | AA | Fill of ditch 572 | 1.6 | - | 8 | Sand 30%: very fine rootlets 70% |
| 619 | AA | Fill of ditch 617 | 2.8 | - | 1 | Sand 30%: very fine rootlets 70% |
| 642 | AA | Lower charcoal and ?daub fill of 640 | 30 | - | 118 | Charcoal 100% |
| 676 | AA | Fill of pit 677 | 1 | - | 9 | Comminuted charcoal 5%: sand 25%: very fine rootlets 70% |
| 678 | AA | Fill of pit 679 | 2.9 | - | 14 | Comminuted charcoal 5%: sand 25%: very fine rootlets 70% |
| 685 | AA | Fill of pit 686 | 2.5 | - | 5 | Sand 20%: comminuted charcoal 30%: very fine rootlets 50% |

Key: C= context, SC= sample code, WF= weight (g) of flot, CPR= charred plant remains (actual), CI=charcoal (weight-g)

DISCUSSION

Excavated evidence

The excavated evidence suggested that the site at Green Lane was a modest small settlement or farmstead of Iron Age and/or Roman date. The settlement initially seemed to comprise one or two central roundhouses which, over time, were the focus for a succession of small irregular enclosures and/or activity areas. These irregular zones or partitions within the settlement, some of which seemed to be only partially enclosed, may have been stock control features, or may have defined activity areas.

The settlement had clearly undergone a number of significant alterations through the period of occupation, with some new zones being defined and others potentially subdivided or abandoned. This included the abandonment of the main structures which were replaced by a smaller penannular gully (535) and potentially a large shallow pit (754) late in the stratigraphic sequence. Whether these two later features were smaller structures or were the results of some other form of activity in a largely un-defined work area is unclear due to later truncation. Given that the main structures seemed to have been redundant in the later phases of activity on the site, it is possible that the site was no longer a settlement as such, but may have been a focus for agricultural activities such as crop possessing or stock control. Due to the lack of supporting ecofactual evidence, however, this theory remains tenuous.

Other than the two central structures, a further ten 'horseshoe', penannular, oval or sub-rectilinear gullies were identified potentially defining ancillary structures or 'work areas'. Some of these were within defined areas, whilst others were not enclosed.

The artefactual and ecofactual material recovered during excavation were limited, both in terms of quantity and diversity. The principal recovered material was handmade pottery, with smaller quantities of fired clay, flint and quern fragments. Relatively little animal bone was retrieved, comprising mainly tooth fragments or small burnt pieces and charred plant remains were sparse.

While a significant quantity of pottery was recovered from the site (an estimated 382 vessels), the overwhelming majority was handmade and could not be dated more closely than to the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) or Roman periods. Only a very small quantity of small sherds of wheel-thrown Romano-British pottery was present; the fragments could not be closely dated.

The upper fills of the majority of features were dark and seemingly charcoal-rich, however, processing of soil samples revealed mainly only comminuted charcoal. Five shallow pits (**211**, **213**, **677**, **679** and **686**) contained burnt animal bone which was so fragmented that much could only be identified as being from medium-sized mammals (e.g. sheep/goat). Tooth fragments of cattle, pig and sheep/goat were also present. Pieces of heat-shattered stone were common within the recorded contexts, single examples being found in the majority of fills. The presence of these 'pot-boilers', the querns incorporated into layer **500** and the amount and range of pottery recovered were suggestive of domestic occupation on the site.

The small size of the pottery assemblage and its highly fragmented and abraded character suggested that the site was not close to an area of intensive settlement or waste disposal (Cumberpatch this volume). Furthermore, the abraded character of the sherds suggested that they were only incorporated into features after a period of exposure to mechanical weathering and abrasion. This could mean that the recorded remains represented an agricultural area away from occupation, either a stock corral and/or crop processing site. Two questions, however, seem to distract from this theory: where did the pottery that was recovered come from; and why was there no evidence for either animal butchery or crop processing?

The sparsity of recovered artefactual and ecofactual material, especially the poorly preserved fragments of animal bone may have been a product of taphonomical processes; the Durham clays are notorious for creating adverse conditions for the survival of animal bone. During excavations associated with the Teesside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline at site 712 approximately 1.6km to the south-west of Green Lane it was noted that the acid clay soil conditions had proved inhospitable to the preservation of animal bones. The bones from seven contexts were totally unidentifiable scraps and in some cases even teeth, which survive longest in the archaeological record, had been reduced to flakes of enamel. Furthermore some bone only appeared to have survived by virtue of having been burnt (Gidney 2002).

A lack of pottery is a common feature of 'lower status' settlements and farmsteads recorded in the region (Fig. 3) such as West Brandon (Jobey 1962), Coxhoe (Haselgrove

and Allon 1982), Pig Hill (NAA 2004), High Haswell Farm (*loc. cit.*), Harehill moor (*loc. cit.*) and Greatham (NAA 2013b). This is in opposition to the larger amounts and varieties of material recovered from sites such as Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987), Stanwick (Haselgrove *et al.* 1990) and Scotch Corner (NAA forthcoming).

Houses and other structures

A total of 12 gullies (**201, 203, 240, 251, 253, 264, 275, 544, 555, 367, 401** and **535**) seemed to define potential structures or 'work areas'. These comprised 'horseshoe', penannular, oval or sub-rectilinear gullies of varying size and shape (Fig. 15). The site contained relatively few postholes, though some of the features enclosed by gullies **544** and **555** may have related to the main structures. This lack of postholes, however, could be the result of the high level of later plough truncation experienced across the site resulting in the complete destruction of any shallow features including floor surfaces or hearths.

The potential structures were concentrated within the southern area of the site, with seven examples (**201, 203, 240, 251, 253, 264** and **275**) forming a loose unenclosed cluster. Five further examples, including the main structures defined by features **544**, and **555**, were recorded within the main concentration of features to the north (**535, 367** and **401**). The gullies in the southern area were in general smaller in diameter and several were irregular in shape. The largest potential structure was defined by a gully enclosing an area with an internal diameter of c.8m (**544**); feature **264** partially enclosed an area c.7.5m across, while five examples were 4m or less in size (**203, 240, 251, 367** and **535**).

Gullies **401** and **240** formed complete if irregular circuits, whilst features **253, 544** and **555** formed near-complete rings; the remainder formed partial arcs, including three which formed only a semi-circle. The majority of the gullies, however, had well-defined terminals, suggesting the excavated remains represented the original extent of the features. The only example where the feature 'petered-out' was gully **367**, which was extremely shallow along its entire length.

The excavated gullies showed considerable variety in their profiles, often changing significantly over the length of a single feature. This irregularity and the shallow profile of the majority suggested that most were the remains of drainage features (drip-gullies). Features **496** and **555** recorded in the central area, however, were likely to have been structural trenches.

Six of the 12 potential structures had notional entrances facing east or south-east, which is the predominant direction for excavated structures in the Tees Valley (Sherlock 2012, 43); whereas the pattern for northern and central Britain is for entrances that were orientated between north-east and south-west (Pope 2007, fig. 4). Two of the gullies (**401** and **240**) potentially comprised complete circuits without entrances and hence may represent a different form of activity. Interestingly, the southern main structure enclosed by gully **555** had a north-facing entrance, and the entrance of the small penannular gully (**535**) that was later than the main structures faced south-west.

Parallels for the Green Lane structures/work areas can be found elsewhere in the Tees Valley and the wider region. Oval or irregular examples were excavated at Foxrush Farm (Sherlock 2012, plate 4.1) and Faverdale (Proctor 2012, fig. 15). Partial-arc and horseshoe shaped gullies similar to gullies **535** and **201** were recorded at Faverdale (Proctor 2012, fig. 17), Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987), Kilton Thorpe (Sherlock and Johnson forthcoming; Fig. 16), Pig Hill (NAA 2004), Street House Farm (Sherlock and Vyner 2013) and Middleton-on-Leven (Cooper forthcoming 2)

The larger of the gullies at Green Lane (c.5m plus) are paralleled on many sites within the Tees Valley, and around half of the structures from published excavations have a diameter of between five and ten metres (Sherlock 2012, table 6.3). In many instances these have been interpreted as, or presumed to be, houses, especially where internal features were present.

In a recent study of building function, structures less than 6m in size and those without internal hearths have however been interpreted not as houses but as farm-related outbuildings (*op. cit.*, 47-8). The shape, irregularity, lack of internal features and especially the size of the structures at Green Lane strongly suggested that the majority (not including the main structures) were ancillary buildings rather than houses.

The two central gullies (**544** and **555**) and gully **253** are most likely to have surrounded houses; though feature **555** potentially formed an 'annex' to the main structure (*op. cit.*, 43-4). The presence of pottery, fire-waste and (limited by soil conditions) other domestic waste found throughout the site, strongly implied domestic occupation. Though relatively few sherds were recovered from the excavated features, a distribution of material by weight demonstrated a strong association with the features surrounding the main structures and feature **253** to the south.

Settlement morphology and development

Iron Age settlement in the Tees Valley and further afield has often been categorised broadly into 'enclosed' or 'open' sites (Harding 2004, 41; Halkon 2013, 93-4; Stoertz 1997; Mackey 2003, 119). Enclosed settlements range from small rectilinear farmsteads, often with one or two roundhouses, such as those recorded at West Brandon (Jobey 1962) and Coxhoe (Haselgrove and Allon 1982), to larger examples such as Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987) and nucleations of several enclosures such as Pig Hill (NAA 2004), Sedgefield (Carne 2006; 2007; 2009) and Scotch Corner (NAA forthcoming). These enclosures are generally formed by large ditches, banks and/or palisades, and represent a clear 'formal' defining of the settlement area or areas.

Conversely 'open settlements' lack these formal defining boundaries and often comprise a single or clusters of roundhouses with associated ancillary structures, pits and sometimes small irregular enclosures or activity areas (Harding 2004, 43-4; Halkon 2013, 93; Stoertz 1997; Mackey 2003, 119-120). Examples of potential open settlements have previously been recorded within the Durham area including Faverdale (Proctor 2012), Catcote (Long 1988), Harehill Moor (NAA 2004), Shadforth (Haselgrove 1980), Melsonby (Fitts *et al.* 1999), the early phase of settlement at Stanwick (Harding 2004, 44; Haselgrove *et al.* 1990) and phase III at Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987).

Recent debate has, however, questioned the usefulness of these strict definitions, especially with respect to chronologies, as the current evidence suggests the two forms were likely contemporary parts of a more complex variety of settlement activity (Harding 2004, 44; Haselgrove 2002, 50).

Furthermore, it is increasingly clear that many Iron Age settlements within northern England experienced significant changes in form and size during their own development histories (Haselgrove 2002). These changes do not seem to be due to widespread or chronologically consistent patterns such as the still useful but outdated 'Hownam Sequence' (Welfare 2002, 72-73), but represent change at a local level. These varieties of settlement form and development seem (in part) to be either responses to the local landscape, ground conditions (Halkon 2013, 94) and socio-economic or political influences (Harding 2004, 162-9; Ottaway 2003, 146-7; NAA forthcoming).

The settlement at Green Lane with its succession of irregularly enclosed and partially enclosed areas was neither completely 'open' nor formally enclosed, but resembled some sites which, though lacking formal rectilinear enclosure features, contain drainage ditches that define (or partial define) small areas of the settlement. Examples of these (Fig. 16) were recorded at Faverdale, Thorpe Thewles and Kilton Thorpe (Sherlock and Johnson forthcoming) in the Durham region. A group of similar settlements recorded in the Hull Valley demonstrated the relationship of these informal enclosures with drainage (Halkon 2013, fig. 23, 95-7). Of these settlements a site recorded at Dryham Lane, North Cave in the Foulness Valley (Halkon 2013, fig 23; Dent 1989) was very similar to the remains recorded at Green Lane.

These conglomerations of structural ring-gullies, connecting ditches and gullies and seemingly haphazard irregular enclosures interestingly mirror some of the potentially contemporary settlements recorded in upland areas such as the Durham and North Yorkshire Pennines (e.g. Robinson 2001, fig. 37, 71-4). These sites often survive as upstanding stone walls and earthworks, comprising the walls of roundhouses linked by curvilinear walls sometimes with smaller ancillary structures and/or small enclosures and building annexes. An example recorded in Upper Teesdale at Winch Bridge (Coggins 1986, 123, fig. 25) was remarkably similar (if smaller) to the early phase of enclosure recorded at Green Lane.

Though much of the recorded evidence at Green Lane cannot be satisfactorily phased it is clear that the settlement developed through time (Fig. 8). Initially an enclosure to the south and east of the main structures was formed from the drainage features that defined the potential roundhouses. This enclosure was later re-defined and extended to the south and later still a third sub-triangular enclosure may have further extended this enclosed area. The later phases of activity at Green Lane may also have seen an abandonment of the central structures and their replacement by smaller structures including a possible sunken-featured building (754).

Dating

The chronology of the site remains unclear; datable artefacts were limited and largely undiagnostic beyond a broad Iron Age and/or Romano-British attribution.

Little material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered during the excavation, most of which derived from relatively isolated features, rather than deposits within secure stratigraphic sequences. Few carbonised grains were recovered and the majority of the charcoal comprised timbered oak; suitable material from posthole **503** was submitted for radiocarbon assay. Animal bone from penannular gully **201**, ditch **544** and ditch **632** was also submitted, unfortunately, insufficient collagen was present in the animal bone to obtain a successful date.

The charred barley grain from posthole **503** returned a radiocarbon age of 2049±30 (SUERC 62332) corresponding with a calibrated date range of 165calBC to calAD21 at a probability of 95.4%.

This single radiocarbon date places at least some of the activity at Green Lane to the pre-conquest Late Iron Age, and possible as early as the middle Iron Age. Broad dating from the handmade pottery and the presence of two undiagnostic sherds of wheel-thrown pottery, however, suggests that activity extended into at least the early Roman period.

Economy and status of the site

A relative lack of artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence limited interpretation of the settlement's economy, but undoubtedly reflected its relatively low status in the region's hierarchy. Possible sherds of briquetage recovered from penannular gully **253**, however, suggested that the site was receiving salt, potentially from sites within this hierarchy.

The overall layout of the recorded features, though truncated, had implications concerning the function and development of the site, but again provided little economic evidence. Other than the grinding of grain (querns), there was little evidence of industrial or agricultural activity on the site. The fills (**254** and **270**) of penannular gully **253** contained an unusual tube-like pottery vessel of unknown function (Cumberpatch, this volume). The form of this vessel, however, a narrow tube or pipe-like object with a flared aperture was suggestive of vessels used in the manufacture, storage and/or transport of salt (briquetage).

The division of the main area of the settlement into a number of enclosures and their ad hoc alteration through time also implied the need to enclose, define and/or control access to areas of the settlement.

A possible explanation for the limited evidence is that the site represented a small farmstead using largely organic material culture (e.g. wooden and skin vessels and implements), maintaining small herds of domestic animals and growing a small amount of crops. The lack of charred grain could be explained by it being dried and stored elsewhere and/or the lack of accidental or deliberate burning of the stored foodstuff (the main potential source of charred grain in archaeological contexts). Given the unfavourable ground conditions for the preservation of organic material very little of the waste produced by such a settlement would survive.

The arrangement of the irregular enclosures and partitions, if they comprised structural trenches for fence-lines could therefore reflect livestock exclusion and/or management. In the same way that animal pens are important tools in modern farming, the various enclosures recorded at Green Lane could have been used to corral and/or separate livestock.

The regional hierarchy of settlement

The regional background and remains discovered during prior excavations in the vicinity of Green Lane suggests that the site lay within a settled, agricultural landscape. A cluster of previously excavated sites in the Yarm area highlighted the variety of evidence relating to this landscape. Due to the difficulties of closely dating handmade pottery in Northern England and the paucity of suitable material for radiometric dating it is unclear when the Green Lane settlement was first occupied. Radiocarbon dating has demonstrated that the site was occupied during the Iron Age and the presence of undiagnostic wheel-thrown pottery suggested the site continued into (at least) the early Roman period. The absence of larger assemblages of imported or Romano-British wheel-thrown wares may suggest that the site was abandoned before this material became common through the region. It cannot be ruled out, however, that the occupants of the Green Lane settlement did not utilise many wheel-thrown vessels.

One of the closest broadly contemporary sites was recorded during the Teesside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline (TSEP) project close to Mourie Farm (TSEP site 712; NAA 2002b; Fig. 1) and comprised part of an enclosed Romano-British settlement. The recorded remains included two phases of enclosures on the west-facing limit of the same hill that the Green Lane settlement was located. The features contained pottery ranging from the late 2nd to the 3rd or 4th centuries and evidence of occupation, some form of industrial activity, fragments from sandstone saddle and a rotary querns, and small amounts of animal bone and charred grain and chaff. It is possible, however, given the available dating evidence, that the site at Mourie Farm represents a later replacement for the activity at Green Lane.

Approximately 4km to the south-east at Castle Hill close to Kirklevington a potentially unenclosed settlement was recorded during mitigation work associated with the construction of the Lackerby-Picton-Shipton electric transmission line (Cooper forthcoming 1). This site was broadly contemporary to the Green Lane settlement but was different in character with evidence for a wider range of activities including metalworking remains in the form of slag and part of a crucible.

The recorded remains included up to eight structures radiocarbon dated to the early or middle Iron Age and the late Iron Age, assemblages of handmade pottery, two fragments of saddle querns and a rubbing stone. In common with Green Lane, very small amounts of animal bones (mainly burnt) and charred plant remains indicated that cattle, sheep and horses had been present on the site. Also emmer, spelt and free-threshing wheat, barley and oats were utilised, while the presence of small quantities of burnt chaff demonstrated that cereal processing took place close by.

During the same project a second Iron Age settlement was recorded close to Middleton-on-Leven, c.450m to the east on the opposite side of the Leven valley

(Cooper forthcoming 2). This site included a horseshoe-shaped gully (similar to those recorded at Green Lane) and pits of a middle Iron Age date. Also recorded was a Late Iron Age phase comprising a large enclosing ditch and a smaller enclosure defined by gullies that contained a small rectangular structure.

A relatively large assemblage of handmade pottery was recovered from this site, including a range of jars (many of which had been used for cooking), together with a few sherds from crucibles and salt containers. Also recovered was evidence of iron-smithing, limited evidence for the processing of mainly wheat and barley and a very poorly preserved assemblage of animal bone including cattle, sheep/goat, horse and pig.

Excavation of a single roundhouse recorded at High Park Field, Newby during archaeological monitoring of the Newby to Nunthorpe underground cable produced small amounts of handmade pottery but very little faunal or palaeoenvironmental evidence (NAA 2002c).

A second site recorded during the TSEP project (site 713) was recorded 1.5km east of East Rounton and 11km to the north of Northallerton in North Yorkshire (NAA 2002a). This site comprised part of a rural settlement including five roundhouses and a number of enclosures and boundary ditches. The location of the site took advantage of the favourable conditions of a south-facing slope just below the brow of a low east to west aligned ridge. However, the extent of the settlement along the ridge remains unknown and it is probable that the excavated area represented only a very small proportion of a quite extensive site. The ceramic and radiocarbon dating evidence indicated that there was domestic activity on the site between the 2nd century BC and the 2nd century AD.

The settlement was thought to have pursued a mixed economy and may have produced a surplus of grain for trade. It was, however, difficult to assess the importance of the pastoral element of the economy due to the lack of well preserved faunal remains. The pottery assemblage from site 713 was moderately large; the vast majority of which was domestic in character. Geological examination of inclusions within one of the ceramic fabrics, and a beehive quern, suggested that they may have been imported from some distance, and implied the settlement was partaking in trade at a regional level. Small fragments of crucible and pieces of slag and cinder were also recovered indicating smelting and metalworking was undertaken during both phases of activity.

Four recent programmes of geophysical survey and associated trial-trenching and excavation undertaken in the immediate vicinity of Green Lane (Figs. 1 and 3) have identified further aspects of the adjacent Iron Age and Romano-British agricultural landscape. Features indicative of an enclosed settlement potentially contemporary with the Green Lane site were discovered during works associated with a planning application for the Howson Golf Resort (ASDU 2011). Furthermore geophysical surveys, trial-trenching and excavation conducted in association with developments around Little Maltby Farm, Ingleby Barwick identified possible late prehistoric field-systems and a single Iron Age roundhouse (ASUD 2005; 2012b; 2014a; 2014b; 2014c).

To the east of Yarm, in the vicinity of Mount Leven Farm two areas of multi-phased Iron Age and Romano-British enclosed settlement were recorded during geophysical survey

and trial-trenching conducted in advance of a proposed development (ASDU 2012b; 2012c). Geophysical survey and a small number of trial-trenches, excavated in advance of a planning application for a proposed housing development at Morley Carr Farm to the immediate north-west of the Green Lane Yarm identified another enclosed settlement of a probable late Iron Age date (ASWYAS 2012a; 2012b).

This range of rural lower-status sites are markedly different from the growing number of larger higher-status sites such as Thorpe Thewles (Heslop 1987), Catcote (Long 1988), Stanwick (Haselgrove *et al.* 1990), Sedgefield (Carne 2006; 2007; 2009) and a cluster of sites around Scotch Corner (Fitts *et al.* 1999, 47; Abramson 1995; ASDU 2015).

The Scotch Corner area was recently further investigated during mitigation works associated with the widening of the A1 (NAA forthcoming) and represents a large later Iron Age and early Roman period settlement on a strategically important area of high ground. The scale of occupation and nature of the excavated features suggested that this significant settlement may have had administrative responsibilities. Furthermore, the site was of sufficient status to provide the setting for the manufacture of coin-pellets associated with the production of silver and copper-alloy coinage; the first evidence for such to be identified in northern England.

It is clear, therefore, that the settled agricultural landscape of rural small-scale and low-status sites such as Green Lane existed within a hierarchy of settlements including larger and higher-status centres. Difficulties in closely dating phases of activity on these sites is likely to have oversimplified what must have been a complex and dynamic pattern of settlement and social integration (Haselgrove 2002, 50).

CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological mitigation works carried out at south of Green Lane, Yarm, have recorded a modest settlement or farmstead of late Iron Age and/or Roman date. The full extent of the settlement is believed to have been established. Despite the limited artefactual and ecofactual evidence recovered during the groundworks, the excavated site is an important addition to our knowledge of the hierarchy of late Iron Age and Roman period settlements in the lower Tees Valley.

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APPENDIX A
CONTEXT CATALOGUE

| Context | Interpretative description | Relationships | Trench, Area or easting/northing |
|---------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 100 | Topsoil | - | 1-14 |
| 101 | Cut of boundary ditch | Filled by 102, cuts 103 | 9 |
| 102 | Fill of boundary ditch 101 | In 101, below 100 | 9 |
| 103 | Natural clay | - | 1-14 |
| 104 | Plough furrow | Filled by 105, cuts 103 | 2 |
| 105 | Fill of furrow 104 | In 104, below 100 | 2 |
| 106 | Plough furrow | Filled by 107, cuts 103 | 6 |
| 107 | Fill of furrow 106 | In 106, below 100 | 6 |
| 108 | Plough furrow | Filled by 109, cuts 103 | 5 |
| 109 | Fill of furrow 108 | In 108, below 100 | 5 |
| 110 | Plough furrow | Filled by 111, cuts 103 | 3 |
| 111 | Fill of furrow 110 | In 110, cuts 103 | 3 |
| 112 | Enclosure ditch segment | Filled by 113, cuts 167. Same as 187, 176, 170? | 8 |
| 113 | Fill of ditch segment 112 | In 112, below 163 | 8 |
| 114 | Plough furrow | Filled by 115, 116, cuts 103 | 1 |
| 115 | Lower fill of furrow 114 | In 114, below 116 | 1 |
| 116 | Upper fill of furrow 114 | In 114, above 115, below 100 | 1 |
| 117 | Early post-medieval? ditch | Filled by 118, cuts 103 | 1 |
| 118 | Fill of ditch 117 | In 117, below 100 | 1 |
| 119 | Ditch terminus | Filled by 120, cuts 162 | 8 |
| 120 | Fill of terminus | In 119, below 163 | 8 |
| 121 | Plough furrow | Filled by 122, cuts 147 | 24 |
| 122 | Fill of furrow 121 | In 121, below 148 | 24 |
| 123 | Plough furrow | Filled by 124, cuts 151 | 21 |
| 124 | Fill of furrow 123 | In 123, below 152 | 21 |
| 125 | Plough furrow | Filled by 126, cuts 156 | 25 |
| 126 | Fill of furrow 125 | In 125, below 157 | 25 |
| 127 | Post-medieval boundary ditch | Filled by 128, cuts 137 | 15 |
| 128 | Fill of ditch 127 | In 127, cut by 129 | 15 |
| 129 | Re-cut of boundary ditch 127 | Filled by 130, cuts 128 | 15 |
| 130 | Fill of re-cut ditch 129 | In 129, below 136 | 15 |
| 131 | Plough furrow | Filled by 132, cuts 156 | 23 |
| 132 | Fill of furrow 131 | In 131, below 157 | 23 |
| 133 | Natural clay | Cut by 134 | 19 |
| 134 | Plough furrow | Filled by 135, cuts 133 | 19 |
| 135 | Fill of furrow 134 | In 134, below 136 | 19 |
| 136 | Topsoil | Above 135 | 19 |
| 137 | Natural clay | Cut by 127, 138 | 22 |
| 138 | Plough furrow | Filled by 139, cuts 137 | 22 |
| 139 | Fill of furrow 138 | In 138, below 140 | 22 |
| 140 | Topsoil | Above 139 | 22 |
| 141 | Plough furrow | Filled by 153, cuts 151 | 20 |
| 142 | Plough furrow | Filled by 143, cuts 156 | 16 |
| 143 | Fill of furrow 142 | In 142, below 157 | 16 |
| 144 | Natural clay | Below 145 | 26 |
| 145 | Colluvial subsoil | Above 144, below 146 | 26 |
| 146 | Topsoil | Above 145 | 26 |
| 147 | Natural clay | Cut by 149 Same as 144 | 24 |
| 148 | Topsoil | Above 150 | 24 |
| 149 | Pit / ditch terminus | Filled by 150, cuts 147 | 24 |
| 150 | Fill of pit / ditch terminus 149 | In 149, below 148 | 24 |
| 151 | Natural clay | Same as 133 | 20 |
| 152 | Topsoil | Same as 136 | 20 |
| 153 | Fill of furrow 141 | In 141, below 152 | 20 |
| 154 | Plough furrow | Filled by 155, cuts 156 | 17 |

| Context | Interpretative description | Relationships | Trench, Area or easting/northing |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 155 | Fill of furrow 154 | In 154, below 157 | 17 |
| 156 | Natural clay | | 17 |
| 157 | Topsoil | | 17 |
| 158 | Cut of furrow | | 18 |
| 159 | Fill of furrow 158 | | 18 |
| 160 | Natural | | 18 |
| 161 | Topsoil | | 18 |
| 162 | Natural clay | Cut by 166, 168, 173, 180, 176, 119, 170 | 8, 8A |
| 163 | Topsoil | Above 165, 175, 173, 184, 189, 195, 179, 120 | 8, 8A |
| 164 | Posthole | Filled by 165, cuts 166 | 8A |
| 165 | Fill of posthole 164 | In 164, below 163 | 8A |
| 166 | Enclosure ditch segment | Filled by 167, cuts 162 | 8A |
| 167 | Fill of ditch segment 166 | In 166, cut by 164, 194 | 8A |
| 168 | Enclosure ditch segment | Filled by 169, cuts 162, Same as 180 | 8 |
| 169 | Fill of ditch segment 168 | In 169, below 175, cut by 112 | 8 |
| 170 | Enclosure ditch segment | Filled by 171, 174, cuts 162, Same as 176, 187, 112? | 8A |
| 171 | Fill of ditch segment 170 | In 170, above 174, cut by 197, cuts 162 | 8A |
| 172 | Lower fill of re-cut 197 | In 197, below 173 | 8A |
| 173 | Upper fill of re-cut 197 | In 197, above 172, below 163 | 8A |
| 174 | Fill of ditch segment 170 | In 170, below 171 | 8A |
| 175 | Spread of stony material | Below 163, above 169 | 8 |
| 176 | Enclosure ditch segment | Filled by 177, cuts 162, Same as 112, 187, 170? | 8 |
| 177 | Fill of ditch segment 176 | In 176, cut by 178 | 8 |
| 178 | Enclosure ditch segment | Filled by 179, cuts 177, Same as 197? | 8 |
| 179 | Fill of ditch segment 178 | In 178, below 163 | 8 |
| 180 | Enclosure ditch segment | Filled by 181, cuts 162, Same as 168 | 8 |
| 181 | Upper fill of ditch segment 180 | In 180, above 182, cut by 185? | 8 |
| 182 | Lower fill of ditch segment 180 | In 180, below 181 | 8 |
| 183 | Plough furrow | Filled by 184, cuts 186 | 8 |
| 184 | Fill of furrow 183 | In 183, below 163, cuts 186 | 8 |
| 185 | Posthole | Filled by 186, cuts 181? | 8 |
| 186 | Fill of posthole 185 | In 185, cut by 183 | 8 |
| 187 | Enclosure ditch segment | Filled by 189, 190, 191, 192, 193. Same as 112, 176, 170? | 8 |
| 188 | VOID | - | - |
| 189 | Upper fill of ditch segment 187 | In 187, above 190, below 163 | 8 |
| 190 | Stony fill of ditch segment 187 | In 187, below 189, above 191 | 8 |
| 191 | Fill of ditch segment 187 | In 187, below 190, above 192 | 8 |
| 192 | Fill of ditch segment 187 | In 187, below 191, above 193 | 8 |
| 193 | Primary fill of ditch segment 187 | In 187, below 192 | 8 |
| 194 | Post-medieval? boundary ditch | Filled by 195, 196, cuts 167 | 8A |
| 195 | Upper fill of boundary ditch 195 | In 195, above 196, below 163 | 8A |
| 196 | Lower fill of boundary ditch 195 | In 195, below 195 | 8A |
| 197 | Ditch | ?same as 302 | C |
| 198 | Fill of ditch 197 | | C |
| 199 | Fill of ditch 197 | | C |
| 200 | Fill of ditch 197 | | C |
| 201 | Ditch | | C |
| 202 | Fill of ditch 201 | | C |
| 203 | Ditch | | C |
| 204 | Fill of ditch 203 | | C |
| 205 | Fill of ditch 201 | | C |
| 206 | Fill of ditch 197 | Section 39 | C |
| 207 | Fill of ditch 201 | Section 40 | C |
| 208 | Fill of ditch 197 | | C |
| 209 | VOID | | C |

| Context | Interpretative description | Relationships | Trench, Area or easting/northing |
|---------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 210 | VOID | | C |
| 211 | Pit | | D |
| 212 | Fill of pit 211 | | D |
| 213 | Pit | | C |
| 214 | Fill of pit 213 | | C |
| 215 | Ditch | | C |
| 216 | Fill of ditch 215 | upper fill | C |
| 217 | Fill of ditch 215 | lower fill | C |
| 218 | Fill of ditch 201 | | C |
| 219 | Ditch | | C |
| 220 | Fill of ditch 219 | | C |
| 221 | VOID | | C |
| 222 | VOID | | C |
| 223 | Cut of drainage ditch/modern disturbance | | C |
| 224 | Fill of ditch 223 | | C |
| 225 | Fill of ditch 197 | | C |
| 226 | Fill of ditch 215 | | C |
| 227 | Pit | | D |
| 228 | Fill of pit 227 | | D |
| 229 | Fill of pit 227 | | D |
| 230 | Fill of ditch 197 | | E |
| 231 | Fill of ditch 232 | | E |
| 232 | Ditch | | E |
| 233 | Ditch | | B |
| 234 | Fill of ditch 233 | | B |
| 235 | Ditch | | B |
| 236 | Fill of ditch 235 | | B |
| 237 | Ditch | | B |
| 238 | Fill of ditch 237 | upper fill | B |
| 239 | Fill of ditch 237 | lower fill | B |
| 240 | Gully | Section 54. | B |
| 241 | Fill of gully 240 | upper fill | B |
| 242 | Fill of gully 240 | lower fill | B |
| 243 | Ditch | | B |
| 244 | Fill of ditch 243 | | B |
| 245 | Fill of ditch 243 | | B |
| 246 | Ditch | | B |
| 247 | Fill of ditch 246 | | B |
| 248 | VOID | | B |
| 249 | Ditch | | B |
| 250 | Fill of ditch 249 | | B |
| 251 | Ditch | | B |
| 252 | Fill of ditch 251 | | B |
| 253 | Ditch | | B |
| 254 | Fill of ditch 253 | | B |
| 255 | Fill of ditch 253 | | B |
| 256 | Ditch | | B |
| 257 | Fill of ditch 256 | | B |
| 258 | VOID | | B |
| 259 | VOID | | B |
| 260 | VOID | | B |
| 261 | Pit | | B |
| 262 | Fill of pit 261 | lower fill | B |
| 263 | Fill of pit 261 | upper fill | B |
| 264 | Ditch | | C/B |
| 265 | Fill of ditch 264 | | C/B |
| 266 | Ditch | | B |
| 267 | Fill of ditch 266 | lower fill | B |
| 268 | Fill of ditch 266 | upper fill | B |

| Context | Interpretative description | Relationships | Trench, Area or easting/northing |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 269 | Fill of gully 240 | | C |
| 270 | Fill of ditch 253 | | C |
| 271 | VOID | | B |
| 272 | Ditch | | B |
| 273 | Fill of ditch 272 | lower fill | B |
| 274 | Fill of ditch 272 | upper fill | B |
| 275 | Ditch | | B/C |
| 276 | Fill of ditch 275 | | B/C |
| 277 | Fill of ditch 279 | upper fill | B |
| 278 | Fill of ditch 279 | lower fill | B |
| 279 | Ditch | | B |
| 280 | Fill of ditch 281 | | B |
| 281 | Ditch | | B |
| 282 | Fill of ditch 283 | | B |
| 283 | Cut of ditch F/B (282) | | B |
| 284 | Fill of ditch 285 | | B |
| 285 | Ditch | | B |
| 286 | Fill of ditch 287 | | B |
| 287 | Ditch | | B |
| 288 | VOID | | |
| 289 | Fill of pit 290 | | B |
| 290 | Pit | | B |
| 291 | Fill of posthole 292 | | B |
| 292 | Posthole | | B |
| 293 | Fill of ditch 256 | Section 71 | B |
| 294 | Ditch | | B |
| 295 | Fill of ditch 294 | | B |
| 296 | Pit | | B |
| 297 | Fill of pit 296 | | B |
| 298 | Ditch | | B |
| 299 | Fill of ditch 298 | | B |
| 300 | Pit | | B |
| 301 | Fill of pit 300 | | B |
| 302 | Ditch | Same as 197 | B |
| 303 | Fill of ditch 302 | | B |
| 304 | Fill of ditch 298 | | B |
| 305 | Field drain | | B |
| 306 | Fill of field drain 305 | | B |
| 307 | Fill of ditch 253 | | B |
| 308 | Gully | | 130/195 |
| 309 | Fill of gully 308 | | 130/195 |
| 310 | Gully | same as 312 | B |
| 311 | Fill of gully 310 | same as 313 | B |
| 312 | Gully | same as 310 | B |
| 313 | Fill of gully 312 | same as 311 | B |
| 314 | Ditch | same as 279 | B |
| 315 | Fill of ditch 264 | | B |
| 316 | Fill of ditch 317 | | B |
| 317 | Ditch | | B |
| 318 | Fill of ditch 319 | | B |
| 319 | Ditch | | B |
| 320 | Pit | | 125/205 |
| 321 | Fill of pit 320 | | 125/205 |
| 322 | Fill of gully 308 | | 100/195 |
| 323 | Fill of posthole 324 | | 125/205 |
| 324 | Posthole | | 125/205 |
| 325 | Fill of pit 326 | | 125/205 |
| 326 | Pit | | 125/205 |
| 327 | Fill of gully 328 | | 125/205 |
| 328 | Gully | | 125/205 |

| Context | Interpretative description | Relationships | Trench, Area or easting/northing |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 329 | Ditch | | 140/200 |
| 330 | Fill of ditch 329 | | 140/200 |
| 331 | Fill of ditch 329 | | 140/200 |
| 332 | Ditch | | 140/200 |
| 333 | Fill of ditch 332 | | 140/200 |
| 334 | Fill of gully 328 | lower fill | 125/205 |
| 335 | Fill of gully 336 | | 110/200 |
| 336 | Gully | | 110/200 |
| 337 | Fill of gully 338 | | 110/200 |
| 338 | Gully | | 110/200 |
| 339 | Fill of gully 338 | | 125/210 |
| 340 | Pit | | 125/210 |
| 341 | Fill of pit 340 | | 125/210 |
| 342 | Fill of 340 | | 125/210 |
| 343 | Fill of gully 275 | | B/C |
| 344 | Fill of ditch 332 | | 120/200 |
| 345 | Fill of ditch 332 | | 120/200 |
| 346 | Ditch | | 120/200 |
| 347 | Fill of ditch 346 | | 120/200 |
| 348 | Fill of gully 328 | section 90 | 130/210 |
| 349 | Fill of gully 350 | section 90 | 130/210 |
| 350 | Gully | section 90 | 130/210 |
| 351 | Fill of gully 352 | section 90, upper fill | 130/210 |
| 352 | Gully | section 90 | 130/210 |
| 353 | Fill of gully 352 | section 90, lower fill | 130/210 |
| 354 | Fill of gully 356 | section 90, upper fill | 130/210 |
| 355 | Fill of gully 356 | section 90, lower fill | 130/210 |
| 356 | Gully | section 90 | 130/210 |
| 357 | Fill of posthole 358 | | 110/210 |
| 358 | Posthole | | 110/210 |
| 359 | Gully | | 145/220 |
| 360 | Fill of gully 359 | | 145/220 |
| 361 | Fill of ditch 346 | same as 347 | 120/200 |
| 362 | Fill of gully 363 | | 130/205 |
| 363 | Gully | | 130/205 |
| 364 | Fill of gully 365 | | 130/205 |
| 365 | Gully | | 130/205 |
| 366 | Fill of gully 367 | | 130/210 |
| 367 | Gully | | 130/210 |
| 368 | Ditch | Same as 376 | 120/200 |
| 369 | Fill of ditch 368 | | 120/200 |
| 370 | Posthole | | 115/205 |
| 371 | Fill of posthole 370 | | 115/205 |
| 372 | Pit | | C |
| 373 | Fill of pit 372 | | C |
| 374 | Fill of ditch 375 | | 105/215 |
| 375 | Ditch | | 115/215 |
| 376 | Ditch | Same as ditch 368 | 105/195 |
| 377 | Fill of ditch 376 | | 105/195 |
| 378 | Fill of pit 379 | | 105/195 |
| 379 | Pit | | 105/195 |
| 380 | Fill of gully 275 | | C |
| 381 | Ditch | | 150/225 |
| 382 | Fill of ditch 381 | lower fill | 150/225 |
| 383 | Fill of ditch 381 | upper fill | 150/225 |
| 384 | Fill of ditch 302 | | B |
| 385 | Fill of gully 356 | sections 108 + 109 | 125/210 |
| 386 | Fill of gully 352 | sections 108 + 109 | 125/210 |
| 387 | Fill of gully 350 | section 109 | 125/210 |
| 388 | Fill of gully 328 | | 115/205 |

| Context | Interpretative description | Relationships | Trench, Area or easting/northing |
|---------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 389 | Gully | | 100/200 |
| 390 | Fill of gully 389 | | 100/200 |
| 391 | Ditch | | 140/215 |
| 392 | Fill of ditch 391 | | 140/215 |
| 393 | Fill of ditch 391 | | 140/215 |
| 394 | Fill of ditch 391 | | 140/215 |
| 395 | Fill of ditch 391 | upper fill | 140/215 |
| 396 | Fill of ditch 399 | | 140/210 |
| 397 | Fill of ditch 399 | | 140/210 |
| 398 | Fill of ditch 399 | | 140/210 |
| 399 | Ditch | | 140/210 |
| 400 | Fill of ditch 401 | | 115/210 |
| 401 | Ditch | | 115/210 |
| 402 | Fill of ditch 404 | | 105/215 |
| 403 | Fill of ditch 404 | | 105/215 |
| 404 | Ditch | | 105/215 |
| 405 | Fill of ditch 399 | | 140/210 |
| 406 | Pit | | 125/230 |
| 407 | Fill of pit 406 | | 125/230 |
| 408 | Fill of pit 409 | | 150/215 |
| 409 | Pit | | 150/215 |
| 410 | Fill of gully 350 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119, upper fill | 130/205 |
| 411 | Fill of gully 350 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119, lower fill | 130/205 |
| 412 | Fill of gully 365 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119, upper fill | 130/205 |
| 413 | Fill of gully 365 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119, lower fill | 130/205 |
| 414 | Fill of gully 363 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119, upper fill | 130/205 |
| 415 | Fill of gully 363 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119, lower fill | 130/205 |
| 416 | Fill of gully 328 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119 | 130/205 |
| 417 | Fill of gully 328 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119 | 130/205 |
| 418 | Fill of gully 352 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119, upper fill | 130/205 |
| 419 | Fill of gully 352 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119, lower fill | 130/205 |
| 420 | Fill of gully 356 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119, upper fill | 130/205 |
| 421 | Fill of gully 356 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119, lower fill | 130/205 |
| 422 | Fill of ditch 401 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119, upper fill | 130/205 |
| 423 | Fill of ditch 401 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119, lower fill | 130/205 |
| 424 | Fill of ditch 391 | Plan 63, sections 118 + 119 | 135/210 |
| 425 | Fill of ditch 428 | | 150/215 |
| 426 | Fill of ditch 428 | | 150/215 |
| 427 | Fill of ditch 428 | | 150/215 |
| 428 | Ditch | | 150/215 |
| 429 | Fill of ditch 431 | upper fill | 120/225 |
| 430 | Fill of ditch 431 | lower fill | 120/225 |
| 431 | Ditch | | 120/225 |
| 432 | Fill of ditch 433 | | 150/215 |
| 433 | Ditch | | 150/215 |
| 434 | Ditch | | 155/240 |
| 435 | Fill of ditch 434 | primary fill | 155/240 |
| 436 | Fill of ditch 434 | tertiary fill | 155/240 |
| 437 | Fill of ditch 434 | secondary fill | 155/240 |
| 438 | Fill of pit 439 | | 150/215 |
| 439 | Pit | | 150/215 |
| 440 | Fill of pit 409 | | 150/215 |
| 441 | Ditch | | 115/230 |
| 442 | Fill of ditch 441 | | 115/230 |
| 443 | Ditch | | 155/235 |
| 444 | Fill of ditch 443 | | 115/235 |
| 445 | Fill of ditch 446 | | 120/230 |
| 446 | Ditch | same as 475 | 120/230 |
| 447 | Ditch | | 140/220 |
| 448 | Fill of ditch 447 | primary fill | 140/220 |

| Context | Interpretative description | Relationships | Trench, Area or easting/northing |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 449 | Fill of ditch 447 | secondary fill | 140/220 |
| 450 | Fill of ditch 447 | tertiary fill | 140/220 |
| 451 | VOID | | |
| 452 | Fill of gully 356 | | 115/215 |
| 453 | Fill of gully 356 | | 115/215 |
| 454 | Fill of ditch 431 | | 115/215 |
| 455 | Fill of ditch 431 | | 115/215 |
| 456 | Fill of pit 457 | | 115/215 |
| 457 | Pit | | 115/215 |
| 458 | Fill of pit 459 | | 115/215 |
| 459 | Pit | | 115/215 |
| 460 | Fill of ditch 443 | | 155/235 |
| 461 | Fill of ditch 443 | | 155/235 |
| 462 | Ditch | | 155/235 |
| 463 | Fill of ditch 462 | | 155/235 |
| 464 | Ditch | | 155/235 |
| 465 | Fill of ditch 464 | | 155/235 |
| 466 | Fill of ditch 468 | | 130/240 |
| 467 | Fill of ditch 468 | | 130/240 |
| 468 | Ditch | | 130/240 |
| 469 | Fill of ditch 472 | | 130/240 |
| 470 | Fill of ditch 472 | | 130/240 |
| 471 | Fill of ditch 472 | | 130/240 |
| 472 | Ditch | | 130/240 |
| 473 | Gully | | 115/235 |
| 474 | Fill of gully 474 | | 115/235 |
| 475 | Ditch | Same as 558 | 115/235 |
| 476 | Fill of ditch 475 | | 115/235 |
| 477 | Gully | | 115/235 |
| 478 | Fill of gully 441 | upper fill | 115/235 |
| 479 | Fill of gully 441 | lower fill | 115/235 |
| 480 | Ditch | | 115/235 |
| 481 | Fill of ditch 480 | | 115/235 |
| 482 | Fill of ditch 462 | | 155/235 |
| 483 | Fill of ditch 475 | lower fill | 115/235 |
| 484 | Pit | | 125/245 |
| 485 | Fill of pit 484 | | 125/245 |
| 486 | Fill of pit 484 | | 125/245 |
| 487 | Fill of pit 484 | | 125/245 |
| 488 | Fill of gully 489 | | 130/250 |
| 489 | Gully | Same as gully 535 | 130/250 |
| 490 | VOID | VOID | VOID |
| 491 | VOID | VOID | VOID |
| 492 | Pit | | 125/240 |
| 493 | Fill of ditch 472 | | 125/240 |
| 494 | Gully | | 120/230 |
| 495 | Fill of gully 494 | | 120/230 |
| 496 | Gully | | 120/230 |
| 497 | Fill of gully 496 | | 120/230 |
| 498 | Fill of ditch 475 | upper fill | 120/230 |
| 499 | Fill of ditch 475 | lower fill | 120/230 |
| 500 | Stone spread | | 135/255 |
| 501 | Pit | | 120/230 |
| 502 | Fill of pit 501 | | 120/230 |
| 503 | Pit/Posthole | | 120/235 |
| 504 | Fill of pit/posthole 503 | | 120/235 |
| 505 | Pit | | 120/235 |
| 506 | Fill of pit 505 | | 120/235 |
| 507 | Fill of posthole 508 | | 120/235 |
| 508 | Post hole | | 120/235 |

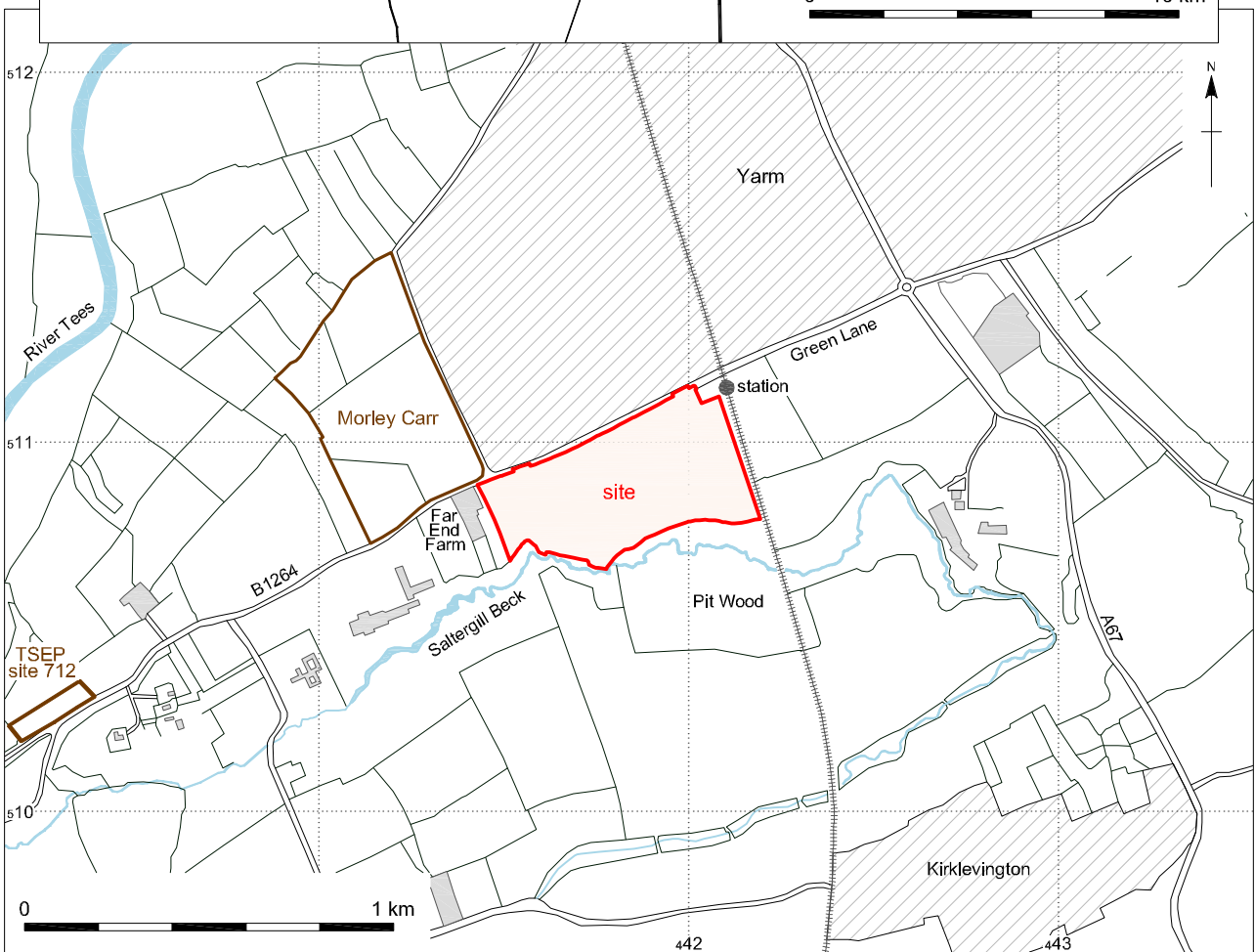
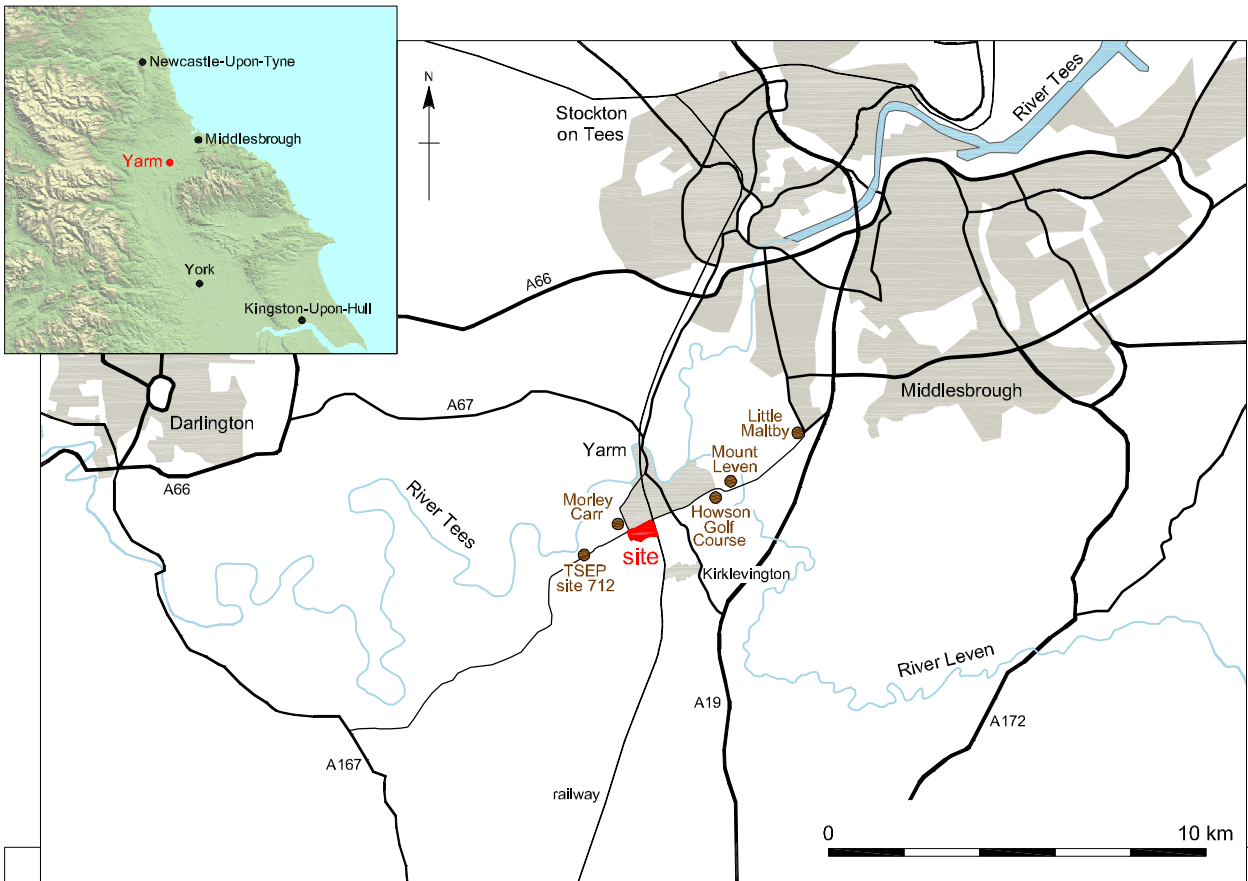
| Context | Interpretative description | Relationships | Trench, Area or easting/northing |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 509 | Fill of posthole 508 | | 120/235 |
| 510 | Fill of posthole 508 | | 120/235 |
| 511 | Fill of ditch 513 | upper fill | 130/250 |
| 512 | Fill of ditch 513 | lower fill | 130/250 |
| 513 | Ditch | | 130/250 |
| 514 | Fill of ditch 518 | | 130/250 |
| 515 | Upper fill of ditch 518 | | 130/250 |
| 516 | Fill of ditch 518 | upper fill | 130/250 |
| 517 | Fill of ditch 518 | lower fill | 130/250 |
| 518 | Ditch | | 130/250 |
| 519 | Ditch | Same as 518 | 130/250 |
| 520 | Fill of ditch 518 | same as 516 | 130/250 |
| 521 | VOID | VOID | VOID |
| 522 | Ditch | | 120/235 |
| 523 | Fill of ditch 522 | | 120/235 |
| 524 | Ditch | | 120/235 |
| 525 | Fill of ditch 524 | | 120/235 |
| 526 | Pit | | 120/245 |
| 527 | Fill of pit 526 | | 120/245 |
| 528 | Pit | | 120/245 |
| 529 | Fill of pit 528 | | 120/245 |
| 530 | Pit | | 120/245 |
| 531 | Fill of pit 530 | | 120/245 |
| 532 | Layer | | 120/245 |
| 533 | Layer | | 120/245 |
| 534 | Fill of gully 535 | | 135/250 |
| 535 | Gully | | 135/250 |
| 536 | Fill of gully 537 | | 135/250 |
| 537 | Gully | | 135/250 |
| 538 | Fill of ditch 539 | | 110/220 |
| 539 | Ditch | | 110/220 |
| 540 | Fill of ditch 541 | | 110/220 |
| 541 | Ditch | | 110/220 |
| 542 | Fill of ditch 543 | | 110/220 |
| 543 | Ditch | | 110/220 |
| 544 | Ditch | | 120/240 |
| 545 | Fill of ditch 544 | primary fill | 120/240 |
| 546 | Fill of ditch 544 | secondary fill | 120/240 |
| 547 | Layer | | 120/240 |
| 548 | Layer | | 120/240 |
| 549 | Fill of gully 537 | | 135/255 |
| 550 | Fill of pit 551 | | 135/255 |
| 551 | Pit | | 135/255 |
| 552 | VOID | | |
| 553 | VOID | | |
| 554 | VOID | | |
| 555 | Ditch | | 125/235 |
| 556 | Fill of ditch 555 | | 125/235 |
| 557 | Fill of ditch 558 | | 125/235 |
| 558 | Ditch | same as 475 | 125/235 |
| 559 | Pit | | 120/245 |
| 560 | Fill of pit 559 | | 120/245 |
| 561 | Pit | | 140/255 |
| 562 | Fill of pit 561 | lower fill | 140/255 |
| 563 | Fill of pit 561 | upper fill | 140/255 |
| 564 | Pit | | 120/240 |
| 565 | Fill of pit 564 | | 120/240 |
| 566 | Pit | | 120/230 |
| 567 | Fill of pit 566 | | 120/230 |
| 568 | Gully | plan 92 | 110/225 |

| Context | Interpretative description | Relationships | Trench, Area or easting/northing |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 569 | Fill of gully 568 | plan 92 | 110/225 |
| 570 | Gully | plan 92 | 110/225 |
| 571 | Fill of gully 570 | plan 92 | 110/225 |
| 572 | Ditch | plan 92 | 110/225 |
| 573 | Fill of ditch 572 | plan 92, upper fill | 110/225 |
| 574 | Fill of ditch 572 | plan 92, lower fill | 110/225 |
| 575 | Ditch | plan 92 | 110/225 |
| 576 | Fill of ditch 575 | plan 92 | 110/225 |
| 577 | Gully | | 125/255 |
| 578 | Fill of gully 577 | | 125/255 |
| 579 | Fill of ditch 581 | secondary fill | 100/220 |
| 580 | Fill of ditch 581 | primary fill | 100/220 |
| 581 | Ditch | | 100/220 |
| 582 | Fill of gully 584 | secondary fill | 100/220 |
| 583 | Fill of gully 584 | primary fill | 100/220 |
| 584 | Gully | | 100/220 |
| 585 | Part of field drain | | 100/220 |
| 586 | Part of field drain | | 100/220 |
| 587 | Part of field drain | | 100/220 |
| 588 | Part of field drain | | 100/220 |
| 589 | Part of field drain | | 100/220 |
| 590 | Part of field drain | | 100/220 |
| 591 | Part of field drain | | 100/220 |
| 592 | Part of field drain | | 100/220 |
| 593 | Part of field drain | | 100/220 |
| 594 | Part of field drain | | 100/220 |
| 595 | Part of field drain | | 100/220 |
| 596 | Part of field drain | | 100/220 |
| 597 | Ditch | | 135/255 |
| 598 | Fill of ditch 597 | upper fill | 135/255 |
| 599 | Fill of ditch 597 | lower fill | 135/255 |
| 600 | Gully | | 135/255 |
| 601 | Fill of gully 600 | | 135/255 |
| 602 | Pit | | 150/275 |
| 603 | Fill of pit 602 | | 150/275 |
| 604 | Fill of ditch 605 | | 120/245 |
| 605 | Ditch | | 120/245 |
| 606 | Fill of pit 607 | | 120/245 |
| 607 | Pit | | 120/245 |
| 608 | Fill of posthole 609 | | 120/245 |
| 609 | Posthole | | 120/245 |
| 610 | Fill of pit 754 | | 120/245 |
| 611 | Gully | | 140/275 |
| 612 | Fill of gully 611 | | 140/275 |
| 613 | Gully | | 140/255 |
| 614 | Fill of gully 613 | | 140/255 |
| 615 | Gully | | 150/280 |
| 616 | Fill of gully 615 | | 150/280 |
| 617 | Ditch | | 120/240 |
| 618 | Fill of ditch 617 | primary fill | 120/240 |
| 619 | Fill of ditch 617 | secondary fill | 120/240 |
| 620 | Ditch | | 120/240 |
| 621 | Fill of ditch 620 | | 120/240 |
| 622 | Fill of ditch 620 | | 120/240 |
| 623 | Fill of ditch 620 | | 120/240 |
| 624 | Gully | | 150/280 |
| 625 | Fill of gully 624 | | 150/280 |
| 626 | Ditch | | 110/230 |
| 627 | Fill of ditch 626 | primary fill | 110/230 |
| 628 | Fill of ditch 626 | primary fill | 110/230 |

| Context | Interpretative description | Relationships | Trench, Area or easting/northing |
|---------|---|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 629 | Fill of ditch 626 | secondary fill | 110/230 |
| 630 | Fill of ditch 626 | tertiary fill | 110/230 |
| 631 | Fill of ditch 626 | tertiary fill | 110/230 |
| 632 | Ditch | | 110/230 |
| 633 | Fill of ditch 632 | upper fill | 110/230 |
| 634 | Fill of ditch 632 | lower fill | 110/230 |
| 635 | Pit | | 110/230 |
| 636 | Fill of pit 635 | | 110/230 |
| 637 | Fill of pit 635 | | 110/230 |
| 638 | Gully | | 135/260 |
| 639 | Fill of gully 638 | | 135/260 |
| 640 | Oven/fire pit | | 105/205 |
| 641 | Upper/burnt cream yellow clay fill of 640 | | 105/205 |
| 642 | Lower charcoal and ?daub? fill of 640 | | 105/205 |
| 643 | Pit | | 120/240 |
| 644 | Fill of pit 643 | | 120/240 |
| 645 | Fill of ditch 620 | | 120/240 |
| 646 | Fill of ditch 620 | | 120/240 |
| 647 | Fill of ditch 648 | | 130/240 |
| 648 | Ditch | | 130/240 |
| 649 | Layer | | 125/240 |
| 650 | Fill of gully 651 | | 125/240 |
| 651 | Gully | | 125/240 |
| 652 | Fill of gully 651 | | 125/240 |
| 653 | Gully | | 125/240 |
| 654 | Ditch | | 125/240 |
| 655 | Fill of ditch 655 | | 125/240 |
| 656 | Fill of ditch 581 | section 180 | 105/215 |
| 657 | Fill of ditch 404 | section 180 | 105/215 |
| 658 | Fill of ditch 655 | | 125/240 |
| 659 | Fill of ditch 655 | | 125/240 |
| 660 | Fill of ditch 655 | | 125/240 |
| 661 | VOID | | |
| 662 | Ditch | | 140/270 |
| 663 | Fill of ditch 662 | | 140/270 |
| 664 | Fill of ditch 662 | | 140/270 |
| 665 | Ditch | | 145/270 |
| 666 | Fill of ditch 665 | | 145/270 |
| 667 | Ditch | Same as 698 | 115/265 |
| 668 | Fill of ditch 667 | | 115/265 |
| 669 | Fill of gully 577 | | 135/260 |
| 670 | Fill of ditch 597 | lower fill | 135/260 |
| 671 | Fill of ditch 597 | upper fill | 135/260 |
| 672 | Fill of gully 613 | | 140/255 |
| 673 | Fill of ditch 597 | lower fill | 135/255 |
| 674 | Fill of ditch 597 | upper fill | 140/255 |
| 675 | Fill of gully 577 | | 135/255 |
| 676 | Fill of pit 677 | | 110/205 |
| 677 | Pit | | 110/205 |
| 678 | Fill of pit 679 | | 110/205 |
| 679 | Pit | | 110/205 |
| 680 | Ditch | | 120/250 |
| 681 | Fill of ditch 680 | | 120/250 |
| 682 | Ditch | | 120/250 |
| 683 | Fill of ditch 682 | primary fill | 120/250 |
| 684 | Fill of ditch 682 | secondary fill | 120/250 |
| 685 | Fill of pit 686 | | 110/205 |
| 686 | Pit | | 110/205 |

| Context | Interpretative description | Relationships | Trench, Area or easting/northing |
|---------|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 687 | Layer | Residual topsoil | 120/250 |
| 688 | Gully | | 140/270 |
| 689 | Fill of gully 688 | lower fill | 140/270 |
| 690 | Fill of gully 688 | upper fill | 140/270 |
| 691 | Gully | | 140/270 |
| 692 | Fill of gully 691 | lower fill | 140/270 |
| 693 | Fill of gully 691 | upper fill | 140/270 |
| 694 | Pit | | 145/270 |
| 695 | Fill of pit 694 | | 145/270 |
| 696 | Ditch | | 135-270 |
| 697 | Fill of ditch 696 | | 135/270 |
| 698 | Ditch | Same as 667 | 135/270 |
| 699 | Fill of ditch 698 | | 135/270 |
| 700 | Ditch | | 135/270 |
| 701 | Fill of ditch 700 | upper fill | 135/270 |
| 702 | Ditch | | 120/245 |
| 703 | Ditch | | 145/265 |
| 704 | Fill of ditch 703 | | 145/265 |
| 705 | Fill of ditch 703 | | 145/265 |
| 706 | Fill of ditch 703 | | 145/265 |
| 707 | Pit | | 145/270 |
| 708 | Fill of pit 707 | | 145/270 |
| 709 | Gully | | 140/255 |
| 710 | Fill of gully 709 | | 140/255 |
| 711 | Gully | | 140/255 |
| 712 | Fill of gully 711 | | 140/255 |
| 713 | Fill of gully 711 | | 140/255 |
| 714 | Fill of ditch 700 | lower fill | 135/270 |
| 715 | Fill of gully 691 | plan 108, upper fill | 135/270 |
| 716 | Fill of gully 691 | plan 108, lower fill | 135/270 |
| 717 | Fill of gully 718 | | 160/270 |
| 718 | Gully | | 160/270 |
| 719 | Ditch | | 140/270 |
| 720 | Fill of ditch 719 | | 140/270 |
| 721 | Pit | | 150/265 |
| 722 | Fill of pit 721 | | 150/265 |
| 723 | Posthole | | 140/255 |
| 724 | Fill of posthole 723 | | 140/255 |
| 725 | Cut of post hole | | 140/255 |
| 726 | Fill of [725] | | 140/255 |
| 727 | Cut of post hole | | 140/255 |
| 728 | Fill of [727] | | 140/255 |
| 729 | Cut of post hole | | 140/255 |
| 730 | Fill of [729] | | 140/255 |
| 731 | Fill of 732 | | 160/275 |
| 732 | Cut of gully | | 160/275 |
| 733 | Cut of [734] gully | | 160/275 |
| 734 | Fill of (733) | | 160/275 |
| 735 | Cut terminal of linear feature runs EW | | 140/250 |
| 736 | Fill of terminus [735] | | 140/250 |
| 737 | Post hole | | 145/265 |
| 738 | Fill of [737] | | 145/265 |
| 739 | Fill of [737] | | 145/265 |
| 740 | Fill of [737] | | 145/265 |
| 741 | Cut of pit | | 135/250 |
| 742 | Primary fill of [741] | | 135/250 |
| 743 | Fill of [741] | | 135/250 |
| 744 | Fill of [741] | | 135/250 |
| 745 | VOID | | |

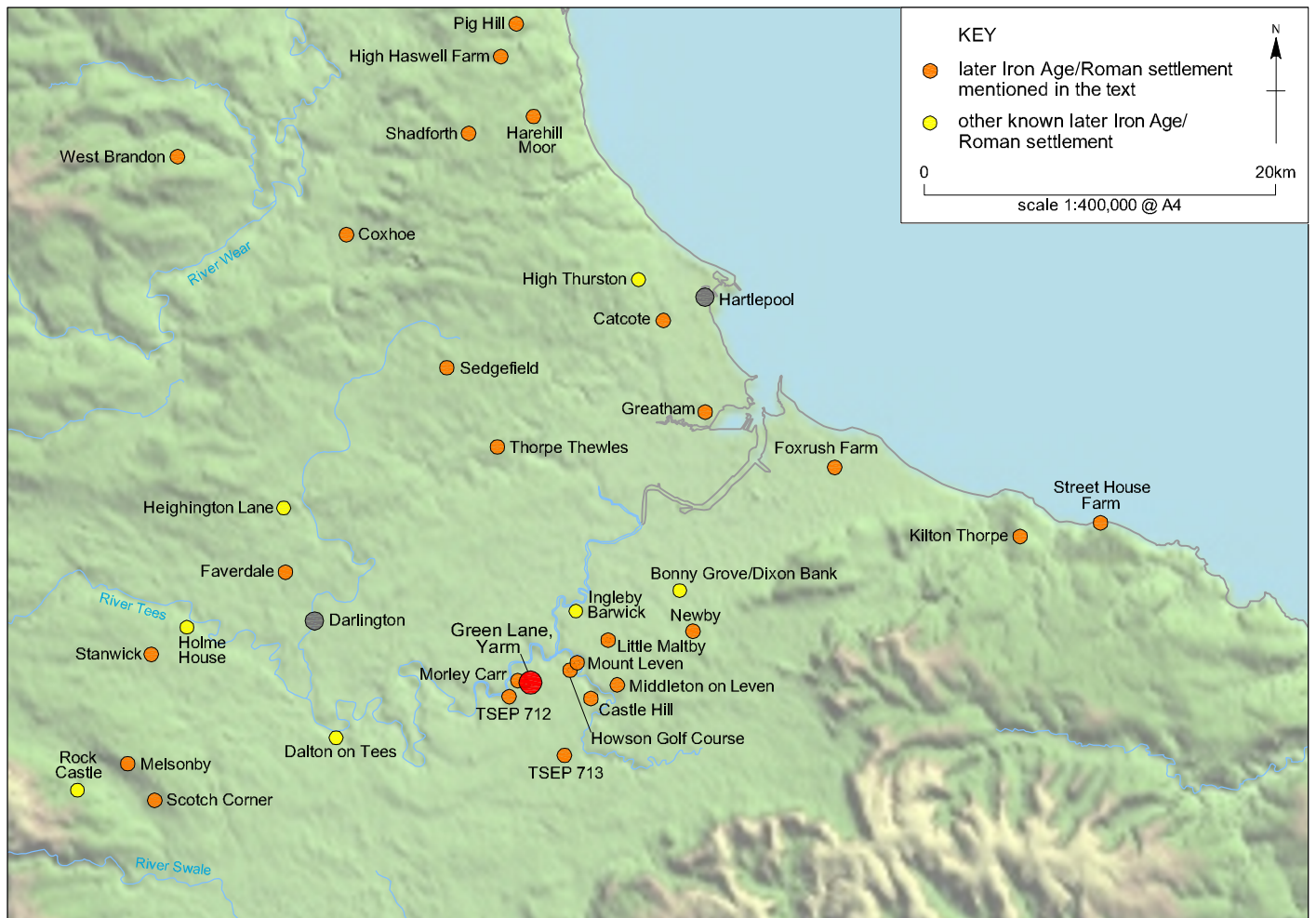
| Context | Interpretative description | Relationships | Trench, Area or easting/northing |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 746 | Fill of gully 600 | | 135/250 |
| 747 | Posthole | | 140/260 |
| 748 | Fill of posthole 747 | | 140/260 |
| 749 | Fill of pit 751 | upper fill | 140/270 |
| 750 | Fill of pit 751 | lower fill | 140/270 |
| 751 | Pit | | 140/270 |
| 752 | Posthole | | 140/255 |
| 753 | Fill of posthole 752 | | 140/255 |
| 754 | Pit | | 125/240 |



Green Lane, Yarm: site location

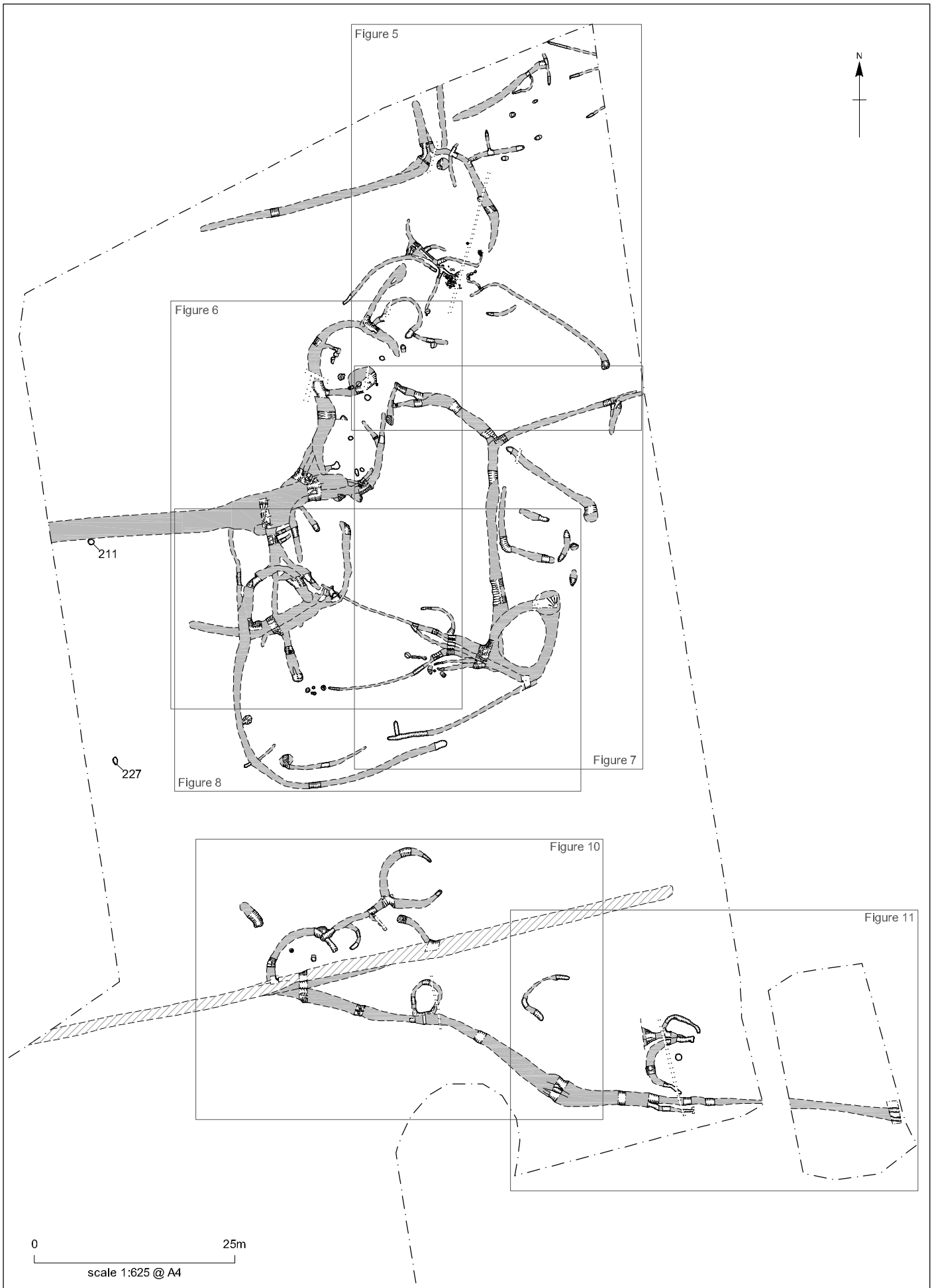
Figure 1

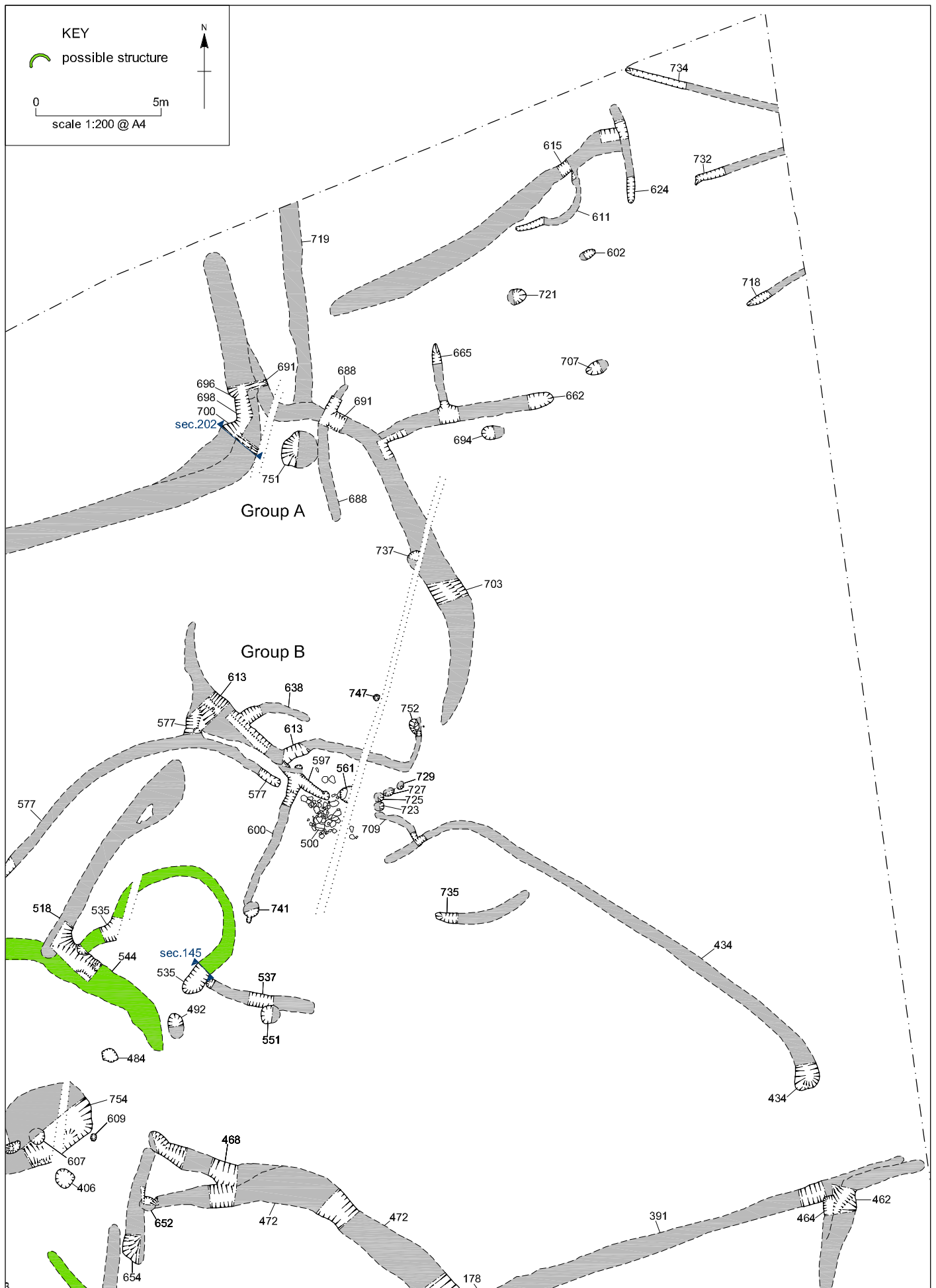




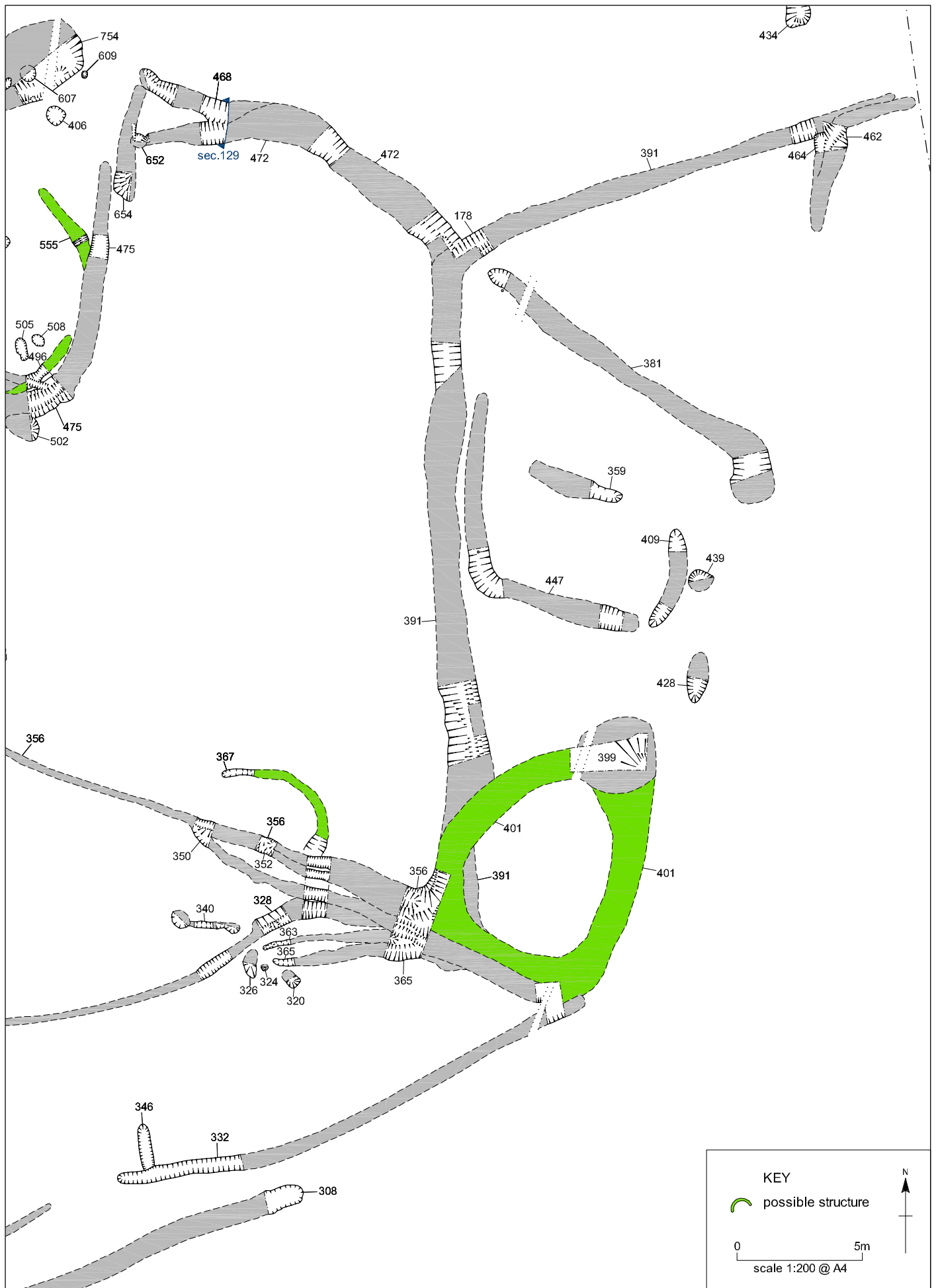
Green Lane, Yarm: excavated later Iron Age/Romano-British settlements in the lower Tees Valley and vicinity

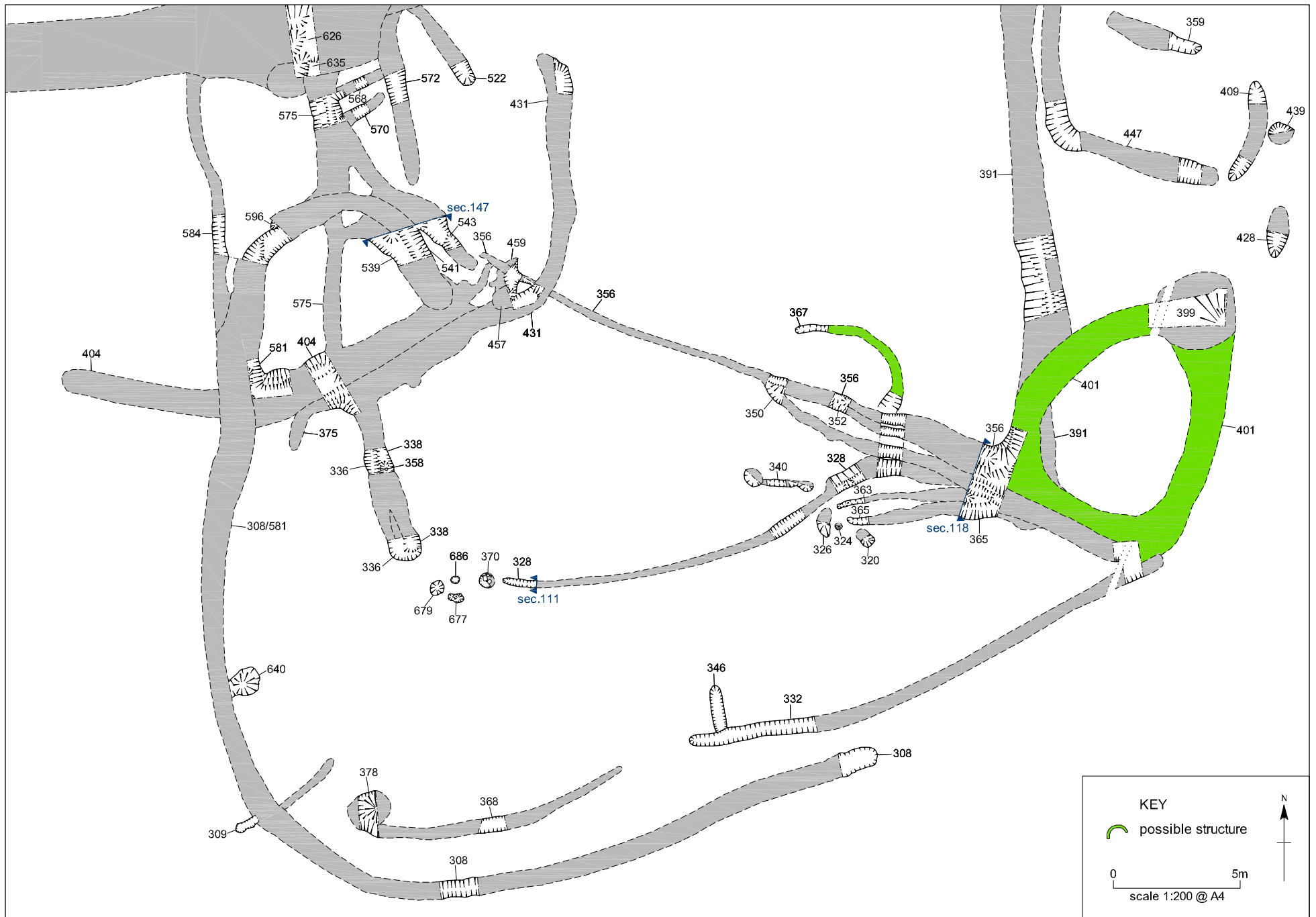
Figure 3

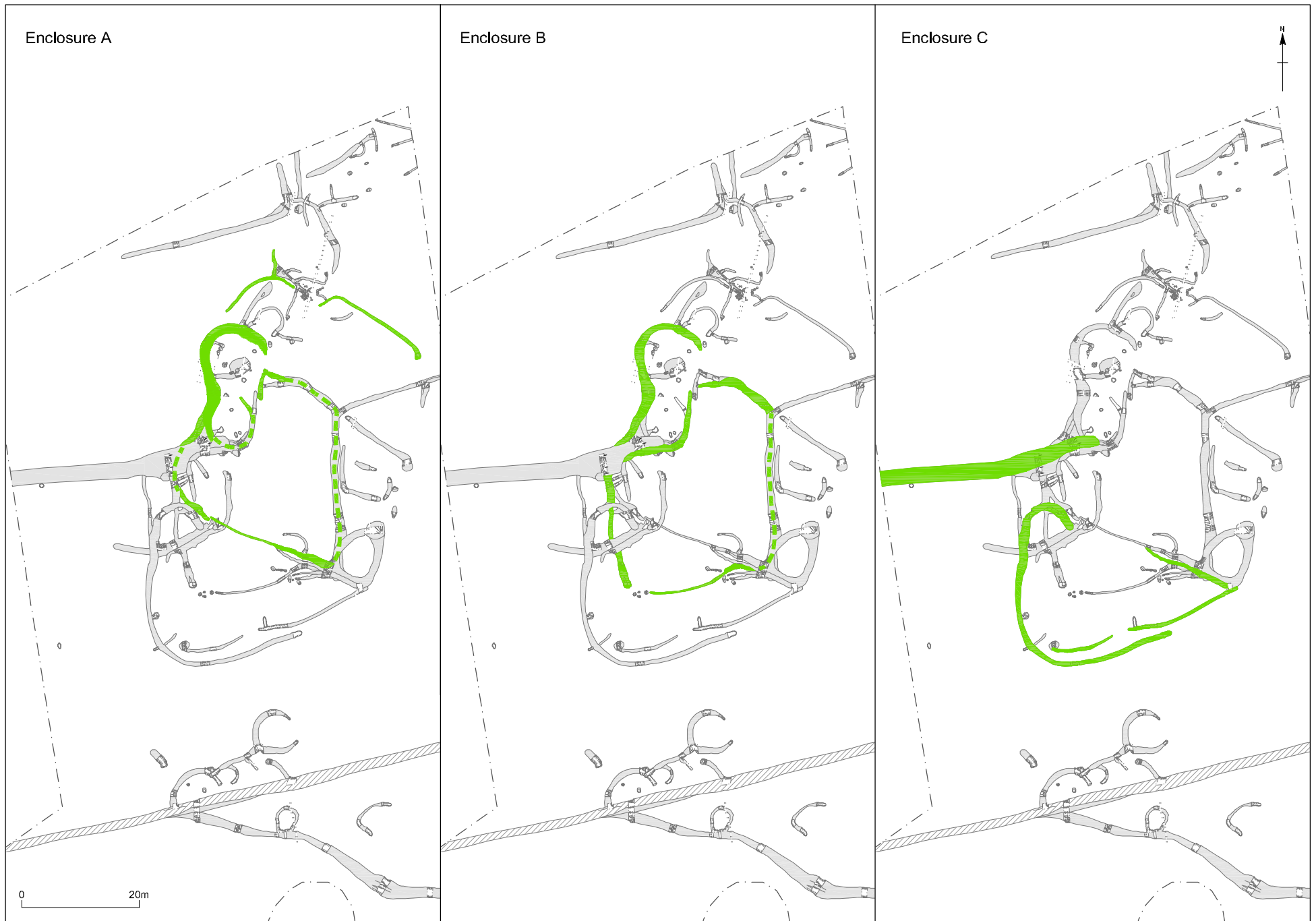


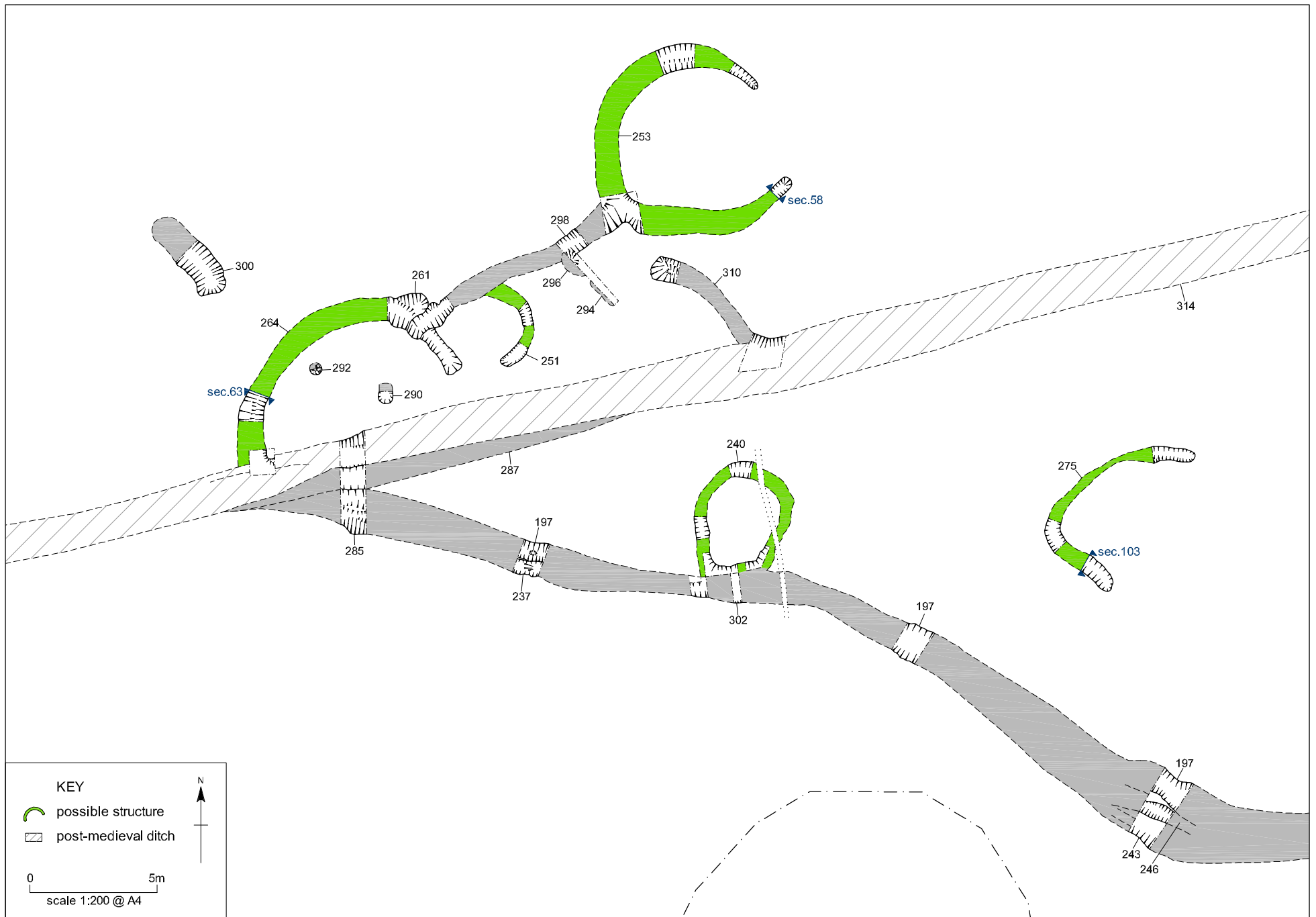




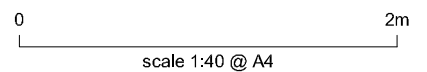
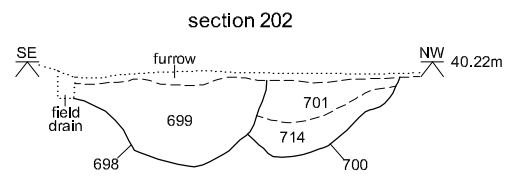
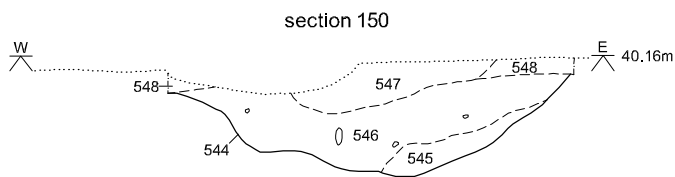
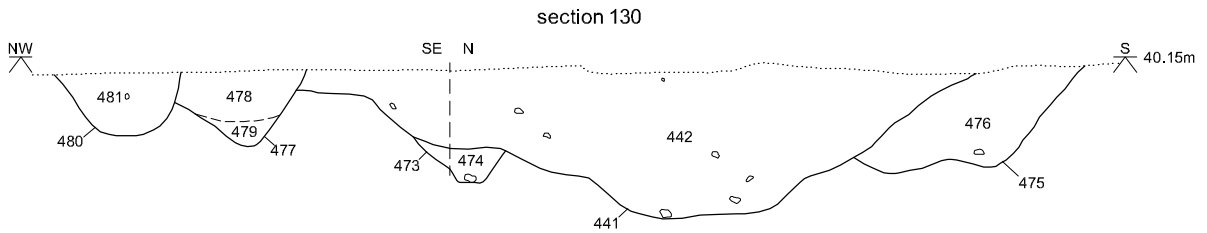
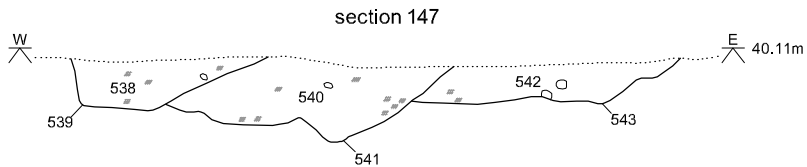
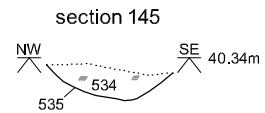
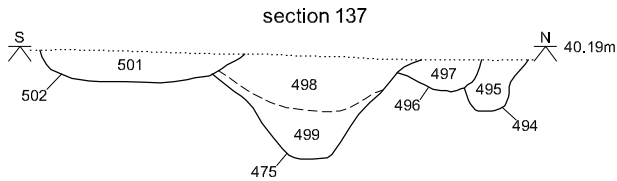
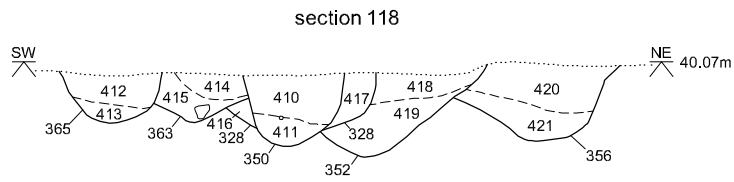
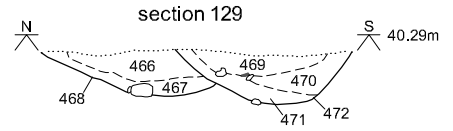
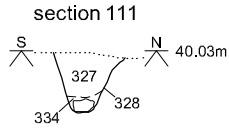
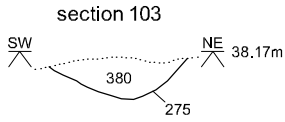
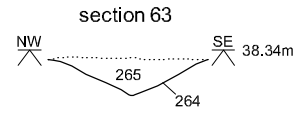
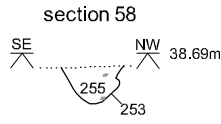
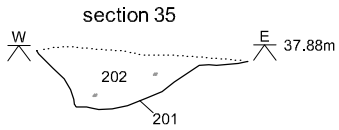


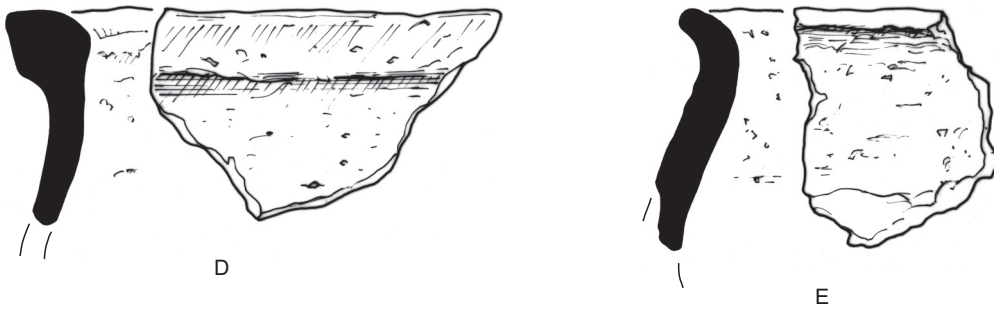
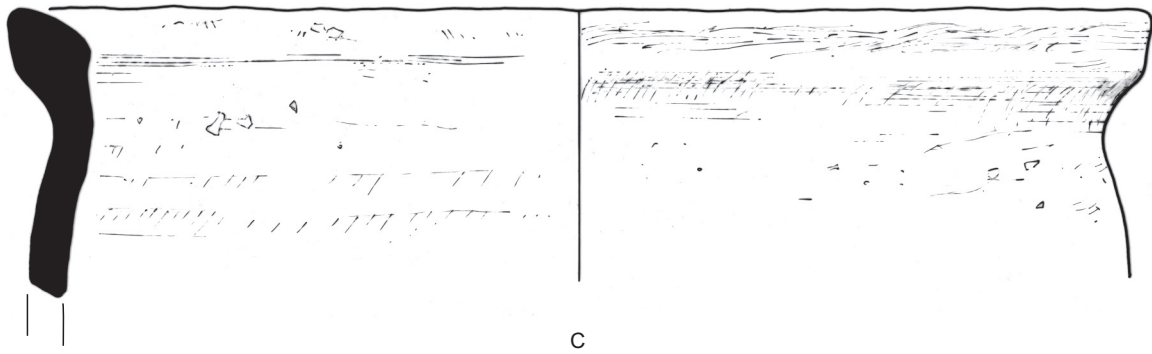
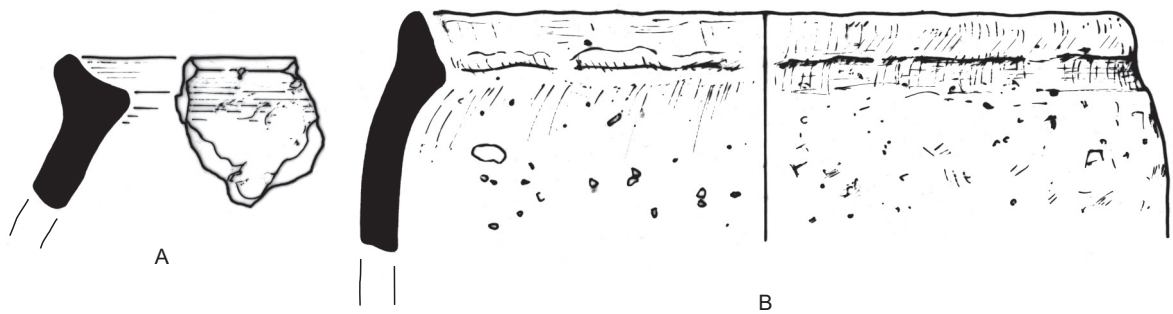




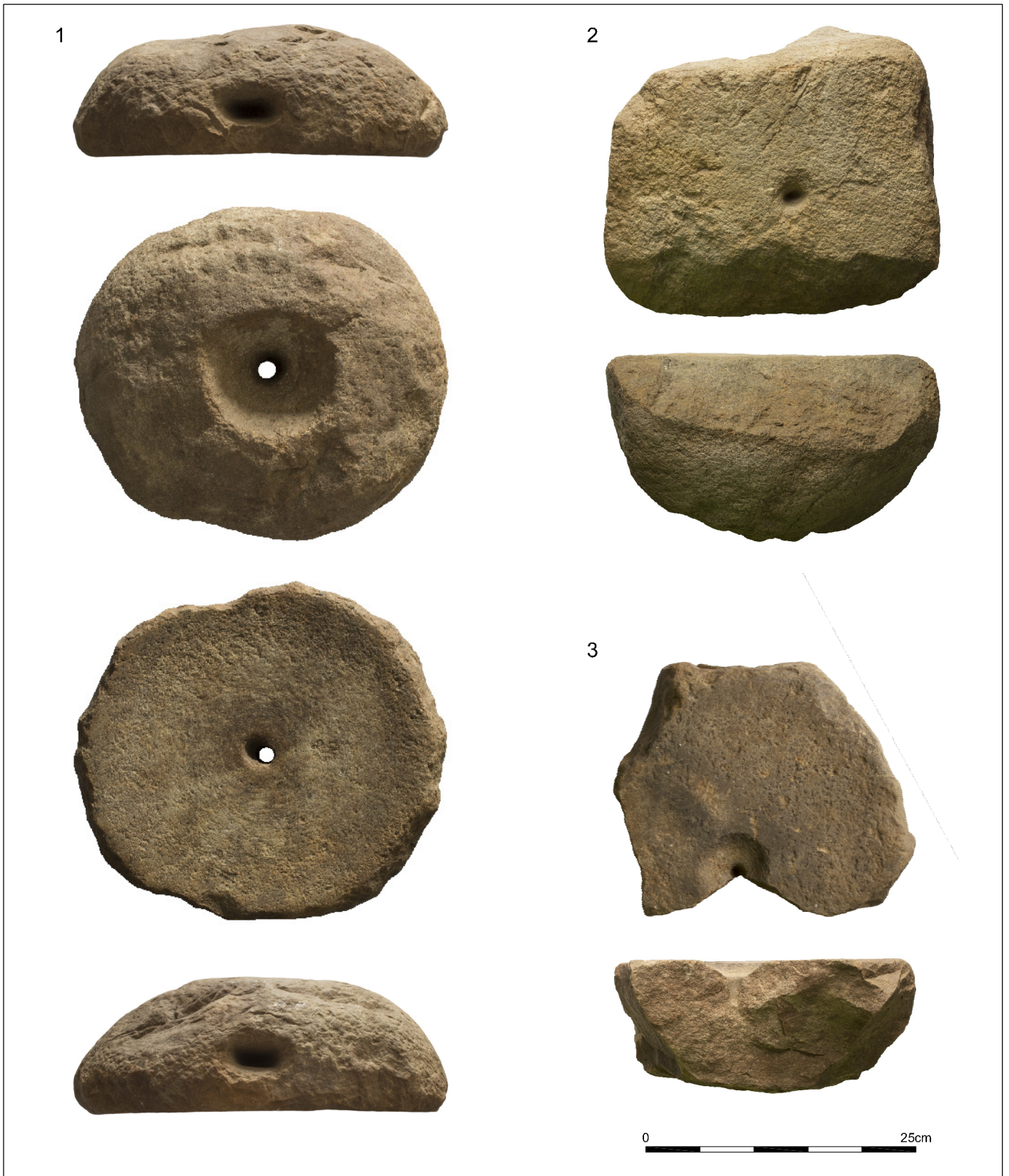








0 10cm



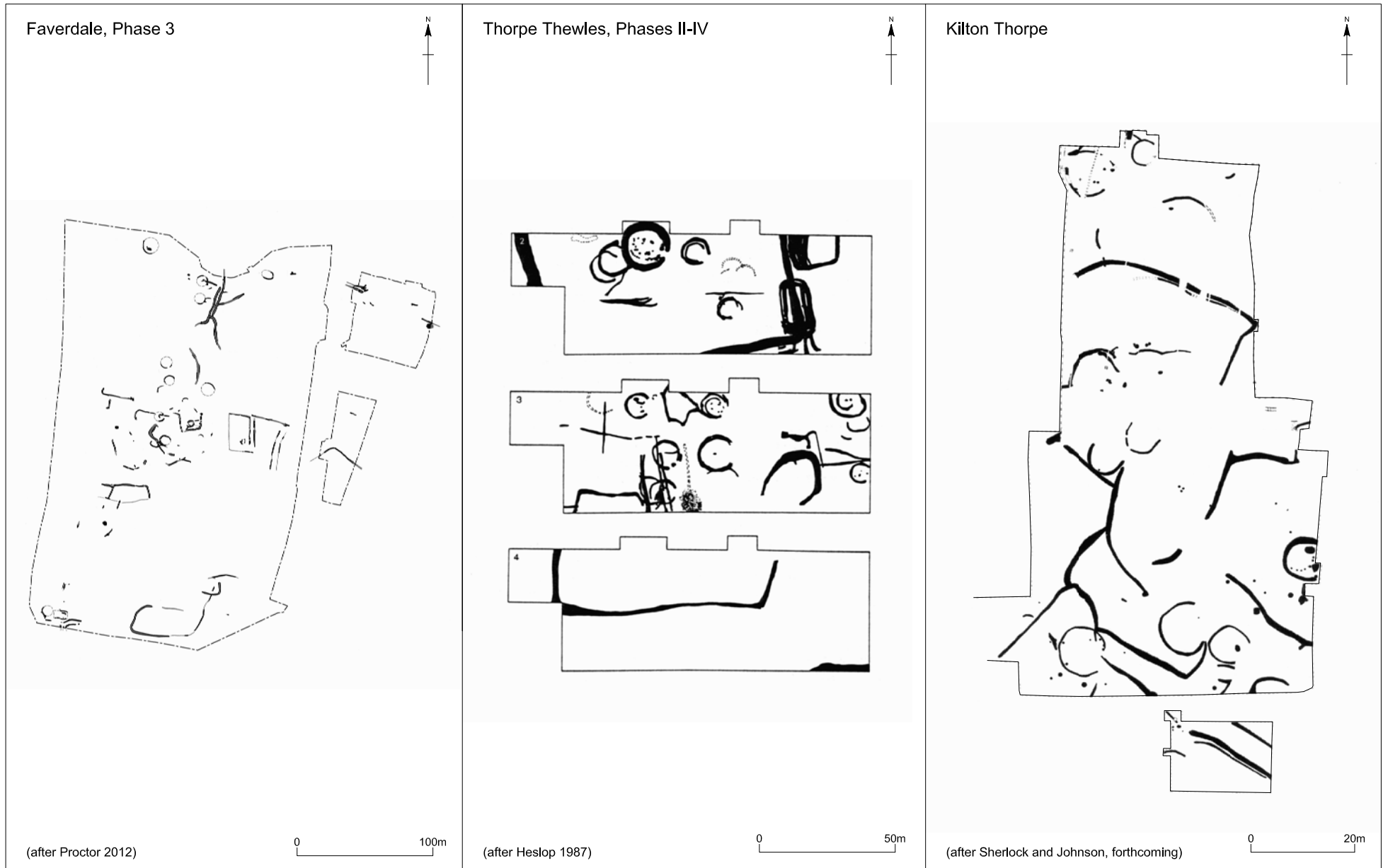
Green Lane, Yarm: querns

Figure 14



Green Lane, Yarm: location of possible structures in the excavated area

Figure 15





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*Green Lane, Yarm: rough stone surface 500 incorporating
quern fragments*

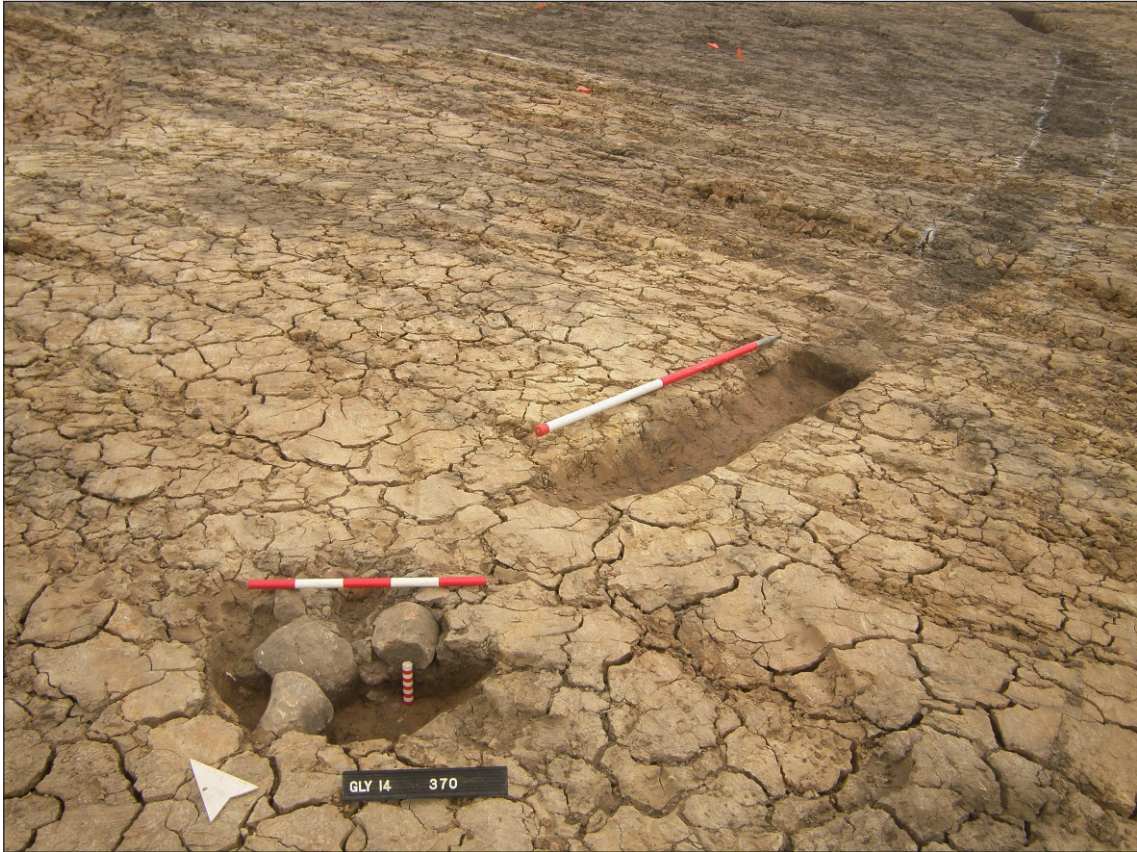
Plate 1



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Green Lane, Yarm: pit/posthole 503

Plate 2



©NAA 2015

Green Lane, Yarm: terminal of gully 328 with posthole 370

Plate 3



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Green Lane, Yarm: intercutting gullies, east-centre of site

Plate 4