

Skelton Townscape Heritage Project

Earthwork and Geophysical Survey at Boroughgate, Skelton



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**Earthwork and Geophysical Survey at Boroughgate,
Skelton
2016**

D Errickson, R Daniels & J Adams

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Tees Archaeology, Sir William Gray House, Clarence Road, Hartlepool, TS24 8BT

Tel 01429 523455

E-mail: teesarchaeology@hartlepool.gov.uk

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Summary

Earthwork and geophysical survey at Skelton, Redcar and Cleveland (NZ 65200 18630) by Archaeological Services, University of Durham and Tees Archaeology in conjunction with Skelton Townscape Heritage and local volunteers has identified a series of medieval properties and buildings. Analysis of the surveys suggests that the medieval borough of Skelton had two discrete components, a northern, earlier group of properties and a more successful and slightly later southern group of properties. These surveys will be used to inform the location of trenches for a programme of archaeological excavation in Summer 2018.

Acknowledgements

Tees Archaeology would like to thank the landowner Mr Wharton for permission to carry out the work, and Miss Bainbridge for a great deal of help in allowing the positioning of a cabin on her land and for providing access to the earthworks, as well as managing her livestock for our convenience.

This project would not have taken place without Heritage Lottery Funding through the Skelton Townscape Heritage Scheme and we would like to thank the Development Officer and chairs, John Haw and Tony Harding, for their assistance.

Both the geophysical survey by Archaeological Services Durham University and the earthwork survey provided opportunities for volunteers to take part, and in the case of the earthwork survey it could not have happened without their assistance. We would therefore like to thank the following: Peter Appleton, Geoff Bell, Amy Brown, Darren Edmends, Geoff Evans, Jo Fearey, Gordon Ford, Kay Fothergill, Liz Grove, Derek and Julia Hedges, Arthur Hoggett, Brian Neale, Alan Simkins, Jane Sinclair, David Souter and Howard Wilson for all of their help.

The earthwork survey was led by Robin Daniels with the assistance of Dave Erricksson and Janice Adams.

Introduction

Purpose and Methodology of the Project

Skelton Townscape Heritage project and particularly Skelton History Group have wanted to find out more about the earthworks at Boroughgate, Skelton for some time and archaeological investigation of this area was included in a successful HLF bid.

The purpose of the project is to investigate and record the earthworks, with the intention of arriving at some conclusions about when they were established, when they went out of use, the location and nature of any buildings in them and the range of activities that would have been carried out on the site.

An earthwork survey of the site had been produced by Cleveland County Archaeology Section in the 1980s and it was intended to refine and update this, while a geophysical survey would provide further information about what lay beneath the surface of the earthworks.

In addition a key aim of the archaeological programme is to involve local people as volunteers and raise local awareness of the earthworks, and the fieldwork has been supported by a workshop and public talk about the site.

This report brings together the results from these two surveys which were carried out in Autumn 2016 and Spring 2017 respectively, with the aid of local volunteers. These activities are the precursor to a programme of excavation that will take place in 2018.

Background

The earthworks of Boroughgate lie immediately to the south of Skelton Castle and are clearly aligned with it. The present buildings of the castle and the 'Old Church' lie within a substantial ditched enclosure which would have comprised the outer bailey of the medieval castle. The ditch of the outer bailey runs beneath Church Lane almost at the point where it meets the road to Guisborough. The name 'Boroughgate' is derived from the Scandinavian term for a street, 'gate', and means Borough Street. This routeway is clearly visible today as a linear hollow (hollow way) which is aligned with the present bridge over the Outer Bailey ditch and which has the majority of the earthworks to its west (Figs 1 & 2).

Skelton was given to the Brus family in the early 12th century and it became the administrative centre of their large estates in North Yorkshire. In 1240 there is the first reference to the Borough of Skelton and it was probably created some time before then. In 1301 a merchant, fuller, weaver, potter, tanner, baker, smith, butcher, carpenters and three carriers lived in the borough. Later records include an innkeeper and goldbeater (Harrison 1971). In 1334 it was worth less than Yarm or Guisborough but more than Stokesley. In 1408 sixteen burgages are mentioned and there was a small rent from the burgesses in 1539 (Harrison 1971). This suggests that the settlement was functioning fully in 1408 but had declined considerably by 1539 and there are no further references to a Borough (Harrison 1971). There is no reason to doubt that the earthworks lining Boroughgate are the remains of the medieval borough of Skelton.

The physical location of the earthworks is constrained by steep sided stream valleys to the west and east (Fig 2). These mean that there was really only space to build properties to the west of the street, although one property (Area 6) was established to the east (Fig 3). This constraint also meant that the only direction in which the settlement could expand was southward.

In order to facilitate discussion numbers have been given to discrete areas of the earthworks (Figs 3-6). These numbers run from north to south with Area 1 being the northernmost. The earthworks of each area will be discussed in turn including the results of the geophysical survey for that area.

There is a general quite steep fall of the ground from south to north. That part of the site occupied by Areas 13 - 9 falls away quite steeply and there is a marked terracing effect with substantial boundary banks. Once Areas 8 and 7 are reached the ground levels out and then starts to fall away again from Areas 5 to 1 (Figs 1 - 3). This latter slope is much less steep than that encountered at the southern part of the site but there is still a terracing effect with substantial boundary banks.

All the properties have a distinct frontage to Boroughgate with the exception of the southern end of Area 5 where a hollow in the area merges with Boroughgate (Figs 1 & 2).

Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey was carried out by Archaeological Services University of Durham between 2nd and 11th November 2016. This involved both geomagnetic and earth electrical resistance surveys. It is the subject of a separate report (ASDU 2016) and will only be summarised here.

The geophysical survey indicated that the visible earthwork boundaries seemed to have stone revetments and that the frontages of the properties may also have been defined in this way (Fig 4). The stone was probably the local ironstone due to the high level of magnetic readings.

In addition a variety of anomalies were identified within individual properties which might relate to structures or activities in those properties. These will be discussed in more detail below.

There are documentary references to potters at Skelton and one of the questions for the geophysical survey was whether there was any evidence of this or other craft activities clearly visible (Harrison 1971). Unfortunately no such evidence was recovered and it seems unlikely that the Skelton potters were based in this area.

Earthwork Survey

The earthwork survey took place over ten days between the 9th and 19th of May 2017 inclusive. The survey involved tape based recording of the earthworks using offsets to create a series of plans at a scale of 1:100, and levelled profiles from north to south

along the terracing and from east to west across the frontages of the properties to the hollow way to the east. In addition a GPS survey of the whole complex was carried out to create an accurate framework to drop the plans into (Fig 3).

The rear of nearly all the properties showed clear evidence of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing with the earthwork remains of structures occupying the frontage of the properties (Figs 1 & 2). For this reason the decision was made to focus on the frontage of the properties to record the structural remains in as much detail as possible, establishing the relationship with the ridge and furrow but not surveying the whole of the ridge and furrow.

Area 1 (Figs 1-5)

This is the northernmost area and is almost triangular in shape, it also suffers from being surprisingly wet. There is in fact a springhead within this property on the side of the deeply cut hollow way. This spring and the amount of water encountered to the rear of the northern properties must be a result of a perched water table in this area.

The geophysical survey identified a rectangular shaped feature in the southeastern part of the area and this is visible as a flat area on the ground. The 1930 Ordnance Survey map of the area was revised in 1927 and shows this rectangular enclosure along with a structure in its north west corner. This feature continues to be shown on maps including that surveyed in 1950 and published in 1952; it disappears from maps around 1970. Local information (H Wilson pers comm) indicates that this was the site of a village tennis court.

Apart from the site of the tennis court there are earthwork remains of ridge and furrow in this area but no evidence of structures and it was therefore not surveyed.

Area 2 (Figs 1-5)

This area is marked by a clear boundary bank to the south, while the one to the north is not as obvious, however its presence is confirmed by the geophysical survey, which otherwise identified no features in this area. These banks define a property c.20m wide from the top of the slope to the north to the middle of the bank to the south. These boundaries run in north-east to south-west direction as do those for Areas 3 to 5.

There is a sharp demarcation of the frontage and the rear of the property contains ridge and furrow. There is a rectangular platform (Platform 1) towards the northern part of the frontage of this property and this is c.14.5m long and c.6m wide with a gap between the platform and the southern boundary bank of c.1.5m (Fig 5). The latter may be a routeway into the property from Boroughgate.

Area 3 (Figs 1-5, 7.1)

The boundary banks for Area 3 define a property width of c. 33m from the middle of each bank and as noted above the southern one is on the same alignment as the shared boundary with Area 2. There is ridge and furrow within the rear of the property extending to within 4m of the platform. As with Area 2 the geophysical survey clearly

identified the boundary banks but did not reveal any further features. As with most of the properties there is a distinct drop to Boroughgate, a result of the erosion of the routeway over time (Fig 7.1).

There is a platform (Platform 2) running from south to north for c.36m and between 5-6m wide. This finishes before the northern end of the property and there is a gap c.4m wide before a further earthwork. The latter is quite clearly defined and appears to be a structure (Structure 1), it measures c.10m north to south and is at least 5m across, although the eastern face of the building is difficult to determine. The internal ground level is lower, suggesting internal dimensions of at least 7.5m x 2m and the western wall, which is the best defined, is 1m wide at the top (Fig 5).

Area 4 (Figs 1-5, 7.2)

Area 4 has a frontage of c.42m from top of bank to top of bank and its southern boundary bank is parallel to the one shared with Area 3. It also has ridge and furrow in the rear of the property. There is a gap of c.6-7m between the end of the ridge and furrow and the steep drop to the hollow way (Fig 7.2). No significant features were found by the geophysical survey in this area.

There is little to suggest platforms or structures although there is a suggestion of a wall line about 1m wide at the northern end of the area and running for c.12.5m before it peters out. It may re-start after 9m and continue for a further 12m before it meets the boundary bank with Area 5.

Area 5 (Figs 1-5)

Area 5 shares a northern boundary with Area 4, but its southern boundary is more difficult to determine. It probably lay in the area of the present fenceline although there is no clear earthwork evidence. It is however notable that this fenceline follows the same alignment as the properties to the north, which as we shall see is different to those to the south. For the purpose of this report the southern boundary will be taken as the fenceline, but the problems over this will be discussed below under Areas 7 and 8. This would give a frontage of c.45.5m.

There is ridge and furrow to the rear of this property and a hollow c.25m x 12.5m extending from the boundary bank in the northern part of it. This may relate to wear and tear or deliberate quarrying of material.

Also at the northernmost end of the property is a small unevenly shaped platform (Platform 3) c.10m x 3m (Fig 5).

The geophysical survey identified a curvilinear feature (Fig 4, 1e) which has been interpreted as a possible stone wall which might also link to 1f (Fig 4) which is interpreted as a spread of rubble. These point to structure of some kind in this area although its date and function are not known and nothing is shown on maps dating from the mid 19th century onwards.

Area 6 (Figs 1-3)

This lies on the eastern side of Boroughgate, almost directly opposite Area 3. While it was not surveyed in detail, measurements were taken using the GPS to establish the size and location of the property. This had a frontage of 41m and the boundary banks were clearly visible, this is significantly wider than the other areas, but this was probably to compensate for the reduced length of the property due to the steep valley to its immediate east. The frontage is in the hedgeline that currently provides the eastern boundary to Boroughgate. There is clear evidence of a structure on the frontage and this structure was partially excavated between 1969 - 71 and shown to be medieval in date. Walls, paving and a hearth were excavated and finds suggested that the site had been in use from the 12th to the early 16th century (Martin 1971).

This area was not subject to geophysical survey but there are no indications of further properties on the east side of the routeway, the lie of the land probably precluded this.

Area 7 (Figs 1-4)

Area 7 lies immediately to the south of Area 5 and along with Area 8 occupies a piece of land where there is something of a plateau, with the ground sloping more steeply to both north and south. There are earthworks in this section but they are not very clear, this may be the result of later disturbance or because of a different type of activity in this area. This area was only surveyed using a GPS due to the difficulty of discerning the earthworks.

The geophysical survey identified a possible boundary feature here (Fig 4, 2a). If this is taken as the southern boundary and the fenceline as the northern boundary this would give a frontage of c.20m. The alignment of the southern boundary as defined by the geophysical survey is very different to those previously defined and runs almost exactly east to west.

The geophysical survey also identified a north-south feature half way back in the area, but it is uncertain what this relates to.

Area 8 (Figs 1-4)

The northern boundary of this area is taken as feature 2a (Fig 4) identified by the geophysical survey; the southern boundary is a clearly visible boundary bank which also forms the northern boundary of Area 9. This provides a frontage of c.60m.

There is clear evidence of ridge and furrow within this area and the geophysical survey identified stone footings which seem to define a square enclosure at the north-east corner of Area 8 (Fig 4, 2i). This enclosure measures c. 20m x 20m and has an opening c.10m wide into Area 7. With the help of the geophysical survey it was possible to identify this as a platform (Platform 4) and this was surveyed using the GPS.

The geophysical survey also identified a 7m gap in the frontage immediately adjacent to the enclosure and this may have been an access route into the property, although there

is a very deep hollow in Boroughgate at this point that would have made accessing the site from this location difficult.

Area 9 (Figs 1-4, 6, 7.3)

The boundaries of Area 9 are clearly marked with substantial banks, defining a frontage of c.25.5m. There is a steep drop to Boroughgate (Fig 7.3) while the ridge and furrow to the rear stops within c.8m of the frontage and this space is occupied by a series of features.

There is a low mound at the southern end of the area and this runs into a smaller mound; these two mounds taken together create a platform (Platform 5) c.8.6m long and 2.5m wide, to the north of which there is a hollow 4m wide which might represent an access route into the property. To the north of the hollow there is a well defined roughly 3m square feature. This has a clear depression in its centre 2m long by 1.5 m wide and this suggests a structure (Structure 2) with walls c.0.4m wide (Fig 6).

The geophysical survey identified two anomalies which may be stone features. 2f (Fig 4) curves from north to south from the southern boundary bank and is set about 10m west of the frontage. This coincides with the eastern end of the ridge and furrow and may indicate a structure of some type that pre-dates the creation of the ridge and furrow. Feature 2g (Fig 4) angles to the northeast midway back on the southern boundary and then straightens to run directly east-west. The geophysical results suggest that this is a stone feature of some kind but it is difficult to interpret with the present information.

Area 10 (Figs 1-4, 6)

Area 10 shares its northern boundary with Area 9 and the southern with Area 11; these give a frontage of 19.5m. Ridge and furrow occupies the rear of the property to within c.7m of the frontage.

The earthworks at the frontage were a little difficult to disentangle. There was a possible structure (Structure 3) at the southern end, the tops of the eastern and western walls of which were definable, and this gave dimensions of 6m x 3.25m. These walls petered out with a gap of 1.5m to a small platform (Platform 6) 3.5m square (Fig 6).

It is possible that Structure 3 and Platform 6 are all part of a single building c.11m long by just over 3m wide, with a cross passage 1.5m wide two thirds of the way along the building.

The geophysical survey shows a stone feature (Fig 4, 2h) parallel to the boundary bank (Fig 4, 2a) and set c. 3.5m south of it. There is no clear indication of this on the ground, however the distance from the boundary is much the same as that of Platform 6 and they may relate to each other.

The geophysical survey also shows a stone feature parallel to the frontage and set c.8m west of it. This may coincide with the western wall of Structure 3 and if so it would confirm that there is likely to be a single building along the frontage.

There is a noticeable gap shown on the geophysical survey midway along the northern boundary; this coincides with a modern route through the field which has broken down the original boundary between the properties.

Five pieces of medieval pottery were recovered from molehills in Area 10, these are all of 12th to 14th century date.

Area 11 (Figs 1-4, 6)

Area 11 has a frontage of 29.5m and contains ridge and furrow finishing some 7.5m before the frontage. There is clear evidence of a structure (Structure 4) c.11m long and 6m wide (internally 6.5 x 3.5) at the southern end of the area. The north wall of this drops away onto a platform to the north, with the hint of a gap up to 1m wide. The platform (Platform 7) was 9m long and about 5.5m wide (Fig 6).

The relationship between Structure 4 and Platform 7 is very similar to that seen in Area 10, and in the same way this may represent a single building about 20m long and 5.5 to 6m wide, with a cross passage 1m wide between Structure 4 and Platform 7.

The geophysical survey identified a possible wall about 8-9m west of the frontage and this would correspond very closely to the earthwork. The geophysical survey also identified a curving cross wall about 14m north of the southern boundary and this may well equate to the evidence of the northern wall of Structure 4.

Area 12 (Figs 1-4, 6, 7.4)

The northern boundary of Area 12 is shared with Area 11, however there is no clear earthwork evidence for the boundary to the south and this is taken as being the current stone wall boundary to Back Lane Farm; this would provide a frontage of c.32m. There is a shallow drop to Boroughgate and ridge and furrow occupies the rear of the property. There is a discrete platform at the southern end of the area.

This platform (Platform 8) is 9.5m long and 5.5m wide and there is a suggestion of an eastern wall continuing beyond this for a further 8.5m where it makes a right angle turn for about 3m. There is a suggestion of a routeway 1.5m wide leading up from Boroughgate to the northern end of the area and this may have been a route into the property (Fig 6).

If the length of Platform 8 is combined with the extension of the wall this would give a total length of c.18m. This is very close to the size of the possible building in Area 11 and may reflect the remains of a single building.

The geophysical survey in this area identified a curved opening mid way along the northern boundary bank, but as with Area 11 this is in the location of the modern routeway and may reflect that. The survey also identified a possible structure, 2e (Fig 4) immediately adjacent to this opening and suggested that this equated with a building seen on Ordnance Survey maps between 1971 and 1983 (ASDU 2016, 8).

Area 13 (Figs 1 – 3)

This comprises the area occupied by Back Lane Farm; it extends from the stone wall boundary with Area 12 to an east west routeway to the south. This area was not

surveyed, however it was examined for evidence of boundaries that might indicate whether the present complex occupies the site of one or more medieval properties.

There is limited evidence of possible boundaries but these are insufficiently certain to allow measurements to be taken. It is however clear that the present farmhouse occupies the medieval frontage of Boroughgate and may be on the site of a medieval building, while Back Lane is clearly a continuation of Boroughgate. It seems probable given the steep slopes beyond the east west route that this lane provided the southern boundary to occupation on Boroughgate. Whether the routeway is medieval in origin or occupies the site of a former property is unclear.

Comparing the size of Area 13 to those to the immediate north it is clear that it contains at least three and possibly four medieval properties.

Discussion

Properties

The geophysical survey and earthwork survey confirmed what is clearly visible, namely that the earthworks have substantial boundaries facing Boroughgate and separating each other. The geophysical survey suggests that there are stone walls underlying the earthworks and these contribute to a picture of deliberately laid out settlement with built boundaries. The substantial nature of the boundaries allows a clear definition of individual properties in a number of cases.

There is a substantial difference between those properties occupying the northern part of the site (nearest the castle) and those in the southern part of the site. There are five clearly defined properties in the northern part of the site (Areas 2-6), with a question mark as to whether Area 1 ever constituted an occupied property. The alignment of the boundaries of these is roughly south-west to north-east and with the exception of Area 2 they are of a substantial size with frontages in excess of 40m (Table 1)).

In contrast the group of properties in the southern part of the site (Areas 9-12) all have boundaries oriented west to east and frontages of approximately 20-30m, that is significantly smaller.

When combined, these areas indicate a minimum of nine properties; to these should be added the minimum of three properties currently occupied by Back Lane Farm in Area 13, taking the figure up to 12 properties. This leaves aside Areas 7 and 9 which may comprise another one or two properties although an alternative explanation is offered below.

This discrepancy in both the size and orientation of the two sets of properties suggests that they may be of different dates and may have been influenced by different factors. Smaller properties tend to suggest more intensive occupation and it may be that the earlier properties are the larger ones nearer the castle. The implications of this will be discussed further below.

Ridge and Furrow

All of the properties have clear evidence of the ridge and furrow which is a product of the ploughing method used in the medieval period. This suggests that the properties had all been abandoned by the end of the middle ages and this broadly ties in with the documentary information for the site.

The ridge and furrow finishes about 7- 8m short of the frontage of all the properties and this may well have been because this area was being used as a headland to turn the plough and oxen. In most cases it does not appear as though this area was ploughed and evidence of earlier structures in the form of platforms and possible wall lines survives in all areas. In Area 3 (Platform 2) and the southern part of Area 4 possible structures are less well defined and the frontage has an appearance closer to that of a traditional headland. This is in marked contrast to the southern areas (9-12) where structures are clearly distinguishable. This contrast may be due to the more northern areas being ploughed for longer.

Structures

As has been suggested above there is clear evidence of platforms and structures in most of the areas. The platforms may represent buildings where an interior has been filled in with later material, perhaps a combination of debris from the building and soil from ploughing the ridge and furrow. In the southern areas the clearest evidence of structures is on the uphill site of each area, with 'platforms' occupying the northern, downhill side. This may be a result of soil movement down the slope filling the lower part of structures.

Throughout the medieval period the standard rural building form was the long-house and these were sited parallel to the frontage (Daniels 1988). The long-house functioned as two separate compartments with living and sleeping quarters at one end and animal stabling and/or agricultural storage at the other. The two compartments were separated by a cross passage with access to each compartment off the cross passage.

In terms of construction the key to the long-house was the use of crucks, paired curved trusses which extended from the ground to the apex of the roof. These carried the weight of the roof and were often stood on stone pads or low stone walls to remove them from the damp ground. The walls of cruck built structures were not load bearing and could be made of a variety of materials. The construction method of a cruck building meant that there was no real constraint on length. The width was constrained, by the span of the crucks and the length of beams across the building, and tended to be in the region of 4-5m.

There are two size groupings of possible buildings, those measuring more than 15m long and those smaller than this. Those more than 15m long include Area 9, Platform 5 and Structure 2, which with the possible cross passage measures 16m long by 4m wide. In Area 11 the building would be 20m by 5.5m and in Area 12, 18m by 5.5m.

Further north Platform 1 in Area 2 measures 14.5m by 6m and should be included in this group.

In contrast the building in Area 10 would be 11m by 3m while in Area 5, Platform 3 measures 10m by 3m. Structure 1 in Area 3 also falls into this category at 10m by 3m.

This leaves Platform 2, which at 36m long is significantly bigger than anything else which might be interpreted as a building. This platform may be purely a headland or it may incorporate a number of structures. Long houses up to 38.5m long are known in the area, but these tend to be of 16th or 17th century date and of relatively high status (Daniels 1988).

Excavated examples of long houses in the area range in length from approximately 14m to 24m and the group of larger buildings encountered at Skelton fall well within this category, however the smaller buildings would seem to be too small to be long houses and must have served other functions.

Development of the site

The discrepancies between the size and orientation of the two sets of properties has been highlighted above, as has the way in which Areas 7 and 8 differ from the other areas surveyed. Areas 7 and 8 are particularly interesting; the earthworks here are quite indistinct (Figs 1-2) but the geophysical survey identified a number of discrete features. Nevertheless these areas do not fit the pattern of the areas to their north and south.

It is suggested that the properties to the north (Areas 1-6) may represent the earliest establishment of the borough at the castle gates. This early borough might have finished at Area 7. The absence of any significant boundary here makes this difficult to substantiate but Platform 4 and the boundary between Areas 7 and 8 might relate to this. It is notable that the topography of the site narrows at this point and it would make a natural finish to the settlement.

The absence of earthworks and geophysical anomalies, with the exception of Platform 4, may indicate that Area 8 was never occupied, and perhaps it should be seen as a clear space between an earlier group of properties to the north and later ones to the south.

The southern properties may either be an extension of the settlement to the south or a replacement of the northern properties. The smaller size of the properties may reflect the desire to pack as much as possible into a smaller space. This is in contrast to the large size of the northern properties which could have been subdivided but apparently never were.

If the southern properties are the later and perhaps more successful development, given their smaller size and greater number this raises the question of why this should be. They are further away from the castle which could be imagined as their main source of income and this may indicate that they were looking elsewhere for their survival.

The main route from Guisborough through this area passed across the top of the ridge at Skelton and was not the present road. It is possible that these properties are

clustered as close as possible to that major routeway at a time when traffic along this road was more lucrative than the custom of the castle.

It remains to examine the economic status of the site. The earthworks at Boroughgate are interpreted as the surviving remains of the Borough of Skelton, however the size of properties and the suggestion that the predominant building type is a longhouse are more indicative of a rural settlement than an urban one.

A borough such as Skelton was a new foundation in the landscape and it would always take time for economic activity to develop, for this reason virtually all the new boroughs in the north of England were established with a farming economy to allow them to survive until a more urban economy developed. This meant that property sizes and buildings reflected rural practice initially and as the urban economy developed properties were subdivided and new, urban, building types appeared. The evidence from Skelton casts doubt on whether the economy of the borough ever prospered to the extent to which a more fully urban form developed. It is however worth noting that even in such successful towns as Helmsley, longhouses survive to the present day, as does evidence of its farming past in street names and property layouts.

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Tables

Table 1: Area widths (frontages)

Area	Width	Area	Width
1	N/A	8	60m
2	20m	9	25.5
3	62m	10	19.5
4	42m	11	29.5
5	45.5m	12	32
6	41m	13	118
7	20m		

Table 2: Platform Sizes

Platform	Length (m)	Width (m)	Platform	Length (m)	Width (m)
1 (Area 2)	14.5	6	5 (Area 9)	8.6	2.5
2 (Area 3)	36	5-6	6 (Area 10)	3.5	3.5
3 (Area 5)	10	3	7 (Area 11)	9	5.5
4 (Area 8)	20	20	8 (Area 12)	9.5	5.5

Table 3: Structure Sizes

Structure	Length (internal)	Width (internal)
1 (Area 3)	10m (7.5)	5m (2)
2 (Area 9)	4 (2)	4 (1.5)
3 (Area 10)	6 (6)	3.25 (3)
4 (Area 11)	11 (6.5)	6 (3.5)

Figures

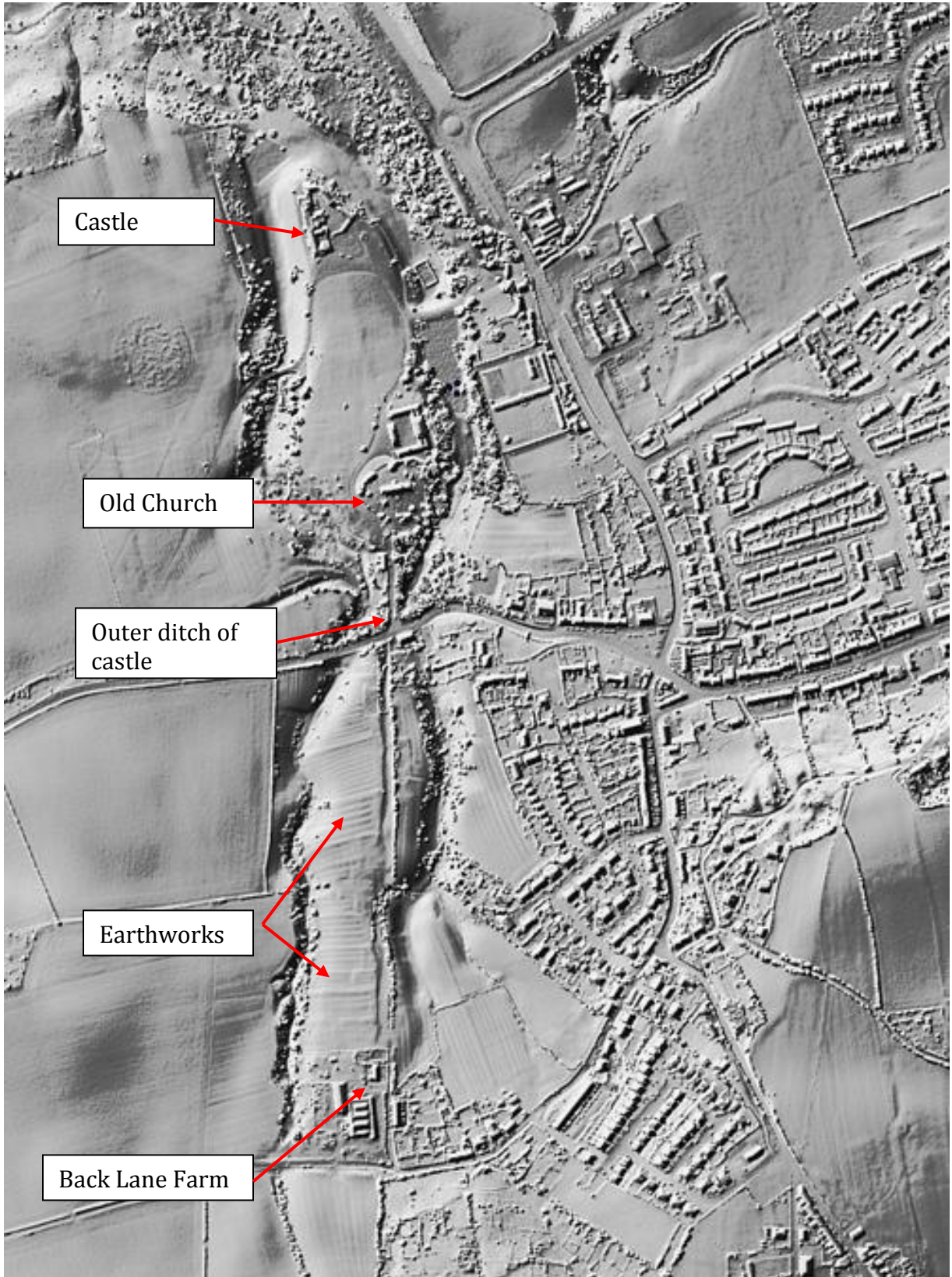


Fig 1: Skelton, showing castle, old church and Boroughgate earthworks (<https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map>)



Fig 2: Lidar map of Skelton, Boroughgate (<https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map>)

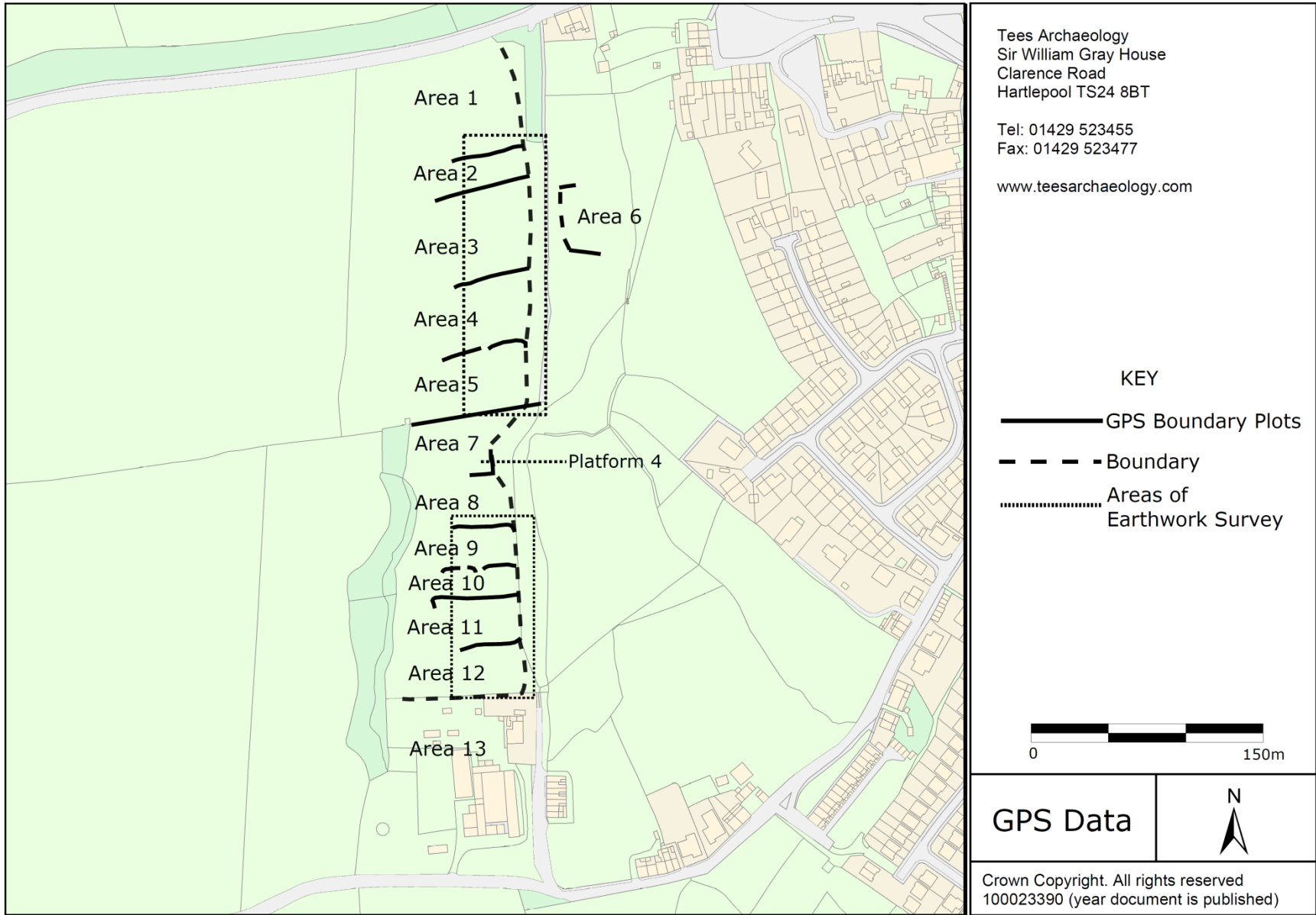


Fig 3: Map of Skelton, Boroughgate showing GPS survey of all areas

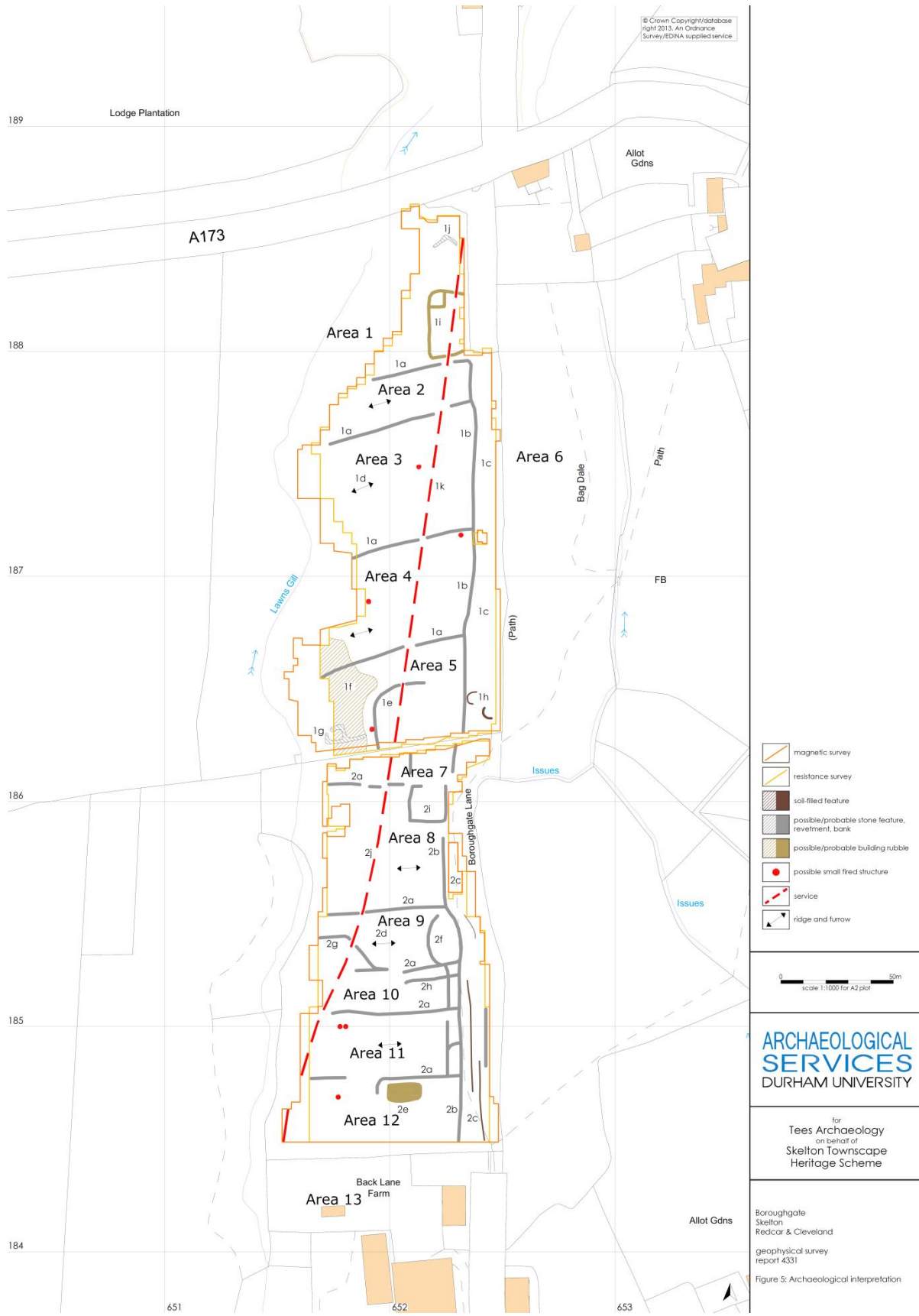


Fig 4: Geophysical survey of Skelton, Boroughgate with areas of earthwork survey labelled (after Archaeological Services, University of Durham)

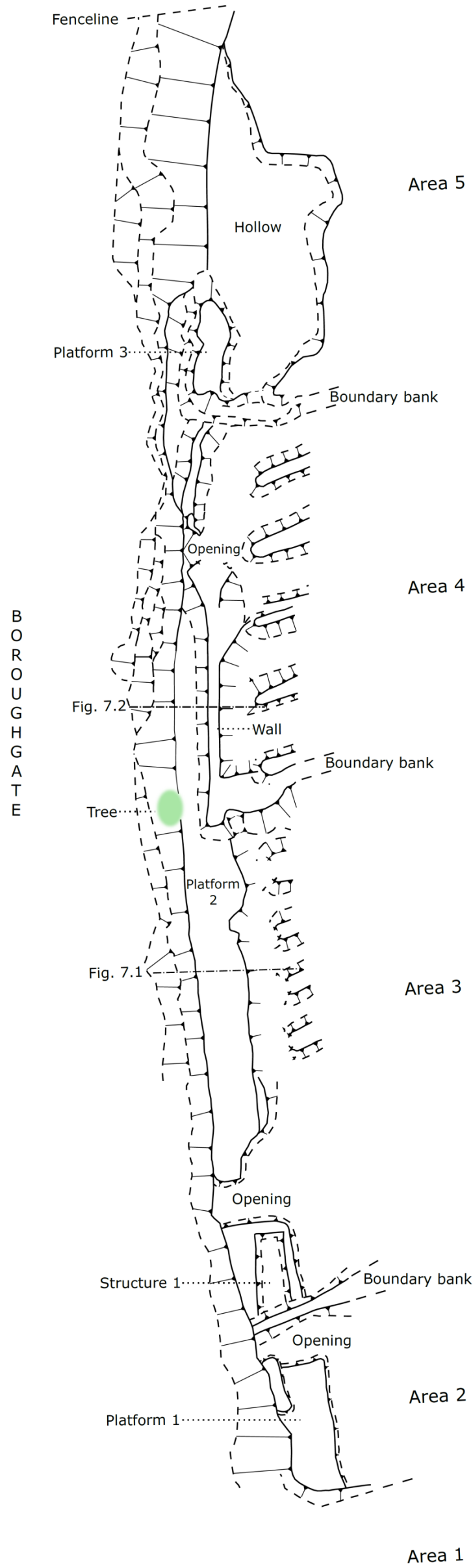
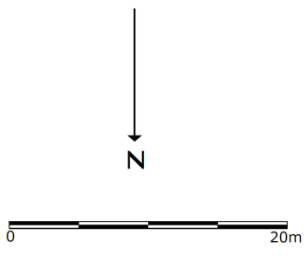


Fig 5: Earthwork survey of northern part of site

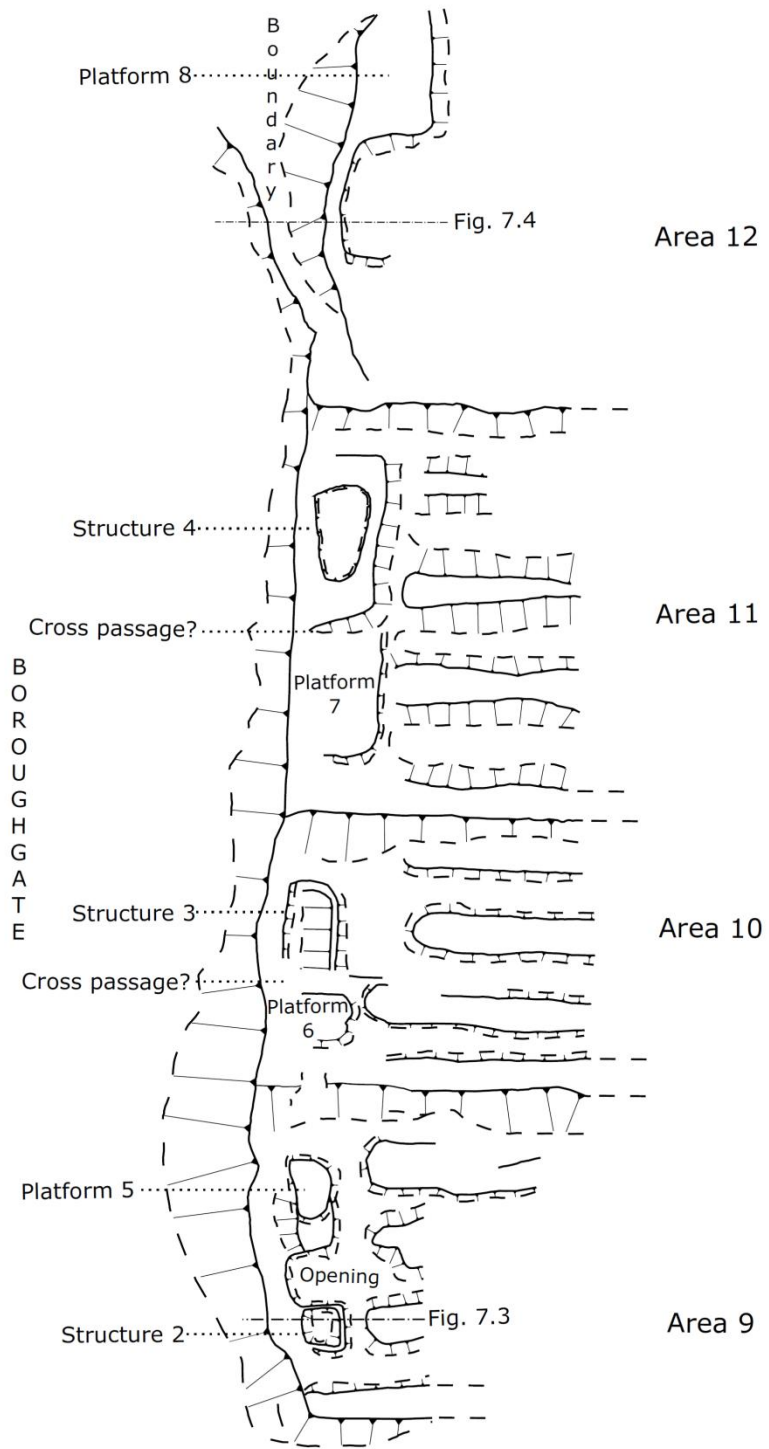
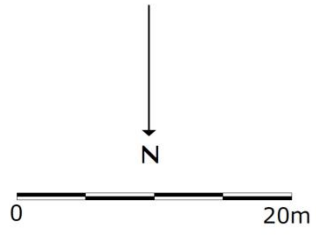


Fig 6: Earthwork survey of southern part of site

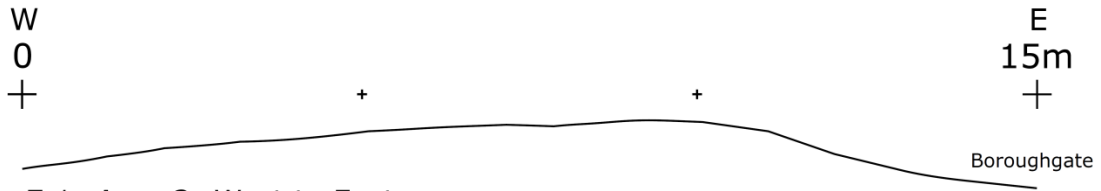


Fig 7.1: Area 3: West to East

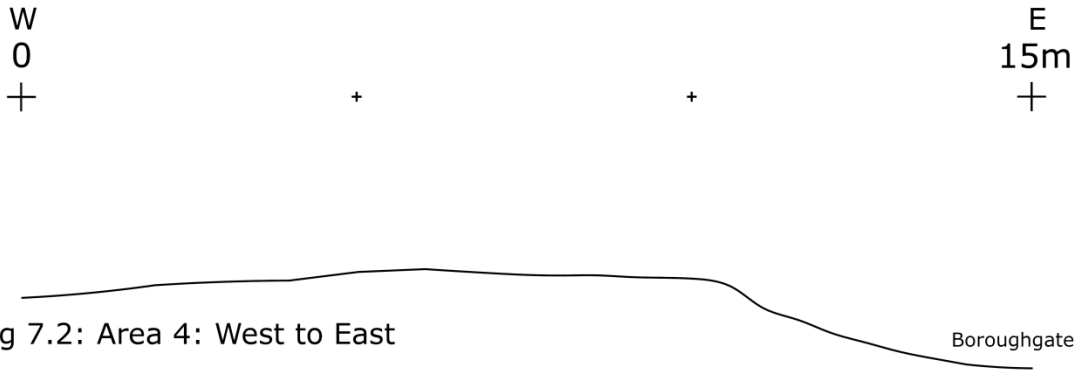


Fig 7.2: Area 4: West to East

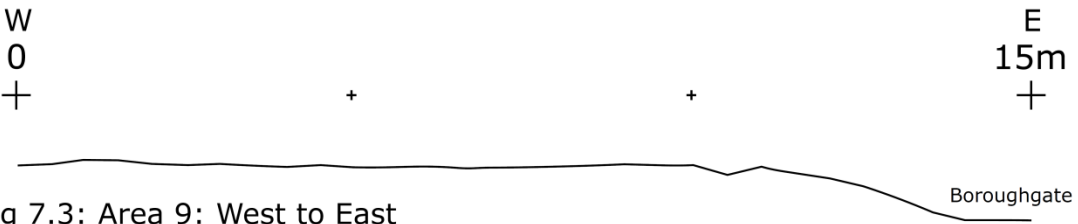


Fig 7.3: Area 9: West to East

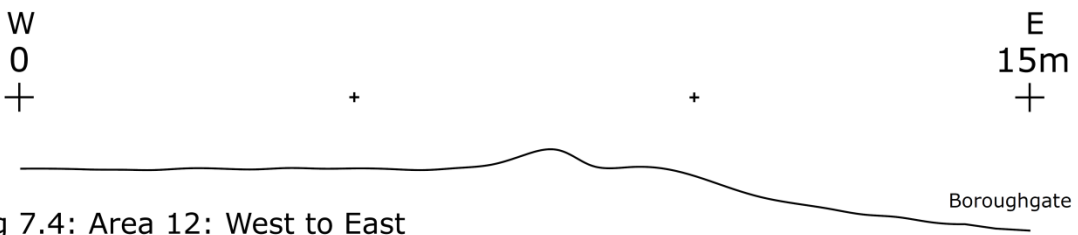


Fig 7.4: Area 12: West to East

Fig 7: West to east profiles of selected areas of the earthworks



Fig 8: Surveying the earthworks



Fig 9: Using the GPS to plot the earthwork boundaries



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