Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 51, 1985, 181-213

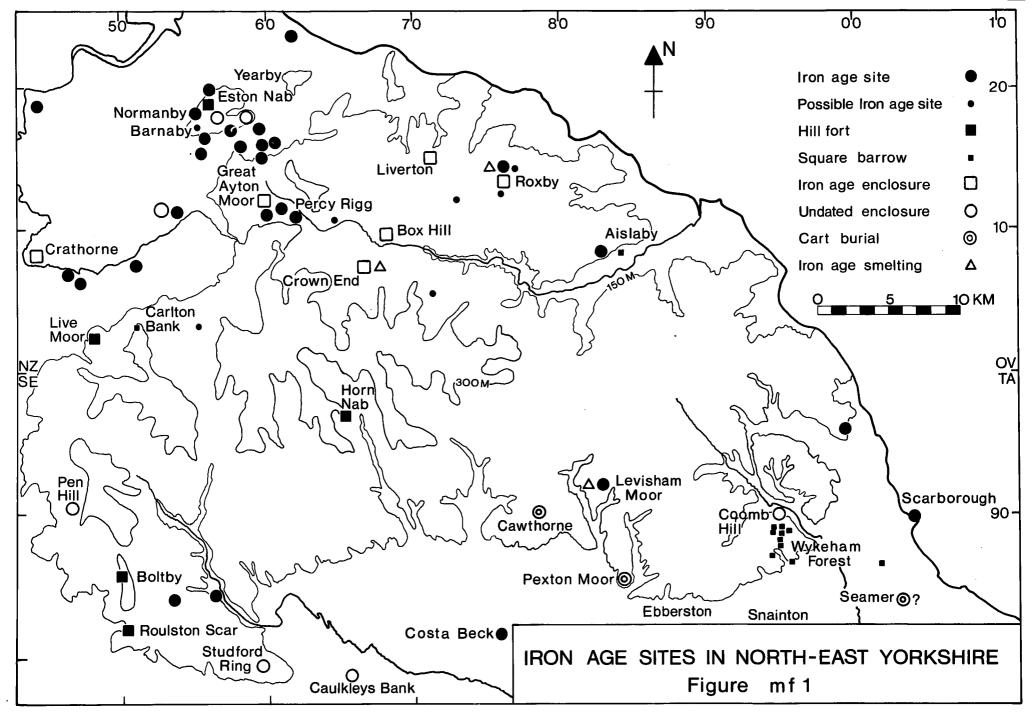
R.Inman, D.R.Brown, R.E.Goddard and D.A.Spratt

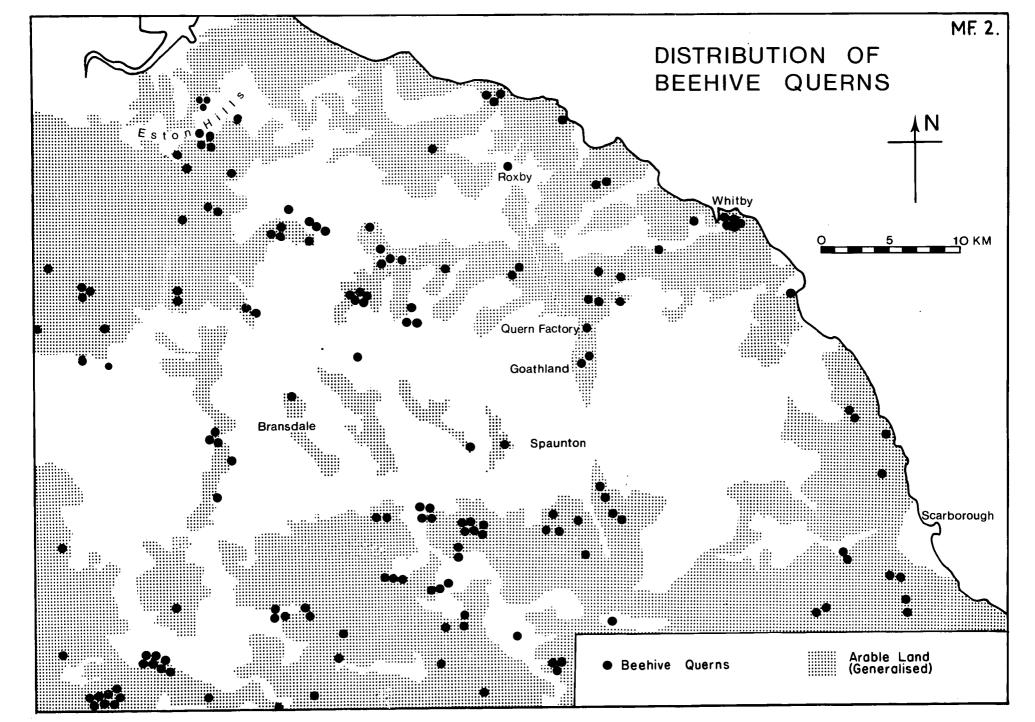
Roxby Iron Age settlement and the Iron Age in North-east Yorkshire

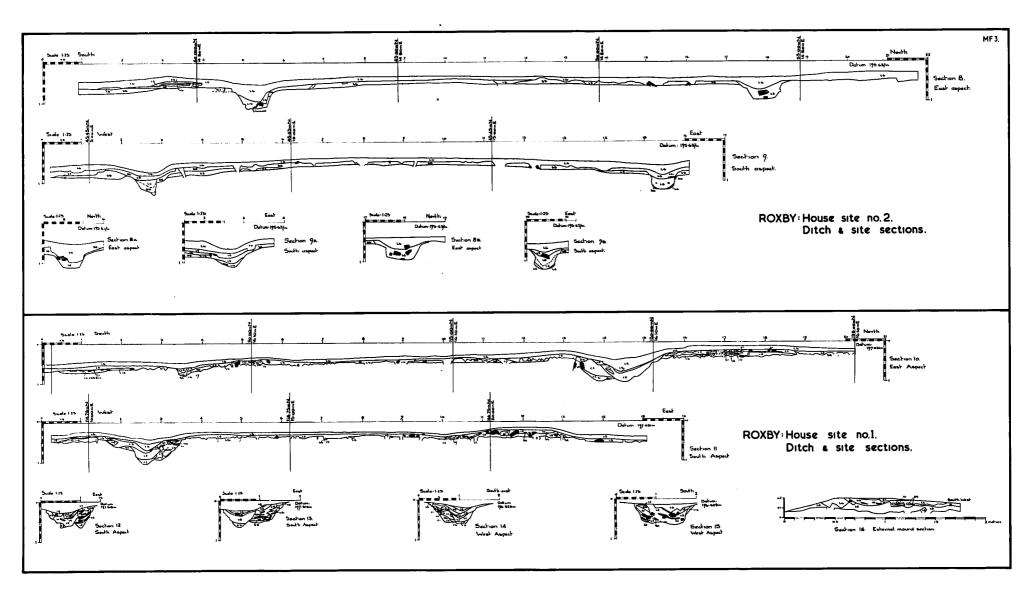
Microfiche pages 1-35

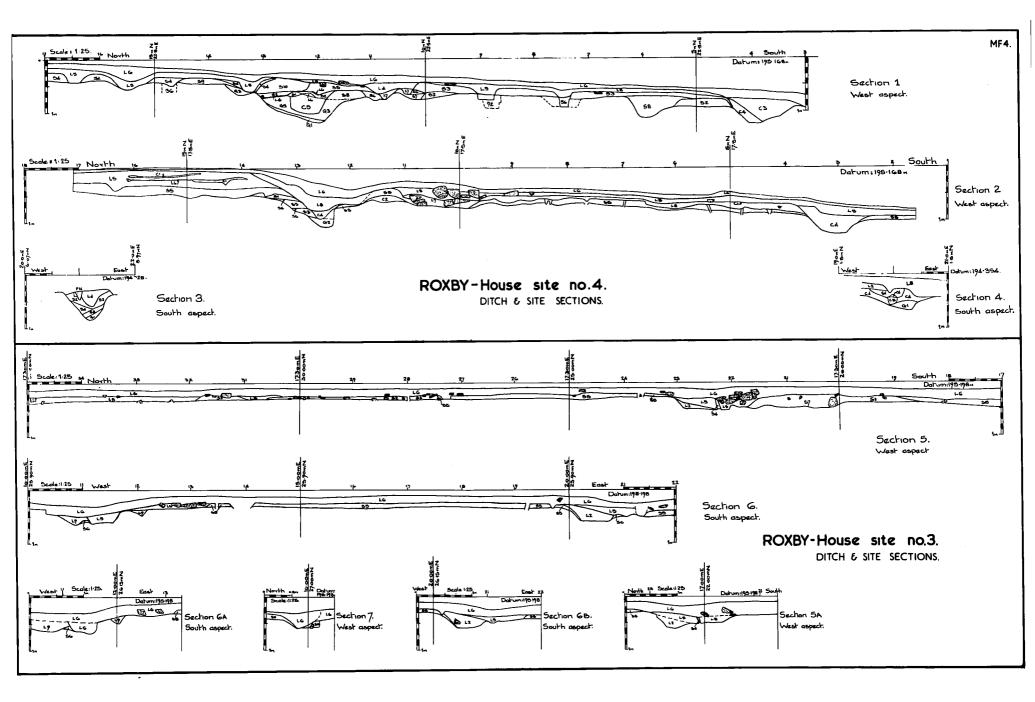
Contents

1. Iron Age sites in North-east Yorkshire 2. Distribution of beehive querns in North-east Yorkshire 3. Sections of Houses 1 and 2 4. Sections of Houses 3 and 4 5. Dimensions of post-holes of House 1 6. Dimensions of post-holes of House 2 7. Dimensions of post-holes of House 3 8. Dimensions of post-holes of House 4 9-11. Post-hole sections of House 1 12. Fit sections of House 1 13-15. Post-hole sections of House 2 16. Post-hole sections of Houses 3 and 4 17. Post-hole sections of House 3 18-19. Post-hole sections of House 4 20. House 1. Features after deturfing and cleaning off humus 21. House 1. Features in natural level 22. House 1. External features in natural level 23. House 2. Features after deturfing and cleaning off humus 24. House 2. Features at occupation level 25. House 2. Features in natural level 26. House 3. Features after deturfing and cleaning off humus 27. House 3. Features at occupation level 28. House 3. Fe tures in natural level 29. House 4. Stone distribution after deturfing 30. House 4. Features in natural level 31. Key to layers in sections and plans 32-34. Metallurgical data 35. Wall-line sections of Houses 2 and 3









								_			
	0-5	6–10	11-15	16–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36-40	41-45	46–50	> 50
0–5				20A 22							
6–10		46	18 39 43 47 59 61 66	19 25A 65	20C 41		-			_	
11–15		1 620	10 25B 26 49 63B	55 63A		45					
16-20		40B	11 58	2 23 12(I) 12(II)	36 37B 40A 44B 57A	16(II)					
21-25		47	13 14	3A 27 28 33A 44A 50 62B	48 51	37A					
26–30		52		24 33B 41	3B 9	34					
31–35					29	4 54					
36-40					16						
41-50				4(II)	57B						

MF 5 TABLE 1. Dimensions of post-holes of House 1

Average post diameter cms.

57(II) has post diameter 15 cms.

MF 5

:

MF 6 TABLE 2. Dimensions of post-holes of House 2

Average post diameter cms.

	0–5	6-10	11–15	16–20	21-25	26–30	31-35	36–40	41-45	46-50	>50
0–5		40	23		2 24						
6–10			11		31 33 49 54B	54A			27		
11-15		28 36	48	9 43	1 45 52	16 34B	44B				
16–20		43	12 13 35	14	61	56B	47 57 (53)				(56A) (48 x 68)
21-25		7 37	10	18 58B	8 17 59	19	58A	25			(5) (80 x 70
26–30	-		42			- <u></u>			[
31–35		1	19		21 46 60B	60A		26 57			
36-40	-										20
41-45					32 44A	30					

(Post numbers in brackets refer to hole sizes: all others are post diameters)

MF6

•

cms		0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41–45	46-50	> 50
телет	0–5			23 37 45 51	41	21						
t ctay	6–10		8	1 30 36 39	38	34	19	20 28	18 29			
cura.	11-15			7	148 31	14A	25 33					
ретом пасигат	16–20			29	4 6 17 52						26	
	21-25				27B 49		3		12			
arou-asod	2630				16							
and to	31-35					22		27A				
י ויי לשת	36-40					11			32			
5	41-45			1	15B		15A		35			

MF 7 TABLE 3. Dimensions of post-holes of House 3

Average post diameter cms.

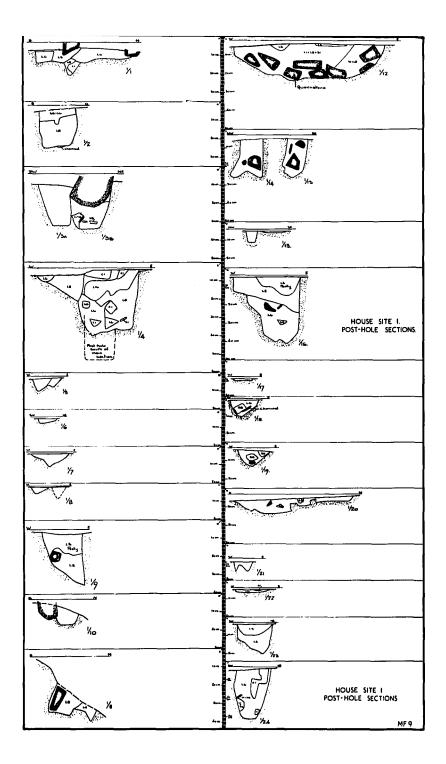
MF7

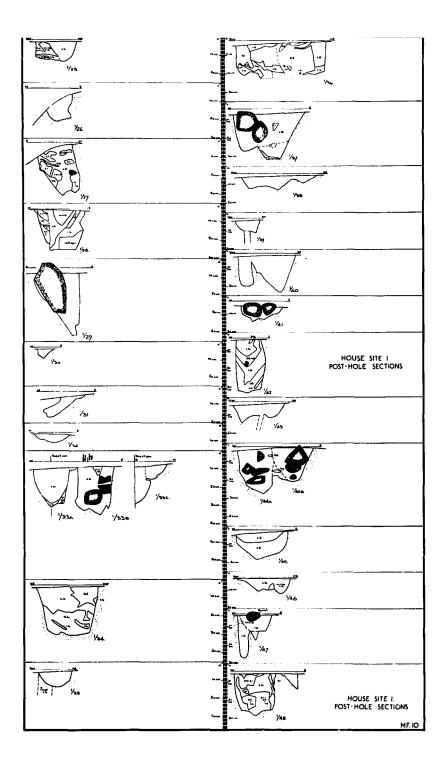
MF 8 TABLE 4. Dimensions of post holes of House 4

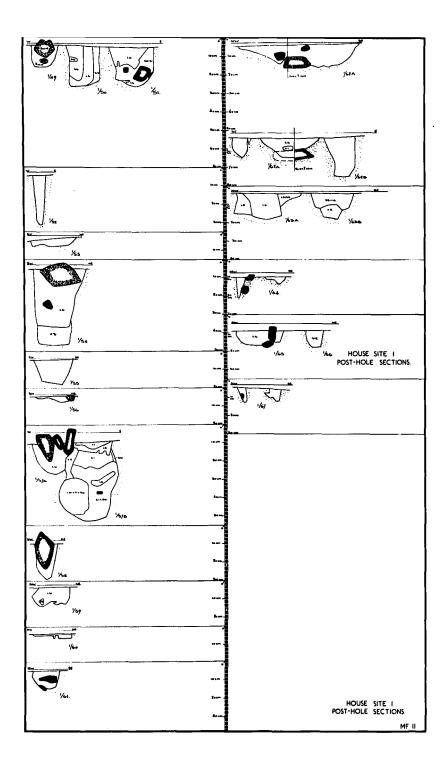
Average post diameter cms.

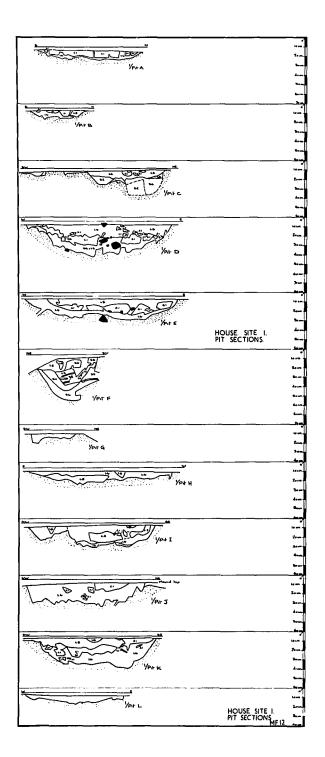
	0-5	6–10	11–15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31–35	36-40	41-45	46-50	>50
0–5											
6–10		8 33	13 21 25A 30 32 53	16							
11–15		14 22 27	12 44 48A 54	52							
16–20		25B	1 3 9 26 92	15 48B	25 38						
21–25			74								
26-30		31	6	24							
31–35											
36-40											
41-45											

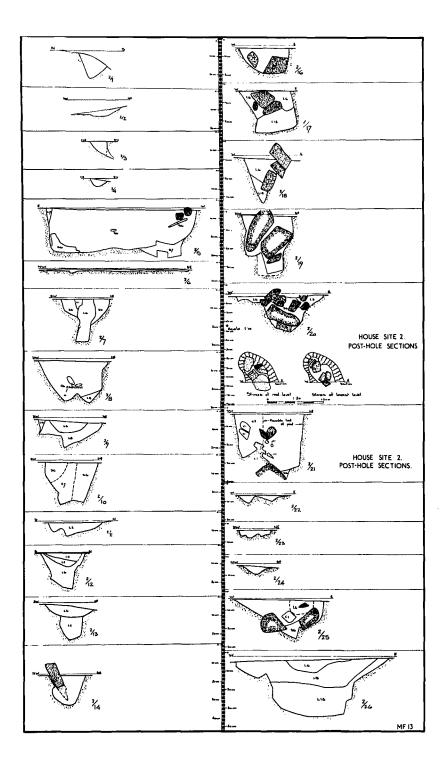
Depth of post-hole below natural clay level $\mathtt{cms}_{\rm c}$

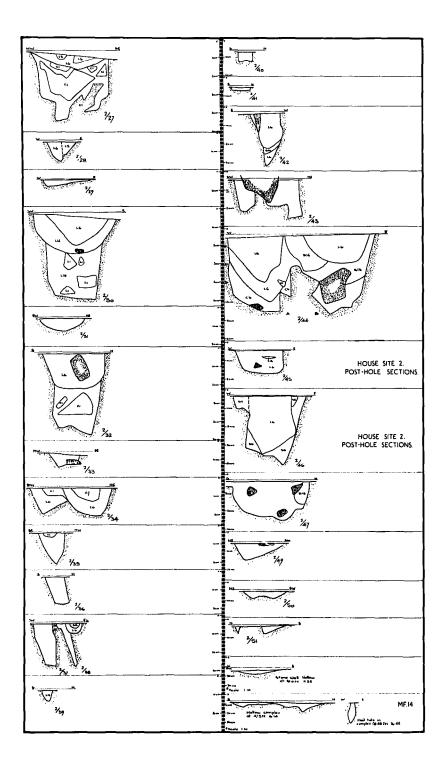


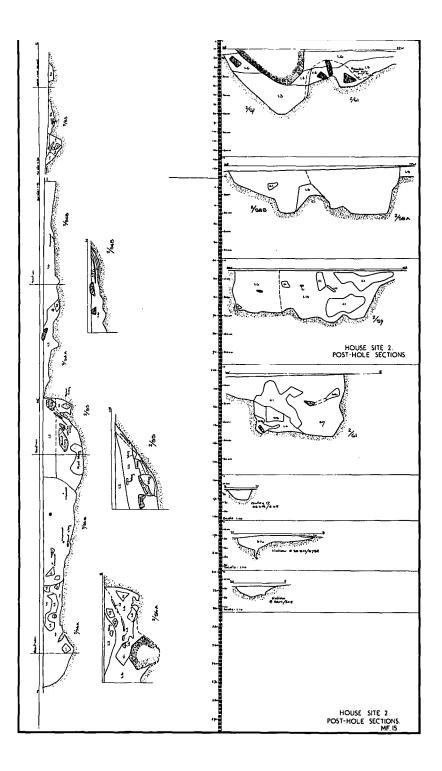


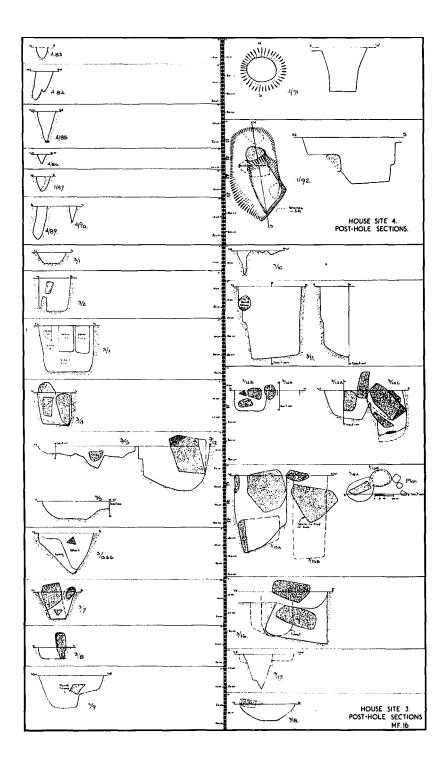


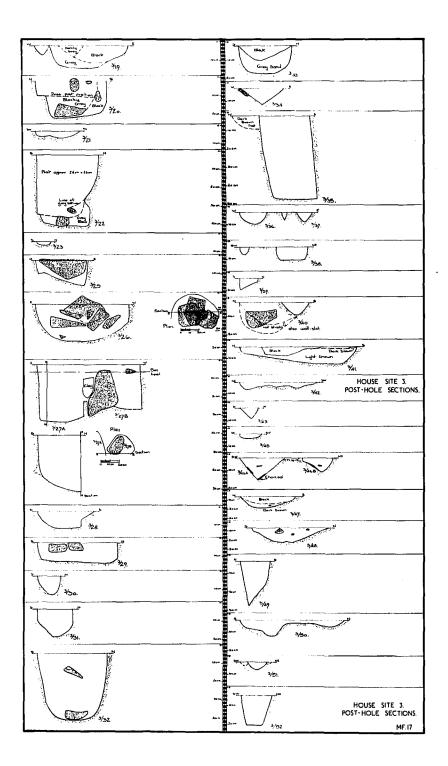


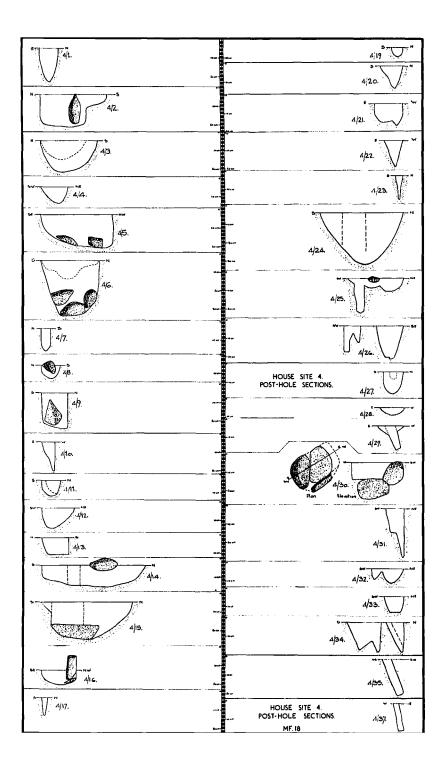


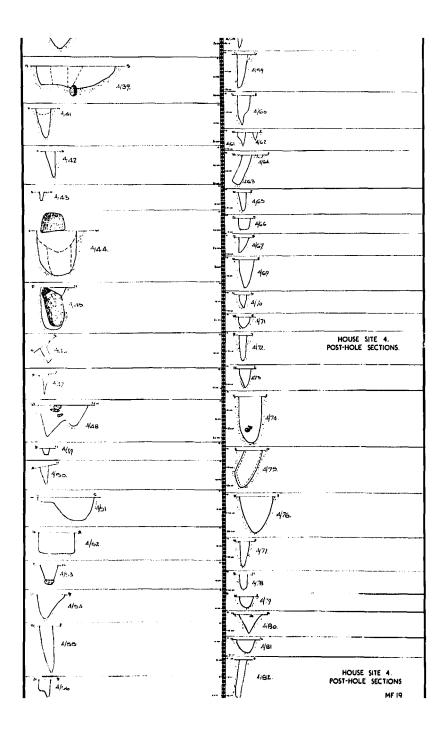


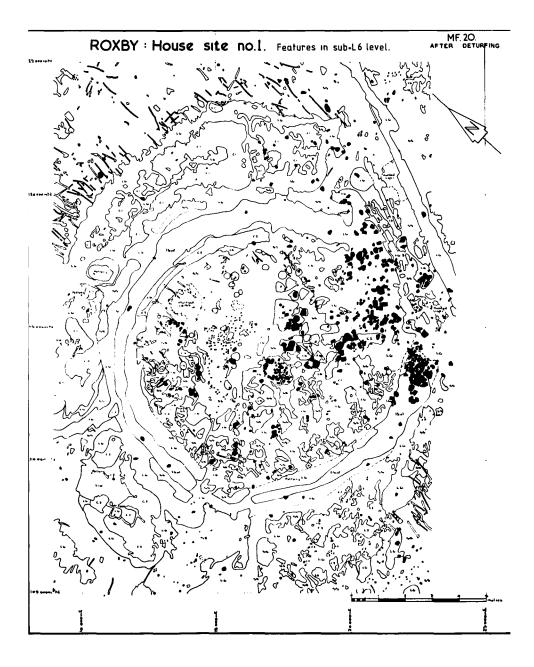


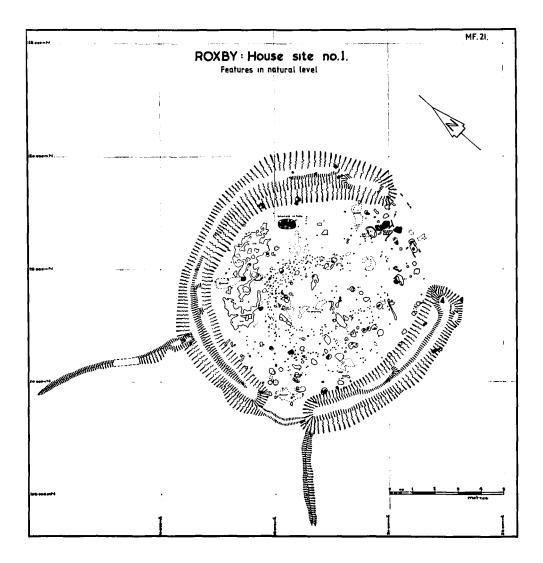


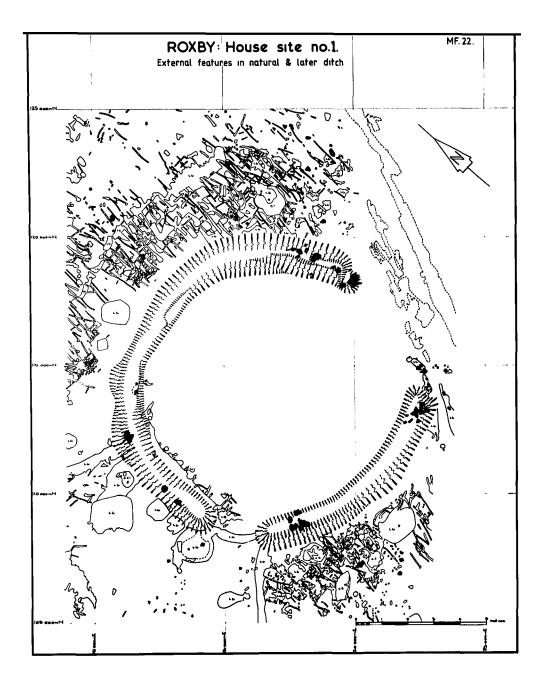


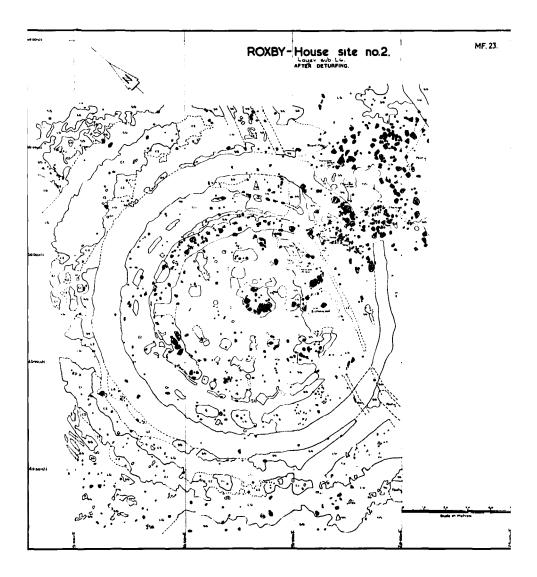


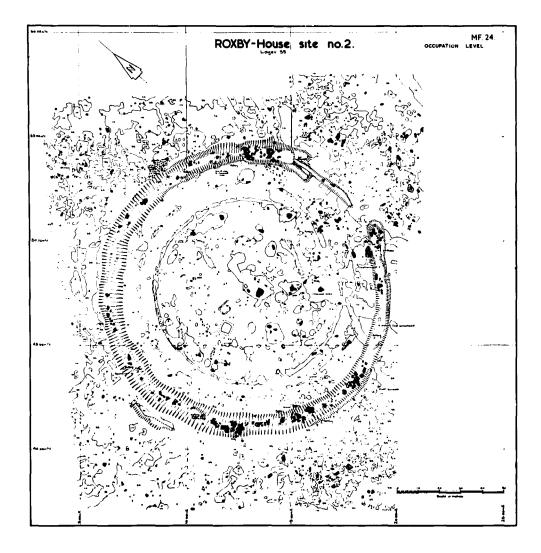


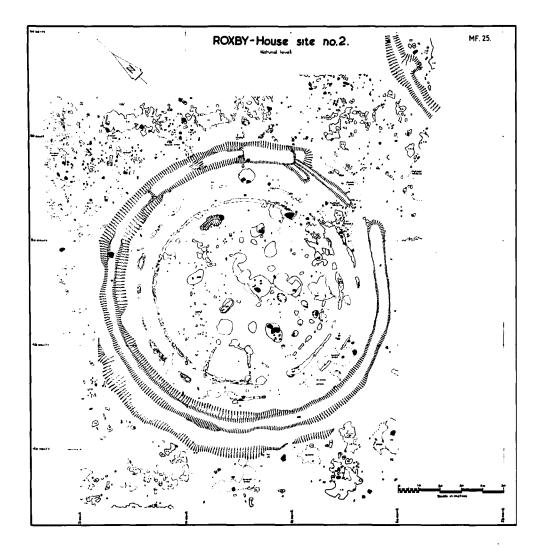


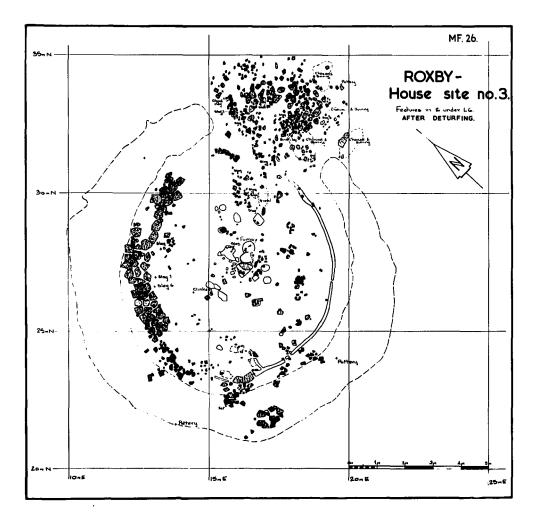


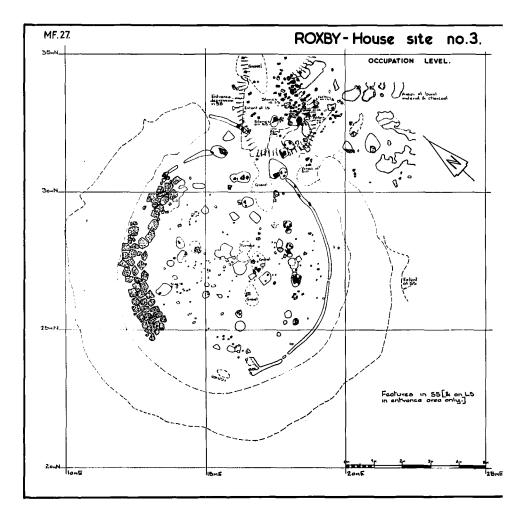


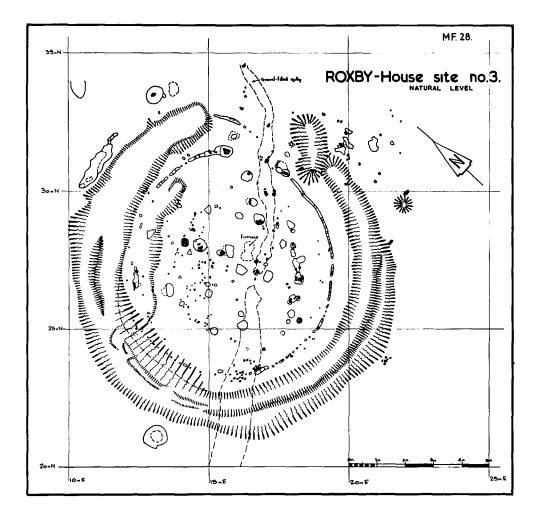


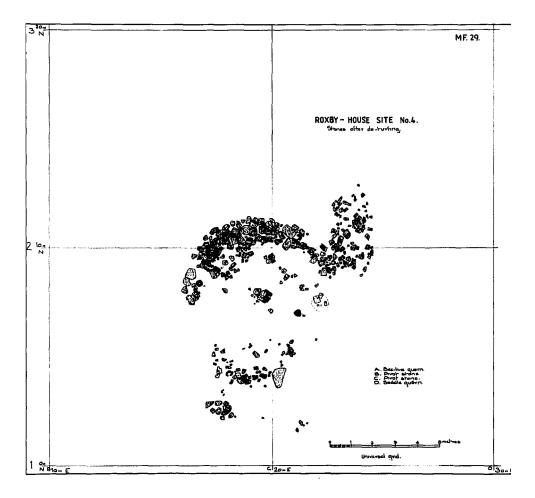


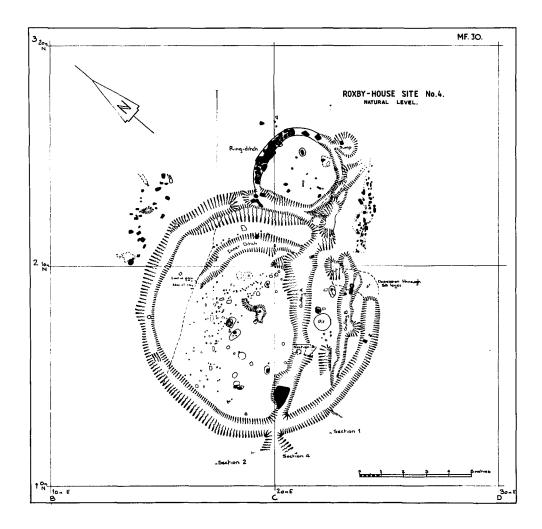












GRAVEL (G)

- 1. Red sand and gravel.
- 1A. Red sand and gravel with clay inclusions.
- 2. Yellow sand and gravel.
- 3. Yellow sand and gravel with grey sand interlaced.

SAND (S)

- 1. Yellow and pure (usually compact).
- 2. Yellow with grey interlaced.
- 3. Yellow and grey mixed in equi-volume.
- 4. Reddish sand with grey interlaced.
- 5. Light (almost white) brown sand, with yellow clay, sandstone fragments and pebbles.
- 6. Grey sand (reasonably pure).
- 7. Grey sand and inclusions (pebbles, sandstone, etc.)
- 8. Grey stoney sand.
- 9. Very light yellow (almost white) sand with some pebbles and sandstones.
- 10. Black varying to light brown with inclusions, of pebbles, sandstones,

yellow clay.

- 11. Brown sand with small gravel.
- II. DIOWI Sand WICH Small graver.
- 12. As S5 with interlacing black sand.
- 13. Mottled brown and yellow sand.
- 14. Mottled brown sand with yellow sand and clay inclusions.
- 15. Mottled yellow and black sand.
- 16. White sand and grey sand.
- 17. Mottled grey, white, some black sand.

CLAY (C)

- 1. Yellow, stiff (usually natural or sub-natural).
- 2. Yellow interlaced with black silt.
- 3. Grev (pure).
- 4. Grey with yellow specks in sand.
- 5. Yellow, stiff with sand inclusions.
- 6. Brown, stiff.
- 7. Yellow mottled with light grey clay.

SILT (L)

- 1. Medium to dark grey or brown (fine).
- 2. Light grey or brown (pure).
- 3. Black with stones.
- 4. Light grey or brown stoney.
- 5. Dark brown (fairly pure and fine).
- 6. Black (fairly pure and fine).
- 7. Dark grey, stoney and black interlacing.
- 8. Dark grey (fairly pure and fine).
- 9. Dark brown, stoney.
- 10. Very black with possible charcoal or clinker.
- 11. Dark grey and mottled white.
- 12. Fine light grey and motled white.
- 13. Fine light grey and motled yellow.
- 14, Mottled grey and brown.
- 15. Mottled black and grey.
- 16. Grey with patchey yellow and clay.
- 17. Mottled black and brown.
- 18. Mottled brown and yellow.
- 19. Mottled black, dark grey, and yellow.
- 20. Mottled black, brown, and S5.

Notes on the metallurgical operations

 Examination of slags (G. McDonnell, Dept. of Metallurgy, University of Aston, Birmingham.)

Two typical smelting slags were sectioned for mineralogical and chemical analysis, one a lava-like flow of slag containing charcoal impressions, the other a plano-convex cake often called a "furnace bottom".

Under the reflected light microscope, both specimens showed an unusual microstructure comprising more than 30% of rounded iron oxide grains in a massive silicate matrix, with less than 5% of glass. Both contained fine vesicles. It is a structure more often found in a smithing rather than a smelting slag.

Chemical analyses were obtained using a scanning electron microscope with an attached energy dispersive analysis system, enabling both bulk and phase analyses to be made. The results, given as percentage oxides, are shown in Table A. Both bulk analyses show excess free iron oxide and the analysis of the iron oxide phase shows it to be wustite (FeO), although other dendrites may be higher oxides of iron. The low alkali content confirms the low content of glass, and the silicate is confirmed to be fayalite (2FeO. SiO_2). The glass could only be analysed in the first sample, and this analysis fell far short of 100%, as commonly occurs with this method of analysis on glasses.

The bulk and silicate phase analyses of the Roxby slags are compared with those of slags from Levisham Moor, an iron-working site contemporary with Roxby, some 24 kms. south. The most significant difference (Table B) is the higher manganese content of the Levisham slag, indicating that Levisham had used bog iron ore, whereas Roxby had used the local seam. The mineralogical texture of the Levisham slag is the same as those from Roxby.

The total evidence shows an inefficient process, with the slag containing much iron oxide. The mineralogical texture indicates a low level of technology, a low operating temperature, poor reducing conditions and a relatively slow cooling rate of the slag. These comments apply both to the Roxby and the Levisham operations. They are identical to conclusions reached in earlier work when the Levisham slags were compared with slags from a putative iron age site at Crown End, Westerdale, also in North East Yorkshire (Harbord, N.H. and Spratt, D.A., J. of Hist. Metallurgy Soc. 1975, 9, 1, 32-3).

2. Structure of the furnace

We have interpreted the smelting furnace of House 3 as a bowl furnace, probably with a clay dome. This seems to accord with the primitive state of technology revealed by the slags. As with nearly all such furnaces, however, there is an element of conjecture in reconstruction of the superstructure, as it was not in place during the excavation. Research is in progress on this subject over a wide geographical area, and the Roxby data will form part of this survey by G. McDonnell.

We thank Mr McDonnell for his help and interest in the Roxby metallurgy.

MF 33

	Na	Mg	Al	Si	ч	к	Ca	Mn	Fe	Tota
Roxby I										
Bulk	0.7	0.2	4.0	21.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	71.8	99.
Silicate	0.6	0.2	0.0	28.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	68.6	99.
Iron Oxide	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	102.
Glass	0.6	0.0	3.9	55.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	13.1	75.
Roxby II Bulk Silicate		0.0 0.3		8.6 28.6				0.1 0.3	85.6 69.1	96. 100.
Silicate Iron Oxide	-	0.3			0.7			0.3		100.
Glass	0.0	0.1		No Ana			0.1	0.0	97.0	
01435					19313					

Table B.	Compa	arisor	of	Roxby a	and Lo	evisha	am S1.	ags	(% oxi	lde)			
	Na	Mg	A1	Si	P	к	Ca	Mn	Fe	Total			
Bulk Analyses													
Roxby	0.7	0.2	4.0	21.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	71.8	99.3			
Levisham	0.0	0.6	1.7	19.4	0.3	0.4	1.2	7.4	62.8	93.8			
Silicate Ana	lyses												
Roxby	0.6	0.2	0.0	28.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	68.6	99.5			
Levisham	0.0	0.4	0.3	27.7	0.1	0.0	0.9	11.3	53.6	94.3			

