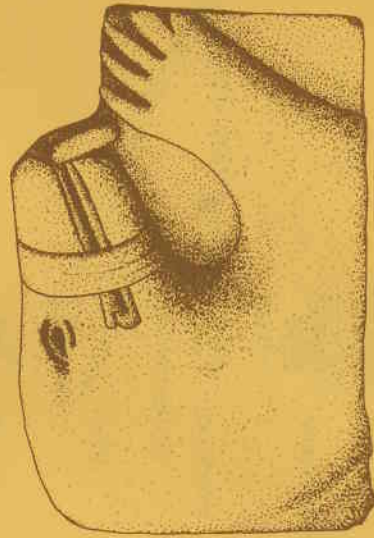


set of names ending in by and thorpe indicate the presence of Scandinavians in the area in the 10th century. By indicates a settlement and thorpe a smaller one.



Anglo - Scandinavian carving of a bear

Following the conquest in 1066 the Normans re-organised the landscape, creating villages, building churches at Middlesbrough, Marton, Acklam and Stainton and founding monasteries. Whitby Abbey was founded in 1100 and Gisborough in 1119, both were given land in the Middlesbrough area.

The map shows all the medieval settlements in the Middlesbrough area; some of the fields around these settlements still have ridge and furrow earthworks created by medieval ploughing. A medieval long-house was excavated at Tollesby; this had a central passage and the family lived at one end of the building while the other was used for cattle and storage. While at Acklam the lord of the manor had a fine house with a moat around it.

The Brus family were major landholders in the area and in the mid-12th century they gave the church of St. Hilda at Middlesbrough to the



Medieval Long - House at Tollesby

Benedictine monks of Whitby who founded a small priory. Shortly after this some Cistercian nuns moved to Thorpe, which became known as Nunthorpe. There were farms, or granges, run by the monks of Gisborough at Linthorpe and Ayresome. It was only with the creation of the modern town of Middlesbrough that a farming lifestyle over 3000 years old was changed.

If you would like further information please contact:



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# The Archaeology

# of MIDDLESBROUGH



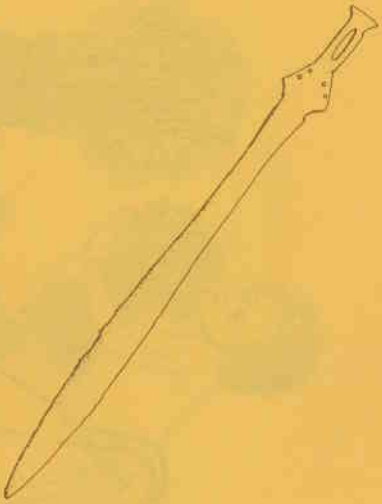
Medieval Harvesting Scene

## PREHISTORY

From the end of the last Ice Age, c. 10000 BC Middlesbrough was an area of dense woodland with extensive marshes around the river's edge. Evidence of this landscape and the plants and animals which inhabited it lies preserved in peat beds beneath the silts of the river and can be seen exposed on the beach at Seaton Carew near Hartlepool and at Redcar.

From about 8000 BC people moved into the area hunting the wildlife, catching fish and gathering wild fruits. The only remains of these Mesolithic people are small scatters of worked flint which have been found on the Upleatham Hills.

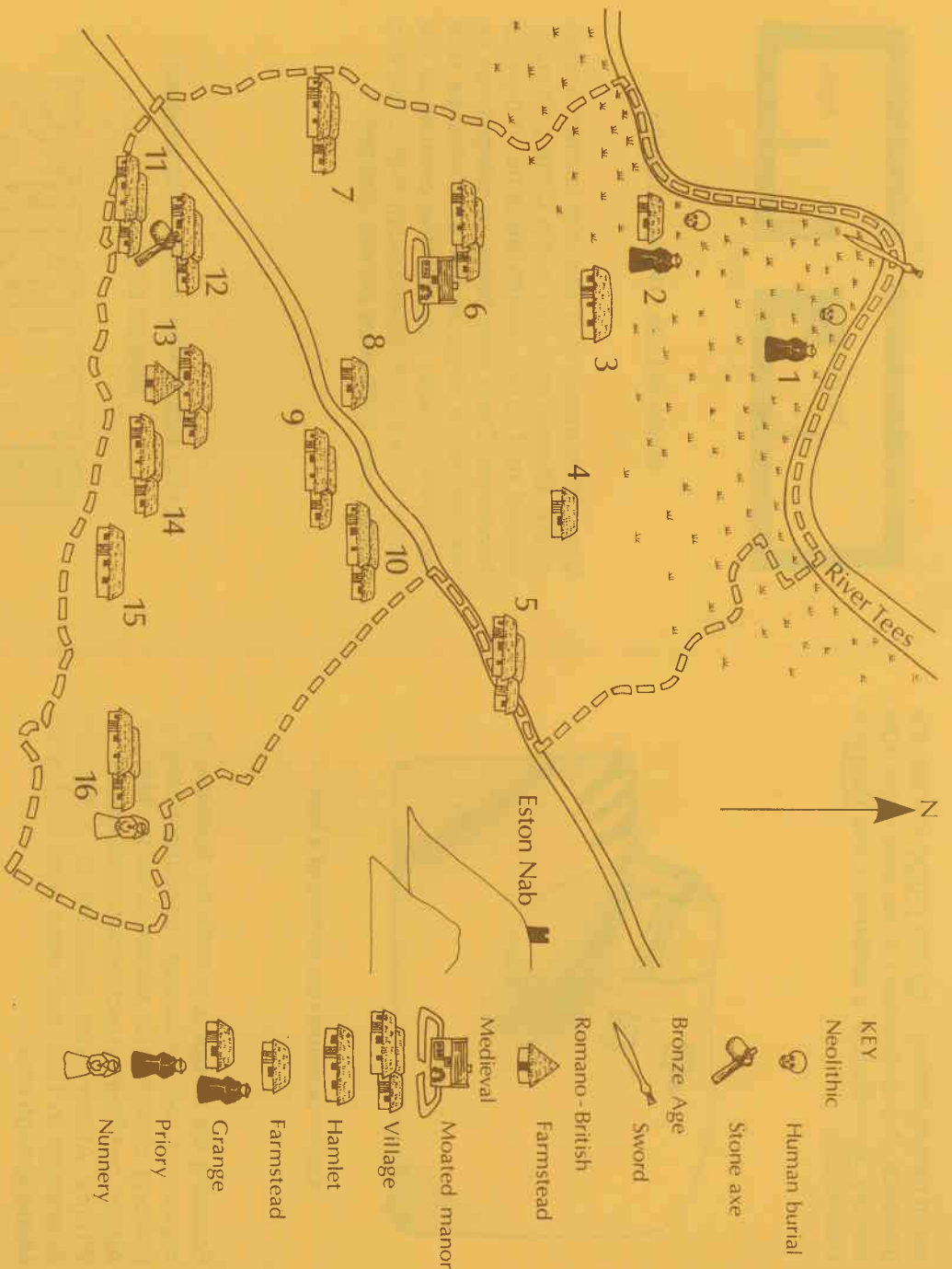
Farming started on the lightly wooded hills about 3500 BC and the woodland was cleared using polished stone axes often brought from the Lake District. An axe was found near Stainton and two burials of these Neolithic people have been found in the marshes at the river's edge.



Bronze Age Sword from River Tees

Bronze was introduced into the area in about 2000 BC and a fine bronze sword of this period was found in the River Tees. The numerous burial mounds and fields on the moors indicates an increase in the number of people. At Eston Nab there was a settlement of a few oval houses defended by a wooden palisade.

Farmers cleared large areas of the lowlands using new iron implements from about 800 BC and established a network of small farmsteads. These had circular houses in rectangular enclosures and have been discovered by aerial photography at Hemlington and Ingleby Barwick.



1. MIDDLESBROUGH, 2. AYRESOME, 3. LINTHORPE, 4. BERWICK HILLS, 5. ORMESBY, 6. ACKLAM,
7. STAINSBY, 8. NETHERBY, 9. TOLLESBY, 10. MARTON, 11. THORNTON, 12. STAINTON,
13. HEMLINGTON, 14. COULBY, 15. NEWHAM, 16. NUNTHORPE.

### THE ROMANS

The Roman army bypassed this area and there are no known forts, but Ladgate Lane which runs from Marske along the foot of the Eston Hills may be a Roman road.

### MEDIEVAL

Anglo-Saxon place-names date from before the 10th century and these end in ton, ham and wick, the first two meaning a settlement and the last a farm, e.g Barwick means 'barley farm'. A second