
**FOOD VESSEL POTTERY FROM EARLY BRONZE AGE
FUNERARY CONTEXTS IN NORTHERN ENGLAND:
A TYPOLOGICAL AND CONTEXTUAL STUDY**

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**THESIS SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF
PHILOSOPHY**

**INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY & ANTIQUITY
UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM**

2013

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**Food Vessel Pottery from Early Bronze Age Funerary Contexts in Northern England: A
Typological and Contextual Study**

PhD thesis submitted by Neil C.A. Wilkin
(2013)

ABSTRACT

This thesis demonstrates the significance of Food Vessel pottery and burial in Northern England during the Early Bronze Age (*c.*2200 to 1800 cal BC). It represents the first original and sustained study of this burial tradition for several decades. It is argued that the interwoven relationships between Food Vessels, other ceramic types, and trade and exchange networks are both a reason why the tradition has posed interpretative problems for prehistorians, and a central component of its significance during the Early Bronze Age.

The chronological relationships between British Food Vessels and other ceramic and funerary traditions are reviewed using the first comprehensive and critically assessed dataset of radiocarbon determinations. Previous approaches to Food Vessel typology are critically reviewed and a new approach based on the ‘potter’s perspective’ and contextual studies is proposed.

A contextual approach is applied to Food Vessels from three regions of Northern England: the Northern Counties; North-East Yorkshire, the central lowlands and North-West England; and South-East Yorkshire. Each study reveals significant inter- and intra-regional similarities and differences in how Food Vessels were used and understood. The significance of Food Vessel pottery and burial is then discussed at a national scale.

[192 words]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

'...you can do without the day if you've a lamp quiet-lighted and kind in your heart.'

Lewis Grassic Gibbon, *Sunset Song*

Although all errors of judgement and fact are entirely my own, the submission of this thesis would not have been possible without the help, support and kindness of a large number of people and institutions. I am particularly grateful to Paul Garwood, who has been the single greatest source of inspiration, support and advice over the past ten years, through the course of undergraduate and postgraduate studies at the University of Birmingham. I am also grateful to the *Arts and Humanities Research Council*, who provided the funding that made this study possible.

Lekky (Alexandra) Shepherd and the late Ian Shepherd offered a vital spark at a crucial stage of the research. Trevor Cowie supplied invaluable advice and valuable books. Alex Gibson kindly answered questions about several sites and arranged access to the English component of the Food Vessel archive and card catalogue belonging to the late Professor D.D.A. Simpson. I must also thank Mrs Simpson for permission to consult and look after that resource. Dr Terry Manby allowed me to visit him at home and showed me the true nature of Yorkshire hospitality: sharing his detailed knowledge of Food Vessels and the archaeology of Northern England, commenting on early drafts of several chapters and providing unpublished radiocarbon dates and illustrations for several important vessels. Without the high quality of his work, carried out over five decades, the scope of this thesis would have been considerably reduced. Stuart Needham and Alison Sheridan kindly supplied news of old and new Food Vessel finds and dates which had eluded me. Ray Kidd offered valuable advice on dealing with the radiocarbon determinations and undertaking Bayesian analysis. Ben Roberts and the staff of the British Museum allowed me to spend three important weeks at Blythe House with the Greenwell Collection and provided access to the British Museum's Food Vessel card index. Ben Roberts also provided much friendly encouragement and advice throughout the project, for which I am very grateful. I am also grateful to Cate Frieman for the opportunity to read her PhD thesis, unpublished at the time (now published as Frieman 2012a) and to Robert Law for the chance to read his unpublished PhD thesis on Collared Urns (2008).

Despite the growing pressures on their time and resources, a number of museum curators, staff and archaeological units very generously allowed me to study Food Vessels in their keeping, sometimes for several days or even weeks. Many thanks are due to:

Cameron Moffett at Shrewsbury Museum and Art Gallery (Shropshire Council);

Richard Pollard at Leicestershire County Museums;

Adam Gwilt at the National Museum of Wales;

Peter Carne at the University of Durham Archaeology Department and Archaeological Services/Unit;

Chris Jones at Northumberland National Park;

Ben Roberts and the British Museum staff, especially, Marianne Eve, Marta Mroczek, Elena Jones, and all the Museum Assistants who made my visits possible;

Paula Gentil at Hull and East Riding Museum (Hull City Council);

Adam Jaffer at Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery (Birmingham City Council);

Andrew Parkin at the Great North Museum (Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums on behalf of Newcastle University);

Tim Padley at Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery Trust;

Deborah Bircham at Grantham Museum (Lincolnshire County Council);

Rebecca Storr at The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire (Lincolnshire County Council);

Alistair Barclay at Wessex Archaeology Ltd;

Kate Devlin at Alnwick Castle Museum;

Adam Parker at Yorkshire Museum (Yorkshire Museums Trust);

For published and unpublished information and various acts of help, friendship, encouragement and other acts of kindness, I also wish to thank: Iraia Arabaolaza (GUARD Archaeology Ltd.), Paula Beswick, Peter Bray, Kenny Brophy, Neil Carlin, Neil Curtis, Peter Dominiczak, Chris Fowler, Vince Gaffney, Catriona Gibson, David Knight (Trent & Peak Archaeology), Jonathan Last (English Heritage), Henry Chapman, Olivia Lelong (Northlight Archaeology Ltd.), Mark Kincey, Gavin MacGregor (Northlight Archaeology Ltd.), Barbara McNee, Helen Moulden, Gordon Noble, Brendan O'Connor, Sarah Percival, Katie Pope, Thomas Rees (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.), Bill Risk, Peter Topping (English Heritage), Marc Vander Linden, Samantha Walsh, Robin Weaver and Louise Wheeler. Particular thanks are due to Jennifer Wexler for being a constant and generous source of positivity. My sincere apologies to anyone I have forgotten to mention here.

I must also thank my colleagues and employers within the Department of Britain, Europe & Prehistory at The British Museum for their help, encouragement and kind forbearance, particularly Sue Brunning, Richard Hobbs, Jody Joy, Rosie Weetch and especially Roger Bland and Jill Cook.

Finally, my parents, Christine and Christopher, and my brother, Stuart, have been constant sources of support, encouragement and patience, despite my thoughts and attention being forever elsewhere.

Front page images: (Food Vessels, left to right) Turf Knowe 1; Alwinton 202, Burial 5; Turf Knowe 3; (Background image) Turf Knowe burial cairn (photo credit: Andrew Curtis, licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence)

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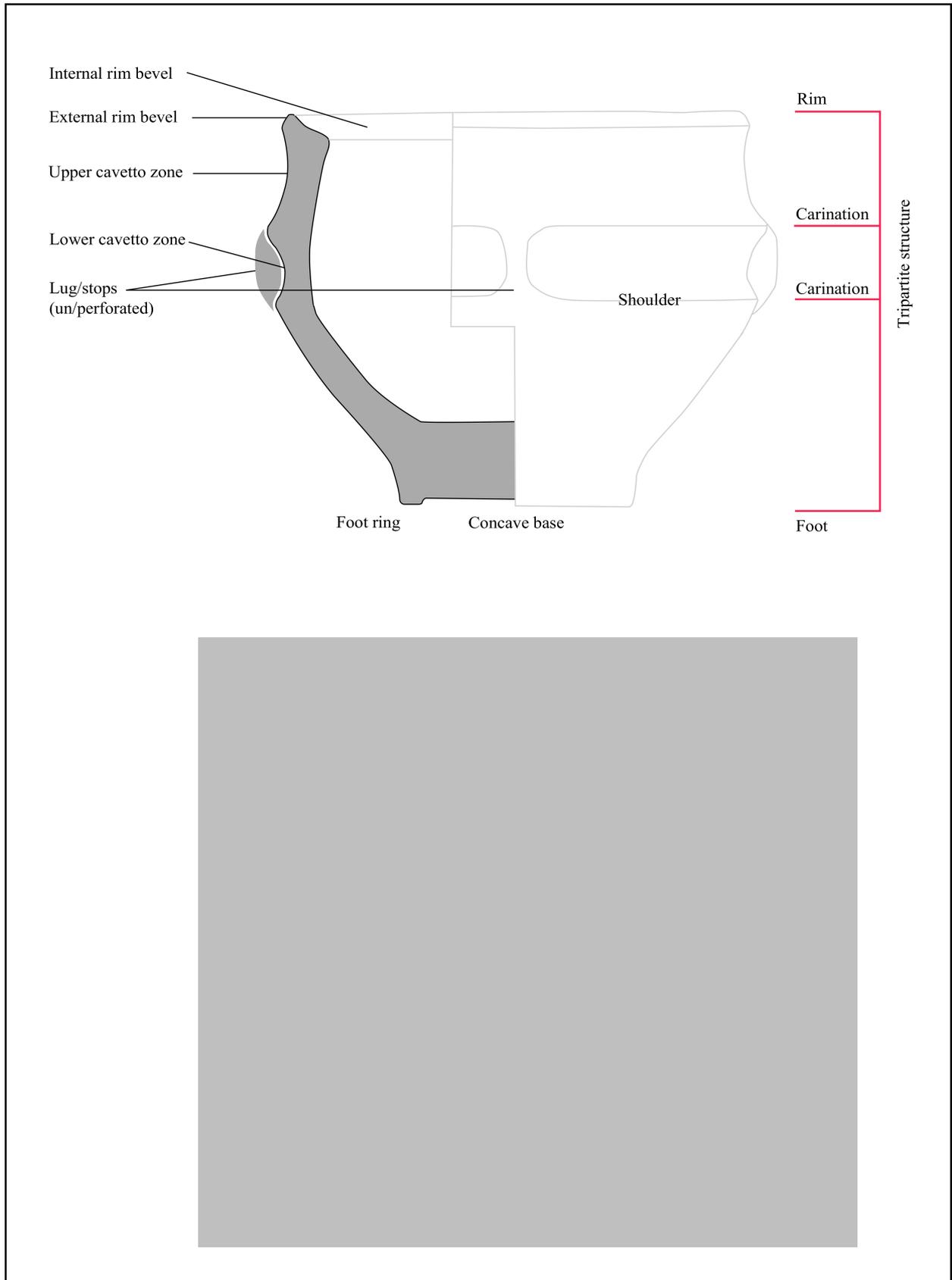
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FOOD VESSEL TERMINOLOGY



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION: FOOD VESSELS IN BRONZE AGE BRITAIN

Laertes: What ceremony else?
Hamlet, Act V, Scene I

1.1 Introduction

This is an investigation of the Food Vessel pottery found as grave-goods in a considerable proportion of Early Bronze Age burials in Britain (c.2200/2100-1800 BC). Food Vessel burials represent a distinctive and significant feature of the archaeological record of this period, our understanding of which – as throughout North West Europe – is still heavily reliant on evidence from monuments and graves. The appearance of Food Vessels marks an important change: they were the first new ceramic tradition to be placed in British burials after the appearance of Beaker pottery, the cultural and ritual use of which was well established by the time, having its beginnings several centuries and many generations earlier. Yet Food Vessels remain little understood in terms of typology and their socio-cultural and cosmological significance. The coverage of regional and thematic studies (*e.g.* Manby 1957; 2004; Simpson 1965; 1968; Pierpoint 1980) has been sporadic and uneven, and no national corpus exists for Britain, despite their prominence, particularly in regions of Scotland and Northern England. The paucity of British Food Vessel studies is highlighted by comparison with recent comprehensive studies of Irish Food Vessels (*e.g.* Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993; Brindley 2007) and most other major Early Bronze Age grave-good traditions (*e.g.* Clarke 1970; Gerloff 1975; Longworth 1984). With the possible exception of Cordoned Urns (Waddell 1995), no other major Early Bronze Age ceramic tradition has received so little attention.

The general aim of this thesis is to demonstrate the significance of Food Vessels in Northern England during the Early Bronze Age by exploring the meanings of the ceramics and associated funerary rites. To this end a contextual approach to typology is developed in order to relate form and decoration to chronology and socio-cultural context and, more specifically, to other dimensions of the burial and the funerary rites (*e.g.* spatial distribution, grave alignment and body posture, associations, age and sex). In the process, limitations and problems are exposed in both traditional typological studies and recent interpretative approaches that have sought to dismiss the value of typology altogether. Before that can be undertaken, the definition of Food Vessels is first explored and critiqued (in this Chapter),

their absolute chronology is examined (**Chapter 2**), and the key features of their decoration and morphology are defined (**Chapter 3**). The interpretation of Food Vessels also calls for regional scale studies, within which finer points of analysis and interpretation can be explored, and between which similarities and differences can be observed. Three regional studies are therefore undertaken:

- i.) The Northern Counties of England (**Chapter 4**);
- ii.) North East Yorkshire and the central lowlands (**Chapter 5**);
- iii.) South East Yorkshire, including the Yorkshire Wolds (**Chapter 6**);

An additional chapter was required to set the Food Vessel burials of the Yorkshire Wolds, which are so abundant and compelling, in their fuller context (**Chapter 7**). Following this an overview of the significance of Food Vessels in wider networks of social practice and trade and exchange is offered (**Chapter 8**), and final conclusions are then drawn (**Chapter 9**).

The aims of this thesis can be condensed into five key research questions:

- 1.) What are the key characteristics of Food Vessel pottery and burial in Britain, and specifically in Northern England?
- 2.) What are the key chronological and typological relationships between British Food Vessels and how do they compare to other Early Bronze Age ceramic and funerary traditions?
- 3.) More broadly, how did the socio-cultural and cosmological significance of Food Vessel funerary practices compare and relate to other, earlier and contemporary, traditions?
- 4.) How did the Food Vessel tradition relate to the trade and exchange networks of exotic and valuable objects, resources and skills/techniques, particularly those associated with copper alloy?
- 5.) Did the appearance of Food Vessels vary in timing and meaning between different regions of Britain?

This thesis is concerned primarily with the ‘Food Vessel’ component of the wider Food Vessel tradition (or ‘ware’, see **Section 1.4**) (Fig. 1.1, *a-d*), which also included miniature and Urn variants (Fig. 1.1, *e-f*), as defined below and in **Chapters 2 & 3**. Although Northern England is the focus of this study, other regions and ceramic traditions are discussed throughout the text. Indeed, a point that emerges repeatedly in the course of this study is the

need for a thoroughly inter-connected typo-chronology of the Food Vessel tradition. In order to lay the foundations for this approach, the remainder of this chapter outlines the key features of Food Vessel deposition and study in Britain and Ireland. These prove essential terms of reference for the analysis and interpretation presented in the later chapters. Problems with how Food Vessels have been described and classified are also addressed (**Section 1.3**), and the methodological approaches and theoretical position adopted in this study are then outlined (**Section 1.4**). Firstly, however, the basic characteristics of Food Vessel deposition in Britain are reviewed.



Figure 1.1: Examples of Food Vessels from Northern England

Key: *a.) Bowl-shaped vessel (Jesmond, Northumberland); b.) High-shouldered vessel with one cavetto zone (Eglington, Northumberland); c.) Two cavetto zones (Cowlam 56, East Yorkshire); d.) Two cavetto zones and lugs/stops (Alwinton 202, Northumberland); e.) Food Vessel Urn (Warter Wold, East Yorkshire); f.) Miniature Food Vessel (Hepple 1/Fenton UN 28) (line drawings after Kinnes & Longworth 1985; photographs by the author, permission of the Trustees of the British Museum)*

1.2 An overview of British Food Vessel deposition

Distribution patterns

Food Vessel burials are distributed widely across Britain and Ireland, from coast to coast in both countries but with some obvious regional differences (Fig. 1.2). Patterns in the distribution of Irish Food Vessels have been discussed to and contextualised to good effect (Sheridan 1993; Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993, 5-36; Cooney & Grogan 1999, 95-122; Brindley 2007, *in passim*; O'Brien 2012), revealing a general, northern and eastern distribution that accords well with connections across the Irish Sea to Western Britain, especially along the coasts and Islands of the Firth of Clyde and the Solway Firth (see **Section 2.7**).

In Britain the principal concentrations of Food Vessel burial are in Central and Eastern Scotland, North East England, Eastern Yorkshire (especially on the Wolds), and the Peak District. It has long been recognised that these regions represent Food Vessel 'heartlands': at first glance, the distribution map (Fig. 1.2) has not changed significantly from the picture presented over half a century ago by Chitty and Fox (in Fox 1952, pl. iv). It may be argued this is due to the enduring impact of 19th century antiquarian activity in the Peak District and the Yorkshire Wolds. This is true in part, reflected, for instance, by the paucity of evidence from the Lincolnshire Wolds, a region into which the distribution of Food Vessel burials might be expected to extend given its geographical proximity, geological similarities and historic connections to the Yorkshire Wolds. However, the equation between antiquarian activity and finds is clearly not straightforward. Several regions with few Food Vessels have produced other Early Bronze Age ceramics in greater numbers and a contextual approach has to be taken in assessing the significance of both the presence and absence of Food Vessel burials. There are only small concentrations of Food Vessels in Wessex, despite plentiful antiquarian discoveries of Beakers and Collared Urns (*cf.* Clarke 1970, app. 7; Longworth 1984, fig. 42). Indeed, many of the vessels from Southern England, frequently plain in appearance, belong to a typo-chronological group that was quite distinct from regions further north and may well have had a quite different social and symbolic meaning (see **Chapter 8**; *cf.* Garwood 2011a, 139-43). Furthermore, in East Central Scotland, the evidence for Food Vessel burial has been steadily accumulating over several decades of chance 'flat' cist discovery (Wilkin 2009, Ch. 4). There has also been a steady discovery of new 'flat' Food Vessel burials and cemeteries in Western Scotland in recent years, many demonstrating connections to Irish Food Vessel pottery (*e.g.* Sheridan 2007a; Peteranna 2011; Arabaolaza 2012; Gordon & Rees forthcoming; *cf.* Young 1951).



Figure 1.2: The distribution of Food Vessels in Britain

(Note: Cemetery sites are not indicated. Non-funerary sites and vessels with no stated context are included)



Figure 1.3: The regional distribution of Beakers and Food Vessels in Eastern Scotland

Key: *Blue shading: predominance of Food Vessel burials; Red shading: predominance of Beaker burials*

Several other notable inter- and intra-regional similarities and differences through space and time can be identified. For instance, there is a paucity of Food Vessel burials in Aberdeenshire when compared to both Beaker burials from the same region and to Food Vessels from Angus (Fig. 1.3). A similar distinction can be identified between eastern and western regions of Lothian. In the east, where there is easy access to the North Sea (and therefore to other Eastern, coastal Beaker communities), there is a concentration of Beakers with (early) typo-chronological connections to Aberdeenshire, but few Food Vessels. In the west there are Food Vessels but few Beaker burials, most of which are typo-chronologically late (Curtis & Wilkin 2012, 244-6). The distinction between Beaker and Food Vessel burials is likely to have a chronological dimension, with most Scottish Beakers preceding Food Vessel burials (see **Section 2.5**). However, this patterning does suggest that Food Vessel burial did not fit with the socio-cultural attitudes and beliefs of all regions and communities. Similar conclusions can also be drawn from the relative paucity of Food Vessel burial in

regions of Western England, including Cumbria, Lancashire and Cheshire, although single (inhumation) burial was generally less common in those regions (see **Chapters 4 & 5**). In Wales both Beaker and Food Vessel burials are also surprisingly scarce (Savory 1958; Lynch *et al.*, 2000, 117-21) and the former appear to be typo-chronologically late (*ibid.*, 115), highlighting the fact that Welsh Early Bronze Age funerary practices had their own distinctive qualities and trajectory.

The distribution of Food Vessels is therefore considerably more complex and interesting than Figure 1.2 suggests at first glance and cannot be seen as simple reflection of a monolithic cultural entity in the traditional culture-historic sense (*cf.* S. Jones 1997, 15-26). To better understand their socio-cultural complexity, biases of excavation and discovery can be productively combined with the distribution of earlier and later ceramic traditions. Applying this approach even at a relatively broad scale reveals significant intra- and inter-regional similarities and differences that would be obscured if distribution patterns were evaluated only in terms of Food Vessel pottery.

Funerary contexts and practices

Despite their deceptively simple and functional title, the vast majority of Food Vessels have been recovered from funerary contexts. This is partly the result of biases in collection, as the paucity of non-funerary/‘domestic’ assemblages to the North compared to the South of the Humber Estuary is also a feature of Beaker pottery (Gibson 1982, fig. 22). While there are other ways of interpreting this distinction (*e.g.* in terms of different population densities and settlement strategies), it serves as a salient reminder of the false assumptions regarding the context and functionality of Food Vessel pottery that can arise due to its given name.

Food Vessels were deposited with both inhumation and cremation burials, and sometimes with both modes combined in the same grave. In this respect they differ from the vast majority of Beaker burials and Collared, Cordoned and Food Vessel Urn burials, which were associated with inhumation and cremation burials respectively. There are, of course, exceptions to all these points and both regionality and typo-chronology are important. For instance, inhumation burial was especially popular among Food Vessel burials on the Yorkshire Wolds, while cremation burial was more popular in the eastern, coastal, zone of the North Yorkshire Moors (*cf.* Simpson 1968, 203-4, fig. 47-8) (see **Chapters 5 & 6**). There are also typological differences between vessels associated with inhumations and cremations, in terms of both form and decoration: unsurprisingly, vessels that share features in common with Beaker pottery are more likely to be associated with inhumation burials. This can

include features of form and decoration shared with Beakers but also extends to aspects of the associated funerary rituals, including body posture and alignment (*cf.* Tuckwell 1975; Shepherd 2012). Conversely, Food Vessels with more in common with Urns (of the Collared and Food Vessel Urn variety) are more often associated with cremation burials. These features include: high shoulders, decoration that does not extend (much) below the shoulder, and decorative motifs shared with Collared Urns. There are of course notable exceptions and these points are quantified and explored in greater detail in the regional studies (**Chapters 4-7**).

Food Vessel burials occur in both earth-cut graves and stone-lined cists in the principal regions of Food Vessel burial. Stone cists are the norm in Scotland, the Northern Counties and the Peak District, while earth-cut (including deep, multi-phase shaft) graves are more common in East Yorkshire. These patterns reflect continuity and similarity with earlier (Chalcolithic) and contemporary alternative traditions. There are, however, some notable exceptions: on the North Yorkshire Moors there is an interesting overlap of the two grave types at the ‘interface’ of the cist and cairn tradition of the North and the grave-cut and barrow tradition of the South (**Chapter 5**). Furthermore, at Barns Farm, Dalgety Bay, in Fife (Watkins 1982), a barrow cemetery combines practices and influences from different Food Vessel-using regions (*cf.* Shepherd 1982a, 129-30; Wilkin 2009, 30-4). Ian Shepherd (1982a) argued that ‘particular links exist between Dalgety and Yorkshire in the conjunction of certain burial rituals and artefacts’ (*ibid.*, 129-30). This includes the features of Food Vessel form, a particular type of plano-convex knife and the combinations of inhumation and cremation burial in earth-cut graves and the construction of an earthen barrow, a set of practices commonly found on the Yorkshire Wolds (*cf.* Petersen 1972) but that are rare in East-Central Scotland. It is notable that the Food Vessel with most in common with Yorkshire forms was deposited in an earth-cut grave (‘Grave 1’) while the Irish-influenced ‘Bowl’ form was placed in a Scottish-style short-cist (‘Cist 1’) (*cf.* Shepherd 1982b). These examples serve to illustrate that Food Vessel burial was not a uniform, homogenous and monolithic cultural entity; it had meaning and was adopted within a particular regional socio-cultural context.

Food Vessel burials were covered by both earth barrows and stone cairns, with different degrees of architectural complexity, including ditches and stone kerbs. In Scotland and the Northern Counties of England, cairn monuments were more popular, while on the Yorkshire Wolds and in Southern England earthen barrow monuments were preferred. In North East Yorkshire and the Peak District both traditions can be recognised and some mounds were

constructed using complex layers of both earth and stone (see **Chapter 5**). Increasing complexity can be identified in cemetery architecture, spatial arrangements and construction sequences after c.2200 BC and this coincides with an apparent *floruit* and expansion in grave-good traditions/practices (Needham's 'fission horizon': 2005). Expansion in the complexity of artefact traditions is therefore matched by similar changes in barrow and cairn monument architecture (*cf.* Garwood 2007a). In Northern Britain, Food Vessels played an important but hitherto under-explored role in these changes, a situation that this thesis returns to in the case-studies of **Chapters 4-7**.

Food Vessel burials were inserted into some mounds, including those with primary Beaker burials. This is a more common feature of barrow mounds in Southern England (*e.g.* Bailey 1982; Green *et al.* 1982) and East Yorkshire (**Chapters 6 & 7**) and is less common in the Northern Counties and Scotland, where stone covering cairns are more common, and could not be reused or cut-into in the same way as barrow mounds. However, different kinds of reuse were possible and it may be more pertinent that earlier, Beaker burials in these regions were scarce and often 'flat', thus providing little scope to embellish pre-existing monuments. In Northern England and, especially, Scotland, there are a small number of Neolithic monuments (especially Late Neolithic/Chalcolithic henge and hengiform monuments) that were reused for both late Beaker and Food Vessel deposition after an apparent hiatus in activity (Wilkin forthcoming). In sum, when set in their proper context, a number of distinctive characteristics of Food Vessel funerary practice emerge.

Non-funerary contexts and practices

As noted above, although Food Vessels from non-funerary contexts are relatively rare, this has to be set in the context of the overall paucity of Early Bronze Age settlement evidence in Northern Britain. The most compelling evidence is from a handful of sites spread widely across Britain (Fig. 1.4). Relatively little can be said regarding the small assemblage from the sand dune site of Tentsmuir in Fife (Longworth *et al.* 1967), or the 'midden' deposits associated with possible domestic structures at Oversley Farm, Cheshire. Allen (2007, 59) argues that at least some of the sherds from Oversley Farm were not 'discarded material' or 'domestic rubbish', given their non-abraded condition. A much larger assemblage was recovered from complex midden deposits at Kilellan Farm, Islay, comprising of 101 to 120 vessels that Rosemary Cowie suggests represent a range of different vessels sizes and functions within ceremonial and/or domestic life (R. Cowie 2005, 51, 66-7, table 4). The assemblage includes vessels with strong connections to the Irish Bowl and Vase traditions (*ibid.*, 76-7), and although some vessels were similar in form and decoration to those used in

funerary practices, others were not (*ibid.*, 40). Cowie also notes that the assemblage cannot be interpreted as entirely functional given the lack of evidence for heavy wear and repair (*ibid.*, 67).



Figure 1.4: British non-funerary Food Vessel contexts discussed in the text

Key: 1.) *Oversley Farm, Cheshire*; 2.) *Ardnave, Islay*; 3.) *Kilellan Farm, Islay*; 4-7.) *Hockwold cum Wilton, Norfolk*; 8.) *Spong Hill, Norfolk*; 9.) *Tentsmuir, Fife*

At the nearby site of Ardnave, typologically similar Food Vessel pottery was recovered from an Early Bronze Age house and the overlying midden deposit. An Irish Food Vessel Bowl was recovered from a pit ‘no larger than the pot itself’, covered by flat slabs, just outside the entrance to the structure (Ritchie & Welfare 1983, 307-8, fig. 4). Cowie notes that the vessel

would not be out of place in a funerary context (1983, 326), although the repair to the vessel may suggest otherwise, and it may have been a dedicatory foundation or decommissioning deposit to mark the birth or death of the house (*ibid.*, 328-9). The rest of the Food Vessel assemblage derived from midden deposits and consisted primarily of Irish-style Vase pottery.

Healy (1996) has published a significant assemblage of Food Vessel Urn pottery from surface finds in the Norfolk fens. Based on the presence of Food Vessel Urns and the paucity of rusticated Beakers in the assemblage of at least one site (Site 5308/C4 (61/68)), Healy suggests that Food Vessels may have been used as ‘heavy duty wares’ among ‘more diverse assemblages’ that may also have included late Beaker fine-wear (*ibid.*, 112, fig. 61). Although the chronological evidence presented in **Chapter 2** does not preclude that scenario, the assemblages are not derived from secure contexts and higher quality evidence from stratified excavations is needed in order to investigate the relationship in greater detail.

It is clear from the limited available evidence that Food Vessels were not used exclusively in funerary practices. The evidence for wear may indicate that not all the vessels from non-funerary sites were in mundane ‘domestic’ use, although the ritual and domestic spheres overlapped (*cf.* Brück 1999; Bradley 2005), and the processes that occurred prior to deposition may have been exceptionally complex (*cf.* Sørensen & Needham 1989). The connection between the two Islay domestic sites and the Irish Vase tradition is potentially significant. Carlin & Brück (2012, 198-99) have recently observed that while highly-ornamental Irish Bowls are a feature of funerary practices (*cf.* the Bowl from Ardnave), Irish Vases occur in both funerary and ‘domestic’ contexts. This has important implications for their symbolic significance, for understanding relationships between domestic and funerary contexts, and for understanding the chronology and processes by which different types within the Food Vessel tradition spread between communities in Ireland and Britain (see **Chapter 2**).

This section has highlighted some of the key features of Food Vessel deposition in Britain. In the process it indicated the importance and potential of studying Food Vessels with reference to scale and regionality and in terms of socio-cultural changes and connectivity. These themes are addressed and explored in depth in the chapters that follow. Firstly, a review and critique of how Food Vessels have been approached, defined and studied to date is presented in the process of defining a new methodology and interpretative framework for Food Vessel studies.

1.3 A critical review of British Food Vessels studies

Problems of definition, terminology and typology have troubled Food Vessel studies more than most other Early Bronze Age artefact types. The purpose of the following section is to demonstrate how decisions made in the original conception of the Food Vessel tradition continue to influence thinking and the steps needed to break free from the legacy of archaeological terminology and assumption.

The origins of Food Vessel study (c.1850-1912)

Beaker pottery (or ‘drinking cups’) and cinerary urns were first recognised as distinct types (*e.g.* by Colt Hoare 1812; 1821) several decades before Thomas Bateman first identified a group of vessels that would come to be known as Food Vessels, defining them as ‘small vases’ (1861, 279ff; *cf.* Howarth 1899; Manby 1957). The term ‘vase’ has ever since been closely associated with Food Vessels, defined recently as reflecting a vessel with ‘a height greater than the maximum diameter’ (Gibson & Woods 1997, 162). While a considerable number of the Food Vessels excavated by Bateman do fall into that category, a wider meaning of the term, derived from Latin *vas*, as ‘any container or vessel’ (OED), is relevant. This is significant as the modern morphological definition is often taken to apply, and much variation in the construction and morphology of so-called Irish and British/Yorkshire ‘vases’ is overlooked as a result.

Bateman suggested that the thick, beveled rim of the newly defined tradition was more appropriate for holding ‘food’ than drink. Function and form were, however, not Bateman’s only consideration in identifying and defining the type and he also observed their context. For instance, despite the relative homogeneity of the Peak District vessels (see Manby 1957), Bateman noted that they were, ‘more difficult to assign to a determinate period than any other, from the fact of a coarse and well-finished one having several times been found in company’ (1861, 283). He also noted that they were found with both inhumations and cremations but that the latter were not inurned. This observation was significant for the successful separation of ‘cinerary urns’ and ‘small vases’ within Bateman’s overall classification (Bateman 1861, 279).

Bateman’s classification was also underlain by the social and cultural evolutionary thinking of his day: with cremation, considered an ‘uncivilised’ practice, placed earlier than more ‘civilised’ burial by means of inhumation during the era in which Bateman was writing. The evidence from stratigraphy and relative sequence was overlooked in favour of this structuring

principle. The true sequence of inhumation followed by cremation would not be reversed until the publication of Abercromby's (1912) *Bronze Age Pottery of Britain and Ireland*.

Bateman was primarily engaged in excavating barrows in Derbyshire and the Peak District, where 'food vases' were relatively uniform in appearance. At other scales and regions the qualities of Food Vessels were not as immediately apparent. Indeed, Wilson (1861) failed to distinguish between ceramic vessels in his *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*. William Greenwell (1865) also rejected a more detailed classification in favour of applying the term 'urn' to describe all Early Bronze Age vessels:

'[D]ifferent types [of Bronze Age pottery] have received different names, as cinerary urn, incense-cup, drinking cup, food-vessel, and vase. I have preferred to retain the general word urn, as applied to these sepulchral vessels, none of which were, I believe, domestic, but all specially manufactured for the purposes of burial.' (Greenwell 1865, 99, f.n. 4)

Greenwell's ambiguity reflects a functional reading of the labels applied to different ceramic traditions but rather underestimates the sophistication of Bateman's classification, which, as we have seen, also considered contextual details such as their relationship to cremation burials. Greenwell's scepticism was probably derived from his personal experiences. By the mid-1860s his collection included an equal number of Food Vessels of the vase and 'globular' Irish bowl type (Table 1.1), as a result of his excavation of two important cairn monuments in Mid-Argyll, western Scotland, in 1864 (Greenwell 1866). Given the presence of both vase and bowl forms in his collection, and the clear difference in their decoration and form, as well as the paucity of Beaker pottery, Greenwell's scepticism regarding Bateman's newly proposed classification is perhaps not surprising and demonstrates that terminology surrounding Food Vessels was still malleable by the mid-1860s.

It was 1871 before John Thurnam finally enshrined and expanded the use of the term 'Food Vessel' by developing the first classification at a British and Irish scale. Thurnam maintained the variation in terminology noted by Greenwell, using 'food-vase', 'food vase', 'food-vessel' and 'food vessel' interchangeably. This may suggest that either the term was poorly defined or that Thurnam was actively making the most of the widest definition of the term 'vessel' to add vessels of bowl form, with a wider range of decorative techniques and motifs, to the category that so far had principally included only the relatively coherent and uniform Yorkshire Vases of Bateman's collection.

Years active	Beakers	Food Vessels (all other)	Irish-style Bowl Food Vessels	Food Vessel Urns	Collared Urns	Incense Cups	Total
1861-1865	2	6	4	-	17	2	31
1866-1870	4	14	-	-	10	2	30
1871-1875	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
1876-1880	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
1881-1885	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
1886-1890	1?	1	-	-	-	1	2-3
1891-1895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1896-1900	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
Total	6-7	24	4	1	32	9	74-5

Table 1.1: Ceramic types recovered from Canon William Greenwell's excavation (*Note: Where date of excavation is known. Data: Kinnes & Longworth 1985*)

Thurnam's first Food Vessel typology consisted of four broad 'varieties or types': Undecorated Urn-shaped; Partially decorated Urn-Shaped; Decorated Bowl-shaped; and Decorated shallow Bowl-shaped. The variety within this group is considerable but Thurnam arrived at the expanded 'type' by recognising that Bateman's contextual observations regarding Food Vessels in the Peak District could be successfully applied at a British scale; that is to say, they were not Beaker pottery and occurred with both cremations and inhumation burials, but never 'inurned' cremations, and therefore could not be considered cinerary urns (Fig. 1.5). They were, therefore, first defined at a British scale in relation to contextual details rather than by their form or decoration alone. The contextual details that were recognised are worth reviewing further: they were associated with cremation and inhumation and therefore varied from the homogeneity of Beaker inhumation. Cremated remains associated with Food Vessels were also not inurned, although the precise spatial arrangement between human remains and pottery within the grave was not discussed, despite their potential heterogeneity. Thus Food Vessels were placed between the Beakers and cinerary urns and were in part defined by their heterogeneity and in relation to what they were not.

Ó Riordáin & Waddell (1993, 1) have noted that Thurnam was familiar with collections from across Britain and Ireland. Indeed, he provided a list of the repositories of Food Vessels in England, Scotland and Ireland (*ibid.*, 337-8). In his list of repositories Thurnam is uninformative regarding the make-up of some collections, including those of Bateman and Greenwell: the two most significant collections of English Food Vessels of the period. We may therefore question how intimately he knew the vessels in these collections, especially given the competitive tensions that existed between antiquarians (*cf.* Kinnes & Longworth

1985, 10-14). The importance of such physical collections was exacerbated by their relatively small size (see Table 1.1) and the lack of available illustrations, a point acknowledged by the editors of Thurnam's posthumous paper (1871, 552). On this basis we may question whether Thurnam's access to, and familiarity with, British Food Vessels was sufficiently advanced to define the Food Vessel tradition on its own merits and what the result of the uncritical acceptance of these boundaries has been. Indeed, some of the basic decisions made in early classifications have only recently been reviewed and questioned in detail in relation to the relationship between Food Vessels and other ceramic traditions (*e.g.* A. Jones 2007,148-161; Law 2008).

The whole may be arranged as follows :—	
I. CULINARY VESSELS.	
II. SEPULCHRAL VESSELS.	
With Burnt Bodies.	With Unburnt Bodies.
1. Cinerary Urns.	3. Food Vessels.
2. Incense Cups.	4. Drinking Cups.
3. Food Vessels (rarely).	

Figure 1.5: Thurnam's (1871, 337) general classification of British Bronze Age ceramics

Abercromby and after (1912 to c.1950)

Abercromby (1912) provided a detailed and regionally diverse national typology and related it to associations and stratigraphic information. He thus arranged English and Welsh Food Vessels south of the River Tweed into six main types based primarily on relatively haphazardly selected features of form (*ibid.*, vol. ii, 93-4), and developed similar schemes for vessels from Scotland and Ireland. Despite identifying the primacy of inhumation in relation to Early Bronze Age ceramics, Abercromby's arguments effectively maintained the notion that Food Vessels deposited with cremation burial were connected to earlier periods (*cf.* Bateman 1861) by equating cremation with Neolithic practices and highlighting the influence of Neolithic pottery on Beaker vessels in the creation of Food Vessels. Thus Abercromby separated English and Welsh Food Vessels from Irish and Scottish vessels at a primary level and believed that only one of the groups was shared between the regions. In true culture-historical fashion, Abercromby argued that these were created in a 'different artistic atmosphere...[by a] different stock of people, endowed with a more lively fancy than [Beaker and English and Welsh Food Vessel] users' (1912, vol. ii, 116). This raised the important questions, not satisfactorily answered at the time, of how and why Food Vessels from

different regions of Britain were related (see **Chapter 2**), and how best to interpret the degrees of similarity and difference between them.

Abercromby's (1912) study represented the high point of elaboration of Food Vessel typology at a national scale. In the following decades regionally specific studies of Ireland, Scotland and England (especially Yorkshire), were constructed in relative isolation from one another. Kitson Clark's (1937) study of 'The Yorkshire Food Vessel' warned of the 'looseness' of the designation 'Food Vessel' and observed a 'fundamental distinction' between Irish ('Western') and British ('Eastern') Food Vessels (*ibid.*, 51). Following Abercromby, the lack of confidence in the homogeneity of the type and the prominence given to regionality became dominant trends and continue to some extent to the present day.

In a break with this trend, Childe (1935; 1946) provided evidence for the wider social and cultural significance of the type by identifying a loose Food Vessel 'complex' from the evidence for distribution by region, burial mode, grave-goods, and the typology of monuments in which Food Vessels were found (Childe 1935, 94-5). While Childe turned to traditional, culture-historical, notions of invasions, population absorptions and 'aboriginal' 'stocks' to explain the wider cultural significance of this 'complex', he acknowledged that Beaker and Food Vessel users shared 'cultural phenomenon...that cannot be attributed to one group rather than the other' (*ibid.*, 95).

In summary, the studies of Abercromby *et al.* originated from a traditional or culture-historical approach and did not explore the socio-cultural and ritual contexts of Food Vessel pottery. To some extent Childe eluded these themes by continuing the more contextual approach initiated by Bateman and defining a Food Vessel 'complex'. However, Childe's writing on Food Vessels is brief and he was not able to realise the potential of his proposed methodology.

Recent trends: Regionality and retreat (c.1950 to the present)

In the past fifty years, published studies of British Food Vessel classification and definition have been relatively scarce. ApSimon (1958) introduced a new minimalism by rejecting the finer subdivisions of Abercromby's scheme on the basis that it possessed a 'purely descriptive value' (*ibid.*, 24), and focused attention away from typology and origins towards associations and internal developments at regional scales. Simpson (1968) adopted a similar approach, focusing on the associations and chronology of Food Vessels but further restricted the Food Vessel tradition by omitting Southern English Food Vessels altogether. Megaw & Simpson (1980) further pared the classification by proposing there were only two 'major and

originally distinct groups': Yorkshire Vases and Irish bowl. This effectively brought the Food Vessel typology full circle to the schemes of the mid-19th century. Around the same time, Burgess (1974; 1980) reintroduced a series of more detailed sub-divisions that broke with the preceding regional emphasis, defining these types in terms of form and decoration. While Burgess's scheme offered a more satisfying and less haphazard selection of traits than Abercromby (1912), it paid very little attention to the context in which Food Vessels were actually deposited.

Simpson *et al.*'s dissatisfaction with the coherence of the Food Vessel tradition appears to reflect the assumption that it should relate to a monolithic cultural unit. He notes that none of the Food Vessel associations 'can be said to be elements of a culture, in the same way that archer's equipment is associated with certain beaker groups for example, but appear simply as products manufactured and traded in Britain...which might be purchased by one of a series of culturally interrelated groups'. This was a significant misconception typical of culture-history (S. Jones 1997, 17-18; Kristiansen 2011). In reality the 'archery' package of Beaker graves is a rare and generally early feature (Needham 2005, 200-207, figs. 12-13). By comparing Food Vessels with idealised cultural packages, Simpson identified the importance of diversity and variation within the Food Vessel group but overlooked the evidence for continuity from the mid-/late-Beaker package, and the importance, first realised by Childe (1935, 94-5), of more varied artefact Food Vessel assemblages that possess coherence at local and regional levels of analysis (see **Chapters 4-7**).

Food Vessels today: The missing corpus

On the reverse of the dust-jacket covering D.L. Clarke's *Beaker Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland* (1970), the editorial board of the *Gulbenkian Archaeological Series* state their admirable mission: to 'make available some of the basic documents of British Archaeology from Neolithic times...'. They note that each volume in the series will include details of classification and line drawings of the corpus of objects under study. They close by looking forward to two likely forthcoming titles: I.H. Longworth's *Collared Urns of the Bronze Age in Great Britain and Ireland*, and D.D.A. Simpson's *Food Vessels of the Bronze Age in Great Britain and Ireland*. The former was to be published over a decade later (Longworth 1984), while the latter, and the 'basic document' it represented, was undertaken but was sadly not completed at the time of Professor Simpson's death in 2005.

The differing fortunes of these three *Gulbenkian* publications serve as both a reflection and partial explanation for how studies of the respective ceramic and funerary traditions have

developed in the intervening years. British Beaker studies have seen a considerable growth, partly enabled by the publication of Clarke's (1970) volumes (*inter alia* Boast 1995; Needham 2005; Sheridan 2007b; Shepherd 2012) and most prehistoric ceramic specialists are comfortable with reporting on Beaker pottery as a result. The same could also be said for British Collared Urn studies after the publication of Longworth's important volume (*e.g.* Burgess 1976; Tomalin 1995; Waddell 1995; Sheridan 2007; Law 2008). As for British Food Vessels, full recognition of their significance has undoubtedly been restricted by the absence of a corpus and independent story. As a result, Food Vessels are referred to as an 'insular' tradition (*e.g.* Bradley 2002, 57-8) made for/by the 'rump of indigenous society' (Needham 2007, 44). There are indeed no compelling Continental parallels for Food Vessels. However, the notion of 'indigenous' 'insularity' has the effect of under-stating the evidence for strong connections between British and Irish Food Vessels (*contra* Brindley 2007, 297-325), and the social networks, trade, exchange and long distance journeys that these reflect. The notion that eastern connections were desirable and exotic and western connections were mundane and ordinary stubbornly pervades.

The lack of recognition of the key characteristics and qualities of Food Vessel ceramics and burials has also led to Food Vessels being presented as extensions of other traditions and practices rather than as significant and distinct in their own right. For instance, Needham considers Food Vessels as essentially similar to the Beaker lineages which expanded in number and variability from *c.*2200 BC as part of his 'fission horizon' (Needham 2005), reflecting what he suggests was the, 'formulation of a new set of ideals and cultural goods (among them Food Vessels) by the rump of indigenous society which may have felt itself to have been marginalized or relegated in social terms.' (Needham 2007a, 44). However, unlike the other 'lineages' of Needham's (2005) 'fission horizon', Food Vessels represent a clear break from Beaker ceramic technology. Furthermore, they reflect connections between Ireland and Britain, beginning at precisely the same time that Irish copper was increasingly significant for British communities (see **Chapter 2**). In the initial transition, these changes probably required Bronze Age communities to break with long established traditions and, in regions where the two traditions overlapped, to take considerable social and cosmological risks in order to bring about change and break from older received wisdoms associated with Beaker pottery and practices. The socio-cultural and cosmological significance of the transformation has therefore been badly overlooked.

At the other end of their chronological range, Food Vessels were the latest (pre-Urn) 'accessory' vessel tradition before the appearance of Collared Urns and the wholesale

adoption of inurned cremation burial. In many ways they ‘bridged’ the transition from inhumation and accessory vessel to inurned cremation burial by allowing for both modes of funerary ritual. Recent research has shown that there were significant similarities between Food Vessels and Collared Urns (Law 2008). However, in the absence of an independent Food Vessel typo-chronology, Law failed to identify the important typo-chronological differences between earlier and later Food Vessels that help to illuminate the processes of transition and transformation between ceramic and ritual traditions. The study of Food Vessels therefore carries considerable potential for understanding the processes of change during the Bronze Age and the considerable socio-cultural and cosmological risks that this may have entailed. Food Vessels were inter-woven with other traditions, a point pursued throughout this thesis, but they also had a distinctive character of their own and more has to be done to define it.

Summary

In summary, it is extremely tempting to simplify the origins of Food Vessel classification and describe it in terms of early archaeologist’s *naïve* notions of functional opposition: between thick walls and thin walls, eating and drinking (*e.g.* Gibson 2002, 93-5; Roberts 2008a, 88). This section has shown that Bateman and Thurnam were interested in more than functional oppositions, taking decorative motifs as well as modes of burial and the urned or un-urned nature of cremation burials into account when defining the type. Nonetheless, the overall Food Vessel class has not been sufficiently well defined from its inception due to the lack of recognition and explicit discussion of the assumptions that united the type designation. Indeed, Food Vessels filled a ‘gap’ between two earlier, pre-existing categories (Beaker and cinerary urns) and between two modes of burial (inhumation and cremation). Today it is rarely considered adequate to refer to ‘cinerary urns’ in order to explain social or cultural context in which they occurred, despite their shared burial mode. Rather the class was split long ago into Collared Urn, Cordoned Urn and Food Vessel Urn traditions (*e.g.* Cowie 1978; Longworth 1984; Waddell 1995). It is questionable, therefore, whether the use of the term ‘Food Vessel’, a type associated with both inhumation and cremation burial, can be considered acceptable without further qualification. In order to assess the coherence of the Food Vessel tradition it is necessary to consider its social and cultural rôle in far more detail than previously attempted. It is quite possible that the presence of different burials modes reflects a period of significant changes in socio-cultural and ritual life in which options were available and coherence and ‘normative’ ritual practice were less common (*cf.* Needham 2005). However, this can only be explored through a more detailed and contextual

assessment of the Food Vessel type than has previously been undertaken. The methodological and theoretical framework for doing so is laid out in the final section of this chapter.

1.4 Methodological approaches and theoretical position

The depth and breadth of coverage

When this research was first proposed it was intended to study all regions of England and Wales in similar depth and detail, and the initial data collection progressed along these lines. However, it soon became apparent that to analyse and interpret the evidence to maximum effect, it would be necessary to examine a range of connections and ‘entanglements’ between Food Vessels and other ceramic traditions in greater depth, and that a less ambitious geographical scale was needed. The focus of detailed study was therefore restricted to Northern England: from the English-Scottish border to the Humber Estuary, following the southern edges of South Yorkshire, Greater Manchester and Cheshire to the Irish Sea, splitting the region into three regional studies (Fig. 1.6).



Figure 1.6: The regions of Northern England studied in detail in Chapters 4 to 7

Although this represents less than half of the geographical area of England, it includes a considerable proportion of the English Food Vessels. The data gathered for the remaining regions of England and Wales was not overlooked and features in the overall interpretation, particularly in **Chapters 2-3 & 8**. The most notable omission (in terms of both density and interpretive significance) is the Peak District (Fig. 1.2 & 1.7). The data and analysis gathered for this region are deployed in **Chapter 8**, as space and time did not allow for detailed case studies to progress any further. It would of course be beneficial and desirable to treat these regions and the whole of Scotland in greater depth in future studies.

Vessel size and proportions

A variety of vessel sizes are encompassed by the Food Vessel tradition (Fig. 1.1). Vessels traditionally described as English and Welsh Food Vessels typically have a height of c.95 - 165 mm and rim diameters of c.110 - 170 mm. They often have a rim diameter approximately equal to, or slightly greater than, the total height of the vessel (Fig. 1.7). In this respect they are best described as being bowl-like or 'open' vessels. In contrast, chronologically earlier and overlapping Beaker vessels are taller, more vase-like or 'closed' vessels.

A sample of Irish Bowls and Vases overlaps with different parts of the English and Welsh range (Fig. 1.8). However, this does not take into account subtle differences in their respective profiles, and there is a group of vessels with proportions that are not matched by Irish vessels (with heights of c.125 - 170mm and rim diameters of c.140 - 190mm). The proportions of Irish Vases and Bowls also occupy a smaller range than the English and Welsh Food Vessels.

Trevor Cowie noted an important 'borderline' in the size range between Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns at around 200 mm (in both height and rim diameter) (Fig. 1.7) (1978, 20-4, fig. 2). The distinction in the data plotted in Figure 1.8 is not quite as clear-cut but is still clearly discernable. Food Vessel Urns include a greater spread or range of vessel sizes (Figs. 1.8 & 1.9). This could relate to functional use of urns for a variety of storage requirements compared to the use of Food Vessels for individual portions of food or drink.

Cowie also observed that Food Vessel Urns have a closed and vase-like profile (*ibid.*, 22-3), and argued that this was not entirely due to the structural requirements of pots more than 200 mm high, supporting the claim with reference to Irish 'Vase Urns', which he argued showed a higher proportion of wide rimmed vessels (1978, 22-3). The available data for Irish Food Vessels has increased since Cowie's study (*e.g.* Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993; Brindley 2007).

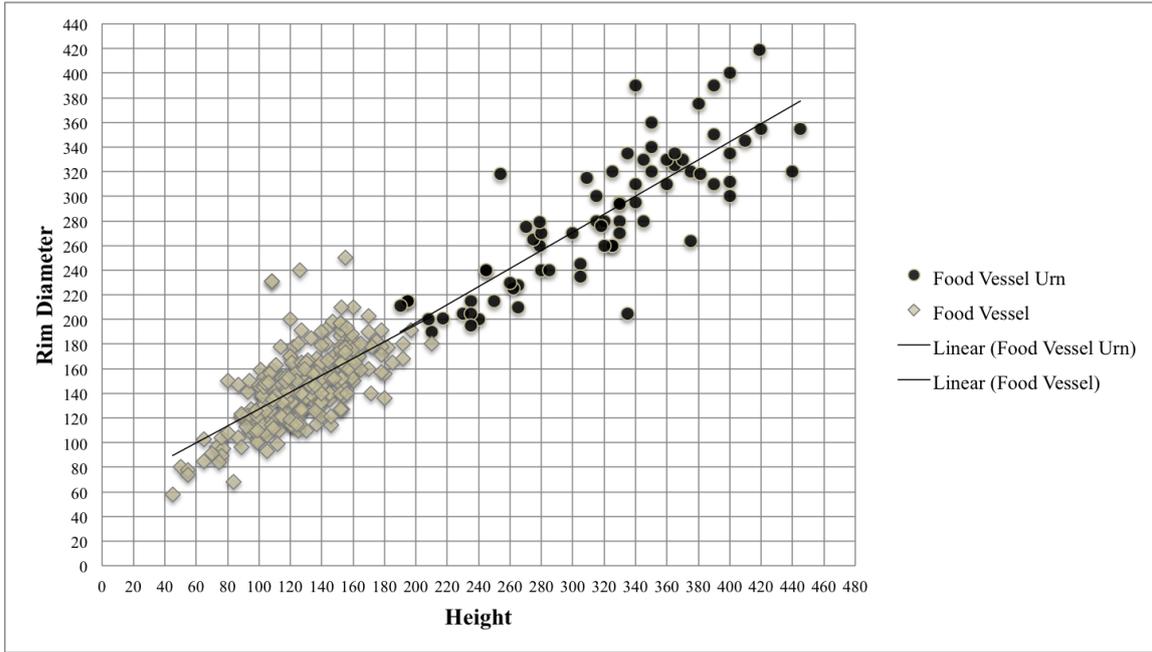


Figure 1.7: Height (mm) and rim diameter (mm) of Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns in England and Wales (Data: Manby 1957; Cowie 1978; Gibson 1978; Kinnes & Longworth 1985 & datasets created from the examination of 241 vessels for this project)

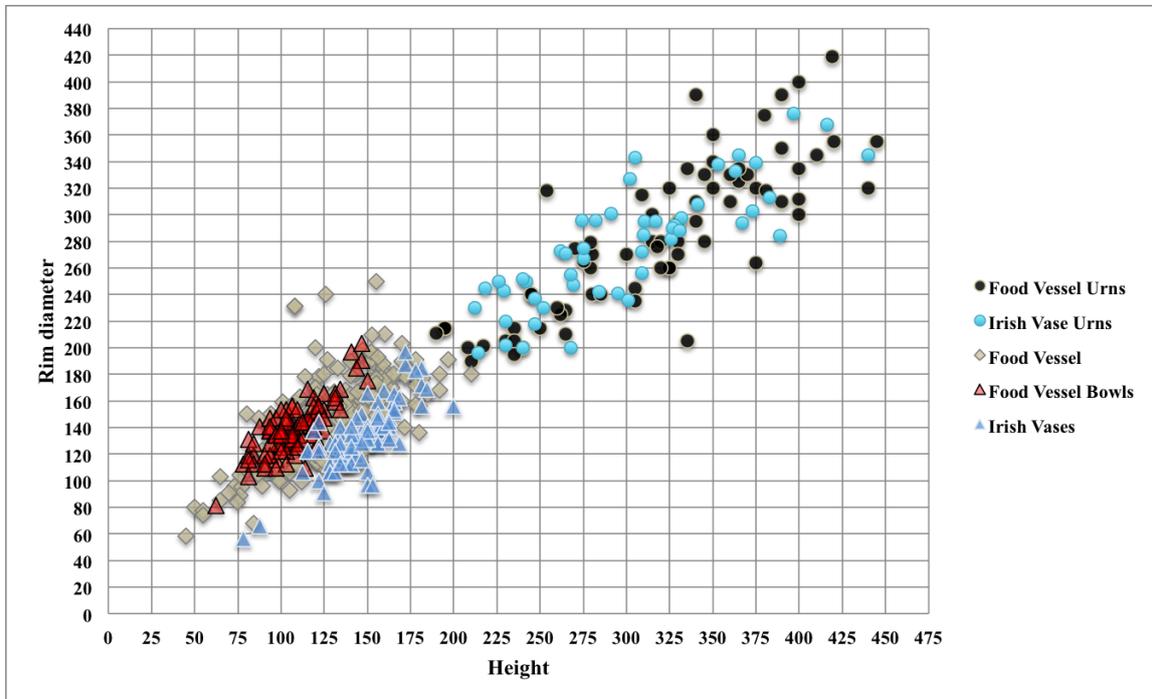


Figure 1.8: Height (mm) and rim diameter (mm) of Food Vessels and Food Vessel (Vase) Urns in England, Wales and Ireland (Data: Manby 1957; Cowie 1978; Gibson 1978; Kinnes & Longworth 1985; Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993; Brindley 2007 & datasets generated from the examination of 241 vessels for this project)

While the majority of Irish Vase Urns have similar proportions to British Food Vessel Urns, a number do have rim diameters equal to or greater than their height irrespective of their large size. However, this accounts for only *c.*16% of the sample (T=90 vessels, principally with heights less than 300mm). The more open profile is therefore not overly common and structural and handling requirements may have been significant in the vase-like profiles of Food Vessel and Vase Urns. The importance/primacy of functionality can, however, be overstated or viewed as the only contributing factor (*cf.* Miller 1985, *in passim*) and more can be done to investigate how the size and proportion of Food Vessels relates to other stylistic and contextual factors.

In summary, the study of the basic proportions (height and rim diameter) of English and Welsh Food Vessels has defined their signature. It is broader than the sample of Irish Bowls and Vases and although it overlaps with both, it includes some distinctive proportions (typically those with similar height and rim diameter values). It also reinforces Cowie's observation that vessels with height and rim diameter greater than 200mm represent a different but related type: the Food Vessel Urn and Vase Urn of Britain and Ireland respectively, and that these Urns can also be distinguished to some extent. Given the variability of Food Vessel sizes, it may be useful to envisage of a Food Vessel 'ware' (*cf.* Rice 1987, 286-7), in order to highlight a variety of vessels that are nevertheless unified by construction techniques and features of form and decoration (see **Chapter 2**). However, if such a term is to have real archaeological and value meaning and not continue the typological 'roundabouts' and 'cul-de-sacs' outlined in **Section 1.3**, it is important that the socio-cultural context that connects (or separates) these various types is thoroughly investigated.

Towards a Food Vessel dataset and corpus

The type of exhaustive national datasets and illustrated corpora presented by the *Gulbenkian* series for Beakers and Collared Urns is increasingly rare in British Bronze Age studies, outwith volumes of the *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* series, and long-term projects commenced several decades earlier (*e.g.* Brindley 2007; Shepherd 2009). This relates to changing research trends in British Bronze Age research, and the apparent lack of funded research opportunities for projects that are based primarily on data collection, however ambitious or potentially influential. However, robust interpretations of Early Bronze Age funerary contexts will often require firm, corpus-based, foundations. A more 'bite-sized' (*e.g.* regional) approach is currently required in order to combine primary data collection, analysis and interpretation within the time restraints of funded projects. However, it is also important that

regional studies should not extrapolate from well-studied areas into the whole of Britain and should consider inter-regional ‘networks’ and similarities and differences. The selection of several adjacent regions of Northern England for detailed study and dataset construction in the core of this thesis was made with these conditions and considerations in mind.

It would, of course, have been advantageous to present an illustrated Food Vessel corpus for the study region. Restrictions of time and museum access, combined with the complexity and variation of form and decorative techniques employed on Food Vessels meant that it was not possible to draw the vessels to a sufficiently high standard. It is hoped that future and existing but unpublished work by the author will address this shortcoming in due course.

In constructing the datasets, use was made of the British Museum’s National Bronze Age ceramic card index, D.D.A. Simpson’s card index, and several other important datasets, catalogues and corpora for different regions within the study area (*e.g.* Annable 1987; Gibson 1978; Kinnes & Longworth 1985; Manby 1994; 2004; Smith 1994).

Fourteen collections were visited in the course of the research and 241 Food Vessels were examined, photographed and recorded using a specially designed recording *proforma* (App A).¹ This was essential for gathering and complementing existing data. Construction and decoration techniques could be identified from examination of join fractures (*cf.* Sheridan 1993), and were then tested by reproduction experiments (see **Chapter 3**). These observations informed the approach developed for analysing and interpreting Food Vessel morphology and classification in this thesis.

Developing a contextual typological method

As **Section 1.3** demonstrated, in undertaking research on a particular ceramic ‘tradition’, the most significant interpretative consideration concerns how best to approach classification and typology. In-depth analyses of artefact typology are usually placed in specialist reports and appendices at the end of excavation reports, and are increasingly reduced and excluded (A. Sheridan pers. comm.). In many cases this represents a failure to integrate the available strands of available evidence and hostility towards approaches that are still associated with older (*e.g.* culture-history and processual-functionalist) approaches (*cf.* Garwood 2007a, 31). It also reflects the frequent failure of Bronze Age artefact specialists to engage with questions of social and symbolic significance. The recent work of Ann Woodward, Stuart Needham and

¹ It was not possible to visit Sheffield Museum to view the Bateman collections due to staffing levels at the museum, while access to Hull Museum to view the Mortimer collection was also limited due to staff shortages.

others has shown that this need not be the case, and that detailed artefact studies and typologies, can be at the forefront of interpretative approaches (*e.g.* Bray 2012; Needham 2004; 2005; Woodward *et al.* 2005; Woodward & Hunter 2011; *cf.* Garwood 2007a; Martin 2011). Without an in-depth appreciation of the material characteristics and typology, researchers are in danger of lacking the ability to place artefacts within an empirical framework beyond that offered by radiocarbon dating and social theory. This section reviews the extremes of typological study before stressing the value of a contextual approach.

Culture-history and functional approaches to typology

Typology has been closely associated with the unwise assumptions and failings of traditional culture-history (see S. Jones 1997; Martin 2011; A. Jones 2012, 189-200). In very general terms, the form of objects was used to define a type that was then used to define a culture. Traditionally the number of traits and artefacts used to define cultural groupings could be small and, in the process, ignored difference and variation in favour of similarity (S. Jones 1997, 15-39). As a result, cultures were perceived to be homogenous and monolithic through space and time respectively and objects were considered to have only a single meaning (*ibid.*, 128-44; *cf.* Needham 2005; Martin 2011).

Following the norms established by culture-history, broadly functionalist approaches perceived pottery and associated grave-goods as a direct reflection of the status and identity of the deceased. While attention to social stratification goes some way towards breaking the static and monolithic cultural blocks of these traditional approaches, the direct relationship often assumed between grave-goods and everyday life failed to account for the idealised identities constructed in the course of ritual practice (*e.g.* Thomas 1991; Barrett 1994; Brück 2004a; 2004b). Hence pots at variance with the perceived norms continued to be explained either as prized exogenous introductions or as the results of late development or ‘retardation’, with little attempt to account for why the latter would be acceptable for deposition in funerary contexts. Thus the ceramic typological schemes generated in the pursuit of more explicit and scientific understandings of the character of Bronze Age pottery (*e.g.* Clarke 1970; Lanting & Van der Waals 1972; Longworth 1984) failed to connect pots, the potters who made them, and the social-symbolic concerns of those who deposited them (*cf.* Last & Gibson 2006, 40). For that to occur, a greater appreciation of the social implications of similarity and difference in ceramic production was required.

Post-processual critiques of typology and classification

There have been numerous attempts to critique traditional approaches to classification and typology in (prehistoric) archaeology (*inter alia* Miller 1985; Shanks & Tilley 1987; Boast 1995; 1998; 2002; S. Jones 1997; A. Jones 2001; 2007, 141-61; 2012, 189-200 & *in passim*). Among the most outspoken is Andrew Jones, who argues that typology creates the false impression that ‘natural kinds’ of artefacts existed and that, in turn, creates the impression that artefact types were fixed things ‘upon which cultural meaning [was] inscribed’ (2012, 191), with classification and typology substituting for, rather than creating, understanding (*ibid.*, 183-84). Jones argues that greater attention should be given to materials rather than things/objects, as a focus on materiality facilitates the study of performance, process and dynamism rather than artificially imposed, static schemes. For Jones the act of artefact production was a performance in which repetition and citation of previous actions and events was not essential or pre-determined but rather ‘dynamic and free flowing’ (*ibid.*, 192). He notes that this approach diverges from the traditional practice theory of Bourdieu and Giddens because it does not assume the ‘prior existence of categories and structures’, and, rather, gives greater significance to events, performances and experience, and how meaning is created through the use of materials in these contexts (*ibid.*, 197). However, elsewhere Jones suggests that freedom and restriction in artefact production were imposed by the external rules and templates of different regions of Bronze Age Britain (*ibid.*, 124).

The contradictory thinking that this approach reflects is borne out in his case studies involving Beaker and Food Vessel pottery (*e.g.* A. Jones 2007, 141-61). These frequently use an apparently arbitrary amount of classification and typological structure, but just enough to illustrate and support Jones’ own interpretative points. The notion that prehistoric people may have had detailed knowledge of their own ceramic traditions is not addressed and it is assumed that they lived only in and for experiencing the moment. That assumption goes against the body of evidence for the remarkable degree of similarity in the production and deposition of artefact ‘traditions’ in funerary contexts during the Early Bronze Age. Given that the evidence has been amassing since the beginning of the study of British prehistory, Jones is guilty of replacing the over-emphasis on artefact similarity and normative behaviour (that was such a feature of culture-history) with an equally misleading over-emphasis on variability and experiential behaviour.

Jones is not alone in these respects and the privileging of experiential and idealist themes over chronology, structure and context is a regular feature of some post-processual approaches to prehistoric material culture (*e.g.* Thomas 1991; Brück 2004a; 2004b *cf.* Hodder

& Hutson 2003, 180-87). While these studies can be useful, there is a need to emphasise both structure and agency and the similarity and differences of the objects we study and to address the complexity of the regional, social and ‘historic’ contexts in which Food Vessel burials were situated.

The social significance of ceramic similarity and difference

Having argued that approaches to typology should be neither too normative/materialist nor too experiential/idealist, the rest of this section outlines a contextual, ‘middle way’ which combines both similarities and differences/variation and incorporates other relevant details of the social and ritual contexts in which Food Vessels were deposited.

As noted above, given the endless possible combinations of form and decoration, the uniformity of Early Bronze Age pottery ‘types’ and traditions (Beaker, Food Vessel, Collared Urn *etc.*) is impressive and important. The uniformity of these types can be related to Bourdieu’s (1977, 2) notion of *habitus* whereby socially engendered dispositions are taken on from an early age, often through daily routines, and perpetuated unconsciously (*cf.* Barrett 1991, 201-2; Gosselain 1992; Last & Gibson 2006, 39-40). Bourdieu’s (1977) practice theory differs from the normative and mechanistic approach to artefact production and culture proposed in culture-history by virtue of the balance it strikes between structure and agency through an emphasis on practice and context (S. Jones 1997, 88-9).

As there was no clear-cut dichotomy between ritual and domestic life during prehistory (Brück 1999; Bradley 2005), typological similarity and variability can also be related to the ‘everyday’/‘domestic’ assemblage, which Food Vessels may have alluded to or have been selected from (see **Section 1.2**). This is particularly relevant in the study of British Food Vessel given their distinctive features: shoulder grooves, handles, ‘lugs’, and thick, protruding rims, which may have brought notions of preservation, storage and other ‘domestic’ and seasonal processes into the funerary context (see **Chapters 2 & 3**). For a robust interpretation, greater understanding of the connections across and within a range of different contexts is required but the paucity of domestic assemblages makes it difficult to achieve this at present.

Typological uniformity can thus be recognised as the result of social strategies rather than abstract and under-theorised notions of type and culture. If similar types of artefacts are contextualised (*e.g.* in terms of other shared elements of funerary ritual or spatial distribution), it should be possible to build a stronger case for what that similarity meant to Early Bronze Age communities (see below).

It was also noted above that the methodology of culture-history tended to ignore variation and think in terms of monolithic and unchanging meanings and cultural types and units. If we consider potters capable of ‘citing’ other pots and traditions then we can analyse variation and hybridization not as a problem for the creation of neat typologies or cultural groups, or as a straightforward index of converging influences or ‘cultures’, but, rather, as a feature of societies that contain a range of different ethnicities and identities and therefore attitudes to the ‘porosity’ of their ceramic traditions (*cf.* S. Jones 1997, 130-5; A. Jones 2007, 135-40; Martin 2011, 75). This approach differs from the culture-history and post-processual approaches critiqued above by recognising the existence of traditions with distinct but negotiable boundaries.

Particular decorative or morphological features on pots may also have come to be associated with networks of social trade and exchange or with particular times and places (*cf.* Hodder 1982, 58-74). Thus, on one hand, *habitus* can inform the dispositions towards the creation of pottery in a particular way while, on the other hand, techniques can be taken up wholesale or selectively in the production of ‘intrusive’ or ‘hybrid’ pots marking episodes of relations with other communities or in order to disrupt the *status quo* (*ibid.*). Alternatively it may be the pots themselves that were travelling, acting as exotic imports or generating emulation among potters. Imported techniques or goods (especially those used in funerary contexts) will, however, need to be accepted within social and symbolic schema (*cf.* Parker Pearson 1995, 98-9).

Osborne (2008) has recently reviewed the differences between notions of ‘tradition’, ‘*habitus*’ and ‘ritual’, noting that, while the three concepts overlap (*e.g.* rituals can employ traditional elements), they are also distinctive and serve to complement one another by providing a range of ways of exploring the balance of structure and agency in social practices. Through Osborne’s account, tradition emerges as a useful concept through which to explore conscious practices such as the production of pottery types. Compared with Bourdieu’s notion of engendered *habitus*, acquired through everyday practices and only recognized when out-with the frame of those engendered practices, tradition is always a ‘conscious identification of structure’, ‘maintained by those who choose to stand in them, define themselves and are defined by them’ (*ibid.*, 284). In contrast to rituals, traditions are dependent on people actively handing them down, without the sense that they are transformative or derive from ‘beyond’ particular times and places. The value of Osborne’s study for Food Vessels is that it clearly provides three separate (albeit related) spheres that can be considered together as a complementary ‘toolkit’ for assessing the social and cultural

significance of Food Vessel from funerary contexts. Each concept is equally valid and they are complementary.

A final point on the theme of similarity and difference concerns scale and regionality. Boast (2002, 104-5) has rightly critiqued the use of the term ‘tradition’ when applied uncritically to Beaker pottery from the whole of Britain, noting that ‘[i]t tells us nothing about why and how they formed a ‘single tradition’, why they were selected as burial offerings, or why a locally made pot should have such uniformity on one level and such diversity on another’ (*ibid.*, 104). With this point in mind, the studies that follow (esp. **Chapters 4-7**) attempt to identify the significance of similarities and differences between Food Vessels at (intra-)regional scales before then assessing the question of what united and divided them at a larger scale.

Towards a contextual typology

Hodder & Hutson (2003, 180) note that archaeologists use similarities and differences to define types of pottery (*e.g.* based on form and decoration) which are then important for defining a number of different ‘contexts’: temporal (*e.g.* periods and phases) and spatial (*e.g.* cultural and regional identities) and that can be connected to similarities and differences in other relevant contexts in order to build up towards an interpretation of what the resulting patterns mean (‘contextual meaning’: see *ibid.*, 173, fig. 7). For example, pots of Type A are similar to others of the same type but different to pots of Type B; in the context of graves pots of Type A may only be found with adult female while pots of Type B are only found in the graves of adult males. We can therefore interpret pots of Type A and B in terms of notions of male and female identity and the cosmological principle of gender-based duality (*ibid.*, 173-4). In reality, a scenario of this type actually occurs among the Beaker burials of North East Scotland, where adult male and female inhumations have different alignments and body postures and are associated with different types of Beaker pot (Shepherd 2012). Indeed, the link between typology and contextual meaning is likely to be strong in funerary contexts because body and artefact selection and deposition are often highly structured and idealised/stereotyped in the course of funerary rites (*cf.* Garwood 2011b; 2011c, 383-4).

It is possible that no links will be found between a proposed typology and other contexts, even if the objects under study were deposited in the course of ritual practices. A lack of correspondence can also occur because the similarities and differences identified were not relevant to the Bronze Age communities who produced them. The importance of understanding pottery from the point of view of the potter is therefore stressed in **Chapters 2 & 3**. It may also be that pots were selected without regard for their particular characteristics

or the ritual/funerary context in which they were used. In these cases the distinct but complementary notions of ritual, tradition and *habitus* mentioned above can be considered. It is also important to consider the symbolism and ideologies that might underlie the selection of ‘everyday’ pottery (or pottery that references domestic contexts) for otherwise highly selective and ritualised mortuary practices (*cf.* Shanks & Tilley 1982).

Even if no connections can be made between typology and funerary contexts, it should be possible to identify socially meaningful patterns at other scales of analyses. For example, the identification of regional patterns and ‘identities’ based on the distribution of Early Bronze Age pottery types has been successfully achieved on numerous occasions (*e.g.* Parker Pearson 1990; 1995; Law 2008, Ch. 4-6; *cf.* Hodder 1982). A broadly contextual approach is also suited to the study of Food Vessels given their complex relationships and overlaps with other ceramic traditions (see **Chapter 2**). While Food Vessels have been placed in these broad contextual frameworks before (*e.g.* Simpson 1965; 1968; Cowie 1978; Gibson 1978), there is still much work to be done incorporating new evidence and relating as many of the available, contemporary, strands of evidence within an improved absolute chronological framework.

In summary, it has been argued that typological similarity and variation can be socially and meaningfully constituted features rather than mechanistic responses to environment or labels created for and by archaeologists. The typological methodology developed in this thesis aims to identify similarities and differences in Food Vessel pottery and the funerary contexts in which they were deposited. By establishing these patterns and by relating them to other contexts, beginning with the funerary context but working outwards to wider scales of analyses (*e.g.* trade in exchange networks, other funerary traditions of the past and present, regional identities) it is possible to more fully explore the socio-cultural meaning of Food Vessel pottery and burial than has hitherto been attempted or achieved. More details of the proposed analysis and methodology are provided in **Chapter 3**.

Interpreting Food Vessel funerary practices

In **Chapters 4-7** connections are identified between the typology of Food Vessel pottery and funerary practices, including burial mode, body posture and grave-good associations, as well as spatial patterns at various scales, and monumental architecture and construction sequences. Connections are also made with the funerary rituals associated with different ceramic traditions. For instance, references to Beaker practices can be found in Food Vessel burials, not only in the form and decoration of the vessel but also (or alternatively) in the use of

combinations of certain alignments and body postures that were closely connected to Beaker funerary practices (*cf.* Shepherd 2012). Connecting different strands of evidence (*e.g.* typology and body posture) allows for a stronger case to be made for a genuine and intentional connection between funerary traditions.

Funerary rituals were an opportunity to express coherent, prescribed and ideal identities and genealogies that were easily understandable in the limited timescale of the funeral (*cf.* Thomas 1991). Some funerary practices (*e.g.* burial mode and body postures) were ‘incorporated’ and thus out of sight of later burial events and generations (*cf.* Rowlands 1993; Garwood 2007a, 46-7). They therefore provided opportunities for conscious and unconscious changes that could initiate and reflect new social and political meanings. The chronological position of Food Vessels as the first major single burial tradition after Beaker burial and the last before the adoption of Collared Urn burials makes the study of change and the ‘bridging’ of the social and cosmological meaning of rites particularly important areas for study.

Other funerary practices, such as the construction of monuments, were ‘inscribed’ on the landscape, and were therefore visible to later generations (*cf.* Rowlands 1993; Garwood 2007a, 46-7). These were the sites where continuities could be expressed, as identified above in terms of the construction, re-use (and absence) of covering mounds in different regions of Britain (**Section 1.2**).

It is also important to recall that funerary rites of passage are structured to guide mourners from breach and separation, through liminality to reintegration within society (*cf.* Garwood 2011b). They also provided the opportunity to create and transform the identities of the deceased (*ibid.*, 268). It follows that change in rituals carried the potential to influence the fate of the deceased and some of the fundamental beliefs of society. However, given the cross-cultural importance of the ritual process for the supernatural fate of the deceased and the success of society (*ibid.*; Turner 1969), ritual and cosmological change would also have entailed a considerable degree of risk and upheaval. The connections that can be discerned between Food Vessel typology and associated funerary rites are therefore important for understanding the process of transition and the potential risks involved.

1.5 Summary

This chapter has established the key features of British Food Vessel deposition. In terms of distribution patterns, the traditional ‘heartlands’ of Northern England and Scotland were confirmed but it was argued that these should be set in the context of other ceramic traditions and thus to regional trajectories and identities. In terms of their deposition, regional patterns

were also identified in the broad character of grave and monument types. Non-funerary assemblages are notably scarce but the limited evidence suggests that they are important for understanding the selection and symbolism of funerary vessels. This relationship is bound to develop as new domestic sites are discovered.

The third section provided an overview of the development of Food Vessel studies, highlighting the problems and legacy of language and typological terminology today. It was argued that depositional context has been recognised as an important and complex aspect of Food Vessel classification from the outset, and that deposition and ceramic context are essential for arriving at a robust and meaningful definition of the tradition. In this respect culture-history has served Food Vessel pottery and burial poorly, as it is overly reductive and prone to equating pots with unchanging cultural groups, with little scope for more complex cultural or ethnic groupings or identities to emerge (*cf.* S. Jones 1997). However, it was also argued that recent, post-processual accounts have over-stressed variation and agency and have not appreciated the importance of social structure and relationships in creating ceramic vessels that appear similar despite the malleability of clay and the considerable distances and time periods involved (*cf.* Barrett 1991).

In the final section ‘contextual typology’ was described as the best way of classifying and analysing Food Vessels. It allows for the social significance of similarities and differences between pots within particular regions to be appreciated and to be related to funerary contexts and then to wider contexts of social practice (*e.g.* other ceramic traditions, trade and exchange and consistency and flux in regional identities/trajectories). This method, not previously applied in a detailed and sustained study, has the potential to contribute to the study of typology, one of the oldest and most important methods in archaeology and one that is central in a contextual approach to archaeology (Hodder & Hutson 2003, 180-83).

The overarching themes of this chapter have therefore been regionality (and the need to combine multiple scales of analysis) and the importance of context for interpreting Food Vessel pottery and burial. In the next chapter Food Vessels are set in their chronological context and their complex but important relationships to other ceramic traditions are explored.

CHAPTER TWO

BRITISH FOOD VESSELS IN THEIR CHRONOLOGICAL AND CERAMIC CONTEXTS

2.1 Introduction

In **Chapter 1** it was noted that Food Vessels have repeatedly been discussed in terms of their typo-chronological connections to a wide variety of other, supposedly distinct, ceramic traditions, including: Peterborough Ware (*e.g.* R. Smith 1910; Gibson 1978, 11-12; 1982, 83-6; 2013), Grooved Ware (*e.g.* Cowie 1978, 56-8; Gibson 1978, 13), Beaker pottery (*e.g.* Clarke 1970, 270-1 & *in passim*), Cordoned and Collared Urns (*e.g.* Longworth 1984, 23-4, 96-7; Law 2008, *in passim*), and accessory vessels (or ‘incense cups’) (*e.g.* Allen & Hopkins 2000, 300, 311; Gibson 2004, 271-6; Jones 2013). In addition, British Food Vessels have been connected to the related but distinct Irish Food Vessel series (*e.g.* Ó Riordáin & Waddell 1993, 43-4; Sheridan 1993; Brindley 2007, *in passim*). To this wide range of connections, we can add variation within the Food Vessel tradition, incorporating Food Vessels, Food Vessel Urns (including the ‘Encrusted’ variety), and ‘miniature’ vessels or cups.

The aim of this chapter is therefore to clearly define some of the key frameworks for understanding the chronological currency, origins and socio-cultural context of Food Vessels. The available radiocarbon dates are first critically assessed and a new chronology for British Food Vessels is proposed. Relationships to other ceramic traditions are then examined, building on the dramatic increase in the number of radiocarbon dates available for Early Bronze Age funerary traditions. The resulting typo-chronological relationships, and their socio-cultural dimensions, are then set in the context of changes in the circulation of copper alloy across Britain, Ireland and North West Europe during the Early Bronze Age.

Evaluating the strength of typo-chronological connections depends on identifying common traits with either technological and/or socio-cultural significance for prehistoric potters and their communities. Claimed connections can, however, often be vague and easily disputed. Broadly speaking, proposed connections take three forms:

- 1.) General characteristics: features that are not exclusive to a particular type, tradition or technological process and are shared widely through space and time with insufficient evidence to give a clear indication of the social significance of the connection;

- 2.) Particular characteristics: features that indicate a socially meaningful sharing of knowledge and structured ways of making vessels and types generated by learning passed from older to younger generations and *via* socio-political alliances and relations (*cf.* Brodie 2001, 493-95). A case can be made for socially meaningful links between vessels and types based on the similarity, relative complexity and/or the combination of features.
- 3.) Particular characteristics with contextual significance: features that satisfy point **No. 2** and share other contextual, depositional factors that help to strengthen the case for a socially meaningful connection between vessels and types (*e.g.* overlapping chronological ranges; similar spatial distributions; association with similar types of object or age/sex groups of burial);

The relationships between Food Vessels and other ceramic traditions were examined with this criteria in mind are described in the following sections. Firstly, the available dates for Food Vessels are assessed.

2.2 An assessment of existing radiocarbon dates for British Food Vessels

It is now generally recognised that some radiocarbon dates are more useful and reliable than others, as an increasing number of new, high-quality Accelerator Mass Spectrometry ('AMS' hereafter) dates derived from samples with an 'own-age' (*e.g.* human bone) have replaced dates derived from charcoal using the radiometric method (Ashmore 1999; Ashmore *et al.* 2000; Sheridan 2007; Brindley 2007, *in passim* but esp. 19-27, 375-6). Following Ambers *et al.* (1999) and Sheridan (2004; 2007), it is important to evaluate the available dates as a first step towards arriving at a more reliable and useful chronology.

All available radiocarbon dates for Food Vessel and Food Vessel Urn deposition have been gathered (Table 2.1; App B.1-2). Although this list cannot be regarded as exhaustive, it is believed that it contains all published dates of a 'high' quality (defined below), in addition to several that are currently unpublished. The survey has identified 145 radiocarbon dates on Food Vessel pottery: 105 dates for 95 Food Vessel burials; 40 dates for 37 Vessel Urn burials. There are also four dates for assemblages from non-funerary contexts from two sites (both on Islay in the Inner Hebrides: see **Section 1.2**). This includes many dates that are potentially misleading when it comes to understanding the chronology of Food Vessels in Britain and it is important to eliminate these.

Country/ Region	All Food Vessel dates	'High' quality Food Vessel dates only	All Food Vessel Urn dates	'High' quality Food Vessel Urn dates only
Scotland	59	35	20	16
England	35	20	10	6
Wales	5	4	10	7
Isle of Man	6	4	-	-
TOTAL	105	63	40	29

Table 2.1: Number of Food Vessel and Food Vessel Urn dates by region (See App B.1-2)

Following on from evaluations by Ambers *et al.* (1999) and Sheridan (2007), quality ratings were assigned to each of the radiocarbon dates based on the following quality checks:

- 1.) The lifespan and coherence of the dated material. Single, short 'own-age' sample such as human bone from a single body rather than a sample of mixed charcoal species or human bone from more than one individual. In the case of charcoal, short life species or outer tree rings that are not mixed samples and where the dated species is clearly stated (but see Brindley 2007, 327).
- 2.) The spatial and stratigraphic relationships between the sample and Food Vessel. The relationship should be known to be close/direct and the sample should be from a sealed context rather than representing material from a context in which some or all of the sample may have been (re)deposited at a later date.
- 3.) The dating technique: the date should ideally have been obtained using AMS rather than radiometric techniques. Ashmore has proposed that the standard deviation of dates determined using radiometric techniques be increased to allow for frequent 'methodological shortcomings' prior to the introduction of the AMS dating technique (as discussed and applied in Sheridan 2007).¹ AMS dating was only introduced in the early 1980s (Brindley 2007, 19-20), and as a general rule *all* dates obtained prior to this should be treated with caution.
- 4.) A comparative and contextual approach that identifies dates for vessels and funerary practices that are considerably 'out of step' with other dates for comparable vessels/burials without overlooking the possibility of long-lived funerary practices,

¹ The process of adjustment initiated by Ashmore (1999; Ashmore *et al.* 2000; *cf.* Sheridan 2007, 92-3) has resulted in several Food Vessel dates with standard deviations greater than ± 100 BP, which renders them practically useless.

typological similarities between old and new pottery and revivals of ceramic techniques and traditions.

Based on these checks, all the dates were assigned to one of three groups (*i.* High; *ii.* Moderate; *iii.* Low), with details of the grading and reasoning supplied in Appendices B.1-2.

Although there is a degree of subjectivity in the assignment of ratings (especially in relation to point No. 4), all efforts were made to be as consistent and objective as possible. Only the 63 ‘High’ quality dates for Food Vessels (App B.1) and the 29 ‘High’ quality dates for Food Vessel Urns (App B.2) were taken forward for inclusion in the assessment of Food Vessel chronology. Future researchers can choose to agree or disagree with particular decisions and redefine the chronological ranges and relationships proposed in the following sections. It is suspected, however, that the recent, rapid growth in ‘high’ quality dates will mitigate the need to accept or revisit dates obtained on less than ideal samples, dated using techniques with known methodological failings. At a basic level, the total number of British dates does not compare too unfavourably with the *c.*126 high quality dates gathered by Brindley (2007) for Irish Food Vessels in the course of a long and dedicated campaign.

There are, however, several problems with the available dates. Firstly, there are only four high-quality Food Vessel dates for the whole of Wales, a situation that reflects the relatively small number of Food Vessels from the region (Fig. 1.2) and perhaps settlement density. Furthermore, a third of the 18 ‘high-quality’ English dates derive from a single barrow group (West Heslerton, East Yorkshire) (App B.1), highlighting the need for more radiocarbon determinations for human remains associated with English Food Vessels, where material that can be sampled survives.

In addition, it is feasible that even ‘high’ quality dates on human bone could be misleading if the associated bodies and/or artefacts were curated and ancestral (*cf.* Needham 2005, 174-6; Parker Pearson *et al.* 2005; Parker Pearson *et al.* 2007; Bailey *et al.* 2013). It is possible that some of the early, ‘moderate’ value dates fall into this category. Although the currently published dates do not present any obvious candidates for this practice, caution is required, particularly given the widespread evidence - identified in the following chapters - for the continued use of what may be termed ‘ancestral’ funerary rituals (*e.g.* in terms of the continued relevance of ‘Beaker’ alignments and body postures).

We should also consider whether vessels were freshly made as grave-goods or whether they were already old or even ‘ancient’ at the time of deposition. A recent doctoral study based on residue analysis of Early Bronze Age pottery has indicated that Collared Urns were ‘heavily

used' before deposition in funerary contexts (Šoberl *et al.* 2010). However, the results (including those relating to Food Vessels) have yet to be fully published, and it remains an open question whether use was in everyday, domestic practice or in feasting events directly associated with ceremonial or burial events. Wear patterns on vessels are unlikely to help with interpretation unless the assemblage comes from a modern excavation where the taphonomic conditions are well understood and recorded; unfortunately the vast majority of extent Food Vessels fail to meet this standard. This is an area with considerable research potential in the case of newly discovered ceramics from funerary contexts (Needham 2005, 174-6). Also important in this context is the degree of typological similarity and difference between vessels at intra- and inter-regional scales as this is instructive regarding the social, ritual and cosmological factors influencing selection over the whole of the Food Vessel period and may provide the actual rationale for why vessels were retained as 'heirlooms' (*cf.* Shepherd 2012).

In sum, the increase in radiocarbon dates, and the critical assessment undertaken above, lays the foundations for a revision of Food Vessel chronology. For this purpose both traditional readings of radiocarbon dates at 95.4% probability and Bayesian modelling are employed. The latter provides an important way of countering the easily misleading scatter generated by the calibration curve (see Bayliss *et al.* 2007; Healy 2012, 145-6).

Bayesian modelling

Bayes' theorem allows for new, collected data about a question or problem (the 'standardised likelihoods'), in this case radiocarbon determinations, to be analysed in the context of additional knowledge and information (the 'prior beliefs'). This generates new understanding ('posterior beliefs') based upon both 'standardised likelihoods' and 'prior beliefs' (see Bayliss, Whittle & Healy 2007; Bayliss *et al.* 2007, for a detailed discussion of the Bayesian method).

As Healy (2012, 145-6) has recently noted, the two key sources of prior information currently employed in archaeological applications of Bayesian modelling are stratigraphic relationships and, of most relevance to Food Vessel burial, the 'assumption that the events concerned occurred within a bounded phase, in other words that they started, continued uniformly, and ended, and that the samples are randomly distributed throughout that phase.' (*ibid.*, 145). The dates modelled as bounded phases below are informed by ceramic traditions and regions and the coherence of both is supported by well-established and accepted commonalities of ceramic form, decoration and associated funerary practice as well as the geographical

distinction in funerary practices and the character of the archaeological record between regions (*cf. ibid.*, 145-6, 153-4). In the following models no assumption has been made regarding the relationships between phases. In other words, they have been modelled as independent, ‘overlapping’ phases.

Details of the individual index of agreements for modelled determinations and ‘indices’ of agreement for the models as a whole and the ‘overall’ agreement are provided in the Tables below and the models are reproduced in full in Appendix B.10-11. The index of agreement allows for the reliability of the model to be tested by providing a measure of how the posterior and prior distributions agree while the overall index of agreement presents the consistency between the prior information and the radiocarbon results (Bayliss *et al.* 2007, 5-6). If the agreement level of either falls below 60% in either case then the date or model is regarded as inconsistent with the calendar age of the samples (Healy 2012, 146). This may indicate that a particular date is a statistical outlier (*ibid.*) but, if it applies to the model as a whole, indicates that there is a problem with the ‘prior beliefs’ employed. None of the ‘ A_{model} ’ and ‘ A_{overall} ’ indices of agreements for models presented or quoted in this chapter are below the 60% threshold.²

2.3 British Food Vessel chronology

The Food Vessel tradition is comprised of Food Vessels, Food Vessel Urns and miniature vessels (as defined in **Chapters 1 & 3** and below); their chronology is reviewed in turn below.

Food Vessels

Viewing the currently available 63 high quality, calibrated dates for Food Vessels suggests that they had a date range of *c.*2200-1700 BC (Fig. 2.1). This is fairly close to previously proposed date ranges for Scottish and British Food Vessels based on a smaller number of determinations, although these have tended to extend Food Vessel use later, into the 17th and 16th centuries BC (Table 2.2).

² Posterior beliefs are distinguished in the text by being placed in italics. Calibration and Bayesian modelling were carried out using OxCal v.4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2009) and the InCal04 dataset (Reimer *et al.* 2009).

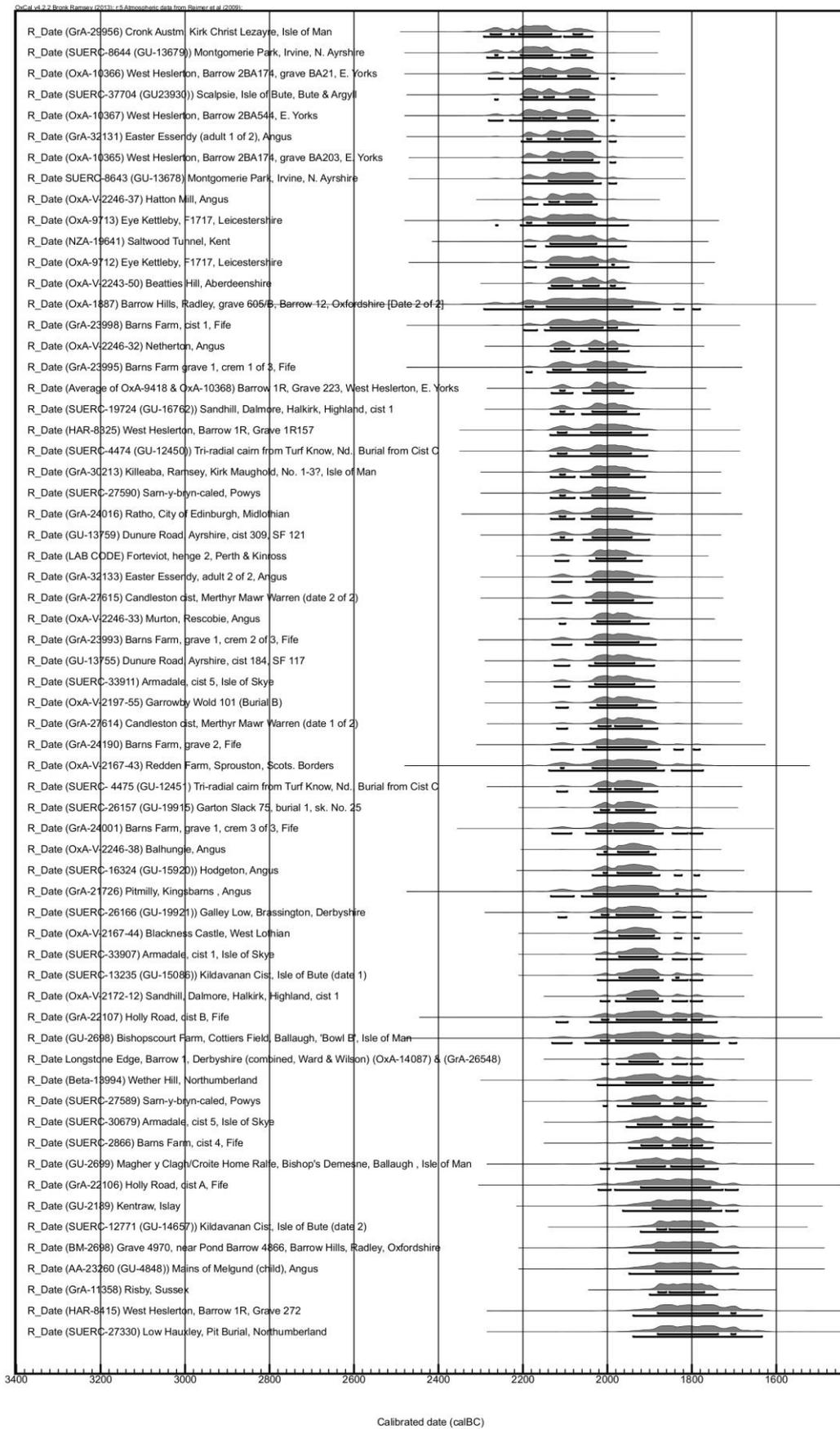


Figure 2.1: Calibrated radiocarbon dates for Food Vessel burials in Britain (*Note: Only 'high quality' dates are included, see App B.1 for details, calibrated using OxCal v4.2.2 (Bronk Ramsay 2013) with atmospheric data from Reimer et al. (2009)*)

Bayesian ‘Model 1’ suggests British Food Vessels had a currency of 2125-2045 to 1910-1835 cal BC (95% probability), probably 2095-2055 to 1890-1860 cal BC (68% probability) (App B.10). The model therefore suggests that British Food Vessels had a span of 265-150 years (95%), probably 170-220 years (68%). This range is considerable shorter than previous estimates, especially those that suggest a range of c.2200-1500 BC (Table 2.2).

It is questionable, however, whether Britain is the best scale of study. There are too few dates from Wales and the Isle of Man to indicate how these regions related to the rest of Britain. Dates from England and Scotland respectively have, however, been modelled (‘Model 2’) (App B.10). The results suggest that English Food Vessel dates had beginnings earlier than Scottish Food Vessels (Table 2.2). Whether this model is considered entirely useful depends on whether comparing England and Scotland can be considered useful in analytical terms. Given the numerous features shared between vessels in Northern England and Southern Scotland, it must be viewed with a degree of caution. Regional models based on the patterns identified in **Chapters 4-7** would be more meaningful but there are still too few available dates. Additional dates from the Northern counties of England and the Yorkshire Wolds are therefore eagerly anticipated.

Source Region	Start date (cal BC) (% probability)	End date (cal BC) (% probability)	Duration (‘Span’ function) in years (% probability)
Needham (1996; 2005); Needham <i>et al.</i> (2010) British Food Vessels	c.2200*	c.1700*	c.500
Sheridan (2004) Scottish Food Vessels	c.2200/2100*	c.1600/1500	c.500-700
This research British Food Vessels	c.2200/2100	c.1800	c.400/300
This research, Model 1 British Food Vessels	2125-2045 (95%) 2095-2055 (68%)	1910-1835 (95%) 1890-1860 (68%)	145-260 (95%) 165-220 (68%)
This research, Model 2 Scottish Food Vessels	2130-2040 (95%) 2090-2045 (68%)	1925-1830 (95%) 1905-1860 (68%)	120-260 (95%) 145-210 (68%)
This research, Model 2 English Food Vessels	2195-2045 (95%) 2150-2070 (68%)	1905-1740 (95%) 1880-1800 (68%)	150-375 (95%) 190-305 (68%)

Table 2.2: The estimated chronological ranges of British Food Vessels pottery and burial proposed in this thesis and by other researchers

Key: * Denotes date ranges read from illustrations within text rather than stated as an explicit date range (See App B.1 & App B.10)

Food Vessel Urns

The 39 high-quality dates available for Food Vessel Urns (including Encrusted Urns) suggest a range of c. 2200-1700/1600 cal BC at the 95.4% confidence level (Fig. 2.2). According to

‘Model 3’ British Food Vessel Urns had a currency of 2170-2025 to 1880-1755 (95% probability), probably 2125-2045 to 1870-1810 (68% probability). There are insufficient dates to model the English and Welsh Food Vessel Urns, but ‘Model 4’ provides the range for Scottish Food Vessel Urns and suggests that they had a relatively short duration 90-220 years (68%).

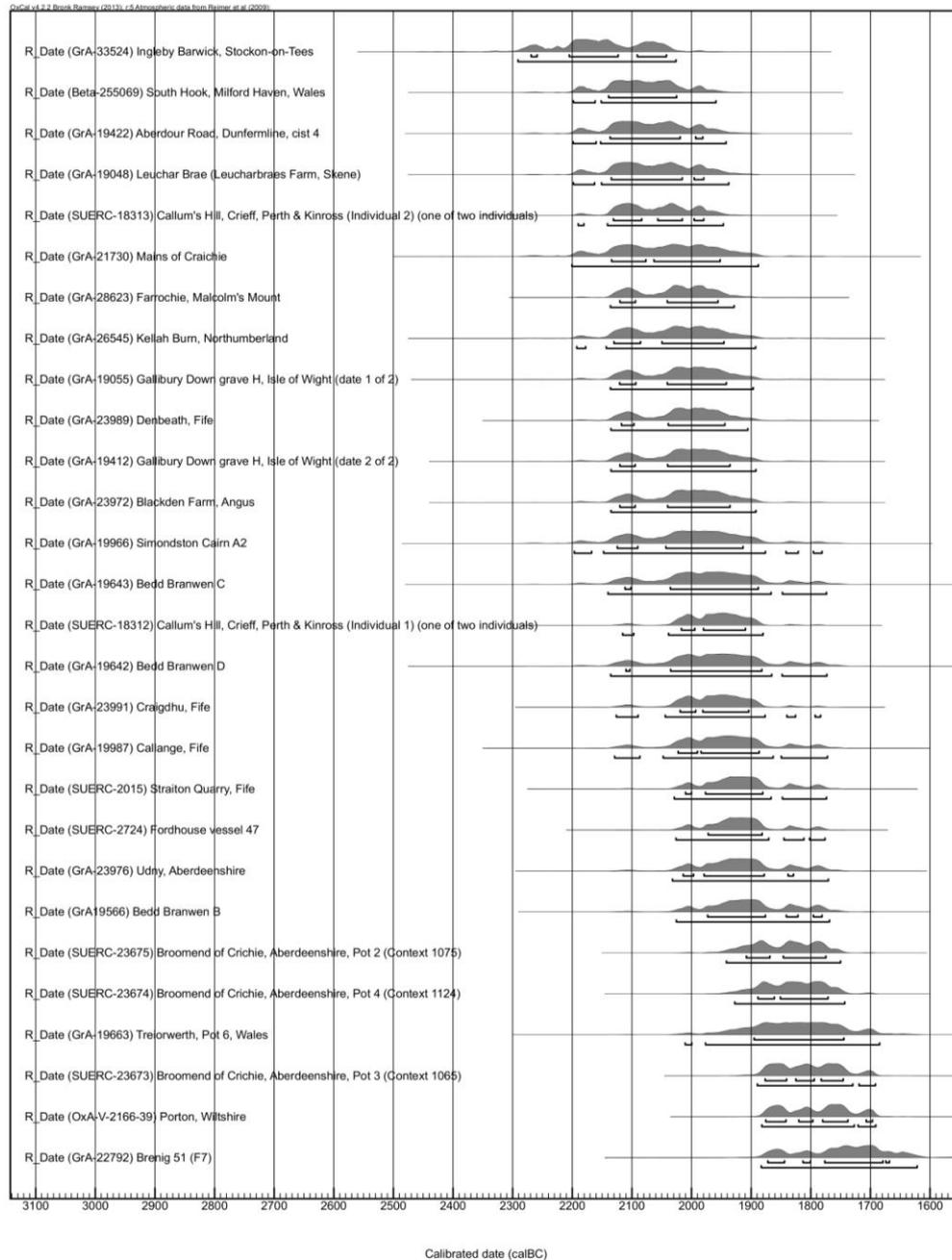


Figure 2.2: Calibrated radiocarbon dates for Food Vessel Urn burials in Britain (Only ‘high quality’ dates are included, see App B.2 for details, calibrated using OxCal v4.2.2 (Bronk Ramsay 2013) with atmospheric data from Reimer *et al.* (2009))

Source Region	Start date (cal BC) (% probability)	End date (cal BC) (% probability)	Duration ('Span' function) in years (% probability)
Sheridan (2004) <i>Scottish Food Vessel Urns</i>	c.2200/2100*	c.1800/1650*	c.300-550*
This research <i>British Food Vessel Urns</i>	c.2200/2100	c.1800	c.300-400
This research, Model 3 <i>British Food Vessel Urns</i>	2170-2025 (95%) 2125-2045 (68%)	1880-1755 (95%) 1870-1810 (68%)	155-365 (95%) 180-285 (68%)
This research, Model 4 <i>Scottish Food Vessel Urns</i>	2155-1960 (95%) 2075-1985 (68%)	1930-1745 (95%) 1900-1815 (68%)	50-330 (95%) 90-220 (68%)

Table 2.3: The estimated chronological ranges of Food Vessel Urn (*Note: including Encrusted Urn*) pottery and burial proposed in this thesis and by other researchers;

Key: * Denotes date ranges (see App B.2 & B.10)

The currency and 'span' of modelled and unmodelled dates is therefore very similar to Food Vessels, despite the fact that the Urn variant has traditionally been seen as a later development (Table 2.3). More nuanced chronological relationships *may* have existed but they cannot be identified at the national scale based on the currently available dates. The available evidence instead demonstrates a close relationship between the use of Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns from an early stage.

In addition to their shared chronologies, a large number of 'particular' features connect Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns: both have recurrent bipartite profiles, heavy, moulded and bevelled rims that are often decorated, and cavetto zones with stops or 'lugs' (although they are rarely a feature of Urns), and both carry similar decorative techniques and motifs (*e.g.* the use of twisted and 'whipped' cord to create herringbone motifs). Furthermore, both types can be found in direct association or in the same cemetery. Food Vessel Urns were also occasionally placed within stone settings similar to the short-cists for inhumations. The aforementioned assemblage from Kilellan Farm, Islay, demonstrates the concurrent use of bowls, vases and vase urns (Cowie 2005).

Given that Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns share so much in common it is important to outline the grounds for their distinction. Size remains the most important factor, as noted above there appears to be a 'gap' in the plot of height and rim diameter at around the 200mm mark (**Chapter 1.4**; Fig. 1.8). Food Vessel Urns also feature a group of vessels with 'encrusted' decoration (*i.e.* applied relief decoration consisting of strips of clay: *cf.* Kavanagh 1973; Cowie 1978, 16-17, 24-6), which is not a feature of British Food Vessels.

While both smaller and larger vessels were placed with cremation burials, only Food Vessels were placed with inhumation burials and in the vast majority of cases only Food Vessel Urns contain cremated human remains (Thurnam 1871, 377). Thus the decision to distinguish

Food Vessel Urns has been based on broadly empirical and contextual details since its inception (Cowie 1978, 59).

Miniature Food Vessel ‘cups’

At the other end of the spectrum are ‘miniature’ Food Vessels, which have a height less than 100mm and usually around c.50-70mm (Fig. 1.8). A wide variety of miniature vessel types have been identified to date (Longworth 1984, 51; Gibson 2004, 271-3, fig. 91), and they are collectively referred to as ‘accessory cups’ or ‘pygmy cups’. The variations in the type of accessory vessel can be related to the associated burial mode (inhumation and cremation) and the associated Urn traditions (*cf.* Brindley 2007, 154-8; 293-5, for the Irish evidence). For our purposes three key groups can be distinguished:

- 1.) Miniaturised versions of larger Food Vessels (Longworth’s (1984) Type 3);
- 2.) Cups that show elements of Food Vessel form and/or tradition;
- 3.) Cups that show little connection to the Food Vessel tradition;

Group 1 (miniaturised Food Vessels) are found with both inhumations and cremations, with most coming from the eastern Yorkshire region (Manby 1995, 46-7). They are generally not found with Urn tradition vessels, although the example from Craigdhu, Inverkeithing, Fife, was directly associated with a Food Vessel Urn, and was inserted into a pre-existing short-cist (Smith 1872; Cowie 1978, 121, FIF 4). The high quality date on cremated bone from Craigdhu (GrA-23991; 3600±40 BP; 2130-1780 at 95.4% probability) (Sheridan 2007, 173), and the available contextual details, suggests that Group 1 vessels were contemporary with larger funerary Food Vessels and formed part of the wider Food Vessel assemblage. Indeed, at the aforementioned settlement site at Ardnave on Islay, a small cup was associated with a ‘domestic’ assemblage of Vases (Ritchie & Welfare 1983, 326, fig 10, 26).

The distinction between Groups 1 and 2 is not absolute, as demonstrated by the group of small vessels with lids from the Yorkshire Wolds discussed in **Section 6.7**. Despite being of a similar size and having lids they include two miniaturised Food Vessels and two vessels that are ‘drum’ (or box) and cup shaped. However, many Group 2 and 3 vessels were deposited with Collared and Cordoned Urn burials and they were almost exclusively deposited with cremations, suggesting they were generally later in date (*cf.* Brindley 2007, 154-8; 293-5). The Group 1 vessels from Near Thrawley, Staffordshire (Vine 1982, 247, no. 616), and Palmerston, Dumfries (Longworth 1984, no. 1793), are miniature Irish Vases similar to those from the later stages of Brindley’s (2007) Vase typo-chronology. Interestingly, the

Palmerston vessel was directly associated with a Collared Urn (Longworth 1984, no. 1793), possibly demonstrating the Irish Food Vessel influence on British ceramics contemporary with Collared Urn use. Indeed, a considerable proportion of Group 2 vessels carry decorative motifs found on Irish Vases, as do many Collared and Cordoned Urns (see **Section 2.6**).

Among Group 2 cups are several from Wessex ‘rich graves’ (c.1950-1500: *cf.* Needham *et al.* 2010, table 1), which carry Food Vessel related features such as bevelled rims, lugs, and Food Vessel-related decorative motifs. Among this group, the most enigmatic are the double-ended incense cups (Piggott 1938, 75-7, fig. 15; Rudkin 1989, 10). In a Southern English setting, Food Vessel features may have been regarded as ancient, exotic, and thus valuable. The exceptional ‘tri-pot’ from Grave 26134 of the East Kent Access Road excavations consisted of three miniature conjoined vessels and was deposited with an amber button (Pitts 2011; A. Fitzpatrick pers. comm.). Although the vessel is unique, it can be set in the context of double-ended vessels and Wessex ‘rich graves’ with amber ornaments. These examples demonstrate how Food Vessel features were adopted selectively within later accessory vessel traditions (*cf.* Jones 2013). More work is required to understand the symbolism and significance of the Food Vessel connection to miniature cups of Group 2, particularly those from Wessex, a region where larger Food Vessels are relatively scarce.

2.4 Food Vessels and Neolithic ceramic traditions

The suggestion that Peterborough Ware (Fig. 2.3) was the progenitor of the Food Vessel tradition has been an enduring line of argument, championed most recently by Alex Gibson, who noted that it ‘seems very likely that the basis for the Food Vessel tradition evolved logically from the Peterborough [Ware] tradition without any Beaker influence’ (1984, 80; *cf.* Gibson 1978, 11-12; 1982, 83-6; 2013; Gibson & Woods 1997, 159, 162; Waddington & Passmore 2012, 206-7).

Gibson & Kinnes (1997) gathered and reviewed 34 available dates from 16 separate sites relating to the chronology of Peterborough Ware in England and Wales. They proposed a chronological range of c.3400-2500 cal BC for all three Peterborough Ware styles (Ebbsfleet, Mortlake and Fengate), several centuries before the earliest Food Vessels (*ibid.*, 70; Gibson 2002, 78-81). The apparent resemblance between the two types was therefore thrown into doubt.



Figure 2.3: Neolithic Impressed and Peterborough Ware

The chronology of Peterborough Ware and Impressed Ware

The dates presented in Gibson & Kinnes (1997) are not beyond scrutiny. They are primarily from Southern England and Wales, where Food Vessels are relatively scarce and chronologically late. Furthermore, the majority of the dates (22 or 65%) were obtained from mixed, bulk samples of charcoal that are therefore potentially erroneous (Ashmore 1999). Furthermore, several of the dates were obtained before the early 1980s, when dates were frequently quoted with an unacceptably high degree of confidence (Ashmore *et al.* 2000, 44). However, high-quality radiocarbon dates for Peterborough Ware made available since 1997 continue to support a Mid-Neolithic date (*e.g.* Barclay 2008; Barclay *et al.* 2009; Miket & Edwards 2009; Gibson 2013). A recent re-evaluation of available dates using Bayesian analysis (Marshall *et al.* 2011, ‘Model D’) suggests that the use of Peterborough Ware began *3690-3340 cal BC (95% probability)*, and ended *3060-2880 cal BC (95% probability)* (*cf.* Marshall & Waddington 2012). Having confirmed the chronological separation between the two traditions, we can look again at the suggestion that, despite the chronological gap, there were ‘particular’ typological similarities between the two traditions (see p.33-4) (*cf.* Gibson 2013).

Comparisons between Food Vessels and Peterborough Ware

In her influential PhD thesis on Neolithic pottery, Isobel Smith argued that while Collared Urns probably did develop from Peterborough Ware, ‘[t]he heritage of the Food Vessel is...obscure, since many of the morphological features are difficult to explain in terms of

Ceramic features	Key features shared by Peterborough Ware (PW) and Food Vessels (FV)	Key features unique to Peterborough Ware	Key features unique to Food Vessels
Form and fabric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deep cavetto zones, esp. Mortlake/Ebbsfleet PW and Yorkshire Vase FV - Relatively thick walled > c. 1.5cm (<i>cf.</i> Beakers) - Flat topped, moulded (<i>e.g.</i> T-shaped, hammer-shaped & hooked) and/or internally bevelled rims (often decorated) - Occasional straight-sided 'flower-pot' form (<i>e.g.</i> Fengate PW & 'bipartite' FVs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Round-based bowls (except Fengate sub-type) - Height often > 20 cm (<i>i.e.</i> similar to Food Vessel Urns) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Height predominantly < 20cm - Appendages: feet, stop-gaps ('lugs') and lids - Various distinctive forms (<i>e.g.</i> ridged bowls, tripartite bowls and vases) that are distinctive to the type
Decorative techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whipped cord ('maggot') impression - Twisted cord impression - Absence of comb-impression (<i>cf.</i> Beakers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bird-bone impression (in >30% of Welsh vessels) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incision by flint or other point (in >30% of North East English Food Vessels) - Impression with triangular implement to create 'chip-work' or 'false relief' (<i>cf.</i> Irish Bowls)
Decorative motifs and schema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of linear zones - Presence of single (all over) decorative motif or scheme (<i>e.g.</i> herringbone) - 'Herringbone' motifs - 'Horseshoe' motifs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occasional more complex zonation of decoration and motifs possibly derived from the Beaker repertoire (<i>e.g.</i> chevrons) - Vertical motifs
Depositional context and chronology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use in ritual and ceremonial practices, possibly containing special/auspicious substances/food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primarily fragmentary vessels from pit deposits, occasionally from timber circles, cave deposits and barrow mounds, rarely from funerary contexts (<i>c.</i> 3500-2900/2700 cal BC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primarily intact vessels from funerary contexts, rarely from 'domestic' or pit deposits (<i>c.</i> 2150/2100-1900/1800 cal BC?)

Table 2.4: The similarities and differences between Peterborough Ware and Food Vessels (*Data: Gibson 1978; 1984; Gibson and Woods 1997; Burgess 1980; Woodward 2008, 296-7, fig. 13.2; with additions*)

Neolithic traditions and the decorative devices come from a variety of sources.’ (Smith 1956, 158).

Table 2.4 presents the key similarities and differences between Peterborough Ware and Food Vessels, as they relate to form and decorative techniques and motifs as well as their respective contexts of deposition. Several of the features that are shared in common between Peterborough Ware and Food Vessels (*e.g.* the use of thick, moulded and decorated rims) can be paralleled in other prehistoric ceramics, such as Grooved Ware, and do not indicate a ‘particular’ relationship (*cf.* Smith 1956, 163-4). There are also important differences in the way the cavetto zones of the respective traditions were formed. This relates to the socially and culturally informed method by which the straps/coils have been bonded.

A more compelling similarity is the regular use of whipped cord impression, especially when arranged into a ‘herringbone’ motif. Whipped cord is produced by a particular technique that involved wrapping a thread or cord around another cord, twig or fingertip at right angles to create distinctive short lengths of stitch-like impressions. Another particular feature is the presence of deep cavetto zones, an idiosyncratic feature that do not appear on traditions other than Peterborough Ware (and related Impressed Wares) and Food Vessels. The sharing of an all-over ‘herringbone’ motif (*i.e.* interrupted ‘v’ shapes) is also seen as a parallel between the two traditions. However, this motif is relatively generic and is reproduced extensively through time and space (*cf.* the herringbone twill pattern of Harris tweed!). In summary, Smith’s conclusion still has value, as there are few features that can be confidently termed ‘particular characteristics’, as defined in **Section 2.1**. The relationship between Peterborough Ware and Food Vessels cannot, therefore, currently be supported on either chronological or typological grounds.

Missing links? Food Vessels and Neolithic Impressed Wares

A solution to the typo-chronological ‘gap’ between Neolithic and Food Vessel pottery in North East England has recently been suggested by Millson *et al.* (2011), who argue that a group of vessels from the region carry elements of Impressed Ware, Beaker and Food Vessel pottery and represent an ‘insular’ tradition that connects Neolithic and Food Vessel pottery (*ibid.*, 19-20, 25, 28). On closer inspection, this so called ‘tradition’ comprises of only a small number of fragmentary vessels that share little in common except possible similarities of fabric and thus do not represent a believable ‘missing link’ between the two traditions, the very notion indicative of an outdated evolutionary approach.

Millson *et al.* (*ibid.*) do, however, recognise the absence of high-quality non-funerary ceramic

evidence for much of the Early Bronze Age and the possibility that we are lacking important evidence for the everyday ceramic ‘basis’. It is sensible to bear this in mind and to extend the point to the range of organic materials and containers, about which we know so frustratingly little.

Several authors have related details of the form and decoration of Food Vessels to organic materials including woodcarving, leatherwork, weaving and basketry (*inter alia* Childe 1935, 35; Manby 1968; 1995a; Hurcombe 2008, 103-4, pl. 17; *cf.* Earwood 1993, 38-67; Sherratt 1997, 366-7). This connection raises the possibility that features found on some ceramic traditions were carried by parallel organic traditions, ‘weaving’ in and out of ceramic traditions during the 4th and 3rd millennia cal BC. Twisted and whipped cord impression leave the impression of looped organic cordage reminiscent of stitches, while deep ‘cavetto zones’ and deep grooves are regularly created on bowls produced by lathe-turning woodworkers (see *e.g.* Earwood 1993, figs. 38.2 & 39; Morris 2000, 2165 ff.). Wooden vessels and intricate textiles are known from several recently excavated Early Bronze Age burials, including the remarkable preserved fur and basketry-like material from a short-cist at Langwell Farm, Strath Oykel, Highland (Lelong 2009), and floral tributes and a wooden bowl from a recently discovered bronze dagger burial at Forteviot, Perthshire (Brophy & Noble 2009), both dating to the late Beaker and earliest Food Vessel period. Indeed, it can be noted that many so-called ‘unaccompanied’ burials in Scotland date to after *c.*2200 cal BC, and could reflect ‘missing’ funerary traditions based around organic grave goods (*cf.* Manby 2004, 221-23). Unfortunately, we may not be able to chart the long-term connections that existed between organic and non-organic materials, forms and decorative motifs across regions, periods and container traditions (*cf.* Gosden 2006, 436).

It was demonstrated above that Food Vessels carry a small but not especially compelling number of particular or exclusive characteristics in common with Peterborough Ware. Continuity may have occurred through the so-called and under-explored Impressed Wares of Northern England and Scotland or through organic containers that do not survive. However, searches for origins are likely to be no more successful or meaningful than traditional culture-historical approaches if they do not engage with the significance of parallels between ceramic traditions in social or cultural terms.

Recognising this problem, Bradley (2002, 58, table 3.3) has argued that Food Vessels ‘reference[d] back to an archaic style of ceramic’, as a statement of local, insular identity after the preceding use of exotic Beaker pottery from Continental Europe. However, in considering Bradley’s argument we should also recall the above-mentioned possibility that organic media

(e.g. woodwork or basketry) carried the motifs and aspects of form, which then re-emerged in archaeologically visible ceramics and funerary contexts within a particular set of relevant social and historical circumstances (cf. Manby 2004, 221).

In this context, it is worth recalling that Food Vessels were the earliest tradition of non-Beaker ceramics included in British Early Bronze Age graves. They were distinguished as a separate tradition by their form and decoration. However, by referencing effects and techniques that were either curated through time or evident in other organic materials, they avoided the social and cosmological ‘risks’ associated with radical departures from pre-existing and socio-culturally ‘anchored’ vessel production. Similar patterns of adjustment and freedom within inherited social and ritual boundaries can be identified in other aspects of Food Vessel funerary practice, including body posture and burial mode. Interpreted in this way, conscious awareness of the exact origins of Food Vessels may have been less significant for Early Bronze Age communities than Bradley (*ibid.*) suggests. Perhaps more significant is the fact that they were changes ‘rooted’ in pre-existing traditions, rather than radical and revolutionary departure from Beaker burial to an entirely novel form of pottery and funerary practice. This argument is further supported by several of the ‘functional’ and decorative components of Food Vessel form discussed in **Chapter 3**.

2.5 Food Vessels and Beakers

British Beaker and Food Vessel chronology compared

In a recent analysis of the dates for Beaker burial in Britain, Healy (2012, 153-8) suggested that Beaker burial had a longer currency in England than in Scotland (Table 2.5), and that this may be related to the prominence of Food Vessels in Northern Britain (*ibid.*, 156-7). The dates presented above for the start of Food Vessel burial in Scotland, *2140-2040 cal BC (95% probability), probably 2095-2045 (68% probability)* (Table 2.2, ‘Model 2’), do indeed neatly coincide with the end date of Beakers in Scotland, as modelled by Healy: *2130-2030 cal BC (95% probability), probably 2130-2080 (68% probability)*. The relationship at the 68% probability level is particularly interesting, suggesting that the end of Beaker burial and the start of Food Vessel burial could have been relatively contiguous events in Scotland. In England there is evidence for a considerable overlap between the latest Beakers and Food Vessels (Table 2.5)

The national scale of this comparison is, however, probably too broad. Most Scottish Beaker burials and radiocarbon determinations are from Eastern Scotland, specifically North East

Scotland and Eastern Lothian. In comparison, the majority of early Food Vessel burials and dates are from Western and East Central Scotland. To understand the chronology of Food Vessel adoption in Northern Britain, we therefore have to consider changes in funerary practices between as well as within regions and communities: at inter- and intra-regional scales. For instance, East Yorkshire adopted both ‘late’ Beaker types (*e.g.* ‘Long-Necked’ and ‘Handled’ types, *cf.* Needham 2005; see Fig. 2.4, b-d) and Food Vessels, while Aberdeenshire adopted neither in significant numbers, despite both regions sharing very similar funerary practices during the Chalcolithic and earliest Bronze Age (*cf.* Shepherd 2012). These differences can be understood in terms of changing inter-regional social networks, associated with the flow and distribution of technologies and materials including copper-alloy from South-West Ireland during the period *c.*2200-2000 BC (*cf.* Curtis & Wilkin 2012) (see **Section 2.8**). The changes also relate to identities and how communities in different regions embraced or rejected new ideas and material culture. In some regions, for instance, where Beaker burials were never well-established, Food Vessels may have been viewed in very different ways to areas where the tradition of Beaker production was actively adopted earlier in the third millennium. These ideas are explored in greater depth through regional case studies in **Chapters 4-7**.



Figure 2.4: Examples of Beaker pottery (after Clarke 1970, Mercer 1981; Watkins 1982; Manby 2004)

Key: *a.* Short-Necked; *b-c.* Long-Necked; *d-f.* Handled Beakers; *g-h.* Beaker/Food Vessel ‘hybrids’ (note that *f* & *g* were found together)

Source	Start date (cal BC) (% probability)	End date (cal BC) (% probability)	Duration ('Span' function) in years (% probability)
Needham (2005) <i>British Beakers</i>	c.2500	c.1750	c.750
Sheridan (2007) <i>Scottish Beakers</i>	c.2500	c.1800	c.750
Healy (2012), 'Model 2' <i>English Beakers</i>	2490-2340 (95%) 2450-2360 (68%)	1880-1740 (95%) 1870-1800 (68%)	480-670 (95%) 510-610 (68%)
Healy (2012), 'Model 2' <i>Scottish Beakers</i>	2350-2240 (95%) 2320-2260 (68%)	2130-2030 (95%) 2130-2080 (68%)	120-290 (95%) 140-230 (68%)

Table 2.5: The estimated chronological ranges of Beaker use in Britain (after Healy 2012)

Typo-chronological connections: Beaker/Food Vessel 'hybridization'

An assessment of the similarities and differences between Beakers and Food Vessels highlights key differences in the technology and form of the respective traditions in terms of the height/rim diameter ratio, wall and rim thickness, decorative techniques/motifs, and the presence of stops or 'lugs' which are a major feature of Food Vessels. However, a small but important number of late Beakers and early Food Vessels share influences from both Beaker and Food Vessel pottery. Handled Food Vessels are closely related to Handled Beakers in terms of their morphology and decoration. Interestingly, Manby (2004) relates these Handled 'hybrid' vessels to wooden, turned vessels due to the functional impracticalities of a single, relatively small handle on a heavy ceramic vessel, and skeuomorphic details such as clay versions of wooden pegs used to secure the handle (Clarke 1970, 246). This is of note given the possible organic origins of Food Vessels, as discussed above.

Beaker/Food Vessel 'hybrids' have also been used to explore the usefulness of traditional, typological approaches. Adopting the view that types are 'polythetic' and that all vessels are 'hybrids', Andrew Jones (2001; 2007, 145) uses certain 'hybrid' vessels to reject the primacy of chronological and typological similarities and differences between Beakers and Food Vessels. Instead he focuses on the decorative similarities between Early Bronze Age ceramics, jet ornaments and bronze metalwork from eastern Scotland. He argues that they are united in their metaphorical relationships to the human body (being objects placed on bodies or decorated in similar ways/areas as bodies), and thus seemingly cited a shared underlying cosmological system in which body-like qualities structured actions and meaning (*ibid.*, 146; see Gosden 2006, 436). However, the precise chronological and geographical region to which Jones refers is not explicitly stated and, once again, the universalism of his interpretation lacks context and structure. The social practices and beliefs of past societies cannot be reconstructed from such a vague and fluid basis.

It is possible to maintain typology and classification as methodological tools while also embracing the citational or indexical role of pottery (*cf.* Insoll 2007, 106). Citations made using material culture may be more extensive and common at certain times, under particular circumstances, while at other times artefacts may be more ‘normative’ and conservative in the influences they display. The notion of Beaker-Food Vessel ‘hybrids’ is therefore best understood in a regional and chronological context rather than as ‘cherry-picked’ examples. For instance, a more contextualised study of ‘late’ Beakers and Beaker-Food Vessel ‘hybrids’ from eastern Scotland would highlight their shared context of deposition: frequently from monumentalised cemeteries with an eclectic range of grave-good traditions in a break from the preceding, relatively normative, practices of Beaker burial. They tell us about particular changes in ritual practices in certain regions and periods, not about the Early Bronze Age in Britain as a whole. Understanding the larger scale should, of course, remain the constant goal, but it has to be built up from robust evidence for the particular. Regional, depositional and chronological contexts are therefore central to understanding the relationship between Beakers and Food Vessels and the significance of ‘hybrid’ vessels.

2.6 Food Vessels, Collared and Cordoned Urns

British Food Vessel, Collared, and Cordoned Urn chronology compared

The modelled dates suggest that Collared Urns traditions do not begin in Britain until the end of the 21st or the start of the 20th century cal BC (Table 2.6; Fig. 2.5).³ Possible exceptions include the Collared Urn tradition in Wales and Ireland. Eight of the 13 Welsh dates are from Anglesey, a region where the ‘mixing’ of Food Vessel and Collared Urn has been noted by several researchers (see Law 2008, Ch. 5).

At least some of the dated vessels appear to be Food Vessel Urn/Collared Urn ‘hybrids’ (*ibid.*) and this may have influenced the modelled start date in this region. Nevertheless, Collared Urn burials are likely to have appeared later than Food Vessel (Urn) burials in most regions of Britain and Ireland. It is possible that this change was related to wider changes in regional and social networks from *c.*2000 BC, especially those associated with the change in emphasis from Irish to Welsh copper sources (see **Section 2.8**).

³ An up-to-date dataset of Collared and Cordoned Urn dates was compiled from Sheridan (2007), Law (2008) and Brindley (2007) and evaluated using the methodology described in **Section 2.2** (see App B3-B6).

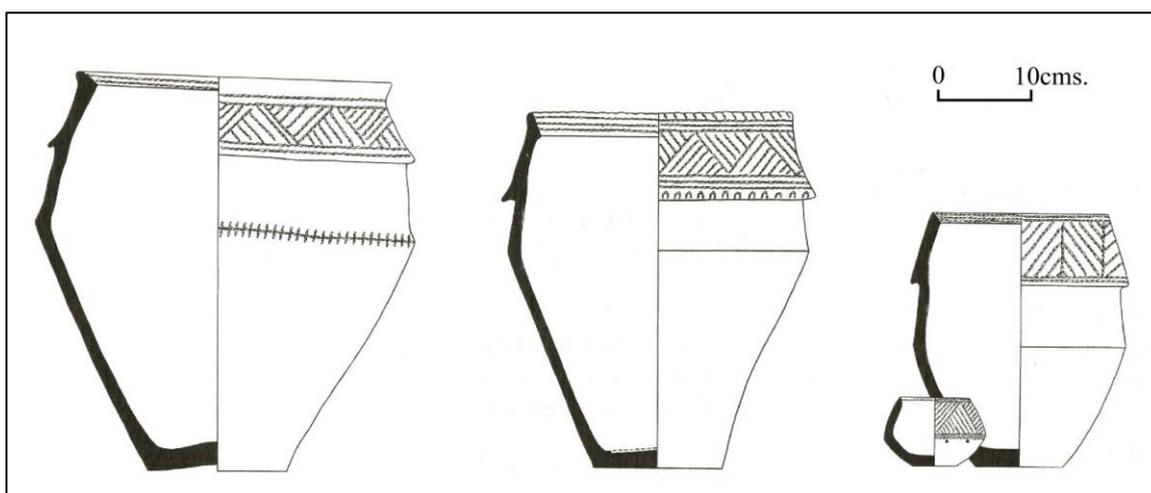


Figure 2.5: Examples of Collared Urn pottery (after Gibson & Woods 1997)

Source Region	Start date (cal BC) (% probability)	End date (cal BC) (% probability)	Duration ('Span' function) in years (% probability)
Needham (1996) Britain	c.2200/2100	c.1450	c.650-750
Sheridan (2007) Scotland	c.2000/1950	c.1600/1500	c.350-500
Brindley (2007) PCDR Ireland	1900	1650	350
Brindley (2007) FCDR Ireland	1850/1830	1700	130/150
This research, Model 6 England	1920-1760 (95%) 1895-1805 (68%)	1870-1680 (95%) 1855-1715 (68%)	0-170 (95%) 0-90 (68%)
This research, Model 6 Scotland	1920-1780 (95%) 1855-1795 (68%)	1740-1625 (95%) 1725-1665 (68%)	?
This research, Model 6 Wales	2140-1910 (95%) 2055-1950 (68%)	1735-1510 (95%) 1690-1580 (68%)	?
This research, Model 6 Ireland	2050-1910 (95%) 2025-1945 (68%)	1910-1735 (95%) 1880-1790 (68%)	?

Table 2.6: The estimated chronological ranges of Collared Urn pottery and burial proposed in this thesis and by Needham (1996), Sheridan (2007) and Brindley (2007) (see App B3 & 4)

Cordoned Urns (Fig. 2.6) are related to Collared Urns but possess distinct features and are distributed primarily in Scotland and Ireland (Waddell 1995; *cf.* Bradley 2011, 175-77). They have similar but slightly later start dates to Collared Urns in these regions (Table 2.7). This is consistent with the observation that they were used, seemingly simultaneously, within cemeteries and that they can be difficult to distinguish from one another (Law 2008, 277-78; Sheridan 2011, 53).

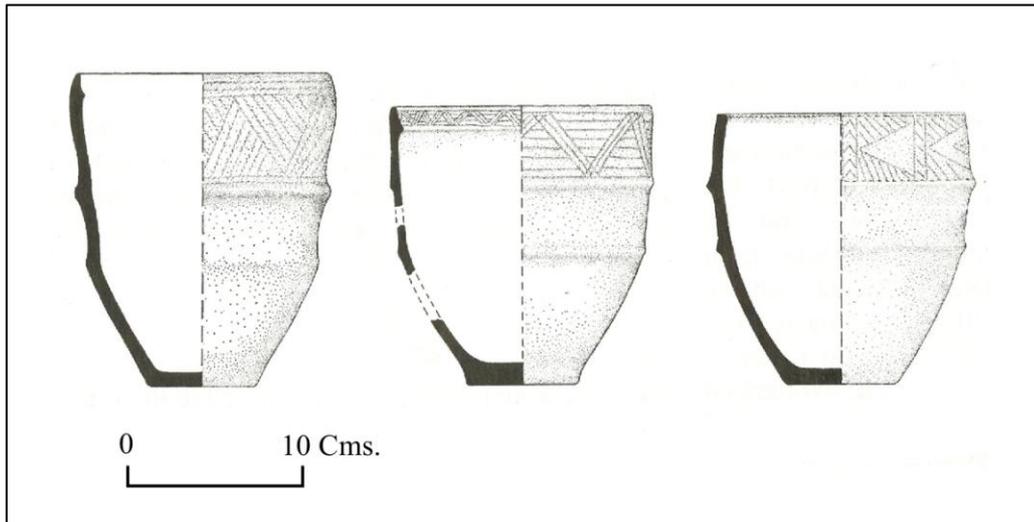


Figure 2.6: Examples of Cordoned Urn pottery (Figures after Brindley 2007)

Source <i>Region</i>	Start date (cal BC) (% probability)	End date (cal BC) (% probability)	Duration ('Span' function) in years (% probability)
Needham (1996) <i>Britain?</i>	c.1950*	c.1500/1400*	c.450-550
Sheridan (2007) <i>Scotland</i>	c.1800/1700	c.1500/1400	c.200-400
Brindley (2007) PCDR <i>Ireland</i>	1880	1500	380
Brindley (2007) FCDR <i>Ireland</i>	1730	1500	230
This research, Model 6 <i>Scotland</i>	1890-1705 (95%) 1835-1750 (68%)	1635-1475 (95%) 1600-1520 (68%)	?
This research, Model 6 <i>Ireland</i>	1900-1700 (95%) 1825-1730 (68%)	1620-1425 (95%) 1590-1495 (68%)	?

Table 2.7: The estimated chronological ranges of Cordoned Urn pottery and burial proposed in this thesis and by Needham (1996), Sheridan (2007) and Brindley (2007) (see App 5 & 6)

Typo-chronological connections: Food Vessels, Food Vessel Urns and Collared Urns

In his PhD thesis on Collared Urns, Robert Law (2008) argued that both Food Vessels and Collared Urns belonged to a 'single heterogeneous ceramic tradition, one that evolved and developed in different ways across Britain and Ireland throughout the Early Bronze Age' (*ibid.*, 71). Law demonstrated that Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns could relatively easily be 'transformed' from one into the other by additions and reductions of straps and coils of clay around the neck region, and that they share several fundamental aspects of form and decoration (see *ibid.*, 69-107). This perspective is important and is referenced at several points in the following chapters. Yet it is also problematic in terms of chronology and scale of analysis and interpretation.

The dates presented here suggest there was a clear chronological gap between the start dates of the respective traditions, at least in some regions of Britain and Ireland. The concession of a chronological gap, however narrow, calls into question the existence of a ‘single heterogeneous ceramic tradition’ (*ibid.*, 71), for the entirety of the Early Bronze Age. It also raises questions regarding whether the respective traditions were associated with similar or different meanings and whether, regardless of similarities, the distinction between ‘old’ and ‘new’ was instantly lost. The latter seems doubtful given recent work on the important role of memory and the past in Early Bronze Age societies and funerary practices (*e.g.* Mizoguchi 1993; Bradley 2002; Jones 2007; Lillios & Tsamis (eds.) 2010).

Although several aspects of form and construction do appear similar, not all features are found on both traditions. In particular, the presence of true shoulder grooves and lugs, a distinctive feature of the construction of Food Vessels and several Food Vessel Urns is found only in a modified ‘vestigial’ form on Collared Urns (Longworth 1984, 96) (see **Section 3.2**). The encrusted decoration of Food Vessel Urns and Vase Urns is also not found on Collared Urns.⁴ The decoration of the respective traditions also differs. For instance, one of the major decorative repertoires of the Collared Urn tradition (Longworth’s Motif Repertoire H: 1984, 11, fig. 9) is not found on British Food Vessels but is a recurrent feature of Irish Vases and Vase Urns.

Law is particularly convincing when analysing the relationship between vessels at cemetery or site scale within his three regional case studies. This raises another potential problem with Law’s approach: the scale and character of the region being studied is significant and extrapolations to general or national scales cannot be done without due care. For instance, Food Vessels (as opposed to Food Vessels Urns) are relatively scarce in all three of the regions examined by Law (Cambridgeshire, Anglesey and Aberdeenshire). In other regions, such as East Yorkshire, Food Vessels are common but Food Vessel Urns and Collared Urns are less common. In other words, the scale at which the relationship between Food Vessels and Collared Urn practices played out was more regionally variable than Law allows. It is not possible to generalise regarding the origins of Collared Urns without giving due regard to this variation.

In summary, Collared Urns appeared later than Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns. While Law (2008) provides a compelling demonstration of the overlapping features of the two traditions, this is set within a regional, national and chronological context in the course of this thesis in order to more fully understand its significance.

⁴ Although the collar itself may be considered in the context of the evolution of the additions of clay strips.

2.7 British and Irish Food Vessels

In comparing the British and Irish Food Vessel dates and typology (Fig. 2.7), comment must be made regarding Brindley's 'final calibrated date ranges' (FCDRs hence forth) (Brindley 2007, 327-8, table 69). Brindley arrived at these dates by first sorting the high quality dates for Food Vessels into groups or 'stages', guided or reinforced, it would seem, by the dating evidence, before visually comparing the date ranges of dates associated with these groups against the shape of the calibration curve and its 'wiggles', taking into account the effect these had and narrowing the date ranges read from the spread of dates at 95% probability accordingly ('preliminary calibrated date ranges' or PCDRs hereafter; see Brindley 2007, 236-7). Sheridan & Bayliss have reviewed and criticised this approach, highlighting that 'wobble-matching' is not a formalised or easily reproducible technique, unlike Bayesian modelling (Sheridan & Bayliss 2007, 236-7). Brindley's 'wobble-matched' FCDR date ranges are therefore not adopted outright in the following comparisons, although some of the results from Bayesian modelling (using the dates presented in Brindley 2007) are encouragingly similar to the FCDR ranges.

Irish Bowls

Irish Bowls have traditionally been seen as among the earliest Food Vessels, developed from, or existing in a dialectical/relational fashion with British Beaker pottery and practices (*inter alia* ApSimon 1958; Clarke 1970, 270-71; Waddell 1976, 286-88; 1998, 144; Carlin & Brück 2012, 198-99). Brindley's dating of Bowls supports their primacy among the Food Vessel types and places them within a period when Beaker burial was common in Britain (Table 2.8). The modelled dates also support this interpretation, suggesting a range of 2190-2070 to 1930-1830 (95% probability), probably 2160-2105 (68%) to 1900-1850 (68%).



Figure 2.7: Examples of Irish Food Vessels (after Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993; Brindley 2007)

Source	Start date (cal BC) (% probability)	End date (cal BC) (% probability)	Duration ('Span' function) in years (% probability)
Waddell (1998) <i>Irish Bowls</i>	c.2300	c.1900	c.400
Brindley (2007) PCDR <i>Irish Bowls</i>	c.2200	c.1800	c.400
Brindley (2007) FCDR <i>Irish Bowls</i>	2160	1930/20	230/50
This research, Model 5 <i>Irish Bowls</i>	2190-2070 (95%) 2160-2105 (68%)	1930-1830 (95%) 1900-1850 (68%)	155-320 (95%) 210-290 (68%)

Table 2.8: The estimated chronological ranges of Irish Food Vessel Bowl pottery and burial proposed in this thesis and by Waddell (1998) and Brindley (2007) (see App B7)

Irish Vases

Brindley has argued that the start date of Irish Vase burial in Ireland was later than Bowl burial and that both were in use for around a century (2007, 328-30). The modelled dates for Irish Vases suggest that they did indeed start later than Bowls, beginning 2140-2035 (95% probability), probably 2095-2045 (68% probability) (Table 2.9). These results suggest there was a shorter gap between the start dates of the respective traditions than Brindley (*ibid.*) proposes, but stratigraphic evidence does suggest that they were sequential: Carlin & Brück (2012, 197) note that Beaker and Bowl deposits are often primary within wedge tomb chambers, while Vases and Urns are found in secondary positions.

Vases with features in common with British Food Vessels (including all-over herringbone decoration and lugs, as discussed below) are among the earliest of the type (*i.e.* Brindley's Stage 1 Vases: 2007, 184-6, fig. 60). Brindley rightly warns against simplistic equations between Irish and British Food Vessels (2007, 189). She also argues that it is 'unclear' whether the adoption of Vases was due to 'external stimulus or threat or to internal pressure' (2007, 329). However, the connection between early Irish Vases and British Food Vessels suggests that this position is probably overly cautious. This does not mean that we should turn again to reductive questions of primacy and directionality of influence, but the synchronicity does suggest that relations between Britain and Ireland were important before later Vases took on more specifically Irish forms and decoration (*i.e.* Brindley's Stages 2 and 3: *ibid.*, 186-8; *cf.* Waddell's Type 1 and 3 (1976)).

Source	Start date (cal BC) (% probability)	End date (cal BC) (% probability)	Duration ('Span' function) in years (% probability)
Brindley (2007) PCDR <i>Irish Vases</i>	c.2150	c.1700	c.450
Brindley (2007) FCDR <i>Irish Vases</i>	2020/1980	1740	280/240
This research, Model 5 <i>Irish Vases</i>	2140-2035 (95%) 2095-2045 (68%)	1900-1785 (95%) 1885-1830 (68%)	150-325 (95%) 165-245 (68%)

Table 2.9: The estimated chronological ranges of Irish (Food Vessel) Vase pottery and burial proposed in this thesis and by Brindley (2007) (see App B8)

Irish Vase Urns and Encrusted Urns

Irish Vase Urns appear to have started later than British Food Vessel Urns (2040-1915 (95% probability), probably 2010-1945 (68% probability) (Table 2.10) and to have had a shorter currency in Ireland than Britain (0-220 years (95% probability), 60-170 years (68%)

probability). The earliest dated Urns most closely resemble British Food Vessel Urns and Encrusted Food Vessel Urns, with later examples more closely resembling Irish Vases (*cf.* Brindley 2007, 267-81). This may suggest that Urns were first used and deposited in Britain before taking on a more localised form in Ireland. In this respect Vase Urns are similar to the later Irish Vases discussed above.

Earlier authors, such as ApSimon (1969), suggested that Irish Vase Urns were deposited later than British Food Vessel Urns but believed that they were the result of mixing between Vase and Collared Urn traditions (*cf.* Brindley 2007, 192-93). In response, Waddell has argued for reciprocity and noted that it is ‘difficult to convincingly derive one group of urns from another’ (1998, 149). The dating evidence presented here supports the chronological relationships proposed by ApSimon but is perhaps best explained – in social and cultural terms – by Waddell. Thus Irish Urns were later than both Irish Vases and British Food Vessel Urns and may have been introduced at around the same time as Collared Urns in Ireland (see below), perhaps in response to the new Urn traditions that lacked the traditional elements of local Food Vessel decoration and form. In this respect they mirrored the transition of Vases from ‘Irish-British’ to more specifically Irish forms in the first centuries of the second millennium BC.

Source	Start date (cal BC) (% probability)	End date (cal BC) (% probability)	Duration (‘Span’ function) in years (% probability)
Brindley (2007) PCDR <i>Irish Vase Urns & Encrusted Urns</i>	c.2000	c.1700	c.300
Brindley (2007) FCDR <i>Irish Vase Urns & Encrusted Urns</i>	c.2000/1980	c.1740	260/240
This research, Model 5 <i>Irish Vase Urns & Encrusted Urns</i>	2040-1915 (95%) 2010-1945 (68%)	1925-1785 (95%) 1890-1830 (68%)	0-220 (95%) 60-170 (68%)

Table 2.10: The estimated chronological ranges of Irish Food Vessel Vase Urn and Encrusted Urn pottery and burial proposed in this thesis and by Brindley (2007) (see App B.9)

Typo-chronological connections: British and Irish Bowls

The relationship between Irish and British Food Vessel Bowls can be explored by charting the distribution of particular decorative techniques. False relief and ‘pseudo’-false relief is a particularly distinctive attribute of *c.*57% of Irish Food Vessels (Table 2.11). Studying false relief therefore provides a useful way of identifying the relationship between British and Irish Food Vessels. Within the tradition there is, however, a notable distinction: while *c.*79% of

Bowls carry false relief, it is a feature of only *c.*21% of Vases. Table 2.11 demonstrates that with greater distance from Ireland and the west coast of Scotland, the influence of this attribute of Irish Food Vessel decoration falls away, but with a notable concentration in East Central Scotland (*cf.* Wilkin 2009; Curtis & Wilkin 2012, 246ff).

Regions	No. of vessels with (pseudo-) false relief	Sample size	Percentage with (pseudo-) false relief
Ireland (Bowls & Vases)	325	570	57%
Ireland (Bowls only)	281	358	79%
Ireland (Vases only)	44	212	21%
Isle of Man	13	6	46%
NE Scotland (incl. Highland)	10	44	23%
NW Scotland	26	46	58%
Central & Western Scotland	64	233	27%
SE Scotland & NE England	9	121	7.5%
Yorkshire & North West England	32	594	5.5%
Wales	4	55	7%
English Midlands (incl. Peak District)	2	52	4%
TOTALS	810	2291	-

Table 2.11: The number of British and Irish Food Vessels with false relief decoration (*Note: Irish data after catalogue descriptions in Ó Ríordáin & Waddell (1993); Scottish and English datasets were gathered for this research and are not exhaustive*)⁵

With distance from Ireland and the Irish Sea Zone, there is also an increase in the use of decorative techniques that are not regularly found on Irish Bowls or Vases in Ireland. Figure 2.8 shows that western Scotland shared both the concentration of false relief and the association with comb in common with Irish Bowls. This contrasts to some extent with East Central Scotland, where the greater use of cordage cannot be explained in terms of chronology (*e.g.* in terms of a shift to connections with typo-chronologically later Irish Vases). This change could be interpreted as representing greater local input.

Brindley (2007, 169-76, 328-9) argues that Bowls needed no external source of inspiration, had no ‘direct’ connection to Beaker pottery, and that the use of comb was already an established decorative technique in Ireland prior to the adoption of Beaker pottery. This stance is arguably overly reductive, overlooking other similarities between Bowls and Beakers in terms of form, decorative motifs and structure. For instance, a series of globular, very short-necked Beakers from the northern regions of North East Scotland (close to the

⁵ The large non-funerary assemblages from Ardnave and Killellan Farm on Islay are not included but a small proportion of these assemblages do include false relief. Their affinities are discussed in Cowie (1983) and Cowie (2005) respectively.

Great Glen and thus with access to the Irish Sea) are similar in several respects to Irish Bowls (Clarke 1970) (Fig. 2.9). Furthermore, the ‘bar chevron’ of late Beaker pottery (Clarke 1970, 427) is arguably similar in its form and use within dense decorative schemes to the ‘false relief’ decorative technique, which is so ubiquitous among Irish Bowls. This is not to say that Bowls were ‘inspired’ or a ‘copy’ of Beaker pottery, with the notions of primacy and direction of innovation that such language conjures. Rather they can be interpreted in terms of two-way relations between regions of Britain and Ireland.

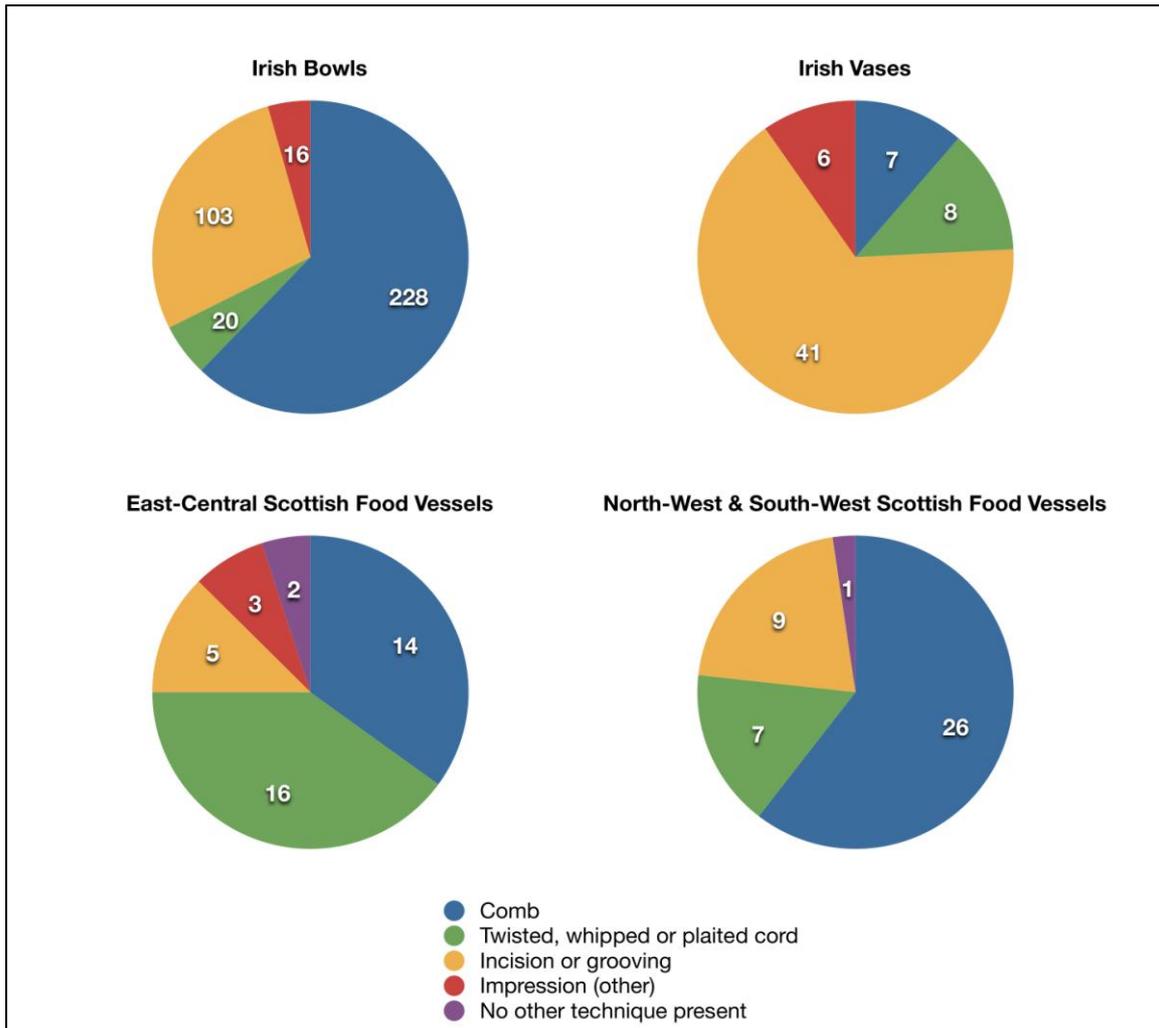


Figure 2.8: Decorative techniques combined with false relief decoration on Food Vessel Bowls and Vases from Ireland and Food Vessels from selected regions of Scotland

Site	Ceramic association	Metalwork Assemblage 3 association (Type)	References
Kinneff, Aberdeenshire	'Irish' Bowl (Fig. 2.9, 2b)	Two bronze ring/armlet (Needham Group 2)	Clarke <i>et al.</i> 1985, 266-67, no. 73, fig. 4.17; Needham 2000, 30, 110
Mains of Craichie, Angus	'Irish' Bowl with handle (Fig. 2.9, 3c)	Bronze flat-riveted dagger (Type Masterton)	Coutts 1971, 46, no.83
Seafield West, Inverness, Highland	Not direct: 'Irish' Bowl from immediately adjacent grave to dagger within ring-ditch, possibly/probably contemporary graves (Fig. 2.9, 3b)	Bronze flat-riveted dagger (Type Butterwick)	Cressey & Sheridan 2003
Ratho, Midlothian	British Food Vessel with lugs and band of false relief to exterior rim bevel (Fig. 2.9, 2c)	Bronze armlet (Needham Group 2)	Cowe 1983, 92-3, no. 48; Needham 2000, 30, 111

Table 2.12: Northern British Food Vessels associated with metalwork of Needham's (1996) Metal Assemblage 3

It was noted above that the earliest Food Vessel dates from Britain regularly included Irish Bowl and Beaker influences. There is also a small but important number of associations between Irish Bowl forms and metalwork of Needham's (1996; 2004) Beaker-associated Metalwork Assemblage 3 ('MA 3' hereafter) (c.2200/2100-2000 BC), including flat-riveted daggers and bar armlets, in Northern British graves (Table 2.12; Fig. 2.9). The number of sites involved is relatively small but they are significant for demonstrating the close (thus far exclusive) connection between Irish-influenced Food Vessels and metalwork of Needham's MA 3 (Fig. 2.9). There is also a recurring pattern among the more diverse ('complex') cemeteries of Northern Britain for late Beaker, Beaker/Food Vessel 'hybrids' and Bowl influenced Food Vessels to be represented among the grave-goods (see Table 2.13).

Cemetery site	Late Beaker or Beaker/Food Vessel hybrids	Irish Bowl influenced pottery	References
Balbirnie, Markinch, Fife	●	?	Ritchie 1974
Beech Hill, Perth & Kinross	●	●	Stevenson 1995
Chatton Sandyford, Northumberland	●	?	Jobey 1968
Milfield North, Northumberland	●	?	Harding 1981
Dalgety Bay, Fife	●	●	Watkins 1982
Gairneybank, Perth & Kinross	●	●	Cowie & Ritchie 1991
Limesfield, Lanarkshire	●	●	MacLaren 1983
North Mains, Perth & Kinross	●	●	Barclay 1983

Table 2.13: Key 'complex' cemetery sites in Northern Britain which include combinations of Late Beaker, Beaker/Food Vessel hybrid and Irish Bowl influenced pottery

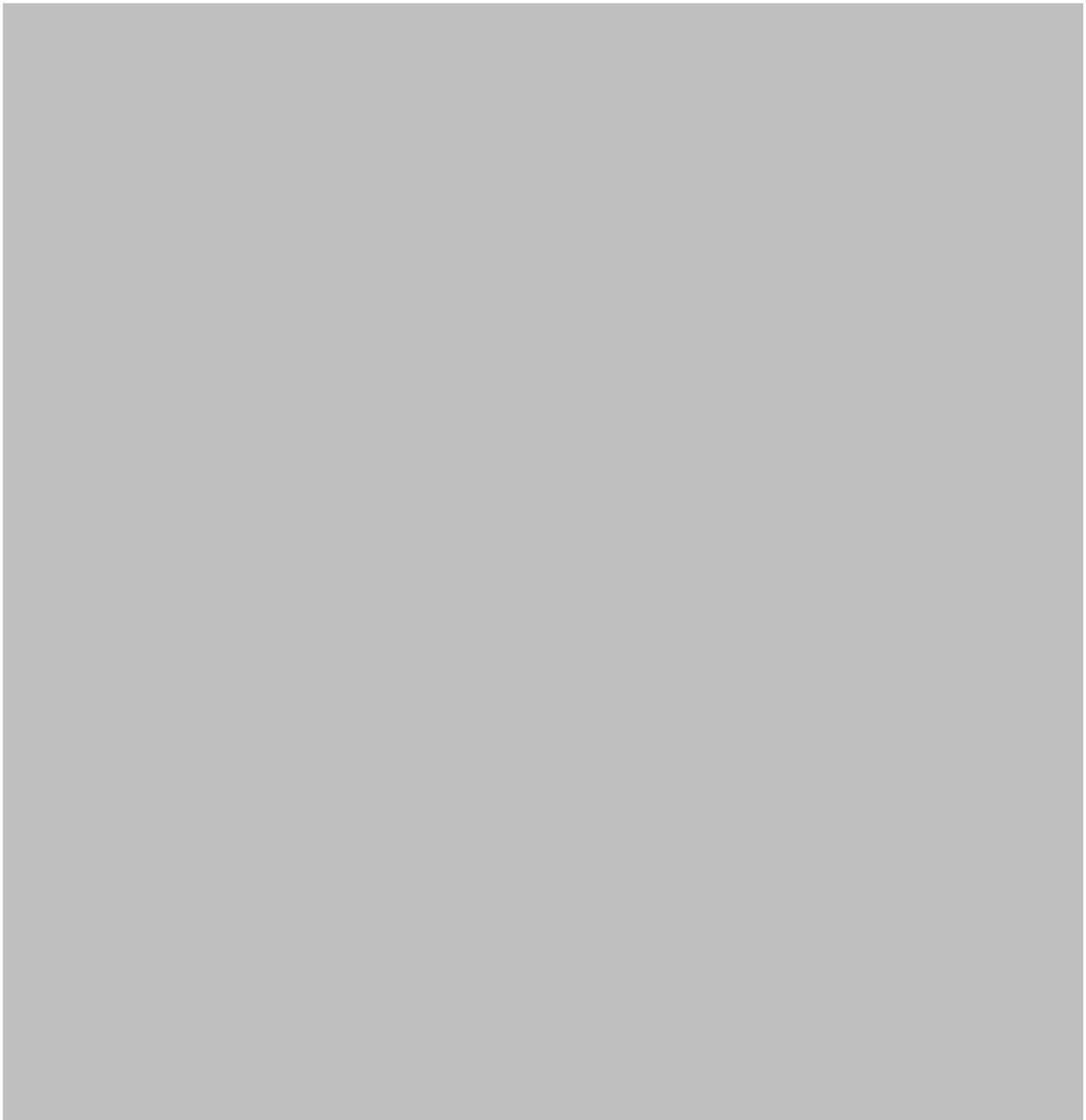


Figure 2.9: Connections between Beakers, Food Vessels and Needham's (1996) Metal Assemblage 3 metalwork (Not to scale)⁶

Key: **1.** *False relief connections: Beakers (a-b) decoration (executed in comb) similar to false relief motif & Irish Food Vessel (c) sharing similar motifs to Beaker (b); 2. Beaker (a) and Food Vessels with MA 3 bronze armlets and motifs and/or form related to Irish Food Vessels (b-c); 3. Beaker (a) and Food Vessels (b-c) with MA 3 daggers and motifs and/or forms related to Irish styles*

⁶ **1. a)** Rathen, Aberdeenshire (Clarke 1970, fig. 726); **b.)** Cullen, Aberdeenshire (Clarke 1970, fig. 732); **c)** Irish Food Vessel (Clarke 1970, fig. 735);

2. a) Crawford, Lanark (Clarke *et al.* 1985, fig. 4.17); **b)** Catterline, Aberdeenshire (Clarke *et al.* 1985, fig. 4.89); **c.)** Ratho, Midlothian (Cowe 1983, no. 48);

3. a) Ferry Fryston (Brown *et al.* 2007, pl. 53); **b.)** Seafeld West, Inverness (Cressey & Sheridan 2003); **c.)** Mains of Craichie, Angus (Coutts 1971, no 83a.).

Irish Bowls are also found in the Isle of Man (Woodcock 2008) and along the west coast of Scotland (Simpson 1965), albeit with some local adaptations (*e.g.* the Machrie Vases of the Firth of Clyde: Scott 1967). Irish influences continue, albeit in increasingly small numbers, into South-Eastern Scotland and Northern England, where the type is increasingly rare but can be recognised in several significant examples discussed in the regional case studies in **Chapters 4 to 8**. Overlooking the debated origins of Bowl pottery, the above analysis has helped to confirm the traditional view that the type has its focal point in Ireland and, in a British context, around the edges of the Irish Sea Zone.

Typo-chronological connections: British Food Vessels and Irish Vases

Other British and Irish types of Food Vessel (*e.g.* with more Vase like profiles) are less commonly found with the Irish-influenced associations and features discussed above. However, there are notable exceptions, including the vessel from Scalpsie, Isle of Bute, which is associated with a relatively early, high-quality radiocarbon determination (App 2A, no. 12; 3730±30 BP; SUERC-37704 (GU23939); 2270-2030 cal BC at 95% probability). This vessel combines elements of Food Vessels commonly found in the Northern British Food Vessel (or ‘Yorkshire Vase’) corpus with Irish (Bowl) influences: false relief and a cruciform, decorated base (Fig. 2.10). A very similarly decorated and shaped vessel from Ratho, Midlothian, has a band of false relief decoration to the external rim bevel and was associated with an armlet similar to the aforementioned examples associated with Bowl-influenced pottery (Fig. 2.9, 2c).



Figure 2.10: Food Vessel from Scalpsie, Isle of Bute (after Bryce 1904, figs. 29-30)

The relationship between Irish Vases and British Food Vessels is, however, less clearly defined than the relationship between Irish Bowls and British Food Vessels. This has led to the unhappy situation in which vessels that would be called ‘Yorkshire’ Vases when found in Britain are termed Irish Vases when found in Ireland. This problem relates in particular to a group of similarly decorated and shaped vessels in the Irish corpus: Waddell’s (1974) Type 2. The key features shared in common are:

- 1.) Two concave cavetto zones at shoulder and between shoulder and rim;
- 2.) Lugs, often placed in the shoulder grooves/cavettos;
- 3.) The presence of herringbone, often prominent and sometimes extending across the whole surface of the vessel (*i.e.* ‘all over herringbone’);

In order to assess and quantify the relationship, a sample of Irish Vases was reviewed (Table 2.14). This identified considerable similarities between British Food Vessels and Irish Vases, with approximately a quarter (*c.*27%) of Irish Vases carrying the same features as British Food Vessels. However, on closer inspection, many of the vessels of Waddell’s (1976) Types 1 and 3, and Brindley’s (2007) Stage 2 and 3, share little in common with British vessels beyond the Isle of Man and the west coast of Scotland. The Vases that share most in common with British Food Vessels are among the earliest (Brindley’s Stage 1: 2007, 184-86, fig. 60). Yet, even among this group, the details of profile, construction sequence and techniques differ in important respects. For instance, many of the Vases with lugs, and other ‘British’ features, do not have upper, concave, cavetto, profiles between the shoulder and rim (point No. 1, above), which is key feature of British Food Vessels. Instead the profile of the upper body of most Irish Vases is rounded outwards (see Fig. 2.11) (*e.g.* Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993, nos. 462, 467-7, 475, 481, 483). This difference is significant as it reflects a distinct construction sequence and indicates that the British and Irish Vase traditions retained a degree of independence from one another despite their similarities.

Features	Number
AOHB + Lugs	5
Prominent HB + Lugs	15
Prominent HB + Handle	1
Lugs	9
AOHB	13
Prominent HB	28
TOTAL	71

Table 2.14: British Food Vessel features on Irish Vases (*Note: sample size: 260 vessels; data: Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993; Brindley 2007*)



Figure 2.11: Similarities and differences between British and Irish Vases (after Kinnes & Longworth 1984; Ó Riordáin & Waddell 1993)

Key: *a.* Alwinton 202, Burial 2, East Yorkshire; *b.* Goodmanham 97, Burial 1; *c.* Plessy Mill, Northumberland ; *d.* Carrowntober East, Co. Galway; *e.* Gortnahown, Co. Galway

2.8 Food Vessels and the changing supply and circulation of copper alloy through time

Recent work on the changing composition of copper alloy during the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age (Bray 2012; Bray & Pollard 2012), has the potential to cast light on networks and systems that can also be identified in the contemporary ceramic evidence. As there is no *a priori* reason why the metalwork and ceramic signatures would be connected, the two strands will not necessarily reveal similar inter-regional patterning, and mismatches are potentially just as revealing. This section outlines the key relationships between the inter-regionality of Food Vessels and metalwork through time and follows Bray (2012) in maintaining Needham's (1996) chronological framework based around 'Metalwork Assemblages' in order to discuss change through time.

Metal Assemblage 3 (c.2200-2000 BC)

During MA 3 the first copper alloy appears across Britain and Ireland in significant quantities (Bray 2012, 57).⁷ Ross Island, County Kerry, was the dominant supplier of British copper

⁷ Brindley (2007, 328-33) has argued, based on work by Lanting (2007), that changes in metalwork described for MA 3 occurred in c.2000-1700 BC. This is not the accepted reading of all the available

(‘A- metal’) throughout this period (Rohl & Needham 1998, 86-7; Bray & Pollard 2012, 856, table 1). Remelting and the production of local artefact forms developed at this time in Britain, having already been practiced at an earlier date in Ireland (*ibid.*, 66; *cf.* Needham 2004). With distance from Ross Island, Bray and Pollard (*ibid.*, 860-61) observed increasingly frequent remelting events. They also noted that Welsh communities did appear to rely on or deposit copper from Ross Island, ‘due in part to the beginnings of local extractive metallurgy’ (*ibid.*, 861). The abandonment of the Ross Island mine (beginning *c.*2100 but continuing for another two hundred years) is clearly reflected in the data presented by Bray & Pollard (*ibid.*, 856, table 1), and appears to have had a major impact on the trade networks involving copper alloy.

The MA 3 ‘signature’ complements the ceramic evidence presented above. The influence of the Ross Island mine in British copper alloy circulation coincides with the strong influence of Irish Bowls and use of false relief decoration in Western Scotland, extending into Central Scotland (Table 2.11). The metal composition demonstrates increasing remelting and local traditions and, similarly, the Food Vessel evidence shows greater ‘mixing’ with other decorative techniques and motifs and local types with distance from the west coast of Scotland. However, the ceramics also show evidence for two-way influences: a group of early Irish Vases carries similar decoration and features as British Food Vessels. The relatively small number of these vessels found in Ireland suggests that they are primarily a British type. Spacer-plate necklaces made of Whitby jet dating to MA 3 have been found in a considerable number of graves on the western fringes of Scotland (Sheridan 2013, 60-62, fig. 4.10), where Irish Sea interactions are likely to have been most intense (*e.g.* within the Firth of Clyde: *ibid.*, 60). Some were even directly associated with Food Vessels with both British and Irish elements (*e.g.* Glebe cairn, Kilmartin Glen: Longworth & Kinnes, 151, UN 136).

It is likely that objects (and people) were traded and exchanged across the Irish Sea in the opposite direction to the flow of Ross Island metal (*cf.* Cressey & Sheridan 2003, 80; Sheridan 2012a; Sheridan 2013, 60-62). Sheridan has argued that individuals in this zone were able to control the flow of metal and thereby acquire ‘power, high status and wealth’ (Sheridan 2013, 60). This is a convincing interpretation of the substantial monuments covering elaborate Food Vessel, jet and bronze equipped graves. However, when taken as a whole, the ceramic evidence is too extensive to represent only the traces of important trade,

radiocarbon dates, typo-chronology and associations (*e.g.* of bar armlets and daggers with Beakers and Food Vessels) presented in the course of this chapter or in recent reviews of the chronological framework of metalwork (Needham 1996; 2004; Gerloff 2007), and is not accepted here or in recent work by others (*e.g.* Bray 2012; Bray & Pollard 2012; Sheridan 2012a, 2013).

exchange links or only a handful of elite individuals. The interactions involved should instead be set in a socio-cultural context of shared funerary and non-funerary practices (*cf.* the domestic pottery from Islay discussed in **Chapter 1**), craft-skills and technology. The similarities and overlaps (or ‘cross-craftsmanship’) between the metal and ceramic evidence suggests that the flow of materials was accompanied and enabled by socio-cultural bonds, perhaps created by two-way migrations, inter-marriages and shared beliefs.

Metal Assemblage 4 - 5 (c.2000-1700 BC)

The composition of British and Irish bronze objects shows that a dramatic change occurred after the closure of the Ross Island mine, reflecting the step change in exploitation at copper sources in Wales and the North West Midlands during MA 4-5 (*c.*2000/1900-1700 BC) (Bray & Pollard 2012, 862, table 1; Bray 2012, 61-2; Needham 2012, 220-24). The newly important sources do not appear to have supplied Ireland with copper to any great extent, and there is evidence for the re-melting of ‘old’ Ross Island metal in Ireland for several centuries after the mine closed (Bray & Pollard 2012, 862), suggesting a degree of metallurgic ‘isolation’. In contrast, the ceramic evidence suggests there was a strong connection between British and Irish communities, both using Collared and (later) Cordoned Urns (Brindley 2007, 331; Waddell 1995). As noted above, the Collared Urn tradition carries several motifs that are recurrent features of Irish Vases and Vase Urns (Longworth’s ‘Motif Repertoire H’: 1984, 11, fig. 9). However, the later Food Vessel tradition developed in different ways in Britain and Ireland respectively during this period. Later British Food Vessels show stronger influences from Collared Urns, while later Irish Vases of Brindley’s Stages 2-3 are rarer in Scotland and Northern England than the widespread Bowl influenced vessels of MA 3.

Thus, as the Welsh and North West English mines began to supply copper to Britain, the social and cultural networks changed and the appearance of Collared Urns practices appears to occur at the same time. While this relationship is intriguing, particularly given the apparent relationship between ceramics and copper circulation during MA 3, it may be part of a more complex series of social and cultural changes rather than simple, direct and causal ones. More work is needed to understand the regional and chronological development of Collared Urns across Britain, but Wales and Wessex do appear to demonstrate early (*i.e.* Food Vessel related) features in abundance (*cf.* Law 2008, Ch. 5). Indeed, the cemetery at Bedd Branwen, Anglesey, has produced some of the earliest high-quality radiocarbon dates for Collared Urns in Britain and Ireland (Brindley 2007, 319). It is possible that the two networks were related and reflect the socio-cultural relations required to support and enable trade and exchange, in a fashion analogous to Food Vessels during MA 3. The lack of evidence for British copper

being transported to Ireland during this phase warns against regarding metal as the primary (or only) driver of social relations. There are, however, sufficient similarities in the distribution and typo-chronology of Food Vessels to suggest that they reflect changing social relations between Britain and Ireland, related to changing copper alloy supplies.

2.9 Summary

This chapter has defined the chronological ranges of Food Vessels and related ceramic traditions, making use of a sizeable recent increase in high-quality radiocarbon dates (Table 2.15). In the case of British Food Vessels, this represents the first assessment based on a substantial number of radiocarbon determinations. It was argued that:

- Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns have similar chronologies, as do some miniature Food Vessels (Group 1), while other miniature vessels (Groups 2 & 3) appear to have overlapped with the end of the Food Vessel use.
- The lack of chronological overlap between Food Vessels and Neolithic ‘Impressed Wares’ (including Peterborough Ware) can be confirmed, although it was noted that we lack evidence for the non-funerary ceramic ‘basis’, and for organic traditions that may have linked traditions. The importance of ‘ancient’ and pre-existing traditions in the adoption of a novel funerary tradition was also raised.
- An overlap exists between the latest Beakers and the earliest Food Vessels but the relationship varies by region and has to be more fully contextualised.
- Collared Urns overlap with later Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns and cannot, therefore, be discussed together as a ‘single’ tradition (*contra* Law 2008).
- Irish Bowls are early Vases overlap with the very earliest British Food Vessels. Although it is difficult to be sure whether they precede British Food Vessels, some of the earliest British Food Vessel dates are associated with vessels that carry Irish Bowl influences. The typo-chronological relationships between British and Irish Food Vessels may be related to changes in copper alloy circulation during Needham’s (1996) MA 3 & 4.

No discussion of absolute chronology can be ‘future-proofed’, as new dates will be generated and the picture, models and understanding will change. However, the re-assessment of typo-chronological connections between Food Vessels and Neolithic pottery, Beakers, and Collared Urns, is unlikely to date as rapidly and has demonstrated that recent scepticism

regarding the distinctions between these traditions have approached the evidence too selectively, having not fully quantified overlaps in terms of chronology, shared characteristics and context. While typo-chronology is not an end in itself, it does provide the framework for robust assessments of social and cultural relations within and between Britain and Ireland during the Early Bronze Age.

Model <i>Ceramic tradition</i> <i>Region</i>	Start date (cal BC) (% probability)	End date (cal BC) (% probability)	Duration ('Span' function) in years (% probability)
Model 1 <i>Food Vessels</i> <i>Britain</i>	2125-2045 (95%) 2095-2055 (68%)	1910-1835 (95%) 1890-1860 (68%)	145-260 (95%) 165-220 (68%)
Model 2 <i>Food Vessels</i> <i>Scotland</i>	2130-2040 (95%) 2090-2045 (68%)	1925-1830 (95%) 1905-1860 (68%)	120-260 (95%) 145-210 (68%)
Model 2 <i>Food Vessels</i> <i>England</i>	2195-2045 (95%) 2150-2070 (68%)	1905-1740 (95%) 1880-1800 (68%)	150-375 (95%) 190-305 (68%)
Model 3 <i>Food Vessel Urns</i> <i>Britain</i>	2170-2025 (95%) 2125-2045 (68%)	1880-1755 (95%) 1870-1810 (68%)	155-365 (95%) 180-285 (68%)
Model 5 <i>Food Vessel Bowls</i> <i>Ireland</i>	2190-2070 (95%) 2160-2105 (68%)	1930-1830 (95%) 1900-1850 (68%)	155-320 (95%) 210-290 (68%)
Model 5 <i>Food Vessel Vases</i> <i>Ireland</i>	2140-2035 (95%) 2095-2045 (68%)	1900-1785 (95%) 1885-1830 (68%)	150-325 (95%) 165-245 (68%)
Model 5 <i>Vase Urn/Encrusted Urns</i> <i>Ireland</i>	2040-1915 (95%) 2010-1945 (68%)	1925-1785 (95%) 1890-1830 (68%)	0-220 (95%) 60-170 (68%)

Table 2.15: Summary of the modelled start and end dates of Food Vessel pottery in Britain and Ireland

Non-ceramic materials, including the organics and copper alloy, have been identified as important for understanding the changing relationships between ceramics from funerary contexts through time and between regions. Writing recently, Brindley (2007, 297-325) was unconvinced regarding the chronological and cultural relationships between Irish and British Food Vessels (*ibid.*, 321, table 67). This chapter has demonstrated that this scepticism was overstated and that the period *c.*2200-2000 BC was one of strong ceramic and probably socio-cultural relations between Britain and Ireland (*cf.* Waddell 1998, 148-9). This is particularly significant as it closely coincides with a period of time when copper alloy was also traded and exchanged across the Irish Sea (*cf.* Bray & Pollard 2012). Having established the chronology and key ceramic connections of Food Vessel pottery in Britain, **Chapter 3** is concerned with developing the best method of describing Food Vessel form and decoration, with a view of developing contextual and regional typologies in **Chapters 4 - 6**.

CHAPTER THREE

TRADITIONS & TECHNOLOGIES OF FOOD VESSEL FORM AND DECORATION

3.1 Introduction

'...[Food Vessels] were not designed for the convenience of twenty-first-century ceramic classification...' (Sheridan 2004, 246)

As the previous two chapters have demonstrated, Food Vessels possess a range of morphological traits that distinguish them from other prehistoric ceramic traditions or types. This chapter takes the analysis further by addressing how best to classify and describe Food Vessel form and decoration. Most existing Food Vessel classificatory schemes have been composed with reference to form but have not fully considered a range of other important factors, including decoration and the practicalities and potential significance of the construction process. Privileging finished shape over these factors has the effect of obscuring important similarities and differences in the way vessels were constructed. Sheridan has noted that existing classifications 'have often lacked clarity and precision, and there has been variability in the application of terms' (2004, 246). This chapter aims to develop an improved analytical method for classifying Food Vessels that takes into account factors that were important from the perspective of prehistoric potters and communities.

This chapter does not, however, provide a finished analytical approach that combines formal, decorative and technological sequences. That, anticipated, approach would require more information than it has been possible to gather from macroscopic analysis, about the fabric and techniques in order to construct detailed construction sequences for each vessel under study. It would also require information on the context of the vessel, so that contextual meanings could be discerned (see **Sections 1.4 & 3.6**). Rather, this chapter aims to provide an identification of the key features of Food Vessel form in terms of how they were constructed and perceived, from which perspective more meaningful and less arbitrary typologies can be constructed. Several key technological issues, recognised through examination and experimentation are discussed and used to critique the pre-existing classificatory schemes. New classificatory terms that are believed to relate more closely to the decisions and concerns of Food Vessel makers are then outlined. In the final section the terms and method described are applied to case study regions of Britain. It is argued that classification should ideally be

built up from regional scales of analysis but also that contextual details relating to the depositional context should be taken into account (*i.e.* the ‘contextual typology’ raised in **Section 1.4**). The latter consideration ultimately curtails the progress of this chapter by suggesting that, while the terms and method laid out provide the necessary framework and terminology for identifying broad inter-regional identities, the *particular* meanings of typological similarities and differences within the tradition are better interpreted in terms of the funerary contexts in which so many were deposited rather than at a national scale or within a socio-cultural and ritual vacuum.

3.2 Food Vessel construction techniques: the ‘potter’s process’

This section highlights the importance of form and construction decisions and sequence in developing a typology that reflects the perspective of those who produced, used and viewed the pots. Although the available ‘domestic’ evidence is limited (**Chapter 1.2**), combined with our knowledge of other prehistoric ceramic traditions, it appears to have been a regular, ‘domestic’ task, about which the majority of the community would probably have had some knowledge (*cf.* Gibson & Woods 1997; Varndell & Freestone 1997; Gibson 2002; Law 2008; Šoberl *et al.* 2010). Thus the prehistoric ‘potter’ is unlikely to have been a craft specialist who practiced at a considerable remove from the pottery ‘user’. Furthermore, it is only with respect to production that we can understand what aspects of form were within the control of the potter.

It is, therefore, more sensible to describe form in terms of techniques and process of production rather than finished shape. Indeed, it is not always apparent whether the finished form of two pots was produced using identical techniques. For example, in describing the construction of Irish Food Vessels, Sheridan illustrates several methods/means of creating similar ‘tripartite’ profiles with shoulder grooves: by ‘manipulating the ends of the coils’, by adding ‘fillets of clay’ to the exterior and by ‘pinch[ing them] out from the body of the pot’ (1993, 45). This is of considerable significance for the present study, as the ‘grooves’ and ‘cavettos’ of vessels provide a major source for much of the typological distinction proposed in the last century. Differences along these lines may have chronological, social or cultural meaning and typologies should aim to acknowledge their existence and seek to understand their meaning rather than conflating them into a single group based on superficial notions of shape.

Coil, strap and ring construction

Food Vessels were constructed using the coil or strap method, using rolled coils to build up the body one ring at a time (*cf.* Stevenson 1953; Gibson & Woods 1997, 126). Ceramics tend to break and fracture along the weakest point and it is therefore possible to identify where (and even how many) coils have been joined. Thirty-one percent of the Food Vessels examined for this study presented evidence for coil joins in the form of fractures or sharp changes of angle within the vessel that strongly suggest this technique was used. This figure would be considerably higher if so many had not been reconstructed and consolidated, thus obscuring fresh breaks. The position of the break in relation to profile was also recorded and proved important for recognising how features of form were achieved, particularly with respect to cavetto zones (see below).



Figure 3.1: Simplified features of Beaker (*left*) and Food Vessel (*right*) construction (after Clarke *et al.* 1985, fig. 5.31, b-c; photographs: author)

There is a subtle but important difference between the coil/ring techniques used to make Beaker and Food Vessel pottery (Fig. 3.1). In constructing Beakers, thin, rectangular straps were added and the join smoothed using wet-hand ‘slips’ and burnishing so that they give no indication of the presence of individual straps (see Hammersmith 2011). Using thicker coils for the construction of Food Vessels has the benefit of providing a wider platform on which to alter the profile and create concave cavetto zones by under- and overlapping coil rings that end with diagonal, inward-sloping angles (Figs. 3.1 & 3.2). Because the coils have greater thickness than those of Beakers, there is also an opportunity to include these features without threatening the stability of the vessel wall.

The importance of cavetto zones

Cavetto zones are one of the defining features of Food Vessels and they are related to some of the key decisions made during their production (Fig. 3.3). Thus if the lower cavetto zone was wide and shallow, this would have knock-on effects for the application of lugs/stops, another key feature of the type. The completion of a cavetto zone also creates a number of points at which the vessel could be finished (Fig. 3.3). Indeed, the diagonal profiles of the coil tips (onto which additional coils were added) have the same angle/profile as the rim bevels that finish the large majority of Food Vessels. Thus three of the most recognisable features of Food Vessel form (shoulder, stop/lug and rim) can be related back to the particular coil join technique and cavetto zones used to construct the vessels. The technology used to bond the coils in order to create Food Vessels was therefore closely associated with their finished form and, arguably, the core ‘aesthetic’ of the tradition. This contrasts with Beaker pottery, where the strap joins used are obscured by bonding and covering clay slurry ‘slips’ rather than formed into features that give the pot its distinctive form, and the key morphological decisions relate to creating the appropriate angles between neck and body and the relative heights between necks, bellies and rims respectively (*cf.* Boast 1998; Needham 2005).

British and Irish Food Vessels of most types were unified by the presence of cavetto zones from their inception (see **Sections 2.3 & 2.7**), and it is possible that this technological and ‘aesthetic’ unit was successful because it could be easily passed on as a new sets of gestures and motor habits and because it could be used to create a visually recognisable and thus socially and ethnically meaningful ‘signature’. It may not be coincidental that it represented a clear departure from Beaker pottery. Robin Boast (2002) has discussed Beakers that ‘could have been’ produced but never were: variations of neck and body ratio that could have been used to distinguish new pots from the range of variation that had become the norm and that

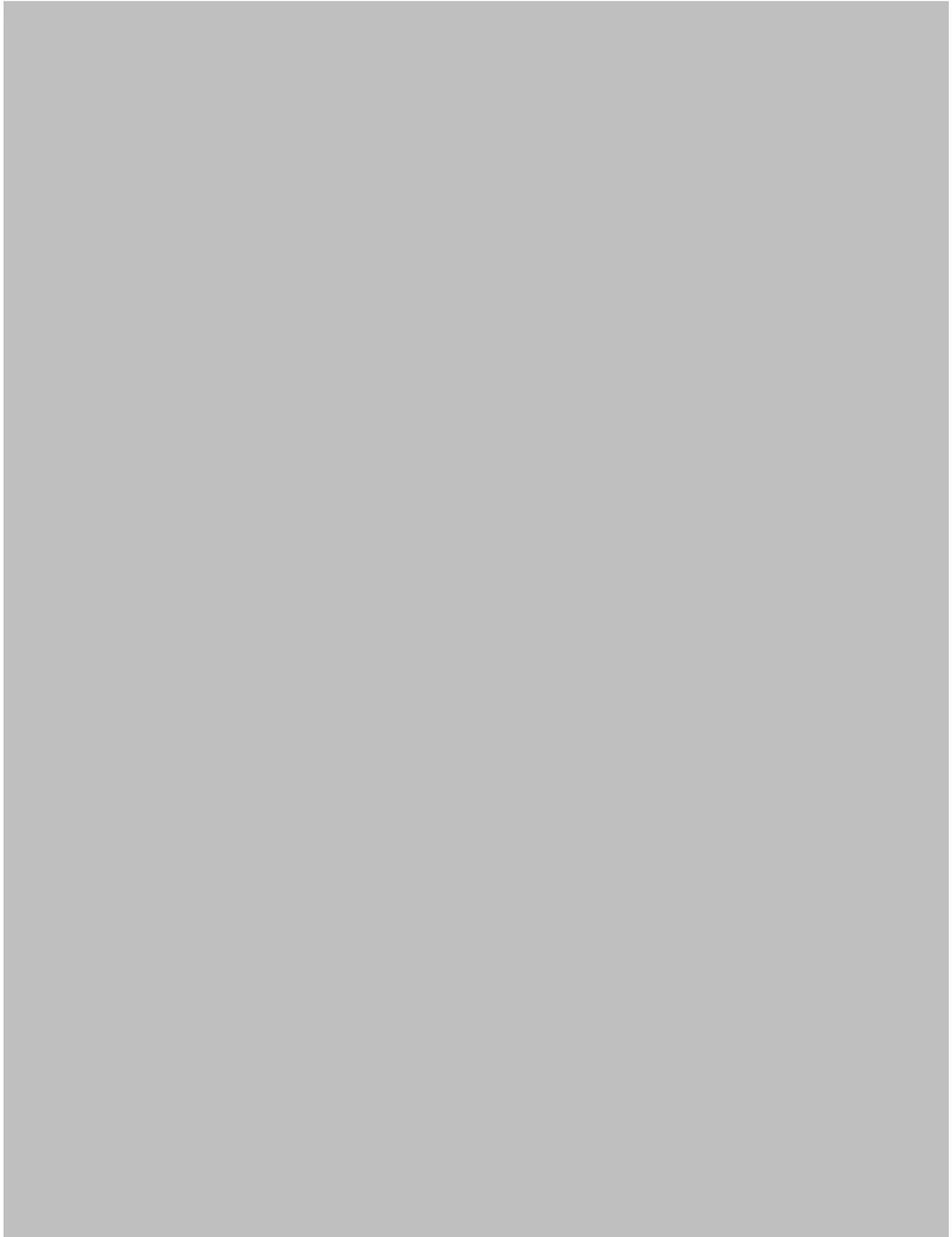


Figure 3.2: Stages of Food Vessel construction (*Note: illustrating the relationship between of rings of clay and finished form based on observation of coil joins and based on a design concept developed by Law (2008, fig. 2.2) for Collared Urns*)

could have been decorated and used in a radically different fashion. The chronological overlap discussed in **Section 2.5** suggests that this scenario was a genuine possibility and the Long-Necked Beaker tradition may represent just such a break with older practices (in some regions, at least: see **Chapter 8**), and yet the Food Vessel places open water between itself and Beaker pottery. The cavetto zone was key to creating this new ceramic tradition that could be clearly distinguished from Beaker pottery and practices.

A small number of vessels have atypical cavetto zone and lug combinations or lugs applied to vessels without cavetto zones (Fig. 3.3). It is interesting that a number of these are typologically late vessels that share features in common with other ceramic traditions and/or come from areas to the south of the key Food Vessel ‘heartlands’, where the full technological know-how may not have reached or been accepted. For instance, on the recently discovered vessel from Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire (Wessex Archaeology 2006), the walls are unusually thin compared to Northern Food Vessels and are more typical of Beaker pottery (*c.* 4-5mm compared to >10mm), suggesting that it may represent the combination of ceramic techniques and traditions. The walls of the vessel from Shippea Hill, Cambridgeshire, are also notably thin and the lugs have been added to the wall rather than inserted within a cavetto zone (Fell & Briscoe 1951). In the case of the vessel from Garton Slack 7, Barrow 1 (Brewster 1980, 217-20, 241, fig. 100), the vessel has a bipartite form and the ‘lugs’ have been created by pushing outwards from inside the vessel and the cavetto spaces by flattening and shaping the external surface (*cf.* the ‘vestigial stopped groove’ on Collared Urns: Longworth 1984, 23).¹ It therefore shows only superficial familiarity with Food Vessel techniques and carries a rim that is reminiscent of Collared Urns. The deposition of the vessel with a cremation burial cut into a grave containing the inhumation burial of a child, in a region where Food Vessel cremations are rare, also supports a Collared Urn connection (see **Sections 6.3 & 7.3**). The considerable socio-cultural significance of ‘overlaps’ of this kind are discussed in **Chapters 4-7** (and see Longworth 1963, Ch. 3).

¹ Also see the so-called ‘Food Vessel’ from Winterbourne Steepleton, Wiltshire (British Museum 1948,1101.1).

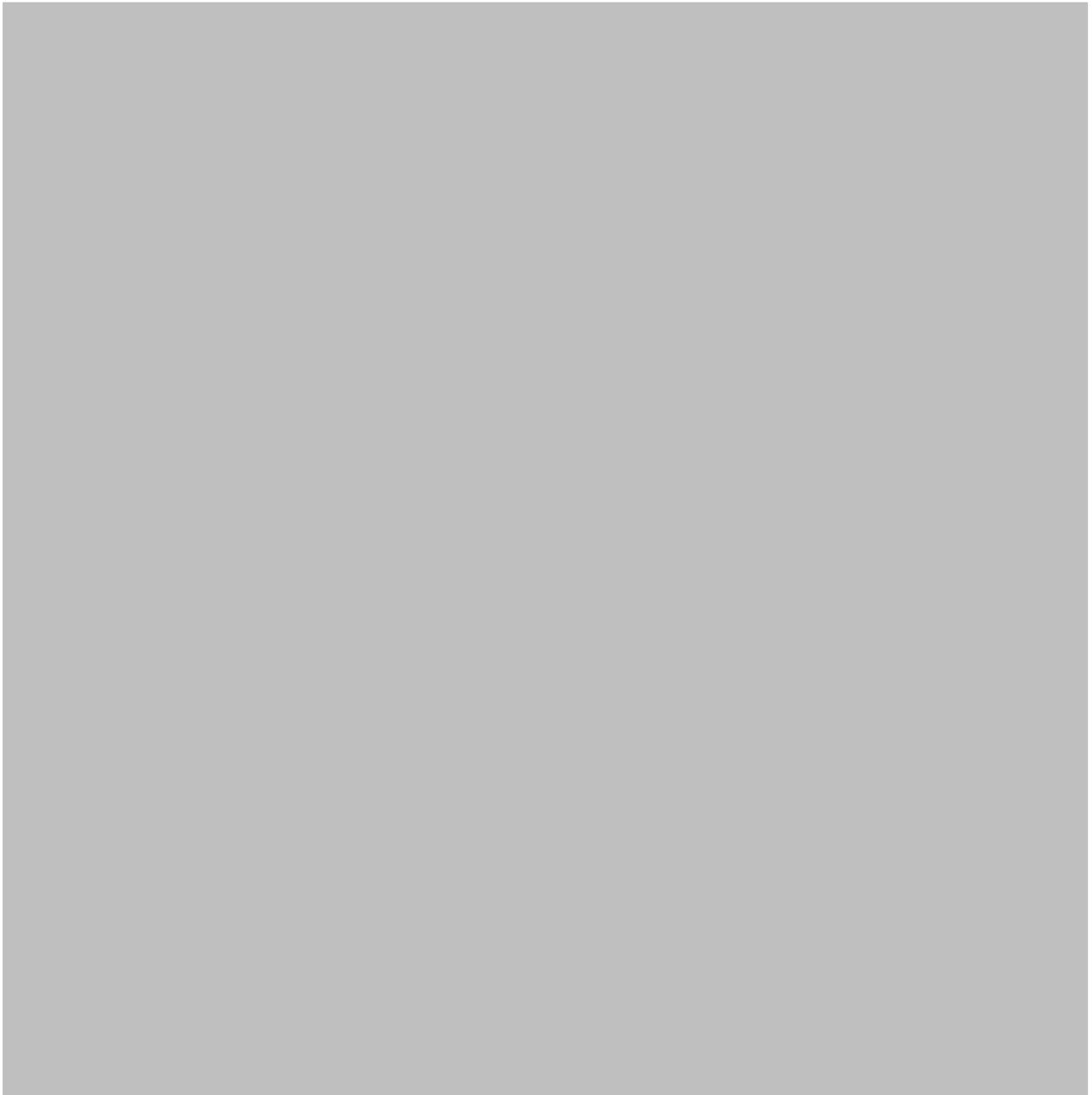


Figure 3.3: Examples of ‘atypical’ and ‘hybrid’ cavetto zones and lugs

Key: *a. Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire; b. Garton Slack VII (after Brewster 1980, fig. 100); c. Shippea Hill, Cambridgeshire (after Fell & Briscoe 1951)*

Differences between Food Vessel and Collared Urn construction

Section 2.6 critiqued the idea recently put forward by Law (2008), that Food Vessels and Collared Urns formed part of a common ‘heterogeneous’ tradition by raising important differences in their respective chronologies and intimating important differences in distribution, form and decoration. Law (*ibid.*, Ch. 3) developed the concept of the ceramic ‘module’ from architectural studies to suggest that bases, bodies, necks and collars were ‘building blocks’ used to conceptualise pots in the minds of their makers. Viewed in this way,

Food Vessel Urns and Collared Urns were the same pot apart from the presence or absence of a collar. However, the examples given fail to show or account for the prominence of cavetto zones in Food Vessel (Urns), either by selecting examples from the small number of Food Vessels that are from Southern England (where cavetto zones are relatively rare and unpronounced) or failing to see the technological difference between a cavetto and a collar. Indeed, the concept of the ceramic ‘module’ is a mechanical approach to what was a human, craft process of fluid gestures.



Figure 3.4: Variation in Collared Urns shoulder and upper body profiles (after Kinnes & Longworth 1985)
(Note: arrange from vessel sharing more to less in common with Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns)

In fact the techniques used to produce Collared Urns were both similar and different from Food Vessel pottery. The space between the shoulder and base of the collar of some Collared Urns has a concave form (Fig. 3.4), created in a comparable way to Food Vessel shoulders (compare Fig. 3.2 & Law 2008, Ch. 2, fig. 2.2). However, a large number of Collared Urns do not feature cavetto zones and instead have more rounded or ‘flat’ profiles between shoulder and collar. Furthermore, their collars were created by overlapping (or ‘overhanging’) large straps of clay (Longworth 1984, 6; Law 2008, Ch. 7), and thus diverge from Food Vessel cavetto zones/units that either have another cavetto zone or an internally sloping rim bevel to finish the vessel (see Fig. 3.2).

In other words, the production of Collared Urns does make use of a cavetto zone but not to the same extent or in the same way as Food Vessels or, for that matter, Food Vessel Urns. It

is therefore not entirely safe to argue that the two traditions formed part of a ‘single’ heterogeneous ceramic tradition based on ceramic technique alone (*contra* Law 2008). The techniques appear to have been related but are arguably importantly different. In this respect, the transition from Food Vessel (Urns) to Collared Urn production may have been more fluid and complex than it was from Beaker to Food Vessel production. However, rather than arguing that the variety and overlap of ceramic techniques occurred in the same way, contemporaneously and in all regions, we can try to investigate the relationship more fully in terms of their chronological, depositional and regional contexts (see **Section 2.6 & Chapters 4-7**).

Summary

The basic observations made so far regarding Food Vessel construction techniques are based on the examination of 241 vessels in museum collections. Greater complexity in terms of subtle variations in formation process may be identified if a more detailed and systematic study of coil joins could be made, for example using X-Rays or examination of newly discovered and unrestored vessels. Nonetheless, even the basic realisation that the cavetto zone was a (if not *the*) key construction principle represents a departure: almost all other classificatory schemes of Bronze Age pottery have paid little (if any) attention to the question of construction process. The reasons for this were discussed in **Chapter 1.4** in terms of theoretical developments that have demonstrated the social significance of the production sequence. An attempt to improve this situation is made in **Sections 3.4 and 3.5**. Firstly, the knowledge of Food Vessel construction can be used to critique existing classificatory schemes.

3.3 A critical review of existing classificatory schemes

Despite a century of research, the existing typological schemes for British Food Vessel pottery have only been reviewed cursorily in the context of other studies (*e.g.* Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993, 1-3). This section reviews and critiques the seven most significant schemes of Food Vessel typology. Although the key individuals were introduced in **Section 1.3**, this section reviews how and why they then sub-divided them and the legacy of these decisions.

Thurnam (1871)

Thurnam (1871, 379-83) developed the earliest national Food Vessel classification based upon his first-hand knowledge of the Stourhead collections (where Food Vessels were relatively scarce) and some knowledge of the wider British corpus at that time (O Ríordáin &

Waddell 1993, 1). He identified four major types within Britain and Ireland without direct reference to chronology, although the (α to δ) letter sequence may be seen to imply a general evolution towards greater complexity. His simple scheme involved two key principles: distinguishing ‘decorated’ and ‘undecorated’ vessels, and splitting the somewhat subjective categories of ‘urns’ and ‘bowls’ (App C, Table C.1).

Two points are relevant to the present study. Firstly, Thurnam tended to define form in terms of shape (*e.g.* ‘decorated shallow bowls’ are ‘oblate spheroids’), thus revealing a classification strategy that was removed from the potter’s perspective. Secondly, the type γ , ‘decorated bowl-shaped’ Food Vessel equates with the modern day ‘Yorkshire Vase’ (see below). Thurnam described it as possessing ‘two or more furrow[s that] are moulded, and in one and sometimes two of these are...stop-ridges at regular intervals.’ The notion of ‘moulded’ ‘furrows’ is not qualified but gives the impression of the pre-extant, smooth clay body being shaped rather than being related to other factors within the construction process. Both of these points were adopted by later schemes and represent the origins of significant but questionable assumptions.

Abercromby (1912)

Abercromby’s *Bronze Age Pottery* (1912) represented a major advance in Food Vessel typology, both in terms of the detail of description and complexity and by virtue of its corpus of photographs. The scheme relates exclusively to form and shape with little consideration given to decoration. ‘Type 1’ is a ‘truncated and inverted cone’ with a ‘grooved shoulder’ with several lugs and a concave neck. The role of shape as the key consideration underpinning his typology is further demonstrated by ‘Type 3’, which is distinguished by having a concave angle between the shoulder and rim, and Type 4, which is described as ‘two truncated cones united...to form a shoulder’ (also see Types 5 and 6: App C, Table C.2). Abercromby (*ibid.*, 94) acknowledged an overlap between his Types 3 and 4A. This potential mismatch is symptomatic of a problem with the scheme: a reliance on shape without quantification or recognition of process. This created the dilemma of what angle defines the edges of a ‘convex’ or ‘cone’ shaped neck, and does not allow for variation based on the production process or for how the same finished form may be arrived at using different techniques.

The relative ‘weighting’ of the groups in terms of the presence and absence of features is also questionable. Although the presence/absence of lugs is used to distinguish Types 1 and 2, the presence of ‘mouldings’ or ‘grooves’ is cause only for separate sub-types. Presumably

Abercromby considered lugs to be of typo-chronological (and thus presumably cultural) significance because of their clear functional significance. Furthermore, terms such as ‘moulding’ and ‘groove’ are insufficient for describing the full range of features represented in his corpus. It is therefore questionable whether Abercromby’s scheme reflects variation that was significant during the Early Bronze Age.

Childe (1935; 1946)

Childe’s British Food Vessel typology was only partial, delivered over the course of several publications, most notably in *The Prehistory of Scotland* (1935, 89-91) and *Scotland Before the Scots* (1946, 105). Although the Scottish evidence provided the basis for Childe’s scheme, it is apparent that he also had the northern British evidence in mind. The scheme owes a debt to Abercromby (1912), including his use of similar shape-based terminology. The scheme was significant, however, for introducing references to the process or sequence of construction.

Childe’s scheme consisted of three major groups (‘A-C’), along with secondary and tertiary groupings (App C, Table C.3 & Figure C.3). ‘Type A’ vessels are bowl forms, and Childe offered guidance regarding how to distinguish them from vases (based on details of rim and shoulder form) (App C, Table C.3), and noted that they were ‘common only in Ireland and Scotland’ (1935, 91). ‘Type B’ encompasses a more variable range, with sub-groupings based on a series of additions to the basic form. Single ‘grooved’ (or cavettoed) vessels (‘B1’) are separated from double-grooved vessels (‘B2’), and the presence of perforated and unperforated lugs are then indicated (by the letters ‘a’ and ‘b’ respectively). Childe developed an ‘additive’ code-based scheme indicating the presence/absence of particular features of form. This type of scheme reflects the potter’s process discussed above and has rarely been applied to other British prehistoric ceramic traditions but suits the character of Food Vessels.

Childe acknowledged that there was potential for mis-matches and overlaps within his scheme (1946, 105), including between ‘C1’ and simple ‘B’ forms, between ‘C2’ and ‘B1’ forms and between ‘C3’ and ‘B2’ forms. Young’s (1951) ‘tripartite’ bowls raise similar problems by falling between Types ‘B’ and ‘C’, while sharing decoration with ‘Type A’ bowls. These mis-matches arguably result from the problems encountered when seeking to combine the importance of production process with traditional approaches to classification. Childe appears to have been aware of this shortcoming; discussing the relationship between the appearance of type ‘B’ and ‘C’, he notes that the ‘same result might...be obtained by a different process...by the addition of ribs or mouldings to the upper parts of the vessel instead of grooving a shoulder’ (Childe 1935, 91).

Manby (1957)

Manby accepted the basic structure and premises of Abercromby's scheme but proposed a number of modifications based on a larger pool of 380 Food Vessels from Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Peak District (Staffordshire and Derbyshire), with special reference to Peak District vessels. The scheme proposed that two of Abercromby's Types ('1 and 4B') were Irish and 'may be omitted from the Yorkshire series' (*ibid.*), and that some groups should be removed (App C, Table C.4). Several refinements were made to Abercromby's Types '1A', '2' and '3', in the form of tertiary groups, expanding them on the basis of more nuanced features of form (App C, Table C.4). In doing so, Manby did not, however, offer guidelines for distinguishing between such features as 'narrow' and 'broad' shoulder grooves. It is assumed that shoulder 'grooves' are all a product of 'grooving' and are therefore within the control of the potter. It is suggested in **Section 3.4** that this is not the case, and that different widths of groove could be made in different ways. Indeed, descriptions such as '[t]he moulded rim has been replaced by a simple rim; the ridge between the neck and groove has moved up towards the rim' (1957, 4), give the impression of machine-like process of creating finished goods without scope for variation within the process.

ApSimon (1958)

Shortly after Manby (1957) published his revision version of Abercromby's (1912) scheme, ApSimon suggested a markedly different approach: arguing that the groups identified in Abercromby's and Childe's schemes were broadly valid but that the finer sub-groupings possessed only descriptive value and even that 'some are better forgotten'. ApSimon preferred four 'main', broad, geographical, groups: two from mainland Britain ('Yorkshire Vase' and 'Southern English') and two from Ireland. While relatively simple, they did acknowledge the importance of combining decoration and form, identified by Thurnam and later acknowledged by Burgess (1975; 1980) and Pierpoint (1980) (see below). The most telling feature of ApSimon's work was the recognition that earlier typological schemes had failed to provide socially meaningful insights with which to develop our knowledge of the period. Unfortunately little was done to address this problem.

Burgess (1975; 1980)

Burgess' attempt to organise Food Vessels with reference to both form and decoration (1980, 87), was primarily concerned with form (Figs. 3.5 & 3.6), and represents a turn towards classification for its own sake. This approach characterises key metalwork studies during this period (*e.g.* Schmidt & Burgess 1981; Colquhoun & Burgess 1988) and was naturally

extended by Burgess to areas where greater attention to contextual and ceramic processes was needed.

The scheme draws initial distinctions between bowls, vases and buckets (although Burgess suggests the latter are a 'sub-type' of vases: *ibid.*, 87) before assigning vessels to more refined (secondary and tertiary) groups (Figures 3.5 & 3.6). However, the three major types overlap (*e.g.* the 'rounded vases, bowls and buckets' group). Indeed, a key limitation of Burgess's scheme is the lack of detailed description, making the scheme difficult to follow and failing to provide meaningful insights into the cultural significance beyond broad geographical 'rules', such as that 'bowl'-like forms occur predominantly in Ireland, while 'vases' are more dominant in England and a combination of bowls and vases can be found in Scotland (1980, 86), a point that was even recognised by Thurnam (1871).

As in earlier schemes, Burgess paid little attention to process. Thus 'tripartite bowls' and 'tripartite vases' are considered as separate types (Figs. 3.5 & 3.6), despite the likelihood they were made using similar techniques. Furthermore, 'Yorkshire vases' are classified within the bipartite group, presumably because the shoulder 'groove' was interpreted as representing a later feature created by extraction from a bipartite vessel. However, in some cases at least, it is relatively wide and is likely to have been created by the particular setting of coils rather than 'grooving' (see Shoulder Types '3B' and '4A' in **Section 3.4**, below). Burgess's decision to assign the 'Ridged Neck variant' to the Bipartite Vase group also reveals an assumption that the 'ridges' of these vessels were applied to the bipartite 'super-structure', the latter considered of greater typological significance. Whether this really was the construction process and whether the underlying bipartite form was of greater significance to the finished form to Food Vessel-using communities is not considered despite its potential importance



2.RIDGED, BUCKET-SHAPED VASES

Figure 3.5: Burgess' Food Vessel scheme (after Burgess 1980, figs. 3.1 & 3).

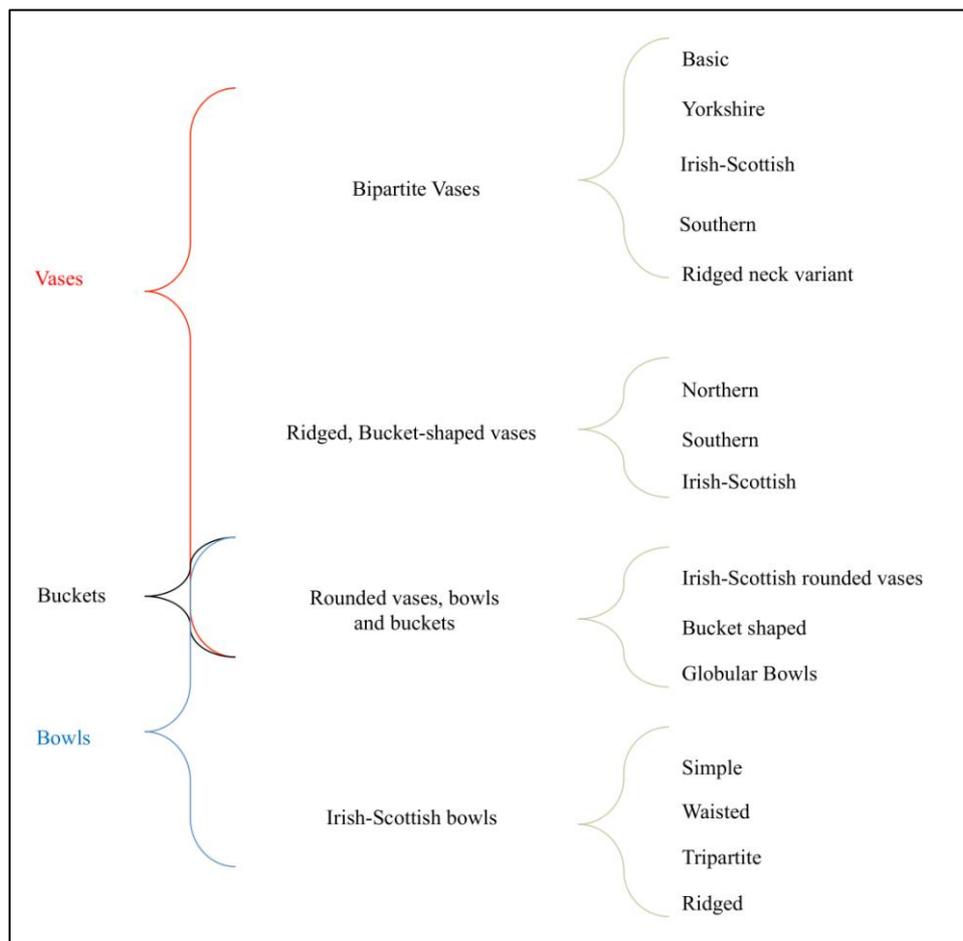


Figure 3.6: Schematic representation of Burgess' Food Vessel scheme (after Burgess 1975; 1980)

The large geographical scope of Burgess's scheme, the disproportionately short descriptions, or the lack of interest shown in exploring the socio-cultural and chronological relationships between types mean that it is of limited value today. The failure of the scheme can be taken as an example of why the approaches applied to large bodies of (often decontextualised) cast metalwork cannot be applied to the craft tradition of pottery production, although even in metalwork studies, Burgess' approach is out-dated and greater attention is now being shown to the importance of production processes (*e.g.* Roberts 2008b; Bray 2012; Pollard & Bray 2012).

Pierpoint (1980)

In place of the traditional methods of classification, Pierpoint's approach was underpinned by statistical analysis and can be seen as an outlier of the empirical typological 'school' of ceramic analysis that developed in America during the late 1970s and early 80s (*e.g.* papers in

Whallon & Brown (eds.) 1982; cf. Loney 2000). In critiquing traditional approaches, Pierpoint argued that:

‘[I]t is simply not practical to choose one or two features to try and consider Food Vessel style...(as many of the traditional typologies [do]) or to try and recognise ‘classic’ vessel forms’ (1980, 109)

Pierpoint’s analysis was developed with the intention of relating stylistic features of Food Vessels to aspects of funerary practice and group identity (*ibid.*, 198-254). The downside of Pierpoint’s ‘broad flexible view’ (*ibid.*, 63) is the atomizing effect it has: Food Vessels are no longer viewed as coherent entities created by the production process, but are instead seen as a series of traits to be submitted to mathematical investigation. A more moderate approach is arguably required, one in which factors/traits are acknowledged but are also brought together with reference to the overarching process of production and aesthetic principles. Indeed, the ‘atomized’ and statistically driven character of Pierpoint’s analyses has made it difficult to apply or extend it to new discoveries. As a result, ceramic specialists rarely cite the volume. Pierpoint’s use of typology to address socio-cultural research questions should, nonetheless, be recognised as an important analytical and interpretative approach, one not yet fully developed within British prehistoric ceramic studies.

Discussion

Despite a century having passed since its publication, Abercromby’s (1912) *Bronze Age Pottery* remains the only in-depth Food Vessel classification. Its importance is underlined by the contributions of Manby (1957) and Childe (1935; 1946), which both revised Abercromby’s initial findings to some extent. It is therefore fair to suggest that there were no new, in-depth appraisals of Food Vessel typology for nearly a century. Pierpoint’s (1980) study represents the first and last such work, although its failure to make an impact among ceramic specialists is arguably the result of a heavy reliance upon statistics and particular isolated, deconstructed traits rather than on whole vessels and production processes.

Form is a dominant feature of all the typological schemes discussed above. This is not in and of itself a criticism; form does appear to have been important: in terms of the defining role of the cavetto zone noted above (**Section 3.2**) and the extent and structure of the decoration in relation to form, noted below. However, form may be discussed in a number of ways, with respect to process as well as final, finished shape. In order to recognise the cultural significance of Food Vessels we have to consider the potter’s original intention and perspective, and the social and cultural implications of patterns evident in classification and

typology, rather than being preoccupied by the act of classifying *per se* (Boast 2002; Read 2007, 301-4).

A number of important points can be identified from the review of extant schemes regarding how typological studies of Food Vessels can be taken forward by this thesis and in the future:

- 1.) Food Vessels were productively described by Childe (1935; 1946) in terms of a series of additive choices/decisions, particularly at the rim, shoulder and lugs.
- 2.) Shoulder ‘grooves’ (i.e. cavetto zones), rims and lugs are repeatedly used to distinguish between the groups among the classificatory schemes described above.
- 3.) Too much time and effort has been spent identifying nuances of finished Food Vessel shape. A successful Food Vessel typology/classification should describe how shape relates to wider aesthetic principles and technical processes.
- 4.) Attempts to create over-arching typological schemes for all British Food Vessels have so far been unsuccessful. A more successful approach has involved regionally specific schemes (*e.g.* Kitson-Clark 1937; Manby 1957; Savory 1958; Simpson 1965).

There is currently no way of classifying Food Vessels without relying on out-dated, unreliable schemes. Before this situation can be rectified, terms that are sensitive to process need to be defined by which Food Vessels are described with the intention of using them to create regional typologies that can be contextualised (**Chapters 4-7**) and from which larger scale classificatory schemes and observations can be made (**Chapter 8-9**).

3.4 Creating Food Vessel forms

The following section does not provide a standalone classificatory scheme to replace those critiqued above but, rather, it acknowledges the fluid and contextually specific nature of vessel construction and provides the terminology required to construct more meaningful typological schemes at regional scales (see **Section 1.4 & 3.6**). Many of the studies critiqued above note the same features but then sort them into rigid categories into which all other vessels must be sorted. It is unlikely, however, that these categories reflect what Food Vessels meant throughout the Early Bronze Age and across the whole of Britain and Ireland. If classification is to more closely reflect the decisions and perspectives of potters and users, the first step is to describe the key decisions made in the course of forming a Food Vessel and to recognise what bearing these have on the finished form. Two studies of material from the

Peak District (Manby 1957) and South East Scotland (Cowe 1983) help to illustrate relationships between key decisions and to highlight the importance of regionality.

Lower body (below shoulder)

The traditional distinction between ‘bowls’ and ‘vases’ is a recurrent but unsatisfactory feature of the typologies reviewed above. It was demonstrated above that ‘vase’ is a potential misnomer: in terms of height to rim diameter, the majority of Food Vessels in England and Wales have rim diameters equal to or greater than vessel height (**Section 1.4**). The use of terminology such as ‘bowl’ and ‘vase’ should therefore be used with caution. It was within the potter’s control to give the lower body walls a straight, convex, concave or indeterminate form (Fig. 3.7).

Vessels with straight or concave lower bodies often continue on to have one or two cavetto zones above the shoulder. On the other hand, vessels that are described as ‘bowls’ often have convex lower bodies that terminate at the rim and have no cavetto zones above the shoulder. The distinction between bowls and vases is therefore based on the relationship between decisions made in forming the profile of the lower body and what features (if any) should follow on from it. The relationship between convex lower bodies/no cavetto zones and concave and straight lower bodies/cavettos, especially two cavettos with lugs, is illustrated by both the data from the Peak District and South East Scotland (Tables 3.1 & 3.2).

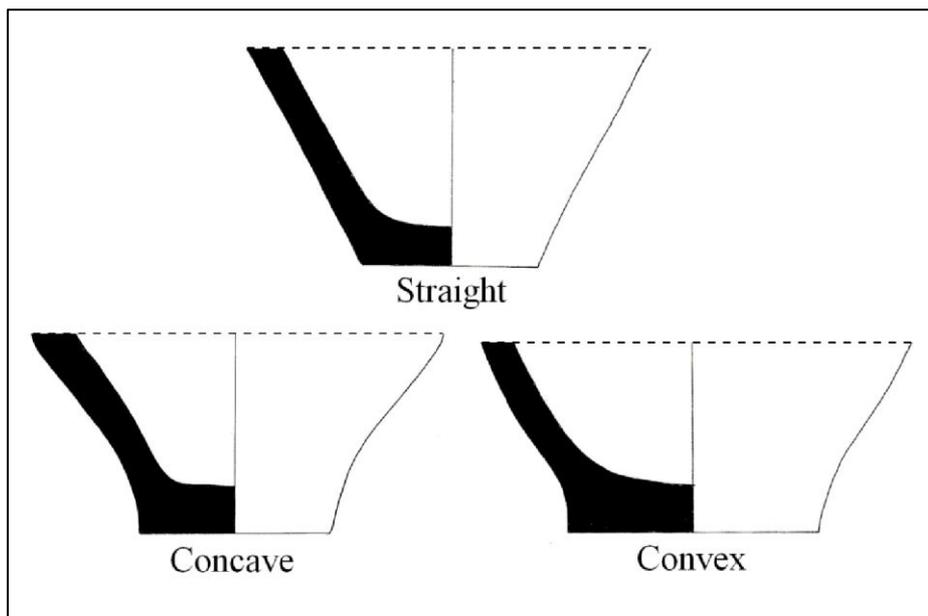


Figure 3.7: Food Vessel lower body (below shoulder) forms

The relationship between height of the shoulder and the overall height is also significant. For instance, a group of the South East Scottish Food Vessels with two cavettos and convex lower bodies represent what are traditionally called ‘Tripartite’ or Irish Bowls. These can be distinguished from the vessels with two cavetto zones and straight/concave lower bodies by their dimensions, the relative widths of the cavetto zones, the absence of lugs and their decoration.

No. of cavettos/ Lower body profile	0	1	2	2 + Lugs
Concave angle	-	-	9	4
Straight/Intermediate	1	4	4	5
Convex angle	4	1	4	2
TOTAL	5	5	17	11

Table 3.1: The relationship between lower body form and cavetto zones in the Peak District

No. of cavettos/ Lower body profile	0	1	2	2 + Lugs
Concave angle	-	5	6	8
Straight/Intermediate	-	-	2	-
Convex angle	15	6	5	1
TOTAL	15	11	13	9

Table 3.2: The relationship between lower body form and cavetto zones in South East Scotland

Upper body (above shoulder)

The upper body (above shoulder) form of Food Vessels has traditionally been central to describing and classifying Food Vessel form, for good reason. The relative height of the shoulder and the height of the upper body have a significant impact on the appearance of the vessel, an observation developed in the coming chapters. Indeed, it was noted in **Section 1.2** that vessels with high shoulders, especially those undecorated below the shoulder, often bear comparison to Urn traditions (including Collared Urns). Furthermore, the ‘Yorkshire Vase’ category has long been synonymous with Food Vessels in northern England, its definition relying heavily on the presence of a shoulder ‘groove’. Kitson-Clark (1937, 52) states that they typically ‘have a groove on the carinated shoulder, containing four or more stops, usually perforated’. Manby (2004, 227) describes it as ‘a bipartite Vase with lugs in the shoulder groove’ (*i.e.* Abercromby’s Type 1A: 1912, vol. 1, 93-4). The description of vessels

that clearly have tripartite forms as ‘bipartite’ is puzzling and reflects the erroneous view that the groove is a distinct entity, carved or grooved from a bipartite ‘superstructure’. This is misleading in several respects and obscures considerable variation, with ‘groove’ used to describe features that vary in width relative to the overall height of the vessel (*e.g.* Burgess 1980, 87; Manby 2004, 219) and that were actually created in different ways (see S3 & 4, below). In a considerable number of vessels the shoulder ‘groove’ is followed by a second, upper, ‘groove’ of similar shape and size. It is perverse to treat them separately and refer to them using different terms: they are both cavetto zones, the importance and production of which was raised in **Section 3.2**, and is further developed below.

S1 –Rounded (Fig. 3.8, S1)

A smoothly curving shoulder with no discernable shoulder carination: this is a relatively generic profile for many ceramic traditions and can only be distinguished as a Food Vessel trait on the basis of other features of form and decoration. This feature is related to the convex lower bodies discussed above and bowl forms, including those with Irish Bowl influence.

S2 – Simple carinated (Fig. 3.8, S2)

The carination is evident but the wall is not thickened at this juncture with a pronounced ‘cordon’, as is the case with shoulder profiles. This feature alone separates this type from the ‘sharp carinated’ group (S3, below). The walls on either side of the carination continue at various angles, including vertically upwards after the carination. As with ‘rounded shoulder’ vessels, this is a relatively generic profile that must be further qualified with reference to decoration and additional features of form.

Rounded (S1) and simple (S2) shoulders and upper bodies (*i.e.* without cavetto zones) are also features of Irish Vases from British Food Vessels and can help to identify their influence, especially when combined with other features of form and decoration (see **Section 2.6**).

S3 – Sharp carinated (Fig. 3.8, S3)

This type is similar to simple carinated shoulders except that a cavetto zone follows the carination, forming a sharper, cordon-like feature at this point.

Simple (S2) and sharp carinated shoulders are also features of Urns, and when they are placed ‘high’ on the body of Food Vessels, they can appear particularly similar to Food Vessel Urns and Collared Urns. This impression is enhanced when decoration is restricted to above the



Figure 3.8: Food Vessel shoulder forms (illustrating key coil joins)



Figure 3.9: Grooved shoulder of Food Vessel from Huggate Wold 2 (UN.99), East Yorkshire (*Inset:* reconstruction of groove using sharpened wooden point, showing similar striations)

shoulder decorative techniques and when decorative motifs are shared with Collared Urns. These observations are further developed in **Chapters 4-7**.

S4 – Grooved cordon carinated (Fig. 3.8 & 3.9, S4)

The cordon has been ‘grooved’ using an instrument in order to create the ‘shoulder groove’ (see Fig. 3.9). This is the correct use of the term ‘groove’ and it should not be confused with the cavetto zones created by the overlapping of coils (S5, below), as has frequently been assumed, as the effects are the product of very different techniques.

S5 – Cavettoed (Fig. 3.9, S5)

Two cordons frame concave ‘cavetto’ zones and the distance between the cordons is variable. This form is closely associated with the technique used to construct the vessel, with cordons marking the end of one coil and the start of another. As discussed above, it is more useful to think of these features as cavetto zones of the upper body rather than as ‘shoulder’ and ‘neck’, which obscures their similarity. In addition, vessels with three cavetto zones above the shoulder are a feature of a small but important group (Manby 1994). Sheridan suggests that a similar form could be created on Irish Bowls by the addition of external cordons or ‘fillets’ to a rounded profile of S1-4 (*ibid.*). However, it would be necessary to confirm this by examination and the author has not identified any examples among the Northern English corpus.

When measurements of cavetto heights taken from examination of Northern English Food Vessels are plotted, they demonstrate that when there are two cavettos, the upper tends to be shorter than the lower (*c.*60%) or within 5mm of one other (*c.*26%) (Table 3.3). Furthermore, when this is the case, the vessel is more likely to have lugs than if it were not (Table 3.3; Fig. 3.10). In exceptions to this ‘rule’, the lugs appear ‘stretched’, and the vessels have ‘unusual’ proportions because of their relative rarity.

Relationship between cavetto zones	No. of Food Vessels	No. with stops/lugs
Upper cavetto > Lower cavetto (more than 5mm)	34	27
Lower cavetto > Upper cavetto (more than 5mm)	8	3
Lower cavetto zone = Upper cavetto zone (± 5mm)	15	12

Table 3.3: Relationship between cavetto heights and stops/lugs on vessels with two cavetto zones

There is a striking concentration of vessels with lower cavetto zones with heights between c.10-15mm and upper cavetto zones of between c.15-30mm, all of which have lugs (Fig. 3.10). The vessels are at the ‘core’ of what have traditionally been described as ‘Yorkshire Vases’. The unity of this grouping, and its distinction from some other two and three cavetto zone groups is further explored in the chapters that follow in terms of decorative schemes and context.

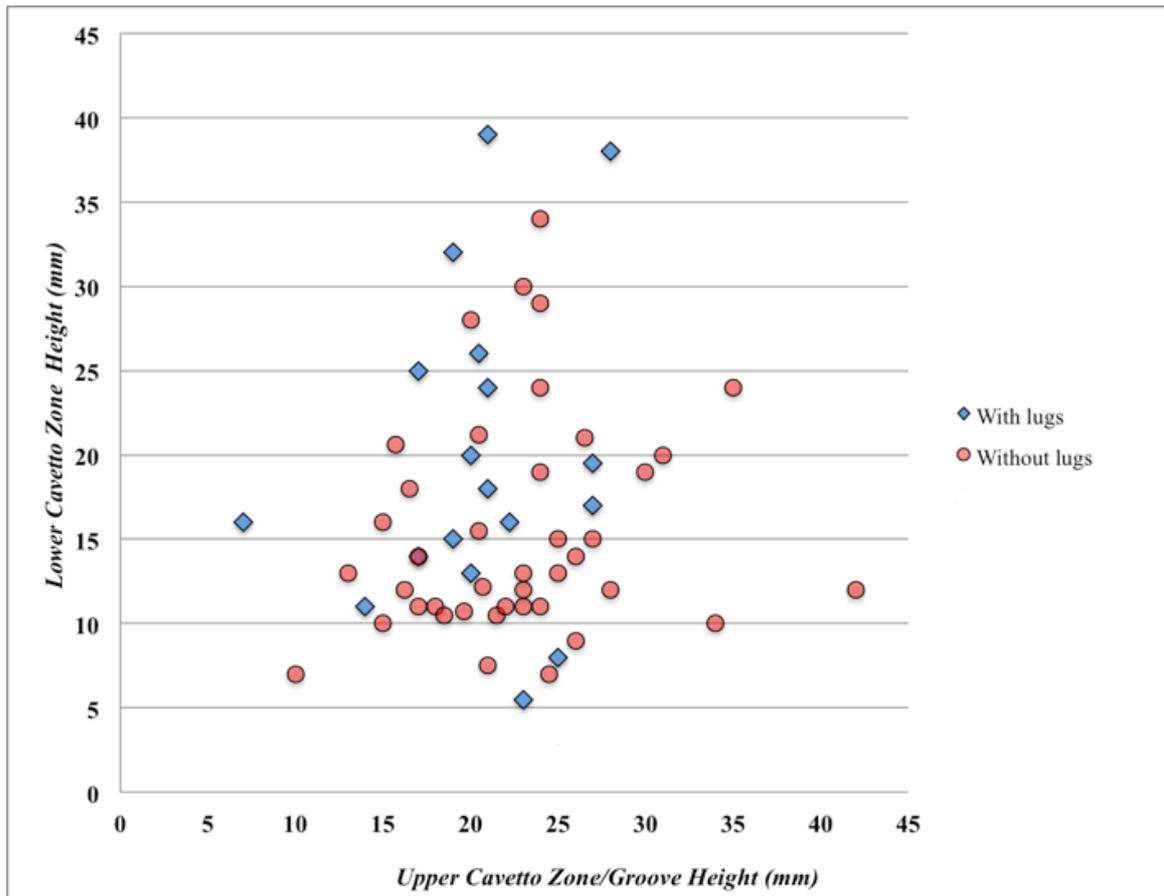


Figure 3.10: Plot of the relationship between upper and lower cavetto zones

Rim form

Internally bevelled and heavy, moulded rims are among the most notable and recurrent features uniting the Food Vessel tradition, even when the shoulder form is rounded and therefore ubiquitous. Manby also identifies them as a major characteristic (2004, 230), and even critiques Clarke’s (1970) designation of Handled Beaker/Food Vessel ‘hybrids’ because they lack heavy, moulded rims.

Three key points apply to defining rim form:

- How many flattened or concave bevelled surfaces were created (*i.e.* at an angle from the rest of the rim/wall form);
- The contrast between straight and concave bevelled surfaces;
- Whether the bevelled surfaces is internally or externally facing;

The number, shape and placement of these surfaces is important for both the finished form of the vessel (*i.e.* defining cavettos in combination with the shoulder form) and the surfaces available for decoration. In the following scheme a combination of these factors is suggested, the key distinctions relate to the role that rims played in defining cavetto zones and in decorative schemes and elaboration. The types suggested here are not exhaustive but the principles identified above provide the logic to be extended to new and alternative variants.

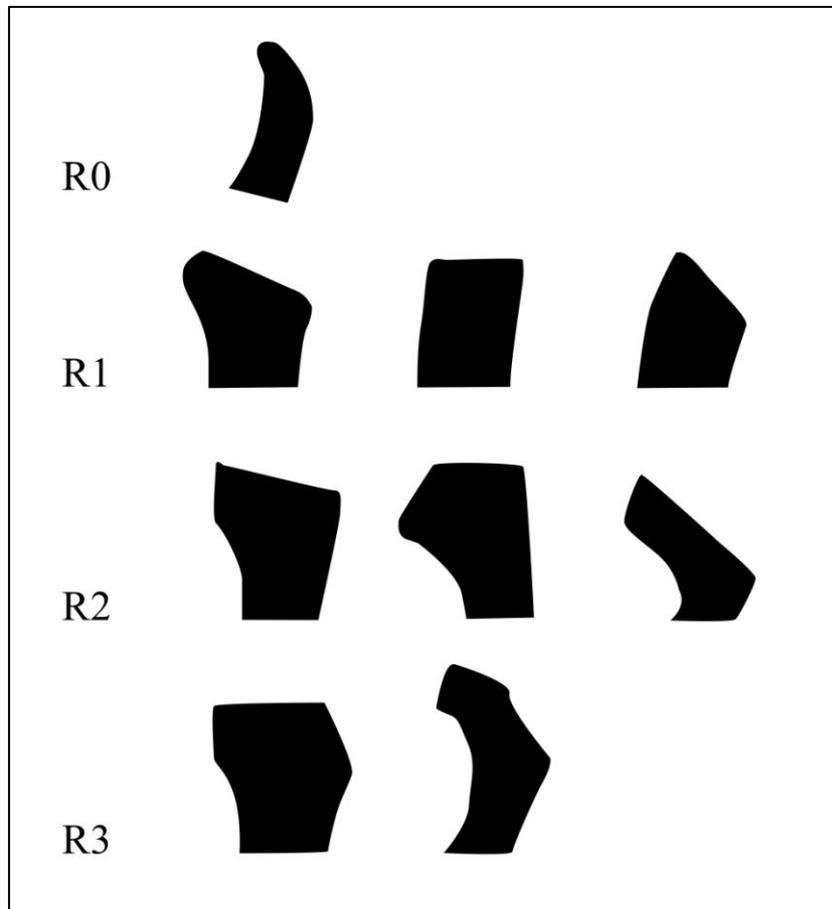


Figure 3.11: Food Vessel rim form variation

R0 – Rounded edge (Fig. 3.11, R0)

Rims coming to a rounded terminal, decorated externally and/or internally. Unlike the other rims discussed below, they do not present a squared or bevelled form, and they are not typical

of the Food Vessel tradition in England and Wales, but are a more common feature of Irish Bowls.

R1 – One surface (Fig. 3.11, R1)

A common rim form in which the coil(s) forming the rim have been shaped to form a downward sloping internal bevel, the angle of which is at varying degrees and may show a pronounced concave profile. The rim is frequently thickened relative to the below-rim wall and is possibly related to the addition of a ‘capping’ coil of clay and has the effect of defining the uppermost cavetto zone. A relatively rare variant is the flat (*i.e.* non-bevelled) wall, which has been ‘squared’ to provide a flat rim top of the same width as the supporting wall. Another relatively rare form has the same width as the supporting wall but is bevelled and angled inwards.

R2 – Two surfaces (Fig. 3.11, R2)

Type 2 forms have an externally facing flat surface suitable for decoration and an internal, flat (or concave) surface that often slopes inwards but can also be relatively flat. Rims with relatively wide internal bevels are more common among Irish Vases than British Food Vessels.

R3 – Three surfaces (Fig. 3.11, R3)

Rims presenting three surfaces are relatively rare and tend to be a feature of more elaborately shaped and decorated Food Vessels. In one variant, the internal rim is bevelled, the upper rim is flat (squared) and external surface is squared and therefore stands out from the external wall. It is also possible for the internal bevel to have two surfaces.

Stop or ‘lug’ forms

The presence of sections of clay (‘lugs’, ‘ears’ or ‘stops’), often placed within or bridging the shoulder grooves is another of the most distinctive features of the Food Vessel tradition and their significance on vessels with two cavetto zones has already been noted. The suggestion that they were later/final additions to the finished form is supported by many instances of lugs that have detached from the body to reveal the smooth profile of the cavetto beneath (Fig. 3.12).

L1 – In groove/cavetto lugs

Lugs of this type are placed in the groove or cavetto zone of shoulder forms of type S3B and S4. They may be perforated (L1P) or unperforated (L1U). Their projection/exaggeration is

often in line with that of the shoulder carination that demarcates the groove or cavetto, thus providing a smooth profile and giving the impression that they were left to ‘stand proud’. The concave sides of many lugs may be a result (or related to) the application process, with each side pushed in between the potter’s fingers. The resulting concave and convex angles and the juxtaposition of the two (*i.e.* the concave cavetto/groove and convex projecting lugs) appear to have been significant in the overall profile and ‘aesthetics’ of Food Vessel pottery in Northern England.

L2 – Stand-alone lugs, bosses and handles

A small number of lugs are applied to vessels without shoulder grooves or cavettos. These include single solid ‘bosses’ and ‘handles’ (Manby 2004, 229-30)).



Figure 3.12: Detached Food Vessel lugs (*Note: Examples from Ferry Fryston CLXI, Yorkshire (left), and Weaverthorpe XLV, Yorkshire (right), illustrating that they were applied after the cavetto zone had been formed*)

3.5 Decorating Food Vessels

Having reviewed the major features of Food Vessel form, this section outlines the key Food Vessel decorative techniques, motifs and elements carried by British Food Vessels, and the relationships between form and the structure and extent of the decoration.

Key decorative techniques, motifs & elements

Four major decorative techniques can be identified on Food Vessels:

- Twisted Cord – Cordage
- Whipped Cord – Cordage

- Incision, including stab-and-drag
- Impression – Other Types (non-cordage), including:
 - Comb impression;
 - Stab/jab using a wider variety of implements;
 - (pseudo-) false relief impression

Although ‘Impression – Other types’ is a broad class, it follows Longworth’s (1984, 8-9) terminology for Collared Urns, which highlighted the contrast between corded and non-corded techniques and helps to describe a range of non-linear incision and impression (*ibid.*, 9). Among the most distinctive and significant techniques within this group are comb impressed, stab/jab and false relief impressions.

The four key techniques are represented by approximately equal numbers, and were used exclusively and in combination with other techniques, although the cordage techniques are more likely to be the only technique employed on vessels (Table 3.3 & 3.4). Irregularly (‘randomly’) positioned decoration should also be noted, as it is a feature of the Food Vessel tradition despite being a relatively rare feature of other ceramic traditions (*e.g.* Beaker pottery).

Decorative technique combinations	Number of vessels (percentage of total)
Incision + Twisted Cord	9 (14)
Incision + Whipped Cord	6 (9)
Incision + Impression (stab/jab/dot)	12 (18)
Incision + (pseudo-) False Relief	4 (6)
Twisted Cord + Whipped Cord	12 (18)
Twisted Cord + Impression (stab/jab/dot)	9 (14)
Twisted Cord + (pseudo-) False Relief	6 (9)
Whipped Cord + Comb	1 (2)
Comb + (pseudo-) False Relief	3 (4)
Comb + Impression (stab/jab/dot)	1 (2)
Comb + Incision	1 (2)
Comb + Incision + Whipped Cord + (pseudo-) False Relief	1 (2)
Incision + Twisted Cord + Impression (stab/jab/dot)	1 (2)
Incision + Twisted Cord + Impression (fingernail)	1 (2)
Incision + Twisted Cord + (pseudo-) False Relief	1 (2)
TOTAL	68

Table 3.3: Decorative techniques combinations for Food Vessels from England (*Note: Total sample size = 254; Total number of decorative techniques recorded = 286 from Yorkshire, North East England and the Peak District using Manby 1957; Gibson 1978; D.D.A Simpson Food Vessel index*)

Decorative technique	Number (percentage of total)	Only technique employed (percentage of total no. of vessels with technique)
Twisted cord	93 (33)	57 (61)
Whipped cord	54 (19)	39 (72)
Incision	76 (27)	39 (52)
Impression – Other (comb)	18 (6)	8 (44)
Impression – Other ((pseudo-) false relief)	18 (6)	0
Impression – Other (stab/jab)	28 (10)	6 (22)

Table 3.4: Summary of decorative techniques for Food Vessels from Northern England (*Note: Total sample size = 254; Total number of decorative techniques recorded = 286 from Yorkshire, North East England and the Peak District using Manby 1957; Gibson 1978; D.D.A Simpson Food Vessel index*)

Rice (1987, 244-73) defines decorative ‘elements’ as ‘the smallest self-contained component of a design that is manipulated or moved around as a single unit’ (*ibid.*, 248). In contrast, Rice defines decorative motifs as ‘fixed combinations of elements that are used to form large components of the decoration...large or complex enough to fill major portions of the design space, and they may occur in groups rather than singly’ (*ibid.*). This distinction is, however, not always straightforward or helpful, and there are some grey areas where ‘motif’ is preferred to the literal use of element (*e.g.* chevrons created by twisted cord impression). For that reason ‘element/motif’ groups is the preferred term when discussing Food Vessel decoration. Eight such groups can be identified the Food Vessels of Britain (Table 3.5 & 3.6; Fig. 3.13), omitting those apparently influenced by Irish Food Vessel and Beaker traditions (see below).

Element/motif group	Description
Encircling (continuous horizontal) lines	A single or a series of lines
Discrete (non-continuous) lines	Vertical, horizontal and diagonal elements
‘Herringbone’	A minimum of diagonal discrete lines, extending to all over herringbone. Can be arranged both vertically and horizontally.
Arches	Produced using cordage (<i>i.e.</i> pressed around a thumb/finger) to create the distinctive arch form and usually arranged in horizontal lines, with the ‘horse-shoe’ motifs positioned vertically.
Lattice	Overlapping lines positioned at a range of angles
‘Hurdling’	Discrete, repeated vertical and horizontal lines positioned at right angles to one another
Chevrons	Single lines of un-interrupted chevron but also including nested and filled chevrons/triangles. Rhombi motifs can also be considered under this heading. Complex arrangements are relatively rare.
False relief & (psuedo-) false relief	Triangular impressions arranged as a ‘zig-zag’ motif

Table 3.5: The principal Food Vessel decorative element/motif groups (see Fig. 3.13)

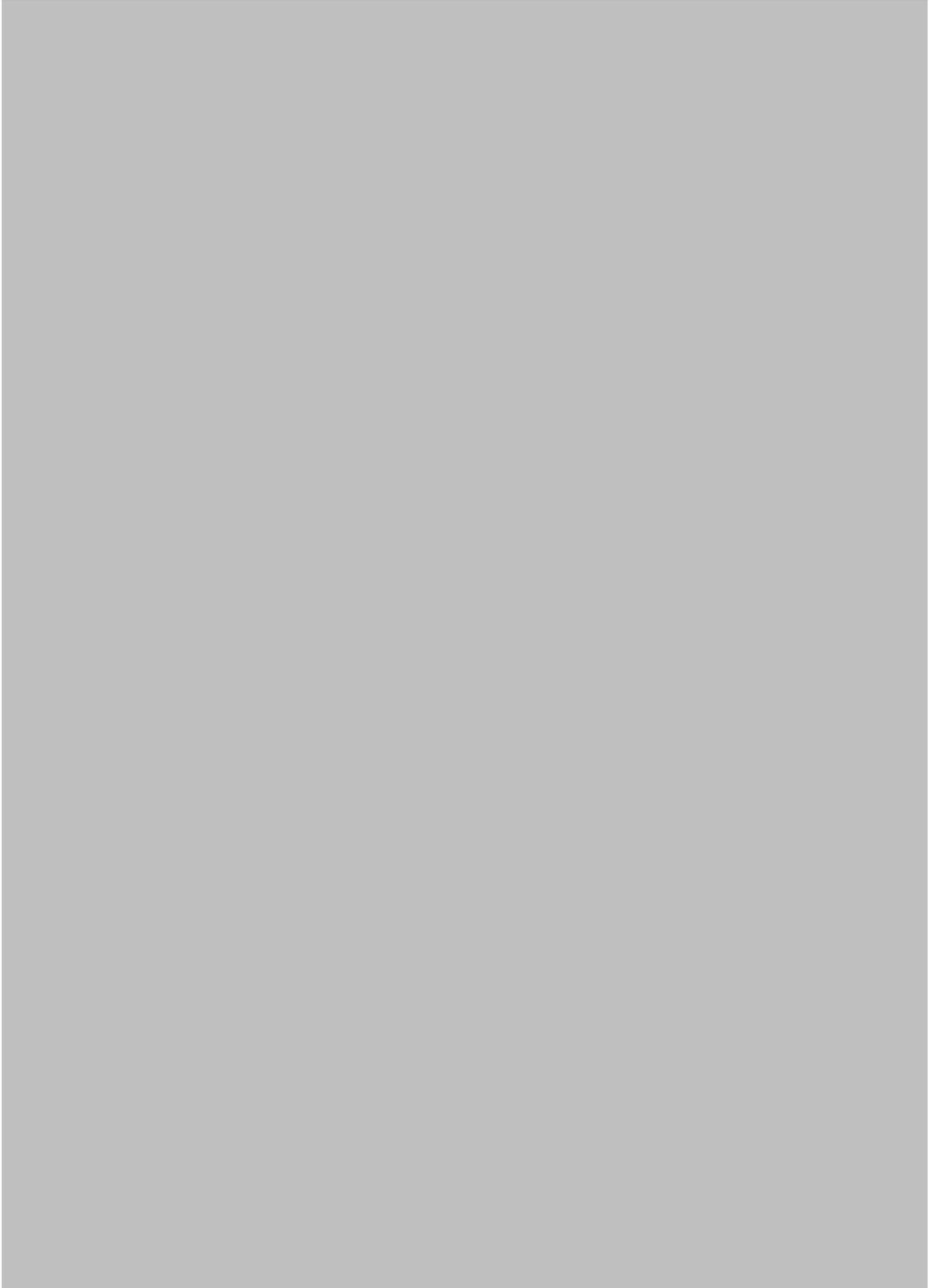


Figure 3.13: The principal Food Vessel decorative motifs (see Tables 3.5 & 3.6)

The range of element/motif groups is therefore relatively small, reflecting the general decorative conservatism and the dominance of herringbone, including all over herringbone. This is especially true when compared to Beakers and Irish Food Vessel Bowls and some types of Irish Vase. The Food Vessel decorative repertoire is even limited compared to Collared Urns, which regularly carry elaborate arrangements of (filled) chevrons that are more akin to Irish Vases (*e.g.* Longworth's motif 'group H'; *cf.* Brindley 2007).

Although a number of British Food Vessels (especially in Scotland) carry more elaborate arrangements of motifs, these are outwith the primary study region and are almost always related to Irish Food Vessel tradition or the Beaker tradition. These important exceptions are given due attention in the Chapters that follow in terms of the relationship between traditions and to describe their motifs here would be potentially misleading. The more elaborate designs can, however, be described in terms of the techniques and basic motifs given here. The following sections provide context for the major decorative techniques and discuss their relationship to motif/element groups.



Table 3.6: The relationship between decorative elements, motifs and other ceramic traditions

Twisted cord (Fig. 3.14)

Twisted cord occurs on Middle Neolithic pottery (including Peterborough Ware), on a small number of Grooved Ware pots, and on a high percentage of early (*i.e.* Chalcolithic, pre-2200 cal BC) Beakers (*cf.* Woodward 2008, 296, fig. 13.2). The term ‘twisted cord’ refers to a basic two-ply roll of fibres harvested from plants such as hemp (*Cannabis sativa sp.*) and stinging nettle (*Urtica sp.*), twisted together to form a multi-purpose cordage that would have been significant for sealing, suspending as well as decorating ceramic vessels (Hardy 2007).

Multiple-strand linear plaits are possible (*cf.* Hurcombe 2007a, fig. 7.15), and a small number of Food Vessels carry plaited cord; these are relatively rare (*e.g.* as a special feature of the Goomanham Barrow group Food Vessels from East Yorkshire: Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 81-9, see Section 6.). However, variation may be under-represented: the details of twisted cord technique are rarely described in any detail and the technique has been conventionalised in illustrations of large numbers of Food Vessels (*e.g.* Manby 1957; Simpson 1965; 1968; Gibson 1978). Future studies may consider the possibility of differentiating between plant species by using an archive of impressions gathered through experimental work and attempt to relate flint tool use-wear to tasks involving fibres and cordage (*cf.* Hurcombe 2007a; 2007b). This would be particularly useful when comparing the vessels from a single barrow, a barrow group, regions and typological groups.

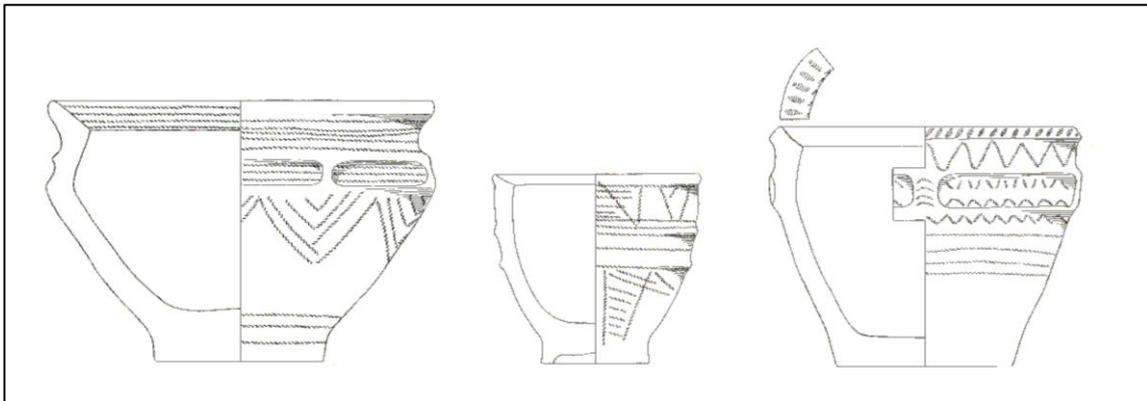


Figure 3.14: Food Vessels decorated with twisted cord (*Note: left to right: encircling lines and chevrons; discrete and encircling lines; chevrons, horseshoes and encircling lines*)

Whipped Cord

Whipped cord is frequently found on Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware but is relatively rarely on Late Neolithic Grooved Ware, and almost never on Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Beakers (*cf.* Woodward 2008, 296, fig. 13.2). The term ‘whipped’ relates to the

definition ‘to bind with spirally wound twine’ (*Concise Oxford English Dictionary*), and ‘to wind cord around (rope etc.) to prevent fraying’ (*Chambers 21st Century Dictionary*). The term ‘maggot’, used to describe this effect, captures its form, similar to the expanding, broader, segments between narrower head and tail ends of a maggot (Fig. 3.15). However, there is also variation within the whipped cord technique, and, as with twisted cord, further work in this area will hopefully reveal distinctions in the type of cordage used, whether it was twisted before being ‘whipped’, and how it relates to other cordage-based techniques applied to Beakers. Explanations of the precise technique by which whipped cord was created are unavailable, but most accounts suggest that cord was wound ‘more or less at right angles around a flexible cord’ (Woodward 2008, 295-6). However, attempts by the author to recreate maggot-shaped impressions indicate that the ‘core’ around which the cord was wrapped is likely to have been important for giving the impression its final form.



Figure 3.15: Detail of whipped cord decoration (*Right:* Reconstructing whipped cord decoration using a fusiform core to provide the distinctive ‘maggot’ impression)



Figure 3.16: Food Vessels decorated with whipped cord (*left to right:*) encircling lines and herringbone; encircling lines and herringbone; encircling lines and herringbone with discrete to outside of rim

Incision

Incised decoration was created by dragging a sharp instrument or artefact (*e.g.* flint tool) of varying thickness through clay (Fig. 3.17). It is a relatively generic decorative technique, from an archaeological point of view, and it is difficult to draw distinctions between incised decoration created using different techniques and instruments. No division is made here between incision and excision (whereby clay is removed in the process) (*contra* Pierpoint 1980, 70), but a distinction can be made between incision and ‘grooving’. Incised decorative elements primarily consist of continuous and partially continuous (discrete) encircling lines and herringbone patterns arranged vertically and horizontally. Grooving is distinguished from incision by being executed using a blunt instrument that creates a considerably thicker line (in the region of *c.*4-5 mm wide) than incised lines.



Figure 3.17: Food Vessels decorated with Incision (*Note: left to right: encircling lines and herringbone; herringbone; herringbone*)

Impression – Other Types

As noted previously, ‘impression’ is a broad decorative term that is defined by the impression of an ‘object or tool’. In this analysis, cordage has been excluded from the category; ‘impression’ has been used here to refer to: stab/jab, comb, (pseudo-) false relief and fingernail impression (Table 3.5; Fig. 3.18). Most significant within this category are stab/jab impressions, the majority of which are circular or semi-circular, a feature that may relate to the use of wood twigs or the bones of small animals. Comb (or ‘notched tool’) decoration, with small square or rectangular teeth is remarkably scarce given its near ubiquitous presence on vessels of the Beaker tradition and the chronological proximity of Beakers and Food Vessels. The drop-off in the popularity of this technique is evidence of the socio-cultural changes represented by the appearance of English and Welsh Food Vessels.



Figure 3.18: Food Vessels decorated with Impression – Other (*Note: left to right: comb (chevrons and herringbone); stab/jab (encircling); stab/jab (encircling) and incision (herringbone)*)



Figure 3.19: False relief technique decoration (Garrowby Wold C97, Hull and East Riding Museum)

The false relief effect is a motif created using a triangular point, possibly even a flint and plausibly the tip of an object such as an arrowhead, in order to create directionally alternating but adjacent triangles to create a raised ‘zig-zag’ (Fig. 3.19) (Gibson & Woods 1997, 152). It is described as false relief as it involves impression into the body of the vessel rather than the application of additional (‘applied’) clay or ‘raised’ up from the pot. This technique rarely occurs on any tradition other than Food Vessels, the vast majority being Irish Bowls and

Vases (*cf.* O Ríordáin & Waddell 1993; Brindley 2007). The extent to which its presence in England, Wales and Scotland refers to Irish communities and interactions between communities and potters was discussed in **Chapter 2**. In several cases in England, triangular impression is used but the effect of false relief is not achieved. In a few cases this technique is used on the same vessel as full false relief, and it was therefore thought justified to label this as ‘pseudo-’false relief in order to highlight the connection.

The structure of decoration and its relationship to Food Vessel form

So far, the relationship between decoration and aspects of technological sequence, has not been directly addressed. Tables 3.7 & 3.8 highlight a connection between form and decoration in a considerable number of vessels in the two study regions: South East Scotland and the Peak District. In particular, the decorative element/motif groups and/or technique of the body tend to either cover the whole body as all-over schemes (*e.g.* all over herringbone) or to change to another element/motif group, or in direction, at clearly definable points in the Food Vessel’s profile, especially at the carinations defining the cavetto zone. While decorative motifs and techniques do change at arbitrary points, instances are relatively rare (*cf.* Beaker pottery). This is especially true of vessels with two cavetto zones and with two cavetto and lugs (Tables 3.7 & 3.8), where changes can take place at both carinations. Cavetto zones therefore play a role in structuring and organising decoration. This observation applies more widely across Britain, and is highlighted in the regional studies that follow (**Chapters 4-7**). Other important trends are also highlighted in the regional studies that follow, including the relationship between decoration that ends at or around the shoulder and relatively high shoulders. Vessels with this combination of traits invite comparison with Collared and Food Vessel Urn traditions, which are also rarely decorated below the shoulder.

Character of decorative change/ No. of cavetto zones	0	1	2	2 + Lugs
Carination - change in decorative element/motif group	-	7	2	7
Carination - change in decorative technique	-	4	9	7
All over decoration	8	6	4	4
Decoration ends at shoulder	-	2	1	1
Change in motif/technique at arbitrary point(s)	3	-	-	-

Table 3.7: Change points in the decoration of Food Vessels from South East Scotland (*Data: Cowe 1986*)

Character of decorative change/ No. of cavetto zones	0	1	2	2 + Lugs
Carination marks change in decorative motif	-	1	9	6
Carination marks change in decorative technique	-	-	-	1
All over decoration	3	1	9	1
Decoration ends at shoulder	-	3	1	-
Change in motif/technique at arbitrary point(s)	1	1	-	3

Table 3.8: Change points in the decoration of Food Vessels from the Peak District (*Data: Manby 1957; 1964*)

3.6 Conclusions

'How can I write about one among my pots? In the anonymity of their creation – unattributed, traditional, functional in origin – they are, in a sense, all one pot...[yet] their surface texture has the faint striations of human skin...you are palm-to-palm with the unknown artist.'

Nadine Gordimer, 'The African Pot', *Telling Time. Writing and Living, 1950-2008*, [1989] 2010, 450-52

The aim of this chapter was to provide an improved method for classifying Food Vessel pottery. The first section raised the importance of technology and process in creating Food Vessel form. It demonstrated that a particular coil/ring technique was used in forming the cavetto zone/unit: the key building block of some of the most characteristic Food Vessel features. The importance of the cavetto as a conceptual 'unit' was also identified in the structure of decoration, changes in which often coincide with, and respect, the carinations of the cavetto zone.

The importance of process and construction sequence was also used to evaluate and critique earlier typological schemes, which (with the honourable exception of Childe's undeveloped scheme), were largely based on arbitrary features of shape, with little concern for the decisions taken in forming the vessels, and thus for how similarity and difference were recognised in the past (*cf.* Read 2007, 301-5). A focus on process, particularly with respect to cavetto zones, was used to develop a new 'vocabulary' for describing Food Vessels. This intermediary step is important because it provides the flexibility required to describe, without the overly restrictive application of national typologies. Instead, typologies can develop at regional and contextual scales, and then be compared and contrasted in order to discuss Food Vessels at a national scale.

Complex and particular connections were identified between aspects of form and decoration, suggesting the existence of relatively tightly prescribed traditions and technologies (*e.g.* in the relationships between form and decoration and between height of cavettos and the addition of lugs/stops). However, it is also clear that Food Vessels are not uniform objects created mechanically. This is reflected in variation and hybridization of features, processes and techniques highlighted above. As Gordimer notes above, there is often a tension between the traditional and the individual, between structure and agency in the production of handmade objects of all periods. This chapter has attempted to open the way for that tension to be described among Food Vessel pottery, thus avoiding the twin perils of a typological straightjacket within which all vessels must be forced and a slide into the relativism of anecdotal evidence. However, for the socio-cultural and ritual significance of Food Vessels to be recognised, we need to examine them in their fuller context.

The methodology for developing a contextually sensitive Food Vessel typology, first raised in **Section 1.4**, can now be formulated more clearly in the following steps:

- 1.) Collect data on Food Vessel form, production and decoration from examination and publications.
- 2.) Identify key decisions, choices and ‘vocabulary’ for forming and decorating Food Vessels at a national scale (this Chapter).
- 3.) Define types based on points identified in No. 2 (and in No. 4) at a regional scale and compare them to other regions (**Chapters 4-7**).
- 4.) Contextualise the proposed types in terms of correlations with other dimensions of the funerary context (*e.g.* mode of burial; age/sex of the dead; alignment and body posture; associations; associated architecture) that can be interpreted in terms of regionally and chronologically specific patterns and identities (**Chapters 4-7**). Adjust confidence in the types accordingly and feed these observations back into point No. 3.
- 5.) Compare patterns of contextual types at national and intra- and inter-regional scales and interpret them in socio-cultural terms (**Chapters 8-9**).

A similar method is arguably already followed (implicitly) by other researchers when dealing with typological questions (*e.g.* Needham 2005; A. Shepherd 2012), but recognition of the context of deposition has traditionally been relatively rare in studies of Bronze Age typology, especially metalwork, where available contextual information is often more limited. Making the process explicit helps to overcome these shortcomings and recognizes that the vessels were deposited in the course of funerary practices rather than existing in a vacuum.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE FOOD VESSEL BURIALS OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

4.1 Introduction

The previous chapters have established some of the key characteristics Food Vessel pottery and burial at a national scale. This chapter and the two that follow address the research questions from a regional and inter-regional perspective. Almost half a century has passed since D.L. Clarke (1966, 366) noted the pitfalls of regional ceramic studies:

‘...[T]hey either humbly analyse their material into patterns given from ‘on high’ by fashionable ‘Authorities’, uncritically and without question, or alternatively they attempt to extend a taxonomy established only for a few score objects from the Oxford region or the Cambridge region to the many thousand artifacts that they have never seen.’

Clarke suggested that it is necessary to ‘establish the validity of...groups or assemblages before forcing...data to fit an arbitrary pattern’ (*ibid.*; cf. Boast 2002). Surprisingly, regional ‘validity’, demonstrated through a detailed examination of how ceramic attributes relate to one another *and* to other aspects of the funerary or depositional context within a defined region, is largely absent from British prehistoric ceramic studies (although see Law 2008). It has rarely, if ever, been pursued using an inter-regional approach that takes account of the influence of other ceramic traditions, or with the assistance of an absolute chronological framework or modern excavation reports. This chapter and the two that follow, aim to do so for Food Vessels. A regional and contextual Food Vessel typology will be presented for each of the regions, constructed from ‘below’ by recognising relationships between the most salient attributes identified in **Chapter 3** and their social and ritual contexts.

The first study region is North East England (Northumberland, County Durham and Tyne & Wear) and North West England (Cumbria). The Isle of Man is also considered in this chapter,

reflecting its visibility from the west coast of mainland Britain and the potential influence of the Irish Sea 'zone'. Higham (1986, 1) has noted that the low-rising Pennines and Cheviots have marked more of a division in cultural connections than the northern and southern delimitations of Northern England, a point that has been well demonstrated by Annable (1987) for a range of Early Bronze Age funerary practices. While it may at first appear contradictory to include two sub-regions separated by a major physical boundary, the Irish Sea zone did exact an influence on the Food Vessels of North East England and the scope of this chapter allows for the relationship between Eastern and Western 'networks' of Beaker and Irish influence to be explored.

Although Irish influences on North East English Food Vessels are less marked than regions of central and western Scotland (see Simpson 1965), several carry false relief and other distinctive Irish traits that have not been studied and, in some cases, have not been noticed before. Other studies have argued for the existence of relatively close connections between Cumbria and Ireland during the Early Bronze Age, but these are based on a small sample of artefacts and monuments and do not extend to the east of the country (*e.g.* Fell 1940; Hallam 1993; Watson & Bradley 2009; Barrowclough 2010, 229-32). Moreover, they do not explore the social and chronological context of these connections. A separate but related issue concerns Food Vessel motifs and decorative 'structures', some of which are not dissimilar to those found on Beaker pottery. These issues have received little attention and no systematic study.

The aforementioned issues of regionality and tradition are particularly pertinent for the study of prehistory in Northern England (*cf.* Frodsham 2000; Harding 2000). Centrally placed within the 'heartland' Food Vessel zones (see Fig. 1.2), it has one of the densest concentrations of Food Vessel funerary contexts in Britain but has yet to be studied at the scale of components of decoration and form (*pace* Gibson 1978; Annable 1987). Instead it has been unhelpfully caught between overly simplistic, cultural-historical, views of the origins and the significance of Scottish-Irish Bowls and Yorkshire Vases.

In addressing these issues, this chapter is organised into four main sections. The first section provides an overview of the key patterns of the Food Vessel funerary tradition in the region: its distribution, burial mode and the alignment/body postures of the burials. In the second section the Food Vessels of the region are classified using a purpose-made typology: constructed from foundations upwards using the 'contextual typology' method that was outlined in the preceding chapters. The third section tests, develops and problematises the typology by relating it to funerary practices and alternative ceramic traditions within

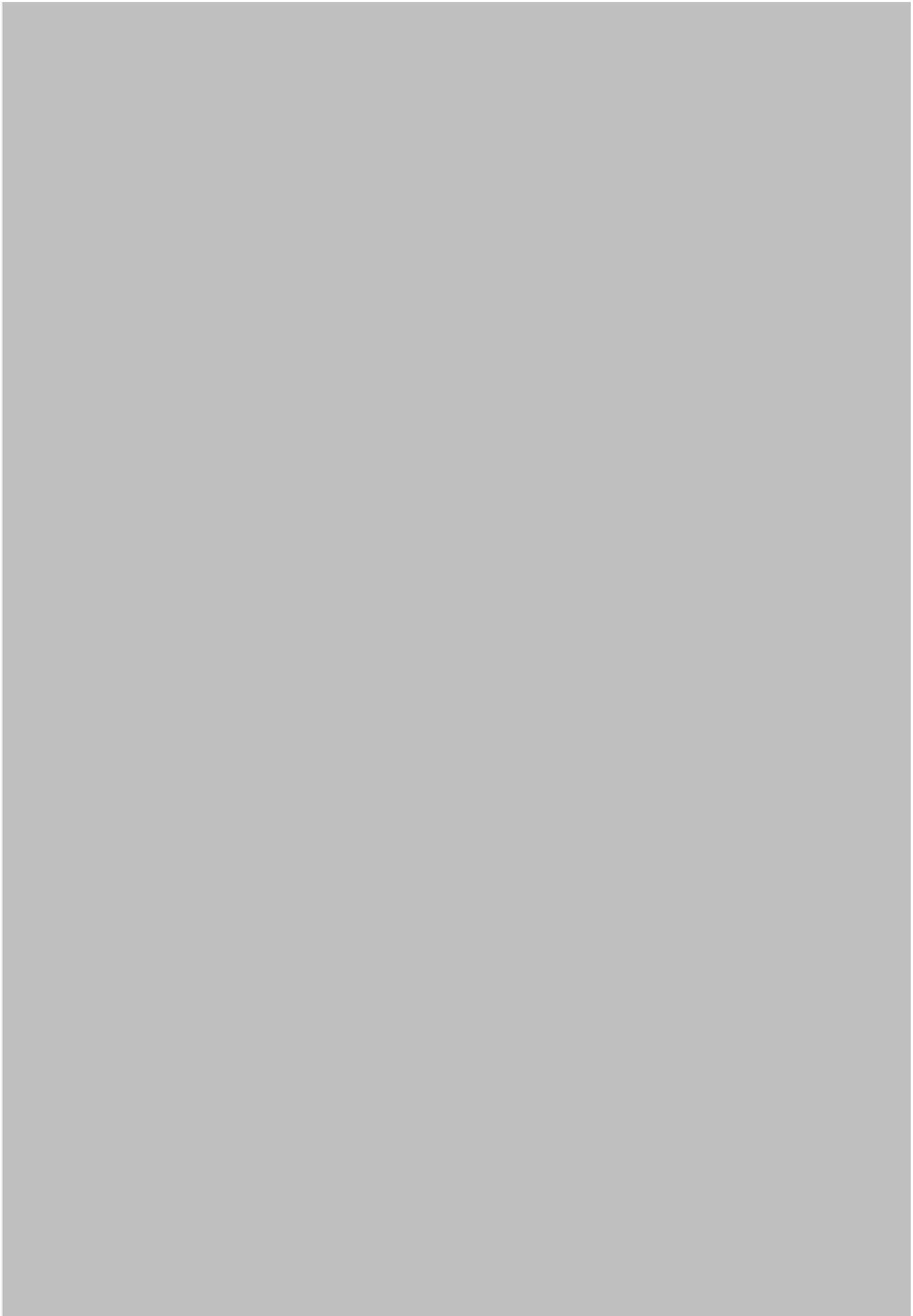


Figure 4.1: The principal geographical features of the Northern Counties of England

Key: Red dots – Food Vessel burials

important cemetery sites. The final section provides a discussion of Food Vessel funerary practices in the context of social ‘networks’ and evidence for continuity and change in ritual practices. The chapter is therefore intended to work on two levels: providing a framework for studying the Food Vessels of Northern England while also identifying and building upon the social and interpretive issues that are identified in each section.

4.2 Food Vessel distribution patterns in context

A catalogue of c.165 Food Vessels (principally from funerary contexts) has been compiled for North East England (App F.1-4), the majority from a relatively restricted area between the River Coquet and the River Tweed (Fig. 4.1). Many have been discovered on the vales on the western fringes of the Cheviot Hills, in (or close to) river valleys that cut into the Cheviot massif (especially the Breamish, Upper Coquetdale and Harehope valleys), which are separated from the coastal plains by the Fellsandstone escarpments known as the Northumberland Sandstone Hills, on which several Food Vessel burials and cairns also occur (Fig. 4.1). The cultural significance of the prominent outcrops of stone that characterise this landscape is reflected in the distribution of Neolithic rock art and the subsequent reworking of these panels during the Early Bronze Age, including the incorporation of broken-up slabs in short-cists and cairns and the construction of cairns on top of carved surfaces (Bradley 1997, 138-46; Waddington 2011, 300-6, fig. 1; Waddington & Passmore 2012, 212). The importance of the Cheviot massif is further evident in the distribution of Food Vessels burials north of the Border: focused in Teviotdale and Tweeddale, along the northern and western fringes of the Cheviots (Figs. 4.1 & 4.2). The Scottish-English border is entirely arbitrary in this context and it may be more sensible to speak of a ‘Cheviots’ region.

Region	No. Food Vessels	No. Sites
Northumberland	147	98
Durham	17	8
Cumbria	26	15
Isle of Man	16	13
TOTAL	206	134

Table 4.1: Food Vessels and Food Vessel sites in Northern England by region

The relative paucity of Food Vessel burials on the Milfield Plain is notable given the concentration of ceremonial monuments of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date (*inter alia* Bradley 1997, 113-7; Waddington 2005; 2011). As Burgess has noted, they occur instead on the higher land around the edges of the plain and overlooking it but not on the Milfield Plain

itself (Burgess 1984, 142-3). Food Vessel burial may have been excluded from the communal ceremonial landscape (*cf. ibid.*).¹ Interestingly, the two exceptions to this rule are from the henge at Milfield North. These graves thus varied from usual short-cist and cairn combination and are the only earth-cut Food Vessel burials in Northumberland that are not associated with cremation burials (App D, Table 1). One was deposited with a putative ‘Beaker/Food Vessel hybrid’ and the other with a Food Vessel bowl, also carrying Beaker influences. They fit a wider pattern of Food Vessel burials within henge monuments, especially in Scotland (Wilkin forthcoming). It is argued below that the Milfield North examples belong to this inter-regional pattern and to a set of ideas regarding how to incorporate older traditions of material culture within contemporary funerary practices.

The second important concentration is along the ‘Tyne Gap’, the lower-lying land between the Cheviot Hills and the Pennines. The importance of this corridor for connecting the eastern coastal plains to the Irish Sea zone is discussed below in relation to shared ceramic features and the trade and exchange of Irish copper alloy (see **Section 2.7**). A third, smaller, cluster of Food Vessel burials has been discovered around the River Wear, although there are relatively few Food Vessels from County Durham as a whole. Palaeo-environmental evidence suggests that there was an absence of clearance in some areas of the eastern Durham plateau until the later 3rd millennium BC (Waddington 2011, 306). However, other kinds of material culture (*e.g.* Neolithic axe types) are distributed more densely in County Durham than most Early Bronze Age funerary types (*cf.* Annable 1987, 880, map 80) and care should be exercised in reading the distribution evidence as a direct reflection of settlement.

Food Vessels are considerably less common in the North West of England, with only 26 examples identified (Table 4.1; Fig. 4.2). The disparity between East and West continues into the bordering regions of Southern Scotland (Fig. 4.2). The negative distribution pattern does not, however, extend to all material culture: Collared Urns and perforated stone axe-hammers (primarily recovered as stray finds), are two important Early Bronze Age artefact types that are more numerous in Cumbria and the ‘Tyne Gap’ than in Northumberland (Annable 1987, 827, maps 28; Higham 1986, 98, fig. 3.5; *cf.* Burrow 2011, 96-100, for interpretive insights regarding the role of perforated stone implements *vis-à-vis* metalwork and ceramics) (*cf.* Annable 1987, 219-21). Furthermore, the far smaller Isle of Man has produced no less than 16 Food Vessels, the majority of which display strong Irish traits (Woodcock 2008, 41-3).

¹ This may, however, be partly due to biases of preservation as cairns and short-cists may have been cleared at an earlier date than those in the narrower river valleys.

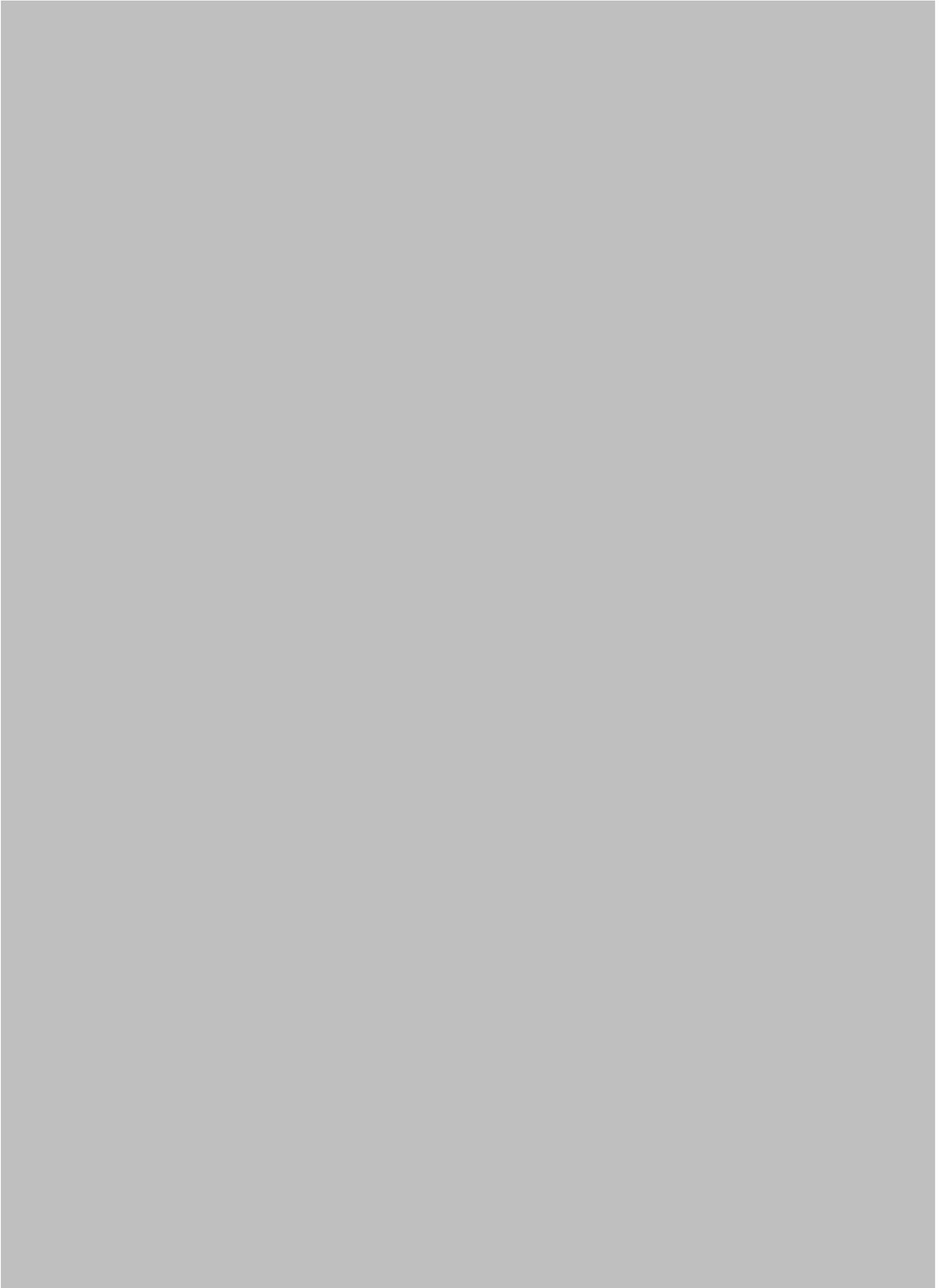


Figure 4.2: The distribution of Food Vessel and Food Vessel Urn burials in the Northern Counties of England (*Inset:* Food Vessels from North East England)

The absence of similar vessels in Cumbria (with the exception of the Irish Bowl from Netherby (Hallam 1993), close to the Solway Firth) suggests that there was a general reluctance to adopt Food Vessel practices rather than a lack of opportunities to adopt them.

Evans (2008, 100) has argued that while traditional, formal single burials do occur in Cumbria, ‘less easily interpreted token deposits of charcoal and material culture are much more common’. Care should, however, be taken in accepting fragmentary material culture as intentional ‘token deposits’, especially if the monument concerned is denuded or damaged. The ‘token’ deposits referred to by Evans (*ibid.*, 109) from relatively old excavations at Banniside, Bleaberry and Mecklin Park, all in Cumbria, show some evidence of disturbance and denudation. The multi-phase/period monument at Oddendale, Cumbria, offers evidence of Food Vessel sherds associated with cremation deposits that could only be described as the partial remains of individuals without formal burials (Turnbull & Walsh 1997, 21). However, the excavators were unable to determine whether the Food Vessel sherds were deposited in an already fragmentary condition or whether they were the result of later disturbance (*ibid.*, 42). Even with these caveats in mind, the evidence for Cumbria does include a greater number of fragmentary Food Vessel (and other Neolithic and Early Bronze Age material culture) (Evans 2008, 100-17; DVLHG 2009, 96-109) than other regions under study, supporting Evan’s thesis that depositional practices may have been distinct in Cumbria, perhaps rooted in earlier Neolithic practices, or a different set of ritual and cosmological beliefs.

Food Vessel and Beaker distribution patterns compared

The general distribution of Beaker burials in Northern England matches Food Vessel burial practices quite closely, with most examples in Northern Northumberland and along the River Tyne (Fig. 4.3).² Although a similar pattern is evident in Eastern Yorkshire, it is not the case in all regions of Northern Britain, most notably Aberdeenshire (see **Section 1.2**). The evidence for typology and funerary practice presented below suggests that these contrasts reflect the different trajectories of regions and inter-regional networks through time.

² In Northern England, approximately 73 Beaker burials have been discovered, 61 from North East England and 12 from Cumbria. Data from Annable’s (1987) survey with the additions of two unpublished short-cists from a rubble cairn at Low Hauxley: Northumberland HER ID 5604). This is approximately half the number of Food Vessel burials known from both regions, although it is in keeping with the East/West contrast.



Figure 4.3: The distribution of Beaker and Food Vessels in Northern England and Southern Scotland

Changes in architecture and cemetery size should also be considered. Only one site (Chatton Sandyford, Northumberland: Jobey 1968) has produced three Beaker burials and the vessels are all typo-chronologically late examples. By contrast, many of the single Beaker burials were ‘flat’ with no discernible covering monuments (Annable 1987, 148-9; *cf.* Fowler forthcoming). There may also have been demographic differences among those selected for burial, with a higher proportion of sub-adults buried with Food Vessels than with Beakers (40% compared to 20%: Annable 1987, 219). It was only during the Early Bronze Age that the ceremonial landscapes of the Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic were challenged by the presence of new monument types associated with the burials of a new demographic group. Food Vessels appear to have played a role in that transformation.

Food Vessel and Food Vessel Urn distribution patterns compared

It was demonstrated in **Chapter 2** that Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns were in contemporary use, probably by the same communities. This is supported by the distribution

of the 35 Urn burials (Fig. 4.2), nine of which belong to the same cemeteries as Food Vessel burials. They are, however, substantially less common than Food Vessels in Northern England and Southern Scotland. As Food Vessel Urns were often placed in barrow and cairn mounds and/or without a cist to protect them (*e.g.* at Hasting Hill; Turf Knowe; High Buston: Cowie 1978), they are more vulnerable to disturbance and destruction and this may account for their relative paucity when compared with Food Vessels. The significance of this sequence may extend beyond biases of discovery and excavation to the particular sequence of ritual and depositional practices and symbolism in terms of additions to monuments perceived to represent genealogies and communities of the dead.

Summary

By looking at and comparing basic distribution patterns, this section has demonstrated a considerable amount of variation and complexity. The popularity of Food Vessel burial to the east of the Pennines is striking compared to North West England, although this reflects wider and longer-standing trends (*cf.* Annable 1987). Furthermore, within Northumberland there are strong concentrations of Food Vessel burial with distinctive local landscapes (*i.e.* the ‘Tyne Gap’ and the ‘Cheviot’ groups). These are likely to have been the landscapes of different communities with their own ‘histories’ and socio-cultural connections. In the case of the Cheviot group, the rock-art inscribed on the Sandstone Hills provided a connection to a particular place and past that was actively incorporated into some Food Vessel burials. In the case of the Tyne valley, the natural route-way afforded social connections with the Irish Sea zone, which, as we shall see, influenced the character of local Food Vessel pottery to some extent. The distribution of Food Vessels, Beakers and Food Vessel Urns was also explored in terms of changing and contemporary (but different) funerary practices, and these issues are developed in greater detail in the next section.

4.3 Food Vessel funerary contexts

Almost all Food Vessels from Northern England have been recovered from ‘funerary’ contexts or else lack any contextual information (Table 4.2).³ Most of the funerary deposits were placed within stone-lined short-cists, common during the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age in Northern Britain. By contrast, earth-cut burials are surprisingly rare. This pattern is similar to most regions of Scotland and some regions of England (*e.g.* the Peak District) and

³ Only two surface scatters are currently known: from the coastal dune site at Trough Head, Walney Island in Cumbria, and from Turf Knowe, Northumberland, where a scatter was recorded of ‘many fragments of food vessel and flints of probable early bronze age...from the ploughsoil’ (Frodsham & Waddington 2004, 176).

Wales but contrasts with the other major Food Vessel concentrations in Eastern and Northern Yorkshire, where earth-cut Food Vessel burials were more common due in part to the absence of suitable stone on the Wolds and in the Vale of Pickering (Manby *et al.* 2003, 60; see **Chapters 6-7**).

Region	No. Food Vessels	Food Vessels with contextual information
Northumberland	147	127
Durham	17	14
Cumbria	26	18
Isle of Man	16	12
TOTAL	206	171

Table 4.2: The number of Food Vessels with contextual information by county

Region	Food Vessels associated with monuments (% of Total with contextual information)
Northumberland	47 (37%)
Durham	12 (86%)
Cumbria	11 (61%)
Isle of Man	5 (42%)

Table 4.3: The number (and percentage) of Food Vessels associated with monuments of all types

In Northumberland 47 Food Vessels (37%) from 23 sites were associated with funerary monuments of some kind (Table 4.3). The remaining 80 vessels from 40 sites were either ‘flat’ burials or the associated monuments were missed, removed or not reported. The latter scenario appears fairly likely given that many early reports fail to record even the most basic details, such as mode of burial. The figure is higher in County Durham, where almost all (12 of 13) Food Vessel burials were associated with funerary monuments (Table 4.3), probably due to the relatively recent date at which most were excavated.

Food Vessel funerary monuments are therefore relatively well represented given the biases of preservation and recording. Establishing this point enables contrasts with other funerary traditions. As mentioned above, it appears that Beaker burials did not have covering monuments. These burials were subject to the same biases of recording and preservation, but it is notable that the exceptions are typo-chronologically late vessels and so-called Beaker/Food Vessel hybrids (Annable 1987, 148-9; *cf.* Fowler forthcoming).

Food Vessel inhumation burials outnumber cremation burials by a ratio of approximately 2:1 across the Northern Counties (Table 4.4).⁴ In several cases the cremations were placed within the vessels, similar to Food Vessel Urns. Furthermore, 9 of the 13 grave pit burials were associated with cremation burials, again inviting comparisons with Food Vessel Urns (App D, Tables 1-4). In terms of age and sex, the available data is of a poor quality and sex determinations are not frequent or likely to be entirely trustworthy. In Northumberland and Durham there is record of eight child/infants and eight adult burials. Combinations of adults and children/infants occur in the same deposit on two occasions.

Region	Inhumation	Cremation
Northumberland	42	22
Durham	8	3
Cumbria	4	1
Isle of Man	3	2
TOTAL	57	28

Table 4.4: Food Vessel inhumation and cremation burials in Northern England

Food Vessels and monument construction and composition

Details of the architectural features associated with Food Vessel burials are scarce as most of the monuments were recorded during the 19th and early 20th centuries (App D, Tables 1-4). It is clear, however, that cairns (of all types) account for *c.*78% of the all monuments associated with Food Vessels in Northumberland, covering 37 burials at 18 sites (App D, Table 1). Several have kerbs and ‘double’ kerbs and these serve as important evidence for shared architectural principles and possibly sequences of construction. It serves as a further contrast with Beaker-associated monuments from the same area, only one of which (with a pair of typologically late vessels from grave pits at Chatton Sandyford, Northumberland; Jobey 1968) had a formal kerbing. Most kerbed cairns have been discovered in Northern Northumberland but the distribution extends into the Scottish Borders (Fig. 4.4).

The Cumbrian evidence presents a similar pattern, with monuments associated with more than half of the sample and cairns the most common monument type (App D, Table 3). The presence of Food Vessels within three stone circles is a notable trend in this region. Small stone circles may, however, be related to the kerbed cairn tradition of neighbouring Northumberland, although this relationship and the symbolism and typo-chronology of

⁴ The number of inhumations and combinations of rites are likely to be affected by the acidic Northern English soils, a point made by Gibson (1978, 28). However, cremations within uncisted Food Vessels are likely to be destroyed at a higher rate than short-cists containing inhumations.

monuments in both regions require more thought (*cf.* Evans 2008, 49-66, esp. 55-8). In contrast, in County Durham there is a record of only one cairn and three earthen barrows (App D, Table 2). The barrows at Copt Hill and Hasting Hill are comparable to the barrow cemeteries from Eastern Yorkshire (see below) and it is notable that they are located close to the east coast where contacts with Eastern Yorkshire would have been relatively straightforward. There are also three barrows in the south of Northumberland and this may represent influences from Yorkshire (Fig. 4.4; *cf.* Dalgety Bay, Fife, discussed in **Section 1.2**).

Another notable pattern concerns the paucity of covering monuments in the Tyne valley (*cf.* Figure 4.1 & 4.4). This may reflect a bias of preservation, as the size of the cemeteries is also considerably smaller in this region (Fig. 4.1). However, as subsequent sections demonstrate, several Tyne Food Vessels suggest Irish influences, and regions with similar influences also lack evidence of regular covering monuments (*e.g.* West Lothian and Western Scotland: *cf.* Figs. 4.1 & 4.4). This reinforces the impression that the northern Northumberland/Cheviot massif grouping shared more in common with East-Central and Southern Scotland than with other regions of Northern England.



Figure 4.4: The distribution of monument types associated with Food Vessels in Northern England and Southern Scotland

The alignment, posture and spatial patterning of Food Vessel burials

The most common recorded (long axis) alignments of Food Vessel cists and graves are N-S (26%) and E-W (29%), but NE-SW and NW-SE alignments are also well represented (Table 4.5). The variation appears to have been contemporary as it is found within several cemeteries with typologically similar Food Vessels (*e.g.* Alwinton 202, Northumberland, Cheviot Walk Wood, Northumberland; Shield Knowe, Cumbria).

The gender specific ('LESM': 'RWSF' & 'LNEM': 'RSWF') patterns that are a major feature of Beaker funerary practices within the North Eastern Coast ('NEC') network prior to the 20th century BC did not apply to Food Vessel burials (*cf.* Tuckwell 1975; Shepherd 2012). This may also apply to contemporary late Beaker burials (*e.g.* Chatton Sandford, with two N-S aligned grave pits: Jobey 1968). Furthermore, in contrast to the vast majority of Beaker burials, Food Vessel burials often occur in 'complex' cemeteries, with additional burials with other grave goods types or 'unaccompanied' burials. Attention should also be paid to these potentially contemporary burials. In some cases, as at Blawearie, Old Berwick (Hewitt & Beckensall 1996), the Food Vessel cist was one of a number of cists positioned in an approximate semi-circle within a pre-existing kerb cairn.

Grave/cist long axis alignment	No.	No. from monuments (All types)	No. from cemeteries*	No. from 'multi-alignment' cemeteries**
N-S	10	7	9	5
NNE-SSW	3	2	3	1
NE-SW	6	1	3	2
ENE-WSW	2	2	2	2
E-W	11-13	4	4	1
WNW-ESE	2	2	2	2
NW-SE	5	5	3	4
NNW-SSE	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	40-42	24	27	18

Table 4.5: The orientation of the long-axes of Food Vessel cists and graves in Northern England

Key: * Cemetery defined as two or more cists in the same location; ** 'multi-alignment' cemetery: a cemetery in which another Food Vessel cist has a different orientation to any other)

It is notable that E-W and NE-SW aligned burials are rarely associated with (surviving) monuments (five of 17-19, with only one from Northumberland: Table 4.5; App D, Table 5). In comparison, a far higher proportion of all other alignments are associated with monuments (20 of 29, mostly from Northumberland: Table 4.5; App. G, Table 5). Furthermore, E-W and

NE-SW alignments rarely belong to ‘multi-alignment’ cemeteries in which another Food Vessel cist has a different alignment (Table 4.5).

These observations reinforce the point that Food Vessel monuments are relevant to understanding the Beaker to Food Vessel transition as they provided a new, permanent focal point for burial rather than relying on prescribed Beaker alignments and postures to link scattered ‘flat’ burials into a community of the dead. The association of Food Vessel burials with the ‘tri-radial’ cairn at Turf Knowe South is an interesting example of this change. The unusual ‘tri-radial’ nature of these monuments, with three stone kerbed-platforms forming a ‘Y’ shape, of which three examples are known, all from Northumberland (Ford *et al.* 2002; Frodsham & Waddington 2004, 173-4; *cf.* Waddington & Passmore 2012, 212), may reflect an attempt to combine the construction of ‘funerary’ monuments with a longer-standing interest in associating funerary practices with alignments that point beyond the immediate horizons.

Of the burials for which there is evidence for what side the body lay, only one of 13 (Blaydon, Northumberland) was placed on the left-hand side of the body (App D, Table 6).⁵ In contrast, 12 Food Vessel burials contained bodies placed on their right hand side.⁶ There has been little recent (re)assessment of sex and age but the few reports by early excavators indicate that there was no age or sex differentiation. The heads of the dead were most often placed in the SW to SE quadrant (16 of 18), suggesting there may have been a general preference for alignment as well as body posture.

This does not amount to a compelling pattern and the points made above regarding variation in alignments within cemeteries should be recalled (Table 4.5). It may also be noted that one of the Food Vessel cists from the Turf Knowe ‘tri-radial’ cairn lacked any discernable orientation, a situation encountered elsewhere in the region, either because the cists were constructed with looser slabs than Beaker cists, or because they contained cremation burials. Both situations often occur at cairn cemeteries and, as has already been noted, these sites appear to have played a major role in defining the character of funerary rituals for ‘non-’ or ‘post-’ Beaker practices.

⁵ Two others (both from Seahouses, Northumberland) were placed on their backs, possibly with their legs to their left hand side.

⁶ This is particularly all the more notable because right-handed (female) burials are scarcer than left-handed (male) burials among Northern British Beaker funerary practices (*cf.* Shepherd 2012).

Discussion: Food Vessels in context

Food Vessel monuments provided permanent and visible places for the dead to dwell, and to which living communities could return, emphasized by the regional preference for single and double circular ‘kerbs’ in North East England. It is worth considering whether Food Vessel cairn cemeteries were perceived as ‘houses of the dead’ (*cf.* Bradley 2005, 57-64; 2012, 177-83) or, less speculatively, were influenced by contemporary changes in the organisation and settlement of the landscape, including the development of clearance cairnfields.

Waddington & Passmore (2012) suggest that significant changes in how the landscape of Northumberland was worked and organised were underway by *c.*1800 BC, with evidence of clearance cairns and cultivation terraces dating to the Early Bronze Age (Waddington & Passmore 2012, 198), followed by what appear to be quite dramatic changes in how land was organised and settled during the Middle Bronze Age (*ibid.*). The origins of the changes therefore lie towards the end of the Food Vessel period. In truth, the absolute chronology of landscape change is still poorly understood and more radiocarbon determinations are needed.

However, it is tempting to argue that the household-like demographics of Food Vessel cairn cemeteries were perhaps related to similar monuments of later date, which Waddington & Passmore (2012, 201, 215-6) have related to changes in how society and landscape were organised. There may therefore be a case, yet to be demonstrated by absolute dating evidence, that major changes in the landscape were contemporary with changes in the funerary record, including the appearance of Food Vessel burial. Some of the Middle Bronze Age stone-riveted domestic dwellings are similar in ground plan to Early Bronze Age cairns and may reflect a shared vernacular architecture.

Taking the notion of Northumberland’s cairn cemeteries as ‘houses of the dead’ further, it may have been with reference to domestic dwelling that the morphological components (*e.g.* lugs and shoulder grooves/cavettos) and size/function variations of Food Vessels drew their symbolic and cosmological meaning within funerary practices. This stands in contrast to symbolic and cosmological concerns that underpinned all but the latest Northern Beaker burials: namely, normative orientations and alignments, ‘flat’ cemeteries, earthen mounds and rubble cairns and the omission from the funerary context of comparable Beaker ‘domestic’ or storage ceramics (*cf.* Millson *et al.* 2011, 19-25). To further explore this theme we must first deal with the typology of Food Vessel pottery in the Northern counties in greater detail.

4.4 A classificatory scheme for Northern English Food Vessels

This section presents the results of an analysis of Food Vessel typology based on wholly or partially re-constructable vessels that permit confident assessment of overall decorative scheme, techniques and form. Applying these criteria narrows the sample to 113 vessels from North East England and eight vessels from North West England. Forty-seven of the vessels from North East England and seven of the vessels from North West England (c.40% of the dataset) have been examined in person. The 14 vessels from the Isle of Man are omitted, as it was immediately clear that the character of these vessels varies significantly from Northern English examples, sharing more in common with those from Ireland and Western Scotland (Woodcock 2005; *cf.* Simpson 1965).⁷ A recent study by Woodcock (*ibid.*, esp. 38-49) has drawn similar conclusions and identified the closest Irish parallels. A number of patterns were identified and the process by which these discoveries were made is described below.

In the following section a small number of Food Vessel ‘types’ are outlined based on a process of tabulating and then cross-referencing as many of the attributes identified as significant in **Chapter 3** and identifying repeating patterns that strengthened and weakened confidence in groups before finally arriving at the scheme described in Table 4.6. The proposed scheme attempts to distance itself from the typological schemes critiqued above by placing greater emphasis on regionality, the cavetto zone (as ‘unit of construction’), and relationships between form and decoration. Attempts to build in the associated funerary context were, unfortunately, less successful due to the lack of contextual information for many vessels, but a number of connections can be made and the context of the better excavated examples is fully explored in **Section 4.5**, as a way of developing and testing the proposed scheme.

⁷ The most important sources for compiling this dataset were the illustrated corporuses of Gibson (1978), for North East England, and Woodcock (2005), for the Isle of Man. Although Fell (1967) provides a basic corpus for North West England, it omits measurements.

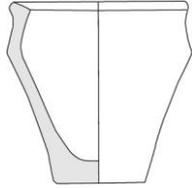
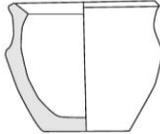
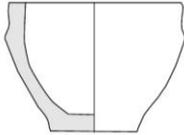
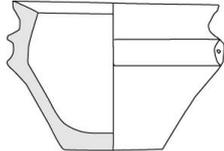
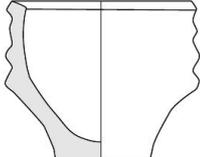
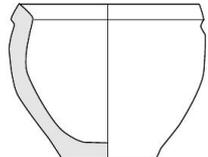
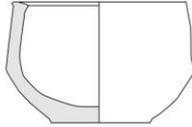
Type	Form	Decoration	Details of context	Figure
Type NC 1A (N=16)	Single cavetto zone, vase-like proportions with high shoulders and relatively tall 'absolute' heights. Type 2 rims common.	Often incised AO (herringbone) motifs and 'structured' decoration.	<i>With inhumation burials. Cairn/barrow cemeteries.</i>	
Type NC 1B (N=11)	Single cavetto zone, vase-like proportions and relatively tall 'absolute' heights. Type 2 rims common.	-	<i>Cairn/barrow cemeteries, including 'complex' cemeteries.</i>	
Type NC 2 (N=7)	Relatively rare, with a single, poorly defined or shallow cavetto zone and bowl-like proportions with relatively small 'absolute' heights. Type 1 rims common.	-	<i>From 'flat' burials with cremation burials (2 examples, no inhumations)</i>	
Type NC 3 (N=36)	Popular vessels with two cavettos (often with lugs), bowl-like proportions. Type 2 rims common.	Often decorated with AO (herringbone) motifs and structured decoration	<i>With inhumation and cremation burials (and combinations). Cairn/barrow cemeteries, including 'complex' cemeteries.</i>	
Type NC 4 (N=4-6)	Relatively rare vessels with three cavetto zones.	-	<i>From periphery of cemeteries or in mound material (two examples). With cremations of children (two examples)</i>	
Type NC 5 (N=15-17)	Vessels with rounded bowl-like forms without cavettos. Some with shallow high cavetto. Mixture of rim forms.	No AO (herringbone) motifs. Shares traits with Irish Bowls and with late Beaker pottery.	<i>With inhumation burial (five compared to one cremation).</i>	
(N=1)	Rare vessels, closely related to Irish Bowls and Vases or 'hybrids'	Irish Food Vessel related decoration, including false relief	-	

Table 4.6: Key Food Vessel types in the Northern Counties of England.

The regional emphasis given to the typologies defined in this chapter and the two that follow, means that three regions will have the same type numbering schemes but the relationship between those types may not be straightforward (*e.g.* Type 1 in the Northumberland may not be the same as Type 1 on the Yorkshire Wolds). To avoid confusion it was decided to give the three regional schemes a different letter in order to allow for the direct comparison of regional types, with ‘NC’ used for the Northern Counties in this chapter, ‘NE’ for the North East Yorkshire in Chapter 5 and ‘YW’ for the Yorkshire Wolds in **Chapter 6**. In **Chapter 8** the relationship between the three types is assessed and wider patterns are defined. The next section outlines observations made in the process of defining the types for the Northern Counties, while the second section describes them.

Developing the scheme

Rim forms and decorative techniques

A connection can be made between rim forms and decorative techniques. Vessels decorated with all-over stab/jab technique have simple 1B and 1C rims (7 of 10), while vessels decorated with other All Over (AO) techniques and combinations (principally of incision, comb, twisted cord and whipped cord) have 1A and 2 rims (40 of 43); only the latter were used to define an upper cavetto zone. It is notable that the simplest rim and body forms were associated with some of the simplest decorative techniques: often applied with minimum care, and so there may be a relationship between time/effort in decoration and in forming the rim. While 73% (11 of 15) of vessels with 1B and 1C rims have AO decoration, the same is true for only 46% (32 of 78) of other rim forms.

Shoulder form and decorative techniques

Vessels with stab/jab decoration lack cavetto zones in most cases (7 of 8 examples). Vessels with other AO techniques and other combinations of techniques also occur on vessels with no cavettos, but these are considerably outnumbered by examples where the shoulder consists of at least one cavetto zone (70 of 85). This adds to the pattern noted in relation to rims: stab/jab is used on vessels with relatively simple decoration and form. It gives some support to the simple, traditional distinction between simple ‘Bowls’ (without cavettos and with relatively smooth, convex profiles) and ‘Vases’ (with cavettos formed by relationships between rims and shoulders), establishing it not just in relation to form but also to decoration.

Rim form, shoulder form and decorative technique are therefore related. In some respects this is not surprising as 1B and 1C rims (unlike 1A and 2 forms) do not feature in the formation of

cavetto zones and, as established in **Chapter 3**, the decisions made in forming both the rim and shoulder were probably related to the concept of the cavetto zone/unit. However, it is clear that there were particular relationships between shoulder and rim forms and decoration. For instance, five of the six vessels are decorated with a combination of twisted cord and whipped cord and with the same rim and shoulder forms. This suggests that consistent relationships existed, rather than a flexible range of morphological and decorative traits that could be combined *ad hoc*, which provides the grounds for five meaningful types to be defined (Table 4.6).

Defining the types

Dimensions and proportions

Two features of Food Vessel proportions have already been identified as particularly significant:

- The relationship between rim diameter and height.
- The relationship between ‘shoulder’ height and overall height.

The measurements and proportions of the six types are given in Table 4.7.

Type NC (No. sampled)	Av H (mm)	Av RD (mm)	Av RD: Av H	Av Sh H: Av H
1a (13)	151	149	1.05	0.31
1b (8)	100	117	1.2	0.38
2 (7)	124	147	1.19	0.26
3 (32)	123	143	1.16	0.41
4 (3)	148	162	1.16	0.53
5 (13-15)	117	141.5	1.28	0.44

Table 4.7: Details of the size and proportions of the proposed types

Key: *Av H*: Average height; *Av RD*: Average rim diameter; *Av Sh H*; Average shoulder height

Type 1a vessels are *c.*20 mm taller than the average Food Vessel height and are the only type to have an ‘average rim diameter:average height’ ratio approaching 1.0 (Table 4.7). In contrast, Type 1b vessels are on average *c.*30 mm smaller than the overall average height and on average *c.*25 mm smaller than the overall average rim diameter of Type NC 1a vessels. The dimensions and proportions of Type 4 vessels are also distinctive: tall but with lower shoulders than any other type. This is due to the effect of cavetto zones on the overall appearance of the vessels (Type 3 have two, Type 4 have three: Table 4.6).

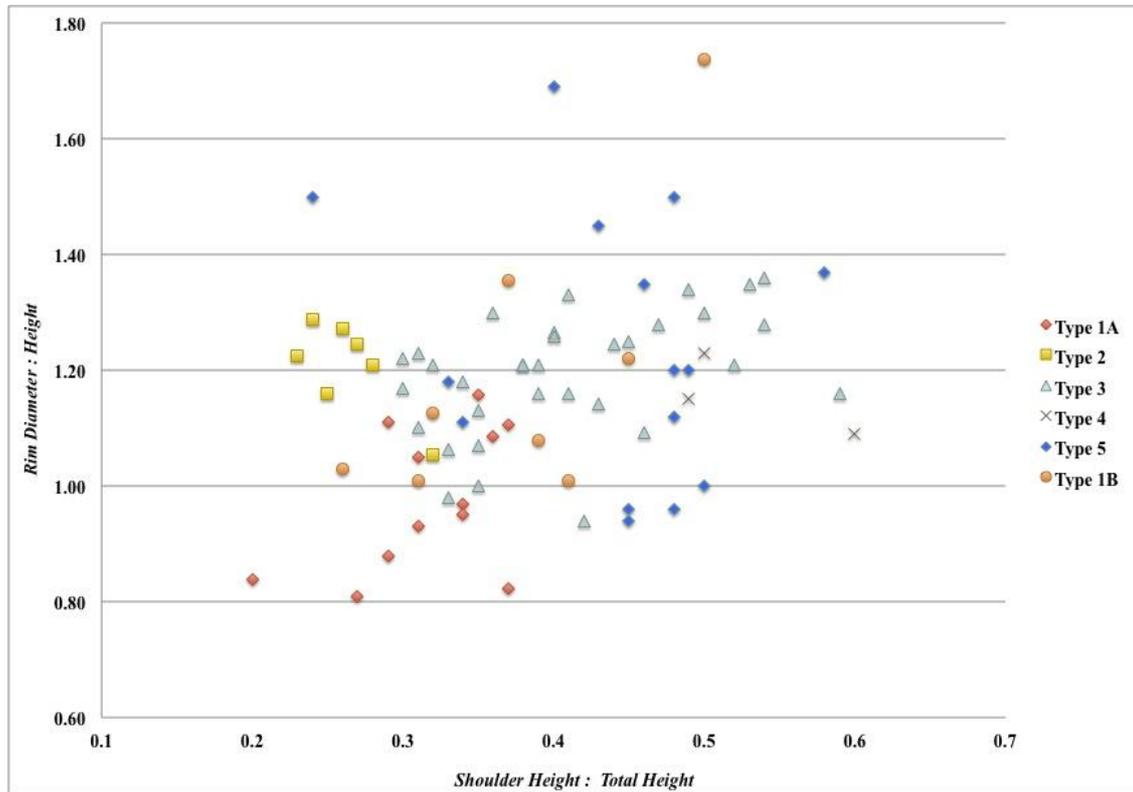


Figure 4.5: Food Vessel proportions by type

Motif	Number of Food Vessels	Only motif featured (% of total)
Herringbone	52	15 (29%)
Chevron	12	1 (8%)
Continuous encircling lines	45	3 (7%)
Discrete oblique encircling	6	0
Discrete horizontal encircling	7	0
Discrete vertical encircling	14	0
Structured stab/jab	20	10 (50%)
Hurdling	6	0
False relief	5	0
Lattice	6	1
Rhombus	2	1 (50%)*

Table 4.8: Decorative motifs on Food Vessels from Northern England

Decoration of Northern Food Vessels

Fourteen of the 16 vessels decorated with all over incision are Types 1A and 3 (often herringbone, see below). In contrast, Type 5 vessels do not feature incision alone. Types 1A and 3 differ, however, in the presence of cord (all variants), 27% of Type 1A compared to 56% of Type 3.

Ten motif/element groups can be identified on Northern English Food Vessels (Table 4.8). The majority of motifs are relatively simple and elemental compared with the complex geometric and symmetrical motifs of Beakers and Irish Food Vessel Bowls and Vases. The key motifs are herringbone, continuous encircling lines and discrete encircling lines (short horizontal, vertical and the oblique lines). Taken together these account for just under three-quarters of all Food Vessel motifs in the region.

The most important points can be summarised as follows:

- Types 1A and 1B vessels are decorated with a relatively restricted group of motifs, most prominent among which is all herringbone (including all-over herringbone);
- Type 2 vessels are rarely associated with continuous encircling lines or herringbone motifs;
- Types 1A, 1B and 3 are decorated using a similar range of motifs;
- Type 5 vessels are rarely decorated with herringbone motifs;
- Type 3 and 5 vessels can carry more complex motifs comparable to Beaker and Irish Bowl pottery;

The overlap in motif/element groups between several types suggests that they cannot be differentiated by decoration alone.

Decoration of internal rim

The motifs and decorative techniques used to decorate the internal rim bevel were relatively restricted (Table 4.9): *c.*90% of vessels carry either herringbone (primarily incised), encircling lines (primarily twisted cord) and discrete motifs (primarily whipped cord). The motifs appear to correlate with types and have contributed towards their definition. Perhaps the most important point is the association between herringbone (primarily incised) and Type 1A and 3 vessels, and the use of discrete motifs on Types 2, 3 and 5 but not on 1A and 1B types. Both points correlate to some extent with the overall decoration of the vessels.

Decorative motif	Type 1A	Type 1B	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type ?	Totals
Chevron	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	5
Discrete	1	-	1	3	1	4	2	12
Encircling	7	7	4	8	2	7	-	35
Herringbone	8	3	5	16	-	1	-	33
Lattice	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
False Relief	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3

Table 4.9: Decorative motifs on internal rim bevels

The structure of Food Vessel decoration

The structure of Food Vessel decoration has received almost no attention despite its importance for constructing socially meaningful typologies (*cf.* Shepherd 2012) and for assessing the extent of similarity and difference between Food Vessels, Collared Urns and Beakers. As noted in **Section 3.6**, changes in decorative motif and/or technique coincide with features of form ('change points') and four recurrent points can be identified:

- 1.) Rim bevel (often interior only)
- 2.) At shoulder (*i.e.* if S1-4)
- 3.) Above shoulder (above highest cavetto zone)
- 4.) Below shoulder (below lowest cavetto zone)

In Northern England changes occur at these points on 62 (64%) of the sample. This figure would be even higher if 'all over herringbone' decorated vessels were excluded from the analysis (Table 4.10). Indeed, only one (of 24) Type 1 and 1B, and four (of 33) Type 3 vessels lack either 'all over herringbone' or a 'change point' in their decorative scheme. The proposed types are therefore relatively uniform in their decorative structure with the exception of Type 5, with changes in 7 of 17 cases (5 of which are at the rim). This is hardly surprising given the absence of cavetto zones to demarcate the shoulder of this type but it does serve to reinforce the difference.

Types/ Change points	1A	1B	2	3	4	5	?	Total
1	-	1	2	8	1	5	-	17
2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
3	8	6	2	2	-	-	3	21
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	-	N/A	-	14
1 & 2	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	6
1 & 4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total	10	9	5	25	1	7	4	62
All Over herringbone	4	1	0	4	0	0	0	9
Total sample size	16	11	7	33	4	18	8	N/A

Table 4.10: Decorative change points by type for Northern English Food Vessels (see text for definition of change points)

The decorative structures of some vessels are arguably similar to Beaker pottery. For instance, the use of encircling incision to demarcate the neck from the body of ‘S’-Profile Beakers from North East England, but also the use of changes in decorative motif/technique at the body/neck divide (*cf.* Tait 1965). Demarcated-necked ‘S’-Profile Beakers are relevant to the study of Food Vessels for several other reasons:

- Cremations and relatively late C14 dates (see Sheridan 2007, appendix 1)
- The lack of reserved zones – fusion of decoration on exterior of vessels
- Use of non-comb decoration
- Similarity to Types 3 and 5 Food Vessels

The relationship between Food Vessels and Beakers is further developed in **Sections 4.5 & 4.6**.

Burial mode

While the available evidence for burial mode is unfortunately limited, it can be informative. For instance, only two Type 2 vessels have been found in association with recorded human remains, both with cremation burials. Type 1 vessels are primarily associated with inhumations (seven examples).

Type 3 vessels have been found with inhumations, cremations and combinations of the two. This may reflect the wider range of decoration and features of form (presence/absence of lugs) associated with the type, suggesting that the funerary practices associated with this type were not tightly defined in chronological or ritual terms. However, several Type 3 vessels that were possibly or definitely associated with both inhumations and cremations (together in the

same grave) were placed in primary/central cists within cairn cemeteries and carry similar decorative motifs/structures.

Type 4 vessels (a rare type) were associated with cremation burials on two or three occasions. Notably, in two cases where osteological evidence is available, they were of young children.

Type 5 vessels were deposited with inhumations in five cases and cremation burial in only one case, Cheviot Walk Wood, Burial 3 (see Section 4.5). The profile of this vessel is similar to the vessel from West Water Reservoir, Peebleshire, cist 7, which was also associated with a cremation burial, this time inserted into a pre-existing cist already containing a Food Vessel inhumation (Hunter 2000, 127-8). The decorative schemes and archaeological sequences are clearly not identical but they are similar enough to suggest a connection. Both cemeteries also contained a high proportion of young (infant and child) burials. There is clearly much scope for the existence of small-scale intra-regional patterns and sequences.

Vessels that could not be classified within the five types are more frequently associated with cremation burials (7 of 8 examples). This could be due to the contribution of later ceramic traditions (including Collared Urns).

Cremation burials were most often associated with vessels with cavetto zones and lugs (Type 3), and were placed within vessels on at least three occasions (Table 4.11). There may have been a functional or symbolic connection between these features (*e.g.* used to seal an organic cover) and the placement of cremation burials within the pots, linking ideas about the 'afterlife' and the transformation of the body to preservation, storage and the agricultural cycle. In the case of cremation burials placed directly with inhumation burials, there may also have been a period of actual storage and curation before the cremated remains were deposited. This symbolism may have prefigured Collared and Cordoned Urn morphology, where stress was also placed on the rim/collar or cordons used to seal or to suspend them (*cf.* Longworth 1984, 6; Law 2008, Ch. 7).

Type	Inhumation	Inhumation + Cremation	Cremation	No details
1A	7	0	2	7
1B	1	0	1	7
2	0	0	2	7
3	15	6	8	15
4	1	0	3	3
5	5	0	1	3
?	1	0	6	4
TOTAL	30	6	23	46

Table 4.11: Burial mode by type in Northern England

Summary

Presenting a fully contextual typology has been a challenge due to the low number of vessels from well-recorded contexts. Five types were defined by cross-referencing a range of features of form and decoration. Differences in rim form were related to shoulder form (*i.e.* in forming cavetto zones) and decoration and were used to identify Types 2 and 5 as distinct from other types, which have cavetto zones and can be distinguished from one another based on the number of cavettos and vessel proportions. Type 5 vessels were also distinguished by their association with inhumation rather than cremation burial, although the sample size is small (five of six examples). Furthermore, association with inhumation and cremation burials in the same grave distinguishes a sub-set of Type 3 vessels (Table 4.11).

There is, however, considerable overlap and flexibility within and between the types: in terms of their decoration and association with both inhumation and cremation burial. This may be a failing of the proposed typological scheme or it may be an actual feature of the funerary practices in the region. The following sections address this issue in the course of examining cemeteries with good contextual details.

4.5 Complex cemetery monuments

The cairns, kerbed cairns and barrows examined earlier in this chapter are part of the horizon of changes associated with late Beakers and the introduction of Food Vessels in Northern England and into Eastern Scotland (*cf.* Wilkin 2009, 126-7; Fowler forthcoming). These often take the form of what can be called ‘complex’ cemeteries, featuring more than one grave-good tradition and often different modes of burial: cremation and inhumation, cisted and uncisted. The following section examines the way relationships between Food Vessel types and burials worked at the cemetery scale for five cemeteries that have been excavated and

recorded to a good standard (Fig. 4.6). The case studies have also been selected to illustrate and develop wider patterns and themes.



Figure 4.6: The distribution of the case study cemeteries discussed in this section

Key: 1. *Hasting Hill*; 2. *Alwinton 202*; 3. *Cheviot Walk Wood*; 4. *Milfield North henge*; 5. *Sheild Knowe, Bewcastle*; *Red dots*: *Food Vessel distribution*

Hasting Hill, County Durham

The cemetery barrow at Hasting Hill (Trechmann 1914, 135-56) appears to have been raised over two inhumations. One, in a short-cist cut into the old land surface, contained an adult inhumation (apparently male) and a Type 5 Food Vessel that carries Beaker and Food Vessel elements (Figs. 4.7 & 4.8, No. 9). The other primary burial, of an adult (apparently female) was deposited in a very shallow grave with a fragmentary Food Vessel, of which only the rim survives (Figs. 4.7 & 4.8, No. 11). Both inhumations had the same alignments and body postures.



Figure 4.7: Plan and section of Hasting Hill, County Durham (after Trechmann 1914, fig. 10)



Figure 4.8: Food Vessel pottery from Hasting Hill, County Durham (after Gibson 1978; Cowie 1978)

The Type 5 Food Vessel from the short-cist (Fig. 4.8, No. 9) has a globular form and thin walls that are comparable to late Beakers from the region (*e.g.* the three Beakers from Chatton Sandyford, Northumberland: Jobey 1968). Less certainly, the rows of triangular impressions/stabs could (given the vessel's form) be related to pseudo-false relief. As noted above, Type 5 Food Vessels can carry both Irish and Beaker influences and are mostly associated with inhumation burials.

Once the mound had been constructed, probably in several phases, more burials were inserted, including two further Food Vessel inhumations in cists to the North and East, which shared similar alignments and postures and, as the first two burials (Figs. 4.7 & 4.8, Nos. 10 & 12), contained inhumations placed on their right-hand sides. One was associated with a

Type 1B Food Vessel (Fig. 4.8, No. 12) with chevron motifs (and globular form) that can also be compared to Beaker pottery (see **Section 3.5**).

To the south of the mound, a series of cremation burials were made, several unaccompanied, including one in an inverted Food Vessel Urn within a square cist (Cowie 1978, 83-4). The vessel is simply decorated, with herringbone and rows of discrete lines, which end at the shoulder. A seemingly unaccompanied Type 3 Food Vessel was found in the material of the mound (Fig. 4.7, No. 3) close to (but lower than) a deposit of cremated bone. It was also decorated with herringbone but undecorated below the shoulder.

The variety of funerary practices is considerable, leading the excavator to suggest that there was ‘nearly every variety of interment met with in the round barrows of Britain’ (Trechmann 1914, 138). However, patterning can be interpreted within the variety. It has already been noted that the inhumations shared features of alignment and body posture (all three were placed upon their right-hand side). The Food Vessels had single or no clear cavettos and decoration that referenced Beaker and (possibly) Irish Food Vessel traits. The Food Vessel and Food Vessel Urn associated with cremations and the barrow mound both had two cavetto zones (*cf.* Type 3, above) and no clear connection to Beaker or Irish Food Vessel decoration. Furthermore, the decoration of these vessels extended only above the shoulder.

Alwinton 202 (‘Harbottle Peels’), Northumberland

Type 1 and 3 vessels occur within the same cairn cemetery at Alwinton 202, Northumberland (Greenwell 1876, 422-5). The form and decoration of three of the four vessels is similar, three carrying incised ‘AOHB’, three with unperforated lugs and all with relatively high shoulders (Fig. 4.9).

However, while the two AOHB Type 3 vessels from Burials 2 and 6 were placed in short-cists, the Type 3 vessel with ‘complex’ decoration (Burial 5) and the large Type 1 vessel with AOHB (Burial 8) were deposited with possibly decayed inhumations on the ‘old land surface’, perhaps in earth-cut pits, in a different area of the cemetery.⁸ Thus differences in decoration and form are reflected in the position of the vessels within the barrow and probably relate to different phases of funerary practice, a point further discussed below.

⁸ Greenwell (1876, 422) records that the cairn had been robbed prior to his excavations. His reference to burials placed on the ‘natural surface’ (*ibid.*, 424) should therefore be treated with care and may indicate earth-cut graves. Indeed, Greenwell’s identification of the old land surface was tested and found wanting at Blawearie, Old Berwick, also in Northumberland (Hewitt & Beckensall 1996, 269-71).



Figure 4.9: Illustrations of Food Vessels from Alwinton 202, Northumberland (© Trustees of the British Museum)

The difference between the decorative schemes of the three ‘uniform’ AOHB vessels and the highly ornamented vessel from Burial 5 is striking, especially as they all share aspects of form. As other authors have noted, the vessel from Burial 5 is remarkably similar to one found in the Scottish Borders, just on the other side of the Cheviot Hills at Camphouse, Jedburgh, which was also deposited beneath a cairn (Fig. 4.10) (Donations & Purchases 1947, 191-2; *cf.* Cowe 1983). It could be argued that these elaborately and finely decorated vessels were a reflection of status and/or was obtained from a ceramic ‘specialist’. The opposed isosceles triangles motifs of the lower body were most probably drawn from the Beaker tradition. The reuse of old decorative motifs may have been the privileged knowledge of the ceramic and/or ritual specialist.



Figure 4.10: The Food Vessels from Camphouse, Scottish Borders (*left*) and Alwinton 202, Burial 5, Northumberland (*right*) (after Donations & Purchases 1947, 191-2; Kinnes & Longworth 1985)

The wider parallels suggest that the vessels are part of a network of Type 3 Food Vessels used in very similar funerary practices in Northern Northumberland (Fig. 4.10). The Food Vessel from Alwinton 204 has a similar form and decorative scheme (Fig. 4.11; Table 4.12). It was placed in a central short-cist under a cairn, associated with ‘a few burnt bones’ and, possibly, a decayed inhumation.

The Food Vessel from the central cist within Turf Knowe North is also comparable (Fig. 4.11; Table 4.12). It was also placed in a central cist under a cairn and was associated with cremated bone (inhumation burials are unlikely to have survived in the acidic soils). Furthermore, a Food Vessel Urn inserted into the cairn material was decorated with a tool similar to the vessel from Alwinton 202, Burial 5 (this connection is further discussed below).

The vessel from Hollinheugh, Longlee, South Charlton, was also from a centrally positioned cist under a cairn. The use of comb (rare on Food Vessels) to create the herringbone and twisted cord to make the chevron motif is an inversion of normal Beaker and Food Vessel decorative motifs and techniques and, in this and other respects, echoes the decoration of the aforementioned vessels (Fig. 4.11; Table 4.12).



Figure 4.11: Similar Type 3 Food Vessels discussed in the text (see text for image credits)

		Alwinton 202, Burial 5	Camphouse, Jedburgh	Alwinton 204	Turf Knowe North, Central cist	Hollinheugh South Charlton
Form	Narrow shoulder cavetto	•	•	•	•	•
	Unperforated lugs	•	•	•	•	•
	Concave/'dished' base	•	?		•	•
Decoration	Change at shoulder (motif)	•	•	•	•	•
	Change at shoulder (technique)	•	•	•	•	•
	Chevron below shoulder	•	•			•
	Vertical lines below shoulder			•	•	
	Herringbone above shoulder			•	•	•
	?Beaker motifs (chevrons)	•	•			•

Table 4.12: Comparison of features of similar Type 3 Food Vessels discussed in the text

In summary, a small series of similarly formed and decorated Type 3 Food Vessels, several from primary positions under stone cairns, can be identified in Northern Northumberland. The form and decoration of these vessels appears to have been more carefully executed compared with those placed with other (possibly subsequent) burials. This may be because each of the burials were of particularly important individual, although the multiple cremation burial from Turf Knowe North (and the possible mixed inhumation and cremation burials at Hollinheugh and Alwinton 204) suggest that a more complex reading is necessary. Indeed, the Beaker influence on at least three of the vessels is notable. It indicates the possible chronological primacy of these burials and possibly the citation of earlier traditions in the act of 'founding' cairn cemeteries as well as constructing idealised identities by skillfully incorporating the beliefs and practices of past generations within the contemporary Food Vessel tradition.

Cheviot Walk Wood, Eglington, Northumberland

Within the twin-kerbed cemetery at Cheviot Walk Wood excavated in 1984, seven burials were excavated, five with Food Vessels (Figs. 4.12 & 4.13) (Stopford *et al.* 1985). The Food Vessels demonstrate the relationship between form and decoration noted above. The vessels from Burial 1 and 2 have lugs and feet respectively and the highest number of motifs. Those without added features have uniform decorative schemes.

Two Type 3 vessels and one Type 4 vessel were associated with cremation burials while the decorated/footed Type 5 was deposited with the only inhumation burial from the site. Both points are in keeping with the broad typological trends identified above (Table 4.11). There is also some spatial patterning to the Food Vessels: the two Type 5 vessels were deposited close to the centre of the cemetery while the two Type 3 vessels were deposited in the eastern section of the cemetery. It is tempting to interpret these as two phases of burial activity, each perhaps associated with the addition of a kerb.

The cemetery includes the burial of a considerable number of infants, children and adolescents deposited in combination with adults on two occasions (Table 4.13). A ‘single’ young adult with a Food Vessel (Burial 7) had the simplest form and decoration of the whole group. A relatively simple Type 3 vessel accompanied the burial of a child and adult (Burial 4). Another ‘single’ young adult from the cemetery was deposited with only a single flint flake. Food Vessels with more elaborate form and decoration accompanied the cremation of an infant (Burial 6) and a possible adolescent (Burial 2). Thus seniority appears to have had little bearing on the complexity of the decoration or form of the Food Vessels deposited.

No.	Infant	Child	Adol.	YA	Ad	Cist alignment	Mode	FV	FV Type	No. of motifs	Flint
1	<i>Not known</i>					N-S	Inh	●	5	3	-
2	-	-	●?	●	-	-	Crem	●	3	3	-
3	-	-	-	●	-	-	Crem	-	-	-	Flake
4	-	●	-	-	X	ENE-WSW	Crem	●	3	2	-
5	●	-	-	●	-	ENE-WSW	-	-	-	-	Knife
6	●	-	-	-	-	<i>No cist</i>	Crem	●	4	1	B&T
7	-	-	-	●	-	-	Crem	●	5	1	-

Table 4.13: Burials from Cheviot Walk Wood, Northumberland (after Stopford *et al.* 1985)

Key: *Adol:* Adolescent *YA:* Young Adult; *Ad:* Adult; *FV:* Food Vessel; *B&T:* Barbed & Tanged

The Food Vessel cemetery at West Water Reservoir, Scottish Borders, also included the burials of many sub-adults and young adults (Hunter 2000). Age and seniority also appear to have had little bearing here: an adult cremation was unaccompanied, while a necklace of cannel coal and lead beads was deposited with a child of 3-5 years old (*ibid.*). While some of the burials at Cheviot Walk Wood have various combinations of Food Vessels, flint artefacts and cists, it may be significant that no burial included all three components (Table 4.13). Burial 4 and 5 were placed in similarly aligned cists, both included the remains of adults and young people but they differ in their associations: one with a Food Vessel, the other with a

flint knife. The cremation burial of an infant of 2-3 years was deposited with a burnt barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, covered by an inverted Food Vessel (Burial 6) in a pit or hollow.

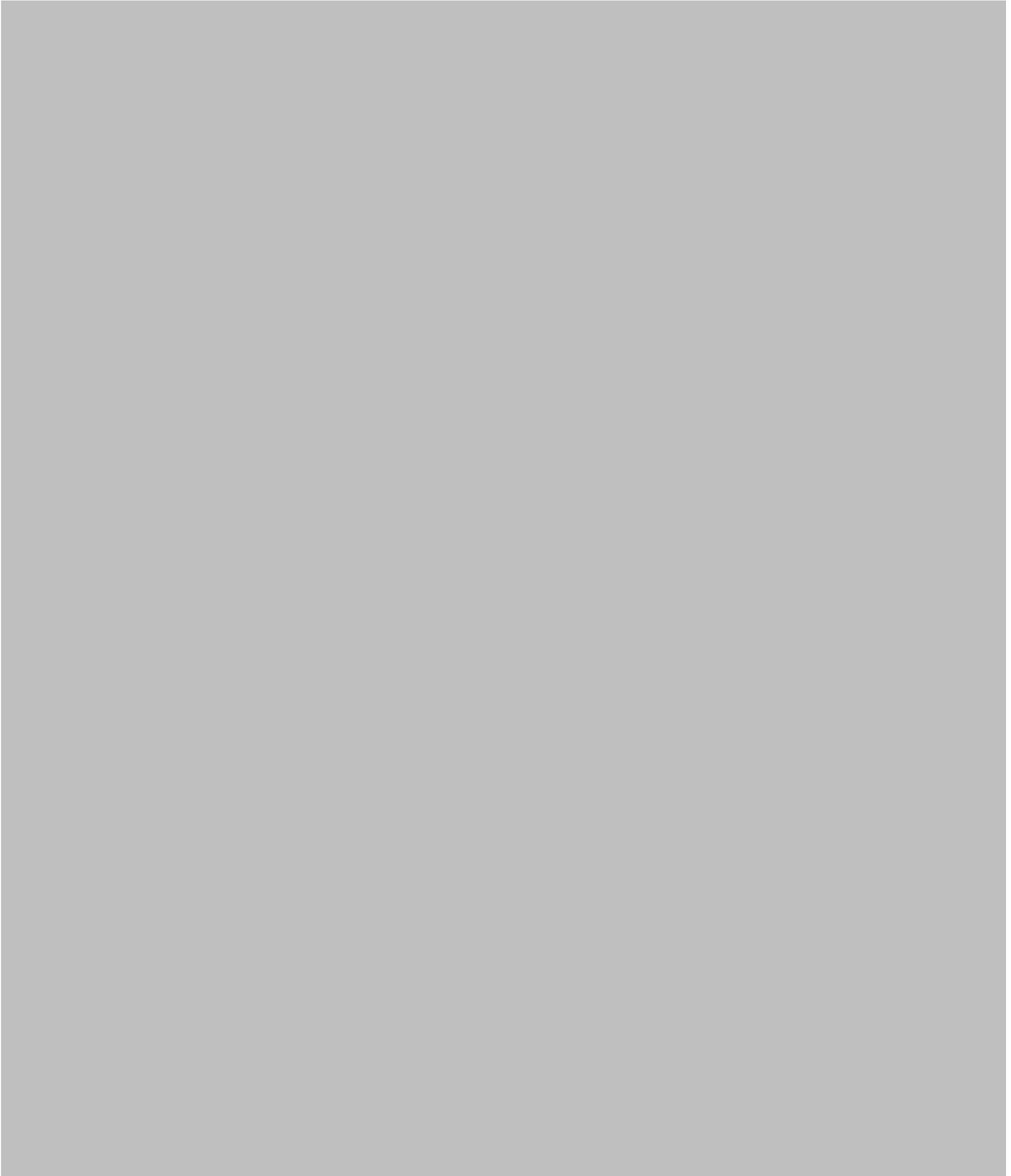


Figure 4.12: The Food Vessel cemetery at Cheviot Walk Wood (after Stopford *et al.* 1985)



Figure 4.13: The Food Vessels from the cemetery at Cheviot Walk Wood (after Stopford *et al.* 1982)

Whether this patterning had a particular socio-ritual significance is difficult to establish because of the paucity of modern excavations and osteological assessments. It does, however, highlight the increased ‘flexibility’ with which funerary rites were carried out (in terms of age profile and burial mode) and equipped - in terms of grave-good and typological variation within the same cemetery, especially when compared to the Beaker burials of Northern Britain.

Milfield North henge, Northumberland

Several burial pits and a short-cist were excavated in the centre of the henge at Milfield North, in the archaeologically rich Milfield Basin, during the late 1970s (Harding 1981). The three pits were arranged in an approximately north-south alignment and are therefore on the same alignment as the major axis of the henge monument (Fig. 4.14).

Within the henge, Pits B and C contained ceramic vessels. The vessel from ‘Pit B’ is described in Harding’s (1981, 114) catalogue as a Beaker/Food Vessel ‘hybrid’ due to aspects of its morphology. The lip appears to protrude and has been squared in a Food Vessel style; the vessel may also have had a gentle cavetto rather than the bulging belly usually associated with Beakers. Unfortunately too little of the vessel was recovered to be certain of its original form. All Over ‘fingernail’ impressions is, however, found on three or four other Beakers from Northumberland, with inhumations (three of three with data), and with ‘S’- and Mid-Carinated forms (Clarke 1970, figs. 253, 278, 1044; Topping 2001). They probably date to after the 22nd century BC and are therefore likely to be contemporary with some of the earliest Food Vessels (*cf.* Needham’s ‘Weak-Carinated’ Beakers, 2005, 188-91, 210).

The vessel from Pit C is a globular Food Vessel of Type 5. However, several elements connect it to Beaker ceramics. The use of filled ‘pendant’ chevrons on the body of the vessel can be related to Beaker ceramics (Manby cited in Harding 1981, 115). The demarcation of the neck using encircling whipped cord is similar to the pair of Beakers found within earth-cut graves at the centre of a ring-cairn at Chatton Sandyford, Northumberland (Jobey 1968). As noted above, several other Type 5 vessels have connections to Irish Bowls and Beaker pottery through aspects of decoration and form. We may also note the *c.* E-W alignment of Pit C in the context of earlier Beaker burial alignments.

Richard Bradley (2011, 105-8, 181-4) has recently reinterpreted the sequence and dating of the site, arguing that, like similar henge monuments from North Mains, Perth & Kinross, and Broomend of Crichton, Aberdeenshire, their ditches and banks may date to the Early Bronze Age rather than the Late Neolithic or Chalcolithic. Bradley suggests that Milfield North had

two phases, one associated with the Beaker burial from Pit B and one with the Food Vessel burial from Pit C, based on the position of the pits in relation to the centre of the circle of outer post pits and the banks and ditches of the henge monument itself. He thus argues that the henge was not constructed until the 'Food Vessel phase' (*ibid.*, 106, illus. 3.13, b).

However, Pit B at Milfield North is arguably no more central to the post pit circle than Pit C. Moreover, the vessel referred to by Bradley as a 'Beaker' cannot be confidently accepted as typo-chronologically earlier than the 'Food Vessel', which, as already noted, bears some comparison with Beaker burial practices along lines of motif and grave alignment. While it is not necessary to argue for a reversal of Bradley's phasing, care must be taken in applying traditional, broad-brush, typology that may obscure significant subtleties and associations.⁹

The relevance of Bradley's Beaker and Food Vessel phases, and the parallels drawn between Milfield North and the sequence at other northern henges, can therefore be questioned or, rather, repositioned with greater reference to both older/past (*e.g.* traditional Beaker alignments and motifs) practices and new/emergent ones (*e.g.* earth-cut graves placed within monuments or subsequently monumentalised). For instance, the North Grave from the henge at Cairnpapple, West Lothian, was an E-W aligned rock-cut grave within an oval setting, incorporating a monolith at its western end. The two Long-Necked Beakers that accompanied the body date the burial to the Early Bronze Age (*c.* 2200-1800 cal BC). In a subsequent phase the cairn was enlarged around a Food Vessel within a stone-cist.

The site also benefits from comparison with 'traditional' Beaker practices. While the alignment of the grave may have been in keeping, the extended layout of the body and its rock-cut form are not, nor is its oval setting and monolithic marker. Its location within a henge monument is also unlike earlier Beaker burials, many of which are placed in gravel knolls or seemingly with only relatively insubstantial covering mounds or cairns. The Beakers themselves reflect a Long-Necked tradition, although one vessel has, unusually, been decorated with 'bird bone' which, together with the charred 'mask' and wooden staff or club, perhaps reflects a novel shamanic/animistic emphasis that was absent from 'traditional' Beaker burial practices in Northern Britain.

At both Milfield North and Cairnpapple new ideas and practices were perhaps introduced but appear to have appealed to previous practices in order to gain legitimacy and create new

⁹ At Wether Hill, Northumberland, a burial in a timber structure with two Beakers, including a Mid-Carinated fingernail impressed vessel, was subsequently revisited and replaced by a short-cist containing several Food Vessels (Topping 2001). The sequence lends some support to Bradley's re-interpretation of the sequence at Milfield North.



4.14: Plan of the Milfield North henge monument (after Harding 1981)

rituals and identities that exceeded the limitations of ‘traditional’ Beaker and Food Vessel practices. This is particularly notable in the context of ‘ancient’ henge monuments generally, and within the Milfield Basin more particularly, as Food Vessel burials are rare on the Plain. In both regards, reference to older, ancestral ceramic practices may have been appropriate (see **Section 4.2**; *cf.* Burgess 1984, 142-3).

Shield Knowe, Bewcastle, Cumbria.

The cairn cemetery at Shield Knowe, Bewcastle (Hodgson 1940; *cf.* Clare 2007, 24-5), is a rare example of a Food Vessel cemetery from Cumbria, although Bewcastle, in the north west of the county, is close to the major distribution of Food Vessel burial in Northumberland and South-East Scotland (Fig. 4.6).

The central ‘Cist A’ contained two Food Vessels (Fig. 4.14). Unusually, both vessels were found on their sides, their bases rested against the west wall and a small cobble served the ‘purpose of preventing [one of the vessels] rolling over’ (Hodgson 1940, 158). Near to the bottom of the cist a poorly preserved fragment of bone was found. Cremated bone was also recovered from the fill of the cist. A second, smaller, ‘Cist B’ was discovered a few metres to the south of the ‘Cist A’ (Fig. 4.15), with an inverted vessel in the corner of the cist. No human remains were recovered.

The decoration of the vessels from Cist A is particularly notable. A fingernail had been used to subtly modify the twisted cord herringbone motif of both vessels into rows of triangular decoration below the shoulder (Fig. 4.14). This follows the trend noted above for changes of decoration technique and direction to occur at the shoulder ‘change point’ of Type 3 vessels. Furthermore, the resulting triangular motif is superficially similar to the triangular false relief decoration of Irish Food Vessel pottery. If this interpretation is correct (and it is offered tentatively) then it represents a further example of Irish and/or Beaker influenced vessels from primary positions within cemetery monuments.

The similarities and differences between vessels are intriguing. The Cist A vessels are clearly similar in almost all respects but differ in size. It is possible but unlikely that this variation was accidental given their similar fabric, form and decoration. The (even) smaller size of the vessel from Cist B also suggests that grading by size was a significant and intentional factor. Furthermore, although the larger of the Cist A pair has unperforated lugs, the smaller vessel has perforated lugs. As noted above, the grave appears to have contained the remains of at least two individuals (an inhumation and a cremation burial). By carefully placing the Food

Vessels side-by-side within the cist, those attending the funeral were able to compare the vessels.

In terms of individual vessels, there was a transformation of herringbone into pseudo-false relief at the shoulder ‘change point’. Between the vessels there was the ‘typological’ similarity but also the distinction between sizes and perforated and unperforated lugs. In terms of funerary practices, both inhumation and cremation burials were practiced. Similarities and differences can also be drawn between the Food Vessels from Cist A and the further Type 3 vessel from Cist B. This vessel was also a Type 3 but substantially smaller and lacking lugs. While the decorative motif is similar (all over herringbone), the decorative technique differs (whipped cord only).

These similarities and differences take on significance because of the gradation of height between all three vessels and because all three vessels appear to have been made broadly contemporaneously, possibly by the same potter (see below). The complementary similarities and differences of the Food Vessels (as individual vessels and as a set) can be recognised in other aspects of the funerary practices. Indeed, both cists were placed on the division between a sand knoll and moranic gravel (Fig. 4.15), an intriguing detail that did not escape Hodgson, who noted that Cist A ‘had been placed at the line of junction of the moraine and the sandbank’ (*ibid.*, 156) and that ‘Cist B’, ‘[like ‘Cist A’] was on the division between sand and gravel, in fact it was actually set in both’ (*ibid.*, 158).

From the original site plan it appears that the cists could easily have been placed entirely within the sand knoll rather than at the intersection of sand and moraine. The early date of the excavation combined with the availability of only a single published section (Fig. 4.16) means that care is required in reading too much into this feature. The cairn is, however, located at the intersection of three natural ridges (Clare 2007, 24). The local geological and landscape context may, therefore, have also contributed to an intended ‘reading’ of the funerary practices as bringing together and unifying different concepts, practices and natural features.

Study of the vessels highlighted that both the vessel from ‘Cist B’ and one of the two vessels from ‘Cist A’ carried distinctive rows of fingernail impression not reported or illustrated in the original report (Fig. 4.17). Whether this was an intentional ‘signature’ or an accidental feature of production (*e.g.* when turning the vessel to apply decoration to the opposite surface), it is rare and further suggests that the same potter made the vessels from both Cist ‘A’ and ‘B’. This observation may lend support to the interpretation of the cists as broadly

contemporary and raises the possibility that ceramic specialists were active. If the suggestion that the pottery, funerary practices and cemetery layout expressed a similar message/concept of contrasts and complementary similarities and differences, is accepted, then it could be argued that ceramic and ritual specialisms were closely related roles.

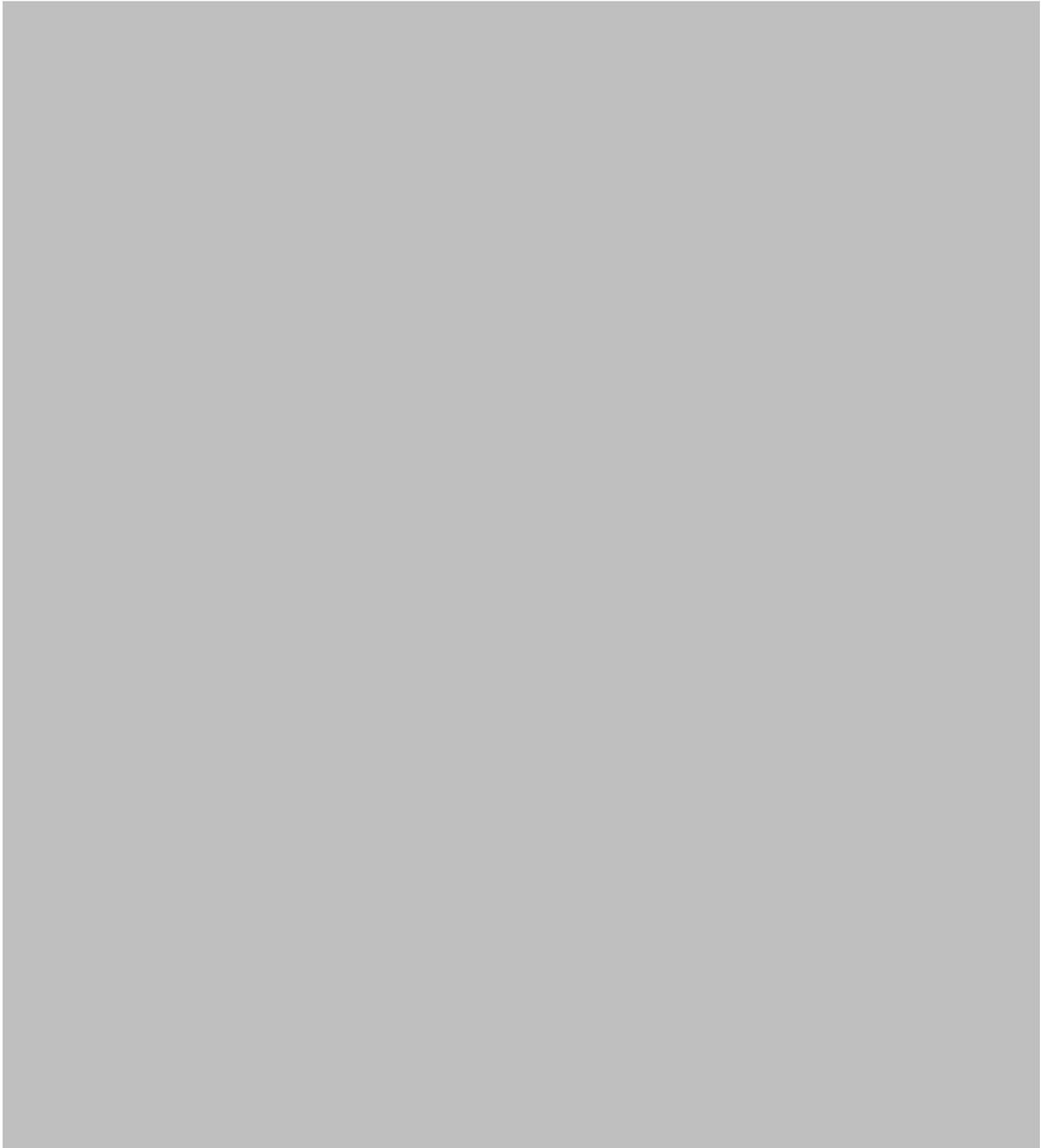


Figure 4.15: The Food Vessels from the Food Vessel cemetery cairn at Shield Knowe, Bewcastle, Cumbria (after Hodgson 1940; photographs: © Tullie House Museum)



Figure 4.16: Plan and section of the Food Vessel cemetery cairn at Shield Knowe, Bewcastle, Cumbria (after Hodgson 1940)



Figure 4.17: Detail of the fingernail impression on Food Vessels from Shield Knowe, Cist A, 2 and Cist B (

4.6 Interpretative themes

The final section of this chapter widens the scope of study further to encompass some of the most significant interpretative themes raised in the foregoing studies of ceramic typology and cemetery context.

Close similarities between Food Vessel pottery: The Cheviot group

As noted in the case of Alwinton 202, similarities between vessels in Northern England can extend far beyond basic typological properties. Alex Gibson (2002, 66-7, fig. 33) has identified two Food Vessel and two Food Vessel Urns that are ‘sufficiently individualistic in nature and [combine] similar and peculiar decorative techniques to suggest the hand of the same artist if not potter’ (Fig. 4.18) (*ibid.*, 66). The inclusion of one of the vessels can be questioned (Ryton, Tyne & Wear), and a new vessel can be added: a recently discovered Food Vessel urn from Turf Knowe North cairn, Breamish Valley, which shares several aspects of form and decoration in common with the Food Vessels from Bolton House and Lowick. All four vessels are located no more than 25 kilometres from one another, and the vessels from Turf Knowe and Bolton House were discovered less than one kilometre apart (Fig. 4.19). There is also evidence to suggest that at least three of the four were deposited with cremation burials.¹⁰

The vessels all have similar proportions and bipartite form that places them in the Type 1 group described above. The decorative scheme can also be recognised as following the trends identified above, with changes of decoration occurring at the shoulder and consisting of a change in the direction of decoration: from horizontal encircling lines and fluting above the shoulder to vertical motifs and fluting below it. However, certain elements of their form and decoration are rare and, in some cases, unique. Examination of the two smaller vessels from Lowick and Bolton House demonstrates the apparent presence of a white inlay on both vessels (Fig. 4.21), a rare feature of Food Vessel pottery, more common on Beaker pottery (M. Davis pers comm.). Furthermore, the vessels have a three-dimensionality provided by either applied encrusted decoration or the horizontal and vertical ‘fluting’ to their surfaces. This provides a strong tactile sensation that complements their visual distinctiveness.

¹⁰ The Food Vessel Urns from Bamborough and Turf Knowe were associated with cremation burials. Unfortunately, there are no contextual details for the Lowick and Bolton House vessels. However, it may be noted that the label applied to the Bolton House Food Vessel (in Alwick Castle) reads ‘cinerary urn’. The description was scored out at an unknown later date. While labels are notoriously misleading, 19th and 20th collectors and curators rarely described vessels of this size as ‘cinerary urns’ unless they *were* found with cremation burials. Thus the amendment may have been made on the grounds of size. If so then three of the four vessels were deposited with cremation burials.



Figure 4.18: The Cheviot 'group' vessels (after Gibson 2002, 67, fig. 33)



Figure 4.19: The Turf Knowe Food Vessel Urn



Figure 4.20: The distribution of vessels in the Cheviot ‘group’ (including the location of the Jedburgh and Alwinton ‘pair’)



Figure 4.21: Detail of similar white inlay on the surface of the Bolton House (*left*) and Lowick (*right*) vessels

The vessels appear to incorporate both recognisable Northern English Food Vessels and Irish Food Vessel traits. This is evident at a general level in the density of the decoration and in the applied/three-dimensional nature of the decoration. The effect is paralleled by the all-over body encrusted decoration of some Irish urns (*e.g.* Kavanagh 1973, nos. 59, 81, 86). An ‘exotic’ Food Vessel Vase from the Mound of the Hostages, Tara, Co. Meath, burial 40 (O’Sullivan 2005, 197-9; Brindley 2007, 90) (Fig. 4.22) is especially comparable with the

vessels from Lowick, Bolton House and Turf Knowe.¹¹ All four vessels share similar motifs, technique and overall decorative structure: running horizontally above the shoulder and vertically below it. The horizontally arranged decoration at the foot is found on both the Tara and Turf Knowe vessels. The high quality of the fabric/ware and the careful (and skilled) execution of the decoration are also features shared by all four vessels. However, the use of false relief and the decoration of the base of the Tara vessel are not features of the Northumberland vessels. Furthermore, the way in which the vertical channels have been created differs among the vessels.

On the Tara vessel they have been created by the neat application of thin cordons of clay (O'Sullivan 2005, 199), in the fashion of 'encrusted' Food Vessel decoration. In the case of Lowick and Bolton House, the channels were created by removing clay. However, on the vessel from Turf Knowe, cordons of clay do appear to have been added and they stand proud of the shoulder and recede before horizontal decoration is resumed at the foot, just as on the Tara vessel. Furthermore, the Tara vessel was deposited in an inverted position and appears to have been associated with a spread of cremated bone, as was the Turf Knowe vessel.

The similarities between these vessels strongly suggest a close connection between Northumberland and the east coast of Ireland, with the individual(s) who made these vessels clearly working from a similar and idiosyncratic 'palette' of ceramic techniques and skills. The dating of cremated bone that was seemingly associated with the Tara vessel to 3600 ± 60 BP (GrA-17193) (c.2140-1770 cal BC at 95% probability) therefore provides a useful indication of the date of the Cheviot 'group' vessels. The implications of the chronology and context of these vessels are further discussed below.

Aspects of the Bamburgh Food Vessel Urn also find parallels among the Irish corpus (*e.g.* Kavanagh 1973, No. 58, 61, 68), including at least one vessel from the aforementioned cemetery at the Mound of the Hostages, Tara (Burial 34: O'Sullivan 2005, 185, fig. 150). The vessels from Alwinton 202 and Camphouse, Jedburgh, may also be connected to the Cheviot group on the grounds of the cruciform motif applied to the base of the Alwinton vessel, a feature common on Irish Food Vessels (also see below). The density and structure of the decoration is also similar, with the change occurring at the shoulder, moving from grooved encircling lines above to opposed chevrons below. Of course the decorative density and decorative structure cannot be taken as definite evidence of a connection. However, examination demonstrated that the use of an unusual two-toothed comb to decorate the

¹¹ The vessel was one of several from burials inserted into the earthen mound that covered the cairn over a Neolithic passage tomb (see O'Sullivan 2005, 169-218).

Alwinton vessel is similar to the instrument used to decorate the vessel from Turf Knowe North cairn. To the author's knowledge, imprints of such an instrument are not found on any other Food Vessels from the region.



Figure 4.22: The Food Vessel Vase from the Mound of the Hostages, Tara, Co. Meath, burial 40 (after O'Sullivan 2005, fig. 171 [445]; pl. 4)

Beaker and Irish Food Vessels influences in Northern England

The incorporation of Beaker and Irish Food Vessel influences on Northern English Food Vessels was noted above. This was related to the construction of relational identities among special or primary burials within cemeteries. These influences are, however, part of a larger, hitherto overlooked, component of Northern English Food Vessels that merits additional analysis and interpretation. There is also a typological dimension to these patterns: combinations of Irish and Beaker influences can be identified on twelve Type 5 and two Type 3 vessels (App E).

The Type 5 vessel from Jesmond, Northumberland (Gibson 1978; App E, No. 1), carries motifs and techniques similar to many Northern Food Vessels: whipped cord decoration and the herringbone motif. However, it also has a demarcated neck comparable to late Northern English Beakers. The form of the vessel and the density of decoration and decorative

technique (false relief) are similar to Irish Food Vessel Bowls. The three influences are reflected in the structure of its decoration: the lower section carries opposed isosceles triangles comparable to Beaker motifs, the middle section features Irish false relief and Northern Food Vessel techniques/motifs on the upper section. Similarly, the Type 5 Food Vessels from both Moor Lodge (App E, No. 2; Gibson 1978) and Milfield North (App E, No. 3; *ibid.*) carry Beaker motifs (lozenges and chevrons respectively) and demarcated necks. Irish influences are particularly notable on the Moor Lodge vessel that manages to combine the Irish technique of false relief with the Long-Necked Beaker motif of filled lozenges.

The two Food Vessels from Well House Farm, Newton, Northumberland (App E, No. 13-14; Gates 1981), are particularly notable for their combination of traits, traditionally associated with Irish and English Food Vessels.¹² The larger of the two vessels is decorated with herringbone and continuously encircling lines, a popular combination in North East England. It is, however, executed entirely in comb, the preferred choice of Beaker and Irish Bowl traditions. Although, the form of the vessel is of multiple, narrow cavettos, described as ‘Ribbed’ in Irish Bowl typology (Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993, 16-17), the height to rim diameter ratio is very unusual among the Irish Bowl corpus and is probably best described as a ‘Machrie Vase’, a western Scottish variant that is related to the Irish Bowl tradition (see Scott in Davison 1967, 167-8).

The smaller of the two Food Vessels is decorated with false relief and comb, a common combination on Irish Bowls. However, the use of twisted cord is less common on Irish Food Vessels. The form of the vessel: high, straight-sided below the shoulder with lugs in the shoulder groove is typical of English rather than Irish vessels. Both vessels have similar rim form, with a two-faced internal bevel. The bases of both vessels clearly connect them as they feature cruciform motifs executed in comb, the quadrants of which were then filled with triangles in a manner comparable to the bases of several Irish Bowls (Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993, nos. 60, 151, 157, 176, 213, 245) as well as the vessel from Alwinton 202, Burial 5, which has already been described.¹³

Footed Food Vessels in Northern England

Footed Food Vessels like the one from Cherviot Walk Wood (Burial 1) are a relative novelty

¹² The vessels were placed at opposite ends of a NE-SW orientated cist, probably containing at least one decayed inhumation.

¹³ Most basal decoration on Food Vessels is executed using incision and comb; however, two of the aforementioned five parallels are decorated using whipped cord (*ibid.*, nos. 60 & 157), suggesting the possibility of two-way influences between Ireland and England.

among British Food Vessels, represented by just two examples in Northern England. They are, however, important for understanding the importance of Irish traits among English Food Vessels. The Corbridge and Cheviot Walk Wood footed Food Vessels are decorated with curvilinear patterns that are rare among British Food Vessels.¹⁴ They are, however, closely paralleled by a small number of Irish Vases (Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993, nos. 454, 537; Brindley 2007, fig. 59), and general curvilinear and circular motifs are a common feature of Irish Food Vessels (see Brindley 2007, 170-2).

The Corbridge vessel (App E, No.6; Gibson 1978) raises questions regarding the relationship between lugs and ‘feet’. The perforated feet suggest that they could serve the same role as lugs. Indeed, as with imperforated lugs, imperforated feet could have been used to keep a binding in place in much the same way as a lug: for suspending or sealing. Rather than the Upper Largie vessel incorporating a Yorkshire trait on an Irish Bowl, as Sheridan suggests (in Cook *et al.* 2010, 198-9), the use of feet on Food Vessels can be considered part of the wider Food Vessel tradition, and may even have its origins among Beaker polypod Bowls, which are surprisingly well represented in Ireland (Grogan & Roche 2009; Carlin 2011).

The Upper Largie vessel was interpreted by Sheridan as representative of the fusion of contacts in the Kilmartin Glen, associated with the region’s location in relation to circulation of Irish copper/bronze and the longstanding symbolic/religious significance of the ceremonial landscape within the glen (*cf.* A. Jones 2011). However, it can be argued that the same combination of Irish and ‘Yorkshire’ traits on two vessels from North East England suggests that Sheridan’s interpretation is not exclusive to Mid-Argyll and that these ‘hybrids’ have a wider currency. They demonstrate a notable combination of Irish and Beaker traits together with characteristics that are more commonly found on Northern English Food Vessels.

Distant and local: The use of cereal grain as temper

While identifying connections to Beaker and Irish Food Vessel pottery is important, the significance of Food Vessels in expressing identity and meaning at a local level is also significant, especially given the dense concentration of vessels in Northern Northumberland. Two vessels from burials at Wether Hill, Ingram, and Well House Farm, Newton, both in Northumberland, included cereal grains within their fabric (Gates 1981; Smith 2001; Topping 2001). In the case of Wether Hill, the number of grains recovered suggests this was an intentional addition as an opening agent, rather than an example of the accidental impressions

¹⁴ The closest parallel is probably another footed Food Vessel from Heighington, Lincolnshire (Manby 1969, 282).

that are sometimes found on the bases of prehistoric pots (Gibson & Woods 1997, 174-5).¹⁵ Topping has even suggested that the ‘barley was grown on Wether Hill, perhaps as part of a special crop for use in burial rituals’ (2004, 194).

The small vessel from Well House Farm has a bread wheat impression revealed by the spalling of a section of the external surface (Fig. 4.23). The spalling appears to be related to the application of a ‘patch’ of clay over the surface of the vessel (Gates 1981, 48). Observing the different decoration on this repair (comb instead of cord), Gates notes that it was done ‘in the interval between decoration and firing presumably to make good an area of damage’ (*ibid.*). If the damage (or mistake) involved the decoration alone, it is difficult to understand why a substantial piece of additional clay was added rather than a thin layer of fresh ‘slip’ of clay slurry on which the decoration could have been reapplied. However, if the damage was more substantial, it is possible that the presence (or application) of grain was to blame. Indeed the ‘patch’ appears to have just overlain the exposed seed cast. This covering ‘patch’ is unlike anything seen by the author on Northern English Food Vessels and, taken together with the seed cast, it could be seen as symbolic of the sowing and covering of seeds, creating the permanent impression of a vital food resource and the agricultural cycle. Another grain impression can be seen on the surface of the vessel from Haugh Head, Wooler, Northumberland, and it seems likely that other examples of seed impression and temper have gone unnoticed or are not visible from surface examination alone.



Figure 4.23: Detail of the cereal grain impression on the Food Vessel from Well House Farm, Northumberland

¹⁵ There were six charred grains and 10 impressions of barley and indeterminate species located throughout the fabric.

Discussion

Understanding Beaker and Irish Food Vessel influences is hampered by the lack of high-quality radiocarbon dates. It was observed that these vessels occupy a 'primary' position within several cemetery barrows and cairns. Adopting an evolutionary view, it could be argued that some Food Vessels (*i.e.* Type 5) are hybrids between Beakers and Irish Bowls. However, some of the vessels in question are not compatible with that view as they are fully developed Food Vessel types (*i.e.* Type 3). Others (*e.g.* footed bowls) carry decoration that most closely parallels chronologically later Irish Vases (**see Chapter 2**). Moreover, we have to account for the intentional selection (and often skillful combination) of elements from Beaker and Irish Food Vessel pottery in terms of social and ritual practices and contexts rather than assuming a predetermined evolutionary development.

Burial 40 from the Mound of the Hostages also deserves additional discussion. As noted above, the vessel was dated to *c.*2140-1770 cal BC (at 95% probability) and is very similar to the small group of Cheviot group vessels. Several other vessels from the same cemetery possess features that can be related to mainland British Food Vessels, most notably handles and lugs (O'Sullivan 2005, nos. 472, 452, 477, figs. 181, 184). The vase was found inverted, close to a spread of cremated bone and with a bowl, which was also inverted. Although the excavators note that there was no direct contact and that the association between Bowl and Vase is 'putative', it is notable that the surface of the Bowl was worn compared to the Vase and it was inverted in the fashion of a Vase (*ibid.*, 199). Indeed, Irish Food Vessel Bowls have been shown to be earlier than Vases in the stratigraphic sequence at Tara (*see ibid.*, 241) and by absolute dating (Brindley 2007), and rarely coincide. The connections between Burial 40, mainland Britain and Irish Bowls may relate to a wider point: that Irish Food Vessel techniques were beginning to influence British mainland communities and that early Irish Vases are similar to British Food Vessels (**see Section 2.7**). The potential significance of these relationships should be considered in the context of networks associated with copper and bronze.

Links between the Beaker 'network', Irish Food Vessels and metal circulation and production were discussed in **Section 2.7**. In terms of the distribution of bronze flat axes in North East England, there is a concentration of six in Northumberland, with the Tyne Valley a particular focus (Schmidt & Burgess 1981, pl. 115; Needham 2004, illus. 19.5 - 19.7). Migdale type axes are represented, suggesting inter-regional links along the east coast. However, Needham (2004, 220-21) has recently distinguished between 'classic' and 'near' Migdale axes based on

the shape of the blade, suggesting that ‘geographical influences’ and ‘temporal shift’ may account for the variation.

On these grounds there are two ‘classic’ and two ‘near’ Migdale axes from North East England. Although we are, therefore, dealing with a small sample size, a mould type (Culbin-Walleybourne) which could have been used to produce ‘near’ Migdale axes was discovered just over the border in Roxburghshire (Rubers Law/The Dunion) (Cowie & O’Connor 2009, 321-2). There are three additional open stone axe moulds from Northumberland and County Durham (Schmidt & Burgess 1981, 54). Collectively they represent the densest concentration of British stone mould technology outside Aberdeenshire (*cf.* Needham 2004, illus. 19.8; Cowie & O’Connor 2009, fig. 1).

The ability to produce axes in North East England suggests that, while they shared the same bronze technologies (*cf.* Needham 2004, 224), there was a degree of autonomy in bronze production. This may have included direct connections to Ireland by way of the Tyne Valley rather than relying on the Migdale ‘heartland’ in Northern East Scotland and the Eastern coastal network to source the metal and finished products. Indeed, there are two Ballyglisheen moulds from County Durham, just south of the Tyne Valley, and a Killaha type axe from Northumberland (Schmidt & Burgess 1981, 34; Needham 2004, illus. 19.8). Both are predominantly Irish types and are very rare in Northern Britain (*ibid.*). It was traditionally held that Killaha type axes were imports from Ireland (Schmidt & Burgess 1981, 33-5) but Needham suggests that Ballyglisheen moulds were used to produce them (2004, 224) and argues that it ‘may be better to think of a tradition rooted in Ireland, rather than confined to it’ (*ibid.*).

Thus Food Vessels arguably carry some of the same ethnic influences as contemporary bronze metalwork, with Beakers and Irish Food Vessels drawn on but not emulated directly. Indeed, it was noted that the most impressive Food Vessels (*e.g.* of the Cheviot group) might indicate the presence of craft specialists with connection to these places and networks, able to combine foreign ‘sources’ to meet local demands and desires. The existence of an inter-regional ‘network’ involving Ireland and North East England may be seen in another important strand of shared material culture that gained renewed prominence and meaning during the Early Bronze Age: rock art, particularly cup-and-ring marks. On several occasions cup-and-ring decorated slabs were incorporated within Food Vessel and other Early Bronze Age monuments in North East England (*cf.* Bradley 1997, 136-50; Beckensall 2001, 125-58, 2002; Waddington *et al.* 2005). More broadly, a relationship can be identified between Food

Vessel regions with connections to Ireland and zones of cup-and-ring art (*cf.* Waddington 2007, fig. 4; A. Jones 2011, 314-21).

‘Complex’ Food Vessel cemetery monuments in context

Beaker funerary practices during the Chalcolithic and first centuries of the Early Bronze Age involved a high proportion of young and mature adults being deposited in the landscape using normative gender-specific funerary rituals. No visible trace was left to serve as a focal point or dwelling place for the community of the dead. This is perhaps unsurprising given the expansion and social mobility around which the cosmologies of Beaker using communities developed.

By contrast, Food Vessel cemeteries defined and demarcated enduring places for communities of the newly dead to be interred and perhaps to ‘dwell’ (see **Section 4.3**). Furthermore, it was suggested above that Food Vessels, containers that could be sealed and suspended and which included Urn-sized vessels, could be linked to the same cosmological principles, encompassing practical and everyday concerns in ways that Beaker cosmology did not. The respective relationships between communities of the living and the dead therefore involved different logics (*cf.* Rowland’s (1993) practices of ‘inscription’ and ‘incorporation’).

It would be misleading, however, to suggest that Food Vessel cemeteries in Northern England were idiosyncratic, inward-looking or lacked particular regional characteristics. Table 4.14 provides details of material culture from a sample of complex cemetery monuments. It demonstrates the connection between Food Vessel practices in Southern and Central Scotland and Northern Counties of England. They were surrounded by similar architectural features (kerbed cairns and henges) and were associated with particular combinations of grave-good traditions and types, particularly late Beakers, ‘jet’ beads and buttons, Food Vessel Urns and Food Vessels that showed both Beaker and, especially, Irish influences (Table 4.14). Similar linear alignments of burials can be identified within several of the cemeteries. There was also a strong element of ‘re-use’, both of cup and ring marked stones from the surrounding landscape and of pre-existing features and materials within the monuments. This reinforces the appropriation of tangible, enduring, place and landscape-based features within Food Vessel rituals and cosmology (*cf.* Fowler forthcoming).

Taken together, the evidence indicates shared social and ritual connections at intra- and inter-regional scales rather than a haphazard expansion or ‘fission’ of choice (*cf.* Needham 2005). This may relate to a relatively short chronological episode when the transition between old and new material culture, practices and networks of inter-regionality were underway,

Site name	Monument type	Late Beaker	Food Vessel	Food Vessel Urn	Collared Urn	Cordoned Urn	FV - Beaker trait	FV - Irish trait	Jet beads / buttons	Cup marked / re-used stone
1. Hasting Hill, Co. Durham	Barrow	•	•	•			•	•		
2. Milfield North henge, Nd.	Henge		•				•	•?		
3. Chatton Sandyford, Nd.	Kerbed cairn	•		•					•	•
4. Blawearie, Eglington, Nd.	Kerbed cairn		•	•					•	•
5. Bamborough, Nd.	Cairn	•		•						•
6. Turf Knowe North cairn, Nd.	Kerbed cairn		•	•				•	•	
7. Ewanrigg, Cumbria	Cairn	•	•	•	•			•		
8. Harehope, Peebleshire	Kerbed cairn	•							•	
9. Limesfield, Lanarkshire	Kerbed cairn	•	•	•			•	•	•	
10. Cairnpapple, West Lothian	Henge/Kerbed cairn(s)	•	•		•					•
11. Dalgety Bay, Fife	Barrow	•	•					•	•	•
12. Balbirnie, Fife	Kerbed cairn/stone circle	•	•			•				•
13. Holly Road, Leven, Fife	Kerbed cairn		•						•	
14. North Mains, Perth & Kinross	Henge	•	•	•	•			•		
15. Beech Hill House, Perth & Kinross	Kerbed cairn	•	•					•		
16. Balnabraid, Argyll & Bute	Kerbed cairn	•	•					•	•	•?
17. West Water Reservoir, Scots Borders	Barrow	•?	•						•	

Table 4.14: ‘Complex’ Food Vessel cemetery monuments in the Northern Counties of England and Southern and Central Scotland (**Note:** The sample only includes cemeteries associated with monuments containing two or more grave good traditions and is non-exhaustive.)

Key: FV: Food Vessel; Nd.: Northumberland; 1. Trechmann 1914; 2. Harding 1981; 3. Jobey 1968; 4. Hewitt & Beckensall 1996; 5. Greenwell 1877, 413-4; 6. Ford et al. 2002; Frodsham & Waddington 2004, 173; 7. Bewley et al. 1992; 8. Jobey 1980; 9. MacLaren 1982; 10. Piggott 1949; Barclay 1999; 11. Watkins 1982; 12. Ritchie 1972; 13. Lewis & Terry 2004; 14. Barclay 1983; 15. Stevenson 1995; 16. Ritchie 1967; 17. Hunter 2000

probably caused in part by the particular political and geographical position of Northern England in the networks of bronze circulation and production. These changes would have required (or been pre-figured by) similar reconfigurations in relationships between communities of the living and the dead. In the new climate of bronze and Irish links, the normative and idealised Beaker funerary rituals would have lacked relevance. Within cemetery monuments the dead could instead be incorporated visibly and inclusively (*e.g.* by co-mingling and repeated return), using a wider (albeit no less prescribed) range of material culture that allowed new social, economic and cosmological concerns to be expressed and reconfigured more tangibly and effectively.

4.7 Summary and Conclusions

The Northern counties of England represent one of the most important concentrations of Food Vessel burial in Britain. Their distribution is considerably denser in North East than North West England, reflecting long-standing distinctions between these regions during prehistory and, possibly, settlement density (*cf.* Annable 1987).

This chapter has demonstrated several significant changes associated with the uptake of Food Vessel pottery, including the use of funerary monuments in a considerable proportion of cases, with a regional preference for short-cists beneath cairns with formal kerbs. This feature is shared in common with Central and Southern Scotland, but is distinct from the barrow and earth-cut graves of East Yorkshire (see **Chapters 6 & 7**). Along with the use of both inhumation and cremation burials (with Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns), these practices were significantly different from earlier, Beaker rites in terms of the number of burials, demography and body posture and alignment.

From a landscape perspective, they represented a significant change. During the Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic, monumental architecture was the preserve of ‘ceremonial landscapes’, such as on the Milfield Plain. The emphasis now shifted to the construction of smaller, community, clan or family scale monuments associated with a new type of pottery and funerary practice (*cf.* Waddington & Passmore 2012). On a number of occasions rock-art was appropriated from the wider landscape and incorporated within these monuments, reinforcing the impression that Food Vessel funerary practices were associated with a new, reformulated attitude to the (ancestral) landscape. Indeed, it was argued that cairns and barrows provided clearly defined and enduring places for the newly dead to join communities of the dead (*cf.* Fowler forthcoming), at a time when both the social and agricultural landscape was beginning to be reorganised (Waddington & Passmore 2012). At a national scale, it was suggested that a ‘monument-as-dwelling’ interpretation of these sites can be related to the ‘functional’ aspects of Food Vessel form: providing the symbolism and metaphors of storage and preservation appropriate to these new, enduring monumental contexts.

Despite the paucity of well-excavated sites, five key Food Vessel types were defined and patterns emerged relating types to modes of burial and relative positions within cemeteries. However, it is clear that strict typological analysis can obscure important themes that crosscut vessels divided by aspects of form and size. These include the deposition of Beaker and Irish Food Vessel techniques and motifs alongside vessels that are much plainer and more uniformly decorated (*e.g.* AOHB) within the same cemetery. These differences may reflect the presence of craft specialists or different identities within the cemetery (*e.g.* for the ‘founding’ deposit compared to later or due to social status). Indeed, typology (and the five proposed types) took on greater significance when set in the context of the five case studies that followed. Different types were interpreted as a way of expressing similarity and difference in the creation of patterning and meaning (*e.g.* in terms of ethnicity, identity and cultural links, for instance through the references (or ‘citations’) of Beakers and Irish Food Vessel pottery), rather than as the temporally bounded groups that have traditionally characterised Bronze Age typologies.

It was also possible to make some headway in understanding *why* Beaker and Irish Food Vessel influences were important in this region. These were set in the context of the traditional east-coast Beaker network and the newly developing network of copper alloy circulation and production, including the local control exercised by the use of open stone moulds. Indeed, the work of craft specialists can be identified in the Cheviot group vessels and may mirror parallel developments in metalwork. In this context, it was argued that Food Vessel funerary practice can be understood as a way of expressing and reconfiguring intra- and inter-regional relations.

Clive Waddington has made broadly similar points for the Neolithic of North East England, arguing that it was ‘a strategic region where movement of ideas, goods and people from east and west, as well as north and south, converged’ (2011, 307). In the case of Food Vessel burial, a combination of novel material culture and historic and geographic connections provided the conditions and agency by which communities could shape new beliefs and identities.

CHAPTER FIVE

THE FOOD VESSEL BURIALS OF NORTH EAST YORKSHIRE, THE CENTRAL LOWLANDS & NORTH WEST ENGLAND



5.1 Introduction

This chapter addresses the evidence for Food Vessels, primarily from funerary contexts, in North East Yorkshire, the central lowlands of Yorkshire and the north west of England south of Cumbria (Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Cheshire) (see inset). The region is divided by the Pennines and the most significant concentration of Food Vessel burials is in North East Yorkshire (Figs. 5.1 & 5.2). The evidence from this region has proved particularly fruitful despite (or because) it has not received as much attention as the better recorded and excavated funerary monuments from the Yorkshire Wolds (but see Elgee 1930; Smith 1994; Spratt 1995).¹ In contrast, there is a notable paucity of Food Vessels from the central lowlands of Yorkshire and North West England. This east-west division extends the evidence from the northern counties of England (see Figs. 4.1 & 4.2), and provides an opportunity to explore the relationship in terms of regional identities, inter-regional relations and the legacy of pre-existing traditions of funerary practice and material culture. However, it is not a mutually exclusive dichotomy, and inter- *and* intra-regional similarities and differences are a major feature of Food Vessel funerary practices in the region, related, it is argued, to the distribution and decorative/morphological influences of Beaker and Collared Urn traditions.

Within North East Yorkshire there are significant differences between the distribution of Beaker and Food Vessel inhumation burials and between Food Vessel inhumation and cremation burials. The distribution of Collared Urn burials in the region is also distinct from earlier traditions, extending onto the higher North York Moors, although, notably, it overlaps with the distribution of Food Vessel cremation burials. North West England has also produced relatively few Beakers and (as noted above) Food Vessels but it has produced a considerable

¹ Particularly Margaret Smith's (1994) important study, which compiles all relevant published and unpublished sources of Bronze Age funerary mounds in the region.

number of Collared Urn burials. The relationships between Food Vessel inhumation and cremation burial and the difference between Food Vessel and Collared Urn ceramic traditions are key themes of this chapter.

1. North East Yorkshire & the Central Lowlands
<p>Cleveland Plain Cleveland Hills North York Moors Tabular Hills Vale of Mowbray Vale of York Humberhead Levels Magnesian Limestone Belt</p>
2. Pennine Uplands
<p>Coal Measures Millstone Grit Uplands Northern Dales Craven Uplands Howardian Hills</p>
3. South-East Yorkshire
<p>Yorkshire Wolds Holderness Vale of Pickering</p>

Table 5.1. The three regions of Yorkshire discussed in this thesis (see Fig. 5.1)

Treating all the Food Vessels from Yorkshire together risks overlooking important differences in typology, associated monument architecture and subtler distribution patterns. As Elgee & Elgee (1933, 3) noted, Yorkshire is ‘defined by nature’ (the River Tees, North Sea, Humber Estuary and the Pennines to north, east, south and west respectively) but, historically speaking, it rarely coalesced into a single socio-cultural ‘tribal or administrative’ unit. The prehistoric evidence demonstrates a similar pattern (*ibid.*, 3, 53-90; *cf.* Manby *et al.* 2003, 69-105), but divisions were recognised in the course of analysing Food Vessel typology and funerary practices. For the purpose of the next two chapters, fourteen ‘natural regions’ have been arranged into three major analytical units (Table 5.1), with Nos. 1-2 explored in this chapter and No. 3 (including the multitude of Food Vessel barrows from the Yorkshire Wolds) forming the focus of **Chapters 6 & 7**. The relationship between the regions is explored in **Chapter 8**.

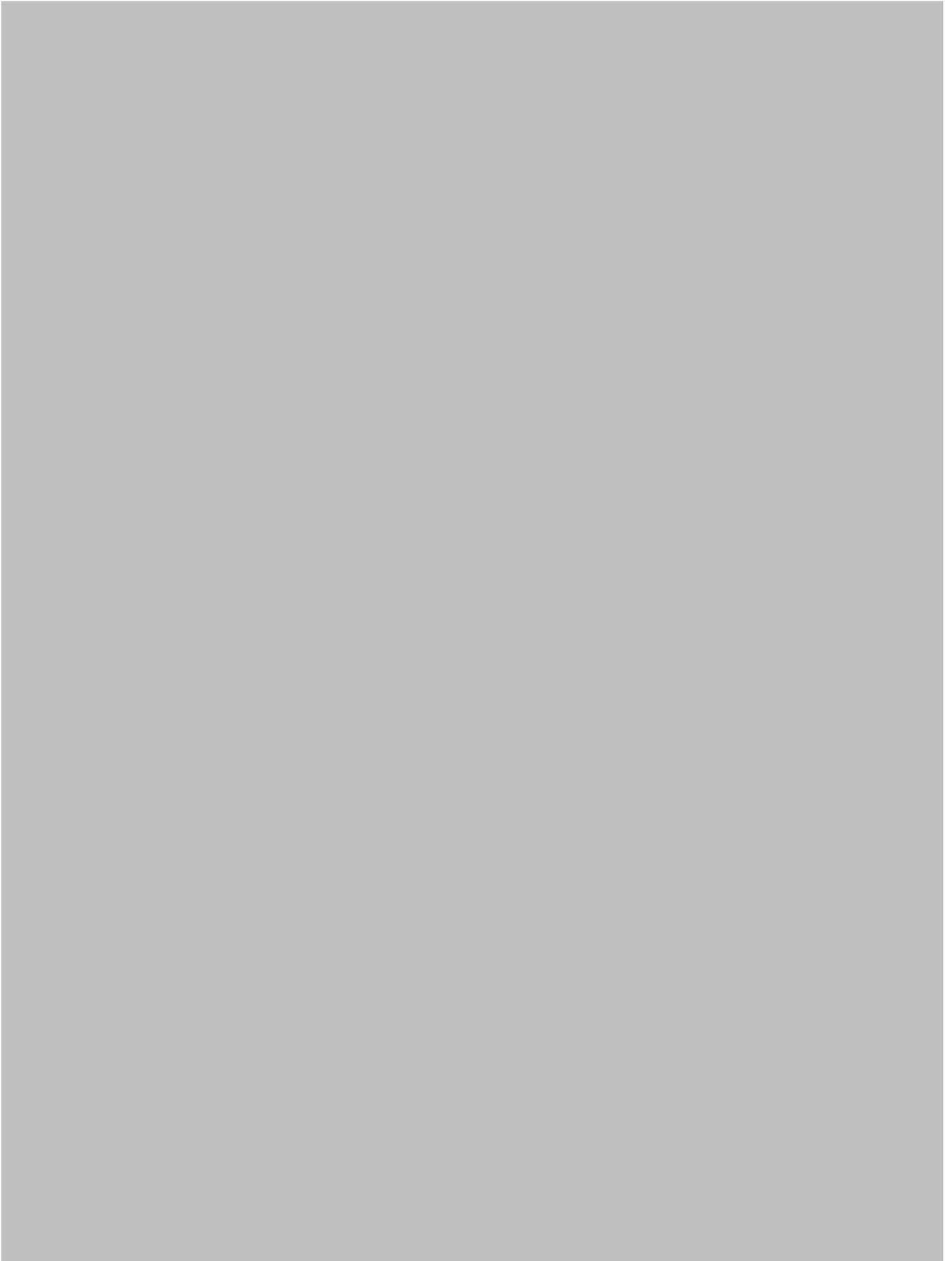


Figure 5.1: Map of North East Yorkshire, the Central Lowlands & North West Yorkshire showing the principal rivers and topographical and geographical features (*Note: Red dots: Food Vessel burials*)

In this chapter, **Sections 5.2 & 5.3** discuss the key characteristics of Food Vessel burial practices in this under-studied region, identifying:

- Correlations between Food Vessel distribution and mode of burial (*i.e.* inhumation and cremation burial).
- Patterns of body posture and alignment and the position of grave-goods in relation to the body.
- Patterns in the construction sequence and Food Vessel deposition at funerary monuments.

Section 5.4 proposes a classificatory scheme that can be compared and contrasted with other regions and contextualised in relation to burial mode and other characteristics developed in **Section 5.5**. In **Section 5.6** the relationship between Food Vessels and monument construction is explored. The chapter concludes with a discussion that sets the inter- *and* intra-regional similarities and differences in a wider chronological and socio-cultural context. Special reference is made of pre-existing traditions of monument construction and material culture that connected regions, some dating to the Late Neolithic, and the important role of Food Vessels in introducing and ‘scaffolding’ the adoption of new and modified ceramic technologies and ritual practices.

5.2 Food Vessel distribution patterns in context

Food Vessel distribution in North East Yorkshire and the Central Lowlands

There are 95 Food Vessels and seven Food Vessel Urns from 71 sites in North East Yorkshire and the central lowlands (Figs. 5.2; App F.5-8). Eighty-four Food Vessels were certainly from funerary contexts and the remainder lack contexts. A further ten Food Vessels lack contextual details but are probably from funerary contexts.² A key concentration occurs on the Tabular Hills (also known as the ‘Corallian Limestone Hills’), extending from the southern edge of the moorland block proper and slope down to the Vale of Pickering in the South (Fig. 5.2). The concentration continues to the land between the River Severn and the North Sea. The burials are primarily distributed on the fringes between hill and vale and along the dales that dissect the higher land, in areas (and on soil types) that were important for settlement and farming in

² Sixty of the 87 Food Vessels are seen and/or illustrated and therefore available for inclusion in the analysis.



Figure 5.2: The distribution of Food Vessels in Northern-East Yorkshire, the central lowlands and North West England

eastern Yorkshire during both prehistoric and historic periods (see Pierpoint 1980; Manby 1995, 41; Manby *et al.* 2003, 83).³

An ‘eastern’ and a ‘western’ Food Vessel burial group can be distinguished, with the eastern group clustering close to the River Derwent between Fylingdales Moor and the North Sea, and the western group spread around the town of Pickering and the River Severn. To some extent this pattern reflects the activity of antiquarians such as James Ruddock, working in the Pickering area during the mid-19th century (Bateman 1978 [1861], 204-41; Manby *et al.* 2003, 86; Vynner 2012). However, the distinction between eastern and western groups is borne out by important differences in funerary practice and Food Vessel typology (see below).

Further to the north, only a small number of Food Vessels occur on the North York Moors, mostly from the Cleveland Hills and along the coastal plains (Fig. 5.2). This is not merely a product of biases of antiquarian activity or of peat growth on the Moors, as a considerable number of Collared Urns, accessory cups and other, untyped, ‘cinerary’ urns have been discovered (Figs. 5.3 & 5.4) (Crawford 1980, 21; Spratt 1993, 104-5; Manby 1995a, 45-51). Contrasting the distribution of Beakers, Food Vessels and Collared Urn burials demonstrates that the latter are found in greater numbers to the north of the Tabular Hills while Beaker and Food Vessel burials are more common to the south (Figs. 5.2-5.5). However, Collared Urns overlap with the ‘eastern’ group of Tabular Hills Food Vessels and this reflects additional connections between the respective traditions in this area and in the Moors and Cleveland Hills. The significance of these patterns is further discussed in **Section 5.7**. Discoveries on the Hambleton Hills are also concentrated in the south, with ten Food Vessels from four barrows on Ampleforth Moor (Smith 1994, 98-102), close to both the Vale of Pickering and the Vale of Mowbray.

The distribution of Food Vessels in North East Yorkshire is therefore comparable to the patterns observed in North East England: concentrated on the fringes of high land and along the coastal plains (see **Chapter 4**). Notwithstanding the more detailed comparison between the typology and funerary practices of these respective regions offered below, the similarity suggests that Food Vessel-using communities shared similar landscapes and perhaps routines and social/economic practices, for instance combining arable and pastoral/transhumance farming techniques (*cf.* Pierpoint 1981). Similar combinations of upland/lowland landscapes are also the setting for the concentrations of Food Vessel burial on the Yorkshire Wolds and the Peak District.

³ The calcareous soils of Tabular Hills are similar to those of the Wolds and, as Manby (1995, 41) has noted, were ‘favoured by early farming communities’.

The relative paucity of Food Vessel burials in lower lying central vales, namely the Vale of Mowbray, the Vale of York and the Humberhead Levels, is partly the result of biases of preservation and land-use and thus the lack of antiquarian activity. As Vyner notes, ‘in the lowlands of the lower Tees valley and the Vale of Mowbray only the more substantial, usually medieval, earthworks have survived intensive arable agriculture’ (2012, 24). In contrast, Early Bronze Age barrows on the North York Moors were preserved, recognisable and easily excavated (*ibid.*). However, there is also evidence that the paucity is meaningful. For example, the distribution of the small number of Food Vessels from the Vale of Mowbray, the Vale of York and the Magnesian Limestone Belt follows the distribution of Late Neolithic henge monuments (Fig. 5.6). Three of the Food Vessel sites, including the substantial cemetery at Quern Howe, occur on the fluvio-glacial plateau between the rivers Swale and Ure (Waterman 1951), where so many henge monuments were constructed (Manby *et al.* 2003, 93; Harding 2012). In three cases Food Vessel barrows were located in very close proximity to henge monuments: at Newton Kyme, Ferrybridge and Thornborough (*ibid.*, 97-98), an observation that can be extended to Early Bronze Age funerary monuments more generally (Vyner 2008, 9-10).

In the case of the three ‘Class 2’ henges at Thornborough, the Food Vessel barrow (‘Centre Hill’) was placed midway between the entrances of the Southern and Central monuments (Lukis 1870; Manby *et al.* 2003, 56, fig. 21). Thus, although Food Vessels are scarce in the wider hinterland, they do occur close to henge monuments. It may be that henges acted as ‘hubs’ in regions with low populations or that they attracted a range of Early Bronze Age communities for social and ritual reasons, only some of whom practiced Food Vessel burial.

If the paucity of Food Vessel burial in this region is indeed genuine then social and cosmological factors may have been causal factors. Discussing the Late Neolithic evidence, Harding (2012, 43) notes that the relative scarcity of settlement and funerary evidence stands in contrast to the evidence for ceremonial monuments and that the inverse applies on the Yorkshire Wolds. The henges of the central vales have been associated with Neolithic networks of trans-Pennine social and material exchange (involving Cumbrian stone axes and Yorkshire flint), religious routeways and even acts of pilgrimage (Harding 2000b; 2012; *cf.* Bradley & Edmonds 1993, 198). Harding suggests that the central vales were less intensively settled during the Neolithic and that the ‘geographically and spiritually liminal’ (2012, 43) nature of these monuments and their landscape setting explains their ‘absence from populated centres elsewhere’ (*ibid.*, 47).

It is possible that different topographical zones of Yorkshire continued to have different practical *and* cosmological significance during the Early Bronze Age. The Tabular Hills and the Wolds may have continued to form the focus for settlement, and the dead were perhaps even brought there for burial, while the living socialised, exchanged and traded (given new significance by the introduction of bronze after the 22nd century BC) within the ceremonial landscapes of the central vales, undertaking journeys between them and to neighbouring regions (*cf.* Harding 2012). Indeed, the results from the *Beaker Isotope Project* indicate that many individuals buried on the Yorkshire Wolds during the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age lived part of their lives away from chalklands and that there was a considerable degree of mobility during this period (Jay *et al.* 2012). The relationships between regions were, however, not static or monolithic throughout the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (*cf.* Bradley and Edmonds 1993, 179-99). As we shall see, the introduction of Collared Urn ceramics (and Collard Urn influences on Food Vessels with cremation burials) coincides with increased numbers of Early Bronze Age burial in regions without strong pre-existing (single) burial traditions in North East Yorkshire.



Figure 5.3: The distribution of Collared Urns in Northern-East Yorkshire (After Smith 1994)



Figure 5.4: The distribution of Food Vessels and Collared Urns in Northern-East Yorkshire (Collared Urn data after Smith 1994)



Figure 5.5: The distribution of Beakers in Northern-East Yorkshire (After Smith 1994; Spratt 1995)



Figure 5.6: The distribution of Food Vessels and Late Neolithic monuments in Northern-East Yorkshire and the Central Lowlands (Late Neolithic data after Harding 2012)

Key: H: Henge monument; SR: Stone row

Food Vessel distribution in North West England

The small number of Food Vessel burials in the central lowlands of Yorkshire and Cumbria is continued in the Pennine Uplands, with records of only six vessels from four sites, three of them from Pule Hill (Manby 1969a). This flat cemetery is situated on the summit of a hill at one of the narrowest points of the Pennine range, which probably made it an attractive crossing point between east and west.

In North West England there are only 16 Food Vessels from 11 funerary sites. The domestic site at Oversley Farm, Cheshire (Allen 2007), situated on the edge of the Pennine foothills and the cemetery at Shaw Cairn, also in Cheshire, while very significant (see below), do not contradict the case for a meaningful absence of Food Vessel funerary contexts from central and western regions (Fig. 5.2). Indeed, most of the vessels are from the upland fringes of the Pennines and share similarities with some of the key features of Food Vessel burial and typology in Eastern Yorkshire.

The relative paucity of Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age material culture in North West England has been described as a ‘social conservatism [that] may reflect the nature of... society

in the region' (Cowell 2000, 119-20). However, some positive regional distribution patterns can be identified, including the greater frequency of axe-hammers relative to battle-axes, the latter more common east of the Pennines, including from funerary contexts on the North York Moors and the Yorkshire Wolds (*ibid.*, 121; *cf.* Roe 1966; Needham 2011). Collared Urn burials also outnumber Beaker and Food Vessel burials in the region (Cowell 2000, 121, fig. 7), indicating a chronological dimension that may reflect an expansion of population into new regions associated with Collared Urns at the start of the third millennium BC (Cowell 2000, 121). Alternatively (or additionally), it may reflect the regional preference for different material culture and the associated ideas and social and ritual practices. It is notable that axe-hammers are also relatively common in West Yorkshire (Vyner 2008, 10), where Food Vessel burials are also notably absent. The lowland/upland distinction identified in the vales and hills east of the Pennines may also have been relevant in North West England: five (probable) Late Neolithic henge monuments have been identified, mostly all in the coastal lowlands, where Early Bronze Age burials are scarcer than in the Pennine fringes (*ibid.*, 2000, 119, figs. 5, 7).

Summary

It is possible to discuss the relationships between regions, funerary rites and grave goods in North East Yorkshire and North West England in terms of regional traditions and agency. Generally speaking, regions in which archaeologically-visible burial was practiced (dating back to the Neolithic) were the focus for Food Vessel burials while later, 'novel', practices, including cremation and Collared Urn burials, were practiced in regions without (visible) funerary practices and/or large populations. This pattern may relate to both population size/movement and regional preferences and can be further developed through closer examination of Food Vessel burial mode and other typological and contextual factors.

5.3 Food Vessel funerary contexts

Food Vessel cremation burials are slightly more common than burials by inhumation (26 compared to 37), although the number of sites (primarily barrows) associated with the respective modes of burial is in fact similar (21 and 23) (Table 5.2). At the national scale, this contrasts strongly with Beaker and Collared Urn burials, which were invariably associated with inhumations and cremations respectively. More locally, Food Vessel burials on the Yorkshire Wolds were mostly associated with inhumation burials, but, as we have already seen, burials in the Northern Counties include both burial modes (see Table 4.4). Many of the North East Yorkshire Food Vessel inhumation burials were excavated during the 19th Century in the vicinity of Pickering, and they may be under-represented to some extent (see Table 5.1;

cf. Vyner 2012). However, the most noteworthy feature of the burial mode data is the distinction between the distribution of Food Vessel inhumation burials in the western Tabular Hills and Food Vessel cremation burials in the eastern Tabular Hills, along the North Sea coast, on the moorland block and in the Cleveland Hills (Fig. 5.7). This striking distinction is important for understanding Food Vessel burial in the region and for building a contextual typology. Although the limestone Tabular Hills provided favourable conditions for the preservation of inhumation burials, this does not explain the relative lack of Food Vessel cremation burials in the west of the region. It may also be noted that a rare Beaker cremation burial was also located in the east of the region, at Broxa in the Hackness Hills (Smith 1994, 148, No. 164). Furthermore, Food Vessel inhumations and cremations were directly associated in only three or possibly four cases (Smith 1994, Nos. 57; 77; 77; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 96), with cremated bone in the infill of one inhumation burial (Smith 1994, No. 77). In only one case were Food Vessels separately associated with cremation and inhumation burials within the same cemetery (Smith 1994, No. 77). The Food Vessels from mixed-mode sites share similar typological features, indicating that they belonged to a small but coherent group, perhaps with chronological or socio/ritual significance (see below, **Section 5.6**).

Mode of burial	No. of burials	No. of sites
Inhumation	26	22
Cremation	37	23
Inhumation + cremation	4-5	2-3
No details	34	31

Table 5.2: Food Vessel inhumation and cremation burials in North East Yorkshire and the central lowlands ⁴

Deposition context	No. FVs	No. FVUs	No. of sites	Inh. burial	Crem. burial	Inh. + crem.
Short-cists	10	-	10	5	1	-
Grave pits	33	-	24	12	14	2
Old land surfaces	13	-	12	2	6	-
Above old land surfaces/in mound*	11	3	10	3	8	-

Table 5.3: Depositional contexts of Food Vessels at funerary monuments of North East Yorkshire and the central lowlands.

Key: FV: Food Vessel; FVU: Inh.: Inhumation; Crem.: Cremation; * Some associated with short-cists and grave pits also counted in those categories

⁴ The deposit of 'four burnt bones' with an inhumation at Sutton Bank (Smith 1994 No. 57) has not been included as it may represent a deposit of food rather than a human burial.



Figure 5.7: The distribution of Food Vessels with inhumation and cremation burials in in North East Yorkshire (**Note:** I: Inhumation; C: Cremation; I/C: Inhumation & Cremation from the same deposit)

Vessels were deposited in 34 graves (from 25 sites) and ten short-cists (from ten sites). This may reflect the position of (and influences on) the region, positioned between North East England, where short-cists were popular, and the Yorkshire Wolds, where earth-cut graves were dominant. Grave pits contained an equal number of inhumation and cremation burials (12 and 14 respectively) but short-cists contained five inhumation burials and only one cremation burial (Table 5.3).⁵ Inhumation was also the principal mode of Food Vessel short-cists in North East England (**Chapter 4**), and it probably relates to beliefs and ideas concerning the preservation and containment of unburnt corpses, with their origins in Chalcolithic Beaker short-cist burial practices in Scotland and Northern England.⁶

The alignment, posture and spatial patterning of Food Vessel burials

Twenty-one inhumation burials have (recorded) long-axis orientations, with N-S the most popular direction by a considerable margin (14 of 21), with heads placed to the S rather than the N in most cases (10 of 13) (Table 5.4; *cf.* Smith 1994, 17). There is a geographical element to this pattern as most of the N-S burials are from the western Tabular Hills grouping identified above (Fig. 5.10). Although the small sample size prevents the examination of how orientation relates to body posture and/or age and sex, it is notable that two of the N-S

⁵ Four 'empty' cists may also have contained inhumation burials.

⁶ It has not been possible to identify information regarding age and sex due to the prominence of cremation burial and the early date of excavation and recording (although see **Section 5.6**).

orientated bodies were buried in ‘extended’ (supine) rather than crouched positions (Smith 1994, Nos. 101; 135), an unusual posture for British Early Bronze Age inhumation burials. This reflects a break from earlier Beaker alignments and postures.

Three additional N-S burials from near Pickering are relevant to the eastern cluster of Food Vessel burials: a Handled Beaker burial (Smith 1994, 119, no. 102), an inhumation associated with a sheep skull from a barrow that also produced a Food Vessel (*ibid.*, 121, no. 110), and a burial with a type Masterton dagger (*ibid.*, 143-4, no. 155). The skulls of all three were placed to the north and all were excavated in the vicinity of Pickering. Both the flat-riveted dagger burial and Handled Beaker date to c.2200-1900 BC (Needham 1996; 2005), broadly contemporary with the Food Vessel burials. In this context, it is notable that the distribution of type Masterton daggers is concentrated along the east coast of Britain (see Gerloff 1975, pl. 32). Furthermore, the type-site for Masterton daggers, near Dalgety Bay in Fife, included a dagger associated with a jet bead necklace and bronze armlets of Needham’s Group 3 while at Melfort, Mid-Argyll, a jet spacer plate necklace was also associated with a Group 3 armlet and an extended inhumation. This provides a notable connection between bronze, jet and the North Sea network, discussed in greater detail in **Section 5.7**.

Greater variety of orientation and body posture can be identified beyond the western Tabular Hill group, reflecting intra-regional differences and, perhaps, stronger connections with communities on the Yorkshire Wolds. The barrow at Ampleforth Barrow 3 (Smith 1994, No. 77) covered both N-S and E-W aligned burials with a range of body postures and combinations of inhumation and cremation burials (see **Section 5.6**). At North Deighton (Woods 1971), on the central lowlands, two child burials conform to the traditional Beaker ‘L(N)ES’ – ‘R(S)WS’ patterns, the occurrence of which is more common on the Wolds (*cf.* Shepherd 2012). Indeed, the multiple earth-cut graves and barrow construction of Ampleforth Barrow 3 and North Deighton are comparable to the Food Vessel barrows of the chalk uplands.

Details of alignment and posture	No. of burials	No. of sites
N-S	14	11
<i>Head to N.</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Head to S.</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>
E-W	4	2
<i>Head to E.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Head to W.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
ESE-WNW	1	1
NE-SW	2	2

Table 5.4: Details of alignment and posture of Food Vessel inhumation burials in North East Yorkshire and the Central Lowlands



Figure 5.8: The distribution of inhumation burials with known long-axis alignments in North East Yorkshire and the Central Lowlands

Where recorded, the Food Vessel was most often placed near the skull of the inhumation (13 of 18, Table 5.5) (Smith 1994, 17), and unsurprisingly there is a correlation between Food Vessels at the head and N-S aligned burials, with all but two examples (both from Ferry Fryston 161 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 96) on the central lowlands) conforming to this pattern (Table 5.6). The exceptions to the pattern (*ibid.*; Woods 1981) present interpretative problems for although they are recorded to modern standards, they are also peripheral to the Tabular Hills and may, therefore, not form part of a shared funerary ritual tradition.

In summary, Food Vessel inhumation burials were associated with coherent ritual practices in a geographically restricted region. The details of the spatial patterning of burials thus reinforce the evidence for an important distinction between communities practicing Food Vessel inhumation as oppose to cremation burial.

Position of Food Vessel	No.	N-S orientated
Near/at skull	11	8
In front of skull	1	1
Behind skull	2	1
Behind lower back	1	-
In front of chest	1	1
In front of knees	1	1
At feet	1	-

Table 5.5: Position of Food Vessels in relation to the body for Food Vessel inhumations in North East Yorkshire and the Central Lowlands

Additional grave good associations

In North East Yorkshire, twenty-seven of the 87 Food Vessel burials (c.31%) and three of the seven Food Vessel Urns were associated with additional artefacts. Flint tools are by far the most popular association. Indeed, there are only nine burials with grave goods *not* of flint and only three of these do not feature flint tools as part of the assemblage (Tables 5.6 & 5.7). Of the flint tools included, 15 (63%) include only one (recorded) flint (Table 5.8). This figure may be biased by antiquarian recovery, as more recent excavations include larger assemblages. Indeed, ‘Grave 1’, from Ampleforth Barrow 3 (Smith 1994, 100-101), excavated during the 1930s, recovered seven flints placed around and on the body, including several small flint flakes, a type that is unlikely to have been recorded by many 19th century excavators. However, a small number of flints are also a feature of the burials excavated to better standards by Greenwell and Mortimer on the Yorkshire Wolds (see Tables 6.8 & 6.9), and the deposition of a single flint, often a knife, appears to be a genuine and recurrent feature of Food Vessel burial in the region.

Although the sample size is small, the positioning of flint tools is also significant, with four examples of flints placed around or on/under the skull (Smith 1994, Nos. 77, 98, 98, 101) and close to the right hands of two individuals (*ibid.*, Nos. 101; 134). Flint tools were therefore placed in similar positions to Food Vessels, perhaps unsurprisingly reflecting their role in eating and sustenance.

Grave good associations	No.	Inhumation	Cremation	Inhumation + cremation
Flint tools only	19	10	8	1
Flint tool(s) + jet	3	2	-	-
Flint tool + bronze knife	1	-	1	-
Flint tool(s) + sheep/goat jaw	1	1	-	-
Accessory cup only	1	1	-	-
Bone hook only	1	-	1	-
Boar's tusk only	1	1	-	-

Table 5.6: The main grave good combinations in Food Vessel burials in North East Yorkshire and the central lowlands

Flint artefact type	Food Vessel	Food Vessel Urn
Knife (Plano-convex knife)	9 (5)	2 (1)
Fabricator	1	-
Flake/retouched flake	4	-
Scraper	1	1
Barbed & tanged arrowhead	2	1
Other arrowhead type	1	-
Unworked flint	1	-
'lance-head'/'spear-head'/'javelin-head'	9	-
'round-ended' flint	2	-
'flint', no further details	3	-
Total no. of identified types	19	4
Total no. of unidentified types	14	-

Table 5.7: Flint artefact types in Food Vessel burials in North East Yorkshire and the central lowlands

No. of flint tools	No.
1	15
2	3
3	1
4	-
5	-
6	1
7	1
'several'	3

Table 5.8: Number of flint tools associated with Food Vessel burials in North East Yorkshire and the central lowlands

The flint tools include nine knives (including five plano-convex types), four flakes (one retouched) and three arrowheads (two barbed and tanged) (Table 5.6). They are, therefore, relatively standardized and fit the wider pattern of association between Food Vessels and flint knives and, particularly, the plano-convex type (see **Section 6.5**). Together with the evidence for the small number of flints and their spatial positioning (close to the head and hands), the preference for knives suggests that the selection of grave goods was not random or

impoverished but followed a particular, symbolic idea about the needs and fate of those buried with Food Vessels. It appears that this did not extend to a distinction based on social status or (typo-) chronology. There are, however, a small number of important exceptions.⁷ Three inhumation burials were associated with jet artefacts and Food Vessels that carry ‘ancient’ and ‘exotic’ Beaker and Irish influenced decoration and form (Smith 1995, Nos. 57, 61, 79). Furthermore, the kerbed cairn at Mellor Moor produced both a Food Vessel with Irish influenced decoration and an unusual amber necklace in the style of a Whitby jet necklace (Hearle 2011, 31). The association between a jet pendant and Beaker/Food Vessel hybrid at Sutton Bank (Smith 1994, No. 79) is also notable given that a similar combination occurs at Dalgety Bay, Fife, Cist 1 (Shepherd 1982b, 103-5), and the connection between Food Vessels and jet along the East coast of Northern England and Southern and Central Scotland is well documented (*e.g. ibid.*, 129-32; Sheridan and Davis 2002; *cf.* Wilkin 2009, 78-91). The association between jet and Irish-influenced Food Vessels may also indicate something of the active trade routes and traded material. This small but important group of burials may belong to ritually and socially informed individuals or communities able to appropriate exotic and older influences, but it may also have a chronological dimension. In order to test this additional radiocarbon dates on Food Vessel burials with ‘exotic’ associations are required.

Summary

From the preceding sections it is clear that aspects of the Food Vessel burials of North East Yorkshire are both similar and distinct from other regions of Northern England, not least the central vales and the Yorkshire Wolds. Several intra-regional similarities have been identified in terms of mode of burial, orientation and body posture and grave-good association. However, there are also traits indicative of wider, inter-regional, relations (*e.g.* along the North Sea coast) associated with short-cist inhumation burial and the significant production and trade of jet ornaments from Whitby on the North Yorkshire coast, as well as influence from older, Beaker, practices, especially on Food Vessel inhumation burial. The following two sections further develop these ideas by relating them to Food Vessel typology and sequences of burial and deposition at cemeteries and monuments.

⁷ There are additional small-scale connections between burials rather than regional or inter-regional patterns (*cf.* the Beaker ‘package’). For example, two barbed-and-tanged arrowheads were associated with cremations found in close proximity in the eastern Tabular Hills group. One was associated with an inverted Food Vessel Urn, the other with an undecorated Food Vessel similar in form and decoration to Collared Urns. Furthermore, the inhumation with a sheep/goat mandible finds parallel with an unaccompanied inhumation from a barrow that contained a Food Vessel (Smith 1994, Nos. 110, 140). The skulls of both inhumations were placed to the north and both were found in the vicinity of Pickering. Both Food Vessels carried herringbone motifs.

5.4 A classificatory scheme for North East Yorkshire

Having identified the key characteristics of Food Vessel deposition and funerary practices in the region, this section relates these characteristics to Food Vessel form and decoration and proposes a regional contextual typology. Sixty-nine vessels from North East Yorkshire and the central lowlands and North West England were included in the study. Twelve vessels were not seen, 11 are lost and five are fragmentary. Only whole Food Vessels were included in the analysis.⁸ As noted in **Section 4.4**, the prefix ‘NE’ is used to distinguish the scheme when comparing it to the other regional schemes.

The key types

The decorative motifs, techniques and forms of Food Vessels from North East Yorkshire and the central lowlands belong to a relatively coherent group. The motifs are dominated by herringbone (a feature of just under 40% of vessels), while *c.*75% are decorated with only one decorative technique and *c.*70% carry only one decorative motif. However, six key types can be identified based on aspects of form, decoration and decorative structure, the proportion and sizes of vessels and associated burial mode (Table 5.9 & 5.10). While there are considerable numbers of Type 1A, 1B, 2 and 2L vessels, there are only a small number of Types 3 and 3L vessels, and Type 3L vessels (*cf.* Manby 1994). A number of vessels do not fit into any of these types but are discussed below where appropriate (*e.g.* as Beaker/Food Vessel ‘hybrids’).

Type (Sample No.)	Average height (mm)	AV RD: AV H	Average above shoulder H: AV H
1A (9)	140	1.02	0.3
1B (6)	102	1.25	0.34
2 (16)	126	1.17	0.34
2L (12)	130	1.26	0.38
3 (1)	-	-	-
3L (2)	-	-	-

Table 5.9: Details of the size and proportions of the proposed types

Key: AV RD: Average rim diameter; AV H: Average height; * - Sample size too small

⁸ Twenty-five Food Vessels from the region were examined by the author from this study, with the selection criteria based around testing and illustrating the typological scheme.

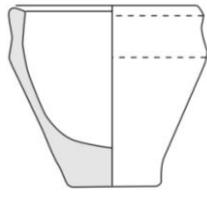
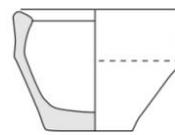
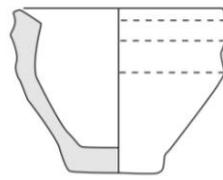
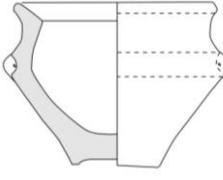
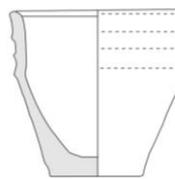
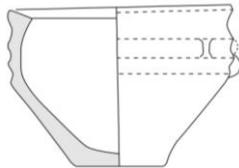
Type (No.)	Form	Decoration	Details of context	Figure
Type NE 1A (N=9)	Relatively tall vessels with vase-like proportions and high shoulders. One cavetto zone.	Usually undecorated below the shoulder.	Primarily associated with cremation burials.	
Type NE 1B (N=7)	Relatively short and low shoulders (compared to Type 1A). One cavetto zone.	Usually undecorated below the shoulder.	Primarily associated with cremation burials.	
Type NE 2 (N=17)	Relatively low shoulders, on average smaller in height than Type 1A vessels. Two cavetto zones. No lugs.	Approximately equal numbers of vessels with all-over decoration and vessels undecorated below shoulder.	Primarily associated with cremation burials but some with inhumation burials.	
Type NE 2L (N=13)	Similar in size and proportions to Type 2 but with lugs, unusually unperforated.	Mostly all-over decorated, some with elaborate combinations of motif and techniques not seen on other types.	Primarily associated with inhumation burials.	
Type NE 3 (N=1)	Three cavetto zones.	N/A	N/A	
Type NE 3L (N=2)	Three cavetto zones and lugs.	Both examples with pseudo-false relief	N/A	

Table 5.10: Key Food Vessel types in North East Yorkshire

Vessel size and proportions

A key distinction between Types 1A and 1B concerns their average height and proportions, with Type 1A vessels both smaller and squatter than more vase-like Type 1B vessels (Table 5.10). Vessels of Types 2 and 2L are similar in size to Type 1A but they are closer in their proportions to Type 1B vessels. Compared to one another, vessels of Types 2 and 2L are relatively similar, instead diverging in other important respects, most notably the addition of lugs and key aspects of their decoration. However, the most convincing features of the

proposed typology are related to decoration and burial mode. It may be noted that a similar distinction could not be made for vessels with two cavetto zones in the northern counties of England (Table 4.6, ‘NC Type 3’).

Decoration and form

Analysis of the position and extent of the decoration in relation to the number of cavettos shows a distinction between the proposed types. Vessels with one cavetto (Types 1A & 1B) feature decoration that finishes just below or at the shoulder while vessels with two cavettos and lugs (Type 2L) tend to have decoration that covers the whole body or stops at an arbitrary point below the shoulder. Vessels with two cavettos but no lugs (Type 2) carry a greater variety of decorative structure (Table 5.11). The herringbone motif is a feature of vessels with two cavettos more often than vessels with only one cavetto zone (Types 1A & 1B), and all over herringbone (‘AOHB’) is especially common on Type 2 and 2L vessels (Table 5.12).

Extent of decoration	Type 1A & 1B	Type 2	Type 2L	Type 3	Type 3L
Just below shoulder	12	4	2	-	-
At shoulder	-	4	1	-	-
Above shoulder	1	-	-	1	2
Arbitrary point	-	-	3	-	-
At shoulder, resumes at foot	2	-	-	-	-
All over decorated	2	4	8	-	-
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.11: The relationship between the number of cavettos and the position and extent of Food Vessel decoration

Details of herringbone	Type 1A & 1B	Type 2	Type 2L	Type 3	Type 3L
AOHB	-	4	6	-	-
AOHB (except rim bevel)	-	1	-	-	1
HB only motif	6	2	-	-	-
HB + other motifs to body	3	1	4	-	-

Table 5.12: The relationship between the number of cavettos and the herringbone motif on Food Vessels



Figure 5.10: Type 2L Food Vessels with similar decorative motifs and structures¹⁰

⁹ Key: A: Ferry Fryston 161, West Yorkshire (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 96); B. Kingthorpe, North Yorkshire (Manby 1995, 102); C. Flyingdales, North Yorkshire (Smith 1994, No. 68)

In addition to lugs, most Type 2L vessels (ten of 11) have concave, ‘dished’ bases (or ‘footrings’) (Fig. 5.9). A range of additional similarities can be identified between Type 2L vessels (Table 5.13; Fig. 5.10):

- The Type 2L vessels from Swarth Howe and Kingsthorpe (and the miniature Type 2 vessel from Hutton Buscel 2) carry herringbone motifs that changes direction at the shoulder.
- The Type 2L vessels from Peasholme, Scarborough and near Cawthorn Camps carry elaborate decoration arranged in linear bands, perhaps comparable to the arrangement of Beaker decoration (Fig. 5.11). Both vessels feature the same complex range of decorative techniques and motifs and carry Irish-style (pseudo-) false relief. They are also two of only three Type 2L vessels with perforated lugs (Table 5.13).
- Irish-style false relief decoration and decorated (cruciform) bases combined with more local or indigenous influences can be identified on a small number of Type 2L vessels (Fig. 5.11). This was also a feature of comparable Food Vessels in North East England, where some of the more elaborate Type 3 vessels combine Beaker and Irish influenced motifs and techniques with local features.

Features	No. (Percentage)
All over decoration	10 (63%)
Decoration extends below shoulder	12 (75%)
Concave base	5 (31%)
Herringbone	9 (56%)
Stab/jab (dots)	12 (75%)
‘Irish’ features*	5 (31%)

Table 5.13: Features of form and decoration shared between Type 2L Food Vessels from North East Yorkshire, the central lowlands and North West England (Sample: 16 vessels) (**Note:** * Decorated bases & ‘pseudo’ false relief)

Type 2L vessels are therefore equivalent to the NC Type 3 vessels from North East England and share several decorative traits. The context of their deposition is also similar, as in both regions they were often found with inhumations, in some cases in centrally placed (‘primary’) graves under monuments (Smith 1994, Nos. 25, 77, 77, 139). For example, the vessel from Newton-upon-Rawcliff (*ibid.*, No. 135) is similar to the vessel from Alwinton 204, Burial 3, Northumberland (Fig. 5.11). Both vessels were deposited in centrally placed burials under

¹⁰ Key: A. Near Cawthorn Camps, North East Yorkshire (Smith 1994, No. 98); B. Shaw Cairn, Vessel [53] (Mellor & Redhead 2000); C. Peasholme, Scarborough (Manby *et al.* 2003); D. Kingsthorpe, North Yorkshire (Manby 1995, 102); E. Swarth Howe, North Yorkshire (Manby 1995, 97); F. Hutton Buscel 2 (Breswter & Finney 1995, fig. 39).

cairns. It is possible that the more elaborate Type 2L vessels reflected higher status artefacts made by ‘specialists’ who were familiar with a range of ‘exotic’ motifs and decorative techniques. However, as with the division between inhumation and cremation burial, the type may also have had significance in terms of regional identity and perhaps in terms of relations to other Food Vessel-using communities.



Figure 5.11: Similarities between Type 2L Food Vessels from North East Yorkshire and the central lowlands and other regions of Eastern England:

Key: *A. Near Cawthorn Camps, North East Yorkshire (Smith 1994, No. 98); B. Near Pickering, North East Yorkshire (ibid., No. 135); C. Alwinton 204, Northumberland (Kinnes & Longworth 1985); D. Goodmanham Wold 2, Burial 1 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985.)*

Burial mode

Although the total sample is relatively small, a number of patterns can be identified involving typology and burial mode. Ten Food Vessels of Types 1A and 1B were associated with cremation burials, while only one accompanied an inhumation burial. In contrast, Type 2L vessels were mostly placed with inhumations and burials of both inhumations and cremations in the same deposit (seven of nine with evidence of burial mode). Type 2 vessels were deposited with both inhumation and cremation burials (Table 5.14). In this respect, and in the variety of the decorative motifs they carry, they sit between Type 1A/B and 2L, a hybrid both in terms of form, decoration and burial mode. This may reflect their chronological position and/or other socio-cultural factors related to the fluctuating influences of older inhumation practices associated with all-over decorated Beakers and newer practices associated with partially-decorated Collared Urns.

Type	Inhumation	Inhumation + Cremation	Cremation	No details/ Uncertain
1A	1	-	5	2
1B	-	-	5	3
2	5	1	9	1
2L	4	3	2	3
3	-	-	-	1
3L	-	-	-	2
?	-	-	2	2

Table 5.14: Burial mode by Food Vessel types in North East Yorkshire and the central lowlands

The association of Type 2L vessels with a combination of inhumation and cremation burial is notable due to the rarity of mixed burial modes in the region and because the equivalent NC Type 3 Food Vessel burials of North East England present a similar pattern (**Chapter 4**). Burial mode may also be linked to the extent or structure of decoration: vessels with cremation burials tend to have decoration that terminates at the shoulder (mostly Types 1A and 1B), while Food Vessels associated with inhumations (and direct inhumation/cremation associations) tend to have either ‘all over’ decoration or decoration that stops between shoulder and foot (mostly Type 2L) (Fig. 5.12). Type 2 vessels are again a notable exception and no clear correlation can be identified between burial mode and the extent of their decoration.

This is an important pattern because the decoration of Food Vessel Urns and Collared Urns also ends at the shoulder and therefore represents a continuity of decorative style as well as of burial mode. While there are exceptions to this pattern, they may serve to ‘prove the rule’:

Four Type 2L vessels are undecorated below the shoulder, suggesting they represent a smaller grouping within the type. This may be chronological or at least related to the associated mode of burial as vessels undecorated below the shoulder were usually deposited with cremation burials. It is notable, therefore, that a vessel from Danby Rigg (Smith 1994, No. 25) was associated with a cremation burial while another from near Pickering (*ibid.*, No. 139) was directly associated with an accessory cup, a feature of Collared Urns and of cremation burial more generally in North East Yorkshire (Smith 1994, 18-19). Another vessel from near Pickering (*ibid.*, No. 160) was ‘unassociated’, but was found in the same burial mound as an inverted Food Vessel associated with a cremation burial. Thus the decoration and burial mode of these vessels is atypical and shares features in common with types with more in common with Collared Urns.

In the course of describing the proposed typology and the significant relationship between the extent of the decoration on the body of vessels and burial mode, references have been made to Beakers and Collared Urn traditions. In the following sections these connections are reviewed in greater detail.

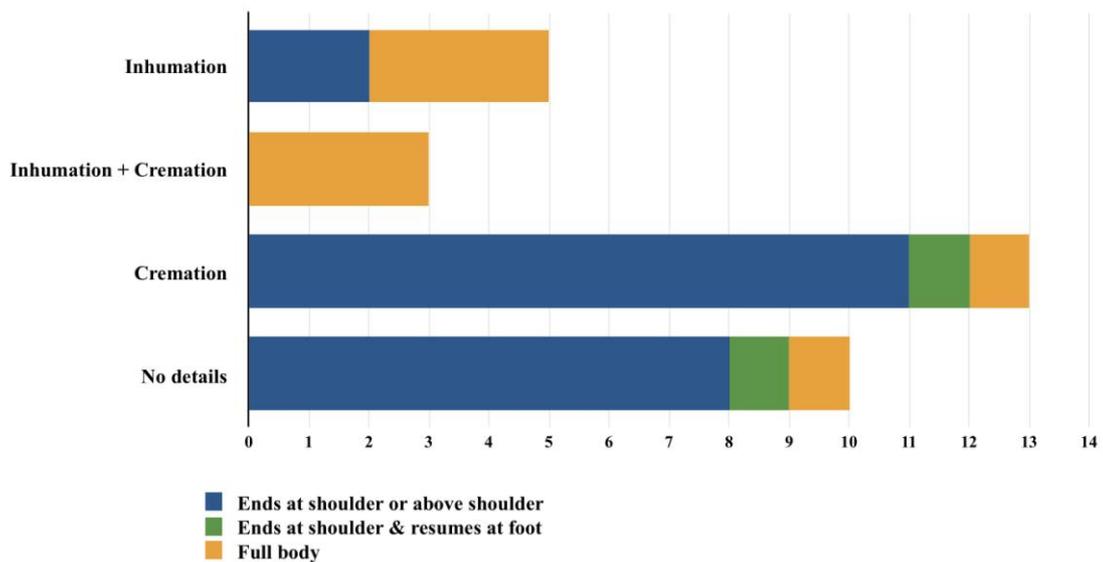


Figure 5.12: burial mode by extent of decoration

5.5 Food Vessels typology in context

Five Food Vessel mounds also produced Beaker vessels, three from central/primary burials and two from activity pre-dating the construction of the mound. Food Vessel Urns were recovered from five Food Vessel mounds and, in the one case for which there is data, the Urn was found in a secondary position. Ten Food Vessel mounds also produced Collared Urns. In all but one case the Food Vessel burial was deposited prior to Collared Urns. However, in some cases the Food Vessels were deposited in a similar fashion to Collared Urns (*e.g.* Greenwell's Brompton Barrow CLIV (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 94). Twelve accessory vessels were also recovered from Food Vessel funerary mounds. In most cases they were secondary but one was directly associated with a Food Vessel and another with a Food Vessel Urn.

In general terms, Food Vessels were later than Beaker burials and earlier than Collared Urns and accessory vessels. However, there are a small number of direct associations and similarities in the way Food Vessels were deposited. The fact that just under 40% of Food Vessel funerary mounds also produced a Collared Urn and/or 'accessory vessel' also indicates a relationship deserving additional investigation.

Connections between Food Vessels and Beakers

With regard to decoration, several Food Vessels (mostly of Type 2L) include the linear arrangement of decoration similar to Beaker vessels. The Handled Beaker from Newton Mulgrave (Smith 1994, 79, No. 44) combines elements of form and decoration from both Beaker and Food Vessel traditions (Fig. 5.13). Furthermore, two Beaker-related burials have the same N-S alignments as Food Vessel inhumation burials in the western Tabular Hills, including the Handled Beaker burial from near Pickering (Smith 1994, 119, NYM 102).



Figure 5.13: Combinations of Beaker and Food Vessel elements of decoration and form

Key: A. Near Pickering, North East Yorkshire (Smith 1994, 117-8 fig. 78, NYM 100); B. Sutton Bank, North East Yorkshire (*ibid.*, 102, fig. 64, NYM 79); C. Newton Mulgrave, North East Yorkshire (*ibid.*, 79, NYM 44)

A footed Food Vessel accessory cup was recovered from the same mound, and there is an apparently strong connection between handled and footed Beakers and Food Vessels (Manby 1969a; 2004). The other N-S orientated burial was a Beaker/Food Vessel hybrid associated with an inhumation burial from Sutton Bank. The vessel has a neck cordon similar to the types found on Handled Beakers (Fig. 5.13), further supporting the argument that Handled Beakers were an intermediary type between the two traditions. The connection between lugged and handled vessels reveals a shared interest in functionality and the lifting, sealing and suspension of vessels.

Connections between Food Vessels and Collared Urns

The profile and decoration of some Food Vessels are similar to Collared Urns in several respects. This is well represented by the assemblages from Hinderwell Beacon (Smith 1994, No. 51) and Ampleforth barrow 4 (*ibid.*, no. 78), as both include vessels which resemble Collared Urns in terms of their profile (with high shoulders, albeit without collars), decoration (in terms of the extent and the use of 'hurdle' motifs), and the inversion of the vessels in the manner of (Collared) Urn burials (Fig. 5.14).

In terms of form, several Type 1A & 1B Food Vessels have shallow/flattened upper cavetto zones (*e.g. ibid.*, nos. 66, 77, 134, 146), a feature of Collared Urn necks, which vary from concave to straight in angle and which were never intended to accommodate stops/lugs (see Longworth 1984, 6, fig. 6). Included in this group is the small Food Vessel from Brompton

(*ibid.*, No. 146) which was directly associated with a Collared Urn. From inspection, it appears to have been over- or re-fired and it may have been placed on the cremation pyre as an accessory vessel (*cf.* Law 2008, 172). Both vessels were decorated using the same technique (twisted cord) but carry different motifs (Fig. 5.15).

'Hurdling' motifs

Another important connection concerns the 'hurdle' motif, one of the 'basic motifs' of the Collared Urn tradition (Longworth 1984, 9-10, fig. 9c). In North East Yorkshire it features on c.18-19% of Collared Urns (sample of 101 vessels, from Longworth 1984; Smith 1994) and is principally applied to their collars. The hurdle motif also features on four Food Vessels and one Food Vessel Urn from North East Yorkshire (Fig. 5.16; Table 5.14). These vessels share several points in common with one another and with Collared Urns carrying the same motif, including the position of the hurdling on the vessel rim bevel and the application of the hurdle motif in twisted cord (Fig. 5.14). All five Food Vessels were associated with cremation burials and, in the case of the above-mentioned Ampleforth Barrow 4 (Smith 1994, No. 78), the vessel was inverted over the deposit of cremated bone. The connection between this grouping and the Collared Urn tradition is therefore striking. The position of the hurdling on the rim bevel is arguably equivalent to the location of hurdling on the collars of Collared Urns, as is the lack of decoration below the shoulder. It may also be noted that Collared Urns decorated with the hurdling motif from Stone Rook Hill, Danby, (*ibid.*, No. 11) and South Black Howe (*ibid.*, NYM 18) were directly associated with Food Vessel-related accessory cups.

The Food Vessel from Broxa No. 1 (*ibid.*, No. 162) is also decorated in a manner comparable to Collared Urns, and was associated with a specific and rare type of decorated bone belt hook commonly associated with Collared Urns (Fig. 5.16) (see Sheridan 2007; *cf.* nearby Slingsby 145; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 92-3). It therefore appears to belong to the period of overlap between Food Vessels and Collared Urns (see **Chapter 2.6**).



Figure 5.14: Food Vessels from North East Yorkshire showing Collared Urn influences (after Smith 1994; Wood 1971)

Key: *1. Green Howe, North Deighton (Wood 1971) (Note that a is a Collared Urn); 2. Brotton; 3. Ampleforth Barrow 4; 4. Greenwell CXXIV; 4. Hinderwell Beacon*



Figure 5.15: Food Vessel from Brompton, North East Yorkshire (after Kinnes & Longworth 1985)



Figure 5.16: Food Vessel and bone belt hook from Broxa No. 1 (after Smith 1994, fig. 117, 6; Sheridan 2007d, fig.A3.2)



Figure 5.17: Collared Urns from inhumation burials in North East Yorkshire (after Longworth 1984)

Type	Hurdle motif on vessel rim bevel	Hurdle motif on vessel body	Hurdle motif executed in twisted cord	With cremation burial
1A	•	•	•	•
2	•	-	•	•
1A	•	-	•	•
‘?’	•	-	•	•
FVU	•	-	•	•

Table 5.15: Details of Food Vessels with hurdle motif decoration from North East Yorkshire

Burial mode

While cremation burial is an obvious connection between the respective traditions, two Collared Urns from the western Tabular Hills were deposited with inhumation burials (Smith 1994, Nos. 95; 126). Both vessels are small (140mm & 120mm respectively), a feature they share with other Collared Urns deposited with unburnt bodies (*cf.* Law 2008, 146-74). One of the vessels (*ibid.*, No. 95) carries incised herringbone, a popular Food Vessel motif, while the other (*ibid.*, No. 126) combines elements of both Food Vessel and Collared Urn form (Fig. 5.17). Both inhumation burials were orientated N-S and the Collared Urns were placed near their skulls. As already demonstrated, these spatial patterns are key features of Food Vessel inhumation burial in the region, especially in the western Tabular Hills. Thus in rare cases funerary practices associated with Food Vessel and Beaker ceramics were retained and Collared Urns were deployed in the manner of the earlier ceramic types. This may represent some ‘resistance’ in the western Tabular Hills to the popularity of cremation burials with Collared Urns in the eastern and northern extent of the region.

There are, therefore, differences between the two traditions in the region and care should be taken not to confuse or combine them (see **Chapter 2.6**). Indeed, in comparing Food Vessel and Collared Urn fabrics from Wardle’s (1992) analysis of the Bateman collection (Sheffield Museum), it is clear that while they share some inclusions in common, there are also considerable differences.¹¹ The connections between the traditions therefore have to be revealed in a multi-layered and contextual fashion rather than in terms of whole traditions or

¹¹ The most notable overlap involves quartz, which is almost ubiquitous in Food Vessels but a less common feature of Collared Urn fabric. Grog is a relatively rare feature of Food Vessel fabric compared to Collared Urns (*contra* Wardle 1992, 103-4). Furthermore, some particular combinations or ‘recipes’ (such as grog, quartz and igneous rock) are exclusive to the sampled Collared Urns. The sample is, however, almost exclusively drawn from excavations in the Tabular Hills, in the vicinity of Pickering, and more work is needed in order to contrast ceramics from this region with other areas of Yorkshire. The validity of Wardle’s own interpretations of this data must be questioned as at least one third of the vessels he identifies as Food Vessels (1992, 144-6) are better described as Collared Urns, Bipartite Urns and other non-Food Vessel types.

even types. This complex relationship and its social and cosmological significance is developed in **Section 5.6** which looks at the role of multi-phase monuments in bringing together different burial modes and Beaker, Food Vessel and Collared Urn practices.

Irish Food Vessel influences

Overall the evidence for Irish influences in North East Yorkshire is relatively minimal and is mostly restricted to the more elaborate Type 2L vessels, which carry Irish-style decoration combined with more ‘indigenous’ influences. The bowl from Sawdon (Kitson-Clark 1937, 53, fig. 1, 3) is similar in shape and decoration to several ‘simple’ and ‘bipartite’ Irish Food Vessel Bowls (Fig. 5.18).¹² Although there is some doubt surrounding the original provenance of this vessel,¹³ it is notable that the late, ‘S’-Profile Beaker from Broxa (Clarke 1970, no. 1246, fig. 293) also carries the same motif, relatively rare in the Beaker corpus and was accompanied a cremation burial, a burial mode far more commonly associated with Irish Bowls than Beakers. The burial was also associated with jet buttons and it is possible that the grave goods and burial mode relates to trade and exchange of copper and jet between Ireland and North East Yorkshire, further discussed below. This small group of vessels aside, the influence of Irish Food Vessels on North East Yorkshire is probably less marked than in North East England (**Chapter 4**), and there is a clear paucity of bowl-shaped vessels in the region.

A stronger Irish influence on Food Vessels from North West England might be expected given the proximity of the Irish Sea (*cf.* Olivier 1987, 177-80). Indeed, other researchers have suggested that important route-ways (*e.g.* the Aire Gap) through the Pennines can be identified by the distribution of Early Bronze Age material culture, including Beaker pottery and Beaker-type flint daggers (Barrowclough 2008, 130-32) and Irish metal(-work) (see Elgee & Elgee 1933, 68-70). However, the evidence for a direct Food Vessel influence is relatively restricted. It may include the footed Food Vessel from Pule Hill (Manby 1969a), a type most commonly found in East Yorkshire, from a cemetery situated at a narrow, (probable) crossing-point in the Pennines, perhaps belonging to a community which participated in Early Bronze Age trans-Pennines exchange (Fig. 5.19) (Manby 1969). A connection between some footed Food Vessels and Irish polypod Beakers was noted in **Section 4.6**, and the bowl profile of Pule Hill vessel and ‘cruciform’ arrangement of its feet, place it in this category.

¹² *cf. e.g.* O Riordain & Waddell 1993, nos. 4, 7, 16, 30, 34, 44, 51, 54-5, 73, 92.

¹³ Terry Manby (*pers comm.*) has questioned whether this Food Vessel was indeed found at Sawdon, suggesting it may have been found in Ireland and added to the collection.



Figure 5.18: Food Vessel from 'Sawdon', North Yorkshire (after T. Manby, pers corr.), and comparisons: an Irish Bowl from Cabragh, Co. Monaghan (O Riordain & Waddell 1993, no. 16), and Beaker from Broxa (Clarke 1970, no. 1246, fig. 293)

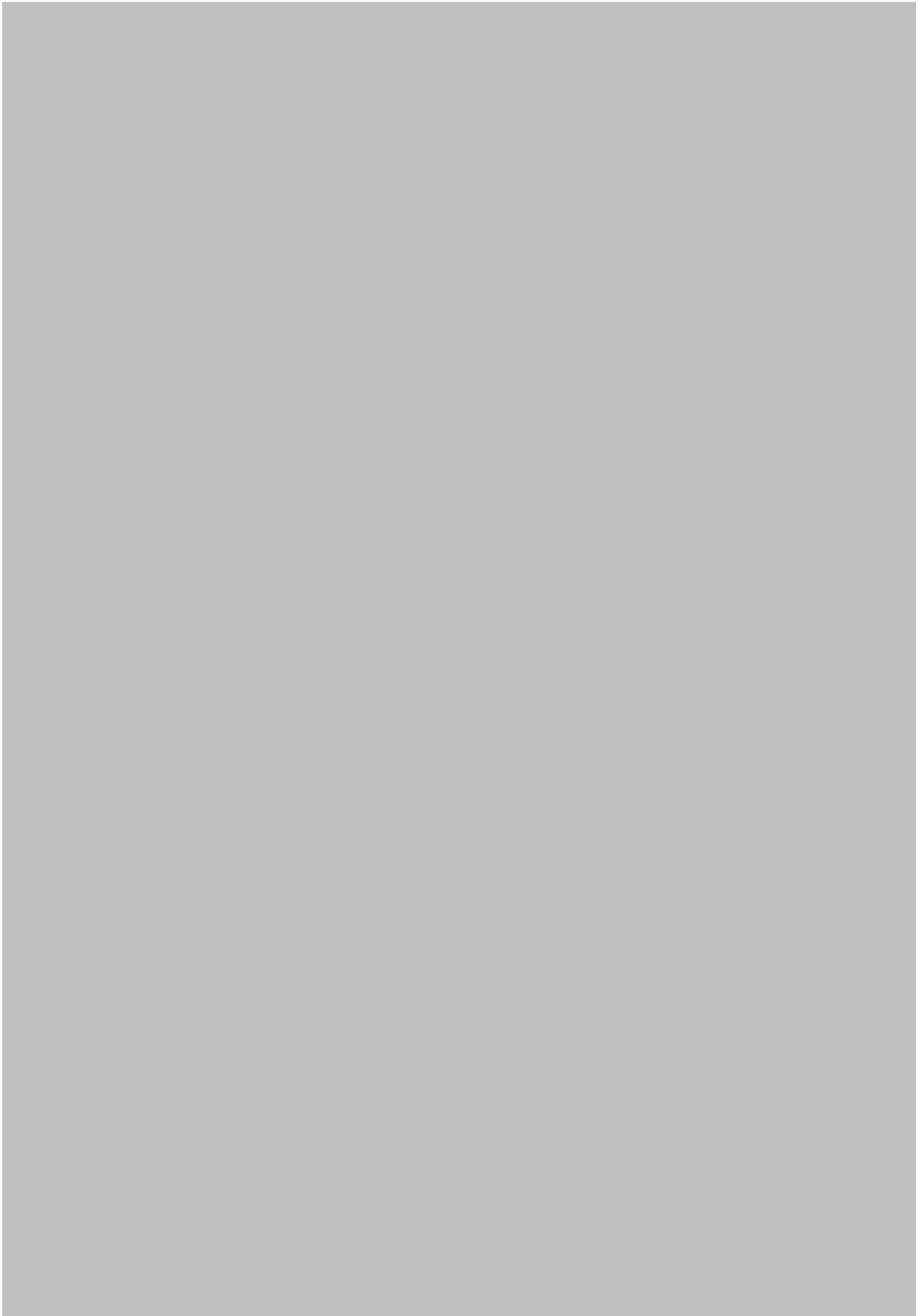


Figure 5.20: Accessory vessels with Irish Food Vessel influences

Key: *1. Southworth Hall Barrow (after Freke & Holgate 1988); 2. Manley, Cheshire (after Longley 1987)*

The vessel from Shaw Cairn, Near Stockport, Greater Manchester (Fig. 5.10,B; Hearle 2011), also carries Irish-style false relief decoration but, like the other elaborate Type 2L vessels from North East Yorkshire discussed above, combines Irish and English traits.

Three miniature Food Vessels or Food Vessel ‘accessory cups’ are also notable for featuring Irish Bowl and Vase style motifs and decorated bases (Fig. 5.20). All three vessels were found close to the River Mersey as it enters the Irish Sea. The perforated walls, and connections between the decoration of the Collared Urn and ‘accessory cup’ of the Southworth Hall Barrow (Fig. 5.20, 1), suggest that they were not curated ‘heirlooms’ but contemporary vessels. As such, they fall into the second category defined in **Section 2.3**: of accessory vessels with Food Vessel influences rather than miniature Food Vessels *per se*. Nonetheless, they represent an interesting continuation of Food Vessel motifs and practices into the Collared Urn phase, with accessory vessels possibly taking the role of Food Vessels in accompanying the body (*cf.* **Section 2.3**, ‘miniature Food Vessel cups’).

A Food Vessel domestic context at Oversley Farm, Cheshire

Also relevant to the relationship between ceramic traditions is the rare Early Bronze Age domestic site at Oversley Farm, Cheshire, which produced a significant assemblage of Beaker, Food Vessel and Collared Urn ceramics associated with several structures and a ‘midden’ deposit (Garner 2007). The stratigraphy and phasing of the site (particularly the midden near the entrance of Structure 5) are complex but provide an important opportunity to explore the relationship between the respective ceramic traditions. Within the midden (context 380) ‘domestic’ Beaker and Food Vessel sherds were directly associated. Interestingly, the Beakers sherds carry Food Vessel traits, including the presence of a lug on one vessel.

A later deposit within the midden included Food Vessel and Collared Urn sherds, with sherds of the former in the minority, perhaps due to processes of midden formation (and removal as manure) over time (*ibid.*, 72-3).¹⁴ The Oversley Farm midden therefore provides rare independent evidence for the overlapping relationships between domestic Beaker pottery and Food Vessels and (later in time) Food Vessels and Collared Urns. These relationships support the general chronological position of Food Vessels, as discussed in **Chapter 2**.

¹⁴ The relative proportions of Food Vessel to Collared may also be related to the size of the original vessels and the positive identification of sherds as belonging to Collared Urns when they may equally have belonged to Food Vessels or Food Vessel Urns (*pace* Allen 2007, 60-5). Allen’s (*ibid.*, 65, 67) identification of Deverel-Rimbury within this assemblage/horizon is also questionable and worth reviewing.

Discussion

This section has identified six key types in terms of features of form, decoration and mode of burial. It has also identified connections between Food Vessels, Beakers and Collared Urns and a small number of Irish Food Vessel-influenced vessels.

Beakers were usually placed with inhumations and have decoration that extends ‘all over’ while Collared Urns were typically only decorated above the shoulder or only on the collar and were usually deposited with cremation burials. Different Food Vessel types have been shown to conform to both patterns, indicating a ‘bridging’ role in the transition from Beaker to Collared Urn funerary practices. However, there is clearly more to the pattern than chronology and also reflects a sub/intra-regional distinction between communities in the western Tabular Hills along the edges of the Vale of Pickering, connected to the burial practices of the Yorkshire Wolds, and those of the eastern Tabular Hills and North York Moors who practiced cremation burial and appear to have lacked the same connection with earlier funerary traditions. Furthermore, a small group of more elaborate Type 2L vessels are comparable to vessels from North East England and the Yorkshire Wolds, featuring similar motifs and techniques and exotic elements of Irish Food Vessels and Beakers.

As well as chronological and typological relationships, changes in ritual practice may help to explain the connection between burial mode and decoration. The restriction of decoration may relate to the time and effort spent on decorating vessels once funerary practices had become more protracted with the introduction of cremation followed by formal deposition. More speculatively, ‘all over’ decoration may have had significance in terms of the inhumation as a ‘whole’, fleshed, body. The undecorated surfaces below the shoulder of vessels associated with cremation burials may have related (symbolically) to the transformation of the body associated with the breaking down of the corpse on the pyre.

5.6 Food Vessels and funerary monuments

Depositional contexts

All but one of the Food Vessels associated with some contextual information was deposited under, beneath or within a mound of earth and/or stone.¹⁵ Sixteen barrows produced centrally placed (‘primary’) Food Vessel burials, five aligned N-S, with inhumation burials more popular than cremation burials (9 compared to 3).

¹⁵ The only exception was the ‘flat’ burial from Sutton Bank, Thirsk (Smith 1994, No. 79), which was associated with a Beaker/Food Vessel rather than a Food Vessel proper.

Food Vessels were also deposited on the old land surface beneath barrow mounds in 13 cases (at 12 sites), most often with cremation burials (Table 5.3).¹⁶ Notable examples include Quern Howe (Waterman 1951), Broxa (Smith 1994, No. 164) and Hutton Buscel 2 (Brewster & Finney 1995), where Food Vessels were deposited on the old land surface (Quern Howe), and in association with stone ‘platforms’ (Broxa and Hutton Buscel 2), before being covered by subsequent construction events/phases that included additional Food Vessel burials/deposits. These primary construction events are notable for their modesty and were possibly only intended to mark the beginning of complex sequences of monument construction. Indeed, several of the Food Vessels deposited during the first phases at Quern Howe and Hutton Buscel 2 were not associated with human remains, and their deposition appears to have had a different – perhaps wider – symbolic or ceremonial significance than the burial of particular individuals.

Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns were also deposited above the old land surface during enlargements or cut into the burial mound itself (14 at 10 sites), most often associated with cremation burials (Table 5.3). In this respect, some Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns were deposited in a similar way to secondary Collared Urn burials, which were a secondary addition to some of the Food Vessel monuments. Thus there were funerary mounds where traditional ‘Beaker’-style inhumation burial practices associated with relatively modest barrows were continued, and sites where Food Vessels were associated with cremations placed on the old land surface or cut into barrow mounds, with the construction of the monument taking on a new prominence.

Mound composition and construction sequences

The excavations of 48 Food Vessel funerary monuments have provided details of their composition and construction sequences. There are details of basic composition and major features (*e.g.* kerbs and ditches) for 31 mounds, all from antiquarian or early excavations. Seventeen mounds produced evidence for the sequence of construction, sometimes involving second, third and fourth layers or distinct ‘phases’ of construction (*i.e.* multi-layered material and multi-phase monuments). Indeed, the five funerary monuments excavated and published to modern standards all produced evidence for more than one phase of barrow mound construction, thus reinforcing the impression that complex (multi-phase) construction sequences were a key feature of Food Vessel practices in North East Yorkshire.

¹⁶ *Several ‘unaccompanied’ vessels may have been associated with non-surviving inhumation burials.*

Stone kerbs are a recurrent architectural feature of Food Vessel monuments excavated and published to all standards, having been found at 19 sites (c.40%) (Table 5.17). By comparison, ditches are relatively rare, with only three examples encircling Food Vessel mounds (Longworth & Kinnes 1985, 96; Smith 1994, Nos. 46; 169). Smith (*ibid.*, 6-7) suggests that early barrow excavators may have missed ditch cuts and that the distinction is not significant anyway as kerbs and ditches fulfilled similar roles. However, ditches are also absent from sites excavated to modern standards (Table 5.17, and the notion of equivalence overlooks the potential role of kerbs in consolidating rather than restricting mound development. Explaining stone construction phases exclusively in terms of regional availability is also reductive (*pace* Smith 1994, 6-7; Manby *et al.* 2003, 86). On several occasions mounds initially composed of soil were subsequently covered by stone or surrounded by stone kerbs while stone cairns were subsequently covered by strata of soil, sand or clay. Again, this reflects an intriguing regional ‘hybrid’ of the cairn monuments (many with encircling kerbs) in North East England (**Chapter 4**) and the Food Vessel barrows, primarily constituted of chalk, soil and clay on the Yorkshire Wolds (**Chapter 6**).

Paul Garwood has argued that the multi-phase barrows in England and Wales were specific to the (Food Vessel) period c.2100-1800 BC, and that ‘architectural enlargement and mound enlargement were ways of expressing a range of cultural concerns and social agendas that were specific to a particular period’ (2007, 34). The Food Vessel monuments reviewed above suggest that these sequences were chronologically as well as regionally specific. They also display a degree of variation, a point that extends to the character of Food Vessel burial and deposition. Garwood (*ibid.*, 47) suggests that the ‘frequency and diversity of burials [in terms of age and gender]...and their mode of deposition’ was a key feature of multi-phase monuments in England and Wales and connects it to the social and cosmological significance of barrow enlargements, including notions of permanence/origins and growth/vitality (*ibid.*). While multi-phase monuments may have had a wider, national, cosmological ‘message’, the regional and site-specific meanings should not be overlooked, particularly given regional differences in the materials (*e.g.* wood, stone and earth) used to construct the monuments. In order to engage with the social and symbolic meanings of Food Vessel deposition in North East Yorkshire, the evidence from mounds excavated to modern standards is reviewed below (Fig. 5.21) and key similarities and differences are then discussed.



Figure 5.21: The distribution of the barrow mounds discussed in the text

Key: 1. *Quern Howe*; 2. *Hutton Buscel* 2; 3. *Hagworm Hill*; 4. *Gnipe Howe*; 5. *Green Howe*; 6. *Ampleforth Barrow* 3

Quern Howe, The Vale of York

The sequence at Quern Howe (Waterman 1951) began with a cremation burial with a Food Vessel (No. 1) deposited on the old land surface and covered by a small primary mound. Two more, apparently unaccompanied, Food Vessels (Nos. 2 and 3) were deposited in small pits, positioned *c.*5 m apart, without any trace of human remains. However, two nearby pits from the same phase contained the cremated remains of an adult and child, deposited separately and without grave goods (Fig. 5.22). It is possible that these burials were related to the unaccompanied Food Vessels in Pits 1 and 3, and they were certainly broadly contemporary with them. Four cremation burials were then deposited on the primary mound, including two with Food Vessels (Nos. 4 and 5), before a mound of sand was added (Fig. 5.22). A stone capping was added to the mound before a larger mound of sand loam was constructed over it. A cairn was constructed over this mound, completing a complex series of layers that alternated between earth and stone. At the edge of the cairn, and serving to revet the mound material, an earth bank was added and was surrounded by an outer ‘kerb’ of irregularly spaced boulders similar to Hagworm Hill, discussed below. A final Food Vessel (No. 6) was deposited on the surface of the cairn, associated with the mixed cremation of an adult and child (Fig. 5.22).

In terms of the decoration and form of the Food Vessels, the vessel accompanying the primary cremation burial is a bowl that lacks cavetto zones, unlike the other five vessels (Fig. 5.23). It

was noted in **Chapter 4** that vessels of this type are often found in central or ‘primary’ positions within cemeteries in Northumberland, and have typological connections to Irish Bowls and late, globular, Beakers. However, the form and minimal decoration of the vessel are also comparable to ‘accessory’ cups/vessels associated with the Collared Urns of the region.¹⁷ Indeed, it was noted in **Section 5.4** that the ‘hurdlings’ motif is closely associated with Food Vessels accompanying cremation burials and with Collared Urns. The vessel is also distinguished by virtue of its fabric, which includes different inclusions to the other five Food Vessels (Table 5.16).

The vessels deposited in small pits in the old land surface (Nos. 2 and 3) are distinct in terms of their size, decoration and form (Table 5.16). Vessel No. 2 belongs, by virtue of its more elaborate decoration (including stab/jab ‘dots’) and decorated base to a series of Food Vessels (identified above as ‘Type 2L’) that usually exclusively accompanied inhumation burials, while vessel No. 3 is of a type regularly associated with cremation burials (see **Section 5.4**). On the mound (and later cairn) constructed over Pit 1, two cremation burials (one of two individuals) were deposited with Food Vessels (Nos. 4 and 5), both were decorated with incised herringbone motifs. Vessel No. 4 shares several features in common with vessel No. 2. The final Food Vessel burial (No. 6), located under a small cairn placed on the top of the cairn, consisted of the mixed cremated remains of an adult and a child. The vessel is very similar in form and decoration to vessel No. 4 (and by extension to vessel No. 2). The mixed remains were possibly a conscious reference to the adult, child and Food Vessels (Nos. 2 and 3) deposited *separately* on the old land surface prior to the raising of the mound.

¹⁷ cf. Smith 1994, 18-19, NYM 11, 18, 29, 150, figs. 16.2, 19.2, 33.2, 107.5



Figure 5.22: The construction sequence at Quern Howe (after Waterman 1951)

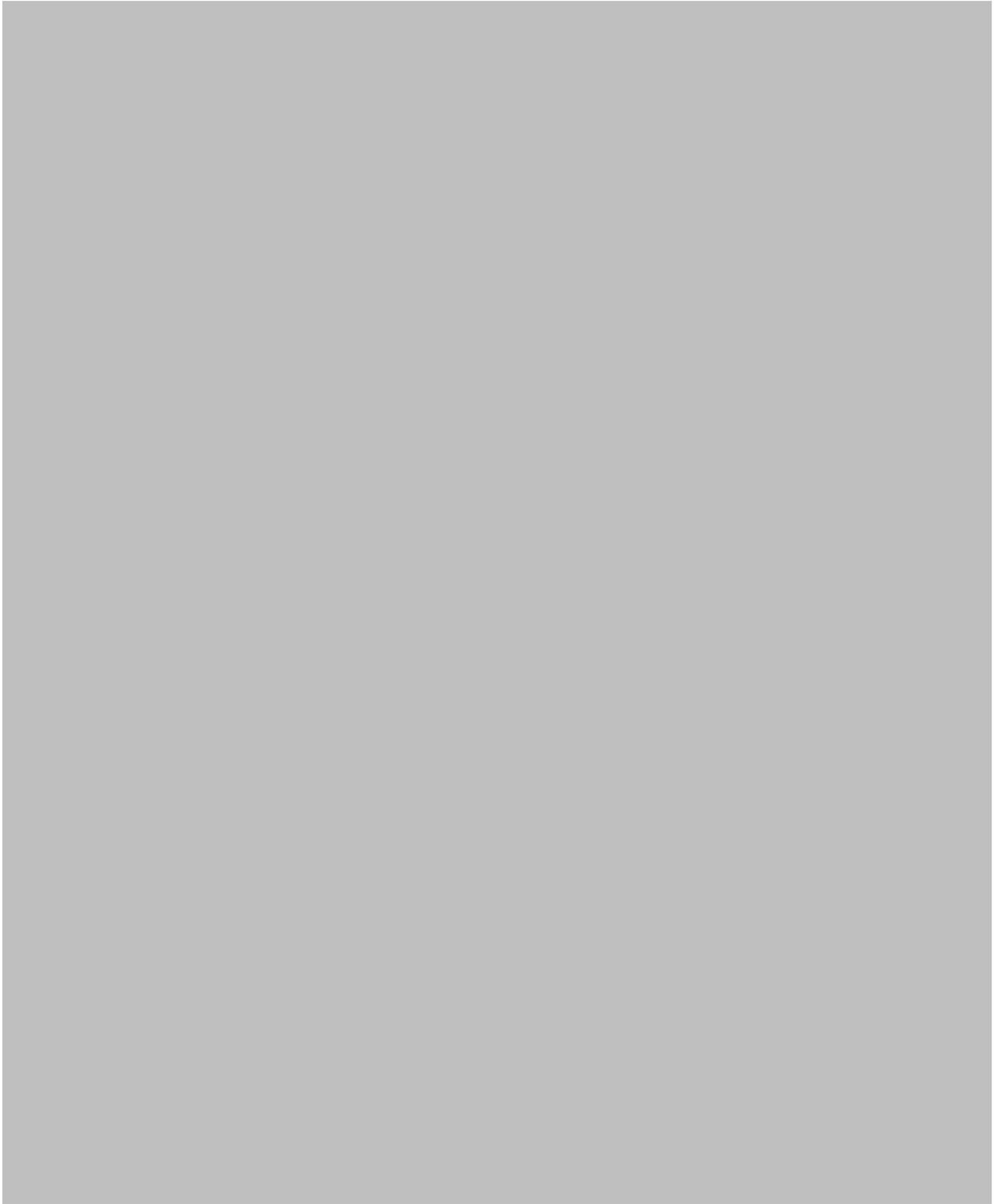


Figure 5.23: The Food Vessels from Quern Howe (line drawings after Waterman 1951; photographs: © Yorkshire Museum/Yorkshire Museum Trust)

Relating the monument construction sequence to Food Vessel pottery therefore demonstrates that, despite the significant elaborations and enlargements, similarly decorated and formed Food Vessels were used at various stages of its construction: from the early pits associated with the initial low mound to the final burial surmounting the substantial composite barrow/cairn. This suggests that the construction was undertaken as part of a relatively short-lived and coherent sequence or project. This may have expressed (or aimed to bring about) greater communal, religious or social/political unity in several ways; firstly, through the co-operative communal effort of constructing the monument, and by means of the symbolism of layering the mound with alternating layers of stone and soil; secondly, by bringing together Food Vessels typically associated with cremations (Nos. 1-2, 6) and inhumations (No. 3) respectively, with those associated with Collared Urns (No. 1); and, finally, through the conscious transition from separated remains of cremated bodies and Food Vessels (Nos. 2-3) to co-mingled bodies directly associated with vessels (Nos. 4-6) that cited earlier vessels and burials, most notably in the final deposit of an adult and child placed on the very summit of the mound (No. 6), itself a symbol of communal unity (*cf.* Garwood 2007a, 47).

That the cemetery should be located in the Vale of York is notable given its role as a major crossroads of prehistoric communication and mobility that brought people together in structures of *communitas* (Turner 1969, 96-7), associated with communal monument construction and probably religious journeys or pilgrimages (*cf.* Harding 2012).

Vessels	Decorative technique(s)	Motif(s)	Extent of decoration	No. of cavettos	Provisional fabric type*
1	Undecorated	Hurdling; encircling lines	Inner rim bevel only	-	A
2	Fingernail; TC	HB; encircling lines	Above shoulder	1	B
3	Stab/jab (dot); TC	HB; discrete encircling (S/J); encircling lines	Above shoulder; at foot and base	1 + groove with lugs	B
4	Incision	HB	Above shoulder	1	B
5	Incision	Pseudo-HB	To arbitrary point below shoulder; at foot	2	B
6	Incision	HB	Above shoulder	1	B

Table 5.16: Details of the six Food Vessels from Quern Howe

Key: Motif HB: herringbone; Technique TC: twisted cord; Technique S/J: stab/jab *Suggested fabric types 'A': includes hard, red angular inclusions; 'B': includes soft, white/yellow sub-angular inclusions

Hutton Buscel Barrow 2, North East Yorkshire

The sequence at Hutton Buscel 2 (Brewster & Finney 1995) began with an E-W aligned earth-cut burial containing the inhumation of a child aged 8-9 years old associated with fragments of a scallop shell. The grave was covered by a limestone 'platform'. An unaccompanied 'miniature' Food Vessel (No. 1) was deposited on the old land surface at the edge of the stone 'platform' before an inner mound of turf and soil was constructed over it (Fig. 5.24). A second, larger, Food Vessel (No. 2), apparently also unaccompanied, was then deposited on the old land surface close to the inner mound before a second mound of 'soil scrape' was added. As at Quern Howe, the two unaccompanied Food Vessels (Nos. 1-2) were of types commonly associated with inhumation (Type 2L, decorated at the foot) and cremation (Type 1B, undecorated below shoulder) respectively. Secondary cremation burials (of adults and one child), including two with Food Vessel Urns (Nos. 3-4), were then cut into the outer mound and a kerb was constructed around it, some of which was decorated with markings that included cup-marks (Fig. 5.24). Much mound erosion had taken place before the kerb was constructed (*c.*0.3m above the old land surface), indicating a considerable lapse of time (Coombs 1994, 6). The site therefore developed from a single grave to a complex monument surrounded by a kerb carrying markings that were probably already considered 'ancient'.

In the context of older material culture and social practices, it is notable that the sequence began with a primary inhumation burial before cremation burials were added. As the mound was enlarged, the deposited Food Vessels also increased in size: from the edge of the platform associated with a rare miniature Food Vessel, covered by the inner mound, to a 'standard' Food Vessel associated with the edge of the inner mound and covered by the outer mound, cut into which were larger Food Vessel Urns. There is, therefore, a connection between construction phases and Food Vessel typology, comparable to that of Quern Howe, discussed above, and this invites several interpretations, which are further discussed below.

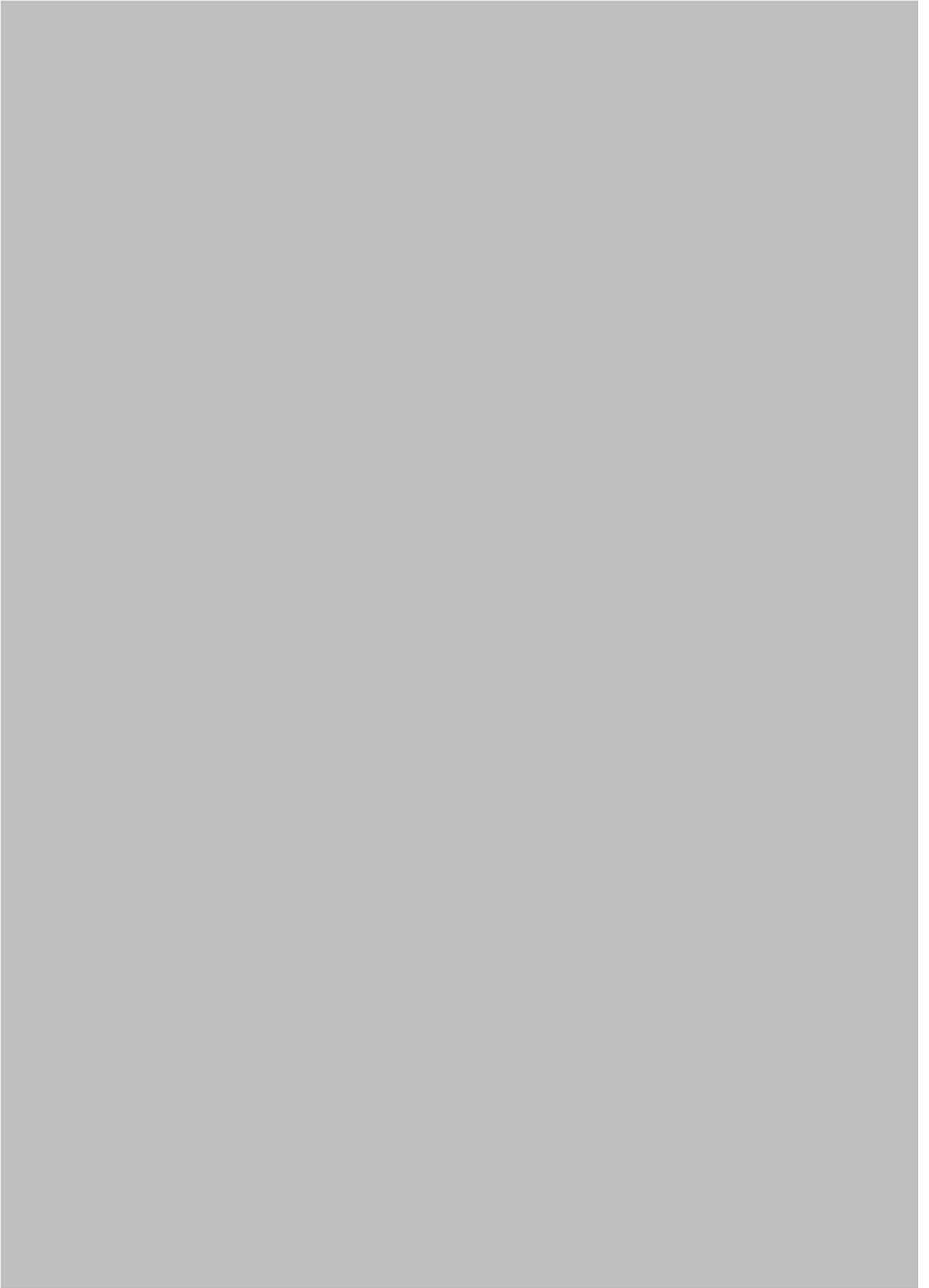


Figure 5.24: Details of the construction sequence at Hutton Buscel Barrow 2

Hagworm Hill (Irtton Moor barrow IV), North East Yorkshire

At Hagworm Hill (Breswter & Finney 1995) the earliest features were three broadly contemporary Food Vessels burials cut into the natural, one in a short-cist and two with stone capstones, all three were aligned in a similar direction (NE-SW) but they were associated with notably different vessels (Fig. 5.25). At least one grave contained a cremation burial but the short-cist may originally have held an inhumation (Conyngnam 1849, 102-3; *pace* Coombs 1994) and a rare Type 3L Food Vessel with two sets of lugs and pseudo-false relief decoration (Coombs 1994, 33, fig. 6,1). This type of vessel is predominantly distributed in the Yorkshire Wolds, where they are found with inhumation burials, and regularly carry Irish-style false relief (Manby 1994, 50, figs. 12-14). The Food Vessels burials were subsequently covered by a kerbed cairn with a second kerb of irregularly-spaced boulders. As noted above, these architectural features are rare in the Wolds and appear to be a regional feature of multiphase monuments in North East Yorkshire. Perhaps as early (or earlier) than the burials were Food Vessel sherds from a 'natural depression' on the North East side of the mound (Coombs 1994, 31). The profile of the feature in the published section drawing suggests that it might have been a cut feature (see *ibid.*, 29, fig. 4). Either way, it may represent Food Vessel occupation or activity at the site *prior* to the construction of the mound and there were Beaker sherds from the old land surface elsewhere beneath the cairn (*ibid.*, 26, fig. 5. 3, 4).



Figure 5.25: Plan and Food Vessels from Hagworm Hill (Irtton Moor barrow IV) (after Brewster & Finney 1995)

Gnipe Howe, North East Yorkshire

The first activity at Gnipe Howe (Breswter & Finney 1995) was the construction of a short-cist containing the cremation burial of a young adult female, an adolescent male and perhaps a third individual. The cist was covered by a cairn of limestone blocks and subsequently by a soil capping associated with Collared Urn burials. A limestone kerb was constructed around the mound but its relationship to cairn and mound is uncertain due to later disturbance.

It is notable that the profile of the Food Vessel carination and cavetto zones are atypical for Food Vessels and are similar to one of the secondary Collared Urns (No. 1). This may reflect a relatively close chronological and cultural relationship between the ceramic production of Food Vessels and Collared Urns, both of which were associated with cremation burials.

Green Howe, North Deighton, Magnesian Limestone Belt

The sequence at Green Howe (Wood 1971) began with several earth-cut graves containing a series of inhumation burials covered by a primary turf mound (Fig. 5.26). A child inhumation with a Food Vessel was deposited in one of these graves. Another Food Vessel burial, also with a child inhumation, was found above the old land surface on the east of the primary mound.

After a short interval (see Wood 1971, 8, for details of weathering), a second mound of earth and turf was constructed and a stone 'revetment' or capping and a stone kerb. Secondary inhumation and cremation burials were cut into this mound, including one with a Collared Urn, the decoration and form of which is similar to the earlier Food Vessels. (Fig. 5.27)

Where data is available, the alignment and body posture of the inhumation burials closely followed the Beaker pattern of 'LES'/'RWS' (Shepherd 2012) (Table 5.17), an ancient funerary practice by the time of the Green Howe burials, and Beakers were not deposited with the dead. There is also some patterning to the age of the individuals, with the oldest individuals found in primary positions within the graves. This is particularly notable in the case of the four inhumations from Grave I, Burial 1-4, which were deposited in the grave shaft from oldest to youngest individual (Table 5.17). However, Food Vessels were only associated with the two child inhumations from Grave III, despite the fact that Graves I-III were probably contemporary (Wood 1971, 8). As at Hagworm Hill, the mound material incorporated Late Neolithic and Beaker pottery from pre-barrow activity.

Grave/Burial	Burial mode	Age	Sex	Side	Direction of head	Associations
Grave I						
<i>Burial 1</i>	Inh.	Adult	Male	-	-	-
<i>Burial 2</i>	Inh.	Adult	Female	RHS	SW	Bone pin; flint tools
<i>Burial 3</i>	Inh.	Child (3 yrs)	-	RHS	SW	-
<i>Burial 4</i>	Inh.	Infant (7 mths)	-	-	-	-
Secondary to Grave I						
<i>Burial 5</i>	Crem.	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Burial 6</i>	Inh.	Infant (12 mths)	-	-	-	-
Grave II						
<i>Burial 7</i>	Inh.	Adult	Male	LHS	E	-
Grave III						
<i>Burial 8</i>	Inh.	Child/Adol. (12-13 yrs)	-	RHS	W	Food Vessel
<i>Burial 9</i>	Inh.	Child (5 yrs)	-	LHS	? (NE-SW)	Food Vessel
Grave IV						
<i>Burial 13</i>	Inh.	Adult	-	-	-	Flint knife
Secondary burials						
<i>Burial 14</i>	Inh.	Adult	-	-	-	-
<i>Burial 10</i>	Crem.	Adol. (13-17 yrs)	-	-	-	Collared Urn; flint flakes & knife
<i>Burial 11</i>	Crem.	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Burial 12</i>	Inh.	Adult	Male	-	-	-

Table 5.17: Details of the burials from Green Howe, North Deighton



Figure 5.26 Plan of Green Howe, North Deighton (after Wood 1971)

Section key: 1. Central grave; 2. Grave below revetment; 3. Grave with Food Vessel; 4. Cairn-covered child burial; 5. Cremation under cairn; 6. Child burial with Food Vessel; 7. Child burial; 8. Wall; 9. Stone-lined pit; 10. Flexed burial; 11. Collared Urn burial; 12. Adult burial; 13. Child burial with Food Vessel

Plan key: 1. Central grave; 2. Grave below revetment; 3. Grave with Food Vessel; 4. Child (?) burial; 5. Child burial with Food Vessel; 6. Hearth below old turf line; 7. Grave below revetment; 8. Adult burial; 9. Child burial with Food Vessel



Figure 5.27 The Food Vessels and Collared Urn from Green Howe, North Deighton (after Wood 1971)

Key: *a.) Food Vessel with child burial from Burial 3 in plan and section; b.) Food Vessel with child from Burial 9 in plan; c.) Collared Urn from Burial 11 in section*

Ampleforth Barrow 3, North East Yorkshire

The mound of Ampleforth Barrow 3 had been ploughed almost flat (Smith 1994, 100-1, NYM 77) and although the site has not been fully published, the available site sections and plan show that there had been a cairn covering a series of inhumation and cremation burials placed in graves cut into the old land surface (Table 5.18; Fig. 5.28). On two occasions Food Vessel inhumation and cremation burials were directly associated (Grave 1, Burial 1 & Grave 4, Burial 5-6: Table 5.18). Furthermore, a Collared Urn appears to have been inserted into Grave 1 prior to the construction of the cairn (Fig. 5.28). It was directly associated with a rare type of V-bored button (Shepherd 2009, no.100), only three of which are known from funerary contexts in Britain. The nearest parallel was associated with an inhumation Food Vessel at Folkton 71 on the Yorkshire Wolds (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 78-9, No. 71, Burial 15; Shepherd 2009, no. 69).¹⁸ This Food Vessel shows Collared Urn influences and, unusually, a Collared Urn from the same barrow was deposited with an inhumation burial (*ibid.*, Burial 10).

¹⁸ The other V-bored button from a funerary context was associated with the primary cremation burial from Bromham G2, Wiltshire, and was associated with an accessory vessel that carries Food Vessel elements (Annable and Simpson 1964, 61, 116, nos. 482-3; Shepherd 2009, no. 48).

Through this web of connections we can identify notable connections between inhumation and cremation burials and Food Vessel and Collared Urn traditions.

The stratigraphy and Food Vessel typology from the barrow can be combined to shed further light on the sequence and the links between burials, typology and cairn construction. In typological terms, the Type 2L pots 'A' and 'D' from burials 77(1) and 77(7) have similar forms and four rounded, unperforated lugs. The instrument (and probably the hand) used to decorate the vessels is similar and they are made of a similar fabric, with similar inclusions (Table 5.18).

Burial 77(1) was an inhumation associated with a cremation burial, while inhumation burial 77(7) was apparently contemporary with a second Food Vessel, inverted over a cremation burial 77(8) (Smith 1994, 100-1). The inverted vessel from 77(8) shares typological features with burial 77(6). Both vessels were decorated with whipped-cord herringbone and are in a similar fabric (Table 5.19). Burial 77(6) appears to have been the latest burial in the sequence as the grave was backfilled with a stoney fill which formed a cairn sealing the other grave pits (Fig. 5.28).

The typology and stratigraphy reviewed here suggest a closely linked series of four Food Vessel burials, including two pairs of vessels, one of each deposited contemporaneously in grave pit 4 and all four sharing all-over herringbone decoration. Inhumation and cremation burials were both directly associated and connected by virtue of Food Vessel typology. The inversion of the vessel over cremation burial 77(6) is a practice associated with Urn burial. Indeed, a Collared Urn burial appears to have been cut into grave pit 1 before the final Food Vessel burial was made and the grave pits sealed beneath the cairn material. In contrast to cemeteries where inhumation burials were related by uniform body posture and alignment (*e.g.* North Deighton: Wood 1971), at Ampleforth 3 the burial mode and age of individuals buried varied but the Food Vessels remained similar. In this way Food Vessels may have expressed continuity between burials and different and 'new' modes of burial and traditions of material culture at different cemeteries.

Grave/Burial	Burial mode	Age	Sex	Side*	Direction of head*	Associations
Grave 1						
Burial 1	Inh + Crem (under and over Inh)	Inh: Adult ('late teens'); Crem: ?	Inh: Male; Crem: ?	RHS	S	Food Vessel (No. 1); 2 burnt scrapers; 2 frags. pottery
Burial 2 (secondary to Burial 1)	Crem	?	?	N/A	N/A	Collared Urn; 'V'-perforated bone button
Grave 2						
Burial 3	Inh + disturbed Inh & Crem	Inh: child *-10 yrs)	?	LHS	S	Food Vessel (No. 6); frags. pottery
Grave 3						
Burial 4	Crem	?	?	N/A	N/A	-
Grave 4						
Burial 5	Inh					Food Vessel (No. 7)
Burial 6	Crem	?	?	N/A	N/A	Food Vessel (No. 8), inverted over cremation, on stone slab
Grave 5						
Burial 7	Inh	Adult ('middle aged')	Female	RHS	W	Food Vessel (No. 8)
Burial 8	Crem	?	?	N/A	N/A	Food Vessel (No. 9)
Grave 6						
Burial 9	Crem	?	?	N/A	N/A	Collared Urn; accessory cup

Table 5.18: Details of burials from Ampleforth Barrow 3, North East Yorkshire (**Note:** * Inhumation burials only)

Vessels	Decorative technique	Motif(s)	No. of lugs	Provisional fabric type*
A	Incision (similar tool to D)	AOHB	4	A
D	Incision (similar tool to A)	AOHB	4	A
C	Whipped cord	AOHB	N/A	B
E	Whipped cord	AOHB	N/A	C

Table 5.19: Details of four Food Vessels from Ampleforth Barrow 3.

Key: *Suggested fabric types 'A': relatively frequent hard, black, angular inclusions; 'B': relatively infrequent soft, white, sub-angular and hard, angular grey inclusions; 'C': relatively frequent hard, angular grey/white inclusions.



Figure 5.28: Plan and section of burials at Ampleforth Barrow 3 (after Smith 1994, fig. 59)

Discussion

Several connecting themes emerge from the preceding cemetery case-studies, in terms of unity, growth and social, geographical and chronological change. Among the mounds a ‘hybrid’ of architectural features can be identified in both the combination of earth, stone and surrounding kerbs in the construction of the barrow mounds and in the use of both short-cists and grave cuts. The position of North East Yorkshire between two core Food Vessel regions may explain this pattern. Indeed, North Deighton in the central lowlands stands out as closer to the barrow mounds of the Yorkshire Wolds, both in terms of morphology and the practice of already ‘ancient’, Beaker-related, inhumation body postures. However, the primary (unaccompanied) inhumation burial at Hutton Buscel 2 suggests that older practices may have continued to be relevant at these cemeteries, perhaps as ‘foundation’ deposits. The incorporation of older practices, material culture and monuments is also a feature of several sites, covered or incorporated within the multi-phase Early Bronze Age mounds (*cf.* Garwood 2007a, 32). There may, therefore, have been a conscious attempt to reference older practices in order to provide the monument with appropriate ‘roots’ and ancestry.

Garwood has argued that phases at multi-phase mounds in Southern England were relatively short, separated by a matter of years or decades only (*ibid.*, 33-4). The monuments under study lack high-quality radiocarbon dates, but the excavators' assessment of weathering and similarities between typology and body postures suggest that phases at sites such as North Deighton, Hutton Buscel 2 and Quern Howe were also relatively short. Related to this point is the notion that the multiple construction phases and the 'frequency and diversity' of depositional practices and age groups (as documented above) expressed and constructed a sense of communal identity (*ibid.*, 46-8; *cf.* Brück 2004a, 321-2; Owoc 2002).

If communal identities were created in this fashion in North East Yorkshire then they were unified at a regional scale in terms of the recurrent use of layered materials and particular architectural features (*e.g.* kerbs and 'platforms') but they also retained a degree of individuality in terms of the particular construction sequence and combination of materials and material culture. Indeed, a notable feature of several of the mounds is the combination of Food Vessel and Collared Urn traditions/traits (*e.g.* at Quern Howe; Ampleforth Barrow 2 and Gnipe Howe).

Multi-phase monuments may be seen as metaphors for 'vitality and growth' (Garwood 2007a, 46-8). This notion is supported in North East Yorkshire by the evidence from Hutton Buscel 2, where Food Vessels increased in size as the mound itself grew, and from Quern Howe, where the interpreted sequence suggests that Food Vessels and cremation burials, separated at first, became co-mingled as the cemetery was transformed through communal works of enlargement. Whether these patterns were intentionally symbolic or coincidental requires additional high-quality excavations against which to compare them.

With regards to communal unity, it is notable that the ceramics and funerary practices demonstrate connections between Beaker, Food Vessel and Collared Urn traditions while also incorporating a range of age groups and both male and female graves. This range of 'options' began to expand for socio-cultural reasons related to the time-depth of single burial, the circulation of copper (alloy) and post-Beaker fragmentation in regional identities. The architecture and material culture of each mound allowed communities to combine different elements and break from earlier and contemporary practices to different degrees and tell different narratives depending on their particular socio-political and geographical context. In North East Yorkshire and the central lowlands, the relationships between cremation and inhumation practices, and between Beaker, Food Vessel and (Collared) Urn burial, are recurrent themes of the funerary record at cemetery sites. This corresponds well with the distribution patterns and regional Food Vessel typology discussed earlier in this chapter.

Finally, a further point shared by the case-studies concerns the ceramic variation within (and between) the cemeteries: in terms of the size, decoration and form of vessels. This variation cannot always be explained in terms of chronology and typology therefore has to be related to the particular choices and meaning of communities at cemetery sites.

5.7 Contextualising Food Vessel burials in North East Yorkshire and beyond

The preceding sections have demonstrated a series of significant similarities and differences in Food Vessel typology, monument sequence and funerary practice. These patterns can be further explored in terms of socio-cultural connections and distinctions in time and space, with particular emphasis on the legacy of pre-existing cosmologies, contemporary material culture and networks of trade/exchange and social affiliation.

The Neolithic and Chalcolithic context

Several contrasts in the distribution of a range of pre-existing monument types and the presence/absence of Early Bronze Age burials were noted in **Section 5.2**. Earlier Neolithic round and long barrows were concentrated on the Wolds and on the southern fringes of the Tabular Hills (Manby 1988, 43-6, fig. 4.2), while Late Neolithic henge monuments were primarily located in the central lowlands and the North West of the country.¹⁹ Similar long-term contrasts existed in other regions of Britain, including East-Central Scotland (Wilkin 2009) and the Milfield Plain, Northumberland (see **Chapter 4**), where Food Vessel burial mounds are located primarily on the upland fringes and henge monuments on the valley floor. The social and cosmological structures associated with these dichotomies appears to have continued and can be related to timing and character of the adoption of Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age funerary practices (*cf.* Curtis & Wilkin 2012). In the central vales of Yorkshire and North West England this process appears to have occurred at a relatively late date. Thus Collared Urns are the first ceramic funerary traditions to occur in significant numbers. It is in the southern fringes of the North York Moors (as in Northumberland), where older traditions of (Late Neolithic and Beaker) funerary practice were concentrated, that we find the greatest concentration of Food Vessel burials. There is, therefore, evidence for a division in terms of pre-existing cosmology and perhaps social organisation associated with different types and scales of monument and the visibility of funerary practices. It is not clear to what extent this difference is related to demography and mobility patterns but it cannot be explained entirely in terms of biases of preservation.

¹⁹ Similar contrasts existed in other regions of Britain, including the Milfield Basin, Northumberland (see Chapter Five), where Food Vessel burial mounds are located primarily on the upland fringes and henge monuments are on the valley floor.

Rock art from Food Vessel funerary mounds

Marked stones were recovered from a considerable number of funerary monuments in North East Yorkshire (c.56 examples: see Brown & Chappell 2012). These include nine Food Vessel funerary sites, with marked stones recovered from the mound material but also from the final addition of a kerb at Hutton Buscel 2 (Brown & Chappell 2012, 113-6), and 300 marked stones from above and around the cremation burials of Hinderwell Beacon (Brown & Chappell 2012, 170-71). Both monuments featured a similar range of Food Vessel types and the rock art from both sites included the same comb motif (*ibid.*, 117, 171, illus 80A, 119).²⁰

As well as incorporating already ancient slabs, there is some evidence that rock art was modified or created during the Early Bronze Age.²¹ Among the rock art discovered in the wake of the Fylingdale moorland fire in 2003 was a slab carrying motifs that may be comparable to late Beaker vessels (Brown & Chappell 2012, 63-7) of more insular, British, types (*cf.* Clarke 1970) and Food Vessels. However, it should be noted that the motifs are also comparable to Grooved Ware (see, for example, Longworth 1999). Important questions of chronology notwithstanding, the Fylingdale slab is similar to the re-used slab decorated with interlocking rhombi re-used as the side-slab of a cist at Badden, Kilmartin, Mid-Argyll (RCAHMS 2008, 10). A series of cists and cairns within the Kilmartin landscape also re-used (and added to) decorated slabs and were associated with Irish-influenced Food Vessels and spacer-plate necklaces of Yorkshire jet (Sheridan 2012a, 175-8).

The marked stones from the mound covering a burial with an Irish-influenced Food Vessel and a jet bead and ring at Whinny Hill, Lythe (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 125) suggest that similar engagements with old *and* new media were taking place in North East Yorkshire during the Early Bronze Age (Fig. 5.29). Similar combinations of ancient and place-bound rock-art traditions and new materials (bronze and jet) were apparent in the North East English evidence (**Chapter 4**). Indeed, North East Yorkshire can be seen as the next (and most southern) concentration in a network of shared material culture used to anchor beliefs and identities of communities to the past while introducing novel material practices. Both regions incorporated (and continued) the tradition of marking ancient symbols on stone to (re)affirm their links to one another and to the past.

²⁰ The comb motif is also a feature of the 'halberd' motif at Ri Cruin cairn (RCAHMS 2008, 34-6; Cowie & Needham 2012).

²¹ Whether there was ever an hiatus in the interest in or and production of rock art is a moot point given the difficulties associated with obtaining pertinent dates (see Jones et al. 2011, 115-8 and critique by Sheridan 2012b) and the lack of opportunity to incorporate it during earlier (Chalcolithic) Beaker funerary practices when stone monuments were not popular and a notable flourish after the 22nd century cal BC related to later Beaker and Food Vessel burial and the increase in monument construction after this date.



Figure 5.29: The Food Vessel, jet and cup-marked stone from Whinny Hill, Lythe (after Longworth & Kinnes 1985)

Jet sources and their relationship to Food Vessel pottery

The area around Whitby on the North East Yorkshire coast provides the only source of true jet in Britain and Ireland and was therefore central in producing some of the ‘most technically accomplished’ artefacts of the Bronze Age (Sheridan & Davis 2002, 812). Necklaces could be traded for other precious artefacts and materials or (less superficially) accompany individuals in establishing social and marriage bonds. The vast majority of jet ornaments date to after the 22nd century cal BC (*ibid.*; Shepherd 2009), and the region must, therefore, have played an important part in networks of trade and exchange during the Food Vessel period. The relationship between the two traditions in North East Yorkshire is of particular interest. The absence of Beaker, Food Vessel, jet or other major burial or monument types in considerable numbers in the immediate vicinity of Whitby (Fig. 5.30) possibly reflects the lack of a single dominating community or ‘polity’ controlling access to the jet outcrops along the coast of North East Yorkshire. Indeed, Manby notes that beach finds were ‘plentiful enough to support the Whitby Jet Industry until the Victorian boom in jet jewellery resulted in the mining of jet seams’ (Manby 1988, 43). Several unworked or roughed-out pieces of jet were recovered from burials and as deposits or ‘hoards’ under barrows in North East Yorkshire, especially on the southern edge of the Tabular Hills (Fig. 5.30). Similar finds are rare in other areas of Britain

and Frieman (2010, 205) has suggested that they reflect jet ‘workshops’ or artisans in the Tabular Hills region.

Inland communities may, therefore, have had ready access to jet and competed to create desirable ornaments. This may also be reflected in the fact that different kinds and types of jet artefact have different distributions patterns (*cf.* Sheridan & Davis 2002; Shepherd 2009). Jet buttons are directly associated with late Beakers and Food Vessels in several burials and are distributed both north and south (depending on their typology: see Shepherd 2009). Jet (disc and spacer-plate) necklaces are probably slightly later and are associated almost exclusively with Food Vessels. They are more heavily distributed to the north along the east coast of the North Sea and the west coast of Scotland (Sheridan and Davis 2002, 816). The distribution of jet necklaces is therefore very similar to that of Food Vessels. The differences in distribution and ceramic association may reflect the different (and potentially competitive) trade and exchange networks of different communities and regions of North East Yorkshire through time. The contrast identified above between Food Vessel burial and typology in western, ‘inland’, and eastern, ‘coastal’ zones may also be set in this context.

The similarity between the distribution of Food Vessels and jet necklaces is significant for another reason. It has long been argued that spacer-plate jet necklaces are skeuomorphs of Irish gold lunulae (Davis & Sheridan 2002, 816). Frieman (2010; 2012b) has contested that this view is overly simplistic and does not reflect the perspective of third millennium BC communities. However, the conventional theory may be given support by the fact that Type 2L Food Vessels also combined traits of Irish material culture expressed through local material and innovation. Thus in the final centuries of the third millennium BC, both Type 2L Food Vessels and spacer plate necklaces produced in North East Yorkshire can be linked to privileged economic and spiritual networks of ancient Beaker practices and Irish copper (*cf.* Needham 2004). It is notable that spacer plate necklaces made in these regions were often found in association with Irish-influenced Food Vessels in Scotland, particularly along the Irish Sea coast, while the vessels from Glebe Cairn (Burial 1: directly associated with a spacer plate necklace), and Upper Largie (Pit 132), both in the Kilmartin Glen, Mid-Argyll combine Irish influences with Food Vessel elements more common in Britain than Ireland (*i.e.* feet and lugs) (see Longworth & Kinnes 1984, 151-2, UN 136; Sheridan in Cook *et al.* 2010, 183; *cf.* Jones 2011, 317-21). Producing artefacts that incorporated Irish and Yorkshire elements may have been the result of two-way ‘down the line’ exchanges that ensured that artefacts had the required appearance to signal and celebrate participation in socially, economically and spiritually significant exchange networks. After the second millennium BC several copper

mines in mainland Britain became more significant sources of metal (Bray & Pollard 2012) and it is likely that other Food Vessels (*e.g.* primarily Type 1A, 1B), which show a far greater affinity with Collared Urns, also reflect this change in networks of trade, exchange and social affinities.



Figure 5.30: The distribution of Early Bronze Age jet artefacts, jet sources, Beakers and Food Vessels in North East Yorkshire

Changes in distribution and demography associated with Collared Urns

Over the years, several researchers have suggested that there was a ‘colonisation’ of the higher North Yorkshire moorland associated with Collared Urns during the Early Bronze Age (Elgee 1930, 87-9; Smith 1994, 17-18, 36-7). The argument is based on the absence of other Early Bronze Age ceramic traditions (*i.e.* Beakers and Food Vessels) on the higher (and less fertile) sandstone moorlands and the absence of evidence for earlier prehistoric monuments and activity in those regions (see Manby *et al.* 2003, 82-91; Spratt 1993, 68-91). A related argument sees the increase in the number of single burials with Beakers, Food Vessels and Collared Urns respectively as indicative of population expansion throughout the Early Bronze Age (Elgee 1930, 87-9).

The typological distinctions identified above highlighted an important distinction between Food Vessels with Collared Urn features and those without. This is likely to have a

chronological dimension but it also has social significance: the greatest concentration of Collared Urn-influenced vessels occurs in the region that lacked a precedent for inhumation and single burial (with Beakers or Food Vessels). It is tempting to suggest that freedom from older funerary traditions and social and land-based structures, and the (timber-rich) relatively un-cleared landscapes of the moorlands (*cf.* Pierpoint 1981, 45-7), provided the impetus for settlement and population expansion associated with the introduction of cremation burial and one of the densest concentrations of Collared Urn burials in Britain (*cf.* Longworth 1984).²² However, as Smith (1994, 35) notes, the distribution of Food Vessel and Collared Urn pottery overlaps in the Tabular Hills and this suggests that the ceramic traditions did not belong to completely distinct communities (*ibid.*, 36). This point has also been made above in relation to Food Vessel typology and decoration and is likely to reflect an overlapping chronology. This chapter has also demonstrated that an important distinction existed between the distribution of cremation and inhumation burial associated with Food Vessels in the eastern and western Tabular Hills respectively. This distinction extended to stylistic features, including the extent of the decoration and the number of cavettos. Thus the Food Vessels that stylistically share most in common with Collared Urns were also associated with cremation burials. These occur in regions where there was relatively little precedent for single burial by inhumation with Beakers or Food Vessels. However, this does not necessarily equate to population movement or expansion (*contra.* Elgee 1930, 87-9). Pierpoint (1981, 46) has argued that there is little evidence for Bronze Age settlement in the high moors and the construction of monuments can be related to a revision of the ideas and cosmology through which the landscape was viewed and monuments and burials were sited (see Garwood 2007b, 204). Cremation burial would also have made it possible to curate, transport and deposit the dead further from settlement sites and therefore to undertake new burial practices in new locations in the landscape.

In order to avoid relying on the crude opposition between whole ceramic traditions or demographics based on the incomplete and biased evidence from burials alone, ceramic typology, distribution patterns and landscape setting of burials have to be considered together with relevant social and cosmological factors. A more complex argument can be proposed concerning inter-regional diversity and changing ideas regarding how the dead should be treated and where they could be deposited.

²² Some evidence for mobility associated with Collared Urn burial in the region may be found in relation to typology. Longworth's (1984) classification distinguished between Secondary Series vessels of 'South-Eastern' and 'North Western' styles with relatively exclusive distribution patterns within the British Isles (*ibid.*, 30-2, 35-7, figs. 23 & 29). A notable feature of the North East Yorkshire Collared Urns is that they include both series in nearly equal numbers.

5.8 Summary and Conclusions

The region studied in this chapter represents an important but often overlooked area in accounts of the Bronze Age in Northern Britain (*cf.* Spratt 1993; Annable 1994). Much of this chapter has focused on the dense concentration of burials in North East Yorkshire and has demonstrated a series of typological and geographical distinctions between Food Vessel types and between Food Vessels and other ceramic traditions.

Food Vessels with inhumations were found to be closest, typologically and geographically to Beaker burials (and related inhumation traditions), and shared the same alignments/postures. Food Vessels with cremation burials, on the other hand, were found to share more in common with Collared Urns, and to occur in regions with relatively little precedent for single inhumation burial with Beakers or Food Vessels. This suggests that the East-West distinction in the distribution of Food Vessels in North East Yorkshire may have had a chronological as well a social significance. Several of these patterns fed into or emerged from typological observations, and a 'contextual typology' proposed **Section 5.4**, with particular reference to the relationships between form, extent of decoration, and burial mode.

It was also argued that to understand the relationship between the types, attention should be given to their depositional sequence and context at cemetery sites. It was suggested that the composition and construction sequences of Food Vessel monuments could convey a message of communal unity and identity and were used to 'think through' changes in beliefs and practices associated with cremation burial and Collared Urns. Variation in typology in these cemeteries could relate to the message and symbolism of the rituals and cemetery rather than reflecting distinct chronological phases or bounded cultural groups. Indeed, the combination of Food Vessel and Collared Urns (and traits of the respective traditions) was a feature of some of the more complex monuments examined in **Section 5.6**.

The wider context of Food Vessel pottery and burial in the region was then discussed. The evidence for Irish influences on Food Vessel form and decoration was more limited than it had been in North East England, indicating that it participated in different social and cultural networks. Concerning these networks, it was argued that a competitive relationship associated with Whitby jet might have existed between the east/west divisions identified among the Food Vessel evidence. Finally, the speculated population increase associated with adoption of Collared Urns was rejected, and it was suggested that changes in burial practice tell us more about changing social networks and ritual beliefs than demographics.



6.1 Introduction

This chapter addresses the striking concentration of Food Vessel burials from the relatively small crescent of land known as the Yorkshire Wolds, and the tail of low-lying land that it encloses, known as the plain of Holderness ('South East Yorkshire' hereafter; see **Section 5.1**). The Wolds are the highest and most northerly region of chalk in the Britain, comprising a plateau of rolling land between c.50 and 250m above sea level, cut by dales and dry valleys known locally as 'slacks'. The Wolds have been recognised a significant Early Bronze Age funerary landscape since at least the 19th Century, when major campaigns of barrow excavation and recording were undertaken, involving the opening of c.425 round barrows. The evidence from these excavations has since been enhanced and complemented by aerial photographs, revealing one of the densest concentrations of Bronze Age barrows in Britain and Ireland (Manby 1980; Stoertz 1997, 33-4, 60-2, fig. 13; Manby *et al.* 2003, 74).¹

The number and density burials found on the Wolds make it one of the most significant regions in Britain for understanding Food Vessel pottery and associated funerary practices. Despite this, the barrows of the region, and the material culture and burials associated with them, have not been as intensively studied in the course of the last 50 years as the barrows of Southern England (but see Manby *inter alia* 1969; 2007; Petersen 1972; Tuckwell 1975; Pierpoint 1980; Harrison 2011; Shepherd 2012). Of the identifiable grave good traditions, Food Vessel burials were the most popular, outnumbering Beaker burials by two to one (Elgee 1930, 87; Elgee & Elgee 1933, 53, 63; *cf.* Tuckwell 1975, appendix I-II). Although the relationship between Food Vessels from the Wolds and those of other regions has been pursued sporadically (*e.g.* Pierpoint 1980; Manby 1994, 36-7), remarkably little has been

¹ A degree of caution is, however, required, as some barrows are likely to date to the Neolithic and not all ring-ditches will be Early Bronze Age barrows (Stoertz 1997, 33).

published regarding the fundamental character and patterning of Food Vessel funerary practices in the region.

The aim of this chapter is therefore to provide a comprehensive organisation and characterisation of the plentiful evidence for Food Vessel funerary practices on the Yorkshire Wolds. To do so, this chapter reviews the evidence for Food Vessel funerary contexts (including burial mode, body alignment and posture, and grave good associations), typology (including connections to other ceramic traditions), and monument/barrow construction and construction sequences. These dimensions are addressed in turn and give this chapter its structure.

In the preceding two chapters, case studies of funerary contexts were integrated into the relevant regional studies in order to explore and illustrate key themes. However, the density of Food Vessel burials and barrows on the Yorkshire Wolds requires a different approach. Case studies are therefore examined in **Chapter 7**, where connections are identified between and within barrows and barrow groups and the interpretative themes identified in this chapter are developed.

Much of the Food Vessel evidence analyzed and discussed in this chapter derives from 19th-century excavations and therefore requires a note of caution. The most prominent figures were (Reverend/Canon) William Greenwell (Greenwell 1877; 1890), and his contemporaries, John and Robert Mortimer (Mortimer 1905; 1910), who between them explored around 425 barrows on the Wolds. While Greenwell worked on the northern, central and southern Wolds, the Mortimer brothers worked primarily within an area of *c.*150 square miles in the western and central Wolds, centered on Fimber (Harrison 2011, 137-40) (Fig. 6.1). The relatively small study region is significant as it allowed them to re-excavate a number of barrows and discover additional burials (*ibid.*, 160). John Mortimer also had an excellent grasp of the local geology and topography and made various suggestions about the source of materials used to construct barrows that are significant in terms of social and symbolic interpretations (see *ibid.*, 172-3).

The limitations of Greenwell and Mortimer's work include the selective and partial nature of recording and an inadequate grasp of stratigraphy, a point that has been demonstrated by modern re-excavations, particularly with respect to barrow construction and sequence (see Brewster 1973, 72-5; Manby 1980; Manby *et al.* 2003, 74, Table 6; Harrison 2011, 186-7; *cf.* Hewitt & Beckensall 1996). The problems include errors in the descriptions of grave orientations, which are of considerable importance for the analysis and interpretation

provided in this chapter. As pertinent as these faults are, several recent studies based on Greenwell and Mortimer's data have provided compelling patterns and interpretations, supported by modern-standard excavation reports (*e.g.* Petersen 1972; Tuckwell 1975; Shepherd 2012; *cf.* Brewster 1981; Powlesland 1981; Haughton & Powlesland 1999). Thus, although considerable caution and cross-referencing between antiquarian and modern excavations is needed, the data provided by Greenwell and Mortimer remains an invaluable resource.



Figure 6.1: The distribution of Food Vessel barrows on the Yorkshire Wolds excavated by Canon W. Greenwell and J.R. Mortimer (after Stoertz 1997) (Note: Barrow numbering relates to numbering employed by Greenwell and Mortimer)

6.2 Food Vessel distribution patterns

Data was collected for *c.*258 Food Vessel burials, probable burials and other deposits from *c.*165 barrow mounds on the Yorkshire Wolds or close to its fringes (Fig. 6.2; App F.9). Key concentrations occur at the eastern edge of the northern Wolds (with particularly dense concentrations around Weaverthorpe, Ganton, Garrowby Wold and Folkton), the central Wold mass, including the large concentration on the lower lying, eastern edges of the Wolds at Garton Slack, and, finally, on its southern edges at Goodmanham.

There are a number of factors that may have influenced this distribution pattern. As the preceding chapter was able to establish, the other upland area of the region, the North York Moors, provides a further concentration of funerary evidence. The attention upland areas have enjoyed, partly as a result of their preservation, may have been at the expense of Yorkshire's major low-lying regions (*e.g.* the Vale of York, the Vale of Pickering and Holderness) (Powlesland 1986, 55). This is likely to be partly the result of the build-up of silt and hill-wash, which may overlie important funerary and settlement evidence (Pierpoint 1981, 41; Manby *et al.* 2003, 79), although aerial photography suggests that they were not entirely lost to view in the Vale of Pickering (Powlesland 1986, 125). Long-term arable cultivation in the Vales is also likely to have severely truncated and destroyed barrow mounds. The recent excavation of several barrows as part of the Heselton Project (Powlesland 1986; Houghton & Powlesland 1999), on the very southern edge of the Vale of Pickering, has served as something as a corrective and, along with Brewster's excavations at Garton Slack (1980), provides the best large-scale modern excavations of Early Bronze Age funerary contexts, including many late Beaker and Food Vessel burials, in Yorkshire. These sites provide a useful benchmark against which to compare the 19th-century barrow excavations, clustered on the higher Wolds.

The distribution of Food Vessel burials is also almost entirely the result of excavations by Greenwell and Mortimer and is therefore subject to biases of 19th-century detection and selection. The evidence from aerial photography (Stoertz 1997) suggests that the barrow distribution was more extensive and that barrows were leveled in some regions prior to antiquarian activities. For instance, notable gaps occur in the distribution on the Southern Wolds (Fig. 6.2), where intensive cultivation is likely to be responsible for the destruction and leveling of barrow mounds (Manby *et al.* 2003, 76).

However, the evidence from aerial photography also reinforces the importance of the central Wolds mass and the Great Wold Valley as central areas for barrow construction (Stoertz 1997, fig. 13). Indeed, none of the above caveats detract from the density of Food Vessel burials at both a regional and national scale. Manby (1980) notes that the barrows of the Wolds preserve

a 'thick, stone-free brown soil' (*ibid.*, 10), that contrasts with lower, denuded soils of the surrounding, modern fields. This indicates the appeal and agricultural fruitfulness of the Wolds during prehistory compared with surrounding regions (see Pierpoint 1981, 43; Manby *et al.* 2003, 6-7; Harrison 2011, 158).

It is useful to place the density of Food Vessel burials in their wider context: the *c.*258 Food Vessel burials recorded in the Wolds represents more than twice the number recorded in the northern counties of England, despite coming from a far smaller geographical area. Furthermore, Greenwell excavated *c.*243 burials in East Yorkshire (see Kinnes & Longworth 1985), of which 90 were Food Vessel burials (from 56 barrows). This represents over a third (*c.*37%) of all burials excavated by Greenwell, a very respectable proportion when the potential range of grave good traditions and the time-depth of Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age barrow mounds is taken into account. In contrast, Greenwell recorded only six Collared Urns from five barrows and only 19 Beakers from five barrows. The popularity of Food Vessel burials compared to other traditions, traditionally considered chronologically earlier and later, is related to issues of regional preference and identity but is also connected to a significant step-change in the number of burials made beneath barrow mounds and in the Wolds compared to other chronological periods and regions of northern Britain.

The density of Food Vessel burials on the Wolds may be deemed significant for another, potentially related, reason. Initial results from the *Beaker People Project* indicate that individuals buried on the Wolds from the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age were involved in regular (local and regional) movement and were more mobile than, for instance, Middle Iron Age groups living on the Wolds (Jay *et al.* 2012, 233-4). The evidence for mobility from isotope analysis can be combined with the evidence for typology and grave-good traditions to suggest that the Wolds were a 'hub' for funerary and other socio-ritual activities and involved communities with a range of geographical, regional and cultural connections and backgrounds. In this context, the density of Food Vessel burial on the Wolds, and its significance in terms of intra- and inter-regional identity, can be further assessed and understood as datasets relating to mobility improve. In order to better understand the density of Food Vessel burials in the Wolds region, it is important to first characterise the evidence in terms of: age structure; sex ratios; cemetery size and burial mode.



Figure 6.2: The distribution of Food Vessels in South East Yorkshire

6.3 Food Vessel funerary contexts

Age and sex structure

Approximately 64% of Food Vessels were deposited with adults while c.35% were deposited with young people (infants, children and juveniles) (Table 6.1).² Beaker burials of young people (as defined above) are also relatively common on the Wolds, representing c.25% of all Beaker burials from the region (Shepherd 2012, appendix). Notably, just under half of these burials did not conform to Shepherd's male:female ('LESM'/'RWSF') pattern (7 of 15 burials). In comparison, only c.20% of adult burials did not conform (9 of 45 burials) (*ibid.*). This may suggest that children were associated with alternative funerary practices because they were not seen as male or female. However, many of the Beakers deposited with young people were also typologically late (*cf. ibid.*), and several of the non-conforming Beaker burials were from barrow mounds that also covered Food Vessel burials (see **Section 6.8**). There is, therefore, a possible chronological relationship between Food Vessels and late Beaker burials in terms of the changing age structure of burials, although this area needs more study (*cf. Garwood 2007c*).

As many adult males were buried with Food Vessels as adult females (Table 6.2). This patterning suggests that Food Vessel burial was not the preserve of an elite group or of a particular age or sex. Indeed, Petersen has argued that this level of equality in sex and age ratio is 'consistent with burial practices relating to an extended family or other small broadly-based kinship unit' (1972, 31). The level of equality between burials can, however, be overstated: as noted, adults were still more likely to be buried with Food Vessels, and there are apparent differences in the age groups associated with particular types of Food Vessel. These factors are further explored in the course of this chapter.

Age groups	Greenwell excavations	Mortimer excavations	Modern excavations	TOTAL
Adult	45	54	7	106
Juvenile/Youth	4	9	1	14
Child	12	21	2	35
Infant	3	6	-	9
Sub-adult (Total)	19	36	3	58

Table 6.1: Age structure of Food Vessel burials from South East Yorkshire

² The younger age groups are grouped together due to the potential for inconsistencies in the way they are described in antiquarian accounts.

Source	Male & ?Male	Female & ?Female
Greenwell excavations	15	13
Mortimer excavations	8	9
Modern excavations	4	4
TOTAL	27	26

Table 6.2: Sex/gender of Food Vessel burials from South East Yorkshire

Barrows covered only one Food Vessel burial in *c.*69% of cases, in both antiquarian and modern excavation reports (Table 6.3), despite often covering additional burials with *other* or no associated grave goods. This probably relates to the relatively short length of time that elapsed prior to the construction of covering mounds, but also to the fact that Food Vessels were not deposited with all burials during this period.

Only 10 barrows (6%) cover more than three Food Vessel burials. Despite the multiple, seemingly contemporaneous, inhumation burials of adults and children at Garrowby Wold C69, only two of the bodies (one from each of the ‘layers’ of burials described by Mortimer (1905, 138-40) were associated with a Food Vessel. The complexity of Food Vessel barrows, in terms of alternative traditions and age/sex relationships, is demonstrated in **Chapter 7**.

No. of FVs	Mortimer	Greenwell	Modern exc.	TOTAL
1	70	31	9	110 (69%)
2	13	13	1	27 (17%)
3	6	6	1	13 (8%)
4	4	1	0	5 (3%)
5	2	1	1	4 (2.5%)
6	0	1	0	1 (0.5%)
TOTAL	95	53	12	160

Table 6.3: The number of Food Vessels recovered from barrows in South East Yorkshire

Burial mode

In terms of burial mode, the evidence for Food Vessel inhumation (and probable inhumation) burial greatly outnumbers the evidence for cremation burial in the study region: 174 (*c.*85%) compared to 21 (*c.*10%), with an additional 11 burials (*c.*5%) combining the two rites in single burial deposits (or apparently single deposits) (Table 6.4; Fig. 6.4). The contrast is more extreme than Greenwell and Mortimer suggests, as several of the ‘Food Vessels’ they recorded as associated with cremation burials were in fact Collared Urns (*e.g.* Mortimer 1905, 185, 130-2, figs. 334-5, 465).

Burial mode	Mortimer	Greenwell	Modern exc.*	Other	TOTAL
Inhumation	80	60	11	-	151
(decayed) ?Inhumation	4	13	4	2	23
Inhumation + Cremation	7	1	-	-	8
?Inhumation + Cremation	1	-	-	-	1
Inhumation + Cremation + Skull (unburnt)	-	1	-	-	1
Skull (unburnt)	-	1	-	-	1
Cremation + Skull (unburnt)	1	-	-	-	1
Cremation	11	5	4	-	20
?Cremation	1	-	-	-	1
Unaccompanied	16	5	-	-	21
No details/not clear	9	4	-	4	17
TOTAL	130	90	19	6	245

Table 6.4: Food Vessel burial mode in South East Yorkshire
Key: * - excavated to 'modern' standards, primarily from c.1960

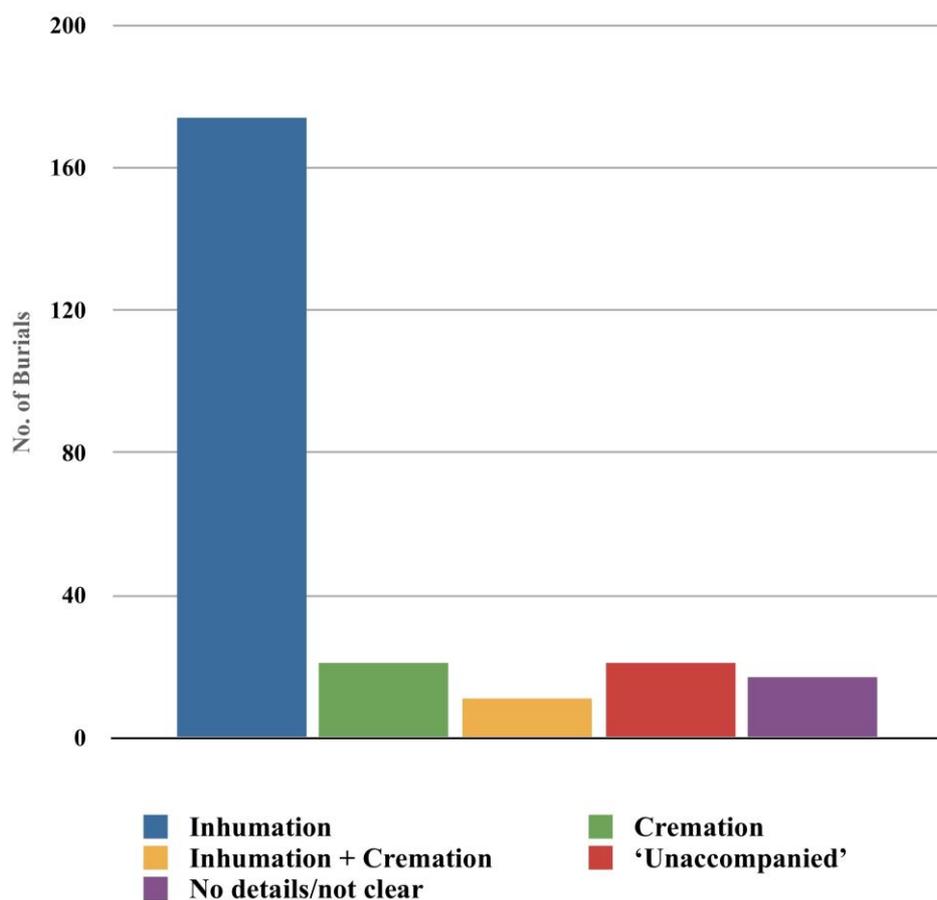


Figure 6.3: Food Vessel burial mode in South East Yorkshire



Figure 6.4: Food Vessel cremation burials in South East Yorkshire (Note: numbering relates to number of cremation burials at site)

It was shown in **Chapter 5** that Food Vessels accompanied cremation burials fairly regularly in some regions of Yorkshire. The preference for inhumation burial is therefore an important characteristic of Food Vessel burial on the Wolds, with both chronological and socio-cultural and ritual significance. It may be significant that the chalk Wolds are extremely well-drained, a feature that may have been perceived to protect the dead body from the elements, a concern also expressed by the use of timber and clay-sealed stone cists to enclose inhumation burials during the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age in Northern Britain. Continuing the practice of earlier, Beaker funerary practices may also have influenced this decision.

Around a third of the Food Vessels associated with cremation burials were from double-mode (inhumation and cremation) burials (11 of 31). Furthermore, of the 20-21 burials associated only with cremation burials, half (11) were from barrows that also covered Food Vessel inhumation burials (Table 6.4). It is notable that several of the Food Vessel cremations were

excavated on the fringes of the Wolds or just off them (Fig. 6.5). Three Food Vessel cremation burials from Garton Slack (Holderness) lacked identifiable covering monuments (although they may originally have been covered by turf mounds) and were recognised only because of modern watching briefs and excavation (Brewster 1981). One Food Vessel was deposited in a seemingly isolated pit that was discovered by large-scale surface stripping in advance of development. It is possible that Food Vessel cremations are under-represented or occur in different areas of the landscape.

Summary

This section has defined some of the main features of Food Vessel burial in East Yorkshire. Children were relatively well represented and there was no clear distinction in the numbers of adult male and female burials. However, the increase in the frequency of child burial on the Wolds may have started during the later Beaker period, possibly overlapping with the earliest Food Vessel burials. The number of Food Vessels deposited at each cemetery was also relatively modest and inhumation burial was the dominant mode. These points highlight the inter-related character of Food Vessel burial in relation to Beaker and other, contemporary, funerary traditions and its complexity in terms of continuity and change. The following sections help to further define these relationships.

6.4 The alignment, posture and spatial patterning of Food Vessel burials

The vast majority of bodies were placed in crouched positions, on their sides, although a small number were placed in extended postures and a number were placed on their backs with legs to either their left or the right side, but most were to the right.³ Placement of the body on the right-hand side was almost twice as popular as placement on the left-hand side (Fig. 6.6).

Just under 50% of the bodies were aligned E-W, with the placement of the head to the E and W equally well-represented (30 and 35 burials respectively) (Fig. 6.6). Other alignments are less well-represented and occur in similar numbers (*c.*10% each). It is notable, however, that the vast majority (*c.*88%) of the bodies in Food Vessel burials aligned either N-S or NNE-SSW had their heads placed to the southern end of the grave. Although the same cannot be said for burials orientated NNW-SSE, the pattern is given additional weight by having also been observed for N-S orientated Food Vessel burials in North East Yorkshire (**Chapter 6**).

³ 'Back' postures were mostly recorded by Mortimer and are probably under-represented in Greenwell's excavation reports, which appear to give lesser significance to recording the details of body posture.

Food Vessel burials perhaps continued the preference for E-W alignments, well-represented among Beaker burials in the region (Tuckwell 1975; Shepherd 2012), although the basic and cross-cultural relevance of this alignment (*i.e.* to the rising and setting sun) means it is difficult to argue that this was a conscious continuation. A more significant test is whether the ‘LESM/LNESM’ and ‘RWSF/RSWSF’ combination of alignment and body positions were continued (*cf. ibid.*).

Of the E-W and NE-SW aligned burials with heads to the W and SW, 32 (c.84%) were on their right-hand sides. Conversely, of the burials with heads to the E and NE, approximately equal numbers were deposited on their left *and* right-hand sides. Thus, although there are exceptions, the southern ‘line of sight’ that was central to Beaker burial postures was to some extent maintained (see Tuckwell 1975, fig 4b). There is, therefore, some evidence for the maintenance of the pattern of body arrangement from female but not male Beaker burial practices. However, analysis of body posture in terms of age and sex failed to identify any significant correlations (*cf.* Tuckwell 1975, 102, fig. 4). Indeed, there is some evidence that the male and female associations were reversed and that a greater number of adult males were associated with ‘RWS’ postures than adult females (*ibid.*, fig. 4c-d).

Thus Food Vessel burial may have maintained some Beaker traits: the significance of E-W alignments and the emphasis given to ‘RWS’ postures. This should, however, be set against a backdrop of considerable variation and it is only with a better grasp of chronology and cemetery-specific context that this patterning can be better understood.

The absence of a gender-based complementary dichotomy among East Yorkshire’s Food Vessel burials is perhaps unsurprising given the character of the respective funerary traditions. Repetition of gendered, dual, funerary practices was one way Beaker practices connected communities and regions separated by large national and pan-European distances through a common set of cosmological principles. By comparison, Food Vessel burial was a more barrow and cemetery-specific tradition (see **Chapter 7**), and this may result from, and reflect, the less dualistic and more complex nature of Food Vessel funerary rituals. In the absence of a more precise chronological framework, the possibility of chronological changes should also be acknowledged. Indeed, references to ‘primary’ and ‘secondary’ positions within barrows and typology can help to make sense of the range of alignments and body postures (see **Section 6.8**).

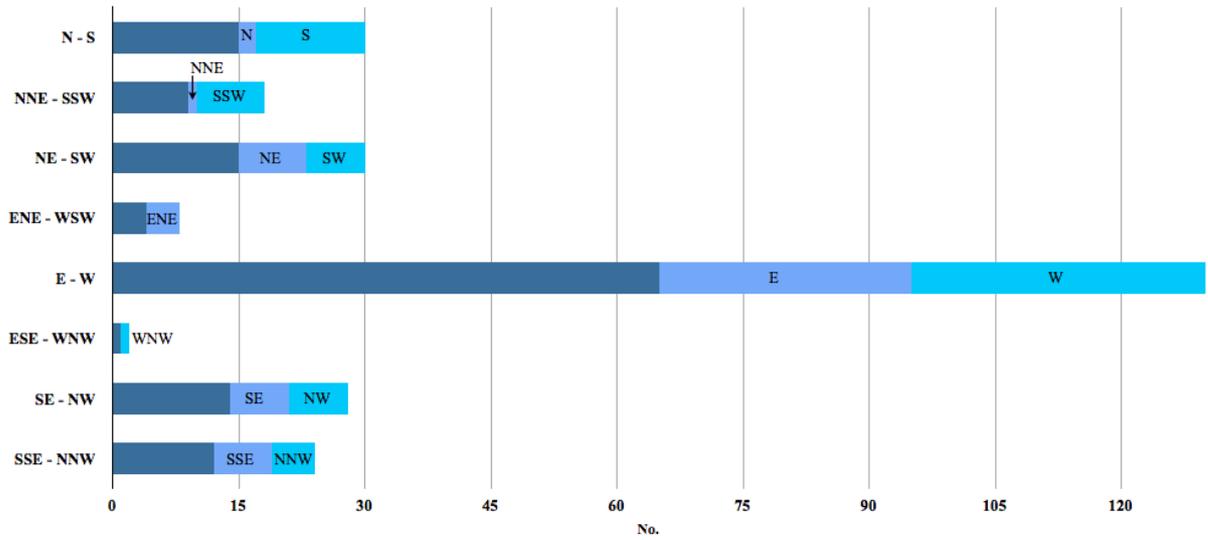


Figure 6.5: The alignment of Food Vessel inhumation burials South East Yorkshire (sample size = 135)
Note: darker blue: Total number; lighter blue: break down of total number in terms of direction of the head

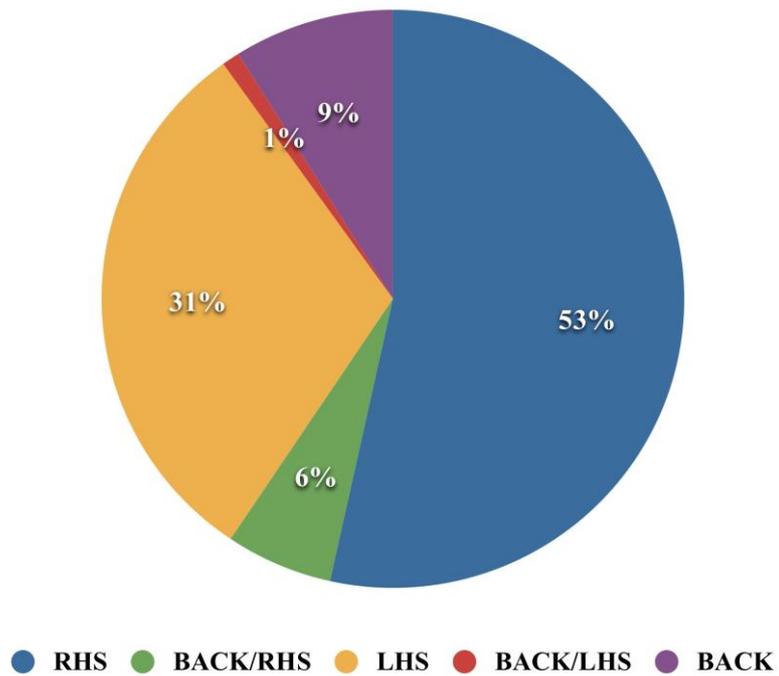


Figure 6.6: Body posture of Food Vessel burials in South East Yorkshire

Tuckwell (1975, 109, fig. 8b) has also studied the position of Food Vessels relative to the corpse, defining eight depositional regions around the body and noting that the head region was the most popular. It has not been possible to confirm Tuckwell's numbers, especially of vessels placed behind the head (compare *ibid.*, fig. 8b).⁴ For the present analysis four rather than eight key regions have been defined and subdivided into three categories: front/behind body and 'not known'.

It is apparent that the head region was the most popular choice for depositing the vessel (c.63%), and a further c.20% were placed in the region of the arms, chest and shoulder. By comparison, only c.6% were placed at the feet. This patterning compares well with the data from North East Yorkshire and the Central Lowlands (see Table 5.6). The placement of Food Vessels in front of the face was more than three times more popular than behind the head (44 compared to 13). More work is needed in order to compare Beaker and Food Vessel placement but both Tuckwell's (1975) work on East Yorkshire Beaker burials and related data from Aberdeenshire, suggests that Beakers were more often placed behind the head. The preference for positions in front of the body could be related to its perceived importance as a source of food and sustenance after death or in the symbolism of the funerary rite.

Summary

This section has highlighted the complex relationship between the alignment and body posture of Beaker and Food Vessel burials on the Wolds. Given the clear changes that took place in ceramic production (and position of the vessel relative to the body), it seems unlikely that changes in body posture reflect 'fading' memories and it may instead represent intentional transformations of older practices. The apparent maintenance of the Beaker 'RWS' pattern for both male and female burials is of note and was possibly related to the perceived importance of matrilineal descent, although this is difficult to prove and several other explanations for the survival of 'RWS' patterns are possible. Perhaps the soundest observation is the *lack* of patterning relative to those identified by Shepherd (2012) for Beaker burials. Case-by-case study is required in order to identify more complex and barrow-specific patterning (see **Chapter 7**).

⁴ Tuckwell (1975, fig. 8b) shows 32 Food Vessels behind the head (from Greenwell and Mortimer excavations while the author identified only 13 (including those from antiquarian and modern excavations). This issue relates to a more fundamental problem with Tuckwell's eight zones: namely that post-depositional movement of either body or vessel may occur and that the descriptions provided often prevent vessels being confidentially assigned to only one of the eight zones.

6.5 Additional grave good associations

Approximately 154 Food Vessel deposits from barrows and funerary contexts have no additional grave goods. Of these, 52 have no recognisable human remains and although these may have decayed, it is possible that they relate to (non-funerary) rituals or poorly recorded deposits. Thus 50% of *definite* Food Vessel burials were associated with surviving grave goods.

Flint tools are the most common association, occurring in 63 graves (*c.*59% of all graves, representing *c.*41% of all grave goods) (Tables 6.5 & 6.6). Only one flint tool is present in most burials (*c.*70%), and in most cases it was a knife, scraper or flake (Tables 6.5 & 6.6). It is notable that the popularity of flint knives is also reflected in the positioning of knives in general, and plano-convex knives in particular, close to the skulls of inhumation burials (see below). Similar trends were also observed in the data from North East Yorkshire and the Central Lowlands (see Tables 5.8 & 5.9). The significance of this and other aspects of the symbolism of plano-convex knives are discussed below.

Flint artefact type	Mortimer excavations	Greenwell excavations	Modern excavations	TOTAL
Knife*	24	13	3	40
Scraper	2	8	-	10
Flake/retouched flake	8	4	-	12
Flint nodule	1	-	-	1
Barbed & tanged arrowhead	-	1	1	2
Other	3	1	1	5

Table 6.5: Flint artefact types from Food Vessel burials on the Yorkshire Wolds and the Plain of Holderness (*Plano-convex knife and ?Plano-convex knife)

No. of flint tools	No.
1	45
2	8
3	6
4	2
5	0
6	1
6-7	1
?	1

Table 6.6: Number of flint tools associated with Food Vessel burials on the Yorkshire Wolds and Plain of Holderness

Animal remains	Mortimer excavations	Greenwell excavations	Modern excavations	TOTAL
Pig	4	1	-	5
Cattle	1	1	-	2
Sheep/goat	1	-	-	1
Animal bone	4	3	-	7
'small' animal bones	4	-	-	4
Antler	5	-	-	5
Antler + 'animal bone'	2	-	-	2
Antler + boar's tusk	1	-	-	1
Boar's tusk	2	1	-	3
Antler + animal bone + ?badger	-	1	-	1
Antler + ?badger	-	1	-	1

Table 6.7: Animal remains from Food Vessel burials on the Yorkshire Wolds and the Plain of Holderness

Worked bone	Mortimer excavations	Greenwell excavations	Modern excavations	TOTAL
Pins/awls	5	2	-	7
Beads	-	1	-	1
Toggles (side-looped)	2	-	-	2
Button	-	1	-	1

Table 6.8: Worked bone artefacts from Food Vessel burials on the Yorkshire Wolds and the Plain of Holderness

Other significant associations (*i.e.* for which there at least ten examples) are 'animal remains', 'worked bone', and 'metalwork' (Tables 6.7). The animal remains fall into two main categories: domestic species, particularly pig, which may have been food offerings, and 'wild' animal remains, including antler and boars tusks, which may have had a symbolic significance in terms of re-growth and renewal or were related to hunting activities (*cf.* Wilkin 2011).

The worked bone associations, most of which were pins/awls or toggles (Table 6.8), are a rare feature of Beaker-period burials but are much more common by the end of the Early Bronze Age, associated with Food Vessels and Collared Urns (*cf.* Longworth 1984, 60-4). Pins and toggles may have been used in craft activities or to secure shrouds or clothing in socially and ritually prescribed ways and, as such, form an overlooked element of the Food Vessel 'package' (*pace* Simpson 1968). Of note in this context are the very similar side-looped bone toggles from Driffield C38 (Mortimer 1905) and Garton Slack C62 (*ibid.*), both of which were associated with double inhumations.

The majority of 'metalwork' from Food Vessel burials were small, bronze (?copper) pins/awls (Table 6.9: 11 of 14 identifiable types) of Thomas and Ellison's Groups 1 and 2, the

latter with tangs for insertion into handles (2005, 220-1).⁵ The majority of the awls were associated with adult females (7-8 of 10), as is the case in Early Bronze Age burials more generally (*Ibid.*, 220). Awls therefore provide one of the few gender-based distinctions that can be identified among Food Vessel burials in the region.

Metalwork	Mortimer excavations	Greenwell excavations	Modern excavations	TOTAL
Pins/awls	4	5	2	11
Ear-rings	-	2	-	2
Bronze ring	-	1	-	1
Fragment/staining	1	-	1	2

Table 6.9: Metalwork from Food Vessel burials on the Yorkshire Wolds and the Plain of Holderness

Plano-convex knives

Perhaps the most distinctive association from the region is the plano-convex (PCK) (or ‘slug’) knife (Fig.6.7) (Clark 1934, 158). PCKs can be defined by the invasive touch to their dorsal surfaces and mostly unmodified ventral surfaces (see Clark 1934, 158; Finlayson 1997).⁶ Finlayson (1997, 310) has noted that, in general, these knives were ‘not obviously designed for ‘light’ work’, and that ‘practical aspects of functionality were not the most important part of the design’.⁷ They may, therefore, have had symbolic as well as functional significance, although a detailed and dedicated study of PCKs is overdue.

There are 33 Food Vessels graves with PCKs from the Wolds. Given the prominence of Food Vessel inhumation burials in the region, it is notable that 9 of the knives were associated with cremations (five with inhumations with cremations, and four with cremations). This represents a considerable proportion of all burials associated with cremation burials on the Wolds (T=32) and five of the 11 combinations of inhumation and cremation burials. PCKs are therefore part of a relatively coherent and rare group of Food Vessel burials. The association of PCKs and cremation burials is of note because the type is also a Collared Urn association (Clark 1934; Longworth 1984, 67). The double inhumation burial from Sherburn 12 was associated with a Food Vessel with Collared Urn influences and a plano-convex knife.

⁵ Although Kinnes & Longworth (1985) have proposed a typology for the Food Vessel-associated awls from the Greenwell collections, there is no equivalent for the awls in the Mortimer collections due to the absence of a detailed catalogue or illustrations.

⁶ In the absence of a detailed catalogue for the Mortimer collection, it is not always clear whether some knives were plano-convex knives or not. For this reason a clear distinction has not been drawn between knives and PCKs.

⁷ In discussing the example from Sketewan, Peth & Kinross, Finlayson notes that the ‘combination of the very fine serrations (suitable for light work) with the thick edge angle (suitable for heavy work) is simply not practical’ (1997, 310).

Placed immediately above was a Collared Urn burial (Longworth 1984, no. 1252). There may be a chronological dimension to this overlap but it may also relate to the relationship between Food Vessels and Collared Urns.

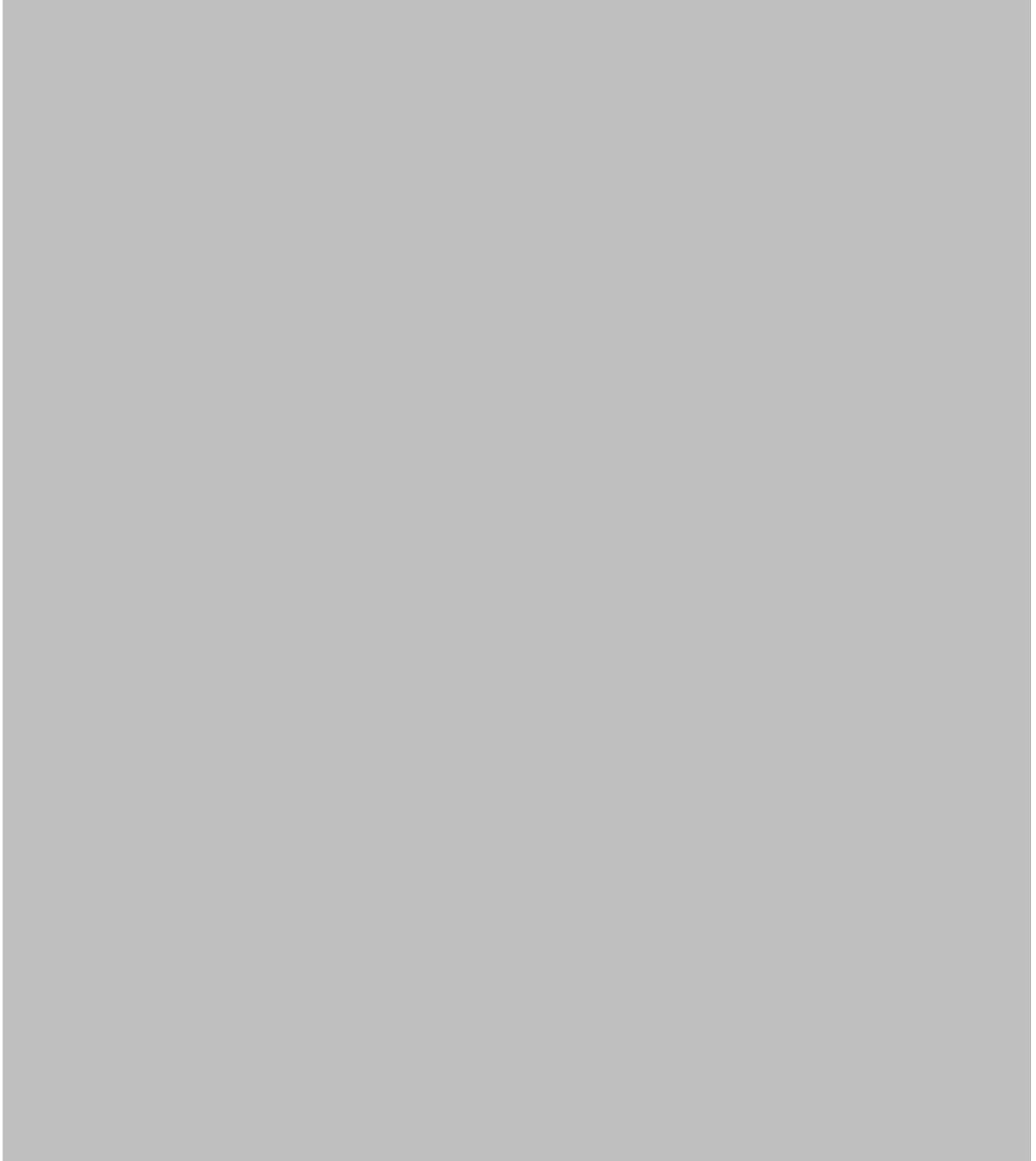


Figure 6.7: Plano-convex knives from Food Vessel burials from the Yorkshire Wolds and examples from Eastern Britain

Key: *a.) Rudston 69; b.) Folkton 243; c.) Bishop Burton 255 ((after Kinnes & Longworth 1985); d.) & e.) Barns Farm, Dalgety Bay, Fife (after Watkins 1982); Sketewan, Perth & Kinross (after Mercer & Midgeley 1997)*

Position of PCK	No.
In front of skull	6
Under skull	1
In front/under skull	1
Behind head	1
Near skull	1
Near arm/hand	3
Under arm, close to shoulder	1
In front of chest	2
Above hip	1
Near knees	2

Table 6.10: Position of plano-convex knives in relation to body (from Food Vessel burials on the Yorkshire Wolds and the Plain of Holderness)

A PCK very similar in form to examples from Yorkshire Wolds was excavated at Barns Farm, Dalgety Bay in Fife (Fig. 6.7, e; Watkins 1982, 129-30). Although the knife was not directly associated with a Food Vessel, several were recovered from the cemetery. A similar PCK was directly associated with a Yorkshire-style Food Vessel from Sketewan, Perth and Kinross (Fig. 6.7, f) (Finlayson 1997). As in Yorkshire, both knives were probably associated with inhumations directly associated with cremated remains. There is also evidence for the Food Vessel/PCK association in Ireland: two Irish Food Vessels with herringbone decoration were also associated with PCKs (Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993, no. 483, 519; *cf.* Simpson 1968, 198). The PCK therefore appears to have been part of a Food Vessel package of objects and funerary practices that were concentrated on the Yorkshire Wolds but that had relevance far beyond their limits.

Approximately half of the PCKs deposited with inhumation burials were placed close to the skull (Table 6.10), a trait that they share with Food Vessels, and most of these were placed in front of the face, with recent examples found close to the jaw (*e.g.* West Heselton: Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 52) At Cossington, Leicestershire, a PCK was seemingly placed in the mouth of a child buried with several Food Vessels (Thomas 2008, 19-46, fig. 28). There may, therefore, have been a symbolic connection between knives and the mouth and eating. PCKs are arguably similar in appearance to tongues: in terms of their shape and the contrast between their worked/unworked – upper/under sides (Fig. 6.7). They may have been seen as symbolic, durable representations of a part of the body closely associated with food and eating.

'Rich' and 'exotic' grave goods

Grave goods that may be considered 'rich', 'exotic' or to indicate the higher status of an individual or community are relatively rare (Tables 6.7). There are a small number of more elaborate bronze artefacts of a relatively lightweight and simple design. This includes two pairs of bronze 'ear-rings' from Garton Slack C53 (Mortimer 1905) and Goodmanham 115 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 87-8), found close to the sides of their skulls. Both pairs have a similar form, created by bending thin strips of decorated bronze into rings. Furthermore, both pairs were associated with bodies placed on their left-hand sides, with their heads to the east end of the grave. The connection between the two burials also extends to the associated Food Vessels: both had lugs and were decorated with an AOHB scheme.

The perforated stone battle-axe from the central burial at Calais Wold 23 (Mortimer 1905, 153-71) is the only artefact of this type associated with a Food Vessel on the Wolds. Furthermore, it is one of only six British Food Vessels directly associated with battle-axes (Roe 1966, 222-4; Shepherd 1982a, 106-9). The Food Vessel is decorated with triangular impressions that may be termed 'pseudo-' false relief. Irish-influences are also found on the Battle-axe/Food Vessel burials from Doune, Perth and Kinross (Hamilton 1959, fig. 8), Dalgety Bay, Fife (Watkins 1982, fig. 19, 2), and possibly on the bowl-shaped Food Vessel from Little Gonerby, Lincolnshire (May 1976, 84, fig. 47, 1-2). The association between battle-axes and Irish Food Vessel influences is notable as battle-axes were also deposited in direct association with late (*e.g.* Long-Necked) Beaker burials (Roe 1966, 219-22; Needham 2005, illus. 11-12). This represents the relationship, observed in **Chapters 4 & 5**, between Beaker and Irish Food Vessel influences on Northern English Food Vessels, and suggests that battle-axe associations are relatively early.

Whether the battle-axe was intended as a straightforward 'prestige' item or 'symbol of power' is a more debatable point. Shepherd (1982a, 107-8) has noted that the form and use-wear of some battle-axes suggests that they would have been suitable as hammers or small mallets. In this context, it may be notable that the Calais Wold 23 burial was positioned at the centre of two concentric circles of stake-holes, which Mortimer (1905, 155-6, fig 400) interpreted as the traces of a dwelling. Although stake circles are a common feature of southern English barrows (*cf.* Garwood 2007), they are an almost unique feature of Food Vessel barrows on the Wolds. In this context, it is notable that a battle-axe and another (rare) timber circle also occur at Garton Slack 37 (discovered during Brewster's re-excavation of the barrow: 1980, 96, fig. 11). Given the absence of domestic features (*e.g.* pottery and midden material), it is unlikely that they represent long-term dwellings, but the stake structures and the battle-axes

may have related symbolically to the foundation of ‘houses’, with all the social and genealogical significance that such a ‘foundation’ may represent.

Only four Food Vessel burials were directly associated with worked jet. An unusual jet cylinder/spindle from Garrowby Wold 153 (Mortimer 1905, 134-52) is best paralleled by a bone artefact associated with a PCK and Yorkshire-style Food Vessel (also decorated with herringbone motif) from Ireland (Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993, no. 19). It was part of an unusual assemblage that included an ochre-like substance and a fragment of an ammonite fossil and the two bronze ear-rings discussed above. Shepherd (1981, 44) noted the role of ammonites in modern (19th century) jet prospection and suggested that the ochre could have served as a polishing agent in jet working. All the finds were placed with a young individual (c.8-12 years) arranged in a ‘LES’ posture with an adult (of unknown sex) placed in a ‘RWS’ posture ‘close’ above, the legs of the two bodies overlapping. Although the two burials appear to have been deposited simultaneously (Mortimer 1905, 218), the adult was apparently unaccompanied while the child was associated with grave goods made from various materials and with connections to several regions. Continuing the Irish connection, the adult female burial from Wetwang Slack 4 (Brewster 1981) was associated with a fragment of bronze and a jet pendant. The associated Food Vessel carries Irish-influenced false relief decoration and is further evidence for connections (and probable trade and exchange) involving bronze and jet between Ireland and Yorkshire (see **Sections 5.2 & 5.3**).

The jet necklace from the Food Vessel burial from Weaverthroe 44, Burial 2, is similar in design to the necklace from Garton Slack 75. Both consisted of disc beads and a single triangular perforated plate, suggesting that there was a close relationship between the two necklaces and burials. Furthermore, both were associated with adult ‘?’females placed in crouched positions on their right-hand sides. Both burials were also positioned on an E-W axis, although the direction of their heads differed.

Summary

This section has demonstrated that only a relatively small number Food Vessels in the study region, around 5 or 6 (c. 2%), were associated with grave-goods of distinctive types or in exotic and precious materials. Simpson (1968, 209) concluded that it was not possible to identify a distinctive, or culturally significant, Food Vessel ‘package’, comparable to the Beaker ‘archery’ equipment. However, the number of Beaker burials with ‘archery’ paraphernalia is small, at least in most regions of Britain and Ireland (*cf.* Carlin & Brück 2012). The strong contrast usually made between the two traditions is therefore unsound and

a wider view of the significance of associated grave goods is required. This was provided above in terms of similarities in the composition and form of the jet necklaces and copper-alloy earrings *and* the associated Food Vessel typology and body postures. This suggests that grave goods were also used to carefully construct *particular* identities in a contextual and relational fashion (*cf.* Brück 2004, 308-10). Furthermore, most ‘rich’ Food Vessel burials were adult female or adolescent/child burials and only the battle-axe from Calais Wold can be considered as exclusively male equipment. This reflects a notable difference from the broadly contemporary (or slightly earlier) ‘rich’ Beaker and bronze dagger burials, which were more often associated with adult male burials. Given the association of several of the ‘richest’ burials with either Irish or Beaker-influenced material culture or practices, it may be argued that they belong to the beginning of the Food Vessel sequence, overlapping and providing a female alternative to male, late Beaker and dagger burials in the region. Alternatively, the relatively small number of ‘rich’ Food Vessel graves may suggest that they do belong to a different social and symbolic scheme in which significance was also given to factors such as the relative position of burials within cemetery barrows and barrow cemeteries, rather than associated grave goods.

This section has also attempted to give greater prominence to the *c.*98% of Food Vessels burials without ‘rich’ associations. The key finds were flint tools (especially knives and PCKs) and animal remains. In the case of PCKs, patterns were observed in their position relative to the body, suggesting that the head and mouth were possibly significant to their meaning and symbolism, for instance in expressing themes of sustenance and provision. Similar patterns and meanings were also identified for the position of Food Vessel pots, above. Although this interpretation could be considered a return to a ‘functional’ interpretation of Food Vessels, it should be stressed that the notion of provision and sustenance were created in a ritual context concerned with the fate of the dead and their integration within the community of dead, rather than a direct reflection of ‘everyday’ life (*cf.* Hunter 2000, 171-6). In other words, it was religiously, socially and politically desirable to present the dead in this way, rather than an unthinking matter of course.

6.6 A classificatory scheme for South East Yorkshire

Following the previous chapters in which contextual and regional typologies were proposed, this section adopts a similar approach for the Food Vessels from South East Yorkshire for a dataset comprising 213 complete vessels from the Yorkshire Wolds and Holderness. Although there are similarities between the regional schemes, the characteristics identified

above, in terms of landscape setting, monument form and burial mode mean that they are better defined and discussed in their regional setting. The larger number of vessels provided a number of 'new' and unusual variants and greater opportunities to contextualise and 'test' the proposed scheme.

The key types

Ten types are identified using the method described in **Chapter 3** and in **Sections 4.4 & 5.4**: with correlations sought between aspects of form, decoration and burial mode (Table 6.11). As noted in **Chapters 4 & 5**, the method for defining the types involves examining form, decoration and burial context and identifying relationships between those factors in order to produce as meaningful a 'contextual typology' as possible. However, in order to structure the results, it has been necessary to report them in terms of individual variables and relationships between variables. While consistency in presentation is desirable, the number of types and the quality of contextual links available for South East Yorkshire makes it preferable to discuss the proposed types individually and in related groups (*e.g.* Types 1A and 1B).

Type (No.)	Form	Decoration	Details of context
Type EY 1A	Relatively tall vessels with vase-like proportions and high shoulders. One cavetto zone. Possible connections to Collared Urn forms.	Extent is variable but higher proportion of decorative schemes end at shoulder compared to other types. The decorative scheme is relatively 'simple'.	Mostly with inhumations with possible patterning to alignment and posture
Type EY 1B	Relatively short and low shoulders (compared to Type 1A). One cavetto zone. Possible connections to Collared Urn forms.	As Type 1A.	As Type 1A
Type EY 2	Two cavetto zones, lower cavetto can have greater height than upper and form more vase-like.	Extent is variable compared to Type 2L and the decoration is 'simpler', although there is a complex component.	Mostly with inhumations with greater range of postures and alignments than Type 2L.
Type EY 2L	Two cavetto zone with lugs, lower cavetto often same size or shorter than height of upper and form more bowl-like	Decoration most often All Over and decorative schemes are often 'complex' or AOHB.	Mostly with inhumations with some discernable patterning in body alignment/posture. Mostly with adults.
Type EY 2/2L	Rare type. Two cavetto zones with rows of lugs applied to both. Several examples of finely finished vessels forming 'pairs' or 'groups'	Often elaborately decorated and may include false relief	-

Type EY 3 & 3L	Rare type. Three cavetto zones, often relatively high shoulders and vase-like proportions. May recall Ridged Irish Food Vessel Bowls. Two examples with lugs (Type 3L).	Relatively minimal, mostly ending at the shoulder.	With inhumation burials.
Type EY 4 <i>Local bowls</i>	Local bowl forms with no apparent Irish influences	Relatively simple designs, including twisted cord.	-
Type EY 5	Rare type. Lidded Food Vessel without cavetto: small size means may be classified as accessory cups.	-	-
Type EY 6	Rare type. Handled Food Vessel without cavetto zone, some comparable to Beakers but with Food Vessel features (<i>e.g.</i> rims) and may be considered 'hybrids'	May share motifs with Beaker pottery (see Manby 2004)	-

Table 6.11: Key Food Vessel types in South East Yorkshire

Type 1A & 1B

Types 1A and 1B can be distinguished from one another by their proportions, with Type 1A vessels more vase like than more bowl-like Type 1B vessels (Fig. 6.8). However, no distinctions were identified between Types 1A and 1B in terms of decoration or distribution, and some vessels fall between the two groups (Type 1A/B). The division between 1A/B is, therefore, weak at a broad 'contextual' scale. It may be noted, however, that at Folkton 70 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 78-9), several 'Type 1B' vessels were associated with children while a larger, 'Type 1A', vessels was deposited with an adult. In this context the two types appear to have been deployed within a particular, symbolic scheme, with size and proportions reflecting age structure. This example, while 'anecdotal', illustrates the importance of contextualising typological variation and is further developed in **Chapter 7**.

The extent of the decoration carried by Type 1A/B vessels varies, but more vessels have decoration that terminates at the shoulder than is the case among other types (Table 6.12; Fig. 6.9). There are also more undecorated vessels among the type, reinforcing the relatively simplicity of the type.

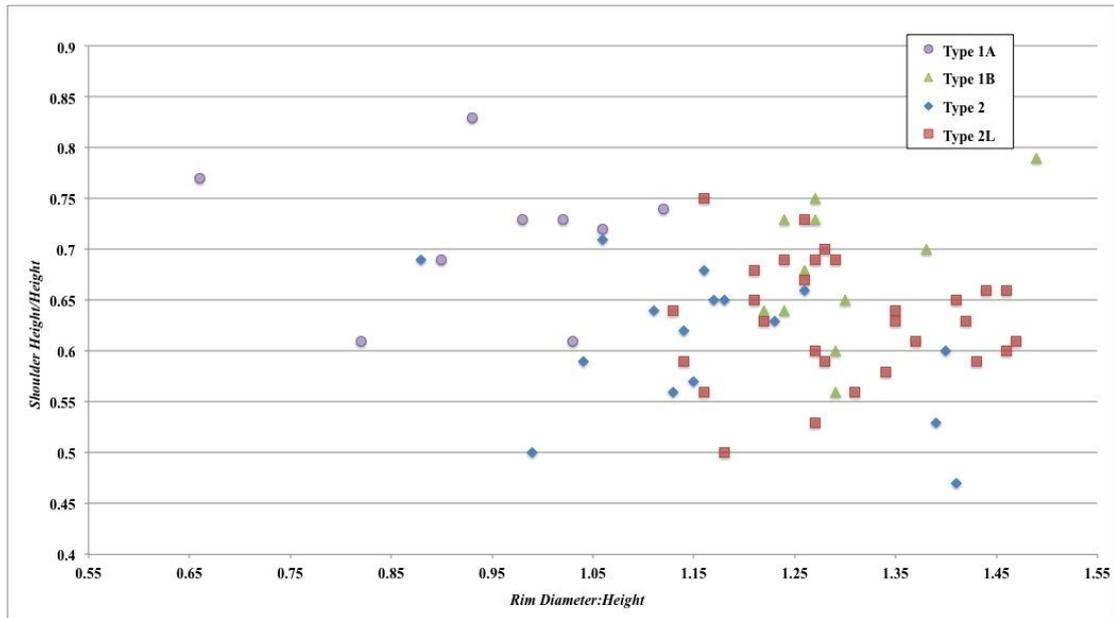


Figure 6.8: The proportions of Food Vessels of Types 1A, 1B, 2 and 2L (Sample: the Greenwell collections)

Extent of decoration	Type 1A/B	Type 2	Type 2L
All over decorated	14	17	40
Ends some distance below shoulder	9	8	14
Ends at shoulder	20	12	10
Undecorated	5	-	-
Ends at shoulder, resumes at foot	3	2	3
TOTAL	51	39	67

Table 6.12: The extent of decoration on Food Vessels of Type 1A/B, 2 and 2L from South East Yorkshire

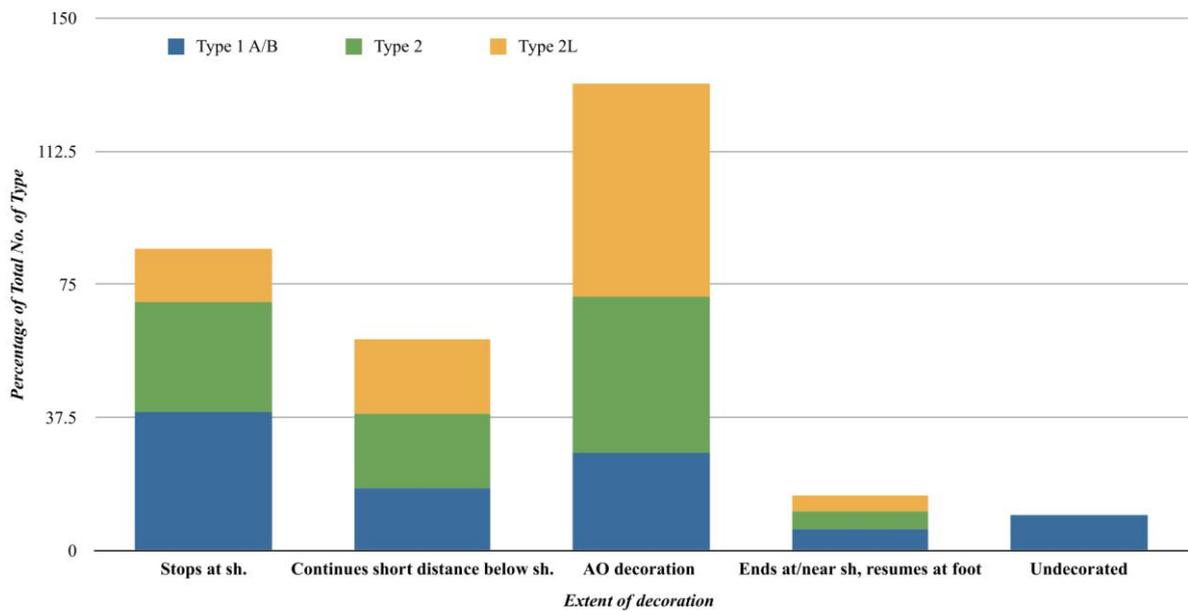


Figure 6.9: The extent of decoration on Type 1A/B, 2 and 2L Food Vessels from South East Yorkshire

An unusual variant of Type 1A/B is the vessel from Folkton 71, Burial 6 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 78-9), which has exceptionally long and narrow perforated lugs and also carries all-over decoration, characteristic of Type 2L vessels. This vessel appears to have been influenced by the character of the Type 1A/B vessels from nearby Folkton 70 (*ibid.*, 78), and serves to further illustrate the need to allow for some flexibility in typological schemes in order for contextual factors to be appreciated. The vessel from Goodmanham 113, Burial 2 (*ibid.*, 87), also has lugs placed in a single cavetto, although the unusually high and narrow cavetto zone, fabric, and the lack of care in application of the decoration make it difficult to parallel and it may be related to the Collared Urn tradition. This variant is not defined separately in Table 6.11 due to its rarity.

Body posture & alignment

In terms of body posture and alignment, it is notable that inhumations placed on their right-hand sides are more than three times more popular than those placed on their left-hand sides. E-W alignments are popular, but there is greater variation than among burials with Type 2L vessels (see below).

Burial mode

There are four Type 1A vessels associated with cremation burials. These include two

undecorated vessels, a rare type of which there are only six examples among Types 1A/B. It also includes two vessels with features shared in common with Collared Urns (Bishop Burton 258, Burial 1: Kinnes & Longworth 122-3; Garton Slack 75: Mortimer 1905, fig. 575A). As in North East Yorkshire (**Chapter 5**), a considerable proportion of Type 1A /B vessels share features in common with Collared Urns. Indeed, the vessel from Riggs 42A (Mortimer 1905, fig. 440) has a single cavetto zone and a large rim similar to a ‘collar’. Longworth classifies the vessel from Bishop Burton 258, Burial 1, as a Collared Urn (1984, no. 666a). However, the vessel also has Food Vessel characteristics, including all over herringbone decoration and a similar decorative scheme to the Type 2L vessel from the central grave from the same barrow. The rare association with cremation burial could therefore be associated with Urn traditions and ritual practices and this may also reflect their chronology.

Types 2 & 2L

Among Type 2 vessels, some are distinct from Type 2L in terms of their proportions, which are less bowl-like, taller and sometimes larger in actual size. In other cases there are no discernable differences (Fig. 6.8). However, the relative heights of the upper and lower cavettos of some Type 2L and Type 2 vessels is significant, with the lower (lug-bearing) cavetto of Type 2L vessels more likely to be narrower than the upper, a point also made in Section 3.4 (see Table 3.7; Fig. 3.10). Other similarities and differences between Type 2 and 2L relate to their decoration.

A key point in this respect is the relative complexity of the decoration. A ‘complex’ decorative scheme features:

- Two or more decorative techniques and/or motifs;
- Decoration that (often) extends all over the surface of the vessel;
- Decoration that (often) changes (motif or technique) at the shoulder;

Attention should also be paid to the density and care with which the decoration has been applied; greater care is synonymous with ‘complex’ schemes.

Type 2L vessels of ‘complex’ and ‘simpler’ types occur in approximately equal numbers (35 and 29 respectively) (Table 6.13). This proportion stands in contrast to Type 2, where ‘complex’ vessels make up only *c.*20% of the total.

Of the ‘simpler’ decorated vessels, approximately two thirds carry AOHB and herringbone-dominated schemes (*c.*30% of all Type 2L vessels), highlighting the importance of this, relatively uniform scheme, in contrast to the variability of ‘complex’ decorated Type 2L

vessels. All ‘complex’ Type 2L vessels have at least two motifs and most (c.85%) have more than two motifs. By comparison, only seven of the (36) ‘simpler’ vessels carry more than one motif. All complex decorated vessels carry twisted cord, making up a considerable proportion of the total number of all Type 2L vessels carrying this technique (27 of 35 vessels or c.77%). Of the ‘simpler’ Type 2L vessels that do carry twisted cord, six of the eight are AOHB or related types. Twisted cord is therefore closely associated with certain groups of Type 2L vessel. Sixty-nine percent of the ‘complex’ vessels carry more than one decorative technique on the same vessel. By comparison, only fourteen percent of the non-complex Type 2L vessels carry more than one decorative technique.

As noted above, the majority of Type 2 vessels (c.80%) carry less than two decorative motifs/elements and/or techniques. The exception to this is a small group of ‘complex’ Type 2 vessels, several of which feature similar motifs, including diamond/lozenges and filled/repeating chevrons. All but one of the eight ‘complex’ Type 2 vessels have all-over decoration, while only c.40% of the ‘simpler’ Type 2 vessels have this feature (Fig. 6.9).

Features of decoration and form	‘Complex’ (T=35)	‘Simpler’ (T=29)	AOHB & HB* (T=19)
Two or more decorative motifs/elements	35	4	-
More than two decorative motifs/elements	27	1	-
Twisted cord impression (technique)	27	8	6
Two or more decorative techniques	24	1	1

Table 6.13: Features of Type 2L vessels (T=64) (Note: ‘Simpler’ vessels also include AOHB vessels

*Key: * - All over herringbone and herringbone related decoration*

In summary, while some Type 2L vessels are similar to Type 2, with the obvious distinction of having lugs, frequently they are distinct and have more bowl-like proportions, deeper and shorter cavetto zones and more complex decoration.

Body posture and alignments

Similar numbers of burials with Type 2 vessels were placed on their left- and right-hand sides and no strong correlations can be identified between them and body alignments. Furthermore, the alignments represented vary relatively considerably. Compared to Type 2L, the sample size is similar but the range of alignments and body postures is greater.

Approximately 65% of all Type 2L vessels were arranged along E and W alignments (seven and 13 respectively). Furthermore, both the Beaker-related ‘LES’ and ‘RWS’ burial patterns

can be recognised. Exceptions are relatively rare: only one of the seven inhumation burials with head to the E has been placed on their right hand side, and only one of the 12 inhumation burials with head to the W has been placed on their left-hand side. The male:female component of the pattern is not evident, suggesting that the significance of ‘LES’/‘RWS’ patterns may have changed.

The proportion of E-W aligned burials is higher for burials associated with Type 2L vessels than for all other Food Vessels types from the region (*c.*64% and *c.*38% respectively), and the proportion of ‘LES’ and ‘RWS’ burials compared to all other burial alignments and postures is also higher for Type 2L vessels than for other types (*c.*52% and *c.*20% respectively).

Rudston 69 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 77-8) is one of only a few extended inhumation burials from the Wolds. It shares the same extended body posture as Goodmanham 94, Burial 1 (*ibid.*, 83): with head to the west. Although the typology of the vessels from these graves differs: a Type 2L vessel and an ‘Irish Vase’ respectively, both are relatively rare and ‘exotic’ types.

Garton Slack Barrows C53, C62 and C71 were located relatively close to one another (Mortimer 1905, 208-70), and covered burials with similar alignments associated with typologically similar (Type 2L) vessels. All three vessels were decorated with ‘AOHB’ motif and all three burials contained multiple inhumation burials and in all three cases they appear to have been deposited at the same time (Table 6.14).

Features	Barrow C53	Barrow C62	Barrow C671
Age	‘8-12 years’	‘5-7 years’	Adult
Body posture	LHS/NE	LHS/E	Back/E
Food Vessel type	Type 2L	Type 2L	Type 2L
AOHB	Yes	Yes	Yes
Multiple burials in same grave	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 6.14: Features shared in common by burials from Garton Slack Barrows C53, C65 and C71

Burial mode

Most Type 2 and 2L vessels were deposited with inhumation burials. However, five Type 2 vessels were associated with cremation burials. A notable feature of these vessels is the relative width of their cavetto zones, with the lower cavetto often considerably wider than the upper, and unsuitably sized for the addition of lugs. This reinforces the suggestion, made above, that this group of Type 2 vessels were typologically (and possibly chronologically)

distinct from lugged Type 2L and Type 2 vessels with narrower lower cavetto zones and ‘complex’ decoration.

A small number (6-7 or *c.*10%) of Type 2L vessels were also deposited with cremation burials. Four were found at Garton Slack and, as noted in **Section 6.2**, this may relate to regional differences or biases of discoveries and excavation. Chronology may also be significant: as noted in **Chapter 3**, the vessel from Garton Slack 7 resembles a Type 2L vessel but it has been constructed in a different way and has features in common with the Collared Urn tradition (see Fig. 3.3, b). It therefore stands apart from the other Type 2L vessels.

However, Life Hill Barrows 270 and 294 produced burials that combined both inhumation and cremation in the same burial deposit. Both inhumation burials were placed on their backs but the typology of the associated Food Vessels differed (Type 2L and Type 1A respectively). This illustrates the similarity between burials/barrows within the group and demonstrates that similarities between burials do not always extend to Food Vessel typology.

A final point concerns the age structure: Table 6.15 shows that most (*c.*70%) of Type 2L vessels were buried with adults. It also appears to show that more adults than sub-adults were buried with Type 2L vessels than with Type 1A/B and Type 2 vessels. It is not clear at present whether the differences are statistically significant, and the pattern is better considered in terms of cemetery-scale studies in **Chapter 7**.

Age group	Types 1A/1B	Type 2	Type 2L
Adult	19 (56%)	16 (64%)	26 (70%)
Adult + child	2 (6%)	1 (4%)	1
Young ad./ ‘youth’	1 (3%)	2 (8%)	3 (8%)
Child/adolescent	11 (32%)	5 (20%)	6 (16%)
Infant/young child	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	1

Table 6.15: The age structure of burials with Types 1A, 1B, 2 and 2L vessels

Type 2/2L

There are seven examples of vessels that have two cavetto zones but have lugs applied to both (Type 2/2L) (*cf.* Abercromby’s Type 1b, see Manby 1996). They share several additional features in common, including herringbone motifs, the use of cord (twisted and whipped) technique and dense and ornate decoration. It is debatable whether these vessels should be grouped with Type 2L vessels. However, they appear to represent a particular, probably

chronologically restricted set of vessels, several of which form pairs or small groups of very similar vessels, presumably the work of the same potter or a related group of potters.

The two very similar Food Vessels from Folkton 243 and Cropton, Fall Rigg were probably made by the same potter and share several features of decoration and form in common with other Type 2/2L vessels. However, they are distinguished by having a shoulder groove rather than clear lower cavetto zones and only a single (hinge-like) lug to the upper cavetto zone. The distinctive bowl-shaped vessel from Garrowby Wold C97 (is also similar to a vessel from Tallington, Lincolnshire (Simpson 1976) (see **Section 6.7**). While the former has one set of lugs (applied to the upper cavetto), the latter has a double set of lugs and therefore qualifies as Abercromby's Type 1b, while the latter falls into Manby's (1996) Type 1c. It is clear from Manby's (*ibid.*) work that the two types are related but a third (similarly shaped and decorated) vessel from Wetwang Slack 4 lacks lugs and would therefore be placed in yet another typological group. These awkward mismatches demonstrate the danger of placing too much emphasis on one typological feature and on typology in general. As noted above, the type was apparently related to several of the Type 2L vessels, but the fact that several appear to belong to the same (specialist) hands mean it is sensible to distinguish them as a separate grouping.

At Garton Slack 37 (Brewster's No. 1), a Long-Necked Beaker was associated with a 'V'-perforated jet button and was probably followed by a Food Vessel of Type 2/2L (Brewster 1980, 99). At West Heslerton, the three 'flat' burials, included a Long-Necked Beaker (of similar typology and decoration to Garton Slack vessel), directly associated with a 'V'-perforated jet button, and a Food Vessel burial with two Food Vessels, one of which was a Type 2/2L. The connection between Type 2/2L vessels and Long-Necked Beakers suggest that the type was relatively early in the chronological scheme. There are also connections to Irish Food Vessel pottery: in terms of the bowl-like profile, density of decoration, false relief decoration and the elaboration of lugs (*cf.* 'Encrusted' decoration: Manby 1996, 36).

Type 3 & 3L

Type 3 have three cavetto zones and Type 3L have lugs in one of the zones (*cf.* Manby's Type 1c: 1994). They generally have relatively high shoulders and minimal decoration: four of the eight vessels have simple, discrete decoration applied to the cordons, stopping at the shoulder in three cases. Where data is available, all vessels of this type were associated with inhumation burials, and at least two (Towthorpe B.1: Mortimer 1905, 1; Willerby 38: Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 44) were deposited with burials in central or 'primary' positions at

barrows. The most notable vessel is from Weaverthorpe 43, Burial 1 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 46), which has three relatively narrow cavettos and feet. The form of the cavettos is not unlike Irish Food Vessel Bowls, and this is another example of a connection between footed vessels and the Irish Food Vessel series (see **Section 4.6**; *cf.* Cook *et al.* 2010, 183, 205-6).

Type 4

A considerable number of Food Vessels (*c.*38) lack cavetto zones and present a problem for typological studies as many lack features that allow them to be successfully organised and meaningfully compared. A degree of typological refinement can, however, be identified in terms of:

- Local bowls: globular and ‘tall’ (Type 4);
- Irish-influenced bowls (Type 4 variant);
- The addition of lugs, lids and handles (Types 5 & 6);
- Undecorated vessels without cavetto zones (not addressed);

Local bowls

Local, English Food Vessel bowls have been identified in other regions (see **Chapter 4**, Table 4.6; *cf.* Manby 1999, 68), but are relatively rare on the Wolds. The bowls lack cavetto zones or sinuous profiles and can be globular or have sides that curve outwards before continuing vertically upwards.

Several ‘local’ bowls (Sherburn 12 & 13 : Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 35-6, Goodmanham 100: 85., Folkton 71: *ibid.*, 78-9; West Heslerton: Haughton & Powlesland 1999) are decorated with a modest range of motifs applied in twisted cord impression, although the vessel from Folkton 71 is taller and less globular. It is unlikely that there is a connection between these modestly decorated vessels and more elaborate Irish Food Vessel Bowls.

Irish-influenced bowls

There are a small number of more ‘exotic’ bowls with connections to Irish Food Vessel pottery (*e.g.* Huggate Wold 225: Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 108), and these form a subset of Type 5. The vessel from Acklam Wold 205 (Mortimer 1905, 83-95) is unusual as lugs were applied to the surface of the bowl rather than into the cavetto zone. It is comparable to the unusual footed bowl from Acklam Wold 208 (No.) in terms of their motifs and decorative techniques. It has been noted that footed bowls are comparable to Beaker polypod bowls and that this may reflect a connection to Ireland (see **Chapter 4.6**). A Beaker connection is also suggested by the chevron motifs of the Acklam Wold 208 bowl and the ‘RWS’ postures of

the associated bodies. The vessel from North Newbald (Manby 1969a) is also relevant in this context: combining both perforated ‘feet’ and lugs applied to a ‘tall’ bowl. The vessel is also decorated with twisted cord and carries comparable encircling lines and chevron motifs.

The vessel from Goodmanham 111, Burial 3 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 86-7), is comparable to Irish ribbed bowls (*cf.* Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993, nos. 270-349). However, the AOHB decoration of the vessel is similar to the local-style Type 2L vessel associated with Burial 5 from the same barrow. The relationship to Irish vessels is therefore one of influence rather than wholesale imitation.

Type 5 - Lidded ‘cups’

There are three lidded Food Vessels without cavetto zones (Mortimer 1905, figs. 448 & 588; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 84). The identification of these vessels as Food Vessels is debatable as they are all of relatively small size and share some features in common with ‘accessory’ vessels (see **Chapter 1.4 & Chapter 2.3**). However, their decoration, conical lids (*cf.* the Food Vessels from Ganton and Aldro) and association with inhumation burials (in two of three cases) connect them to the Food Vessel tradition. It may be noted that other types of Food Vessels from the Wolds have lids, and these vessels are discussed together in the next section.

Type 6 - Handled Food Vessels

Seven vessels without cavetto zones have ‘handles’ (of loop or solid boss form: see Manby 2004). It was noted in **Section 2.5** that handled Food Vessels and Handled Beakers overlap in form, decoration and distribution. Indeed, the vessel from Huggate/Warter Wold 264 (Manby 2004) was directly associated with a Beaker/Food Vessel hybrid. Furthermore, the handled Food Vessel burial from Towthorpe 21 (*ibid.*) was found above a Beaker burial (Mortimer 1905, 11-12) with a Long-Necked Beaker: a type associated with the Handled Beaker series in terms of chronology, form and decoration (*cf.* Needham 2005, 195-8). A connection between the handled Food Vessels and Beaker burials is also suggested by the body posture and alignment, with all four for which there is data appearing to follow the ‘LE/NE’ – ‘RW/SW’ pattern.

Summary

This section has proposed several types based around features of form and decoration. It showed that these types have significance in terms of connections to other traditions

(especially Beakers and Irish Food Vessels), burial mode and body alignment and posture. It also demonstrated that vessels are sometimes best understood in the context of particular barrows and barrow groups in order to identify additional connections, a notion that is further explored in **Section 6.8** and in **Chapter 7**. The next section develops the connections identified between small but significant numbers of Food Vessels and exotic and older traditions.

6.7 Food Vessel typo-chronology in context

Lidded Food Vessels

Lidded Food Vessels are a relatively rare but notable variant from the Wolds. There are only five certain examples from four sites and two possible examples from Goodmanham 40 and C62 (Table 6.16). The lidded vessel from Goodmanham 98, Burial 1 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 84), has a profile that is difficult to parallel and it may be a skeuomorph of organic containers created in wood or basketry. The vessel carries plaited cord and (pseudo-) false relief, techniques that are also applied to an Irish-style Food Vessel Vase from the same grave/ barrow (*cf.* the everted rim, profile and structure of decoration of a number of Irish Vases: *e.g.* Ó Ríordáin & Waddell 1993, nos. 433, 446, 546-7). It may also be noted that Irish Vases are the only other Early Bronze Age ceramic type with lids (*ibid.*, nos. 407, 537, 546). However, perhaps the closest, surviving, parallels are the chalk 'Folkton Drums' found with a crouched child inhumation in Folkton Barrow 245 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 115-18). Both the Goodmanham vessel and the drums combine materials and motifs that had relevance on both sides of the Irish Sea: in Grooved Ware motifs and passage-grave art in the case of the Folkton Drums (Longworth 1999), which were, on the balance of probabilities, probably created using local, Yorkshire chalk (Middleton & Ambers 2003). The Goodmanham lidded Food Vessel also draws upon Irish decorative techniques and motifs. As already noted on several occasions, this fusion is a feature of several other Food Vessels from Northern England. There is currently conflicting opinion regarding whether the Folkton Drums were created during or after the Late Neolithic (G. Varndell pers comm.; S. Needham pers comm.), but it is certainly possible that they were deposited during the Early Bronze Age (Longworth 1999).

Site name	Associated burial	Dimensions	Comments
Ganton 21, Burial 8 (two lidded vessels)	Two adults (male and female)	<i>Vessel 1:</i> H: 55 mm; RD: 80 mm <i>Vessel 2:</i> Fragments only	Two Food Vessels; Long-Necked Beaker from same mound
Goodmanham 98, Burial 1	Unaccompanied?	H (incl. lid): 79 mm; RD: 58 mm	Decorated with pseudo-false relief; Associated with Irish Vase
Garton Slack 40	Child	?	Accessory cup with lid or button behind the head
Goodmanham C62	Adult	?	Possible lid handle or accessory vessel
Riggs 17	Unaccompanied	H: 60 mm; RD: 79 mm	-
Aldro 116	Unaccompanied	H: 102 mm; RD: 114 mm	Handled Beaker from same mound

Table 6.16: Lidded Food Vessels from the Yorkshire Wolds

A further, notable, feature of lidded Food Vessels is their size: they are consistently small (Table 6.16). Both their size and the presence of lids may indicate that they contained different substances from other Food Vessel types. It may also relate to the meaning of their deposition. Only the vessel from Ganton 21 was associated with an adult body and three were ‘unaccompanied’. The unaccompanied vessels may relate to non-funerary ritual practices. Alternatively, they may have been deposited with children whose more fragile remains do not survive. If children *were* associated with the type then it is notable that two small, lidded vessels from Ganton 21, one larger than the other, were ‘set between their chests, the other between the hips’ (Greenwell 1877, 164-5) of an adult male and female, apparently buried at the same time and described as facing one another. Greenwell notes that the hands of the adult female were ‘up to the face of the man, and it appeared as though his head had been held between them. The left hand of the man was under his own hip, and his right hand was upon the hips of he woman’ (*ibid.*). The burial clearly had a strong impression on Greenwell, no doubt owing the rarity of the arrangement. Putting aside some of his more speculative assumptions regarding the ‘strong bond of affection’ between a ‘man and his wife’ (*ibid.*, 165), it is possible, given this very unusual body positioning, that the small lidded Food Vessels placed between the bodies at chest and hips relate to, or symbolised, children. This must is a tentative interpretation of the lidded type, based on the size of the vessels, with little direct association to child burials, but it may also be noted that the three Folkton Drums, identified above as similar to lidded vessels, graded in size, were also deposited with a child.

Close similarities between Food Vessels: from Ireland to the Wolds

It was noted in **Section 6.6** that there are a small number of closely similar Food Vessels from the Yorkshire Wolds (*cf.* Pierpoint 1980, 119-21; Manby 1994; 2004, 217). A notable and recurrent feature of these very similar vessels is that, like the Cheviot ‘group’ from Northumberland (**Section 4.6**), they are among the ‘finest’ vessels (*cf.* Pierpoint 1980, 117-9), possibly the work of specialist potters, and often carry features of Irish Food Vessel form and decoration.

Folkton 243 and Cropton, Fall Rigg

The two (Type 2/2L) Food Vessels from Folkton 243, Burial 1, and Cropton, Fall Rigg, are extremely similar (Fig. 6.10), leading Manby to comment that ‘in size, fabric and decorative treatment these vessels could be the work of the same potter’ (1996, 36). The vessels were found *c.*15 km apart, both on the northern fringes of the Wolds. There is a connection between the pair of vessels and Irish Vases, not only in the density and ornate character of the decoration, but also the line of false relief decoration applied to the external rim of the vessel from Folkton 243. The single, large, handle/hinge-like lug that features on both vessels is also found on the Irish Vase from Tara, Burial 43, which also shares the herringbone motif of the Folkton-Cropton pair (Fig. 6.11; *cf.* O’Sullivan 2005, fig. 181, no. 450). The rims of the Cropton vessel and the vessel from Tara, Burial 43, both feature herringbone motifs arranged around grooves.

Both Folkton and Cropton also carry ‘pseudo-’ false relief (Fig. 6.10). The inventive overlapping effect of triangular impressions applied to the carefully prepared (grooved) surface of the vessel is difficult to parallel. Indeed, the ‘pseudo-’ false relief was deployed with a freedom and creativity that is not known from the Irish corpus, suggesting that it represents a re-interpretation of the technique.

The Type 2/2L vessel from Garton Slack 37 also carries interlocking filled triangles (or ‘filled running chevrons’) that is relatively rare among Yorkshire Food Vessels but can be paralleled on Irish Bowl and (especially) Vase pottery (Sheridan 1993, 51, fig. 17).⁸ It has also been decorated with plaited cord, a rare technique found on several vessels carrying Irish-influenced decoration (see below).

⁸ This motif is also found on Collared Urn pottery (Longworth 1984, fig 9, motif H) but these influences are not mutually exclusive.



Figure 6.10: Similar Type 2/2L Food Vessels from the Yorkshire Wolds (after Kinnes & Longworth 1985; Manby 1994; author's illustration of the Cropton vessel)



Figure 6.11: The Irish Vase from Tara, Burial 43 (after O' Sullivan 2005)

Garrowby Wold C97, Wetwang Slack 4, Fimber and Tallington

The vessels from Garrowby Wold C97 (Mortimer 1905, Manby 1996), Wetwang Slack 4 (Brewster 1971), and Tallington, Lincolnshire (Simpson 1976), are similar despite the considerable distances between the Wolds and Tallington (*c.*190 km, as the crow flies) (Fig. 6.12). The vessels all carry false relief decoration and the vessels are bowl-shaped, with necks and rims that turn inward, creating a convex upper body. This is a feature of Irish Bowls and probably reflects their influence, although the relatively narrow, lugged, cavettos are much harder to parallel in the Irish Bowl corpus (*cf.* Ó Riordáin & Waddell 1993, nos. 1-388). The vessels therefore combine a distinctively Irish Bowl traits with the locally relevant features Type 2L and Type 2/2L features. This is an interesting combination given the two-way influence that took place during the Vase period and may represent an overlap between Bowls and Vases and Irish and British Food Vessel pottery respectively. The combination of traits is also seen in the decoration of the vessels, with false relief combined with twisted-cord impression rather than comb, as is the case in the majority of Irish bowls (*cf.* Fig. 2.8).



Figure 6.12: Food Vessels from Garrowby Wold C97 (1.), Wetwang Slack 4 (3.), and Tallington (Lincolnshire) (2.) (after Manby 1996; Brewster 1980; Simpson 1978)

Plaited cord decorated Food Vessels

Six Food Vessels from the Yorkshire Wolds are decorated with plaited cord (Goodmanham 94, 98, 102 & 103; Garton Slack 37), a relatively rare technique among Northern English Food Vessels (see **Section 3.5**). Notably these include two Irish Vases (Goodmanham 94 & 98) and the aforementioned lidded ‘drum’ shaped vessel (Goodmanham 98) with pseudo-false relief.

There is, therefore, a connection between plaited cord and Irish-influenced Food Vessel pottery. Five of the vessels are from the Goodmanham barrow group, including two from Barrow 98. The restricted distribution of these vessels and similar combinations of decorative techniques suggests a relatively narrow chronological range and probably indicates that a small group of potters familiar with Irish Food Vessel Vase techniques were responsible for their production.

Discussion

Although there are few Irish-style Bowls from the Wolds and hinterland, many of the most elaborately decorated and formed vessels have parallels among the Irish Food Vessel corpus, a point also recognised in the preceding regional studies. This point also extends to vessels that belong to pairs or small groups of very similar, highly accomplished vessels. These vessels cannot be considered to be Irish imports in Yorkshire as they incorporated ‘local’ (Northern British) traits, creating fusions of the two traditions that may have held symbolic significance and/or reflected networks of social interactions through which craft skills were passed. In this respect the vessels are better understood as the product of craft specialisation. What this means with regard to the status or identity of those buried with such pots is difficult to establish, but it does represent a break from the Beaker period, which appears (at present) to have few comparable specialised ceramic ‘groups’. In **Chapter 4** the closely similar Cheviot group was used as an example of changing social and trade networks (and craft specialisation) associated with Irish copper supplies. This line of argument is also relevant in the Wolds, but taking a wider view, the degree of exotica and the products of craft specialisation found in a small proportion of graves increase considerably after *c.*2200 cal BC until 1800 cal BC, to include jet necklaces, bronze daggers and bracelets. In this context, it is perhaps unsurprising that ceramics should follow suit, although prehistorians may have been slow to recognise this change owing to the stereotype of ceramics as being of low value, and Food Vessels as being of poorer quality to Beaker pottery.

Connections between Beakers and Food Vessels

Twenty-three barrows from the Yorkshire Wolds have produced both Beaker and Food Vessel burials (*c.*13.5% of all Food Vessel barrows). This section considers whether these barrows were all reused at a later date for Food Vessel burial, with little or no knowledge of preceding Beaker practices, or whether there was a degree of contemporaneity and conscious transition from one tradition to the next.

The stratigraphy of *c.*7-10 barrows suggests that Beaker burials preceded those with Food Vessels (*e.g.* Greenwell 1877, 234-45; Pacitto 1972). The rarity of Food Vessels deposited contemporaneously (or earlier) than Beaker burials has long been recognised. There are only two possible examples. At Painsthorpe 83 (Mortimer 1905, 119), a cremation with a 'Food Vessel' was deposited 'under the knees' of a Beaker inhumation burial, although the Food Vessel was not preserved. At West Heslerton 1L (Powlesland 1986, 77-87), a typologically late Beaker was deposited on the old land surface, while Food Vessel burials were cut into the old land surface. However, the vessel may have been disturbed and re-deposited prior to the construction of the mound.

The lack of direct stratigraphic relationships between the respective traditions has traditionally been taken as evidence that they existed in total isolation. However, closer examination of the Beaker burials and vessels from 'Beaker/Food Vessel' barrows suggests that the relationship was more complex.

Where details are available, 18 (*c.*60%) Beaker burials from 'Beaker/Food Vessel' barrows conform to the traditional 'LESM/RWSF' Beaker body posture pattern for their respective genders, while 12 (*c.*40%) do not conform to the pattern (Tuckwell 1975; A. Shepherd 2012). These represent a considerable proportion of the total number of Beaker burials on the Wolds that do not conform to the pattern (*cf. ibid.*). Furthermore, Food Vessel burials from nine (*c.*41%) of the 'overlap' barrows follow the Beaker posture pattern to some extent (although rarely fully). Beaker burials from seven of those nine barrows also conform to the pattern.

Typological connections can also be identified between Beakers and Food Vessels from these barrows. Fifteen of the 21 barrows produced Beakers carrying motifs from Clarke's Southern British Motif Group 4 (1970), while another four barrows produced Beakers not decorated with comb impression, a relatively common trait of later Beaker vessels. Chevrons, rhombi and hexagons filled with lattice decoration are especially common. Furthermore, *c.*60% of the associated Beakers are Long-Necked or other related and typologically late types.

Two of the Food Vessels from ‘Beaker/Food Vessel’ barrows are handled types and two others show similar profiles. The relationship between Handled Beakers and Food Vessels has already been noted (see **Section 2.5**; *cf.* Manby 2004). The Handled Food Vessel from Blanch 265 carries Beaker-related motifs and was associated with an adult inhumation arranged ‘RWS’, and therefore conforming to traditional Beaker body posture patterning. The Handled Beaker from Aldro 116 carries a cruciform motif on its base, a feature of Irish Food Vessel Bowls and a number of EY Type 2L, NE Type 2L and NC Type 3 vessels. A combination of Beaker and Irish Food Vessel influences is also evident on the footed vessel from Weaverthorpe 43, Burial 1. The burial was arranged in a ‘RWS’ posture that recalls the ‘RWSF’ Beaker burial pattern. Footed Food Vessels have already been discussed (see **Section 2.5**), and can be related to Beakers and Irish Food Vessels on chronological and stylistic grounds (see **Section 5.5**). Thus connections between Beakers and exotic Food Vessels (*cf.* Type 2L & 2/2L) can be identified at several of the Beaker/Food Vessel ‘overlap’ barrows. A further notable feature of Beaker burials from these barrows is the relatively high proportion deposited with sub-adults (14 of 30 burials). As noted above, this stands in contrast to the earlier, pre-2200 cal BC, Beaker phase, when the majority of Beaker burials were of adults (*cf.* Garwood 2007a, fig. 7.2, *in passim*).

In summary, it appears that the presence of both Beakers and Food Vessel burials within the same barrow mounds was not always, or indeed often, fortuitous. Rather they may have related to one another directly – as when similar positions and decorative features were adopted by burials with both traditions – or indirectly, as part of a new chronological phase or ‘horizon’ of funerary practices involving new barrow monuments, grave-good traditions, body alignments/postures, and ideas about the age of the individuals who could be granted formal burial with ceramic vessels.

Connections between Food Vessels and cremation Urns

The close association between Food Vessels and inhumation burial on the Wolds is reflected in the near absence of cremation burials within Food Vessel Urns. Cowie (1978) records only seven Food Vessel Urns from the study region, and only one additional example (from West Heselton, 6AA4: Haughton and Powlesland 1999, 56) has been discovered to date. Urns were presumably a feature of the Food Vessel domestic assemblage. However, Collared Urns represent the earliest cremation Urn tradition to be used in significant numbers on the Wolds, reflecting the preference for inhumation burial in the region (see **Section 6.3**).

Collared Urns occur in the same barrows as Food Vessels considerably less regularly than Beakers (nine barrows, c.5.5 % of all Food Vessel barrows), although this may be due to erosion and damage to upper barrow mounds, where Collared Urns are likely to have been deposited. This stratigraphic relationship may suggest that there was a chronological distinction between the traditions. However, the relative paucity of Collared Urns and the preference for Food Vessel inhumation burial on the Wolds is also relevant in this context, suggesting that the lack of overlap is a genuine feature of the evidence. Differences can also be identified in terms of the distribution of the two ceramic traditions. For instance, the distribution of barrows containing/covering Food Vessel burials within the Calais Wold group is clearly distinct from those containing/covering Collared Urn burials (Mortimer 1905, 153-71). This may be due to social and cultural differences or could relate to the chronological development of the barrow cemetery.

Notwithstanding these important differences, some notable relationships and connections can be identified between Food Vessels and Collared Urn on the Wolds. A Collared Urn was inserted into the top of a grave containing a large Food Vessel with connections to the Collared Urn tradition at Sherburn 12 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 35). The Food Vessel from Riggs 9 also has Collared Urn features (Mortimer 1905, 172-86). At Painsthorpe 18, two Collared Urns show Food Vessel influences in terms of their form and all-over decoration. Indeed, the aforementioned Food Vessel from Folkton 70 is listed by Longworth as a Collared Urn (*ibid.*) but follows the Food Vessel tradition in terms of its all over decoration, decorative motifs and its context, within an age-related scheme of associations discussed above and in **Chapter 7**. As noted in **Section 3.2**, the vessel from Garton Slack 7 (Fig. 3.3) also combines elements of Food Vessel and Collared Urn pottery. The vessel also has a collar and was deposited in an inverted position with a cremation burial that was secondary to an inhumation burial. It therefore represents a 'hybrid' vessel that was appropriately associated with a combination of burial modes.

In summary, on the relatively rare occasions when connections between Food Vessels and Collared Urns can be identified, their context can contribute to understanding their significance in terms of chronology and/or the character of ritual practice. This observation is further developed and discussed in the following chapter.

6.8 Food Vessels at barrow monuments

Although barrow mounds appear to have played a significant role in Food Vessel practices, surprisingly little work has been done to characterise the barrow monuments of the Wolds.

This section characterises and identifies patterns in their construction. It also relates the Food Vessel typology outlined above to the sequence and position of burials beneath barrows.

‘Primary’ Food Vessel barrows

A ‘primary’ Food Vessel barrow can be defined as one with evidence for the first phase mound having been constructed in clear association with Food Vessel burials.⁹ The identification of these barrows is problematic as Food Vessel burials may be cut into pre-existing mounds. This is particularly true of Greenwell’s excavation reports but, fortunately, Mortimer was a more careful excavator.

Seventeen barrows can be described as ‘primary’ Food Vessel barrows, *c.* 50% of the mounds with reliable information regarding the relationships between Food Vessel burials and barrow construction. The majority of Food Vessel burials from ‘primary’ barrows were centrally placed burials and were the only ones recovered, the barrows having apparently been raised over them alone. These individuals were the sole focus of attention and this perhaps contrasts with the stereotypical view of Food Vessel burial as a less important, secondary, funerary tradition. Indeed, Petersen (1972, 29-30) noted that there are far more barrows with only one primary Food Vessel burial than barrows with only one primary Beaker burial.¹⁰ This cannot be taken as an indication of relative social status as the decision whether or not to add burials to existing barrows could be interpreted in a range of different ways (*cf. ibid.*, 39-40). Indeed, many of the Beakers from Wolds barrows are typo-chronologically late, and concerns with matters of genealogy and lineage may have been expressed by the use of an already old ceramic tradition and the act of returning to the same barrow while the relatively recent Food Vessel tradition may have had a different significance, breaking free from past lineages and genealogies.

Although funerary practices surrounding a single body were most frequently the focus for barrow constructions, on a number of other occasions multiple inhumations were deposited, seemingly with short intervals, before the barrow was raised.

⁹ Evidence for ‘primary’ mound status include: graves filled with the same material as the inner, capping mound; the fill of the grave not being returned to the grave and being sealed by the inner mound; Mortimer’s observations regarding whether the barrow mound had been cut through; and, finally, sections showing the relationship between barrow mound and grave. References to Food Vessels placed at the ‘base’ of the mound were not acceptable, not only because of the difficulties in identifying the old land surface at some sites, but also because they could have been cut through the barrow mound.

¹⁰ Petersen suggests there are 37 such barrows, compared to only two Beaker barrows. However, it is not clear which sites these are or what criteria Petersen used to identify ‘primary’ burials. To avoid doubt this study has highlighted those barrows that produced only one burial in total.

Relating Food Vessel typology to burial position and barrow sequence

Reviewing the 32 sites that provide evidence for the sequence of barrow construction and secure evidence for ‘primary’ and ‘secondary’ burials highlights several notable patterns relating to Food Vessel typology. Firstly ‘complex’/all over decorated Food Vessels (e.g. Type 2L) often occupy the central, primary position within barrows. Secondly, Food Vessels with simpler form and decoration (e.g. Types 1 and 2) are more likely to be deposited with burials in secondary positions. To test whether these patterns hold for the three most common Food Vessel types (Types 1, 2 and 2L), a larger dataset was examined, including sites that do not provide robust evidence for sequence but *do* provide evidence for relative positioning of burials.

Type 1A & 1B vessels

One cavetto zone vessels are associated with the smallest percentage of primary/centrally placed burials of the three types examined (c.24%). If multiple primary burials (not a feature of the other typological groups examined) are removed from the figure, the percentage falls even further (c.17%). Among the centrally placed, ‘primary’ graves are several that have similar features, in terms of body posture (three with ‘RSE’ postures) and Food Vessel decoration and form.

Type 2 vessels

A relatively high percentage of Type 2 vessels were placed in primary/central positions (c.35%). There is a notable distinction between the decoration of Type 2 vessels from primary and secondary positions respectively. Vessels from primary positions are more likely to have all-over complex decoration. Those from secondary positions are more likely to be undecorated below the shoulder, and carry simpler decoration. Four of the vessels from secondary positions are unaccompanied while primary/centrally placed graves are more likely to be E-W aligned inhumations (eight compared to three examples).

Type 2L vessels

Type 2L vessels were also more often deposited in ‘primary/central’ graves (c.35%) than secondary graves (only c.30%). Several of the patterns identified among Type 2 vessels also apply to Type 2L: ‘primary/central’ graves are more likely to contain ‘complex’ and/or all-over decorated vessels than burials from secondary positions (20 compared to seven).

Food Vessels from secondary positions more often carry ‘simpler’ decoration that terminates at the shoulder, or just below (seven compared to no examples from ‘primary/central’ graves). Eight of the secondary burials are ‘unaccompanied’, three were deposited with children, two with cremation burials and only three were associated with adults. Furthermore, several of the secondary burials with ‘complex’ and/or all over decoration were secondary to Beaker or Beaker/Food Vessel burials.

Discussion

There appears to be a correlation between the position of Food Vessels within barrows and form and decoration of the vessels. Generally, more ‘complex’ and/or all over decorated vessels with several cavettos (and/or lugs) are more likely to be associated with ‘primary/central’ graves and ‘simpler’, less extensively decorated vessels were more likely to be deposited in ‘secondary’ positions. There are, however, exceptions, and the coherent group of Type 1 vessels from primary positions illustrates this point.

Chronology may help to explain these patterns, although social and ritual factors should also be considered. The primary burial at barrow sites may have been an individual of higher social status or an occasion of greater social significance. This may have extended to the production and decoration of Food Vessels. However, the vessels also had a role in constructing and expressing identity. In this context it is notable that ‘complex’ decoration could communicate more information about the deceased.

6.9 Summary and Conclusions

This chapter represents one of the first recent characterisations of the dense concentration of Food Vessel burials on the Yorkshire Wolds. Despite the attraction of such a large dataset, it is almost entirely derived from antiquarian sources and this imposes limitations and requires care. It was argued that the density of Food Vessel burials is partly the product of biases of preservation and excavation, but it was also noted that Food Vessel burials outnumber Beaker and Collared Urn burials by a considerable number. This represents an important step-change that future radiocarbon dating and stable isotope analysis may help to explain. The notion of a step-change may be related to the more inclusive nature of the burial rite, which included a considerable number of children and approximately equal numbers of male and female graves. However, as the regional ‘contextual’ typological scheme has helped to show, adults and children were likely to be associated with different types of Food Vessel.

Connections between Beaker and Food Vessel funerary practices were identified in terms of (possibly chronologically late) child burials, the strong preference for inhumation and the use of ‘overlap’ barrow mounds/cemeteries. Differences were also observed in terms of alignment and body posture, and the type and spatial patterning of particular grave goods (most notably plano-convex knives).

It was suggested that in the Food Vessel body alignments and postures may be interpreted as the intentional transformation of older, Beaker, ritual practices. Several ideas were suggested to explain the continued preference for ‘RWS’ postures for both male and female burials, including reference to matrilineal or indigenous descent. However, barrow-specific patterns are arguably more compelling explanations and are addressed in **Chapter 7**.

Relatively few Food Vessel burials were accompanied by ‘rich’ grave goods and the exceptions were primarily adult females and adolescent or juvenile burials. It was suggested, on typo-chronological grounds, that they may have represented a different but complementary strand to late Beaker and dagger burials or simply a different funerary or ritual ‘ethos’ altogether (*cf.* Needham 2011). It was also noted that the majority of additional grave-goods were flint tools, the significance of which may have related to themes of sustenance/provision and the ‘everyday’ needs of the individual.

Section 6.6 identified several key Food Vessel types from South East Yorkshire in terms of form, decoration and other, contextual, factors, including body posture and alignment and position within barrow mounds. In a wider context, a small but significant number of connections were observed between Food Vessels and Beakers, Irish Food Vessels and Collared Urns. Several of the vessels that combine local and Irish Food Vessel features are among the most finely crafted and form small groups or pairs of very similar vessels. It was argued, following the observations of Manby (1994) and Pierpoint (1980, 119-21), that these may represent the work of craft specialists. It was argued that similar vessels exist in North East England (**Chapter 4**), and may relate to the importance of Irish copper during Needham's (1996) MA3 and wider changes in technology and funerary practice during the Early Bronze Age, including the localised production of bronze (*cf.* Bray 2012) and the deposition of exotic, ‘specialist’ ornaments of jet and bronze in graves.

Taking an even wider view, earthen barrows are a relatively uncommon feature of Food Vessel burial to the North of the Wolds. The tradition of Early Bronze Age barrow construction is, however, held in common with the Neolithic round barrows (including the Great Barrows) of the region (Manby 1988, 64-5, fig. 4.2, 4.10), and with Southern England.

Southern traits can be identified in typo-chronologically late Beaker pottery from the Wolds (*e.g.* Long-Necked Beakers), which are not found in abundance to the north. Beaker practices had linked Yorkshire and the North during the Chalcolithic (*cf.* Curtis & Wilkin 2012; Shepherd 2012). However, as noted in **Chapter 2**, the Scottish Beaker tradition appears to have ended relatively early. It was noted that Food Vessels appear close to the end of the Beaker practices that tied the regions together. The beliefs and ceramic practices involving Food Vessel burials may therefore be seen to represent continued but reformed relations between Yorkshire and regions to the north. This idea, and the complex relationship between Beaker and Food Vessel pottery and practices, is further developed in **Chapters 7 & 8**.

CHAPTER SEVEN

FOOD VESSELS IN CONTEXT: THE BARROW CEMETERIES OF SOUTH-EAST YORKSHIRE

7.1 Introduction

The potential value of studying relationships between Food Vessel burials within the same barrow, group of barrows or (sub-) region has been illustrated in the previous three chapters. The relevant frame of reference has also been shown to extend beyond the Food Vessel tradition. Conclusively demonstrating that several funerary traditions were contemporaneous and should be analysed and interpreted together can be difficult given the frequent lack of high-quality excavation reports and radiocarbon dates (though see **Chapter 2**). However, other factors can indicate connections, including body postures and alignments.

Studies by Jonathan Last (1998) and Andrew Jones (2003; 2007, 141-61) have demonstrated the interpretative value of taking individual cemeteries and barrows as a unit of analysis, exploring connections between the burials from each barrow (*cf.* Mizoguchi 1993), and comparing and contrasting the patterns from different barrows. It was argued in **Chapter 1** that these studies are, however, decontextualised at certain scales of analysis, and that typology and chronology provide a better way of appreciating the relationship between funerary practices and their (changing) social and ritual significance. This chapter therefore aims to set Food Vessels in the wider context of overlapping (earlier and later) funerary traditions, and to understand their role in these relationships. Surprisingly little (published) research has been directed towards the multitude of barrows excavated by Greenwell and Mortimer on the Yorkshire Wolds (although see Mizoguchi 1993; Manby 2007; Shepherd 2012), and this chapter attempts to remedy this situation.

It was, however, not possible (or desirable) to provide an exhaustive, descriptive review of all Food Vessel barrows. The barrow groups that provided the most detailed data were instead selected and are discussed as case-studies in greater depth than permitted in **Chapter 6**. The

selection of these groups was also influenced by whether patterns could be identified in terms of the spatial position of burials and barrows, body postures and alignments, age and sex data and grave good traditions and typology. While there is therefore a certain amount of ‘cherry-picking’, the themes identified are consistent with the findings of **Chapter 6**.

Some important fine details of relations between burials and barrows can only be properly addressed by demonstrating how the evidence can guide analysis and interpretation, rather than *vice versa*. Although this may require the reader’s forbearance, this kind of evidence-led discussion has often been missing from interpretative accounts of this period yet it is crucial for understanding the ways identities and memories may have been constructed in a relational fashion through Food Vessel funerary practices (*cf.* Last 1998; Brück 2004; Garwood 2007a, 47). This is particularly true of a relatively small area with a high density of burials, such as the Wolds.

Five significant themes recur among the case-studies (Table 7.1), and help to illuminate some of the key themes of Food Vessel burial in the region:

1. Beaker - Food Vessel relationships;
2. Food Vessel - Collared Urn relationships;
3. Food Vessels and other Early Bronze Age funerary traditions;
4. Burial mode: the relationship between inhumation and cremation burials;
5. Age-related patterns;

The structure of this chapter is intended to reflect the fact that each case study has its own coherent but inter-related significance. They are therefore discussed separately and then as a group under three unifying themes:

- The Beaker - Food Vessel relationship, age structure and burial mode;
- Food Vessel - Collared Urn relationship, age structure and burial mode;
- Food Vessel and other (non-ceramic) Early Bronze Age funerary traditions, age structure and burial mode;

The final discussion section provides an overview of all three themes. Two different spatial scales prove important throughout the chapter: individual cemetery barrows and the ‘groups’ (or cemeteries) of barrows that cluster on the Wolds (Table 7.1).

Study No.	1	2	3	4	5	Scale
A1	•	-	-	•	-	B
A2	•	-	-	-	•	G
A3	•	-	-	-	•	B
A4	•	-	-	-	•	B
A5	•	-	-	-	-	B
B1	-	•	-	•	•	G
B2	-	•	-	-	•	G
B3	-	•	-	•	•	G
B4	-	•	-	•	-	G
B5	-	•	-	•	•	G
C1	•	•	•	•	•	G

Table 7.1: Themes identified at each barrow or barrow group studied in this chapter; Key: B: Barrow; G: Barrow group; see above for theme nos. 1-5

7.2 The Beaker - Food Vessel relationship, age structure and burial mode

The first set of case studies examines the relationships between Beaker and Food Vessel burials. As argued in **Chapter 6**, this is not just a matter of ceramic typology, and extends to the alignment and posture of the body and possibly to the age of the dead. The case-studies include examples of individual barrows as well as barrow groups/cemeteries.

Study A1: Rudston Barrows 62 and 67

Rudston Barrow 62

Rudston Barrow 62 has been the subject of two excavations, firstly by Greenwell (1877, 234-45) and subsequently by Pacitto (1972), with the aim of identifying additional burials and better understanding the sequence of burials and monument construction (*cf.* Manby 1970; Harrison 1980, 87-91). Greenwell discovered a central pit grave/shaft containing multiple interments. A number of Beakers, a ‘hybrid’ vessel that may have owed something to Food Vessel pottery, and a Food Vessel proper were also recovered. Greenwell recorded a ‘thin layer of clay’ coating the walls of the central pit for its full length, as if ‘water had been thrown against them’ and then ‘rubbed over’ (1877, 236), a feature which Pacitto (1972) reinterpreted as evidence of a wooden lining/revetting that may have allowed the central pit to be left open for some time.

At the base of the central pit were two north/south orientated cists, one containing an inhumation with two children, the other a cremation burial, and a further cremation burial was placed outside the cists. Both the cremation burials were associated with Beakers carrying similar motifs, suggesting they were secondary to the inhumation Beaker burials or that the

motifs had a symbolic significance. The pit was filled with soil before four sandstone flags (similar to the cist slabs) were ‘laid flat’ and on which a fire may have burnt. The pit was then filled with chalk, above which was a thin ‘concave or dish-shaped bed of charcoal’ (Greenwell 1877, 236). Resting on this layer were several more burials, some unaccompanied, one with a Beaker, another with a late Beaker and two bronze awls. All the inhumations, including the adult from the cist at the base of the central pit, were placed on the left-hand sides, although the orientations of their heads varied considerably (Table 7.2).

The barrow was then enlarged with the addition of a chalk capping into which at least three additional burials were cut, including a Food Vessel burial with a bronze awl, the body also placed on the left-hand side, c.1.2 m south west of the central pit. Some of the secondary inhumations excavated by Pacitto appear to have been disturbed or only partially interred, including the post-cranial remains of an adult male with a skull belonging to a younger individual (Pacitto 1972, 9).

Burial	Burial mode	Age; Sex	Body posture/alignment	Ceramic associations
1 (Greenwell)	Inh.	Adult; ?female	LHS/NW	Food Vessel
2 (Greenwell)	Inh.	Adult; male	?	-
3 (Greenwell)	Inh.	Child; ?	LHS/SE	-
4 (Greenwell)	Inh.	Adult; ?female	LHS/ENE	Beaker
5 (Greenwell)	Inh.	Adult ?male	LHS/SE	-
6 (Greenwell)	Inh.	Adult; female	LHS/E	Beaker
7 (Greenwell)	Inh.?	?	?	-
8 (Greenwell)	Inh.	Adult; male + 2 infants; ?	LHS/S + ?	Beaker
9 (Greenwell)	Crem.	Adult; male + ‘few bones’ of adult; ?	-	-
10 (Greenwell)	Crem.	Adult; male	-	Beaker
11 (Greenwell)	Inh. ?	Adult; ? + Child; ?	-	-
12 (Pacitto)	Inh.	Adult; male + Adult; male	RHS/W + RHS/W	-
13 (Pacitto)	Inh.	Adult; female	RHS/E	-
14 (Pacitto)	Inh/	Adult; female	RHS/N	-

Table 7.2: The body posture, alignment and associations of burials from Rudston 62 excavated by Greenwell (1877) and Pacitto (1968)

Pacitto (1972, 8-9) concludes that all the burials in the uniformly cut (and seemingly lined) central pit were secondary to a primary turf mound that destroyed the original, primary burials (*i.e.* in order to require the pit to be cut through it). Unfortunately Greenwell did not record whether the central pit cut the chalk capping and thus whether *all* the central burials pre-date the secondary Food Vessel and unaccompanied burial or whether they were

contemporary and perhaps intentionally kept separate. It is possible that they *were* broadly contemporary based on the deposition of bronze awls with both the late 'Beaker' burial and the Food Vessel. Furthermore, the Food Vessel burial follows the preference for placing bodies associated with Beakers on their left hand side, regardless of their sex (Table 7.2). The apparent crudeness of the late 'Beaker' is perhaps the result of requiring a vessel deposited in the central pit to conform to the Beaker tradition despite changes in ceramic production and technology within the community.

Both the Beakers associated with cremation burials carry small bar-chevron motifs that may resemble false relief decoration (see **Section 2.7**). They may have been influenced by Irish Food Vessel practices, not just in decoration but also in the decision to cremate the dead.

Rudston Barrow 67

Rudston 67, Burial 3 and 5, were both adult females according to Greenwell and were arranged with similar alignments and body postures (R/NNW and R/NW respectively). However, the vessel from Burial 5 belongs to the Food Vessel tradition while the vessel from Burial 3 belongs to the Beaker tradition. The two vessels are comparable because of the similarity of their form and horizontal twisted cord decoration (Fig. 7.1). It is possible to see this as an example of overlap between late Beaker and Food Vessel traditions.

Discussion

The construction of a deep central pit burial with a timber lining/revetment through a pre-existing, primary burial mound and the use of 'imported' sandstone to form cists at its base are exceptional features of Rudston 62. The traditional Beaker male/female dichotomy was not followed and cremation burial was in use. This suggests that changes in funerary practice were underway, perhaps instigated by contact with other socio-cultural groups and practices (*cf.* Manby 1970, 256). This theme can also be identified at Rudston 67, where the addition of Food Vessel elements to a vessel with Beaker form and decoration allowed the identity of individuals to be portrayed as similar but different. Both barrows may reflect the process by which communities began to move beyond Beaker burial while still citing Beaker practices and ceramic traditions and thus drawing on the authority of what was already an 'ancient' tradition.



Figure 7.1: Food Vessel and Beaker from Rudston Barrow 67 (after Kinnes & Longworth 1985; photographs: © Trustees of the British Museum)

Study A2: The West Heselton Group

Five Early Bronze Age barrows and several ‘isolated’ graves have been excavated to date within two cemeteries on the edge of the Vale of Pickering, close to the Yorkshire Wolds, as part of the multi-period *Heselton Parish Project* (Powlesland 1986; 2003; Haughton & Powlesland 1999) (Fig. 7.2). The significance of these barrows is considerable as, in contrast to the vast majority of 19th and early 20th century excavations on the Yorkshire Wolds, they include a considerable number of late Beaker and Food Vessel burials excavated to modern standards. Furthermore, a number of burials are associated with high-quality radiocarbon dates on human bone, allowing them to be set in a chronological context. This case study reviews the evidence for patterns between burials within each cemetery before discussing them in the light of the available radiocarbon dates and the potential social and ritual significance of connections between burials, ceramics (including between Beakers and Food Vessels) and barrows.

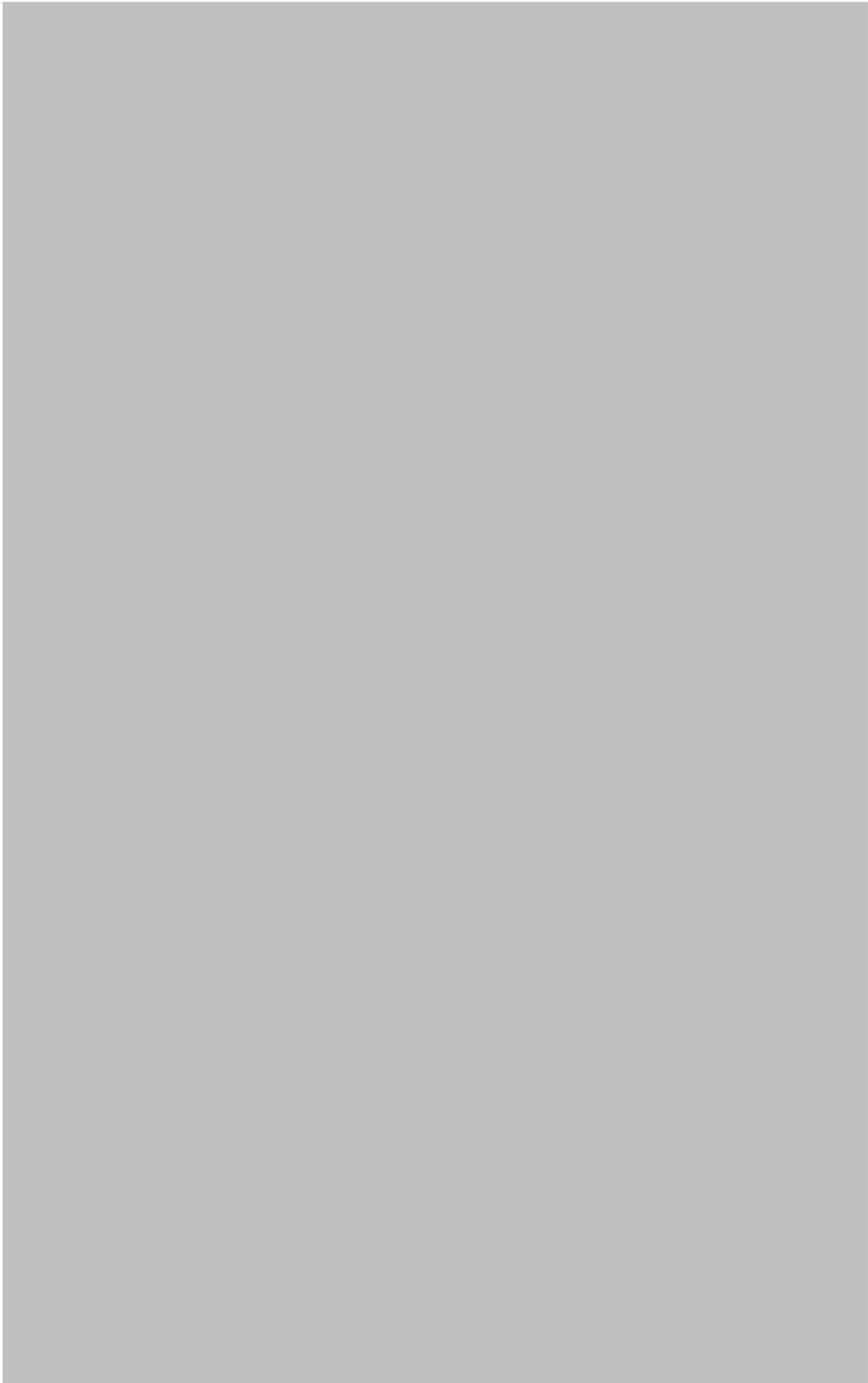


Figure 7.2: The location of the West Heselton cemeteries and details of Cemetery 1 and 2 (after Powlesland 1986; Houghton & Powlesland 1999)

West Heselton, Cemetery 1

Cemetery 1 included two fully excavated barrows (1L and 1M) and a partially excavated third (1R), producing a total of 22 burials, seven with Food Vessels (Powlesland 1986) (Fig. 7.2).

Barrow 1L

Barrow 1L enclosed five burials set in an approximate circle (Fig. 7.3), two with Food Vessels (*ibid.*, 77-87), with no evidence of a central, primary burial. A Long-Necked Beaker was found ‘smashed in antiquity’ on the old land surface beneath the barrow mound (*ibid.*, 83). Perhaps because the enclosed burials follow an approximate circle, the graves show little uniformity in their orientation. The preservation of human remains was poor but at least one of the Food Vessels was probably associated with the inhumation of a child (Table 7.3).

Notably, the Food Vessel from Burial 1147 (Fig. 7.3) combines aspects of both the Irish Food Vessel pottery (the false relief motif and comb technique) *and* Beaker motifs (the bar chevron motif applied using a comb to the lower body of the vessel) (Manby in Powlesland 1986, 123). The crushed Long-Necked Beaker from the old land surface is decorated with the ‘honeycomb’ motif, an arrangement found on a number of late, Long-Necked Beakers (*cf.* Clarke 1970, figs. 977-88), consisting of interlocking triangles that define bar chevrons and which arguably involves the same aesthetic ‘logic’ as false relief from the nearby vessel from Burial 1147. The cemetery therefore presents some intriguing connections between Irish, Beaker and ‘local’ Food Vessels.

Site/Barrow No.	Infant/child	Young adult	Adult	?	OLS
Barrow 1L	1	1	1	2	1
Beaker	-	-	-	-	1
Food Vessel	1	-	-	1	-

Table 7.3: Age profile for Barrow Cemetery 1, Barrow 1L, West Heselton



Figure 7.3: Plan of Barrw 1L, West Heslerton (after Houghton & Powlesland 1999)

Barrow 1M

The double-ditched Barrow 1M enclosed seven burials, mostly in ‘secondary’ positions between its inner and outer ditches. Of the nine individuals represented, only one was an adult, the others were considerably younger (Table 7.4). Indeed, the only adult (an adult female) was also the only cremation burial from the barrow, preceded and followed by two child inhumations in the sequence of burials within grave 273 (*ibid.*, 91). The only Food Vessel from the site was found on the surface of the mound and was weathered, possibly deriving from a later burial cut into the barrow mound (Powlesland 1986, 89; Manby in Powlesland 1986, M2/46).

Site/Barrow No.	Infant	Child	Child/juvenile	Adult	Mound
Barrow 1M	1	6	1	1	1
Beaker	-	1	-	-	
Food Vessel	-	-	-	-	1

Table 7.4: Age profile for Barrow Cemetery 1, Barrow 1M, West Heslerton

Barrow 1R

Barrow 1R has a similar morphology to Barrow 1M, with inner and outer ditches (*ibid.*, 96-111). Although only half of the barrow was excavated, it provided the greatest number of burials in the cemetery (Powlesland 2003, 285). The central, ‘primary’ burial (Burial 270) was a juvenile (c.12-14 years) accompanied by the bones of a mature adult male and an ‘S’-Profile Beaker. Although unsexed, the alignment and body posture accords with the male:female Beaker pattern (*i.e.* LES: *cf.* Shepherd 2012). Also within the inner ditch, and sealed by the mound, was a Food Vessel burial of an adult male (35-45 years), with head to the east and therefore possibly also followed the Beaker pattern (albeit without details regarding what side the body was laid).

Four more Food Vessel burials were located between the inner and outer ditches, in ‘secondary’ positions. As at Barrow 1M, infants, children and juveniles are well-represented (Table 7.5), several accompanied by Food Vessels. While there are four adult burials from the cemetery, two were disturbed or deposited during the burial of younger individuals. The apparent alignment of three child/infant burials to the north east of the barrow, between the inner and outer ditches, is also similar to the distribution of burials noted at Barrow 1M.

The Food Vessels from the barrow are either undecorated (three vessels) or sparsely and simply so, with decoration located only on the upper part of the vessels (three vessels). Two

vessels have one broad cavetto and one has a very shallow cavetto while the two vessels from grave 198 have no cavetto zone. The vessels with very shallow or no cavettos have connections to Beaker pottery/funerary practices in terms of their form and deposition in east/west aligned graves (Burials 272; 157 & 198/223). All three of the east/west aligned bodies had their heads placed to the east. In contrast, the two vessels from north/south and north west/south east aligned burials have cavetto zones, thus suggesting a stronger connection to the Food Vessel tradition.

Site/Barrow No.	Infant	Infant/child	Child	Juvenile	Adult	?	Mound
Barrow 1R	2	4	2	2	4	1	
Beaker				1			
Food Vessel		1	2		1	1	

Table 7.5: Age profile for West Heselton, Barrow Cemetery 1, Barrow 1R

West Heselton, Cemetery 2

Cemetery 2 was located within a large, pre-existing ‘hengiform’ enclosure (Fig. 7.2), probably of Neolithic date (see Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 30-4). It consisted of two barrows and two ‘isolated’ or ‘flat’ graves, a third was located c.10m to the east. Compared to Cemetery 1, the barrows all had one rather than two ditches and fewer burials were made within each barrow (and within the cemetery as a whole): seven compared to 22, with two burials in each barrow and two ‘isolated’ burials with the ‘hengiform’ monument. Three burials were associated with Food Vessel pottery (Table 7.6).

Site/Barrow No.	Juvenile	Adult	?
Barrow Cemetery 2	1	4	3
Beaker	-	1	-
Food Vessel	-	3	1

Table 7.6: Age profile for Barrow Cemetery 2, West Heselton

‘Flat’ Graves 2C40, 2BA217, 2BA544

Two of the ‘flat’ burials were associated with Food Vessels, and one with a Beaker. It is notable that burials 2BA217 and 2BA544, associated with a Long-Necked Beaker and a Food Vessel respectively, were both placed within east-west graves with bodies that followed the ‘Beaker’ pattern for alignment and line of sight for males and females (Fig. 7.4).

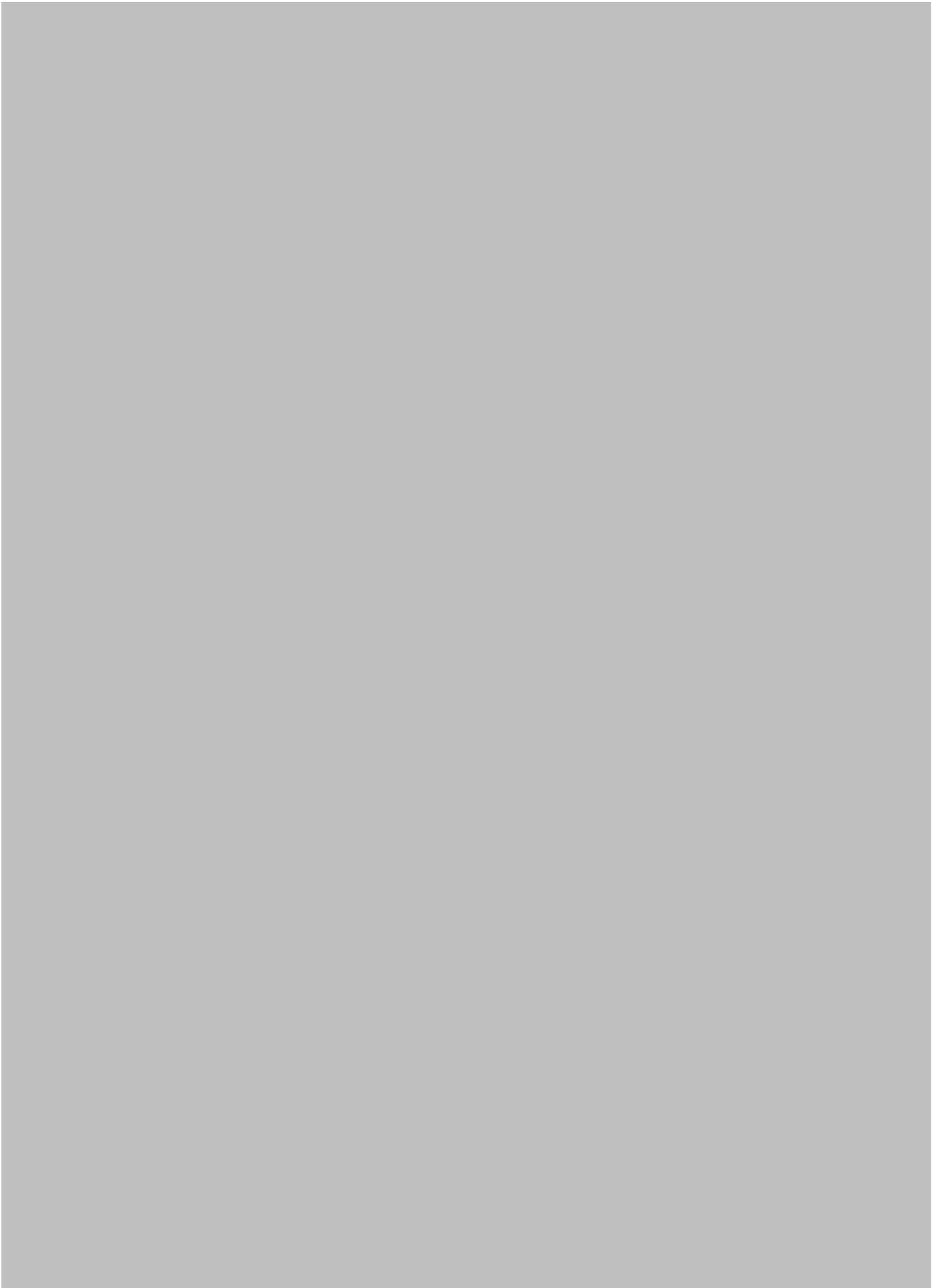


Figure 7.4: Plan of 'Flat' Graves 2C40, 2BA217, 2BA544, West Heslerton (after Powlesland 1986; Haughton & Powlesland 1999)

Key: B: Beaker; FV: Food Vessel



Figure 7.5: The Beaker and Food Vessel from ‘Flat’ Graves 2BA217 and 2BA544, West Heslerton (after Haughton & Powlesland 1999)

Furthermore, as Manby has noted (in Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 65-6), the decoration of the Food Vessel combines Food Vessel traits and motifs (whipped cord technique and herringbone motif) and Beaker motifs (bar chevron and rhombus motifs) (Fig. 7.5). Indeed, the bar chevron features on *both* the Beaker and the Food Vessel and strongly suggests that there was a connection between the two burials.

Barrow 2BA174

The two Food Vessel burials from Barrow 2BA174 (Graves 2BA203 and 2BA219) were similar in several respects: grave alignment, body posture, Food Vessel form and decoration (Fig. 7.10; Table 7.7) Despite the similar alignment and posture of the two primary burials, they were different sexes. This is notable given the sex-based dichotomy of the Beaker/Food Vessel ‘flat’ graves (2BA217, 2BA544) discussed above. Indeed, the burials were orientated at fully 90 degrees from the E-W alignment of the Beaker burials from the cemeteries and this may have been an intentional and meaningful attempt to distinguish them from earlier,

Beaker practices (see below). A pair of burials was also deposited within Barrow 2BA264: both shared the same alignment and were placed within tree-trunk coffins, without surviving grave goods.

Features	Grave 2BA203	Grave 2BA219
Grave alignment	NNW-SSE	NNW-SSE
Body posture	RHS (crouched/?bound)	RHS (crouched)
Head direction	SSE	SSE
Line of sight	east	east
Food Vessel form	Bowl	Bowl, shallow cavetto
Food Vessel decorative technique	Whipped cord	Whipped cord
Position of Food Vessel	In front of face	S of skull
Coffin	Tree trunk coffin	Timber coffin
Age; sex	Adult; female	Adult; male
Additional grave goods	Flint blade ?knife	-
Secondary cremation cut into grave	Yes	Yes
Food Vessel with secondary cremation	No	Yes

Table 7.7: Similarities and differences between Graves 2BA203 and 2BA219 from Barrow 2BA174, Cemetery 2, West Heselton

Connections between Beaker and Food Vessel burials

There are currently eight high quality dates for West Heselton, four from each cemetery. With the exception of the seemingly too late and probably erroneous date from Barrow 1R, Grave 272 (Table 7.9), they provide remarkably similar date ranges for both Beaker and Food Vessel burials, and burials that display aspects of both traditions. The site therefore provides a useful opportunity to study the relationship between the respective ceramic traditions.

Site name	Lab code	Date BP	SD	Calibrated date (95.4 % probability)	Association
Barrow 1R, Grave 272,273CH	HAR-8415	3470	60	1940-1630	B/FV
Barrow 1R, Grave 1R157, Pot 104AB	HAR-8325	3640	40	2140-1900	B/FV
Barrow 1R, Grave 223, 199AF & 224AK	Av. of OxA-9418 & OxA-10368	3647	26	2140-1930	FV
Barrow 1R, Grave 340	HAR-6631	3510	80	2120-1620	B
2BA217 ('flat' grave)	OxA-10477	3695	55	2280-1920	B
2BA544 ('flat' grave)	OxA-10366	3730	40	2290-1980	FV
Barrow 2BA174 (2BA203)	OxA-10365	3708	34	2210-1980	FV
Barrow 2BA174 (2BA213)	OxA-10367	3730	40	2290-1980	FV

Table 7.8: Radiocarbon dates from West Heselton Cemeteries 1 & 2 (data from Haughton & Powlesland 1999 & T. Manby pers. comm.)

In a number of the cases reviewed above there are two burials or deposits in primary positions within single or inner ditches that share similar features of, for example, typology, alignment, orientation, grave construction and furnishing (Table 7.10). These features often relate to both Beaker and Food Vessel practices.

Site	Details of 'pairings'
Cemetery 1, Barrow 1L	Beaker from OLS and Food Vessel burial with Irish/Beaker connections;
Cemetery 1, Barrow 1R	Beaker/Food Vessel and Beaker burials from within inner ditches of the barrow
Cemetery 2, 2BA 175	Two Food Vessel burials with the same alignments and body postures
Cemetery 2, 2BA174	Beaker and Food Vessel burials with complementary male/female alignments and body postures
Cemetery 2, Barrow 2BA521	Two (unaccompanied) burials, one with head to the east, the other with head to the west (sex not known)

Table 7.9: Possible 'pairings' of burials at West Heslerton, Cemetery 1 & 2

It has been noted that the Food Vessels from Barrow 1L, 1R and Burial 2BA544 incorporated Beaker elements and motifs and it was even argued that two of the Beakers (from Barrow 1L and 2BA217) incorporated Food Vessel elements. Furthermore, some of the Food Vessel burials followed traditional Beaker gender patterns of alignment and posture or the notion of 'pairing' male and female graves represented by the complementary LESM/RWSF posture pattern. Food Vessels were therefore incorporated in traditional Beaker funerary practices, arguably altering the 'message' and meaning of the rituals by incorporating a new ceramic traditions with a different history and series of connections (*e.g.* to Ireland via false relief and to functional/practical spheres via the presence of lugs and 'solid boss' handles). The exceptions to this are the barrows from within the hengiform (2BA174 and 2BA521), which do not feature Beaker pottery. It could be argued that these were later than the 'flat' Beaker and Food Vessel burials (2BA544 and 2BA217).

Either way, in one case (Barrow 2BA521) the burials have east/west alignments, one body with head to the west, the other with head to the east. This follows the Beaker pattern but the bodies were too poorly preserved to provide information on sex and there were no grave goods. In the other case (Barrow 2BA174) male and female burials were laid out north-south and did not include a complementary gender dichotomy (in terms of body posture/alignment at least. This takes the change from Beaker to Food Vessel to a new level by excluding reference to the east/west alignments and complementary opposition of Beaker funerary

practices and material culture and retaining only the ‘pairing’ of male and female burials, treated in almost exactly the same way. The ‘pairs’ of burials discussed above can be seen as variations on the theme of Beaker/Food Vessel relationships, each one seemingly conscious of Beaker practices and incorporating different degrees of Beaker influence. There may also be a chronological dimension to these ‘pairs’, which cannot be teased out.

In contrast to these ‘primary’ graves, the secondary burials from outside the inner ditches of Cemetery 1, Barrows 1M and 1R include a far higher number of child burials. Several were directly associated with undecorated and simply decorated Food Vessels that are not dissimilar to the Food Vessels from Barrow 2BA174. There was, however, arguably some continued influence from Beaker practices, particularly associated with Food Vessels without cavetto zones, although these are not as clear as burials from ‘primary’ positions.

Discussion

Many of the burials from West Heslerton appear to have been made in a relatively short time, during a period when both Beakers and Food Vessels were in use. This raises the possibility that the Heslerton evidence reveals the changing ideas and funerary practices associated with Food Vessels by a single community within a small number of generations. The evidence for barrow construction sequence and ‘primary’ and ‘secondary’ burials suggests that Beaker practices influenced at least the earliest Food Vessel burials (*e.g.* Burial 2BA544). A process of continued negotiation and change, moving away from Beaker practice, can perhaps be identified in the case of the two Food Vessel burials from Barrow 2BA174 and the child burials from secondary positions at Barrows 1M and 1R. The earlier burials at these sites perhaps informed decisions regarding the subsequent child burials, providing suitable ‘ancestral’ figures whose identities had been negotiated with reference to both old and new ceramic traditions. It also marked an important change from the normative male:female dichotomy that characterized earlier Beaker cosmology towards practices that incorporated new ideas and principles, reflected in the evidence for new age categories, orientations/alignments and the combination of features of Beaker and Food Vessel decoration and form.

Study A3: Garrowby Wold Barrow 101

Garrowby Wold Barrow 101 covered three inhumation burials with Food Vessels, all placed on their right-hand sides, two with heads to the east, the third, placed between them, with head to the south (Fig. 7.6; Table 7.10).

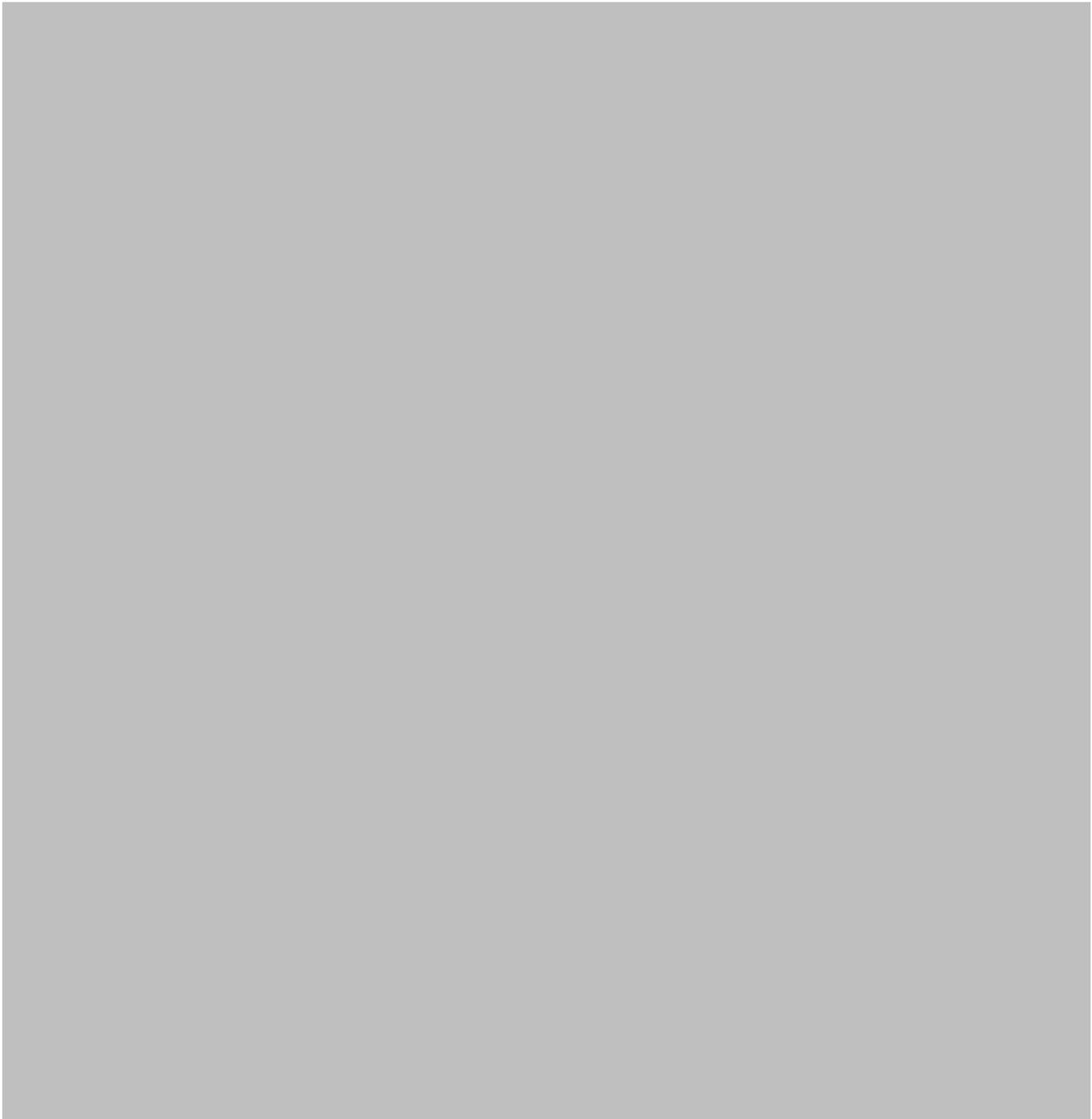


Figure 7.6: Plan of Garrowby Wold Barrow 101 (after Mortimer 1905) (No scale)

Burial	Age; sex	Body posture/ alignment	Food Vessel
Grave A	Middle-aged adult; female	RHS/E	Type 1A; whipped cord decoration
Grave B	Adult (18-20 years); ?	RHS/S	Type 1A + lugs; Incision + stab/jag decoration
Grave C	'Aged' adult; male	RHS/E	Lost ('footed' Food Vessel)

Table 7.10: Burials from Garrowby Wold 101

Grave	Age; sex	Body posture/ alignment	Food Vessel
Grave 1	Adult (c.17-24 years); ?	RHS/NW	Tripartite Vase with lugs
Cist 1	Adult (early 20s); ?	RHS/WSW	Tripartite Vase
Grave 2	Adult (c.19-20 years); ?	RHS/NW	Beaker/Food Vessel hybrid

Table 7.11: Burials from Barns Farm, Dalgety Bay (Data: Watkins 1982)

All three graves had similar fills and were covered by a small barrow of clay. The contemporaneity of the three Food Vessels is also suggested by Mortimer's observation that '[m]uch of the gritty chalk which had been cast from the graves but had not been put back, but remained on the old surface line round their edges, and was under the mound' (1905, 137). Despite their apparent contemporaneity, the three Food Vessels differ from one another in terms of their decoration and morphology (Table 7.10).

The alignment of the three graves, with two following the same pattern and the central burial at right angles to them, does, however, suggest that they followed a pattern. Indeed, the arrangement of the burials and the variability in the typology of the Food Vessels is also a feature of the cemetery from Barns Farm, Dalgety Bay, a cemetery that shares several features in common with Food Vessel funerary practices on the Yorkshire Wolds (I. Shepherd 1982b, 129-32). The Barns Farm cemetery also featured a linear alignment of three adult inhumation burials with Food Vessels, two with the same body layout and the third, a short-cist burial, positioned between (and at right angles) to them. Furthermore, as at Garrowby Wold 101, the three bodies were placed on their right-hand sides and the associated Food Vessels differed notably in their decoration and morphology (Table 7.11).

Discussion

The similarities between Garrowby Wold 101 and Barns Farm, Dalgety Bay, in Fife, may suggest that the two cemeteries were the product of similar cosmological principles. In contrast to Beaker burial practices, where the key structuring principles were between complementary male and female burials that operated at regional and national scales, in the case of Garrowby Wold and Barns Farm, the distinctions between burials were more site-specific. To some extent this degree of variation is also evident in the typology (*i.e.* morphology and decorative techniques and motifs) of the Food Vessels, compared to variations between Beakers that are found in a single cemetery. The result was an increasingly complex 'vocabulary' of ceramic traits and funerary practices in terms of burial mode and the layout of the body in the grave.

Study A4: Garrowby Wold Barrow C69

Mortimer’s account suggests that the burials at Garrowby Wold C69 had been deposited in a relatively short period of time. The burials within the barrow appear to have been arranged in two layers. The upper layer included three burials arranged in accordance with Beaker burial practices (one ‘LES’ and two ‘RWS’ burials) (Fig. 7.7). The ‘LES’ burial was associated with a Type 2L Food Vessel, the only one from this ‘layer’. The second, lower, layer included thirteen crouched inhumations and a cremation burial (Table 7.12; Fig. 7.7). As among the upper layer, only one of the burials was associated with a Food Vessel (Table 7.12). The vessel was also a Type 2L and had several features of form and decorative structure in common with the vessel from the upper layer (Fig. 7.7).

Burial	Burial mode	Age; Sex	Body posture/alignment	Ceramic associations
Layer 1				
9	Inh.	Adult; ?	LHS/E	Food Vessel
14	Inh.	Adult; ?	RHS/W	-
16	Inh.	Adult; ?	RHS/W	-
Layer 2				
‘C’	Crem.	?	-	-
1	Inh.	Adult; ?	RHS/E	-
2	Inh.	Adult; ?	RHS/W	-
3	Inh.	Adult; ?	RHS/W	-
4	Inh.	Adult; ?	LHS/E	-
5	Inh.	Child; ?	LHS/E	-
6	Inh.	Child; ?	LHS/E	-
7	Inh.	Child; ?	LHS/W	-
8	Inh.	Child; ?	RHS/W	-
10	Inh.	Adult; ?	Back/W	-
11	Inh.	Child; ?	RHS/W	-
12	Inh.	Child; ?	RHS/E	-
13	Inh.	Child; ?	RHS/W	-
15	Inh.	Adult; ?	Back/W	Food Vessel

Table 7.12: The body posture and alignment of burials from Garrowby Wold C69

Discussion

It is notable that, among all the burials from Barrow C69, only E-W alignments were adopted, with ‘RWS’ and ‘LES’ arrangements among the most popular, thus suggesting a connection with Beaker burial practices. Furthermore, there was apparent structure to the way the bodies of the lower level were arranged in lines, with adult burials at one end (or both) of each ‘row’ (Table 7.13; Fig. 7.7).



Figure 7.7: Plan of Garrowby C69 (after Mortimer 1905; Simpson Food Vessel archive) (**Key:** *J: Stones; G: ditch*)

The large number of bodies buried at C69 is comparable to collective burials of the Neolithic and we cannot rule out the possibility that Mortimer misunderstood the stratigraphy. However, the regular body posture and layer of ‘thin chalk slabs’ and ‘rough angular flints’ that lay under and over the bodies (Mortimer 1905, 139) suggest that the burials were broadly contemporary and represent a remarkably large cemetery in the context of Early Bronze Age barrows on the Yorkshire Wolds and beyond.

The presence of only a single burial with a Food Vessel in each ‘layer’ (on both occasions deposited with a body at the end of each ‘row’ of bodies) could indicate the presence of a higher-status individual within each group or that multiple bodies were being treated as a single ‘burial’, with only one vessel required to signal their affiliation and identity in this world and the world beyond.¹ The occurrence of adults at one end of each row, with children placed between or extending from them, may also have had symbolic and/or genealogical significance.

Barrow C69 therefore appears to represent collective burial on a scale rarely seen during the Early Bronze Age, and a significant departure from earlier, Beaker burial rites. However, the E-W (and, to some extent ‘LES’/‘RWS’) alignments of Beaker rites *were* maintained. The cemetery can be seen as a revision of Beaker burial practices, with children, and perhaps familial groups given a more prominent role.

Study A5: The Painsthorpe Wold Group

Age-related patterns

Child burials were well-represented at Painsthorpe Barrows 4 and 118 (Tables 7.14 & 7.15). At Painsthorpe 4 a child was associated with the only Food Vessel from the cemetery (No.), while one of the only two Beakers from the mound accompanied a child/youth of *c.*8-12 years. The Beaker burials from this mound do not follow the traditional ‘LES’-‘RWSF’ pattern.

At Painsthorpe 118, Mortimer noted that ‘no food-vase had been deposited with any of the eight adult inhumed bodies, although one accompanied each of the seven juvenile interments’ (1905, 128) (Table 7.13). The excavation of the barrow revealed stratigraphic differences between the age groups, with only the adult inhumation burials cut into the surface below the barrow mound, suggesting that they pre-dated the child burials with Food Vessels. Indeed, the adult from Burial M was deposited with a ‘jet’ slider, a Mid/Late Neolithic artefact type

¹ A Food Vessel was apparently also associated with a cremation burial deposited on the lower layer but was not preserved.

(McInnes 1968, 143, no.8; cf. Garwood 2011a, 397, table 15.2), which strongly suggests that the barrow was a re-used Neolithic mound. This poses problems for interpreting the site, as it is not always clear whether other adult inhumation burials cut in graves below the barrow mound were Neolithic or whether some were secondary Early Bronze Age burials.² Regardless of the stratigraphic/chronological relationship between age groups, it is clear that Food Vessels were closely associated with young people at both Painsthorpe 4 and 118, even if not all the burials from the mounds were contemporary (Tables 7.13 & 7.14).

<i>Age</i>	<i>Unaccompanied</i>	<i>Food Vessel</i>	<i>Beaker</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
<i>'Infant'</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>'Child'</i>	1	1	1	3
<i>'Youth'</i>	-	-	1	1
<i>'Adult'</i>	5	-	1	6
<i>?</i>	2	-	-	2
<i>TOTAL</i>	8	1	3	12

Table 7.13: Age groups and associations from Painsthorpe 4

<i>Age</i>	<i>Unaccompanied</i>	<i>Food Vessel</i>	<i>Jet ornament</i>	<i>Collared Urn</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
<i>'Infant'</i>	-	2	1	-	3
<i>'Child'</i>	-	4	2	-	6
<i>'Youth'</i>	1	-	-	1	2
<i>'Adult'</i>	6	-	-	1	7
<i>?</i>	-	-	-	1	1
<i>TOTAL</i>	7	6	3	3	19

Table 7.14: Age and associations of burials from Painsthorpe Barrow 118

Discussion

Food Vessels were related to the identity of children at both Painsthorpe 4 and 118. It is notable that one of the youngest individuals from Painsthorpe 118, an infant just a few weeks old from Burial G, was intentionally associated with only the lower portion of a Food Vessel. This may have expressed and symbolized their young age and premature development. The combination of children, typologically late (*i.e.* Long-Necked) Beakers and Food Vessels is a feature of other barrows on the Wolds, including West Heselton, Barrow 1L (see case-study A2, above).

² As two other burials from Painsthorpe 118 were accompanied by jet ornaments of Early Bronze Age type (a pendant from a Collared Urn and a triangular pendant from inhumation burial Q; Mortimer 1905, figs. 312, 323), it is possible, although unlikely, that the jet slider was curated before it was deposited. Alternatively, Burial Q may also have been of Neolithic date as it was also aligned north/south.

Study A6: The Goodmanham Group

Among the Food Vessel burials from the Goodmanham barrow group, most (9 of 11) are aligned east/west (Tables 7.15 & 7.16). A distinction can be identified between adult male inhumations on one hand and adult female and child/young people on the other (Table 7.16). The former were arranged with their heads to the WNW to WSW while the latter were arranged with their heads to the E to SE. The two groups do not occur in the same barrow and they appear to have been distributed in different areas of the barrow group (Greenwell 1877, 301).

Several ‘pairs’ of burials can also be identified within the two groups: burials from Barrows 102 and 103 were separated by only a ‘little’ distance (Greenwell 1877, 312), and were associated with extremely similar Type 2L Food Vessels. The bodies were both laid out with their heads to the west but were placed on opposite sides of the body (Table 7.15). There is also a connection between female burials from Barrow 111, Burial 5 and Barrow 115, Burial 1 both were arranged in similar ways and associated with similar Type 2L vessels, decorated with all over herringbone decoration.

Isolating complex-decorated Type 2 and Type 2L vessels helps to reveal additional patterns: all four male burials were aligned with their heads to the west and placed in central, wood-lined graves. The vessels were decorated with ‘complex’ motifs in contrast to the Type 2L vessels with adult female burials, which were decorated with all over herringbone (Table 7.17). Despite many of these burials being deposited beneath separate barrows, they were apparently connected by reference to the traditional/ancient male:female dichotomy of the Beaker tradition. This contributes to the arguments that complex Type 2L vessels and funerary practices were related to Beaker vessels and practices (see **Chapter 6**).

Burial	Body posture	Age/sex	Typology
Barrow 90, Burial 1	RWSWS	Adult male	Type 2
Barrow 94, Burial 1	Extended/W	Adult male	‘Irish Vase’
Barrow 97, Burial 1	RWSWS	Adult male	Type 2L
Barrow 102, Burial 1	RWNWS	Adult male	Type 2L
Barrow 103, Burial 2	LWN	Adult male	Type 2L
Barrow 111, Burial 3	LES	Child	‘Irish Bowl’
Barrow 111, Burial 5	LENES	Adult female	Type 2L
Barrow 113, Burial 2	RENEN	Adult female	Type 1A + lugs
Barrow 115, Burial 1	LSESW	Adult female	Type 2L
Barrow 118, Burial 1	RESEN	‘young person’	Type 2
Barrow 119, Burial 1	RNNWE	‘young person’	Type 1A

Table 7.15: Details of Food Vessel burials from the Goodmanham barrow group

Age/sex group	Head to WNW to WSW	Head to E to SE
Adult male	5	0
Adult female	0	3
Child/‘young person’	0	3

Table 7.16: Direction of head of inhumation burials in relation to age and sex of the body for the Goodmanham barrow group

Burial	Age/sex	Typology	Decoration	Centrally placed wood-lined grave
90, B. 1	Adult male	Type 2	Complex	Yes
97, B. 1	Adult male	Type 2L	Complex	Yes
102, B. 1	Adult male	Type 2L	Complex	Yes
103, B. 2	Adult male	Type 2L	Complex	Yes
111, B. 5	Adult female	Type 2L	AOHB	No
115, B. 1	Adult female	Type 2L	AOHB	No
118, B. 1	‘young person’	Type 2	Simple	No

Table 7.17: The context of Type 2L and Type 2 vessels from the Goodmanham barrow group

Discussion

At Goodmanham the distinction between male and female/child burials can be interpreted as the continuation of cosmological principles that originated among Beaker funerary practices. The typological similarities between vessels and body postures within these groups connected burials separated in space and, perhaps, time. The similarities could have been attempts to express genealogical and/or socio-political status. Several of the vessels involved could have been the work of a ceramic specialist as they are of particularly high quality (Goodmanham 102 and 103: Kinnes & Longworth 1985, Nos. 102 & 103) and include several, exotic, Irish-influenced Food Vessels. These dimensions may have added both status and legitimacy to Food Vessel funerary practices, evoking distant places and novel techniques as well as rituals established in the ‘ancient’ past.

Discussion: Beaker/Food Vessel relationships

Several of the case-studies presented in this section highlight the way Food Vessel burials referenced older, Beaker practices, both in the rituals associated with the arrangement of the body and the production of ceramic vessels. At West Heslerton there is even an instance of a Food Vessel burial incorporated within a LESM/RWSF ‘pairing’, with comb used to decorate both the Beaker and Food Vessel, which carry some of the same motifs. Such occurrences of direct association are, it should be stressed, rare, for socio-cultural and/or chronological reasons. Irish influences were also identified at two of the same barrow groups (A1 and A2),

suggesting that incorporating distant times and places within funerary practices may have been an important way of staking claims to status and legitimacy through knowledge of ‘ancestral’ and ‘exotic’ practices. This connection to Beaker and Irish Food Vessel influences has already been noted on several occasions, and probably has chronological significance, being a feature of the earliest British Food Vessel burials (see **Chapter 2**).

The preceding case-studies have illustrated some of the key processes by which Food Vessel burial emerged from the ceramic and social *milieu* and cosmology associated with Beaker practices on the Yorkshire Wolds. This process appears to have varied between barrows and barrow groups and, perhaps, through time, although the precise chronological dimension still remains frustratingly out of reach. Thus different interpretations and ‘performances’ of pre-existing ritual practices, some including ceramic techniques and some merely the body postures associated with Beaker burials, took place at different barrows. This serves to demonstrate that there was considerable flexibility and variability associated with Food Vessel funerary practices. It was, therefore, different interpretations of relatively normative Beaker practices by different groups of communities that arguably created the variation in Food Vessel alignment and body posture described in **Section 6.4**. The decision to reference older, Beaker traditions may be related to the ‘ancestral’ ritual authority they continued to command and/or wariness regarding departing too far from the established rituals.

The increased visibility of children, associated with late Beakers and Food Vessels, was also noted in several case-studies (A2-4) (*cf.* **Chapter 6.3**). At West Heslerton and Garrowby Wold C93, child burials occur in relatively large numbers (although admittedly not all directly associated with Food Vessels). This is significant as it probably reflects changes in Early Bronze Age social and ritual practices after *c.*2200 cal BC (*cf.* Garwood 2007c). It also reflects a relationship between the increased choice of funerary practices associated with Food Vessels and the kind of individuals that could be given formal burial (*cf.* Needham’s ‘fission’ horizon (2005)).

7.3 The Food Vessel – Collared Urn relationship, age structure and burial mode

The second set of case studies concerns the relationship between Food Vessel and Collared Urn burials and extends to issues of age, spatial distribution (at cemetery group scale) and changing burial mode. All four case studies concern barrow cemetery groups rather than individual barrows, reflecting the greater spatial distance between Food Vessel and Collared Urn burials, a distinction that may reflect the different social and ritual character of this relationship (**Chapter 6.7**).

Study B1: The Garton Slack Group

Food Vessel and Collared Urns

There are a number of connections between Food Vessels and Collared Urns from the Brewster (1980) excavations at Garton Slack. It has already been noted that the vessel from Garton Slack 7 is similar to Collared Urns in several respects: it has the ‘false’ shoulder grooves that are characteristic of Collared Urns (**Section 3.2**), but are not found on Food Vessels. The vessel also has an exaggerated, collar-like, neck/rim and was deposited in an inverted position, both of which are Collared Urn traits. The Food Vessel with a cremation burial from Garton Slack 8 was also deposited in an inverted position, similar to a Collared Urn. Furthermore, both the Food Vessels from Garton Slack 8 and 14 were decorated with a similar scheme to the Collared Urn from Garton Slack 3A (Brewster 1981, fig. 41).

Age-related patterns

The centrally placed grave within the barrow at Garton Slack 7 contained the inhumation of a child (c.2½ years old). The grave, which appears to have been marked by a post, had been extended to the south for the insertion of a cremation burial of an adult male and female with an inverted Food Vessel. The combination of child and two adults (a male and a female) in the same grave perhaps represented, or was symbolic of, a family group.

The miniature Food Vessel from Garton Slack 14 was associated with only the cremated bone of the left hip of an adult but was found close to a second pit containing the cremated remains of a young adult female who had died prior to childbirth.

Discussion

Both the Garton Slack burials included cremation burials and Food Vessels with Collared Urn influences. Indeed, the combination of inhumation and cremation burials at Garton Slack 7 mirrors the combination of Food Vessel and Collared Urn influences on the vessel from this grave. Both burials also included both adults and children.

Study B2: The Folkton Barrows 70 & 71

Typological consistency

All eight of the Food Vessels from Folkton Barrows 70 and 71 have single cavetto zones. Lugs were even applied to a vessel with a single cavetto from Barrow 71, Burial 6 producing one of only a very small number of Type 1A vessels with lugs (see **Chapter 6**).

Age-related patterns

The Food Vessel burials from Folkton 70 and 71 are predominantly of children (Table 7.18). The vessels associated with children are relatively small and carry only minimal decoration. In contrast, the only Food Vessel associated with an adult (?)female was uncharacteristically tall and was elaborately decorated. Indeed, the vessel can be described as a Food Vessel/Collared Urn hybrid rather than a Food Vessel *per se* (Longworth classifies it as a Primary Series Collared Urn: 1984, pl. 1137). The contrast between Food Vessel decoration and size appears to relate to and symbolize the difference in size and experience of adults compared to children.

Age	Total	With Food Vessel
Child/infant; ??child	7	5
Adult	6	1

Table 7.18: Age of burials from Folkton 70 and 71

Discussion

The association of Food Vessels with children at these barrows may reflect the belief that children required different kinds of provision after death compared to adults. Different grave goods and foodstuffs were used to signal differences between the age groups at Folkton 70 and 71, and may have related to other symbolic and cosmological principles. Indeed, only adults were associated with animal bones and worked bone objects (Table 7.19). Furthermore, differences in the size, extent and complexity of Food Vessel decoration may have been related to the age of the dead.

Burial	Age & sex	Food Vessel	Animal bone
<i>Folkton 70, Burial 12</i>	Adult male	No	Pig (leg); boars tusk pin; boars tusk blade
<i>Folkton 71, Burial 6</i>	Adult female?	Yes	Bone beads
<i>Folkton 71, Burial 15</i>	Adult male	Yes	Bone bead; Pig (leg/trotters)

Table 7.19: Animal bone from burials from Folkton Barrows 70 & 71

Study B3: The Aldro Group

Age-related patterns

At Aldro C59, all three of the Food Vessels from the barrow were associated with child burials (all approximately one year old) while the adult burials were ‘unaccompanied’ (Table

7.20). The similar age of the burials is also reflected in their body posture as all three were placed on their left hand sides and two (Nos. 3-4) were deposited close together in the same grave and along a north/south alignment (Table 7.20). The deposition of Food Vessels with children may be an indication or symbol of status but the very young age of these individuals combined with the absence of 'rich' grave-goods with the adult burials suggests that they may have conveyed symbolic meaning within the context of funerary practices, related, for instance, to the idea of providing additional sustenance for the youngest and most vulnerable within the social group.

No.	Age/sex	Body posture/alignment	Associations
1	Approx. 12 months	LHS/E	Food Vessel
2	Young ?adult male	[<i>Conflicting data</i>]	-
3	Not more than six months	LHS/N	Food Vessel
4	Not more than six months	LHS/S	Food Vessel
5	Adult [<i>Conflicting sex data</i>]	RHS/SSW	-
6	Adult	Cremation	-
7	Child (12-16 years)	RHS/NW	-

Table 7.20: Burials from Aldro Barrow C59 (after Mortimer 1905, 69-70)

Four of the burials from Aldro C59 (Table 7.20: Nos. 3-6), including two adults and two children were deposited within a timber-lined grave with stake/post holes at each corner of the grave, with the two child burials (Table 7.20: Nos. 3-4) placed close to one another and directly above adult inhumation and cremation burials (Table 7.20: Nos. 5-6). It is possible that these groupings represented or symbolised 'family' groups.

Food Vessels and Collared Urns

As within the Towthorpe Group (C1, below), there are differences in types of grave goods concentrated in each of the five 'Divisions' that make up the Aldro group. Barrows in Division 'A' included Beaker and dagger burials; Division 'C' produced both Food Vessel and Collared Urn burials; Division 'E' produced no Food Vessel and Division 'D' produced only a small portion of a Food Vessel. There were also important differences between the divisions in terms of burial mode: inhumation burials were predominant in divisions 'A' and 'B' while Division 'C' produced inhumation and cremation burials while cremation burials predominated in Division 'D'.

These spatial differences in grave good associations and burial mode suggest that the cemetery developed approximately east to west, from Division A through to E. Furthermore, Food Vessel burials can be set in the context of developments through time and across the

landscape. For instance, within Division C, where both cremation burials and Collared Urns are represented, a Food Vessel from Barrow C76 combines traits of Food Vessels and Collared Urns. The decorative motif carried on the neck of this vessel is similar to the motif that decorates the collar of many Collared Urns (Longworth 1984, fig. 10, 7). However, the Food Vessel lacks a 'collar' proper and this may have signalled its distinction from this related ceramic tradition (associated with cremation burial) and its suitability for inhumation burial.³

The Aldro Group demonstrates that Food Vessels were closely associated with children, apparently during the later Food Vessel phase when *both* Food Vessels and Collared Urns were available.

Study B4: Marton Hall

The barrow at Marton Hall belongs to Mortimer's 'Barrows not grouped' category (Mortimer 1905, 344-7, nos. 280-81). A barrow mound covered an oval grave, at the west end of which were three Food Vessels. One vessel was associated with a cremation burial of a child while the other two burials were also apparently decayed inhumations of children.⁴ The proximity of these vessels and the association of all three burials with flint knives are notable because in typological terms the vessels are different. The two Type 2L vessels were associated with inhumation burials while the cremation burial was associated with a Type 1A vessel, which is similar in some respects to Collared Urn pottery in terms of its profile. The two Type 2L vessels also differed in character, carrying different techniques and motifs. The different types and motifs/techniques may have been considered appropriate to the different modes of burial and the identity of the individuals involved, as it is unlikely that there was any considerable time lapse between the burials given their similar age, association with flint knives and Mortimer's description.

At the base of the same grave was an adult male inhumation burial arranged in keeping with the traditional Yorkshire Beaker pattern (on left/back, with head to the east) but unaccompanied. While the chronological relationship between the adult and child burials is not clear, it is notable that a cairn of stone sealed the burials and that they may have been broadly contemporary.

³ It may be noted that a similar formed and decorated Food Vessel was deposited at West Heslerton Barrow 1R (No.) and was deposited in an inverted position, similar to the vast majority of Collared Urns.

⁴ Traces of an inhumation survived in only one case.

Study B5: The Wharram Percy Group

Mortimer excavated nine barrows in the Wharram Percy group, including a linear concentration of six barrows (Barrows 45, 46, 47, 48, 70 & 71) placed on the highest ground (Mortimer 1905, 44), with the remaining three barrows (Barrows 66, 65 & 67) on lower, sloping ground to the north.⁵

Barrow 67 produced a Beaker burial while three barrows produced Food Vessels in central, apparently primary deposits (Barrows 46, 47 & 66). Three Collared Urns were recovered from the cemetery (Barrows 48 & 71), placed in primary/central positions in both cases. There was, therefore, no overlap or re-use of barrows for the deposition of different ceramic traditions.

Food Vessels and Collared Urns

However, the Food Vessel from Barrow 46 shows influences from both Food Vessel and Collared Urn traditions: the former by its all-over decoration and the latter by its 'collar'. The vessel stood next to, rather than 'inurned', a deposit of cremated bone, a rare burial mode on the Wolds (see **Section 6.3**).

The Food Vessel from the nearby Barrow 47 has a more traditional Food Vessel profile, but carries some of the same decorative motifs as the Collared Urn from adjacent Barrow 48 (Longworth no. 1305, pl. 49e). The vessel was deposited c.0.18 m above a cremation burial and Mortimer argued that the two deposits were contemporary (*ibid.*, 402, no. 47).

Despite these apparent similarities, Food Vessel and Collared Urns were not deposited together, in the same mound or in direct association, suggesting an important distinction between the two traditions. This is probably related to chronology, with Collared Urn burials/barrows added later (see **Section 2.6**).

Age-related patterns

Mortimer's excavation of nine barrows produced the remains of seven infants, children and 'youths' and six adults. None of the adults were associated with Food Vessels. Rather, ceramic grave goods appear to have been reserved for the younger burials in the cemetery. By contrast, adults from Barrow 65, 66 and 67 were associated with flint tools and an unaccompanied adult cremation was deposited beneath Barrow 67. An adult was also associated with at least one of the Collared Urns (from Barrow 71), and it is possible that this

⁵ The outlying barrow (No. 127), located 1km to the south, is not considered here.

ceramic tradition was reserved for the deposition of older individuals in primary positions in separate barrow mounds.

Discussion

The lack of absolute dating evidence is of course problematic, but the typo-chronological evidence and the unusual association between Food Vessels and cremation burials suggests that Wharram Percy may represent a cemetery in which 'new' Collared Urn influences can be recognised among several late Food Vessel burials. Children rather than adults were associated with Food Vessels at this time, a feature also noted in several of the previous case studies (B1-4).

Discussion: Food Vessel/Collared Urn relationships

The spatial distribution of Food Vessels and Collared Urns in some groups suggests that there was a considerable degree of chronological and social/cultural distinction between the two traditions, a point supported by the findings of **Chapters 2 and 3**. A distinction is also suggested by the relative rarity of Food Vessel cremation burials (*cf.* North East Yorkshire: **Chapter 5**). There are, however, a small number of instances of ceramic hybridization and influence (*e.g.* Garton Slack (B1), Folkton (B2) and Marton Hall (B4)). The most notable pattern, evident to some extent in all five case studies, is the association between young people and 'late' Food Vessels. Adults, in these barrows and barrow cemeteries were often associated with distinctively different grave good traditions or unaccompanied. The contrast between the adult female with a Food Vessel/Collared Urn hybrid and children with Food Vessels from Folkton 70 (B2), is a good example of the contrast.

7.4 Food Vessels and other Early Bronze Age funerary traditions

This section concerns the relationship between Food Vessels and a range other grave-goods within the Towthorpe barrow group. Concentration on a single barrow group provides the opportunity to set Food Vessel practices in a wider context and at a scale that may have been relevant to a single community or group of communities from the Wolds.

Case study C1: The Towthorpe Group

The barrows of Mortimer's Towthorpe Group are mostly distributed along a ridgeway that stretches for several kilometres (Fig. 7.8; Mortimer 1905, 1-43; Manby 2007). The greatest density of barrows (and ring ditches) occurs in a *c.* 2 km stretch, from east to west, where the ridgeway is at its widest, bracketed by barrows covering Food Vessels (Fig. 7.8, Nos. 73 &

6). This part of the ridgeway is also closest to the location of the Neolithic Great barrow and enclosure at Duggleby Howe (Fig. 7.8, No. 237), and lies between pre-existing Neolithic barrows on the ridgeway (Fig. 7.8, Nos. 3, 18). This central section of the group also features all the ceramic and metalwork grave goods, with the notable exception of both the Beaker burials from the Towthorpe group (Fig. 7.8, Nos. 21 & 211 1/2).

Barrow No./ Technique	Incision	Comb	Stab/jab	Twisted cord	Whipped cord	Undecorated	Lugs/handle (imperforate)
1. (Vessel no. 1)	•						
1. (Vessel no. 2)		•					•
6.				•			•
21.				•	•		•
43.						•	
73.				•	•		
233			•	•			•

Table 7.21: Decorative techniques on Food Vessels from the Towthorpe Group

Barrow No./ Motif	Vertical discrete encircling	Herringbone	Encircling continuous*	Encircling stab/jab	Horse- shoe	Undecorated
1. (Vessel no. 1)	•					
1. (Vessel no. 2)		•				
6.			•			
21.		•	•			
43.						•
73.	•		•		•	
233			•	•		

Table 7.22: Decorative motifs on Food Vessels from the Towthorpe Group; **Note:** * - All Twisted Cord



Figure 7.8: Plan of Mortimer's Towthorpe Group combined with evidence for probable barrow ring ditches from aerial photography (after Manby 2007, fig. 2; *cf.* Stoertz 1997, Map 1) (N.B. contour height is given in feet)

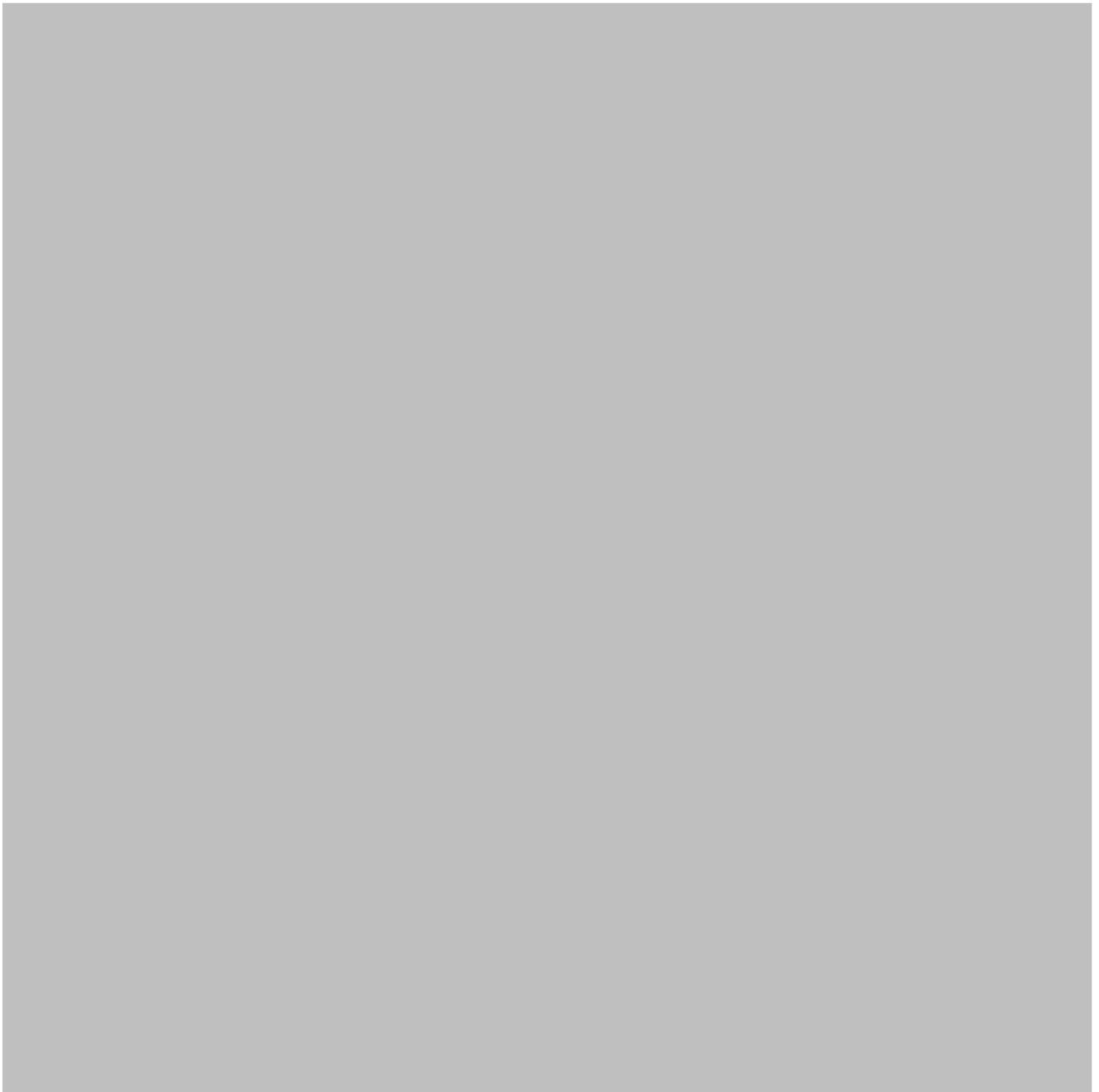


Figure 7. 9: Pottery and selected grave assemblages from the Towthorpe group (*Note: Not to scale*) (After: Clarke 1970; Gerloff 1975; D. Simpson archive)

The Beaker and Food Vessel barrows

Mortimer's site 221½ (1905, 19) was a 'flat' grave of two inhumation burials with Beakers, located on a natural mound, lower than the 600 ft. (185 m) contour line, above which the other barrow mounds were located (Fig. 7.9). The body postures of the two burials follow the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age pattern for male and female burials (*cf.* A. Shepherd 2012). On typo-chronological grounds the site is likely to pre-date the Food Vessel and

dagger barrows on the ridgeway and may be the earliest single burial after the Neolithic barrows.

It is also notable that the only other Beaker burial from the group, from a Beaker *and* Food Vessel barrow (Fig. 7.9, No. 21), was also located on the margins of the group, close to edge of the 600 ft. (185 m) contour line, at the western end (and below the level) of the main distribution. The typo-chronology of the Long-Necked Beaker from this barrow is, however, relatively late. Indeed, the Food Vessel burial located above the Beaker burial, was in the same grave cut (Mortimer 1905, 11-12), and can be related to its Beaker posture, and perhaps the presence of infant bones with both burials. The typology of the Food Vessel may also be significant: it belongs to Manby's (2004) 'Handled' group, which appears to have developed from (or been contemporary with) Handled Beaker vessels (*cf. ibid.*; **Section 2.5**).

The distinction between Beaker and Food Vessel funerary practices is, therefore, likely to have had socio-cultural and chronological significance. However, as we shall see, the decoration of the Food Vessel and the association with a plano-convex knife connects the burial with those of the central section. This indicates that changes could be more complex and perhaps gradual, the work of communities binding and fusing ritual traditions and practices rather than adopting radically new practices.

The Food Vessel and Armorico-British dagger barrows

In the 'central zone' of the Towthorpe Group were four barrows with Food Vessel burials and two with Armorico-British bronze dagger burials. There are a range of connections between these barrows and graves. The Armorico-British class 'A' dagger from the central burial of Barrow 139 belongs to a distribution centred on Wessex (Gerloff 1975, 82-92; Needham and Woodward 2008, 8, fig. 5). The association with a perforated macehead is also a feature of the early Wessex 'rich graves' of Needham's Phase 3 (see *ibid.*, 22-7). The supine posture of the body marks a distinct break from other burials within the Group, which were all crouched.

The assemblage from Barrow 139 also included a plano-convex knife, a feature of other Yorkshire Armorico-British daggers in Yorkshire (*e.g.* Hutton Buscel: Gerloff 1975, 74-5; *cf.* Needham & Woodward 2008, 13). As noted in **Chapter 6**, plano-convex knives were frequently associated with Food Vessel burials, including several from the Towthorpe Group itself (Fig. 7.9). Its inclusion in the assemblage may represent a local, perhaps older, contribution to an assemblage of exotic new material culture.

Barrow 233 covered a crouched inhumation with an Armorico-British class B dagger. Mortimer's description of the section suggests that a small barrow of relatively clay-free material was raised over the dagger burial before the mound was enlarged with more 'clayey' material. The second mound was associated with an unaccompanied Food Vessel, approximately a foot (0.3 m) below the apex of the barrow. In contrast to class A daggers, class B Armorico-British daggers have a predominantly northerly distribution (Gerloff 1975, 82-92; Needham and Woodward 2008, 8, fig. 6), and this northern pedigree may also be reflected in the later deposition of a Food Vessel in the same mound and the crouched 'REN' posture of the dagger burial, which it shares with the Food Vessel burial from Barrow 43.

The Food Vessel barrows

The Food Vessels from the Towthorpe Group include a range of different forms (Fig. 7.9). However, they share features of decoration (encircling twisted-cord decoration) and form (*e.g.* unperforated lugs) (Table 7.21 & 22). Furthermore, the Food Vessel burials from Barrows 21 and 73 were associated with plano-convex knives, which connects them with the dagger burial from Barrow 233, as noted above.

Food Vessels were not deposited with adult inhumations in the 'central zone', and they are instead associated with daggers and flint artefacts (Fig. 7.8). At Barrows 43 and 6 both covered Food Vessel burials with young people/children and unaccompanied adult burials. Both adults were laid on their right-hand side with head to the south. This may suggest that Food Vessels may have lacked the status of other artefact choices or, less reductively, may have had different roles within symbolic schemes.

Discussion: a barrow cemetery on the Wolds

Several patterns have been identified among the burials of the Towthorpe barrow group, relating to different ages, body postures and grave good traditions. The transition from Chalcolithic Beaker practices to Food Vessel and other Early Bronze Age funerary traditions is demonstrated by the contrasting landscape setting of site 221½ and the 'central zone' barrows.

The relationship identified in the 'central zone' between Armorico-British dagger and Food Vessel burials may suggest they belong to a later phase of Food Vessel burial (Needham's Phase 3: *c.*1950-1750/1700 BC). However, there are also connections involving plano-convex knives and decorative techniques between Beaker/Food Vessel Barrow 21 and the 'central zone' barrows. There is, therefore, evidence for continuity between traditions and perhaps also through time, with connections running through many of the burials in the group. There

is also evidence for children being associated with Food Vessels while adults were associated with other types of grave good or were unaccompanied, perhaps because Food Vessels were no longer at the forefront of ritual practice or interregional connections, or had taken on a different symbolic significance.

7.5 Summary and Conclusions

The preceding case studies have highlighted several examples of connections between Beaker, Food Vessel and Collared Urn burials and the danger of studying Early Bronze Age funerary traditions in isolation. There are, however, important chronological dimensions to these connections: Beaker influences occurring at the start of Food Vessel use and Collared Urn influence at the end of the Food Vessel period.

At Rudston 62 (A1) and West Heslerton (A2) references to Beakers and Irish Food Vessels may have provided a way of legitimising new practices and the introduction of Food Vessel burial. It was argued that the memory and enactment of Beaker practices changed through space and/or time, with several of the cemeteries adopting different responses to the LESM/RWSF Beaker pattern. Attempts to understand these changes are hampered by the lack of a more precise chronological framework and the quality of the excavation reports.

Given the relative paucity of Food Vessel cremation burials and Collared Urns on the Wolds, it was unsurprising that relatively few close connections between the two traditions were identified. A recurrent theme of case studies (B1-5) was the role of children, who may have been associated with Food Vessels late in the currency of the tradition, while adults were increasingly associated with other grave good traditions. Indeed, the case study from Towthorpe (C1) argued for continuity and change in a single cemetery, with Food Vessels playing different roles in relation to other grave good traditions. It was suggested that children might have been associated with Food Vessels relatively late in the sequence, while adults were associated with other grave good traditions.

The above case-studies represent the best examples of the ‘cross-pollination’ of funerary traditions on the Wolds. Given the large number of barrows and barrow groups excavated, direct interaction and hybridization between the respective ceramic traditions occurred only exceptionally. However, when contextualised with reference to wider funerary practices (burial mode, spatial patterning of cemeteries and grave good associations), it is possible to set these important interactions in a wider context of continuities and changes, as for instance at West Heslerton (A2) and Towthorpe (C1), and to understand the potential significance of these changes in terms of processes of ritual and cosmological change.

In the next, penultimate, chapter the themes raised in the regional studies of **Chapters 4 to 7** are developed in a wider discussion of the changing significance of Food Vessel burial in Britain and are related to wider, contemporary changes of the inter-regional networks associated with copper (alloy) and other social practices.

CHAPTER EIGHT

REGIONALITY, TYPOLOGY & CONTEXT IN FOOD VESSEL STUDIES

8.1 Introduction

Having discussed Food Vessel burials at a regional scale in some detail, this chapter takes a wider view, comparing the funerary practices and the proposed typological schemes of the three regions, and identifying similarities and differences between them. The later sections of the regional studies discussed the relationship between Food Vessels and preceding and contemporary traditions, as well as networks of trade and exchange relevant to that region. These relationships are explored more fully in the final section of this chapter, demonstrating that studies of typology and regionality are not necessarily restrictive or parochial and, rather, can be used to understand and map changes in networks of trade/exchange, ritual and belief.

8.2 Comparing the regional Food Vessel funerary practices

The key characteristics of funerary practices in the three regional studies are presented in Table 8.1 and the differences and consolidating similarities between them are discussed below.

Distribution patterns

The greatest density of Food Vessel burial occurs in pockets along the eastern coast of Northern Britain (Fig. 1.2). A number of important biases relating to agricultural richness, land use and antiquarian activities may have influenced this pattern (*cf.* Annable 1987, 116-8). However, several regions with low numbers of Food Vessel burial have produced greater concentrations of Collared Urns (*e.g.* Cumbria and the North York Moors). This may support a ritual/cultural opposition to Food Vessels or reflect chronological changes in population density. The impact of Irish Food Vessel influences in Western Scotland (Simpson 1965) and the Isle of Man (Woodcock 2008) is not matched in coastal Cumbria or Lancashire, and this is most convincingly explained in terms of reluctance to adopt Food Vessels in areas that clearly *were* populated at the start of the Early Bronze Age (*cf.* Barrowclough 2008; 2010; Evans 2008; Needham 2012).

The main concentrations of Food Vessel burial occur close to areas of upland: the Cheviot Hills, the North York Moors/Tabular Hills and the Yorkshire Wolds. The only other major English concentration occurs in the Peak District, another upland area. This observation could

be the result of biases of preservation and recovery, but it may also relate to the agricultural/pastoral practices of Food Vessel communities. The eastern distribution of Food Vessels also matches the concentrations of Beaker burial in Northern Northumberland and the Wolds. In Northumberland and East Yorkshire/the central lowlands, the densest distributions of Food Vessel funerary monuments were largely distinct from the ‘ceremonial landscapes’ of the Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic.

Burial mode

Burial mode differs between all three regions. Inhumation burial is by far the dominant mode on the Yorkshire Wolds, and outnumbers cremation burial by a factor of two to one in the Northern Counties (principally Northumberland). However, in North East Yorkshire inhumation and cremation burials occur in approximately equal numbers. This relates to an intra-regional difference, with inhumation more common in the western Tabular Hills and cremation burial more common in the east. It was also suggested that there was a typological distinction between the respective burial modes, with vessels associated with cremation burial having more in common with Collared Urns. Similarly, it was noted that several of the rare cremation burials in South East Yorkshire were associated with vessels that shared features in common with Collared Urns. There may, therefore, be a chronological dimension to Food Vessel cremation burials. Although the dates for Food Vessel Urns do not necessarily support this claim (see **Section 2.3**), the type is relatively rare south of the Northern Counties (Cowie 1978), and cremation does not appear to have been as important a component of the Food Vessel tradition in East Yorkshire, as it was further north.

Age and sex patterns

It was not possible to obtain reliable age and sex data for the Northern Counties or North East Yorkshire, but well excavated cemeteries from both regions demonstrate that children were often represented at cemetery barrows and cairns (see **Sections 4.5 & 5.6**). The presence and prominence of children is also a feature of other ‘complex’ Food Vessel cemeteries from Northern Britain (see Table 4.14). The data from South East Yorkshire suggests that adults were twice as common as children, although this statistic has to be set in the context of Chalcolithic burial practices, in which children were apparently considerably rarer (in some regions of the country at least: *cf.* Garwood 2007c). The Yorkshire data also suggest that adult males and females were represented in approximately equal numbers, and there is a sense that there was an interest in representing a relatively wide range of individuals in Food Vessel

funerary practices, even if it was not necessarily a direct reflection of society (*cf.* Shanks & Tilley 1982).

Alignment and body posture

Given the relatively clear patterns associated with Beaker burials from East Yorkshire (Tuckwell 1975; A. Shepherd 2012), there is a temptation to strain to identify similar patterns in the Food Vessel data. There is, however, considerable overall variation. The best means of making sense of the data is with respect to patterning specific to cemetery barrows/cairns and barrow cemeteries, as demonstrated in the cases studies for **Chapters 4-7**. A number of possible regional preferences were identified (Table 8.1), with the exception of the preference for placing the body on the right-hand side in the Northern Counties and South East Yorkshire, there is little evidence for inter-regional patterning and no evidence for the gender-based duality that characterises the Beaker tradition and connected regions of Britain and Europe (*cf.* Vander Linden 2003). This represents a significant change in ritual practice, although it was noted in **Section 6.7** that the changes in funerary ritual may have begun during the late Beaker period in association with typologically late (*e.g.* Handled and Long-Necked) Beakers, a notion that is further discussed below (**Section 8.4**).

Additional associations

Flint tools (especially knives and particularly plano-convex knives) were the most common additional grave good by a considerable margin in all three regions. These were often deposited in similar positions: near the head and hands. More elaborate, ‘rich’ graves, including jet ornaments and small items of bronze (*e.g.* awls and knife-daggers), are notably rare, in terms of the non-organic grave goods at least. However, several of the finer Food Vessels may be considered in similar terms to fine grave goods of bronze and jet, as all were the work of specialists and required and communicated access to distant connections.

Monuments

Food Vessel burials were invariably associated with monuments in North East and South East Yorkshire. In the North East of England the picture is less certain, although this is likely to be partly due to the poor quality of excavation reports. Each of the three regions has a slightly different monument tradition. Cairns with kerbs are particularly common in the Northern Counties, while barrows of earth and clay are the norm on the Wolds. This reflects the local geology of the regions, although it is also likely to have influenced and reinforced local identities. It is notable that the Food Vessel monuments of North East Yorkshire were often

composites of both stone and earth/clay, with kerbs a feature of several mounds, perhaps reflecting their position between the Wolds and Northumberland. Furthermore, several Food Vessel burials from Cumbria were recovered from stone circles, a common monument tradition of that region. Compared to the relative simplicity of earlier Beaker practices they represented a notable departure and within their confines particular messages and meanings could be created. In symbolic and cosmological terms, the transition from earlier Beaker to later Beaker and Food Vessel practices may, therefore, have been from gender-based duality shared across considerable geographical areas to group (or house) based units with more varied meanings and greater autonomy in creating meaning (*cf.* the complex cemeteries and barrow groups discussed in **Sections 4.5, 5.6** and in **Chapter 7**).

Summary

The Food Vessel burials of the three regional studies therefore demonstrate a considerable degree of similarity in terms of distribution, additional associations, age and sex patterns, alignments and body postures and association with monuments, often with complex sequences and varied age/sex groups and typology/artefact types. There are also differences in terms of the relationships to other (earlier and later) ceramic traditions and networks of trade/exchange (*e.g.* associated with jet ornaments and copper alloy), burial mode and the details of monument construction sequence and composition.

Generally speaking, there is considerable uniformity among Food Vessel burials of Northern England. Looking north, the evidence from South East Scotland (Cowe 1983) is similar in character, as are funerary practices from the Peak District (Manby 1957; Barnatt & Collis 1996). More significant differences occur to the south of the Peak, where Food Vessel burials are rare and were rarely the primary focus of burial monuments. Reasons for this distribution are discussed in **Section 8.4**.

Food Vessel burials occurred in greater numbers and density than Beaker burials in the study regions, even when the apparent increase in typologically later Beaker burials is considered (*cf.* Needham 2005, 209). This observation helps to ‘flesh out’ the importance of Food Vessel burial. Because they have been the focus of relatively little research, there is an understandable tendency to overlook their importance and to present them as another option a ‘strand’ *within* other Early Bronze Age funerary practices (*cf.* Needham 2005, fig. 13; Law 2008), or to overlook them altogether. Although the Food Vessel tradition has been shown to overlap at its start and end with Beakers and Collared Urns, **Chapters 4-7** have given form and substance to a coherent and widespread funerary tradition.

The Northern Counties of England

Distribution patterns: Concentrated in Northumberland, principally around the Cheviot Hills (continuing the Southern Scottish pattern), relatively few from County Durham and Cumbria. Distributed away from Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic activity in the Milfield Plain. Matches Beaker distribution pattern.

Burial mode: Inhumations outnumber cremation burials by 2:1 (57:28).

Age/sex: Poor quality dataset, available data suggests similar numbers of adult (8) and children/infants (8) but modern case-studies suggest sub-adults were relatively well represented at cemeteries.

Alignment/body postures: Preference for right-hand side postures with heads between SW to SE, but variation and variation within cemetery barrows.

Additional associations: Flint tools, especially knives and arrowheads, although quality of dataset is poor

Monuments: In Northumberland most covering monuments made of stone (c.78%), several with kerbs and double kerbs. In Cumbria three stone circles, reflecting local preference, in County Durham, several earthen barrows.

North East Yorkshire, the central lowlands & North West England

Distribution patterns: Concentrated in North East Yorkshire, especially the Tabular Hills, relatively few in central vales (contrasting with henge monument distribution) or west of the Pennines. Distinction between cremation and inhumation burial in the east and west respectively.

Burial mode: Cremations outnumber inhumation burials (37:26), although the number of sites is similar (23:22). A small number of containing both modes (4-5).

Age/sex: Poor quality dataset but case-studies (Section 5.6) suggest sub-adults were relatively well represented at cemetery sites.

Alignment/body postures: Preference for inhumations in N-S aligned graves, with heads to S in most cases (10 of 13) in Western Tabular Hills, elsewhere: smaller sample and more variable.

Additional associations: Flint tools, especially knives and arrowheads, with positioning near head and hands seemingly significant. Small number of burials associated with jet objects and may relate to wider trade networks.

Monuments: Almost all Food Vessel burials associated with mounds composed of earth and stone, often in complex sequences. Kerbs are also a feature of several monuments.

South East Yorkshire

Distribution patterns: Principally on the Wolds.

Burial mode: Inhumations vastly outnumber cremation burials (174:21), with a small number containing both modes (10).

Age/sex: Twice as many adults as children/infants (106:58). Similar numbers of adult males and females (27:26).

Alignment/body postures: Preference for right-hand side postures (twice as common as left-hand side). E-W aligned graves make up c.50% of sample and there is some evidence for continuation of RWS postures from earlier Beaker practices, albeit for both males and females. Consistency can be identified within cemetery barrows and barrow cemeteries.

Additional associations: Flint tools most common (c.59% of all Food Vessel graves), especially knives. Typically positioned near head and hands and there may be an association between plano-convex knives and mouths/tongues.

Monuments: Almost all associated with mounds composed of complex mixes of earth and clay, stone rare except for a few instances to North. Ditches and complex sequences are most likely probably under-represented.

Table 8.1: The key characteristics of Food Vessel funerary practices in the three study regions

8.3 Comparing the regional Food Vessel typologies

At the start of the thesis a case was made for comparing similarities and differences in ceramic typology (form and decoration) to other aspects of funerary practices, as correlations could help to understand the social and symbolic significance of Food Vessel funerary practices (a ‘contextual typology’). In practice the identification of patterning was hampered by the quality of (antiquarian) excavation reports, the lack of high-quality radiocarbon determinations and problems with identifying sequence and phasing at complex monuments. A number of regional types were distinguished by concentrating on multiple overlaps and the key patterns are given in Table 8.2.

<p><u>The Northern Counties of England</u></p> <p><i>Form and decoration:</i> Type NC 3 & 5 associated with some of most complex decoration,</p> <p><i>Burial mode:</i> Little distinction by burial mode except for Type NC 1A & 1B which more likely associated with inhumation burial. Subset of Type NC 3 with similar, complex decoration associated with both inhumation and cremation burials.</p> <p><i>Other ceramic traditions:</i> Examples of Type NC 3 & 5 carry Irish and Beaker decoration</p> <p><i>Cemetery sites:</i> Typological variation between vessels within the same cemetery sites.</p>
<p><u>North East Yorkshire, the central lowlands & North West England</u></p> <p><i>Form and decoration:</i> Distinction between Type NE 1A & 1B and Type NE 2 & 2L in terms of extent of decoration and its complexity.</p> <p><i>Burial mode:</i> Considerable distinctions in terms of burial mode. Type NE 1A/1B more often associated with cremation burial. Type NE 2 & 2L more often associated with inhumation burial (especially Type NE 2L).</p> <p><i>Other ceramic traditions:</i> Association between Type NE 1A & 1B and Collared Urn pottery in terms of extent of decoration, particular motifs and burial mode.</p> <p><i>Cemetery sites:</i> Typological variation between vessels within the same cemetery sites.</p>
<p><u>South East Yorkshire</u></p> <p><i>Form and decoration:</i> Relatively high proportion of Type EY 1A & 1B with decoration that ends at the shoulder and simpler decoration.</p> <p><i>Burial mode:</i> Type EY 1A & 1B more likely to be found in secondary positions within barrows, while Type EY 2 & 2L are more likely to be found in primary/central positions within barrows.</p> <p><i>Other ceramic traditions:</i> Influences relatively rare and discussed separately.</p> <p><i>Cemetery sites:</i> Typological variation between vessels within the same cemetery sites.</p>

Table 8.2: Key features of the regional typological schemes

In terms of similarities between the three regions, the form and relatively simple decoration of Types NC/NE/EY 1A & 1B suggest that they are comparable. However, cremation burial is much more of a feature of Types NE 1A & 1B, as are connections to Collared Urns in terms of the extent of decoration. Among the other main types, the extent and complexity of decoration suggests that Type NC 3 (lugged) and Type NE/EY 2L are comparable. These vessels are often the most carefully formed and finished vessels and also include a small number with decoration that relates to Beakers and Irish Food Vessels. Furthermore, they often occur in central/primary positions within barrows and cemeteries. These features may be seen as indicative of status or chronological primacy. Vessels with two cavettos but no lugs (Type 3 (non-lugged); Types NE/EY 2) also share distinctive features of form and decoration in common but occupy a 'grey area': they can overlap with lugged vessels in terms of form and decoration. It may be necessary to create a subset within this type based on the relative heights of the cavetto zones and the complexity of the decoration.

To reiterate Alison Sheridan's warning, Food Vessels 'were not designed for the convenience of twenty-first-century ceramic classification' (2004, 246). This study has argued that Food Vessels in the three regions *can* be organized in terms of concepts that had significance to Bronze Age communities. This is particularly true of the role of the cavetto zone, the significance of which is demonstrated by correlations between form, 'change points' and (in some regions) burial mode, aspects of funerary practice, and connections to other ceramic traditions. Something of the social and contextual 'meaning' of Food Vessels has, therefore, been revealed.

A final point concerns the influence of Beaker and Irish Food Vessels on a small number of 'fine' Food Vessels. These connections have been discussed in each of the regional studies in terms of craft specialization and changing social networks of trade and exchange. The following sections relate the transition from Beaker to Food Vessel burial to wider changes in both funerary practice and the supply and circulation of metalwork during Needham's (1996) MA 3 (*i.e.* c.2200-2000 BC).

8.4 Beaker and Food Vessels relationships

Certain similarities and differences between Beaker and Food Vessels, as well as a 'grey area' of in-between 'hybridization', have been noted throughout this thesis. Despite having overlapping traits, the respective traditions have traditionally been discussed as if they were in opposition to one another functionally and stylistically (Gibson 2002, viii). This is arguably a reflection of our need for clear boundaries in typological schemes, and should not

be projected uncritically onto the relationship between societies and communities. However, the tendency to dwell on the overlaps, as some recent polemics have done (*e.g.* Jones 2001; 2007, 145), is also unsatisfactory. A ‘middle way’ recognizes that Beakers and Food Vessels have their own respective core attributes but can be better understood with reference to particular chronologies, funerary practices and regional ‘trajectories’.

Chronological and regional relationships

The key chronological and geographical relationships between Beakers and Food Vessels were discussed at several points in the preceding chapters, can be summarised as follows:

- Scottish Beaker burials appear to end before English Beakers (Healy 2012) (see **Section 2.5**). Two of the key Beaker regions in Eastern Scotland (Aberdeenshire and East Lothian) did not adopt Food Vessel burial in considerable numbers (Fig. 1.3) (see **Section 1.2**).
- Many of the late Beakers in England are of Needham’s (2005) Long-Necked type (see below), which do not occur in significant numbers north of the River Tees. Long-Necked Beakers therefore overlapped with Food Vessels only in certain ‘border’ regions, most notably in the Yorkshire Wolds and Peak District (see below).

Thus the general picture of the period *c.*2200/2100 to 1900/1800 BC is of later Beaker use in Southern England and early Food Vessel use in non-Beaker using regions of the north, with a ‘borderland’ between that have both later Beaker burials and Food Vessel burials. It could be argued that the lengthening of Beaker necks (sometimes to eccentric proportions: *cf.* Needham 2005, fig. 9) was a ‘reaction’ to communities using neck-less Food Vessels (*i.e.* in reaction to an ethnic ‘other’).

In **Chapter 2** it was also noted that Irish Food Vessel Bowls may have preceded (and certainly had an influence on) the use of Food Vessels in Britain during MA 3, and that there were connections in the opposite direction between British Food Vessels involving the earliest Irish Vases, which probably also took place during MA 3 (*e.g.* the date from Scalpsie, Isle of Bute: App. 2A, no. 12) (see **Sections 2.7 & 2.8**). Having outlined the key chronological relationships, it is worth noting the significance of the north/south divide in terms of Beaker typology.

Long-Necked Beakers

Although Needham's (2005, 195-8) scheme identifies Long-Necked Beakers as a British type, they can also be sub-divided into two smaller groups based on their decoration and the length of their necks relative to height.

- Northern Long-Necked vessels are decorated with motifs continued on from earlier Short-Necked Beakers and have similar chronologies.
- Southern British Beaker decoration includes a distinctive range of motifs included in D.L. Clarke's Motif Group 4 (especially nos. 32-3: Clarke 1970, 427). Chief among these motifs is the 'bar chevron', which has no clear continuity from earlier Beaker decoration, and, as argued in **Section 2.7**, may even be related to the contemporary false relief technique of Irish Bowls, also created by interlocking triangles to create a similarly vivid visual effect (*cf.* Manby 2004, 233).

A strong regional patterning to the distribution of these two key Long-Necked groups can be identified (Table 8.3). Northern Long-Necked Beakers were closely associated with eastern coastal concentrations of Beaker funerary practices, including Aberdeenshire, Eastern Lothian, Northumberland and East Yorkshire, a region that was referred to as the 'North Eastern Coast' Beaker 'network' (NEC) in **Chapter 4**.

Region	NEC Beaker types	Southern Long-Necked Beakers
Aberdeenshire	67	0
East Central Scotland	14	3
Northumberland	16	2
Yorkshire	37	23
Peak District	3	15
Wiltshire	2	25
TOTAL	139	68

Table 8.3: The number of NEC and Southern Long-Necked Beakers in selected regions of Britain (after Clarke 1970 with additions)

In contrast, Southern Long-Necked Beaker burials are distributed south of the River Tees, particularly in Cambridgeshire, the Peak District, Wessex and regions of Wales. They are, therefore, found in more inland and westerly areas than the NEC Beaker types and burials.

The Yorkshire Wolds provide evidence for both NEC and Southern Long-Necked Beakers, sometimes within the same barrow cemeteries. Indeed, the Wolds appear to have played an important/pivotal role in the reorientation of inter-regional connections in the emergence of

Food Vessels. This change may be related to the emergence of early bronze production and therefore the network of Irish copper that supplied early bronze metalworking after the 22nd century BC.

Handled Beakers and Handled Food Vessels

It is also useful to consider the relationship between Handled Beakers and Food Vessels, both of which are concentrated in East Yorkshire and in areas along the east coast to the south of the Humber Estuary, with a few outliers to the north (Clarke 1970, 245-53; 266, appendix 7; Manby 2004). There has been no in-depth account of handled Beakers since Clarke's study (1970, 245-53), although Manby considers Handled Food Vessels to be 'relevant to the question of the relationship between the Beaker and Food Vessel traditions' (2004, 230). Manby also argues that 'there is no reason to dispute Clarke's handled Beakers as the general source of inspiration for the appearance of handles on Food Vessels' (*ibid.*). There is a geographical dimension to this observation, as handled Beakers have a form and carry decorative motifs that are rare in Scotland (and regions north of Yorkshire) (Clarke 1970, 245).

Approximately 78% of Handled Beakers have been decorated with motifs from Clarke's Group 4, and a small number also carry Food Vessel related decoration. This type of Beaker therefore appears to be related to the Southern Long-Necked Beaker tradition (*cf.* Clarke 1970, 245). The elaborate decoration of many handled Beakers, including decorated bases, may, however, also be related to Irish Bowls which possess these features. The Irish Bowl with a handle from Mains of Craichie, Angus (Fig. 2.9, 3a; Coutts 1971, no 83a), is significant in this context as it combines the bar chevron motif with a handle and Irish morphology/form. It was also associated with a bronze dagger (of type Butterwick/Masterton: Gerloff 1975), which provides an indirect date of *c.*2150-1900 cal BC. The date for the Balfarg handled Beaker (OxA-13215; 3605±37 BP; 2130-1880 cal BC at 95.4% probability) (Sheridan 2007), and the association of a handled Beaker and flat riveted bronze dagger from Gravelly Guy, Oxfordshire, (UB-3122; 3709±35 BP; 2210-1980 cal BC at 95.4% probability) (Barclay *et al.* 1995, 92; Needham 2005, 197) provide additional support for identifying a connection between Handled Beakers and early Food Vessels.

Clarke (1970, 253) suggested that the handled character of Beakers was 'absorbed' by Food Vessel communities and subsequently diverged from the handled Beaker form. However, the relationship may be more complex and substantial. Of particular note are the handled Beakers with double cordons/carinations above the belly at what may be described as the shoulder

(*ibid.*, figs. 1051-56, 1069-78). The creation of this form and the use of a clay ‘handle’ to ‘bridge’ the relatively shallow cavetto between the carination/cordon are dissimilar to other forms of the Beaker tradition but similar to two key features of Food Vessel pottery: the shoulder groove or cavetto zone and the presence of lugs (see **Chapter 3**). This connection could be significant for understanding the relationship between Beakers and Food Vessels. They may represent a forerunner to the changed aesthetic principles of the Food Vessel tradition or there may have been a period when traditions shared stylistic attributes. The significance of this relationship is further discussed below, once set in the context of changes in funerary ritual.

8.5 Contrasting patterns of grave alignment and body posture

Beaker grave alignment and body posture

The gender dichotomy in the grave alignment and body posture of Beaker burials has been recognised across Europe (*e.g.* Vander Linden 2003). As noted in the preceding chapters, A. Shepherd (2012) has demonstrated that in Yorkshire most cases conform to a similar pattern, though some are slightly varied in their posture (*e.g.* placed on their backs rather than on their sides and in graves orientated NE-SW), and some do not conform to the pattern at all. Brodie (1998, 44, table 1) noted a difference between the alignment and posture of Clarke’s Northern and Southern Beakers in Yorkshire (*ibid.*, 44). In East Yorkshire, the NEC Beaker burials followed the male:female duality pattern to a considerable extent, but the Southern-style English Beaker burials were less likely to do so. Approximately 82 % of NEC Beaker burials conform (Short-Necked and Northern Long-Necked, 23 from 28), while only c.41 % of Southern Beaker burials conform (seven from 17 and only 30% if we include the six slightly variant examples).

The Southern-style Beakers from the Peak District reinforce this impression, with only one of 14 graves aligned E-W (Barnatt & Collis 1996). This may be a product of an unconscious ‘drift’ in ritual practices over time and space, but it does suggest that connections and shared rituals between the Beaker burials of the Peak District and Yorkshire were not the same as those of the earlier, NEC Beaker network. Long-Necked Beakers therefore represent a change in ceramic typology and funerary practices.

Food Vessel grave alignment and body posture

In the case of Food Vessels, while some elements of NEC Beaker orientations/postures remain significant, to some degree the preceding chapters have demonstrated that Food

Vessel burials did not follow a set, gendered pattern. **Chapters 4 to 7** have demonstrated that patterns do exist, but at a smaller scale. It can, therefore, be suggested that there was no continuity from the Beaker gender duality and no strong evidence for it at all in areas such as the Peak District. Indeed, the use of Food Vessels appears to be associated with a general increase in the number of children represented in funerary practices in East Yorkshire, and among the Food Vessel-using communities of Northern Britain. A similar pattern can be identified on the basis of the evidence from complex late Beaker and Food Vessel cemeteries in Central Scotland, with children representing *c.*43% of the total sample of 82 individuals (Wilkin 2009). This suggests that funerary practices were increasingly diverse and multifaceted.

Shared cemeteries, typo-chronology and complex relations

A similar trend can be identified among the ‘complex’ cemeteries of Northern Britain: with Food Vessels occurring in the same cemeteries as ‘late’ Beakers and a range of other grave-good types as well as a mixture of inhumations and cremations. Several of the Food Vessels from these cemeteries feature both Beaker and Irish influences (*cf.* Table 4.14) and they may be relatively early Food Vessel chronology. In comparison to the NEC Beaker network, these cemeteries represent a diversification in the ways identity could be expressed through grave-good materials and traditions at an intra-regional scale. However, these represent a particular and (to judge by the typology) relatively short-lived ‘horizon’ of funerary practice. It is from this ‘horizon’ of variability and intra-regional diversification that the origins of the Food Vessel tradition as a dominant funerary choice can arguably be traced. As noted in **Sections 2.7 & 2.8**, the cotemporary emergence of early bronze metalworking may relate to these changes in funerary practice.

8.6 Changes in funerary practice and social relations associated with Early Bronze Age metalwork

During the earlier, NEC network the ‘archery’ assemblages appears to have represented a higher social or political status within the Short-Necked Beaker tradition. It is possible that the appearance of dagger burials was related to the breakdown of the NEC network and the definition of new inter-regional connections between ‘high status’ adult males with daggers rather than Beakers. It may be that dagger burials were associated with the control and redistribution of the raw material required for working bronze (and finished products) (*cf.* Cressey & Sheridan 2003, 80; Needham 2004). The available dates for dagger burials suggest that they started in MA 3 (Sheridan 2007c; Curtis & Wilkin 2012). They were directly

associated with Southern Long-Necked Beakers on several occasions and never with Beakers of the NEC network. This may suggest that dagger burials were culturally distinct from the NEC network.

A notable exception is the ‘rich’ burial 2245 from Ferry Fryston in West Yorkshire, which appears to feature both the old package of ‘archery’ equipment (notably deposited to one side), the traditional ‘LESM’ body posture but also the newly emerging symbols: the bronze dagger and the Southern Long-Necked Beaker (Fig. 2.7, 3c) (Brown *et al.* 2007, 29-32). Indeed, Needham (2007, 282-9) notes the typo-chronologically early character of the dagger. Although representing a single individual, this burial and grave good assemblage neatly sum up the reorientation of ritual and cultural life at the start of the Early Bronze Age.

8.7 The regional receptions of Early Bronze Age funerary practices

The changes discussed were regionally specific, seemingly related to the history or ‘legacy’ of earlier single burial traditions.

Aberdeenshire

We have already noted that Aberdeenshire firmly belonged to the NEC Beaker network with over a hundred and ten recorded Beaker burials. By comparison there are two dagger graves and only *c.*24 recorded Food Vessels from Aberdeenshire, only eight of which are recorded as coming from burials (personal dataset). Only around three vessels have key elements of Northern English Food Vessel typological series – and two of these are miniature vessels. Given the strength of inter-regionally shared rituals and material culture between Yorkshire and Aberdeenshire during the NEC network, it is notable that the regions are divergent when it comes to Food Vessels. Communities in Aberdeenshire appear to have favoured more normative ways of expressing identity and we could look to the distribution of bronze Migdale flat axes to see how methods of expressing identity may have moved into other spheres during the last century or so of the third millennium BC.

The Peak District

In the Peak District Beakers are consistent in terms of their form and decoration. Indeed, 23 from 33 (*c.*70%) of the Beakers are Southern Long-Necked vessels. There is no evidence that communities in this region practiced Beaker burial on any scale prior to the 22nd century cal BC. There is a striking concentration of 20 bronze flat-riveted dagger burials in the White Peak region. Furthermore, around 80 or 90 Food Vessel burials have been found in the Peak

District. As with Beakers, there are no apparent patterns in the orientation and posture of Food Vessel burials; indeed, a considerable number (*c.*50%) are with cremation burials.

East Yorkshire (the Wolds)

As we have already seen, East Yorkshire (especially the Wolds) is an area where both Northern and Southern Beaker burial traditions were practiced. It also has an almost full range of other Early Bronze Age funerary traditions: daggers and 'jet' ornaments as well as over 300 Food Vessel burials.

8.8 Discussion and conclusions

The various strands and regional 'trajectories' can now be brought together (Fig. 8.6). The funerary practices that followed the introduction of bronze appeared to have been altered by the 'network' that developed around the distribution of Irish copper and Cornish tin and the finished bronze products (*cf.* Rohl & Needham 1998; Bray & Pollard 2012; Bray 2012), as reflected by the bronze dagger grave tradition.

The individuals and communities involved in this network reconfigured the regions and routes that were actively involved in the distribution of ideas, material culture and people, and thus by which regional and socio-political identity could be expressed. When communities from Ireland and Britain participated in trade/exchange on a more regular basis (*i.e.* from MA 3), the need to define and express identity may have become more pressing and resulted in the development of a greater range of grave goods, including Southern-style Long-Necked Beakers, dagger graves and Food Vessels. Under these new conditions, the normative ritual practices of the earlier NEC network appear to have lost their significance, potentially explaining the early end date of Beakers in Scotland.

Communities in the Yorkshire Wolds appear to have been at the centre of these changes and adopted the new and varied types of funerary practice. The evidence from the Peak District is similar. Wessex and southern England has been given a relatively little attention in this chapter. However, Wessex, the Peak District and East Yorkshire have similar concentrations of Southern Long-Necked Beakers and bronze metalwork (including daggers: Gerloff 1975). Notwithstanding biases of antiquarian discovery, the Peak and the Wolds may have acted as 'hubs', influencing trade and exchange and gathering communities together at the crossroads between north and south and (in the case of the Peak District) east and west. Similar arguments have been made for regions of Wales (Needham 2012), East Central Scotland and the inner Moray Firth during MA 3 (Wilkin 2009; 2010).

The relatively large number of Food Vessel burials and the age structure of the individuals involved suggest that a larger proportion of society could now be represented (although see Shanks & Tilley 1982). This may represent the change from a Beaker cosmology of exclusive, normative funerary rituals based on the memory of ever-distant European origins to more inclusive and 'everyday' concerns of Food Vessel burial, based on more frequent connections across the Irish Sea Zone and the tangible nature of trade and exchange in copper and tin.

Finally, the networks of trade/exchange and shared ceramic traditions changed again at the end of Irish copper mining with the increasing importance of Welsh mines (*cf.* Bray 2012). This appears to coincide with the appearance of Collared Urns post-2000 BC (although a causal simple relationship cannot be claimed). Once again, the reaction was regionally specific, as the contrast between North East Yorkshire and the Wolds demonstrated in **Chapters 5 & 6**.

CHAPTER NINE

CONCLUSIONS & DIRECTIONS FORWARD

9.1 Introduction: ‘The voice of the lonely crowd’?

While five key aims were set and addressed (see below), the overall aim of this thesis has been to demonstrate some of the significance and meaning of Food Vessels during the Early Bronze Age in Northern England. Although this aim is too broad for one thesis to achieve alone, it felt (and continues to feel) important to explain and sometimes justify the wider significance of Food Vessel pottery and burial. The contrast with more widely studied, pan-European Beaker practices has created the (sometimes implicit) impression that Food Vessels were a secondary, insular and more functional phenomenon that served as an alternative to Beaker pottery and burial (*e.g.* Bradley 2002, 57-8; Needham 2005, fig. 13; 2007, 44; Brindley 2007, 297-325; Roberts 2008a, 88).

These preconceptions have been challenged in this thesis by demonstrating the primary position of Food Vessels at complex monuments, the elaborate decoration and form of Food Vessels, and the specialised nature of an important proportion of the corpus. Furthermore, the relationship between British and Irish Food Vessels has been noted on several occasions. Indeed, strong traits of Irish Food Vessel form and decoration have gone unnoticed despite a number having been found and recorded in recent years. These were related to wider networks of trade and exchange associated with jet ornaments and copper alloy: something that is difficult to achieve for earlier periods. The socially and culturally interesting position of Food Vessels – as the first break from Beakers, the only ceramic tradition that Bronze Age communities practicing ‘single burial’ had ever known – was also stressed.

The impression among non-specialists, that Food Vessels were ‘domestic’, ‘everyday’ vessels for the consumption of food is likely to remain difficult to avoid. However, as Alex Gibson has noted, compared to ‘other meaningless archaeological terms (such as ‘henge’, Carp’s Tongue *etc.*) at least it is a label to which we can relate’ (2007). Indeed, the ‘functional’ elements of Food Vessels, including the additions of lugs for sealing or suspending Food Vessels, cannot be avoided, and it was suggested in **Chapter 1** that these may have been important for the symbolism and ideology of Food Vessels in funerary contexts.

9.2 Answering the research questions

Five research questions were posed at the start of the thesis (**Section 1.1**). The first concerned the key characteristic of Food Vessel pottery and burial in Britain, and specifically Northern England. With regard to ceramic characteristics, **Chapter 3** offered a critique of the established typological schemes. It argued that these have overlooked the potter's perspective and process in favour of shape and nuances that were not necessarily within the potter's control. Based on the examination of breaks and fractures on the surface of vessels and reconstruction work, it was argued that the coiling/ring building technique, and the way in which coils were assembled, was used to create cavetto zones that are such a distinctive feature of Food Vessels in Northern England (see **Fig. 3.2**). It was argued that this underlying 'unit' is important for understanding and classifying Food Vessels and relates to other key aspects of form: lower body and rim. The key decorative techniques were also defined and some clarification of the importance of the cavetto was obtained from the relationship between form and the extent and change in decorative techniques. This defined, these characteristics were applied and developed in the regional chapters, and the results are presented in **Section 8.3**.

With regard to the key characteristics of Food Vessel funerary practice, regional differences and contrasts between Food Vessels, Beakers and other funerary traditions were noted in **Chapter 1**. Additional nuances to these patterns were observed throughout the regional chapters and conclusions were drawn regarding its significance in **Chapter 8**. Regionality was also discovered in some aspects of Food Vessel funerary practice between and within the regions under study: the preference for particular monumental architecture, construction sequences, burial modes and the varying influence of alternative ceramic traditions. However, in other respects, the regions also shared much in common: the regular presence of substantial (often multi-phased) monuments, the cemetery-specific patterning of funerary rituals (as opposed to more normative gender-specific patterns) and the type and spatial positioning of additional grave good associations. Indeed, it was concluded in **Chapter 8** that there was considerable uniformity between Northern English Food Vessel ceramics and funerary practices.

Chapter 2 laid the foundations for answering the second and third research aim, concerning the chronological and typological relationships between British Food Vessels and other ceramic and funerary traditions. The evaluation and interpretation of radiocarbon determinations for Food Vessels and Food Vessel Urns was largely (and gladly) in keeping with earlier estimates (*e.g.* Sheridan 2004; Needham *et al.* 2010). It was argued, however, that

the end date of Food Vessels is slightly earlier (*c.*1800 BC) than previously assumed, with implications for the overlap between Food Vessels and Collared and Cordoned Urns. The relationship between Food Vessels and Neolithic traditions was reviewed and the usefulness of a search for origins was questioned. The chronological and socio-cultural position of Food Vessels, as the first ceramic tradition after Beakers, was instead stressed, as this may have provided the context for communities to look to indigenous non-funerary ceramics for inspiration. Organic traditions are the unknown commodity and may have independently influenced ceramics during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.

A chronological overlap between Food Vessels and Beakers was clearly demonstrated in **Chapter 2**, albeit with important regional dimensions. This relationship was pursued in the regional chapters and conclusions were drawn in **Chapter 8**. Food Vessels represent a ‘break’ from Beaker practices, but one that took place with a certain degree of conservatism and caution: as reflected in shared aspects of funerary practice and, possibly, with reference to functional/everyday processes and tasks in the form of lugs, feet, lids and flint tools that most often accompanied them. Related to this is the apparent widening of the frequency, age, and possibly sex, of people buried with Food Vessels. This may suggest (or be intended to express) that the change was associated with the interests of the wider community, rather than an elite group of individuals (although see Shanks & Tilley 1982).

The overlap between Food Vessels and Collared Urns was also found to be significant, although it was argued that this was also a more chronologically and regionally specific relationship than some researchers have permitted (see, especially, **Chapter 5**). Finally, the relationship between the chronology and typology of Irish and British Food Vessels was examined. While direct relationships are rare beyond western Scotland, an influence in the study region was recognised, especially among the most technically accomplished vessels, raising the possibility of cross-craftsmanship, perhaps associated with trade and exchange of copper alloy during Needham’s (1996) MA 3.

Chapter 8 dealt expressly with the question of how Food Vessel related to networks of trade and exchange. There is little to add here, except to note that Food Vessels belong to a period with evidence for the production and exchange of objects that were increasingly technically accomplished, most notably jet ornaments and local traditions of copper alloy (*cf.* Needham 2004; Bray 2012). These objects required both manual labour to source raw materials and engage in trade and exchange and specialist input at some stage of production. The combination of mostly local, relatively plain (*e.g.* AOHB) Food Vessels, interspersed with a

small number of much more technically accomplished vessels perhaps reflects this situation and could be the product of social relations and identities during this period.

The fifth and final aim has proved the most difficult to address: the question of whether the timing and meaning of Food Vessel adoption varied across Britain. In some respects this is due to the lack of chronological precision and breadth of coverage, as well as the quality of the antiquarian reports on which much still relies. While headway was made with respect to relations within Northern England, it is clear that important contrasts exist between Northern and Southern England, and between regions of Scotland and Northern England, and the full recognition of these must await future study. In this respect, a criticism of the present study may be its pursuit of detail over breadth. However, the approach taken provides the firm basis needed to take the study of Food Vessels forward.

9.3 Ways forward in British Food Vessel studies

In the course of the research, a number of avenues for future research have been recognised. The first concerns coverage and corpora. Separate studies of the type presented in **Chapters 4 to 7** are needed for other regions of Britain. Moreover, the (still) long-awaited corpus discussed in **Section 1.3** has yet to be realised. Given the time-consuming nature (and professional standards) of archaeological illustration, this would be best tackled piecemeal in the course of several studies. Three-dimensional scanning may provide a means of speeding and enhancing corpora work in the future, as the technology becomes more accessible and reliable. The priority must be the Mortimer collection in Hull and East Riding Museum, in order to produce the much-awaited companion to Kinnes & Longworth's (1985) catalogue of the Greenwell collection.

Additional museum-based study and primary data gathering are needed in order to identify previously unrecognised and unrecorded Food Vessels in museum collections, especially in southern England, where Food Vessel influences are less likely to have been recognised. The study of the vessels themselves, particularly with respect to fabric and details of production sequence would also be beneficial and would provide additional strands of evidence within contextual typologies.

More high-quality radiocarbon determinations (and stable isotope analyses) on human bone are also needed, especially for England. The study of British Beaker pottery and burial has recently benefited from major dating and stable isotope analysis (*e.g.* Sheridan 2007b; Jay *et al.* 2012; Curtis & Wilkin 2012), and there is a real danger that assumptions regarding the

lesser status and importance of Food Vessels are reinforced by the lack of comparable archaeological data.

A final point concerns the wider implications of this study. Perhaps the most important theme to stress is the importance of context. A contextual approach to Bronze Age artefacts overcomes problems associated with both the narrow typological studies of artefact specialists and interpretative accounts based on 'cherry-picked' examples. A move towards a 'total' archaeology, based on as much of the relevant data as possible, can be extremely challenging but offers the possibility of more integrated and convincing accounts of the Bronze Age. It is certainly an approach that suits the study of the Food Vessel phenomenon, situated at the complex crossroads of traditions and networks.

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APPENDIX A: FOOD VESSEL RECORDING SHEET

Site name: _____

Museum code: _____ Additional code(s): _____

Date & time commenced: _____Date & time completed: _____

Macroscopic examination: .. Lens examination: Digital photographs: 3-D Scan:

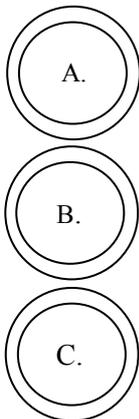
Measurements

Height (min/max): _____ Rim diameter (min/max): _____ Base diameter (min/max): _____

Shoulder circumference _____ Opening diameter: _____ Wall thickness (min/max) _____

Total weight _____

Completeness/treatment & residue

<i>Profile 1.</i>	<i>Profile 2.</i>	<i>Cross-sections at three points (see 1 & 2)</i> 
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Evidence of residue? Y N Comments: _____

Modern reconstruction of vessel: Y N Comments: _____

Application of modern consolidates/treatments: Y N Comments: _____

Fabric details

Sketch (if break available)

Comments

	Core	Extern. margin	Inter. margin	Exter. margin	Inter. surface
Free					
Munsell					

Hardness: _____

Feel: _____

Firing conditions: _____

Inclusions from: Fresh break Existing break Surface only Technique: _____

Inclusion type	Frequency	Average size	Size range	Sorting	Rounding	Comments

Matrix description: _____

Evidence for construction techniques/methods: _____

Decorative techniques, features and surface treatments

Decorative techniques <i>(e.g. Impression; Incision; Undecorated)</i>	Details (including position and motifs)

Surface treatments (including position) _____

Cavetto zone Details: _____

Basal decoration Details: _____

Stops/‘lugs’ Details: _____

Other plastic features: _____

Sketch (construction, rim form, plastic features)

Sketch (decorative techniques/motifs)

Suggested form/typology: _____

Additional comments: _____

APPENDIX B.1: BRITISH FOOD VESSEL RADIOCARBON DATES

No.	Country/ Region	(Laboratory code) Site name	BP	SD	Adjusted SD	Calibrated date (68% probability)	Calibrated date (95.4% probability)	Quality rating (quality check point)	Quality comments	Notes/Sources
1	SCOTLAND	(SRR-700) Barns Farm, Dalgety, Cist 1, Fife	4696	120	85	3640-3360	3710-3090	Low (2; 4)	Not an AMS date?	Watkins 1982
2	ENGLAND	(AA-46486 (GU9524)) North Caim, Turf Knowe, Northumberland.	3860	45	-	2460-2230	2470-2200	Moderate (4)	Appears too early, see other dates from the same site	P. Carne pers. comm. (Durham University, Archaeological Services)
3	ENGLAND	(GU-5191) Harford Farm (Site 9794), Norfolk	3840	70		2460-2200	2480-2040	Moderate (1-2; 4)	Charcoal; not AMS date?; from grave fill	Healy 1996, 115
4	ENGLAND	(OxA-1887) Barrow Hills, Radley, grave 605/B, Barrow 12, Oxfordshire	3830	70	-	2460-2150	2480-2040	Low (1; 4)	Charcoal (oak charcoal); appears too early	Barclay & Halpin 1999
5	ISLE MAN	(GrA-29956) Cronk Austm, Kirk Christ Lezayre	3760	40	-	2280-2060	2300-2030	High	Cremated human bone	Woodcock 2008
6	WALES	(CAR-452) Capel Eithin, Anglesey	3760	70	-	2290-2040	2460-1970	Low (2;3)	Charcoal; not AMS date?	White & Smith 1999
7	ISLE OF MAN	(GU-9124) Ballachrink, Jurby	3755	55	-	2290-2040	2400-1980	Moderate (4)	High quality date for occupation layer but not certain whether pottery was Beaker or Food Vessel	Woodcock 2008
8	ENGLAND	(Har-1199) Milfield North, Northumberland	3750	80	-	2290-2030	2460-1950	Low (2;3)	Bulk charcoal; not AMS date?	Harding1980
9	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-8644 (GU-13679)) Montgomerie Park, Irvine, N. Ayrshire	3750	35	-	2270-2050	2290-2030	Questionable/High	Charcoal (hazelnut) - slightly earlier than date on cremated bone from the same cist	Gordon & Rees forthcoming (T. Rees pers. comm.)
10	ENGLAND	(OxA-10366) West Heslerton, Barrow 2BA174, grave BA21, E. Yorkshire	3730	40	-	2200-2040	2290-1980	High	Human bone	T. Manby pers. comm.
11	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-37704 (GU23930)) Scalpsie, Isle of Bute, Bute & Argyll	3730	30	-	2200-2040	2270-2030	High	Human bone	A. Sheridan pers. comm.
12	ENGLAND	(OxA-10367) West Heslerton, Barrow 2BA544, E. Yorkshire	3730	40	-	2200-2040	2290-1980	High	Human bone	T. Manby pers. comm.
13	SCOTLAND	(SRR-430) Raigmore cist 1, Inverness, Highland	3720	100	140	2340-1920	2560-1740	Low (2;3)	Charcoal; not AMS date	Simpson, 1973
14	SCOTLAND	(GrA-32131) Easter Essendy (adult 1 of 2), Angus	3710	35	-	2290-2030	2210-1980	High	Human bone	Sheridan 2006, see date for other adult from same cist

15	ENGLAND	(OxA-10365) West Heslerton, Barrow 2BA174, grave BA203, E. Yorkshire	3708	34	-	2150-2030	2210-1980	High	Human bone	T. Manby pers. comm
16	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-8643 (GU-13678)) Montgomerie Park, Irvine, N. Ayrshire	3705	35	-	2140-2030	2210-1970	High	Human bone	Gordon & Rees forthcoming (T. Rees pers. comm.)
17	SCOTLAND	(OxA-V-2246-37) Hatton Mill, Angus	3705	26	-	2140-2030	2200-2020	High	Human bone	Curtis <i>et al.</i> 2008; Wilkin <i>et al.</i> 2009
18	ENGLAND	(OxA-9713) Eye Kettleby, Leicestershire	3700	45	-	2200-2030	2270-1950	High	Charcoal, Quercus <i>sp.</i> Sapwood	Finn 2012
19	SCOTLAND	(GU-1440) Ardnave, Islay, Argyll & Bute	3687	60	110	2280-1910	2460-1770	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; not AMS date?	Ritchie & Welfare 1983; Sheridan 2004
20	ENGLAND	(NZA-19641) Saltwood Tunnel, Kent	3683	35		2140-2020	2200-1950	High	Human bone	Garwood 2010
21	SCOTLAND	(GU-1439) Ardnave, Islay, Argyll & Bute	3680	65	110	2280-1900	2460-1760	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; not AMS date?	Ritchie & Welfare 1983; Sheridan 2004; Either contemporary with or TPQ for Food Vessel
22	ENGLAND	(OxA-9712) Eye Kettleby, F1717, Leicestershire	3680	38	-	2140-1980	2200-1950	High	Charcoal, Quercus <i>sp.</i> Sapwood	Finn 2012
23	SCOTLAND	(OxA-V-2243-50) Beatties Hill, Aberdeenshire	3673	29	-	2140-1980	2140-1950	High	Human bone	Curtis <i>et al.</i> 2008; Wilkin <i>et al.</i> 2009
24	ENGLAND	(OxA-1887) Barrow Hills, Radley, grave 605/B, Barrow 12, Oxfordshire [Date 2 of 2]	3670	80	-	2140-1980	2300-1780	High	Human bone	Barclay & Halpin 1999
25	SCOTLAND	(GrA-23998) Barns Farm, cist 1, Fife	3670	45	-	2140-1970	2200-1920	High	Human bone	Sheridan 2004
26	SCOTLAND	(OxA-V-2246-32) Netherton, Angus	3658	26	-	2130-1970	2140-1950	High	Human bone	Curtis <i>et al.</i> 2008; Wilkin <i>et al.</i> 2009
27	SCOTLAND	(GrA-23995) Barns Farm grave 1, crem 1 of 3, Fife	3655	45	-	2130-1950	2200-1910	High	Human bone	Sheridan 2004
28	ENGLAND	(Average of OxA-9418 & OxA-10368) Barrow 1R, Grave 223, West Heslerton, E. Yorks	3647	26	-	2120-1960	2140-1930	High	Human bone	Average of two dates: 3636±36 BP (OxA-9418) and 3659±38 BP (OxA-10368); T. Manby pers comm
29	SCOTLAND	SUERC-19724 (GU-16762) Sandhill, Dalmore, Halkirk, Highland, cist 1	3645	30	-	2120-1950	2140-1920	High	Human bone	Curtis <i>et al.</i> 2008; Wilkin <i>et al.</i> 2009
30	ISLE MAN	(GrA-30213) Killeaba, Ramsey, Kirk Maughold, No. 1-3?, Isle of Man	3640	35	-	2120-1940	2140-1910	High	Human bone	Problems identifying which Food Vessel the date was associated with; Woodcock 2008.
31	WALES	(SUERC-27590) Sarn-y-bryn-caled, Powys	3640	35	-	2120-1940	2140-1910	High	Pig bone	Gibson 1994

32	ENGLAND	(HAR-8325) West Heslerton, Barrow 1R, Grave 1R157	3640	40	-	2120-1940	2140-1900	High	Human bone	T. Manby pers. comm
33	ENGLAND	(SUERC-4474 (GU-12450)) Tri-radial cairn from Turf Know, Nd., Burial from Cist C	3640	40	-	2120-1940	2140-1900	High	Human bone	P. Carne pers. comm. (Durham University, Archaeological Services)
34	ENGLAND	(GU-1340) Well House Farm, Newton, Northumberland	3635	120	-	2200-1780	2410-1680	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; not AMS date?	Gates 1981, 45-50
35	SCOTLAND	(GrA-24016) Ratho, City of Edinburgh, Midlothian	3635	40	-	2120-1940	2140-1890	High	Human bone	Sheridan 2004
36	SCOTLAND	(GU-13759) Dunure Road, Ayrshire, cist 309, SF 121	3635	35	-	2120-1940	2140-1900	High	Human bone	Duffy 2007
37	SCOTLAND	(Lab code) Forteviot, henge 2, Perth & Kinross	3632	25	-	2120-1950	2130-1910	High	Human bone	G. Noble pers. comm.
38	SCOTLAND	(GrA-32133) Easter Essendy, adult 2 of 2, Angus	3630	35	-	2040-1930	2140-1890	High	Human bone	Sheridan 2006, also see date for other adult from same cist
39	WALES	(GrA-27615) Candleston cist, Merthyr Mawr Warren (date 2 of 2)	3630	35	-	2040-1930	2140-1890	High	Human bone	Brindley 2007
40	SCOTLAND	(OxA-V-2246-33) Murton, Rescobie, Angus	3622	26	-	2030-1940	2120-1900	High	Human bone	Curtis <i>et al.</i> 2008; Wilkin <i>et al.</i> 2009
41	SCOTLAND	(GrA-23993) Barns Farm, Grave 1, crem 2 of 3, Fife	3620	40	-	2030-1920	2140-1880	High	Human bone	A. Sheridan 2004
42	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-33911) Armadale, cist 5, Isle of Skye	3620	35	-	2030-1930	2130-1880	High	Human bone (cremated)	A. Sheridan pers. comm.
43	SCOTLAND	(GU-13755) Dunure Road, Ayrshire, Cist 184, SF 117	3620	35	-	2030-1930	2130-1880	High	Human bone	Duffy 2007
44	ENGLAND	(OxA-V-2197-55) Garrowby Wold 101 (Burial B)	3613	35	-	2030-1930	2130-1880	High	Human bone	Unpublished, Beaker Isotope Project
45	SCOTLAND	(GU-1371) Ardnave, Islay, Argyll & Bute	3610	65	120	2140-1770	2340-1640	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; not AMS date?	Ritchie & Welfare 1983; Sheridan 2004; Either contemporary with or TPQ for tripartite Food Vessel
46	WALES	(GrA-27614) Candleston cist, Merthyr Mawr Warren (date 1 of 2)	3605	35	-	2030-1910	2120-1880	High	Human bone	Brindley 2007, 367
47	SCOTLAND	(GrA-24190) Barns Farm, grave 2, Fife	3605	45	-	2030-1900	2140-1780	High	Human bone	Sheridan 2004
48	SCOTLAND	(OxA-V-2167-43) Redden Farm, Sprouston, Scottish Borders	3605	60	-	2120-1880	2140-1770	High	Human bone	Unpublished, Beaker Isotope Project

49	ENGLAND	(SUERC- 4475 (GU-12451) Tri-radial caim from Turf Know, Nd., Burial from Cist C	3605	35	-	2030-1910	2120-1880	High	Human bone	P. Carne pers. comm. (Durham University, Archaeological Services)
50	ENGLAND	(SUERC-26157 (GU-19915) Garton Slack 75, burial 1, sk. No. 25	3600	30	-	2020-1910	2040-1880	High	Human bone	Unpublished, Beaker Isotope Project
51	SCOTLAND	(GrA-24001) Barns Farm, Grave 1, crem 3 of 3, Fife	3595	50	-	2030-1890	2140-1770	High	Human bone	Sheridan 2004
52	SCOTLAND	(OxA-V-2246-38) Balhungie, Angus	3591	26	-	2010-1900	2030-1880	High	Human bone	Curtis <i>et al.</i> 2008; Wilkin <i>et al.</i> 2009
53	SCOTLAND	(GU-3517) Kilellan, Islay (non-funerary, midden deposit)	3590	60	-	2040-1830	2140-1760	Low (2; 3)	Not AMS; charcoal from midden thought to have accumulated fairly rapidly. Charcoal from mixed sample.	Ritchie 2005
54	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-16324 (GU-15920)) Hodgeton, Angus	3590	35	-	2010-1890	2040-1780	High	Human bone	Curtis <i>et al.</i> 2008; Wilkin <i>et al.</i> 2009
55	ENGLAND	(SUERC-26166 (GU-19921)) Galley Low, Brassington, Derbyshire	3590	40	-	2020-1890	2120-1770	High	Human bone	Unpublished, Beaker Isotope Project
56	SCOTLAND	(GrA-21726) Pitmilly, Kingsbarns, Angus	3590	60	-	2040-1830	2140-1760	High	Human bone	Sheridan 2004
57	SCOTLAND	(OxA-V-2167-44) Blackness Castle, West Lothian	3582	32	-	1980-1890	2040-1780	High	Human bone	Unpublished, Beaker Isotope Project
58	SCOTLAND	(SRR-292) Aberdour Road, cist 3, Fife	3580	40	110	2130-1760	2280-1630	Moderate (2)	Not AMS date?	Sheridan 2004
59	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-33907) Armadale, cist 1, Isle of Skye	3570	35	-	1980-1880	2030-1770	High	Human bone (cremated)	A. Sheridan pers. comm.
60	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-13235 (GU-15086)) Kildavanan Cist, Isle of Bute (date 1)	3565	35	-	1980-1830	2030-1770	High	Human bone	c/o AOC archaeology Group
61	SCOTLAND	(OxA-V-2172-12) Sandhill, Dalmore, Halkirk, Highland, cist 1	3562	30	-	1960-1880	2020-1770	High	Human bone	Curtis <i>et al.</i> 2008; Wilkin <i>et al.</i> 2009
62	SCOTLAND	(GU-2676) Sketewan, Perth & Kinross	3560	50	-	2010-1780	2030-1750	Low (1;4)	Charcoal; confusion over context of sample number	Mercer & Midgley 1997
63	SCOTLAND	(GrA-22107) Holly Road, cist B, Fife	3560	60	-	2020-1770	2130-1740	High	Human bone	Lewis & Terry 2004
64	ISLE MAN	(GU-2698) Bishopscourt Farm, Cottiers Field, Ballaugh, 'bowl B', Isle of Man	3560	70	-	2020-1770	2140-1690	High	Human bone	Woodcock 2008

65	ENGLAND	Longstone Edge, Barrow 1, Derbyshire (combined, Ward & Wilson) (OxA-14087) & (GrA-26548)	3558	28	-	1950-1880	2020-1770	High	Human bone (cremated)	J. Last pers. comm.
66	SCOTLAND	(SRR-590) Almondbank, Cist 2	3555	80	110	2040-1740	2210-1620	Moderate (2)	Not AMS date?; Large standard deviation	Stewart & Barclay 1997; Sheridan 2004
67	ENGLAND	(Beta-13994) Wether Hill, Northumberland	3550	50	-	1960-1770	2030-1750	High	High	Topping 2001
68	ENGLAND	(HAR-1236) Garton Slack 7	3550	70	-	2010-1770	2130-1690	Moderate (4)	Uncertain of dating material/association	Manby <i>et al.</i> 2003, 62
69	WALES	(SUERC-27589) Sarn-y-bryn-caled, Powys	3545	35	-	1950-1780	2010-1760	High	Human bone	Gibson 1994
70	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-30679) Armadale, cist 5, Isle of Skye	3535	35	-	1930-1770	1960-1750	High	Organic residue from inside pot	A. Sheridan pers. comm.
71	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-2866) Barns Farm, cist 4, Fife	3530	35	-	1920-1770	1950-1750	High	Human bone	Sheridan 2004
72	ISLE MAN	(GU-2699) Magher y Clagh/Croite Home Ralfe, Bishop's Demesne, Ballaugh, Isle of Man	3530	50	-	1920-1770	1950-1750	High	Human bone. Note: problems identifying which FV was associated with date	Woodcock 2008
73	ENGLAND	(BM-868) Pilsgate, Cambridgeshire	3522	38	-	1910-1770	1950-1740	Moderate (2)	Charcoal	Healy 1996, 115
74	SCOTLAND	(GrA-22106) Holly Road, cist A, Fife	3520	60	-	1930-1750	2030-1690	High	Human bone	Lewis & Terry 2004
75	SCOTLAND	(GU-2189) Kentraw, Islay	3510	50	-	1900-1750	1970-1690	High	Human bone	Ritchie 1987
76	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-12771 (GU-14657)) Kildavanan Cist, Isle of Bute (date 2)	3500	35	-	1890-1770	1930-1730	High	Human bone	c/o AOC Archaeology Group
77	ENGLAND	(BM-2698) Grave 4970, near Pond Barrow 4866, Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire	3500	50	-	1890-1750	1950-1690	High	Human bone (collagen)	Barclay & Halpin 1999
78	SCOTLAND	(AA-23260 (GU-4848)) Mains of Melgund (child), Angus	3500	50	-	1890-1750	1950-1690	High	Human bone (collagen)	Sheridan 2004
79	ENGLAND	(GrA-11358) Risby, Sussex	3495	30	-	1880-1770	1900-1740	High	Human bone (collagen)	Brindley 2007, 368; Martin 1976
80	SCOTLAND	(GU-1381) North Mains henge, Burial B	3490	65	110	1960-1660	2140-1520	Moderate (2)	Not AMS date?	Barclay 1983; Sheridan 2004
81	ENGLAND	(GU-1118) Gairneybank, Cist 1, Perth & Kinross	3470	80	-	1890-1690	2030-1560	Moderate (2)	Not AMS date?	Cowie & Ritchie 1991; Sheridan 2004
82	ENGLAND	(HAR-8415) West Heslerton, Barrow 1R, Grave 272	3470	60	-	1890-1690	1940-1630	High	Human bone	T. Manby pers. comm
83	ENGLAND	(SUERC-27330) Low Hauxley, Pit Burial, Northumberland	3470	60	-	1890-1690	1940-1630	Moderate: not certain that date is for a Food Vessel, otherwise High	Human bone	Millson <i>et al.</i> 2011

84	SCOTLAND	(GU-1118) Gairneybank, Cist 2, Perth & Kinross	3460	70	110	1920-1630	2120-1500	Moderate (2)	Not AMS date?	Cowie & Ritchie 1991; Sheridan 2004
85	ENGLAND	(BM-2327) Down Farm pond barrow, Dorset, PH8	3450	50	-	1880-1690	1900-1630	Low (2; 4)	Not AMS date; Uncertain of dating material/association	Barrett <i>et al.</i> 1991
86	ENGLAND	(BM-178) Harland Edge (Beeley Moor 2, pit 2), Derbyshire,	3440	150	-	1940-1530	2200-1420	Low (2; 4)	Not AMS date; Uncertain of dating material/association	Riley 1966
87	ISLE MAN	(GrA-29936) The Cronk: Upper Lhergydhoo, Kirk German, Isle of Man	3440	40	-	1880-1680	1890-1640	Moderate (4)	Human bone; date appears too late	Woodcock 2008
88	SCOTLAND	(GU-1167) Ord North, Highland	3435	110	-	1900-1610	2040-1490	Moderate (2)	Not AMS date?	Sheridan 2004
89	SCOTLAND	(AA-22181) Westhaugh of Tullimet, Perth & Kinross	3415	55	-	1870-1630	1890-1530	Moderate (4)	Human bone; date appears too late	Sheridan 2004
90	SCOTLAND	(GU-2542) Loanleven, cist 2, Perth & Kinross	3410	50	-	1770-1630	1890-1540	Low (2; 3; 4)	TPQ for Food Vessel cist; charcoal (unknown sample); not AMS date	Russell-White <i>et al.</i> 1992
91	SCOTLAND	(AA-23259 (GU-4847)) Mains of Melgund (adult), Angus	3405	55	-	1780-1620	1890-1530	Moderate (4)	Seems too late – <i>cf.</i> other Mains of Melgund date	Sheridan 2004
92	ENGLAND	(OxA-V-2199-24) Painsthorpe Wold 98 (Grave B), E. Yorkshire	3389	30	-	1740-1630	1760-1610	Moderate (4)	Date appears too late	Unpublished, Beaker Isotope Project
93	SCOTLAND	(GrA-24860) Balbirnie, Cist 3, Fife	3335	40	-	1690-1530	1740-1510	Moderate (4)	Date appears too late. Burial was re-dated: GrA-26151. May be secondary burial in soil filling cist.	RCAHMS/CANMOR E entry, sample ID GrA-24860
94	SCOTLAND	(GrA-26151) Balbirnie, Cist 3, Fife	3320	40	-	1660-1530	1730-1500	Moderate (4)	Date appears too late. Burial was re-dated. This is a re-date of GrA-24860. May be secondary burial in soil filling cist.	RCAHMS/CANMOR E entry, sample ID GrA-24860
95	ENGLAND	(GrA-24867) Long Ash Lane, Frampton, Dorset, Barrow 2	3315	35	-	1630-1530	1690-1510	Moderate (4)	Date is of high quality but questionable whether this is Food Vessel proper (undercoated accessory vessel)	Brindley 2007; Forde-Johnston 1958
96	ENGLAND	(BM-869) Pilsgate, Cambridgeshire	3296	50	-	1630-1510	1700-1450	Moderate (2)	Charcoal	Healy 1996, 115
97	ENGLAND	(HAR-4933) Gnipe Howe, N. Yorks Moors	3240	80	-	1610-1430	1740-1320	Low	Charcoal; not AMS date?	Manby <i>et al.</i> 2003, 62
98	SCOTLAND	(GU-1371) Ardnave, Islay, Argyll & Bute	3230	120	170	1670-1390	1880-1210	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; not AMS date?	Ritchie & Welfare 1983; Sheridan 2004

99	SCOTLAND	(N-1238) Reswallie Mains, Rescobie, Angus	3160	70	110	1610-1290	1700-1120	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; not AMS date?	Sheridan 2004
100	SCOTLAND	(GU-2739) Beech Hill House, Coupar Angus, Perth & Kinross	2880	120	-	1260-910	1390-820	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; not AMS date?	Stevenson 1995
101	SCOTLAND	(OxA-6579) Mount Stuart, Bute	2955	55	-	1270-1050	1380-1010	Low (-)	Contaminated bone, clearly too late	Sheridan 2004
102	SCOTLAND	(OxA-6130) Mount Stuart, Bute	2645	50	-	900-780	920-670	Low (-)	Contaminated bone, clearly too late	Sheridan 2004
103	SCOTLAND	(AA-29063) Seafield West, Inverness, Highland	2625	45	-	840-770	910-590	Low (4)	Date clearly too late for Food Vessel	Sheridan 2004
104	ENGLAND	(Beta-124784) Wether Hill Cairn, Northumberland	2200	60	-	370-200	400-100	Low (4)	Date clearly too late for Food Vessel	Topping 2001
105	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-22446) Armadale, cist 4, Isle of Skye	1930	30	-	AD 20-130	AD 1-140	Low (1?;4)	Charcoal. Clearly too late	A. Sheridan pers comm.

Note: 'Adjusted SD': Re-assessment of standard deviations for non-AMS dates by Patrick Ashmore, as reported in Sheridan 2004

APPENDIX B.2: BRITISH FOOD VESSEL URN RADIOCARBON DATES

No.	Country/ Region	(Laboratory code) Site name	BP	SD	Calibrated date (68 % probability)	Calibrated date (95.4% probability)	Quality rating (quality check point)	Quality comments	Notes/Sources
1	SCOTLAND	(GU-9598) Glennan, Argyll & Bute	4495	75	3350-3090	3370-2920	Low (-)	Rejected in publication; <i>Corylus</i> charcoal from lower Urn fill	MacGregor 2003
2	ENGLAND	(BM-1532) Spong Hill, Norfolk (Site 1012)	3810	70	2410-2140	2470-2040	Moderate (1)	Charcoal (charcoal and nutshell) from pit containing Food Vessel Urn and miniature vessel	Healy 1988; Healy 1996, 115; Manby 2004
3	ENGLAND	(GrA-33524) Ingleby Barwick, Stockon-on-Tees	3745	45	2270-2040	2300-2020	High	From carbonised residue from interior of sherd	?
4	ENGLAND	(SUERC-4446) Noon Hill, Rivington, Lancashire	3725	35	2200-2040	2280-2020	High	Charcoal, <i>Quercus</i> (oak)	Barrowclough 2008
5	WALES	(CAR-281) Trelystan I, Burial 4, Powys (date 1 of 2)	3695	70	2200-1970	2290-1890	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; non-AMS date?	Britnell 1982
6	WALES	(Beta-255069) South Hook, Milford Haven, Wales	3690	40	2140-2020	2200-1950	High	Check material	inf. Jody Deacon (National Museum Wales) (via S.Needham pers comm.)
7	SCOTLAND	(GrA-19422) Aberdour Road, Dunfermline, cist 4	3680	45	2140-1980	2200-1940	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Brindley 2007
8	SCOTLAND	(GrA-19048) Leuchar Brae (Leucharbraes Farm, Skene)	3675	45	2140-1980	2200-1930	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Sheridan 2006
9	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-18313) Callum's Hill, Crieff, Perth & Kinross (Individual 2)	3670	35	2140-1980	2200-1940	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Hall & Sheridan 2008
10	SCOTLAND	(GrA-21730) Mains of Craichie	3660	60	2140-1950	2210-1880	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Sheridan 2006
11	SCOTLAND	(GrA-28623) Farrochie, Malcolm's Mount	3650	35	2130-1950	2140-1920	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Sheridan 2006
12	ENGLAND	(GrA-26545) Kellah Burn, Northumberland	3650	50	2140-1940	2200-1890	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Brindley 2007
13	WALES	(CAR-280) Trelystan I, Burial 4, Powys (date 2 of 2)	3645	70	2140-1920	2280-1770	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; not AMS date?	Britnell 1982
14	ENGLAND	(GrA-19055) Gallibury Down grave H, Isle of Wight (date 1 of 2)	3640	45	2130-1940	2140-1890	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Two vessels deposited at the same time; Brindley 2007
15	SCOTLAND	(GrA-23989) Denbeath, Fife	3640	40	2120-1940	2140-1900	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Sheridan 2006
16	ENGLAND	(GrA-19412) Gallibury Down grave H, Isle of Wight (date 2 of 2)	3635	45	2130-1930	2140-1890	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Two vessels deposited at the same time; Brindley 2007
17	SCOTLAND	(GrA-23972) Blackden Farm, Angus	3635	45	2130-1930	2140-1890	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Sheridan 2006
18	WALES	(GrA-19966) Simondston Cairn A2	3630	60	2130-1910	2200-1780	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Two Food Vessel Urns; date published in Brindley 2007

19	WALES	(GrA-19643) Bedd Branwen C	3610	60	2120-1880	2150-1770	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Brindley 2007
20	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-18312) Callum's Hill, Crieff, Perth & Kinross (Individual 1)	3600	35	2020-1910	2120-1880	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Hall & Sheridan 2008, 141
21	WALES	(GrA-19642) Bedd Branwen D	3600	60	2120-1880	2140-1770	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Brindley 2007
22	SCOTLAND	(GrA-23991) Craighdu, Fife	3600	40	2020-1900	2130-1780	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Sheridan 2006
23	ENGLAND	(NPL-75) Amesbury G71, Wiltshire	3590	90	2130-1770	2200-1690	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; not AMS date	Christie 1967
24	SCOTLAND	(GrA-19987) Callange, Fife	3590	50	2030-1880	2130-1770	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Sheridan 2006
25	ENGLAND	(BM-2326) Down Farm pit F3, Dorset	3570	40	2020-1880	2030-1770	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; not AMS date?	Barrett <i>et al.</i> 1991
26	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-2015) Straiton Quarry, Fife	3570	40	2020-1880	2030-1770	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Stronach <i>et al.</i> 2006
27	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-2724) Fordhouse vessel 47	3570	35	1980-1880	2030-1770	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Sheridan 2006
28	SCOTLAND	(GrA-23976) Udny, Aberdeenshire	3570	45	2020-1820	2040-1770	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Sheridan 2006
29	WALES	(GrA19566) Bedd Branwen B	3560	45	1980-1780	2030-1760	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Brindley 2007
30	WALES	(CAR-283) Trelystan II, Burial 3, Powys	3550	60	1970-1770	2120-1690	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; not AMS date?	Britnell 1982
31	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-23675) Broomend of Crichie, Aberdeenshire (Pot 2) (Context 1075)	3525	35	1910-1770	1950-1750	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Food Vessel Urn/Collared Urn hybrid; Sheridan in Bradley 2011
32	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-23674) Broomend of Crichie, Aberdeenshire, (Pot 4) (Context 1124)	3510	35	1890-1770	1930-1740	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Food Vessel Urn/Collared Urn hybrid; Sheridan in Bradley 2011
33	WALES	(GrA-19663) Treiorwerth, (Pot 6), Wales	3500	60	1900-1740	2020-1680	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Brindley 2007
34	SCOTLAND	(SUERC-23673) Broomend of Crichie, Aberdeenshire, (Pot 3) (Context 1065)	3475	35	1880-1740	1890-1690	High	Human bone (carbonate)	Food Vessel Urn/Collared Urn hybrid; Bradley 2011, 46
35	ENGLAND	(OxA-V-2166-39) Porton, Wiltshire	3461	32	1880-1690	1890-1690	High	Human bone (collagen)	Beaker Isotope Project, unpublished date
36	WALES	(GrA-22792) Brenig 51 (F7)	3430	50	1880-1660	1890-1620	High	Human bone (carbonate)	?
37	SCOTLAND	(GU-1174) Cnip, Lewis	3410	55	1870-1620	1890-1530	Moderate (4)	Charred material from deposit in cremation urn;	Not certainly a Food Vessel Urn; Close-Brooks 1995
38	ENGLAND	(OxA-3090) Eagleston Flat, Cairn 273, Derbyshire, Urn 7	3250	80	1620-1440	1740-1380	Moderate (4)	TPQ, date from <i>Betula</i> charcoal under cairn covering Urn	Barnatt 1994
39	SCOTLAND	(GU-1379) Traigh Bhan, Islay, Cist 1, Body 2	3330	145	1870-1440	2030-1300	Low (2; 3)	Charcoal; not AMS date?	Sheridan 2004 increases SD from 105 to 145 (based on advice of P. Ashmore)

40	SCOTLAND	(OxA-10281) Glennan, Argyll & Bute	700	33	AD 1270-1380	AD 1250-1390	Low (1-4)	Rejected in publication; <i>Ericaceae</i> charcoal from fill of Urn	MacGregor 2003
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APPENDIX B.3: BRITISH COLLARED URN DATES

(Lab code) Site name	Determination (BP)	Standard deviation	Region
(DAB.20.04) Astley Hall, Chorely, Lancashire	3525	40	ENGLAND
(GrA-22378) Raunds, Northamptonshire, B.1	3520	40	ENGLAND
(DAB.8.04) Mereclough, Lancashire	3510	35	ENGLAND
(DAB.15.04) Pendleton, Lancashire	3495	35	ENGLAND
(DAB.21.04) Whitelow Hill, Bury	3495	40	ENGLAND
(GrA-11358) Risby, Suffolk	3495	30	ENGLAND
(DAB.5.04) Mosley Height, Nr Burnley	3490	40	ENGLAND
(DAB.28.04) Whitehall, Lancashire	3480	35	ENGLAND
(DAB.9.04) Cliviger Laithe, Lancashire	3455	35	ENGLAND
(DAB.3.04) Mosley Height, Near Burnley	3420	40	ENGLAND
(DAB.19.04) Astley Hall, Chorley, Lancashire	3390	40	ENGLAND
(GrA-21743) Grandtully, Perthshire	3580	60	SCOTLAND
(GrA-24900) Lesmurdie Road, Elgin, Moray	3550	35	SCOTLAND
(GrA-24881) Lesmurdie Road, Elgin (Pot 45), Moray	3545	35	SCOTLAND
(GrA-19984) Balnakettle, Aberdeenshire	3530	50	SCOTLAND
(SUERC-11899 (GU-14528)) Arran High School, Lamlash, Pit G, Arran, Argyll & Bute	3525	35	SCOTLAND
(GrA-24850) Gourlaw, Midlothian	3525	35	SCOTLAND
(GrA-19049) Mains of Carnousie, Aberdeenshie	3520	45	SCOTLAND
(SUERC-2715) Fordhouse, Angus (Vessel 35)	3515	35	SCOTLAND
(GrA-21694) Carronbridge, Dumfries & Galloway	3510	50	SCOTLAND
(SUERC-2721) Fordhouse, Angus (Vessel 48)	3510	35	SCOTLAND
(GrA-26529) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire	3490	40	SCOTLAND
(GrA-24870) Lesmurdie Road, Aberdeenshire	3480	40	SCOTLAND
(GrA-26530) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire	3480	40	SCOTLAND
(GrA-26152) Lesmurdie Road, Elgin, Moray (Pot 43)	3470	40	SCOTLAND

(GrA-26531) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire (044)	3470	40	SCOTLAND
(GrA-23999) Gilchorn, EQ222, Angus	3465	40	SCOTLAND
(GrA-26524) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire (021)	3455	40	SCOTLAND
(SUERC-11898 (GU-14528)), Arran High School, Lamlash, Pit E, Arran, Argyll & Bute	3450	35	SCOTLAND
(GrA-26605) Cairnderry, Dumfries & Galloway	3450	40	SCOTLAND
(GrA-19421) Carwinning, North Ayrshire	3435	45	SCOTLAND
(GrA-24866) Victoria Park, City of Glasgow	3435	35	SCOTLAND
(GU-12708) Eweford, East Lothian (Pot 2)	3435	40	SCOTLAND
(GrA-21735) Burnfoot Plantation, Dumfries & Galloway	3430	60	SCOTLAND
(GrA-24854) Lesmurdie Road, Elgin, Moray	3410	45	SCOTLAND
(GrA-26519) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire	3400	40	SCOTLAND
(GrA-26521) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire	3390	40	SCOTLAND
(GrA-26520) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire	3375	40	SCOTLAND
(GrA-18693) Gilchorn, EQ 225, Angus	3370	60	SCOTLAND
(GU-12682) Eweford, East Lothian (Pot 3)	3370	35	SCOTLAND
(GrA-24871) Lesmurdie Road, Elgin (Pot 39), Moray	3360	40	SCOTLAND
(GRA-26525) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire (024)	3360	40	SCOTLAND
(GrA-19643) Bedd Branwen, Anglesey	3610	60	WALES
(GrA-19642) Bedd Branwen, Anglesey	3600	60	WALES
(GrA-19657) Bedd Branwen, Anglesey	3600	60	WALES
(GrA-22964) Brenig 40	3590	50	WALES
(GrA-19967) Simondston Cairn A2	3580	60	WALES
(GrA-19566) Bedd Branwen, Anglesey	3560	45	WALES
(GrA-19650) Bedd Branwen, Anglesey	3550	60	WALES
(GrA-22970) Brenig 44 A	3550	50	WALES
(GrA-19652) Bedd Branwen, Anglesey	3540	60	WALES
(GrA-19653) Treiorwerth, Anglesey	3500	60	WALES
(GrA-19567) Treiorwerth, Anglesey	3490	45	WALES
(GRA-27619) Kilpaison,	3370	35	WALES

Pembrokeshire			
(GrA-27622) Kilpaison, Pembrokeshire	3325	35	WALES

Note: Data for dates considered 'high' quality (as defined in Chapter 2.2) from Sheridan (2007c) and Law (2008)

APPENDIX B.4: IRISH COLLARED URN DATES

Site name	Determination (BP)	Standard Deviation
(GrA-14599) Aghfarrell, Co. Dublin	3670	50
(Av. of two dates) Cloghskeelt, G.1, Co. Down	3635	30
(GrA-14610) Coolnaboy, Co. Wexford	3620	50
(GrA-14803) Knock, Co. Down	3620	40
(GrA-14065) Kilmashogue, G.3, Co. Wicklow	3615	35
(GrA-14645) Caltragh, Co. Galway	3610	50
(GrA-14637) Ballinchalla, Co. Mayo	3610	50
(GrA-22364) Cloghskeelt, G.2, Co. Down	3605	40
(GrA-14679) Clonshannon, B.3, Co. Wicklow	3590	50
(GrA-14823) Straid, B.11, Co. Derry	3580	40
(GrA-14290) Knockroe, Co. Tyrone	3580	30
(GrA-14808) Ticknock, Co. Dublin	3560	40
(GrA-13392) Grange, G.10, Co. Roscommon	3560	40
(GrA-24172) Kilmurry, Co. Wexford	3550	40
(GrA-14807) Portferry, Co. Down	3530	40
(GrA-27625) Carmanhall, B.1, Co. Dublin	3520	35
(OxA-2674) Rathlin, B.2, Co. Antrim	3520	70
(GrA-17198) Tara, B.39, Co. Meath	3500	60
(OxA-2661) Ballygillostown, Co. Wexford	3500	70
(GrA-14640) Ballytresna, Co. Antrim	3500	50
(GrA-14638) Ballinvoher, Co. Cork	3480	50
(GrA-17162) Tara, B.35, Co. Meath	3470	60
(Av. of two dates) Tara, B.42, Co. Meath	3455	45
(GrA-14806) Mount Stewart, Co. Down	3440	40
(GrN-15964) Coolnaboy, Co. Wexford	3420	140

Note: Data for dates considered 'high' quality (as defined in Chapter 2.2) from Brindley (2007)

APPENDIX B.5: SCOTTISH CORDONED URN DATES

(Lab code) Site name	Determination (BP)	Standard deviation
(GrA-19427) Seggiecrook, Aberdeenshire	3495	45
(GrA-26528) Skillmafilly (Pot 030), Aberdeenshire	3490	40
(GrA-24901) Lesmurdie Road F61 (Pot 44), Elgin, Moray	3485	35
(GrA-21692) Mid Gleniron I, (Burial H), Dumfries & Galloway	3470	60
(GrA-26142) Magdalen Bridge (EA39), City of Edinburgh	3445	40
(GrA-24880) Lesmurdie Road F64, Elgin (Pot 46), Moray	3430	35
(GrA-19425) Kinneil Mill (Urn 1), Falkirk	3420	45
(GrA--18023) Fence's Farm, North Ayrshire	3400	40
(GrA-24017) Oban, McKelvie Hospital, Argyll & Bute	3400	40
(GrA-18017/19968 - Av of two dates) Mill of Marcus, Angus	3353	38
(GrA-24014) Raigmore, Inverness, Highland	3350	40
(SUERC-2725) Fordhouse, Pot 31, Angus (date 2 of 2)	3335	35
(GrA-18019) Fordhouse, Pot 31, Angus (date 1 of 2)	3325	40
(GrA-28615) Fetteresso, Aberdeenshire	3325	40
(GrA-26523) Skillmafilly, Aberdeenshire (013)	3320	40
(GrA-19050) Drumdurno, Chapel of Garioch, Urn 1	3320	45
(GrA-18016) Longniddry, East Lothian	3305	40
(GrA-18020/AA-46479 - Av of two dates) Saxe-Coburg Place, City of Edinburgh	3299	34
(GrA-18025) Magdalen Bridge, City of Edinburgh (EA 42)	3280	40

Note: Data for dates considered 'high' quality (as defined in Chapter 2.2) from Sheridan (2007c) and Law (2008)

APPENDIX B.6: IRISH CORDONED URN DATES

(Lab code) Site name	Determination (BP)	Standard deviation
(GrN-11448) Altanagh, Co. Tyrone, 298:80	3465	30
(GrA-14816) Kilcroagh, B.2, Co. Antrim	3460	40
(GrA-14817) Kilcroagh, B.3, Co. Antrim	3440	40
(GrA-13393) Ballintubbrid, Co. Wexham	3440	40
(GrN-10633) Cush, Co. Limerick	3430	100
(GrA-14813) Gotrighy, Co. Antrim	3410	40
(GrA-14749) Gortlush, Co. Donegal	3380	40
(GrA-14291) Ballyman, Co. Dublin, :83	3350	30
(GrN-10556) Altanagh, Co. Tyrone, 70:81	3330	60
(GrA-14815) Kilcroagh, B.1, Co. Antrim	3310	40
(GrA-24831) Gorteen, Co. Louth	3285	35
(GrA-14818) Pollacorragune, Co. Galway	3280	40
(GrA-23420) Carrig, Co. Wicklow, :64	3220	50

Note: Data for dates considered 'high' quality (as defined in Chapter 2.2) from Brindley (2007)

APPENDIX B.7: IRISH BOWL DATES

(Lab code) Site name	Determination (BP)	Standard deviation
(GrA-14071) Rush 1, Co. Dublin	3440	35
(GrA-24177) Baggotstown, Co. Limerick	3495	40
(OxA-2666) Halverstown, Co. Kildare	3520	70
(GrN-12274) Treanmacmurtagh, Co. Sligo	3550	40
(GrA-14822) Rathbennett, Co. Westmeath	3550	70
(OxA-2676) Ratlin, Co. Antrim, B.6	3560	70
(GrA-2132) Keenoge, Co. Meath, B.14	3565	35
(GrA-17195) Tara, Co. Meath, B.33	3570	60
(OxA-2671) Sliguff, Co. Carlow	3570	70
(GrA-24158) Vermont, Co. Carlow	3575	40
(GrA-24309) Lug, Co. Offaly	3575	40
(GrA-24192) Sonnagh Dem., Co. Westmeath	3580	70
(OxA-2669) Haylands, Co. Wicklow, Cist D	3580	70
(GrA-2133) Keenoge, Co. Meath, B.11	3585	35
(GrA-17193) Tara, Co. Meath, B.40	3600	60
(GrA-2134) Keenoge, Co. Meath, B.5	3610	35
(GrA-14794) Corrower, Co. Mayo, B.7	3610	40
(GrA-14801) Killinane, Co. Carlow	3610	40
(GrA-14751) Grange, Co. Roscommon, G.1	3620	40
(GrN-9321) Bolinready, Co. Wexford	3620	60
(OxA-2761) Grange, Co. Roscommon, G.2	3620	80
(GrA-17385) Kennoge B.3, Co. Meath (crem)	3640	50
(OxA-2667) Lisnamulligan, Co. Donegal	3640	70
(GrN-9322) Riverstown, Co. Westmeath	3645	30
(GrA-24139) Ballybrennan, Co. Westmeath	3650	40
(GrN-11902) Oldtown B.3, Co. Kildare	3655	35
(GrA-24179) Ballybrennan, Co. Westmeath	3660	40
(GrN-11355) Annaghkeen 24, Co. Galway	3660	25
(OxA-2672) Dillonsdown, Co. Wicklow	3660	70
(GrN-11356) Stonepark, Co. Sligo	3665	35
(GrA-24155) Martinstown, Co. Meath, B.4	3670	40
(GrA-24157) Rush 2, Co. Dublin	3670	40
(GrN-13581) Dungate, Co. Tyrone	3670	30
(GrA-14342) Shanco, Co. Fermanagh	3675	30
(GrA-14641) Bohullion, Co. Donegal	3680	50
(GrA-5409) Corkey, Co. Antrim	3680	50
(GrN-12272) Keenoge, Co. Meath, B.3 (inh)	3685	45
(GrN-14613) Newtownbalregan, Co. Louth	3685	35
(GrA-14793) Donaghanie, Co. Tyrone	3690	40
(GrA-14825) Straid, Co. Derry, Cist 3	3690	40
(OxA-2677) Rathlin, Co. Antrim, B.7	3690	70
(GrA-24175) Ardballymore, Co. Westmeath	3695	40
(GrA-14752) Grange G8A, Co. Roscommon	3700	40
(GrN-11364) Timolin, Co. Kildare	3700	30
(GrN-11353) Ploopluck, Co. Kildare	3735	35
(GrA-14753) Grange, Co. Roscommon, G.13	3740	30
(GrN-11357) Betaghstown, Co. Meath	3745	30
(GrN-11903) Milltown, Co. Westmeath	3755	35
(GrN-11899) Glassamucky, Co. Dublin	3765	40

(OxA-2664) Grange, Co. Roscommon, G3	3770	70
(OxA-2668) Blackhill, Co. Kildare	3770	70

Note: Data for dates considered 'high' quality (as defined in Chapter 2.2) from Brindley (2007)

APPENDIX B.8: IRISH VASE DATES

(Lab code) Site name	Determination (BP)	Standard deviation
(GrA-14791) Glenlary, Co. Tipperary	3470	40
(GrA-17195) Tara, Co. Meath, B.35	3470	60
(GrA-14064) Tremoge, Co. Tyrone	3485	35
(GrA-21724) Cloghskelt, Co. Down, G.5	3490	40
(GrA-14796) Corrandrum, Co. Galway	3520	40
(GrA-14758) Ower, Co. Wicklow	3530	40
(GrA-14642) Bredagh Glen, Co. Donegal	3530	50
(GrA-14604) Ballyduff, Co. Wexford	3550	50
(GrA-24153) Kinard, Co. Mayo	3560	40
(GrA-24149) Clooneen, Co. Mayo	3565	40
(GrA-14761) Topped Mt., Co. Fermanagh	3570	40
(GrA-24054) Killydonoghue, Co. Cork	3585	40
(UB-3682) False Bay, Co. Mayo	3587	36
(GrA-14614) Bealick, Co. Cork [Date 1 of 2]	3590	50
(GrA-14677) Cashel, Co. Mayo	3590	50
(GrA-14804) Letterkeen, Co. Mayo, B.2	3600	40
(GrA-17193) Tara, Co. Meath, B.40	3600	60
(GrA-22364) Cloghskelt, Co. Down, G.2	3605	40
(GrA-24174) Altagherry, Co. Donegal	3610	70
(GrA-14612) Clonshannon, Co. Wicklow B.2	3620	50
(GrA-14610) Coolnaboy, Co. Wexford	3620	50
(Average of 2 dates) Tara, Co. Meath, B.43	3620	30
(GrA-14797) Termon, Co. Cavan, Cist A	3620	40
(GrN-12275) Stonepark, Co. Mayo	3625	30
(GrA-14757) Letterkeen, Co. Mayo, B.1	3630	40
(Average of two dates) Cloghskelt, Co. Down, G.1	3635	30
(GrA-17279) Tara, Co. Meath, B.24	3635	35
(GrA-14636) Altanagh, Co. Tyrone, F159	3640	50
(GrA-24169) Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford	3655	40
(GrN-11898) Clonikilvant, Co. Westmeath	3660	30
(OXA-2675) Rathlin, Co. Antrim, B.3	3660	70
(GrA-24168) Carrowtobber East, Co. Galway [date of 2 of 2]	3670	40
(Average of 2 dates) Culleens, Co. Sligo	3680	50
(GrN-11900) Carrowlisdooaun, Co. Mayo	3695	35
(GrA-14605) Ballyoskill, Co. Kilkenny	3710	50
(GrN-11354) Carrowtobber East, Co. Galway [date 1 of 2]	3755	30
(GrN-12273) Moyveela, Co. Galway	3755	35

Note: Data for dates considered 'high' quality (as defined in Chapter 2.2) from Brindley (2007)

APPENDIX B.9: IRISH VASE URN & ENCRUSTED URN DATES

Vase Urn dates

(Lab code) Site name	Determination (BP)	Standard deviation
(GrA-14599) Aghfarrell, Co. Dublin	3670	50
(Av of two dates) Cloghselt, G.1, Co Down	3635	30
(GrA-14803) Knock, Co. Down	3620	40
(GrA-14610) Coolnaboy, Co. Wexford	3620	50
(GrA-14065) Kilmashogue, G.3, Co. Wicklow	3615	35
(GrA-14637) Ballinchalla, Co. Mayo	3610	50
(GrA-14645) Caltragh, Co. Galway	3610	50
(GrA-22364) Cloghselt, G.2, Co. Down	3605	40
(GrA-14679) Clonshannon, Co. Wicklow	3590	50
(GrA-14823) Straid, B.11, Co. Derry	3580	40
(GrA-14290) Knockroe, Co. Tyrone	3580	30
(GrA-14808) Ticknock, Co. Dublin	3560	40
(GrA-13392) Grange, G.10, Co. Roscommon	3560	40
(GrA-24172) Kilmurry, Co. Wexford	3550	40
(GrA-14807) Portaferry, Co. Down	3530	40
(GrA-27625) Carmanhall, B.1, Co. Dublin	3520	35
(OxA-2674) Rathlin, B.2, Co. Antrim	3520	70
(GrA-17198) Tara, B.39, Co. Meath	3500	60
(OxA-2661) Ballygillistown, Co. Wexford	3500	70
(GrA-14640) Ballytresna, Co. Antrim	3500	50
(GrA-14638) Ballinvoher, Co. Cork	3480	50
(GrA-17162) Tara, B.35, Co. Meath	3470	60
(Av of two dates) Tara, B.42, Co. Meath	3455	45
(GrA-14806) Mount Stewart, Co. Down	3440	40

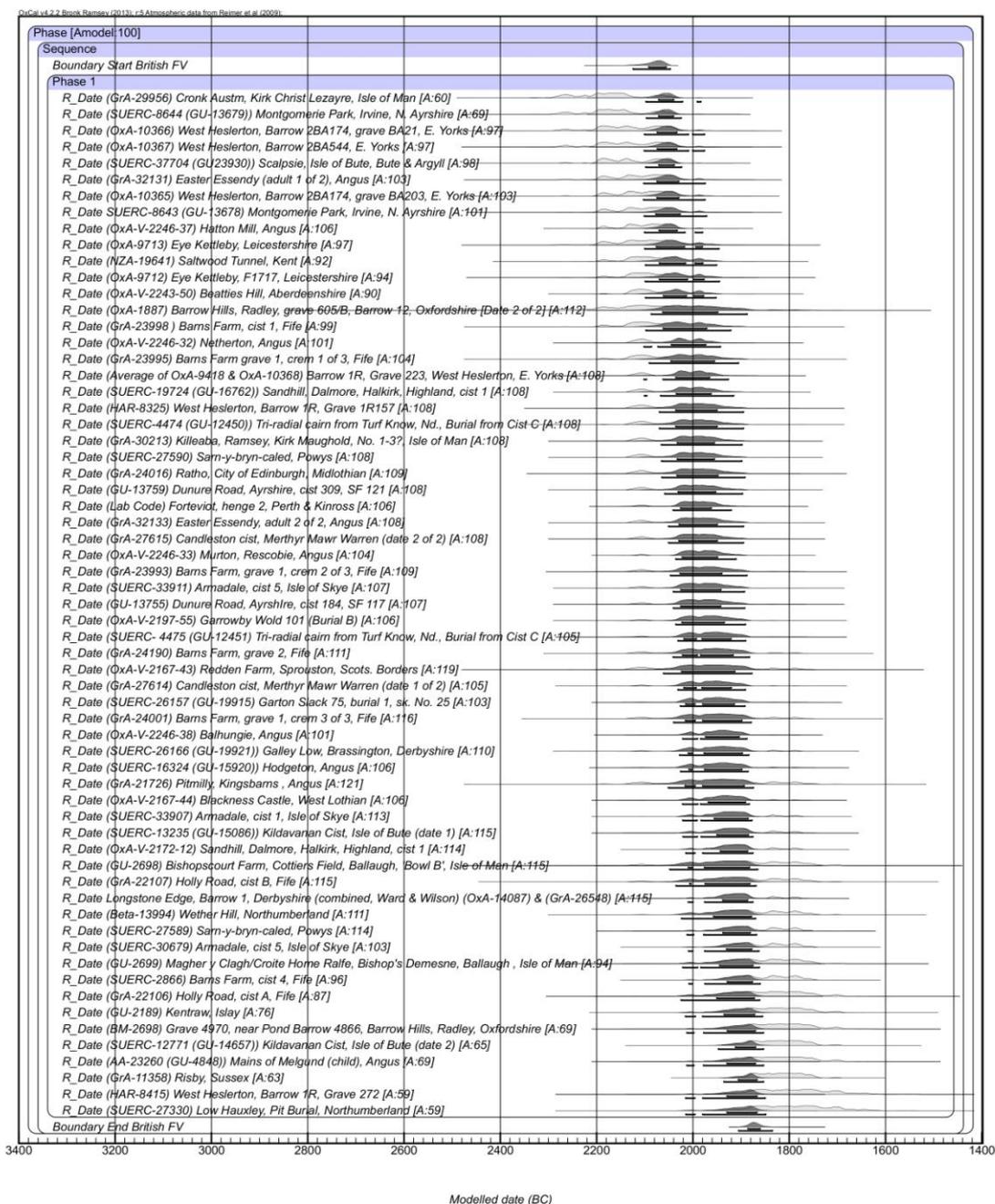
Note: Data for dates considered 'high' quality (as defined in Chapter 2.2) from Brindley (2007)

Encrusted Urn dates

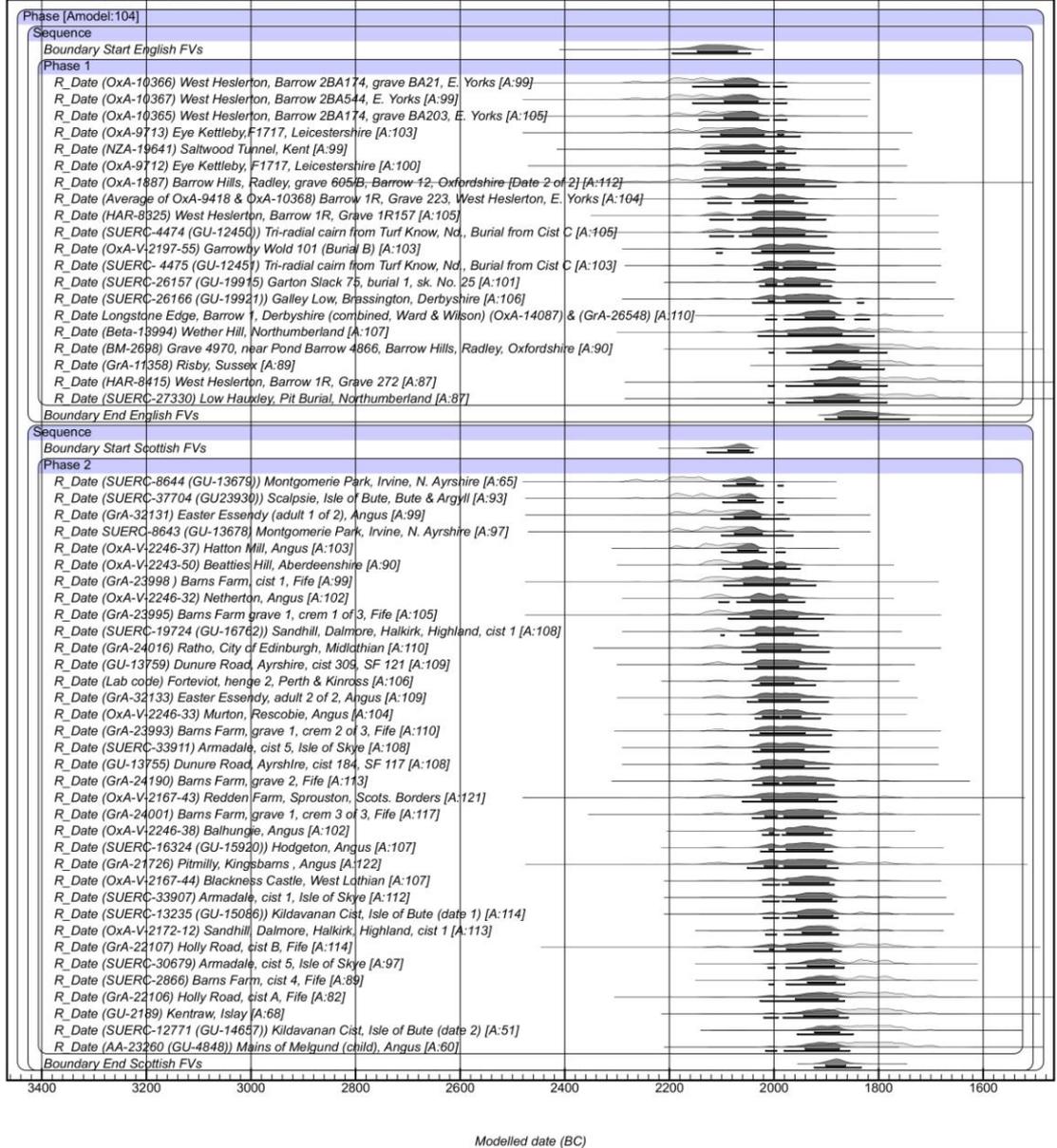
(Lab code) Site name	Determination (BP)	Standard deviation
(GrA-14602) Ballinlyna, Co. Limerick	3660	50
(GrA-17279) Tara, B.24, Co. Meath	3635	35
(Av. of two dates) Cloghselt, G.1, Co. Down	3635	30
(Av. of two dates) Tara, B.43, Co. Meath	3620	30
(GrA-14600) Calary Lower, Co. Wicklow	3620	50
(GrA-14614) Bealick, Co. Cork	3590	50
(GrA-24054) Killydonoghue, Co. Cork	3585	40
(GrA-14680) Collon, Co. Louth	3570	50
(GrA-14772) Clonshannon, B.1, Co. Wicklow	3570	40
(GrA-14289) Drumnakeel, Co. Antrim	3565	30
(Av. of two dates) Corradoon, Co. Waterford	3540	40
(GrA-14286) Ballyveelish, Co. Tipperary	3520	30
(GrA-17162) Tara, B.34, Co. Meath	3500	60
(GrA-21724) Cloghselt, G.5, Co. Down	3490	70

Note: Data for dates considered 'high' quality (as defined in Chapter 2.2) from Brindley (2007)

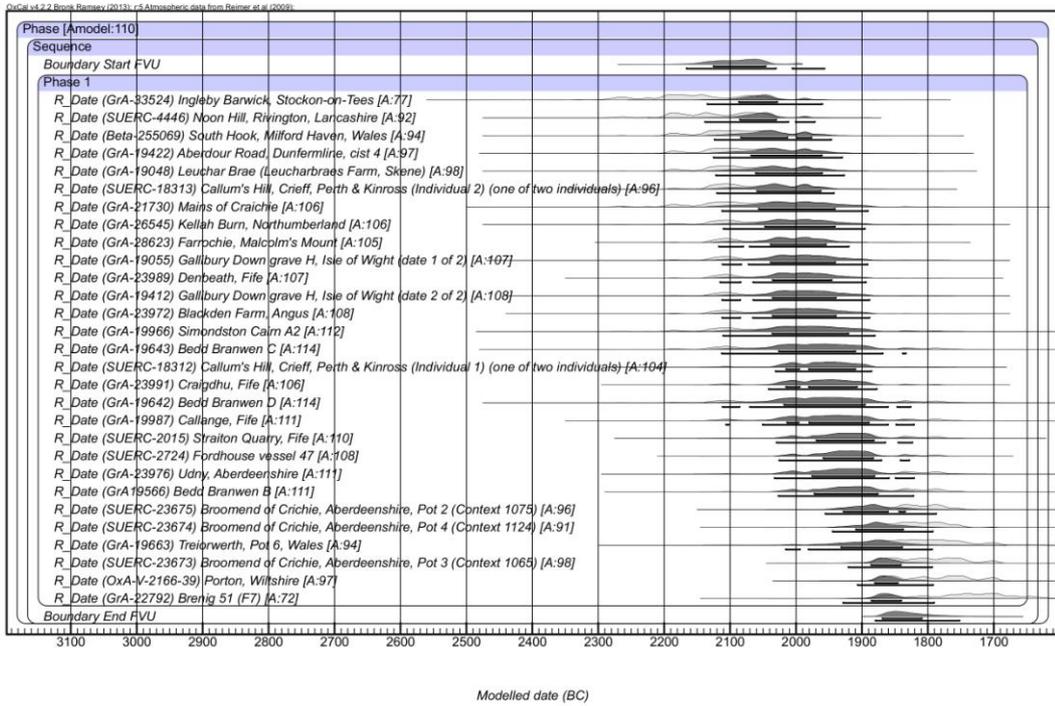
APPENDIX B.10: BAYESIAN MODELS



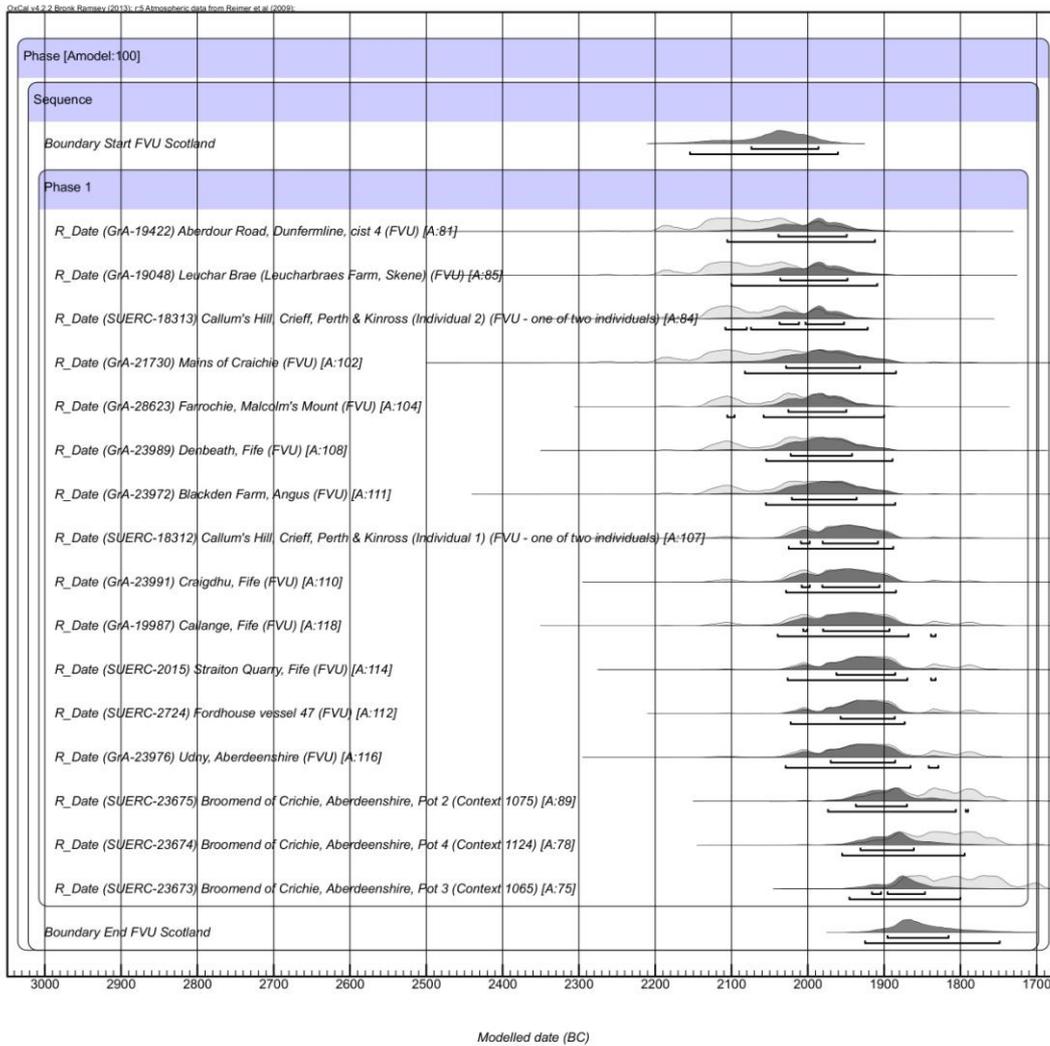
‘Model 1’ – One phase model of 63 ‘high quality’ dates associated with British Food Vessels



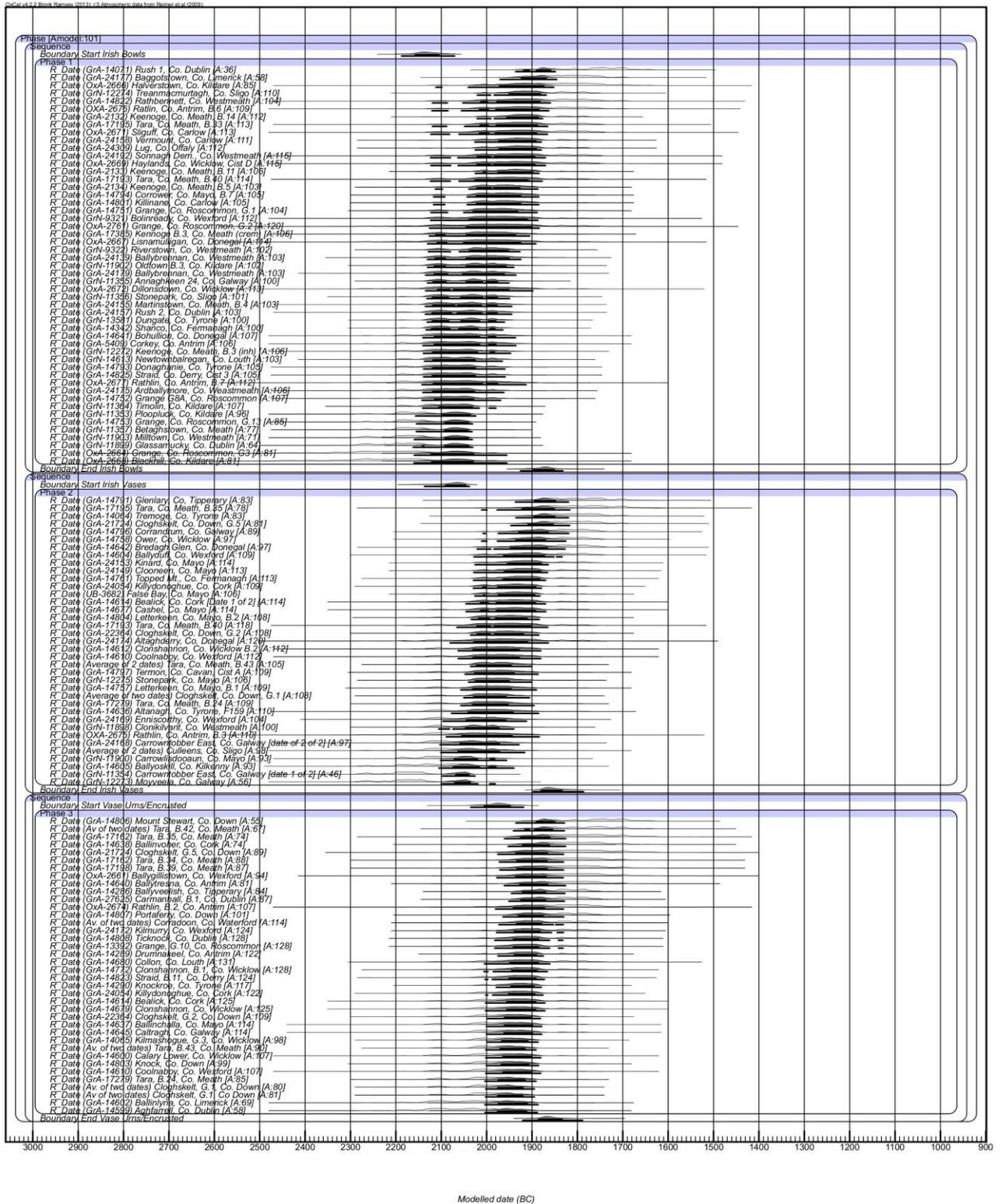
‘Model 2’ – 35 Scottish and 20 English ‘high quality’ dates associated with Food Vessels modelled as two separate but overlapping phases



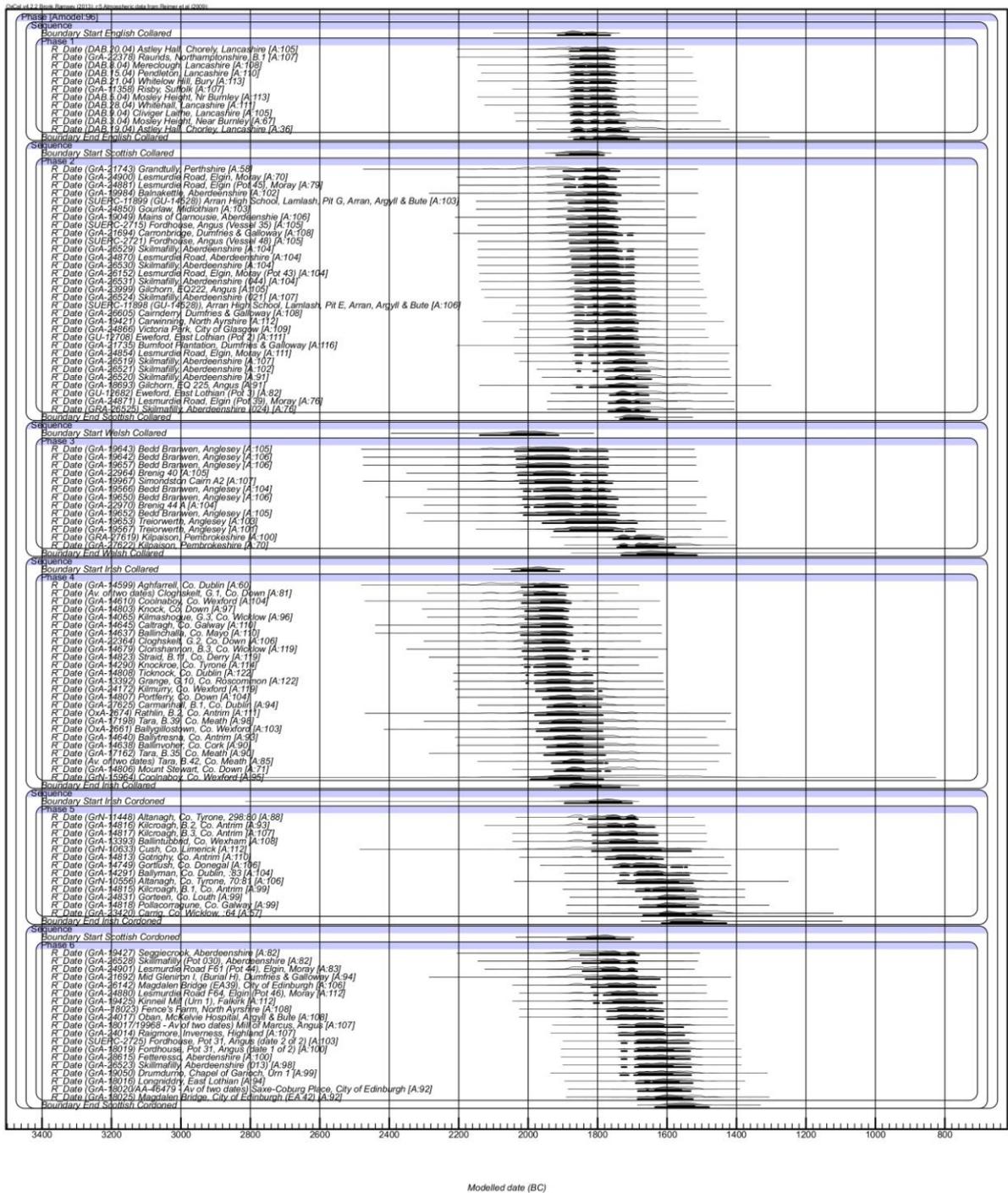
'Model 3' – One phase model of 29 'high quality' dates associated with British Food Vessel



'Model 4' – One phase model of 16 'high quality' dates associated with Scottish Food Vessel Urns



'Model 5' – 51 Irish Bowl, 37 Irish Vase, and 38 Vase Urn 'high' quality dates associate with Irish Food Vessels modelled as three separate but overlapping phases



'Model 6' – 11 dates associated with Collared Urns from England, 31 dates associated with Collared Urns from Scotland, 13 dates associated with Collared Urns from Wales, 25 dates associated with Collared Urns from Ireland, 19 dates associated with Cordoned Urns from Ireland and 13 dates associated with Cordoned Urns from Scotland modelled as six separate but overlapping phases

APPENDIX B.11: CODE FOR BAYESIAN MODELS

'Model 1' – One phase model of 63 'high quality' dates associated with British Food Vessels

```
Plot()
{
  Phase()
  {
    Sequence()
    {
      Boundary("Start British FV");
      Phase("1")
      {
        R_Date("(GrA-29956) Cronk Austm, Kirk Christ Lezayre, Isle of Man", 3760, 40);
        R_Date("(SUERC-8644 (GU-13679)) Montgomerie Park, Irvine, N. Ayrshire", 3750, 35);
        R_Date("(OxA-10366) West Heslerton, Barrow 2BA174, grave BA21, E. Yorks", 3730, 40);
        R_Date("(OxA-10367) West Heslerton, Barrow 2BA544, E. Yorks", 3730, 40);
        R_Date("(SUERC-37704 (GU23930)) Scalpsie, Isle of Bute, Bute & Argyll", 3730, 30);
        R_Date("(GrA-32131) Easter Essendy (adult 1 of 2), Angus", 3710, 35);
        R_Date("(OxA-10365) West Heslerton, Barrow 2BA174, grave BA203, E. Yorks", 3708, 34);
        R_Date("(SUERC-8643 (GU-13678)) Montgomerie Park, Irvine, N. Ayrshire", 3705, 35);
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2246-37) Hatton Mill, Angus", 3705, 26);
        R_Date("(OxA-9713) Eye Kettleby, Leicestershire", 3700, 45);
        R_Date("(NZA-19641) Saltwood Tunnel, Kent", 3683, 35);
        R_Date("(OxA-9712) Eye Kettleby, F1717, Leicestershire", 3680, 38);
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2243-50) Beatties Hill, Aberdeenshire", 3673, 29);
        R_Date("(OxA-1887) Barrow Hills, Radley, grave 605/B, Barrow 12, Oxfordshire [Date 2 of 2]", 3670, 80);
        R_Date("(GrA-23998 ) Barns Farm, cist 1, Fife", 3670, 45);
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2246-32) Netherton, Angus", 3658, 26);
        R_Date("(GrA-23995) Barns Farm grave 1, crem 1 of 3, Fife", 3655, 45);
        R_Date("(Average of OxA-9418 & OxA-10368) Barrow 1R, Grave 223, West Heslerton, E. Yorks", 3647, 26);
        R_Date("(SUERC-19724 (GU-16762)) Sandhill, Dalmore, Halkirk, Highland, cist 1", 3645, 30);
        R_Date("(HAR-8325) West Heslerton, Barrow 1R, Grave 1R157", 3640, 40);
        R_Date("(SUERC-4474 (GU-12450)) Tri-radial cairn from Turf Know, Nd., Burial from Cist C", 3640, 40);
        R_Date("(GrA-30213) Killeaba, Ramsey, Kirk Maughold, No. 1-3?, Isle of Man", 3640, 35);
        R_Date("(SUERC-27590) Sarn-y-bryn-caled, Powys", 3640, 35);
        R_Date("(GrA-24016) Ratho, City of Edinburgh, Midlothian ", 3635, 40);
        R_Date("(GU-13759) Dunure Road, Ayrshire, cist 309, SF 121", 3635, 35);
        R_Date("(Lab Code) Forteviot, henge 2, Perth & Kinross", 3632, 25);
        R_Date("(GrA-32133) Easter Essendy, adult 2 of 2, Angus", 3630, 35);
        R_Date("(GrA-27615) Candleston cist, Merthyr Mawr Warren (date 2 of 2)", 3630, 35);
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2246-33) Murton, Rescobie, Angus", 3622, 26);
        R_Date("(GrA-23993) Barns Farm, grave 1, crem 2 of 3, Fife", 3620, 40);
        R_Date("(SUERC-33911) Armadale, cist 5, Isle of Skye", 3620, 35);
        R_Date("(GU-13755) Dunure Road, Ayrshire, cist 184, SF 117", 3620, 35);
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2197-55) Garrowby Wold 101 (Burial B)", 3613, 35);
        R_Date("(SUERC- 4475 (GU-12451) Tri-radial cairn from Turf Know, Nd., Burial from Cist C", 3605, 35);
        R_Date("(GrA-24190) Barns Farm, grave 2, Fife", 3605, 45);
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2167-43) Redden Farm, Sprouston, Scots. Borders", 3605, 60);
        R_Date("(GrA-27614) Candleston cist, Merthyr Mawr Warren (date 1 of 2)", 3605, 35);
        R_Date("(SUERC-26157 (GU-19915) Garton Slack 75, burial 1, sk. No. 25", 3600, 30);
        R_Date("(GrA-24001) Barns Farm, grave 1, crem 3 of 3, Fife", 3595, 50);
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2246-38) Balhungie, Angus", 3591, 26);
        R_Date("(SUERC-26166 (GU-19921)) Galley Low, Brassington, Derbyshire", 3590, 40);
        R_Date("(SUERC-16324 (GU-15920)) Hodgeton, Angus", 3590, 35);
        R_Date("(GrA-21726) Pitmillly, Kingsbarns , Angus", 3590, 60);
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2167-44) Blackness Castle, West Lothian", 3582, 32);
        R_Date("(SUERC-33907) Armadale, cist 1, Isle of Skye", 3570, 35);
        R_Date("(SUERC-13235 (GU-15086)) Kildavanan Cist, Isle of Bute (date 1)", 3565, 35);
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2172-12) Sandhill, Dalmore, Halkirk, Highland, cist 1", 3562, 30);
        R_Date("(GU-2698) Bishopscourt Farm, Cottiers Field, Ballaugh, 'Bowl B', Isle of Man", 3560, 70);
        R_Date("(GrA-22107) Holly Road, cist B, Fife", 3560, 60);
        R_Date("(Longstone Edge, Barrow 1, Derbyshire (combined, Ward & Wilson) (OxA-14087) & (GrA-26548)", 3558, 28);
        R_Date("(Beta-13994) Wether Hill, Northumberland ", 3550, 50);
        R_Date("(SUERC-27589) Sarn-y-bryn-caled, Powys", 3545, 35);
        R_Date("(SUERC-30679) Armadale, cist 5, Isle of Skye", 3535, 35);
        R_Date("(GU-2699) Magher y Clagh/Croite Home Ralfe, Bishop's Demesne, Ballaugh , Isle of Man", 3530, 50);
        R_Date("(SUERC-2866) Barns Farm, cist 4, Fife", 3530, 35);
        R_Date("(GrA-22106) Holly Road, cist A, Fife", 3520, 60);
        R_Date("(GU-2189) Kentraw, Islay", 3510, 50);
        R_Date("(BM-2698) Grave 4970, near Pond Barrow 4866, Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire", 3500, 50);
        R_Date("(SUERC-12771 (GU-14657)) Kildavanan Cist, Isle of Bute (date 2)", 3500, 35);
        R_Date("(AA-23260 (GU-4848)) Mains of Melgund (child), Angus", 3500, 50);
        R_Date("(GrA-11358) Risby, Sussex", 3495, 30);
        R_Date("(HAR-8415) West Heslerton, Barrow 1R, Grave 272", 3470, 60);
        R_Date("(SUERC-27330) Low Hauxley, Pit Burial, Northumberland", 3470, 60);
        Span("FV Britain span");
        Interval("FV Britain Interval");
      };
      Boundary("End British FV");
    };
  };
};
```

```
};  
}
```

'Model 2' – 35 Scottish and 20 English 'high quality' dates associated with Food Vessels modelled as two separate but overlapping phases

```
Plot()  
{  
  Phase()  
  {  
    Sequence()  
    {  
      Boundary("Start English FVs");  
      Phase("1")  
      {  
        R_Date("(OxA-10366) West Heslerton, Barrow 2BA174, grave BA21, E. Yorks", 3730, 40);  
        R_Date("(OxA-10367) West Heslerton, Barrow 2BA544, E. Yorks", 3730, 40);  
        R_Date("(OxA-10365) West Heslerton, Barrow 2BA174, grave BA203, E. Yorks", 3708, 34);  
        R_Date("(OxA-9713) Eye Kettleby, F1717, Leicestershire", 3700, 45);  
        R_Date("(NZA-19641) Saltwood Tunnel, Kent", 3683, 35);  
        R_Date("(OxA-9712) Eye Kettleby, F1717, Leicestershire", 3680, 38);  
        R_Date("(OxA-1887) Barrow Hills, Radley, grave 605/B, Barrow 12, Oxfordshire [Date 2 of 2]", 3670, 80);  
        R_Date("(Average of OxA-9418 & OxA-10368) Barrow 1R, Grave 223, West Heslerton, E. Yorks", 3647, 26);  
        R_Date("(HAR-8325) West Heslerton, Barrow 1R, Grave 1R157", 3640, 40);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-4474 (GU-12450)) Tri-radial cairn from Turf Know, Nd., Burial from Cist C", 3640, 40);  
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2197-55) Garrowby Wold 101 (Burial B)", 3613, 35);  
        R_Date("(SUERC- 4475 (GU-12451) Tri-radial cairn from Turf Know, Nd., Burial from Cist C", 3605, 35);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-26157 (GU-19915) Garton Slack 75, burial 1, sk. No. 25", 3600, 30);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-26166 (GU-19921)) Galley Low, Brassington, Derbyshire", 3590, 40);  
        R_Date("(Longstone Edge, Barrow 1, Derbyshire (combined, Ward & Wilson) (OxA-14087) & (GrA-26548)", 3558, 28);  
        R_Date("(Beta-13994) Wether Hill, Northumberland ", 3550, 50);  
        R_Date("(BM-2698) Grave 4970, near Pond Barrow 4866, Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire", 3500, 50);  
        R_Date("(GrA-11358) Risby, Sussex", 3495, 30);  
        R_Date("(HAR-8415) West Heslerton, Barrow 1R, Grave 272", 3470, 60);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-27330) Low Hauxley, Pit Burial, Northumberland", 3470, 60);  
        Span("English span");  
      };  
      Boundary("End English FVs");  
    };  
    Sequence()  
    {  
      Boundary("Start Scottish FVs");  
      Phase("2")  
      {  
        R_Date("(SUERC-8644 (GU-13679)) Montgomerie Park, Irvine, N. Ayrshire", 3750, 35);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-37704 (GU23930)) Scalpsie, Isle of Bute, Bute & Argyll", 3730, 30);  
        R_Date("(GrA-32131) Easter Essendy (adult 1 of 2), Angus", 3710, 35);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-8643 (GU-13678) Montgomerie Park, Irvine, N. Ayrshire", 3705, 35);  
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2246-37) Hatton Mill, Angus", 3705, 26);  
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2243-50) Beatties Hill, Aberdeenshire", 3673, 29);  
        R_Date("(GrA-23998 ) Barns Farm, cist 1, Fife", 3670, 45);  
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2246-32) Netherton, Angus", 3658, 26);  
        R_Date("(GrA-23995) Barns Farm grave 1, crem 1 of 3, Fife", 3655, 45);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-19724 (GU-16762)) Sandhill, Dalmore, Halkirk, Highland, cist 1", 3645, 30);  
        R_Date("(GrA-24016) Ratho, City of Edinburgh, Midlothian ", 3635, 40);  
        R_Date("(GU-13759) Dunure Road, Ayrshire, cist 309, SF 121", 3635, 35);  
        R_Date("(Lab code) Forteviot, henge 2, Perth & Kinross", 3632, 25);  
        R_Date("(GrA-32133) Easter Essendy, adult 2 of 2, Angus", 3630, 35);  
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2246-33) Murton, Rescobie, Angus", 3622, 26);  
        R_Date("(GrA-23993) Barns Farm, grave 1, crem 2 of 3, Fife", 3620, 40);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-33911) Armadale, cist 5, Isle of Skye", 3620, 35);  
        R_Date("(GU-13755) Dunure Road, Ayrshire, cist 184, SF 117", 3620, 35);  
        R_Date("(GrA-24190) Barns Farm, grave 2, Fife", 3605, 45);  
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2167-43) Redden Farm, Sprouston, Scots. Borders", 3605, 60);  
        R_Date("(GrA-24001) Barns Farm, grave 1, crem 3 of 3, Fife", 3595, 50);  
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2246-38) Balhungie, Angus", 3591, 26);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-16324 (GU-15920)) Hodgeton, Angus", 3590, 35);  
        R_Date("(GrA-21726) Pitmilly, Kingsbarns , Angus", 3590, 60);  
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2167-44) Blackness Castle, West Lothian", 3582, 32);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-33907) Armadale, cist 1, Isle of Skye", 3570, 35);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-13235 (GU-15086)) Kildavanan Cist, Isle of Bute (date 1)", 3565, 35);  
        R_Date("(OxA-V-2172-12) Sandhill, Dalmore, Halkirk, Highland, cist 1", 3562, 30);  
        R_Date("(GrA-22107) Holly Road, cist B, Fife", 3560, 60);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-30679) Armadale, cist 5, Isle of Skye", 3535, 35);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-2866) Barns Farm, cist 4, Fife", 3530, 35);  
        R_Date("(GrA-22106) Holly Road, cist A, Fife", 3520, 60);  
        R_Date("(GU-2189) Kentraw, Islay", 3510, 50);  
        R_Date("(SUERC-12771 (GU-14657)) Kildavanan Cist, Isle of Bute (date 2)", 3500, 35);  
        R_Date("(AA-23260 (GU-4848)) Mains of Melgund (child), Angus", 3500, 50);  
        Span("Scottish span");  
      };  
      Boundary("End Scottish FVs");  
    };  
  };  
};
```

'Model 3' – One phase model of 29 'high quality' dates associated with British Food Vessel Urns

```
Plot()
{
Phase()
{
Sequence()
{
Boundary("Start FVU");
Phase("1")
{
R_Date("(GrA-33524) Ingleby Barwick, Stockon-on-Tees", 3745, 45);
R_Date("(SUERC-4446) Noon Hill, Rivington, Lancashire", 3725, 35);
R_Date("(Beta-255069) South Hook, Milford Haven, Wales", 3690, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-19422) Aberdour Road, Dunfermline, cist 4", 3680, 45);
R_Date("(GrA-19048) Leuchar Brae (Leucharbraes Farm, Skene)", 3675, 45);
R_Date("(SUERC-18313) Callum's Hill, Crieff, Perth & Kinross (Individual 2) (one of two individuals) ", 3670, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-21730) Mains of Craichie", 3660, 60);
R_Date("(GrA-26545) Kellah Burn, Northumberland", 3650, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-28623) Farrochie, Malcolm's Mount", 3650, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-19055) Gallibury Down grave H, Isle of Wight (date 1 of 2)", 3640, 45);
R_Date("(GrA-23989) Denbeath, Fife", 3640, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-19412) Gallibury Down grave H, Isle of Wight (date 2 of 2)", 3635, 45);
R_Date("(GrA-23972) Blackden Farm, Angus", 3635, 45);
R_Date("(GrA-19966) Simondston Cairn A2", 3630, 60);
R_Date("(GrA-19643) Bedd Branwen C", 3610, 60);
R_Date("(SUERC-18312) Callum's Hill, Crieff, Perth & Kinross (Individual 1) (one of two individuals) ", 3600, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-23991) Craigdhu, Fife", 3600, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-19642) Bedd Branwen D", 3600, 60);
R_Date("(GrA-19987) Callange, Fife", 3590, 50);
R_Date("(SUERC-2015) Straiton Quarry, Fife", 3570, 40);
R_Date("(SUERC-2724) Fordhouse vessel 47", 3570, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-23976) Udney, Aberdeenshire", 3570, 45);
R_Date("(GrA19566) Bedd Branwen B", 3560, 45);
R_Date("(SUERC-23675) Broomend of Crichie, Aberdeenshire, Pot 2 (Context 1075)", 3525, 35);
R_Date("(SUERC-23674) Broomend of Crichie, Aberdeenshire, Pot 4 (Context 1124)", 3510, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-19663) Treiorwerth, Pot 6, Wales", 3500, 60);
R_Date("(SUERC-23673) Broomend of Crichie, Aberdeenshire, Pot 3 (Context 1065)", 3475, 35);
R_Date("(OxA-V-2166-39) Porton, Wiltshire", 3461, 32);
R_Date("(GrA-22792) Brenig 51 (F7)", 3430, 50);
Span("FVU Span");
Interval("FVU Duration");
};
Boundary("End FVU");
};
};
};
```

'Model 4' – One phase model of 16 'high quality' dates associated with Scottish Food Vessel Urns

```
Plot()
{
Phase()
{
Sequence()
{
Boundary("Start FVU Scotland");
Phase("1")
{
R_Date("(GrA-19422) Aberdour Road, Dunfermline, cist 4 (FVU)", 3680, 45);
R_Date("(GrA-19048) Leuchar Brae (Leucharbraes Farm, Skene) (FVU)", 3675, 45);
R_Date("(SUERC-18313) Callum's Hill, Crieff, Perth & Kinross (Individual 2) (FVU - one of two individuals) ", 3670, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-21730) Mains of Craichie (FVU)", 3660, 60);
R_Date("(GrA-28623) Farrochie, Malcolm's Mount (FVU)", 3650, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-23989) Denbeath, Fife (FVU)", 3640, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-23972) Blackden Farm, Angus (FVU)", 3635, 45);
R_Date("(SUERC-18312) Callum's Hill, Crieff, Perth & Kinross (Individual 1) (FVU - one of two individuals) ", 3600, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-23991) Craigdhu, Fife (FVU)", 3600, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-19987) Callange, Fife (FVU)", 3590, 50);
R_Date("(SUERC-2015) Straiton Quarry, Fife (FVU)", 3570, 40);
R_Date("(SUERC-2724) Fordhouse vessel 47 (FVU)", 3570, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-23976) Udney, Aberdeenshire (FVU)", 3570, 45);
R_Date("(SUERC-23675) Broomend of Crichtie, Aberdeenshire, Pot 2 (Context 1075)", 3525, 35);
R_Date("(SUERC-23674) Broomend of Crichtie, Aberdeenshire, Pot 4 (Context 1124)", 3510, 35);
R_Date("(SUERC-23673) Broomend of Crichtie, Aberdeenshire, Pot 3 (Context 1065)", 3475, 35);
Span("FVU Span");
};
Boundary("End FVU Scotland");
};
};
};
```

'Model 5' – 51 Irish Bowl, 37 Irish Vase, and 38 Vase Urn 'high' quality dates associate with Irish Food Vessels modelled as three separate but overlapping phases

```

Plot()
{
Phase()
{
Sequence()
{
Boundary("Start Irish Bowls");
Phase("1")
{
R_Date("(GrA-14071) Rush 1, Co. Dublin ", 3440, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-24177) Baggotstown, Co. Limerick", 3495, 40);
R_Date("(OxA-2666) Halverstown, Co. Kildare", 3520, 70);
R_Date("(GrN-12274) Treammacmurtagh, Co. Sligo", 3550, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14822) Rathbennett, Co. Westmeath", 3550, 70);
R_Date("(OXA-2676) Ratlin, Co. Antrim, B.6", 3560, 70);
R_Date("(GrA-2132) Keenoge, Co. Meath, B.14", 3565, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-17195) Tara, Co. Meath, B.33", 3570, 60);
R_Date("(OxA-2671) Sliguff, Co. Carlow", 3570, 70);
R_Date("(GrA-24158) Vermont, Co. Carlow", 3575, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-24309) Lug, Co. Offaly", 3575, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-24192) Sonnagh Dem., Co. Westmeath", 3580, 70);
R_Date("(OxA-2669) Haylands, Co. Wicklow, Cist D", 3580, 70);
R_Date("(GrA-2133) Keenoge, Co. Meath, B.11", 3585, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-17193) Tara, Co. Meath, B.40", 3600, 60);
R_Date("(GrA-2134) Keenoge, Co. Meath, B.5", 3610, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-14794) Corrower, Co. Mayo, B.7", 3610, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14801) Killinane, Co. Carlow", 3610, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14751) Grange, Co. Roscommon, G.1", 3620, 40);
R_Date("(GrN-9321) Bolinready, Co. Wexford", 3620, 60);
R_Date("(OxA-2761) Grange, Co. Roscommon, G.2", 3620, 80);
R_Date("(GrA-17385) Kennoge B.3, Co. Meath (crem)", 3640, 50);
R_Date("(OxA-2667) Lisnamulligan, Co. Donegal", 3640, 70);
R_Date("(GrN-9322) Riverstown, Co. Westmeath", 3645, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-24139) Ballybrennan, Co. Westmeath", 3650, 40);
R_Date("(GrN-11902) Oldtown B.3, Co. Kildare", 3655, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-24179) Ballybrennan, Co. Westmeath", 3660, 40);
R_Date("(GrN-11355) Annaghkeen 24, Co. Galway", 3660, 25);
R_Date("(OxA-2672) Dillonsdown, Co. Wicklow", 3660, 70);
R_Date("(GrN-11356) Stonepark, Co. Sligo", 3665, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-24155) Martinstown, Co. Meath, B.4", 3670, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-24157) Rush 2, Co. Dublin", 3670, 40);
R_Date("(GrN-13581) Dungate, Co. Tyrone", 3670, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-14342) Shanco, Co. Fermanagh ", 3675, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-14641) Bohullion, Co. Donegal", 3680, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-5409) Corkey, Co. Antrim", 3680, 50);
R_Date("(GrN-12272) Keenoge, Co. Meath, B.3 (inh)", 3685, 45);
R_Date("(GrN-14613) Newtownbalregan, Co. Louth ", 3685, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-14793) Donaghanie, Co. Tyrone", 3690, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14825) Straid, Co. Derry, Cist 3", 3690, 40);
R_Date("(OxA-2677) Rathlin, Co. Antrim, B.7", 3690, 70);
R_Date("(GrA-24175) Ardballymore, Co. Westmeath", 3695, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14752) Grange G8A, Co. Roscommon", 3700, 40);
R_Date("(GrN-11364) Timolin, Co. Kildare", 3700, 30);
R_Date("(GrN-11353) Ploopluck, Co. Kildare", 3735, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-14753) Grange, Co. Roscommon, G.13", 3740, 30);
R_Date("(GrN-11357) Betaghstown, Co. Meath", 3745, 30);
R_Date("(GrN-11903) Milltown, Co. Westmeath", 3755, 35);
R_Date("(GrN-11899) Glassamucky, Co. Dublin", 3765, 40);
R_Date("(OxA-2664) Grange, Co. Roscommon, G3", 3770, 70);
R_Date("(OxA-2668) Blackhill, Co. Kildare", 3770, 70);
};
Boundary("End Irish Bowls");
};
Sequence()
{
Boundary("Start Irish Vases");
Phase("2")
{
R_Date("(GrA-14791) Glenlary, Co. Tipperary", 3470, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-17195) Tara, Co. Meath, B.35", 3470, 60);
R_Date("(GrA-14064) Tremoge, Co. Tyrone ", 3485, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-21724) Cloghskeit, Co. Down, G.5", 3490, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14796) Corrandrum, Co. Galway", 3520, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14758) Ower, Co. Wicklow ", 3530, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14642) Bredagh Glen, Co. Donegal ", 3530, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14604) Ballyduff, Co. Wexford", 3550, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-24153) Kinard, Co. Mayo", 3560, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-24149) Clooneen, Co. Mayo", 3565, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14761) Topped Mt., Co. Fermanagh", 3570, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-24054) Killydonoghue, Co. Cork", 3585, 40);
R_Date("(UB-3682) False Bay, Co. Mayo", 3587, 36);
R_Date("(GrA-14614) Bealick, Co. Cork [Date 1 of 2]", 3590, 50);
};
};
}
}
}

```

```

R_Date("(GrA-14677) Cashel, Co. Mayo", 3590, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14804) Letterkeen, Co. Mayo, B.2", 3600, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-17193) Tara, Co. Meath, B.40 ", 3600, 60);
R_Date("(GrA-22364) Cloghskelt, Co. Down, G.2", 3605, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-24174) Altagherry, Co. Donegal", 3610, 70);
R_Date("(GrA-14612) Clonshannon, Co. Wicklow B.2 ", 3620, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14610) Coolnaboy, Co. Wexford", 3620, 50);
R_Date("(Average of 2 dates) Tara, Co. Meath, B.43 ", 3620, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-14797) Termon, Co. Cavan, Cist A ", 3620, 40);
R_Date("(GrN-12275) Stonepark, Co. Mayo", 3625, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-14757) Letterkeen, Co. Mayo, B.1 ", 3630, 40);
R_Date("(Average of two dates) Cloghskelt, Co. Down, G.1", 3635, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-17279) Tara, Co. Meath, B.24 ", 3635, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-14636) Altanagh, Co. Tyrone, F159 ", 3640, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-24169) Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford", 3655, 40);
R_Date("(GrN-11898) Clonkilvant, Co. Westmeath", 3660, 30);
R_Date("(OXA-2675) Rathlin, Co. Antrim, B.3 ", 3660, 70);
R_Date("(GrA-24168) Carrowtobber East, Co. Galway [date of 2 of 2]", 3670, 40);
R_Date("(Average of 2 dates) Culleens, Co. Sligo", 3680, 50);
R_Date("(GrN-11900) Carrowlisdoonaun, Co. Mayo", 3695, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-14605) Ballyoskill, Co. Kilkenny", 3710, 50);
R_Date("(GrN-11354) Carrowtobber East, Co. Galway [date 1 of 2]", 3755, 30);
R_Date("(GrN-12273) Moyveela, Co. Galway ", 3755, 35);
};
Boundary("End Irish Vases");
};
Sequence()
{
Boundary("Start Vase Urns/Encrusted");
Phase("3")
{
R_Date("(GrA-14806) Mount Stewart, Co. Down", 3440, 40);
R_Date("(Av of two dates) Tara, B.42, Co. Meath", 3455, 45);
R_Date("(GrA-17162) Tara, B.35, Co. Meath", 3470, 60);
R_Date("(GrA-14638) Ballinvoher, Co. Cork", 3480, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-21724) Cloghskelt, G.5, Co. Down", 3490, 70);
R_Date("(GrA-17162) Tara, B.34, Co. Meath", 3500, 60);
R_Date("(GrA-17198) Tara, B.39, Co. Meath", 3500, 60);
R_Date("(OxA-2661) Ballygillistown, Co. Wexford", 3500, 70);
R_Date("(GrA-14640) Ballytresna, Co. Antrim", 3500, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14286) Ballyveelish, Co. Tipperary", 3520, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-27625) Carmanhall, B.1, Co. Dublin", 3520, 35);
R_Date("(OxA-2674) Rathlin, B.2, Co. Antrim", 3520, 70);
R_Date("(GrA-14807) Portaferry, Co. Down", 3530, 40);
R_Date("(Av. of two dates) Corradoon, Co. Waterford", 3540, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-24172) Kilmurry, Co. Wexford ", 3550, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14808) Ticknock, Co. Dublin ", 3560, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-13392) Grange, G.10, Co. Roscommon", 3560, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14289) Drumnakeel, Co. Antrim", 3565, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-14680) Collon, Co. Louth", 3570, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14772) Clonshannon, B.1, Co. Wicklow", 3570, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14823) Straid, B.11, Co. Derry", 3580, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14290) Knockroe, Co. Tyrone", 3580, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-24054) Killydonoghue, Co. Cork", 3585, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14614) Bealick, Co. Cork", 3590, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14679) Clonshannon, Co. Wicklow", 3590, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-22364) Cloghskelt, G.2, Co. Down", 3605, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14637) Ballinchalla, Co. Mayo", 3610, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14645) Caltragh, Co. Galway", 3610, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14065) Kilmashogue, G.3, Co. Wicklow", 3615, 35);
R_Date("(Av. of two dates) Tara, B.43, Co. Meath", 3620, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-14600) Calary Lower, Co. Wicklow", 3620, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14803) Knock, Co. Down", 3620, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14610) Coolnaboy, Co. Wexford", 3620, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-17279) Tara, B.24, Co. Meath", 3635, 35);
R_Date("(Av. of two dates) Cloghskelt, G.1, Co. Down", 3635, 30);
R_Date("(Av of two dates) Cloghskelt, G.1, Co Down", 3635, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-14602) Ballinlyna, Co. Limerick", 3660, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14599) Aghfarrell, Co. Dublin ", 3670, 50);
};
Boundary("End Vase Urns/Encrusted");
};
};
};
};

```

'Model 6' – 11 dates associated with Collared Urns from England, 31 dates associated with Collared Urns from Scotland, 13 dates associated with Collared Urns from Wales, 25 dates associated with Collared Urns from Ireland, 19 dates associated with Cordoned Urns from Ireland and 13 dates associated with Cordoned Urns from Scotland modelled as six separate but overlapping phases

```

Plot()
{
  Phase()
  {
    Sequence()
    {
      Boundary("Start English Collared");
      Phase("1")
      {
        R_Date("DAB.20.04) Astley Hall, Chorely, Lancashire", 3525, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-22378) Raunds, Northamptonshire, B.1", 3520, 40);
        R_Date("DAB.8.04) Mereclough, Lancashire", 3510, 35);
        R_Date("DAB.15.04) Pendleton, Lancashire", 3495, 35);
        R_Date("DAB.21.04) Whitelaw Hill, Bury", 3495, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-11358) Risby, Suffolk", 3495, 30);
        R_Date("DAB.5.04) Mosley Height, Nr Burnley", 3490, 40);
        R_Date("DAB.28.04) Whitehall, Lancashire", 3480, 35);
        R_Date("DAB.9.04) Cliviger Laithe, Lancashire", 3455, 35);
        R_Date("DAB.3.04) Mosley Height, Near Burnley", 3420, 40);
        R_Date("DAB.19.04) Astley Hall, Chorley, Lancashire", 3390, 40);
      };
      Boundary("End English Collared");
    };
    Sequence()
    {
      Boundary("Start Scottish Collared");
      Phase("2")
      {
        R_Date("GrA-21743) Grandtully, Perthshire", 3580, 60);
        R_Date("GrA-24900) Lesmurdie Road, Elgin, Moray", 3550, 35);
        R_Date("GrA-24881) Lesmurdie Road, Elgin (Pot 45), Moray", 3545, 35);
        R_Date("GrA-19984) Balnakettle, Aberdeenshire", 3530, 50);
        R_Date("SUERC-11899 (GU-14528)) Arran High School, Lamplash, Pit G, Arran, Argyll & Bute", 3525, 35);
        R_Date("GrA-24850) Gourlaw, Midlothian", 3525, 35);
        R_Date("GrA-19049) Mains of Carnousie, Aberdeenshie", 3520, 45);
        R_Date("SUERC-2715) Fordhouse, Angus (Vessel 35)", 3515, 35);
        R_Date("GrA-21694) Carronbridge, Dumfries & Galloway", 3510, 50);
        R_Date("SUERC-2721) Fordhouse, Angus (Vessel 48)", 3510, 35);
        R_Date("GrA-26529) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire", 3490, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-24870) Lesmurdie Road, Aberdeenshire", 3480, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-26530) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire", 3480, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-26152) Lesmurdie Road, Elgin, Moray (Pot 43)", 3470, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-26531) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire (044)", 3470, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-23999) Gilchorn, EQ222, Angus", 3465, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-26524) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire (021)", 3455, 40);
        R_Date("SUERC-11898 (GU-14528)), Arran High School, Lamplash, Pit E, Arran, Argyll & Bute", 3450, 35);
        R_Date("GrA-26605) Cairnderry, Dumfries & Galloway", 3450, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-19421) Carwinning, North Ayrshire", 3435, 45);
        R_Date("GrA-24866) Victoria Park, City of Glasgow", 3435, 35);
        R_Date("GU-12708) Eweford, East Lothian (Pot 2)", 3435, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-21735) Burnfoot Plantation, Dumfries & Galloway", 3430, 60);
        R_Date("GrA-24854) Lesmurdie Road, Elgin, Moray", 3410, 45);
        R_Date("GrA-26519) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire", 3400, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-26521) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire", 3390, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-26520) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire", 3375, 40);
        R_Date("GrA-18693) Gilchorn, EQ 225, Angus", 3370, 60);
        R_Date("GU-12682) Eweford, East Lothian (Pot 3)", 3370, 35);
        R_Date("GrA-24871) Lesmurdie Road, Elgin (Pot 39), Moray", 3360, 40);
        R_Date("GRA-26525) Skilmafilly, Aberdeenshire (024)", 3360, 40);
      };
      Boundary("End Scottish Collared");
    };
    Sequence()
    {
      Boundary("Start Welsh Collared");
      Phase("3")
      {
        R_Date("GrA-19643) Bedd Branwen, Anglesey", 3610, 60);
        R_Date("GrA-19642) Bedd Branwen, Anglesey", 3600, 60);
        R_Date("GrA-19657) Bedd Branwen, Anglesey", 3600, 60);
        R_Date("GrA-22964) Brenig 40", 3590, 50);
        R_Date("GrA-19967) Simondston Cairn A2", 3580, 60);
        R_Date("GrA-19566) Bedd Branwen, Anglesey", 3560, 45);
        R_Date("GrA-19650) Bedd Branwen, Anglesey", 3550, 60);
        R_Date("GrA-22970) Brenig 44 A", 3550, 50);
        R_Date("GrA-19652) Bedd Branwen, Anglesey", 3540, 60);
        R_Date("GrA-19653) Treiorwerth, Anglesey", 3500, 60);
        R_Date("GrA-19567) Treiorwerth, Anglesey", 3490, 45);
        R_Date("GRA-27619) Kilpaison, Pembrokeshire", 3370, 35);
        R_Date("GrA-27622) Kilpaison, Pembrokeshire", 3325, 35);
      };
    };
  };
}

```

```

};
Boundary("End Welsh Collared");
};
Sequence()
{
Boundary("Start Irish Collared");
Phase("4")
{
R_Date("(GrA-14599) Aghfarrell, Co. Dublin", 3670, 50);
R_Date("(Av. of two dates) Cloghskeelt, G.1, Co. Down", 3635, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-14610) Coolnaboy, Co. Wexford", 3620, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14803) Knock, Co. Down", 3620, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14065) Kilmashogue, G.3, Co. Wicklow", 3615, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-14645) Caltragh, Co. Galway", 3610, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14637) Ballinchalla, Co. Mayo", 3610, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-22364) Cloghskeelt, G.2, Co. Down", 3605, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14679) Clonshannon, B.3, Co. Wicklow", 3590, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14823) Straid, B.11, Co. Derry", 3580, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14290) Knockroe, Co. Tyrone", 3580, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-14808) Ticknock, Co. Dublin", 3560, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-13392) Grange, G.10, Co. Roscommon", 3560, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-24172) Kilmurry, Co. Wexford", 3550, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14807) Portferry, Co. Down", 3530, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-27625) Carmanhall, B.1, Co. Dublin", 3520, 35);
R_Date("(OxA-2674) Rathlin, B.2, Co. Antrim", 3520, 70);
R_Date("(GrA-17198) Tara, B.39, Co. Meath", 3500, 60);
R_Date("(OxA-2661) Ballygillostown, Co. Wexford", 3500, 70);
R_Date("(GrA-14640) Ballytresna, Co. Antrim", 3500, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-14638) Ballinvoher, Co. Cork", 3480, 50);
R_Date("(GrA-17162) Tara, B.35, Co. Meath", 3470, 60);
R_Date("(Av. of two dates) Tara, B.42, Co. Meath", 3455, 45);
R_Date("(GrA-14806) Mount Stewart, Co. Down", 3440, 40);
R_Date("(GrN-15964) Coolnaboy, Co. Wexford", 3420, 140);
};
Boundary("End Irish Collared");
};
Sequence()
{
Boundary("Start Irish Cordoned");
Phase("5")
{
R_Date("(GrN-11448) Altanagh, Co. Tyrone, 298:80", 3465, 30);
R_Date("(GrA-14816) Kilcroagh, B.2, Co. Antrim", 3460, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14817) Kilcroagh, B.3, Co. Antrim", 3440, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-13393) Ballintubbrid, Co. Wexham", 3440, 40);
R_Date("(GrN-10633) Cush, Co. Limerick", 3430, 100);
R_Date("(GrA-14813) Gotrighy, Co. Antrim", 3410, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14749) Gortlush, Co. Donegal", 3380, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-14291) Ballyman, Co. Dublin, :83", 3350, 30);
R_Date("(GrN-10556) Altanagh, Co. Tyrone, 70:81", 3330, 60);
R_Date("(GrA-14815) Kilcroagh, B.1, Co. Antrim", 3310, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-24831) Gorteen, Co. Louth", 3285, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-14818) Pollacorragune, Co. Galway", 3280, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-23420) Carrig, Co. Wicklow, :64", 3220, 50);
};
Boundary("End Irish Cordoned");
};
Sequence()
{
Boundary("Start Scottish Cordoned");
Phase("6")
{
R_Date("(GrA-19427) Seggiecrook, Aberdeenshire", 3495, 45);
R_Date("(GrA-26528) Skillmafilly (Pot 030), Aberdeenshire ", 3490, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-24901) Lesmurdie Road F61 (Pot 44), Elgin, Moray ", 3485, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-21692) Mid Gleniron I, (Burial H), Dumfries & Galloway ", 3470, 60);
R_Date("(GrA-26142) Magdalen Bridge (EA39), City of Edinburgh", 3445, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-24880) Lesmurdie Road F64, Elgin (Pot 46), Moray", 3430, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-19425) Kinneil Mill (Urn 1), Falkirk", 3420, 45);
R_Date("(GrA--18023) Fence's Farm, North Ayrshire", 3400, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-24017) Oban, McKelvie Hospital, Argyll & Bute", 3400, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-18017/19968 - Av of two dates) Mill of Marcus, Angus", 3353, 38);
R_Date("(GrA-24014) Raigmore, Inverness, Highland", 3350, 40);
R_Date("(SUERC-2725) Fordhouse, Pot 31, Angus (date 2 of 2)", 3335, 35);
R_Date("(GrA-18019) Fordhouse, Pot 31, Angus (date 1 of 2)", 3325, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-28615) Fetteresso, Aberdeenshire", 3325, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-26523) Skillmafilly, Aberdeenshire (013)", 3320, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-19050) Drumdurno, Chapel of Garioch, Urn 1", 3320, 45);
R_Date("(GrA-18016) Longniddy, East Lothian", 3305, 40);
R_Date("(GrA-18020/AA-46479 - Av of two dates) Saxe-Coburg Place, City of Edinburgh", 3299, 34);
R_Date("(GrA-18025) Magdalen Bridge, City of Edinburgh (EA 42)", 3280, 40);
};
Boundary("End Scottish Cordoned");
};
};
};
};

```

APPENDIX C: TYPOLOGICAL SCHEMES FOR FOOD VESSEL POTTERY



Table C.1: The four typological groupings identified by Thurnam (1871)





Table C.2: The six typological groupings identified by Abercromby (1912)



Table C.3: The three major typological groupings identified by Childe (1935; 1946)

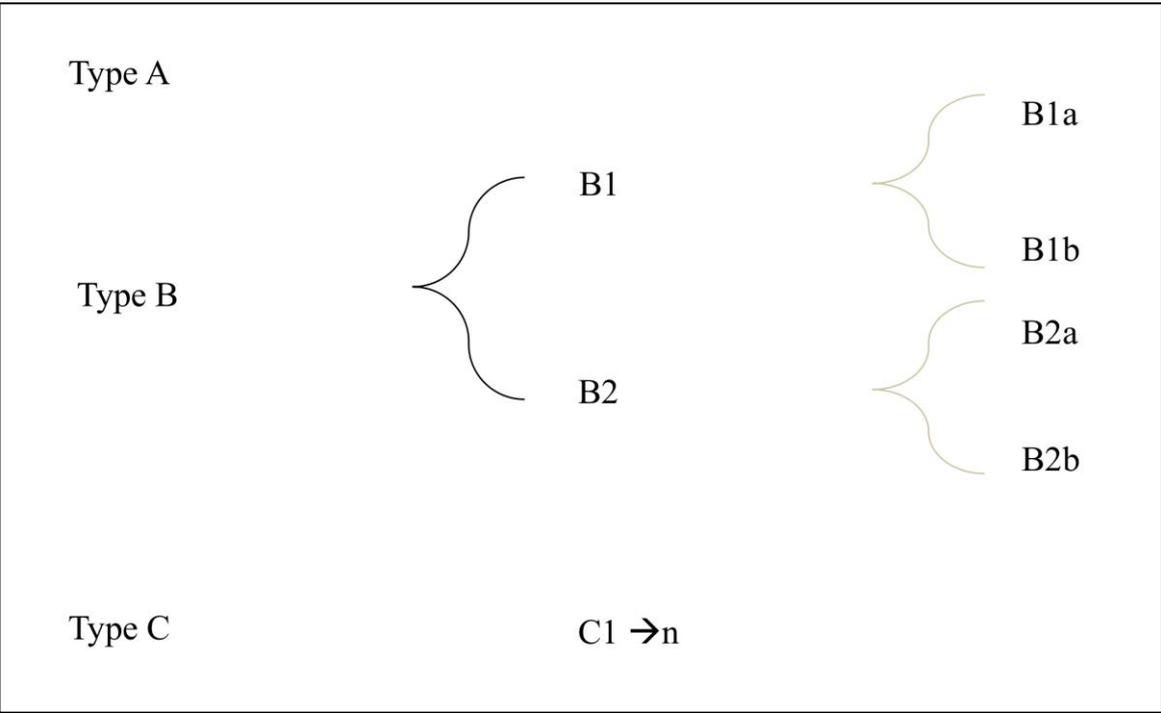


Figure C.3: Schematic representation of Childe’s scheme

Manby (1957)	Details	Illustration
Type 1a	Lugged type; the lugs may be perforated	N/A
Type 1a i.	With a narrow shoulder groove. No decoration between the lugs	
Type 1a ii.	With a broad shoulder groove generally decorated	
Type 1a iii.	With very broad shoulder grooves and lugs represented by strips of clay	
Type 1a iv.	The distinction between neck and groove has disappeared	
Type 1B	With two rows of lugs in separate grooves	
Type 1C	With a groove below the shoulder groove containing the lugs	
Type 2	Without lugs in the shoulder groove	N/A
Type 2 i.	Narrow shoulder groove with moulded rim	
Type 2 ii.	Shoulder groove has become as deep as the neck. Moulded rim.	
Type 2 iii.	The moulded rim has been replaced by a simple rim; the ridge between the neck and groove has move up towards the rim.	
Type 2 iv.	The ridge has moved up to just below the rim forming an apparent deep rim. Often with a deep internal bevel.	

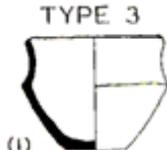
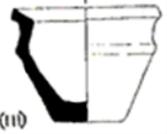
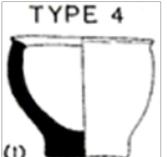
Type 2A	With three grooves between rim and shoulder	N/A
Type 3	With a body and neck but no shoulder grooves	N/A
Type 3 i.	With a deep concave neck and moulded rim. No internal bevel but its place is filled by decoration.	 <p>TYPE 3 (i)</p>
Type 3 ii.	Concave neck, moulded rim and internal bevel	 <p>(ii)</p>
Type 3 iii.	The neck is shallower than Type 3ii and the shoulder has become a ridge. Moulded rim. (<i>equates with Abercromby's type 4A</i>).	 <p>(iii)</p>
Type 3 iv.	With a concave neck but no moulded rim	 <p>(iv)</p>
Type 3 v.	The neck has become a simple truncated cone on top of the body (<i>equates with Abercromby's type 4</i>)	 <p>(v)</p>
Type 4	Globular or cylindrical form	N/A
Type 4 i.	With a moulded or hollow rim and internal bevel (<i>equates with Abercromby's type 5a</i>)	 <p>TYPE 4 (i)</p>
Type 4 ii.	Cylindrical with simple rim (<i>equates with Abercromby type 6</i>)	 <p>(ii)</p>
Type 4 iii.	Decrease in height from ii to become a simple open bowl	N/A

Table C.4: Manby's (1957) refinements and additions to Abercromby's (1912) scheme.

Key: Manby's additions - red text: new secondary group; blue text: new tertiary group; bold blue text: new group. Note: Type 1 and 4B are considered by Manby to be Irish types and are omitted from the 'Yorkshires series' based on a study of English Food Vessels

APPENDIX D: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES FOR CHAPTER 4

	Inhumation / ?inhumation	Cremation	No details of burial mode	Total Food Vessels	Total sites
Short-cist	41	13	39	92	57
Grave pit	2	8	2	12	8
TOTAL	42	21	41	104	63*
Cairn	9	7	4	20	7
Kerbed cairn	3	-	2	5	4
Twin kerbed cairn	3	4	2	9	5
'Tri-radial' cairn	1	-	1	2	1
Barrow	2	2	2	5	2
'Mound' (no details)	-	-	3	3	2
Megalithic tomb					
Henge	2	-	-	2	1
Stone circle	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	20	13	15	47	23

Table 1: The depositional context of funerary Food Vessels in Northumberland (147 Food Vessels)

	Inhumation / ?inhumation	Cremation	No details	Total Food Vessels	Total sites
Short-cist	7	3	1	11	5
Grave pit	1	-	1	2	2
TOTAL	8	3	2	13	7
Cairn	1	1	-	2	1
Kerbed cairn	-	-	-	-	
Twin kerbed cairn	-	-	-	-	-
'Tri-radial' cairn	-	-	-	-	-
Barrow	5	2	2	9	3
'Mound' (no details)	1	-	-	1	1
Megalithic tomb					
Henge	-	-	-	-	-
Stone circle	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	3	2	12	5

Table 2: The depositional context of funerary Food Vessels in County Durham

	Inhumation / ?inhumation	Cremation	No details	Total Food Vessels	Total sites
Short-cist	4	-	3	6	4
Grave pit	-	1	-	1	1
TOTAL	4	1	3	26	15
Cairn	3	2	2	7	5
Kerbed cairn	-	-	-	-	-
Twin kerbed cairn	-	-	-	-	-
'Tri-radial' cairn	-	-	-	-	-
Barrow	-	-	1	1	1
'Mound' (no details)	-	-	-	-	-
Megalithic tomb					
Henge	-	-	-	-	-
Stone circle	-	1	2	3	3
TOTAL	3	3	5	11	9

Table 3: The depositional context of funerary Food Vessels in Cumbria

	Inhumation / ?inhumation	Cremation	No details	Total Food Vessels	Total sites
Short-cist	2	2	2	6	5
Grave pit	1	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	3	2	2	7	6
Cairn	-	-	-	-	-
Kerbed cairn	-	-	-	-	-
Twin kerbed cairn	-	-	-	-	-
'Tri-radial' cairn	-	-	-	-	-
Barrow	-	-	1	1	1
'Mound' (no details)	1	1	1	3	2
Megalithic tomb	-	-	1	1	1
Henge	-	-	-	-	-
Stone circle	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	3	5	4

Table 4: The depositional context of Food Vessels in the Isle of Man

Grave/cist long axis alignment	Number	Site names (Nos.)
N-S	10	Alwinton 202, 2; Great Tosson 1; Great Tosson 2; Broomhill; Cheviot Walk Wood 1; Kylee; Seahouses 3; Seahouses 4; Chatton Sandyford*; Shield Knowe 1
NNE-SSW	3	Blaydon 1; Hasting Hill 5; Fatfield 1
NE-SW	5	Amble Quarry; Prudhoe; Seahouses 2; Well House Farm; Shield Knowe 2
ENE-WSW	1	Alwinton 202
'ENE-SSW'	1	Cheviot Walk Wood 4
E-W	11-13	Hasting Hill 1; Steeple Hill 1; Steeple Hill 2; Seahouses 1; Hollinheugh; Benthall; Birtley; Doddington; Haugh Head; Wether Hill**; Warkhaugh; Wooler; Beadnell
WNW-ESE	2	Alwinton 202, 4; Milfield North 2
NW-SE	4	Alwinton 202; Alwinton 204; Blawearie; Hasting Hill 4; Milfield North 1
NNW-SSE	1	Copt Hill 3

Table 5: Long axis alignment of Food Vessel graves in Northern England (with site name/catalogue number data). **Key:** * B/FV; ** Re-used Beaker grave

Site name	Cist orientation	Side of body	Head/skull end	Line of site	Age/Sex
Amble 296, Nd.	NE-SW	?	E	?	?
Beadnell, Nd.	E-W	RHS	W	S	?
Benthall, Nd.	E-W	RHS	W	S	Ad/F??
Birtley, Nd.	E-W	RHS	W	S	Ad/M??
Blaydon, Co. Durham	NNE-SSW	LHS	?NNE	SE	?
Copt Hill, Co. Durham	NNW-SSE	RHS	WNW	c.S?	Child
Doddington, Nd.	E-W	RHS	W	S	Ad/M??
Fatfield, Co. Durham	?	?RHS	SSW	S	?
Great Tosson 1, Nd.	N-S	?	S	?	Ad/?
Great Tosson 2, Nd.	N-S	?	S	?	Ad/?
Hasting Hill, IX, Co. Durham	E-W	RHS	SE	E	Ad/?
Hasting Hill, XI, Co. Durham	ENE-WSW	RHS	SE	E	Ad/F??
Hasting Hill, XII, Co. Durham	NNE-SSW	RHS	SSW	E	Child
Hasting Hill, X, Co. Durham	NW-SE	RHS	S	E	??Elderly Ad/M??
Hollinheugh, Nd.	E-W	?	W	?	?
Seahouses 2, Nd.	NE-SW	?	?SW	?	?
Seahouses, Nd.	N-S	?B/LHS	S	?	?
Seahouses, Nd.	N-S	?B/LHS	S	?	?
Steeple Hill, Co. Durham	E-W	RHS	W	S	Ad/M (+ crem of child < 12)

Table 6: The orientation and body posture of Food Vessel inhumation burials in Northern England (for burials with information on two or more)

**APPENDIX E: POSSIBLE BEAKER & IRISH FOOD VESSELS
INFLUENCES ON FOOD VESSELS FROM THE NORTHERN
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND**



No. 1: Jesmond, Northumberland (Gibson 1978, no. 70)
No. 2: Moor Lodge, Northumberland (Gibson 1978, no. 72)

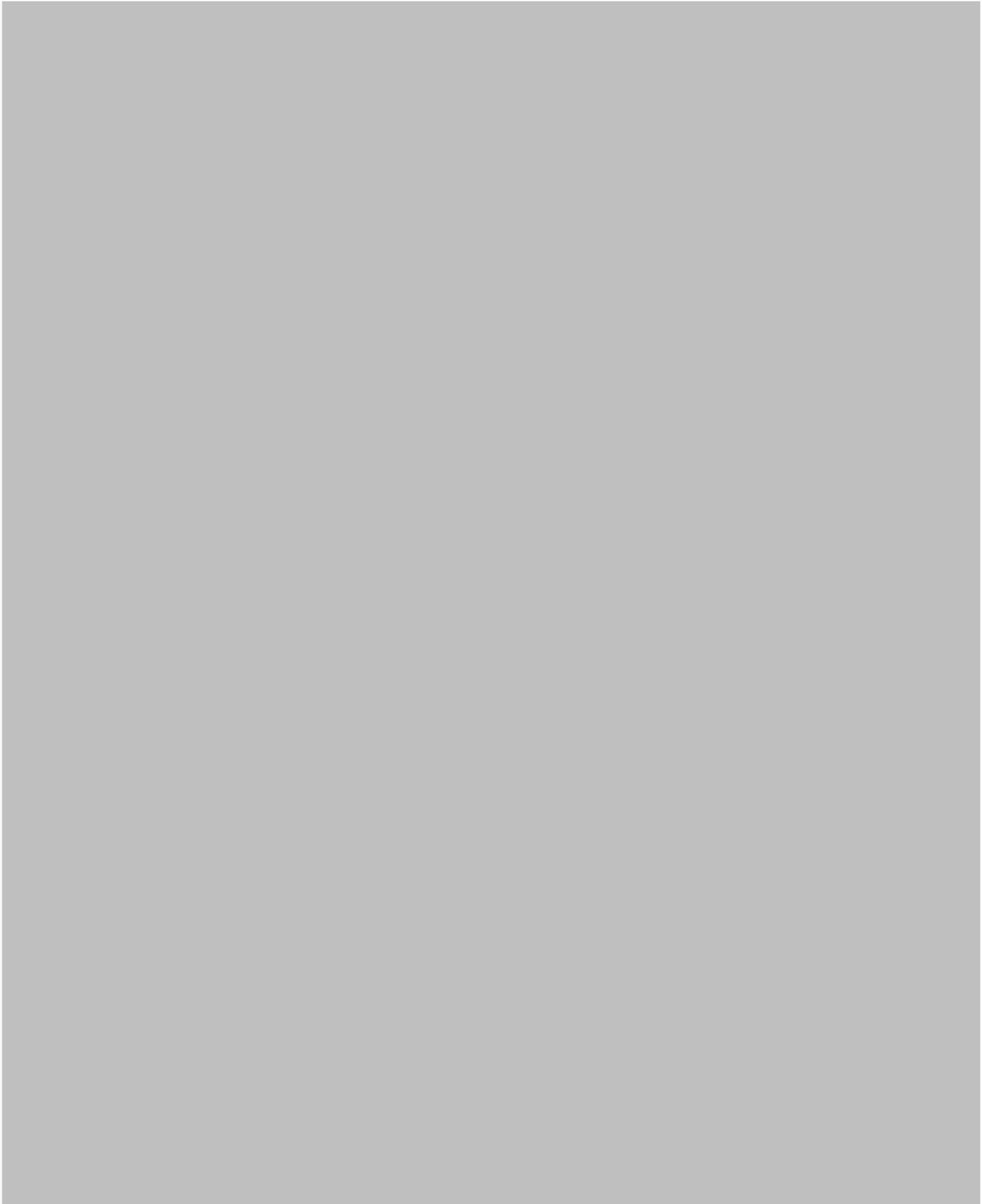
No. 3: Milfield North henge, Northumberland (Harding 1980)



No. 4: Newcastle, Tyne & Wear (Gibson 1978, no. 77)

No. 5: Ratcheugh, Northumberland (Kinnes & Gibson 1985, UN. 37)

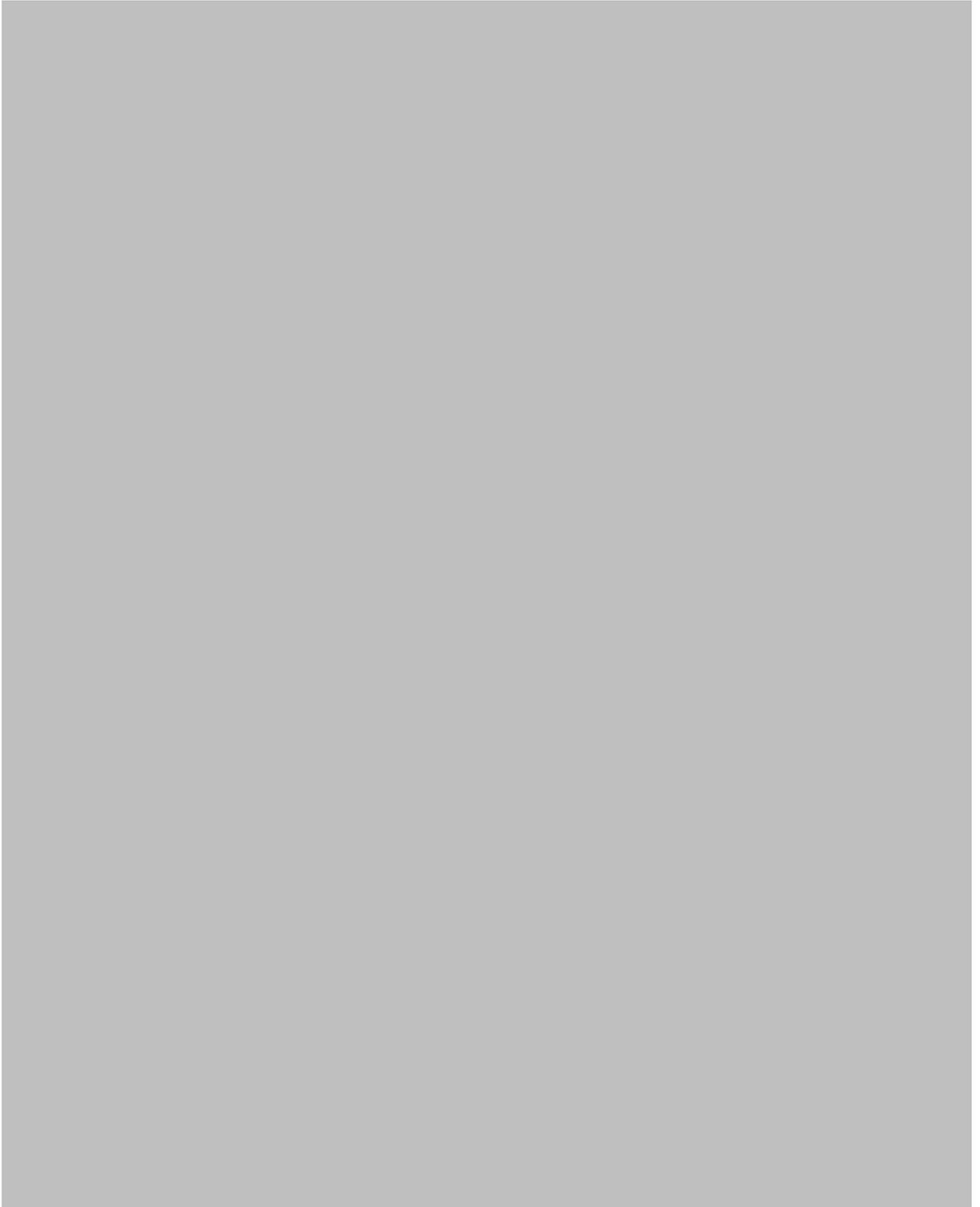
No. 6: Corbridge, Northumberland (Gibson 1978, no. 75)



- No. 7:** Cheviot Walk Wood (Stopford *et al.* 1985)
No. 8: Colwell, Northumberland (Gibson 1978, no. 66)
No. 9: Roddam, Northumberland (Gibson 1978, no. 46)



No. 10. South Charlton/Hollinheugh, Northumberland (Gibson 1978, No. 44)
No. 11 & 12: Rosedean, Northumberland (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, UN. 39)



No. 13 & 14: Well House Farm, Newton, Northumberland (Gates 1981)

APPENDIX F: FOOD VESSEL SITES FROM THE STUDY REGIONS

ID No.	Site name	References	Annable (1987) No.
1	Alnwick, Windy's Edge	Abercromby 1912, no. 217	13
2	Amble Quarry, No. 1 (Warkworth)	HBNC 1882-4, p.524; PSAN 1925, 4th ser, p.1, 8	18, 22-4, 26, 29
3	Amble Quarry, No. 2 (Warkworth)	Greenwell 1890, 68	18, 22-4, 26, 30
4	Amble Quarry, No. 3 (Warkworth)	Greenwell 1890, 68	18, 22-4, 26, 31
5	Amble Quarry, No. 4 (Warkworth)	Greenwell 1890, 68	18, 22-4, 26, 32
6	Amble Quarry, No. 5 (Warkworth)	HBNC 1882-4, 526-7; PSAN 1925, 4th ser, p.1; PSAN 1929-30, p.251	18, 22-4, 26, 33
7	Amble Quarry, No. 6 (Warkworth)	HBNC 1882, p.524; Greenwell 1890, 67; PSAN 1925, 4th ser, p.1, 8; Gerloff 1975, no. 260	18, 22-4, 26, 34
8	Ashington	PSAN 4th ser, 6, p.153	38
9	Ashington, Woodhorn Road	Arch Ael 1960, 4th ser, 38, p.242	?
10	Beanley West Farm	Collingwood 1880, 10, no. 9, pl. xiva, fig. 2	66
11	Bedlington	Gibson 1978, no. 57	70
12	Belford, Chesters Farm	Gibson 1978, 73	?
13	Benthall	Arch Ael 1938, 4th ser, 15, p.154; PSAN 4th ser, 8, 1935, p.26	79
14	Bewes Hill	PSAN 1935, 4th ser, 8, p.353	86
15	Birtley ('Pitland Hills')	Arch Ael 1876, 2nd Ser, 7, p.14	461-4
16	Birtley ('Pitland Hills')	Hall in Arch Ael, 1887, 12, p.252-5	461-4
17	Black Heddon	Gibson 1978, 58	89
18	Bolton House [Beanley Moor]	Arch Ael 1969, 4th ser, 47, p.170; Collingwood 1880, 9, pl. 7	65
19	Brandon White House	HBNC 1885-6, p.283	?
20	Broomhill, Ford	Greenwell 1877, 408-9; Abercromby 1912, no. 98	115
21	Broomridge	Greenwell 1877, 408, Note 1	132-3
22	Callaly (?Calally), Castle Hill Quarry	Arch Ael 1960, 4th ser, 38, p.241	139
23	Barrasford Green (?Catheugh), No. 1	Collingwood 1880, 10, no. 10	48-9
24	Barrasford Green (?Catheugh), No. 2	Collingwood 1880, 10, no. 11	48-9
25	Chatton Sandyford, Grave B3	Jobey 1968, 46, 5ff	N/A
26	Chatton, Linkey Law	PSAN 1952, 1, p.148-50	145
27	Cheviot Walk Wood, Eglingham, Burial 1	Stopford <i>et al.</i> 1985, 119-20, fig. 2.2	N/A
28	Cheviot Walk Wood, Eglingham, Burial 2	Stopford <i>et al.</i> 1985, 119-21, fig. 2.3	N/A
29	Cheviot Walk Wood, Eglingham, Burial 4	Stopford <i>et al.</i> 1985, 121-2, fig. 2.4	N/A

30	Cheviot Walk Wood, Eglingham, Burial 6	Stopford <i>et al.</i> 1985, 123-4, fig. 2.5, fig. 3.2	N/A
31	Cheviot Walk Wood, Eglingham, Burial 7	Stopford <i>et al.</i> 1985, 124-5, fig. 2.1	N/A
32	Chipcase Castle	HBNC 1885-6	?
33	Colwell	Abercromby 1912, no. 125; Manby 2004, 237	169
34	Corbridge	Abercromby 1912, no. 233; Manby 1995, 86-87, fig. 8.4, 1	178
35	Cornhill (Howtel, Cornhill)	PSAN 1929-30, 4, p.108	333
36	Denton Hall (Denton Burn)	Arch Ael 1822, 1st ser, 1, p.101	184
37	Doddington, No. 1	Greenwell 1877, 411; Abercromby 1912, no. 226	195
38	Doddington, No. 2, Nr. Doddington House	TAASDN, 1, 1968, p.105	192
39	Dour Hill, No. 1	Arch Ael 1977, 5th Ser, 5, p.204-7; Gibson 1987, no. 67	196-7
40	Dour Hill, No. 2	Arch Ael 1977, 5th Ser, 5, p.204-7; Gibson 1987, no. 67	196-7
41	Blawearie, Eglingham, CC, Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 418-21	91
42	Blawearie, Eglingham, CC, Burial 2/Cist A [Hewitt & Beckensall - Cist A, re-excavated]	Greenwell 1877, 418-21; Abercromby 1912, no. 124; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, No. 200; Hewitt & Beckensall 1996	92
43	Farhill Crags	PSAN 1950-56), 1, p.350	208
44	Ford	Greenwell 1877, 91-2, fig. 80	224
45	Fowberry, Chatton	Tait 1965, no. 98; Clarke 1970, nos. 673-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 135-36, UN21;	232
46	Glanton Westfield (Glanton Pike), Nos. 1-3 [6 vessels]	HBNC 1885-6, p.314	N/A
47	Great Tosson, No. 1 (UN 22)	Greenwell 1877, 431; PSAS 1860-2, 4, p.58; Davis & Thurnam 1865, pl. 54; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, UN22	246-9
48	Great Tosson, No. 2 (UN 22)	Greenwell 1877, 431; PSAS 1860-2, 4, p.58; Davis & Thurnam 1865, pl. 54; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, UN22	246-9
49	Great Tosson, No. 3 (UN 22)	Greenwell 1877, 431; PSAS 1860-2, 4, p.58; Davis & Thurnam 1865, pl. 54; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, UN22	246-9
50	Great Tosson, No. 4 (UN 22)	Greenwell 1877, 431; PSAS 1860-2, 4, p.58; Davis & Thurnam 1865, pl. 54; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, UN22	246-9
51	Greenville	HBNC 1885-6, p.285-6	251-2
52	Greenville	HBNC 1885-6, p.285-6	251-2
53	Harbottle Peels (Alwinton 202), No. 1	Greenwell 1877, 422-3; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, no. 202	258-9, 262-3, 265
54	Harbottle Peels (Alwinton 202), No. 2	Greenwell 1877, 423; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, no. 202	258-9, 262-3, 265
55	Harbottle Peels (Alwinton 202), No. 3 ('Burial 5')	Greenwell 1877, 432-4; Abercromby 1912, no. 145; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, no. 202	258-9, 262-3, 265
56	Harbottle Peels (Alwinton 202), No. 4	Greenwell 1877, 424; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, no. 202	258-9, 262-3, 265
57	Harbottle Peels (Alwinton 202), No. 5	Greenwell 1877, 424-5; Abercromby 1912, no. 200; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, no. 202	258-9, 262-3, 265
58	Haugh Head, Wooler	Arch Ael 1948, 4th ser, 26, p.49	620
59	Hazon, Shilbottle	Collingwood 1880, 9, no. 8, pl. viii	279

60	Hepple (Kirk on the Hill)	PSAN 1951, 4th ser, 11, p.195; Arch Ael 1974, 5th Ser, 2, p.154-5	281-2
61	Hexham	Gibson 1978, 66, no. 47	284
62	High Buston, No. 1	Arch Ael 1957, 35, p.269ff	?289-91
63	High Buston, No. 2	Arch Ael 1957, 35, p.269ff	?289-91
64	High Cocklaw	PSAS 1928-9, 63, 370-1	296
65	Hirst, Ashington	Gibson 1978, 67, no. 31	304
66	Holystone Common (Alwinton 204)	Greenwell 1877, 427; Abercromby 1912, no. 163	311
67	Howburn	HBNC 1879-81, p.252	325
68	Hulne Park	Collingwood 1880, 11	334
69	Humbleton	HBNC 1929-31, p.385-90; Gerloff 1975, no. 295	335
70	Ilderton, Rosedean (Roseden Edge)	HBNC 1885-6, p.275; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, UN39	355
71	Ilderton, Rosedean (Roseden Edge)	HBNC 1885-6, p.278-80, fig. 6	356
72	Ilderton, Greenhill	HBNC 1885-6, p.278	352
73	Jesmond	Arch Ael 1904, 2nd ser, 1, p.15; Abercromby 1912, no. 227	363
74	Jesmond, Crag Hall	Arch Ael 1904, 2nd ser, 1, p.15	361
75	Jesmond, Crag Hall	Abercromby 1912, no. 159	362
76	Kyloe, No. 1	HBNC 1925, p.368-9	?
77	Kyloe, No. 2	HBNC 1925, p.368-9	?
78	Kyloe, No. 3	Arch Ael 1928, 4th ser, 5, p.26ff	N/A
79	Lesbury, No. 1 (Hawkshill?)	Gibson 1978, p.70-71, no. 4; Arch Ael 1975, 5th ser, 3, p.36	380-81, 383
80	Lesbury, No. 2 (Hawkshill)	Gibson 1978, 70-71, no. 11	380-81, 383
81	Lesbury, No. 3 (Hawkshill)	Gibson 1978, 70-71, no. 58	380-81, 383
82	Lilburn Hill, No. 1	HBNC 1885-6, p.272	?
83	Lilburn Hill, No. 2	HBNC 1885-6, p.272	?
84	Lilburn Hill, No. 3	HBNC 1885-6, p.272	?
85	Longridge Towers, No. 1	TAASDN 1968, 1, p.103	?
86	Longridge Towers, No. 2	TAASDN 1968, 1, p.103	?
87	Lowick [Bowsden West Farm]	Arch Ael 1969, 4th ser, 47, p.170	111
88	Lowick [Bowsden West Farm]	Arch Ael 1969, 4th ser, 47, p.168	111
89	Moor Lodge [Alnwick]	Collingwood 1880, 10, no. 12, pl. x	11
90	Murton Farm, Berwick	TAASDN 1968, 1, p.103-5	84-5
91	Murton Farm, Berwick	TAASDN 1968, 1, p.103-5	84-5
92	Netherton	HBNC 1885-6, p.302	?
93	Newcastle, Elswick Lane	PSAN 1913-14, 3rd ser, 6, 79	440
94	Newham ['Smiley Law'] No. 1	Collingwood 1880, 11, no. 15	531-3
95	Newham ['Smiley Law'] No. 2	Collingwood 1880, 11, no. 15	531-3
96	Newham ['Smiley Law'] No. 3	Collingwood 1880, 11, no. 15	531-3
97	Milfield North henge, Pit B	Harding 1981, 109-11, 114-15	N/A
98	Milfield North henge, Pit C	Harding 1981, 111, 114-15	N/A
99	Plessy Mill, No. 1	Abercromby 1912, no. 493; Longworth & Kinnes 1985, 137, UN36	473, 475

100	Plessy Mill, No. 2	Longworth & Kinnes 1985, 137, UN36	473, 475
101	Prudhoe, High Mickley	Arch Ael 1977, 5th ser, 5	302
102	Reyheugh ['Rayheugh'], Bamborough	Greenwell 1877, 415	479
103	Roddam ['Jubilee Wood']	PSAN 3rd ser, 3, 1907-8, 92	487-8
104	Roddam ['Jubilee Wood']	HBNC 1929, 188	487-8
105	Roddam, No. 3	Gibson 1978, 74, no. 39	483
106	Rothbury	Collingwood 1880, 11, no. 14	503
107	Rothbury S. Forest, No. 1	Collingwood 1880, 11, no. 17	499
108	Rothbury S. Forest, No. 2?	Derek Simpson unpublished card index	? - certainly FV?
109	Seahouses (Seafield Farm), No. 1	PSAN 1907, 3rd ser, 2, p.121-4, 194-5	?517-24
110	Seahouses (Seafield Farm), No. 2	PSAN 1907, 3rd ser, 2, p.121-4, 194-5	?517-24
111	Seahouses (Seafield Farm), No. 3	PSAN 1907, 3rd ser, 2, p.121-4, 194-5	?517-24
112	Seahouses (Seafield Farm), No. 6	PSAN 1907, 3rd ser, 2, p.121-4, 194-5	?517-24
113	Spital Hill, Simonside, 'No. 5'	Arch Ael 1892, 15, p.27	552
114	Simonside, Spital Hill, 'No. 7'	Arch Ael 1892, new ser, 15, p.28; Manby 2004, 237	558
115	South Charlton, 'find I'	Hodgson in Arch Ael 1917, 3rd ser, vol. 14	542-5
116	South Charlton, 'find VII'	Hodgson in Arch Ael 1917, 3rd ser, vol. 14	542-5
117	South Charlton, 'find VIII'	Hodgson in Arch Ael 1917, 3rd ser, vol. 14	542-5
118	South Charlton, 'find X'	Hodgson in Arch Ael 1917, 3rd ser, vol. 14	542-5
119	Titlington Mount	HBNC 1885-6, 313	575
120	Unknown, No. 1, Northumberland?	Gibson 1978, 78	?
121	Unknown, No. 2, Northumberland?	Gibson 1978, 78	?
122	Warkshaugh	HBNC 1885-6, 313; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, UN 44	595
123	Warkworth (?Warksworth) (Low Buston "Hilly Law")	Collingwood 1880, 9, pl. 9; HBNC 1887-9, 595	410
124	Well House Farm cist (Bywell) = Newton, Corbridge	Gates 1981, fig. 1, nos. 1-2	N/A
125	Well House Farm cist (Bywell) = Newton, Corbridge	Gates 1981, fig. 1, nos. 1-2	N/A
126	West Hallington, Colwell	PSAN 1886, 3rd ser, 2, 337-8	167
127	West Lilburn, No. 1	Arch Ael, 1961, 4th ser, 39, p.373	606
128	West Lilburn, No. 2	Arch Ael, 1961, 4th ser, 39, p.377	?
129	Wether Hill, Northumberland Cheviots	Topping 2001	N/A
130	Wether Hill, Northumberland Cheviots	Topping 2001	N/A
131	Wether Hill, Northumberland Cheviots	Topping 2001	N/A
132	(Near) Whittingham	Derek Simpson unpublished card index	614
133	Hepple 1 (or Fenton UN. 28)	Miket in Arch Ael 1972, 5th Ser, 2	?
134	Roddam, Jubilee Wood	Annable 1987, no. 489	489
135	Wooler	HBNC 1872, 6, p.415-20; Kinnes &	?

		Longworth 1985, UN47	
136	Howick, cist 5	Arch J, 2006, 162, 65-95	N/A
137	Beadnell	Annable 1987, 544, no. 57	57
138	Beadnell - Annable No. 59/HBNC	Annable 1987, 544, no. 59	59
139	Harbottle Peels (Alwinton 205), Burial 4	Kinnes & Longworth 1985, no. 202	?
140	Turf Knowe, South cairn	Frodsham and Waddington 2004,175-6	N/A
141	Turf Knowe, South cairn	Frodsham and Waddington 2004,175-6	N/A
142	Turf Knowe, North cairn	Frodsham and Waddington 2004,175-6	N/A
143	Turf Knowe, North cairn	Frodsham and Waddington 2004,175-6	N/A
144	Turf Knowe, North cairn	Frodsham and Waddington 2004,175-6	N/A
145	Turf Knowe, surface scatter	Frodsham and Waddington 2004,175-6	N/A
146	Hollinheugh (Gibson's 'South Charlton')	Collingwood 1880, 8-9	308

Table F.1: Chapter 4: Northumberland

ID No.	Site name	References	Annable (1987) No.
1	Blaydon, Summerhill, No. 1	Arch Ael 1939, 4th ser, 16, p.260-1	99
2	Blaydon, Summerhill, No. 2	TAASDN, 1968, 1, p.101	96
3	Boldon, West	Gibson 1978, 58	?
4	Hasting Hill, No. 1	Arch Ael 1914, 3rd ser, 16, p.139ff	268-78
5	Hasting Hill, No. 2	Arch Ael 1914, 3rd ser, 16, p.141	268-78
6	Hasting Hill, No. 3	Arch Ael 1914, 3rd ser, 16, p.142	268-78
7	Hasting Hill, No. 4	Arch Ael 1914, 3rd ser, 16, p.150	268-78
8	Hasting Hill, No. 5	Arch Ael 1914, 3rd ser, 16, p.153	268-78
9	Hasting Hill, No. 6	Arch Ael 1914, 3rd ser, 16, p.146-50	268-78
10	Hasting Hill, No. 7	Arch Ael, xi, 1914, 146-50; Tait 1965, no. 88	268-78
11	Copt Hill, Houghton-Le-Spring, Burial 6	Trechmann 1914, 128; Cowie 1978, 82-3, DUR1	174
12	Satley parish	PSAN 1936, 9, p.226	514
13	Satley Grange Farm	Annable 1987, 568, no. 513	513
14	Steeple Hill, Tunstall, 1, Vessel No. 1	Greenwell 1877, 440-2; Gibson 1978, 76; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, UN5	552
15	Steeple Hill, Tunstall, 1, Vessel No. 2	Greenwell 1877, 440-2; Gibson 1978, 76; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, UN5	558
16	Elswick Lane, Newcastle	PSAN, 3rd ser, 6, 79	440
17	Fatfield	PSAN 1909, 3rd ser, 3, p.150-55; Trenchmann 1914, 169-70	210

Table F.2: Chapter 4: County Durham

ID No.	Site name	References
1	Moor Divock, Askham CLXXXIII ['The Standing Stones' or 'Druid's Cross']	Greenwell 1877, 400-1; Clare 2007, 72-3, fig. 34a-c; Kinnes & Longworth (1985, 99, No. 183)
2	Edmond Castle Lodge, near Castle Carrock	Arch Ael 1931, 4th Ser, 8, p.163; TCWAAS 1967, 67, p.24
3	Clifton Dykes, New Penrith, Westmorland	PSAN 1880, 2nd ser, 8, p.391-2
4	Moor House Farm, Brougham, Westmorland, near Penrith	Archaeologia XLV (1880), 411ff; TCWAAS 1967, 24, p.67)
5	Sheild Knowe, Bewcastle, hollow near a secondary (smaller) cist	Clare 2004, 24
6	Sheild Knowe, Bewcastle, cist 1, 'primary cist'	Clare 2004, 24
7	Sheild Knowe, Bewcastle, cist 1, 'primary cist'	Clare 2004, 24
8	Cumberland (locality unknown)	Fell 1967, 18, 23, fig. 1.4A
9	Ewanrigg, near Maryport	PPS 58, p.325ff
10	Leacet Hill, near Penrith	Clare 2004, 67-8, fig. 32
11	Oddendale, site 2	Clare 2004, 95, fig. 45a-c
12	Mecklin Park, Santon Bridge	TCWAAS 1967, 68, p.23; TCWAAS 1985, 85, p.15; TCWAAS 1985, 85, p.11-7
13	Trough Head, Walney Island, Furness	TCWAAS 1970, 70, p.5-7, fig. 2.6
14	Trough Head, Walney Island, Furness	TCWAAS 1970, 70, p.5-7, fig. 2.7
15	Plumpton, Near Penrith	TCWAAS 1967, 67, p.23
16	Croglin	TCWAAS 1967, 68, p.23
17	Rickerby House, Carlisle	TCWAAS 1967, 67, 19-20, 23, fig. 1.5
19	Glebe Farm, Brownrigg, Lazonby Fell	Fell in TCWAAS 1973, 73, p.350
20	Aglionby, Waterloo Hill sandpit	Fell in TCWAAS 1973, 73, p.350
21	Broomrigg	TCWAAS 1975, 75, p.22-9, fig. 2.2
22	Netherby, Longtown	TCWAAS 1967, 67, p.24; TCWAAS 1993, 93, p.43-50
24	Ravenglass, Drigg and Carleton	TCWAAS 1967, 67, p.18, 24, fig. 1.3
26	Banniside Moor, Conniston	TCWAAS 1910, 10, 342-53
27	Blaeberry Haws	Evans 2008 in passim

Table F.3: Chapter 4: Cumbria

ID No.	Site name	References
1	Magher y Clagh/Croite Home Ralfe: Bishop's Demesne, Ballaugh	Woodcock 2008, no. 4
2	Ballakoig Brooghs, Ballaugh	Woodcock 2008, no. 5
3	Bishopscourt Farm, Cottiers Field, Ballaugh, 'bowl A'	Woodcock 2008, no. 6
4	Bishopscourt Farm, Cottiers Field, Ballaugh, 'bowl B'	Woodcock 2008, no. 7
5	Site 2, Port Cranstal (Phurt), Kirk Bride	Woodcock 2008, no. 8
6	Ballaharra Megaluthic tomb, Kirk German	Woodcock 2008, no. 9
7	Cronk Austm, Kirk Christ Lezayre	Woodcock 2008, no. 9
8	Ballnallow: Gretch Veg, Kirk Lonan	Woodcock 2008, no. 11
9	Ballacannell, Kirk Lonan	Woodcock 2008, no. 12
10	Killeaba, Ramsey, Kirk Maughold, No. 1	Woodcock 2008, no. 13
11	Killeaba, Ramsey, Kirk Maughold, No. 2	Woodcock 2008, no. 14
12	Killeaba, Ramsey, Kirk Maughold, No. 3	Woodcock 2008, no. 15
13	Rheast Buigh, Arrasey - Area 5, Kirk Patrick	Woodcock 2008, no. 16
14	Park Farm, north of Clannagh Road, Kirk Santon	Woodcock 2008, no. 17
15	The Cronk: Upper Lhergydhoo, Kirk German	Woodcock 2008, no. 18
16	Lhergyvreck, Kirk Michael	Woodcock 2008, no. 19

Table F.4: Chapter 4: Isle of Man

ID No.	Site name	References
1	Court Green Howe	Smith 1994, NYM 4
2	Prettyhut Houe	Smith 1994, NYM 13
3	Hob on the Hill	Smith 1994, NYM 15
4	South Black Howe	Smith 1994, NYM 18
5	Brotton 'A'	Smith 1994, NYM 21
6	Danby Rigg Cairn	Smith 1994, NYM 25
7	William Howe	Smith 1994, NYM 27
8	Boulby No. 7	Smith 1994, NYM 37
9	Anderson No. 23/5 (Newton Mulgrave)	Smith 1994, NYM 46
10	Hinderwell Beacon	Smith 1994, NYM 51
11	NE of Hinderwell Beacon	Smith 1994, NYM 52
12	Anderson No. 1 (Swarth Howe)	Smith 1994, NYM 57
13	Greenwell CCLXXIV (Whinny Hill, Lythe)	Smith 1994, NYM 61
14	Tom Yat's Field'	Smith 1994, NYM 62
15	Evan Howe	Smith 1994, NYM 64
16	Gnipe Howe	Smith 1994, NYM 66
17	Anderson No. 18	Smith 1994, NYM 68
18	Proctor No. 2	Smith 1994, NYM 74
19	Ampleforth Barrow 1	Smith 1994, NYM 75
20	Ampleforth Barrow 3	Smith 1994, NYM 77
21	Ampleforth Barrow 4	Smith 1994, NYM 78
22	Sutton Bank, Thirsk	Smith 1994, NYM 79
23	Oxclose Farm Barrow 2	Smith 1994, NYM 89
24	Oxclose Farm Barrow 1	Smith 1994, NYM 90
25	Lingmoor Farm Barrow 1	Smith 1994, NYM 91
26	4 miles NW of Pickering	Smith 1994, NYM 94
27	Near Cawthorn Camps	Smith 1994, NYM 97
28	Near Cawthorn Camps	Smith 1994, NYM 98
29	1 mile N of Pickering	Smith 1994, NYM 100
30	1 mile N of Pickering	Smith 1994, NYM 101
31	6 miles N of Pickering	Smith 1994, NYM 110
32	Near Kingthorpe	Smith 1994, NYM 122
33	6 miles E of Pickering	Smith 1994, NYM 134
34	Near Newton-upon-Rawcliff, 4 miles E of Pickering	Smith 1994, NYM 135
35	c. 7 miles E of Pickering	Smith 1994, NYM 139
36	c. 7 miles E of Pickering	Smith 1994, NYM 140
37	Sawdon Moor Barrow 1	Smith 1994, NYM 142
38	Three Tremblers North (Greenwell CLIII)	Smith 1994, NYM 143
39	Three Tremblers South (Greenwell CLII)	Smith 1994, NYM 144
40	Brompton/Wykeham (Greenwell CLIV)	Smith 1994, NYM 146
41	Wykeham/Wykeham Forest (Greenwell CLVII)	Smith 1994, NYM 147
42	Hutton Buscel	Smith 1994, NYM 152
43	Osborne Lodge	Smith 1994, NYM 157
44	10 miles NE of Pickering	Smith 1994, NYM 160

45	Broxa No. 1	Smith 1994, NYM 162
46	Broxa No. 4	Smith 1994, NYM 164
47	Long Hill (North) (Hackness No. 5)	Smith 1994, NYM 165
48	Irton Moor Barrow V	Smith 1994, NYM 169
49	Irton Moor Barrow IV (Hagworm Hill)	Smith 1994, NYM 170
50	Irton Moor Barrow VI	Smith 1994, NYM 171
51	Seamer Moor House Farm	Smith 1994, NYM 174

Table F.5: Chapter 5: North East Yorkshire

ID No.	Site name	References
1	High Langdale End	Yorkshire Museum - 1023.47
2	Peasholme, Scarborough	Manby <i>et al.</i> 2003, 85, 87, fig. 24
3	Kingthorpe, Oddendale	Manby 1995, 102
4	Eston Nab	Elgee 1930; Arch J 1988, 145, 60-98
5	Kirklington	Manby 1969c
6	Quern Howe	Waterman 1951
7	Thornborough, ('Centre Hill')	Lukis 1870; Harding 2000b
8	Newton Kyme	Manby 1971
9	North Deighton	Wood 1971
10	Ferry Fryston 161	Kinnes & Longworth 1985, No. 161
11	Kitty Hill (Garrowby C99)	Mortimer 1905, 149-50
12	?Coomber Moor, Ampleforth	Manby 1994, 37, fig. 12
13	Pule Hill	Fishwick 1897; Manby 1969a

Table F.6: Chapter 5: Central lowlands of Yorkshire

ID No.	Site name	References
1	Southworth Hall Farm, Winwick	Barrowclough 2008, 113
2	Oversley Farm (Manchester Airport), Styal, Cheshire	Garner 2007; Barrowclough 2008, 133
3	Grappenhall 2, Cheshire, No. 1	Longley 1987, 67, 83, fig. 13, 1; Barrowclough 2008, 133
4	Grappenhall 2, Cheshire, No. 2	Longley 1987, 67, 83, fig. 13, 1; Barrowclough 2008, 133
5	Church Lawton ii	Longley 1987, 67, 84, fig. 9-10; Barrowclough 2008, 133 (Prehistoric Lancs)
6	Appleton, Great Budsworth, Cheshire [2 FVs?]	Longley 1987, 67, 83, fig. 12, 4
7	Woodhouse End, Gawsworth, Inurned cremation 2, Cheshire	Longley 1987, 83
8	Manley, Frodsham, Cheshire	Longley 1987, 83, fig. 12, 1
9	Shaw Cairn, Nr. Stockport, Greater Manchester	Hearle 2011; Mellor & Redhead 2000; A. Sheridan pers comm.

Table F.7: Chapter 5: Cheshire

ID No.	Site name	References
1	Walmsley near Bolton	Barrowclough 2008, 133
2	Bank Lane, Ramsbottom	Barrowclough 2008, 133
3	Twist Hill, Burnley	Barrowclough 2008, 133

Table F.8: Chapter 5: Lancashire

ID No.	Site name	Burial/Grave No. (if applicable)	References
1	Towthorpe, Group 1, Barrow 1	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 1-3
2	Towthorpe, Group 1, Barrow 6	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 8
3	Towthorpe, Group 1, Barrow 21	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 11-12
4	Towthorpe, Group 1, Barrow 72	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 15-16
5	Towthorpe, Group 1, Barrow 73	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 16-17
6	Towthorpe, Group 1, Barrow 43	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 13-15
7	Towthorpe, Group 1, Barrow 233	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 6-8
8	Wharram Percy, Group 2, Barrow 66	4	Mortimer 1905, 49
9	Wharram Percy, Group 2, Barrow 47	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 45-6
10	Wharram Percy, Group 2, Barrow 46	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 44-5
11	Aldro, Group 3a, Barrow 116	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 54-6
12	Aldro, Group 3a, Barrow ?	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 53
13	Aldro, Group 3a, Barrow 88	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 58-9
14	Aldro, Group 3a, Barrow 52	2	Mortimer 1905, 61-2
15	Aldro, Group 3a, Barrow 87	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 67
16	Aldro, Group 3b, Barrow C59	1	Mortimer 1905, 69
17	Aldro, Group 3b, Barrow C59	3 – Pair with 4	Mortimer 1905, 69
18	Aldro, Group 3b, Barrow C59	4 – Pair with 3	Mortimer 1905, 69
19	Aldro, Group 3c, Barrow C76	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 71-2
20	Acklam Wold, Group 4, Barrow ?206	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 83
21	Acklam Wold, Group 4, Barrow 204	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 83
22	Acklam Wold, Group 4, Barrow 204	[2]	Mortimer 1905, 83
23	Acklam Wold, Group 4, Barrow 205	2	Mortimer 1905, 83
24	Acklam Wold, Group 4, Barrow 208	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 89-90
25	Acklam Wold, Group 4, Barrow 209	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 90
26	Hanging Grimston, Group 5, Barrow 9	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 106-7
27	Hanging Grimston, Group 5, Barrow 9	[2]	Mortimer 1905, 106-7
28	Hanging Grimston, Group 5, Barrow 12	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 105-6
29	Hanging Grimston, Group 5, Barrow 27	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 105-6
30	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 4	3	Mortimer 1905, 113-7
31	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 83	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 119
32	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 98	B	Mortimer 1905, 130-2
33	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 98	B2	Mortimer 1905, 130-2
34	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 98	C	Mortimer 1905, 130-2
35	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 98	C [1]	Mortimer 1905, 130-2
36	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 98	C [2]	Mortimer 1905, 130-2
37	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 102	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 123-4
38	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 111	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 128-9
39	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 118	A	Mortimer 1905, 125-8
40	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 118	F	Mortimer 1905, 125-8
41	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 118	G	Mortimer 1905, 125-8
42	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 118	N	Mortimer 1905, 125-8

43	Painsthorpe Wold, Group 6, Barrow 201	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 121
44	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow 104	4	Mortimer 1905, 134-6
45	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow 101	A	Mortimer 1905, 136-7
46	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow 101	B	Mortimer 1905, 136-7
47	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow 101	C	Mortimer 1905, 136-7
48	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow C69	9	Mortimer 1905, 138-40
49	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow C69	15	Mortimer 1905, 138-40
50	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow 39	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 140-1
51	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow 62	1	Mortimer 1905, 141-2
52	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow 62	3	Mortimer 1905, 141-2
53	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow 63	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 142
54	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow C97	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 143
55	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow C98	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 143
56	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow 42	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 143-4
57	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow 32	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 145-6
58	Garrowby Wold, Group 7, Barrow 120	4	Mortimer 1905, 146-7
59	Calais Wold, Group 8, Barrow 14	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 157
60	Calais Wold, Group 8, Barrow 23	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 153-6
61	Riggs, Group 9, Barrow C49	1	Mortimer 1905, 172-3
62	Riggs, Group 9, Barrow C49	3, 4	Mortimer 1905, 172-3
63	Riggs, Group 9, Barrow 36	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 173-4
64	Riggs, Group 9, Barrow 36	C	Mortimer 1905, 173-4
65	Riggs, Group 9, Barrow 36	D	Mortimer 1905, 173-4
66	Riggs, Group 9, Barrow 36	E	Mortimer 1905, 173-4
67	Riggs, Group 9, Barrow 20	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 176-7
68	Riggs, Group 9, Barrow 17	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 177-9
69	Riggs, Group 9, Barrow 17	[2]	Mortimer 1905, 177-9
70	Riggs, Group 9, Barrow 41	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 181-3
71	Riggs, Group 9, Barrow 41	A	Mortimer 1905, 181-3
72	Riggs, Group 9, Barrow C42A	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 174-5
73	Fimber, Group 10, Barrow C33	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 189-93
74	Life Hill, Group 10A, Barrow 270	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 201-2
75	Life Hill, Group 10A, Barrow 271	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 202
76	Life Hill, Group 10A, Barrow 294	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 203-5
77	Life Hill, Group 10A, Barrow 294	3	Mortimer 1905, 203-5
78	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow 37	7	Mortimer 1905, 209-11
79	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow 37	7A	Mortimer 1905, 209-11
80	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C62	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 212-4
81	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C51	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 216
82	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C53	[1] – Pair with [2]	Mortimer 1905, 218-9
83	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C53	[2] – Pair with [1]	Mortimer 1905, 218-9
84	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C54	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 219
85	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow 74	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 221-2

86	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow 75	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 222-4
87	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow 75	2	Mortimer 1905, 222-4
88	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow 75	1	Mortimer 1905, 222-4
89	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow 75	E	Mortimer 1905, 222-4
90	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C71	2	Mortimer 1905, 225-6
91	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow 40	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 229-30
92	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow 82	C	Mortimer 1905, 232-4
93	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow 79	2	Mortimer 1905, 241-3
94	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C67	Grave 3 (5)	Mortimer 1905, 243-4
95	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C67	Grave 3 (6) – Pair with 7	Mortimer 1905, 243-4
96	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C67	Grave 3 (7) – Pair with 6	Mortimer 1905, 243-4
97	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C40	Grave A	Mortimer 1905, 244-5
98	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C40	Grave B (4) - Pair	Mortimer 1905, 244-5
99	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C40	Grave B (4) - Pair	Mortimer 1905, 244-5
100	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C40	Grave B (5 & 6) - Pair	Mortimer 1905, 244-5
101	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C40	Grave B (5 & 6) - Pair	Mortimer 1905, 244-5
102	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow 112	C – Food Vessel lost, not verifiable	Mortimer 1905, 245-6
103	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C41	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 259
104	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow C35	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 260
105	Garton Slack, Group 11, Barrow 274	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 270
106	Garton Slack 7 [Brewster excavations]	-	Brewster 1980
107	Garton Slack 8 [Brewster excavations]	-	Brewster 1980
108	Garton Slack 14 [Brewster excavations]	Pit 1	Brewster 1980
109	Garton Slack 31 [Brewster excavations]	-	Brewster 1980
110	Wetwang Slack 4 [Brewster excavations]	Grave 4, Burial 5	Brewster 1980
111	Driffield, Group 12, Barrow ?278	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 295-6
112	Driffield, Group 12, Barrow C38	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 271-5
113	Driffield, Group 12, Barrow C86	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 284-5
114	Huggate Wold, Group 13, Barrow 225	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 301-2
115	Huggate Wold, Group 13, Barrow 225	2	Mortimer 1905, 301-2
116	Huggate Wold, Group 13, Barrow 228	3	Mortimer 1905, 304-5
117	Huggate Wold, Group 13, Barrow 226	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 302-3
118	Huggate Wold, Group 13, Barrow 223	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 304
119	Huggate & Warter Wold, Group 14, Barrow 244	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 313-4
120	Huggate & Warter Wold, Group 14, Barrow 247	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 314
121	Huggate & Warter Wold, Group 14, Barrow 249	Grave B	Mortimer 1905, 314-5
122	Huggate & Warter Wold, Group 14, Barrow 250	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 315-7
123	Huggate & Warter Wold, Group 14,	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 316-7

	Barrow 251		
124	Huggate & Warter Wold, Group 14, Barrow 251	[2]	Mortimer 1905, 316-7
125	Huggate & Warter Wold, Group 14, Barrow 251	[3]	Mortimer 1905, 316-7
126	Huggate & Warter Wold, Group 14, Barrow 264	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 317-9
127	Huggate & Warter Wold, Group 14, Barrow 264	[2]	Mortimer 1905, 317-8
128	Huggate & Warter Wold, Group 14, Barrow 252	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 319
129	Blanch, Group 15, Barrow 237	3	Mortimer 1905, 325-6
130	Blanch, Group 15, Barrow 237	5	Mortimer 1905, 325-6
131	Blanch, Group 15, Barrow 237	A	Mortimer 1905, 325-6
132	Blanch, Group 15, Barrow 238	1	Mortimer 1905, 326
133	Blanch, Group 15, Barrow 265	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 330
134	Blanch, Group 15, Barrow 265	[2]	Mortimer 1905, 330
135	Blanch, Group 15, Barrow 266	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 331
136	Blanch Farm, UN 68 [Greenwell excavations]	2	Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 143-4, UN68
137	Blanch Farm, UN 68 [Greenwell excavations]	3	Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 143-4, UN68
138	Blanch Farm, UN 68 [Greenwell excavations]	4	Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 143-4, UN68
139	Blanch Farm, UN 68 [Greenwell excavations]	5	Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 143-4, UN68
140	Marton Hall 280	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 344-6
141	Marton Hall 280	[2]	Mortimer 1905, 344-6
142	Marton Hall 280	[3]	Mortimer 1905, 344-6
143	Hedon Howe 281	[1]	Mortimer 1905, 346-50
144	Borrow Nook 298 [(Weaverthorp/Weaverthorpe Pasture), near Sledmere]	[1]	Mortimer 1910
145	Borrow Nook 298 [(Weaverthorp/Weaverthorpe Pasture), near Sledmere]	[2]	Mortimer 1910
146	Sherburn 9	Central grave, burial 3 [1]	Greenwell 1877, 147-8; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 34
147	Sherburn 11	Burial 1 [1]	Greenwell 1877, 150-2; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 35
148	Sherburn 11	Burial 1 [2]	Greenwell 1877, 150-2; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 35
149	Sherburn 11	Burial 1 [3]	Greenwell 1877, 150-2; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 35
150	Sherburn 12	Burial 3 [1]	Greenwell 1877, 150-2; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 35
151	Sherburn 13	Burial 1 [1]	Greenwell 1877, 152-5; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 35
152	Sherburn 13	Burial 2	Greenwell 1877, 152-5; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 35-6
153	Folkton 70 (LXX)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 272-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 78
154	Folkton 70 (LXX)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1877, 272-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 78
155	Folkton 70 (LXX)	Burial 3	Greenwell 1877, 272-4; Kinnes &

			Longworth 1985, 78
156	Folkton 70 (LXX)	Burial 8	Greenwell 1877, 272-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 78
157	Folkton 70 (LXX)	Burial 9	Greenwell 1877, 272-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 78
158	Folkton 70 (LXX)	Burial 12	Greenwell 1877, 272-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 78
159	Folkton 71 (LXXI)	Burial 6	Greenwell 1877, 274-9; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 78-9
160	Folkton 71 (LXXI)	Burial 15	Greenwell 1877, 274-9; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 78-9
161	Folkton 237 (CCXXXVII)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1890, 5-6; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 112
162	Folkton 238 (CCXXXVIII)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1890, 6-7; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 112
163	Folkton 239 (CCXXXIX)	Burial 4	Greenwell 1890, 7-8; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 112
164	Folkton 241 (CCXLI)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1890, 9-10; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 113-4
165	Folkton 242 (CCXLII)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1890, 10-12; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 114-5
166	Folkton 242 (CCXLII)	Burial 5	Greenwell 1890, 10-12; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 114-5
167	Folkton 243 (CCXLIII)	[1]	Greenwell 1890, 12-13; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 115
168	Hunmanby 250 (CCL)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1890, 18-21; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 119-20
169	Bempton 253 (CCLIII)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1890, 28-9; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 120-21
170	Bempton 253 (CCLIII)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1890, 28-9; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 120-21
171	Bishop Burton 255 (CCLV)	?Burial 2	Greenwell 1890, 30-2; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 121-22
172	Bishop Burton 255 (CCLV)	?Burial 3	Greenwell 1890, 30-2; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 121-22
173	Bishop Burton 257 (CCLVII)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1890, 33-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 122
174	Bishop Burton 257 (CCLVII)	?Burial 3	Greenwell 1890, 33-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 122
175	Bishop Burton 257 (CCLVII)	Burial 4	Greenwell 1890, 33-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 122
176	Bishop Burton 258 (CCLVIII)	?Burial 2	Greenwell 1890, 34-5; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 122-3
177	Bishop Burton 258 (CCLVIII)	Burial 3 [NOT 2]	Greenwell 1890, 34-5; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 122-3
178	Walkington Wold, Barrow 1	[1]	Bartlett & Mackey 1973
179	Walkington Wold, Barrow 2	[1]	Bartlett & Mackey 1973
180	Ganton 17 (XVII)	?burial [Mound]	Greenwell 1877, 157-8; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 36
181	Ganton 17 (XVII)	Burial 2 [Secondary]	Greenwell 1877, 157-8; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 36
182	Ganton 17 (XVII)	Burial 3 [Primary]	Greenwell 1877, 157-8; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 36
183	Ganton 21 (XXI)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 161-6; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 37-40
184	Ganton 21 (XXI)	Burial 5	Greenwell 1877, 161-6; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 37-40
185	Ganton 21 (XXI)	Burial 7 [2]	Greenwell 1877, 161-6; Kinnes &

			Longworth 1985, 37-40
186	Ganton 21 (XXI)	Burial 8 [1]	Greenwell 1877, 161-6; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 37-40
187	Ganton 21 (XXI)	Burial 8 [2]	Greenwell 1877, 161-6; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 37-40
188	Ganton 23 (XXIII)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1877, 167-9; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 40
189	Ganton 25 (XXV)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1877, 170-1; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 41
190	Ganton 26 (XXVI)	Burial 9	Greenwell 1877, 171-3; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 41
191	Ganton 27 (XXVII)	Feature A	Greenwell 1877, 173-5; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 42
192	Binnington 31 (XXXI)	?Burial ?2	Greenwell 1877, 179-80; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 43
193	Binnington 31 (XXXI)	?Burial ?3	Greenwell 1877, 179-80; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 43
194	Willerby 34 (XXXIV)	Burial 1 [1]	Greenwell 1877, 183-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 44
195	Willerby 34 (XXXIV)	Burial 1 [2]	Greenwell 1877, 183-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 44
196	Willerby 34 (XXXIV)	Burial 1 [3]	Greenwell 1877, 183-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 44
197	Willerby 34 (XXXIV)	Burial 1 [4]	Greenwell 1877, 183-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 44
198	Willerby 35 (XXXV)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 184-5; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 44
199	Willerby 38 (XXXVIII)	?Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 185-6; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 44
200	Willerby 38 (XXXVIII)	?Burial 2	Greenwell 1877, 185-6; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 44
201	Willerby 235	Burial 1	Greenwell 1890, 2-4; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 111
202	Weaverthorpe 43 (XLIII)	?Burial	Greenwell 1877, 193-7; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 46-7
203	Weaverthorpe 43 (XLIII)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 193-7; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 46-7
204	Weaverthorpe 43 (XLIII)	Burial 6 [with few frags. of cremated bone]	Greenwell 1877, 193-7; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 46-7
205	Weaverthorpe 44 (XLIV)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1877, 197-9; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 47
206	Weaverthorpe 45 (XLV)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1877, 199-200; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 47
207	Weaverthorpe 45 (XLV)	Burial 3	Greenwell 1877, 199-200; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 47
208	Weaverthorpe 46 (XLVI)	Deposit 1	Greenwell 1877, 200-1; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 48
209	Weaverthorpe 46 (XLVI)	Deposit 2	Greenwell 1877, 200-1; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 48
210	Cowlam 56 (LVI)	Burial 1 [1]	Greenwell 1877, 214; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 55-6
211	Cowlam 56 (LVI)	Burial 1 [2]	Greenwell 1877, 214; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 55-6
212	Cowlam 56 (LVI)	Burial 4	Greenwell 1877, 214; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 55-6
213	Rudston 62 (LXII)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 234-45; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 61-8

214	Rudston 62 (LXII)	Burial 4	Greenwell 1877, 234-45; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 61-8
215	Rudston 63 (LXIII)	Burial 10	Greenwell 1877, 245-51; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 69-71
216	Rudston 67 (LXVII)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 257-62; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 74-6
217	Rudston 67 (LXVII)	Burial 3	Greenwell 1877, 257-62; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 74-6
218	Rudston 67 (LXVII)	Burial 13	Greenwell 1877, 257-62; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 74-6
219	Rudston 67 (LXVII)	Burial 16	Greenwell 1877, 257-62; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 74-6
220	Rudston 69 (LXIX)	Burial 1 [1]	Greenwell 1877, 269-71; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 77-8
221	Rudston 69 (LXIX)	Burial 1 [2]	Greenwell 1877, 269-71; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 77-8
222	Goodmanham 84 (LXVII)	Burial 4	Greenwell 1877, 288-90; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 81
223	Goodmanham 90 (XC)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 300-1; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 83
224	Goodmanham 91 (XCI)	?deposit 1	Greenwell 1877, 301; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 83
225	Goodmanham 94 (XCIV)	?deposit 1	Greenwell 1877, 302-3; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 83-4
226	Goodmanham 94 (XCIV)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 302-3; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 83-4
227	Goodmanham 97 (XCVII)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 304-5; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 84
228	Goodmanham 98 (XCVIII)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 305-8; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 84
229	Goodmanham 98 (XCVIII)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1877, 305-8; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 84
230	Goodmanham 100 (C)	?deposit 1	Greenwell 1877, 311; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 85
231	Goodmanham 102 (CII)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 312; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 85
232	Goodmanham 103 (CIII)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1877, 312-14; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 85
233	Goodmanham 111 (CXI)	Burial 3	Greenwell 1877, 319-21; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 86-7
234	Goodmanham 111 (CXI)	Burial 5	Greenwell 1877, 319-21; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 86-7
235	Goodmanham 113 (CXIII)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1877, 321-3; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 87
236	Goodmanham 115 (CXV)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 324-5; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 87-8
237	Goodmanham 118 (CXVIII)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 327-8; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 88
238	Goodmanham 119 (CXIX)	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 328-9; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 88
239	Londesborough 122 (CXXII)	Burial 2	Greenwell 1877, 331; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 89
240	Londesborough 123 (CXXIII)	Mound	Greenwell 1877, 331-2; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 89
241	West Heslerton B.1L	IL1147	Houghton, & Powlesland 1999; Powlesland 1986
242	West Heslerton B.1L	IL1155	Houghton, & Powlesland 1999; Powlesland 1986
243	West Heslerton B.1M	?	Houghton, & Powlesland 1999;

			Powlesland 1986
244	West Heselton B.1R	1R189	Haughton, & Powlesland 1999; Powlesland 1986
245	West Heselton B.1R	1R177	Haughton, & Powlesland 1999; Powlesland 1986
246	West Heselton B.1R	1R272	Haughton, & Powlesland 1999; Powlesland 1986
247	West Heselton B.1R	1R223	Haughton, & Powlesland 1999; Powlesland 1986
248	West Heselton B.1R	1R198	Haughton, & Powlesland 1999; Powlesland 1986
249	West Heselton 'Isolated graves' 2C40	2C40	Haughton, & Powlesland 1999; Powlesland 1986
250	West Heselton 'Isolated graves' 2BA2544	2BA544	Haughton, & Powlesland 1999; Powlesland 1986
251	West Heselton B.2BA174	2BA219	Haughton, & Powlesland 1999; Powlesland 1986
252	West Heselton B.2BA174	2BA230	Haughton, & Powlesland 1999; Powlesland 1986
253	West Heselton B.2BA174	2BA203	Haughton, & Powlesland 1999; Powlesland 1986
254	Greenwell Heselton 5	Burial 1	Greenwell 1877, 141-2; Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 33
255	Barff Hill, Brandesburton, Northern Holderness [1]	[1]	Manby 1973
256	Barff Hill, Brandesburton, Northern Holderness [2]	[2]	Manby 1973
257	Bryan Mills Farm, Lockington [1]	[1]	Manby 1973
258	Bryan Mills Farm, Lockington [2]	[2]	Manby 1973
259	Near Settrington	[1]	Varley 1990
260	Settrington Brow, Near Settrington	[1]	Varley 1990
261	Thorpe, Rudston	-	-
262	North Newbald	-	Manby, T. 1969a

Table F.9: Chapter 6 & 7: South East Yorkshire (including the Wolds)