

A Teesside Timeline

Mesolithic (c.10,000–3600 BC)



Mesolithic (c.10,000–3600 BC)
At around 6,000BC a group of hunters make a campsite at Highcliffe Nab near Guisborough. The flint tools used as arrowheads, knives and scrapers are all that remain.

Neolithic (c.3600–2300 BC)



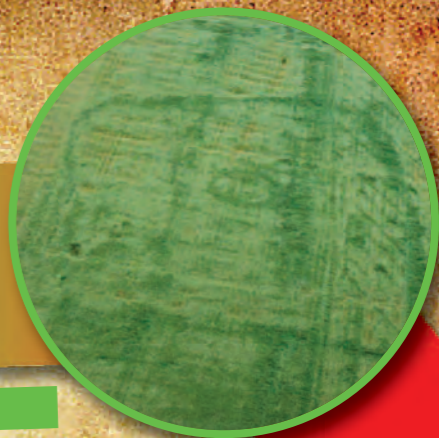
Neolithic (c. 3600–2300 BC)
The first farmers enter the area in around 3600BC. They build a tomb at Street House near Loftus. The central chamber is found to hold the remains of many individuals.

Bronze Age (c. 2300–700 BC)



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A small cemetery is established at Ingleby Barwick in around 2000BC. Some of the bodies were mummified and were already hundreds of years old before they were buried with their descendants.

Iron Age (700 BC–43 AD)



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The population increased in this period with many settlements developing across the Tees Valley. These can be identified as marks in ripening crops, like at Thorpe Thewles, where cereals grow greener and taller over buried ditches.



Medieval (1066–1535 AD)

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The Normans took control of the area by about 1100AD. They established many of the towns and villages we know today such as Hartlepool with its surviving town wall. Great monasteries like Gisborough Priory were given patronage by the Norman lords.



Viking (800-1066 AD)
Viking sculptures can be found at many of our churches including a fine collection from Kirklevington. Place-names ending in -by and -thorpe date from this period.

Viking (800-1066 AD)



Anglo-Saxon (410–800 AD)

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Anglo-Saxon cemeteries have been discovered at Hartlepool, Norton, Saltburn and Street House. Monasteries and churches were built including St. Hilda's Monastery at Hartlepool and Billingham Church.

Roman (43-400 AD)
The Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD. On the banks of the Tees at Ingleby Barwick a villa developed from an Iron Age farmstead. This had many home comforts including a room with under-floor heating.

Roman (43-400 AD)



Post Medieval (1535–1714AD)
Alum (for fixing dyes) was mined and processed around Guisborough and Boulby. Wealthy landowners built great houses such as the halls at Acklam, Kirkleatham and Marske.

Post Medieval (1535–1714AD)



Georgian (1714–1825AD)
Villages and towns were re-built in brick and began to take on their current appearance. Both Stockton and Yarm have classic 18th century streetscapes with Town Halls, large terraces of houses and paved streets.

Georgian (1714–1825AD)

Industrialisation (1825–1900AD)
The Stockton and Darlington Railway opened in 1825 bringing coal from Durham to the River Tees. The discovery of Ironstone in 1850 in the Eston Hills led to the area becoming the world's biggest producer of Iron and Steel.

Industrialisation (1825–1900AD)



20th Century (1900-1999AD)
Teesside played a role in both World Wars, providing supplies (shipbuilding & explosives) and defending the skies and coast. Major engineering achievements include the vertically lifting Tees Bridge (Newport) opened in 1934.

20th Century (1900-1999AD)