

APPENDIX 1: The Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Castle Howard, Malton, North Yorkshire (SE 712 701)

WSI prepared at the request of Mr S Howard to satisfy a condition placed on planning consent (Application Number 09/00434/FUL) by Ryedale District Council (RDC) who have been advised by North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC)

1 Summary

1.1 An archaeological watching brief is required to record potential archaeological deposits during the proposed excavation of a ground source heat system.

1.2 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of a watching brief is proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains, particularly from the Medieval period, which are revealed and/or disturbed during groundworks to the site.

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Location

The site (NGR: SE 712 701) consists of a trench linking the Dairy Pond to the House and is situated on a north northwest facing slope positioned across the 80m AOD contour line. The site is situated within the Grade 1 Registered Park and Garden, within the Castle Howard Estate. Castle Howard lies 7kms west of Malton, North Yorkshire and 5kms north of the A64 between Yorks and Malton.

3 Planning Background

Castle Howard has obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 09/00434/FUL) for the installation of a ground source heat system. CS Archaeology has prepared this WSI in order to allow the estate to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

Castle Howard's principal house, east wing and east court was begun 1700, completed 1714, by Sir John Vanbrugh with Nicholas Hawksmoor, for Charles, 3rd Earl of Carlisle. The west wing was built between 1753-1759 by Sir Thomas Robinson for Henry, 4th Earl of Carlisle. The building has been constructed from limestone ashlar and rubble, lead and Westmorland slate roofs all in the Baroque style except for Palladian west wing.

Contained within the Castle Howard's Grade 1 Park and Garden, there are 22 buildings which enjoy statutory protection. Of these buildings, eleven are of National importance (Grade 1 and Grade II*) and eleven are of regional importance (Grade II) and emphasises an extraordinary concentration of historical and archaeological sites.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed excavations could affect potential historic garden features associated with Castle Howard and earlier Medieval deposits associated with the landscape before enclosure.

5 Aims of the Project

5.1 The aim of the watching brief is to identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits which are disturbed or exposed as a result of ground works in the area of interest.

5.2 This work will mitigate the destruction of buried archaeological remains through 'preservation by record'.

6. Fieldwork Methodology

6.1 CS Archaeology will be present on site during any excavation below a depth of 0.15m, whether for site preparation, excavation trench. Where archaeology is judged to be present, the excavated area will be rapidly cleaned and the need for further work assessed. Where appropriate, any features and finds will then be quickly hand excavated, sampled if appropriate, and recorded.

6.2 Features/deposits of archaeological concern will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features.

6.3 The actual areas of ground disturbance (even if no archaeological remains are present) will be recorded on a suitable base map/development plan and the stratigraphic sequence and the depth of the excavations will be briefly recorded. If archaeological remains are identified, their location is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

6.4 All securely stratified contexts will be sampled for environmental analysis and scientific dating. Additional 'spot' samples will be taken if suitable material is encountered during the watching brief.

6.6 The intention of the archaeological watching brief is not to unduly delay the work of other contractors on site, however, a degree of flexibility is expected of the developer in order that the archaeologist can fulfil the terms of this specification. CS Archaeology will not excavate any area beyond those scheduled for destruction by the development.

6.7 If, in the professional judgement of CS Archaeology, the watching brief reveals below-ground conditions which indicate that potentially archaeological levels are absent, CS Archaeology will contact RDC/NYCC to discuss reducing or curtailing the requirements. The work may only be curtailed with the prior agreement of RDC/NYCC and written confirmation will be requested.

7 Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

7.1 Will there be, in the professional judgement of CS Archaeology, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant more detailed recording than possible within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor is to urgently contact RDC/NYCC with the relevant information to enable the matter to be resolved with the developer.

7.2 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Ministry of Justice licence, if appropriate, and any local environmental health regulations.

7.3 The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds, which might fall within its purview. Any such finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the 'Code of Practice'. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

8. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

8.1 Report Preparation

8.1.1 Report format and content

A written report will be produced. This will include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a discussion placing the archaeology within their local and historical contexts.

8.1.2 *On completion of the fieldwork*, any samples will be processed and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. Finds of 20th century date will be quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds of 19th century or earlier date will be retained and archived.

8.1.3 *A fully indexed field archive* will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and fully labelled photographs/slides. Standards for archive compilation and transfer will conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). Labelling will be in HB pencil on the *back* of the print and will include film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of site; national grid reference. Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archivally-stable sleeves. A quantified index to the field archive will form an appendix to the report. The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see Section 10 below). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

8.1.4 *A fully illustrated report* will be produced, which will include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of the results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it will be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

8.1.5 *Location plans* will be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the areas covered by the watching brief. Plans will be at an appropriate scale showing: areas excavated and the identified (and, where possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Trench and feature plans will include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Section drawings will include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.

8.1.5 All artefacts and environmental material will be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue. Finds critical for dating and interpretation will be illustrated.

8.3.6 The report will include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, details of the current and intended location of the archive and, as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

8.4 Report deposition

8.4.1 General considerations

8.4.1a The report will be supplied to the client and identical copies supplied to the North Yorkshire HER, and to the National Monuments Record (English Heritage, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ – for the attention of Mike Evans, Head of Archives)..

8.4.1b **Copyright** - Please note that by depositing this report, CS Archaeology gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by RDC/NYCC (the Curator), in perpetuity, although CS Archaeology retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79).

8.4.1d With the permission of the developer, CS Archaeology will consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with an appropriate Museum (York or Malton).

The report copy supplied to the appropriate Museum will be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling will be on the back of the print, in HB pencil or on applied printed labels and will include:

- film and frame number
- date recorded and photographer's name
- name and address of building
- national grid reference
- specific subject of photograph.

Negatives will be supplied in archivally stable mounts (KENRO display pockets or similar), and each page of negatives will be clearly labelled with the following:

- Township name
- Site name and address
- Date of photographs (month/year)
- Name of archaeological contractor
- Film number

Colour slides will be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with the township name – Coneysthorpe, under, at the top of the slide; grid reference at the bottom; date of photograph at the right hand side of the mount; subject of photograph at the left hand side of the mount. Subject labelling may take the form of a numbered reference to the relevant photographic register.

8.4 Summary for publication

8.4.1 A summary sheet will be completed and submitted to the NYCC Heritage Service for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in North Yorkshire.

8.4.2 Preparation and deposition of the archive After the completion of all recording and post-recording work, a fully indexed field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents and drawings, and a set of suitably labelled photographic contact sheets (only). Standards for archive compilation and transfer will conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007).

9 General considerations

9.1 Technical queries

Any technical queries arising from this specification will be addressed to CS Archaeology without delay.

9.2 Archive Deposition

9.2.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive.

9.2.3 CS Archaeology will endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the receiving District Museum.

9.2.4 CS Archaeology will meet the Museum's requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition.

9.3 Valid period of specification

This WSI is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

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APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE INVENTORY

A. Context descriptions

Context No.	Description
100	Dark brown sandy loam (topsoil), up to 0.2m deep and present throughout the trench. Above [101, 112, 110 & 104].
101	Brown sandy clay subsoil. Below [100], above [115].
102	Natural limestone bedrock, beneath the sands and clays [115]. The bedrock is also associated with a pale yellow clay.
103	Cut, steeply inclined with a flat base gradually rising up to the north. Contains [110]. Above [104]
104	Brown silty sand with buff and red mottles, comprising of lime mortar, brick and limestone fragments. Redeposited layer of rubble. Below [103], above [105].
105	Reddish grey silt with occasional burnt bone. Up to 0.12m deep. Below [104] above [106].
106	Dark brown sandy silt with a high organic charcoal content. Up to 0.02m deep. Below [105], above [107]. This represents charcoal waste from large scale iron working activity NB not in situ.
107	Reddish brown layer of C18th brick rubble mainly whole clamped bricks with lime mortar adhering.
108	Mid brown silty clayey with frequent limestone. Represents a back fill deposit for trench [116]. Above [109], below [107].
109	Reddish brown sand (primary fill). Below [108], above [116].
110	Buff coloured limestone. Consisting mainly of angular stone-working debitage. Below [100], above cut [118] and similar to [114].
111	Dark brown silty loam. Representing a buried soil with a north sloping tip line. Above [110], below [112].
112	Light brown sandy clay with frequent C18th brick fragments.
113	Buried wall in coursed limestone, with a north facing ashlar face. Tool marks very well preserved predominately of chisel marks. Chisel size s varied 0.004m on the top and bottom with 0.009m used on the facing side.
114	Buff coloured limestone, representing a rubble back fill/levelling deposit, characterised by angular limestone up to 0.5m diam. With frequent voids and architectural fragments. Below [100], similar to [110].
115	Reddish brown sandy clay. Close examination reveals that this naturally accumulated deposit consists of alternate layers of sand and clay probably from lacustrine deposits of glacial Lake Pickering. Ground conditions has resulted in a colour difference with the an upper orange context 115a and a lower pale yellow, NB Stratigraphic section S2.
116	Cut of a foundation trench for wall [113]. Truncates limestone bedrock [102]. Above [108] (trench back fill)
117	Associated with foundation trench [117], probably the same but unconfirmed. Represents the southern edge of the <i>Revetment</i> wall's [113] foundation trench. Below [113].
118	Cut for construction trench possibly for the revetment wall, although clearly this was far wider than the subsequent wall [113] required. Represents the northern edge of the foundation trench. Filled and below [114].

B. Photographic Register: black and white (HP5 film)

Plate	Film/Frame Nos.	Trench	Description	From
	1/26	1	General view of the pipe manifold with lake outlet	NW
	1/25	1	General view of the pipe manifold before the trench was extended to the House	NNW
2	1/24	1	General view of the northern end of the pipe trench	N
	1/23	1	General view of the lake outlet section	N
3	1/22	1	General view of the north facing section of the manifold chamber	NNW
	1/21	1	General view of a causeway featuring ashlar masonry	W
13	1/20	-	General view of the exposed cascade, revealed during overgrowth clearance	N
15	1/19	-	Detail of the cascade – the carved limestone rills	NE
	1/18	-	Working shot of the excavator clearing the dam's drain	SW
	1/17	-	View along the dam wall	SE
	1/16	1	General view of the excavated trench	S
5	1/15	1	View of the palaeochannel striking diagonally through the trench	NW
	1/14	1	Working shot of the palaeochannel striking diagonally through the trench	NNW
	1/13	-	View along the dam wall	NW
16	1/12	-	View of the dam wall with exposed drain	S
	1/11	-	view of the dam wall with a small square access hole to the feeder pond's drain and plug,	N
18	1/10	-	Detail of the dam wall with access hole to the drain plug (square hole with associated grate) and unknown recesses to the foreground	NW
	1/9	-	View of the cascade with further length of the front wall revealed	N
	1/8	-	Detail of the cascade – the carved limestone pebbles (rills)	NE
	1/7	-	Detail of the cascade's concave curb	NE
6	1/6	1	View of the trench bisecting the construction deposit [110]	W
8	1/5-4	1	General view of the revetment wall [113]	NNW
	1/3	1	General view of the revetment wall [113]	W
10	1/2	1	plan view of the revetment wall [113]	SSE
	1/1	1	Detail of the revetment wall's foundation (with the limestone bedrock)	NNW
	2/36	1	View of the architectural stone fragments [110]	S
11	2/35-34	1	View of the of the rear of the revetment wall with historic backfill removed	SSE
12	2/33	1	General trench section showing natural, layers of sand and clay, probably formed as part of Lake Pickering, to the southern end of the trench	N
	2/32	-	View of the bricks from the walled garden (brick comparison)	N
	2/31	-	View of the bricks from the walled garden (brick comparison)	NW
	2/30	-	General view of the shoring up of the dam before it collapsed	SE
	2/29	-	View of the excavated inner face of the SW facing dam wall	N
	2/28	-	Detail of the tooling to the revetment wall	NW
	2/27	1	Detail of the revetment wall after the stones were removed	E

	2/26	1	Detail of the east facing section with material abutting the revetment wall	E
	2/25	-	brick comparison shot from the material abutting the revetment wall and the walled garden	N
	2/24	-	Architectural stone fragments G (carved relief) & H (pencil lines)	E
	2/23	-	Architectural stone fragment G (carved relief)	E
	2/22	1	General trench section	S
	2/21	1	General trench section	S
	2/20	1	General trench section	S
	2/19	1	General trench section	S
	2/18	1	General trench section	S
	2/17	1	General trench section	S
	2/16	1	General trench section	S
	2/15	-	View of the removed stones (numbered) from the revetment wall	S
	2/14	1	General view of Trench 1 (southern end)	SE
	2/13	1	General view of Trench 1 (southern end)	SSW
	2/12	1	General view of Trench 1 (southern end)	SSW
	2/11	-	General view of the cascade	E
	2/10	-	General view of the cascade	E
	2/9	-	Upwards view of the carved limestone cascade	NE
22	2/8-7	-	Internal view of the subterranean 'pump house'	NE
21	2/6	-	External view of the 'pump house' entrance	NE
	2/5	1	General view with the drained lake and pipe trench	NNW
	2/4	1	General view of the pipe trench between the road and the House	S
	2/3	1	General trench section	W
	2/2	1	General view of the pipe trench beneath the road	N

C. Photographic Register: colour slide (sensia 400 film)

No.	Pipe Trench	Description	from
1	N	the exposed cascade, revealed during overgrowth clearance	N
2	N	View of the bricks from the walled garden (brick comparison)	NW
3	Y	General trench section showing natural, layers of sand and clay, probably formed as part of Lake Pickering, to the southern end of the trench	N
4	Y	Detail of the revetment wall after the stones were removed	E
5-6	Y	Detail of the revetment wall's foundation (with the limestone bedrock)	NNW
7	Y	General view of the revetment wall	W
8-10	Y	General view of the revetment wall	NNW

D. Drawing Register

No.	Dwg.	Trench	Description
1	Section 1	1	The north face of wall [113]
2	Plan 1	1	The plan of wall [113]
2	Section 2	1	East facing baulk section

E. Finds Register (Site Code CH09)

No.	Context	Trench	Description	Period
100	110/114	1(S)	Roof tile red body fabric and a dark brown glaze	18 th century
101	110/114	1(S)	Roof tile red body fabric unglazed	18 th century
102	110/114	1(S)	Limestone fragment apparently freshly broken (no abrasion)	18 th century
103	110/114	1(S)	Charcoal fragment (oak)	unknown
104-5	110/114	1(S)	Animal bones	18 th century?
106	110/114	1(S)	Roof tile red body fabric unglazed	18 th century
107	110/114	1(S)	Roof tile red body fabric and a dark brown glaze	18 th century
108	110/114	1(S)	Roof tile red body fabric and a dark brown glaze	Post Med
109	110/114	1(S)	Fragment of floor slate smooth upper face with lime mortar still adhering to the sides and base	18 th century
110	110/114	1(S)	Fragment of floor slate smooth upper face with lime mortar still adhering to the sides and base	18 th century
111	110/114	1(S)	Animal bone	Pos Med?
112	110/114	1(S)	Fragment of floor slate smooth upper face with lime mortar still adhering to the sides and base	C16th - EC17th
113-7	110/114	1(S)	Glass wine bottle, base sherds	18 th century
118	110/114	1(S)	Glazed pottery rim sherd red fabric and a brown glaze	C17th - C18th
119	110/114	1(S)	Abraded pottery sherd, unglazed with a grey fabric	C15th - C16th
120	110/114	1(S)	Abraded pottery sherd, green glazed with a buff fabric	?Late C15th - C16th
121	110/114	1(S)	Pottery green glaze	C16th - early C17th
122	110/114	1(S)	Pottery sherd with an internal and external green glaze	Medieval
123	110/114	1(S)	Pottery sherd (large) with an internal and external green glaze	C16th - EC17th
124	110/114	1(S)	Oyster shell	C18 th ?
125	110/114	1(S)	Chamfered stone fragment	C18 th ?
126	110/114	1(S)	Lead fragment (scrap)	unknown
127	110/114	1(S)	Lead fragment (scrap)	unknown
128	100	1(S)	Lead pipe (compressed)	C20 th
129	110/114	1(S)	Lead waste	unknown
130	110/114	1(S)	Iron nail (bent)	C18 th ?
131	110/114	1(S)	Brick fragments	C18 th ?
132	110/114	1(S)	Brick fragments	C18 th ?
133	110/114	1(S)	Glass sherd	Post Med
134	110/114	1(S)	Glass sherd	Post Med
135-7	110/114	1(S)	Glass sherds	Post Med
138	110/114	1(S)	Glass wine bottle, base sherd	C18 th ?
139	110/114	1(S)	Glass wine bottle, base sherd	C18 th ?
140	100	1(S)	Pottery sherd with a green glaze	Medieval?
141	100	1(S)	Glazed tile fragment	Post Med
142	100	1(S)	Glass wine bottle, base sherd	C18 th ?
143	100	1(S)	Bone, animal	unknown
144	100	1(S)	Oyster shell	18 th ?
145	100	1(S)	Pottery sherd with a green glaze	Medieval?
146-8	101	1(S)	Clay pipe stems fragments (no decoration)	C18 th

F. Architectural Stone Register

No.	Context	Trench	Description	Adhering Mortar
A	110/114	1(S)	Irregular Sandy Limestone with roughed out faces, tooled long sides and chiselled flat ends with adhering lime mortar, dimensions: 0.68m x 0.44m x 0.095m	Y
B	110/114	1(S)	Regular Sandy limestone block representing a prepared ashlar stone, dimensions: 0.695m x 0.46m x 0.92m	Y
C	110/114	1(S)	Regular ashlar sandy limestone, dimensions: 0.47m x 0.46m x 0.14m	Y
D	110/114	1(S)	Regular fine grained sandstone with deep chamfer probably represents a door or window jamb, dimensions: 0.64m x 0.22m x 0.19m	Y
E	110/114	1(S)	Irregular fine grained sandstone chiselled on 2 faces with one end smooth ground, dimensions: 0.43m x 0.45m x 0.3m	Y
F	110/114	1(S)	Irregular sandy limestone worked up as a facing stone, historically broken, dimensions: 0.39m x 0.16m x 0.12m	Y
G	110/114	1(S)	Regular fine sandstone with decorative frieze consisting of a recessed panel with rolled inner border foliate border with a plain concave outer border, dimensions: 0.34m x 0.14m x 0.19m	N
H	110/114	1(S)	Irregular fine grained sandstone with 'S' shaped tooling to one side and a on the smooth upper face a single pencil line representing a setting out line created during manufacture, dimensions: 0.3m x 0.26m x 0.18m	N
I	110/114	1(S)	Regular fine grained sandstone with three faced side with chamfer. Two sides inc the chamfer have been historically damaged leaving 2 deep chisel marks, indicating deliberate masonry discard so it could not be re-used, dimensions: 0.19m x 0.17m x 0.21m	N
J	110/114	1(S)	Regular circular fragment with tooling to 5 sides characterised by fine vertical lines to the circumference and a 0.02 wide border of horizontal tooling, dimensions: 0.61m x 0.37m x 0.145m	Y
K	110/114	1(S)	Similar to stone J but appears to have been subject to post constructional wear dimensions: 0.68m x 0.44m x 0.095m	Y
L	110/114	1(S)	Regular fine grained sandstone with bull nose to 3 sides. NB Diagonal setting out lines etched into the upper smooth face, dimensions: 0.54m x 0.25m x 0.085m	Y

APPENDIX 3

Stratigraphic Sections (Figure 7)

Position	Context Depth (metres)	Description
S1	0.4 0.5 0.4 (1.3)	Top soil [100] Brown sandy clay pre 1700 subsoil, [119] pale yellow clay [115] overlying natural limestone bedrock [102] Limit of excavation
S2	0.4 0.5 0.45 0.45	Top soil [100] Brown sandy clay pre 1700 subsoil, [119] Orange sandy clay featuring natural interleaved sands and clays [115a] pale yellow clay overlying natural limestone bedrock [115b] Limit of excavation
S3	0.2 0.3 0.3 (0.9)	Top soil [100] Mixed sandy clay Natural interleaved sands and clays [115a] Limit of excavation
S4	0.4 0.3 0.6 (1.3)	Dark brown mixed clay with topsoil and pale yellow mottling Brown sandy clay pre 1700 subsoil, [119] Natural, interleaved sands and clays [115a] Limit of excavation
S5	0.3 0.5 0.28 (1.08)	Dark brown mixed clay with topsoil and pale yellow mottling Brown sandy clay pre 1700 subsoil, [119] Brown sands clay, natural interleaved sands and clays [115a] Limit of excavation
S6	0.23 0.27 0.7 (1.4)	Top soil [100] Brown sandy clay , pre 1700 subsoil [119] Natural sands and clays [115a] with iron panning throughout Limit of excavation
S7	0.5 0.2 0.5 (1.2)	Top soil [100] Pale yellow clay with dark brown (Fe) mottling [115b] Natural clay with pale blue/orange mottling Limit of excavation
S8	0.45 0.2 0.65 (1.3)	Top soil [100] Pale orange clay [115b] Natural Clay (firm) Limit of excavation
S9	0.25 0.2 0.33 0.82 0.5 (2.1)	Top soil [100] Brown silty clay with charcoal Brown silty clay [119] Pale orange sandy clay [115b] Natural pale blue clays Limit of excavation

APPENDIX 4

Pottery from Castle Howard, North Yorkshire

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Castle Howard was examined by the author on 3rd August 2009. It consisted of eight sherds of pottery and two fragments of black glazed roof tile as set out in Table 1.

Discussion

The pottery assemblage was dominated by sherds of Green Glazed Sandy ware type of 16th to early 17th century date. Although the source of this pottery is unknown it is not uncommon in post-medieval contexts in north-east England and Watkins has drawn attention to the presence of a number of potteries in the Howardian Hills of North Yorkshire (1987:114) which were active at this time. Relatively little work has been done to investigate the types of pottery produced at these sites but Watkin's broad term 'Ryedale ware' seems to include a range of similar fabrics and the sherds can be assigned to this broad regional group with some degree of certainty.

Other sherds included two soft buff examples possibly slightly earlier in date than the Green Glazed Sandy wares but probably also of local origin. Both were heavily abraded, in contrast to the remainder of the assemblage.

The latest sherd from the site was a piece of a Redware jar with a sharply everted rim. This was most probably of 17th or early 18th century date and was also most probably of local manufacture.

The date and origin of the tile fragments lie outside the author's experience and competence but almost certainly post-date the medieval period.

Context	SFN	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
110/114	108	Roof tile	1	145	1	Fragment	Roof tile	Black glazed on upper side	Undated	Fabric & glaze are similar to Brown Glazed Coarseware
110/114	112	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	Pale green glaze int & ext	C16th - EC17th	Fine pale grey sandy textured fabric w/ fine rounded quartz grit
110/114	118	Redware type	1	49	1	Rim	Jar	Clear glaze int w/ slight mottling	C17th - C18th	
110/114	119	Buff Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15th - C16th	Heavily abraded buff fabric w/ grey core; fine quartz, mica, occasional pale grey round incs & red grit
100	120	Buff Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	?Bowl	Green glazed int only	?LC15th - C16th	Very soft pale buff fabric no visible incs; abraded edges
U/S	121	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	110	1	Rim	Jar	Green glaze int & ext	C16th - EC17th	Lid seated rim w/ wide thumbled band below everted lid-seated rim; fine dull orange body w/ thin grey core
110/114	123	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	201	1	BS	Jar/cistern	Green glaze int & partially ext	C16th - EC17th	Fine dark orange body w/ thin grey core; fine sandy textured body
100	140	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	89	1	Base	Bowl/ pancheon	Pale green glaze internally only	C16th - EC17th	Fine, even pale grey to buff body w/ occasional fine mica at surface
100	141	Roof tile	1	19	1	Fragment	Roof tile	Black glaze on one side	Undated	The fabric and glaze are similar to Brown Glazed Coarseware
100	145	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	16	1	Rim	Jar	Pale green glaze int & ext	C16th - EC17th	Clubbed rim; Pale grey reduced fabric w/ darker core
		Total	10	654	10					

Table 1. Pottery from Castle Howard