

Muggleswick Grange

Priory Farm, Muggleswick, Co. Durham

Historic building survey and community archaeology projects
(October 2009 - September 2011)

Data Structure Report (March 2011)



Addyman Archaeology

Building Historians & Archaeologists

a division of Simpson & Brown Architects

St Ninians Manse Quayside Street Edinburgh Eh6 6EJ

Telephone 0131 555 4678 Facsimile 0131 553 4576

admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk www.simpsonandbrown.co.uk

NORTH PENNINES AONB PARTNERSHIP



Working together for the North Pennines

Muggleswick Grange

Priory Farm, Muggleswick, Co. Durham

Historic building survey and community archaeology projects
(October 2009 - January 2011)

Data Structure Report

Thomas Addyman, Kenneth Macfadyen and Ross Cameron

With contributions by Peter Ryder, Paul Frodsham, Sheila and Andrew Newton

A project supported by:



In memory of our colleague

Jim Wright

Who died on 28th July 2012

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Acknowledgements

Living North Pennines: repair contract related works

Building recording of the standing ruin of the chapel was undertaken by Kenneth Macfadyen; building analysis was generally undertaken by Tom Addyman.

The monitoring and recording work was coordinated closely with site contractors, Historic Property Restoration of Hexham, contact, Lee Wall and site agent Craig Jenkins. HPR offered every assistance during works.

Living North Pennines: public archaeology

Topographic survey was carried out over three days (3rd, 5th and 8th March 2010) by Jim Wright with the assistance of Paul Frodsham.

Ross Cameron and Kenneth Macfadyen for Addyman Archaeology, Paul Frodsham (North Pennines AONB Partnership), with voluntary help from Andy and Sheila Newton, and other members of the Upper Derwent History and Archaeology Society - Maureen Ledger, Margaret Smith, Brian Page, Jim Lynch, Val Butcher, Michael Parsons, Irene Parsons, Mary Adams and David Portsmouth. Also attending site were Bradley Lambert, Sylvie Lambert, Rebecca and Niamm Swinney, and Sheila Clucas.

Altogether Archaeology: Fieldwork Module 2

Paul Frodsham was instrumental in arranging and orchestrating the Altogether Archaeology project. Those listed for phase 1 including Tanja Romankiewicz for Addyman Archaeology, with additional volunteers including Caroline Thompson, Jane Branton, Helen Rowson, Graham Rowson, Greg Finch, Ian Reedman, Ray Gill, Julie Foster, and Oscar, Oliver, Harry and Tatiana Addyman.

Mapping of the field boundary walls, standing buildings and the upstanding walling in the core area of the site was completed by Kenneth Macfadyen.

Recording of the upstanding west gable of the early range was undertaken on 21 January 2011 by Tom Addyman, Sheila Newton and Paul Frodsham (plan).

We would also like to acknowledge Duncan Hale for directing the geophysical survey of the site, training volunteers in the use of this equipment.

Phase 3: Community led excavation

Paul Frodsham along with Sheila and Andy Newton, provided the impetus for this third phase of excavation alongside Addyman Archaeology. From Addyman Archaeology, Tom Addyman and Kenneth Macfadyen, but principally Ross Cameron, oversaw the excavation on site and provided guidance and advice when it was required. Paul Frodsham was also on hand to provide his archaeological experience.

Volunteers Andy and Sheila Newton of the Upper Derwent History and Archaeology Society were joined on site by Caroline Thompson, Sarah Robley, Margaret Smith, Graham Temby, Michael Hall, Sue Manning, Paul Manning, John Thompson, Lorraine Clay and Michelle Arthy.

Many thanks to John Davies of the Archaeological Illustration Group for his drawings of carved stones from the site.

Many thanks to Peter Ryder, historic building consultant, and Martin Roberts for their input on the interpretation of the medieval remains on the site.

Mr Alan Bean, the local farmer on whose land the ruins lie.

Both the residents of Priory Cottage for permission to investigate the west gable wall and the residents of Priory Farm for permission to inspect early features within.

Thanks also to Lambton Estate for permission to work on their land.

And finally English Heritage deserves recognition and gratitude for their input and support on the project at Muggleswick Grange, providing permission to excavate within the Scheduled Ancient Monument. Rob Young played an important role in the development of this project.

PV Addyman provided his invaluable knowledge and experience, visiting the site on a number of occasions and assisting in the interpretation.

1. Introduction

i. General

The project works to date consist of three principal involvements at Muggleswick, and a further small scale community-led excavation. Archaeological monitoring and recording works were carried out between Autumn 2009 and Spring 2010 in relation to varied conservation repairs and other works carried out at the site by Historic Property Restoration to the designs of Simpson and Brown Architects. The monitoring and recording works ensured the long-term stability and survival of the ruins whilst providing the opportunity to create a detailed record of the Grange as it survived prior to consolidation.

The recording works in turn had considerable potential as a community archaeology project whereby interested parties might take part in a number of different archaeological activities under the guidance and specialist tuition of experienced surveyors, field archaeologists and buildings archaeologists. This work would generate considerable new information and better knowledge of the site that will directly inform its interpretation to the visiting public and, through publication, to a wider public and academic audience.

A public archaeology exercise organised as part of the Living North Pennines initiative, and a second public archaeology event, a module of the Altogether Archaeology project, organised by the North Pennines AONB Partnership were undertaken during May – June 2010 and subsequently over ten days during September and October 2010. The aims of these projects were twofold. The excavation was designed to provide a systematic archaeological evaluation of the site whilst at the same time providing an educational opportunity, instructing local volunteers on the rudiments of professional archaeology throughout all stages of a significant and varied archaeological project. The success of the two Addyman Archaeology led excavation exercises allowed a further small scale community excavation to be undertaken in September 2011 as part of the Altogether Archaeology Project, with local volunteers from the Upper Derwent History and Archaeology Society staffing the project under guidance and supervision from Addyman Archaeology staff.

Both the recording exercise and subsequent excavations provided a significant volume of detail as to the phasing of the Grange complex at Muggleswick, answering, but also raising further questions.

Archaeological works at Muggleswick were proposed on the basis of a project design developed in conjunction with Living North Pennines AONB Partnership (Jon Charlton, Programme Development Manager and Paul Frodsham, AONB Archaeologist), English Heritage (contact, Rob Young), and Simpson and Brown Architects.

ii. The Site - Summary

Muggleswick comprises a small hamlet set within the rolling agricultural land of the upland dales of Northern England. Falling within the boundaries of the designated North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) it is easy to see why, with the impressive ruin towering over the picturesque farm buildings of the village. The site offers wide-ranging views over the farmland, particularly towards the E where the population centres of the area can be discerned.

A Scheduled Monument, the site is reached through a gate and via a narrow farm track leading from the village. The upstanding ruins of the Grange lie immediately adjacent to the Priory Farm.

The underlying geology in the area of Muggleswick Grange comprises a bedrock of mudstone, sandstone and limestone of the Stainmore Formation underlying superficial deposits of till from the Devensian period.¹

2. *Historical sources and earlier investigation*

i. *Muggleswick Manor: a history of the wider landscape.* Sheila C. Severn Newton

At a date before the compilation of the Boldon Book in 1183, Bishop Hugh Pudsey exchanged his manor of Muggleswick for that of Hardwick-by-the-Sea.² Bishop Hugh (Hugh le Puiset) was Bishop of Durham from 1153 until 1195,³ so the exchange must have occurred in the thirty years between his appointment and the Boldon Book. Muggleswick became the property of the Prior and Convent of Durham. There were two Priors whose dates coincide best with this period: Thomas and Germanus.⁴ The Prior and Convent were given, at the same time, the right to assart *octies viginti acras* - eight times twenty acres - from the west part of the vill and north and east, with pasture at Horsleyhope, Hisehope and Baldinghope. The Bishop kept his hunting rights in the area.⁵

The estate grew thanks to further grants from Bishops of Durham and, sometimes, others. In 1259 Bishop Walter Kirkham (1249-1260) granted Prior Hugh de Derlington and the Convent of Durham the right to enclose woodland in the vill of Muggleswick. The area described runs from a place on the River Derwent called 'Flaynardisburg' westwards to a point opposite the church (a good indication of the antiquity of the church site), north to the 'manor' earlier given to Durham Cathedral Priory, then west to the great road called 'Balyolfgate'. The boundary then follows the road north to 'Thoraldebrigge' and returns to the start along the Derwent.⁶ The grant allowed them "all rights appertaining to a free park" except that of making an enclosure to capture wild animals.⁷

In 1260, Bishop Walter gave the Priory another 216 acres of wood and waste in Horsleyhope where the Hisehopeburn flows into the Horsleyhopeburn and extending southwards to the south corner of the Prior's vaccary (cattle farm), following the vaccary wall back to the Hisehopeburn and thence to the confluence of the two streams. The Prior and Convent were allowed to enclose this land so long as they allowed free ingress and egress to the wildlife.⁸ This document is interesting in that it mentions a vaccary not detailed in earlier documents and an existing wall. The area concerned is still largely woodland and, at least near the confluence of the streams, very deeply incised.

Robert de Stichill (Bishop of Durham 1260-74) added to the Prior and Convent's holdings by adding land in Horsleyhope for a vaccary and forty acres adjacent to it which they were allowed to enclose to form a meadow.⁹ This grant would appear to conflict with the previous one as it suggests that the vaccary was established after the 1260 gift from Bishop Walter. However, it makes reference to an earlier Bishop - Richard Marsh (1217-26) - and Prior - Ralph Kerneth (c.1218-34) - between whom the verbal agreement for a vaccary was apparently made, with this document of Bishop Robert seemingly ratifying it. As usual, the Bishop wanted the animals of the forest to be able to come and go freely so that his hunting could be maintained. Following on from this, Bishop Robert gave the estate another 860 acres of woodland called Denshelm and another 140 acres of waste. This latter area is described as being in the west part of Muggleswick, on the right side of the road that ran from

¹ <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>

² Greenwell, Rev. W. (ed) 1871 *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis: A Survey of the Estates of the Prior and Convent of Durham compiled in the fifteenth century* Publications of the Surtees Society Vol. LVII p. 182

³ www.british-history.ac.uk

⁴ *ibid*

⁵ Greenwell 1871, 182

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ Greenwell, Rev. W. and Knowles, W.H. 1896 *Muggleswick Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland*, Vol. IV for 1890-1895 p. 5

⁸ Greenwell 1871, 184

⁹ *ibid*, 182-3

Muggleswick towards Edmundbyers “just where the stream from Edmundbyers flows into the Derwent”. Bishop Robert also included another 60 acres on the south side of Denshelm.¹⁰ Antony Beck (Bishop of Durham 1284 - 1310), in 1291, confirmed the land grants by Robert Stichil, emphasising the animal-proof boundary and penalties for illegal entry.¹¹ It can thus be seen that, in the space of about a century, the Muggleswick estate had grown considerably.

Wascrothead was added to the lands belonging to Muggleswick in 1311. Bishop Richard de Kellawe gave the Prior and Convent of Durham a large area of land adjacent to his park at Wascrop. It was composed of wood and waste and straddled the ridge between the Bishop’s park to the east and the road from Stanhope to Corbridge on its western side. This document is interesting for several reasons. It mentions the Stanhope to Corbridge road, and that the area included Bernardiscrosse. The description of the boundary also indicates that it follows the road that runs beneath Hunter Law, which would seem to be equivalent to the present road. It also refers to the boundaries of the Bishop’s park and of this new grant of land. The land given to the Priory ran up to the palisade of the Bishop’s park and the Wascrothead enclosure was to be delineated by a wall or boundary comprising a ditch or wooden palisade, or some other suitable system. The ‘park pale’ continued to be shown on Ordnance Survey maps until the 1960s editions and is still visible on the ground.

Not only did the Prior and Convent gradually acquire almost the entire parish of Muggleswick (which has since been revised in area), but the estate also gained the village and parish of Edmundbyers. In 1183, the Boldon Book describes Edmundbyers as being held by Alan Bruncofte (or Bruntofte) for his service in the forest.¹² The fate of the parish after that is not entirely clear. In around 1250 Adam de Bradley and his heirs seem to have held, in perpetuity, at least part of Edmundbyers which they acquired by giving Gilbert, son of Radulph de Rugemond, money when he was in dire need of help. In addition to land they also had the advowson of the church.¹³ By 1325 some of Edmundbyers belonged to Walter de Insula (Holy Island) and he granted all the lands, tenements etc. which he held there to Sir John de Cotum, chaplain. Sir John also gained the advowson of the church at this time. He then conveyed *manorium meum de Edmundbyres* to the Prior and Convent of Durham together with the advowson, villeins and so forth. This conveyance was approved by Bishop Beaumont. At this time, it seems, the Convent already held one-third of the vill of Edmundbyers, one-third of the advowson of the church and one-third of the mill, all given by Johannes Gylett of ‘Eggesclyf’.¹⁴ Thus, by 1328 Edmundbyers was part of the Muggleswick estate and became the township, there being no nucleated settlement at Muggleswick. It was at Edmundbyers that the Halmote Courts for the whole estate were subsequently held.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Prior was able to have himself appointed Dean of Durham. The ownership of the Muggleswick estate went to the Dean and Chapter, so the lordship of the manor experienced more continuity than might otherwise have been the case. However, under the reorganisation, the benefits of the estate were shared between some of the prebendaries rather than going to the Dean.

In 1555-6, during the reign of Philip and Mary, the Statutes of Durham Cathedral were drawn up by a committee consisting of Nicholas Heath (Archbishop of York), Edward Bonner Bishop of London), Cuthbert Tunstall (Bishop of Durham), Thomas Thirlby (Bishop of Ely) and William Armistead (Chaplain to their Majesties). The Statutes received confirmation under the great Seal.¹⁵

¹⁰ Greenwell 1871, 183

¹¹ *ibid*

¹² *ibid*, 179

¹³ *ibid*

¹⁴ *ibid*, 180

¹⁵ Fawcett 1901 *Historic Places in the Derwent Valley* Satley: Author

As a result of this, “the house, manor, and park of Muggleswick, was divided into three parts, amongst the fifth, sixth, and eighth prebends, with all the woods, mines, and quarries within”.¹⁶ This suggests that there was a manor house at Muggleswick, and the likelihood is that it was based on the buildings that had formerly been the grange and Prior’s *camera* since these had been the administrative centre. The corps lands “were excepted and reserved for the common use and necessities of the church”. The prebends had to pay for the privilege, the fifth and sixth paying 15/7d each while the eighth paid 7/9d.¹⁷

Payment for their corps land did not seem to make the prebendaries feel much responsibility towards its care. The evidence is that, either by intent or by default, they seem to have demolished, destroyed or neglected their lands. Dr Barnes, who was prebend of the fifth stall between 1585 and 1603, removed all the lead from the prebend manor house and sold it at Newcastle.¹⁸ It is not specifically noted that this was the same building as the *camera*, although it is possible. Whether Dr Barnes removed the lead because the building was already in a ruinous condition is also unclear, but it surely cannot have benefitted structurally from his action. However, the removal and sale of lead from the roofs of monastic churches and chantry chapels by the new owners was common after the dissolution,¹⁹ so perhaps he was simply following a precedent.

The 1649 Parliamentary Survey ought to be a good source of information as it itemises the buildings and land for the Muggleswick estate. Unfortunately, though, the surviving copy does not start until page 3. Given that a manor house would be likely to be the most important of the buildings, it is probable that the main reference to it would have been on the missing first two pages. Nonetheless, there are two references to the manor house. From the descriptions of adjacent properties and their proximity to the churchyard the manor house referred to would seem to have been in the area of the *camera*. A tenement called Swinburnes Farm was “scituate on the North side of the Mannor Howse” and had a fold yard and a stack yard on its south side “extending to the walls of the Mannor House”.²⁰ The survey also mentions a fifteen-acre field, “part meadow, part arable bounded with Oakehill on the North the Churchyard and so to the Walles of the Mannor or Mansion howse on the west”. Another close, called the Church Field, is also adjacent to the churchyard, has the “Walles of the Mannor Howse” on the east, the High Park on its western side and “Calf-fall” to the south.²¹ The location of the churchyard indicates that the house referred to is likely to be the remains of the grange.

From the above evidence, it is apparent that the buildings at the grange continued in use for some time after the Reformation. Exactly how long they continued to be habitable before they became ruinous is not indicated, neither has any documentary evidence been found, thus far, regarding their fate.

Note : Peter Ryder (2006) also summarised the known earlier history of the Muggleswick site, this is a synopsis of the historical research published by Greenwell and Knowles in 1896 – see *Appendix B.ii*.

¹⁶ *ibid*

¹⁷ *ibid*

¹⁸ *ibid*

¹⁹ Aston, Michael and Bettey, Joe (1998) ‘The post-medieval rural landscape c. 1540 - 1700: the drive for profit and the desire for status’ in Eveson, Paul and Williamson, Tom (eds) *The Archaeology of Landscape* Manchester: Manchester University Press p.118

²⁰ Sobo (1995) *Parliamentary Survey of Muggleswick 1649* Durham County Local History Society survey p.44

²¹ *ibid* survey 46

ii. Early cartographic, representational and photographic sources



Figure 2.1 detail of Burghley's map of 1569 (courtesy of Paul Frodsham)

Figure 2.2 detail of Saxton's map of 1576 (courtesy of Paul Frodsham)



Figure 2.3 Greenwood's map, 1820 (courtesy of Paul Frodsham)

The earliest maps to show Muggleswick include Burghley's map of 1569, figure 2.1, which shows it as 'Mugelsworth', and Saxton's of 1576, figure 2.2. Both show the settlement and the park, but give no indication of the form of the grange or settlement. The earliest map to give an indication of the form of Muggleswick is Greenwood's of 1820, figure 2.3, which shows a few buildings (presumably Lane End, Priory Farm, and Grange Farm) along the line of the Muggleswick Burn, but gives no indication of the grange ruins.

An estate map of 1800 shows, if somewhat sketchily, the first detailed plan of the site, *figure 2.4*.²² While this may not show all of the buildings within the complex then extant, the structures that do appear seem to be in recognisably correct positions. Of particular note is the east end of the chapel, which is represented as a roofed structure at that date; however it is possible that this may have been a lean-to structure erected within the earlier walls.

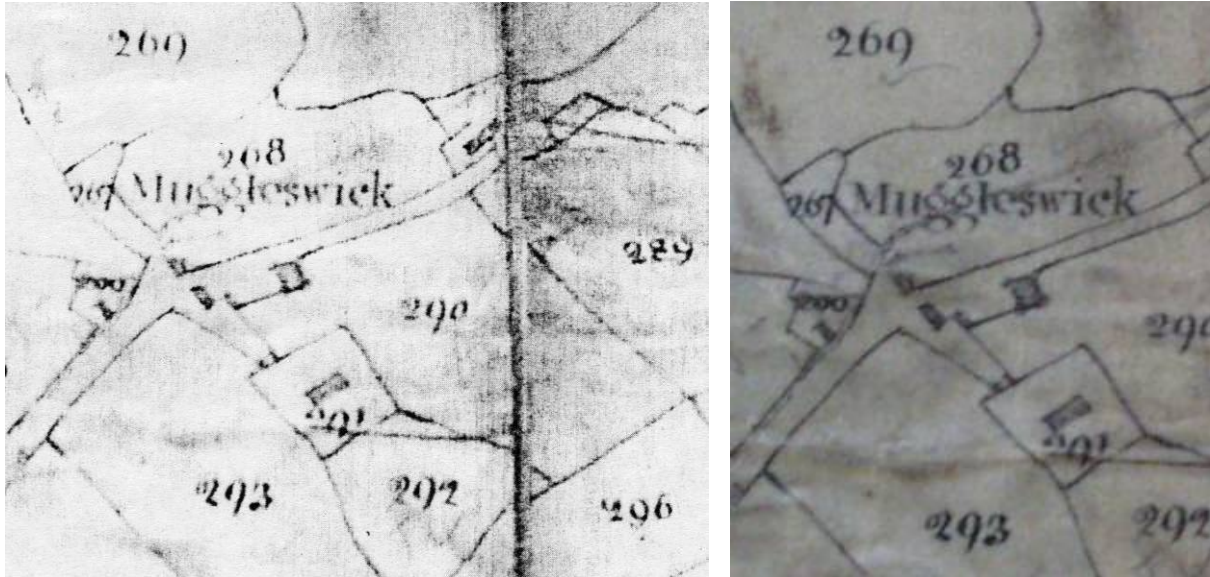


Figure 2.4 estate map of 1800 (Durham University Library)

This interpretation appears to be confirmed by the delineation of the ruin on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, whose east end appears to be enclosed, possibly roofed, *Figure 2.5*. It also shows the south side of the Muggleswick complex in some detail. The outline of the ruinous early range can be identified within a series of small enclosures in that area. Within the western part of the range is an existing farm building. The latter also appears on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey of 1894, by which stage it is accompanied by a second farm building further east. This second structure also appears in a late 19th century photograph of the site seen from the SE, *plate 2.2*.

The 1860s OS also shows a structure in line with the east side of the chapel on the north side of the farm access road.

²² 1800 Plan of Muggleswick and Edmundbyers Townships and of lands in the parish of Lanchester. Surveyor: John Mowbray, Kirkleatham. Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections, 5 The College, Durham - Ref: E/AA/21/1-2 / CCD 13624 (presumably this is the old Church Commissioners reference number). *Pers comm.* Sheila Newton.

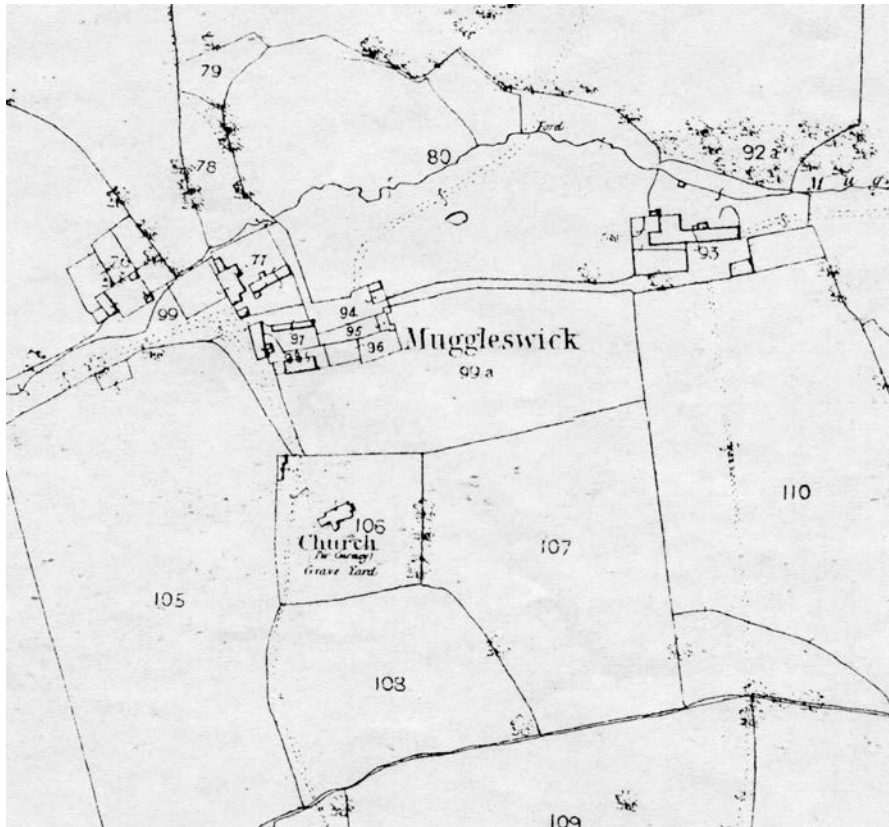


Figure 2.5a First Edition Ordnance Survey (1864). Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 1864 All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772

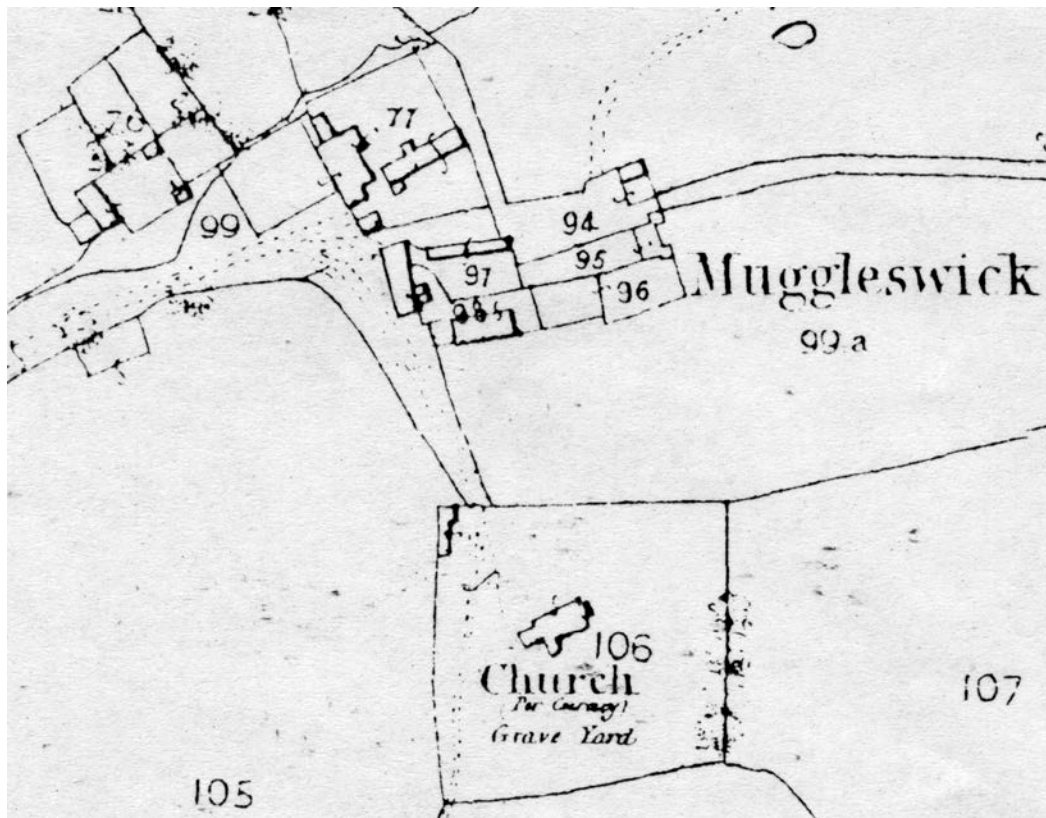


Figure 2.5b The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864, detail. Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 1864 All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772



Plate 2.1 Later 19th century view of the ruined gable wall from the WN. Image provided courtesy of Castleside Local History Society.



Plate 2.2 Later 19th century view of the ruined gable wall and farm buildings further west, taken from the SE. Image provided courtesy of Castleside Local History Society.

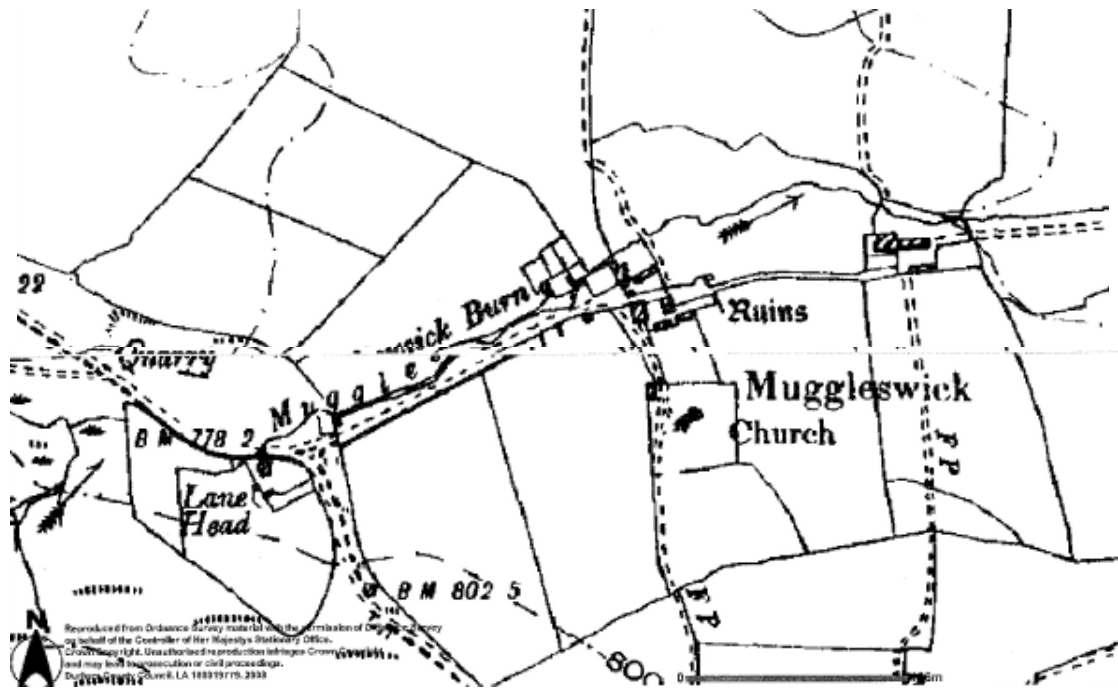


Figure 2.6 Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1894. Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 1894 All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772

iii. *Investigations by Greenwell and Knowles (1896)*

In 1896 the Rev. William Greenwell and E.W.H. Knowles published an account of the medieval history of Muggleswick²³. This also contained the first formal record and analytical description of the grange ruins, the latter reproduced in full in *Appendix B.ii*, with illustrations from the report below.

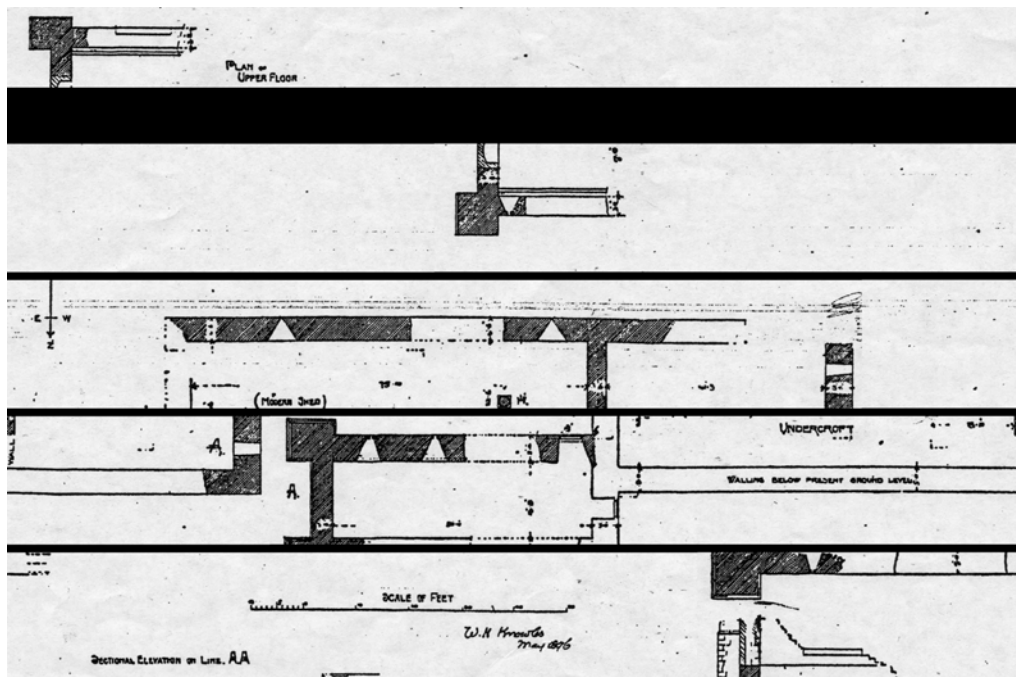
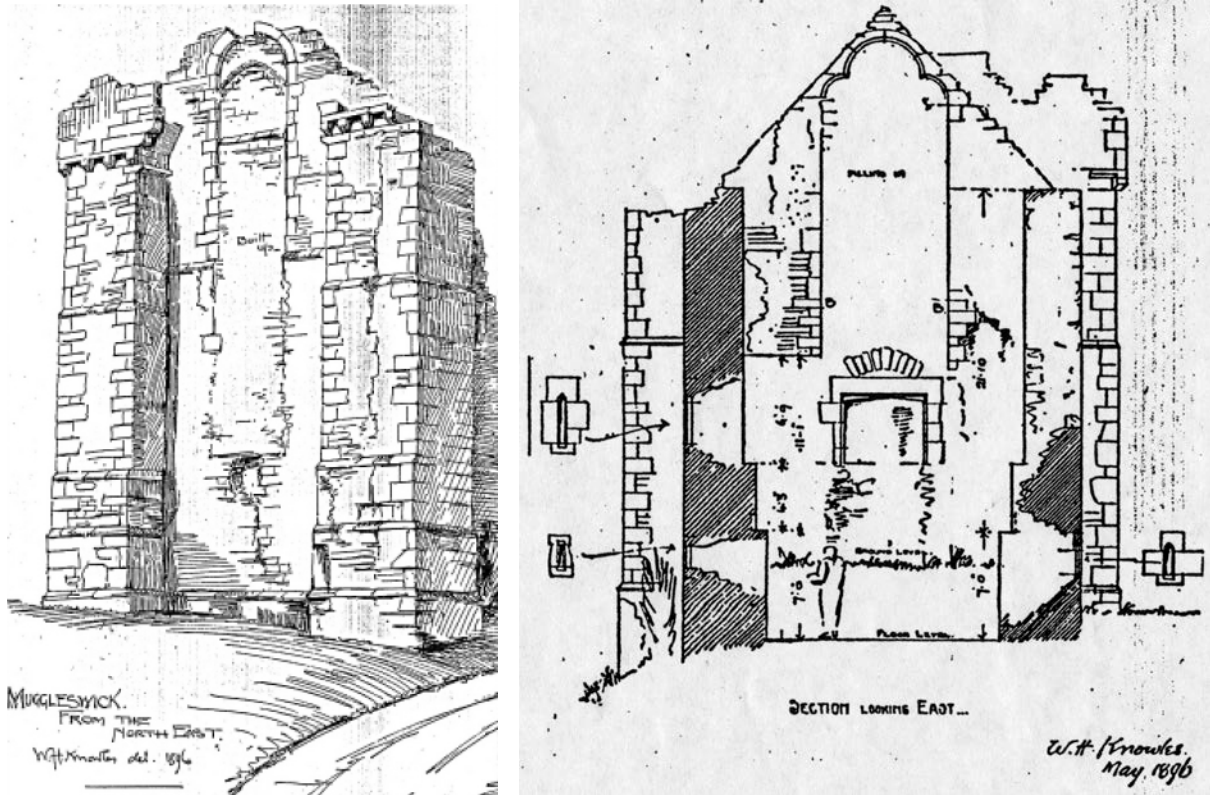


Figure 2.7 Greenwell and Knowles' plan of 1896 (north is to the bottom of the drawing)

²³ Greenwell W & Knowles, E.W.H. 1896 Muggleswick in *Trans Durham & Northumberland Architectural & Archaeological Society*, iv, 287-308

In extent the ruined chapel remains very much as it had been in the 1890s, with the exception of the entrance towards the west end of its south wall described as a *shoulder headed door*, 3 foot 7 inches wide, and five foot 3 inches high. This is shown in the elevation drawing, *Figure 2.7*. Their published view of the east gable shows the upper part of the east window still to be walled up at that date.



Figures 2.8 and 2.9 Greenwell and Knowles' sketch and internal elevation of the east gable wall of the chapel of 1896

iv. Early 20th century sources



Plate 2.3 Early twentieth-century view of Muggleswick Church from the south-west, with the grange ruins visible behind. (Source: M Sobo archive).

v. *Analysis by Peter Ryder (2006)*

Peter Ryder described the chapel ruin and provided observations on the nature of the wider site and, in particular, suggested the grange buildings themselves had formed a large quadrangular enclosure bisected by the existing farm road running through Priory Farm, *Figure 2.10*. These were incorporated into Johnston and Wright's *Conservation Statement* for the site, see *Appendix B.ii*.

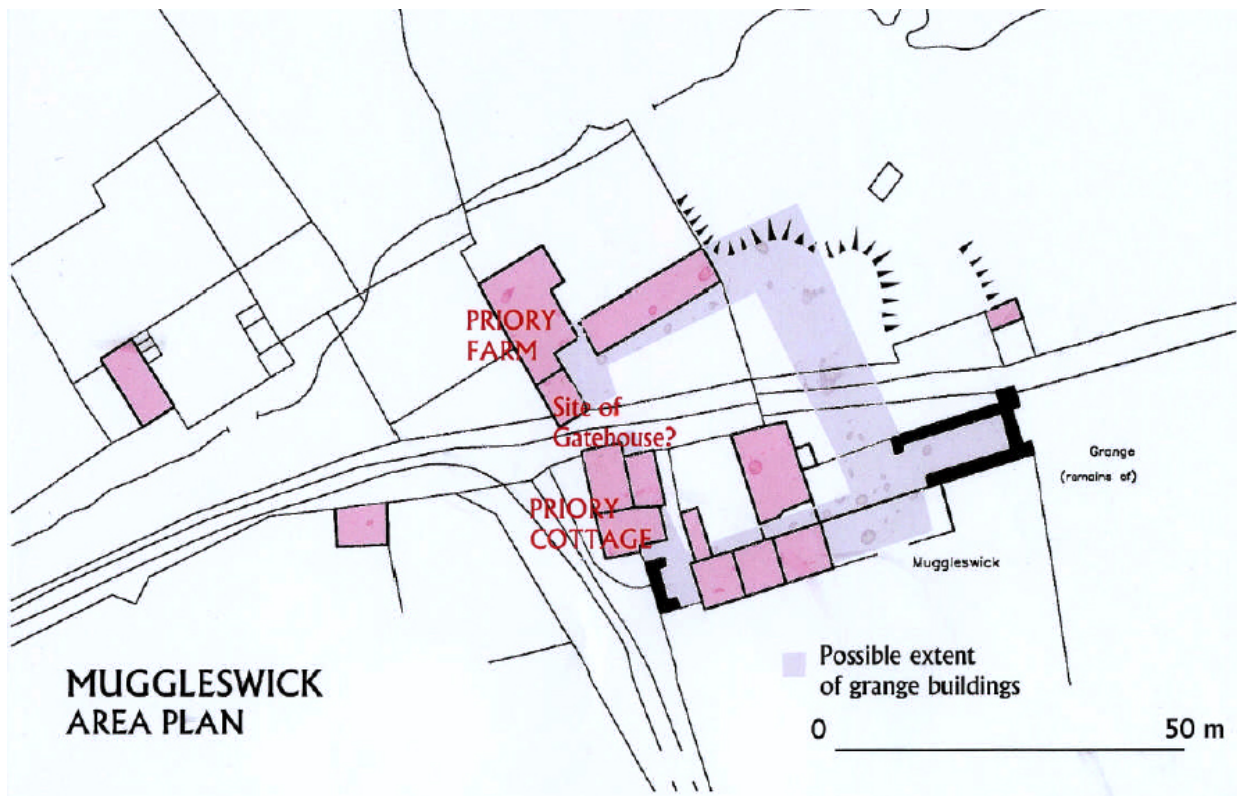


Figure 2.10 General site plan of Priory Farm showing location of upstanding medieval walling (black) and suggested extent of the medieval complex – P Ryder, 2006



Figure 3.1 Topographic survey of Muggleswick Grange

3. Methodology

i. Survey of the chapel ruin

A principal aim of the overall project was to complete an analytical assessment and drawn record of the chapel ruin, this taking advantage of the opportunity of the scaffolding access necessary for the conservation repairs. In his 2006 report Peter Ryder had recommended further detailed scrutiny of features that he was only able to assess from ground level – particularly the upper parts of the blocked east window and the parapet wall heads.

In 2006 Colin Bryden of Continuum Group, York, had undertaken a rectified photographic survey of the upstanding chapel ruin as part of Johnston and Wright's *Conservation Statement* for the site, the latter commissioned by the North Pennines AONB Partnership in preparation for the present *Living North Pennines* project. The resulting images were digitised to stone-by-stone level of detail and corrected by Addyman Archaeology, with further detail recorded from scaffolding on site during the on-going conservation works. Analytical information including phasing, changes in build, mortar types, and other details, were also recorded and added as additional layers to the resulting drawing set. Scaffold access also permitted a drawn record of particularly significant individual details such as the window tracery within the E gable wall, profiles of moulded stones, wall heads, etc.

ii. Monitoring during works

It was anticipated that some archaeological monitoring would be required during consolidation works to the upstanding ruined masonry – particularly where there was to be more or less extensive re-bedding of stonework (e.g. at the wall heads), removal of roots, and so on. This monitoring ran concurrently with the marking-up of the digitised elevation drawings.

Monitoring also extended to any clearance of rubble and loose stones in and about the chapel ruin. In the event such work was of minimal extent and, though monitored, only one significant carved stone was recovered for individual recording.

iii. Survey of the Dutch barn

With the proposed removal of the Dutch barn a photographic survey of the structure was taken of the structure in its as-existing state. These photographs can be consulted in digital format accompanying this report.

iv. Mapping the site (figure 3.1)

At commencement of the project no detailed plan existed of the Muggleswick settlement or of the surviving medieval remains therein. An important element of the project therefore was to establish a reliable general topographic survey of the settlement upon which excavation and geophysical data, and a detailed mapping of ruined structures and other buildings at the site, could be located.

The topographic survey included the main areas of archaeological investigation, but also extended to a wider zone including the present complex of buildings at Muggleswick (i.e. the group constituting the former Priory Farm) and parts of the immediate landscape beyond – the field to the south of the complex up to the churchyard wall, and parts of the fields to the east and north. The latter area, the only part of the site centre not occupied by later buildings, contained significant landforms including what appears to have been a broad building platform that likely represented the NE quadrant of the medieval grange complex.

The topographic survey was carried out using a Leica TC407R total station. Processing was carried out using Carlson Survey Software with drawings produced in ACAD compatible format. Contours at 20cm interval were produced using DGM3 digital terrain model software. Levels were connected to OS datum using a bench mark on the Muggleswick Road. A local grid was used.

Upon a version of this base plan, in CorelDraw, the trench positions were superimposed alongside the more detailed site drawings of features revealed by excavation, and the detail of the early upstanding remains that were surveyed individually as part of the project works (see *figure 3.2*). These included the remains of the chapel and associated walling, the two byres and smaller sheds within the steading court further west, the ruined gable wall to the SW, and the field wall bounding the north side of the lane opposite the chapel ruin.

v. *Living North Pennines community archaeology project (May – June 2010) (figure 3.2)*

An important element of the Living North Pennines AONB Partnership project was the organisation of a community archaeology project. This was arranged jointly between Addyman Archaeology, Paul Frodsham and members of the Upper Derwent History and Archaeology Society, led by Sheila and Andy Newton, and developed through negotiation with Rob Young of English Heritage. Some evaluation at the site had formed part of Addyman Archaeology's original project design for works at the site (*Appendix A.i*); this was revised and extended for the purposes of the community archaeology project, *Appendix A.ii*.

The project involved the excavation of four evaluation trenches that targeted specific features (see *figure 3.2*) – the exterior south wall of the chapel towards its west end, taking in the remains of an entrance within the wall and its presumed junction with the east end of the large range recorded by Greenwell and Knowles (Trench 1), *plate 3.1* and *figure 6.3*; a trench against the east gable wall of the existing byre building (Trench 2), *plate 3.2* and *figure 5.3-5.4*; an investigation at the base of the earlier pier within the existing byre building on the site of the large range (Trench 3), *plates 5.13* and *5.14.*; and a sondage half-sectioning the apparent entrance within the west wall of the chapel (Trench 4), *figure 6.3*. The project was carried out between 24 May and 4 June 2010.



Plate 3.1 opening up of Trench 1, looking NW



Plate 3.2 finds-processing on site and, right, excavation of Trench 2

vi. *Altogether Archaeology : Fieldwork Module 2 (November 2010)*

a. *Introduction*

Following the successful first stage of the community archaeology project, by which well-preserved and significant structural and other archaeological remains of the early site were identified, it was proposed that a further community archaeology project be undertaken. This was organised by Paul Frodsham with Addyman Archaeology and the Upper Derwent History and Archaeology Society under the auspices of the *Altogether Archaeology* programme within which it formed *Fieldwork Module 2* – see project design, *Appendix A.iii*. The site work was carried out in November 2010.

b. *Archaeological evaluation (figure 3.2)*

The project, which involved the extension of the programme of evaluation trenching started in May, sought to more fully define and understand the remains previously already identified. Trench 1 was to be extended to take in a complete length of the eastern end of the early range, from its NE angle southwards to a little beyond its gable-centre point (see *figure 3.2*). The early range was further investigated by means of Trench 6, located within its interior at a point where an original pier base may have existed; by Trench 7, placed to reveal the SE angle of the range; and Trench 8, a sondage along the line of its north wall. Removal of overburden in the area of the dismantled Dutch barn enabled the trowelling-off of the south wall of the early range for its entire length between Trenches 2 and 7.

Trench 5, measuring 20.0m by 2.0m, was laid in east/west alignment across the eastern side of the large earthwork platform visible within the field to the north of the farm access road. The field wall bounding the north side of the road incorporated evidence for earlier structures; as can be seen from *figure 3.2*, Trench 5 extended over the line of a number of apparent wall returns.



Figure 3.2 Site plan showing the locations of Trenches 1-4 (May-June 2010), and trench locations for the Altogether Archaeology project – Trenches 5-8 (November 2010).

c. *Geophysical survey*

Duncan Hale, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Services, Durham University, undertook geophysical survey work, including training of volunteers, on Saturday 30th November. Survey focussed upon the field area immediately to the south of the Priory Farm complex and the field area immediately north of the farm access road, this taking in the area of the earthwork platform. Survey was completed employing both resistivity and geomagnetic apparatus. The results of this study can be viewed in *Section 6. v.* and specifically *figure 6.12*.

d. *Standing building recording*

The survey of standing structures was continued with the planning and analysis of the ivy-clad western gable wall of the early range that survives within the garden area just beyond the western end of the larger byre building. This was undertaken on 21 January 2011, the results of which are discussed in *Section 6.vi*.

vii. *Community led excavation of Trench 5 (September 2011)*

The two major phases of excavation at Muggleswick Grange were not just a success with regard to the archaeological discoveries, but in terms of community involvement the project was of great significance. The overall number of participants across the excavation was impressive and local

interest in the discoveries continues to grow. Those who attended site were given general training in the principles of archaeological excavation and recording and it was felt important to continue this momentum on the site and keep local interest high. The volunteers had gained some of the necessary experience of excavation on site and in conjunction with Addyman Archaeology, Paul Frodsham organised a further period of excavation within Trench 5 to the N of the Grange ruins in an attempt to gain further understanding and characterisation of the features uncovered in November 2010. This project was organised and run by Andrew and Sheila Newton, experienced local historians and archaeologists, and staffed by local volunteers. Addyman Archaeology was working on another excavation nearby, a part of the wider Living North Pennines AONB Partnership Project, and it was agreed that this relative proximity to site would allow the professional archaeological staff to intermittently monitor and oversee the excavations at Muggleswick, providing advice and guidance as and when required. Addyman Archaeology incorporated the results of this excavation as part of the wider Muggleswick report and collated the well-organised primary records into the site archive. The fieldwork was undertaken between 5 – 9 September 2011.

4. *Living North Pennines repairs project*

i. *The Dutch barn*

Dating to c1900 the existing Dutch barn (*plates 4.1-4.7*) extended eastwards from the east gable wall of the long byre that bounds the south side of the wider Priory Farm complex. Towards its eastern end the north side of the barn had been erected against the external wall face of the chapel ruin (the western end of its south wall).

Following assessment of the Muggleswick site it had been agreed with all parties that the barn structure would be scheduled for removal. Though of some inherent historic interest as a good example of its type the structure had become redundant, its corrugated cladding had become loose and posed a danger to the public, and its removal would considerably improve the visual amenity of the adjacent archaeological remains. It was agreed that a photographic record of the structure be made before its dismantling. This record can be accessed in the digital resource included with this volume.



Plate 4.1 General view of the Dutch barn from the NE



Plate 4.2 General view of the barn and adjacent structures from the south



Plates 4.3 – 4.7 Dutch barn – internal views and constructional details

Overall the Dutch barn measured 60'0" by 24'0" (18.30m by 7.32m). Five piers to each side divided the structure into 4 equal bays of 5'0"; less substantial piers were positioned centrally at either end giving the structure a nominal 2 bays depth, each of 12'0". Each pier consisted of an I-section rsj; these had been set within substantial post-pits to a depth of about 0.75m and then in-filled with rubble stone and concrete.

The structure's roof was supported upon a series of five curved cross-frames with iron 'purlins' over (plates 4.3, 4.4 and 4.7). On its N, E and W sides, and roof, the structure is clad with corrugated iron, this painted red internally and black externally. The barn was open-sided to the south. As shown in plate 4.7, a first floor level opening containing paired hinged doors was set in the eastern end wall.

The barn floor is slightly terraced into the rising ground to the south. The ground on this side is retained by a dry-stone construction of facing stones, now much dilapidated but rising in places to about 0.5m – 0.6m. The walling contains much re-used stone, including occasional blocks of cut coarse-grained sandstone / grit stone that evidently derive from the early grange buildings – some also preserve evidence of diagonal tooling.

ii. *The chapel ruin*

(figures 4.2 – 4.10)

a. *13th century work*

The Muggleswick site is today dominated by the upstanding eastern gable wall of a large range. In his 2006 report Peter Ryder provided a detailed description of the standing ruin accompanied by a speculative reconstruction of how the grange may have looked (figure 4.1). Scaffold access in 2009-10 enabled many of its details, particularly its upper works, to be studied more closely and to be recorded in detail. Particularly notable were the details of the upper works where it was deduced that the angle towers had been linked by an over-sailing arch, the springings for which still remain to either side (plate 4.8). That the apex of the feature had evidently been located just above the top of the east window explains why the latter is curiously round-headed.

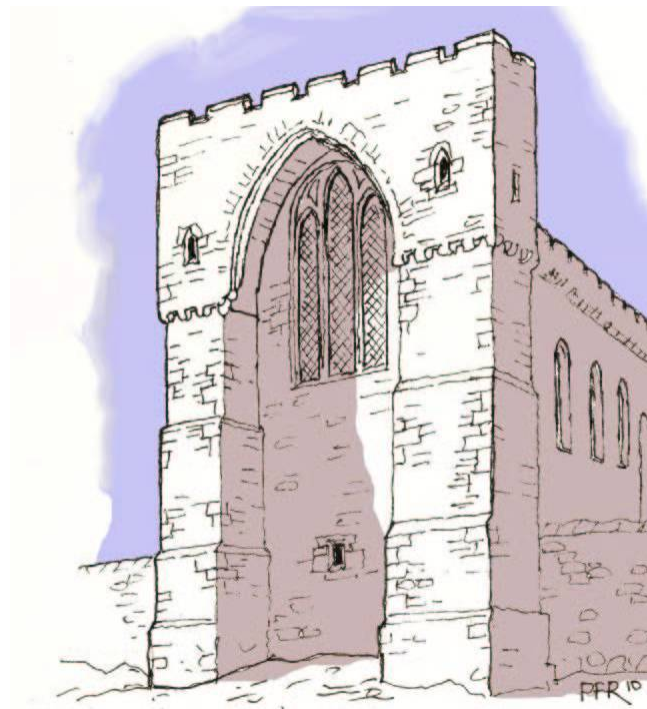


Figure 4.1 *Speculative reconstruction of the surviving grange ruins by Peter Ryder, based on detailed recording work during the 2010 conservation project and knowledge of contemporary sites elsewhere.*

The lower walling of the inner face of the east wall preserves some suggestion that the lower storey had been vaulted over (on *figure 4.4* the silhouette of the possible early vault is suggested by the extent of later masonry, in pink, on either side of the fireplace). Inspection during masonry repairs at the NE angle confirmed that there had been considerable rebuilding at the inner angle during which the existing narrow lancet window in the north wall at first floor level had been blocked (visible externally on *figure 4.5*; and on plan – *figure 4.7*). An embedded curving inner wall face behind the window, also overlain by the later masonry, suggested the possibility the opening had been a stair window for an intramural chamber, perhaps a turnpike stair.

The wall-tops were recorded in plan, *figure 4.8*. Very little upstanding masonry survived above the level of the corbelled-out upper stage of the angle towers. However the SE angle tower preserved a low section of upper level walling on its east side, enough to determine the presence of an internal wall face. This can either be interpreted as part of an upper stage of the tower containing a chamber, or as part of a parapeted wall head. Perhaps the former is the more likely; such an arrangement forms the basis of Peter Ryder's sketch reconstruction, see *figure 4.1*, above.



Plate 4.8 The SE angle tower of the chapel, upper parts showing arch springing on its north side
Plate 4.9 Traceried head of secondary window within the east gable wall

b. Secondary windows (plate 4.9 and figure 4.9)

The original three-light east window of the chapel was removed and a new traceried window inserted in its stead, *plate 4.9* and *figures 4.2* and *4.9*. The head of the new window was set at a lower level than its predecessor and mortared rubble infill inserted above. All that now remains of the secondary window is its head whose surviving tracery demonstrates it to have been of three lights and of 14th century date. The window mullions were removed when the opening was in-filled to form a flue; a single reused mullion section was noted within the southern side of the flue behind the surviving window head.

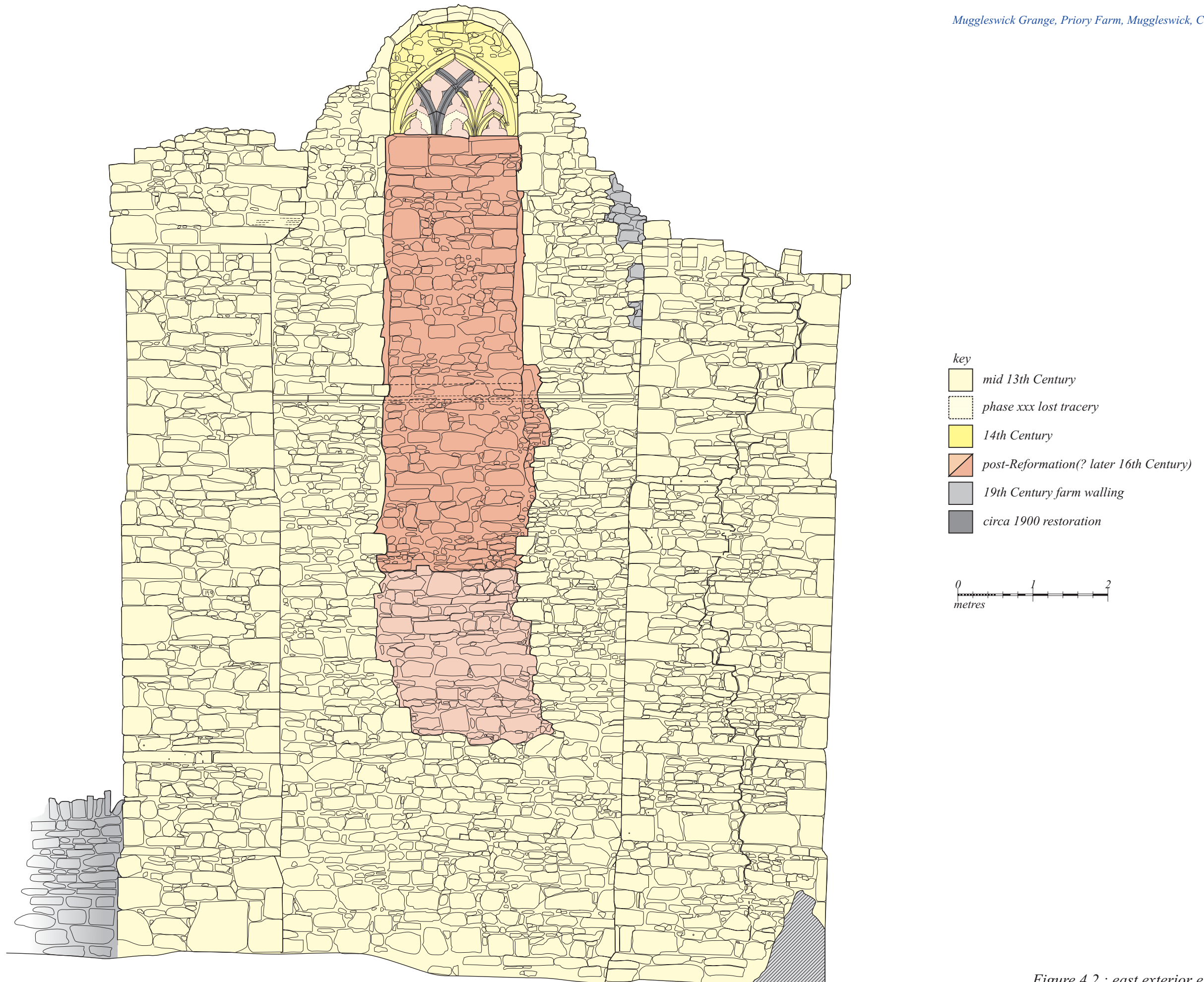


Figure 4.2 : east exterior elevation

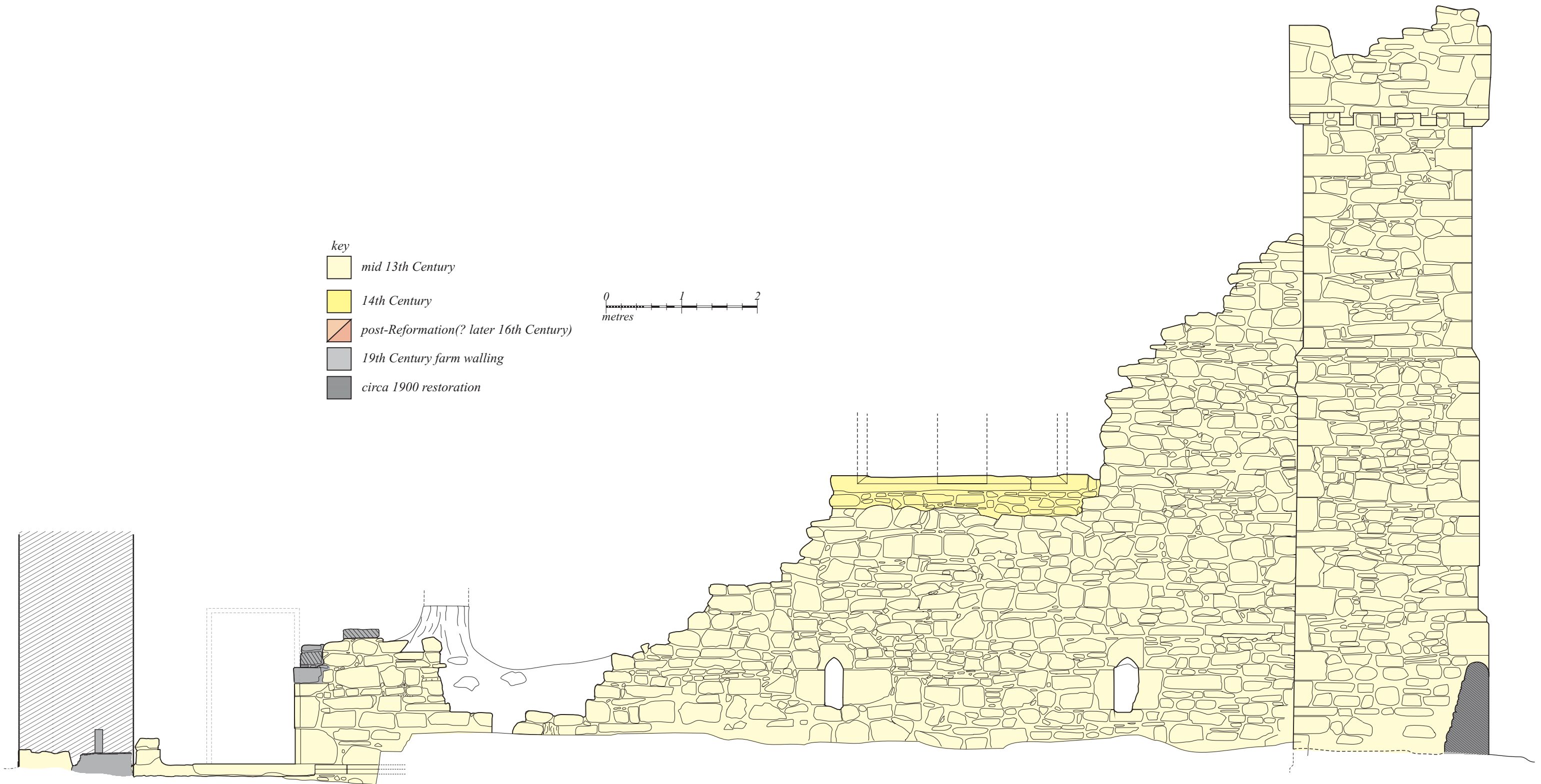


Figure 4.3 : south exterior elevation

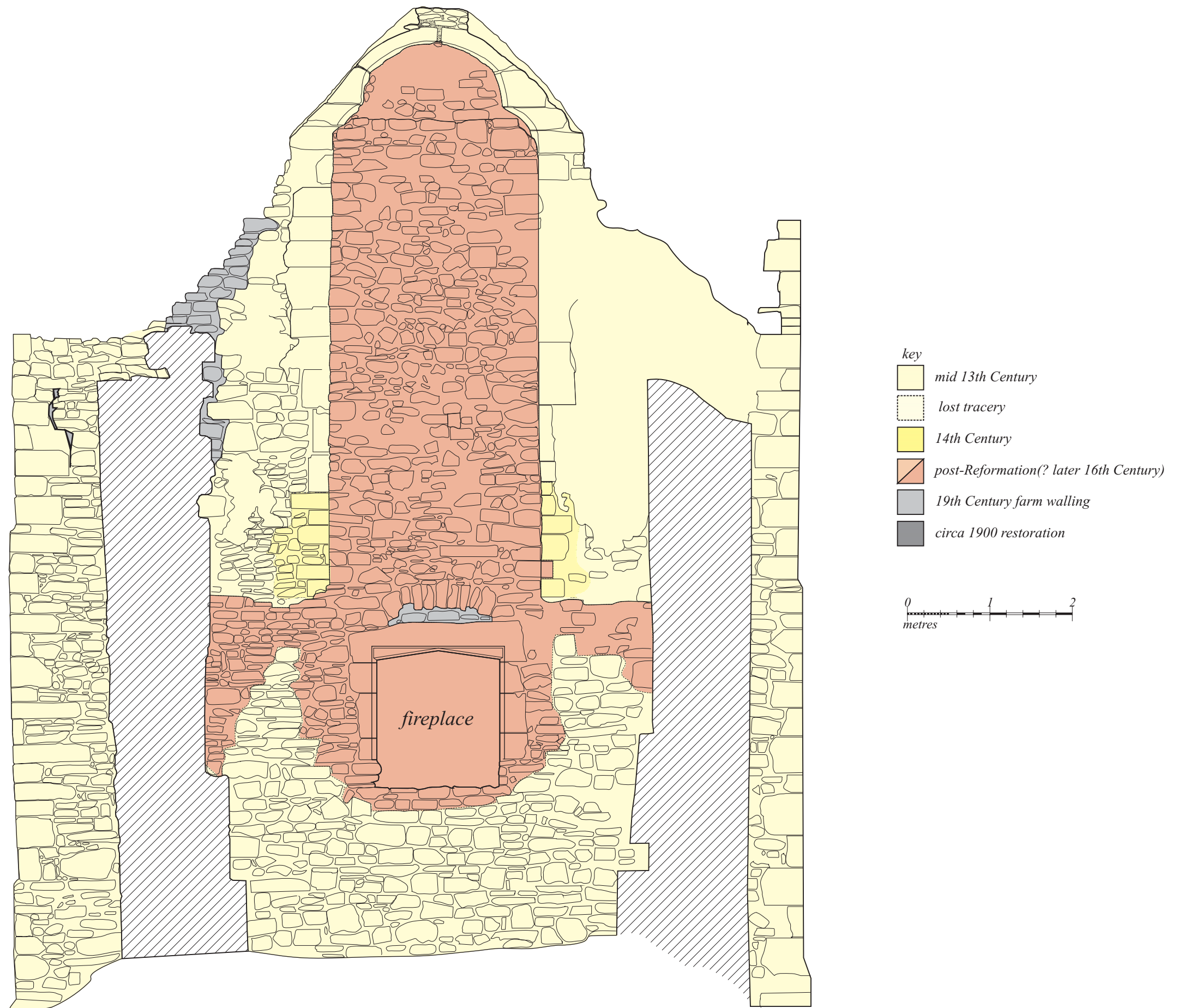


Figure 4.4 : east interior elevation

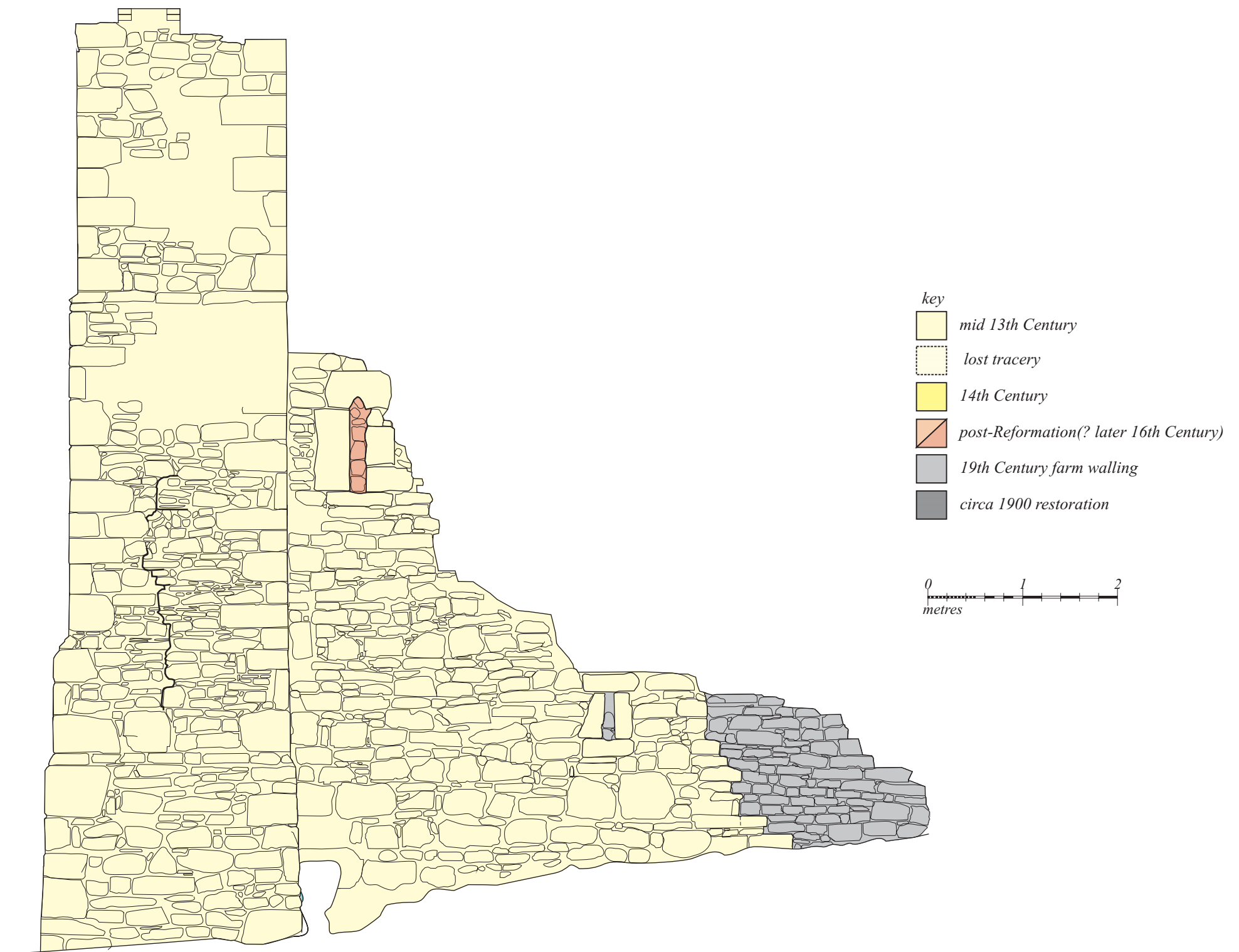


Figure 4.5 : north exterior elevation

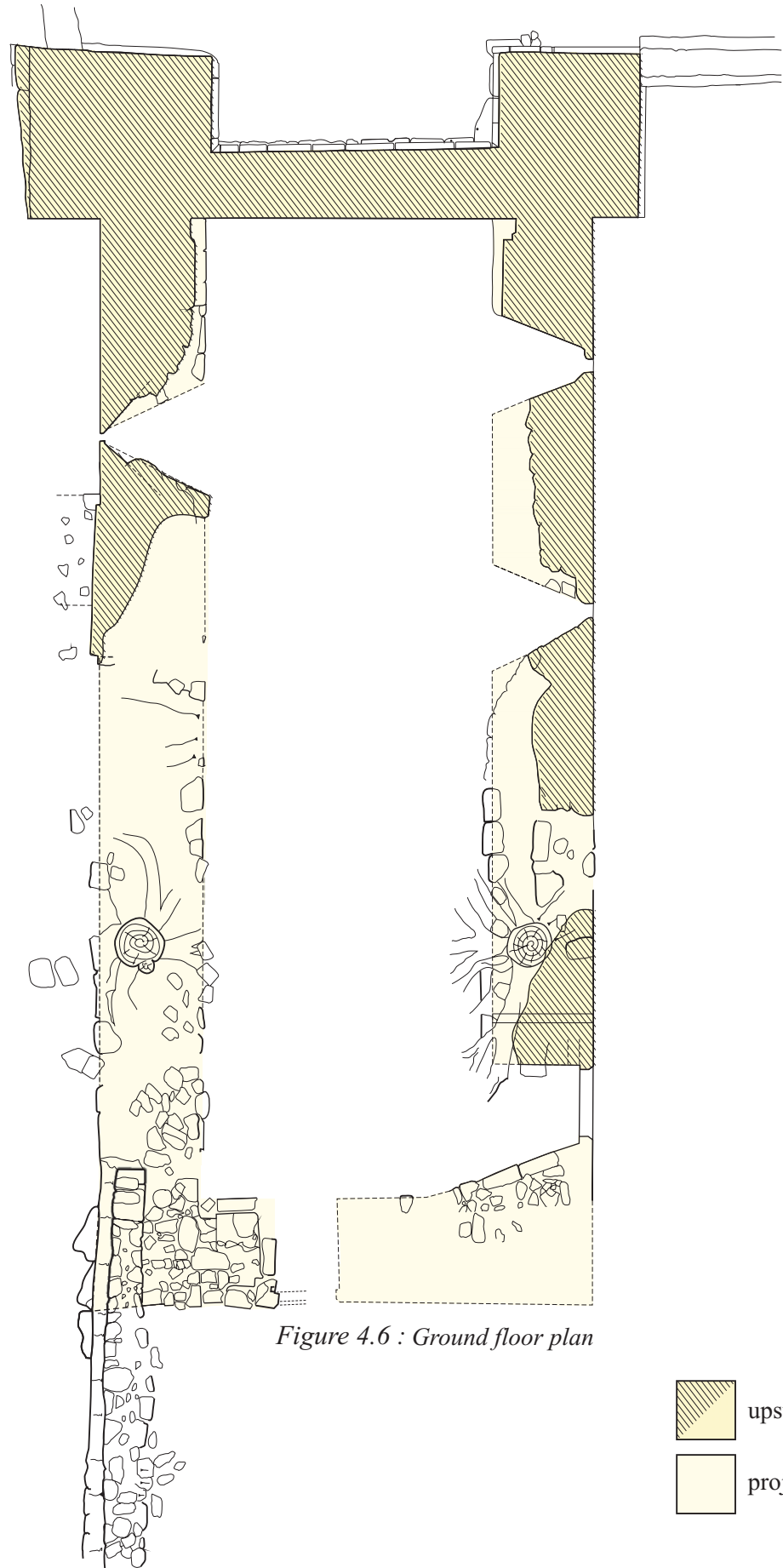


Figure 4.6 : Ground floor plan

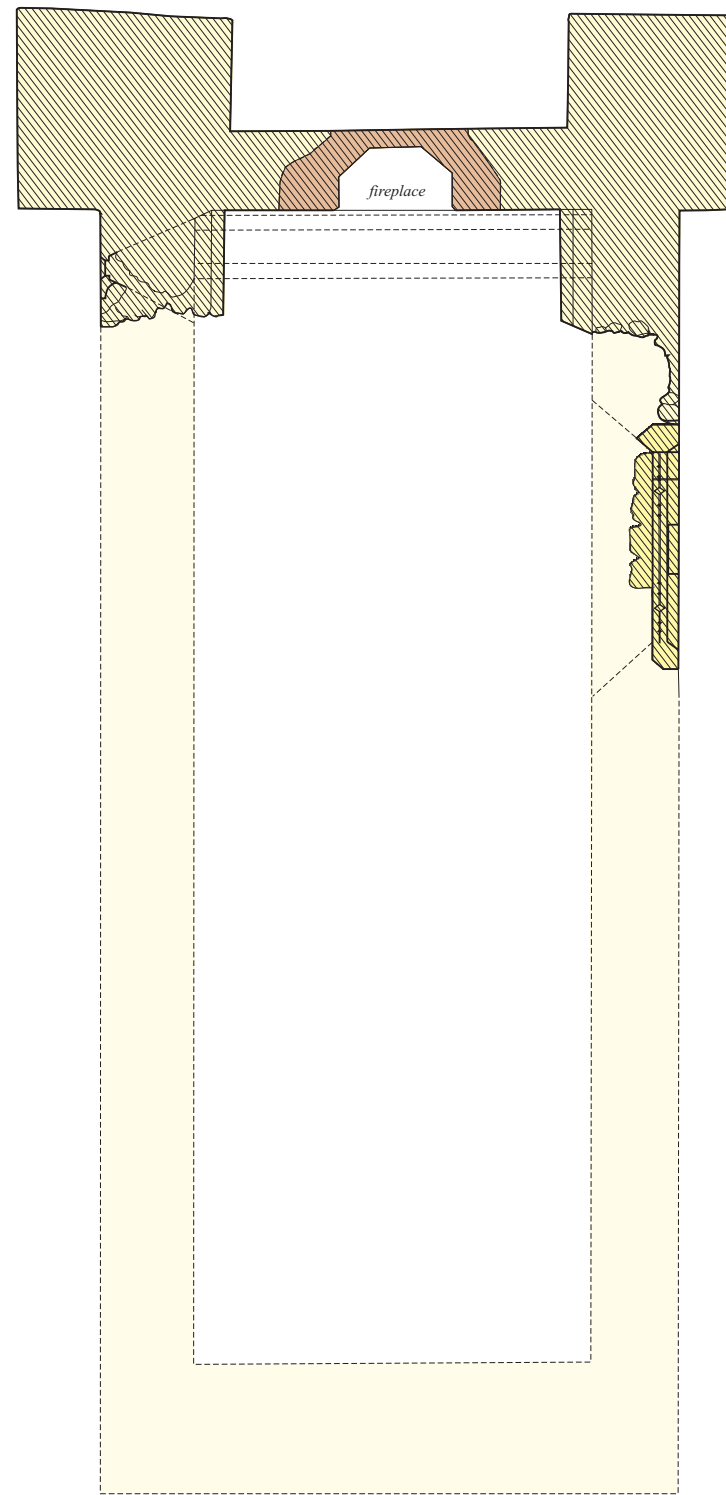


Figure 4.7 : First floor plan

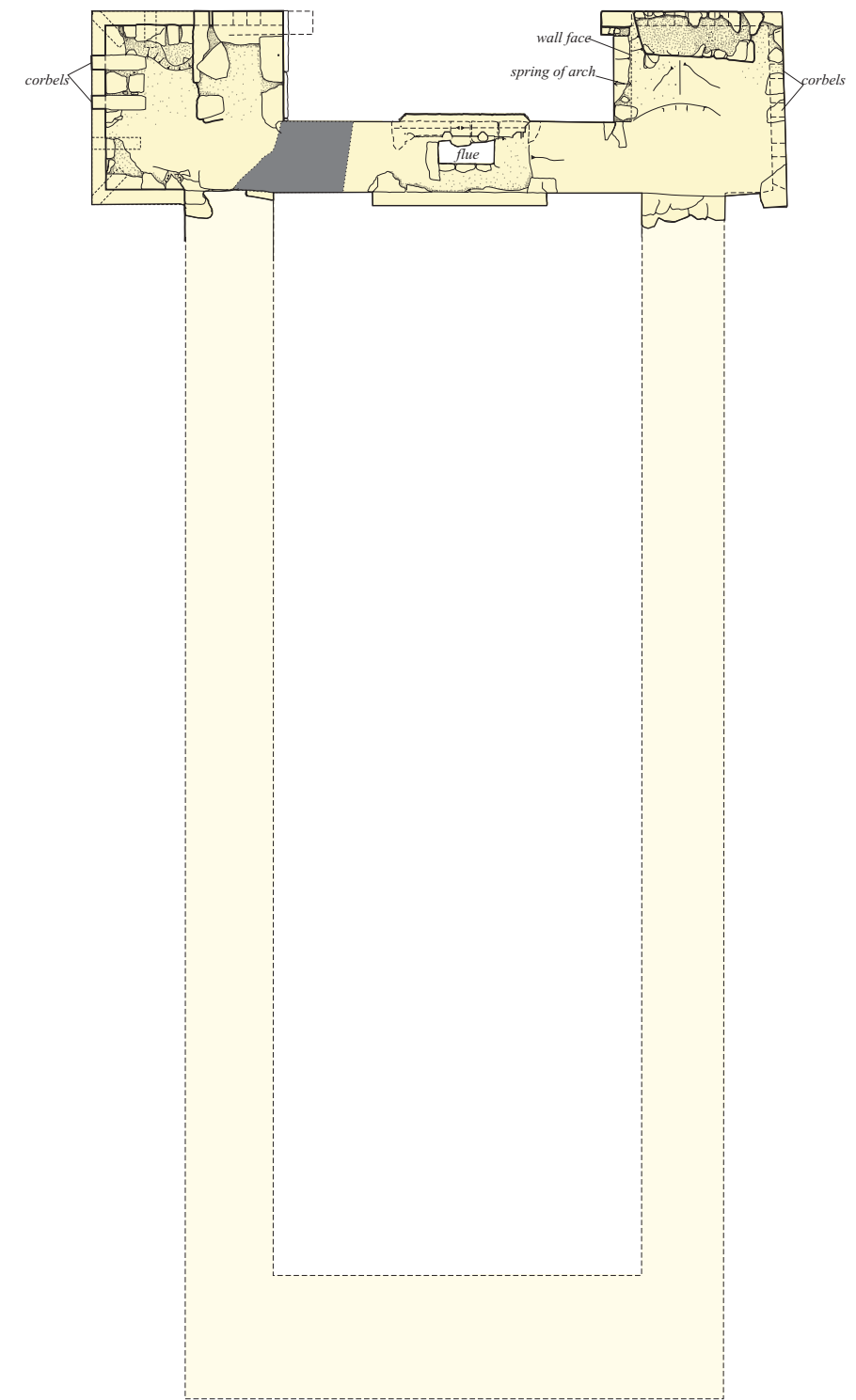








Figure 4.8 : Wall head plan

 upstanding masonry
 projected masonry

0 2
metres

key
 mid 13th Century
 14th Century
 post-Reformation(? later 16th Century)
 circa 1900 restoration

Close inspection of the window head revealed it to have been fashioned from a single large slab of sandstone and not made up of individual elements. The tracery had simply been pierced (*figure 4.9*). This comparatively unusual detail does have precedent within the region.²⁴

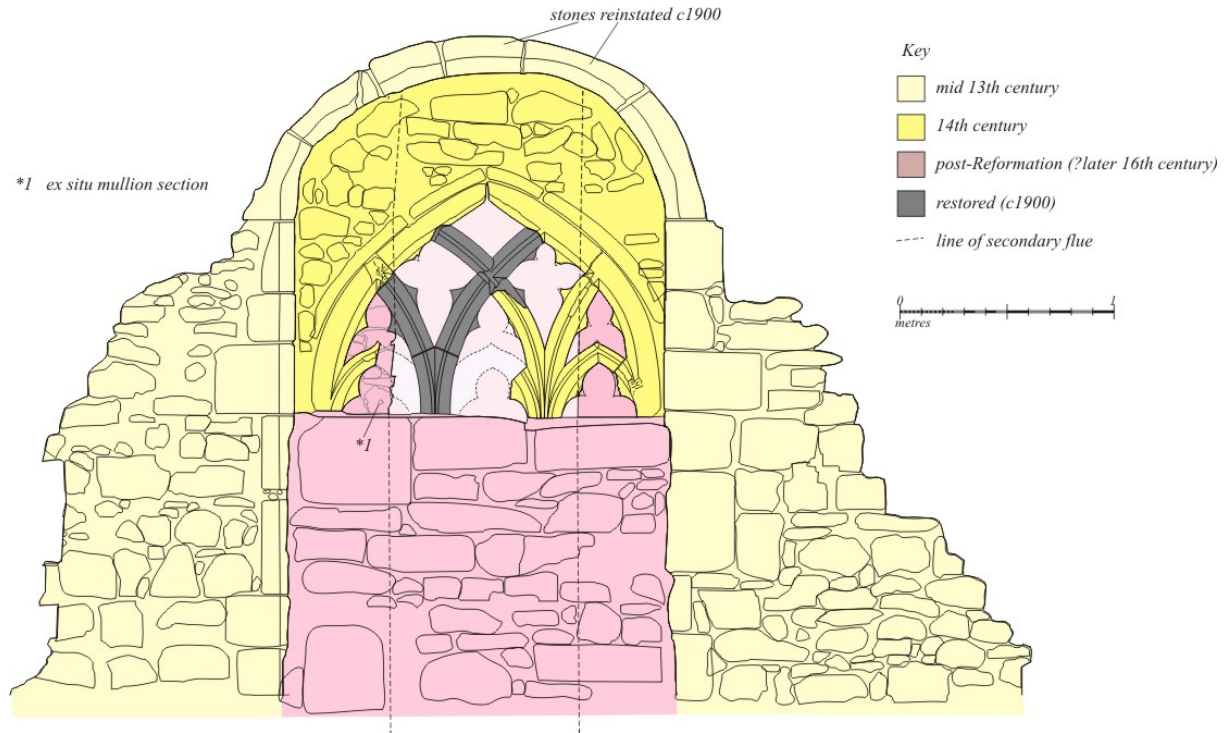


Figure 4.9 Detail of the upper parts of the east window and gable, exterior

Some peculiarities of the existing fabric of the gable wall remain to be fully explained. Internally the lower dressings of the jambs of the early window are of a notably different stone to the grit-stone generally employed, being of a fine-grained sandstone of slightly greenish hue, *figure 4.4*.

The remains of a second window – represented by a long sill stone surmounting the surviving wall head of the south wall – also seems to be a secondary insertion into the original fabric of the range, *plates 4.10 and 4.11; figure 4.10*. Perhaps this occurred at the same time as the remodelling of the east gable wall window. Though the sill stone (and window) saw secondary modification, see next section, enough evidence survives to suggest it may originally have been of five lights, this indicated by the survival of the seatings of two probable mullions, their spacing implying the former presence of two more. At either end existed the base of a simple broad chamfered surround.

²⁴ *Pers. comm.* Peter Ryder



Plates 4.10 and 4.11 South wall of chapel, first floor – detail of window sill stone

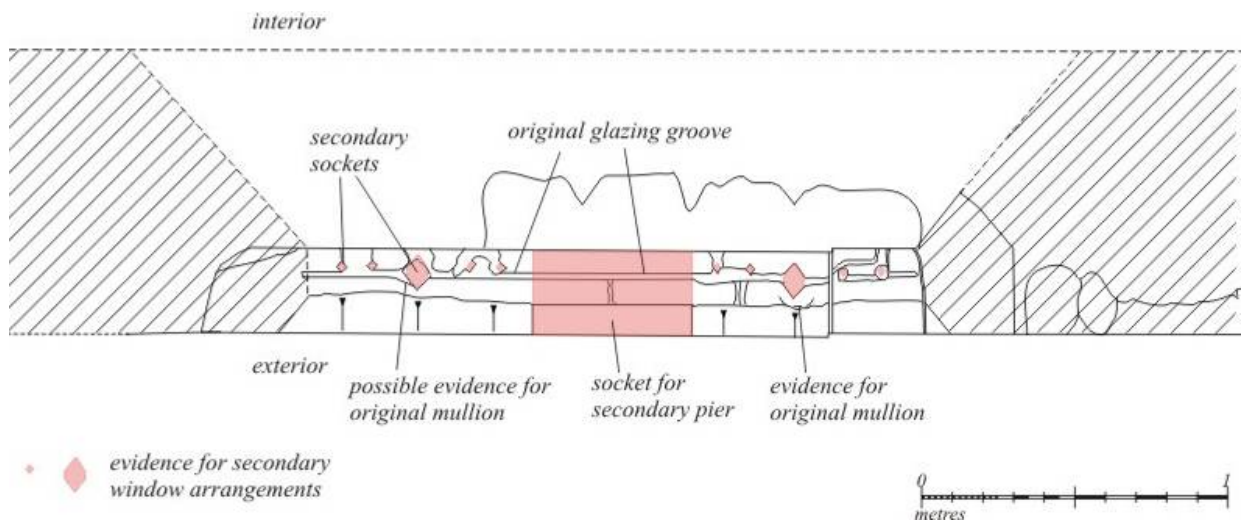


Figure 4.10 plan of window sill stone showing evidence for secondary window arrangement

c. *Post-Reformation dwelling*

From the evidence of its surviving remains it is apparent that the chapel range was substantially remodelled, surviving details suggesting the structure attained domestic use and that this likely following the Reformation.

The interior of the east end saw extensive rebuilding, *figure 4.4*. The pre-existing vault that had likely existed was removed; corresponding areas of the east wall re-faced; and the internal north and south wall-faces provided with off-sets for a new floor of timber. The NE corner was remodelled with the pre-existing arrangement, an intramural space, perhaps a stair, in-filled and its window blocked.

A fireplace was inserted, set centrally within the east wall at first floor level, *figure 4.4*. The formation of the associated flue involved removing the walling immediately above, up through the sill of the early east window. The window mullions were removed and the window opening in-filled with mortared rubble masonry within which the flue was formed (*figures 4.2 and 4.4*); at one point a section of mullion had been built in, see *figure 4.9*. The traceried head of the east window, being cut from a single stone, remained in place and its apertures simply walled up. The flue was broken through the apex of the east window's arched head to a new chimney immediately above, the latter now gone, see *figure 4.9*.

There also exists an area of secondary rubble masonry below the sill level of the original east window; this breaks through the scarcement course below the window course and extends below for a full story, *figure 4.2*. Its insertion also corresponds to the insertion of the fireplace internally, *figure 4.4*.

The window in the south wall also saw modification, its sill revealing secondary seatings suggesting an alteration to the pattern of fenestration, *figure 4.10*. The pre-existing mullions were removed, a substantial centre pier inserted (associated broad rectangular seating) and new mullions, possibly wooden and set into diamond sockets, also inserted. Pairs of small diamond-set seatings within each of the 4 new openings relate to vertical *ferrimenta* for the support of leaded lights; associated glazing grooves are also apparent.

d. *Decline and later constructions*

By the time the first visual sources appear in the 19th century the range had long been ruinous. There were a number of constructions that occurred following ruination. The existing, much-reduced, north wall of the chapel block is itself overlain by the remains of dry-stone dyking, *figure 4.3*. The better surviving section to the east shows this to have been neatly constructed; the wall is intact with rough-hewn semicircular copes where it appears in a later 19th century photograph, *plate 2.1*, above.

e. *Alteration and repair – early 20th century*

The standing ruin had seen significant repair; this evidently occurred after the taking of the two detailed early photographic views presented in *section 2*, and also after Greenwell and Knowles' sketched views of 1896, *figures 2.8-9*, all of which show the ruin in an un-restored state. Greenwell and Knowles also noted the condition of the standing remains,

*It is to be regretted that so little now remains of this once extensive building, and that what is left is so completely abandoned to decay. Unless something is done, a few years will suffice for its complete disappearance, the mortar being of a very indifferent description and the walls much cracked. They are, in fact, fast crumbling away, and are in a very dangerous condition*²⁵.

It is perhaps because of this published account that the ruins saw some repairing interventions. This involved general masonry repairs – structural cracks were in-filled, as were voids in the masonry, and

²⁵ TDNAAS, 1896, 24

the structure was generally re-pointed in many areas in a grey Portland cement. De-turfing of the wall-head revealed cement capping in places, particularly at the top of the SE angle tower.

The works of this period also involved the unblocking of the upper parts of the secondary east window thereby revealing its traceried head, *figure 4.2*. The tracery was clearly sufficiently damaged to warrant insertion of new pieces; evidently once discovered the restorer elected to preserve the window head and leave it on view, *figure 4.9*.

f. Field wall to south

A general inspection of field walls in the vicinity of the grange ruins identified a remarkable group of reused carved stones incorporated into the first section of field wall running southwards from the SE angle tower of the chapel range. As seen in *plate 4.12*, these consisted, almost exclusively, of finely tooled ridge stones from an early, probably medieval, roof apex. Each was detailed with an upper roll. About 35 of these stones, both partial and whole, were identified (*plate 4.13*).



Plate 4.12 Field wall running south from the SE angle of the chapel range, west side. Note the medieval ridge stones incorporated within the wall



Plate 4.13 Medieval ridge-stone reused as a field wall coping

g. Field wall on north side of lane

The existing field wall bounding the north side of the lane opposite the chapel is of notable complexity, with evidence for incorporation of earlier structures, various changes in alignment and changing character of build. By means of a careful planning of the wall it proved possible to relate a number of its features to features examined by excavation a little further to the north in Trench 5 – see *Section 6.iv* (and *figure 6.9* and *plate 6.19*).

h. Ex situ carved stones

A number of loose carved stones of early character were identified about the site or recovered from excavation. Of these the most significant is a moulded fragment of grit-stone found within the interior of the chapel ruin towards its east end, *WS.01* - *figure 4.11, plate 4.14*. This stone preserves moulded detail of 13th century character, its cusped profile suggesting it had formed part of the arched head of a wall recess – perhaps a *piscina* or *sedilia* within the chapel interior (thus presumably within its south wall towards the east end).

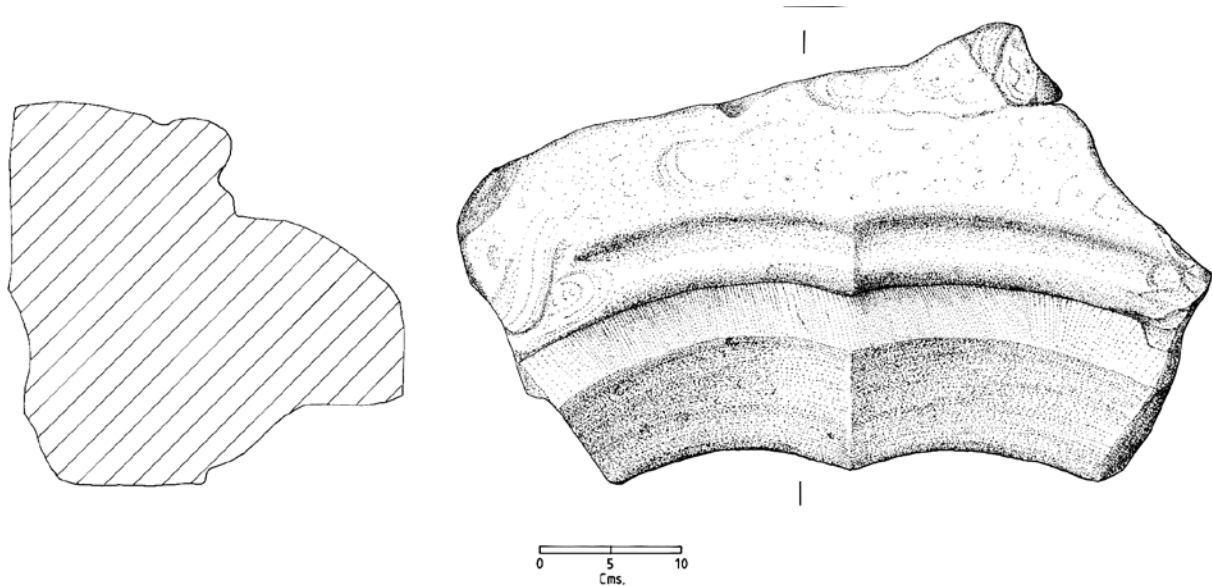
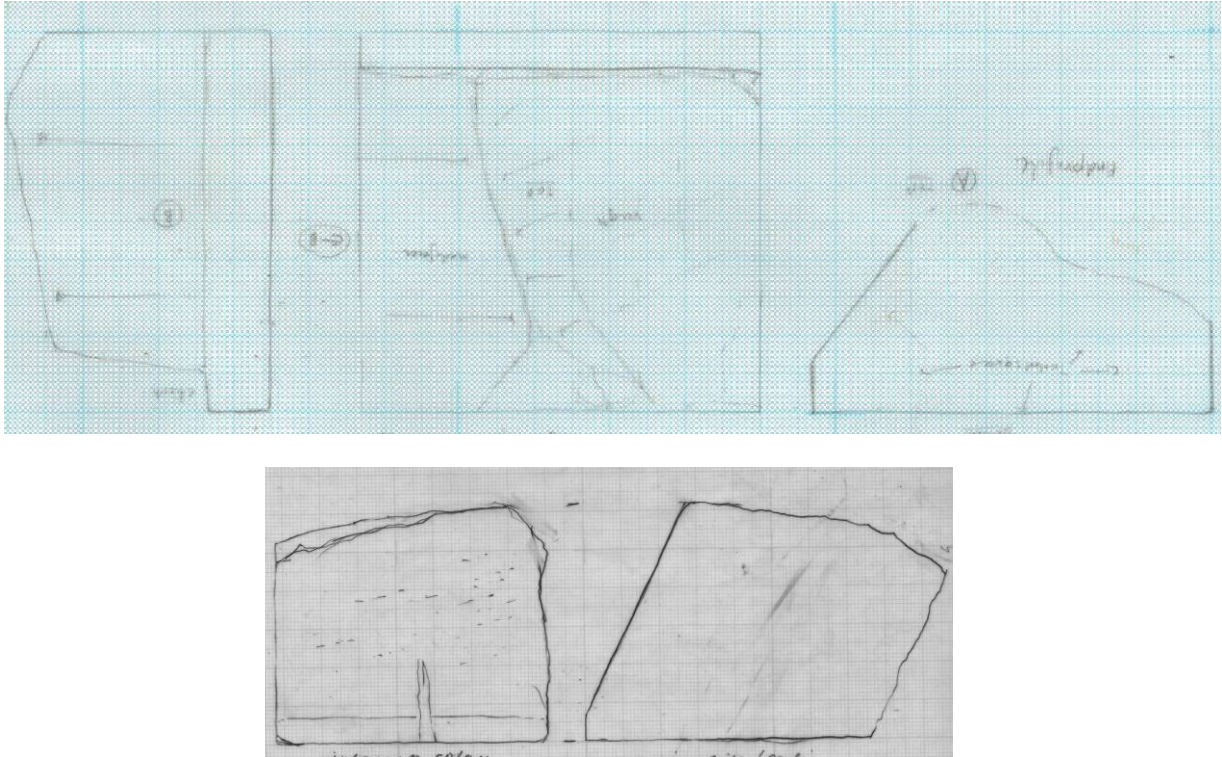


Figure 4.11 WS.01 (drawn by John Davies, AIG)



Plate 4.14 WS.01 and WS.02 as found

Two stones, *WS.02* (*plate 4.14, figure 4.12*) and *WS.03* (*figure 4.13*), were of similar detail, being sharply-splayed jamb stones evidently from narrow arrow-slit-like apertures. These stones were both of the same grit-stone generally employed for dressing within the two 13th century phases of construction at the site. Stone *WS.03* was recovered from excavation below the east end of the early range – it may have formed a feature of the gable wall. In the 1890s Greenwell and Knowles recorded two openings of this type within the still-extant south wall of the early range, see *figure 2.7* above.



Figures 4.12 – 4.13 Field drawing showing arrow-slit jamb-stones : above, WS.02, from the interior of the east end of the chapel and, below, WS.03, from within Trench 6 below the east end of the early range (both shown at 1:10)

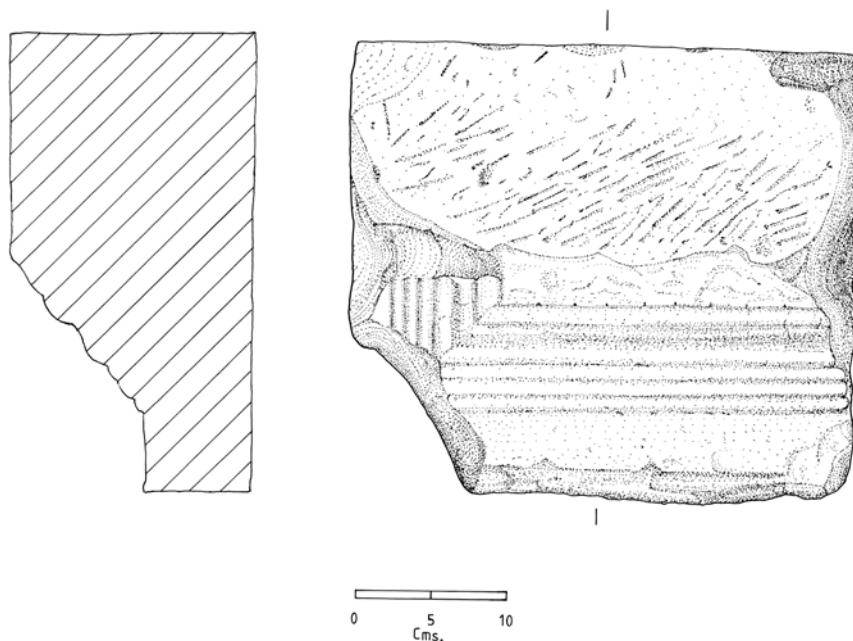


Figure 4.14 WS.04 (drawn by John Davies, AIG)

Two further stones, WS.04 and WS.05, evidently derive from the site, however their exact find-spots are not known. WS.04 seems to have formed part of a fireplace over-mantel, its moulded detailing suggesting a seventeenth century date, *Figure 4.14*. WS.05 may be of this or somewhat later date, apparently part of a window sill stone, *Figure 4.15*.

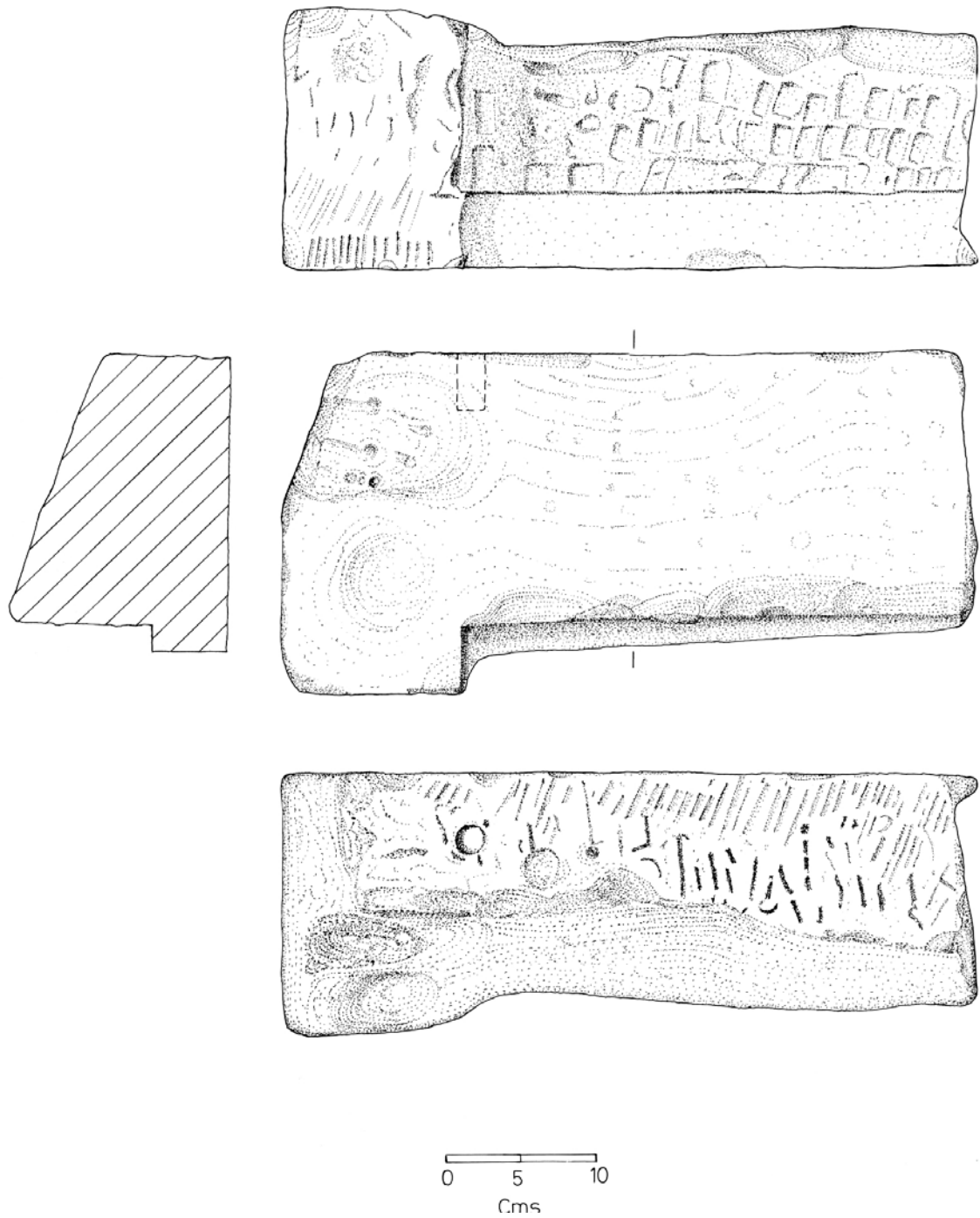


Figure 4.15 WS05 Architectural detail of loose stones from vicinity of Grange (drawn by John Davies, AIG)

5. Living North Pennines community archaeology project (May – June 2010)

i. Introduction

Provision was made within the Living North Pennines Landscape Partnership Scheme for a community archaeology project, this organised by Addyman Archaeology in conjunction with Paul Frodsham and Sheila and Andy Newton of the Upper Derwent History and Archaeology Society. See *Appendix A.ii* for the project design.

In summary four evaluation trenches were excavated (*figure 5.1*) whose archaeological purpose was to address specific questions about the nature of the medieval site – the extent of the chapel ruin (Trenches 1 and 4) and evidence for the eastern parts of the adjacent range as recorded in 1896 by Greenwell and Knowles (Trenches 1, 2 and 3). Trenches 1 and 2 were also sited to expose a number of the concrete footings for the piers of the demolished Dutch barn to determine whether all of these could be extracted without disturbing surrounding archaeology.

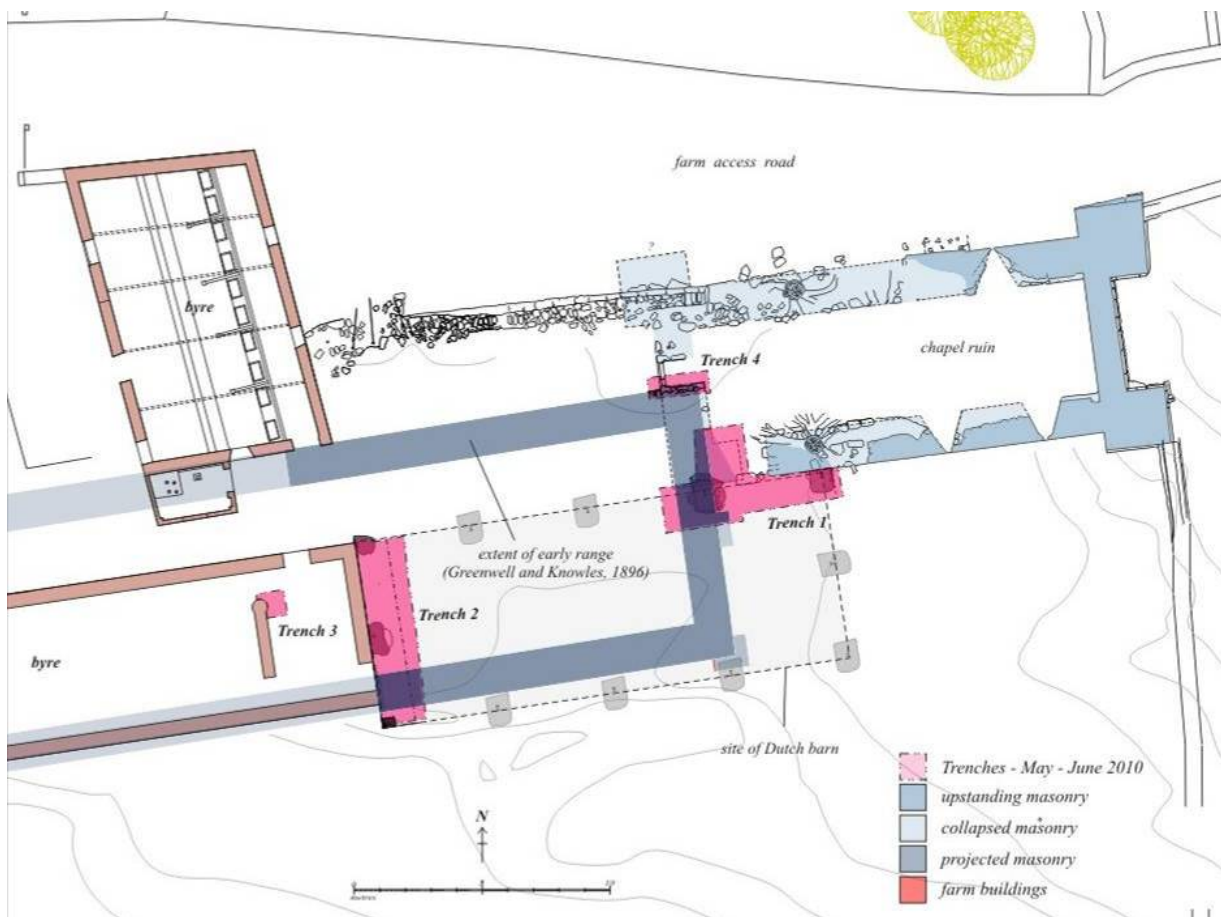


Figure 5.1 Trench locations (May 2010)

The community involvement extended to all aspects of the archaeological process, under professional guidance and with ongoing instruction. The adjacent byre building was employed as an excavation headquarters and equipment store. Finds-processing – washing, cataloguing, bagging, etc - was carried out on site. The project benefitted greatly from periodic site visits by Rob Young and Martin Roberts of English Heritage, Peter Ryder, architectural historian, and others.

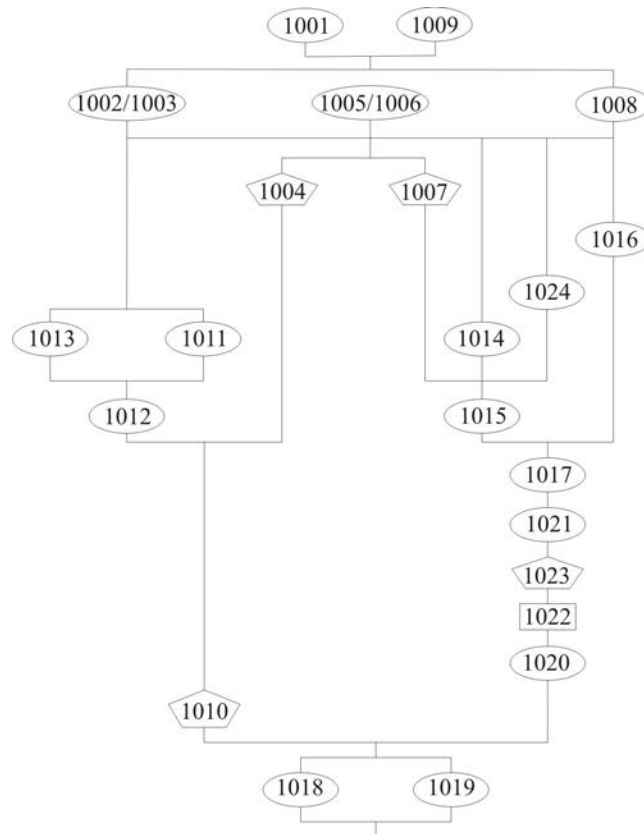


Plate 5.1 Pre-excavation composite photograph, looking west from scaffolded gable following removal of the Dutch barn.

ii. Archaeological evaluation

a. Trench 1 (figures 5.2 and 6.4)

As originally laid out Trench 1 measured 7.0m in length by 1.20m (1.70m at upper level only) and was positioned along the external wall face of the upstanding south wall of the chapel ruin. It extended far enough westwards to take in the probable breadth of the existing entrance within the wall whose east jamb remains, and for enough distance to attempt to locate the presumed site of the SW angle of the chapel range. The trench was primarily intended to examine the external wall foot of the chapel, to locate associated early ground surfaces and occupation deposits, and to better define the entrance area. The trench also took in the bases of two of the iron piers supporting the barn superstructure; examination of these would help determine whether it was feasible to remove all of the bases without damaging surrounding archaeological remains. The trench was subsequently expanded northwards to half-section the entrance, an extension of 2.2m (north/south) by 1.0m, and again broadened westwards to 2.0m overall to take in areas of early wall footings in that area.



Matrix 1 Harris Matrix for Trench 1 showing stratigraphical relationship between deposits and features



Figure 5.2 Mid-excavation plan of Trench 1; note existence of 1014 and 1017 and compare to post-excavation plan, figure 6.4

Upon removal of 0.05m – 0.1m of overburden across the trench area, a build-up of manure within the barn interior, 1001, the two concrete foundations for the piers of the Dutch barn were fully revealed. Underlying 1001 in most other areas was a substantial layer of compacted rubble within a matrix of crushed mortar, overall of a yellow-cream hue; this deposit formed the base for the Dutch barn, 1002. The western pier base, 1004, was found to have been cut into an area of *in situ* mortar-bonded masonry of apparent early date, 1010. This had been graded almost level with the barn floor surface, only 0.05m or so of the 1002 deposit requiring to be trowelled off. The top of the concrete was reduced to the top of 1010 with a pneumatic breaker as a test as to whether these foundations could be removed easily without disturbing the surrounding archaeology, plate 5.2. The concrete proved to be very difficult to extract and to continue down with the breaker was judged likely to be extremely destructive to the surrounding masonry and so was not pursued further.



Plate 5.2 breaking the concrete pier base 1004, looking north

Masonry remains in the western part of the trench

As noted above removal of some 0.10m or less of the compacted 1002 flooring deposit in the western part of the trench revealed the mortar-bonded rubble masonry footing of a major north/south aligned wall – evidently the eastern gable of a major range of early date, the structure identified by Greenwell and Knowles in the 1890s, 1010. The eastern side of this wall footing had been impacted by the cutting of the large pit within which the concrete and rubble stone setting of an iron barn pier had been poured, *plate 5.3*. Trench 1 extended a little to the west of the footing thereby permitting a sondage to be made into the deposits within the structure.



Plate 5.3 The early wall footing as revealed with the modern concrete stanchion 1004 shown cutting through the N-S aligned wall 1010

Deposition within the main (eastern) parts of the trench

In the remainder of trench 1, to the east (exterior side) of the 1010 walling, the barn flooring deposit 1002 (including 1003, 1005, 1006, 1008) continued down for a depth of 0.30m. 1003, 1005, 1006 and 1008 were small lenses/deposits deposited as part of the general build-up of 1002. These comparatively recent (early 20th century) deposits were found to directly overlie a concentration of rubble stone in the immediate vicinity of the former entrance, this apparent demolition debris, 1014, *plate 5.4*.



Plate 5.4 1014 rubble as exposed, with upper surface of 1015 beneath, looking NNE

Underlying the 1014 rubble and extending over the trench area was 1015, a substantial level of moderate to firmly compacted orangey/mid-brown silty loam containing many mortar patches, smaller stone fragments and occasional pieces of larger rubble stones. This deposit continued into the entrance threshold area, the junction with the 1016 deposits beyond being indistinct. 1015 was removed in shallow spits. A quantity of medieval / early post-medieval pottery was recovered from this level, as were some pieces of leadwork including one section of window *came* of likely medieval date. With the removal of 1015 part of a chamfered plinth course was revealed at the chapel wall foot to the east of the entrance, *plate 5.5*. That the plinth course did not extend to the area of the entrance itself suggested the latter may have been a secondary insertion.



Plate 5.5 Trench 1 at limit of excavation showing the entrance as revealed and the adjacent wall foot plinth course on its east side; looking north. Note the remains of 1017 within the roots on the threshold stone.

Within the entrance itself a line of large coarse angular stones with smaller packing stones in between was exposed that extended across the entrance, placed directly atop its threshold, recorded as 1017. It was unclear whether 1017 had been bonded or of dry-stone construction. Although evidence of lime mortar was discernable on the stones, it was felt this was probably residual and that the stones were likely re-used from elsewhere. This feature was interpreted as a secondary blocking of the chapel entrance; the 1014 rubble had also likely formed part of this blocking material, subsequently collapsed following the build-up of 1015.

After removal of 1015, deposit 1020 was revealed across the eastern end of Trench 1; this comprised a very firmly compact light to mid brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and shattered shale slabs. The firmness of this deposit perhaps indicated a working surface into which the foundation for the upstanding chapel was constructed.

The chapel wall itself was recorded as 1023 (see below), and whilst remaining unexcavated, the construction cut for 1023 and subsequent backfilling material was visible running along the edge of the wall foot on its south side (cut – 1022). The cut was only 0.30-0.60m; it was in-filled by a firm mid brown loam with orange mortar bonding residue and abundant in small to medium irregular stones, 1020.

In this area Trench 1 remained to be fully excavated; the exterior footing structures of the chapel and adjacent early range were not revealed at the limit of excavation – a depth of approximately 0.5m below the floor surface of the Dutch barn. At the west end of the eastern (main) part of trench 1, immediately adjacent to wall footing 1010, exploratory trowelling through 1020 revealed a very firm deposit of mottled mortar-rich yellow brown gritty sand abundant in lime mortar and occasional medium stones. This is likely to be the foundation layer of 1010.

Deposits and features within the northern extension (entrance area)

Within the northwards extension into the entrance area (which lay beyond the north side of the barn) the excavated matrix consisted of a single deep deposit of some 0.5m of darker humic soils heavily

interlaced with tree roots, *1016*. Some window glass was recovered from this deposit. *1016* was found to directly overlay solid masonry in all areas. It seems likely that this area had been previously excavated by Greenwell and Knowles in the 1890s and then back-filled; no significant stratigraphy was identified.

Excavation of this area revealed the surviving entrance threshold stone and the western internal splay of the entrance; while the dressings of the west jamb had been wholly removed the silhouette of the lower jamb stone was preserved, *plate 5.6*. Within the threshold area the solid masonry bedding below floor level was revealed. The floor surfacing, perhaps of flag-stones, had evidently been comprehensively robbed.



Plate 5.6 entrance threshold with NNW to top showing silhouette of missing jamb

The masonry forming the western jamb of the entrance was found to constitute a narrow strip of bonded rubble construction, *1023*, built up against a section of pre-existing walling, *1010*. *1023* proved to be contemporary with the existing chapel ruin whilst *1010* proved to be the eastern gable wall of the large range shown in plan by Greenwell and Knowles, *plate 5.7*. This junction provided clear evidence that the chapel range was a secondary construction and had been built around the NE angle of the larger range to the west (see *figure 6.4*). At this point, where the secondary masonry *1023* abutted *1010*, the finish of the exterior wall face of the earlier range had been preserved from subsequent weathering. From this it was clear exterior wall face of the large range to the west of the chapel had been brought to a good flush face and then finely plastered over to a smooth finish, *plate 5.8*. Samples were taken.



Plate 5.7 General view of the northern extension to Trench 1 showing the junction of the south wall of the chapel 1023 (left) with the east gable wall of the pre-existing building 1010 to the west (poles resting upon this); view looking south



Plate 5.8 Detail of junction of chapel masonry 1023 (top) with that of the earlier gable wall 1010, preserving the original external plastered wall finish of the latter; east at top

To the west of the 1010 wall footing and underlying the modern barn surfacing deposits 1002 a substantial rubble-rich level of 0.25m – 0.40m depth was encountered, containing numerous fragments of sandstone roofing tile, etc within a mixed soil matrix 1011. A few fragments of early pottery were recovered from the level. The roofing tiles formed a particular concentration towards the base of the deposit, this separately labelled 1013. 1011/1013 overlay 1012, a moderately compacted mix of mortar flecks and black cinders within a soil matrix. Once these were removed a firm mortar base

1018 was exposed at the lower limit of excavation. This may be the foundation layer for masonry 1010, in all likelihood the same deposit as 1019 to the east of 1010.

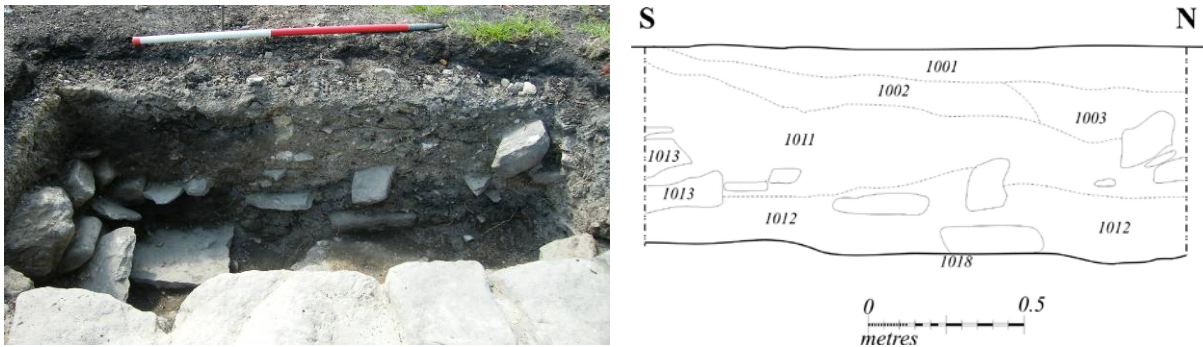


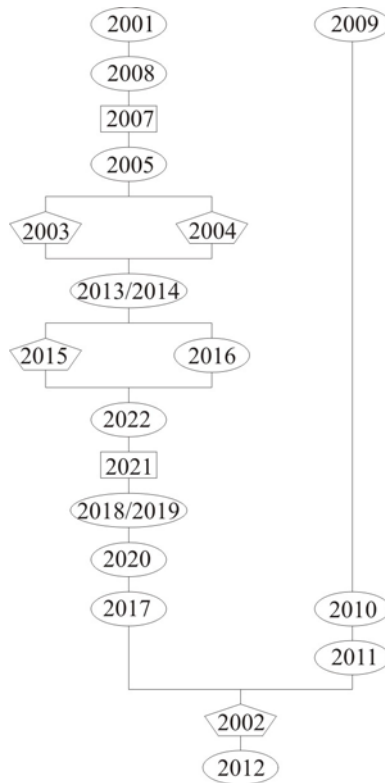
Plate 5.9, Figure 5.3 Deposition at the west end of trench 1, east facing section (interior of the early range)

b. Trench 2 (Figures 5.4 and 5.5)

Trench 2, aligned N/S and measuring 1.8m by 7.4m, was excavated against the exterior of the eastern gable wall of the existing early 20th century byre, *plate 5.10*. Its purpose was to establish the line of the south wall of the early range and to sample its interior deposits and identify floor level within. The projected line of the north wall of early range lay beyond the northern extent of trench 2, but was subsequently revealed in trench 7, see *Section 6.iii.d*.



Figure 5.4 (left) Trench 2 showing 2015 and 2016
Figure 5.5 (right) Trench 2 at limit of excavation showing 2017 and 2020



Matrix 2: Stratigraphic matrix for Sondage 2

Following removal of accumulated compacted manure 2001 upon the barn floor excavation in Trench 2 rapidly exposed the well preserved footing of the south wall, 2002, this of lime-bonded rubble construction (see *plate 5.11* and *figure 5.4* and *5.5*). Its upper surface lay just below the flooring deposits of the overlying Dutch barn. The exterior south face of the walling and its footing were examined by means of a small sondage at the SW corner of the trench. One course of walling remained, 0.20m high, and, after a short off-set of 0.05m, the footing itself was found to continue down a further 0.45m to its base, 2012. This foundation structure had been directly built upon the underlying natural subsoil.



Plate 5.10 Trench 2, before excavation, looking NW

Plate 5.11 Trench 2 after removal of overburden, early wall footing revealed in foreground, view to N

On the exterior, south side of the 2002 wall footing, below a shallow deposit of accumulated topsoil, a hard-packed level of compacted crushed lime mortar was encountered, 2010; this overlay the redeposited natural fill 2011 of the construction cut for 2002. It was not clear whether this represented a residue of construction from the primary build or bedding for an exterior surfacing.

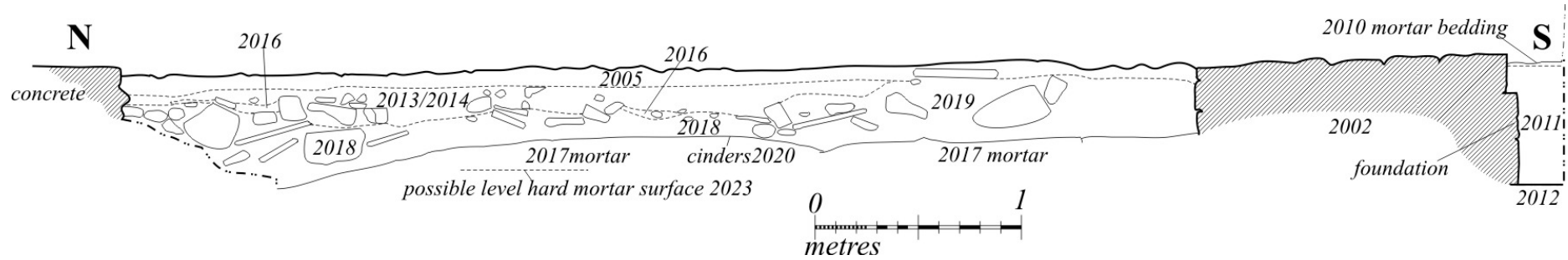


Figure 5.6 West facing section of Trench 2. Note uppermost deposit 2001 was removed back away from trench edge for health and safety reasons as this contained a large proportion of animal faeces. This would have lain across the whole section.

Cutting through all the deposits below the uppermost layer, 2001, and down into natural were 2 large cuts in-filled with concrete to support uprights 2003/2004 for the Dutch barn.

The uppermost deposits related to the barns use effectively a 0.05-0.10m deep layer of composted manure 2001. This overlay 2005 a 0.10m deep compacted layer of crushed lime mortar and small rubble stone forming the floor to the former Dutch barn (see *figure 5.6*).

Underlying the 2005 was a levelling spread of 2013/2014 (*figure 5.6*). This consisted of mixed small rubble stone within a soil matrix 0.05-0.20m deep and formed a base for the floor to the later barn. 2013/2014 was very mixed (presumably by animal churning) and may actually represent a heavily degraded rough cobble floor.

Following the removal of 2013/2014 a relatively level surface was exposed. Recorded as 2016, this was consisted of a thin spread of crushed coal/cinders and continued sporadically across the trench - presumably a deposit lying on a former floor. Associated with this was a setting of stones that were initially interpreted as the remnants of a possible fireplace, 2015 (see *figure 5.4* and *plate 5.12*). This feature was composed of 3 tight-jointed sandstone flags, the western of which may have formed part of a 'hearth stone;' the two stones in front were notably worn. To the north of these part of a possible cheek-stone to the fireplace survived, this with rebates cut into the top possibly for uprights; alternatively this might just be a reused stone within the fireplace construction. The southern side of the feature has been truncated by the cut for the 2004 concrete found. However the feature appeared to respect and abut the upstanding byre building to the west (*figure 5.4* and *plate 5.12*) – which would perhaps suggest the arrangement of stones was more incidental.



Plate 5.12 Fireplace 2015 with concrete foundation 2004 to the left, looking NW

Following removal of the 2015/2016 a series of infill deposits were encountered (see *figure 5.6*). These were of deep mixed rubble rich soils, 2019 and 2018. 2019 was a mix of angular building rubble within a matrix of crushed lime mortar rich soil to the south, part overlying 2018 - a more soil rich rubbly deposit with a number of stone roofing slates mixed through. The deposits generally slope down to the north as can be seen by the angle of the stone slates within. These presumably relate to initial demolitions and levelling.

The 2018 deposit appeared to continue as the fill of an underlying cut 2021 (see *figures 5.5* and *5.6*, and *plate 5.13*). This was a circular pit which cut through underlying 2023 and 2017 mortar deposits and then deep into underlying natural clay. The purpose of the feature was not determined. No

redeposited natural clay was seen in the fill of the cut, and so this may have been open for some time before infilling with 2018.

Underlying the 2015/2016 was a sporadic, often thin spread of crushed coal and cinders 2020. A few corroded iron lumps were noted within this. These may relate to use of the building in the initial stages of stripping once the floors had been removed.

This 2020 overlay 2017, a spread of fairly compacted lime mortar lying up to 0.15m in thickness, 2017; its uneven upper surface was generally quite hard as if the mortar had been wet when deposited here and formed a crust. To the north the surface of the deposit had a pronounced downwards slope.

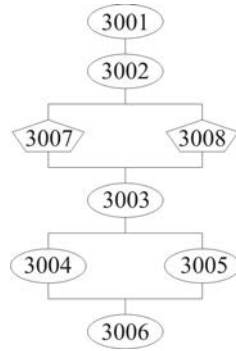
The lowest archaeological layer noted overlying the natural in the interior was a relatively level very hard spread of lime mortar, 2023 (see *figure 5.6*). This was seen in the sides of the 2021 cut, in the sides of the modern cut for the concrete barn foundation, 2004, and within a localised area of exposure in the northern part of the trench, below 2017 at a similar level. This deposit seems likely either to have been residues from the construction of the range or perhaps the remains of bedding for the flooring within – perhaps flagstones.



Plate 5.13 Trench 2 at limit of excavation shows mortar 2017 and cinders 2020, with half-sectioned 2021 pit in the mid part of the trench; looking south

Within the range interior the earliest deposits encountered were natural clays, 2012, into which the building has been cut. These were seen within a post-demolition cut through the floor deposits 2021, as well as below the foundations of 2002 where the foundations sit on natural clays.

c. *Trench 3 (figure 5.1 and 5.8)*



Matrix 3: Stratigraphic matrix showing relationships in Trench 3

Trench 3 consisted of a small 1.0m by 1.0m test pit excavated at the base of an upstanding cylindrical pier 3007 located at the north end of the internal cross wall 3008 within the eastern part of the existing larger byre building that bounds the southern side of the wider Muggleswick complex (see figure 5.1). The pier was thought to be a surviving *in situ* element of the early range bounding the south side of the medieval complex; lying on its centre-line the pier was felt likely to have been one of a number of such supports for the upper level of the range, either for vaulting or timber principal joists. A pier of similar form was described and illustrated by Greenwell and Knowles in their 1896 report, see figure 2.7, above. In their illustration they indicate the presence of a capital and base. The capital no longer exists and the base would have lain beneath the level of the existing concrete flooring within the byre. The byre itself was erected after Greenwell and Knowles' time. The intention of Trench 3 was therefore to determine whether the pier was indeed *in situ*, whether it rested upon a sculpted base as suggested by Greenwell and Knowles, or whether the feature had been re-set in its present position when the existing byre building was erected in the early 20th century. By re-mapping the position of the pier in relation to the known wall footings and standing remains of the early range it was demonstrated that the pier now lies about 1m east of the position depicted in the 1890s. However with other inaccuracies present in the published 1896 plan it is possible that the feature was simply incorrectly mapped.

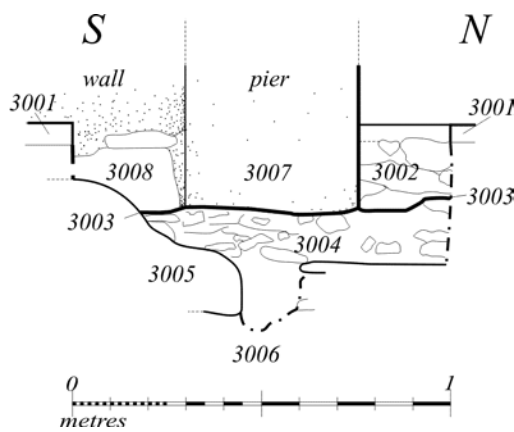


Figure 5.7 East facing section of Trench 3

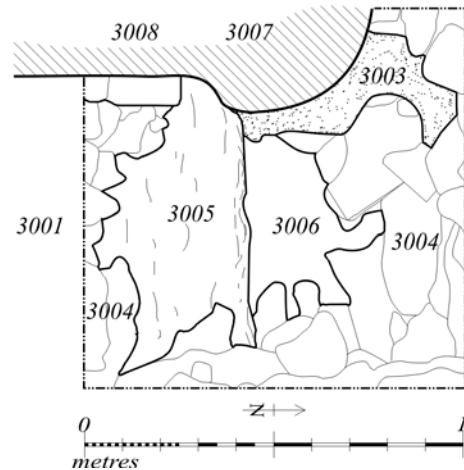


Figure 5.8 Post-excavation plan of Trench 3

The upper 0.05m consisted of the poured concrete flooring of the byre, 3001; this was cut with a stihl saw and broken up. It overlay a loose rubbly bottoming level for the concrete, 3002 (figure 5.7). Beneath this, at a depth of 0.20m – 0.22m was encountered a level surface of highly compacted soil, perhaps a flooring within a pre-existing structure or a yard surface, 3003. As shown in figure 5.7, this surface formed the base upon which the internal cross wall, 3008, and the pier itself, 3007, were erected. Residues of fallen mortar overlay the 3003 surface close to the base of the cross wall and pier and were evidently associated with the erection of the cross-wall itself (?and, apparently, the re-

positioning of the pier). The masonry of the 3007 cross wall *and* that of the 3008 pier had been built up from the 3003 surface; there was no evidence for their continuation below or for foundation structures for either.



Plates 5.13 Trench 3 looking west with surface 3003 as exposed. Note pillar 3007 at west end of trench



Plate 5.14 Post-excavation view of Trench 3 looking west.. Note large stone 3005 beneath the small scale, rubble 3004 to the right of 3005 and orange brown natural subsoil 3006 between

Below the surface 3003 was a dark soil-rich deposit containing very numerous fragments of sandstone roofing tiles, perhaps a destruction deposit relating to the dismantling of the early range, 3004, the material evidently employed as levelling material for the 3003 surface. Within this deposit, or perhaps overlain by it, was a large block of sandstone occupying the southern half of the trench, 3005 (*figure 5.8*). Only partly exposed, it was not clear whether it formed part of an *in situ* masonry feature relating to the early range, part of early flooring, or other. The 3004 rubble material and the 3005 stone both directly overlay probable undisturbed natural clays encountered at a depth of 0.50m below surface, 3006.

d. Trench 4 (figure 6.4)

Trench 4 was an east/west aligned trench of 2.5m by 1.0m positioned in order to half-section the southern side of the west entrance of the chapel range, the upper masonry of which was just visible at ground surface (see *plate 5.15*). The trench was excavated in order to determine the extent of the upstanding masonry and to identify floor levels within the building.

The deposits removed all appear to have been late 19th or earlier 20th century in date. They largely comprised a loose humic soil, 4001, mixed through with sheets of corrugated iron, remnants of iron agricultural implements, paint tins, two glass milk bottles and a complete wine bottle. At the base of the trench at a depth of 0.75m a mortar spread was encountered, this apparently bedding for robbed flooring. This area seems certainly to have been subject to the investigations of 1896.

The excavation fully revealed the south side of the entrance and its interior walling. The entrance preserved its lower jamb-stone of fine-grained sandstone, this simply detailed with a broad chamfer, as seen in *plate 5.16*, that extended onto the raised threshold stone below. The inner (SE) angle of the entrance was defined by grit-stone quoins, here surviving to two courses, the upper somewhat

dislodged to the north. From the structural remains revealed in Trench 1 it was clear that the latter angle formed the northern termination of the east wall of the early range identified by Greenwell and Knowles and marked on their plan, and that it also formed part of a clasped buttress at the NE angle of the early range. The chapel had been built around this angle and the south jamb of its west entrance simply cut in to the pre-existing masonry following the removal of the quoining of the NW angle of the earlier buttress. The mortar associated with this insertion was notably harder than that employed in the surrounding pre-existing masonry.

The westwards return of the north wall of the early range was partly revealed at the west end of Trench 4. Against this had been erected a further baulk of rubble masonry, adding a further 0.30m thickness to the earlier wall. The significance of this addition was not discerned.



Plate 5.15 (left) General view of Trench 4 showing at limit of excavation looking SW. Note the north jamb of the entrance protruding above ground to the right of the picture

Plate 5.16 (right) Detail of the south jamb and threshold of the entrance as revealed, looking SE

Trench 4 was subsequently extended southwards in the second phase of excavation on site, linking with Trench 1 (see Section 6, *iii, a*).

iii. Overview

The community archaeology project succeeded in its stated research objectives. In summary, within Trench 1 the full length of the south wall of the chapel was revealed, the details of the entrance at its west end were recorded and its relationship to the early range identified by Greenwell and Knowles in the 1890s understood - the chapel was a secondary construction that had been built around the NE corner of the earlier building. In Trench 4 the relationship of the west wall of the chapel range to the early range was defined, its entrance having been built against the westwards return of the north wall of the earlier building, and its south jamb cut in to the pre-existing masonry.

Details of the east end of the early range were recorded, including the massive construction of its rubble-built walls and details of two buttresses – a clasped buttress at its NE angle and a pilaster buttress likely located as the mid point of its east gable wall. The northern extension to Trench 1 and Trench 4 both provided evidence that these had been areas previously investigated in the mid 1890s – comparatively recent finds and an absence of stratigraphy.

It seems clear that the interior floor levels of both ranges had been extensively robbed. Trenches 1 (west end), 2 and 3 each provided evidence of a comprehensive dismantling of the early range, destruction deposits within each producing some quantity of broken sandstone roofing tiles and other rubble debris. The comparatively sparse finds recovered from within suggested this had occurred some time post-Reformation, perhaps in the mid-later 17th century as particularly suggested by the presence of clay tobacco pipes of early character.

6. *Altogether Archaeology: Fieldwork Module 2 (November 2010)*

i. *Introduction*

A particular objective of the Altogether Archaeology community archaeology project was to better define the eastern parts of the early range. This structure had been recorded by Greenwell and Knowles in 1896 (*figures 2.7-9*) when more of the ruin survived and, evidently, shortly before it was further reduced when the existing byre was constructed. At that stage much of the south wall of the range remained upstanding, as did an internal cross-wall, which may or may not have been original to its construction; he also recorded a single surviving pier within, this likely to have been the original location of the one incorporated into the later byre (investigated in Trench 3 in May 2010 and found to be re-set). By archaeological investigation in 1896 Greenwell and Knowles had correctly defined the relationship of the east end of early range to the chapel, demonstrating the latter to have been built around the NE angle of the early range.



Figure 6.1 Site plan showing the locations of Trenches 1-4 (May-June 2010) and trench locations for the Altogether Archaeology project – Trenches 5-8 (November 2010)

Work in November 2010 sought to further re-examine the relationship with the chapel by fully defining the wall top of the NE corner of the early range, thereby completing the excavation of Trenches 1 and 4 begun in May 2010. Trench 1 was also to be extended further south to take in the centre-line of the east gable of the early range and, by a further trench, the position of its SE angle both internally and externally – Trench 8. It was also felt expedient to attempt to locate the postulated position of the first pier-base within the interior of the range, Trench 6. A limited area was also cleaned where the presumed line of the north wall of the range converged with the existing standing

complex; stones visible at the surface in this area were felt likely to represent the wall. Light excavation in this area, simply the removal of topsoil, was prompted by concern about the siting of proposed fencing in this area, Trench 7.

ii. Cleaning the footprint of the Dutch barn

With the availability of mechanical assistance for the removal of overburden it was decided to clear off the compacted manure that had built up over years within the interior of the Dutch barn. Following the dismantling of the barn structure exposure of the manure to rain meant that the material had begun to liquefy – an impediment to the clean running of the excavation. The barn footprint was therefore cleaned off to the top of the flooring make-up within. The make-up was easily defined; for the most part it was evidently composed of the compacted demolition rubble from the reduction, c.1900, of the remains of the south wall of the early range and a previous agricultural building upon the site. Much as hoped it was revealed that the south wall had simply been cut down to the intended floor level and no further. Thus with minimal trowelling-off in most areas it was possible to fully define the south and east walls of the early structure, *plate 6.1*.



Plate 6.1 General view of the site of the Dutch barn as cleaned to reveal the footings of the south and east walls of the early range; view looking ENE

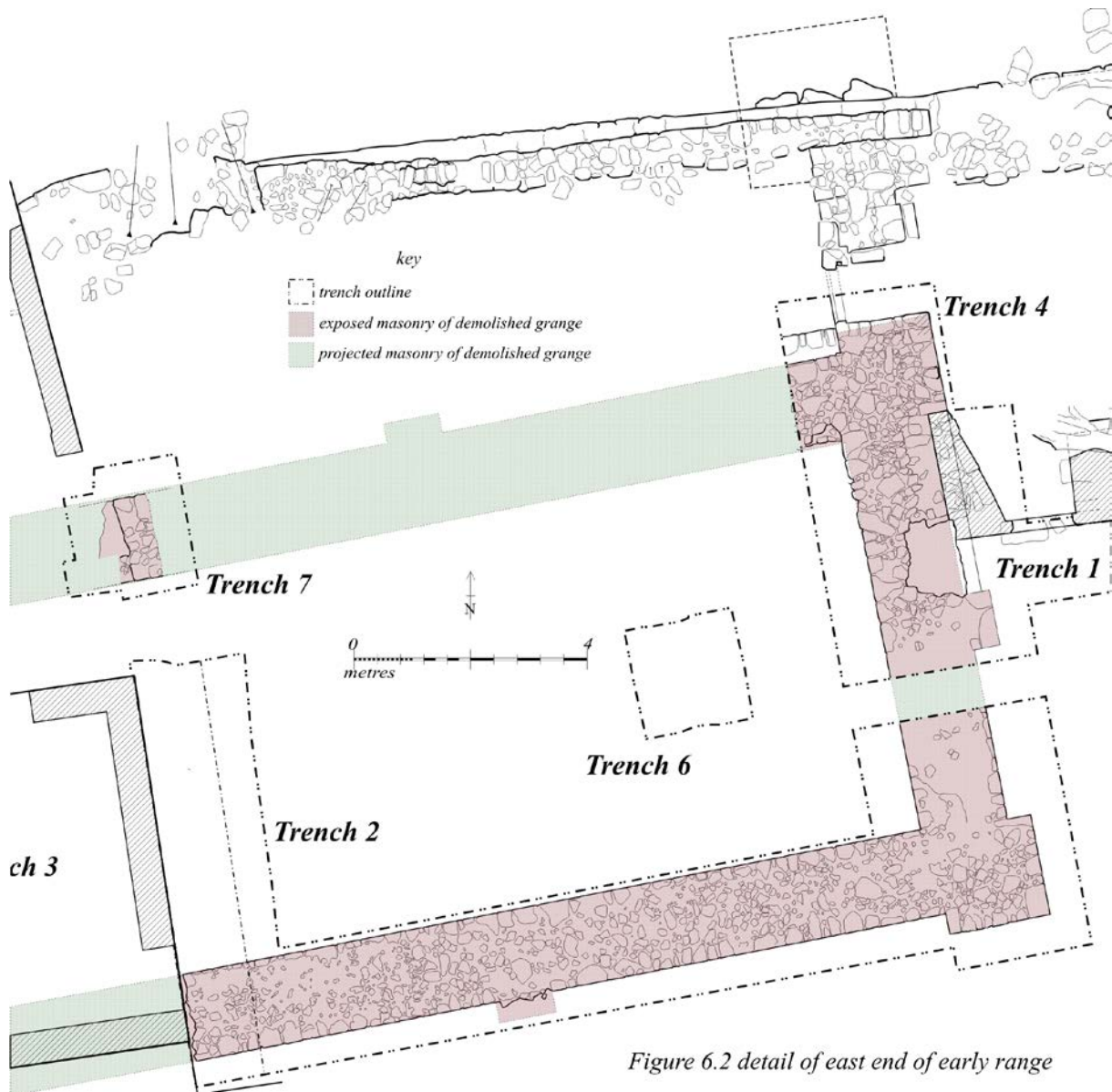


Figure 6.2 detail of east end of early range

The eastern parts of the early range – general description

The surviving lower walling of the range was exceptionally well preserved. Its south wall was revealed for an overall length of 14.98m, from where it emerged from beneath the byre to the west to the clasped buttress forming its SE angle. Measuring 1.50m – 1.53m in thickness the walling had been precisely constructed with mixed field stone facings with a mortar-bonded rubble core. This generally survived to a height of 0.4m – 0.5m above its footings.

The only feature identified along the length of the south wall were the truncated remains of an external pilaster buttress whose dressings were missing but whose extent was defined by a void within surrounding deposits, *plate 6.2*. The feature had measured 0.99m in width and projected 0.41m from the south wall face. Sockets survived for two dressings the eastern of which had been north/south aligned and firmly tied back into the wall core. It was apparent that further masonry existed beneath the level of the lost quoins, evidently a footing.



Plate 6.2 evidence for pilaster buttress, south wall of early range (N at top)

A substantially built clasped buttress at the SE angle was also found to be well-preserved, defined by dressed grit-stone quoins at the angles that survived for a single course (also see description of trench 8), *plate 6.3*. The returning eastern gable wall was revealed for its entire length – 10.67m from buttress to buttress (individual areas as described in trenches 1, 4 and 8), *plate 6.4*. It measured 1.43m in thickness and was of identical constructional character to the south wall. Overall the width of the range had been 9.77m – 9.80m, with an internal width of 6.80m. The east wall also featured a centrally positioned pilaster buttress, this revealed within trench 1 and its southwards extension, *plate 6.5*. Also defined by grit-stone quoins surviving for a single course, the buttress base measured 0.95m in width and projected 0.39m. The quoins displayed well defined diagonal tooling, applied with a broad-headed chisel.



Plate 6.3 Base of clapsed buttress at the SE angle of the early range as revealed; looking NW



Plate 6.4 East gable wall of the early range as revealed; looking north



Plate 6.5 Base of pilaster buttress at the centre of the east gable wall of the early range; looking SW

The NE angle of the range also survived, revealed within trench 4. It was of identical construction to its companion to the SE. Its quoining, as seen at its NE angle, survived to a height of two courses, the upper quoin slightly displaced. The quoining at its NW angle had been removed during a subsequent constructional episode, likely the formation of the western entrance to the chapel.

The footings of the structure, where revealed, are described by area – see trenches 1, 2 and 8, below.



Plate 6.6 General view of the excavation area looking NW

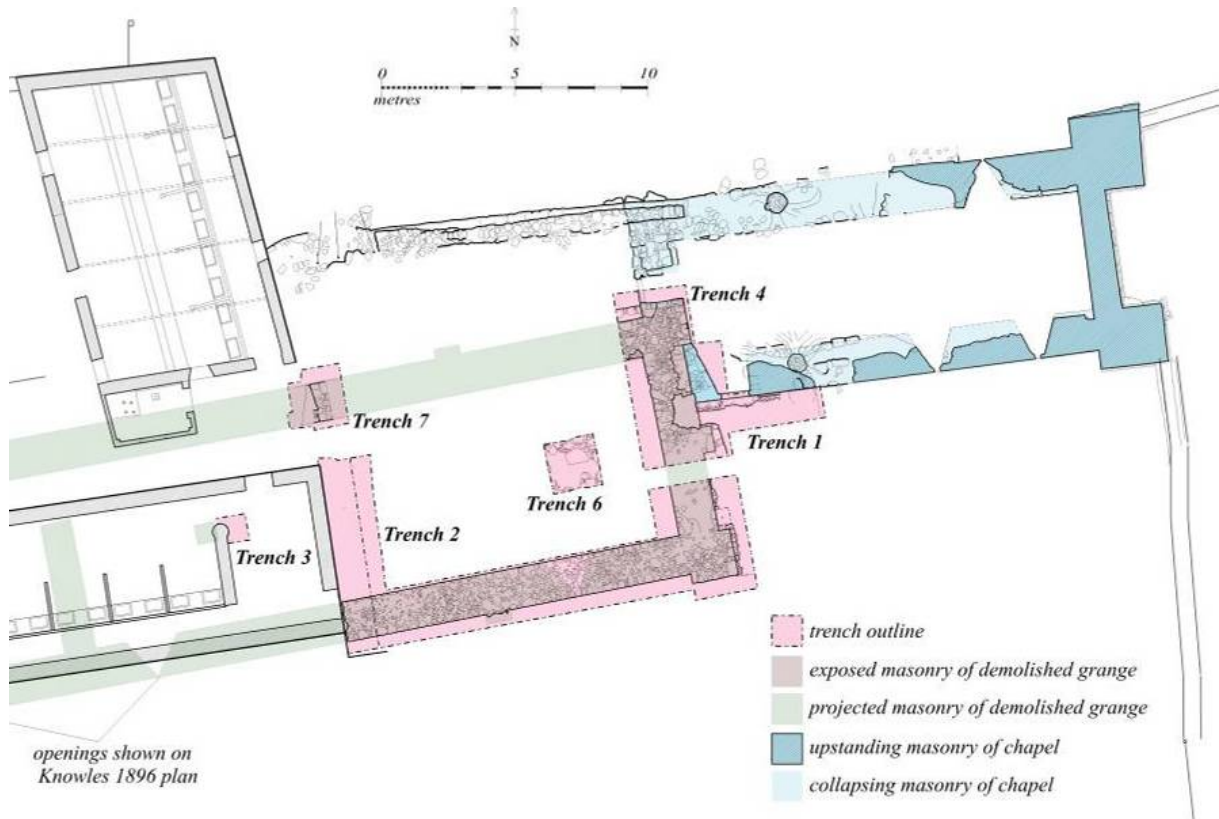


Figure 6.3 Trench locations in the area of the Dutch barn following excavation, showing extent of early footings revealed with a projected floor plan (from Knowles, 1896) of the early grange building

iii. Evaluation trenches

a. Trench 1/4 extension (figure 6.4)

The western end of Trench 1 was extended northwards in order to fully expose the masonry of the east wall of the early range in that area – thereby connecting through to Trench 4. This was simply achieved by trowelling off a shallow humic topsoil build-up directly that directly overlay the masonry.



Plate 6.6 Composite panoramic view showing the western parts of Trench 1 as extended; looking west

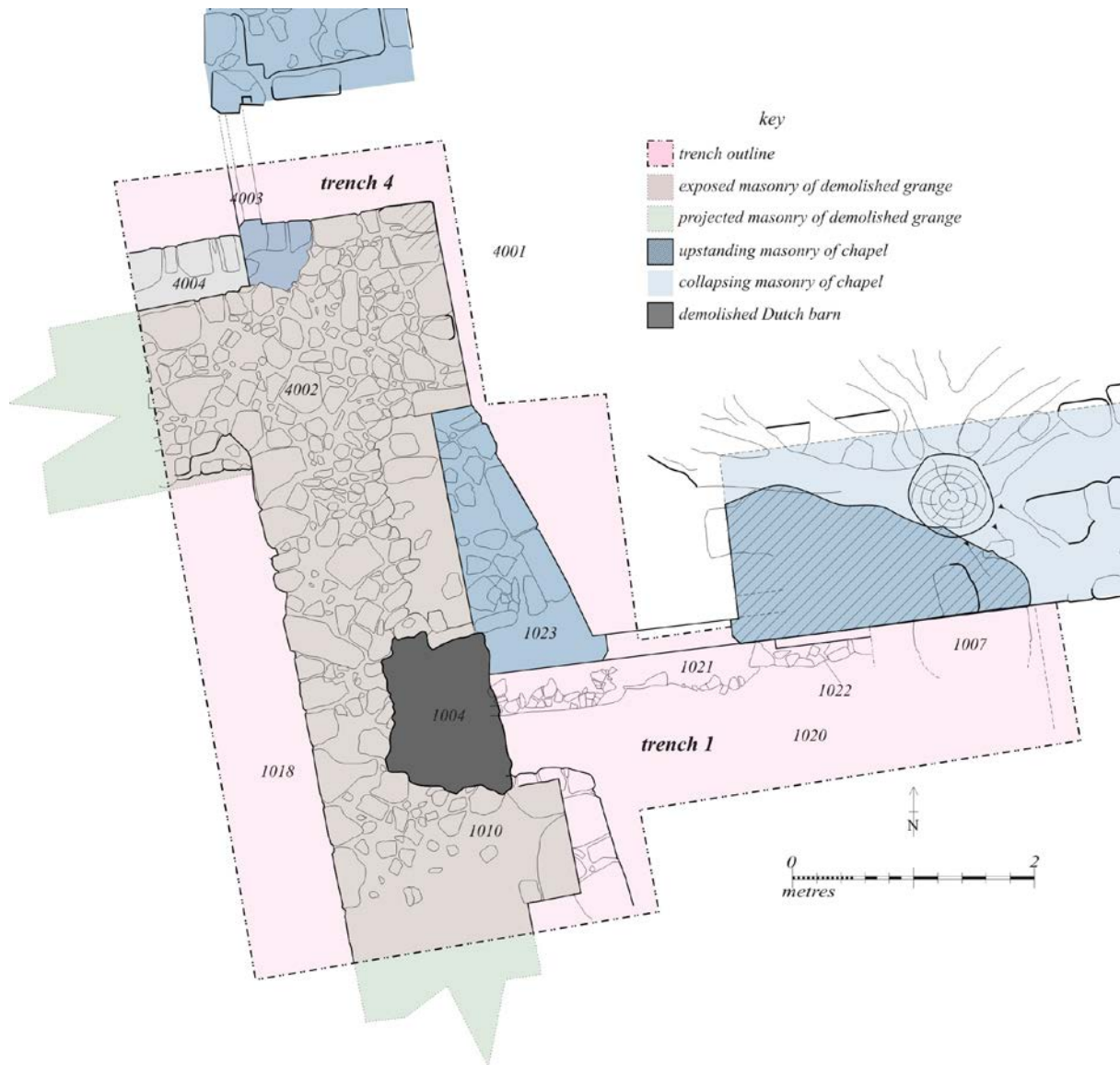
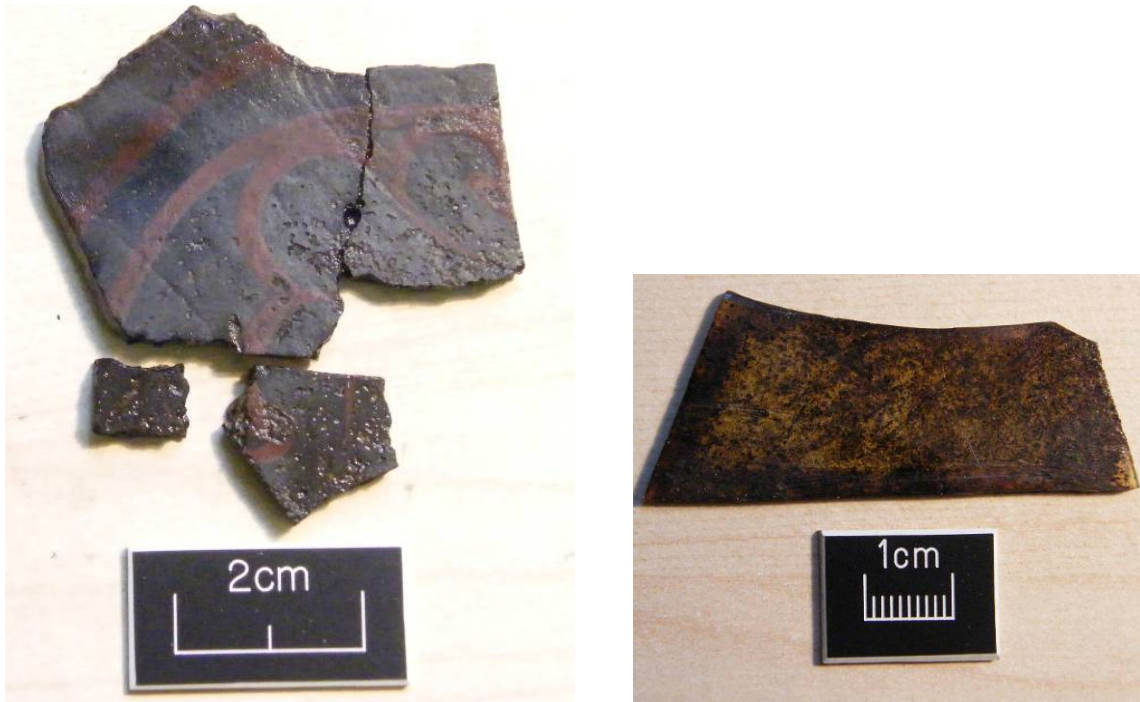


Figure 6.4 Post-excavation plan of Trench 1 and 4 with the extension connecting the two

The west end of Trench 1 was also extended to the south by an additional 0.5m, this in order to fully expose the pilaster buttress at the centre of the east gable of the early range. From within the latter area, at the external wall face close to the buttress, was recovered a piece of *grisaille* painted window glass of medieval date, *plate 6.7*, part of a further window quarry, *plate 6.8*, and a fragment of lead window came.



Plates 6.7 and 6.8 Shaped and decorated window glass from trench 1

b. Trench 4 extension

Trench 4 was extended to the west and south to meet up with Trench 1 in order to expose the entire footprint of the NE corner of the early range as well as the east gable. To achieve this it was only necessary to excavate topsoil deposits. The masonry partly visible at the surface on the north side of the entrance was also fully cleaned following removal of areas of shallow turf. The full plan of the entrance area was uncovered and planned in this phase (as seen in *Figure 6.4*).

To the north of the entrance there seems to have been a recess or window. This interpretation can be reached as the facing stones visible on the surface have been knocked loose from the wall core on the interior, leaving one long stone with the appearance of a sill (*figure 6.11*). At either end of the possible sill stone, the front edge was roughly squared and sharp, with the middle portion of c.0.30m much more rounded. This is likely to indicate wear on the sill stone, with the edges of the sill escaping wear due to the presence of vertical jambs running up either side. Within the wall core the sockets of 2 large stones relate to this feature, maybe flat slabs forming a base to the recess. Alternatively the stone could be reused from elsewhere and re-used in its current position.



Plate 6.9 Trenches 4 and 1 joined up exposing the whole east gable of the early range



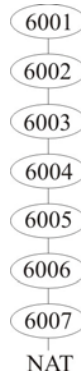
Plate 6.10 Masonry uncovered on the north side of the chapel entrance revealed in Trench 4, looking east



Plate 6.11 Masonry uncovered north of doorway in Trench 4 looking west. Note apparent mural recess – its sill stone beneath the scale

c. Trench 6 (see figure 6.6)

Trench 6, measuring 2.0m by 2.0m, was located within the interior of the early range, aligned on its central axis within the area of the dismantled Dutch barn. This was excavated with the intention of locating the base of one of the central stone piers that formerly provided support for the upper level of the range – whether vaulting or timberwork.



Matrix 4 Stratigraphic matrix for Trench 6

The upper deposit within the trench area consisted of a 5cm deep build-up of humic animal dung-derived soil seen elsewhere within the barn floor area, 6001. This overlay the hard-packed rubbly layer, the barn flooring make-up seen elsewhere, whose matrix consisted of crushed cream lime mortar 6002. This extended to a depth of 0.20m. A number of pipe bowl and stem fragments were recovered from this context along with 19th century ceramics, some residual earlier ceramic fragments, and some quantity of animal bone.

Beneath 6002 was encountered a rubbly deposit with a dark soil rich matrix some 0.20m – 0.30m in thickness, 6003; this contained many charcoal inclusions. Recovered from this deposit were an assortment of early tobacco pipe fragments, including bowls, *plate 6.12*, and a number of small copper alloy pins, *plate 6.13*; ceramic finds included green-glazed grey-wares and trail-decorated lead-glazed red-wares. The finds assemblage suggested a 17th century dating.

Partly underlying the 6003 to the east was 6004; this was a 0.20m deep deposit of rubble stone and broken stone roofing tiles mixed through with crushed lime mortar and humic soils. Notable finds from this level, in addition to much animal bone, were a highly worn silver coin of Elizabeth I, dated 1576, *plate 6.15*, and part of the base of a free-blown wine glass.



Plates 6.12 – 6.13 Pipe bowls, stems and pins from 6003



Plates 6.14 – 6.15 Pottery from 6003, and worn coin of Elizabeth I recovered from 6004 (SF0146)

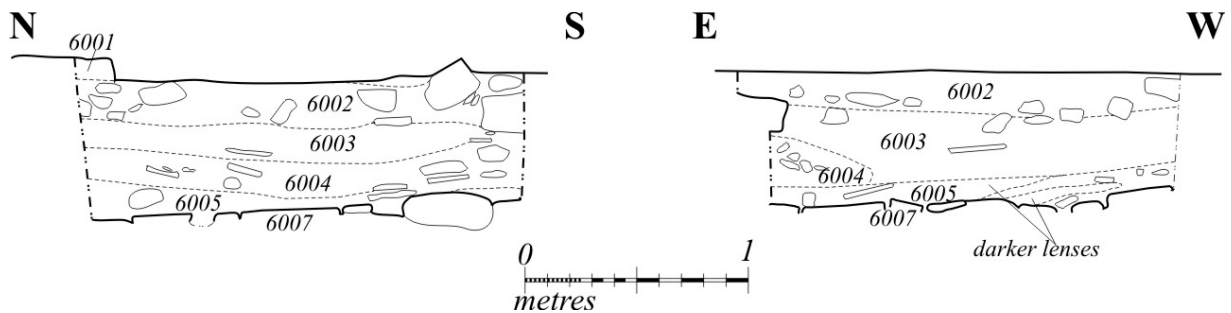


Figure 6.5 West and north facing sections of trench 6

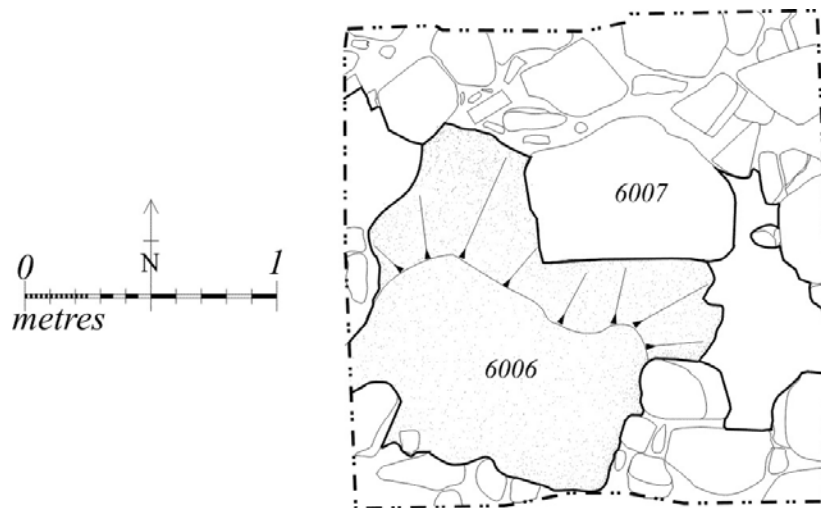


Figure 6.6 Trench 6 - plan of 6007 at limit of excavation

Deposit 6005, overlain by both 6004 and 6003, comprised a series of lenses of dark cinders/coal mixed through with soil. The general matrix of this was of very similar character to 6003 but contained a far higher proportion of cinder / coal inclusions. Together 6003, 6004 and 6005 appear to represent a rapid episode of infill and levelling, apparently following demolition of the early range, the finds recovered suggesting this occurred in the 17th century (figure 6.5).

Once the infill deposits had been removed a large deposit of compacted cream-white lime mortar with some reddish burnt clay or brick/tile fragments mixed through was noted, 6006. This occupied the approximate location where it was hoped a masonry pier base might be identified. It is possible that the deposit formed the bedding for a pier. Alternatively it may simply be a substantial mortar residue deriving from the range's construction. A similar deposit was noted in trench 2 (2017); this appeared to overlie a mortar floor or at least the remnants of bedding for a removed floor, 2023, which in turn overlay natural clays

The 6006 mortar deposit overlay a level of bedded stones, the possible remnants of a cobbled floor 6007 (figure 6.6). This was fairly roughly formed, made up from a mixture of sizes of slabs and cobble stones but forming a relatively level upper surface (perhaps levelling/make-up for an earth floor?). These cobbles were set into underlying natural clays; within the latter the imprints of a few missing cobbles could also be seen.



Plates 6.16 and 6.17 Trench 6 showing mortar 6006, east and west facing sections

d. Trench 7

This was a trench excavated over the projected line of the north wall of the early range, located a little to the north of trench 2 and to the east of the upstanding 19th century byre building. The surface in this area slopes down to the west from the eastern higher ground, this slope represents the 'cut' for the construction of the upstanding byre. Some stones protruded from the side of the slope and the purpose of the trench was to determine whether these were *in situ* remnants of the north wall of the range.

The trench extended to an irregular area of 2.2m by 2.2m. The upper deposits were of loose to compact humic soils, 7001; these were fairly shallow, just covering the underlying 7002 masonry beneath, and contained numerous modern artefacts. Once this was removed the concrete path between the byre buildings was revealed; this stepped up to the south and was bounded by a poured concrete kerb to the east. To the east of this the remnants of the 7002 masonry were found to be solid and well preserved, composed of rubble stone bonded with a creamy lime mortar. The masonry had been cut along the line of the slope for the byre's construction and it was evident that most if not all of the masonry to the west must have been lost.

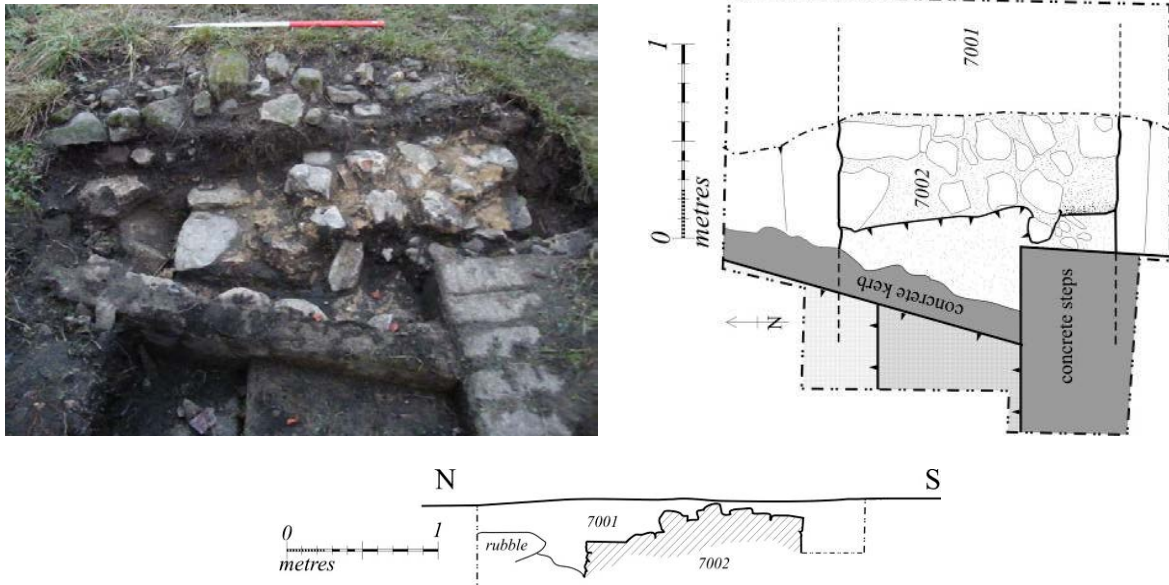


Plate 6.18 and Figures 6.7-6.8 Masonry 7002 exposed at limit of excavation, east section and plan of trench 7

iv. Remains to the north of the access road (Trench 5) (figure 6.1 and 6.11)

a. General

Trench 5, 2 x 20m, ran parallel to the field boundary bounding the field to the north of the farm access road. Prior to opening the trench the boundary wall in this area was individually surveyed. It contains a number of different builds and relict features, clearly parts of pre-existing structures present on the site, figure 6.9, plate 6.19. Four individual footing alignments were noted running perpendicularly through or northwards from this section of wall, figure 6.9, (A)-(D). The 1st Edition OS demonstrates the former existence of an agricultural building on the eastern part of this wall on its south side, figure 6.10. The eastern parts of the field wall correspond to this structure and, indeed, the lower quoining of its NE and NW angles can still be made out. The quoining to the NE includes grit-stone blocks that seem likely to be reused from medieval structures at the site. A wall alignment extends northwards from beneath the quoining at (A); that this precisely lines through to the east end wall of the chapel suggests the wall footing may well relate to the medieval complex. This footing, which is about 0.90m – 1.0m in width, corresponds to a slight level change in the field beyond.

At the NW corner of the building shown on the early OS map a further footing runs northwards, this about 0.70m in width, (B). Immediately to the west of this exists what appears to be a blocked entrance. On the west side of the entrance is a 4m long section of walling wholly formed of smaller slabs of sandstone; it is possible that this represents the remains of an internal sub-division within a structure. At about 0.8m in thickness this is considerably thicker than other parts of the boundary wall. Its west end marks a further wall return seen running out to the north (C). The 3m or so of walling beyond that point appears to be comparatively recent and may be a blocking of a former field entrance whose existence is suggested by a track running northwards from this point on the 1st Edition OS. At the west end of that wall section is a dog's-leg that marks yet another northwards-running wall alignment (D), this again corresponding to a level change in the field beyond – the eastern side of the major platformed area thought to represent the NE quadrant of the medieval grange site.

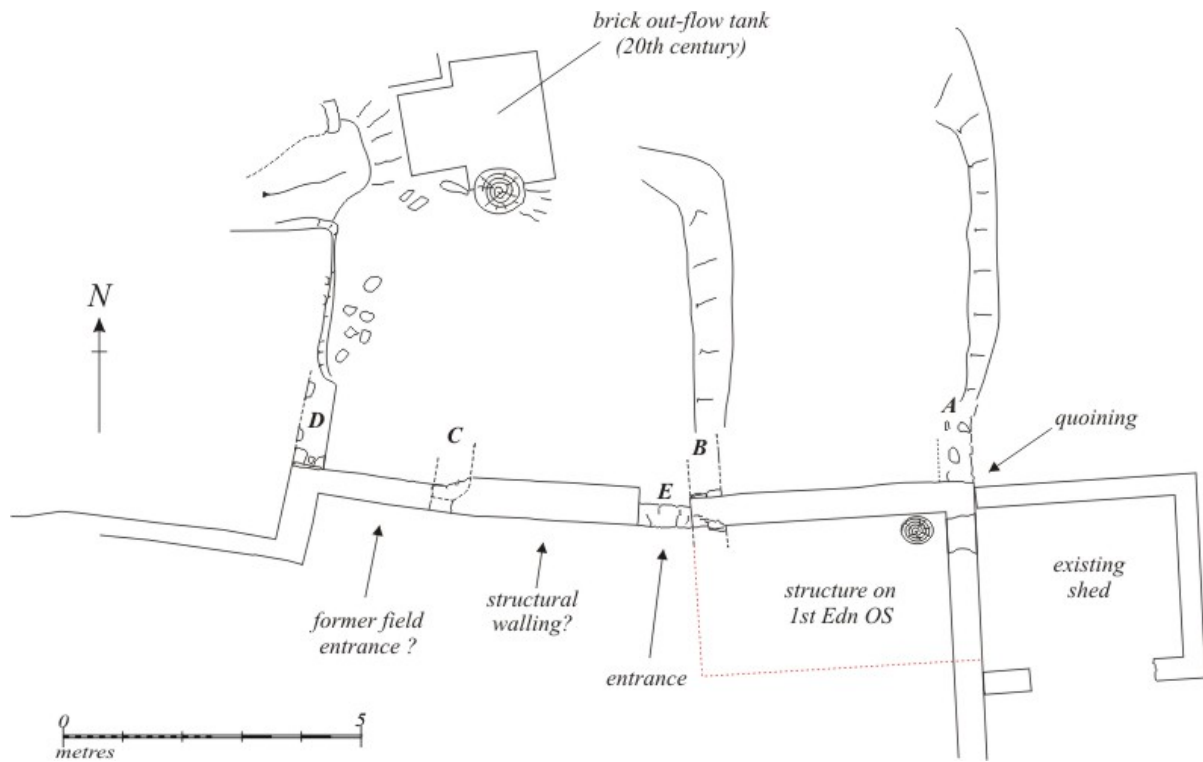


Figure 6.9 plan of the field wall bounding the north side of the farm access road



Plate 6.19 Composite view of boundary wall, north side, showing differing construction



Figure 6.10 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864, detail. Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 1864 All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772

Trench 5 was positioned to examine these various northwards-running wall alignments, and the eastern side of the platform in general. Topsoil was removed along the length of the trench (*plate 6.20*) and a number of structural features immediately revealed. Within the limited resources of the Altogether Archaeology project it was not possible to complete the excavation of Trench 5. Excavation work was thus restricted to better defining structural remains within two areas, at the western and centre-eastern parts of the trench. Further work in Trench 5 was undertaken in September 2011; it is hoped that the completion and final recording of the trench will be undertaken at a future stage.



Plate 6.20 Trench 5 - initial topsoil strip, looking west

b. Western end of Trench 5 (figure 6.11)

With time limited, excavation was concentrated in two main areas of Trench 5. The first was the western end of the trench across the apparent level platform in that area, and the second to the east across a wall line that was partially visible poking through the grass.

The western area of excavation concentrated upon the eastern edge of the broad platform. Revealed across the entirety of the westernmost three metres of the trench was a spread of cobble-like stones some 0.10m – 0.20m below surface, *plate 6.21*. This seemed likely to be the remains of a cobbled surfacing of the level top of this part of the platform, the cobbles themselves perhaps having become displaced by subsequent use of the field, perhaps trampling by livestock. Further east the cobbles were increasingly overlain by smaller loose rubble stones.

A 0.75m wide strip sondage was excavated along the north section of the trench across the break in slope of the main platform (between 2.0m and 5.0m from the west end of the trench). In the west part of the sondage a continuation of the cobbles was revealed beneath the looser stones. The cobbling ran up to and abutted a substantial wall footing, (subsequently recorded as *5003*), running across the trench from south to north, approximately in line with the wall stub on the boundary wall to the south – alignment (*D*), *plate 6.22*. Stacked against the eastern face of this wall line were a number of stone roofing slates abutting the base of the wall and sloping away at 45°. These were overlain by fallen rubble stone. The surviving height and footings of the wall were not revealed.



Plate 6.21 Western end of trench 5 – remains of cobbled surface as revealed, looking east;
Plate 6.22 sondage along north section with wall footing, looking north

c. Centre-eastern part of Trench 5 (figure 6.11)

Following removal of topsoil within the centre-eastern part of the trench a spread of smaller loose rubble stone was revealed within the lower topsoil matrix; this concentrated to the east. Emerging through this further east was the clear outline of a substantial and well built masonry wall footing corresponding to the footing (A) within the boundary wall, this similarly measured 1.0m in width (figure 6.9). The probable remnants of a second wall line were noted further to the west, aligned with footing (B) in the boundary wall. The two footings evidently represented the east and west long walls of a range. Following removal of the rubbly overburden 5007 between these two walls a partly cobbled, partly flagged floor surface was partially uncovered. Set within this floor area were a series of stones with cut sockets presumably to hold uprights for stalls (plates 6.25 and 6.26). Also noted within the floor were a series of aligned vertically set slabs running north/south across the trench that formed kerbs defining individual areas of flooring and, apparently, stone-lined gully drains within.

The flooring on closer inspection appears to relate to a central paved path flanked by raised cobbled areas the regular sockets in the raised areas may indicate that these held uprights for stalls. Between the raised cobbled area and the external walls is an approximately 0.50m wide apparently in-filled sunken area, the extent of these is indicated by the vertical set slabs and are presumably feed troughs (*mangers*).



Plate 6.23 general view of the centre-eastern part of Trench 5 showing structural remains in relation to the field wall – note quoining to left which overlies wall alignment (A); looking SW



*Plate 6.24 (left) Eastern end of trench shows wall line first exposed
Plate 6.25 (right) Eastern end of trench shows cobble floor; note the various socket holes*



Plate 6.26 Detail of cut sockets in floor

All the features revealed were exposed by simple topsoil stripping or shallow excavation into an overlying rubble spread, and as such it is likely much more remains to be uncovered. The rubble spreads could be the remnants from robbing of the larger reusable stones from the buildings as they were being demolished, alternatively the rubble could have been imported to form a hard standing especially to the west where it appears to overlie a large level area.

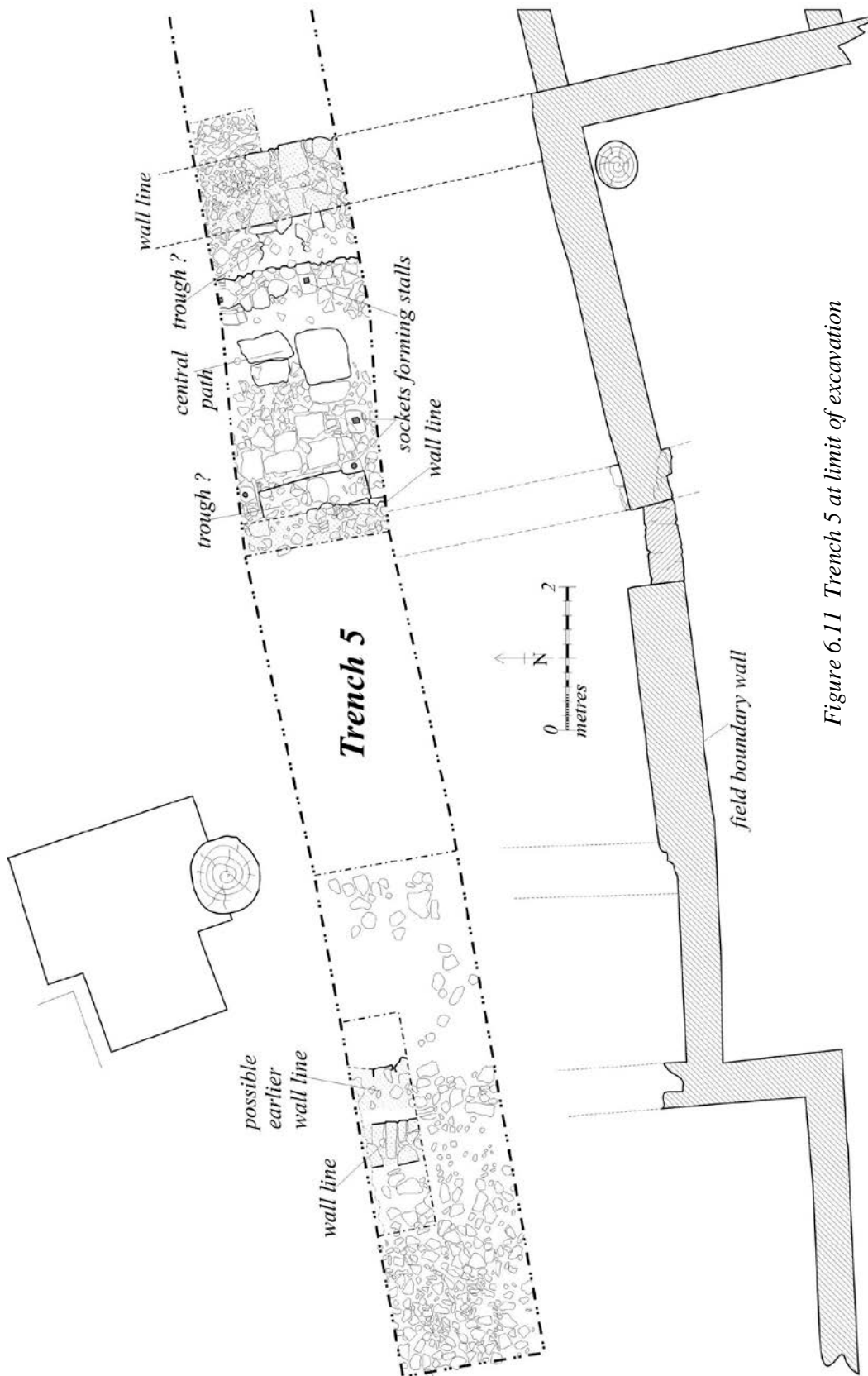


Figure 6.11 Trench 5 at limit of excavation

v. *Geophysical survey (figure 6.12)*

Two areas were subject to geophysical survey, the first within the field immediately south of the standing grange ruin and the other in the field to the north of the farm access road, this extending over and somewhat beyond the area of the large earthwork platform that was thought to represent the NE quadrant of the medieval site. The results of the magnetic survey are shown in *figure 6.12*. The geomagnetic survey was completed on 30/10/10 by Duncan Hale of Archaeological Services Durham University.

In area 1 the principal anomaly identified was a linear feature running ENE from the gable of the adjacent barn building. This seems likely to represent the line of modern piping rather than a northern perimeter wall of the grange complex. In the SE part of the area the survey apparently records the northern continuation of the range walls revealed at the east end of Trench 5, apparently extending for a further 10m or so. Along the south side of the area and to the SW are further anomalies that likely relate to early structural remains and/or areas of early cobbled surfacing; a section of the latter was revealed at the western end of Trench 5. Though a series of individual anomalies were encountered within area two these are less easy to interpret. The darker mass to the NE of the area may simply be 'background noise' caused by the presence of farming-related debris, and similarly for the zone along the north side of the plot. Also the nature of the large anomaly extending south along grid line 440 remains unclear – large enough for a possible structure but lacking sufficient definition to demonstrate individual walls (again perhaps modern farming-related). The three discreet anomalies upon the rising ground along the south side of the plot may be of particular interest and perhaps representing early features (one or more possibly a drying kiln?).

The geophysical survey demonstrated the likelihood of archaeological survival in both areas 1 and 2. These features have significant potential for further investigation through a series of carefully targeted trial trenches.

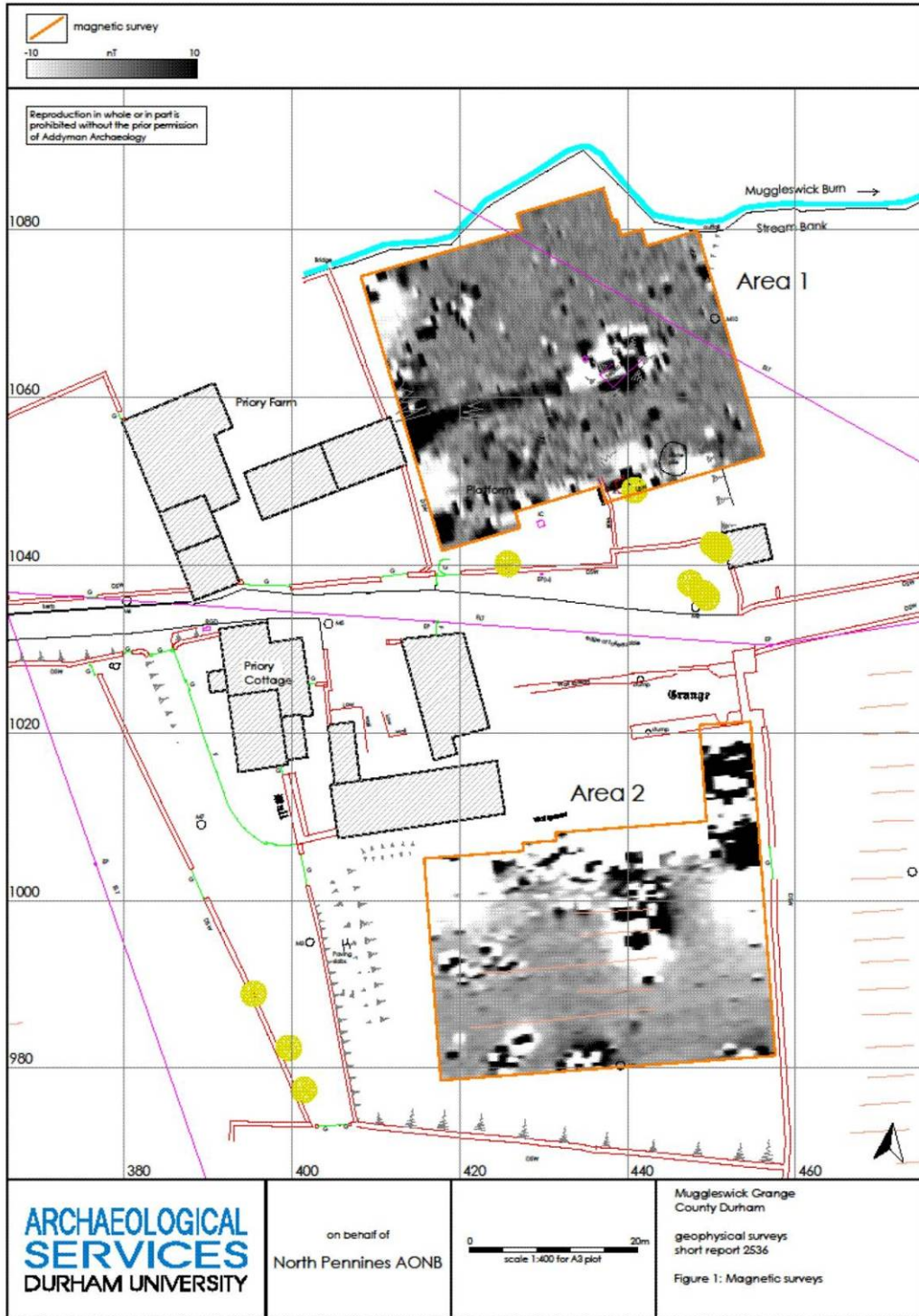


Figure 6.12 Geophysical survey, November 2010

vi. *Standing building recording: west end of the early range*

a. *Introduction*

A substantial remnant of the west gable of the wall of the early range survives upstanding as an ivy-covered ruin lying immediately to the west of the existing byre, located within the garden of the cottage just beyond, *plate 6.27*. One objective of the community archaeology project was to record this structure as a buildings archaeology training exercise. This was undertaken on 21 January 2010, *figure 6.13*. In 1896 Greenwell and Knowles had first suggested this to have formed part of the early range – much more of the structure survived then. It was hoped that this could be confirmed by recording its precise alignment by the identification of diagnostic features of similar character to those revealed to the E on the site of the Dutch barn.



Plate 6.27 General view of the western gable wall of the early range from the SE

The complexity of the present walling, which incorporates masonry of more than one period, was somewhat masked by the existing cementitious pointing. However it is clear that much of the lower parts of the gable, up to first floor level, and parts of an eastwards return at its north end are of early date. Its recordable features indeed confirmed it to be the west gable wall of the early range as revealed by the excavations further east.

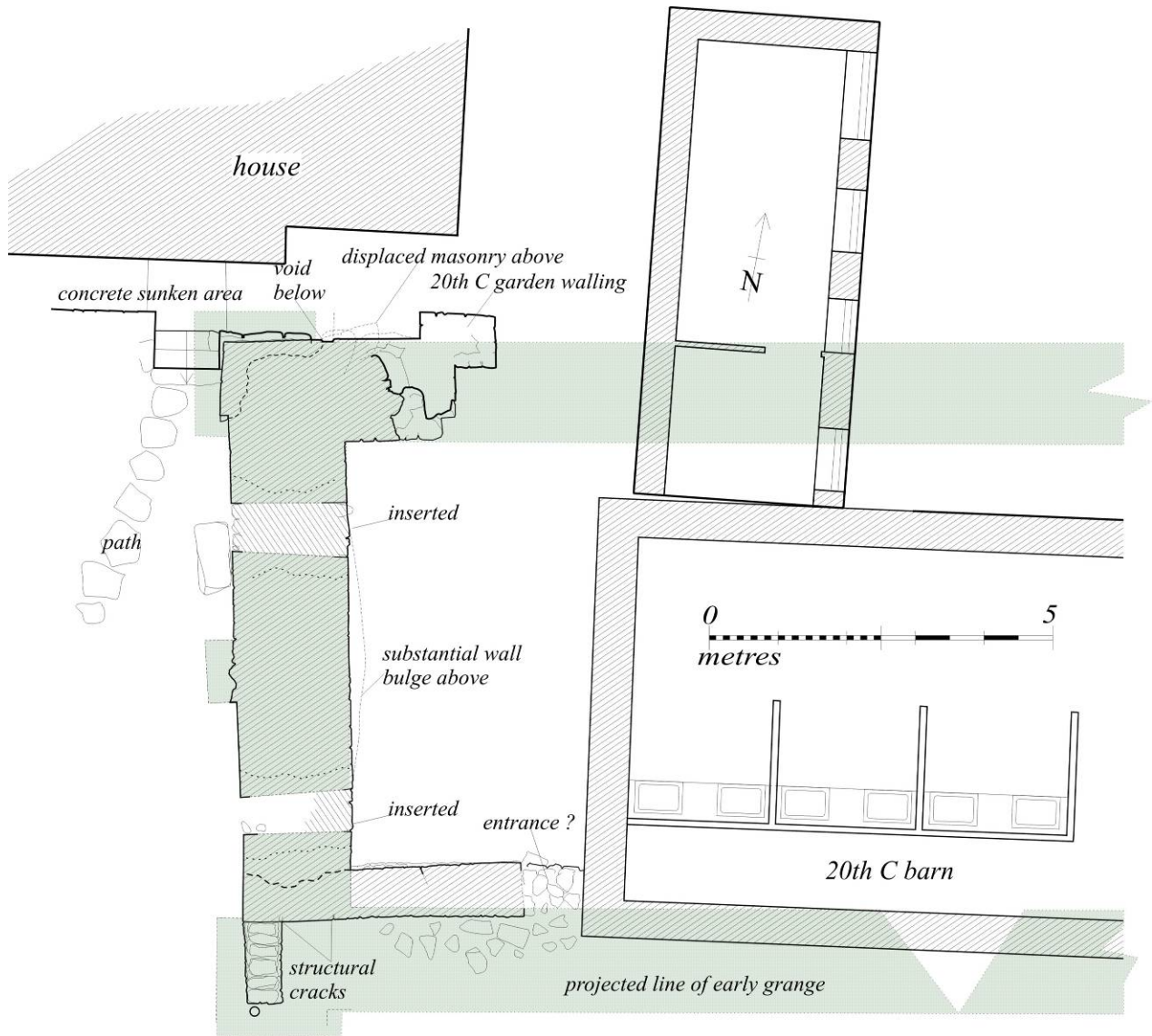


Figure 6.13 Plan of the west gable wall of the early range; pale blue – projected former extent

b. Surviving early fabric

The gable wall itself is of great thickness, at 1.65m – 1.70m, this comparable to the dimension of the excavated east gable (1.50m – 1.55m).²⁶ The structure had seen extensive reduction and robbing of its dressings. It is apparent that its SW angle was wholly removed, the existing eastwards return being of a later build. The NW angle survives, complete internally, but its buttressing was mostly removed externally. All that remains of the latter are the projecting truncated remains of its base course. The stump of a buttress central to the gable can still be traced. A truncated dressing projects from the wall foot signifying its south side; adjacent there is a further projecting rubble stone and above these there is a discernable band of patching of the wall face. The remaining dressing is of the same coarse-grained sandstone employed elsewhere in the structure. The positions and dimensions of the NW angle and central buttress correspond precisely to those revealed by excavation to the east.

²⁶ The west gable has seen structural movement, its internal (eastern) wall face is now bowing very substantially

c. *Secondary works*

The upper part of the gable seems to be mostly or wholly a secondary rebuild, the earlier masonry incorporated as part of the west gable wall of a large farm building. Internally a substantial off-set marks the probable change in build, this about 2.0m above existing interior ground surface. There survives much of a central opening within the upper part of the gable. Also of secondary work is the reforming of the exterior NW corner presumably following the robbing of the dressings of the clasped buttress arrangement that likely existed at this point. Early dressings were reused in the rebuilt angle. The SW corner of the earlier gable was wholly removed, a new angle formed, also employing salvaged dressings, and a new eastwards return formed. At 0.7m in thickness the latter is comparatively insubstantial. The lower part of this wall section survives for a length of about 2.6m. It contains the south splay of an opening and, further north, what appears to have been the southern jamb of an entrance.

Two apertures run through the lower walling of the gable. It is not clear whether these formed part of the original fabric, but they seem more likely to be subsequent insertions, at least in part. Each is square-jambled and runs perpendicularly through the wall; they measure 0.80m and 0.62m in width to north and south respectively. Externally their jambs are formed of cut coarse-grained sandstone blocks; internally only the north jamb of the northern opening employs cut blocks of this stone. Externally their lintels are formed of rubble stone, the one to the north a substantial triangular block.

vii. *Notes on building stones employed at Muggleswick*

Andrew Newton

Muggleswick village lies almost entirely within the Millstone grit series of the Carboniferous and as such local quarries would have produced a variety of sandstones ranging from very coarse grained millstone grit to fine grained micaceous sandstones, *Figure 6.14*. These are finely bedded and were used as roofing slates in many local houses. In and around Muggleswick Park there are a number of quarries, some within one or two miles of the Grange. These include Hasling Dene at Grid Reference 042492, a quarry at Grid Reference 043497 and two quarries to the west of West Cot House at Grid Reference 019492 and 018494. There are many more smaller quarries all over the fells. Determining their age is difficult but many are medieval. To the south of Waskerly Park there are two further quarries known as the Bishop's Millstone Quarry at Grid Reference 028434 and the Dean and Chapter's Millstone Quarry at Grid Reference 004428. These may have been the source of millstone grit for building stone too. The millstone grit is lighter in colour than most of the other sandstones and its use as buttresses at Muggleswick may have caused an interesting colour differentiation with the darker walls.

The uses of the geological deposits in the area have been summarised as follows:

For engineering works, or the substructure of important buildings, the sandstones, associated with the carboniferous deposits, are highly valuable. The following are the varieties:- 1 Slate Sill; a fine grained, micaceous, slaty rock, of a gray colour, used as a roofing slate in many villages of Northumberland and Durham. It is the uppermost bed in the section of Heley Field. 2 Freestone Sills; fine grained quartzose sandstones, used for building. 3 Hazles; hard, ferruginous, fine-grained sandstones. 4 Mill-stone Grit; a coarse, white, quartzose sandstone; it crops out on the Derwent, and is quarried for mill-stones. The quarries are at Muggleswick Fell and between Wolsingham and Stanhope in Weardale. 5 Grindstone Sill; a fine-grained yellowish sandstone found at Alstone Moor (Durham), Coalcleugh, Allenheads, Nenthead and on the summit of Cross Fell.²⁷

²⁷ Davy, Christopher 1839 *The architect, engineer, and operative builder's constructive manual; or, A practical and scientific treatise on the construction of artificial foundations for buildings, railways, &c.; with a comparative view of the application of piling and concreting to such purpose ... To which is added, an analysis of the principal legal enactments affecting the operations of the practical builder. Illustrated by notes of cases occurring in actual practice*, London, J. Williams, vi

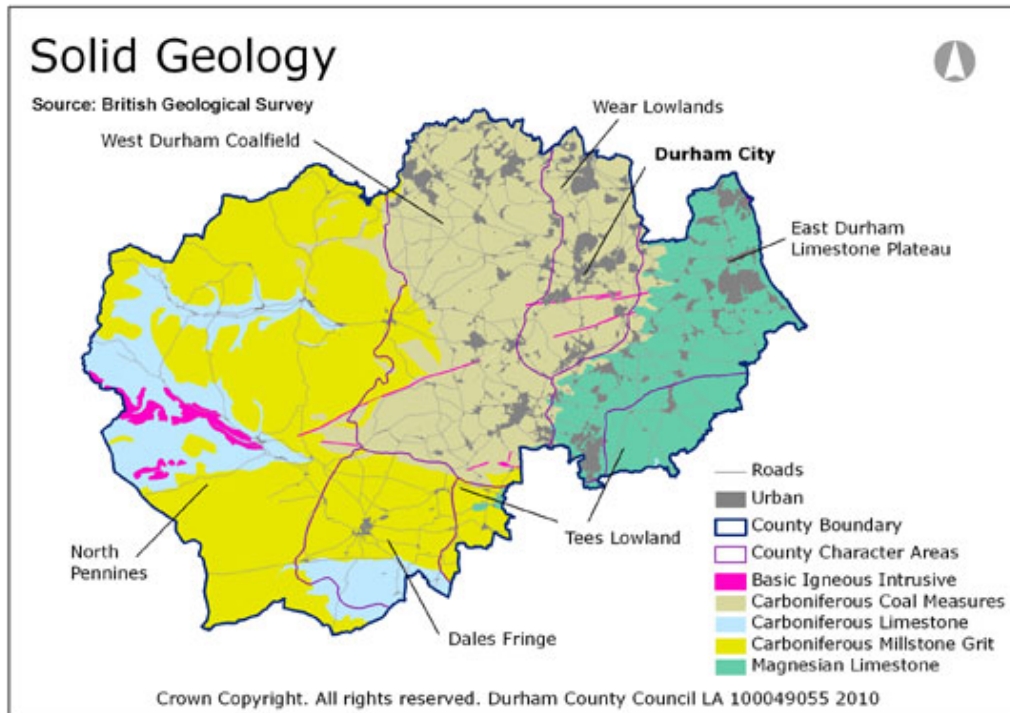


Figure 6.14 Map produced by Durham County Council showing the solid geology of the county

7. Community led excavation (September 2011)

i. General

One of the aims of the Altogether Archaeology project had been to ascertain the extent of the Grange complex into the field north of the road. As discussed previously (see *Section 6, iv*), the field boundary north of the road contained a large number of anomalies, variously interpreted as evidence of structures. Trench 5 was opened, revealing a number of anomalous features which time constraints and manpower issues meant were never thoroughly recorded or fully investigated.

Previous phases of the project had been a significant success in terms of both community involvement and archaeological discoveries and it was felt that building on this impetus would be of benefit to the project. A further period of excavation was planned, to be staffed by volunteers under the guidance of Addyman Archaeology and Paul Frodsham of North Pennines AONB. Addyman Archaeology were commissioned to work on another site as part of the Living North Pennines AONB Project (at Shildon), and would be excavating in relative proximity to Muggleswick Grange. The two projects were timed to coincide with one another and Addyman Archaeology staff were on hand to provide guidance and advice at Muggleswick as required.

ii. The excavation of Trench 5 (figures 6.1 and 6.11)

The continuing excavation and assessment of Trench 5 at Muggleswick Grange was necessarily limited in scope. The features already revealed within the Trench had proved both important and complex, and whilst it was felt unlikely the week long project would fully excavate and interpret these, any further information provided and recording undertaken within Trench 5 would ultimately benefit the project while at the same time continuing local involvement.

The first task to be undertaken involved the general cleaning of the previous season's trench, removing the detritus and growth (including numerous toadstools) built up since the preceding excavation. Once this exercise was completed, the excavation proper could begin.

In lieu of contexts being assigned from the previous excavation, the material removed during cleaning was recorded as 5001, a lightly compacted, friable, dark brown humic soil with occasional small stone inclusions. The topsoil removed in the previous excavation, 5007, consisted of moderately compact dark brown humic soil with various sandstone inclusions. It is accepted that 5001 and 5007 are synonymous with one another.

a. Western end of Trench 5

At the western end of Trench 5, it was hoped to ascertain the relationship between the wall stub in the field boundary categorised as alignment D (see Section 6, *iv, a* and figure 6.9), and the substantial wall footing revealed previously on roughly the same alignment (see Section 6, *iv, b*).

A small trench extension was excavated on the south side of Trench 5, extending this by around 1.10m², and located immediately east of the wall footing onto the projected alignment of wall D. The trench revealed what may be a further wall face running southwards on the projected alignment of D, possibly abutting against the wall revealed in the earlier excavations. Both of these walls were recorded on site as 5003, although this seems erroneous and from an assessment of the drawings, in all likelihood alignment D is a later wall built against the substantial wall footing encountered previously. While both are recorded as 5003, it is expected this will be altered upon further inspection by Addyman Archaeology staff and any interpretation must remain tentative until such an inspection can take place. To facilitate understanding at this stage, the main N-S wall noted previously will be referred to as 5003, whilst the new wall face on the projected course of wall alignment D, will be referred to as D.

The excavation of this area did reveal clear alignment of walling 5003, and showed it to survive to at least two courses. The existence of roofing slates against the east face in 2010, were also seen to continue southwards.

5003 was abutted on the west side by 5002, a compact deposit consisting almost wholly of small to medium sized angular stones. This deposit may also have overlain 5003, and extended eastwards across much of Trench 5, interpreted as a possible working surface or floors to the structures.

b. Centre-western end of Trench 5

In November 2010, when Trench 5 was initially opened, time constraints had meant that the focus of the excavations had been at both the western and eastern ends with little excavation into the centre area. This area seemed to contain a much smaller concentration of stone and rubble coverage, although this may have been due to the lack of excavation in this area.

A small sondage was excavated around 7m from the western end of the trench, measuring 1.20m W-E by 0.50m N-S. It was hoped this small slot would provide some information relating to the archaeology in this area.

In the end the Sondage was excavated to a depth of 0.50m, revealing a deposit interpreted as a demolition layer and recorded as 5006. This deposit contained a large quantity of rubble and roof tiles in a fragmented state, but also a small fragment of medieval green-glazed ceramic (SF230 – plate 7.10).



Plate 7.10 SF230 Medieval ceramic

c. *Eastern end of Trench 5*

Cleaning and defining of the features within the ‘byre’ at the eastern end of Trench 5 formed one of the major exercises during this phase of the excavation. No features were noted west of the ‘byre’, i.e. west of wall alignment B (see *figure 6.9*).

Excavation into the ‘troughs’ running along the edges of what was interpreted as the ‘byre’ structure, revealed rubble within the channel set by the stones, possibly sitting atop a clay base.

The drystone wall at the eastern end of the trench, interpreted as forming the eastern wall of the ‘byre’ and found to lie on the same orientation as wall alignment A (*figure 6.9*), was categorised as 5004. A small sondage measuring 1.20m W-E by 0.50m N-S and excavated immediately east of 5004 revealed the wall to survive to at least two courses. This sondage was excavated to a depth of 0.60m and recorded a destruction layer of stone rubble and broken roof tiles (recorded as 5005). A potential further wall was revealed beneath 5005, recorded as bonded with clay, although this was not assigned a context and no photographs or drawings were available for consultation.

Further investigation will be required in the area of the ‘byre’ in order to better understand the archaeological features and gain a better interpretation of Trench 5.

8. *Overview*

i. *General*

The three phases of archaeological evaluation at Muggleswick Grange, conducted as community archaeology projects in 2010-11, and the results of monitoring and building recording works undertaken during repairs to the ruin in 2009-10, have all been drawn into the present report. Together they represent a comprehensive reappraisal of this important site. The reappraisal has very considerably extended the understanding of the site as first established by Greenwell and Knowles in the late 19th century and further developed by Peter Ryder in 2006.

Most importantly the extent and many details of the early range described by Greenwell and Knowles, and now only represented above ground by its upstanding west gable wall, have been revealed, defined and far better understood. This improved understanding extends to the relationship of the early range with the chapel range, the latter now firmly established as a subsequent though likely near-contemporary addition to the early range. The more comprehensive exposure of the early range’s buttresses (only the somewhat altered NE buttress had been recorded hitherto) included the definition of the well-preserved clasped buttress to the SE (these also now deduced for the SW and NW angles), and pilaster buttresses at the centre of the east and west gables, and one on the south side. Also of significance is the recovery of jamb stones of early detail, at least one of which is likely to derive from the early range, that correspond to the form of openings recorded as extant by Greenwell and Knowles within the south wall of the range in the 1890s.

These diagnostic details, taken as a whole, permit a far more authoritative comparison to be made with structures of similar form and date elsewhere in the region. Martin Roberts and Peter Ryder have suggested a number of parallels for these architectural details, particularly the presence of clasped buttresses which, though an archaic feature with roots in the Norman period, were still employed in the region well in to the 13th century – as seems to be the case with Muggleswick and the comparable sites of Bewley (one of the most important sites of the Prior of Durham, said to have been built between 1258-73), *plates 7.1 – 7.2* and *figure 7.1*, and the inner camera added at Beaurepaire at about the same time c1260-70,²⁸ and other sites such as Bellister Castle (*figure 7.1*), near Haltwhistle, Tynedale.²⁹ The earlier structure at Bewley in particular, with its clasped and pilaster buttresses, is a close parallel to those of the early range at Muggleswick.

²⁸ *pers. comm.* Martin Roberts

²⁹ *pers comm.* Peter Ryder



Plates 7.1 and 7.2 Pilaster and clasped angle buttresses as excavated by Leslie Still in c.1960-1 at the grange of Bewley (photographs courtesy Martin Roberts)

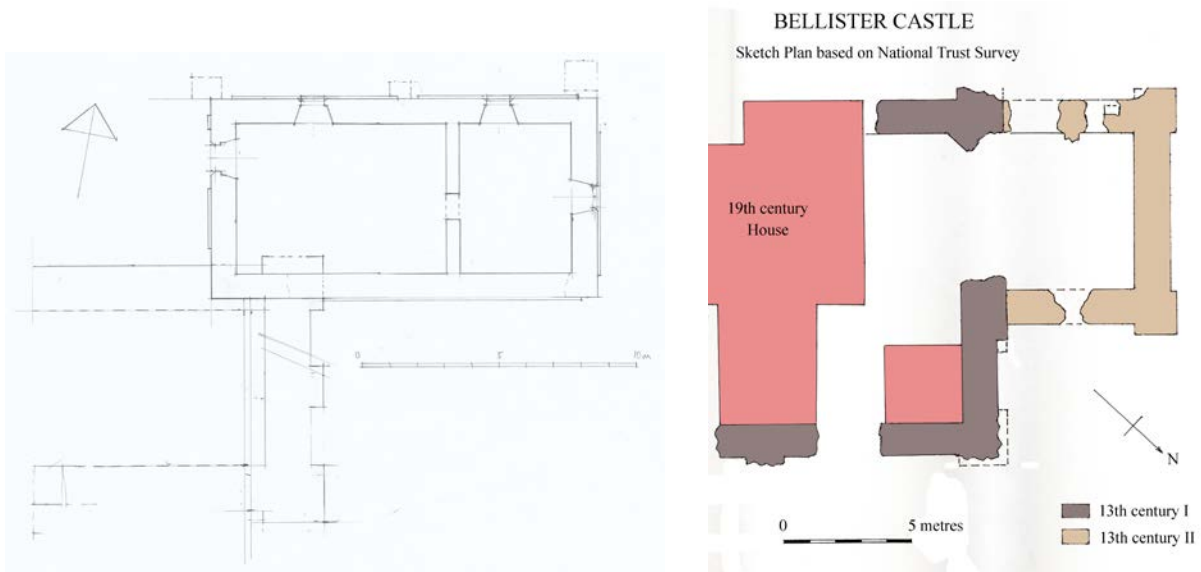


Figure 7.1 Comparative plans of 13th century buildings at Bewley Grange and Bellister Castle (c/o Martin Roberts and Peter Ryder)

In terms of the evidence for its plan the Muggleswick building is proving to be exceptionally well preserved (although it is clear much damage must have been done to its western parts with the construction of the existing byre). Many further details may yet be recoverable – at the external wall foot of the west gable, and along the eastern parts of the north wall (the principal elevation – where evidence may survive for entrances, external stairs, etc.).

The chapel structure is also far better understood, much having been revealed both by close scrutiny from the scaffold, and by the excavation of trenches 1 and 4. Trench 1 also revealed important constructional details and provided some of the few medieval finds from the site, most notably the *grisaille* window glass.

Between the early range and the chapel there was also recorded much evidence for the later development and eventual dismantling of the site which, on the basis of recovered finds, seems likely to have occurred in the 17th century. The full post-excavation process in relation to what proved not to be a very extensive assemblage has yet to be undertaken.

ii. Wider interpretation of the site

The present project also began the assessment of the wider site at Muggleswick, with the topographic and geophysical surveys, the initial inspection of the existing Priory Farm buildings, and, in particular, by means of the excavation of trench 5 within the field to the north of the existing chapel ruin. The latter confirmed the suspicion that the platform evident within the field did indeed represent part of the grange complex, as suggested by Peter Ryder. Though the structures revealed in trench 5 have yet to be fully understood, they certainly appear in part to constitute elements of the medieval complex. On initial appearance they seem to represent some of the ancillary farming-related structures that doubtless existed at the site – at the east end of the trench part of the very well preserved interior of a ‘byre’ was revealed. On the basis of this evidence there seems to be very considerable potential for extending the understanding of the site in that area.

Clearly mapping the wider context of the Muggleswick site will be an important future fieldwork objective, for which there exists extensive earthwork evidence.

It is hoped that future phases of work at the site will address some of these particular areas of investigation, and a wider-ranging research agenda for this site developed and linked into regional research frameworks.

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Appendix A Project documentation

i. Proposed scope of archaeological works [DRAFT 2]

Living North Pennines

Muggleswick Grange – proposed scope of archaeological works [DRAFT 2]

Addyman Archaeology, 15 December 2009

1. Introduction

The present project of comprehensive repair of the upstanding medieval walling of the monastic grange at Muggleswick affords the opportunity of scaffold access to otherwise inaccessible parts of the ruined structure; it necessitates a degree of archaeological supervision and recording works and provides an excellent opportunity to create a comprehensive record of this important site. The recording works in turn have considerable potential as a community archaeology project whereby interested parties might take part in a number of different archaeological activities under the guidance and specialist tuition of experienced surveyors, field archaeologists and buildings archaeologists. This work will generate considerable new information and better knowledge of the site that will directly inform its interpretation to the visiting public and, through publication, to a wider public and academic audience.

Thus the proposed project will cover three aspects – archaeological works necessary in relation to the proposed consolidation works; archaeological recording and investigation that will directly contribute to a professional record, systematic analysis and interpretation of the site; and an educational opportunity involving community participation in all stages of a significant and varied archaeological project.

2. Proposed works

i. Record of the standing building – based on rectified photography

The ruined upstanding walls of the *camera* have already been subject to a rectified photographic survey. It is proposed that these images be digitised to form a standing building record to a stone-by-stone level of detail. After office-based digitising the drawings will then be reviewed and corrected in detail on site once the scaffold is erected – this at an early stage, i.e. in advance of repair works. To the images will be added analytical layers indicating phasing, changes in build, mortar types, and other details. Scaffold access will permit drawn record of particularly significant individual details – such as the window tracery within the E gable wall, profiles of moulded stones, etc.

The finalised survey drawings generated can also be used for interpretation at the site.

ii. Standing building record – a training opportunity

The possibility of undertaking a record of the upstanding medieval gable wall at the SW part of the site was discussed as a possibility. While the other ruined walls at the site have already been recorded by rectified photography, this particular wall section has not. Thus a building recording exercise could take place, without unnecessary duplication, with community participation as a training exercise in the principles of buildings recording – by means of traditional hand-drawing from off-sets.

iii. Site plan

There exists no detailed plan of the Muggleswick settlement or of the important surviving medieval remains therein. It is proposed that a detailed plan of the settlement be prepared that will consist of two or three principal elements – a topographic survey (undertaken in one or two stages), and a detailed mapping of the buildings and ruined structures at the site.

a. Topographic survey

It was agreed desirable that a detailed topographic survey be made of the Muggleswick settlement. This might be undertaken in more than one stage. The first priority will be the area adjacent to the existing structures, taking in parts of the fields immediately surrounding. A second stage – which may form part of a planned future community archaeology programme – might extend the survey further into the surrounding landscape to take in the considerable earthwork evidence for the medieval and later site.

The topographic survey would also provide fixed points of the upstanding buildings and ruined walls that will provide a control for more detailed mapping of these (see *b.*, below), the location of trenches, etc.

b. Detailed building plan

Using the topographic survey as a base the individual buildings at the site will be mapped in closer and analytical detail (where access is permitted). Certainly this will take in the ruined structures and the court of disused farm buildings.

This plan will be essential as a record of the as-existing state of the monument – it will permit mapping for the first time of a great deal of detailed information (e.g. the series of wall footings within the ruin – cross-walls, early entrances and the like) and will be an invaluable basis for developing the more detailed specification proposals.

iv. Stabilisation of the single-skin section of the S wall of the main ruin - archaeology

As discussed at more than one site meeting, and through associated correspondence, buttressing of the interior side of the masonry facing of the S wall face is proposed to ensure its structural stability. Though the detail of the buttress remains to be finalised its construction will certainly necessitate some archaeological involvement in the proposed area of its base. A firm base is required to build up from thus excavation of a localised area down to expose the firm wall top and interior face of the wall footing is a necessity. This will be formally undertaken as an archaeological evaluation trench.

v. Archaeological monitoring

a. Stabilisation of the masonry of the monument generally

It is anticipated that some archaeological monitoring will be required during consolidation works to the upstanding ruined masonry – particularly where there may be more or less extensive re-bedding of stonework (e.g. at the wall heads). A provision will be made within the contract. It is hoped that such monitoring might run concurrently with the marking-up of the digitised elevation drawings (see *2.i* above)

b. Clearance within the site and recovery of dressed stones

There will be a limited degree of clearance of fallen rubble accumulations within the ruin area, particularly at the interior wall foot of the E gable. This clearance will be monitored, and the rubble inspected as clearance progresses for the presence of carved stones or fragments of stones that may be

present. These will be recovered, their location recorded, the stone itself recorded photographically, numbered and catalogued. It is presently proposed that such stones be stored on site within the allocated interpretation space within one of the adjacent farm structures.

vi. Removal of Dutch barn

This process of removal of the Dutch barn, which flanks the S side of the principal ruined range has been considered in detail, most recently at a site meeting in discussion with Rob Young of English Heritage, Paul Frodsham and Jon Charlton (9 November 2009). A principal issue here is the potential for disturbance to underlying archaeological deposits and even the upstanding remains if the vertical posts of the barn, which are set in concrete, are simply pulled up. The following stages are proposed; these allow for some investigation of selected post-bases prior to agreeing a methodology for their removal:

a. Prior photographic survey of the barn

General photographic recording, with details as appropriate, and catalogued. The superstructure will then be removed by contractors, the 12 vertical piers to be cut down to about 1m above ground, this to permit future lifting by machine as necessary / if possible.

vii. Evaluation in area of Dutch barn

a. Trench 1

As discussed at the recent site meeting it is proposed to investigate two of the barn post-bases within a formal archaeological excavation. The evaluation has three purposes – (1) the investigation of the bases themselves – their size, depth, etc. in order to inform the approach to their removal generally; (2) to investigate part of the archaeology against the exterior wall-foot of the ruined range of the monastic grange (here the posts are erected hard up against the exterior wall face – there is a concern that post-removal may destabilise the upstanding walling, which is loose at this point); (3) the evaluation will involve community participation in a formal excavation exercise under expert guidance.

The evaluation has the potential to answer the following research questions – the details of the exterior wall foot and founds of the monastic range; establishment of associated early ground surfaces; the evaluation will take in an entrance within the walling of the range whose remains can still be seen; the trench will extend to the W, a little beyond the second pier to take in the line of a very substantial perpendicular wall within the range – this will establish whether the wall had been an external western gable wall of the range or simply an internal cross wall.

This proposed trench will take in the two barn piers at the E end of the N side, an overall approximate trench size of 8.0m by 1.0m. The N side of the trench is contiguous with the boundary of the Scheduled monument, but lies out-with the Scheduled area.

b. Trench 2

A possible second evaluation trench was discussed at the site meeting, this perhaps focussing on the pier bases at the west end of the barn, where the barn meets the existing cattle byre building. While ostensibly a similar investigation of the pier bases to determine whether their removal would be damaging to underlying deposits, a formalised archaeological investigation might be targeted at defining the parameters of a second ruined monastic range whose W gable wall still survives beyond the W end of the cattle byre, and a single column drum on its central long axis survives within. The trench might help define the eastern limit (i.e. line of the gable wall) of the range, and confirm the modulation of the columns by identifying a further base. Some consideration was given to a trench that might take in one of the pier bases along the S side of the barn – the S side of the structure may be built up against what appears to be the base of a further section of early walling, with an apparent building platform beyond – whether this is monastic work or much more recent remains to be established.

c. Removal of remaining pier bases

Once representative pier bases are exposed by the excavation an approach to the removal of the remainder will be agreed upon through further discussion with English Heritage, the Durham County Archaeologist and interested parties. Options – removal following formal archaeological excavation around each base; removal mechanically, with archaeological monitoring; cutting down the pier base to just below ground surface level and leaving *in situ*. While avoiding unnecessary disturbance of buried deposits the latter approach will have the disadvantage of leaving metal within the ground that would considerably affect a future proposed geophysical survey.

viii. Written description

Peter Ryder's existing account of the Muggleswick remains forms an excellent basis for their understanding. It is anticipated that with greater access and new investigation that it will be possible to develop the understanding of the site further. Thus the existing analysis should be systematically revised in response to new information that becomes available. The written account of the site will form an essential element of the proposed works, and will directly inform interpretation of and at the site.

ix. Historical research

It may be beneficial to consider a commissioned historical study of early records relating Muggleswick – both its monastic history as a grange of Durham, and its early post-Reformation history, when its building were adapted to residential / secular use. Clearly there is considerable documentation that does survive as indicated in Peter Ryder's earlier report on the site. It is recommended that this be coordinated with the archaeological works and findings, but undertaken as part of the interpretation relating to the site.

x. Reporting, dissemination and publication

A formal Data Structure Report of the archaeological site works is a necessary requirement for work of this nature – required both by English Heritage and the County Archaeology service. This draws together a general description of the works undertaken, the field observations made and incorporates the records of the work – site plans, survey work, metrical data, etc.

Such is the importance of the Muggleswick site that it will also prove essential to make provision for a formally published academic notice or account of the works and principal findings.

Consideration might also be given to distilling the results of this stage of works (perhaps combined with the results of the proposed future community archaeology project) into a guide to the site and settlement at Muggleswick that can be made available in local shops.

Reporting of the site works can also be achieved through the Living North Pennines web-site and through the on-site interpretation, both of which can be up-dated as the works progress.

ii. *Community archaeology project : proposed scope of archaeological works*

Living North Pennines

*Muggleswick Grange – public archaeology project
proposed scope of archaeological works*

Addyman Archaeology, May 2010

1. *Introduction*

The present on-going project of comprehensive repair of the upstanding medieval walling of the monastic grange at Muggleswick afforded the opportunity of scaffold access to otherwise inaccessible parts of the ruined structure. It also necessitated a degree of archaeological supervision and recording works and provided an excellent opportunity to create a comprehensive record of this important site. The recording works in turn have considerable potential as a community archaeology project whereby interested parties might take part in a number of different archaeological activities under the guidance and specialist tuition of experienced surveyors, field archaeologists and buildings archaeologists. This work will generate considerable new information and better knowledge of the site that will directly inform its interpretation to the visiting public and, through publication, to a wider public and academic audience.

Thus the proposed project will cover three aspects – archaeological works necessary in relation to the proposed consolidation works; archaeological recording and investigation that will directly contribute to a professional record, systematic analysis and interpretation of the site; and an educational opportunity involving community / local society participation in all stages of a significant and varied archaeological project.

The scope of the overall project is outlined in the document *Muggleswick Grange – proposed scope of archaeological works [DRAFT 2], Addyman Archaeology, 15 December 2009*. At the time of preparation of **this** scope of works, which is specific to the public archaeology side of the project, the recording and monitoring that related to the building works, where public access and involvement was not possible, is nearing completion.

The purpose of this document is therefore to outline in more detail how the public archaeology project might be conducted, this following more recent discussions including a site visit on 4 May 2010 (present Paul Frodsham, Andy and Sheila Newton, Tom Addyman and Kenneth Macfadyen).

2. *Proposed works*

i. Standing building record – a training opportunity

An aspect of the public archaeology project will be training in techniques of building recording. Following the 4 May meeting it was agreed that this would be targeted at two structures, the small N/S aligned byre building flanking the E side of the small farm court on the S side of the existing access road, and the ruined gable wall at the SW corner of the Muggleswick complex (within the walled garden area that fronts on to the access track running up to the church).

As an initial exercise it is proposed that drawings be made of the exterior walls of the small byre building – the elevations to the N and W containing particular analytical information such as blocked entrances, changes in wall build, etc. This exercise would include training in the principals of architectural recording (drawn, photographic, etc.) and would involve straightforward survey by measured off-set.

A record of the upstanding medieval gable wall at the SW part of the site was considered highly desirable. While the other early ruined walls at the site have already been recorded by rectified photography and further measured survey, this particular wall section did not form part of the main project. Thus a building recording exercise could take place on this important medieval fragment without unnecessary duplication.

Inspection of the gable wall identified areas of instability – the quoining at the SW corner, and the internal wall-face of the gable. While it was judged to be safe, with due care taken, to record the exterior wall faces of the masonry (the W side of the gable and the S side of the returning S wall), it was felt that the interior face of the gable, where there is a considerable bow, recording should be avoided as part of the public exercise.

The upper parts of the ruined gable are presently obscured by ivy growth, although the ivy itself was killed and the trunk and lower limbs removed in late 2009 / early 2010. It may be possible, in consultation with English Heritage, to arrange removal of some or much of this ivy. If not, then survey will take in as much of the ruined remains as can be reasonably accessed.

ii. Evaluation in area of Dutch barn (now demolished)

a. Introduction

An iron-framed Dutch barn ran along the S side of the chapel building at Muggleswick, its N wall built directly against the ruined walls. The superstructure of the barn was dismantled in early 2010; however the bases of its iron vertical posts, which are set in concrete, were left undisturbed in the ground. While it was considered desirable to remove the bases there was some concern that even the most carefully conducted mechanical removal would result in considerable disturbance of important *in situ* archaeological deposits.

It was thus proposed to investigate selected barn post-bases by means of a formal archaeological evaluation exercise.

b. Trench 1

The evaluation has three purposes – (1) the investigation of the bases themselves – their size, depth, etc., in order to inform the approach to their removal generally; (2) to investigate part of the archaeology against the exterior wall-foot of the ruined range of the monastic grange (here the posts are erected hard up against the exterior wall face – there is a concern that post-removal may destabilise the upstanding walling, which is loose at this point); (3) the evaluation will involve community participation in a formal excavation exercise under expert guidance.

The evaluation has the potential to answer the following research questions – the details of the exterior wall foot and founds of the monastic range; establishment of associated early ground surfaces; the evaluation will take in an entrance within the walling of the range whose remains can still be seen; the trench will extend to the W, a little beyond the second pier to take in the line of a very substantial perpendicular wall within the range – this will establish whether the wall had been an external western gable wall of the range or simply an internal cross wall.

This proposed trench will take in the two barn piers at the E end of the N side, an overall approximate trench size of 8.0m by 1.0m – 1.5m. The N side of the trench is contiguous with the boundary of the Scheduled monument, but lies out-with the Scheduled area.

c. *Trench 2*

A second evaluation trench was proposed that would focus on the iron pier bases at the west end of the now-demolished Dutch barn, where the barn meets the existing cattle byre building. While ostensibly a similar investigation of the pier bases to determine whether their removal would be damaging to underlying deposits, the formalised archaeological investigation will be targeted at defining the extent of a second ruined monastic-period range whose W gable wall still survives beyond the W end of the cattle byre (a single column drum on its central long axis also survives within – see trench 3, below). The short surviving section of the S wall of the ruined range, running eastwards from the surviving SW corner of the ruined gable wall, suggests the former range did not lie on the same alignment as the ruined chapel, rather it converges with it.

Trench is partly intended to locate and thus confirm the alignment of the S wall of the early range. It may also be possible to locate the eastern limit (i.e. line of the gable wall) of the range, and confirm the modulation of the columns by identifying a further base. The proposed trench will extend along the S side of the S gable wall of the cattle byre building, taking in the central and NW pier bases of the demolished Dutch barn. The trench will also extend further S to take in the probable line of the S wall of the ruined range. Overall it is expected that the N/S aligned trench will measure about 8m by 1.5m.

Generally excavation will only be taken down to the level of the footings of the byre gable wall. However it is anticipated that individual shorter sections will be taken deeper as necessary - to fully expose the barn pier bases, to better understand individual archaeological features that may be encountered. A further option may be to undertake an eastwards trench extension if this were felt to be beneficial – for example to locate the line of the E gable of the early range.

d. *Trench 3*

It is proposed to excavate a further small evaluation trench within the cattle byre building against the E side of the surviving early pier base. The trench, which will require to be cut through the concrete floor or the cattle shed interior, will be approximately 1.0m by 1.0m in plan. The intention is to confirm whether the pier is *in situ* and, if it is, to locate and record the details of its base and thus determine the historic floor levels within the former range. Once the excavation of this trench is complete it will be re-filled and the cement floor re-laid.

e. *Removal of remaining pier bases*

Once representative pier bases are exposed by the excavation an approach to the removal of the remainder will be agreed upon – if felt to be necessary - through further discussion with English Heritage, the Durham County Archaeologist and interested parties. Options – removal following formal archaeological excavation around each base; removal mechanically, with archaeological monitoring; cutting down the pier base to just below ground surface level and leaving *in situ*. While avoiding unnecessary disturbance of buried deposits the latter approach will have the disadvantage of leaving metal within the ground that would, for example, considerably affect any future proposed geophysical survey.

iii. *Evaluation in the NE part of the site*

The general mapping exercise at Muggleswick took in the field to the NE (opposite the chapel building beyond the N side of the existing farm access road). The field contains what certainly seems to be a platform that would correspond to the NE quadrant of the large medieval quadrangular courtyard complex that the Muggleswick Grange site is likely to have been. The existing field boundary wall in this area is of unusual complexity and incorporates various structural remains that are likely to be both medieval and post-medieval in date. A series of wall footings run perpendicularly northwards from the field wall; these correspond to slight stepped level changes along the E side of the wider earthwork platform.

Some archaeological evaluation of these wall footings was considered at the site meeting, this work in addition to the evaluation proposed on the site of the Dutch barn. Perhaps one or more short trenches would be taken across the line of the northwards-running wall footings – this to record their construction details and to determine early associated ground / floor levels on either side. A typical trench might measure 1.0m by 2.0m – 2.5m, E/W aligned.

The extent of this aspect of the wider evaluation exercise may be determined in part by the available resources – the number of volunteers available and the project budget. The complexity of the remains in the area of the Dutch barn may also determine what is possible elsewhere.

iv. Post-excavation

Standard archaeological post-excavation procedures will be undertaken as part of the public archaeology exercise. Finds will be processed on site as far as possible – washing, drying, sorting, cataloguing and suitable packaging. A small contingency will be made for necessary finds conservation work. As far as possible site records will be written up on site during the works – metrical data, an account of the excavation, and other elements that will be included in the site Data Structure Report.

v. Reporting, dissemination and publication

A formal Data Structure Report of the archaeological site works is a necessary requirement for work of this nature – required both by English Heritage and the County Archaeology service. This draws together a general description of the works undertaken, the field observations made and incorporates the records of the work – site plans, survey work, metrical data, etc.

The overall site at Muggleswick has now been surveyed – a topographic plan is complete and to this will be added a more detailed record of the upstanding structures that have been surveyed by hand measurement upon the topographic survey base. To this combined plan will be added evaluation trench locations and other areas of investigation.

Such is the importance of the Muggleswick site that it will also prove essential to make provision for a formally published academic notice or account of the works and principal findings. The publication would most sensibly combine the results of the public archaeology exercise with the results of the recording, mapping and monitoring works undertaken during the building contract.

Consideration might also be given to distilling the results of both stages of works into a guide to the site and settlement at Muggleswick that can be made available in local shops.

Reporting of the site works can also be achieved through the Living North Pennines web-site and through the on-site interpretation, both of which can be up-dated as the works progress.

General

Programme

It is proposed that the initial stage of the exercise be undertaken over the week commencing 24 May. Depending upon the level of participation it is intended to undertake the evaluation trenching in the area of the demolished barn – trenches 1-3 – during that time, and to initiate the building recording exercise.

The dates for a further, follow-up exercise will be discussed and determined towards the end of the first week. As already noted, what may be possible in terms of additional work will partly be determined by the findings of the first week.

Staffing

The project will be overseen by the staff of Addyman Archaeology and will maintain a site presence at all times.

Tom Addyman will undertake an introductory session

General the project works will be overseen by Kenneth Macfadyen, with additional support from Tanja Romkiewicz, Ross Cameron and Jenni Morrison as required. During the initial week there will be a minimum of 2 Addyman Archaeology staff present at Muggleswick.

iii. *Altogether Archaeology : Fieldwork Module 2 : Project Design*

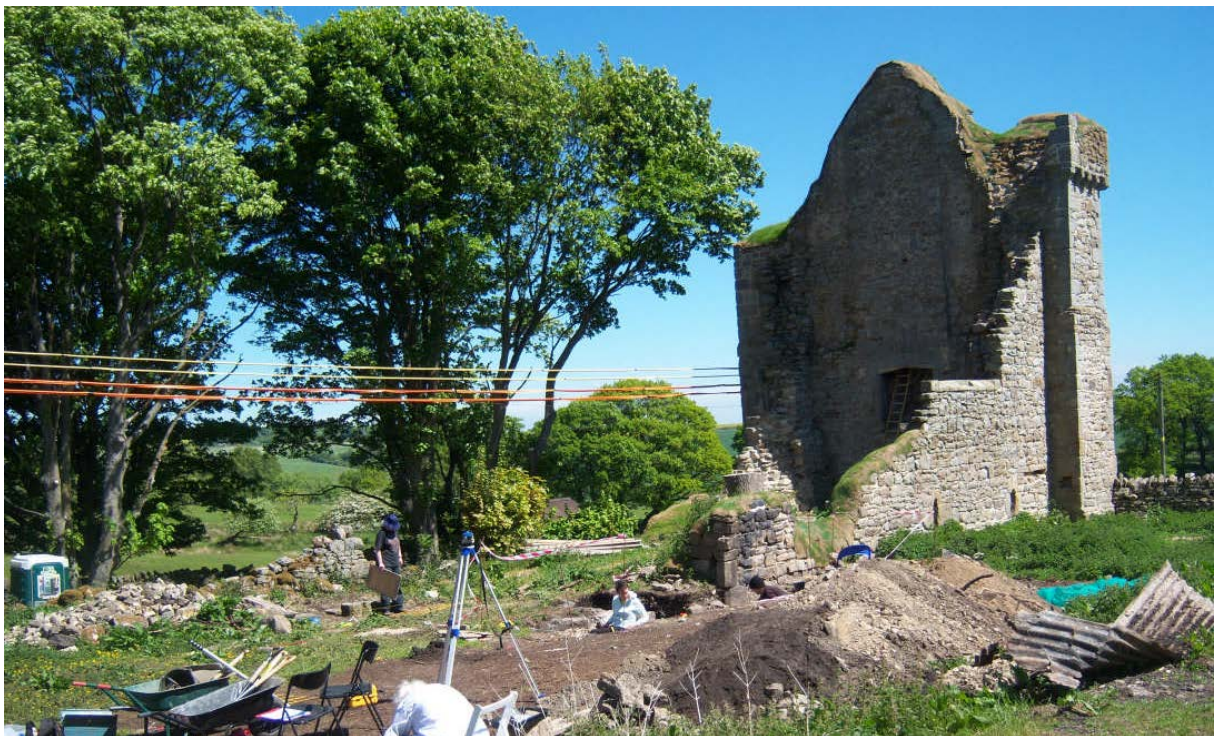
NORTH PENNINES AONB PARTNERSHIP

Working together for the North Pennines

ALTOGETHER ARCHAEOLOGY : FIELDWORK MODULE 2

MUGGLESWICK GRANGE : SURVEY & EVALUATION

PROJECT DESIGN (v2.0/final)



LOTTERY FUNDED



ENGLISH HERITAGE

NORTH EAST REGION

Altogether Archaeology Fieldwork Module 2. : Muggleswick Grange Survey & Evaluation.

Author Paul Frodsham, Historic Environment Officer/Altogether Archaeology Project Officer

North Pennines AONB Partnership
The Old Co-Op Building
1 Martin Street
Stanhope
County Durham
DL13 2UY
Tel 01388 528801
Email pfredsham@northpenninesaonb.org.uk

Derivation Revision of version 1.0	Origination date 1st October 2010
Reviser(s) PF	Date of last revision 26th October 2010
Version 2.0 (final).	Status Final version incorporating comments from English Heritage

Circulation Rob Young. Tom Addyman.

Required Action EH approval.

File/location G:/North Pennines/Historic Environment/Altogether Archaeology/AA
fieldwork modules/Module 2 Muggleswick Grange excavation/
Muggleswick Grange excavation Project Design v2.0 final

EH Approval
(Signature and Date)

Dr. Rob Young
NE Regional Historic Environment Advisor (Archaeology)
Bessie Surtees House
41-44 Sandhill
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 3JF

This document has been completed in accordance with the Management of
Research projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) guidelines (English
Heritage 2006)

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Appendix B Risk log (separate document)

1. General introduction

Altogether Archaeology, with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage and Natural England, is a community archaeology project enabling volunteers to undertake practical archaeological projects with appropriate professional supervision. It is managed by the North Pennines AONB Partnership. Over an initial 18 month period it aims to complete a programme of ten modules covering various aspects of North Pennines archaeology, alongside a wide-ranging programme of public events with archaeological themes.

The Muggleswick Grange excavation project forms Module 2 of the Altogether Archaeology programme. It will be directed by Addyman Archaeology, and consists of three excavation trenches alongside the architectural recording of standing masonry. The results will be assimilated into the wider research project at Muggleswick Grange led by Tom Addyman of Addyman Archaeology, and will be published in due course as part of this wider initiative.

Under the terms of English Heritage's grant to the Altogether Archaeology project, this Project Design has been produced for the approval of English Heritage prior to the commencement of work. It is also intended to function as an introduction to the site and the project for volunteers. Further information about the Altogether Archaeology project is available on the North Pennines AONB website: www.northpennines.org.uk.



Early twentieth-century view of Muggleswick Church from the south-west, with the grange ruins visible behind. (Source: M Sobo archive).

2. Summary description

The spectacular medieval ruins of Muggleswick Grange have recently been consolidated by a project led by the North Pennines AONB Partnership. Linked to the conservation project was a small-scale excavation programme, undertaken by local volunteers under professional supervision. This Project Design is for a small-scale follow-up campaign of fieldwork to be undertaken by volunteers. The work will focus on the evaluation of buried remains in the vicinity of the visible ruins, together with detailed survey of some of the ruins not previously been recorded. The results will contribute to the overall scheme of work at Muggleswick that will also include on and off-site interpretation of the site. In

addition to providing the necessary Project Design for the work, this document is also intended to function as an introduction to the site and the project for all participants.



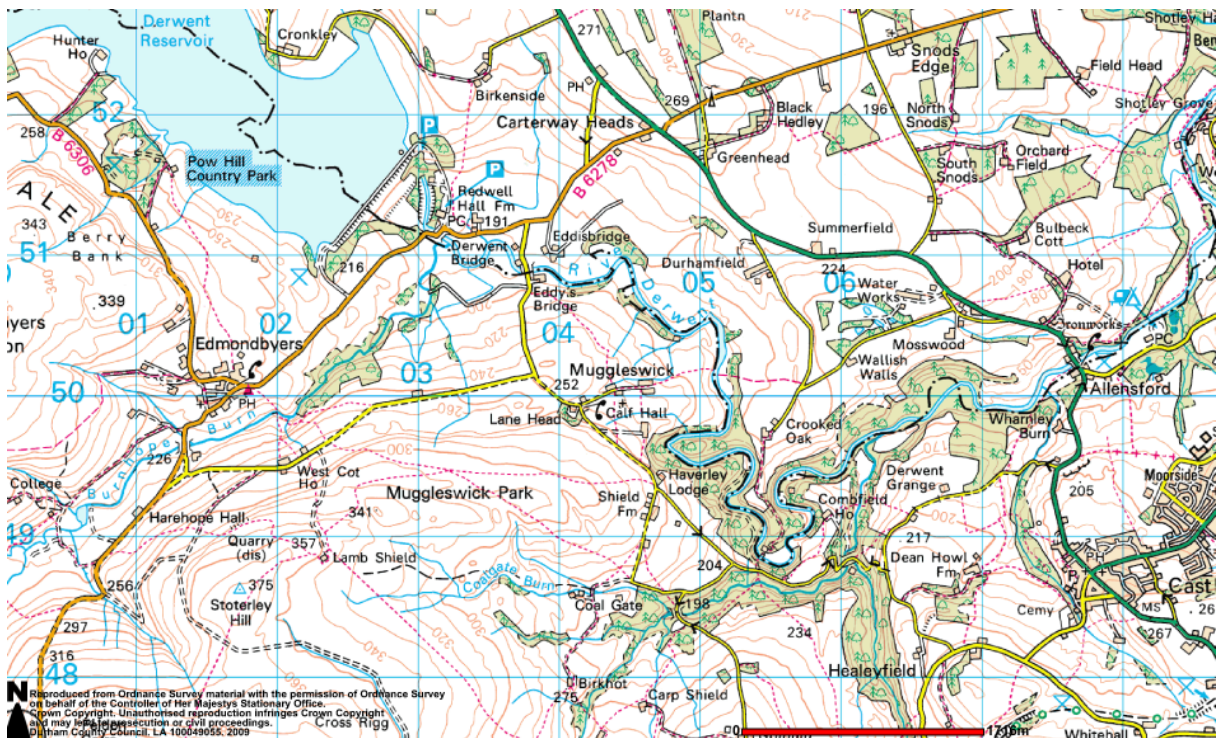
Aerial view of Muggleswick within its local landscape setting.



The grange ruins and the much later All Saints Church from the east.

3. Background and Previous Work

3.1 Muggleswick Grange lies at NGR NZ04425002. It is recorded on the County Durham HER as site number D11831. The grange ruins are legally protected as Scheduled Monument no. 32718, but the area of archaeological interest extends well outside the scheduled area to encompass several historic buildings (all of which probably incorporate masonry recycled from the grange), further buried remains, and the extensive area of Muggleswick Park in the surrounding landscape. A more detailed discussion of the Grange is included in Section 4, below.

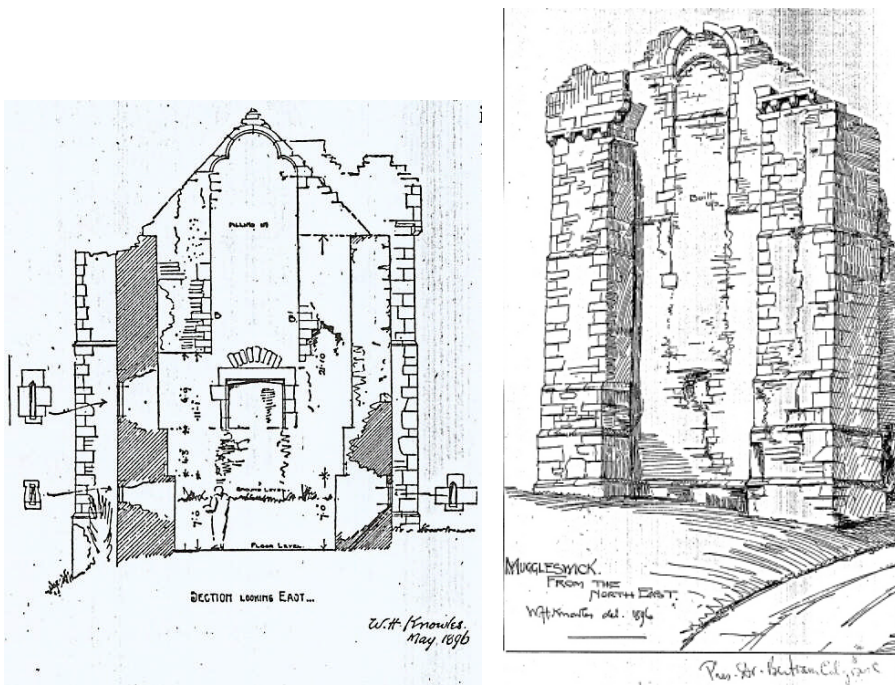
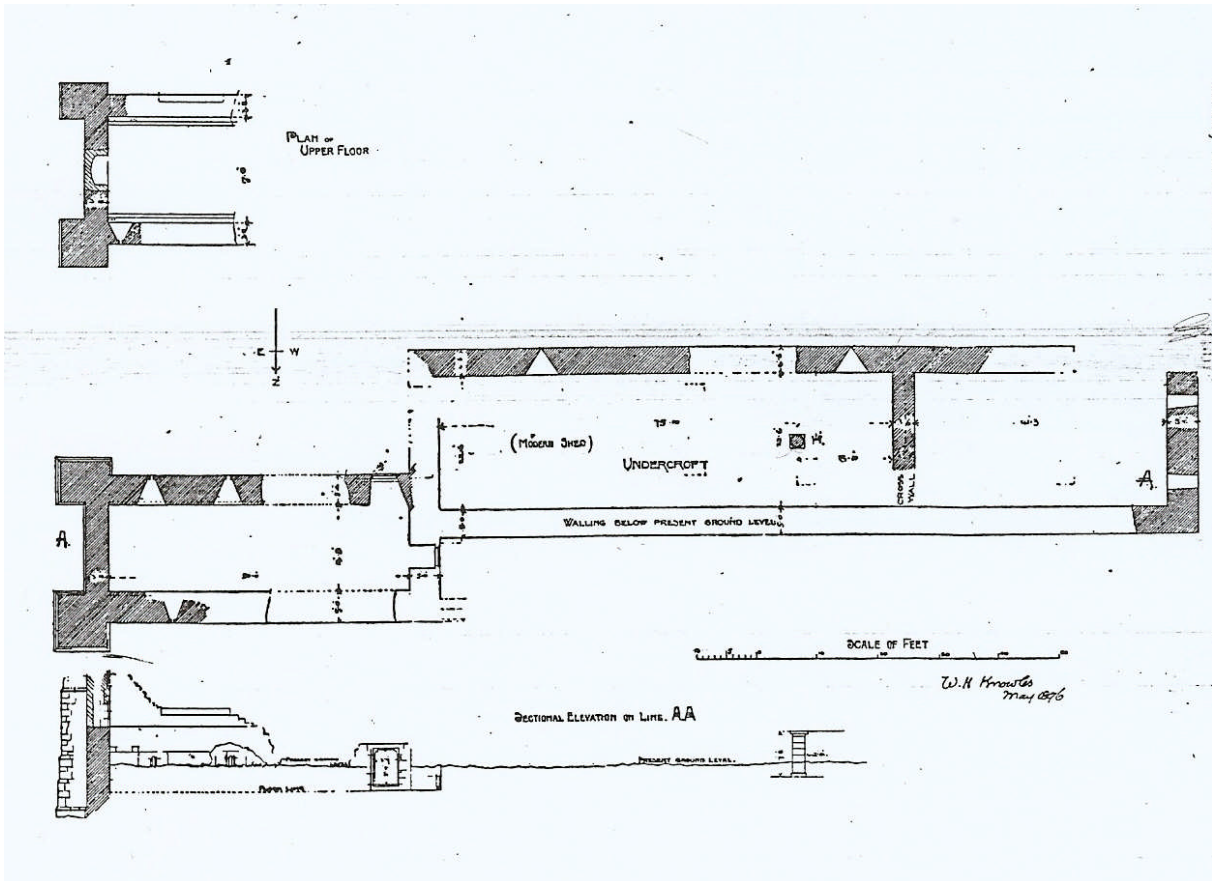


General location of Muggleswick.

3.2 The direct historical link between the site and the World Heritage Site of Durham Cathedral demonstrates the importance of Muggleswick Grange (see Section 4.2), and there is much potential to develop this link in future. Any work undertaken here will contribute not only to our understanding of Muggleswick, but also to some degree our understanding of the World Heritage Site.

3.3 A large-scale consolidation project has recently been completed at Muggleswick Grange as part of the North Pennines AONB Partnership's Living North Pennines Project (LNP). This has seen the consolidation of the Grange ruins, alongside detailed survey work and small-scale excavations undertaken by local volunteers under the direction of Addyman Archaeology. Addyman Archaeology acted as project archaeologists for the entire conservation project (working in association with Simpson & Brown, project architects) and a great deal has been learned about the history of the site through this work. However, there is still much potential to learn more, and the local people who took part in the earlier work, along with a selection of the Altogether Archaeology volunteers, are very keen to complete a further phase of investigations.

3.4 There have been two recorded phases of investigation at Muggleswick Grange. The first, in the 1890s, was published along with a detailed discussion of documentary sources relating to Muggleswick in 1896 (Greenwell & Knowles 1896). The publication includes a description of remains visible at the time, some of which had been freshly exposed through excavation though it is not clear from the report how extensive these excavations were. There are some notable discrepancies between the ruins as described in this paper and the site as it currently appears, and recent superficial reassessment of the report suggests that it may have been written just prior to the construction of the agricultural buildings that now occupy part of the site. It is also possible that the report led to a degree of (undated and unrecorded) consolidation work to the ruins that was recognised during the recent conservation work. This will be considered within the forthcoming report on the modern conservation project.



Illustrations of Muggleswick Grange from Greenwell & Knowles 1896.

The second phase of investigation is the recent work (2007 – 2010) associated with the consolidation of the grange ruins. This work has included:

- Analytical topographic survey of the grange ruins and immediate landscape.
- Rectified photographic survey of standing ruins.
- Stone-by-stone drawing, to inform consolidation work.
- Detailed monitoring and recording of consolidation work (by Addyman Archaeology).
- Small-scale excavation of areas within and south of the standing ruins by local volunteers under the direction of Addyman Archaeology.
- Speculative reconstruction of the surviving grange ruins by Peter Ryder, based on detailed recording work during the 2010 conservation project and knowledge of contemporary sites elsewhere.

3.5 In addition to this fieldwork, much documentary research of relevance to the grange has been undertaken, notably by Muriel Sobo and by Sheila Newton (see References). Some of this is discussed within the Muggleswick Conservation Area Character Appraisal; it will all be collated and summarised in the final report on Muggleswick to be produced by Addyman Archaeology.

4. Muggleswick Grange – historical summary.

This account is adapted from the Muggleswick Conservation Area Character Appraisal (Consultation Draft) which includes a historical summary of Muggleswick and descriptions of buildings within the Conservation Area. It owes much to unpublished research undertaken by Muriel Sobo.

4.1 Origins of Muggleswick

The earliest evidence for settlement at Muggleswick comes not from archaeology but from the place name. The name ‘Muggleswick’ derives originally an Old English (i.e. pre-medieval) place name that probably meant ‘the settlement of the descendents of Mocla’. We will never know who Mocla was, but the nature of the name implies that there was a settlement of some kind here prior to the Norman Conquest. This may have been little more than a farmstead, perhaps occupied by a single extended family, but it could have been a more substantial village of timber long-houses, conceivably with a church on the site of the present day church.

4.2 Medieval Muggleswick

4.2.1 ‘Muglingwyc’ is recorded in the Boldon Book of 1183, and various alternative spellings of the name (such as Moclyngeswyk, Muklingwyk, and Myglkynwyc) are recorded in other post-conquest documents. The Boldon Book records that the Prior of Durham (the head monk of the monastery at what is now Durham Cathedral) held extensive lands, including Muggleswick, on behalf of the monks. The manor of Muggleswick had previously been owned by the Bishop of Durham, but passed to the Prior some time before 1183, apparently in exchange for the manor of Hardwick near Castle Eden. All surrounding land was owned by the Bishop, who granted the Prior licence to assart (clear of trees and scrub to improve pasture and/or prepare for cultivation) 160 acres at Muggleswick, and to use further land as pasture. The Bishop, however, retained the hunting rights. A document dated 1229 refers to a large house (‘domum magnam’) constructed at ‘Muclingwic’ by Brother William of the Priory; this may have been constructed of timber. In the mid 13th century, perhaps in the 1260s, Prior Hugh de Derlington erected a ‘camera’ (Latin for ‘vault’ or ‘arched chamber’, implying a substantial stone structure) at Muggleswick, presumably on or adjacent to the site of Brother William’s house, and it is the ruins of this that survive today as ‘Muggleswick Grange’.

4.2.2 Prior Hugh’s ‘camera’ must have been an extraordinarily impressive structure, much grander than anything seen at Muggleswick before or since. It was the centre from which the Prior’s extensive lands at Muggleswick were managed. These lands became more extensive through time; three separate documents from the later 13th century record the granting by bishops of in excess of 1200 acres of wood and waste at Muggleswick to the Prior and monks of Durham. Of particular interest is a

charter dated 1259, by which Bishop Walter de Kirkham granted to Prior Hugh de Derlington and the Convent (ie the monks) licence 'to enclose and impark their wood in the vill of Muclingwic'. This document describes the line of the stone wall erected around the wood in some detail, and it would be a fascinating exercise to retrace this line in today's landscape to establish how much of the original boundary survives, and in what form.

4.2.3 Through grants such as these, the Prior gained possession of the whole of Muggleswick parish, other than Rowley, and the area became a huge cattle and sheep ranch, sending large quantities of meat, hides and tallow to the monastery at Durham. There were also fishponds, which records suggest were still visible in the 19th century; these presumably lay on the line of the Muggleswick Burn, but they have not been noted during recent survey work. A document dated 1464 lists a hall, chapel, grange and dairy at Muggleswick, which seem to have been in poor condition as £26 13s 4d was required for repairs. At the same time the stock at Muggleswick consisted of:

43 oxen, 28 young oxen and heifers of 3 years, 45 cows, 26 young oxen and heifers of two years, 20 calves of a year old, 17 young calves, 85 sheep, 52 ewes, 27 hogs and 24 lambs

4.2.4 In his historical survey of Muggleswick Grange, Peter Ryder (2007) presents a speculative plan, based on a rapid survey of the site coupled with his knowledge of grange sites elsewhere, of the possible extent of the grange buildings in relation to the surviving ruins and present day buildings; this project will test the area to the north of the road where Ryder speculates that further buildings may have stood, in addition to further investigating the area of known medieval buildings south of the ruins.. Presumably, several other buildings, probably of timber, stood in the vicinity of the grange, but no trace of these survives in today's landscape. There was apparently a church on the site of the present church in medieval times, but no sign of such a structure survives above ground, nor is there any sign of any ancient structures between the grange ruins and the church.

4.3 Post-medieval Muggleswick

4.3.1 After the Dissolution of the Durham monastery in 1539, ownership of Muggleswick Grange passed briefly to the Crown, passing back to Durham in the form of the newly formed Dean and Chapter of the cathedral in 1541. The Dean and Chapter were the landowners through until the mid 19th century when responsibility passed to the Church Commissioners, who sold it to private landowners during the 20th century.

4.3.2 We don't know for how long the grange continued to function and its buildings remained in use, but it seems that some of today's buildings at Muggleswick were originally constructed, presumably using stone and timber taken from the medieval ruins, during the 17th century. At some point the grange building itself was substantially modified, with the addition of the surviving Tudor fireplace to the first floor and the modification of the east window into a chimney flue. The surviving ruins were examined in detail from the scaffolding during the recent conservation work, and Tom Addyman is developing a detailed account of the different phases recorded.

4.3.3 Muggleswick was perhaps not as badly affected as regions closer to the border by Anglo-Scottish conflict in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, but we may assume that its status as a cattle ranch would have made it a particularly attractive target to cattle poachers during the era of the Border Reivers during the 16th and early 17th centuries. The grange must have had the facility to store stock safely when threatened, presumably within a stone-walled enclosure if not actually within the vaulted basement of the building itself.

4.3.4 In 1646, Cromwell's parliament abolished all bishops, deans and chapters, appropriating their lands for the state. Such lands were surveyed at the time, and the survey of the Manor of Muggleswick (dated 1649) still survives, giving a remarkable insight into the local landscape and society of the mid 17th century. The survey gives a detailed description of the boundaries of the manor, along with details of the occupants and values of properties throughout. It provides information about arable

fields, meadows and common pastures, and also states the need for tenants to turn out with horses and equipment for border service when required (although the Union of the Crowns under James I occurred in 1603, cross-border problems persisted well into the 17th century). The survey notes that properties throughout the manor were of stone and clay, thatched with heather or ling.

4.3.5 In an era before the widespread introduction of accurate maps, the boundaries of the Manor of Muggleswick were marked out on the ground with boundary stones, and the boundaries were ‘walked’ on a regular basis. Many boundary stones, apparently of early nineteenth-century date, survive in today’s landscape, marked ‘DC’ for ‘Dean & Chapter’ on the Muggleswick side, and inscribed with the initials of adjacent landowners on the other.

4.3.6 By the late 19th century the Grange ruins had been much pillaged for building material. Antiquarian investigations in the 1890s (see Section 3, above) included some recording of the standing ruins and the excavation of buried remains. The construction of agricultural buildings over part of the site, and possibly some conservation work to the ruins, seem to have followed soon after this work. After this, no work occurred at the site until the early 21st century when the AONB Partnership’s conservation scheme was implemented.

The earliest maps to show Muggleswick include Burghley’s map of 1569 (left), which shows it as ‘Mugglesworth’, and Saxton’s of 1576 (centre). Both show the settlement and the park, but give no indication of the form of the grange or settlement. The earliest map to give an indication of the form of Muggleswick is Greenwood’s of 1820 (right), which shows a few buildings (presumably Lane End, Priory Farm, and Grange Farm) along the line of the Muggleswick Burn, but gives no indication of the grange ruins.

Ordnance Survey maps from the 1890s (above) show ‘Ruins’, while the modern OS map (below) shows agricultural buildings (thought to have been built c1900) partially overlying the site and doesn’t depict the grange ruins.

5. Research Aims and Objectives.

Our understanding of Muggleswick Grange is understandably based largely on our interpretation of the spectacular standing ruins. However, there is a good chance that the medieval complex was much more extensive than these ruins alone might imply. This project is small in scale and has two basic aims: to investigate and help to characterise the nature of buried remains in the immediate vicinity of the visible ruins at Muggleswick Grange and to accurately record the standing ruins at the west end of the grange site which to date have not been recorded. The results will be of interest in their own right, but will also be used to inform future management of the site. The aim of the excavations is to locate and characterise features and deposits in the vicinity of the ruins, not to fully excavate them; if medieval walls or floors are encountered these will be recorded but not dismantled.

Questions that the project may help to address include the following:

- What were the form and extent of the grange buildings, both originally and through time?
- How much of the standing ruins at the west end are of medieval date, and can a chronology for the various phases visible in the masonry here be established?
- How much survives within the ground around the visible ruins, and in what condition?
- Can buried remains be dated and tied into the various phases suggested by the standing ruins?
- Is there any visible evidence for the supposed tunnel that runs northwards from the ruins?
- What potential does the site offer for further investigation, both into the history of the grange and into the time prior to its construction?

6. Business Case.

6.1 The Altogether Archaeology project provides an ideal and timely opportunity to undertake this proposed work at Muggleswick Grange, engaging local volunteers directly in the work and therefore raising public awareness of the site and concern for its future management.

6.2 The recent large-scale project to consolidate the spectacular ruins of Muggleswick Grange generated much local interest in the site and led directly to a small-scale community excavation campaign in May 2010. The scope of that work was constrained by available funds, and many local people are keen to do more. In the expectation that an Altogether Archaeology module would be based here later in the year, two of the trenches excavated in May were left open (with temporary protection for sensitive features within them) so that they could be extended by this project. This is therefore a one-off opportunity to enhance the work undertaken earlier in the year before all trenches are backfilled. The fieldwork completed by this project will contribute to the wider initiative at Muggleswick, all of which will be collated and published by Addyman Archaeology in due course.

6.3 The recent completion of a draft Conservation Area Character Appraisal for Muggleswick, on which public consultation is expected to take place in late 2010 or 2011, provides a context for the better management of the grange site. In addition, it is proposed to provide on- and off-site interpretation of the ruins in 2011, and the results of this project will contribute to this work.

6.4 In general terms, the strong desire amongst local people to better understand the origins of Muggleswick and protect the grange for the future provides clear impetus to complete this project at this time. Once equipped with skills obtained through the project, local volunteers will be at liberty to plan further works to enhance the historic environment, both within Muggleswick and elsewhere.

6.5 The project is part-funded by English Heritage, and the regional EH inspector is on the core project team. It will thus contribute to the aims of the joint accord signed between English Heritage and the National Association of AONBs to work together to further the understanding, conservation, enhancement and public enjoyment of the historic environment within the AONB (English Heritage 2005b).

6.6 With regard to SHAPE 2008 (A Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities & Programmes in English Heritage), this project, although small in scale, contributes to several of English Heritage's stated corporate objectives. The project could fit into several of the Sub-Programmes within SHAPE 2008, but the most appropriate is sub-programme number 51311.110: Sub-programme name : Community Involvement and Awareness Projects; Sub-programme number 51311.110. Corporate Objective - 5A. Increase public awareness of the historic environment. Sub-programme description – Projects raising community awareness of historic environment through direct communication, engagement and participation. (eg Community-led research programmes). Reason for EH support - Builds direct support and engages enthusiasm from which multiple benefits flow. Encourages knowledge transfer through enjoyment. It should also be noted that the project has multiple benefits and a sound case could also be made for including it within any of the following SHAPE sub-programmes: Understanding Place: Analysis of specific historic assets and locales (11111.130). Community Training Projects (12211.110). Protected Landscape Research (23111.110). Guidance for Volunteer and Community Groups. (43215.110).

6.7 This project at Muggleswick Grange will contribute directly or indirectly to the following objectives within the North Pennines AONB Management Plan (2009-2014) Part B - Strategy:

Objective HE1. To enhance the county Historic Environment records, and thus enable more informed landscape management.

Objective HE2. To conserve, through specific projects, relict landscapes and landscape features.

Objective HE3. To contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the AONB's historic environment through the sensitive maintenance of historic structures.

Objective HE4. To improve the management of Conservation Areas.

Objective HE5. To increase community participation in historic environment research, conservation and interpretation.

6.8. The project will contribute in particular to the following stated Actions within the North Pennines AONB Management Plan (2009-2014) Part C – Action Plan:

Action HE1.1 Encourage and initiate research and survey projects involving local people, under professional supervision where appropriate.

Action HE5.2 Develop a community archaeology project to provide people with training enabling them to participate directly in archaeological research, conservation and interpretation throughout the AONB.

7. Project scope.

7.1 There is much potential for a range of research and interpretation work at and around Muggleswick Grange. However, this project is necessarily limited in scope to the survey and evaluation of the physical remnants of the Grange as set out in Section 5 above. It may be that Altogether Archaeology project volunteers will complete some associated work, such as the architectural recording of buildings that could incorporate masonry from the grange, geophysical survey of the land around the grange, and wider landscape survey of the adjacent park; if any such work is undertaken then the results will be merged with the results of this project, the earlier work undertaken in association with the consolidation of the grange ruins, and documentary research undertaken by Muriel Sobo and Sheila Newton, to help tell the story of Muggleswick.

7.2 Post-excavation work will be undertaken by Addyman Archaeology alongside that relating to earlier fieldwork. Post excavation and publication thus do not form part of this module, although an illustrated interim report on the fieldwork will be produced for circulation to volunteers and other interested parties before the end of 2010. This will then be incorporated into a publication combining all the recent work at Muggleswick, to be completed by the end of March 2011.

7.3 The results of the project will help to inform the public interpretation of the grange ruins, both on- and off-site. An awareness of the nature and extent of any buried remains in the vicinity of the ruins will also be important to the future management of the site. However, all such interpretive and management work lies outside the scope of this project.

8. Interfaces

8.1 This module is largely self-contained although it is very closely linked to the consolidation of the grange ruins and associated fieldwork undertaken earlier in 2010. As noted elsewhere, these different phases of work will be united through a combined post-excavation and publication phase, with production of final report scheduled for March 2011.

8.2 This module forms part of the wider Altogether Archaeology project which aims to improve understanding of, and direct public involvement with, the archaeological heritage of the entire North Pennines. Links between the Muggleswick module and the wider project will be maintained through the project web pages, and the results will be discussed at an Altogether Archaeology conference in late 2011.

8.3 Another initiative with potential links to this project include the Muggleswick Conservation Area Character Appraisal, on which a consultation phase is provisionally scheduled for late 2010 or 2011, and the consequent Conservation Area Management Plan. Potential links will be discussed by the North Pennines AONB Partnership Historic Environment Working Group (HEWG) at its regular meetings to ensure that no opportunities for collaboration are missed.

8.4 The results may also be of use in informing management agreements between English Heritage and the owners of the Grange and surrounding land.

8.5 This project is expected to generate further local interest in the grange, providing impetus for further investigation of Muggleswick's history. Altogether Archaeology volunteers and other local residents may well wish to undertake further fieldwork on the grange and other parts of the village. Any such work will be outside the remit of the current project, but where appropriate the North Pennines AONB Partnership will offer support to the local community for the development of such follow-up initiatives.

9. Project Team structure.

This is a small-scale project and has a simple management structure, with a small project team. The Project Core Team will consist of:

Paul Frodsham, North Pennines AONB Partnership Historic Environment Officer and
Altogether Archaeology Project Officer.

Tom Addyman, Addyman Archaeology.

Rob Young, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage.

Overall project management will be by Paul Frodsham, assisted as required by Rob Young and Tom Addyman, and where appropriate by other members of the North Pennines AONB Historic Environment Working Group (HEWG). The HEWG is the designated advisory group for the whole of the Altogether Archaeology project, and includes the Durham County Archaeologist along with several other professionals with wide experience of historic environment work both within the North Pennines and elsewhere. PF will also be responsible for co-ordinating volunteer involvement in the project.

Direction of fieldwork will be the responsibility of Tom Addyman and his fieldwork team, consisting of Kenneth MacFadyen and Ross Cameron. These arrangements are identical to those of the community excavations successfully undertaken earlier in 2010. Tom will act as Site Director, while Kenny and Ross will supervise all fieldwork on site, including training of volunteers; they will also be responsible for on-site health and safety. In practice it is expected that Paul Frodsham will also be on site most days, but his role will be to assist the Site Director and Supervisors rather than to direct the fieldwork himself. Tom Addyman will be responsible for the writing up of the interim project report (see below), with Paul Frodsham also available to help with certain aspects of this.

Fieldwork will be done by Altogether Archaeology volunteers. The project has a pool of some 200 volunteers, of whom it is expected that about 30 will wish to participate actively in this module. Although there must be some flexibility with regard to volunteer involvement, up to 20 volunteers are expected on site each day. PF will draw up a rota showing which volunteers expect to be on site each day, and fieldwork can then be planned accordingly. Some volunteers are more physically able than others, while some have particular interests in certain aspects of the work, but all volunteers will be offered a varied workload, receiving training and experience in all aspects of fieldwork. Formal records will be kept of volunteer attendance, and of the training and experience gained by each volunteer. As noted in Section 13.3, all volunteers will be asked to complete an evaluation questionnaire, including any ways in which they think things might be improved in future modules.

10. Communications.

10.1 PF maintains a volunteer database of all Altogether Archaeology volunteers, and information about the project will generally be disseminated by email or telephone using contact details contained within this database.

10.2 PF will be in daily contact with Tom Addyman and/or the site supervisors during the fieldwork phase. Communication by email, telephone and face-to-face meetings as necessary will be maintained during project planning and post-excavation phases.

10.3 The North Pennines AONB HEWG (the project advisory group) meets quarterly. A preliminary report on the Muggleswick module will be presented by PF for discussion at the December 2010 HEWG meeting. It is envisaged that a final report on the project will be presented by PF to the March 2011 HEWG meeting.

11. Methods Statement.

11.1 General

11.1.1 Fieldwork will be undertaken by volunteers from the Altogether Archaeology project, with training and constant on-site supervision provided by Addyman Archaeology. All work will be completed according to relevant professional standards and guidelines.

11.2 Site preparation

In the expectation that this work would be happening in the autumn, the excavation trenches dug earlier in the year were left open, with exposed medieval walls provided with a thin protective covering of soil. This protective covering will be removed and, although no further excavation is planned within them, these trenches will be tidied up so that volunteers can see features within them in relation to the standing ruins and the newly dug trenches. The new trenches (see plan) will be marked out on the ground and accurately tied in to the general site plan produced during earlier work (see plan); any extensions to the trenches will be similarly recorded and tied in to the main plan.

11.3 Excavation

All trenches are located outside the Scheduled Area, so Scheduled Monument Consent will not be required for the work. (Earlier trenches extended into the scheduled area but SMC for these was not required as due to the nature of English Heritage involvement in the work; this project will backfill those trenches by agreement with English Heritage, but will not undertake any further investigations within the scheduled area). The methodology will be identical to that employed during the earlier phase of work at Muggleswick. Trenches will be deturfed and excavated entirely by hand. Descriptions of all archaeological contexts excavated or exposed will be recorded on standard Addyman Archaeology recording forms. This project is more of an evaluation than a full excavation, so the objective is to define remains without necessarily sampling or excavating them. However, the sample excavation of some features may be deemed desirable, in which case partial excavation, half-sectioning or sampling will be preferable to full excavation. All such decisions will be made on site by the Project Management Team.

Trenches will be accurately surveyed into the general site plan. Individual trench plans at a suitable scale will also be made. Plans, usually at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, will be drawn to show all archaeological deposits exposed during the excavation. At least one long section of each trench will be drawn. Other sections of individual features will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All drawings will be digitised as appropriate in due course. The OD height of all strata and features will be measured and recorded on the appropriate plans and sections. A Harris matrix stratification diagram will be constructed to show stratigraphic relationships throughout the site. Previous work suggests that the retrieval of significant finds other than pottery is unlikely. However, all finds of all dates will be retained and treated in a proper manner according to established guidelines provided within the UK Institute for Conservation's 'Conservation Guidelines No. 2'. All finds will be recorded on a finds register. Analysis of all finds will be undertaken by Addyman Archaeology (using specialists where appropriate) as part of the post-excavation phase (see 11.5).

Any soil or other samples recovered from excavated contexts will be retained by Addyman Archaeology for subsequent analysis; such analysis will form part of the post-excavation phase and is therefore not covered in detail here. A full digital photographic record will be maintained, in accordance with standard Addyman Archaeology practice, to show principle features and finds in close detail and general context. The photographic record will also include a series of 'working shots'

recording the progress of the excavation from initial turf-cutting through until backfilling. Video recording may also be employed if deemed appropriate.

11.4 Standing building recording

Preliminary examination suggests that the standing gable wall at the SW end of the grange site contains much in-situ medieval masonry, but that the upper courses are of more recent construction. This project will produce a record of this gable and seek to clarify its chronology. Part of the wall is currently covered with ivy, the removal of which is currently being arranged by English Heritage but will not be done prior to this project. However, the recording of the exposed parts of the wall still represents a viable and important exercise, and the remainder can be added to the drawing at a later date. The masonry will be recorded by photography, and also by traditional stone-by-stone drawing from off-sets at a suitable scale to be determined. As well as producing an important record of the previously unsurveyed wall, this represents a good training exercise for volunteers. The SW (outer) face of the wall is readily accessible within a private garden, but access to the NE (inner) face is more problematic as space here is constrained and bulging of the wall could represent a threat of collapse and consequently a health and safety hazard. Work will therefore concentrate initially on the SW face, and a decision as to how to proceed with the NE face will be made on site; on no account will volunteers be permitted to work in this area if the risk is deemed unacceptable.

Depending on numbers of volunteers and their desire to undertake building recording work, the project might also complete the recording of some of the agricultural buildings that partially overly buried portions of the grange. These display evidence of phasing within their masonry and represent a good training exercise, while their location and possible incorporation of masonry from the grange render them worthy of recording as elements of Muggleswick's historic environment.

11.5 Training for volunteers

Work will proceed at a suitable pace to enable adequate time for training for all volunteers, and regular on site discussions will be held with volunteers to discuss progress and the interpretation of trenches as work progresses. All volunteers will be encouraged to undertake a range of activities, including excavation, recording, finds processing, planning, surveying, levelling, and architectural recording of standing structures. Decisions relating to the deployment of volunteers throughout the site will be the responsibility of the Director/Supervisors, but the wishes of volunteers will be taken into account when arriving at such decisions. Volunteers will be encouraged to take responsibility for completing tasks allocated to them, but professional guidance will be available at all times. The overall integrity of the site record will be ensured through the immediate checking by the Director or Supervisor (and if necessary correction) of all records, drawings etc. Volunteers will be asked to sign an attendance sheet each day as a record of their participation, and will also be asked to complete an evaluation at the close of the project so that their comments can be taken on board when planning future Altogether Archaeology modules.

11.6 Post-excavation

All post-excavation work will be undertaken by Addyman Archaeology alongside post-fieldwork stages arising from other earlier stages of work at Muggleswick. A specific post-excavation phase is therefore not provided for within this Project Design. As noted elsewhere, an interim report on the results will be produced by the end of 2010, and these results will be incorporated within a more general report about recent work at Muggleswick to be completed by the end of March 2011.

11.7 Archiving and Dissemination

The results will be fully published in a paper covering all aspects of the recent research, survey and conservation programme at Muggleswick, and the archive from this project will be incorporated into the general site archive. However, a brief interim covering just the results of this project will be produced for circulation to volunteers, and does form part of this project. The interim report will

include a selection of illustrations of the work including drawings and photographs, and will present the results within a framework of our understanding of the site. Although most sections will be brief, the general structure of the interim report will be as follows:

1. Executive summary
 - 1.1 The project
 - 1.2 Results
2. Project background
 - 2.1 Location
 - 2.2 Objective and links with wider initiative at Muggleswick.
 - 2.3 Dates
 - 2.4 Personnel (including names of all participating volunteers)
 - 2.5 Acknowledgements
 - 2.6 Archive
3. Archaeological and historical background
4. Excavation and survey
 - 4.1 Field methods
 - 4.2 Post excavation
 - 4.3 Interpretation of results
5. Discussion
6. References

12. Stages, Tasks and Timetable.

This project is small in scale, consisting of a single phase of fieldwork, and thus has a simple structure. As noted elsewhere in this document, full post-excavation and final publication form part of a wider initiative at Muggleswick and consequently do not feature in this Project Design. The project is divided into four stages as shown below.

Stage 1. Preparation

Prior to fieldwork, this Project Design must be approved by English Heritage, and the agreement of relevant landowners and tenants secured. Details of the project will be circulated to Altogether Archaeology volunteers and a provisional rota of volunteer participation drawn up by PF.

Stage 2. Fieldwork

As explained in the Methods Statement, this work will consist of a single fieldwork phase during October 2010, consisting of:

Tidying up existing trenches from previous work.

Laying out of new trenches (including erection of temporary fencing in the north field to prevent horses from entering the trench).

Excavation and recording of new trenches.

Recording of SW elevation of grange ruins, and possibly also of other buildings on the site.

Backfilling and making good of all trenches.

Stage 3. Post Excavation and Interim Report

As explained above (Section 7), full post-excavation and publication fall outside the scope of this project. However, sufficient work will be completed to enable the production of an interim report. This will include sufficient work on site plans and other drawings/photographs to enable their incorporation into the interim report. Outline descriptions of any finds will also be included within the interim report, although it is accepted that any necessary expert analysis may not have been completed by this stage.

Stage 4. Dissemination of Results

An interim report will be completed by the end of 2010. This will be discussed and approved (subject to any requested amendments) by the HEWG at its scheduled meeting in March 2011. It will then be

made available to Altogether Archaeology volunteers and other interested parties via the AONB website, and a copy sent to the Durham HER. The results will be presented by a representative of Addyman Archaeology at the proposed Altogether Archaeology public conference towards the end of 2011, and eventually published within a paper by Tom Addyman covering all recent work at Muggleswick. A task list and outline timetable are provided in the table below.

Task	No. Stage	Task	Performed by	Date of completion
1	1	Finalising of MORPHE compliant project design and EH approval.	PF/TA/R Y	20th Oct 2010
2	1	Approval of landowners/tenants	PF	10th Oct 2010
3	1	Production of volunteer rota	PF/Volunteers	28th Oct 2010
4	2	Project start-up meeting (on site)	PF/TA/Volunteers	28th Oct 2010
5	2	Evaluation trenches and architectural recording	AA/Volunteers	7th Nov 2010
6	2	Backfilling and making good of all trenches	AA/Volunteers	7th Nov 2010
7	3	Post-excavation	AA	30th Nov 2010
8	3	Preparation of interim report	AA	31st Dec 2010
9	4	Presentation of interim report to HEWG	PF	March 2011
10	4	Copy of interim report sent to Durham HER	PF	March 2011
11	4	Interim report placed on AONB website.	PF	March 2011
12	4	Contribution to Altogether Archaeology public conference.	AA	Nov 2011

PF = Paul Frodsham

RY = Rob Young

TA = Tom Addyman

AA = Addyman Archaeology

HEWG = North Pennines AONB Historic Environment Working Group

13. Project Review.

13.1 The project will be subject to continuous review by the Project Director who will maintain an active role in the fieldwork programme. Should any changes to the proposed programme become desirable during the course of the project then it will be necessary for these to be approved by Rob Young, who has the authority to approve such changes on behalf of English Heritage.

13.2 The interim report on the results will be reviewed by the AONB HEWG and any comments passed back to Addyman Archaeology for consideration and possible inclusion in the final report.

13.3 Upon project completion, volunteers will be asked to complete a questionnaire outlining their experience of working on the project and highlighting anything they would like to see done differently in future projects. Thus, in addition to fulfilling its own stated aims and objectives, this project will also play a positive role in planning future Altogether Archaeology modules.

13.4 The Core Team will also hold a review meeting upon completion of the project. This should hopefully lead on to the development of a management plan for the castle, though this lies outside the scope of this project.

13.5 The project will also feature in the external Altogether Archaeology Project Review which will be completed towards the end of 2011 as a condition of HLF funding.

14. Ownership.

Copyright in all material produced will reside jointly with Addyman Archaeology and the North Pennines AONB Partnership. The project archive will be deposited at the County Durham Records Office. Any finds recovered during the work will remain the legal property of the landowners, but if appropriate will be donated or loaned to a local museum for long-term curation and display. The relevant landowners (who will be kept closely informed of progress, and from whom full permission will be obtained prior to the start of work) are:

1. Mr Alan Bean, T Bean & Sons, Shield Farm, Muggleswick, Consett Co Durham, DH8 9DJ. For the grange ruins, the 'site hut' and land to the south of the ruins.
2. Mr Wilf Storey, Grange Farm, Muggleswick, Consett, Co Durham. For the field north of the grange ruins. (Note this land is owned by the Lambton Estate, but Mr Storey, as tenant, states that he has the necessary authority to grant consent for this work and there is no need to involve the Estate).

15. Health and safety.

15.1 Full consideration will be given to matters of health and safety throughout this project. The Altogether Archaeology generic Risk Assessment for all project fieldwork will apply to this module, and a separate Risk Control Sheet specific to this module will also be produced. The Addyman Archaeology Health and Safety policy will also apply to all fieldwork undertaken as part of this module. A health and safety briefing will be given to all volunteers at project start-up, and all will be required to read a written statement on health and safety which will be kept on site and which all volunteers partaking in the project will be required to sign, stating that they have read and understood it and that they will abide by its terms.

15.2 Addyman Archaeology abides by the 1974 Health and Safety Act, its subsequent amendments, and the 2007 Construction Design and Management Regulations. All Addyman Archaeology field projects are carried out in accordance with the SCAUM Health and Safety in Field Archaeology manual (2007).

15.4 Addyman Archaeology will ensure that a qualified First Aider and First Aid supplies are present on site at all times during work. All staff members are supplied with appropriate safety clothing and equipment and advice will be provided to volunteers as appropriate regarding such equipment.

15.5 The recently re-roofed agricultural building immediately adjacent to the grange ruins will act as the site hut, providing shelter and a convenient store for finds. A Portaloo will be hired and set up adjacent to the site hut for the duration of the project. These arrangements are identical to those for the earlier work at Muggleswick, when they proved entirely adequate.

16. Risk Log.

This is a small-scale project and risks are of a correspondingly small scale. Nevertheless, a risk log is appended here as Appendix B.

17. Budget.

This is a small-scale project with a simple budget. The project is being funded by the Altogether Archaeology project (grant-aided by English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund). Addyman Archaeology have agreed to complete the project as specified within this document for a one-off fee of £3,300. This covers the costs of the site Director and Supervisors (including travel and subsistence), the provision of all necessary equipment (including hire of site portaloo), and production of the interim report. Payment will be made on receipt of a satisfactory Interim Report, though an interim payment may be made upon completion of fieldwork if requested. Post-excavation and eventual full publication will be undertaken by Addyman Archaeology as part of the wider initiative at Muggleswick, at no further cost to the Altogether Archaeology project.

18. References

Greenwell, W. & Knowles, W.H., 1896. Muggleswick. Transactions of the Durham & Northumberland Architectural & Archaeological Society IV, 287-308.

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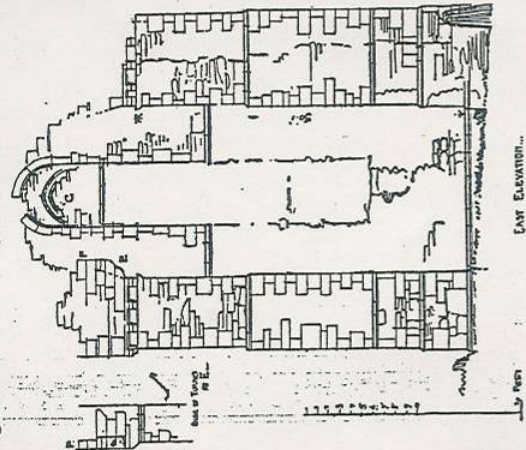
Appendix B Sources

i. Greenwell and Knowles (1896)

Excerpt from Greenwell W & Knowles, E.W.H. (1896) *Muggleswick* in *Trans Durham & Northumberland Architectural & Archaeological Society*, iv, 19- 24

side is a square headed loop, and on the west the jambs and threshold of a second door now buried below the present surface. The jambs of the several openings are checked and chamfered on the exterior, and the windows internally have widely splayed jambs. The south doorway has on the inside four bar holes, two in each jamb, for securing the door. A second set back in the thickness of the north and south walls occurs at a height of 4 feet 3 inches, and a similar one exists on the east wall, at a height of 11 feet 1 inch, above the joist level just referred to. There is on the upper floor a small lancet slit at the east end of the north wall. The central portion of the east gable has been rebuilt to provide a flue for the inserted sixteenth-century fireplace. The north and south walls are levelled at a height of 28 feet 10 inches to receive the roof, the apex of which is 41 feet above the basement floor level.

The east gable on the exterior has a splayed base, and a splayed offset course, and is flanked by solid square turrets having base and offset courses, which terminate in a parapet supported on chamfered corbels—see the elevation. A somewhat exceptional arrangement of masonry will be observed on the inner face of the



turrets, at E, upon which are oversailing corbels, screening several ashlar courses which incline to the centre of the gable. The facing stones F on the east side above the corbels are intentionally of less thickness than the corbels; below the corbels and inclined ashlar there is a projecting string course, chamfered on

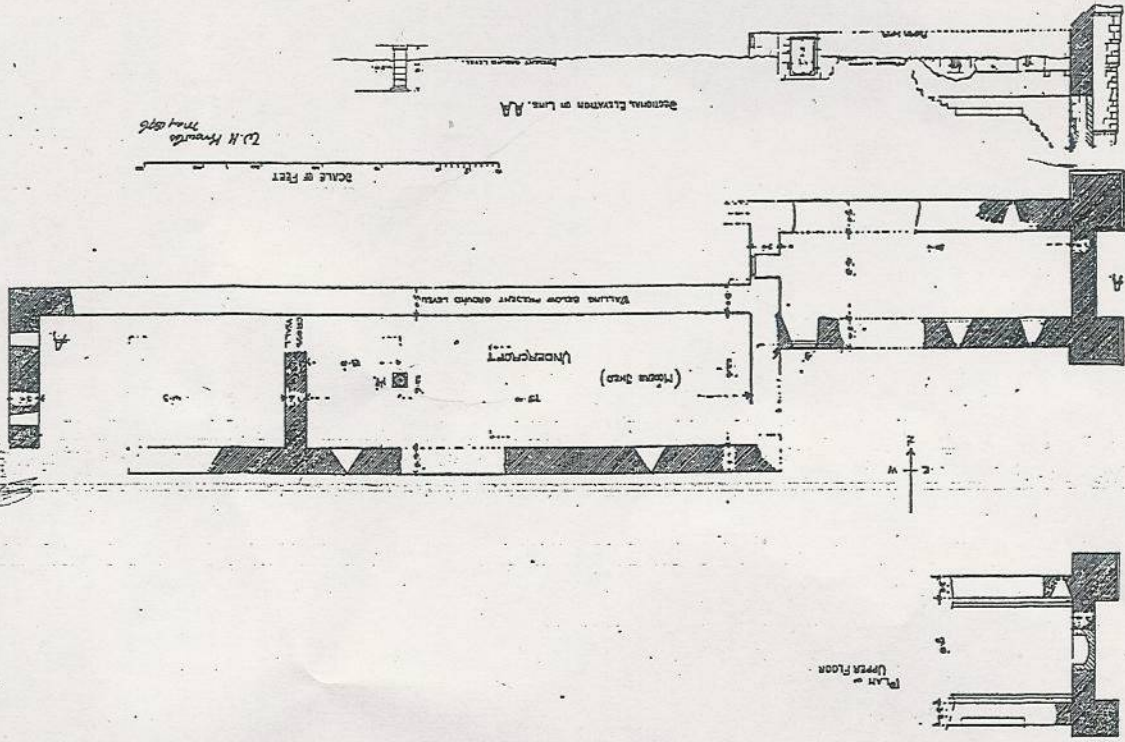
It has been already mentioned that the church is entirely modern, but there are still left, adjoining to and partly built into the present farm-house and offices, considerable remains of the lodge and grange of the Prior and Convent. Not far distant from them and a little to the south is the site, still quite visible, of the fish pond and stew, which were supplied with water from a small runner which there flows down from the higher ground.

The building which at present remains is, there can be little doubt, part of the *cameræ* of Hugh de Derlington. It appears to be of the date of the latter half of the thirteenth century, and resembles in some points the work of that period to be found at Aydon Castle in Northumberland, and Stokesay and Acton Burnell in Shropshire. The building is suited to an unsettled state of things, and has been constructed with the purpose of making it secure against an attack of the Scots, or other marauders.

Of the ancient work the east gable is the chief feature, the remainder being more or less incorporated in the modern house and farm buildings. Some of the walls shown on the plan were, before the recent excavations, hidden from sight under an accumulation of stones and earth. The total length of the range of buildings from east to west is 177 feet.

All the work, with two slight exceptions, is of the same date, and consists, at the east end, of a chamber, measuring at the basement level 50 feet in length and 14 feet 8 inches in width. A considerable portion of the east wall remains—see the elevation. Of the north wall there is only left a small piece at the east end. The lower courses of the south wall exist and are shown on the plan. The west wall does not attain to the height of the present ground level, which is 5 feet above the basement floor line. The east wall is 3 feet 10 inches thick, and the other walls are at the lowest level 5 feet thick, but diminish on the north and south sides to 3 feet 8 inches. The first set back in the thickness of the wall is 7 feet above the basement floor level, and was intended to receive the floor joists, for which further provision is made in the small recesses or joist holes at the east end of these walls. On the south side there are two openings of lancet form, and there is also a shoulder headed door 3 feet 7 inches wide, and 5 feet 9 inches high. On the north

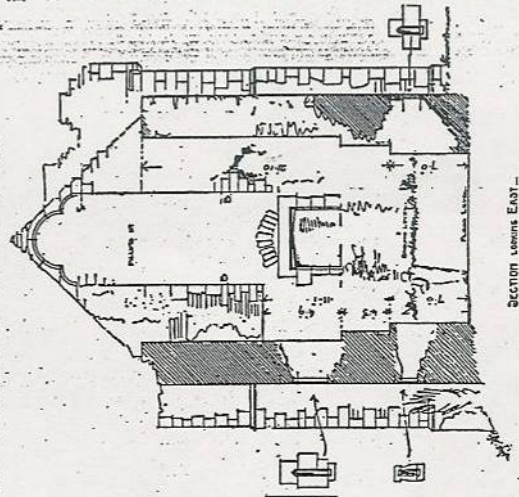
level, whilst the north and east walls are below it. The exterior walls are respectively 4 feet 6 inches and 5 feet thick, and the cross wall is 3 feet 6 inches. The two loops



the underside, the whole suggesting some provision for *bretaste* or other means of defence by which the turrets were probably connected. The wall between the turrets is carried up on its exterior face, and not, as on the interior face, dressed to the rake of the roof. The gable is pierced by a large opening having a semi-round arch on the exterior, and on the inside a trefoil rere arch, both apparently chamfered, though that cannot be clearly made out on account of the filling in. The drop arch with a hood moulding, below the semi-round arch at G, is inaccessible, but it is evidently an insertion, and the stone of which it is built is of lighter colour and different from all the other stone used in the building, except the quoins at BB on the section, which appear to have come from the same quarry. The height of the east wall at the highest point is about 43 feet above the ground level. This wing was of certainly two, if not of three stories. The basement used for storage was only 7 feet high, and the upper floor (if there were only two stories) was 21 feet 10 inches to the wall plate.

The small window at the east end of the north wall, and the set back on the east wall, suggest the possibility of three floors, in which case the middle floor was probably about 10 feet high, and the upper apartment, measuring to the wall plate, must have been about 11 feet high.

Of the range of buildings to the west of the wing just described, the south wall rises about 4 feet, and the west wall 6 feet above the present surface



Ed. H. Knowles
May 1896

in the south wall, shown on the plan, comprise merely sill and jamb stones. A circular pier, 2 feet in diameter, and 7 feet 8 inches high, is incorporated in the farm buildings at the point marked H on the plan. It has a square plinth and a bell-shaped capital without a necking. The width of this undercroft is 22 feet 6 inches, and the length eastwards of the cross wall is 75 feet 10 inches, and westwards of the same wall is 41 feet 3 inches.

According to tradition the east wing was the chapel, and Mrs. Martindale, who has lived on the farm for fifty years, says that columns similar to that described were removed to make way for the shed that now occupies the ground to the east of the cross wall. This information and the meagre evidence of the work itself perhaps scarcely justifies the tradition, although the proportion of the room and the size of the east window tend to confirm it. If we could connect this part of the building with the chapel, it is possible that the hall was situated on the upper floor over the adjoining undercroft.

The irregularity of the ground on the north side of the farm buildings denotes buried foundations of considerable extent.

It is to be regretted that so little now remains of this once extensive building, and that what is left is so completely abandoned to decay. Unless something is done, a few years will suffice for its complete disappearance, the mortar being of a very indifferent description and the walls much cracked. They are, in fact, fast crumbling away, and are in a very dangerous condition.

ii. *Peter Ryder (2006)*

Extract (section 2.1) from *Muggleswick Grange, Muggleswick : Conservation Statement*, Johnston and Wright, January 2007:

The medieval building at Muggleswick (NZ 044500) some dramatic ruins of which survive, has been variously termed a monastery, a grange, a hunting lodge and ‘the prior’s camera’. The only substantial published account is by Greenwell & Knowles (1896) which includes a review of historical sources (from which the following notes are taken) and a detailed descriptions of the remains as they then existed.

Historical Notes

Muggleswick is thought to take its name - variously recorded in early documents as Moclyngeswyk, Muklingwyk, Muclingwic and Myglkynwyc - from being the wic or settlement of the Moclings, children or descendants of Mocla. The parish church is referred to as the ‘mother church of Muklingwic’ in 1229. A charter of Bishop Le Puiset conveyed the vill of Muclingwic to the Prior and Convent of Durham, in exchange for Herdwic (Hardwick-by the-Sea in the parish of Hesleden), is referred to in the Boldon Book of 1183. Prior and Convent were given licence to assart (enclose and cultivate) 160 acres, and various pastures; they had no hunting rights. Following a series of disputes between Priory and Bishop, a 1229 agreement termed ‘Le Conventit’ referred to a large house (domum magnam) being constructed by a Brother William of the Priory, which included a ‘camera’. Greenwell and Knowles suggested that these early 13th century buildings were of wood. In 1259 Bishop Walter de Kirkham granted Prior Hugh de Darlington and the Convent a licence to enclose and empark their wood; this park was enclosed by a stone wall, parts of which were said to remain in 1896. In 1260 the same bishop granted Prior and Convent the right to enclose another 216 acres, although they were not allowed to empark this until 1508. Bishop Kirkham’s successor, Robert de Stichill (1261-1274) gave the Prior and monks 860 acres of wood and 200 acres of waste at Muggleswick.

As a result of these grants the Prior and Convent came into possession of the whole of the parish of Muggleswick, except Rowley, and it became, as regards the breeding and rearing of cattle and sheep, one of their most valuable properties.

Hugh de Darlington is recorded as having built a ‘camera’, which Greenwell and Knowles saw as the present building.

In 1464 an Inventory of the Priorate of Durham listed a hall, chapel, grange and ‘deira’ (dairy?) at Muggleswick, which then seem to have been in a dilapidated condition; repairs were assessed at £26 13s 4d. The stock at Muggleswick was described as comprising 43 oxen, 28 young oxen and heifers of three years, 45 cows, 26 young oxen and heifers of two years, 20 calves of a year old, 17 young calves, 85 sheep, 52 ewes, 27 hoggs and 24 lambs.

The Prior of Durham is recorded as holding ‘Muglyngwyc’ in 1183, and there is a 1229 mention of a ‘domum magnum’ which included a “camera”. In 1259 Prior Hugh de Darlington was granted permission to empark woodland around his ‘manerium’; he also built (or rebuilt) a ‘camera’. A 1464 inventory refers to a hall, chapel, grange and ‘deira’ (dairy?) at Muggleswick.

At the end of the 15th century there were considerable controversies over property rights between the Prior and Convent, and neighbouring landowners; several relevant documents still exist, and are reproduced in part by Greenwell and Knowles, but make no direct reference to the buildings.

After the Dissolution Muggleswick became part of the endowment of the Dean and Chapter, and by the 19th century had passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The earliest illustration of the ruin so far traced is an ink drawing of c 1841 in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle³⁰, which shows the east gable end very much as it is today, except for a ragged hole piercing the base of the wall. In the same collection is a pencil sketch from the southeast, dated 21 September 1879³¹, which shows the ruin in a very similar condition to today, except that there is an odd triangular feature, perhaps of wood, set against the south wall of the south-eastern turret a little below its corbelled parapet. There is some evidence that quite major repairs were carried out to the ruin, probably in the early 20th century, but no documentary reference to this has as yet been traced.

Description

The standing remains of the medieval buildings at Muggleswick consists of parts of two separate eastwest blocks, of which the current account is concerned with the eastern. This appears to have measured c 18 by 8.5 m externally, and is built of coursed stone ranging from rubble to larger blocks, with large roughly-shaped quoins and dressings.

The Eastern Block

The east gable end (A) stands to virtually its full height of 13m, flanked by a pair of solid turrets, the southern (A1) c 2.5 m square and the northern (A2) 2.8 m north-south by 2.5m; the northern is now badly cracked, and has a pronounced outward lean. The eastern faces of the turrets each have three chamfered set-backs; only the upper and lower are continued along the north and south faces. Both turrets have had oversailing parapets carried on rows of block corbels, chamfered on their lower angles; that of the southern is the better preserved, and seems to have been extended in what may have been some form of machicolation on the north (inner) face (A3), although the ashlar courses at the back of this incline outwards from the wall face, rather than inwards as one might expect. It is not quite clear whether there has been a similar arrangement on the north, although this seems likely. The wall between the turrets has only one chamfered set-back (A4) a little over 7 m above ground level, and above this are the remains of a large window (A5) 1.8 m wide and c 5 m high, with a depressed semicircular head and a chamfered surround. Rather oddly it now has the head of a 14th century three-light window (A6) set a little below its apex; its tracery looks in part as if it may be 19th century restoration³². The window has cusped intersecting tracery under a four-centred arch with a hoodmould chamfered on its lower angle; the three lights all have trefoiled heads at the same level, with trefoil openings of the 'spheric triangle' type above, with above these two quatrefoils and finally an uncusped mouchette at the apex. Evidence on the opposite face of the wall shows that this window head was utilised as the vent or smoke-exit for the flue from then inserted fireplace A9.

A little below the re-used window head is a chamfered set-back at the top of a panel of infill (A8), blocking the original window (the large jamb stones of which remain visible); the face of this panel is set slightly proud of the wall face, but it continues down the wall below the chamfered set-back (which presumably ran beneath the original sill of the window); the base of this area of patching is not clear, as there is further disturbed masonry low down (A10) relating to a rough opening, almost certainly post- medieval, shown on an old illustration³³.

About 9 m of the south wall of the range (B) survives, ruined down to ground level at its west end. At basement level are two small lancet windows, each with their arched heads cut into a single block, and a single block making up each jamb. The jambs of the eastern (B2) are badly decayed, but the western

³⁰ *Woodhorn Research Centre ref SANT/BEQ/15/6*

³¹ *Woodhorn Research Centre, Blair sketchbook II, ref SANT/BEQ/2/1/2/71*

³² It is not shown on Knowles' 1896 drawing, which shows the opening as fully blocked up, with only the other frame of this window head visible. Knowles also shows one of the voussiors of the outer arch missing, which would suggest that there has been some repair.

³³ An 1841 drawing (see 'Historical Notes') shows a ragged hole right through the wall at this point; it was presumably patched over in the later 19th century.

(81) is rather better preserved. At first floor level, 3.5 m above the ground, the chamfered sill of a large (c 3 m wide) window survives (83), with a central cut-out as if a central pier or king-mullion had been a secondary insertion. At the west end of this section an old tree grows on the wall, although a few blocks of the internal face remain amongst its roots. Beyond the tree, close to the west end of the range, the chamfered and rebated west jamb of an arched doorway (84) survives, along with a drawbar tunnel in its inner splay; when Knowles wrote this was a complete shoulder-arched opening with two 'bar holes' in each jamb, 5' 9" (1.75m) high and 3' 7" (1.09 m) wide.

Rather less survives of the north wall (C). Here there is a small square-headed loop (C1) to the basement, and at first floor level, hard up against the angle turret, a small chamfered lancet window (C2), later blocked. To the east is a short length of wall that looks rebuilt, and then another old tree, opposite that which grows on the south wall. Beyond this is another upstanding fragment of wall, which looks to be of similar fabric to the remains further east and may be original; this overlaps the surviving fragment of what is here taken as the west wall of the range, but merges to the west into what seems to be a later field wall.

All that survives of the west wall of the range (D) is the north jamb of a chamfered and rebated doorway, with a drawbar socket, its top now more or less level with the surface of the ground (D1). The internal face of the east wall of the range is rather difficult to interpret in detail. Its principal feature is a fireplace (A9) of 16th century character, an almost square opening with a chamfered surround, and a triangular head within a square frame; there are broach stops to the chamfer at the base of each jamb. Its sill is set around 2 m above the present internal ground level (which is probably around 1.5 m above the original), and there seems to be a patch of secondary fabric below it. A little above the fireplace the wall has an internal set-back (A10), interrupted by a column of masonry (A11), the front face of an inserted flue, rising above the fireplace to infill the internal opening of the large window, which has a broad trefoiled rear arch. At mid-height in this chimney breast is what looks like a square socket (A12), set a little south of centre, and near the top, set centrally, is a rough corbel (A13). Remains of old plaster - in particular towards the south end of the wall - look to predate the added chimney breast. Below fireplace A9 is the 19th century patching A10.

Little survives of the internal faces of the side walls. Most of their facing having fallen away. The surviving sections, adjacent to the east end, each show set-backs at 0.8 m and 2.05 m above the internal ground level (B5 and B6, C3 and C4), the latter coming a little above the sill of the east wall fireplace. Directly above the lower, and adjacent to the east wall, is a square socket on the south (B7), and perhaps a corresponding infilled one on the north. The small basement windows have all been broadly splayed internally; on the south the eastern internal jamb of the eastern (B2) and western internal jamb of the western (B1) survive. There is no sign internally of the first-floor lancet on the north.

This account of the remains of the eastern block is made on the account of an examination from ground level; if safe access is possible to the upper sections of the gable end, further significant structural detail may be revealed and a proper record of the structure made. It may well be that there are some remains of paving or wall-walk on the tops of the two turrets.

The Western Block

The remains of this are outside the scope of this report, but a brief account is given in order to assist with the understanding of the site. The range measured c 29 by 9 m externally, and was set end-to-end with the eastern, but offset 5.2 m to the south.

The principal remnant of this part of the building is its west end, with adjacent stubs of the side walls. At ground-floor level the wall is 1.8 m thick, but this diminishes to c 0.9 m by means of a big internal set-back at first-floor level. At the lower level are two square-headed windows, their jambs only slightly splayed internally; the external head of the northern is formed by a big triangular block. At

first-floor level the wall is more ruinous, and largely covered by ivy, but on the internal face there is clear evidence of a blocked central window³⁴.

When Knowles wrote rather more than half the south wall of the range survived, albeit only to a height of 4 feet, with the lower parts of two splayed loops, along with a cross-wall set a little to the west of the centre of the block. All this was removed when the present byre was built in the earlier 20th century, but one of the circular piers of the undercroft of the eastern section still survives, embedded in a cross-wall towards the east end of the present building. Knowles describes it as having a bell-shaped capital, without necking, but this has gone; the farmer at the time told him of further similar piers having been removed when a shed was built. Knowles' plan shows the east end wall of the range, apparently with a door at its south end; this may have been exposed in the 'recent excavations' to which he alludes (304)

The Site

Whilst the remains of the two east-west ranges constitute the only readily-identifiable medieval fabric surviving above ground level, there is every probability that they formed part of a larger complex of buildings. They now form an overall L-plan with an irregular north-south range to the north-west, made up of a pair of houses facing west. In their present form these look to be of 17th or early 18th century date, but might incorporate earlier fabric, and are separated by a short gap by which the access road enters to cross the site; it is tempting to see this range as perpetuating an earlier one, and the central gap the position of a gatehouse. A further range of farm buildings, recently altered, runs east on the north side of the central road; fabric in the east gable end of this range looks as if it could be of medieval, or at any rate early post-medieval date. The line of this range is continued eastward by a prominent earthwork feature, perhaps covering building remains that then swings south as if a further north-south range may have linked to the west end of the eastern of the two partially-extant medieval structures.

Discussion

Architecturally there can be little doubt that the surviving remains are of the buildings erected c1260 by Prior Hugh de Derlington. The impressive east end of what was almost certainly the chapel range with its clasping buttress-turrets seems to have been paralleled in the 13th century manor house Cowpen Bewley (Billingham) excavated in the 1960s. There would appear to have been major alterations at the end of the medieval period, when the Tudor fireplace was inserted, and floor levels perhaps changed. The traceried window head utilised as a smoke-exit looks like mid.14th century work, but was presumably re-used from elsewhere - a highly-unusual arrangement. This is an extremely interesting building, and, is best seen as a defensible monastic grange, virtually unique in the North of England; the early documents imply that the Bishop was keen to retain hunting rights, so it cannot really have been a hunting lodge. It has received surprisingly little attention, presumably being too far off the beaten track as far as the earlier antiquarians and topographic artists were concerned. It is unfortunate that some fabric has been lost since Knowles wrote; it is not clear whether the present byre has been constructed since then, but the levelling of the ground before to the erection of the 20th century Dutch barn to the east of it has certainly occasioned considerable archaeological destruction³⁵.

The interior of the eastern range remains in-filled with c 1.5 m of debris, concealing the lower wall

³⁴ Knowles is oddly in error in his description of this wall as only standing to a height of 6 feet (it actually stands to around three times this); his plan is also incorrect in showing the south end of the wall as missing.

³⁵ Puzzlingly all the earlier Ordnance Survey maps, from c1860 onwards, show a building in approximately the same position as the byre, yet Knowles (whose plan does not show post-medieval structures at all) refers to the south wall of the western block surviving to 4 feet high; had it been incorporated in a later farm building, subsequently rebuilt?

faces; this includes some worked stone and architectural fragments, including one notable piece that looks like part of a multi-cusped moulded arch. If any clearance is carried out here, any significant stonework should be located and properly recorded.

Knowles wrote of the ruin being ‘completely abandoned to decay’ and thought that unless remedial action were taken, ‘a few years will suffice for its complete disappearance’. The fact that this was not the case implies that quite a significant programme of repair has been carried out after he wrote, probably in the earlier 20th century (see the apparently new stone in the traceried window head) but the standing remains are again in need of consolidation and repair; the cracked and leaning north-eastern buttress-turret requires a proper structural assessment, and the wall-heads, and in particular the loose rubble core exposed by the collapse of the internal faces of the side walls, demand immediate attention.

Peter F Ryder, December 2006

Greenwell W & Knowles, E.W.H. (1896) Muggleswick in *Trans Durham & Northumberland Architectural & Archaeological Society*, iv, 287-308

Appendix C:
Context Register; Muggleswick Grange – Living North Pennines – Archaeological Excavation

Trench 1:

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
1001	1	Deposit	24/05/10	ML/RC	Firmly compact dark brown peaty organic material with occasional small-medium demolition rubble. Extent: Unclear. Visible >7m W-E by >1.90m N-S. Depth: 0.23m	Floor surface for barn. Same as (2001).
1002	1	Deposit	25/05/10	AN/RC	Moderate to firmly compact light brown yellow mortar rich sand with moderate medium to large stone inclusions. Extent: Unclear. >1.5m N-S by >2m W-E	Sandy, mortar base for floor of barn. Likely to contain demolition material from grange wall and underlying [1010]. Synonymous with (2005)?
1003	1	Deposit	25/05/10	AN/RC	Moderately compact grey sandy clay with occasional medium to large stone inclusions. Extent: Unclear. >0.50m N-S by >1.5m W-E	A lens within (1001)
1004	1	Structure	25/05/10	AN/RC	Concrete plinth with steel stanchion in centre. Extent: 1m N-S by 1m W-E	Base of support stanchion for large 'Dutch' barn. Part of a series including [1007], [2003] and [2004].
1005	1	Deposit	25/05/10	AN/RC	Moderately compact dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions. Extent: 1.5m W-E by 1.5m N-S	Lens of sandy clay within (1006) and contemporary with (1002) and (1003).
1006	1	Deposit	25/05/10	AN/RC	Firmly compacted grey brown sandy clay with a yellow hue and frequent medium to large stone inclusions. Extent: >1.5m N-S by >2m W-E	Levelling deposit contemporary with (1002), (1003), (1005) and (1008).
1007	1	Structure	25/05/10	AN/RC	Concrete plinth with steel stanchion in centre. Extent: c.1m N-S by c.1m W-E	Base of support stanchion for large 'Dutch' barn. Part of a series including [1004], [2003] and [2004].
1008	1	Deposit	25/05/10	AN/RC	Moderately compact grey brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions. Extent: >1m N-S by >0.50m W-E	Levelling deposit contemporary with (1002), (1003), (1005) and (1006).
1009	1	Deposit	26/05/10	RC	Loosely compact dark grey brown organic loam with abundant root and organic inclusions. Extent: Across site. Depth: c.0.27m	Heavily organic topsoil adjacent to barn structure and within walls of grange.
1010	1	Structure	26/05/10	RC/ Kmacf	Large N-S orientated wall surviving in up to 1 course of height, approximately 1.50m wide. Constructed with rubblestone masonry bonded by creamy lime mortar. Exterior plaster face noted on E face to the N beneath later masonry. [1004] has removed the E face to S. Seems to have a series of buttresses projecting to E.	Surviving wall of possible hall house pre-dating current grange remains. Synonymous with [2002].
1011	1	Deposit	26/05/10	RC	Moderately compact mottled mid grey brown gritty clay silt with areas of yellow mortar rich hue and frequent very small to medium stones, fragments of roof tile, occasional shell and bone fragments. Extent: Unclear.	Levelling deposit with animal bone debris and medieval pot, located to W of wall [1010].

					>1.75m N-S by 0.70m W-E. Depth: c.0.30m	
1012	1	Deposit	26/05/10	RC	Moderately compact mottled dark grey brown clay silt with flecks of white mortar, black cinder and occasional small stones. Also two large re-deposited flagstones. Extent: Unclear. >1.75m N-S by 0.70m W-E. Depth: 0.25m	Levelling deposit to W of wall [1010].
1013	1	Deposit	26/05/10	RC	Localised deposit of roof slabs within SW corner of Trench 1. Varying degrees of preservation, from near complete 0.35m by 0.25m by 0.04m with evidence of singular nail holes, to small fragments of 0.15m by 0.10m by 0.04m.	Contemporary, and within (1011).
1014	1	Deposit	27/05/10	RC	Spread of irregular, unworked stone confined almost exclusively to the entrance in The Grange. Stones are grey in colour and millstone grit of local type. Vary from very small to 0.30m by 0.20m by 0.20m, one layer of stones deep and measuring 2.20m NW-SE.	Possible spread of demolition material from [1017], blocking entrance to Grange.
1015	1	Deposit	27/05/10	RC	Moderate to firmly compacted orange mid brown silty loam with abundant mortar patches, flecks of stone and occasional large rubble stones. Extent: Unclear. Extends across Trench 1, E of [1010]	Possibly the same as (1011) W of [1010].
1016	1	Deposit	28/05/10	RC	Moderately compact dark orange brown silty loam with occasional flecks of mortar, small stones and frequent medium stones. Extent: Unclear. Extends across annexe to Trench 1, c.2m N-S by 1m W-E	No break is visible between (1015) and (1016) and they may be synonymous with colour and texture differences caused by heavy bioturbation. Antiquarian investigation undertaken in the Grange may explain the lack of medieval finds from (1016) and <u>change in appearance</u> .
1017	1	Structure	04/06/10	RC	Short line of large, rough angular stones seemingly of drystone construction stretching across doorway to Grange. The components vary in size from roughly rectangular 0.30m by 0.30m by 0.20m to irregular small stones of c.0.10m by 0.10m by 0.10m. Extent: 0.90m W-E by 0.50m N-S. Depth: 0.30m	Possible later blocking of Grange doorway. (10140 may be disturbed vestiges of this same deposit. There is slight evidence of bonding, but this may be residues on re-used stones.
1018	1	Deposit	04/06/10	RC	Firmly compact mottled mortar rich yellow brown sandy silt and lime mortar with frequent small to medium angular stones and occasional larger slabs. Extent: Unclear. >1.75m N-S by 0.70m W-E	Possible foundation layer of [1010] and synonymous with(1019).
1019	1	Deposit	04/06/10	RC	Firmly compact mottled mortar rich yellow brown gritty sand lime mortar with occasional medium stones and a large slab. Extent: Unclear. >1.10m N-S by 0.55m W-E	Possible foundation layer of [1010] and synonymous with(1018).
1020	1	Deposit	04/06/10	RC	Very firmly compact light mid brown	Very firm layer

					sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and shattered shale slabs. Extent: Unclear. >2.90m W-E by >0.90m N-S	indicating a possible surface, yet appears clean and not dark. Possible levelling layer or firm, short-lived working surface.
1021	1	Deposit	04/06/10	RC	Firmly compact mid brown loam with orange mortar bonding abundant small to medium irregular boulders. Extent: >3.30m W-E by 0.30-0.60m N-S	Fill of foundation trench [1022] for Grange.
1022	1	Cut	04/06/10	RC	Linear cut for upstanding Grange wall. Unexcavated. Extent: Unclear. >3.30m W-E by 0.30m N-S	Foundation cut for W-E Grange wall cut into (1020).
1023	1	Structure	04/06/10	Kmacf	N-S aligned masonry tapering to N constructed of rubble bonded with creamy lime mortar and surviving to 2 visible courses.	Part of Grange, contemporary with surviving ruins and built onto wall of Hall House [1010].
1024	1/8	Feature	05/11/10	Kmacf	Small square, stakehole tapering to a point.	Stakehole located immediately E of the E wall of the early grange.

Trench 2:

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2001	2	Deposit	24/05/10	SCSN	Moderately compact mid to dark brown clay silt with occasional very small to small stones and frequent organic matter. Extent: Unclear. >6.0m N-S by >1.90m W-E. Depth: 0.15m	Floor surface for barn. Same as (1001).
2002	2	Structure	25/05/10	Kmacf	W-E aligned rubblestone wall bonded with creamy yellow lime mortar. Faced with smaller stones to N and larger stones on S face. To the S face the wall steps out c.0.05m down to 0.60m forming a foundation course. The top of the masonry has been truncated level with the later barn floor. Extent: Unclear. 1.5m wide.	Surviving wall of possible hall house pre-dating current grange remains. Synonymous with [1010].
2003	2	Structure	25/05/10	Kmacf	Concrete plinth with steel stanchion in centre. Extent: 0.90m N-S by 0.90m W-E	Base of support stanchion for large 'Dutch' barn. Part of a series including [1004], [1007] and [2004].
2004	2	Structure	25/05/10	Kmacf	Concrete plinth with steel stanchion in centre. Extent: 1.10m N-S by 0.60m W-E	Base of support stanchion for large 'Dutch' barn. Part of a series including [1004], [1007] and [2003].
2005	2	Deposit	25/05/10	SCSN	Moderately compact mottled cream to mid brown crushed lime mortar with small rubble stones. Extent: Unclear. Extends across Trench 2. c.>7m N-S by >2m Depth: 0.10m	Levelling layer. Possible leftover demolition rubble after re-use of larger stones. Synonymous with (1002)?
2006	2	Deposit	25/05/10	Kmacf	Moderately compact dark brown silty soil with organic material, occasional pottery, bone and small stones. Depth: 0.05m-0.10m Duplicate number with (2013).	Likely an earlier floor of the barn than (2005). Duplicate number with (2013).
2007	2	Cut	25/05/10	Kmacf	Irregular cut at foot of masonry barn.	Modern disturbance.

2008	2	Fill	25/05/10	Kmacf	Fill of [2007]. Moderately compact mixed black grey brown soils with occasional rotten wood and small stones (<5%) Depth: Variable	Modern disturbance indicated by shotgun cartridge.
2009	2	Deposit	27/05/10	Kmacf	Loosely compact dark brown humic topsoil with abundant root intrusion and occasional modern detritus. Depth: 0.10-0.15m	Modern build up of material with a significant degree of disturbance.
2010	2	Deposit	27/05/10	Kmacf	Moderately compact creamy yellow gritty lime mortar spread located to S of wall [2002].	Possible bedding construction for flag floor, with possible flag outlines visible in the surface.
2011	2	Deposit	27/05/10	Kmacf	Moderately compacted re-deposited natural of orange to grey green clay with brown mottling and occasional small rounded cobbles of c.0.10m across. Depth: 0.50m	Re-deposited natural clays abutting wall [2002] and cut by the 'Dutch' barn.
2012	2	Deposit	27/05/10	Kmacf	Natural subsoil. Firmly compact orange brown silty clay.	Natural subsoil.
2013	2	Deposit	27/05/10	Kmacf	Moderately compact dark brown silty soil with organic material, occasional pottery, bone and small stones. Depth: 0.05m-0.10m. Duplicate number with (2013).	Likely an earlier floor of the barn than (2005). Duplicate number with (2013).
2014	2	Deposit	27/05/10	Kmacf	Loosely compact stoney brown rubble spread with a variety of rounded sandstone cobbles from grey and blond, to gritty white yellow. Components average 0.05-0.15m across by c.0.20m deep.	Strengthening to barn floor or exceptionally degraded cobble floor. Intermixed with (2013) likely from animals within the barn.
2015	2	Structure	27/05/10	Kmacf	Possible fire hearth truncated to S by [2004]. Composed of two slabs orientated W-E and measuring 0.55m by 0.40m squar and 0.57m by 0.30m broken up, with a rectangular coarse-grained sandstone side that has a square socket cut in the face of the stone 0.15m by 0.11m by 0.05m deep. The W slab is in good condition with some wear on E edge. The E slab is heavily worn, cracked and sunken.	Possible fire hearth indicated by form and associated spread of coal (2016). Also feasibly a base for some form of farm machinery. Appears to abut early 20 th century barn to W
2016	2	Deposit	27/05/10	Kmacf	Moderately compact black to dark brown coal with occasional mortar lumps (5%). Extent: Variable across Trench 2. Depth: 0.02m – 0.05m S-N	Localised and sporadic spread around [2015].
2017	2	Deposit	27/05/10	Kmacf	Moderately compact creamy yellow lime mortar.	Lime mortar floor or bedding for removed flagstones within building defined by [2002].
2018	2	Deposit	28/05/10	Kmacf	Moderately compact mid to dark brown stone rubble and soil with abundant fragmentary roofing slab inclusions (40%) located across N half of Trench 2.	Deposit of mixed roofing slates and soil. Likely synonymous with (1001/13) and (3004) and relating to the initial destruction or demolition.
2019	2	Deposit	28/05/10	Kmacf	Moderately compact light to mid brown silty sand with creamy inclusions and abundant angular rubble stones (50%) and rare (>1%) flecks of coal and charcoal. Depth: 0.30m	Likely represents initial demolition of building.

2020	2	Deposit	02/06/10	Kmacf	Hard to moderately compacted black to dark brown gritty mix of crushed coal and cinders with a high % of cinders and occasional iron. Cut by [2021]. Depth: Irregular across Trench 2. 0.01m to 0.04m.	Initial deposits after the floor was robbed.
2021	2	Cut	02/06/10	Kmacf	N-S orientated irregular shaped feature with steep sloping sides and a roughly flat, irregular base. Filled by (2018) and (2022).	Function unknown. Cuts into natural subsoil (2012) and probably cut through (2017) and (2020) prior to deposition of (2018).
2022	2	Fill	02/06/10	Kmacf	Moderate to loosely compact mid dark brown to white lime mortar flecks.	Effectively a continuation of (2018).
2023	2	Deposit	02/06/10	Kmacf	Possible lower mortar floor.	Unexcavated.
2024	2	Structure	04/06/10	Kmacf	Concrete plinth with steel stanchion in centre.	Base of support stanchion for large 'Dutch' barn. Part of a series including [1004], [1007], [2003] and [2004].

Trench 3:

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3001	3	Structure	31/05/10	Kmacf	Concrete floor extending throughout early 20 th century barn. Depth: 0.05m	Modern concrete floor.
3002	3	Deposit	31/05/10	Kmacf	Loose rubble stone and gritty crushed lime mortar deposit of creamy orange to brown and irregular rubble stones. Depth: 0.20m	Rubble foundation for modern floor [3002].
3003	3	Deposit	31/05/10	Kmacf	Firm soil surface.	Soil surface/working surface. Levelled top to (3004) forming a working surface for construction of wall [3008] and pier [3007].
3004	3	Deposit	31/05/10	Kmacf	Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with abundant stone roof slates (50%). Extends across Trench 3.	Levelling deposit or slow collapse of Grange roof with slates building up. Not disturbed since construction of early 20 th century barn.
3005	3	Structure?	31/05/10	Kmacf	Large stone within (3004) and resting on (3006). Extends across Trench 3, but with a clear straight W-E edge.	Possibly a rubble stone within (3004), but the orientation and straight edge indicates the possibility of a wall. Limits of Trench make ascertaining this impossible.
3006	3	Deposit	31/05/10	Kmacf	Hard compacted orange brown clay silt.	Natural subsoil at limit of excavation.
3007	3	Structure	31/05/10	Kmacf	Round pier/pillar of coarse grained sandstone built in mortar bonded segments/drums.	Previously thought to be <i>in situ</i> medieval survival, but found to be on top of (3003) and part of (3008). Probably added on the corner of (3008) to strengthen doorway against passage of

						large animals.
3008	3	Structure	31/05/10	Kmacf	N-S orientated structural barn cross-wall of light coloured lime bonded rubble stone masonry.	Interior wall of early 20 th century barn.

Trench 4:

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4001	4	Deposit	03/06/10	SN	Loosely compact dark grey sandy loam with abundant organic matter and frequent large to very large stones. Depth: 0.75m	Contains frequent modern detritus (corrugated iron, paint tins etc.) and is the probable fill of antiquarian investigations.
4002	4	Structure	03/06/10	SN	N facing wall face in entrance passage to Grange (N-S running wall). Rubble masonry (mostly <0.15m - <0.30m) with squared quoins on 'inner' (NE) corner, bonded with lime mortar. Extent: 1.64m W-E including door surround and 1.24m thick excluding door surround. >0.37m N-S exposed.	Entrance passage running W-E through N-S running Grange wall.
4003	4	Structure	03/06/10	SN	Lime mortar bonded sandstone blocks of shaped door surround and threshold stones on S side of doorway. Chamfered on outside. Threshold stones run below door surround. Dimensions: Door: 0.38m W-E by 0.28m N-S by 0.52m high - Threshold: 0.55m W-E by 0.20m N-S by 0.13m high.	Door surround within [4002]. Appears a later insertion.
4004	4	Structure	03/06/10	SN	Lime mortar bonded large sandstone blocks (<0.20m). Dimensions: 0.59m high by 0.48m W-E by >0.37m exposed N-S	Continuation on line of [4002], possibly less well built, with a very large stone at the base.

Trench 5:

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5001	5	Deposit	05/09/11	AN/SN	Lightly compact dark brown, friable, highly humic deposit with occasional small stone inclusions.	Almost certainly the same as (5006). Topsoil.
5002	5	Deposit	06/09/11	AN/SN	Moderately compact loam abundant in stones.	Possible cobbled working surface or rough floors of barns.
5003	5	Structure	07/09/11	AN/SN	N-S aligned drystone wall surviving to 1 or 2 courses. Dimensions 0.50-0.60m wide	Construction suggests building rather than field wall. Wall face is clear running southwards, but becomes clouded to the S. Interpreted as stepping eastwards, although it seems more likely this is actually a separate feature.
5004	5	Structure	08/09/11	AN/SN	N-S aligned drystone wall surviving to two courses. Dimensions: >2 N-S by 0.60-0.70m W-E	Wall of possible barn structure?
5005	5				VOID	Further assessment required for contexts E of {5004}.
5006	5	Deposit	09/09/11	AN/SN	Destruction layer comprising stone rubble and stone roof tiles in	Found within small sondage excavated

					fragmented state.	through middle of trench.
5007	5	Deposit	05/09/11	AN/SN	Firm to moderately compact dark brown humic soil with various sandstone inclusions (c.20% of total). Depth: 0.10m	Contaminated with animal excrement, hay and netting from hay bales.

Trench 6:

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
6001	6	Deposit	04/11/10	Kmacf	Soft to moderately compact dark brown black humic/heavily organic silt with rotted hay and 19 th century pottery. Depth: 0.05-0.10m	20 th century build up of barn detritus.
6002	6	Deposit	04/11/10	Kmacf	Soft to moderately compact light cream gritty, sandy crushed lime mortar mixed with rubblestone.	Site levelling post-demolition of grange. Used as floor surface for barn.
6003	6	Deposit	04/11/10	Kmacf	Soft to moderately compact mid to dark brown silty gritty soils abundant in charcoal and coal fragments.	Demolition levelling layer.
6004	6	Deposit	04/11/10	Kmacf	Moderately compact light to creamy brown deposit largely composed of roof slate and rubble stone mixed with degraded lime mortar and soil. Depth: 0.20m	Lens of demolition debris dumped within E part of trench. Levelling following demolition.
6005	6	Deposit	06/11/10	Kmacf	Soft to moderately compact mid to dark brown mix of silt, cinders, coal and burnt shale. Depth: 0.10-0.15m	Lens of levelling post-demolition.
6006	6	Deposit	06/11/10	Kmacf	Firmly packed lime mortar with some pebble and possible reddish ceramic fragments mixed through.	Possible foundation for pier base. Overlies cobbles (6007) in part.
6007	6	Deposit	06/11/10	Kmacf	Probable disturbed cobbled surface formed from large rounded whinstones set with flat faces up.	Possible levelling of uneven natural or flooring.

Trench 7:

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
7001	7	Deposit	06/11/10	Kmacf	Moderately compacted loam.	Topsoil.
7002	7	Structure	06/11/10	Kmacf	Fragment of W-E aligned lime mortar bonded rubblestone.	Continuation of wall uncovered returning from Trench 4 and forming N wall of early grange.

Appendix D:**Photographic Register; Muggleswick Grange – Living North Pennines – Archaeological Excavation***i. Pre-excavation general***Digital:**

Frame	Running Number	Facing	Date	Description	By	View
4431	001	NW	11/03/09	W gable of early range	TOA	L
4432	002	W	11/03/09	E facing elevation of byre – taken from within Dutch Barn	TOA	L
4433	003	SW	11/03/09	S (open) side of Dutch Barn	TOA	L
4434	004	W	11/03/09	S (open) side of Dutch Barn	TOA	L
4435	005	N	11/03/09	S facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin – general view	TOA	L

4436	006	N	11/03/09	S facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin – detail view	TOA	L
4437	007	N	11/03/09	Working shot - S facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin – general view	TOA	L
4438	008	N	11/03/09	Working shot - S facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin – general view	TOA	L
4439	009	NNW	11/03/09	General view of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	L
4440	010	NNW	11/03/09	General view of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	L
4441	011	NW	11/03/09	General view of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	P
4442	012	W	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	P
4443	013	W	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	P
4444	014	W	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin – general view	TOA	L
4445	015	W	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin – general view	TOA	L
4446	016	W	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	L
4447	017	W	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	L
4448	018	W	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	L
4449	019	W	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	L
4450	020	W	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	L
4451	021	W	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	P
4452	022	SW	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin – detail of wall heads	TOA	L
4453	023	SW	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin – detail of wall heads (S end)	TOA	L
4454	024	SW	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin – detail of wall base (S end)	TOA	L
4455	025	W	11/03/09	E facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin – detail of wall heads	TOA	L
4456	026	W	11/03/09	Detail of field boundary incorporating worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
4457	027	W	11/03/09	Detail of field boundary incorporating worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
4458	028	W	11/03/09	Detail of field boundary incorporating worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
4459	029	W	11/03/09	Detail of field boundary incorporating worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
4460	030	W	11/03/09	Detail of field boundary incorporating worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
4461	031	W	11/03/09	Detail of field boundary incorporating worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
4462	032	W	11/03/09	Detail of field boundary incorporating worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
4463	033	W	11/03/09	Detail of field boundary incorporating worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
4464	034	NNW	11/03/09	Field boundary incorporating worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
4465	035	SSW	11/03/09	Field boundary incorporating worked stones from	TOA	L

				Grange		
4466	036	W	11/03/09	Muggleswick Church	TOA	L
4467	037	NW	11/03/09	Field boundary incorporating worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
4468	038	N	11/03/09	General view showing S facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	L
4469	039	NW	11/03/09	General view showing S facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin and Dutch Barn	TOA	L
4470	040	N	11/03/09	General view showing S facing elevation of upstanding Grange ruin	TOA	L
4471	041	NW	11/03/09	General view of Dutch Barn and farm buildings	TOA	L
4472	042	NW	11/03/09	General view of Dutch Barn and farm buildings	TOA	L
4473	043	W	11/03/09	General view of field to S of Grange	TOA	L
4474	044	SW	11/03/09	General view of field to S of Grange looking towards Muggleswick Church	TOA	L
4475	045	N	11/03/09	General view of Grange ruin – detail of wall heads (S end)	TOA	L
4476	046	N	11/03/09	S facing external elevation of Grange building showing window - detail	TOA	L
4477	047	E	11/03/09	General view along S wall of Grange	TOA	P
4478	048	ESE	11/03/09	W facing elevation of interior of E gable of Grange	TOA	P
4479	049	ESE	11/03/09	W facing elevation of interior of E gable of Grange - detail	TOA	L
4480	050	ESE	11/03/09	W facing elevation of interior of E gable of Grange	TOA	P
4481	051	E	11/03/09	Detail of field boundary incorporating worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
4482	052	-	11/03/09	Detail of medieval ridge stone	TOA	L
4483	053	-	11/03/09	Detail of medieval ridge stone	TOA	L
4484	054	-	11/03/09	Detail of medieval ridge stone	TOA	L
4485	055	-	11/03/09	Detail of medieval ridge stone	TOA	L
4486	056	-	11/03/09	Detail of medieval ridge stone	TOA	L
4487	057	-	11/03/09	Detail of medieval ridge stone	TOA	L
4488	058	-	11/03/09	Detail of medieval ridge stone	TOA	L
4489	059	-	11/03/09	Detail of medieval ridge stone	TOA	L
4490	060	-	11/03/09	Detail of medieval ridge stone	TOA	L
4491	061	N	11/03/09	S facing elevation of Grange	TOA	L
4492	062	NNW	11/03/09	S facing elevation of Grange	TOA	L
4493	063	NW	11/03/09	General view of Dutch Barn	TOA	L
4494	064	NE	11/03/09	General view of N elevation of Grange	TOA	P
4495	065	NE	11/03/09	General view of N elevation of Grange	TOA	P
4496	066	NE	11/03/09	General view of N elevation of Grange	TOA	L
4497	067	E	11/03/09	General view along S wall of Grange	TOA	P
4498	068	E	11/03/09	General view along S wall of Grange – detail of W facing elevation of return in S wall	TOA	P
4499	069	E	11/03/09	General view of internal of Grange	TOA	L

4500	070	NE	11/03/09	View across ruinous N wall of Grange	TOA	L
4501	071	SE	11/03/09	General view of vegetation (tree) growth within S wall of Grange ruin	TOA	L
4502	072	SW	11/03/09	General view of vegetation (tree) growth within S wall of Grange ruin	TOA	L
4503	073	SW	11/03/09	View of internal opening for window in S wall of Grange ruin	TOA	P
4504	074	SE	11/03/09	Internal (N facing) elevation of S wall of Grange	TOA	L
4505	075	E	11/03/09	Fireplace set within W facing internal elevation of E gable of Grange	TOA	L
4506	076	E	11/03/09	Fireplace set within W facing internal elevation of E gable of Grange	TOA	L
4507	077	SE	11/03/09	Internal (N facing) elevation of S wall of Grange	TOA	L
4508	078	E	11/03/09	View across internal area of Grange ruin	TOA	L
4509	079	E	11/03/09	View across internal area of Grange ruin	TOA	L
4510	080	SE	11/03/09	View across field S of Grange building	TOA	L
4511	081	SW	11/03/09	Internal window within byre	TOA	P
4512	082	SW	11/03/09	Internal window within byre	TOA	P
4513	083	W	11/03/09	General view across field S of Grange	TOA	L
4514	084	NW	11/03/09	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
4515	085	W	11/03/09	View of pillar within byre	TOA	P
4516	086	W	11/03/09	View of pillar within byre	TOA	P
4517	087	W	11/03/09	View of pillar within byre	TOA	P
4518	088	W	11/03/09	Internal view of byre	TOA	L
4519	089	NNW	11/03/09	View of pillar within byre	TOA	P
4521	090	W	11/03/09	View of entrance to byre	TOA	P
4522	091	NW	11/03/09	W gable of early range	TOA	L
4523	092	NW	11/03/09	W gable of early range - detail	TOA	L
4524	093	N	11/03/09	S facing elevation of early range W gable	TOA	L
4525	094	NE	11/03/09	View of Dutch barn set against Grange building	TOA	L
4526	095	N	11/03/09	View of byre	TOA	L
4527	096	SSW	11/03/09	Drystone dyke to S of byre and Grange complex	TOA	L
4528	097	S	11/03/09	Drystone dyke to S of byre and Grange complex looking towards Church	TOA	L
4529	098	-	11/03/09	Information board	TOA	P
4530	099	-	11/03/09	Information board	TOA	P
4531	100	-	11/03/09	Information board	TOA	P
4532	101	-	11/03/09	Information board	TOA	P
4533	102	-	11/03/09	Information board	TOA	P
4534	103	-	11/03/09	Information board	TOA	P
4535	104	NE	11/03/09	General view of Muggleswick Church	TOA	P
4536	105	NE	11/03/09	General view of Muggleswick Church	TOA	L
4537	106	NNW	11/03/09	General view of Muggleswick Church	TOA	L

4538	107	NNW	11/03/09	General view of Muggleswick Church	TOA	L
4539	108	NE	11/03/09	View from Church across to Dutch barn and Grange	TOA	L
4540	109	NE	11/03/09	View from Church across to Dutch barn and Grange	TOA	L
4541	110	NE	11/03/09	View from Church across to Dutch barn and Grange	TOA	L
4542	111	NE	11/03/09	View from Church across to Dutch barn and Grange	TOA	L
4543	112	N	11/03/09	View from Church across to W gable of early range	TOA	L
4544	113	E	11/03/09	W facing elevation of W gable of early range	TOA	L
4545	114	N	11/03/09	Window within byre	TOA	L
4546	115	NNE	11/03/09	View of byre wall	TOA	L
4547	116	E	11/03/09	View of pillar within byre	TOA	P
4548	117	E	11/03/09	View of pillar within byre	TOA	P
4549	118	N	11/03/09	View of pillar within byre	TOA	P
4550	119	SE	11/03/09	General view across Grange and Dutch barn	TOA	L
4551	120	SE	11/03/09	General view across Grange and Dutch barn	TOA	L
4552	121	NE	11/03/09	Field to N of Grange, showing evidence for a 'platform'	TOA	L
4553	122	NE	11/03/09	Field to N of Grange, showing evidence for a 'platform'	TOA	L
4554	123	SE	11/03/09	View across walls and field to E of Grange	TOA	L
4555	124	S	11/03/09	N facing (external) elevation of N wall of Grange	TOA	L
4556	125	S	11/03/09	N facing (external) elevation of N wall of Grange	TOA	L
4557	126	SW	11/03/09	View across N wall of Grange to Dutch barn	TOA	L
4558	127	S	11/03/09	Base of NE angle Grange building	TOA	L
4559	128	W	11/03/09	View along N wall of Grange building	TOA	L
4560	129	E	11/03/09	View along N wall of Grange building	TOA	L
4561	130	N	11/03/09	Detail of window in N wall of Grange building	TOA	L
4562	131	E	11/03/09	Detail of window in N wall of Grange building	TOA	P
4563	132	E	11/03/09	View along N wall of Grange building	TOA	P
4564	133	SE	11/03/09	General view of Grange	TOA	L
4565	134	SE	11/03/09	General view of Grange	TOA	P
4566	135	SE	11/03/09	General view of Grange	TOA	P
0245	136	SE	24/01/10	S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange	TOA	L
0246	137	SE	24/01/10	S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange	TOA	L
0247	138	SSW	24/01/10	View of S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange showing relationship with Dutch barn	TOA	L
0248	139	SSW	24/01/10	View of S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange showing relationship with Dutch barn	TOA	L
0249	140	S	24/01/10	View of S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange showing relationship with Dutch barn	TOA	L
0250	141	S	24/01/10	View of S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange showing relationship with Dutch barn	TOA	L
0251	142	SE	24/01/10	View of S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange showing relationship with Dutch barn	TOA	L
0252	143	SE	24/01/10	View of S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange showing relationship with Dutch barn	TOA	L

0253	144	SE	24/01/10	View of S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange showing relationship with Dutch barn - detail	TOA	L
0254	145	E	24/01/10	W facing elevation of return for doorway in S wall of Grange	TOA	L
0255	146	E	24/01/10	W facing elevation of return for doorway in S wall of Grange	TOA	L
0256	147	E	24/01/10	W facing elevation of return for doorway in S wall of Grange	TOA	P
0257	148	E	24/01/10	W facing elevation of return for doorway in S wall of Grange	TOA	P
0258	149	E	24/01/10	W facing elevation of return for doorway in S wall of Grange	TOA	P
0259	150	E	24/01/10	W facing internal elevation of E gable of Grange	TOA	L
0260	151	E	24/01/10	W facing internal elevation of E gable of Grange	TOA	P
0262	152	NNE	24/01/10	S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange	TOA	L
0262	153	NNE	24/01/10	S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange	TOA	L
0263	154	NNE	24/01/10	S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange	TOA	P
0264	155	E	24/01/10	View E along N wall of Grange	TOA	P
0265	156	E	24/01/10	View E along N wall of Grange	TOA	P
0266	157	E	24/01/10	View E along N wall of Grange	TOA	P
0296	158	N	24/01/10	S facing external elevation of S wall of Grange	TOA	L
0297	159	N	24/01/10	S facing external elevation of S wall of Grange	TOA	L
0298	160	N	24/01/10	S facing external elevation of S wall of Grange	TOA	L
0299	161	N	24/01/10	Working shot - S facing external elevation of S wall of Grange	TOA	L
0300	162	N	24/01/10	S facing external elevation of S wall of Grange – detail of window	TOA	L
0301	163	E	24/01/10	W facing elevation of drystone field wall sowing re-use of worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
0302	164	E	24/01/10	W facing elevation of drystone field wall sowing re-use of worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
0303	165	E	24/01/10	W facing elevation of drystone field wall sowing re-use of worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
0304	166	E	24/01/10	W facing elevation of drystone field wall sowing re-use of worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
0305	167	E	24/01/10	W facing elevation of drystone field wall sowing re-use of worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
0306	168	E	24/01/10	W facing elevation of drystone field wall sowing re-use of worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
0307	169	E	24/01/10	W facing elevation of drystone field wall sowing re-use of worked stones from Grange	TOA	L
0321	170	NW	24/01/10	General view of W gable of early range	TOA	L
0322	171	NW	24/01/10	General view of W gable of early range	TOA	L
0323	172	N	24/01/10	General view of W gable of early range	TOA	L
0324	173	NE	24/01/10	General view of byre	TOA	L
0327	174	N	24/01/10	View of tree damage to S facing external elevation of S wall of Grange	TOA	L

0328	175	-	24/01/10	Worked stones discovered	TOA	L
0329	176	NE	24/01/10	S facing internal elevation of N wall of Grange	TOA	L
0330	177	-	24/01/10	Worked stones discovered	TOA	L
0331	178	S	24/01/10	N facing external elevation of N wall of Grange	TOA	L
0332	179	S	24/01/10	N facing external elevation of N wall of Grange	TOA	L
0333	180	SW	24/01/10	General view across Grange to Dutch barn	TOA	L
0334	181	E	24/01/10	General view of W facing gable of Grange	TOA	P
0335	182	W	24/01/10	General view along N wall of Grange	TOA	L
0336	183	N	24/01/10	<i>In situ</i> stones within interior of Grange	TOA	L
0337	184	N	24/01/10	<i>In situ</i> stones within interior of Grange	TOA	P

ii. Dutch barn

Digital:

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Running Number</i>	<i>Facing</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>By</i>	<i>View</i>
0023	001	SW	07/12/09	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5977	002	SW	07/12/09	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5978	003	SW	07/12/09	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5979	004	SW	07/12/09	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5980	005	S	07/12/09	N facing external elevation of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5981	006	SSE	07/12/09	N facing external elevation of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5982	007	E	07/12/09	W facing elevation of Dutch barn at junction with byre	TOA	P
5983	008	SW	07/12/09	NE corner of Dutch barn	TOA	P
5984	009	SW	07/12/09	NE corner of Dutch barn – down pipe	TOA	P
5986	010	W	07/12/09	E facing external elevation of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5987	011	W	07/12/09	E facing external elevation of Dutch barn – detail of 1 st floor doorway	TOA	P
5988	012	NW	07/12/09	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5989	013	NW	07/12/09	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5990	014	NW	07/12/09	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5991	015	NW	07/12/09	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5992	016	NW	07/12/09	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5993	017	NNW	07/12/09	Oblique view of E facing external elevation of Dutch barn	TOA	P
5994	018	N	07/12/09	S facing external elevation of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5995	019	N	07/12/09	S facing external elevation of Dutch barn	TOA	L
5996	020	N	07/12/09	S facing external elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with Grange	TOA	L
5997	021	NNE	07/12/09	S facing external elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with Grange	TOA	L
5998	022	NE	07/12/09	S facing external elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with Grange	TOA	L
5999	023	NE	07/12/09	S facing external elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with Grange	TOA	L

6000	024	ENE	07/12/09	S facing external elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with Grange	TOA	L
6001	025	NNW	07/12/09	Detail of wall head of Dutch barn	TOA	L
6004	026	NNE	07/12/09	Detail of wall head of Dutch barn	TOA	L
6005	027	W	07/12/09	W end of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	L
6006	028	W	07/12/09	W end of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	L
6007	029	NW	07/12/09	W end of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	P
6008	030	NW	07/12/09	W end of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	P
6009	031	NW	07/12/09	W end of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	P
6010	032	NW	07/12/09	W end of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	P
6011	033	NW	07/12/09	W end of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	P
6013	034	NW	07/12/09	W end of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	P
6014	035	W	07/12/09	W end of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	P
6015	036	E	07/12/09	View of E end of Dutch barn showing internal view of 1 st level doorway	TOA	P
6017	037	E	07/12/09	View of E end of Dutch barn showing internal view of 1 st level doorway	TOA	P
6018	038	NE	07/12/09	View of E end of Dutch barn showing internal view of 1 st level doorway	TOA	P
6019	039	W	07/12/09	View of Dutch barn roof	TOA	L
6021	040	W	07/12/09	View of Dutch barn roof - detail	TOA	L
6022	041	N	07/12/09	S facing internal elevation of N wall of Dutch barn	TOA	L
6023	042	NNE	07/12/09	S facing internal elevation of N wall of Dutch barn	TOA	L
6024	043	NNE?	07/12/09	S facing internal elevation of N wall of Dutch barn - detail	TOA	L
6025	044	NNE?	07/12/09	S facing internal elevation of N wall of Dutch barn - detail	TOA	L
6027	045	SW	07/12/09	View through S side of Dutch barn across field to S	TOA	L
6028	046	SW	07/12/09	View through S side of Dutch barn across field to S	TOA	L
6029	047	WNW	07/12/09	General view of Dutch barn and byre	TOA	L
6032	048	-	07/12/09	Detail of wall of Dutch barn	TOA	L
0267	049	SW	24/01/10	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
0268	050	SW	24/01/10	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
0269	051	SW	24/01/10	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
0270	052	SE	24/01/10	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
0271	053	E	24/01/10	General view along N wall of Dutch barn to Grange	TOA	L
0272	054	ESE	24/01/10	General view along N wall of Dutch barn	TOA	P
0273	055	ESE	24/01/10	General view along N wall of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	P
0274	056	W	24/01/10	E facing internal elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	L
0275	057	W	24/01/10	E facing internal elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	L
0276	058	W	24/01/10	E facing internal elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	L

0277	059	W	24/01/10	E facing internal elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	P
0278	060	W	24/01/10	E facing internal elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	P
0279	061	WNW	24/01/10	E facing internal elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	P
0280	062	WNW	24/01/10	E facing internal elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	P
0281	063	NW	24/01/10	E facing internal elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre - detail	TOA	P
0282	064	NW	24/01/10	E facing internal elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre - detail	TOA	P
0283	065	NW	24/01/10	E facing internal elevation of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre - detail	TOA	P
0284	066	-	24/01/10	Detail of wall	TOA	L
0285	067	-	24/01/10	Detail of wall	TOA	L
0286	068	-	24/01/10	Detail of wall	TOA	L
0287	069	E	24/01/10	W facing internal elevation of E end of Dutch barn	TOA	P
0288	070	E	24/01/10	W facing internal elevation of E end of Dutch barn	TOA	P
0289	071	E	24/01/10	W facing internal elevation of E end of Dutch barn – detail of 1 st floor door	TOA	P
0290	072	E	24/01/10	W facing internal elevation of E end of Dutch barn – detail of 1 st floor door	TOA	L
0291	073	NE	24/01/10	W facing internal elevation of E end of Dutch barn	TOA	P
0292	074	SW	24/01/10	General view across interior of Dutch barn to field to the S	TOA	L
0293	075	SW	24/01/10	General view across interior of Dutch barn to field to the S	TOA	L
0294	076	SW	24/01/10	General view across interior of Dutch barn to field to the S	TOA	L
0295	077	SW	24/01/10	General view across interior of Dutch barn to field to the S	TOA	L
0309	078	NW	24/01/10	External view of 1 st floor door in E facing external elevation of E wall of Dutch barn	TOA	L
0310	079	NW	24/01/10	External view of 1 st floor door in E facing external elevation of E wall of Dutch barn	TOA	L
0311	080	W	24/01/10	External view of 1 st floor door in E facing external elevation of E wall of Dutch barn	TOA	L
0312	081	NW	24/01/10	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
0313	082	N	24/01/10	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
0314	083	N	24/01/10	General view of Dutch barn	TOA	L
0315	084	N	24/01/10	General view of Dutch barn showing relationship with Grange	TOA	L
0316	085	NNW	24/01/10	General view of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	L
0317	086	N	24/01/10	General view of site	TOA	L
0318	087	NW	24/01/10	General view of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	L

0319	088	NE	24/01/10	General view of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	L
0320	089	NE	24/01/10	General view of Dutch barn showing relationship with byre	TOA	L
0325	090	ENE	24/01/10	General view of roof of Dutch barn	TOA	L
0326	091	N	24/01/10	General view of roof of Dutch barn - detail	TOA	L

iii. Wall head recording and general shots

Digital:

Frame	Running Number	Facing	Date	Description	By	View
7451	001	W	17/03/10	Arched Top of exterior window as first seen	Kmacf	L
7452	002	V	17/03/10	View down chimney to fireplace within gable	Kmacf	L
7453	003	V	17/03/10	View down chimney to fireplace within gable	Kmacf	L
7454	004	N	17/03/10	Wallhead of north buttress first exposed	Kmacf	L
7455	005	NE	17/03/10	Wallhead of north buttress first exposed	Kmacf	L
7456	006	W	17/03/10	Pre-excavation view of the grange	Kmacf	P
7457	007	W	17/03/10	Pre-excavation view of the grange	Kmacf	P
7458	008	E	17/03/10	Wallhead of south buttress first exposed	Kmacf	P
7459	009	E	17/03/10	Wallhead of south buttress first exposed	Kmacf	L
7460	010	E	17/03/10	Top of window interior face part dismantled	Kmacf	L
7461	011	W	17/03/10	Exterior tracery within window uncovered	Kmacf	L
7462	012	W	17/03/10	Exterior tracery within window uncovered	Kmacf	L
7463	013	W	17/03/10	Exterior tracery within window uncovered	Kmacf	L
7464	014	W	17/03/10	Exterior tracery within window uncovered	Kmacf	L
7465	015	S	17/03/10	Exterior tracery within window uncovered, SHOWS glazing groove on original tracery	Kmacf	P
7466	016	S	17/03/10	Upper North face of south buttress	Kmacf	L
7467	017	V	17/03/10	View down blocked window, shows chamfer and stepped out blocking	Kmacf	L
7468	018	N	17/03/10	North buttress as first exposed	Kmacf	L
7469	019	NW	17/03/10	South buttress exterior face	Kmacf	L
7470	020	N	17/03/10	South buttress shows cement capping	Kmacf	L
7471	021	N	17/03/10	South buttress shows cement capping	Kmacf	L
7472	022	N	17/03/10	South buttress with gable in background	Kmacf	P
7473	023	E	17/03/10	Interior blocking of window upper part	Kmacf	P
7474	024	E	17/03/10	Interior blocking of window upper part	Kmacf	P
7475	025	E	17/03/10	Interior blocking of window upper part	Kmacf	P
7476	026	E	17/03/10	Interior blocking of window upper part	Kmacf	L
7477	027	NE	17/03/10	North buttress first exposed and cleaned up	Kmacf	L
7478	028	NE	17/03/10	South buttress shows quoining and corbelling of upper part	Kmacf	P
7479	029	NE	17/03/10	South buttress detail of corbelling	Kmacf	L

7480	030	N	17/03/10	Interior face of gable 2 nd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7481	031	E	17/03/10	South elevation wall stub at top part consolidated	Kmacf	P
7482	032	SE	17/03/10	South elevation wall stub at top part consolidated	Kmacf	P
7483	033	NE	17/03/10	North elevation wall stub at top part consolidated	Kmacf	L
7484	034	E	17/03/10	Interior face of gable 2 nd scaffold flight down from top, DETAIL OF JUNCTION OF WINDOW BLOCKING	Kmacf	P
7485	035	E	17/03/10	Interior face of gable 2 nd scaffold flight down from top, DETAIL OF WINDOW BLOCKING	Kmacf	P
7486	036	E	17/03/10	Interior face of gable 2 nd scaffold flight down from top, DETAIL OF JUNCTION OF WINDOW BLOCKING	Kmacf	P
7487	037	E	17/03/10	NORTH ELEVATION top of wall stub prepared for consolidation	Kmacf	L
7488	038	E	17/03/10	NORTH ELEVATION top of wall stub prepared for consolidation	Kmacf	L
7489	039	SE	17/03/10	Gable upper part general view	Kmacf	P
7490	040	SE	17/03/10	NORTH buttress top of masonry prepared for consolidation	Kmacf	L
7491	041	E	17/03/10	NORTH buttress top of masonry prepared for consolidation	Kmacf	P
7492	042	SW	17/03/10	NORTH buttress top of masonry prepared for consolidation	Kmacf	L
7493	043	SW	17/03/10	NORTH buttress top of masonry prepared for consolidation	Kmacf	P
7494	044	N	17/03/10	NORTH buttress SOUTH WALL FACE UPPER PART	Kmacf	P
7495	045	S	17/03/10	South buttress north wall face upper part	Kmacf	P
7496	046	W	17/03/10	exterior face of gable 2 nd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7497	047	W	17/03/10	exterior face of gable 2 nd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7498	048	W	17/03/10	South buttress detail of surviving corbelling out over window	Kmacf	L
7499	049	SW	17/03/10	South buttress detail of surviving corbelling out over window	Kmacf	L
7500	050	SW	17/03/10	South buttress detail of surviving corbelling out over window	Kmacf	P
7501	051	W	17/03/10	exterior face of gable 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7502	052	W	17/03/10	exterior face of gable 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7503	053	NW	17/03/10	exterior face of north buttress 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7504	054	N	17/03/10	south face of north buttress 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	P
7505	055	S	17/03/10	NORTH face of south buttress 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	P
7506	056	NW	17/03/10	exterior face of gable 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7507	057	NE	17/03/10	exterior face of south elevation 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7508	058	N	17/03/10	exterior face of south elevation 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L

7509	059	E	17/03/10	WALL HEAD of south elevation 3 rd scaffold flight down from top under consolidation	Kmacf	P
7510	060	E	17/03/10	interior face of south elevation 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	P
7511	061	NE	17/03/10	exterior face of south elevation 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7512	062	NE	17/03/10	exterior face of south elevation 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7513	063	E	17/03/10	North elevation wall head pre consolidation	Kmacf	P
7514	064	SE	17/03/10	exterior face of north buttress 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7515	065	SE	17/03/10	exterior face of north buttress 3 rd scaffold flight down from top, junction with north elevation	Kmacf	L
7516	066	N	17/03/10	south face of north buttress 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	P
7517	067	S	17/03/10	north face of south buttress 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	P
7518	068	W	17/03/10	exterior face of gable 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7519	069	W	17/03/10	exterior face of gable 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7520	070	NW	17/03/10	exterior face of gable 3 rd scaffold flight down from top	Kmacf	L
7521	071	W	17/03/10	South elevation window sill in situ	Kmacf	P
7522	072	N	17/03/10	South elevation window sill in situ,detail of cut checks	Kmacf	L
7523	073	E	17/03/10	South elevation window sill in situ,	Kmacf	P
7524	074	SE	17/03/10	South elevation window sill in situ,	Kmacf	L
7525	075	SW	17/03/10	South elevation window sill in situ,	Kmacf	L
7526	076	V	17/03/10	South elevation window sill in situ,detail of cut checks	Kmacf	L
7527	077	V	17/03/10	South elevation window sill in situ,detail of cut checks	Kmacf	L
7528	078	V	17/03/10	South elevation window sill in situ,detail of cut checks	Kmacf	L
7529	079	E	17/03/10	South elevation window sill in situ,	Kmacf	P
7530	080	E	17/03/10	South elevation wall head at 3 rd scaffold level	Kmacf	P
7531	081	S	17/03/10	South elevation interior face at 3 rd scaffold level	Kmacf	L
7532	082	NE	17/03/10	GABLE elevation interior face at 3 rd scaffold level detail of fireplace	Kmacf	L
7533	083	N	17/03/10	North elevation interior, detail of unblocked window	Kmacf	L
7534	084	N	17/03/10	North elevation interior, detail of unblocked window	Kmacf	P
7535	085	NE	17/03/10	North elevation interior, detail of unblocked window	Kmacf	L
7536	086	NE	17/03/10	North elevation interior, detail of unblocked window	Kmacf	P
7537	087	E	17/03/10	North elevation interior, detail of unblocked window	Kmacf	L
7538	088	S	17/03/10	North elevation interior, detail of unblocked window, exterior	Kmacf	P
7539	089	W	17/03/10	E facing (external) elevation of shed N of road	Kmacf	L
7540	090	SW	17/03/10	E gable of Grange building with scaffold	Kmacf	L
7541	091	W	17/03/10	E facing (external) elevation of shed N of road	Kmacf	L
7542	092	W	17/03/10	E facing (external) elevation of shed N of road – detail of window	Kmacf	L

7543	093	S	17/03/10	N facing (external) elevation of shed N of road	Kmacf	L
7544	094	S	17/03/10	N facing (external) elevation of shed N of road	Kmacf	L
7545	095	SW	17/03/10	General view of shed N of Grange	Kmacf	L
7546	096	SW	17/03/10	General view of shed N of Grange	Kmacf	L
7547	097	SW	17/03/10	General view of shed N of Grange	Kmacf	L
7548	098	WSW	17/03/10	General view along shed to wall N of road	Kmacf	L
7549	099	SW	17/03/10	General view along shed to wall N of road	Kmacf	L
7550	100	S	17/03/10	N facing elevation of wall N of road – point A	Kmacf	P
7551	101	WSW	17/03/10	Oblique view along wall N of road	Kmacf	L
7552	102	S	17/03/10	N facing elevation of wall N of road – points A and B	Kmacf	L
7553	103	S	17/03/10	N facing elevation of wall N of road – points B and E	Kmacf	L
7554	104	SW	17/03/10	Oblique view of N facing elevation of wall N of road – points B and E	Kmacf	L
7555	105	S	17/03/10	N facing elevation of wall N of road – points E and C	Kmacf	L
7556	106	S	17/03/10	N facing elevation of wall N of road – points E and C	Kmacf	L
7557	107	S	17/03/10	N facing elevation of wall N of road – points C and D	Kmacf	L
7558	108	SE	17/03/10	Oblique view along wall N of road	Kmacf	L
7559	109	SE	17/03/10	Oblique view along wall N of road	Kmacf	L
7560	110	S	17/03/10	N facing elevation of wall N of road – point D	Kmacf	L
7561	111	SW	17/03/10	N facing elevation of wall N of road – point D	Kmacf	L
7562	112	SE	17/03/10	N facing elevation of wall N of road – point D	Kmacf	L
7563	113	ESE	17/03/10	Oblique view along wall N of road	Kmacf	L
7564	114	E	17/03/10	Oblique view along wall N of road	Kmacf	L
7565	115	NW	17/03/10	S facing elevation of wall N of road – point D	Kmacf	L
7566	116	N	17/03/10	S facing elevation of wall N of road – point C	Kmacf	L
7567	117	N	17/03/10	S facing elevation of wall N of road	Kmacf	L
7568	118	NW	17/03/10	S facing elevation of wall N of road – point C	Kmacf	L
7569	119	N	17/03/10	S facing elevation of wall N of road – points A and B	Kmacf	L
7570	120	N	17/03/10	S facing elevation of wall N of road – existing shed	Kmacf	L
7571	121	N	17/03/10	S facing elevation of wall N of road – existing shed	Kmacf	L
7572	122	N	17/03/10	S facing elevation of wall N of road – wall to E of existing shed	Kmacf	L
7573	123	SW	17/03/10	General view of ‘platform’ in field N of road	Kmacf	L
7574	124	N	17/03/10	General view of internal area of existing shed	Kmacf	L
7575	125	N	17/03/10	General view of internal area of existing shed	Kmacf	L
7576	126	N	17/03/10	General view of internal area of existing shed	Kmacf	L
7577	127	N	17/03/10	General view of internal area of existing shed	Kmacf	L
7578	128	W	17/03/10	E facing internal elevation of existing shed	Kmacf	L
7579	129	E	17/03/10	W facing internal elevation of existing shed	Kmacf	L
7580	130	SW	17/03/10	Interior of existing shed	Kmacf	P
7581	131	S	17/03/10	View S from existing shed	Kmacf	L
7582	132	SW	17/03/10	Oblique view of wall to S of existing shed	Kmacf	L

7583	133	S	17/03/10	General view of Grange E gable with scaffolding	Kmacf	P
0572	134	E	28/04/10	South elevation detail of window sill in situ	TOA	P
0573	135	V	28/04/10	South elevation detail of cut checks in window sill	TOA	L
0574	136	VV	28/04/10	South elevation detail of cut checks in window sill	TOA	L
0575	137	V	28/04/10	South elevation detail of cut checks in window sill	TOA	L
0576	138	V	28/04/10	South elevation detail of cut checks in window sill	TOA	L
0577	139	V	28/04/10	South elevation detail of cut checks in window sill	TOA	L
0578	140	V	28/04/10	South elevation detail of cut checks in window sill	TOA	L
0579	141	NW	28/04/10	South elevation detail of window sill	TOA	P
0580	142	W	28/04/10	Gable exterior shows lower patching at rear of fireplace	TOA	L
0581	143	W	28/04/10	Gable exterior shows lower patching at rear of fireplace, detail of junction	TOA	P
0582	144	W	28/04/10	Gable exterior shows lower patching at rear of fireplace, detail of junction	TOA	P
0583	145	W	28/04/10	Gable exterior shows lower patching at rear of fireplace, detail of junction	TOA	L
0584	146	W	28/04/10	Gable exterior shows lower patching at rear of fireplace, detail of junction	TOA	P
0585	147	W	28/04/10	Gable exterior shows lower patching at rear of fireplace, detail of junction	TOA	P
0586	148	V	28/04/10	South buttress looking up to corbelling out of former arch at top	TOA	L
0587	149	V	28/04/10	South buttress looking up to corbelling out of former arch at top	TOA	L
0588	150	W	28/04/10	Detail of chamfer stop of blocked window on exterior	TOA	L
0589	151	W	28/04/10	Detail of blocked window on exterior	TOA	L
0590	152	S	28/04/10	South buttress detail of corbelling	TOA	L
0591	153	SW	28/04/10	South buttress detail of corbelling	TOA	L
0592	154	E	28/04/10	South buttress detail of corbelling out above window	TOA	P
0593	155	E	28/04/10	South buttress detail of corbelling out above window	TOA	P
0594	156	SW	28/04/10	South buttress detail of corbelling out above window	TOA	P
0595	157	NE	28/04/10	South buttress south face corbelling consolidated	TOA	P
0596	158	E	28/04/10	South buttress south face corbelling consolidated	TOA	L
0597	159	S	28/04/10	Gable exterior detail of tracery of unblocked window	TOA	P
0598	160	N	28/04/10	Gable exterior detail of tracery of unblocked window	TOA	P
0599	161	N	28/04/10	Gable exterior detail of tracery of unblocked window	TOA	P
0600	162	S	28/04/10	Gable exterior detail of tracery of unblocked window	TOA	P
0601	163	W	28/04/10	Gable exterior detail of reused tracery within chimney construction	TOA	P
0602	164	S	28/04/10	Gable exterior detail of tracery of unblocked window within chimney flue construction	TOA	L
0603	165	N	28/04/10	North buttress clay capping being applied	TOA	L
0604	166	W	28/04/10	North buttress clay capping being applied	TOA	L
0605	167	W	28/04/10	Gable exterior shows blocked patch	TOA	L

0606	168	W	28/04/10	Window sill south elevation	TOA	P
0607	169	V	28/04/10	Window sill south elevation	TOA	L
0608	170	V	28/04/10	Window sill south elevation	TOA	L
0609	171	V	28/04/10	Window sill south elevation	TOA	L
0610	172	NE	28/04/10	North elevation unblocked window consolidated	TOA	P
0611	173	NE	28/04/10	North elevation unblocked window consolidated	TOA	P
0612	174		28/04/10	North elevation unblocked window consolidated North elevation unblocked window consolidated	TOA	P
0613	175	NE	28/04/10	North elevation unblocked window consolidated, detail of check	TOA	P
0614	176	SE	28/04/10	North elevation unblocked window consolidated, EXTERIOR	TOA	P
0615	177	SE	28/04/10	Gable interior fireplace	TOA	P
0616	178	NE	28/04/10	Gable interior fireplace	TOA	P
8405	179	NE	02/06/10	General view across S wall of Grange post-consolidation and turf capping	Kmacf	L
8406	180	NE	02/06/10	General view across E gable of Grange post-consolidation and turf capping	Kmacf	L
8407	181	SE	02/06/10	General view across S wall of Grange post-consolidation and turf capping	Kmacf	L
8408	182	E	02/06/10	General view along N wall of Grange post-consolidation and turf capping	Kmacf	P
8409	183	NE	02/06/10	General view across E gable of Grange post-consolidation and turf capping	Kmacf	L
8410	184	ESE	02/06/10	General view of Grange post-consolidation and turf capping	Kmacf	P
8411	185	SE	02/06/10	General view of Grange post-consolidation and turf capping	Kmacf	L
8412	186	S	02/06/10	S wall of Grange (W end) post-consolidation and turf capping	Kmacf	L
8413	187	N	02/06/10	General view of Grange post-consolidation and turf capping	Kmacf	L
8414	188	S	02/06/10	View across E gable/wall head of Grange post-consolidation and turf capping	Kmacf	L
8415	189	NE	02/06/10	General view across E gable of Grange post-consolidation and turf capping	Kmacf	P

iv. Excavation

Digital: Phase 1 - Evaluation (24 May - 4 June 2010)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Running Number</i>	<i>Facing</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>By</i>	<i>View</i>
8293	001	W	24/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8294	002	E	24/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8295	003	E	24/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8296	004	S	24/05/10	Trench 2: Pre-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8297	005	N	24/05/10	Trench 2: Pre-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8298	006	W	24/05/10	Trench 3: Pre-excavation shot – base of pier	Kmacf	P

8299	007	SW	24/05/10	Trench 3: Pre-excavation shot – base of pier	Kmacf	P
8300	008	W	24/05/10	Field Trench – Pre-excavation shot (proposed Trench 4)	Kmacf	L
8301	009	SW	24/05/10	Field Trench – Pre-excavation shot (proposed Trench 5)	Kmacf	L
8302	010	E	24/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot – removing (1001)	TOA	P
8303	011	ENE	24/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot – removing (1001)	TOA	L
8304	012	ENE	24/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot – removing (1001)	TOA	L
8305	013	ENE	24/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot – removing (1001)	TOA	P
8306	014	NW	24/05/10	Trench 2: Working shot – removing (2001)	TOA	L
8307	015	WNW	24/05/10	Trench 2: Working shot – removing (2001)	TOA	L
8308	016	N	24/05/10	Trench 2: Working shot – removing (2001)	TOA	P
8311	017	S	24/05/10	Trench 2: Mid-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8312	018	N	24/05/10	Trench 2: Mid-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8313	019	N	24/05/10	Trench 2: Wall [2002]	Kmacf	L
8314	020	W	24/05/10	Trench 2: Wall [2002]	Kmacf	P
8315	021	W	24/05/10	Trench 1: Mid-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8316	022	W	24/05/10	Trench 1: Mid-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8317	023	-	25/05/10	Working shot – finds cleaning	RC	L
8318	024	WSW	25/05/10	Working shot – planning Trench 2	RC	L
8319	025	E	25/05/10	Working shot – planning Trench 1	RC	L
8320	026	S	25/05/10	Trench 2: Pre-excavation shot of wall [2002]	RC	L
8321	027	W	25/05/10	Trench 2: Pre-excavation shot of wall [2002]	RC	L
8322	028	S	25/05/10	Location shot of wall [2002]	RC	L
8323	029	S	25/05/10	Trench 3: Mid-excavation shot	RC	L
8324	030	E	25/05/10	Trench 3: Mid-excavation shot	RC	L
8325	031	N	25/05/10	Trench 3: Mid-excavation shot	RC	L
8326	032	S	25/05/10	Trench 2: Post removal of (2005) – end of day	Kmacf	L
8327	033	N	25/05/10	Trench 2: Post removal of (2005) – end of day	Kmacf	L
8328	034	E	25/05/10	Trench 1 – Working shot	Kmacf	L
8329	035	S	25/05/10	Trench 1 Annexe: Mid-excavation shot	RC	P
8330	036	N	25/05/10	Trench 1 Annexe: Mid-excavation shot	RC	P
8331	037	E	25/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot of wall [1010]	RC	L
8332	038	N	25/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot of wall [1010]	RC	L
8333	039	S	25/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot of wall [1010]	RC	L
8334	040	W	25/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot of wall [1010]	RC	L
8335	041	NNW	25/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot removing (1004)	RC	L
8336	042	W	25/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot removing (1004)	RC	P
8337	043	N	25/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot removing (1004)	KM	L
8338	044	N	26/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot of wall [1010]	RC	L
8339	045	E	26/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot of wall [1010]	RC	L
8340	046	S	26/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot of wall [1010]	RC	L

8341	047	W	26/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot of wall [1010]	RC	L
8342	048	S	27/05/10	Trench 2: Once (2005) removed	Kmacf	L
8343	049	N	27/05/10	Trench 2: Once (2005) removed	Kmacf	L
8344	050	W	27/05/10	Trench 2: Sondage to S of (2002) shows section below retaining wall	Kmacf	P
8345	051	W	27/05/10	Trench 2: Sondage to S of (2002) shows section below retaining wall	Kmacf	P
8346	052	V	27/05/10	Trench 2: Sondage to S of (2002) mortar spread	Kmacf	L
8347	053	V	27/05/10	Trench 2: Sondage to S of (2002) mortar spread	Kmacf	L
8348	054	-	27/05/10	Working shot – Kenny ‘The Sun-break’ MacFadyen	RC	P
8349	055	E	27/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot of (1011)	RC	L
8350	056	N	27/05/10	Trench 1: Pre-excavation shot of (1011)	RC	P
8351	057	S	27/05/10	Trench 1: (1012) after removal of (1011)	RC	P
8352	058	E	27/05/10	Trench 1: (1012) after removal of (1011)	RC	L
8353	059	S	27/05/10	Trench 1: (1013) in S end of Trench 1	RC	L
8354	060	SW	27/05/10	Trench 1: (1013) in S end of Trench 1	RC	L
8355	061	E	27/05/10	Trench 1: W facing elevation of [1010]	RC	L
8356	062	V	27/05/10	Trench 2: Concrete foundation cut excavated shows mortar floor in section	Kmacf	L
8357	063	N	27/05/10	Trench 2: Concrete foundation cut excavated shows mortar floor in section	Kmacf	L
8358	064	WNW	27/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot - trowelling	RC	L
8359	065	ESE	27/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot - trowelling	RC	L
8360	066	NW	27/05/10	Trench 2: Working shot - trowelling	RC	L
8361	067	SW	27/05/10	Trench 3: Working shot - trowelling	RC	L
8362	068	W	27/05/10	Trench 2: Fire hearth [2015]	Kmacf	L
8363	069	W	27/05/10	Trench 2: Fire hearth [2015]	Kmacf	P
8364	070	NW	27/05/10	Trench 2: Fire hearth [2015]	Kmacf	L
8365	071	S	27/05/10	Trench 3: Post-excavation shot	Kmacf	L
8366	072	N	27/05/10	Trench 3: Post-excavation shot	Kmacf	L
8367	073	NE	27/05/10	Trench 3: Post-excavation shot - Oblique	Kmacf	L
8368	074	ESE	27/05/10	Trench 1: Rubble deposit (1014)	RC	P
8369	075	ESE	27/05/10	Trench 1: Rubble deposit (1014) - Detail	RC	P
8370	076	NE	27/05/10	Trench 1: Rubble deposit (1014) - Location	RC	L
8371	077	WNW	27/05/10	Trench 1: Rubble deposit (1014)	RC	P
8372	078	S	28/05/10	Trench 2: (2014) removed, fire hearth [2015], coal layer (2016) exposed	Kmacf	L
8373	079	N	28/05/10	Trench 2: (2014) removed, fire hearth [2015], coal layer (2016) exposed	Kmacf	L
8374	080	NE	28/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot	RC	L
8375	081	NE	28/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot	RC	L
8376	082	-	28/05/10	Working shot – Finds sorting	RC	L
8377	083	W	28/05/10	Trench 2: Post-removal of [2015] slabs lifted	Kmacf	L

8378	084	W	28/05/10	Trench 2: Post-removal of (2016) coal showing (2018) below	Kmacf	L
8379	085	ESE	28/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot – Uncovering artefacts	Kmacf	L
8380	086	SE	28/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot – Uncovering artefacts	Kmacf	L
8381	087	SE	28/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot – Uncovering artefacts	Kmacf	L
8382	088	E	28/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot – Uncovering artefacts	Kmacf	L
8383	089	NE	28/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot – Uncovering artefacts	RC	L
8384	090	E	28/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot	RC	L
8385	091	SW	31/05/10	Trench 2: Working shot	Kmacf	L
8386	092	W	31/05/10	Trench 2: Working shot	Kmacf	L
8387	093	W	31/05/10	Trench 1: Working shot	Kmacf	L
8388	094	E	31/05/10	Trench 4: Pre-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8389	095	W	31/05/10	Trench 4: Pre-excavation shot	Kmacf	L
8390	096	W	31/05/10	Trench 1: Annexe pre-extension	Kmacf	L
8391	097	E	01/06/10	Trench 1: Working shot – Discussions over newly found plinth	Kmacf	L
8392	098	NW	01/06/10	Trench 1: Plinth being uncovered by volunteer (Brian)	Kmacf	L
8393	099	W	01/06/10	Trench 1: Annexe post-extension showing masonry with plaster line	Kmacf	L
8394	100	E	01/06/10	Trench 1: Annexe post-extension showing masonry with plaster line	Kmacf	L
8395	101	V	02/06/10	Trench 2: Mid-excavation shot of [2021] shows slates within fill (2018)	Kmacf	L
8396	102	S	02/06/10	Trench 2: Mid-excavation shot of [2021] shows slates within fill (2018)	Kmacf	L
8397	103	E	02/06/10	Working shot - General view of new volunteers	Kmacf	L
8398	104	E	02/06/10	Working shot - General view of new volunteers	Kmacf	L
8399	105	S	02/06/10	Trench 2: Cut [2021] – General view S facing section	Kmacf	L
8400	106	S	02/06/10	Trench 2: Cut [2021] – General view S facing section	Kmacf	L
8401	107	V	02/06/10	Trench 2: Cut [2021] – General view S facing section - Plan	Kmacf	P
8402	108	S	02/06/10	Trench 2: General view once (2018) and (2019) mostly removed	Kmacf	P
8403	109	N	02/06/10	Trench 2: General view once (2018) and (2019) mostly removed	Kmacf	L
8404	110	V	02/06/10	Trench 4: Stones under excavation. Possible worked one in trench but proved to be random	Kmacf	L
8416	111	NE	02/06/10	Trench 4: Working shot	Kmacf	L
8417	112	SW	03/06/10	Trench 1: Planning Trench 1	Kmacf	L
8418	113	NE	03/06/10	Trench 4: N facing section	Kmacf	L
8419	114	N	03/06/10	Trench 4: N facing section – bad light	Kmacf	L
8420	115	SE	03/06/10	Working shot across Trenches 4 and 1	Kmacf	L
8421	116	N	03/06/10	Trench 4: S facing section showing (4001)	Kmacf	L
8422	117	S	03/06/10	Trench 4: N facing section showing [4002], [4003] and [4004]	Kmacf	L

8423	118	S	03/06/10	Trench 4: N facing section showing [4002], [4003] and [4004]	Kmacf	L
8424	119	E	03/06/10	Trench 4: Post-excavation shot	Kmacf	L
8425	120	E	03/06/10	Trench 4: Post-excavation shot	Kmacf	L
8426	121	S	03/06/10	Trench 4: Post-excavation shot – Oblique	Kmacf	L
8427	122	SE	03/06/10	Trench 4: N facing section showing [4002/3/4]	Kmacf	L
8428	123	SE	03/06/10	Trench 4: Post-excavation shot – Oblique	Kmacf	L
8429	124	W	03/06/10	Trench 4: Detail of [4003]	Kmacf	L
8430	125	W	03/06/10	Trench 4: Post-excavation shot	Kmacf	L
8431	126	S	03/06/10	Trench 2: Wall [2002]	Kmacf	L
8432	127	S	03/06/10	Trench 2: N facing elevation of wall [2002]	Kmacf	L
8433	128	S	03/06/10	Trench 2: Post-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8434	129	N	03/06/10	Trench 2: Post-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8435	130	NE	04/06/10	Trench 2: Post-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8436	131	E	04/06/10	Trench 1: Working shot	Kmacf	L
8437	132	N	04/06/10	Trench 4: Post-excavation shot – Bad light	Kmacf	L
8438	133	W	04/06/10	Trench 4: S facing section	Kmacf	L
8439	134	N	04/06/10	Trench 4: Post-excavation shot – Bad light	RC	L
8440	135	N	04/06/10	Working shot	RC	L
8441	136	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: [1017] stones blocking grange doorway	RC	P
8442	137	NE	04/06/10	Trench 1: [1017] stones blocking grange doorway	RC	P
8443	138	E	04/06/10	Trench 1: [1017] stones blocking grange doorway	RC	P
8444	139	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: S facing section of Trench 1 showing (1016) and (1014)	RC	L
8445	140	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: S facing section of Trench 1 showing (1016) and (1014)	RC	L
8446	141	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: S facing section of Trench 1 showing (1016) and (1014)	RC	L
8447	142	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: Wall [1010] - General	RC	L
8448	143	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: Wall [1010] - General	RC	L
8449	144	S	04/06/10	Trench 1: Wall [1010] and [1023]	Kmacf	L
8450	145	S	04/06/10	Trench 1: Wall [1010] and [1023]	Kmacf	L
8451	146	W	04/06/10	Trench 1: E facing section of [1023]	Kmacf	L
8452	147	E	04/06/10	Trench 1: Extension [1023]	Kmacf	L
8453	148	E	04/06/10	Trench 1: W facing section of Trench 1	Kmacf	L
8454	149	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: Post-excavation shot of area to W of [1010]	Kmacf	P
8455	150	W	04/06/10	Trench 1: Post-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8456	151	W	04/06/10	Trench 1: Post-excavation shot	Kmacf	P
8457	152	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: S facing section across door showing (1016) and [1014]	Kmacf	L
8458	153	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: S facing section across door showing (1016) and [1014]	Kmacf	L
8459	154	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: S facing section across door showing (1016) and [1014]	Kmacf	L

8460	155	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: S facing section across door showing (1016) and [1014]	Kmacf	L
8461	156	SW	04/06/10	Trench 1: Possible buttress within [1010]	Kmacf	L
8462	157	SW	04/06/10	Trench 1: Possible buttress within [1010]	Kmacf	L
8463	158	W	04/06/10	Trench 1: Detail of plaster between [1010] and [1023]	Kmacf	L
8464	159	W	04/06/10	Trench 1: Threshold of grange entrance	Kmacf	L
8465	160	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: Plinth on grange	Kmacf	L
8466	161	NE	04/06/10	Trench 1: Plinth on grange - Oblique	Kmacf	L
8467	162	N	04/06/10	Trench 1: S facing section of Trench 1 across door showing (1016) and [1014]	Kmacf	L
8468	163	E	04/06/10	W facing elevation of [1010]	Kmacf	L
8469	164	NE	04/06/10	Trench 1: Backfilled and secured	Kmacf	L
8470	165	W	04/06/10	Trench 2: Backfilled and secured	Kmacf	L
8471	166	NW	04/06/10	Trench 1: Backfilled and secured	Kmacf	L
8472	167	NE	04/06/10	Trench 4: Backfilled and secured	Kmacf	L
8473	168	SW	04/06/10	Trench 3: Backfilled and secured	Kmacf	L

Digital: Phase 2- Evaluation (28 November - 6 December 2010, 12 November 2010, 21 January 2011 and 10 February 2011)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Facing</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>By</i>	<i>View</i>
862	169	NE	28/10/10	Working shot – Trench 1 - Grange	RC	L
863	170	NE	28/10/10	Working shot – Trench 1 - Grange	RC	P
864	171	ENE	28/10/10	Working shot – Trench 1 - Grange	RC	L
865	172	WNW	28/10/10	Working shot – Trench 4 - Grange	RC	L
866	173	W	28/10/10	Pre-excavation shot – Trench 5	RC	P
867	174	WSW	28/10/10	Pre-excavation shot – Trench 5	RC	P
868	175	SW	28/10/10	Pre-excavation shot – Trench 5	RC	L
869	176	S	28/10/10	Wall record adjacent to Trench 5 – W end	RC	L
870	177	S	28/10/10	Wall record adjacent to Trench 5 – Part 2	RC	L
871	178	S	28/10/10	Wall record adjacent to Trench 5 – Part 3	RC	L
872	179	S	28/10/10	Wall record adjacent to Trench 5 – Part 4	RC	L
873	180	S	28/10/10	Wall record adjacent to Trench 5 – Part 5	RC	L
874	181	S	28/10/10	Wall record adjacent to Trench 5 – Part 6	RC	L
875	182	S	28/10/10	Wall record adjacent to Trench 5 – Part 7	RC	L
876	183	S	28/10/10	Wall record adjacent to Trench 5 – Part 8	RC	L
877	184	S	28/10/10	Wall record adjacent to Trench 5 – E end	RC	L
878	185	NE	28/10/10	Working shot – Trench 1	RC	L
879	186	E	28/10/10	Working shot – Trench 1	TOA	L
880	187	S	30/10/10	Working shot - Geophysics	TOA	
881	188	SE	30/10/10	Working shot - Geophysics	TOA	
882	189	NE	30/10/10	Working shot - Geophysics	TOA	
883	190	SE	30/10/10	Working shot – Main excavation area	TOA	
884	191	W	30/10/10	Clasped buttress at SE corner at early range – as	TOA	

				revetted (working shot)		
885	192	W	30/10/10	Clasped buttress at SE corner at early range – as revetted (working shot)	TOA	
886	193	W	30/10/10	Clasped buttress at SE corner at early range – as revetted (general view)	TOA	
887	194	N	30/10/10	Clasped buttress at SE corner of early range – as revealed (working shot)	TOA	
888	195	N	30/10/10	Clasped buttress at SE corner of early range – as revealed (working shot)	TOA	
889	196	N	30/10/10	Clasped buttress at SE corner at early range – as revetted (general view)	TOA	
890	197	NNW	30/10/10	Working shot – Trench 1 (W end)	TOA	
891	198	NNW	30/10/10	Working shot – Trench 1	TOA	
892	199	E	30/10/10	Working shot – Trench 5 (W end)	TOA	
893	200	E	30/10/10	Working shot – Trench 5 (W end)	TOA	
894	201	W	30/10/10	Working shot – Trench 5 (W end)	TOA	
895	202	W	30/10/10	Working shot – Trench 5 (W end)	TOA	
896	203	W	30/10/10	Trench 5 following topsoil removal – General view	TOA	
897	204	W	30/10/10	Trench 5 following topsoil removal – General view	TOA	
898	205	S	30/10/10	Trench 5 – Detail of laced stones towards E end (with walling behind)	TOA	
899	206	S	30/10/10	Trench 5 – Detail of laced stones towards E end (with walling behind) - detail	TOA	
900	207	S	30/10/10	Trench 5 – Linear stone alignments towards W end of Trench (with walling behind)	TOA	
901	208	W	30/10/10	Trench 5 – Linear stone alignments towards W end of Trench (detail of E alignment)	TOA	
902	209	W	30/10/10	Trench 5 – Linear stone alignments towards W end of Trench (detail of E alignment)	TOA	
903	210	W	30/10/10	Working shot – Volunteers assessing SE clasping buttress	TOA	
904	211	NW	30/10/10	Working shot – Volunteers assessing SE clasping buttress	TOA	
905	212	W	30/10/10	SE clasping buttress	TOA	
906	213	N	30/10/10	SE clasping buttress	TOA	
907	214	N	30/10/10	SE clasping buttress – General view	TOA	
908	215	N	30/10/10	SE clasping buttress – General view	TOA	
909	216	E	31/10/10	General view of excavators	Kmacf	
910	217	N	31/10/10	Trench 6 – Post-removal of upper deposits and rubble spread exposed	Kmacf	
911	218	E	31/10/10	Trench 6 – Post-removal of upper deposits and rubble spread exposed	Kmacf	
912	219	W	31/10/10	Trench 6 – Post-removal of upper deposits and rubble spread exposed	Kmacf	
913	220	S	05/11/10	Stakehole [1024]	Kmacf	
914	221	V	05/11/10	Stakehole [1024]	Kmacf	
915	222	W	05/11/10	Stakehole [1024]	Kmacf	

916	223	SE	05/11/10	Working shot – Press on site	Kmacf	
917	224	SE	05/11/10	Working shot – Press on site	Kmacf	
918	225	SE	05/11/10	Working shot – Press on site	Kmacf	
919	226	S	05/11/10	Trench 6 – Mid-excavation showing (6005) after removal of (603) and (604)	Kmacf	
920	227	W	05/11/10	Trench 6 – Mid-excavation showing (6005) after removal of (603) and (604)	Kmacf	
921	228	N	05/11/10	Trench 6 – Mid-excavation showing (6005) after removal of (603) and (604)	Kmacf	
922	229	E	05/11/10	Trench 6 – Mid-excavation showing (6005) after removal of (603) and (604)	Kmacf	
923	230	V	05/11/10	Trench 6 – Mid-excavation showing (6005) after removal of (603) and (604)	Kmacf	
924	231	S	06/11/10	Trench 6 – Post-removal of (6005) showing cobbles (6007) and mortar spread (6006)	Kmacf	
925	232	E	06/11/10	Trench 6 – Post-removal of (6005) showing cobbles (6007) and mortar spread (6006)	Kmacf	
926	233	N	06/11/10	Trench 6 – Post-removal of (6005) showing cobbles (6007) and mortar spread (6006)	Kmacf	
927	234	W	06/11/10	Trench 6 – Post-removal of (6005) showing cobbles (6007) and mortar spread (6006)	Kmacf	
928	235	V	06/11/10	Trench 6 – Post-removal of (6005) showing cobbles (6007) and mortar spread (6006)	Kmacf	
930	236	W	06/11/10	Trench 5 – Central area	Kmacf	
931	237	S	06/11/10	Trench 5 – Central area	Kmacf	
933	238	N	06/11/10	Trench 5 – Central area	Kmacf	
934	239	E	06/11/10	Trench 5 – Central area	Kmacf	
936	240	S	06/11/10	Trench 5 – Central area	Kmacf	
938	241	N	06/11/10	Trench 5 – Central area	Kmacf	
940	242	E	06/11/10	Trench 5 – Central area – Detail of socket cut into stone	Kmacf	
941	243	N	06/11/10	Trench 5 – Central area – Detail of socket cut into stone	Kmacf	
942	244	W	06/11/10	Trench 5 – Central area – Detail of socket – General view	Kmacf	
944	245	S	06/11/10	Trench 5 – Central area – Detail of socket – General view	Kmacf	
945	246	S	06/11/10	Working shot	Kmacf	
946	247	SW	06/11/10	Working shot	Kmacf	
947	248	E	06/11/10	Working shot	Kmacf	
948	249	E	06/11/10	Working shot	Kmacf	
949	250	NE	06/11/10	Working shot	Kmacf	
950	251	W	06/11/10	W section of trench 6	Kmacf	L
951	252	S	06/11/10	S section of trench 6	Kmacf	L
952	253	E	06/11/10	E section of trench 6	Kmacf	L
953	254	N	06/11/10	N section of trench 6	Kmacf	L

954	255	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of S wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L
955	256	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of S wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L
956	257	W	07/11/10	E facing elevation of SE clasping buttress	Kmacf	L
957	258	W	07/11/10	E facing elevation of SE clasping buttress	Kmacf	L
958	259	NW	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of SE clasping buttress	Kmacf	L
959	260	NW	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of SE clasping buttress	Kmacf	L
960	261	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of S wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L
961	262	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress	Kmacf	L
962	263	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress	Kmacf	L
963	264	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress and E wall of early Grange – General view	Kmacf	L
964	265	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress and E wall of early Grange – General view	Kmacf	L
965	266	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress and E wall of early Grange – General view	Kmacf	L
966	267	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress and E wall of early Grange – General view	Kmacf	L
967	268	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress and E wall of early Grange – General view	Kmacf	L
968	269	S	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 and the E wall of the early Grange	Kmacf	L
969	270	S	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 and the E wall of the early Grange	Kmacf	L
970	271	NW	07/11/10	View of walling (N door jamb) adjacent to Trench 4 post-cleaning	Kmacf	L
971	272	NW	07/11/10	View of walling (N door jamb) adjacent to Trench 4 post-cleaning	Kmacf	L
972	273	W	07/11/10	View of walling (N door jamb) adjacent to Trench 4 post-cleaning	Kmacf	L
973	274	W	07/11/10	View of walling (N door jamb) adjacent to Trench 4 post-cleaning	Kmacf	L
974	275	E	07/11/10	View of walling (N door jamb) adjacent to Trench 4 post-cleaning	Kmacf	L
975	276	E	07/11/10	View of walling (N door jamb) adjacent to Trench 4 post-cleaning	Kmacf	L
976	277	W	07/11/10	View of walling (N door jamb) adjacent to Trench 4 post-cleaning	Kmacf	L
977	278	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 showing cleaned wall tops	Kmacf	L
978	279	E	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 showing cleaned wall tops	Kmacf	L
979	280	S	07/11/10	E wall of early grange wall top - detail	Kmacf	L
980	281	S	07/11/10	N facing elevation of door jamb – Trench 4	Kmacf	L
981	282	NE	07/11/10	Trench 4 – Wall top - Detail	Kmacf	L
982	283	SE	07/11/10	SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
983	284	SE	07/11/10	SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
984	285	E	07/11/10	SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L

985	286	E	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of N wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L
986	287	E	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of N wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L
987	288	S	07/11/10	Socket for robbed buttress along S wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L
988	289	V/S	07/11/10	Socket for robbed buttress along S wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L
989	290	W	07/11/10	E facing elevation of SE corner clasping buttress	Kmacf	L
990	291	W	07/11/10	E facing elevation of E wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L
991	292	W	07/11/10	E facing elevation of E central clasping buttress of early Grange	Kmacf	L
992	293	W	07/11/10	General post-excavation view of site	Kmacf	L
993	294	W	07/11/10	General post-excavation view of site	Kmacf	L
994	295	W	07/11/10	General post-excavation view of site	Kmacf	L
995	296	NW	07/11/10	General post-excavation view of site	Kmacf	L
996	297	NW	07/11/10	General post-excavation view of site	Kmacf	L
997	298	NW	07/11/10	General post-excavation view of site	Kmacf	L
998	299	NW	07/11/10	General post-excavation view of site	Kmacf	L
999	300	NNW	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 – General view	Kmacf	L
1001	301	NNW	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 – General view	Kmacf	L
1002	302	NW	07/11/10	General post-excavation view of site	Kmacf	L
1003	303	SW	07/11/10	General post-excavation view of site	Kmacf	L
1004	304	SW	07/11/10	General post-excavation view of site	Kmacf	L
1005	305	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 – General view	Kmacf	L
1006	306	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 – General view	Kmacf	L
1007	307	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 – General view	Kmacf	L
1008	308	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 – Detail of wall top	Kmacf	L
1009	309	SW	07/11/10	General post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
1011	310	SW	07/11/10	General post-excavation view of site	Kmacf	L
1012	311	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of Trench 4 – General	Kmacf	L
1013	312	S	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of Trench 4 – middle to W section showing break in slope	Kmacf	L
1014	313	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of trench 5	Kmacf	L
1015	314	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of trench 5 – E end	Kmacf	L
1016	315	S	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot – middle of Trench E end showing sockets	Kmacf	L
1017	316	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot – middle of Trench E end showing sockets	Kmacf	L
1018	317	E	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot – middle of Trench E end showing sockets	Kmacf	L
1019	318	E	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot – middle of Trench E end showing sockets	Kmacf	L
1020	319	V/S	07/11/10	Detailed view of sockets	Kmacf	L
1021	320	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 5 – W end	Kmacf	L

1022	321	E	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 5	Kmacf	L
1023	322	SW	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of SE buttress	Kmacf	L
1024	323	SW	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of SE buttress - Detail	Kmacf	L
1025	324	SW	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of SE buttress	Kmacf	L
1026	325	W	07/11/10	E facing elevation of E central clasping buttress	Kmacf	L
1027	326	W	07/11/10	E facing elevation of E central clasping buttress	Kmacf	L
1028	327	NE	07/11/10	General view of site	Kmacf	P
1029	328	NE	07/11/10	General view of site	Kmacf	P
1030	329	NE	07/11/10	General view of site	Kmacf	L
1031	330	NE	07/11/10	General view of site	Kmacf	L
1032	331	NE	07/11/10	General view of site	Kmacf	P
1033	332	NE	07/11/10	General view of site	Kmacf	P
1034	333	NE	07/11/10	General view of site	Kmacf	L
1035	334	NE	07/11/10	General view of site	Kmacf	L
1036	335	NE	07/11/10	General view of site	Kmacf	P
1037	336	NE	07/11/10	General view of site	Kmacf	P
1038	337	E	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of S wall of early Grange	Kmacf	P
1039	338	E	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of S wall of early Grange	Kmacf	P
1040	339	NE	07/11/10	General view of site	Kmacf	L
1041	340	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of E wall of early Grange	Kmacf	P
1042	341	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of E wall of early Grange	Kmacf	P
1043	342	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of E wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1044	343	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of E wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1045	344	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot showing SE clasping buttress of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1047	345	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of E wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1048	346	N	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of E wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1049	347	NW	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot showing SE clasping buttress of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1050	348	NW	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot showing SE clasping buttress of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1051	349	NW	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot showing SE clasping buttress of early Grange - Detail	Kmacf	L
1052	350	NW	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of site	Kmacf	L
1054	351	S	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of SE area of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1055	352	S	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of SE area of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1056	353	SW	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 6	Kmacf	L
1057	354	SE	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 6	Kmacf	L
1058	355	NE	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 6	Kmacf	L
1059	356	NW	07/11/10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 6	Kmacf	L
1060	357	S	07/11/10	View along E wall of early Grange	Kmacf	P
1061	358	S	07/11/10	View along E wall of early Grange	Kmacf	L

1062	359	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of N door jamb to Grange – Detail	Kmacf	L
1063	360	W	07/11/10	Post-excavation view of N door jamb to Grange – Detail	Kmacf	L
1132	361	E	12/11/10	Working shot – Trench 5	Kmacf	L
1133	362	W	12/11/10	Post-excavation shot – Trench 5	Kmacf	P
1134	363	E	12/11/10	Post-excavation shot – Trench 5 – E end	Kmacf	P
1135	364	N	12/11/10	Detail	Kmacf	L
1136	365	S	12/11/10	Detail	Kmacf	L
1137	366	W	12/11/10	Detail of slot through rubble, showing wall faces – Trench 5	Kmacf	P
1138	367	N	12/11/10	Detail of slot through rubble, showing wall faces – Trench 5	Kmacf	L
1139	368	S	12/11/10	Detail of slot through rubble, showing wall faces – Trench 5	Kmacf	L
1140	369	W	12/11/10	Detail of slot through rubble, showing wall faces – Trench 5	Kmacf	P
1141	370	W	12/11/10	Post-excavation view of trench 7	Kmacf	L
1142	371	W	12/11/10	Post-excavation view of trench 7	Kmacf	L
1143	372	E	12/11/10	Working shot of site	Kmacf	L
1144	373	S	12/11/10	General view of Trench 2	Kmacf	P
0206	374	NW	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – General view – E facing elevation	TOA	L
0207	375	NE	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – General view – W facing elevation	TOA	L
0208	376	-	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – Detail	TOA	L
0209	377	-	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – Detail	TOA	L
0210	378	-	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – Detail	TOA	L
0211	379	NE	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – Detail of quoins in NW corner	TOA	L
0212	380	W	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – General view – E facing elevation	TOA	L
0213	381	-	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – Detail	TOA	L
0214	382	SW	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – Detail of E facing elevation	TOA	P
0215	383	SW	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – Detail of E facing elevation	TOA	L
0216	384	W	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – Detail of E facing elevation	TOA	L
0217	385	-	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – Detail	TOA	P
0218	386	-	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – Detail	TOA	P
0219	387	-	21/01/11	W gable of Grange – Detail	TOA	P
1400	388	S	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of E central buttress of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1401	389	V/S	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of E central buttress of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1402	390	V/S	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of E central clasping buttress of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1403	391	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of E central clasping buttress of early Grange	Kmacf	L

1404	392	V/SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of E central clasping buttress of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1405	393	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of E central clasping buttress of early Grange	Kmacf	L
1406	394	S	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	P
1407	395	N	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	P
1408	396	V/N	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	P
1409	397	W	10/02/11	E facing elevation of SE clasping buttress	Kmacf	L
1410	398	W	10/02/11	E facing elevation of SE clasping buttress	Kmacf	L
1411	399	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
1412	400	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
1413	401	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
1414	402	S	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of E wall and SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	P
1415	403	-	10/02/11	Worked stone – detail	Kmacf	L
1416	404	-	10/02/11	Worked stone – detail	Kmacf	L
1417	405	-	10/02/11	Worked stone – detail	Kmacf	L
1418	406	-	10/02/11	Worked stone – detail	Kmacf	L
1419	407	E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 7	Kmacf	L
1420	408	E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 7	Kmacf	L
1421	409	W	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 7	Kmacf	L
1422	410	NW	10/02/11	General view of trench 7	Kmacf	L
1423	411	S	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of socket for robbed buttress mid way along S wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1424	412	S	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of socket for robbed buttress mid way along S wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1425	413	V/S	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of socket for robbed buttress mid way along S wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1426	414	N	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of socket for robbed buttress mid way along S wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1427	415	V/N	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of socket for robbed buttress mid way along S wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1428	416	E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of socket for robbed buttress mid way along S wall of early grange	Kmacf	P
1429	417	E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of socket for robbed buttress mid way along S wall of early grange	Kmacf	P
1430	418	W	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of socket for robbed buttress mid way along S wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1431	419	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
1432	420	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L

1433	421	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
1434	422	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
1435	423	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
1436	424	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of E wall of early grange showing stakehole	Kmacf	L
1437	425	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of E wall of early grange showing stakehole	Kmacf	L
1438	426	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of E wall of early grange N of stakehole	Kmacf	L
1439	427	V/E	10/02/11	View of baulk between Trench 1 and Trench 8	Kmacf	L
1440	428	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of central buttress midway along E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1441	429	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of central buttress midway along E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1442	430	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of central buttress midway along E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1443	431	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of central buttress midway along E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1444	432	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of central buttress midway along E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1445	433	V/E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of central buttress midway along E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1446	434	V/S	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of area S of central clasping buttress	Kmacf	L
1447	435	V/S	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot showing base of Trench 1 at base of entrance to grange	Kmacf	L
1448	436	V/S	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot showing base of Trench 1 at base of entrance to grange	Kmacf	L
1449	437	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of base Trench 1 showing central clasping buttress on E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1450	438	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of base Trench 1 showing central clasping buttress on E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1451	439	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of base Trench 1 showing central clasping buttress on E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1452	440	W	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of base Trench 1 showing central clasping buttress on E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1453	441	V/S	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1 showing base of S grange wall	Kmacf	L
1454	442	V/S	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1 showing base of S grange wall - Detail	Kmacf	L
1455	443	V/S	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1 showing base of S grange wall - Detail	Kmacf	L
1456	VOID			NUMBER VOIDED		
1457	445	-	10/02/11	Worked stone – detail	Kmacf	L
1458	446	-	10/02/11	Worked stone – detail	Kmacf	L
1459	447	-	10/02/11	Worked stone – detail	Kmacf	L

1460	448	-	10/02/11	Worked stone – detail	Kmacf	L
1461	449	-	10/02/11	Worked stone – detail	Kmacf	L
1462	450	N	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1 (showing entrance to grange behind)	Kmacf	L
1463	451	N	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1 (showing entrance to grange behind)	Kmacf	L
1464	452	W	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	Kmacf	P
1465	453	W	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	Kmacf	P
1466	454	W	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	Kmacf	P
1467	455	W	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	Kmacf	P
1468	456	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	Kmacf	L
1469	457	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	Kmacf	L
1470	458	S	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	Kmacf	L
1471	459	V/S	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	Kmacf	L
1472	460	V/S	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	Kmacf	L
1473	461	E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	Kmacf	P
1474	462	E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	Kmacf	P
1475	463	W	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of central clasping buttress along E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1476	464	W	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of central clasping buttress along E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1477	465	W	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of central clasping buttress along E wall of early grange (later concrete truncation for 'Dutch' barn)	Kmacf	L
1478	466	V/W	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of central clasping buttress along E wall of early grange (later concrete truncation for 'Dutch' barn)	Kmacf	L
1479	467	W	10/02/11	E facing external elevation of E wall of early grange between SE and central buttress	Kmacf	L
1480	468	W	10/02/11	E facing external elevation of E wall of early grange between SE and central buttress	Kmacf	L
1481	469	E	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of base of E wall of early grange	Kmacf	L
1482	470	W	10/02/11	E facing elevation of SE buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
1483	471	W	10/02/11	E facing elevation of SE buttress of early grange showing stakehole	Kmacf	L
1484	472	W	10/02/11	E facing elevation of SE buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
1485	473	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation shot of SE clasping buttress of early grange	Kmacf	L
1486	474	N	10/02/11	S facing elevation of upstanding grange – E door jamb of grange entrance	Kmacf	L
1487	475	N	10/02/11	S facing elevation of upstanding grange	Kmacf	L
1488	476	N	10/02/11	Door threshold of entrance to Grange	Kmacf	L
1489	477	N	10/02/11	Door threshold of entrance to Grange	Kmacf	L
1490	478	N	10/02/11	Door threshold of entrance to Grange	Kmacf	L
1491	479	N	10/02/11	Door threshold of entrance to Grange	Kmacf	L
1492	480	N	10/02/11	Door threshold of entrance to Grange	Kmacf	L

1493	481	N	10/02/11	Door threshold of entrance to Grange	Kmacf	L
1494	482	N	10/02/11	Door threshold of entrance to Grange	Kmacf	L
1495	483	E	10/02/11	W facing elevation of upstanding drystone wall to E of grange	Kmacf	L
1496	484	E	10/02/11	W facing elevation of upstanding drystone wall to E of grange – Part 2	Kmacf	L
1497	485	E	10/02/11	W facing elevation of upstanding drystone wall to E of grange – Part 3	Kmacf	L
1498	486	E	10/02/11	W facing elevation of upstanding drystone wall to E of grange – Part 4	Kmacf	L
1499	487	E	10/02/11	W facing elevation of upstanding drystone wall to E of grange – Part 5	Kmacf	L
1500	488	E	10/02/11	W facing elevation of upstanding drystone wall to E of grange – Part 6	Kmacf	L
1501	489	E	10/02/11	W facing elevation of upstanding drystone wall to E of grange – Part 7	Kmacf	L
1502	490	-	10/02/11	Elevation of wall to S of grange - detail	Kmacf	L
1503	491	-	10/02/11	Elevation of wall to S of grange - detail	Kmacf	L
1504	492	-	10/02/11	Elevation of wall to S of grange - detail	Kmacf	L
1505	493	-	10/02/11	Elevation of wall to S of grange - detail	Kmacf	L
1506	494	-	10/02/11	Elevation of wall to S of grange - detail	Kmacf	L
1507	495	-	10/02/11	Detail of worked stone from upstanding drystone wall	Kmacf	L
1508	496	-	10/02/11	Detail of worked stone from upstanding drystone wall	Kmacf	L
1509	497	-	10/02/11	Detail of worked stone from upstanding drystone wall	Kmacf	L
1510	498	-	10/02/11	Detail of worked stone from upstanding drystone wall	Kmacf	P
1511	499	-	10/02/11	Detail of worked stone from upstanding drystone wall	Kmacf	L
1512	500	N	10/02/11	S facing elevation of upstanding grange remains to E of Trench 1	Kmacf	L
1513	501	NW	10/02/11	Muggleswick Grange – General view	Kmacf	P
1514	502	NW	10/02/11	Muggleswick Grange – General view	Kmacf	L
1515	503	N	10/02/11	S facing elevation Muggleswick Grange	Kmacf	L
1516	504	N	10/02/11	S facing elevation Muggleswick Grange	Kmacf	L
1517	505	WNW	10/02/11	Working shot – recording Trench 1	TOA	P
1518	506	V	10/02/11	View of join between existing and early grange, showing plaster between walls	TOA	L
1519	507	V	10/02/11	View of join between existing and early grange, showing plaster between walls	TOA	L
1520	508	V	10/02/11	View of join between existing and early grange, showing plaster between walls	Kmacf	L
1521	509	V	10/02/11	View of join between existing and early grange, showing plaster between walls	Kmacf	L
1522	510	E	10/02/11	W facing interior elevation of early grange structure	Kmacf	L
1523	511	E	10/02/11	W facing interior elevation of early grange structure showing plaster	Kmacf	L
1524	512	E	10/02/11	W facing interior elevation of early grange structure showing plaster	Kmacf	L

1525	513	SE	10/02/11	W facing interior elevation of early grange structure showing plaster	Kmacf	L
1526	514	E	10/02/11	W facing interior elevation of early grange structure showing plaster	Kmacf	L
1527	515	E	10/02/11	W facing interior elevation of early grange structure showing plaster - Detail	Kmacf	L
1528	516	E	10/02/11	Detail of exposed wall face in Trench 5	Kmacf	P
1529	517	S	10/02/11	Detail of exposed wall face in Trench 5	Kmacf	L
1530	518	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of central Trench 5	Kmacf	L
1531	519	SW	10/02/11	Post-excavation view of central Trench 5	Kmacf	L
1532	520	N	10/02/11	Working shot – Trench 5 showing sockets	Kmacf	P

Digital: Phase 3 – Community Excavation (5 September - 9 September 2011)

Addyman Archaeology Photos

Frame	Running Number	Facing	Date	Description	By	View
-	521	E	06/09/11	Working shot – General view across Trench 5	RC	P
-	522	NNE	06/09/11	Working shot – View across E end of Trench 5	RC	L
-	523	SW	06/09/11	Working shot – View looking up Trench 5	RC	P
-	524	SE	06/09/11	Working shot – View across E end of Trench 5	RC	L

Community Excavation Photos (from photo record - not present)

Frame	Running Number	Facing	Date	Description	By	View
-	525	W	06/09/11	Trench 5 pre-excavation shot – Context (5001) – W end	AN	P
-	526	W	06/09/11	Trench 5 pre-excavation shot – Context (5001) – middle sectionend	AN	P
-	527	E	06/09/11	Trench 5 pre-excavation shot – Context (5001) – from W end	AN	P
-	528					
-	529	W	09/11/11	Sondage below possible terrace edge – 7m from W end	AN	P
-	530	S	09/11/11	Sondage at E end of Trench – building remains?	AN	L
-	531	S	09/11/11	Sondage at E end of trench - flash	AN	L
-	532	W	09/11/11	Byre floor – flagstones and stone settings	AN	L
-	533	N	09/11/11	Socket 1 – NW corner of byre	AN	L
-	534	N	09/11/11	Socket 2 – SW corner of byre	AN	L
-	535	N	09/11/11	Socket 3 – S edge of byre/trench	AN	L
-	536	N	09/11/11	Socket 4 – E side of byre	AN	L

Appendix E:

Drawings Register; Muggleswick Grange – Living North Pennines – Archaeological Excavation

Dwg No.	Sheet	Type	Scale	Description	Date	Drawn by
001	001	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of Trench 1 after removal of (1001)	25/05/10	AN
002	002	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of Trench 2 after removal of	25/05/10	BP

				(2001)		
003	002	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 3 after removal of (3002)	25/05/10	ML
004	001	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of annexe to N of Trench 1	26/05/10	PF
005	001	Plan	1:20	Plan of [1010] and (1014) in Trench 1	26/05/10	RC
006	003	Plan	1:20	Overlay to Drawing 002 after removal of (2005)	26/05/10	Kmacf
007	002	Plan	1:20	Overlay to Drawing 006 once deposit (2013) removed	27/05/10	SN
008	003	Plan	1:20	Overlay to Drawing 007 once rubble (2014) removed	28/05/10	SN
009	001	Plan	1:20	LOE plan of Trench 3	31/05/10	AN
010	001	Section	1:20	E facing section across Trench 3	31/05/10	AN
011	004	Plan	1:20	Overlay of Drawing 008 shows mortar floor (2017)	03/06/10	PF
012	002	Section	1:10	W facing section across (2002) to natural (2012)	04/06/10	PF
013	005	Plan	1:20	Overlay of Trench 1 showing [1017] – Blocking grange door	04/06/10	RC
014	008	Elevation	1:20	Elevation through door [4003] in Trench 4	04/06/10	SN
015	007	Section	1:20	W facing section of Trench 2	04/06/10	Kmacf
016	002	Elevation	1:10	N elevation of [2002]	04/06/10	PF
017	006	Section	1:10	E facing section of Trench 1	04/06/10	ML
018	008	Section	1:20	S facing section of Trench 4	04/06/10	SN
019	007	Elevation	1:20	Trench 1 – Base of door	04/06/10	Kmacf
020	005	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation of Trench 1	04/06/10	RC
021	004	Plan	1:20	Plan of Trench 1 extension showing masonry	04/06/10	AN
022	008	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 4	04/06/10	SN
023	008	Plan	1:20	Plan of (6005) once Trench 6 is straightened	06/11/10	Kmacf
024	005	Plan	1:20	Plan of (6006) and (6007) post-removal of (6005)	07/11/10	Kmacf
025	009	Section	1:20	Trench 6 – E section	12/11/10	Kmacf
026	009	Section	1:20	Trench 6 – S section	12/11/10	Kmacf
027	009	Plan	1:20	Trench 7 – Plan at LOE	12/11/10	PF
028	009	Section	1:20	Trench 7 Section	12/11/10	PF
029	010	Elevation	1:20	Trench 1 – E exterior of range showing buttresses	12/11/10	SN
030	010	Plan	1:20	Trench 5 – Final plan	12/11/10	PF
031	008	Plan	1:20	Trench 5 – Final plan	12/11/10	PF
032	011	Plan	1:20	Trench 1 – Plan for wall head	12/11/10	Kmacf
033	012	Plan	1:20	Trench 1 – Plan for wall head	12/11/10	RC
034	013	Plan	1:20	Trench 1 – Plan for wall head	12/11/10	RC
035	013	Plan	1:20	Trench 1 – Plan for wall head	12/11/10	RC
036	014	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation view of Trench 5	09/09/11	AN/SN
037	015	Plan	1:20	Plan of Context 5003 – wall extension to S of W end of Trench 5	09/09/11	AN/SN

Appendix F:
Finds Register; Muggleswick Grange – Living North Pennines – Archaeological Excavation

No.	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Comments	Date	Initial
001	2001	-	Glass	Dark green glass	-	25/05/10	MS
002	2001	5	Glass	Clear glass	-	25/05/10	SN
003	2001	2	Metal	Metal objects including large peg	-	25/05/10	MS
004	2001	3	Ceramic	Pottery fragments	1 rim	25/05/10	SN
005	2001	1	Metal	Victorian penny	Dated 1897	25/05/10	SN
006	2001	5	Ceramic	Pottery – Blue and white glazed fragments	-	25/05/10	IP
007	2001	10	Ceramic	Pottery – Cream glazed pottery fragments	-	25/05/10	IP
008	2001	9	Ceramic	Pottery – Cream glazed pottery fragments	Glazed on inside	25/05/10	SN
009	2001	16	Ceramic	Pottery – White glazed with gold decoration	-	25/05/10	SN
010	3003	2	Clay	Fragments of clay pipe bowl	Very small in size and located beneath [3007]	25/05/10	ML
011	3003	1	Stone	Fragment of roof tile	-	25/05/10	ML
012	3003	1	Stone	Possible worked ‘hollowed’ stone	-	25/05/10	ML
013	1010	16	Bone	Animal bones	-	28/05/10	-
014	1010	2	Shell	Shells	-	28/05/10	-
015	1010	5	Plaster	Faced plaster	-	28/05/10	-
016	1010	1	Fe	Fe nail	-	28/05/10	-
017	1010	4	Ceramic	Green glazed pottery fragments	1 large fragment with glaze on the interior and ‘stopper’ hole	28/05/10	-
018	1010	1	Clay	Clay pipe stem	-	28/05/10	-
019	2013	3	Bone	Animal bone with teeth	-	27/05/10	-
020	2013	3	Fe	Fe nails	-	27/05/10	-
021	2013	7	Ceramic	Glazed pottery	-	27/05/10	-
022	2013	1	Bone	Bone fragment	-	27/05/10	-
023	2001	2	Fe	Fe fragments – hook and washer	Modern	27/05/10	-
024	2001	1	Glass	Cylindrical red glass object set in plaster(?)	-	27/05/10	-
025	2001	5	Ceramic	White glazed ‘china’ pottery	-	25/05/10	-
026	2001	3	Masonry	Masonry	-	25/05/10	-
027	1015	13	Ceramic	Green glazed pottery	Medieval in date? Rims, bases and decoration with finger tips	25/05/10	-
028	1015	1	Bone	Bone fragment	-	31/05/10	-

029	2005	7	Ceramic	Heavy set red pottery with white glaze	-	31/05/10	-
030	2005	39	Pottery	Blue and white glazed 'china'.	-	31/05/10	-
031	2005	13	Glass	Pieces of glass	-	31/05/10	-
032	2005	1	Glass	Fragment of thin green glass	Medieval in date? Stored in water.	31/05/10	-
033	2005	18	Ceramic	White glazed pottery sherds	-	31/05/10	-
034	2005	1	Glass	Glass fragments	1 piece of bottle (base)	31/05/10	-
035	2005	32	Ceramic	White and gold glazed 'china' fragments	-	31/05/10	-
036	1015	2	Bone	Bone fragment	-	31/05/10	-
037	2005	1	Ceramic	Pottery fragment	-	31/05/10	-
038	1015	2	Metal	Metal fragments	-	31/05/10	-
039	1015	1	Ceramic	Fragment of green glazed pottery	Medieval in date?	31/05/10	-
040	1016	1	Glass	Fragment of glass	Medieval in date? Stored in water.	31/05/10	AN
041	1001	1	Metal	Large metal pipe fragment	Modern.	31/05/10	-
042	1001	2	Glass	Glass fragments	-	31/05/10	-
043	1001	1	Bone	Animal tooth	-	31/05/10	-
044	1001	1	Glass	Glass bottle neck with plastic stopper	Modern.	31/05/10	-
045	1001	1	Stone	Stone	Possibly worked	31/05/10	-
046	1009	3	Metal	Metal pieces	-	31/05/10	-
047	1009	2	Ceramic	Pottery fragments including 1 white glazed 'china'	-	31/05/10	-
048	1009	1	Plaster	Fragment of faced plaster	-	31/05/10	-
049	2005	1	Stone	Stone	Worked structural stone	31/05/10	-
050	2005	1	Stone	Stone	Worked	31/05/10	-
051	2005	2	Stone	Stone	Possibly worked	31/05/10	-
052	2005	3	Metal	Metal pieces	-	31/05/10	-
053	2005	1	Mortar	Mortar fragment	-	31/05/10	-
054	1011	1	Bone	Bone	-	31/05/10	-
055	1011	4	Bone	Pieces of bone	-	31/05/10	-
056	1011	4	Bone	Bone fragments	-	31/05/10	-
057	1001	1	Stone	Large curved stone	-	31/05/10	-
058	1011	1	Ceramic	Glazed pottery	-	31/05/10	-
059	1011	1	Tile	Glazed tile	Medieval in date?	31/05/10	-
060	1011	2	Mortar	Mortar fragments	-	31/05/10	-
061	2005	1	Shell	Limpet shell	-	31/05/10	-
062	2014	1	Stone	Stone	-	31/05/10	-
063	2014	2	Stone	Stone	-	31/05/10	-

064	2014	1	Glass	Fragment of bottle top	-	31/05/10	-
065	2013	1	Ceramic	Small red glazed fleck of pottery	Medieval in date?	27/05/10	-
066	1016	1	Glass	Small, clear fragment	-	02/06/10	RS
067	2014	3	Bone	Bone fragments	-	31/05/10	-
068	2014	4	Clinker	Fragments of clinker	-	31/05/10	-
069	2014	1	Ceramic	Red glazed pottery	Medieval in date?	31/05/10	-
070	2014	3	Metal	Pieces of metal	-	31/05/10	-
071	1015	1	Nail	Fe nail	-	31/05/10	-
072	1018	2	Ceramic	Fragments of white glazed 'china' pottery	-	03/06/10	-
073	2014	1	Glass	Thin fragment of glass	Medieval in date? Stored in water.	31/05/10	SN
074	1015	1	Lead	Fragment of lead	-	31/05/10	BL
075	1015	2	Lead	Fragments of lead	-	31/05/10	SN
076	1016	1	Metal	Fragment of metal	-	02/06/10	RS
077	1016	1	Ceramic	Fragment of green glazed pottery	Medieval in date?	02/06/10	-
078	1015	1	Ceramic	Pipe stem	-	31/05/10	-
079	1016	1	Plaster	Wall plaster	-	02/06/10	-
080	1015	1	Ceramic	Green glazed pottery fragment	Medieval in date?	02/06/10	-
081	1015	1	Ceramic	Green glazed pottery fragment	Medieval in date?	02/06/10	-
082	1016	1	Ceramic	White glazed 'china' fragment - base	-	02/06/10	NS
083	1015	1	Bone	Bone fragment	-	02/06/10	-
084	1015	2	Ceramic	Pottery fragments	Medieval in date?	02/06/10	-
085	1015	Numerous	Bone	Fragments of sheep jawbone and teeth	-	02/06/10	-
086	1015	1	Ceramic	Fragment of pipe bulb	-	02/06/10	-
087	VOID	-	Stone	NUMBER VOIDED	-	-	-
088	VOID	-	Slag	NUMBER VOIDED	-	-	-
089	1015	12	Bone	Fragments of bone	-	02/06/10	-
090	1015	2	Shell	Fragments of oyster shell	-	02/06/10	-
091	1015	1	Ceramic	Fragment of green glazed pottery	Pottery medieval in date?	02/06/10	-
092	1016	1	Lead	Fragment of lead	Medieval in date?	02/06/10	RS
093	1016	1	Mortar	Fragment of mortar	-	02/06/10	-
094	1016	1	Glass	Fragment of thin glass	Medieval in date? Stored in water	02/06/10	-
095	1016	2	Bone	Fragments of bone	-	02/06/10	-
096	VOID	-	-	NUMBER VOIDED	-	02/06/10	-
097	1015	1	Ceramic	Fragment of glazed pottery	Medieval in date?	02/06/10	-
098	VOID	-	-	NUMBER VOIDED	-	-	-

099	1016	3	Mortar	Fragments of faced mortar	-	02/06/10	-
100	1016	2	Glass	Fragments of thin glass	Medieval in date? Stored in water	02/06/10	-
101	1016	2	Bone	Fragments of bone	-	02/06/10	-
102	1016	1	Ceramic	Fragment of white glazed 'china' pottery	-	02/06/10	-
103	VOID	-	-	NUMBER VOIDED	-	-	-
104	1016	1	Clay	Fragmentary clay pip stem	-	02/06/10	-
105	1016	13	Glass	Thin fragments of glass	Medieval in date? Stored in water	03/06/10	AN
106	1016	3	Bone	Fragments of bone	-	03/06/10	AN
107	1016	2	Metal	Nail	-	03/06/10	AN
108	VOID	-	-	NUMBER VOIDED	-	-	AN
109	1016	3	Plaster	Faced plaster	-	03/06/10	AN
110	1018	2	Ceramic	Fragments of white glazed 'china' pottery	-	03/06/10	AN
111	1018	1	Bone	Fragments of bone	-	02/06/10	Kmacf
112	1018	1	Ceramic	Glazed pottery – hint of green glaze	Medieval in date?	02/06/10	Kmacf
113	1015	1	Metal	Fe nail with Cu wire	-	02/06/10	BP/BL
114	1015	1	Bone	Animal tooth	-	02/06/10	BP/BL
115	1015	36	Bone	Bone fragments	-	02/06/10	BP/BL
116	1015	1	Metal	Nail and fragment of metal	-	02/06/10	BP/BL
117	1015	1	Shell	Fragment of oyster shell	-	02/06/10	BP/BL
118	1015	7	Ceramic	Green glazed pottery fragments	Medieval in date?	02/06/10	BP/BL
119	VOID	-	-	NUMBER VOIDED	-	-	-
120	VOID	-	-	NUMBER VOIDED	-	-	-
121	1015	1	Ceramic	Pottery fragment - rim	-	02/06/10	BP/BL
122	1015	1	Mortar	Mortar fragment	-	02/06/10	BP/BL
123	1015	3	Slag	Fragments of slag	-	02/06/10	BP/BL
124	VOID	-	-	NUMBER VOIDED	-	-	-
125	1015	2	Bone	Fragments of bone	-	02/06/10	BP/BL
126	VOID	-	-	NUMBER VOIDED	-	-	-
127	VOID	-	-	NUMBER VOIDED	-	-	-
128	4001	3	Shell	Fragments of oyster shells	-	02/06/10	-
129	4001	6	Ceramic	Fragments of white glazed 'china' pottery	-	02/06/10	-
130	4001	4	Metal	Fe fragments	-	02/06/10	-
131	4001	2	Bone	Bone fragments	-	02/06/10	-
132	4001	3	Ceramic	Fragments of white glazed 'china' pottery	-	02/06/10	-
133	4001	3	Glass	Glass fragments – 2 green, 1 clear	-	02/06/10	-

134	4001	1	Pottery	Pottery fragment – ‘China’ rim	-	02/06/10	-
135	4001	1	Metal	Metal rim	-	02/06/10	-
136	4001	1	Metal	Bucket handle	-	02/06/10	-
137	4001	10	Metal	Fragments of wire	-	02/06/10	-
138	4001	4	Glass	Glass fragments - bottles	2 bottle fragments	02/06/10	-
139	4001	1	Ceramic	White glazed ‘china’ pottery fragment	-	02/06/10	-
140	4001	3	Metal	Metal strap	-	02/06/10	-
141	4001	1	Metal	Metal buckle	-	02/06/10	-
142	4001	2	Metal	Nails – 1 thick and 1 thin	-	02/06/10	-
143	4001	2	Bone	Bone fragments	-	02/06/10	-
144	4001	1	Bone	Jawbone with teeth	-	02/06/10	-
145	1015	-	Glass	Painted glass	-	01/11/10	-
146	6004	1	Metal	Coin	Possibly silver	03/11/10	-
147	7001	4	Ceramic	Assorted pottery	-	03/11/10	-
148	7001	6	Bone	Bone pieces	-	03/11/10	-
149	7001	1	Shale	Shale	-	03/11/10	-
150	7001	1	Metal	Fe object	-	03/11/10	-
151	7001	2	Glass	Glass	-	03/11/10	-
152	6003/ 6004	8	Ceramic	Clay pipe fragments	-	03/11/10	-
153	6003/ 6004	2	Metal	Metal	-	03/11/10	-
154	6003/ 6004	7	Ceramic	Pottery sherds	-	03/11/10	-
155	6003/ 6004	1	Shell	Shell	-	03/11/10	-
156	6003/ 6004	2	Mortar	Mortar fragments	-	03/11/10	-
157	6003/ 6004	1	Shale	Shale	-	03/11/10	-
158	501	2	Mortar	Mortar fragments	-	28/10/10	-
159	5001	2	Ceramic	Pottery sherds	-	28/10/10	-
160	5001	1	Metal	Metal fragments	-	28/10/10	-
161	1002	10	Ceramic	Pottery sherds	-	03/11/10	-
162	1002	5	Metal	Metal fragments	-	03/11/10	-
163	1002	3	Bone	Bone fragments	-	03/11/10	-
164	1002	1	Ceramic	Clay pipe fragment	-	03/11/10	-
165	1002	1	Glass	Glass	-	03/11/10	-
166	1002	10	Mortar	Pieces of mortar	-	03/11/10	-
167	1002	1	Slag	Slag	-	03/11/10	-
168	1002	1	Tile	Roof tile	-	03/11/10	-
169	1002	6	Plaster	Plaster fragments	-	05/11/10	-

170	1002	1	Plaster	Plaster fragment	-	05/11/10	-
171	1002	30	Bone	Bone fragments	-	05/11/10	-
172	1002	2	Shell	Shell	-	05/10/10	-
173	1002	1	Ceramics	Pottery sherds	-	05/11/10	-
174	1002	1	Pb	Lead object	-	05/11/10	-
175	1002	1	Cinder	Cinder	-	05/10/10	-
176	1002	5	Metal	Metal	-	05/11/10	-
177	1002	1	Plaster	Painted Plaster	-	05/11/10	-
178	1002	1	Chert	Chert	-	05/11/10	-
179	1002	9	Ceramic	Ceramic	-	05/10/10	-
180	1002	1	Plaster	Plaster	-	05/11/10	-
181	1002	8	Bone	Bone	-	05/11/10	-
182	1002	1	Glass	Glass	-	05/10/10	-
183	6002	14	Bone	Animal bone	-	05/11/10	-
184	6002	1	Metal	Metal	-	05/11/10	-
185	6002	8	Shell	Shells	-	05/11/10	-
186	6002	14	Ceramic	Pottery sherds	-	05/10/10	-
187	6002	1	Glass	Melted glass	-	05/11/10	-
188	6002	7	Ceramic	Pipe fragments	-	05/11/10	-
189	6003	c.12	Metal	Small pins and a few fragments	-	06/10/10	Kmacf
190	6003	1	Ceramic	Pottery fragment	-	06/11/10	Kmacf
191	6004	1	Glass	Glass fragment	Wine glass base	06/11/10	Kmacf
192	001 Topsoil	4	Metal	Metal fragments	-	06/11/10	-
193	001 Topsoil	1	Bone	Bone fragments	-	06/11/10	-
194	001 Topsoil	1	Masonry	Masonry pieces	-	06/11/10	-
195	001 Topsoil	2	Ceramic	Pottery fragments	-	06/11/10	-
196	6003	5	Ceramic	Pottery fragments	-	04/11/10	Kmacf
197	6003	10	Ceramic	Possible clay pipe	-	04/11/10	Kmacf
198	1002	1	Glass	Fragment of window glass	-	07/11/10	AN
199	6003	11	Bone	Bone fragments	Including tooth	04/11/10	Kmacf
200	1016	1	Ceramic	Pottery fragment	Formerly SF102	02/11/10	-
201	6005	7	Bone	Bone fragments	-	06/11/10	Kmacf
202	6005	2	Ceramic	Pottery fragments	-	06/11/10	Kmacf
203	1011	1	Ceramic	Pipe stem	From section collapse after rain	10/12/11	Kmacf
204	6003/ 6004	1	Ceramic	Pottery sherd	From section collapse after rain	10/12/11	Kmacf
205	6003/ 6004	Many	Bone	Bone fragments	-	04/11/10	Kmacf

206	6002	9	Bone	Bone fragments	-	04/11/10	Kmacf
207	6002	2	Ceramic	Pottery sherds	-	04/11/10	Kmacf
208	-	1	Glass	Early glass fragment	Unstratified	-	-
209	1002	1	Plaster	Possible painted plaster	NE extensions/ range	04/11/10	-
210	1002	2	Ceramic	Pipe stem	-	05/11/10	-
211	1002	3	Bone	Bone fragments	-	05/11/10	-
212	5001	1	Glass	Small sherd	Likely some form of slag	06/09/11	SN
213	5001	1	Metal	Metal fragment	-	06/09/11	GT
214	5001	2	Ceramic	Sherds of white glazed ceramic	Modern	06/09/11	SN
215	5001	1	Ceramic	Modern brown, white and orange glazed ceramic fragment	Very small	06/09/11	-
216	5001	1	Ceramic	Modern white and blue glazed ceramic fragment	-	06/09/11	-
217	5001	5	Ceramic	Sherds of white glazed ceramic	Modern	07/09/11	JT
218	5002	2	Stone	Pebbles	Likely ceramic fragment and some form of slag	07/09/11	-
219	5002	1	Clay	Natural clay	Natural stone (?)	07/09/11	AN
220	5002	1	Glass	Small window glass fragment	-	07/09/11	SR
221	5002	1	Stone	Possible worked stone	-	07/09/11	SR
222	5002	1	Ceramic	Sherd of ceramic	Chunky sherd of ceramic with curvature. Post- medieval?	07/09/11	MS
223	5001	1	Ceramic	Sherd of ceramic	Chunky sherd of glazed ceramic	07/09/11	-
224	5002	4	Clay	Fragments of brunt clay	-	07/09/11	SR
225	5002	2	Ceramic	Modern white and blue ceramic fragments	-	07/09/11	GT
226	5002	1	Ceramic	Cream glazed rim fragment	Very small	07/09/11	SN
227	5001	6	Ceramic	Fragments of cream glazed ceramic	Incl. base fragment	07/09/11	-
228	5001	2	Ceramic	Fragments of modern coloured ware	-	07/09/11	-
229	5001	2	Ceramic	Ceramic sherds	Green glazed	08/09/11	JT
230	5006	1	Ceramic	Ceramic sherd	Green glazed	08/09/11	JT
231	5001	2	Ceramic	Cream glazed fragments	-	08/09/11	MA/ LC
232	5001	1	Ceramic	Red glazed pottery fragment	Very small	08/09/11	MA
233	5005	1	Bone	Bone	-	08/09/11	AN
234	5001	1	Ceramic	Ceramic sherd	Internal curvature	08/09/11	LC
235	5005	1	Ceramic	Ceramic sherd	Green glazed	08/09/11	AN

236	5001	1	Stone	Stone pot lid	Identical to pot lids found at Iron Age/Roman-British/Anglo-Saxon Bollihope(?)	08/09/11	SN
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Appendix G:
Sample List; Muggleswick Grange – Archaeological Excavation

<i>Sample Number</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	1024	Small bag	Charcoal rich	From stakehole [1024]	06/11/10	SN
002	1024	Small bag	Charcoal rich	From stakehole [1024]	06/11/10	SN
003	6004	1.5 big bag	Clay, mortar rich deposit	Below (6003)	06/11/10	Kmacf
004	6003	Big bag	-	-	06/11/10	Kmacf
005	6003	Big bag	-	-	06/11/10	Kmacf
006	1002	Big bag	-	Exterior E of building, S of baulk	06/11/10	SN
007	6005	Big bag	Coal rich layer	-	06/11/10	Kmacf
008	6005	Big bag	Coal rich layer	-	06/11/10	Kmacf
009	6006	Small bag	Mortar spread	Small sample	06/11/10	Kmacf

Appendix H: Photographic record

Pre-excavation general



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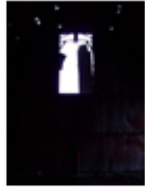
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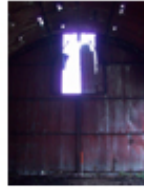
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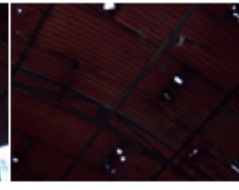
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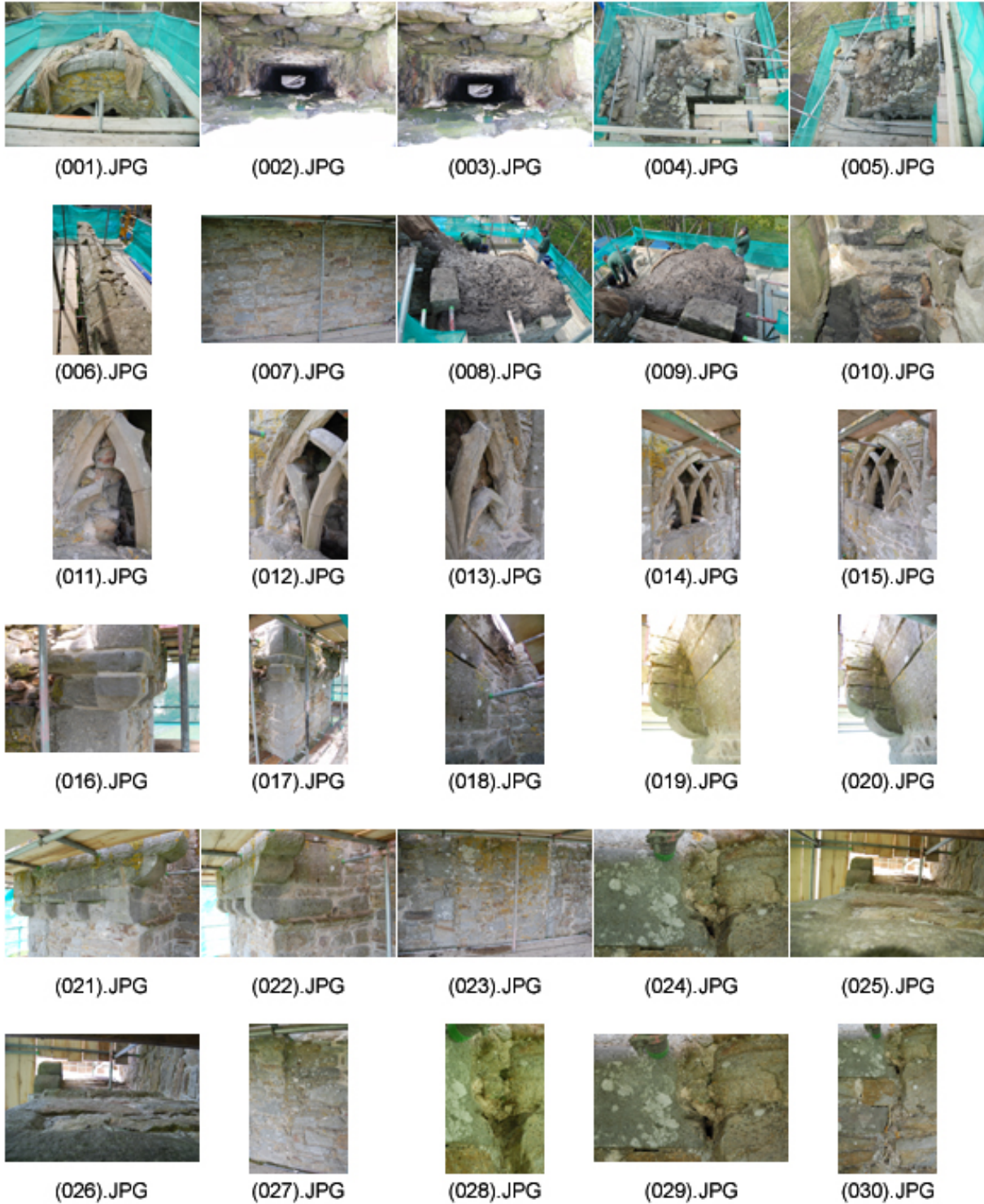


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Wall head recording and general site photographs





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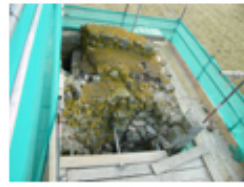
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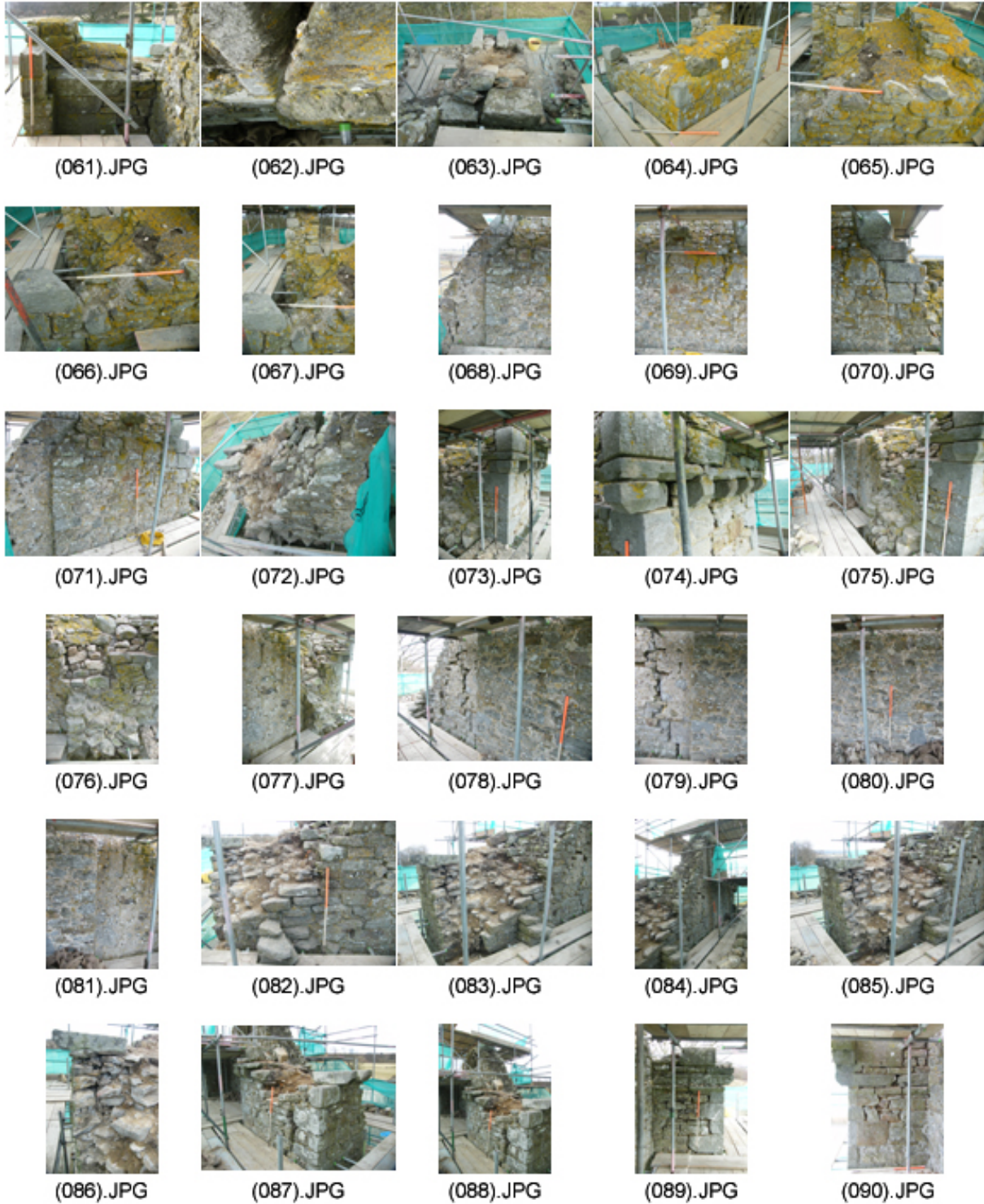
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Phase 1 – Evaluation – Living North Pennines



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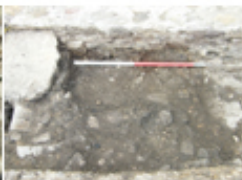
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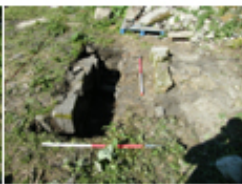
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Phase 2 - Evaluation – Altogether Archaeology



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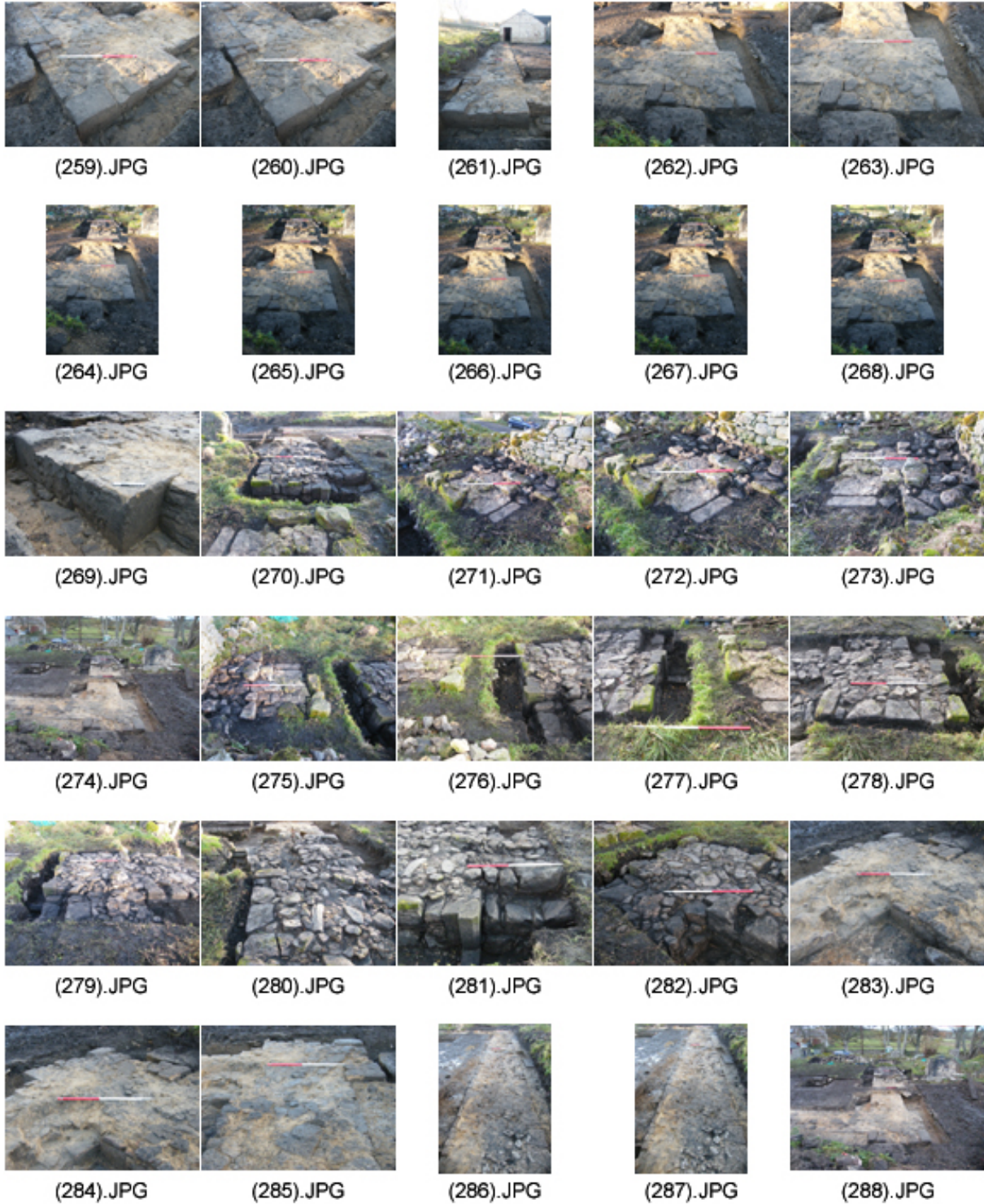
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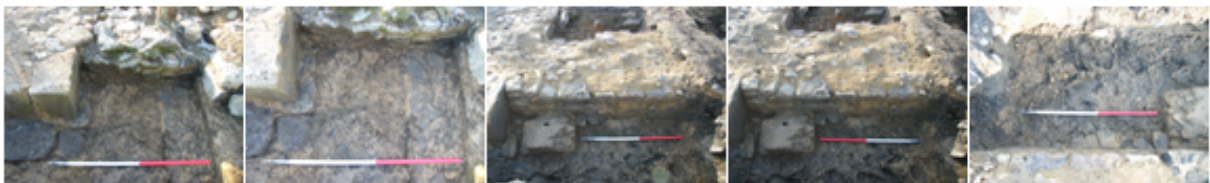
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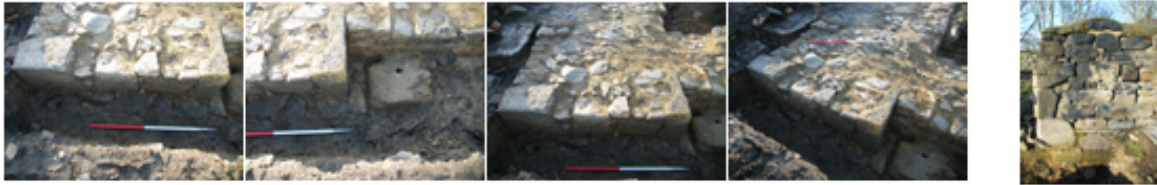
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