

403, wall 407). All these redeposited tiles (none are complete) are of the same design as those in the *in situ* tiled floor areas, but have the appearance of wasters, exhibiting a range of glaze faults. Other fragments from these and other contexts (layer 125) could derive from similar tiles, although no decoration is visible on these. One glazed, plain triangular tile was recovered from layer 125.

4.3.2 Line-impressed decoration was introduced early in the 14th century, and was in use until the early 16th century. In Yorkshire tilers were using this form of decoration to produce monochrome pavements in the late 15th and early 16th century (Eames 1992, 27). Previous excavations at Brimham also revealed *in situ* areas of tiling, although the designs were only recorded for one small area of six tiles, in a doorway. At least three of these six tiles, and two tile fragments found redeposited, were of the same design as the current examples, and the same design has also been identified at Fountains Abbey, but at no other site. A later 15th century date is suggested for these tiles (Stopford 2005, 262, 279, fig. 25.4). Tile manufacture has been suggested at Fountains Abbey, although there is as yet no firm evidence for this; it is also a possibility that two other groups of 15th/16th century tiles from sites in Yorkshire (including Fountains Abbey) and a few sites west of the Pennines were made by tilers moving between sites (*ibid.* 57); this could explain the presence of wasters at Brimham.

4.3.3 The remaining ceramic building material consists of fragments of flat roof tile, one with surviving nib for attachment (demolition debris 902).

4.4 Mortar

4.4.1 Other building material was recovered, in the form of mortar, mostly from Trench 1 (demolition rubble layer 116 and layer 125).

4.5 Glass

4.5.1 Small fragments of window glass were recovered from Trenches 1, 3, 4. With the exception of one modern fragment from rubble layer 116, all of these fragments are in very friable condition, with opaque, heavily oxidised surfaces; one fragment has a flame-rounded edge. The condition of these fragments is consistent with a late medieval or early post-medieval date.

4.5.2 One piece of medieval vessel glass, found in Trench 9 (layer 906) is in similarly poor condition; this is the rim from a cylindrical or slightly convex beaker with applied horizontal trails (Tyson 2000, fig. 12, g111).

4.6 Stone

4.6.1 A number of architectural fragments, presumably deriving originally from the grange structure, were recorded *in situ* (see **Appendix 2**). In addition to these, three architectural fragments, all from mouldings, were collected from Trench 1 (demolition debris layer 124). Other building stone was recovered, in the form of roof tiles in a micaceous sandstone, one with a surviving nail hole (contexts 125 and 303). Six further fragments of micaceous sandstone

from Trench 1 (topsoil and backfilled rubble layer 116) carried traces of glaze drips, and may have been associated with floor tile manufacture (see above). One fragment of roofing slate was also found in the Trench 1 topsoil.

4.7 Metalwork

- 4.7.1 The metalwork includes objects of copper alloy, iron and lead. The three copper alloy objects comprise a thimble of relatively modern date, and two coins, both half pennies, one of uncertain date, pierced centrally for suspension, and the second probably of George III (AD 1760 – 1820). Both coins were unstratified, and came from the topsoil of Trenches 2 and 3 respectively.
- 4.7.2 Ironwork consists largely of nails; other objects are unidentified at this stage, and most objects are heavily corroded.
- 4.7.3 Fragments of a small, subrectangular lead grille, probably from a ventilator, came from layer 306. Apart from two window came fragments, at least one of which is milled, the remaining lead consists of waste fragments and offcuts. The milled came fragment (layer 125) is of post-medieval date, since the earliest documentary reference to the lead mill is in the mid 16th century (Knight 1985).

4.8 Other Finds

- 4.8.1 Other finds comprise three clay pipe stem fragments, and two ceramic marbles, all of post-medieval date.

4.9 Animal Bone

- 4.9.1 Only 23 bones were recovered, and all but three were in fair condition (those in Trench 9 were poorly preserved). Three had been burnt and were from three separate trenches. Only cattle and domestic fowl were identified (five fragments); both were relatively large mature specimens and periosteal bone was observed on three large mammal fragments and may indicate infection.
- 4.9.2 Seven butchery marks were noted and two of these were modern saw marks from large scale butchery, while the remainder were mainly chops and cuts that portioned ribs into 6-9cm pieces. Two burnt bones were seen in Trench 1, one partially calcined indicating exposure to high temperatures for a long period of time.

4.10 Potential and Further Recommendations

- 4.10.1 There may be limited potential for further analysis of some of the finds which relate to the medieval high status building. The decorated floor tiles found *in situ* in the garderobe space are interesting; the design is known, and recorded elsewhere only at Fountains Abbey. Potentially of more significance, however, is the possible evidence for tile manufacture on site in the form of wasters, not previously recorded although on-site manufacture by itinerant tilers at various sites in Yorkshire has been suggested (Stopford 2005, 57). The majority of finds retrieved during these excavations, however, came from disturbed contexts or topsoil, and have limited further potential.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 Fountains Abbey is a World Heritage Site, and the abbey is currently the focus of an extensive archaeological and architectural research project and it is hoped that the results of the Time Team project may add to the understanding of the development of the medieval abbey and its wider landscape of which the granges formed an important part. Other granges in the vicinity that belonged to Fountains Abbey in the vicinity of Brimham include Cayton Grange to its south and Bewerley Grange to its west.
- 5.1.2 Brimham Grange was located to the south-west of Fountains abbey in the area of Nidderdale. It lay within a day's travel of Fountains Abbey.
- 5.1.3 There is no book that has been specifically published on the Fountains Granges. Furthermore, little in the way of archaeological excavations have been undertaken on any of these grange sites, with the exception of Colin Platt's 1960s excavations at Brimham and small scale excavations at two of Fountains Home granges (Janet Burton pers. comm). The Time Team evaluation was thus potentially very important in expanding our understanding of the Fountains Granges.
- 5.1.4 Although the evaluation was unsuccessful in finding the actual grange structure, it is clear that architecture relating to a grange existed in the immediate environs of the building uncovered, judging by the quality of ecclesiastical stonework. It is possible that the construction of this later building actually reused elements of the earlier grange building.
- 5.1.5 The excavations at Brimham Hall Farm were able to demonstrate that the landscape around this site has been subject to a complex history of use. The earliest elements of the high status building revealed date to the late 14th century, with rebuilding and expansion of this structure dating to the 15th/16th century. This high status building may have been a manor and comprised a chamber block, garderobe turret and hall. Some architectural features such as string courses imply that it would have been a substantial building, at least two storeys in height.
- 5.1.6 After the Dissolution, and probably sometime in the later 16th/early 17th century, the building would appear to have been abandoned and partially destroyed and dismantled. Burning and levelling layers provide evidence of this destruction. During the 18th century, the current building of Brimham Hall Farm was constructed, using stonework from the earlier structure, and building on its foundations.
- 5.1.7 Using documentary evidence, it is possible to fill in some of the gaps within the archaeological record associated with the construction and use of the building and the wider landscape. The rebuilding and development of the building seems to correlate with the Cistercian expansion of monastic and manorial sites undertaken by Abbot Marmaduke Huby in the late 15th and early 16th century (Michelmores 1974; Platt 1985). During this time, Huby also constructed a chapel at Brimham.

- 5.1.8 Documentary evidence suggests that the former monastic grange became a hunting lodge by the middle of the 15th century (Speight 1906), and the building exposed during the Time Team excavations may relate to this. By 1516, Brimham Grange was in the hands of Henry and Janet Elyson (Wardrop 1987), who may have resided in the high status building uncovered during the evaluation. By the time of the Dissolution of the monasteries (between 1536-1540), Brimham Grange had come to be farmed in two parts – Brimham Grange and Brimham Lodge. There is also a mention of a manor house (Walbran *et al.* 1863, 312), almost certainly referring to the structure revealed in the evaluation. In 1540, the grange was sold to Sir Richard Gresham, and there is a reference to the Greshams spending a large quantity of money for “thecking the house at Brymbem” or thatching the manor’s roof in 1544 (*ibid.*, 424).
- 5.1.9 After this time, the manor passed on to different families – in chronological order these were the D’Arcys, the Proctors and the Braithwaites. It is also documented that the nearby lodge was rebuilt on a much grander scale in the 17th century by the Braithwaites, while the manor fell out of use. In turn, the manor was rebuilt as the present farm house on a smaller scale in the 18th century (Speight 1906, 425).
- 5.1.10 Thus the documentary evidence very much supports the archaeological evidence revealed during the evaluation at Brimham. Detailed landscape survey and map regression by Stewart Ainsworth has helped to fill in this picture in even more detail. From the historical maps, Ainsworth has been able to identify the splitting of the grange into two separate parts in the 16th century, divided between the two sons of Henry Elyson. The later medieval field boundaries were still used, and followed the topography of the landscape, curving and meandering around the hillsides. However, the historic maps indicate that something fairly radical occurred in the 17th or early 18th century. A gridded field system was established which completely overwrote the earlier field pattern, and suggests a complete reorientation in the way that land was used. All of the woodland was removed, and this clearance and grid system may be associated with increasing pasture, suggesting that a dairy farm was then established. It is possible that buildings that were remnants of the former grange and manor were no longer functional or useful, and this may be when the destruction, levelling and dismantling of these large buildings occurred.
- 5.1.11 To conclude, through an integrated approach that involves combining the evidence from the documentary sources, the archaeological evaluation, and from the historic mapping, a very interesting picture charting the creation, development, expansion, decline and re-development of the buildings and landscape at Brimham Hall Farm can be revealed.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1.1 A copy of this report will be submitted to the Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. It is recommended that a summary of the results of the evaluation and assessment is submitted as a short note for inclusion in the

annual round-up of investigations and excavations in the county journal *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. A little more research could be undertaken on tiles and the material found from the excavations should be presented in a short publication, which would include illustration of the tile design.

7 ARCHIVE

- 7.1.1 The archive, which includes all finds, written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken, is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the site code BRI 05 and Wessex Archaeology project code 59469. In due course the archive will be deposited at Nidderdale Museum.

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Table 1: Finds totals by material type and by trench (number / weight in grammes)

Material	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	Tr 5	Tr 6	Tr 8	Tr 9	TOTAL
Pottery	11/311	5/48	11/85	23/286	5/15	1/12	-	2/41	58/798
<i>Medieval</i>	1/10	-	1/3	-	-	-	-	-	2/13
<i>Post-Medieval</i>	10/301	5/48	10/82	23/286	5/15	1/12	-	2/41	56/785
Ceramic Building Material	46/9235	19/2954	8/310	29/8804	16/1349	3/314	-	6/1065	127/24,031
<i>Roof tile</i>	20/2073	8/270	8/310	-	6/287	3/314	-	6/1065	51/4319
<i>Floor tile</i>	26/7162	11/2684	-	29/8804	10/1062	-	-	-	76/19,712
Mortar	63/3868	-	-	-	-	-	1/1617	-	64/5485
Fired Clay	-	-	-	2/7	-	-	-	-	2/7
Clay Pipe	-	-	-	3/6	-	-	-	-	3/6
Glass	37/40	-	1/1	17/12	1/1	-	-	2/2	58/56
Stone	12/8355	-	2/839	-	-	-	-	-	14/9194
Metalwork	8	12	25	4	9	-	-	2	60
<i>Copper Alloy</i>	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Iron</i>	1	1	19	3	8	-	-	-	32
<i>Lead</i>	7	10	5	-	1	-	-	2	25
Animal Bone	15/158	2/18	1/16	7/84	1/2	-	1/97	2/95	29/470

APPENDIX 1: Trench Summaries

Trench 1: Possible grange building

Max Depth: 2.40m		Length: 10m	Width: 9.35m
No.	Type	Description	Depth
101	<i>Topsoil, turf</i>	Current topsoil and turf of field. Light brown grey silty loam.	0-0.30m
102	Cut	Platt's 1960s excavation trench cut.	
103	<i>Deposit</i>	Demolition debris on the eastern side of Platt's trench.	
104	<i>Deposit</i>	Backfill rubble etc. derived from Platt's excavations. Fill of 102.	-
105	<i>Deposit</i>	Burnt destruction layer, associated with stone rubble.	-
106	<i>Deposit</i>	Destruction horizon – contains a large number of tiles, many sitting vertically within the layer.	-
107	<i>Deposit</i>	Thin lens of mortar and mortar fragments – possible associated with a floor.	-
108	<i>Deposit</i>	Burnt layer.	-
109	<i>Deposit</i>	Tiled floor.	-
110	<i>Deposit</i>	Sandy bedding layer for tiled floor.	-
111	<i>Deposit</i>	Dumping/levelling layer to raise floor level.	-
112	<i>Structure</i>	N-S aligned wall. West wall of Space 132.	-
113	<i>Structure</i>	N-S aligned wall. East wall of Space 131.	
114	<i>Structure</i>	E-W aligned wall. Later phase of wall 128 in Space 131.	
115	<i>Structure</i>	E-W aligned wall.	
116	<i>Deposit</i>	Same as 104 in the southern part of the trench.	
117	Cut	Cut of possible pit. Not excavated. Filled with 120.	
118	Cut	Cut of possible pit or sunken area/ hollow. Filled with 121.	
119	<i>Deposit</i>	Lowest level reached in outside space, to south of wall 115.	
120	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of pit 117.	
121	<i>Cut</i>	Fill of pit 118.	
122	<i>Deposit</i>	Limit of excavation – lowest deposit reached.	
123	<i>Structure</i>	Tiled floor in Space 131.	
124	<i>Deposit</i>	Same as 103. Given different number for spatial control, since it is located in a different part of the trench to south of wall 115.	
125	<i>Deposit</i>	Same as 119.	
126	<i>Deposit</i>	Bedding mortar and sand layer underlying tiles 123.	
127	<i>Deposit</i>	L.O.E reached under 126 – represents limit of excavation of Platt's excavations in this area.	
128	<i>Structure</i>	Earlier N-S wall underneath 113 – associated with tiled floor 123. Part of Space 131.	
129	<i>Structure</i>	E-W aligned wall with footings in the southern part of the trench. Probably delimits the tile floor space – Space 131	
130	<i>Structure</i>	E-W aligned wall. North side of Space 131.	
131	<i>Space Number</i>	Garderobe space.	
132	<i>Space Number</i>	Chamber block space.	
133	<i>Building Number</i>	Grange structure.	

Trench 2

Max Depth: 1.2m		Length: 7.2m	Width: 2.1m
No.	Type	Description	Depth
201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Topsoil and turf. Dark brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles.	0-0.22m
202	<i>Deposit</i>	Rubble horizon associated with destruction of wall 204.	0.22-0.60m
203	<i>Cut</i>	Construction cut for wall 204/ also robber cut.	

204	<i>Structure</i>	Field wall aligned N-S across trench. Only 1 course deep.	
205	<i>Deposit</i>	Sandy silt deposit cut by wall construction.	
206	<i>Deposit</i>	Brownish yellow silty sand deposit. Alluvially derived and well sorted with very few stones. Fill of 207.	
207	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of possible shallow gully or else natural stream channel.	
208	<i>Deposit</i>	Same as 206. Fill of 209.	
209	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of possible shallow gully or else natural stream channel.	
210	<i>Deposit</i>	Same as 206. Fill of 211.	
211	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of possible shallow gully or else natural stream channel.	
212	<i>Deposit</i>	Same as 206. Fill of 213.	
213	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of possible shallow gully or else natural stream channel.	
214	<i>Deposit</i>	Same as 206. Fill of 215.	
215	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of possible shallow gully or else natural stream channel.	
216	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill from robbing of earlier wall. Fill of 225.	
217	<i>Deposit</i>	Same as 206. Fill of 218.	
218	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of possible shallow gully or else natural stream channel.	
219	<i>Deposit</i>	Orange yellow silty sand that appears to have built up against earlier wall.	
220	<i>Deposit</i>	Bright orange degraded sandstone natural.	
221	<i>Deposit</i>	Grey silty loam situated on the west side of wall 204.	
222	<i>Deposit</i>	Lower soil horizon – may have formed in boggy/ wet conditions.	
223	<i>Group Deposit Number</i>	Group Fill number for the fills of [207], [209], [213], [215] and [218].	
224	<i>Group Cut Number</i>	Group Cut number for all the undulating cuts at the base of the trench.	
225	<i>Cut</i>	Cut for earlier wall 216.	

Trench 3

Max Depth: 0.6m		Length: 8.75m	Width: 4.9m
No.	Type	Description	Depth
301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current turf and topsoil of pasture field. Dark brown silty loam. Occasional small subangular millstone grit fragments (c. 5%). Bioturbation and animal trample.	0-0.21m
302	<i>Structure</i>	N-S aligned millstone grit wall.	
303	<i>Deposit</i>	Layer to the east of wall 302.	
304	<i>Deposit</i>	Layer to the west of wall 302.	
305	<i>Cut</i>	Construction cut for wall 302.	
306	<i>Deposit</i>	Mixed dump deposit containing largish chunks of charcoal. Medium brown silty loam mottled with dark brown clayish flecks. Occasional burnt and unburnt millstone grit.	
307	<i>Deposit</i>	Make-up clay and mortar matrix.. Mid grey brown silty clay mortar layer – bonding of wall 302.	
308	<i>Structure</i>	E-W aligned millstone grit wall. Keyed into wall 302 at its eastern end. Comprises of dressed millstone grit sandstone . two courses thick with rubble core (307). Exists as two courses deep (high).	
309	<i>Deposit</i>	Stone collapse on eastern side of wall 302. Stones are within a dark brown silty soil matrix.	
310	<i>Deposit</i>	Dark grey-brown silty sand underlying stone collapse 309. This is the layer into which the wall foundations (for 302) have been laid.	
311	<i>Deposit/ ?structure</i>	White lime mortar floor. Not particularly even.	
312	<i>Deposit</i>	Black charcoal rich silty soil. Found in construction cut to the north of wall 308 (and therefore within room as defined by this wall and wall 302).	
313	<i>Deposit</i>	Dark brown sandy silt. Layer beneath 303 to the east of wall 308. Notably lacking in rubble in comparison to other layers below and above. ?Make-up layer.	

314	<i>Deposit</i>	Possible cobbling to west of wall 302. Very crude and irregular setting of stones that was uncovered at the base of the sondage. None of the millstone grit stones are dressed.	
315	<i>Structure</i>	Foundation course of millstone grit sandstones for wall 302, on eastern side of wall. Projects out by one course.	
316	<i>Structure</i>	Cobbled surface of millstone grit flat stones that extends to the south of 308 and east of 302. This suggests a cobbled/paved yard area outside the building.	
317	<i>Structure</i>	E-W aligned wall to the north of wall 302. This wall is keyed into wall 302 to create a right angled corner. The wall is edged on both sides with millstone grit stones with a rubble core. Pecked tooling was noted on some of the dressed stones on the northern side, but the southern side is undressed. This forms one of the corners of Building 318.	
318	<i>Structure</i>	Group Number for Building. Comprised of N-S wall 302, and E-W walls 317 forming its northern wall and 308 forming its southern wall. Forms a stone structure that is probably rectangular in plan and measures 6m N-S by at least 4.1m E-W.	

Trench 4

Max Depth: 0.4m		Length: 4.7m	Width: 2.0m
No.	Type	Description	Depth
401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current topsoil and turf of lawn adjacent to current farmhouse. Mid brown silty sand with rare inclusions (small subrounded stones – c. 1-2%).	0-0.15m
402	<i>Deposit</i>	Modern fill for electricity cable. Dark brown silty loam. Fill of 403.	
403	<i>Cut</i>	Linear cut for modern electricity cable. Situated in south-western corner of trench.	
404	<i>Deposit</i>	Disturbed layer with large masonry blocks – relates to a destruction and levelling layer.	
405	<i>Deposit</i>	Soil and mortar matrix relating to collapsed wall. Very mortar rich and relates to original bonding for wall 407.	
406	<i>Structure</i>	Wall collapse relating to wall 407. Many of these stones are dressed. They have tumbled (or more likely been levelled) en masse to the east of the wall and survive as fairly large intact blocks of masonry, angled at c. 45 degrees. Some of the blocks have tool marks and it is probable that much of this masonry/ dressed stone is derived from earlier buildings (ie robbed from medieval structures on site).	
407	<i>Structure</i>	Millstone grit wall aligned roughly N-S although the wall is curved and does not run straight. The wall has not been fully defined in the trench and thus true width uncertain. It probably exists as a millstone grit edged wall with lime mortar and rubble as wall core. It survives as two courses in height at least. Much of the millstone grit on the eastern side is edged and has tool marks, including pecking and combing, probably to allow better bonding with the lime mortar. Wall may relate to 18 th century farm building, although the curved nature of the wall may imply something else. One specialist suggested it may form part of a stone droveway associated with herding cows into the farmyard.	
408	<i>Group Number</i>	Group Number for structure that is defined by wall construction cut 409, wall 407, wall collapse 406 and mortar bonding 411.	
409	<i>Cut</i>	Construction cut for wall 407. It is not very wide and it not properly defined because wall chasing had occurred.	
410	<i>Deposit</i>	Levelling/ Foundation deposit laid prior to construction of wall 407.	

Trench 5

Max Depth: 0.65m		Length: 4m	Width: 1.9m
No.	Type	Description	Depth
501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current topsoil and turf of pasture field. Light greyish brown silty loam with occasional small subangular pebbles (5-7%). Extensive bioturbation and animal trampling.	0-0.15m
502	<i>Structure</i>	Probable stone wall aligned N-S. Only three stones were revealed in a line in the trench. If it relates to a wall it does not quite line up with E-W wall 308 in the trench immediately adjacent. Furthermore the stone construction is quite different from that relating to building 318. The stones are not dressed and have a different form of bonding (clay rather than lime mortar) implying that the stones are related to a different structure, perhaps with a different function and/or chronology.	0.15-0.52m
503	<i>Deposit</i>	Stony rubble layer to the west of wall 502. Greyish brown silt loam with common (10-15%) angular and subangular small-medium millstone grit sandstone.	
504	<i>Deposit</i>	Grey-yellow clay silt mixed with rubble to the east side of wall 502. This deposit contains flecks and patches of clay that is derived from the bonding of wall 502.	
505	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>In situ</i> clay bonding that has not washed out from wall 502.	
506	<i>Deposit</i>	Mottled brownish grey silt layer beneath 504. This layer is relatively stone free (i.e. lacking in wall tumble and rubble) and it may form the horizon that the stone wall 502 was set into. No evidence for a wall construction and this marks the limit of excavation.	

Trench 6

Max Depth: 0.86m		Length: 2.8m	Width: 2.64m
No.	Type	Description	Depth
601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current topsoil and turf of field. Dark greyish black silty loam.	0-0.39m
602	<i>Deposit</i>	Dark red brown sandy silt subsoil.	0.39-0.54m
603	<i>Deposit</i>	Dump/destruction level. Mid-grey brown sandy clay soil with frequent small and large subangular millstone grit stones, and occasional charcoal. Some of the larger stones are faced.	
604	<i>Structure</i>	N-S aligned wall, located c. 1m due west of the present drystone field wall which appears to have reused this earlier alignment. Wall survives as 4 courses high (1.10 m) and is made from large millstone grit squared off blocks. Some of the stones are dressed and there is evidence for comb and pecked tooling on several of the stones.	

Trench 7

Max Depth: 1.58m		Length: 3.5m	Width: 1.2m
No.	Type	Description	Depth
701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current topsoil and turf of field. Light brown silty loam with occasional small subangular millstone grit inclusions (c. 25%).	0-0.20m
702	<i>Deposit</i>	Brown silty loam deposit with frequent subangular small and medium fragments of millstone grit. Represents a rubble levelling horizon.	0.2-0.5m
703	<i>Cut</i>	Robber cut to remove wall associated with stones 705.	0.3-1.40m
704	<i>Deposit</i>	Brown silty loam deposit containing large quantities of rubble. Fill of 703.	
705	<i>Structure</i>	Stones disturbed by robber cut 703 that originally formed part of a wall of a building. Many of the millstone grit stones are dressed rectangular blocks, and some have mouldings, including a part of a window sill.	

706	<i>Deposit</i>	Dark brown silty loam dump deposit that has been cut away to the north by cut 706. Big dump deposit containing fragments of tile and medium sized angular fragments of millstone grit (3-5%). Possibly represents a make-up layer to raise the ground level in this area.	
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Trench 8

Max Depth: 0.56m		Length: 2m	Width: 2m
No.	Type	Description	Depth
801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Topsoil and turf of present garden lawn. Dark brown sandy silt with occasional small subrounded pebbles (2-3%). Biorturbation evident.	0-0.20m
802	<i>Deposit</i>	Rubble mix of mortar and large blocks of broken millstone grit sandstone within a light brown sandy silt matrix. Same as 902 and 103.	0.2-0.56m
803	<i>Deposit</i>	Yellow -light brown spread of disturbed lime mortar within compact rubble matrix. Undoubtedly represents a demolition layer and probably same as 902. Not excavated, only revealed.	0.56m+

Trench 9

Max Depth: 1.88m		Length: 5m	Width: 2.5m
No.	Type	Description	Depth
901	<i>Deposit</i>	Topsoil and current turf. Dark brown sandy silt with occasional small subrounded pebbles (2-3%). Biorturbation evident.	0-0.20m
902	<i>Deposit</i>	Demolition debris. Rubble mix of mortar and large blocks of broken millstone grit sandstone within a light brown sandy silt matrix. Same as 802 and 103.	
903	<i>Structure</i>	N-S aligned wall. Constructed of millstone grit. Dressed wall with lime mortar bonding. Two courses thick with no rubble core - it is solid millstone grit sandstone. This wall was originally at least 6 courses in height (1.9m) and the courses vary in depth from one to the next (from 0.3 to 0.4 m in height). This wall runs roughly at right angles to the upper course of E-W wall 115 in Trench 1, and thus is probably related to the same phase of this chamber block room of the building.	
904	<i>Structure</i>	Flat and even sandstone paved floor/ flagging. Comprised of seven flagstones abutting wall 903. Only identified as one course in thickness, restricted to northern part of space. Either robbed out or did not exist in rest of the room.	
905	<i>Structure</i>	Possible wall north of flagstone paving, presently sitting underneath the present garden wall. At least one course in height and abutts wall 903. May be component of wall relating to the hall?	
906	<i>Deposit</i>	Brown silty sand layer, generally stone free, underneath floor 904. Probably relates to a dump deposit used as a make-up and levelling horizon prior to the construction of the floor 904. This dump is a later event than the construction of wall 902.	
907	<i>Deposit</i>	Discrete dump of building rubble debris situated in the south-eastern corner of the trench. It exists as a fairly deep deposit of demolition debris, comprising mainly of broken sandstone blocks within a yellowish brown silty matrix. Uncertain how this layer relates to other deposits within trench because relationships have been machined away.	
908	<i>Deposit</i>	Dark grey-black burnt layer noted in eastern and southern sections of trench. Charcoal rich silty level horizon that along with 909, relates to a burning event focussed/ centred in the south-eastern part of the trench.	
909	<i>Structure</i>	Bright pink mortar layer immediately beneath 908, and relating to a floor level.	
909	<i>Structure</i>	Bright pink mortar layer immediately beneath 908, and relating to a floor level.	

910	<i>Deposit</i>	Mortar layer.	
911	<i>Deposit</i>	Sand layer – levelling deposit for floor.	
912	<i>Structure</i>	Wall foundations for wall 903.	
913	<i>Deposit</i>	Layer above sand associated with the raising of the floor.	
914	<i>Deposit</i>	Basal layer excavated L.O.E. Brown silty sand deposit.	1.58-1.90m
915	<i>Space Number</i>	Hall Space defined by wall 903 and floor 904.	

APPENDIX 2: Stonework from walls and garden at Brimham

Object Number	Description	Dimensions (LxWxD in m)	Photo Number
<i>Location: On grass above Trench 1. Recorded and moved before Trench 1 was opened.</i>			
500	Worked stone	1.1x0.38x0.25	4355
501	Rectangular dressed stone	1x0.4x0.5	4356
502	Hinge	0.35x0.25x0.24	4357
503	Dressed stone with hinge attached	0.56x0.30x0.20	4357
504	Square dressed stone	0.35x0.35x0.20	4358
505	Broken slab	0.3x0.22x0.20	4358
506	Dressed stone with hinge attached	0.90x0.20x0.20	4363
507	Dressed stone with hinge attached	0.67x0.25x0.16	4357
508	Rectangular dressed stone	0.62x0.38x0.25	4358
509	Rectangular dressed stone	0.55x0.28x0.28	4358
510	Rectangular dressed stone with hinge	0.65x0.27x0.20	4362
511	Tapering dressed stone	0.20x0.38x0.28	4359
512	Bevelled dressed stone with central groove – window sill	1.10x0.39x0.20	4361
513	Window arch	0.48x0.35x0.21	4365
514	Trough	1.48x0.40x0.18	4364
515	Gatepost – hinge and bracket	1.78x0.50	
516	Circular stone – part of column	0.7 diamx0.18	4364
517	Rectangular dressed stone	1.15x0.35x0.25	4362
518	Dressed stone	0.6x0.3x0.35	4362
519	not used		
<i>Location: Contained within north-south aligned field wall forming western boundary of the field immediately to the west of Brinham Hall Farm.</i>			
520	Top of window arch with moulding. 7 dressed surfaces, 2 of which are curved. No glazing groove	0.56x0.3x0.31	
521	Moulded window arch. 5 visible dressed surfaces, 2 are moulded, and 1 curved. No glazing grooved. Comb tooling	0.30x0.18x0.25	
522	Spandrel of window. 6 surfaces with 1 dressed surface, 2 broken	0.23x0.17x0.15	
523	Dressed stone with 5 dressed surfaces, 1 of which is moulded with linear pecked tooling.	0.4x0.23x0.23	
524	Square dressed block with 5 visible surfaces, 1 of them dressed. 3 broken.	0.4x0.18x0.29	
525	Door jamb with 4 surfaces, 2 of them dressed	2x0.2x0.23	
526	Recessed dressed stone with 5 dressed surfaces, curved chamfered top	0.41x0.32x0.24	
527	String course with 5 dressed surfaces	0.30x0.28x0.32	
528	Tinparum with 4 dressed surfaces and 1 moulded edge	0.43x0.34x0.09	
529	Window arch with spandial. Small groove for glass. 1 dressed surface	0.33x0.24x0.29	
530	Window arch with 3 dressed surfaces and glazing groove	0.48x0.3x0.28	
531	Door jamb with notch, chamfer and tooling marks of upper face. 1 dressed side	0.47x0.34x0.2	
532	Window arch with 2 dressed surfaces	0.3x0.25x0.3	

533	Square dressed stone with 2 dressed surfaces	0.23x0.15x0.23	
534	Saint niche with 5 visible dressed sides, 1 of which is moulded. Would have formed the pedestal of a niche on which a stone sculpture would have been placed	0.97x0.44x0.40	
535	Door jamb with 1 groove and a notch. 3 dressed surfaces	0.45x0.27x0.27	
536	Door jamb with groove and notch. 6 dressed surfaces, 1 of which is curved	0.35x0.24x0.24	
537	Door jamb with 4 dressed surfaces, 1 of which is curved	0.3x0.25x0.39	
538	Moulding for door with a jutting ridge. 1 dressed surface	0.48x0.26x0.22	
539	Dressed stone with part of an inscription. Contains the letters "VI"	0.3x0.24x0.2	
540	String course or linear moulding. 2 dressed sides	0.45x0.26x0.13	
541	Linear moulding with 1 dressed and moulded surface	0.3x0.2x0.15	
542	Pediment	0.3x0.2x0.2	