COURTHOUSE AND ADJACENT BARN RANGE TO EAST OF COLBURN HALL, COLBURN, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

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Authors: Shaun Richardson & Ed Dennison

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

Dr R D'Arcy Hildyard
Colburn Hall
Colburn
Catterick Garrison
North Yorkshire DL9 4PE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2009 Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Dr Rupert D'Arcy Hildyard to provide an input into a management plan for a medieval building and attached barn range at Colburn Hall, Colburn, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 19630 99232). The project, which involved architectural and wildlife surveys of the buildings, was required to inform the restoration of the buildings as part of an existing Higher Level Stewardship Scheme Agreement with Natural England. At a later date, Natural England made further funds available for a detailed measured archaeological survey of the earthworks of a probable medieval precinct associated with the buildings, and for a geophysical survey of the same. This report details the architectural and archaeological surveys that were carried out, with the wildlife survey being a separate stand-alone document.

The medieval building and Colburn Hall were originally located in the south-east corner of a relatively substantial medieval precinct measuring c.135m by c.100m. Although it was laid out to respect a series of house plots along the north side of the village green, it did take in some of the open field system and perhaps some of the village crofts. The precinct had buildings along its internal eastern side, and perhaps also along the part of the northern side, and an entrance on the west side. This precinct may be contemporary with the medieval building, and so be of late 13th or early 14th century date. A later expansion of the precinct can also be identified, taking in part of the medieval settlement which might have been abandoned or deliberately cleared. This expanded precinct measured c.180m by c.170m, and it could be associated with an expansion of the residential accommodation in the complex in the later medieval period.

The medieval building, known as the 'Courthouse', dates to c.1300 and was primarily residential in character, although this would not preclude the first floor room sometimes being used for other purposes, such as a courthouse. In contrast to previous interpretations, the current survey suggests that there was a smaller contemporary structure attached to the south end of the east side, which could have housed a chapel on the first floor. The first floor of the main building also displays some evidence for upper and lower ends. This might lead to a conclusion that the building formed a 'first floor hall' rather than a 'chamber block' as previously indicated. The medieval building would certainly not have existed in isolation, and would have been surrounded by a range of ancillary buildings. The current survey has also proposed that rather than existing separately, the medieval building and the medieval west cross-wing of Colburn Hall were once linked by a hall range, either timber-framed or in stone, and so formed a single residence of hall and cross-wings plan form.

At some point prior to the early 18th century, perhaps as early as the late 17th century, the medieval building was separated from the main body of the Hall by partial demolition of the linking range. The domestic accommodation of the Hall continued to be updated, whereas the medieval building had a barn built against it, and was almost certainly given over to agricultural usage. The adjacent barn was initially a multi-functional structure, comprising crop threshing and storage, accommodation for carts/wagons, and accommodation for cattle or horses. The alterations undertaken to the Hall during the 17th century appear to have been accompanied by the re-arrangement of the landscape to the immediate south, creating a number of enclosures, possibly including gardens, while the medieval precinct to the north fell into disuse. By the early 18th century, the main approach to the Hall and the farm complex was from the south, rather than through a proposed earlier entrance on the west side of the precinct. A significant number of additions were made to the barn range and farm complex between 1769 and 1857. By the end of the 19th century, the ground floor of the medieval building was being used as stabling.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

1.1 In November 2009 Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Dr Rupert D'Arcy Hildyard to provide an input into a management plan for a medieval building and attached barn range at Colburn Hall, Colburn, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 19630 99232).

1.2 The project, which involved architectural and wildlife surveys of the buildings, was required to inform the restoration of the building as part of a Higher Level Stewardship Scheme Agreement with Natural England (ref. AG00271231). The scope of the recording work was defined by a brief prepared by Dr Margaret Nieke, Yorkshire and Humber Historic Environment Advisor to Natural England (see Appendix 4), and this was supplemented by an EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 5). The architectural and wildlife recording work was funded by Natural England via Dr Rupert D'Arcy Hildyard (owner).

1.3 A draft architectural and wildlife survey report was produced in May 2010, and useful and informative comments were received from Dr D'Arcy Hildyard. Subsequent to this, a detailed measured archaeological survey of the earthworks of a probable medieval precinct associated with the complex was undertaken, as well as a geophysical survey of the same. This report details the architectural and archaeology surveys that were carried out, and provides a discussion of the results, while the wildlife survey is a separate stand-alone document (Holloway 2010).

Site Location and Description

1.4 The Colburn Hall complex lies on the north side of the Colburn Beck, on a relatively level area of ground which slopes gently upwards to the north before dropping steeply into the small valley created by the river Swale. The complex is located on the north side of the historic core of Colburn village, some 500m to the north of the more modern settlement of the same name and c.2.5km to the east of Catterick Garrison (see figure 1).

1.5 The medieval building and attached barn range form part of a larger farm complex associated with Colburn Hall, and they lie at an elevation of c.90m (see figure 2). The medieval building is Grade I listed, first listed on 4th February 1969 (National Heritage List for England 1301649) while the attached barn is Grade II (NHLE 1131499); the Hall itself is Grade II* listed (NHLE 1131498; see Appendix 3). The medieval building was included in English Heritage's 2009 and 2010 'Buildings at Risk' Registers (English Heritage 2009; English Heritage 2010).

1.6 The medieval building has been the subject of some previous study. It is noted in a number of regional architectural surveys (for example Ryder 1982, 142-143 and Hatcher 1990, 55-56) which sometimes also mention the adjacent barn. However, the most detailed survey to date was undertaken as part of an MA thesis by Wilcox (2001), which included not only a drawn record of the building but also a detailed discussion of the development of academic ideas regarding the differentiation between 'first floor halls' and 'chamber blocks'. Wilcox also produced floor plans of the Hall and gave a discussion of the possible phased development of this structure. Although this discussion is valuable, alternatives to elements of Wilcox's possible phased development of the Hall can be proposed (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*).

1.7 At the time of the original EDAS survey (December 2009), the medieval building and attached barn were both in a reasonable structural condition, although both had problems with their roof structures, the westernmost truss of the barn roof having partly collapsed. Both the ground and first floors of the medieval building were used for storage at the time of the EDAS survey, with minor contamination by pigeon guano to the first floor. The interior of the barn was empty, only a floor covering of straw remaining from its most recent use to accommodate cattle.

Survey Methodologies

1.8 As noted above, the scope of the original architectural survey work was defined by a Natural England brief and an EDAS methods statement (see Appendices 4 and 5). The survey of the attached east barn was not included in the original survey brief, but was added as an addendum. The Natural England brief also required the survey of a section of adjacent wall and hedgebank.

1.9 Subsequent to the issuing of the original project brief and a draft EDAS report, further funds were made available by Natural England for a detailed measured archaeological survey of the earthworks surrounding the built complex, and also for geophysical survey of the same areas. No further brief was issued for these works, but the scope of the surveys was determined following discussions between Natural England and EDAS.

Aims and objectives

1.10 The primary aim of the architectural survey work was to provide a photographic, drawn and written record of the medieval building and attached east range. The survey results would then help to inform the preparation of a management plan for a proposed restoration project, and would make appropriate recommendations for any mitigation work as part of the proposed restoration work. The detailed measured archaeological and geophysical surveys of the surrounding earthworks were undertaken to enhance understanding of the development of the complex as a whole, and to allow comparison with other contemporary complexes.

Documentary research

1.11 As has already been stated, the buildings at Colburn Hall have been the subject of varying degrees of previous study, and the information gathered during this previous work has been incorporated into this report. In addition, Dr and Mrs D'Arcy Hildyard kindly allowed inspection of documentary material held at Colburn Hall. Dr and Mrs D'Arcy Hildyard also kindly granted access to the interior of Colburn Hall, and pointed out structural evidence relevant to the early architectural development of the Hall itself.

1.12 A limited amount of other archaeological and historical documentary research was undertaken for the project, from readily available primary and secondary sources. The Hall is recorded on both the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (Site MNY 11482) and the National Monuments Record (site SE 19 NE 1). The North Yorkshire County Record Office (NYCRO) in Northallerton was consulted for information relating to the site, and other research was undertaken in local libraries; a full list of primary and secondary sources consulted are given in the Bibliography (see Chapter 8).

Architectural recording

1.13 The building survey comprised drawn, photographic and written recording, to produce a Level 2 survey (a visual and descriptive record) as defined by English Heritage (2006, 13-14). The on-site drawn and photographic recording was undertaken during late November and early December 2009, with a final field visit on 29th March 2010. A watching brief visit took place on the 3rd February 2011, when both buildings forming the subject of this report were fully scaffolded; this allowed for greater access and additional details on both buildings were recorded.

1.14 The drawn record comprised a ground floor plan of the medieval building (the 'Courthouse') and attached east barn, and a first floor plan of the former only, both at a scale of 1:50. The plans show all significant details such as inserted or blocked openings, original fixtures and fittings, and items relating to original and subsequent uses. Detailed inspections were undertaken behind and around any stored material to ensure that all relevant features were noted. Cross-sections through both buildings were also produced, showing the typical roof truss construction. The information for the drawn record was captured using both traditional hand-held and remote measurement techniques. Final inked drawings were then produced by hand to publication standard and are presented as reduced versions of the full sized field drawings using conventions established by English Heritage (2006, 18-37).

1.15 The architectural photographic record was achieved using a digital camera. Once again, English Heritage guidelines were followed (English Heritage 2006, 10-13). Subject to access, all photographs contain a graduated scale, and artificial lighting was used where necessary, in the form of electronic flash. A total of 117 colour digital shots were taken during the initial survey work and a further 31 during and after repair works; all have been printed to a size of 6" by 4". The architectural survey photographic record (see Appendix 1) includes a register detailing the location and direction of each shot, a figure showing the position and direction of each shot, and thumbnails of the photographs; selected larger prints accompany the main text of the report. A full set of photographic prints has been included with the project archive (see below).

1.16 In addition to the above, three other landscape items within the Colburn Hall landholding (a wall, hedgebank and pond) were also proposed for restoration, and so these were also subject to a detailed Level 2-type archaeological inspection at the same time as the building recording. The inspections of the hedgebank and pond were superseded by the more detailed recording undertaken as part of the detailed measured survey work.

Archaeological earthwork survey

1.17 A detailed measured earthwork survey of the immediate landscape setting of the built complex at Colburn Hall was carried out to record the position and form of all features considered to be of archaeological and/or historical interest. The survey area was located primarily to the north-west and south-west of the built complex, measuring a maximum of 180m north-east/south-west by 150m north-west/south-east.

1.18 The detailed measured survey, which corresponds to a Level 3 survey as defined by English Heritage (2007, 23-29), was undertaken at a scale of 1:500 using Trimble 5600 Total Station equipment. Sufficient information was gathered to allow the survey area to be readily located through the use of surviving structures,

fences, walls, water courses and other topographical features. The survey recorded the ground level position of all structures, wall remnants and revetments, earthworks, water courses, paths, stone and rubble scatters, ironwork, fences, hedges and other boundary features, and any other features considered to be of archaeological or historical interest. The positions of any large individual trees thought to be of significance in interpreting the landscape were also recorded.

1.19 The survey was then integrated into the Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid, by resection to points of known coordinates, and the survey data corrected for OS local scale factors using CivilCad survey software. On completion of the total station survey, the field data were plotted onto permatrace polyester film at a scale of 1:500 for checking and graphical completion in the field - a new set of field drawings were produced at the same scale. Appropriate digital photographs were also taken to illustrate the earthworks. The machine survey was undertaken on 15th December 2011 and the subsequent hand-enhancement on 6th January 2012, in good weather conditions including low glancing sunlight.

1.20 The resulting site survey is presented as a wet-ink interpretative hachure plan using conventions analogous to those used by English Heritage (1999; 2007, 31-35). The completed hachure survey plan and other drawings were then scanned to produce electronic copies. Smaller scale plans, at 1:10,000 and 1:2,500 scale, have been used to put the survey area into context using OS map bases.

1.21 Each significant identified site or component was also photographically recorded in colour using a digital camera with a 10 megapixel resolution; a total of 61 photographs were taken. English Heritage photographic guidelines were followed (English Heritage 2007, 14) and each photograph was provided with a scale (subject to access). More general digital photographs were also taken showing the landscape context of the area and of specific parts. All photographs have been clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and have been cross referenced to digital files and a photographic catalogue (see Appendix 1).

Geophysical survey

1.22 A magnetometer survey covering two hectares and an earth resistance survey covering 0.6 hectares were carried out within the earthwork survey area, with small additional areas adjacent to both the Hall and the medieval building. The geophysical survey was intended to complement and inform the detailed measured survey. The earth resistance survey was undertaken to target specific earthworks to the north of Colburn Hall and to investigate the potential for buried structural remains to the east of the medieval building. The magnetometer survey covered a wider area to the north, south and west of the Hall. The geophysical survey work was undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS in January 2012, and a full unedited copy of the report (Harrison 2012) appears as Appendix 2.

Report and Archive

1.23 This report forms a detailed written record of the buildings and their landscape setting, prepared from the sources of information set out above, and cross-referenced to the drawn and photographic record. It describes the surviving structures, and analyses their form, function, history, and sequence of development. The buildings are also placed within their historical, social and industrial context where possible, using the available documentary and secondary evidence. The detailed written record includes a Statement of Significance, which

assesses the structures from both a local and regional perspective, and comments on the contribution of the building to the local landscape character, public amenity and biodiversity. This report also includes a summary of the geophysical survey, while the full unedited report (Harrison 2012) appears as Appendix 2.

1.24 The full archive, comprising paper, magnetic and plastic media, relating to the project has been ordered and indexed according to the standards set by the National Archaeological Record (EDAS site code CHC 09). It was deposited with the Richmondshire Museum on the completion of the project.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

2.1 As has already been noted above, both buildings forming the subject of this report have been subject to varying degrees of previous study, and the following section draws upon these, particularly that by Wilcox (2001). For ease of description throughout the following text, the existing building forming Colburn Hall is referred to as 'the Hall', while the earlier of the two buildings recorded as part of this project is referred to as the 'medieval building'.

Manorial History

2.2 The limited amount of documentary research undertaken for this project means that little detailed information has been obtained regarding the manorial history of the site. Nevertheless, some details are contained within readily available published sources, and this is set out below.

2.3 Colburn (or Corburne) was one of several manors and townships in the large Catterick parish, and is first mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Book. Skaife gives the following details:

'In Corburne (Colburn), for geld, five carucates and three ploughs may be there. Gospatric had one manor there. Now, the same (Gospatric) has (it) of the Earl. Five villanes and two bordars (are) there with two ploughs. The whole, half a leuga in length and three quarenteens (furlongs) in breadth. T.R.E it was worth twenty shillings, now, thirteen shillings' (Skaife 1895, 536).

2.4 The 'Earl' was Count Alan, who was one of the largest early medieval landowners in England having large estates primarily in Norfolk and Suffolk. He was given a large number of manorial rights in the Honour of Richmond and is recorded as holding more than 140 manors and four halls in North Yorkshire, together with over 270 other manors throughout England. By the mid 12th century, the manor at Colburn was held by Alexander le Breton, and it was subsequently inherited in the mid 13th century by his great-granddaughter Sybil, whose second husband was Henry de Ripon. Documentary sources note that that Colburn was held jointly by Henry de Ripon and John le Breton in 1279. From the late 14th century, the Ripon part of the manor was owned by the Saltmarsh family of Newby Wiske, and it remained in their hands until 1757 (Curtis 1914, 304-305; Wilcox 2001, 4-5).

2.5 In 1426, the other part of the manor, originally held by John le Breton, had come into the possession of Joan, daughter and heir of Stephen Scrope and wife of Roger Swillington. Her heirs included one of her daughters, Elizabeth, who had married Roger Aske, and this part of the manor together with their other possessions in Marrick, subsequently passed from the Aske family to John Sayer. His son, John, obtained a quitclaim (release of rights) of the manor from Thomas Saltmarsh in 1585. The Sayers of Worsall held both Marrick and Colburn until the mid 17th century, when it passed by the marriage of Dorothy, cousin and heir of Laurence Sayer (whose estates were sequestered in 1650) to the Bulmers. In 1648 Dorothy and William Bulmer sold the reversion to Henry D'Arcy, a younger son of Lord Darcy and Conyers (Curtis 1914, 304; Wilcox 2001, 4-5), who first seems to have leased Colburn in 1636 (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*). It has been assumed that the 1648 sale also included the manor house and Hatcher (1990, 55) suggests that the D'Arcy family made improvements to the house in the mid to later 17th century; dates of '16' and '62' survive on the kneelers of the east gable of the Hall, but were probably re-used here from elsewhere on the building (see paragraph 4.5 below) (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*). Henry D'Arcy was

the Keeper of the King's Manor in York between 1660 and 1665 and is recorded as being 'of Colburn', but was in fact living at New Park, near York. He is buried with his wife Mary Scrope in St Olave's Church, York (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*).

2.6 Colburn was inherited by Henry's eldest son Phillip and it subsequently passed to his son, a second Henry D'Arcy, who was in possession in 1706. In 1733, Henry inherited a much larger estate at Sedbury near Richmond and, significantly from this date onwards until the 1950s, Colburn Hall was not occupied by the D'Arcy family or their successors the D'Arcy Hildyards, but by farming tenants (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*). Henry D'Arcy's daughter and heiress, Maria Catherine, who was born at Colburn in 1715, married Sir Robert Hildyard, 3rd bart of Winestead Hall in East Yorkshire, and they had a son Robert D'Arcy Hildyard (4th bart) who died without issue in 1814. His niece Anne Catherine, who succeeded to the estate, married Colonel Thomas Thoroton of Flintham Hall in Nottinghamshire in 1815 - he took the name of Hildyard (in accordance with the will of Sir Robert D'Arcy Hildyard) so as to be able to inherit the Hildyard estates at Winestead and the D'Arcy estates at Colburn.

2.7 His second son, Robert D'Arcy Thoroton Hildyard, succeeded to Colburn in 1842. On his death in 1885, he was succeeded by his son (also Robert d'Arcy Hildyard), who died in 1906 when his son (Robert D'Arcy Hildyard III) was an infant. The latter eventually recovered Colburn Hall Farm from the War Agricultural Committee and moved back into the Hall in 1950. He had no children, and on his death in 1965 he left the estate to his widow for life and then to his cousin Rupert Thoroton Hildyard from the senior line, provided he took the name D'Arcy Hildyard. Rupert D'Arcy Hildyard succeeded on the death of his widow in 1994 and is the present owner (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*; Curtis 1914, 305; Hatcher 1990, 55; Wilcox 2001, 5).

Illustrations and Surveys

2.8 A sketch of Colburn Hall and its associated buildings, made in 1718 by Samuel Buck, provides an extremely valuable record of the complex as it appeared during the early 18th century (Wakefield Historical Publications 1979, 382). This sketch, entitled '*The South Prospect of Cowburn, the seat of Hen. Darcy esq'*, was made by Buck after accompanying the antiquary John Warbuton on a visit on Thursday 23rd October 1718 (Hatcher 1990, 56) (see figure 3).

2.9 Only a general description of the sketch is given here; the enclosures or courts to the south of the Hall are dealt with in Chapter 5 below, as are the individual features of the medieval building. Buck's drawing shows the Hall as essentially comprising a hall and cross-wing arrangement, although slightly more complicated at the western cross-wing end, which was formed by two parallel ranges. The wider western range has four-light mullioned windows to the ground and first floors, with a two-light mullioned window to the attic storey; the gable is surmounted by tall finials of early 17th century appearance. The narrower eastern range (described as a solar by Hatcher (1990, 56)) is set back slightly from the western range, and has a two or three-light mullioned window to the ground floor, with a pair of mullioned and transomed windows to the first floor and a circular feature over to the attic. Both ranges appear to have a chimney stack positioned against their rear (north) ends, that to the eastern range the more substantial of the pair. The roof ridge of the hall is set at a slightly lower level than that of the eastern range. There is a large stack at the east end of the ridge, and two small three-light mullioned windows set immediately below the eaves of the south roof slope. Hatcher (1990, 56) suggests that the hall was probably still open at the time that the sketch was

made. Both the medieval building and the adjacent barn range are also shown in some detail (see below).

2.10 A survey of the young Robert D'Arcy Hildyard's estate at Colburn made in 1769, possibly for enclosure, provides much information on the layout of the village before modern development (original held by Dr Rupert D'Arcy Hildyard) (see figure 4). A companion map, showing the Saltmarsh estate at Colburn, also exists (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*; NYCRO ZRL 12/2/6) (see figure 4); the two maps are broadly identical although only those lands held by the respective estates are numbered, clearly showing that the Hall and majority of the ground to the north of the Colburn Beck were part of the D'Arcy Hildyard estate. The depiction of the Hall and associated buildings is slightly schematic on these plans, but conforms broadly to that shown by Buck in 1718. The Hall has the same hall and cross-wing plan; both elements of the cross-wing are shown as the same length, but this may be due to the schematic depiction. The medieval building and barn range are depicted as being L-shaped in plan. The medieval building has a small rectangular projection apparently occupying the central part of the west side. It is interesting to note that the Hall complex is set some way to the north of the large village green, towards the north end of two large plots.

2.11 The hall and the medieval building and barn range is similarly depicted on a map of 1814 (NYCRO ZRL 12/2/7) (see figure 5). This map shows the former Saltmarsh lands in Colburn, and therefore little detail is shown on the north side of the beck, although the Hall and associated outbuildings are depicted. However, the complex is shown in more detail on the 1842 tithe map (NYCRO T) (see figure 6). This reveals that considerable changes had taken place since the previous detailed surveys of 1769 and 1814. It is difficult to see whether the hall element of the Hall had been deepened by extending it northwards, but a small rectangular structure had been added to the north end of the cross-wing's west elevation, with a further small detached structure to the west. A rectangular structure had been built across the north end of the medieval building, and another structure added to its south end. The barn range had also been extended east and had a north-south aligned structure abutting its south side; taken together, these changes had produced a U-shaped farm complex. Two smaller narrow detached buildings, running parallel to the barn range, are depicted to the north of it.

2.12 The 1842 tithe map apportionment shows that the hall and farm complex was occupied by a Robert Fryer and was owned by Anne Catherine Hildyard; she owned 549 acres of the 741 acres in the township. The 1841 census shows that Robert Fryer was 65 years old at that date, and was living at the Hall with his grown up son and two daughters, two agricultural labourers and one domestic servant (TNA HO107/1250/13 p2).

2.13 The 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" map (sheet 54) shows a similar arrangement of buildings (see figure 7), although by now it does appear that the hall element of the Hall had been deepened by extending it northwards. The medieval building is erroneously named as 'St. Mary Magdalene's Church (Remains of)', a mistake repeated by Bulmer in 1890, who stated that 'near the hall stood a small chapel, dedicated to St Anne, vestiges of which may be seen in the farm stables' (Bulmer 1890, 396); at this time, the Hall was occupied by Matthew Lodge, a farmer, with his elderly mother and four farm servants (TNA RG12/4037 p2). It is not clear why the medieval building was described as a chapel or church, but this was presumably at least partly based on a misinterpretation of the 'ecclesiastical' appearance of the large window in the south gable. Speight, writing slightly later in 1897, also identified the medieval building as a former chapel and again stated

that it was being used for stabling (Speight 1897, 119-120). The Victoria County History suggests that the building had been considered to be a chapel, but that it might actually be a tithe barn (Curtis 1914, 301). It is believed that there are surviving documentary references to extensive works being undertaken on the medieval building in c.1910 (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm*.)

Review of Previous Works

2.14 Wilcox (2001, 3-13) provides a detailed discussion of previous works relating to the medieval building and also the development of ideas regarding 'first floor halls' and 'chamber blocks', which are pertinent to a proper understanding of the building. These are summarised below.

2.15 As has been noted above, late 19th and early 20th century writers and cartographic sources had a tendency to identify the medieval building as a chapel or in one case even as a tithe barn (Curtis 1914, 301). However, from the mid 20th century, more detailed scholarship classed the structure as a type of medieval domestic building known as a 'first floor hall'. In 1969 the RCHME (now English Heritage) stated that the building was ' .. a first floor hall with undercroft ..' (quoted in Wilcox 2001, 4), following Pevsner's slightly earlier description of it as the hall of a manor house of c.1300, the hall being on the upper floor and with a fireplace (Pevsner 1966, 123). Ryder (1982, 143) described the building as a first floor hall 'likely to have been a courthouse', and also dated it to c.1300. Harrison and Hutton (1984, 17) include Colburn in their group of what they describe as 'upper-floor' halls, while Hatcher (1990, 56) describes the medieval building as 'the courthouse of c.1300 from which the medieval manor was administered'.

2.16 Early works on medieval domestic buildings such as that undertaken by Turner in the mid 19th century characterised structures like the building at Colburn as first floor halls. According to Turner, in a rural context these structures were typified by a rectangular plan, a vaulted ground floor cellar or undercroft, an upper storey reached by an external staircase, and a steeply pitched roof (Turner 1851, 6 & 9; Wilcox 2001, 6). In the early 20th century, work by Margaret Wood suggested that, although the first floor hall could consist of a single room, it was more commonly sub-divided into a hall and solar, the upper end being partitioned off in some way and eventually becoming a separate building during the 13th century resulting in an L or T-shaped ground plan; there were still external stairs and ground floor vaulting (Wilcox 2001, 7). Writing in 1958, Faulkner argued that the significance of the hall was indicated by an external staircase leading to it, that the hall had a central fireplace in a lateral wall, that the ground floor chamber was usually sub-divided into two rooms, and that one of these had an external entrance (Faulkner 1958, 162; Wilcox 2001, 8).

2.17 However, from the mid 1960s and especially after c.1990, an alternative interpretation of buildings previously argued to be 'first floor halls' was put forward. It was suggested that such buildings were actually 'chamber blocks', initially detached from the hall but after the 1230s more commonly attached to the upper end of the hall. This hypothesis relied on the principle that the stone chamber blocks had survived to the present day while associated timber ground floor halls had disappeared. The chamber block shared many characteristics with the first floor hall, in that it could be a free-standing, two storey, rectangular structure with a vaulted undercroft or basement, an external staircase and a ground floor entrance into the undercroft (Wilcox 2001, 9-11). The chamber block hypothesis was challenged by other scholars who noted examples of detached two-storey stone buildings which had had timber ground floor halls added to them at a later date.

The dangers of the wholesale substitution of one interpretation of group of buildings for another has been stressed, and emphasis has been placed on the variable and ambiguous role that such buildings might play (Wilcox 2001, 11-12), or the fact that apparent differences could be either a result of the specific needs designated by the builder or to other existing contemporary constraints (Grenville 1997, 77). More recent recording on such buildings, including the possible 12th century example surviving at Hooton Levitt in South Yorkshire (Dennison & Richardson 2008a), has highlighted the ambiguous nature of the evidence, particularly when viewed in the context of extensive post-medieval alterations.

3 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF THE COURTHOUSE AND BARN RANGE

Introduction

3.1 The two buildings subject to the detailed architectural survey, namely the Courthouse and the attached barn range (see figure 2), are described below in a logical sequence. The plan form, structure and architectural detailing of each building is described first, followed by the external elevations and a circulation description of the interior, from the lowest to the uppermost floor level. Reference should also be made to the floor plans and sections (figures 9 to 11) and plates, and the photographic record which appears as Appendix 1; photographs are referenced in the following text in bold type and square brackets, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame e.g. [**5**/**32**].

3.2 The medieval building, forming the western range of the surveyed part of the complex, is on a very slight north-west/south-east alignment but, for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned north-south; likewise the barn, forming the eastern range of the surveyed buildings, is considered to be aligned east-west [**1**/**533** and **1**/**534**]. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe surviving timber-framing and roof structures are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Campbell (2000). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977). Finally, in the following text, the term 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

The Medieval Building ('the Courthouse') (see figures 9 to 11)

Plan form, structure and materials

3.3 The medieval building forms the western range of the recorded buildings, standing on the west side of the farm complex; it is Grade I listed and known as 'the Courthouse'. The north end of the east elevation is butted or built over by the eastern barn range, while the south gable is partially obscured by a 19th century structure.

3.4 The medieval building is slightly sub-rectangular in plan, with maximum external dimensions of 14.40m north-south by an average of 6.30m east-west; at the north end, including the buttress at the north-east corner, it is somewhat wider, while the building narrows slightly towards the south gable. It is of two storeys, with a pitched roof, largely pantiled but with two courses of stone slates to the bottom of both the east and west slope [**5**/**340**]. Internally, the building has a maximum total height of 8.20m from ground floor level to the underside of the roof ridge.

3.5 The building has relatively wide load-bearing external walls, of slightly varying width; the north and south gables are on average 0.80m wide at ground floor level, while the east and west walls range between 0.75m to 0.80m wide. All the external and internal walls are built of roughly coursed limestone rubble set with lime mortar, with sandstone used for quoins and window dressings but, as might be expected for a building of this age, there is considerable variation within the elevations where piecemeal alterations have been made (see below). Internally, there are two storeys, a relatively low ground floor (average height 2.60m) and a taller first floor, open to the roof ridge. The ground floor is floored entirely in concrete, sloping gently downwards from south to north, while the first floor is supported on transverse hardwood timber beams. The roof trusses are also of hardwood. They retain incised numbering marks to each of their south faces,

principally at the joint of the principals and tie-beam, and are sequentially numbered 'I' to 'IIII' from north to south.

External elevations

3.6 The west elevation of the building faces onto the narrow track between the building and the Hall to the west (see plate 1). It is of two storeys and built of roughly coursed limestone rubble; the individual pieces of limestone vary in size from roughly squared blocks up to 0.40m in length to much smaller rounder pieces c.0.10m square. There are edge-laid sandstone quoins to the south-east corner and also sandstone quoins to some of the few openings within the elevation; some of these quoins have rough diagonal tooling marks. It is noticeable that in plan, the southernmost c.2m of the west elevation splays outwards to the west.

3.7 The west elevation is largely blank, and contains few openings of any kind or indeed any evidence of their former presence; it is also difficult to pick out any trace of the projection shown to the west elevation in 1769 and 1857. Described from north to south, the principal feature at the north end is the substantial two-storey buttress [**2**/**732**]. This buttress is 1.05m wide and projects some 0.70m from the face of the elevation; a T-shaped scar approximately half way up the west face of the buttress may mark the position of one of the gate fittings possibly shown here by Buck in the early 18th century [**4**/**818**]. The north-west corner has quoins to the full height of the buttress, but they rise only to half its height in the south-west corner. The sloping top of the buttress has been created by dressing large stone blocks so that from the west they resemble stone slates; this technique has been noted at other medieval buildings in Yorkshire where a sloping surface was required, for example, at Harewood Castle in West Yorkshire (Richardson & Dennison, forthcoming b). To the immediate south of the buttress, a wide modern doorway fitted with a sliding door has been inserted into the ground floor [**2**/**733**]. There are then no other visible features until the south end of the elevation is reached. Here, a ragged joint, 0.90m in height, can be seen to the ground floor, beyond which the base of the elevation splays gently outwards to the west. At first floor level, there is a doorway with a projecting stone still at the south end of the elevation [**3**/**824**], but no surviving evidence for any external staircase; its position, together with the projecting sill, suggests that it was used as a loading/pitching doorway for carts stationed immediately below [**2**/**734**]. Both jambs of the doorway are quoined, but the south side is also chamfered and built from a better-dressed brown sandstone. In addition, the south jamb incorporates the head of a single-light lancet type window, apparently largely destroyed when the doorway was created [**3**/**824**]. However, on a photograph reproduced in the 1914 *Victoria County History* the doorway appears to be present but blocked (Curtis 1914, facing p.300). The lancet window head cannot be clearly seen on the photograph, but there may be a further area of repair or repointing visible towards the northern end of the west elevation.

3.8 As previously noted, the lower part of the south gable is obscured by the adjacent single storey piggery; a building is shown in this position on the 1842 tithe map and the 1857 Ordnance Survey map, although the existing structure has been substantially modernised internally [**2**/**738**]. From within the piggery, a blocked doorway is visible at the west end of the south gable's ground floor. The east jamb retains sandstone quoins for part of its height, as does the west jamb [**3**/**827** and **4**/**852**] (see plate 2). The latter is chamfered and incorporates a small circular recess set at 0.80m above ground level. At the top of the west jamb, there may be fragmentary evidence for the remnants of a curved head, although this is far from certain. To the east of the doorway, there is an enlarged eight-pane casement

window [**3/826**]. Both the doorway and the window are shown by Buck in 1718 (see figure 3). The window was then smaller and of two-lights only; one might imagine that Buck tries to show curving or arched heads to the lights, which would have a significant bearing on the possible date of the window, but this is not certain.

3.9 Above the roof ridge of the abutting building, the gable has quoins to the south-east and south-west corners, while both slopes retain coping formed from sandstone blocks shaped to give a sloping profile, in the same manner as noted on the buttress to the west elevation [**3/817, 3/819** and **3/821**]. The gable was once surmounted by a finial of some kind but this has now almost completely eroded away; Buck shows this looking like a chimney in 1718. The principal feature to the south gable is the tall central first floor window [**3/818** and **3/822**]. The window is of two trefoiled lights divided by a shaft with an Early English capital, the worn tracery to the head incorporating a cusped quatrefoil (see plate 3). The outer jambs of the trefoiled lights are quoined and chamfered, as noted to the former first floor window in the west elevation. There is a hoodmould over the window, although only the east stop survives; this is very worn but might originally have been in the form of a head. The window closely resembles one at Longthorpe Tower in Northamptonshire, dated to c.1260 (Hill 1968, 32; Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm*).

3.10 Above the window, there is another small opening, c.0.60m square and blocked with bricks [**5/341** to **5/343**]. The opening is shown by Buck in 1718, with six symmetrically arranged smaller openings set around it and the first floor window below. The purpose of these smaller openings is uncertain. It is difficult to pick them out of the existing fabric, although three vertically aligned brick fragments to the east of the opening may mark the position of one [**5/344**]. As they are depicted by Buck, the openings could form the remnants of scarring left behind when a timber-framed structure butting the south gable was removed, but there is no firm evidence that such ever existed. Alternatively, if the blocked opening over the window once formed a dovecote (Wilcox 2001, 30), the smaller openings might be interpreted as additional holes for the birds to pass in and out; however, this would suggest a large number of birds were accommodated in the south end of the first floor, for which there is no evidence, and such additional passage holes are not common. Finally, the openings shown by Buck might be breathers or vents, similar to those still visible within the adjacent barn range; this implies the storage of crops on the first floor of the medieval building by the early 18th century, and indeed the building retained traces of use as a granary in the 20th century (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*).

3.11 The north end of the east elevation is butted and obscured by the hayloft at the west end of the barn. However, from within this structure, a number of features can be seen. The north end of the east elevation rises from a roughly built plinth, standing c.0.30m high and projecting some 0.40m from its face [**3/858**]. This plinth is not visible anywhere else externally on the medieval building, presumably because it now lies beneath the raised ground surface, although it may have been exposed at the base of the north elevation during an earlier excavation for a French drain (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*). There is also a blocked doorway here, only the north jamb of which is clearly visible. The head of the doorway appears to have been cut back or altered in some way prior to blocking, although it is not clear what shape the original or subsequent head was, and at 1.70m above floor level there is the slightest surviving evidence that the jamb was formerly chamfered. There is a second blocked doorway at first floor level, positioned at the very north end of the elevation. This doorway has large sandstone quoins to the south jamb but apparently smaller quoins to the north jamb, which is partially

obscured by the hayloft's north wall [**3**/**834**]; the north wall does not obstruct the doorway however, and so it may have remained in use after the hayloft was built. The base of the doorway may be visible internally at the north end of the internal east wall of the building's ground floor (see para 3.17 below). There are the remains of a wooden lintel above the doorway and over this, a semi-circular area of heavily re-pointed disturbance. It is interesting that in 1718 Buck shows the external steps to the east elevation as reversed in relation to the existing steps. The steps appear to lead to a doorway positioned at the west end of the adjacent hayloft, whereas the existing first doorway is positioned to the east of that shown by Buck. It could be argued that the steps depicted by Buck were an earlier feature, predating the barn range, but when it was built against the medieval building they were retained to provide access to the first floor hayloft, with their position dictating where the doorway was placed. Once the steps were removed and replaced by the existing steps, the doorway was rebuilt in a more convenient position; indeed, the first floor may only have become a hayloft at that point. However, one should not dismiss completely the possibility that the contrast with Buck's sketch is not necessarily evidence that the steps were subsequently altered, as Buck might have either misrepresented them or simply drawn them the other way round as this was easier (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*).

3.12 The most interesting former feature of the medieval building now contained within the hayloft is located at first floor level to the south of the blocked doorway described above. A c.1.50m long section of moulded string course survives, presumably marking the former eaves line of the medieval building here [**3**/**833** and **3**/**840**] (see plate 4). The string course projects 0.10m from the face of the wall and has a slightly rounded profile before returning to the face as a chamfer. Large stones set at the same level to the immediate north and south almost certainly represent a continuation, the moulding having been hacked off or weathered away. Indeed, a short section of the string course can also be seen at the very south end of the elevation, immediately beneath the gable coping, and Buck also shows a double line to the eaves here in 1718, suggesting that it may once have run the entire length of this side of the medieval building. There is no trace of a similar feature on the west elevation, if such ever existed.

3.13 That part of the east elevation not contained within the later structure is essentially divided into three parts, a slightly recessed central panel flanked by projecting panels of masonry of differing widths [**1**/**532**] (see plate 5). On closer examination, the projecting panels can actually be seen to at least partly form a thin external skin to the main wall face, represented by the central panel. This may suggest that adjoining or attached structures to either side were removed, necessitating the repair of the wall face. Geophysical survey uncovered evidence for a compacted yard surface to the immediate east of this area but no structural remains (Harrison 2012), although it is of course possible that a yard surface itself may obscure what lies beneath it. The wider north panel contains a flat-headed ground floor doorway with a wooden lintel. Above the doorway, the elevation has been thickly repointed, obscuring much detail, although there appears to be at least one or perhaps two low straight joints here. These might represent the jambs of former openings, although they could also relate to an internal first floor fireplace (see para 3.16 below). To the south of the doorway, the ground floor of the central recessed panel is butted by a flight of stone steps, rising from north to south in the opposite direction to those shown here by Buck in the early 18th century (but see comments to para 3.11 above). The steps rise to a first floor doorway containing a recessed plank and batten door; the north jamb of the doorway comprises the same rubble used in the rest of the elevation, but the south jamb has proper quoins, albeit only

to its lower half. There is an inserted ground floor doorway to the immediate south of the external stone steps, and beyond this the narrower projecting panel.

3.14 The north gable of the medieval building is built of the same limestone rubble as the other external elevations [**1**/**536** and **2**/**729**], although it is noticeably less well coursed than the west elevation (see plate 6). A ragged joint between the medieval building and the barn range to the east is set 0.60m to the east of the medieval building's east wall. This is a similar distance to that which the buttress at the north-west corner projects beyond the west wall, and so may indicate that there was once a similar buttress at the north-east corner. There are two small single-light windows to the ground floor, blocked to varying degrees, both with flat heads and quoined chamfered surrounds [**1**/**537** and **2**/**730**]. Above, to the first floor, there is a single-light trefoiled window set within a quoined chamfered surround [**2**/**731**] (see plate 11). It has a hoodmould over but any stops that were once present have been weathered away. Although much larger than the ground floor windows, the first floor window is smaller than that to the south gable and is also set at a slightly lower level. There is a small blocked opening immediately above the hoodmould, and c.1m above the window the colour of the stonework noticeably changes. This results from differential weathering, caused by a lean-to structure that stood here until 1999 (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*). Approximately 1.50m above the window, a line of mortar marks the shadow of a pitched roof, set at a slightly shallower angle than the gable and left over from the building that once butted it; the garden wall butting the wall here is also a remnant of this building. There are some blocked purlin sockets on the line of the roof shadow. Both slopes of the main gable retain coping formed from sandstone blocks shaped to give a sloping profile [**5**/**345** and **5**/**347**] and, like the south gable, it was once surmounted by a finial. The lower part of the east slope of the gable is truncated by the barn range; if it is projected east for the same distance as the west slope, then this is further evidence that there was once a buttress here.

Circulation: ground floor

3.15 At the time of the EDAS survey, the principal access into the interior ground floor of the medieval building was through the inserted doorway at the north end of the west elevation. The building is floored throughout with concrete, which is set at a slightly higher level at the north end, then slopes gently downwards for c.1m before the main floor level is reached to the south.

3.16 The interior ground floor walls have been subject to a great deal of alteration and repair during the lifetime of the building, resulting in sometimes confusing structural evidence. Commencing with the north internal wall, the same pair of small single-light ground floor windows are visible as described to the exterior [**3**/**872**]. The east window is completely blocked with stone but part of the deeply splayed reveal of the west window remains exposed. The west window is rebated to the interior and was once fitted with a internal wooden shutter hung on pintles [**4**/**833**]; there was also once a single upright bar socketed into the frame. Above and between the windows, there is an area of coursed and squared stone blocking, which appears to fill the former base of the first floor window above. The vertical joint on the west side of the blocking descends to, and indeed appears continuous with, the west jamb of the blocked east window. The blocking suggests that the base of the first floor window was originally set significantly lower, although it is difficult to explain why the vertical joint on the west side should descend as far as the lower window. A lower original first floor level would have required a commensurately lower first floor, indicating that the existing ground floor level is set above the medieval one.

3.17 In several places at the northern end of the east internal wall, the wall face slopes backwards markedly at c.1.50m above the existing ground floor and, as with the blocked window base in the north wall, this may give an idea of the former medieval first floor level [**3**/**874**]. At the very north end of the east wall, a blocked 0.75m opening with chamfered jambs, set 0.30m below ceiling level, can just be discerned [**6**/**664**]. The position of the opening suggests that it is the base of the blocked first floor doorway visible at the very north end of the former east external elevation of the medieval building (see para 3.11 above). The most prominent feature in the northern part of the internal east wall is the substantial blocked doorway. The quoined chamfered north jamb is relatively well preserved but the south jamb has been disturbed; the remaining blocking, together with a projecting stone at the base of the wall, indicates that the doorway was c.1.20m in width. There is a second, open, doorway to the centre of the east wall. This doorway has slightly splayed substantial quoined jambs and a shallow curved head of roughly squared voussoirs [**3**/**875**]. It is currently fitted with a plank and batten door of modern appearance but a scar to the north jamb may indicate the position of an original fitting. A straight joint is present in the wall above the doorway, which appears to relate to the fireplace above on the first floor. To the south of the doorway, there are a number of straight joints, one of which may be the jamb of a blocked opening, 0.46m wide, and perhaps with the fragmentary remains of a stone lintel set 1.90m above the existing internal floor level. There is a third doorway at the very south end of the wall, with a wooden lintel and fitted with a modern plank and batten door [**3**/**877**].

3.18 The principal features to the south wall are those visible from within the adjacent piggery, an inserted window fitted with an 8-pane casement and a blocked doorway at the west end [**3**/**876** and **3**/**878**]. The west wall has few visible features of historic interest. Unlike the east wall, it does not step or slope inwards markedly below ceiling level, although there is a slight horizontal inset at 0.60m above the existing internal floor level. A concrete cattle trough runs along the base of the southern half. The cattle trough butts up against the blocking of the doorway at the west end of the south wall.

3.19 The ground floor is crossed by five beams, with joists running between [**3**/**879**]. The northernmost four beams are set at equal centres but the southernmost beam is placed right up against the south wall. The two northernmost beams are only 0.15m wide, but the three other beams are over 0.30m in width. All have stop-chamfered soffits.

Circulation: first floor

3.20 The only internal access to the first floor of the medieval building is via a set of right-angled softwood steps positioned against the internal west wall. These rise through a square open well in the first floor surrounded by a timber handrail. The first floor is floored with east-west aligned softwood boards, of 0.12m average width.

3.21 The west wall steps in 0.10m at 0.25m above the level of the first floor; the step is far more regular than that which survives to the east wall at ground floor level. Apart from the doorway at the very south end, the west wall contains no visible features of historic interest. The window in the north wall has deeply splayed quoined reveals and is rebated to the interior, although timber blocking prevented any close examination of the opening for evidence of former glazing, barring and shutters. The window has a broad chamfered rear-arch constructed from very well-cut voussoirs [**3**/**862** and **3**/**863**]. There appear to be no features flanking or

above the window opening, although the very top c.1m of the gable apex is inset slightly, possibly as a result of rebuilding [**5**/**329**].

3.22 At the very north end of the east wall, there are a number of ragged vertical joints which relate to the blocking of the former external first floor door here visible from within the barn range. A second doorway towards the southern end of the wall leads out onto the external stone steps. Situated between the two, towards the centre of the wall, there is a blocked fireplace (see plate 7). This fireplace has a broad arched head, standing 0.75m high in the centre, formed from well-cut voussoirs bearing a chamfered, hollow-chamfered and rolled moulding [**3**/**865** and **6**/**656** to **6**/**658**]. The jambs are built from well-cut quoins and are also chamfered. As has been noted above, the existing first floor is set at a higher level than the original medieval or subsequent post-medieval floors, and the north jamb of the fireplace can be seen extending downwards to the ground floor below. To the immediate south of the fireplace, and placed c.0.20m above it, there may be a ragged joint in the wall.

3.23 The two-light window in the south wall, like that in the north wall, has a broad chamfered rear-arch constructed from very well cut voussoirs and deeply splayed quoined reveals. The window is rebated to the interior, and each light was once fitted with a shutter closing into the rebates of the central shaft [**3**/**868**, **3**/**870** and **3**/**871**]. The shutters were secured using a draw bar, the recess for which survives in the east reveal. Each light was equipped with an iron grille socketed into the frame, formed by a single upright and a number of horizontal bars; this was not necessarily used to secure glazing, and the shutters themselves may have been glazed. The window is flanked by a number of small recesses of varying form and depth. The majority of these are set 1.80m above floor level. The brick-blocked opening above the window is open internally; it has rubble jambs and a lintel formed by a pair of timbers [**3**/**869** and **5**/**321**].

3.24 The first floor is crossed by four hardwood roof trusses, all of the same form and set at equal centres [**3**/**864**, **3**/**866**, **6**/**660** and **6**/**661**]. Each truss comprises a slightly cambered tie-beam, lapped over wall plates, with collared principal rafters (see plate 8). Each principal supports a pair of trenched purlins for the common rafters. The trusses are of pegged construction throughout; the principals are halved and pegged at the apex, where there is a diamond-set ridge piece. The south face of each truss is numbered sequentially from 'I' to 'IIII' (from north to south) using incised numerals, with the pegs driven from the same faces. The collar of truss 'III' is formed from a re-used timber and has an inserted strut between the tie-beam and east principal. The tie-beam itself, although decayed, also appears to be re-used, as there are what appear to be at least nine mortices for close studding in the upper surface [**5**/**322** to **5**/**325**]. Their distribution suggests that they may relate to two different phases of use, and so the timber could have been re-used at least once before being placed in truss 'III'. The tie-beam of truss 'IIII' also preserves evidence for possible re-use, with five shallow grooves or recesses cut out of the upper surface [**5**/**317** to **5**/**320**]. The lower purlin to the east roof slope is scarfed over truss 'I' and is also scarfed just to the north of truss 'III', with an incised arrow pointing to the scarf [**5**/**327** and **5**/**328**]. The upper purlin to the east roof slope is scarfed just to the south of truss 'II' and has the same arrow mark adjacent. The lower purlin to the west roof slope is scarfed to the south of truss 'III' and over truss 'III', while the upper purlin is scarfed over truss 'III'. All scarfs are of the same simple splayed form, secured with two pegs. Both wall plates preserve face-halved scarfs secured by two pegs to the south of truss 'II' [**5**/**330**]. No scarfs were observed to the ridge piece.

The Barn Range (see figures 9 to 11)

Plan form, structure and materials

3.25 The barn range forms the eastern range of the recorded buildings, standing on the north side of the farm complex. The west end of the north and south elevations either butt or are built over the medieval building. The north elevation of the barn range is butted by a free-standing wall, while later structures are built up against the east end of the south elevation and the east gable.

3.26 The barn range is sub-rectangular in plan, with maximum external dimensions of 20.20m east-west by an average of 6.70m north-south. The barn forms the majority of the range's length but is divided by an internal wall from a small cell with hayloft over at its western end. The range is of two storeys, with a pitched roof, largely pantiled but with two courses of stone slates to the bottom of the south roof slope [**5**/**339**]. Internally, the range has a maximum total height of 6.90m from ground floor level to the underside of the roof ridge.

3.27 The barn range has relatively wide load-bearing external walls, of slightly varying width; the east gable is on average 0.70m wide, while the north and south walls are on average 0.60m wide. All the external and internal walls are built of roughly squared and coursed limestone rubble set with lime mortar. Internally, the barn is open to the roof ridge, although a small cell at the west end has a ground and a first floor. The ground floor was largely floored with dirt at the time of the EDAS survey, although a 1.80m wide area of well cut flagstones runs parallel to the north wall from the central doorway to the doorway at the north end of the east gable. There is a slightly raised 'edge' or scarp within the dirt floor running across the width of the barn, set c.1.30m to the west of the opposed central doorways, while an area of cobbling c.2.30m square survives at the north-west corner. In general, the internal floor level slopes slightly downwards from west to east.

3.28 The roof trusses of the range are of hardwood. They retain incised numbering marks to each of their west faces, principally at the joint of the principals and tie-beam, and are sequentially numbered 'I' to 'V' from east to west, with the pegs driven from the same face; the numbering runs through the barn and the hayloft at the west end, indicating that the roof structure over these two elements is contemporary.

External elevations

3.29 The north elevation of the barn range faces north onto a narrow yard between it and a small building to the north. It is of two storeys and built of limestone rubble, roughly squared and brought to courses (see plate 9); a crudely built slightly projecting plinth runs along the base of the eastern half of the elevation. There are edge-laid sandstone quoins to the north-east corner. Described from east to west, there are two slit ventilators at ground floor level, a pair of small square openings at first floor level and another pair of similar openings just below the eaves [**1**/**538**]. To the west, situated just to the east of centre of the barn itself, there is a tall doorway with rubble jambs and a timber lintel. To the west of the doorway, the plinth projects slightly further and is built of larger rubble pieces. There is then a further ground floor slit breather, with small openings above. A wide doorway with rubble jambs and a timber lintel stands at the very west end of the barn. The north elevation of the smaller separate cell is split into two parts by an abutting north-south aligned wall. The top of the wall slopes downwards from south to north and it may have a blocked opening towards its southern end [**1**/**539**]. The wall appears

to represent the east end of a structure shown on the north side of the barn range/medieval building in 1842 and 1857 (see figures 6 and 7). To the east of the wall, the smaller cell has a narrow window opening to the ground floor and a small square opening to the first floor. To the west, there is another small window opening to the ground floor and a larger window to the first floor; the whole of this part of the elevation has been heavily repointed.

3.30 The east gable of the barn is partly obscured by the single storey structure abutting it, described above. Within this structure, the east gable of the barn rises from a projecting plinth, and has an inserted ground floor doorway with a timber lintel at the very north end [**1**/**540**]. There appears to be a small blocked opening, perhaps a window, to the immediate south of the doorway and there is further disturbance beyond this although no other features are clearly visible. There are edge-laid quoins to the south end of the elevation, where it is butted by the structure to the south. A tall opening survives towards the apex of the gable, which resembles a loading doorway [**1**/**541**] (see plate 9).

3.31 The east end of the south elevation is also partly hidden by the abutting structure. The lower part was party obscured by stored timber at the time of the survey, but it appears to contain at least two ragged vertical joints which correspond roughly to a narrowing of the wall internally (see below) [**3**/**856**]. Above the level of the abutting structure, straight joints can be seen rising to the eaves, in line with the internal narrowing, and possibly curving inwards towards the top [**4**/**831**]. To the west, there is a ground floor slit ventilator, flanked by similar higher level small square openings as survive to the north elevation. There is then a ground floor doorway with a timber lintel [**3**/**857**], set opposite that in the north elevation, with a further slit ventilator and small scale higher openings beyond. A projecting plinth extends for several metres either side of the doorway at the base of the elevation and appears to respect the doorway itself. Finally, at the west end of the barn, there is a tall blocked former cart entrance with a broad but shallow segmental arched head; many of the voussoirs have strong diagonal tooling marks [**3**/**829** to **3**/**831**] (see plate 10). This cart entrance was blocked in two separate phases; it was first reduced significantly to create a doorway, which was then itself subsequently blocked. There may be a slight change in the stonework of the elevation above the west side of the arched head which marks a staggered joint between the barn and the smaller cell, but this is not certain.

3.32 The smaller cell to the west has a ground floor doorway with quoined jambs and a timber lintel (see plate 10). One of the quoins to the east jamb retains a small oval recess, and also some very worn carved graffiti perhaps reading ‘W C I’. The doorway has a small square window to the west. Below the window, this part of the elevation again rises from a shallowly projecting plinth, while above it appears to be slightly inset at first floor level, with the face built of slightly smaller stones. There is a loading door to the centre of the first floor [**1**/**535**]. As has already been noted above, the doorway could have been moved to this position after 1718, perhaps as a result of external steps formerly leading to the first floor of the medieval building being removed. The ground floor doorway to the cell below the hayloft can be seen on Buck’s 1718 sketch, as can the tall double doors of the cart entrance (see figure 3).

Circulation: ground floor

3.33 At the time of the EDAS survey, the principal access to the interior of the barn was through the doorway in the centre of the south elevation. As has already been noted, the floor was covered with straw at the time of the survey.

3.34 Like the medieval building, the interior walls of the barn have been subject to a great deal of alteration and repair during the lifetime of the building, resulting in sometimes confusing structural evidence. Many of the same ventilators, other openings, windows and doors seen to the interior have already been described under the external elevations, and so only significant differences are given below. Commencing with the east internal wall, there may be as many as three blocked ground floor openings to the south of the doorway [**3/843**]. The northernmost is c.0.51m wide by 0.75m high and has a stone lintel; it may well be a blocked ventilator. The central opening (located to the south of the centre of the wall) is c.0.50m square and rather crudely blocked. The southernmost opening is located at the very south end of the east wall, and is set at a slightly higher level than the other two; it has a wooden lintel, and appears to be at least 0.60m in height. The east end of the south wall is formed by a slightly recessed panel of stonework [**3/845**], which rises the full height of the interior. The stonework within this panel is not significantly different to that used in the rest of the building, but the main body of the wall forming the west side of the panel appears to have been crudely cut back, apart from at ground floor level, where a thin upright stone might mark one side of a former opening. The slit ventilators to this wall, as elsewhere within the barn, have splayed reveals to the interior [**3/846** and **3/848**]. Both the original cart entrance and the smaller doorway subsequently created from it at the west end of the south wall are provided with timber lintels; the upper lintel supports the segmental arched head visible externally [**3/849**].

3.35 There are no slit ventilators or any other former openings to the ground floor of the west wall, but there are at least two partially blocked small square openings at first floor level which once passed through the full thickness of the wall to the smaller cell [**3/851**]. At the south side of the first floor, a doorway once gave access to the hay loft over the ground floor of the smaller cell, and this has further partly blocked small square openings to the north. The north wall contains no further features that cannot be seen to the exterior [**3/852** to **3/855**].

3.36 The barn is crossed by four hardwood trusses, all of the same form and set at equal centres [**3/832**, **3/844**, **3/847**, **3/850**, **5/331** and **5/338**]. The west face of each truss is numbered sequentially from 'I' to 'IIII' using incised numerals, from east to west, and all pegs are driven from the same face. Each truss comprises a slightly cambered tie-beam, resting on small timbers at either end rather than a wall plate, with slightly curved and diminished principal rafters (see figure 11). Each principal supports a pair of trenched purlins for the common rafters. Almost all of the feet of the common rafters rest on the wall plate, whereas some of the ends of the tie-beams now fall short of it, presumably as a result of decay/settlement of the roof structure. The trusses are of pegged construction throughout; the principals are halved and pegged at the apex, where there is a diamond-set ridge piece [**5/335**]. The ridge piece has been replaced to the two end bays and repaired/replaced over truss 'II', where a splayed scarf joint is visible. At the time of the EDAS survey, truss 'IIII' had partly collapsed and the roof structure was propped here [**1/527** to **1/531**] (see plate 12).

3.37 The only access to the ground floor of the smaller west cell is through the external doorway in the south elevation; the wooden lintel to the interior of the doorway extends over the adjacent window [**3/861**]. The ground floor had a dirt floor at the time of the survey. The features in the west wall have already been described under the medieval building above. There are two recesses in the east wall, both set c.1.50m above floor level [**3/860**]. The larger recess is c.0.30m deep and may have been used for storage, or perhaps as a lamp recess. It retains faintly carved historic graffiti; to the lintel are the initials 'EM GM', to the north side are 'RS' over

'W K KIRBY', and there is another 'KIRBY' to the south side. The two windows in the north wall have deeply splayed reveals [**3/859**]. The west window has a concrete lintel and has been heavily altered, while the east window is less altered and retains a wooden lintel; it has an iron pintle for a wooden shutter to the east side. The ground floor is crossed by a single east-west aligned beam with stop-chamfered soffits. Many of the joists to the north of the beam are modern softwood replacements, with a trimmer marking the former position of steps or a ladder in the north-east corner. As with the ground floor, the west wall of the first floor hayloft contains the principal features of interest, already noted as part of the description of the medieval building above. There are two small square openings to the east wall, together with a doorway formerly leading into the barn [**3/837** and **3/838**]. The window in the north wall has a concrete lintel and has been extensively altered [**3/836**]. The doorway in the south wall is fitted with a 20th century plank and batten door [**3/841**]. The hay loft is crossed by a single north-south aligned truss of the same form as those in the adjacent barn [**3/835**]; it has the number 'V' incised to the west face [**3/842**], demonstrating that it is contemporary with the barn roof to the east. However, unlike the barn roof, the tie-beam is lapped over wall plates at either end.

4 OTHER BUILDINGS IN THE COMPLEX

Introduction

4.1 Although no study of the other buildings within the Hall and farm complex was required as part of the architectural survey, brief descriptions are also given here in order to place the medieval building and barn range within their proper structural contexts, and to better understand their development.

4.2 For the following chapter, reference should be made to the plan of the complex (figure 2) and plates, and the photographic record which appears as Appendix 1; photographs are referenced in the following text in bold type and square brackets, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame e.g. [**5**/**32**].

The Hall

4.3 The Hall was previously recorded in some detail by Wilcox (2001, 19-27) as part of her work on the adjacent medieval building forming the subject of this report. No assessment of the Hall was required as part of the EDAS project, and while its relationship to the medieval building is of pivotal importance in understanding the development of the complex, it has not been possible to consider in detail the structural evidence upon which Wilcox based her conclusions.

4.4 As a result of her work, Wilcox proposed that the surviving Hall building had developed in at least five main phases (see figure 8). According to Wilcox, the earliest phase was the north-south aligned west cross-wing, suggested to originate as a two storey detached building in the mid 14th century, perhaps a solar over a basement (see plate 14). There may have been an external first floor access to the east wall, presumably reached by external steps, and the roof was formerly more steeply pitched [**4**/**839** to **4**/**841** and **4**/**846** to **4**/**851**]. A single bay parallel block was then added to the east side of the 14th century structure in the late 16th or early 17th century (see plate 13). These early phases of the Hall may have been associated with a timber-framed hall running to the east at an approximate right-angle, which was subsequently re-built in stone (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*).

4.5 The single bay parallel block was extended further east in the 17th or 18th century to create the structure shown by Buck in c.1720 (see figure 3), resulting in a lobby-entry plan to the ground floor [**4**/**837** and **4**/**838**]. The east gable of this eastward extension retains kneelers dated '16' and '62', perhaps relating to an earlier lower roof line or to the single bay parallel block (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*), and re-used here when the roof was raised. An extension was then added to the rear (north) of the late 16th/early 17th century single bay parallel block in the 18th or 19th century, and the entire Hall was remodelled between the late 18th century and c.1830 with the roof being entirely replaced [**4**/**842** and **4**/**845**] (see plate 15); there is documentary evidence that the house was improved by Sir Robert D'Arcy Hildyard for his tenant farmer Johnson in 1812 (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*); this may reflect the differences in plan seen between 1814 and 1842. Finally, Wilcox (2001, 26) suggests that a single storey rear (north) outshut was built onto the 17th/18th century eastward extension of the central block during the later 19th or very early 20th century [**4**/**836**], although the various maps consulted for the project suggest it was constructed between 1814 and 1842. A small ruined structure in the garden to the west [**4**/**859**] was almost certainly the remains of a privy.

The Farm Complex

4.6 The other surviving buildings within the farm complex are of lesser interest; all are of roughly coursed and square stone rubble unless otherwise described. An early photograph of the farm complex viewed from the south, held by Dr and Mrs D'Arcy Hildyard, shows single storey (or perhaps low two storey) buildings with pitched roofs and of very similar appearance positioned against the south gable of the medieval building and the east end of the barn range's south wall. Cartographic evidence indicates that both were built between 1814 and 1842 (see figures 5 and 6), and their appearance suggests that they are contemporary; Wilcox suggests they are of different phases (see figure 8). The building to the south gable of the medieval building has been much modified during the 20th century and was most recently used to house pigs. The building to the east end of the barn range's south wall has been reduced in height and partly encased in a 20th century cattle shed. The remnant of the original building has quoins to the south-west corner [**4**/**857**], an inserted doorway to the west wall [**4**/**853**] and an older doorway in the south gable [**4**/**854**]. The 20th century cattle shed has a stone south gable [**4**/**810** and **4**/**811**] with an outshut/aisle to the east side which appears to be contemporary; the stone gable has recently been repointed. The west elevation was formerly open and is now infilled with corrugated iron sheeting [**4**/**812** and **4**/**813**]. The east elevation (i.e. the east side of the outshut/aisle) has a doorway with quoined jambs at the north end [**4**/**829**] and a more modern doorway with a raised head to the centre [**4**/**830**]. The whole of the cattle shed is roofed with corrugated sheeting.

4.7 There are further, later, additions to both the medieval building and the barn range. There is no trace of the projection shown to the north end of the west wall of the medieval building in 1769, but two walls survive from the structure added to the north gable between 1769 and 1857. Abutting the east gable of the barn range, there is a single storey building with a pitched pantiled roof. It has opposed doorways at the west end of the north [**4**/**819**] and south [**4**/**828**] walls, and two ground floor slit breathers to the east gable flanking a blocked window [**4**/**826** and **4**/**827**]. This has been previously characterised as a wheel-house (Hatcher 1990, 56), a structure housing a horse-engine to power machinery which replaced the hand threshing and winnowing that would have previously taken place within the barn. The addition of such a structure to an earlier barn was a common feature in the region during the 19th century (RCHME 1987, 167-169) but they are usually sited along one of the long sides of a barn. In addition, the structure at Colburn is also too large, suggesting that if it was ever used as a wheel-house, then it has been substantially modified since.

4.8 The two separate buildings shown running parallel to the north of the barn range in 1857 both survive; the earlier 1842 tithe map suggests they were closer together but this is likely to be a cartographical error. They are not depicted on the 1769 plan (see figure 4). The narrower range to the immediate north, a long single storey structure with a pitched pantiled roof (a former barn), was extensively modernised in 2000 and now comprises office accommodation [**4**/**815**, **4**/**820** and **4**/**821**]. The other building is in two distinct parts [**4**/**814**]. The east part is a low single storey with a pitched pantiled roof and opposed doorways in the long elevations [**4**/**834**]; it might originally have been used as a smithy or farm workshop. The west part is much taller, although still only of a single storey, again with a pitched pantiled roof and with internal evidence for use as a stable (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*). A garage door has been inserted into the centre of the south elevation, probably obscuring the position of the original entrance. It is flanked by the remnants of small windows with window frames.

Surveys Of Other Features Proposed For Restoration

4.9 The specification for the architectural recording work also required the examination of a section of drystone walling to the east of the barn range, and a hedgebank to the west of the Hall (see figure 2).

Section of wall to the east of the barn range

4.10 This section of wall is not shown on the 1769 map but it does appear in 1842 and 1857, defining a small sub-rectangular enclosure, named as a 'stack yard' on the tithe apportionment. At the time of the EDAS survey, the wall was in extremely poor condition, having largely collapsed and been replaced by post and rail fencing in several sections. Where the wall survived relatively intact, it stood 1.20m in height and was 0.70m wide at the base, with little batter. The wall was built of roughly coursed and squared stone rubble [**4/822** to **4/825**].

Hedgebank to the west of the Hall

4.11 This hedgebank was recorded in detail as part of the subsequent earthwork survey, and so is covered in Chapter 5 below.

5 THE LANDSCAPE SETTING

Introduction

5.1 A description of the immediate landscape setting of the medieval building, the adjacent barn and the Hall are given below, based on site observations and the information gathered during the detailed measured earthwork survey and geophysical survey. Reference should be made to the earthwork plan (figure 12), the geophysical survey plots (figures 13 and 14), the various plates and the photographic record which appears as Appendix 1; photographs are referenced in the following text in bold type and square brackets, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame e.g. [**5/32**].

Enclosures around the Hall

5.2 The buildings forming the subject of the recording project stand at the north-west corner of a small complex of conjoined farm buildings set to the immediate east of Colburn Hall (see figure 2). The main access route to the Hall and farm complex, at least in the later post-medieval period, appears always to have been from the south. Within the wider landscape, the complex is set slightly above the level of the core of the settlement to the south, while to the north, enclosed pasture continues to slope upwards towards a prominent hedge forming the northern hedged boundary of the detailed measured survey area. Beyond this hedge, the ground surface levels out and then falls sharply to form the north bank of the river Swale here.

5.3 The Hall and farm complex are now surrounded by a series of small enclosures or yards (see figure 2). The sub-square enclosure within which the Hall now stands has been heavily landscaped, and contains few visible features of interest; a small building is shown within the enclosure in 1842 and 1857, attached to the Hall, with a similar structure further to the west. To the south of the Hall's enclosure, there is another walled enclosure of a similar size, the ground level of which is set c.1m lower than that within which the Hall sits. The walls of this enclosure have been subject to much modern rebuilding and stand on average 1.60m high. Only on the south side (i.e. bordering the village green) do they appear to be of any age, measuring 1.40m high and 0.60m wide, with little batter from bottom to top. They are built of roughly coursed stone and rubble, with no through stones and rubble coping. The enclosure was used for pasture at the time of the EDAS survey, and the ground surface within it slopes gently down from north to south.

5.4 To the east of this enclosure lies the track forming the main existing access to the Hall complex, and beyond this is another rectangular enclosure to the south of the medieval building. Again, the walls of this enclosure have been subject to much modern alteration, with only the east wall remaining relatively undisturbed. It is built of roughly coursed and squared stone rubble, standing 1.50m high and 0.70m wide at the base, slightly battered and having rubble coping.

5.5 It is clear from the cartographic evidence examined as part of the project that the arrangement of enclosures around the Hall has been modified over time. The 1842 tithe map and 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" map show the same sub-square enclosures around the Hall and the one to the east, as exist today, although only the Ordnance Survey map shows the access on the same line as the existing track (see figures 6 and 7). There was a second enclosed trackway to the east of this, leading into the eastern end of the farm complex and then north through the fields to a crossing of the River Swale, marked as a 'wath' on the 1842 tithe map. This

track is still in existence, and it now continues beyond the farm into the fields to the north [**4**/**832**]. The Old Norse name elements 'ford' or 'wath', denoting a river or stream crossing, are by far the most commonly occurring examples of names relating to routeways. Such crossings were far more numerous in the medieval and earlier periods than they are today, and the identification of such points is important, for by implication they may identify routes leading to them (Moorhouse 2003a, 319).

5.6 A similar arrangement of enclosures is shown on the 1769 village plan, although there are no internal subdivisions (see figure 4). A single rectangular enclosure containing the medieval building and barn has a gate at the south-west corner, although judging by the wall line shown running north towards the Hall, the gate may have been set slightly further west than the south end of the track shown in 1857. To the east, as in 1842, a second gate leads into an enclosed trackway which then opens out into a large field, continuing north as a footpath. If this route leading to the 'wath' crossing point over the river is indeed medieval, then its course along the eastern side of enclosure containing the medieval building and barn may indicate that it respects a contemporary boundary. There is also a single rectangular enclosure with the Hall in the north-east corner in 1769, while there is also a small sub-rectangular enclosure on the north side of the Hall. It is possible that these two enclosures shown on the 1769 plan represent the boundaries of earlier, medieval plots running north from the village green (see 6.12 para below).

5.7 The 1769 map is an important piece of evidence, as it allows the arrangement shown by Buck in 1718 to be examined, and indeed verified. By foreshortening the enclosures to the south of the Hall, Buck made them appear wider than they are long, but in fact other than this, what he depicts is almost exactly the same as is shown 50 years later (see figures 3 and 4). The gate forming the access to the east side of the farmstead, and the fields and ford beyond, is fitted with a five-bar gate of agricultural appearance, while the east and west walls of the enclosure to the west, which are of brick or stone, are quite low. By contrast, the gate in the south-west corner (i.e. that leading directly towards the Hall) is fitted with ornamental gates, perhaps wrought-iron; it is difficult to tell from Buck's sketch whether the gates are shut and have a narrow opening to the west side, or if Buck meant to show one leaf shut and the other open. Again, by comparison with the Hall, this gate appears to be set slightly further to the west than the south end of the trackway shown in 1857. A second gate, apparently formed by a tall arched doorway, is placed at the opposite north-west corner of the enclosure, although as in 1769, no track is shown running between the two gates. A wall, again perhaps brick or stone but much taller than those forming the east and south sides, runs east from the arched doorway to the south-west corner of the medieval building, leaving only a narrow gap to the front of this part of the Hall; there appears to be a further pair of ornamental gates between the Hall and the medieval building. The wall forming the west side of the enclosure is also tall and ramped upwards approximately halfway along its length. Walls of a similar height can be seen running west along the north and south sides of the enclosure to the west, in front of the western part of the Hall; Buck may show shrubs or other vegetation to the interior.

5.8 Fragmentary evidence relating to the access arrangements shown in the early 18th century still survives in the small enclosure to the south of the Hall. By comparing the walls shown by Buck and on the 1769 map with the existing enclosure, it appears that a c.6m wide inset at the east end of the southern wall of the enclosure represents the position of the gates marked by Buck in c.1718. A very shallow, flat-bottomed depression of similar width runs a short way north from the

inset towards the Hall ('a' on figure 12), possibly denoting the line of an earlier access, although this is not absolutely certain [**7**/**311** and **7**/**312**]; no trace of a track, or indeed the ramped wall that should exist on its west side was uncovered by the geophysical survey (Harrison 2012) (see figure 13). To the south-west, a shallow north-west facing scarp may be a continuation of a ditch or depression surviving more completely in the field to the south-west (see below), whilst at the foot of the north wall, there is a shallow ditch, c.2.50m wide and 0.50m deep, resembling the remains of a former ha-ha but actually a relatively recent creation (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*).

Earthworks to the North and North-west of the Hall

5.9 Moving away from the immediate surroundings of the Hall, there are well-preserved earthworks in the pasture field to the north and north-west forming part of an enclosure that is highly suggestive of a precinct, court or other enclosed space of possible medieval date. These earthworks lie outside the area shown by Buck in1718, and in 1769 only the west side of the field is marked as a hedgeline (see figure 4). The north side must surely then have been present, although it is possible that the map shows an intended scheme of enclosure, rather than depicting what actually existed at the time (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*). The second version of the 1769 plan (NYCRO ZRL 12/2/6) depicts north-south aligned ridges in the field, suggestive of arable cultivation (see figure 4). The north side is possibly shown in 1814, and definitely in 1842 and 1857, as a field boundary, and the field is named as 'Backsides and Near Holm Pasture' (no. 35) in the tithe apportionment (see figures 5 to 7). In total, the main area of earthworks appear to define a sub-square area measuring a maximum of 130m north-east/south-west by at least 85m north-west/south-east, all set on general north-east/south-west alignment.

Boundaries of the enclosure

5.10 The boundaries of the enclosure survive best on the east and north sides, within the field to the north of the Hall (see figure 12). To the east of the eastern side, there is an area of ridge and furrow, set on the same north-west/south-east alignment as the rest of the earthworks. The ridge and furrow does not run right up to the east side of the enclosure, there being a c.7m gap between the two [**5**/**346**]. The ridge and furrow has an average ridge to ridge measurement of 5.5m-6.0m, an average ridge width of 2.5m, and stands up to 0.3m high. It continues for some distance to the north-east but cannot be seen in the improved pasture field to the north-west.

5.11 The east side of the enclosure is defined by an c.85m length of earthwork, running from the north-east corner of the enclosed area as far as the north side of the farm complex, although by the time it reaches the latter it has been badly affected by both cattle poaching and vehicle movement. The earthworks of the east side actually comprise two parallel banks, set on average 7.50m apart, with a lowered area or depression between them (see plate 16). The tops of both banks are set at approximately the same height. The western, inner, bank has a flattened top, the western scarp standing up to 0.40m high and the eastern scarp to a maximum of 0.80m. The eastern scarp of the east, outer, bank also stands up to 0.80m high, but the slightly lower western scarp is much steeper. For substantial parts of its length, albeit intermittently, the east bank contains either a high proportion of stone rubble, a wall visible in plan only or a west side formed by a low standing wall face. At the very north-west end, the wall, visible in plan only, is c.0.50m wide [**6**/**265**].

5.12 This wall line, the fragments of wall facing and the banks themselves appear to define a number of former buildings or structures which together comprise the east side of the enclosure. These structures may once have been conjoined, and were probably also slightly stepped down from north-west to south-east. At the north end, there may be a sub-rectangular structure measuring c.12m long ('b' on figure 12), with a narrow break in the western bank just to the south [**6**/**260**]. To the south of this, there appears to be a second structure, measuring c.20m long by 5.50m wide ('c') [**1**/**526**, **4**/**858**, **6**/**256**, **6**/**258** and **6**/**259**] (see plate 16). The east internal side of this structure retains the best preserved section of wall face [**7**/**333** and **7**/**334**], standing up to 0.30m high and forming one side of a wall which is at least 0.40m wide. Rather than comprising coursed stonework, much of the wall face is made up of sub-rectangular sandstone pieces with a rounded or worn appearance. The remnants of a wall or wall-facing can also be seen at the north-west end of the building, and there may be at least two internal cross-divisions marked by shallow south-east facing scarps. However, some caution must be exercised in interpreting the earthworks here, as they did form the site of a silage clamp in living memory (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*); an adjacent oak tree still bears the scar caused by the steel wire used to secure the silage trailer ([**7**/**335**]; local information, *pers. comm.*). The oak tree stands just to the south of opposed breaks in both the east and west banks of the enclosure's eastern side; these could have been wholly created by modern vehicle movement, although they might also mark a former entrance. To the south-east, there are arguably two further sub-rectangular structures, one measuring c.7m long and the other up to c.10m long ('d') [**6**/**257**]. Beyond the latter, the earthworks forming this side of the enclosure have become flattened and spread due to vehicle and cattle movement. In the geophysical survey, virtually the whole of the outer bank forming the east side of the enclosure, and approximately half of the west inner bank, produced high resistance linear anomalies, suggestive of a wall/walls, and some sections also produce high magnetic anomalies (see figures 13 and 14) (Harrison 2012).

5.13 At its north end, the east side of the enclosure turns sharply to the south-west through an approximate right-angle, to become the northern side. There is no indication that the boundaries ever extended any further north or east. The hedgeline running north-east from this point does sit on a slight bank, but it does not contain the same high proportion of stone rubble as that seen in the north side of the enclosure (see below). There is a slight depressed strip of ground, c.8m wide, running parallel to the hedgeline in the improved pasture field to the north-west, but it is not clearly visible along the enclosure's northern side.

5.14 The north side of the enclosure [**1**/**525**, **4**/**816** and **4**/**817**] is of a similar form to the east side. It is visible for a total length of 135m, and again comprises two parallel banks, set on average 8m to 9m apart, with a lowered area resembling a shallow ditch between them (see plate 17). The southern, inner, bank is flat-topped, with the south scarp standing up to 0.80m high, and the north scarp up to 0.70m high. The north, outer, bank is surmounted by a substantial holly hedge and, although no definite wall lines or wall-facing similar to those seen on the east side of the enclosure are visible, the bank does contain a high proportion of stone rubble. The north scarp of the north bank stands up to 0.40m high, while the south side comprises two gently sloping parallel scarps, giving it a slightly terraced appearance and greater height. As a result of this, the top of the north bank is set c.0.50m higher than that of the south bank.

5.15 At the north-east corner, the outer and inner banks of the north side of the enclosure are continuous with those on the east side, and a small length of wall face is visible on the inner side of the corner [**6**/**261**]. At the point where the inner

banks of both sides meet [**6**/**262**], they rise to a height of almost 1.0m. From the corner, the both banks run south-west for 20m in the form described above [**6**/**263** and **6**/**264**], although the overall width is slightly less. They are cut by a modern vehicle track, which has exposed the high proportion of stone rubble in the north bank [**6**/**266** and **6**/**267**]. Beyond the vehicle track, both banks resume [**6**/**268** and **6**/**269**], although they are not continuous. There is a break in the south bank a short distance to the south-west of the vehicle track, and possible opposed breaks in both banks towards the west end, although these do have the appearance of more recent disturbance. The north bank runs as far as the earthwork that might define the west side of the enclosure (see below), but the southern, Inner, bank terminates some 6m short of it. Significantly, the north side of the enclosure did not produce the same magnetically enhanced anomalies as seen on the east side, although some high-resistance linear anomalies were noted, corresponding to the south, inner bank; the north outer bank was unable to be surveyed (see figures 13 and 14) (Harrison 2012).

5.16 The south-west end of the outer bank forming the north side of the enclosure terminates at a tree and a junction of modern fences, but an adjacent spread bank on a right-angled alignment might represent the west side of the enclosure ('e' on figure 12). There is no indication that the enclosure boundary ever extended any further north or west from the corner, although as both of the adjacent fields have been heavily improved, other earthworks may have been removed; the possibility that the west side of the enclosure was later moved further to the west is discussed in Chapter 6 below. If bank 'e' does form the west side of the enclosure, it has a different form to the north and east sides. At its north end, it may be formed by a spread bank, c.4m wide, but with a very shallow west scarp. However, for the majority of its 53m length, it comprises an east-facing scarp, now set behind a modern post and wire fence. The scarp stands up to 1.0m high, and is surmounted by a number of trees that appear to have been coppiced [**7**/**331** and **7**/**332**]. The scarp is intermittently faced with stone, the facing surviving up to 0.50m in height and apparently laid in three rough 'courses'; like the facing on the east side of the enclosure, it is formed by sub-rectangular pieces of sandstone with a rounded or worn appearance.

5.17 At its south end, the scarp curves around sharply to the south-west, to become a prominent and steep-sided c.2m wide bank containing a high proportion of stone rubble. There is then a c.2m wide gap, but the bank appears to continue along the north side of raised causeway or embankment. On the causeway side, the bank's scarp is very low but it does preserves the remains of stone rubble facing [**7**/**328**]. At 1.40m, the north side of the bank [**7**/**326**] is higher and retained in part by dense tree roots. The causeway itself [**4**/**861** and **7**/**329**] has an average width of 6.0m (see plate 18), and is on the line of an enclosed angled trackway shown in 1842 and 1857; the trackway remained in use until c.1965 as the main access to much of the farmland associated with the landholding (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*). The trackway does not appear in 1769, although its southern side as shown in 1842 is depicted as a hedgeline.

5.18 The causeway runs between two ponds, neither of which now retain water. The northern pond [**4**/**860** and **7**/**327**] is sub-rectangular in plan, aligned north-west/south-east, and measuring 35m long by 25m wide. The spread, sloping sides stand up to 1.40m high, and there may be an inlet or leat at the south-west corner. The southern pond [**4**/**862** and **7**/**330**] is also sub-rectangular in plan but aligned north-east/south-west, measuring 35m long by 12m wide. The sides are generally very steeply scarped, and stand up to 1.80m high towards the south-west end. There is a shallow and rather spread curvilinear depression entering the south-

west corner, although this has more the appearance of a track rather than a leat or inlet, and there is a small platform measuring c.7m square ('f' on figure 12) adjacent. The level of the base of the southern pond relative to ditches to the north-east and south-east (see below) indicates that water could have flowed between these features, although whether it actually did is uncertain. The north pond is not specifically marked on the 1842 tithe map, although it lies within a sub-square enclosure named as 'Fish Pond' in the apportionment (no. 30); it is not shown in 1857 (see figures 6 and 7). The south pond is depicted on both maps, and shown as water-filled, although its depiction in 1857 is much more rectangular than in 1842.

5.19 As with the west side, the south side of the enclosure is difficult to define precisely, and it may have moved over time (see Chapter 6 below). One possibility is that it could be represented by the extant boundary between the 'enclosure field' and the smaller area to the south, which is formed by a north-east/south-west aligned post and wire fence which encloses a ditch and bank ('g' on figure 12). This ditch is 3m wide but rather shallow [**7/324**]. It is continuous with the south-east corner of the pond to the south of the causeway, but it fades as it runs north-east. There is also a bank running parallel to the south side of the ditch. As it runs north-east, the bank becomes more prominent, eventually reaching 2.50m wide and 0.80m high, and it incorporates a number of trees with large stools along its line [**7/323**]; one sycamore, possibly coppiced, has an oval stool measuring 2m long by 1m wide [**1/516** to **1/518**]. This bank contains a high proportion of stone rubble, in small stretches resembling the base of a ruinous wall, and at its east end, the bank is actually formed by wall footings, visible in plan only, measuring 0.80m wide. At its west end, the bank may once have been continuous with another bank, lying just beyond the post and wire fence forming the western limit of the survey area ('m'), and both may be associated with an area of former medieval settlement here (see Chapter 6 below). The whole length of the north-east/south-west boundary is shown in 1769, 1842 and 1857. A second, and more likely, candidate for the southern side of the enclosure can be seen in the field to the south ('l'), and this is discussed further below (para 5.26).

Features inside the enclosure

5.20 The interior of the enclosure contains other earthworks, although they are nowhere near as well defined as the sides; a 10m to 15m wide strip along the south side of this area has been badly affected by vehicle movement in the past. In the north-east corner, there is a sub-rectangular platform ('h' on figure 12), c.10m square and 0.50m high. This appears to sit at the north end of a shallow terrace, c.14m wide and running parallel to the east side of the enclosure. The west side of this terrace is defined by a shallow scarp, which becomes a shallow linear depression as it moves south-east. At its south-east end, the linear depression returns as a scarp to the east and west. The west return may once have had a relationship with very denuded earthworks to the immediate south-west. These have been particularly affected by vehicle movement but appear to be formed largely by a shallow 2.50m wide linear depression, set on a north-east/south-west alignment.

5.21 In the south-west corner of the enclosure, there may be a further sub-rectangular platform ('i' on figure 12) [**7/325**]. However, there is a much better defined building platform attached to the inside of the northern side. This platform is sub-rectangular in plan, and measures 12m long by 5m wide ('j'); the east and west ends are more prominent than the south side. There may be further, very faint sub-rectangular features towards the west end of the enclosure's northern side, but these are difficult to define closely.

5.22 In addition, and perhaps most significantly, the interior of the enclosure is crossed by at least nine very faint and spread banks. Again, these are very difficult to define closely, but are between 3m to 4m wide and appear to form two distinct groups. Those to the east are set at 5m to 10m centres and run on a north-east/south-west alignment. Those to the west are set at 5m to 8m centres and have a more acute north-west/south-east alignment, closer to that of the east and west sides of the enclosure, and of the ridge and furrow to its north-east. While the ridge and furrow earthworks to the east of the enclosure were clearly visible in the magnetometer survey (see figure 13), no similar responses were seen within the enclosure itself, although some high resistance trends were identified by the resistivity survey, suggestive of ploughed down ridge and furrow (see figure 14) (Harrison 2012). It is suggested that at least some of the faint banks, particularly the western group, represent former ridge and furrow.

5.23 One linear magnetic anomaly, thought to represent a ditch, was also seen within the area of the western group ('E' on figure 13). Interestingly, this anomaly is broadly parallel with the east and west sides of the enclosure, and it also aligns with a short projection on the north side of the faint linear depression at the south end of the eastern group of ridges; it may represent an internal division of the enclosure.

Earthworks to the West of the Hall

5.24 The field to the west of the Hall is depicted on all the mapping consulted for the project, and the 1842 tithe map notes that it is called 'Horse Pen' (no. 31) (see figure 6). However, the earthworks are of a very different form to those in the larger field to the north. The area is effectively divided into four quarters of unequal size by two linear earthworks, quite probably the result of several different phases of activity.

5.25 One linear earthwork is represented by a shallow north-west/south-east aligned depression defined by banks on the east and west sides which runs across the field to the west of centre ('k' on figure 12). The flat-bottomed depression is on average 5m wide and up to 0.8m deep [**1**/**524**, **7**/**317** and **7**/**318**] (see plate 19) and, as has been noted above (para 5.18), its base is set at a level which would have allowed water to flow between it and the pond to the north; it remained very marshy at the time of the survey. It appears to cut a second linear depression running at right angles ('l'), although the banks on the east side return around the second depression to form its north and south sides. A shallow sub-oval depression diverges from the north end of the east side of the linear earthwork, which can be traced as far as a modern post and wire fence. The south end of the linear earthwork also merges with a much smaller north-east/south-west linear depression, and appears to continue beyond it for a short distance before meeting the south boundary wall of the field [**7**/**319**]. Segments of the linear earthwork were also identified by the magnetometer survey (see figure 13) (Harrison 2012). It is possible that this ditch represents a southern continuation of the west side of the enclosure and/or be associated with former settlement in this area (see Chapter 6 below).

5.26 The other linear earthwork divides the field on a north-east/south-west alignment ('l' on figure 12). To the east of its junction with the first earthwork, it is represented by a linear depression, again 5m wide and 0.60m deep [**1**/**523** and **7**/**314**], and defined by a bank along the north side and a very spread bank to the south. At its east end, the depression angles slightly to the south. It may have been disturbed

here by the construction of two sub-square earthworks marking former vegetable gardens [**1**/**522** and **7**/**313**], the forerunner of the existing vegetable garden [**7**/**315**]. To the west of the junction, the linear depression is still present on the same alignment although here the earthwork is very much fainter [**7**/**316**]. The eastern section of the linear earthwork was also identified by the magnetometer survey (see figure 13) (Harrison 2012). Once again, it is possible that this ditch represents the south side of the enclosure, although it could also be associated with former settlement in this area (see Chapter 6 below).

5.27 The bank lying just beyond the post and wire fence forming the western limit of the survey area is aligned north-west/south-east, and measures 3m wide and stands up to 0.80m high ('m' on figure 12). Its east side is also faced with worn or weathered sandstone rubble, standing up to 0.50m in height [**1**/**519** to **1**/**521**, and **7**/**321**]. The west face also bears some fragmentary traces of stone facing, although very little in comparison to the eastern face. The bank has a relatively flat top, and there are coppiced trees along the eastern edge of the top. The south end of the bank has been disturbed by the construction of a dwelling ('Lyle Cottage') to the south, which is depicted in 1769; the bank now terminates in a heap of stone rubble and soil. The northern end curves around to the north-west, towards a group of ruinous concrete buildings.

5.28 Of the quarters formed by the two linear earthworks ('k' and 'l' on figure 12) crossing the field, the south-west quadrant is occupied by the garden of a modern house ('West Park') and has been extensively landscaped. The north-west and north-east quadrants are largely devoid of internal earthworks, although there are some very faint linear features on its north edge. However, the south-east quadrant contains a number of closely spaced parallel banks on a north-west/south-east alignment, of uncertain function.

6 DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS OF THE PROJECT

The Medieval Landscape Setting of Colburn Hall

6.1 A detailed examination of the history and development for the landholding and the administrative organisation of the Colburn area during the medieval period, and a search for any associated features such as a park, lies beyond the scope of this report. However, the results of the detailed measured survey work allow the recorded buildings at Colburn, and the Hall itself, to begin to be placed within their wider landscape context. In the following section, the possible alternative forms of this immediate setting are discussed, and the processes through which it may have developed.

6.2 The Hall and medieval building are located on the east side of a large enclosure with a sub-square plan, perhaps measuring as much as c.180m north-east/south-west by c.170m north-west/south-east in its final form, set on general north-east/south-west alignment. The overall plan of this enclosure is highly suggestive of a precinct or court, which would have contained the range of ancillary structures expected at a medieval manorial/residential complex, such as agricultural buildings, stables, a brew house and gardens. Like their houses, gardens and parks, precincts grow and contract in size depending on the wealth and status of their owners, and any manorial precinct at Colburn is likely to have been modified in size over the hundreds of years during which the complex has been occupied. Indeed, evidence for an expansion of an original precinct can be seen at Colburn (see figure 15) although the lack of detailed documentary material means that the chronology of this and associated developments is not easy to establish.

The original precinct enclosure

6.3 The sides of the precinct enclosure survive as both earthworks and/or extant boundaries, but they differ in form, probably as a result of successive modifications over time. The east and north sides are the most well defined. The east side appears to comprise a series of as many as four structures, probably conjoined to form a long range stepping down a slope from north-west to south-east ('b', 'c' and 'd' on figure 12). Some of these structures preserve evidence for possible internal sub-divisions and also stone facing to the internal scarps, formed by slightly rounded pieces of sandstone rubble with a weathered or worn appearance. The positioning of a possible medieval route, leading to the 'wath' crossing point across the Swale, may be significant in defining the east side of the precinct closer to the village green. In 1769, as today, it runs along the east side of the farm complex, on a similar line to the earthworks, but then diverges as it moves north. If it left the north side of the former village green on the same line during the medieval period, then it may well have been respecting the east side of the precinct, which would have extended further south than the surviving earthworks. The north side of the precinct, with which the east side appears to be contemporary, comprises two parallel banks, with a lowered area between them resembling a shallow ditch; the northern bank is slightly terraced on its south side and it contains a high proportion of stone rubble but no surviving stone facing.

6.4 It was noted in Chapter 5 above (para 5.16) that the position of the west side of the precinct may be represented by a spread north-west/south-east aligned bank ('e' on figure 12); for the majority of its length this comprises an east-facing scarp, intermittently faced with stone, of the same appearance as that described above for the east side. If this feature did form the west side of the precinct, then the northern part of a prominent north-west/south-east ditch or depression ('k') in the

field to the west of the Hall might be interpreted as a continuation of its line, the two separated by an entrance between two contemporary or later ponds (see para 6.15 below).

6.5 Two alternative positions were suggested for the south side of the precinct. Firstly, the bank running north-east from the south side of the (south) pond ('g' on figure 12) contains a high proportion of stone rubble, and at its north-east end a wall line is visible in plan. If this boundary does represent the south side of the enclosure, then the precinct would have had a width of c.75m at this end. However, if its line is projected as it is shown in 1769 and 1842, it would have excluded both the Hall and medieval building, assuming that the boundary did not perform at least one right-angled return. It seems more likely to represent the northern extent of the former medieval settlement in this area (see para 6.9 below), although it could also have been utilised for an internal division of the precinct. Secondly, and perhaps more likely, the shallow ditch or depression ('l') to the west of the Hall might represent the south side of the precinct. If this was the case, the precinct would have been somewhat wider, measuring c.100m at this end.

6.6 The only apparent common feature to all sides of the enclosure is that those earthworks that appear to define its limits all have outer banks containing either a high proportion of stone rubble, wall facing or in some parts, a wall visible in plan only. The right-angled bank and the magnetometer anomaly on the inside of the junction of the two linear ditches ('k' and 'l') to the west of the Hall could also represent a wall line. The enclosure may therefore have been walled originally, or perhaps enclosed by a mixture of standing walls and banks faced with stone. However, the presence of the internal bank along the north side of the enclosure is curious. The inner bank along the east side represents the west side of a range of buildings, but there appears to be no evidence for structures between the two banks of the north side, either in the earthworks or in the geophysics. The central ditch or shallow depression has the appearance of a moat, but the slope of the ground clearly shows that it would never had held water. It may simply be an empty strip of ground, but it is also possible that the inner bank is a later feature (see para 6.16 below).

6.7 The above hypothesis suggests that the original precinct measures c.135m by c.100m, with the medieval building and the earliest phases of the Hall in the south-east corner (see figure 15). Within those parts of the interior unaffected by later development, it is noticeable that surviving earthworks are mostly distributed around the edges. There appears to have been a terrace with a platform ('h' on figure 12) at its north end running along the west side of the east range of buildings. There is at least one structure attached to the inside of the inner bank of the north side ('j'), perhaps another further to the south-west, and a further platform in what might be the south-west 'corner' ('i'). The main entrance into the precinct appears to have been towards the centre of the west side (see para 6.16 below). It is highly likely that there was some internal sub-division within the precinct, perhaps inner and outer courts or yards, demarcating what Creighton (2009, 3) refers to as the classical tripartite seignurial structure of domestic, agricultural and horticultural zones. The north-west/south-east aligned ditch identified by the geophysical survey ('E' on figure 13) may represent one such internal division, and it was noted above (para 6.5) that the linear bank and ditch running from the south-west corner of the southern pond ('g' on figure 12) could be another. The main northern part of the precinct is crossed very denuded linear earthworks, resembling former ridge and furrow; those on the western side are the most convincing and they are on a similar alignment to the surviving ridge and furrow to the immediate north-east of the enclosure.

6.8 The presence of ridge and furrow within the precinct enclosure is highly significant when considering its potential date. The enclosure could have had a pre-medieval origin, have fallen out of use and subsequently been incorporated into Colburn's open field system, resulting in the interior being ploughed; the whole field is depicted as being arable on one of the 1769 plans although this is likely to be a diagrammatic representation rather actuality (see figure 4). However, if this had been the case, one would expect the earthworks defining the enclosure, particularly on the north side, to have been ploughed over and so be far more denuded. It is therefore considered more likely that the ridge and furrow represents part of the village's open field system which was taken out of cultivation to create the enclosure; the ridge and furrow may even have been deliberately flattened to create a level interior, which might explain its partial survival. This makes the enclosure of probable later medieval date and therefore likely to be contemporary with the medieval building and the Hall, which are suggested to be of late 13th century and mid 14th century respectively (see para 6.18 below).

The relationship of the original precinct with the medieval village

6.9 The 1769 and later plans show a very regular arrangement of the southern half of the village. A series of tofts (the land on which the street frontage house was built and the adjoining back yard) and crofts (the piece of land adjoining the toft used for arable or pasture) run south from the south side of a substantial village green; the tofts are separated from the crofts by a back lane, and the 1814 plan even names the rear of the plots as 'Crofts' (see figures 4 and 5). However, the arrangement on the north side of the green as depicted in 1769 is very different - only two tofts are shown fronting directly onto the north side of the green (nos 19N and 20O on figure 4), to the immediate east of the possible medieval routeway, although there is a longer toft and croft to the west (no. 27P). The Hall and medieval building stand back some way from the north side of the green, with two enclosures to the south (both nos 21A), and there is a large field (no. 22A) between these and the longer plot (no. 27P) to the west. The east side of this longer plot is represented in part by the rubble-faced bank on the west side of the survey area ('m' on figure 12), and the house shown in 1769 corresponds to the present 'Lyle Cottage'. The surviving earthworks also suggest that there was a similar c.35m wide plot to the immediate east of the 'Lyle Cottage' plot, the east side of which is represented by the north-west/south-east aligned ditch 'k'; this plot would also have had a house on the green frontage, in approximately the same position as the modern 'West Park'. There was also a further plot to the east, the east side of which has been truncated by the later enclosure in front of the Hall, and the presence of two further plots may be reflected in the later enclosures to the south of the Hall.

6.10 The marked difference between the north and south sides of the village must surely be a reflection of ownership. It was noted in Chapter 2 above that the manor of Colburn was in joint ownership from 1279, the majority of the northern part held by Alex le Breton and subsequently the D'Arcy family, and most of the southern part held by Henry de Ripon and subsequently the Saltmarsh family. Although detailed documentary research into the manorial history and background of the respective families is beyond the scope of this project, it seems that the owners of the southern half of the manor were able to adopt a more progressive approach the development of their part of the village; the arrangement of the plots and lanes to the south of the green suggests a deliberate and planned settlement, either in part or as a whole. There may well have been a series of tofts and in some places attached crofts along the north side of the green, but they appear much less regular. Two explanations for this can be offered. Firstly that the le

Breton and later D'Arcy landholding may not have been successful for economic or other reasons, which might have led to a lower pace of development and/or partial abandonment or contraction of this part of the settlement. Secondly, and perhaps more likely, the 1769 plan is showing that some of the village plots may have been deliberately cleared or truncated by the landowner to facilitate the creation and then expansion of the manorial precinct.

6.11 It is very noticeable that the main residential complex is set back some distance from the north side of the green as indicated in 1769. This arrangement can be explained by the presence of a row of buildings in their tofts along the north green frontage. A westward continuation of the line forming the rear of the two tofts to the east of the possible medieval routeway joins with a prominent kink in the west side of the 'Lyle Cottage' plot, thus suggesting that the north-east/south-west ditch ('l' on figure 12) represents the north end of the tofts on this side of the green. The back line of the associated crofts is shown on the 1769 plan, forming the north side of enclosure no. 22A, and this can be seen, in part, in the surviving bank and ditch running north-east from the southern pond ('g'). By extrapolation of the earthworks, the tofts would have been c.50m long, and the crofts to the rear of the 'West Park' and 'Lyle Cottage' plots a further c.45m long.

6.12 The original precinct, measuring c.135m by c.100m, therefore appears to have been laid out over the crofts of three plots fronting onto the green, with the northern area taking in some of the medieval open field (see figure 15); the tofts and the houses would have remained. However, it is also possible that these three tofts never had any crofts extending further back (like the two examples to the east of the medieval routeway), in which case the precinct would respect more of the settlement. At present, it is impossible to know which option is correct. The presence of the row of occupied tofts and some crofts on this side of the village green also explains why the access into the precinct enclosure was from the west. Although Wilcox states that the south gable window of the medieval building was set higher so that it could be seen from 'the southerly approach of the site' (Wilcox 2001, 44), this line of approach is likely to be a post-medieval alteration (see paras 5.6-5.7 above). There was no route through the row of tofts on the green frontage, and so a new access had to be created to the west around the back of them - it is always possible that this access route may have originated as a back lane running around the north side of the plots, similar to that seen on the south side of the green.

An expansion of the precinct

6.13 It was noted above that the west side of the original precinct was thought to be represented by a bank and ditch ('e' and the north part of 'k' on figure 12), and that the south side was formed by another bank and ditch (east half of 'l'). However, it is also possible that the precinct was enlarged to the west at a later date. It is noticeable that the northern boundary of the enclosure named as 'Fish Pond' in 1842 (no. 30), which encloses the north pond but does not actually depict it, is on the same line as the earthworks defining the northern side of the precinct (see figure 6). This enclosure is also shown in 1769 (no. 23A), although perhaps slightly elongated (see figure 4). Unfortunately, any boundary earthworks that might have existed here have been ploughed out, but if the west side of this enclosure does mark the west side of an expanded precinct, then it would have had a north-east/south-west dimension of c.180m. Depending on the position of the south side of the precinct (see below), the west side may have continued south following a field boundary depicted in 1769 and 1842, which represents a medieval plot boundary and still survives as the boundary between 'Lyle Cottage' and 'West

Park'. The only part of this boundary to fall within the survey area is at the western end of the field to the west of the Hall, where there is a bank partly faced with stone rubble ('m' on figure 12).

6.14 The surviving earthworks suggest that there was also a southern expansion of the original precinct, as far as the village green, over the three previously respected tofts on the north side of the green. This expansion also meant that the whole of the 'West Park' plot was now incorporated into the precinct. At present, it is impossible to know whether these tofts and the 'West Park' plot were abandoned or disused at this time, or whether the landowner forced them out. The west side of the expanded precinct (represented by the 'Lyle Cottage/West Park' boundary) would have run south to a junction of the green, and the south side would run along the north edge of the green (see figure 15). As a result, the medieval building, Hall and other structures would now lie towards the centre of the east side of the expanded precinct.

6.15 This expansion may well have been accompanied by a remodelling of the entrance on the west side of the precinct, to create the two ponds on either side of the causeway. The depiction of this area on the 1842 and 1857 maps (see figures 6 and 7), together with the surviving earthworks here, is suggestive of a later medieval formalised entrance. Comparisons can be drawn with, for example Harlsey Castle in North Yorkshire, where the main entrance to the moated precinct was placed on the side opposite to that of the residential complex (Matthews & Richardson 2011-12). The use of ponds, canals and other water features to define and enhance entrances into different parts of medieval complexes, or to act as boundaries between precincts and parks, is now well documented (e.g. Everson 1998). Although the exact date of the two ponds at Colburn remains unclear, it is interesting to note that a reconstruction of the manorial complex at Rothwell in West Yorkshire from documentary evidence shows that one of the gates into the complex was approached across an embankment retaining a fishpond to the north-west (Moorhouse 2003b, 193). It might also be significant that the alignment of the entrance way (as shown by the track on the 1842 and 1857 maps and a single boundary on the 1769 plan) does have a distinct kink just to the west of the ponds, and the small platform off the north-west corner of the southern pond ('f' on figure 12) might even represent the position of a gatehouse or entrance structure. The appearance of the southern of the two ponds suggests that it has been modified during its lifetime, and while water could have flowed between it and the linear depression or ditches to the north-east ('g') and south-east ('k'), it is not known to what extent this might reflect any early arrangement.

6.16 The expanded precinct would have measured c.180m north-east/south-west by c.170m north-west/south-east, and some of the former boundaries, for example bank 'e', could have been used as internal sub-divisions (see figure 15). The expansion of the precinct over former village earthworks would also have allowed their conversion for other uses, such as the type of gardens or small enclosures that were fashionable in the later medieval period. The quarters may, for example, have contained an orchard and gardens, divided by water-filled ditches represented by earthworks 'k' and 'l'. There may also have been other elements within the precinct enclosure which also fulfilled an ornamental purpose. For example, the flat-topped bank running along the inside of the north side could have been an elevated walkway to view whatever was inside, or was going on, in this part of the precinct. One might draw parallels with the similar, albeit much grander, arrangements made at other late medieval residences in Yorkshire, for example, at Sheriff Hutton Castle, North Yorkshire (Roberts & Richardson 2005, 125).

Dating and comparable examples

6.17 Given the lack of detailed documentary research, it is not yet possible to propose close dates for either the establishment of the precinct or any subsequent changes to its form. Nevertheless, based on the evidence and scenarios discussed above, the following suggestions are proposed.

6.18 The main residential complex, at least from the later 13th or very early 14th century (the date of the medieval building), was set back from the north frontage of the settlement's green as indicated in 1769. This arrangement seems to have been determined by the presence of a row of buildings and their tofts along the north green frontage which, if the medieval building in the complex replaced an earlier predecessor in approximately the same location, could potentially originate prior to the 13th century. Assuming that at least some of the earthworks are contemporary with the medieval building (i.e. late 13th-early 14th century), then this was located at the south-east corner of a sub-square precinct, which was laid out over part of the settlement's open field system and perhaps some crofts. The main entrance to the precinct was on the west side, and again this may have been determined by a row of buildings and tofts, perhaps indicating that they were still occupied when the precinct was initially laid out.

6.19 At a subsequent date, the precinct seems to have been expanded south and west over tofts which had become abandoned or were deliberately cleared. Again, assuming that the earliest precinct is associated with the medieval building, the expanded precinct could be dated to anywhere between the late 14th and late 16th century. This expansion could well be associated with a change of ownership, for example from the le Breton to the Swillington family in the early 15th century, or the arrival of the Sayer family in the later 16th century, or an increase in status of an existing owner. Given that there appears to have been a substantial expansion or upgrading of the residential accommodation within the complex during the later medieval period, it is also possible that an expanded precinct was associated with this. Such an expansion might well have been accompanied by a remodelling of the interior to include fashionable gardens or to have updated the entrance on the west side.

6.20 The original precinct measures c.135m by c.100m, while the expanded precinct was c.180m by c170m. These measurements fall well within the size range that might be expected. Unfortunately, it is difficult to find comparative published examples of manorial precincts of late 13th-early 14th century date, particularly ones which have been subject to detailed earthwork survey. But at Hatfield Old Manor House in South Yorkshire, the 12th century first floor hall or chamber block was located near the centre of a sub-square 'Manor Garth', c.150m square, moated to one side and with all other buildings concentrated in the north-west corner (Birch & Ryder 1988). At Hooten Levitt, also South Yorkshire, a 12th century first floor hall or chamber block may have been set within a complex of buildings located at the south-west part of a larger enclosure c.120m square (Dennison & Richardson 2008a). Turning to slightly later medieval examples, the precinct at Ayton, near Scarborough, which may partly pre-date the late 14th century castle, measures 120m by 110m (Dennison & Richardson 2008b). At Harlsey, the late 14th or early 15th century castle stood within a partly moated precinct measuring 220m by 180m (Matthews & Richardson 2007; Matthews & Richardson 2011-12). However, these latter two examples were substantial tower houses, but there are also North Yorkshire medieval courtyard complexes and hall and cross-wing houses which stood within precinct or courts, such as at Seamer, where the 'Manor Garth' may have been c.250m square (Dennison & Richardson

2007, 6) or at Walburn Hall, which was provided with inner and outer courts (Emery 1996, 405-407). The latter is of additional interest in that the courts were partly defined by embattled walls; a similar embattled forecourt, possibly a late 16th century addition, existed at Wycliffe Hall in County Durham (formerly in North Yorkshire) (Richardson & Dennison 2001). The practise of constructing or expanding manorial or ecclesiastical precincts over parts of abandoned or deliberately cleared settlements is also a common characteristic of the medieval landscape (e.g. Everson, Taylor & Dunn 1991, 42-43).

The Medieval Building

6.21 Before discussing the medieval building, it is first necessary to give a summary of the analysis previously undertaken by Wilcox (2001) of both the building and the Hall. The summary is given not because the current survey work agrees with all of Wilcox's development proposals (see below), but because an understanding of her work is necessary in order to place the EDAS survey within a proper academic context.

Previous analysis by Wilcox

6.22 Based on her discussion of the different characteristics of a first floor and chamber block, Wilcox (2001, 39-48) has suggested that the medieval building at Colburn was more likely to have been a chamber block of late 13th century date than a first floor hall, i.e. it may have existed in association with a timber-framed ground floor hall somewhere in the vicinity. She concluded that this was most likely to have been positioned a short distance to the east of the chamber block, in approximately the position now occupied by the barn range. In its original form, it was suggested that the chamber block was a detached building with only one original ground floor entrance in the east elevation (that now blocked, towards the north end of the elevation) and that there was no surviving evidence for an original first floor entrance. The basement was not vaulted, it had no permanent interior division of space, and was lit only by two windows in the north gable. The first floor room (which must presumably have been reached from an internal stair) had a timber floor set lower than the existing first floor and was lit by three windows, one in either gable and a third at the south end of the west wall. The differences between the gable windows might have been thought to be explained by the division of the room into upper and lower ends, but at Colburn it was stated to be a result of the north window originally being provided with a window seat while the south window was set higher so that it could be seen from 'the southerly approach of the site' (Wilcox 2001, 44).

6.23 The existing west wing of the Hall was proposed to have been built by the mid 14th century, and to have been of two storeys, perhaps with a first floor doorway to the east elevation, and large windows to the east and west elevations and the north gable, although the evidence on which these proposals were made is not always clear (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*). It may have functioned as a late example of a first floor hall, perhaps in conjunction with the chamber block, but there was no evidence that the two had been linked structurally or that they had formed part of any contemporary courtyard arrangement. Wilcox proposed that one possible explanation for this was that the manorial complex had been jointly occupied by Sybil de Ripon and John le Breton in the late 13th and early 14th centuries, maintaining separate households on the same site, and hence there was a need for what amounted to two separate residences (Wilcox 2001, 45-46). Again, it is not clear on what evidence this proposal was based (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*) and, although this coparceny may have been possible (see para 6.35

below), it would have been common for there to have been two distinct complexes separated by some distance. The chamber block continued in domestic use into the 15th and 16th centuries but, unlike the west wing of the Hall, it was never extended, perhaps due to the continuing presence of a ground floor hall to the east.

6.24 Wilcox proposed that a number of changes took place to the chamber block following its construction in the late 13th century (Wilcox 2001, 31-38). A first floor doorway was inserted at the north end of the east elevation in the 14th or 15th century, reached by external stairs which then blocked access to the original ground floor doorway below. At the same time, a new ground floor doorway was created in the south gable. In the 16th or 17th century, a fireplace was inserted into the east wall of the first floor room, served by an external lateral stack; by contrast, Ryder (1982, 142) suggests that the fireplace is contemporary with the fabric i.e. of c.1300 date. At some point in the late 17th or early 18th century, the barn range was built up against the east elevation, and the late medieval first floor doorway here was blocked. The lateral stack to the east elevation was subsequently demolished, and the east elevation repaired. Later in the 18th century, or perhaps in the early 19th century, a new ground floor doorway was created in the centre of the east elevation; the existing first floor, set at a higher level than the medieval one, was also created during the same period. A building was added to the south gable in the late 18th or early 19th century, causing the late medieval ground floor doorway here to be blocked. By this date, the late 13th century chamber block had been given over to agricultural usage.

6.25 The current EDAS survey has uncovered no evidence to contradict previous suggestions that the medieval building dates to about c.1300, a date which is based principally upon the style of the south window and the overall form of the building, rather than any firm documentary evidence. However, it has noted new structural information and allowed a number of different interpretations to be proposed, some of which contrast with those given previously by Wilcox. The evidence upon which these interpretations are made has already been set out in the structural description above (Chapter 3), and is not repeated here.

Was there ever an attached structure?

6.26 The previous analysis by Wilcox suggested that the medieval building was originally a detached building, and this seems likely to be broadly correct, in the sense that it formed part of a larger courtyard complex, for example. However, there is evidence that some *smaller* structures may once have been attached, and this has implications for the use of the medieval building itself.

6.27 Structural evidence suggests that there was once a buttress at the north-east corner of the medieval building like that which still survives to the north-west corner, and although a structure was built up against the north gable by the mid 19th century, there were no medieval additions here. The evidence for the west elevation is also primarily cartographic, and formed by the shallow projection shown to the approximate centre of the elevation in 1769 and 1814, but omitted in 1842 and 1857. There is no clear structural evidence for the form of this structure in the west elevation, or indeed any surviving evidence that it was ever present. Indeed, given the age of the building, the west elevation contains suspiciously little evidence for any kind of alteration or structural development. The only two possible early features visible in the elevation are the buttress at the north end, and the first floor lancet window (enlarged to form a doorway) at the south end, although as has been already noted above, the latter had been altered since the

early 20th century and so it is not certain to what extent the extant remains reflect an earlier feature. The lack of features visible in the west elevation could have originated in two very different ways. Firstly, it might reflect the position of the medieval building within the residential part of the complex; for example, if the west elevation formed part of the western boundary of the residential area, then for reasons of security and control of access, there may have been no other openings in this wall. Secondly, and alternatively, the lack of features could indicate that this elevation was extensively rebuilt, perhaps between 1769 and 1842, removing all trace of the projection shown at the former date and any other structural evidence that might then have survived. The significance of this for the relationship between the medieval building and the Hall is discussed more fully below.

6.28 The features shown by Buck in the south gable in 1718 have already been discussed above, and might possibly form the remnant of scarring left behind when a timber-framed structure butting the south gable was removed. Similar scarring, left by structures which were added after the original construction period but demolished prior to the late 17th century, has been recorded at Harewood Castle in West Yorkshire for example (Richardson & Dennison, forthcoming b). If such a structure had ever existed, it would have largely blocked the window in the south gable of the medieval building, probably indicating that it was an early post-medieval addition when the relative status of the latter had been downgraded.

6.29 Turning to the east elevation, the possible presence of a buttress at the north-east corner, together with the moulded string course at eaves level surviving to the north end of the elevation, argues against the presence of an attached structure here during the medieval period. However, the extensive alteration and rebuilding to the southern half of the elevation could indicate that an attached structure here has been removed. Wilcox (2001, 37) suggested that an external stair might have been located here, leading to a first floor doorway, but if a two storey attached structure had been present instead, then this might explain why the alteration and rebuilding rises to eaves level.

6.30 How would a two storey structure attached to the south end of the east elevation have related to the rest of the medieval building? Its presence could explain why an early external ground floor doorway (now blocked) was placed towards the north end of the east elevation, so as to avoid it (and perhaps an external lateral stack to its north (see below)). The location of an early doorway here might also hint at the original access to the first floor of the medieval building. Although a first floor doorway exists at the north end of the east elevation, stone steps leading to it would apparently have blocked the ground floor doorway below, unless a passage or arch was carried through the steps leading to it. However, if the first floor doorway is a later medieval insertion, as suggested by Wilcox, then it may be that the original access to the first floor was internal, and perhaps located at the north end of the ground floor, with the external ground floor doorway placed close by. The original form of any internal stair is unknown, but it could even feasibly have been of stone newel construction. Although the current survey uncovered no clear evidence for such, it is also possible that the ground floor of the medieval building was sub-divided into separate areas, perhaps reflecting household organisation or the control of access to those on the first floor.

6.31 Although Wilcox (2001, 44) argued against the division of the first floor space of the medieval building into upper and lower ends, the placement of the medieval features is quiet suggestive of such. This is particularly the case at the south end, where one could argue that a dias area was once present, lit by a first floor window in the west wall (if one did indeed exist there) and with those seated here framed

by the large window in the south gable. A dias area could have been heated by the fireplace in the east wall. Ryder suggests that this fireplace is contemporary with the fabric of the wall i.e. of c.1300 date (Ryder 1982, 142), and central fireplaces located in a lateral wall do occur in similar medieval structures (Wilcox 2001, 8). However, Wilcox characterises it as being of 16th or 17th century date, likening it to 17th century examples recorded elsewhere in North Yorkshire (Wilcox 2001, 33); it also bears comparison to some late 16th century examples in West Yorkshire (RCHME 1986, 60-61). Matters are further confused by Buck showing a ridge stack in this approximate position in 1718 (see figure 3). Nevertheless, there are reasons to believe that the fireplace is medieval, rather than later. The moulding is perhaps more likely to pre-date the 17th century than to belong to it. Additionally, as has been noted in Chapter 2, it appears that alterations were being undertaken to the Hall in the mid to late 17th century. Given that the east barn was probably built onto the medieval building at the same date, it has been suggested that it is therefore unlikely that a fireplace would be inserted into the first floor during this period (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*). A medieval date for the fireplace would also avoid the need to explain what happened to the external lateral stack that served it, which, as Wilcox rightly comments, must once have been present. An external stack need not have necessarily extended down to the ground floor; the backs of even quite substantial stacks could be supported externally by corbel tables, as at Abbey House in Whitby (Richardson & Dennison, forthcoming a) or elsewhere in Yorkshire (Pattison 1996). However, it is more likely that it did so, and this then also raises the possibility that it could have served a ground floor fireplace too, at some stage.

6.32 The central position of the first floor fireplace in the east wall might be considered too far to the north to have effectively served a dias area at the south end of the first floor. But if an attached two-storey structure was present to the east elevation of the medieval building, then access from the south end of the first floor might have effectively dictated this positioning. Access from a dias or 'upper' end of the first floor could further suggest that the attached two-storey structure formed some kind of solar, perhaps also heated, or perhaps more likely that it was used as a chapel, as at the late 13th century Little Wenham Hall in Suffolk (Wood 1965, 22). The presence of an attached structure would support a categorisation of the medieval building as a 'first floor hall', rather than as a 'chamber block' as proposed by Wilcox. However, the ambiguity of the evidence on which divisions between the two are made has been raised above, and it is certainly not the purpose of this report to criticise Wilcox's valuable survey.

6.33 At present, there also remains a paucity of evidence about what other contemporary structures existed in the vicinity of the medieval building. Assuming that it was indeed the main residential building within the complex, it would almost certainly have been served by a detached kitchen and other necessary ancillary structures, and it is quite possible that amongst these there was also a separate timber-framed hall. In addition, it could also have been used for other functions when necessary, for example, as a courthouse when required. In the first instance, further primary documentary research is required to identify and catalogue any evidence which may provide information on the development of the complex, and which might identify the medieval building and an associated hall separately.

The relationship of the medieval building and the Hall

6.34 The survey work undertaken for this report required no investigation of the Hall itself, and so it is difficult to comment on the previous dating and interpretation

provided by Wilcox in detail. Perhaps the most puzzling aspect of the surviving buildings at Colburn Hall is exactly how the medieval west wing of the Hall related to the medieval building forming the main subject of this survey. Wilcox proposed that the west wing was mid 14th century in date (i.e. only 50 years later than the medieval building) and that it had formed a first floor hall, but that it had not been structurally linked to the medieval building. Furthermore, one possible explanation advanced for the close physical and chronological spacing of the two buildings was that the manorial complex had been jointly occupied by the de Ripon and le Breton families in the late 13th and early 14th centuries, who would have maintained separate households on the same site, and hence there was a need for what amounted to two separate residences (Wilcox 2001, 45-46).

6.35 Coparceny (i.e. the joint occupation of the same building or site by different groups) has been advanced as a possible explanation for otherwise puzzling arrangements at other medieval residences. Although Dixon and Borne concluded that Aydon Castle in Northumberland was not designed from the start for joint ownership as had been previously proposed, they did concede that capital messuages were occasionally physically subdivided between coparceners and provided an example in Belford manor house, also Northumberland (Dixon & Borne 1978, 234-238). It is also possible that the tightly controlled late 14th century circulation plan at Harewood Castle in West Yorkshire was partly compromised by the need to accommodate two separate households (Richardson & Dennison, forthcoming b). However, although the manor of Colburn was jointly owned, there is, as yet, no firm documentary evidence to suggest that two families were living within the same manorial complex.

6.36 It is also possible to propose an alternative explanation. Although, like Wilcox before, the EDAS survey has found no evidence to support a theory that the medieval building and the medieval wing of the Hall were once structurally linked, there is circumstantial evidence to indicate that this was actually once the case. Firstly, the west elevation of the medieval building is almost completely blank. This could be a result of it having been largely rebuilt, so as to separate it from a structure to which it was once attached; the rebuilding would have removed any evidence for the former presence of this structure. Secondly, the projection shown in 1769 and 1814 to the west elevation of the medieval building is, allowing for the vagaries of the map depiction, apparently directly in line with the east part of the Hall (see figures 4 and 5). Thirdly, it is possible that what Buck shows in 1718 as the east part of the Hall was a remnant of an open hall range, a possibility raised by Hatcher (1990, 56), and that this was once timber-framed. Although Wilcox discovered no evidence for timber-framing within the Hall, this could have been completely removed by later rebuilding. An examination of the attic space over the former single bay block of the Hall parallel to the west cross-wing revealed fragmentary evidence in the west wall for the relatively steeply pitched roof of an east-west structure which apparently pre-dated the single bay block. The parallel single bay block is suggested to have been built in the late 16th or early 17th centuries (Wilcox 2001, 19-27) and is shown by Buck in 1718.

6.37 It is therefore tempting to see the 'hall' shown by Buck as a truncated remnant of a once larger structure, timber-framed or stone, that linked the west cross-wing of the Hall and the medieval building, effectively creating two cross-wings to a hall range, a plan form adopted by the lesser gentry of the West Riding by the late 15th century (RCHME 1986, 4). Although it is possible that a linking hall range was also a later addition to the west cross-wing of the Hall, as at Calverley Hall and Horbury Hall in West Yorkshire (RCHME 1986, 4), it seems more likely that it was built at the same time as the Hall cross-wing. If one follows Wilcox's proposed mid 14th

century date for the Hall cross-wing, then an explanation is needed as to why the medieval building of c.1300 should have been so quickly superseded. Alternatively, if the Hall cross-wing and linking range were added at a later (but still medieval) date, then the alterations could be seen as part of an updating of somewhat limited residential accommodation to contemporary standards. Such a scenario, in which the Hall cross-wing and medieval building formed part of the same, single, structure, would also remove the need for coparceny or another complex residential arrangement to explain the presence of two separate structures in such close proximity.

6.38 Although the alternative scenario of development outlined above contradicts that given by Wilcox, it does not necessarily contradict her suggestions regarding some of the alterations undertaken to the medieval building. She characterised the ground floor doorway in the south gable and that at the north end of the east elevation's first floor as being later medieval insertions. If the medieval building was incorporated into a larger residential structure, then it is entirely plausible that changes would have been made to the internal circulation and organisation, resulting in the need for inserted doorways. The first floor doorway would have needed external steps to reach it, and this provides yet another possible reading of what Buck shows on his 1718 sketch; that the steps he depicts were built to reach the first floor doorway, and are therefore correctly drawn, but that they have been removed since. These steps almost certainly blocked the ground floor doorway towards the north end of the east elevation, necessitating another one to be created. This could have either have been that in the centre of the east elevation's ground floor, or perhaps that in the south gable. If the former, then any external lateral stack here that served the first floor fireplace would have had to have been demolished, making it more likely that this doorway is a post-medieval insertion (see below).

Post-medieval Changes

6.39 As already noted above, Wilcox (2001, 19-27) proposes that the medieval west cross-wing of the Hall had a single bay parallel block added to the east side in the late 16th or early 17th centuries (see figure 8). The parallel block was extended further eastwards in the 17th or 18th century to create the structure shown by Buck in 1718, resulting in a lobby-entry plan to the ground floor; Hatcher suggests that the D'Arcy family made improvements to the house in the mid to later 17th century (Hatcher 1990, 55). The east gable of this eastward extension retains kneelers dated '16' and '62', perhaps relating to an earlier lower roof line and re-used here when the roof was raised between the late 18th century and c.1830, probably in c.1814 (Dr D'Arcy Hildyard, *pers. comm.*). Neither Wilcox nor Hatcher tackle the problem of where the kitchens were located in the early post-medieval Hall, which would have had a significant bearing on the internal organisation of the house. The large chimneys shown by Buck at the rear (i.e. north side) of either the west cross-wing or the parallel block might represent the position of the kitchen.

6.40 If the Hall and medieval building were ever linked to form a single structure as has been proposed, then the linking range had clearly been partly demolished by the time that Buck made his sketch in 1718. Such a change could have been undertaken in the later 17th century, when alterations were being carried out to the Hall, a suggestion supported by the fact that the barn which is built up against the medieval building is of the same period. The isolation of the medieval building from the main body of the Hall and the construction of the adjacent barn are highly likely to mark its conversion from domestic to agricultural usage. The need for

increased agricultural structures probably became even greater after Colburn Hall passed to agricultural tenants after 1733.

6.41 There are a number of alterations to the medieval building that could have taken place at this time. If there ever was a contemporary structure attached to the south end of the east elevation, then it may have been demolished during the same period, and has certainly gone by 1718, as had any external lateral stack to the same elevation. The medieval building was evidently re-roofed during the 17th century and the construction of the barn also necessitated the provision of a new, central doorway in the east elevation, although this is not shown by Buck in 1718.

The construction of the east barn

6.42 Hatcher (1990, 56) suggests that the east barn is late 17th century in date, as does the Listed Building description (see Appendix 3), and the current survey has found no evidence to contradict this; it was certainly in place when the 1769 map was drawn. The similarity of the roof trusses in the barn and those to the medieval building might indicate that the latter was re-roofed at the same time as the former was built. The barn is a large example of its type, and comparison with other early barns in the region would suggest that, when first built, it would have served many purposes, including the threshing of corn, the storage of corn (some perhaps unthreshed), cattle accommodation and the storage of other crops such as peas and beans (RCHME 1987, 163).

6.43 Hatcher suggests that the blocked tall segmental-arched doorway in the south wall opened onto the threshing floor (Hatcher 1990, 56). However, the extent of alterations around the opposed doorway in the north wall makes it difficult to be certain that this is an original feature, and so the large arched doorway in the south elevation may have originally been used for cart storage; it is certainly tall enough to have accommodated a laden cart. In this respect, it is interesting that there may once have been a similar opening where the south wall narrows at its east end; perhaps both end bays were originally used to accommodate carts or wagons? The threshing bay may actually have been centrally located; the opposed doorways here are more typical of the smaller threshing doors which characterise the barns of the North York Moors (RCHME 1987, 164-167). The separate cell at the west end may have formed a ground floor byre or stable initially, with storage, perhaps a hayloft over. It is likely that first floors were inserted into the end bays of the barn at a later date; the insertion of a first floor at the west end may well explain why the tall segmental-arched opening was drastically reduced in size to form a smaller doorway.

The later landscape setting of the Hall

6.44 The relationship of the enclosures shown to the south of the Hall and medieval building by Buck, with the layout depicted on the 1769 map, has already been discussed. Buck's sketch implies that the enclosure to the front of the west cross-wing and parallel block was more private, with higher walls, and it may have formed a garden; some trees appear to be shown on the sketch (see figure 3). The enclosure to the front of the medieval building is slightly more puzzling, as the adjacent barn range could also be reached from it, and yet there appear to be elaborate gates at the south-west corner, leading to an arched doorway at the north-west corner. It is highly likely that this formed the main pedestrian access to the Hall by the early 18th century, with horses or wagons being taken along the lane to the immediate east of the barn range (shown with an agricultural gate by

Buck) and then around to the rear, although this would contradict the structural evidence for the early use of the barn discussed above.

6.45 These entrances would have replaced the earlier access into the medieval precinct, previously proposed above to be on the west side. The precinct itself had almost certainly fallen out of use by the late 17th century, with the construction of the east barn perhaps marking a re-orientation of the farm buildings away from medieval predecessors within the precinct to the north and towards the area east of the medieval building. It is likely that the arrangement of enclosures shown to the south of the Hall by Buck in 1718 had developed during the 17th century, or perhaps even earlier.

Developments during the 18th and 19th centuries

6.46 Although it is possible that some smaller structures were deliberately omitted, the 1769 map indicates that there had been little expansion of the Hall and farm complex beyond that shown by Buck in 1718. The same arrangement of structures is also shown in 1814. However, by 1842 there had been a significant number of additions to both the Hall and the barn range, essentially leading to the creation of a small yard on the south side of the latter.

6.47 Documentary sources indicate that the ground floor of the medieval building was given over to stabling by the late 19th century, and it is probable that the level of the internal first floor was also raised during the 19th century. The external steps abutting the south end of the east elevation, leading to the first floor door here, might have been added at the same time. The enclosures to the front of the Hall shown in 1769 had been sub-divided, and perhaps also levelled, by at least 1842, although the line of the entrance with the elaborate gates and arched doorway shown by Buck in 1718 had been shifted slightly eastwards by this date.

7 FINAL CONCLUSIONS

Development and Expansion

7.1 The results of the current survey work can be summarised as follows. The medieval building and Colburn Hall were originally located in the south-east corner of a relatively substantial medieval precinct measuring c.135m by c.100m. Although it was laid out to respect a series of house plots along the north side of the village green, it did take in some of the open field system and perhaps some of the village crofts. The precinct had buildings along its internal eastern side, and perhaps also along part of the northern side, and an entrance on the west side. This precinct may be contemporary with the medieval building (i.e. late 13th-early 14th century). A later expansion of the precinct can also be identified, taking in part of the medieval settlement which might have been abandoned or deliberately cleared. This expanded precinct measured c.180m by c.170m, and it could be associated with an expansion of the residential accommodation in the complex in the later medieval period.

7.2 The medieval building, known as the 'Courthouse', dates to c.1300 and was primarily residential in character, although this would not preclude the first floor room sometimes being used for other purposes, such as a courthouse. In contrast to previous interpretations, the current survey suggests that there was a smaller contemporary structure attached to the south end of the east side, which could have housed a chapel on the first floor. The first floor of the main building also displays evidence for upper and lower ends. This might lead to a conclusion that the building formed a 'first floor hall' rather than a 'chamber block' as previously indicated. The medieval building would certainly not have existed in isolation, and would have been surrounded by a range of ancillary buildings. The current survey has also proposed that rather than existing separately, the medieval building and the medieval west cross-wing of Colburn Hall were once linked by a hall range, either timber-framed or in stone, and so formed a single residence of hall and cross-wings plan form.

7.3 At some point prior to the early 18th century, perhaps as early as the late 17th century, the medieval building was separated from the main body of the Hall by the partial demolition of the linking range. The domestic accommodation of the Hall continued to be updated, whereas the medieval building had a barn built against it, and was almost certainly given over to agricultural usage. The adjacent barn was initially a multi-functional structure, comprising crop threshing and storage, accommodation for carts/wagons, and accommodation for cattle or horses. The alterations undertaken to the Hall during the 17th century appear to have been accompanied by the re-arrangement of the landscape to the immediate south, creating a number of enclosures, possibly including gardens, while the medieval precinct to the north and west fell into disuse. By the early 18th century, the main approach to the Hall and the farm complex was from the south, rather than through a proposed earlier entrance on the west side of the precinct. A significant number of additions were made to the barn range and farm complex between 1769 and 1857. By the end of the 19th century, the ground floor of the medieval building was being used as stabling.

Statement of Significance

7.4 The Natural England project brief (see Appendix 4) also required the preparation of a Statement of Significance, which would 'assess the structure [of the recorded buildings] from both a local and regional perspective, and a comment on the

contribution of the building to the local landscape character, public amenity and biodiversity'.

7.5 It is self-evident that the medieval building is a rare regional example of a c.1300 residential building forming part of a manorial complex. Through the detailed study of its fabric, it provides the opportunity to better understand other surviving similar structures in North Yorkshire, such as those at Sinnington, Well and Masham. The medieval building is also located within the well-preserved earthwork remains of a medieval precinct, the survival of which considerable enhances its significance. At many other comparable structures, such as Hatfield Manor House in South Yorkshire (Birch & Ryder 1988) or that surviving at Manor Farm in Hooton Levitt, also South Yorkshire (Dennison & Richardson 2008a), the manorial precinct is either poorly preserved or has been largely destroyed above ground. The various phases of the precinct at Colburn provide an important opportunity to better understand the organisation of the manorial complex of which such structures form a part, and to make comparisons with the precincts of other medieval residential structures, such as tower houses or courtyard complexes. The possible incorporation of the medieval building into a larger residential structure during the later medieval period creates additional significance, in that it can not only contribute to the wider debate about the development of 'first floor halls' and 'chamber blocks' but also to the understanding of medieval gentry houses in general.

7.6 The east barn range at Colburn Hall is a large and relatively early surviving example of its type, and has the potential, through comparison with other similar buildings, to provide information on how 17th century estates were organised and farmed. The barn, and the other buildings within the farm complex, also have the potential to demonstrate how a farmstead developed on the same site and responded to changing agricultural practices over the period c.1650 to 2000.

7.7 In terms of their contribution to the local landscape character, the medieval building and barn are not highly visible, nor is there currently any public access to them. The significance of the biodiversity of the site is discussed in the separate wildlife report (Holloway 2010).

Recommendations for Further Survey Work

7.8 Further primary detailed documentary research is essential to enhance any understanding of how the medieval landscape associated with the manorial/residential complex at Colburn was organised. The construction of the medieval building and earliest parts of the Hall, and the laying out of the surrounding precinct, must be associated with a person or family of note, presumably Alexander le Breton who held the manor by the mid 12th century. Subsequent expansion of the precinct and residential accommodation was presumably associated with a later owner, perhaps the Swillington family in the early 15th century or the Sayer family in the later 16th century. An examination of these families might provide information on their relative status and wealth, and thus their ability to carry out these changes.

7.9 In terms of understanding the relationship between the Hall and the medieval building, it would be useful if ground, first floor and attic plans of the Hall were produced to the same degree of detail and at the same scale as the current survey has been done for the medieval building. It would also be instructive to 'repopulate' both the Hall and the medieval building, using works such as that recently published by Brears (2008) which, through the application of documentary

evidence for social etiquette and household organisation to surviving structures, has shed considerable light on how those structures were regarded by their contemporaries. Additional work such as an assessment of the roof timbers for their suitability for dendrochronological sampling would be useful; for example, such sampling may be able to confirm the hypothesis that both the medieval building and the east range were re-roofed in the 17th century.

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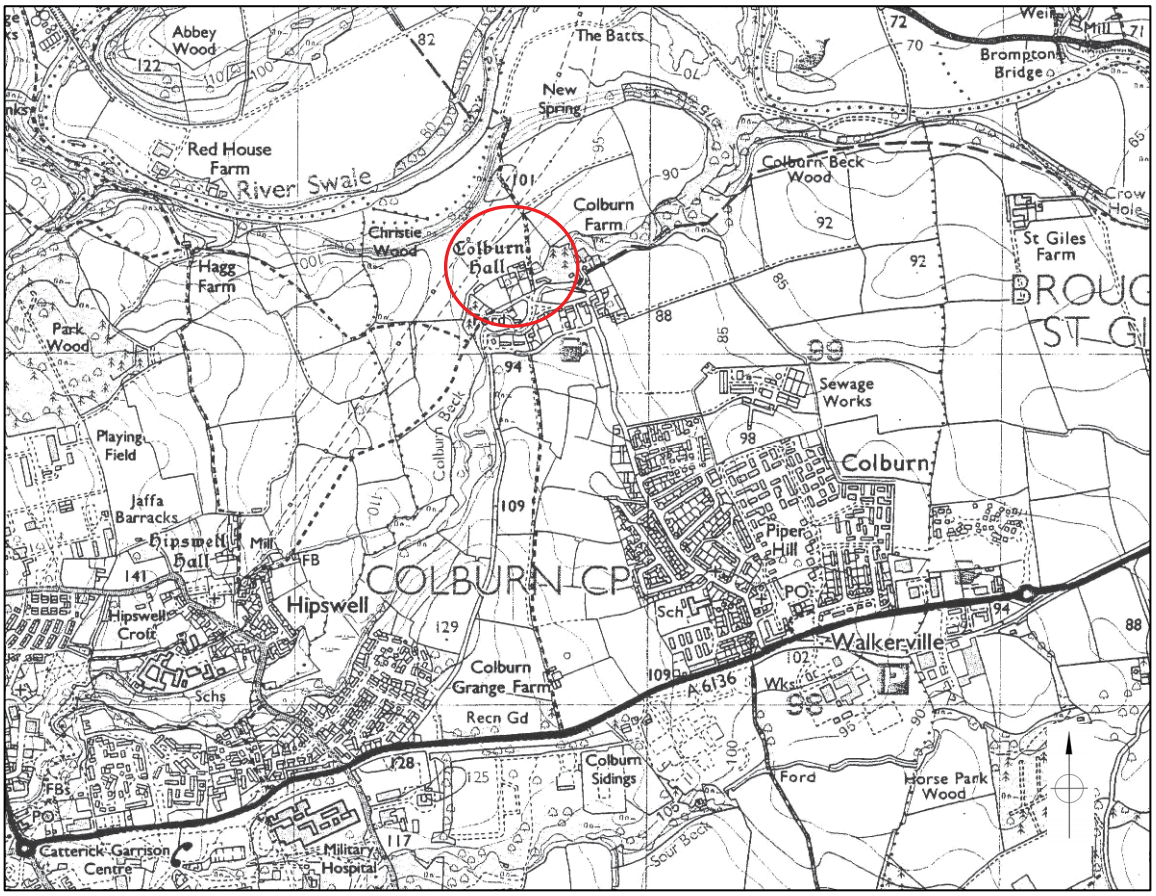
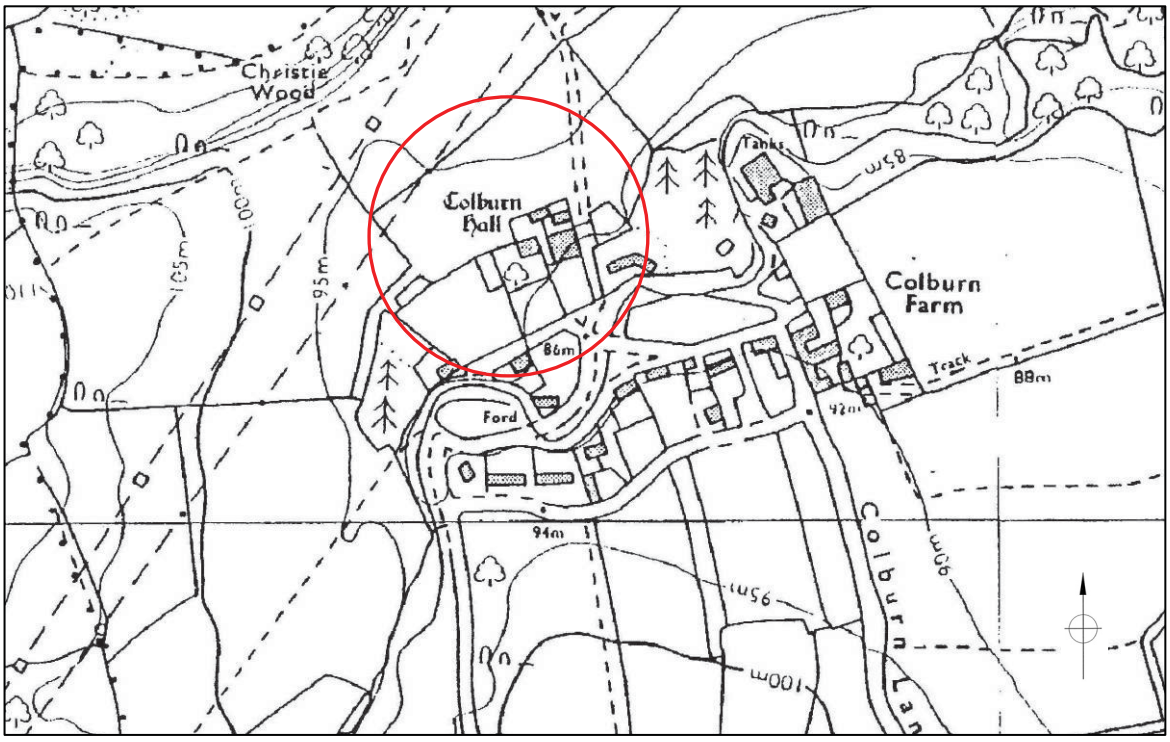
9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

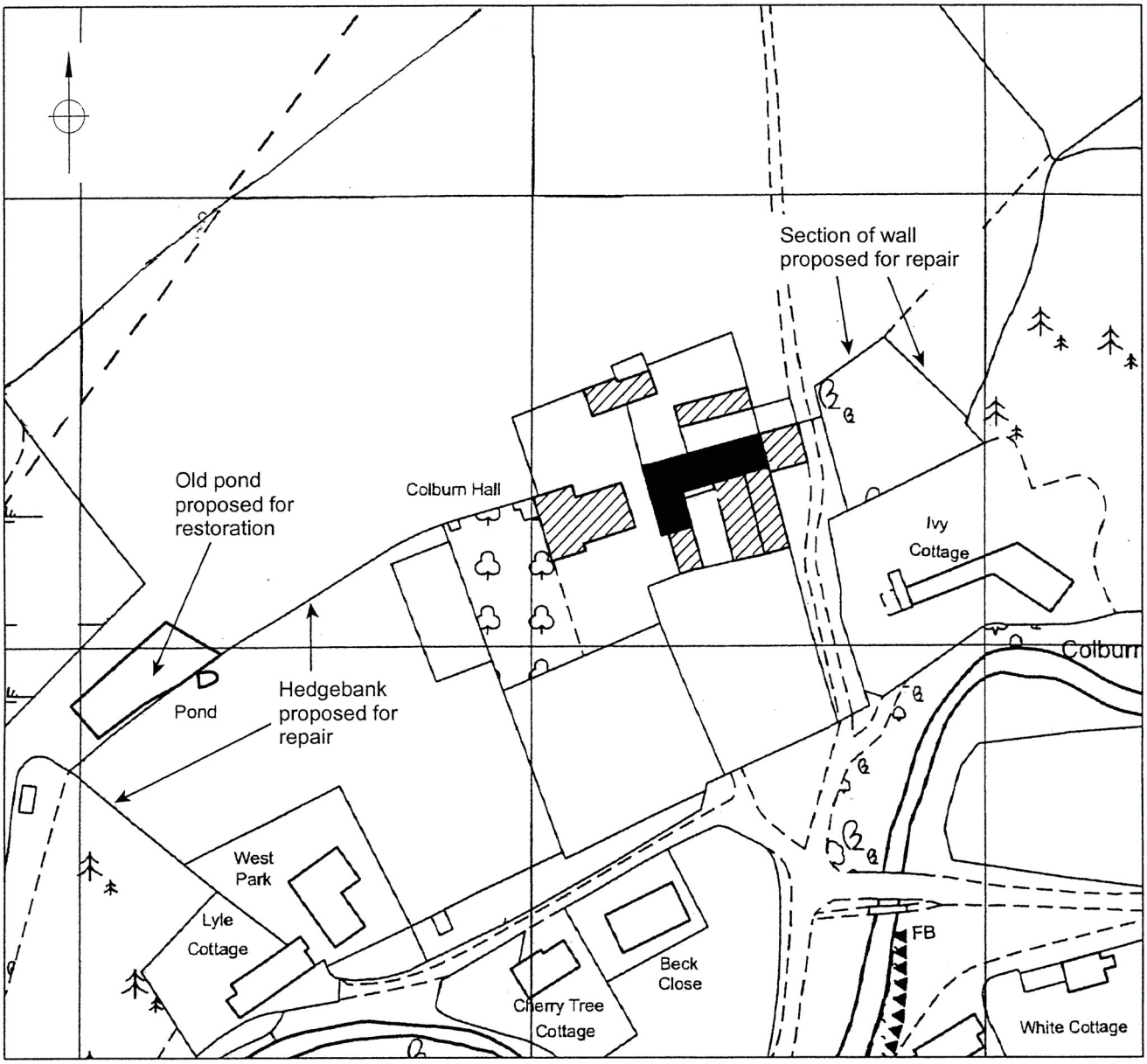
9.1 The architectural and archaeological survey at Colburn Hall was commissioned by the owner, Dr Rupert D'Arcy Hildyard, and was funded by Natural England. EDAS would like to thank Dr Rupert D'Arcy Hildyard, Peter Pace (project architect) and Dr Margaret Nieke of Natural England for their assistance and co-operation in carrying out the survey work.

9.2 The architectural survey was undertaken by Shaun Richardson assisted by Richard Lamb. The archaeological survey was undertaken by Shaun Richardson and Benchmark Surveys of Leeds, and the geophysical survey was carried out by Archaeological Services WYAS. Shaun Richardson produced the site archive and a draft report, and the final report was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.





PROJECT: COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE: GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: 1

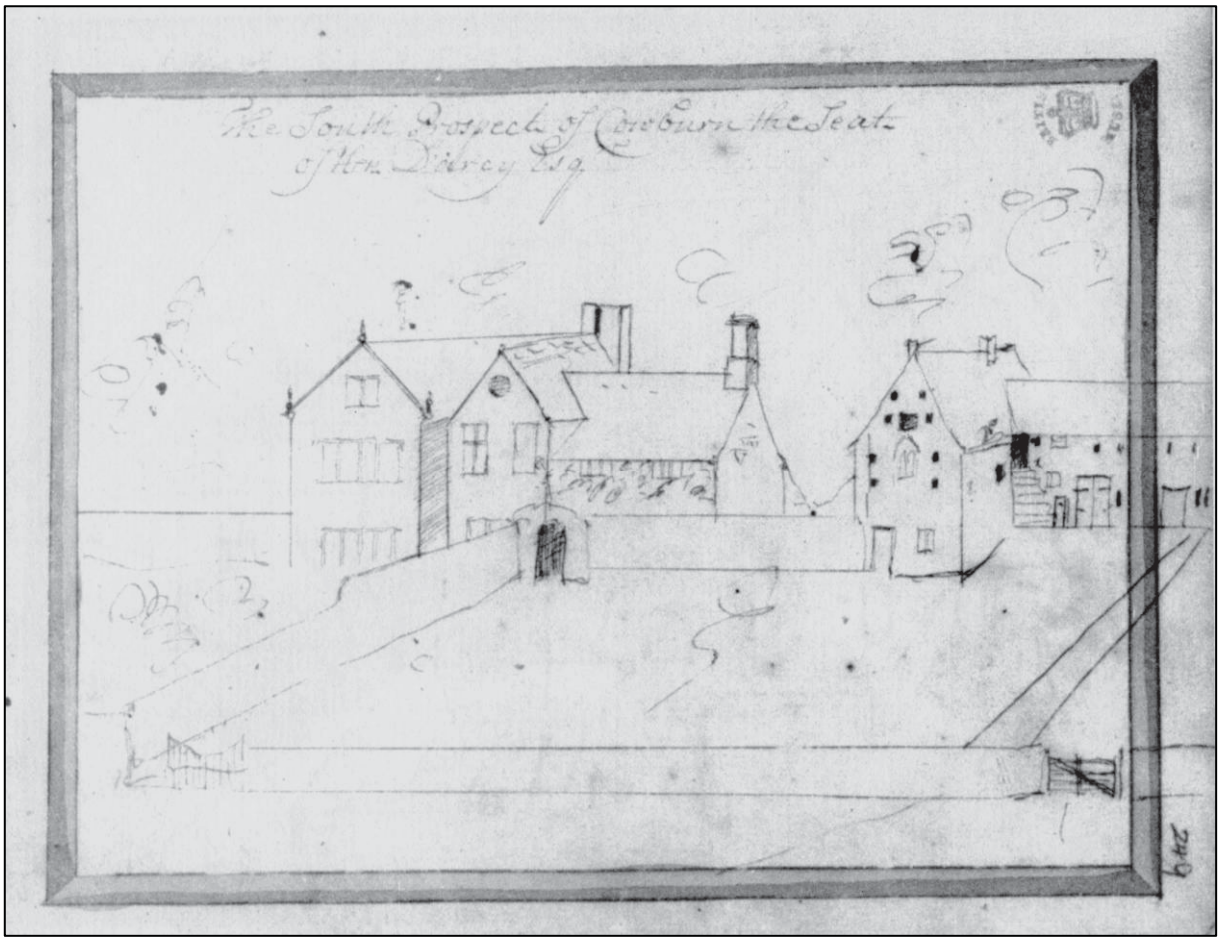


SURVEYED BUILDINGS

OTHER BUILDINGS IN
COLBURN HALL COMPLEX

0 50m

PROJECT: COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE: SURVEYED BUILDINGS	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: 2



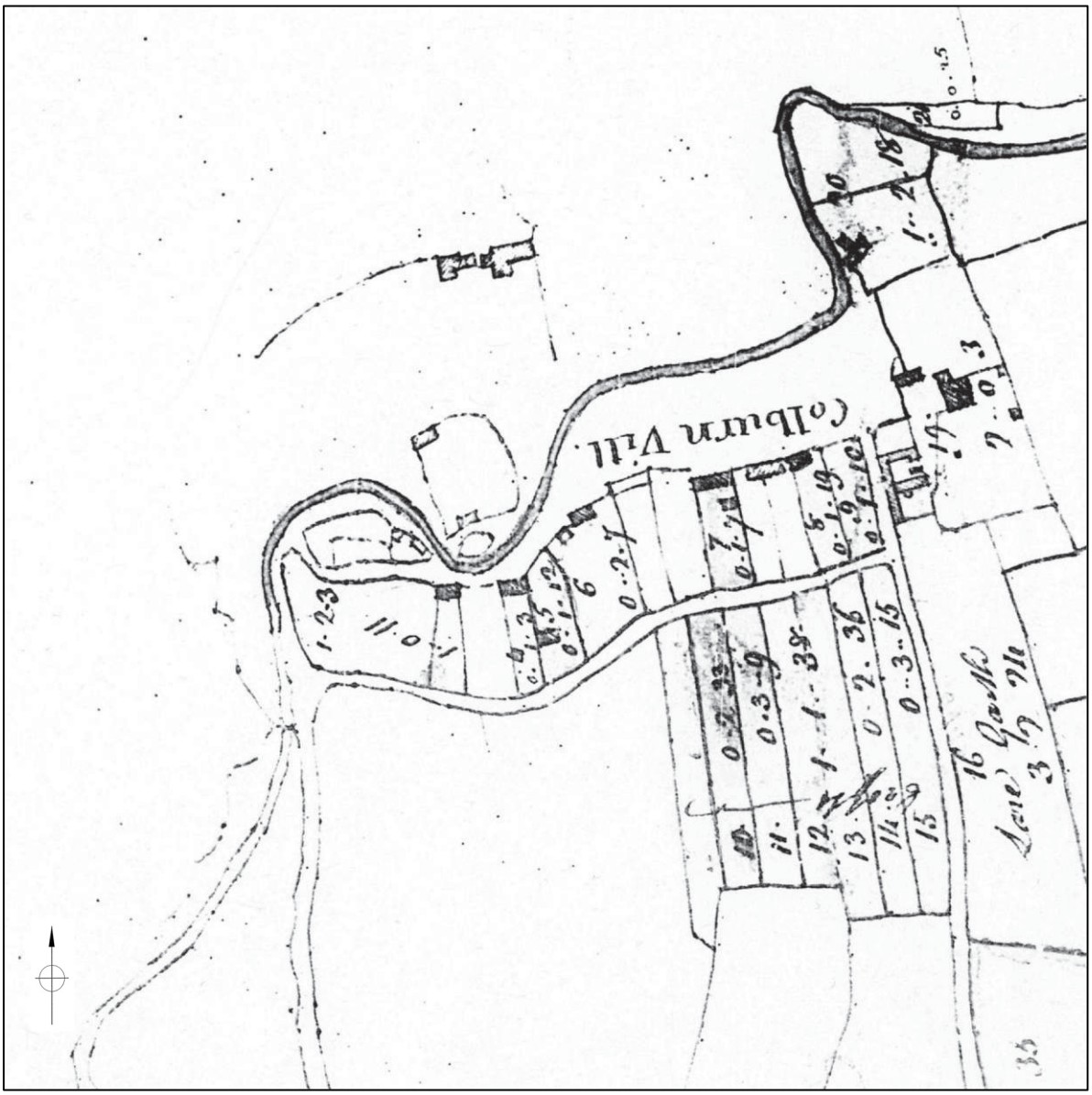
Colburn Hall as depicted by Buck in 1718, looking north.
(Source: Wakefield Historical Publications 1979, 382).

PROJECT: COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE: BUCK'S 1718 SKETCH	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: 3

Top: 1769 map of Robert Darcy Hildyard Esq's Estate (Hall and adjacent buildings at north end of plots labelled 21.A). (Source: Private collection of Dr & Mrs D'Arcy Hildyard).

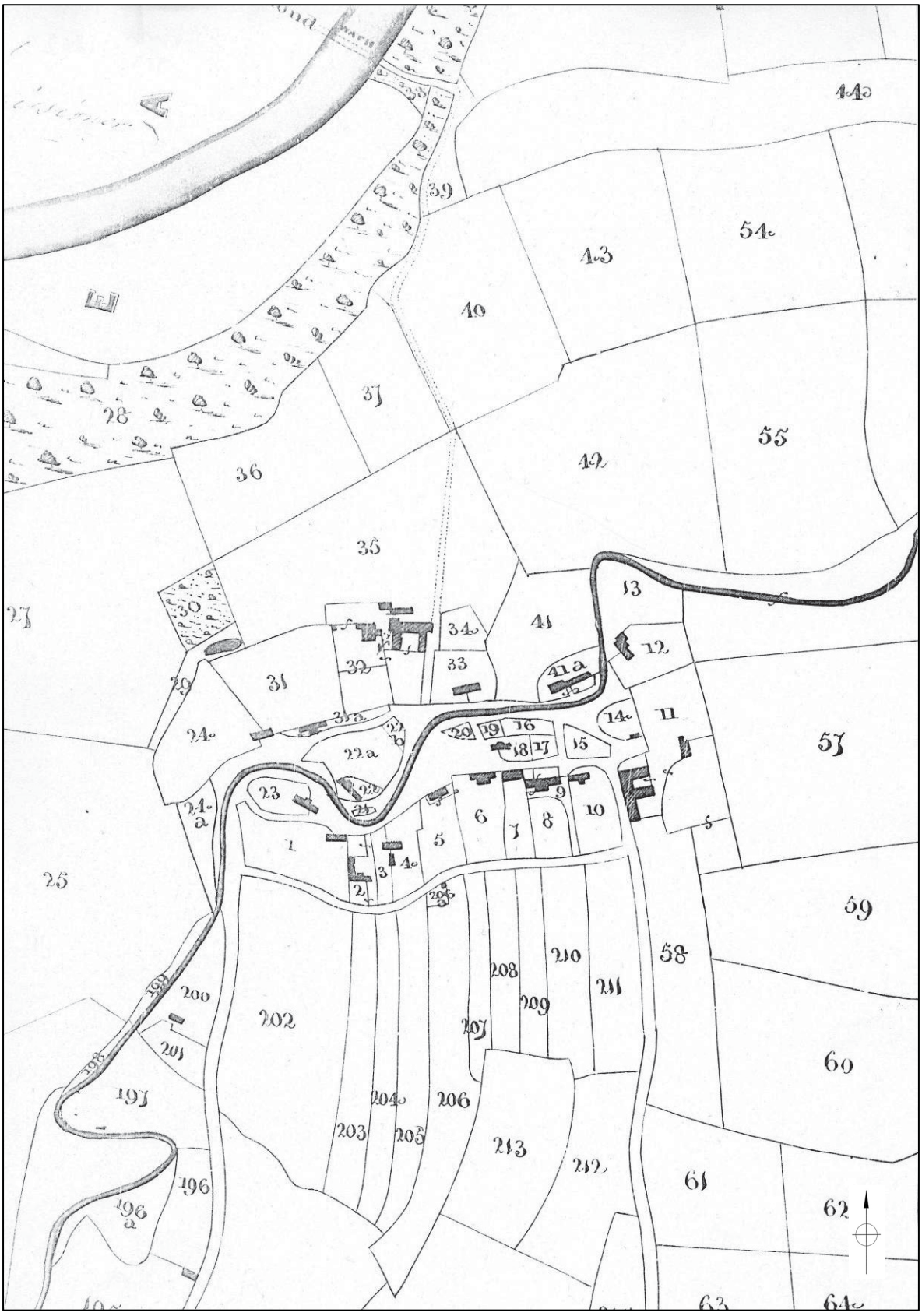
Bottom: 1769 map of William Saltmarsh Esq's Estate (Source: NYCRO ZRL 12/2/6).

PROJECT	
COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE	
1769 ESTATE PLANS	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 4



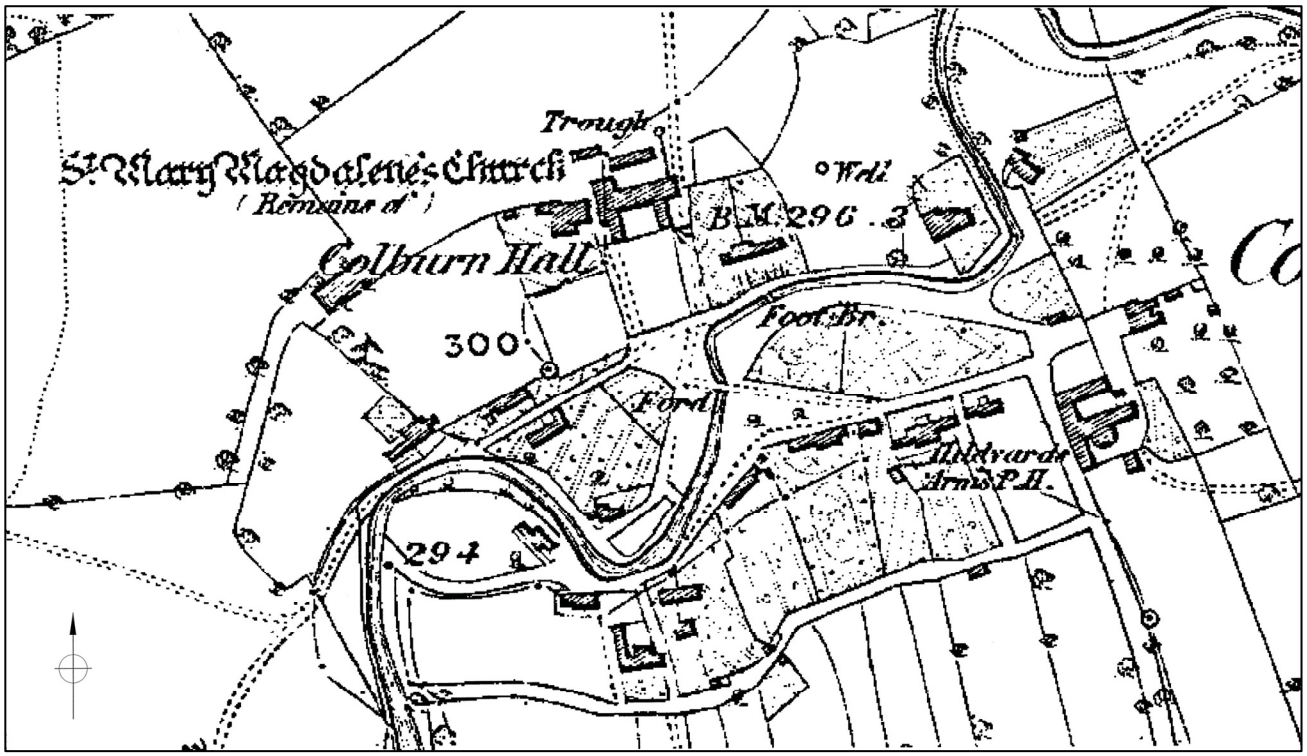
A Plan of Saltmarsh Esq lands, Colburn township, near Richmond, Yorkshire 1814. (Source: NYCRO ZRL 12/2/7).

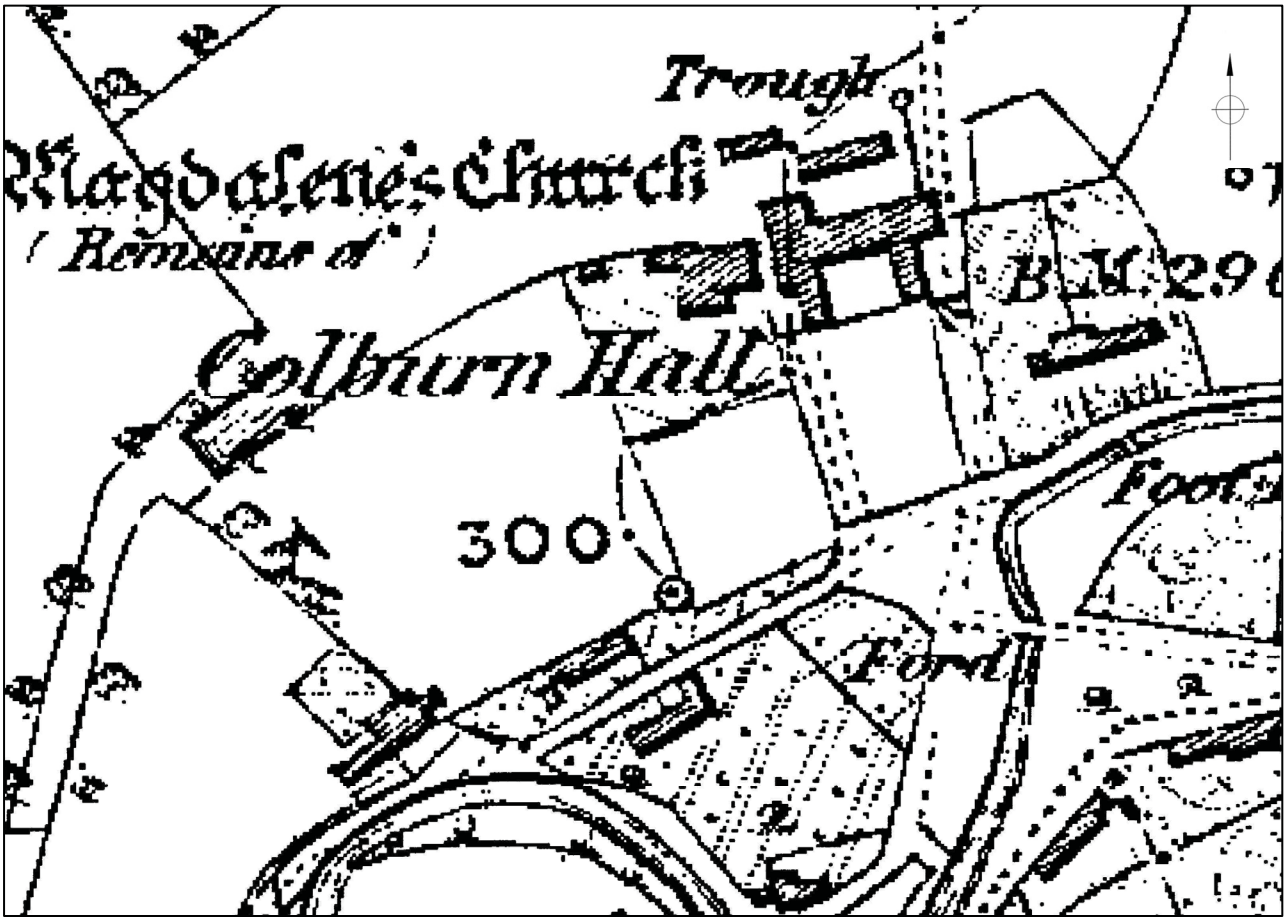
PROJECT: COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE: 1814 ESTATE PLAN	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: 5



Plan of the Township of Colburn in the Parish of Catterick in the County of York, 1842.
(Source: NYCRO T).

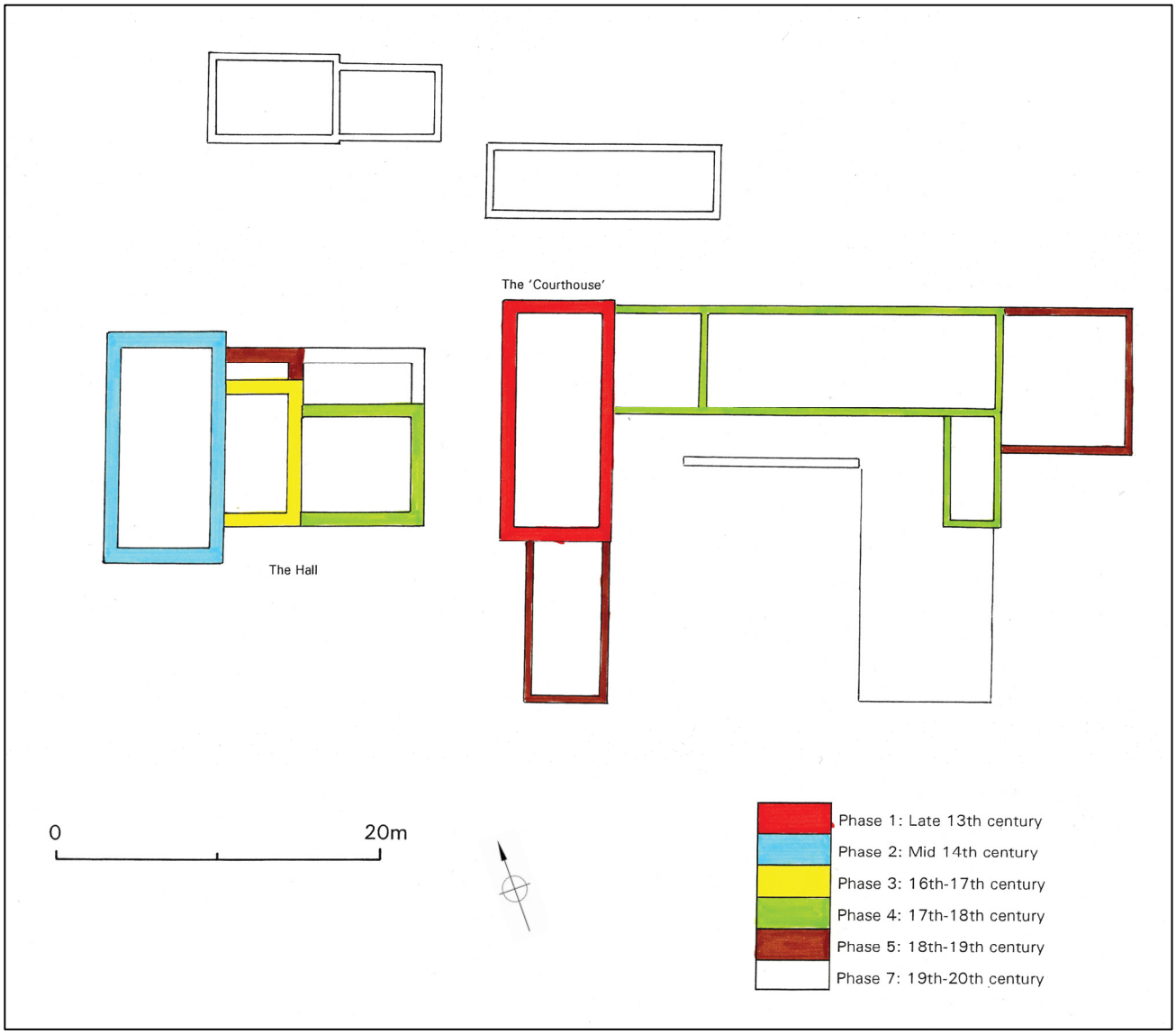
PROJECT: COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE: 1842 TITHE MAP	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: 6





Source: Ordnance Survey 1857
6" map sheet 54.

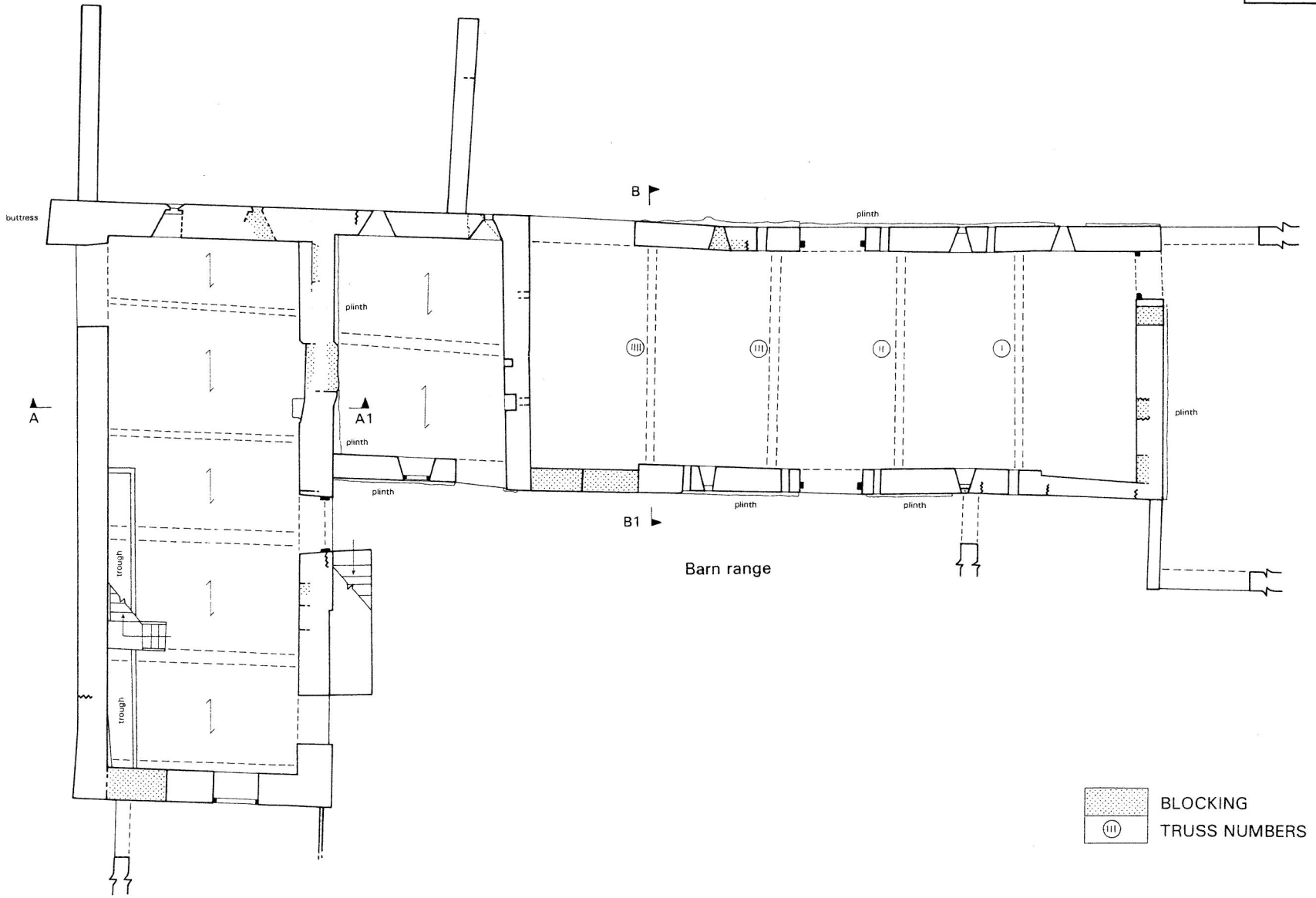
PROJECT	
COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE	
1857 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 7



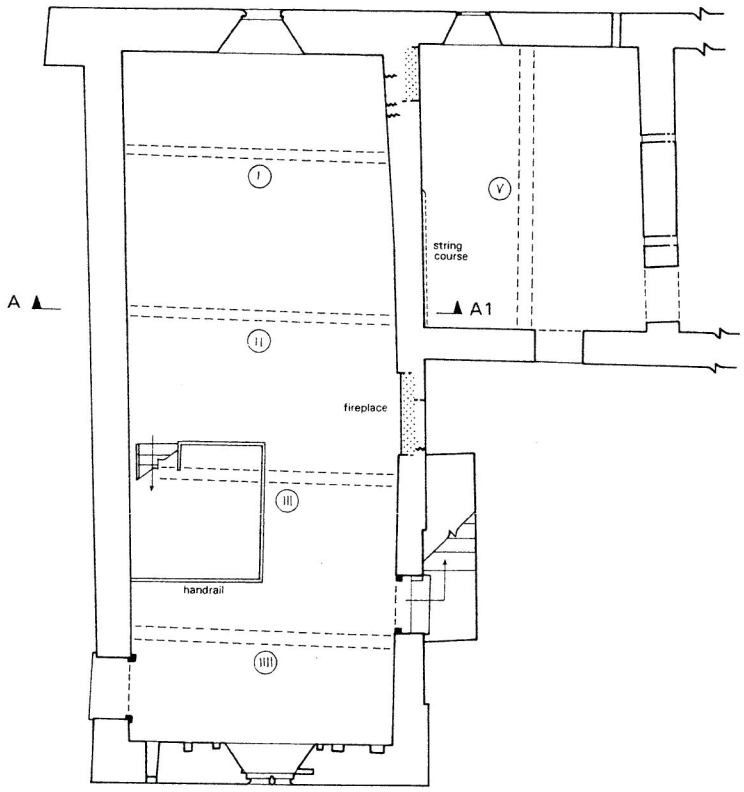
Source: Wilcox 2001, figure 21.

PROJECT: COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE: PHASING PLAN	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: 8

PROJECT	
COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE	
GROUND FLOOR PLAN	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 9



PROJECT	
COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE	
FIRST FLOOR PLAN	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 10

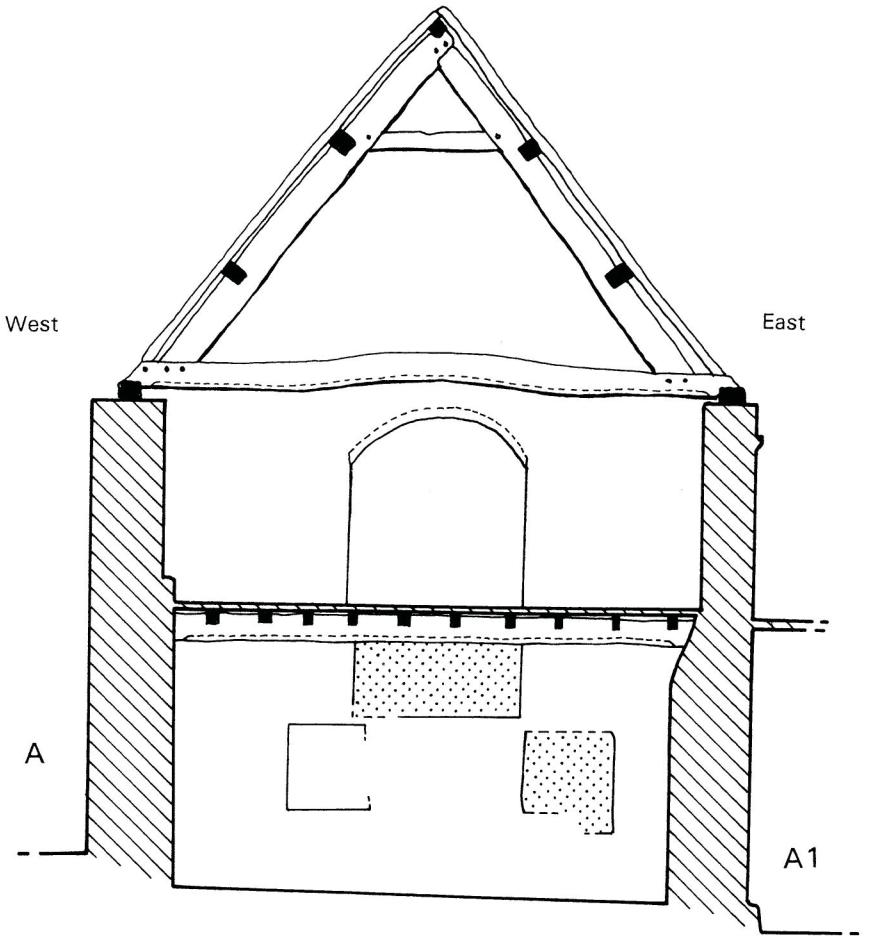


Medieval building
('Courthouse')

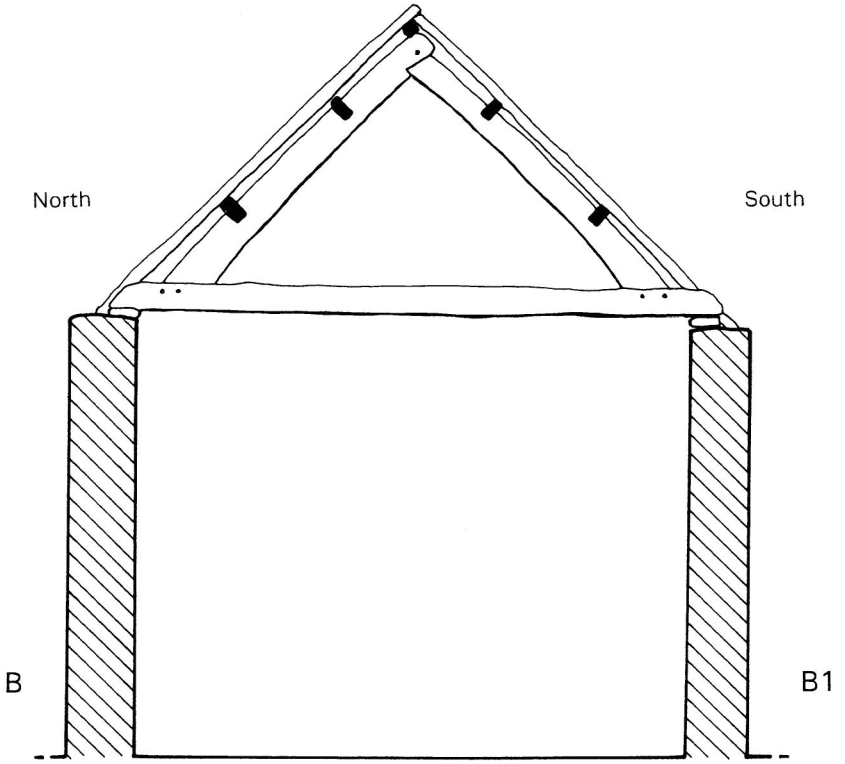
BLOCKING
III TRUSS NUMBERS

0 10m

PROJECT	
COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE	
SECTIONS	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 11



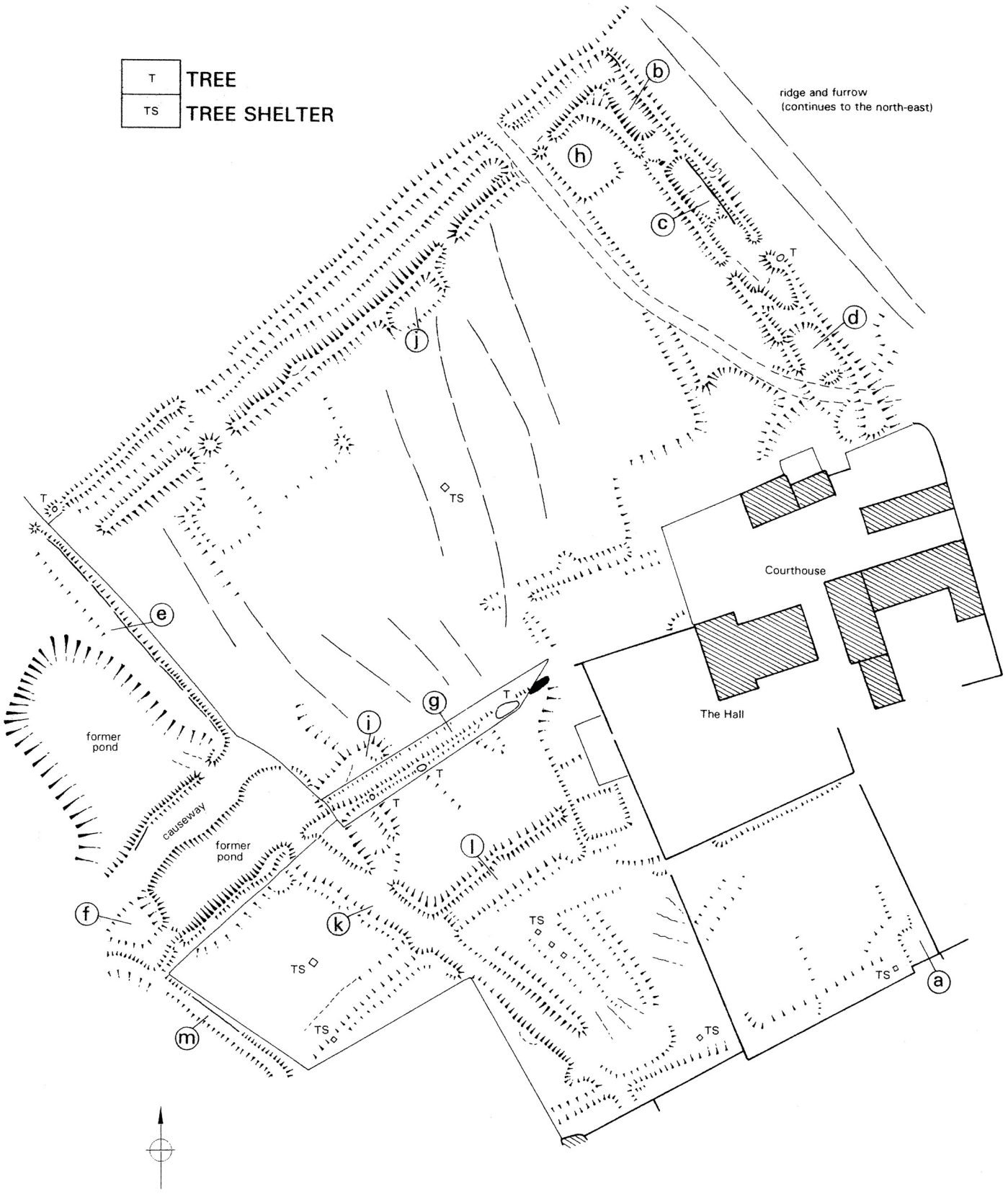
Section through medieval building
(the 'Courthouse')



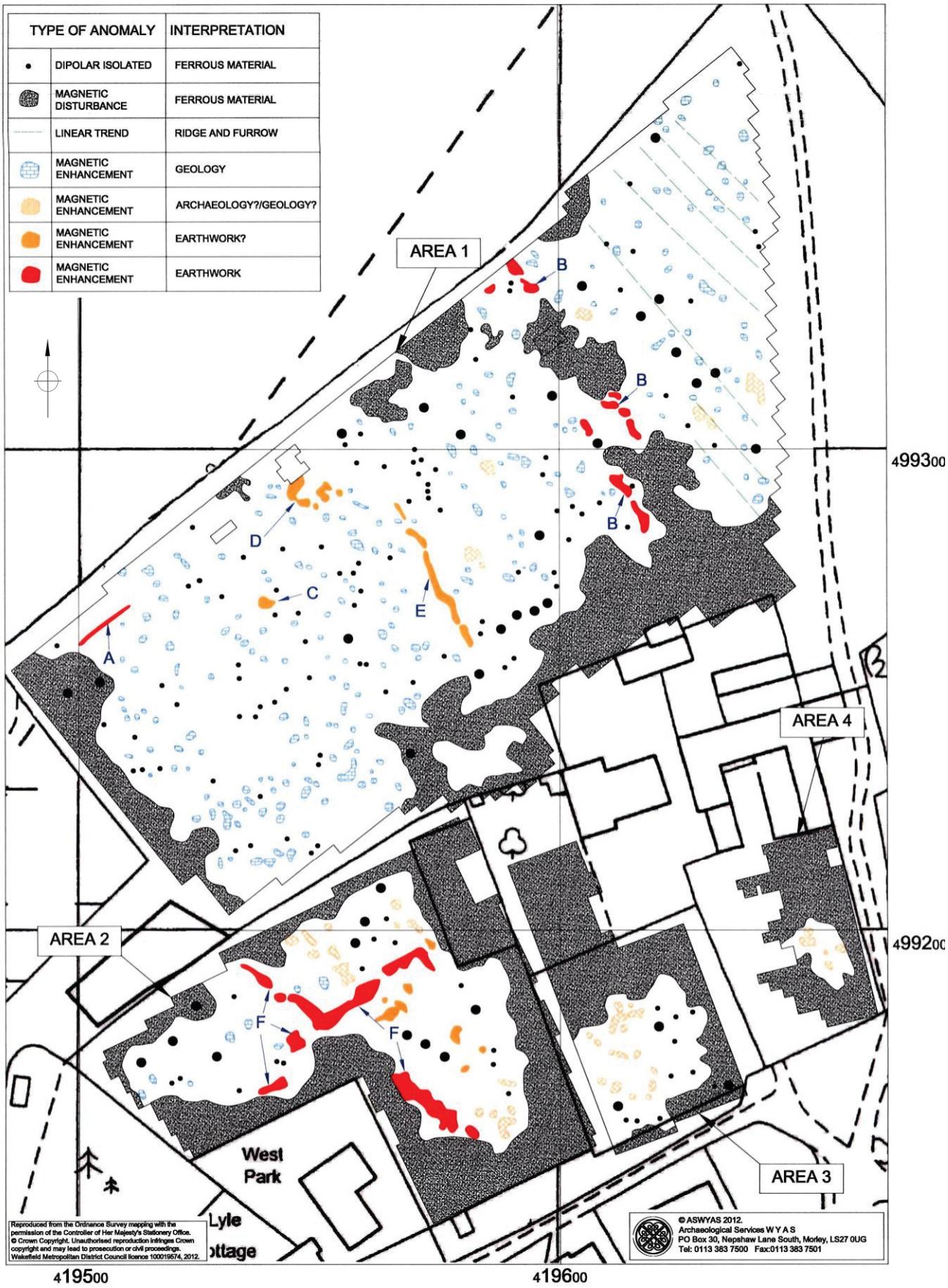
Section through east range

BLOCKING

0 5m



PROJECT: COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE: EARTHWORKS	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: 12

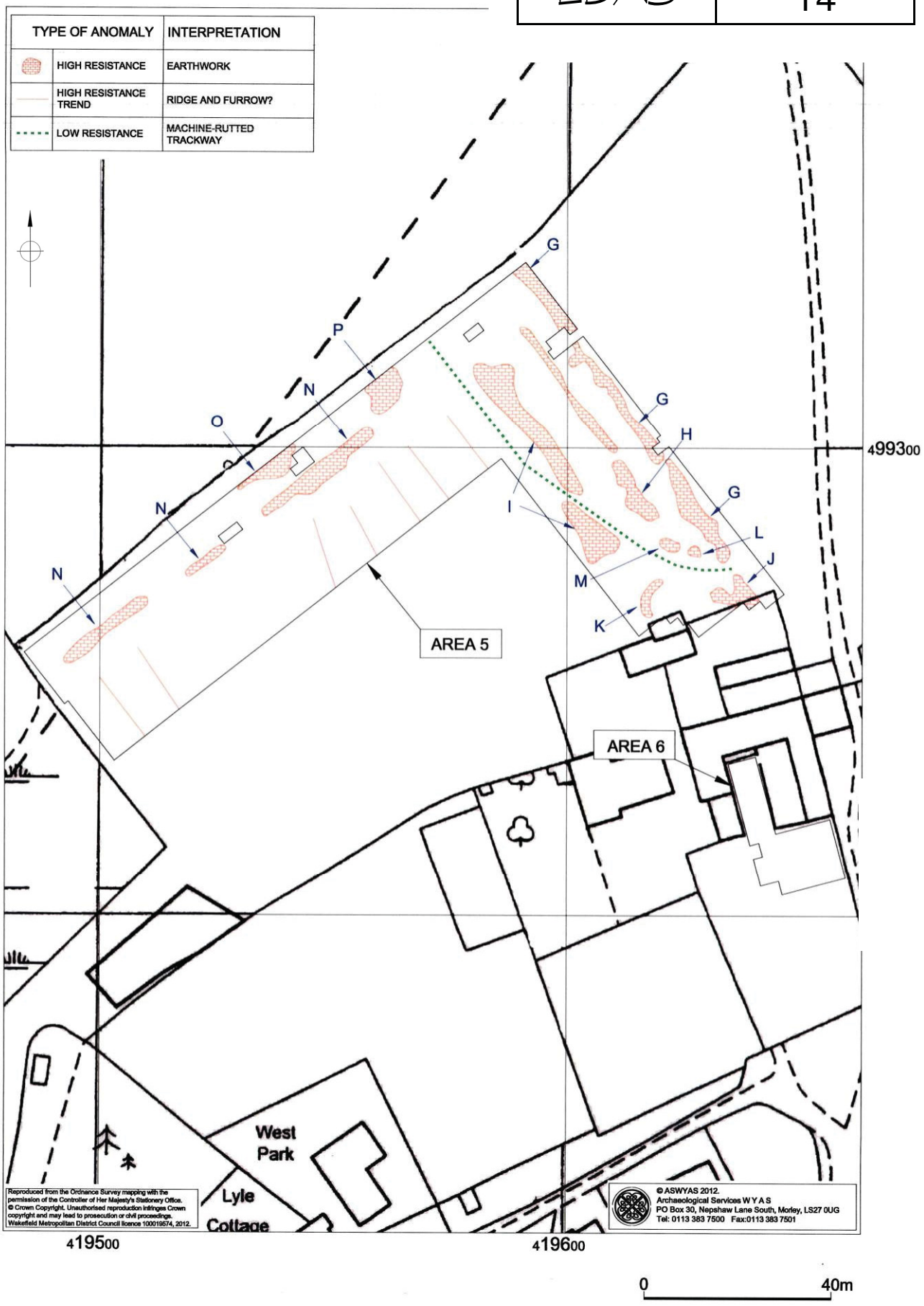


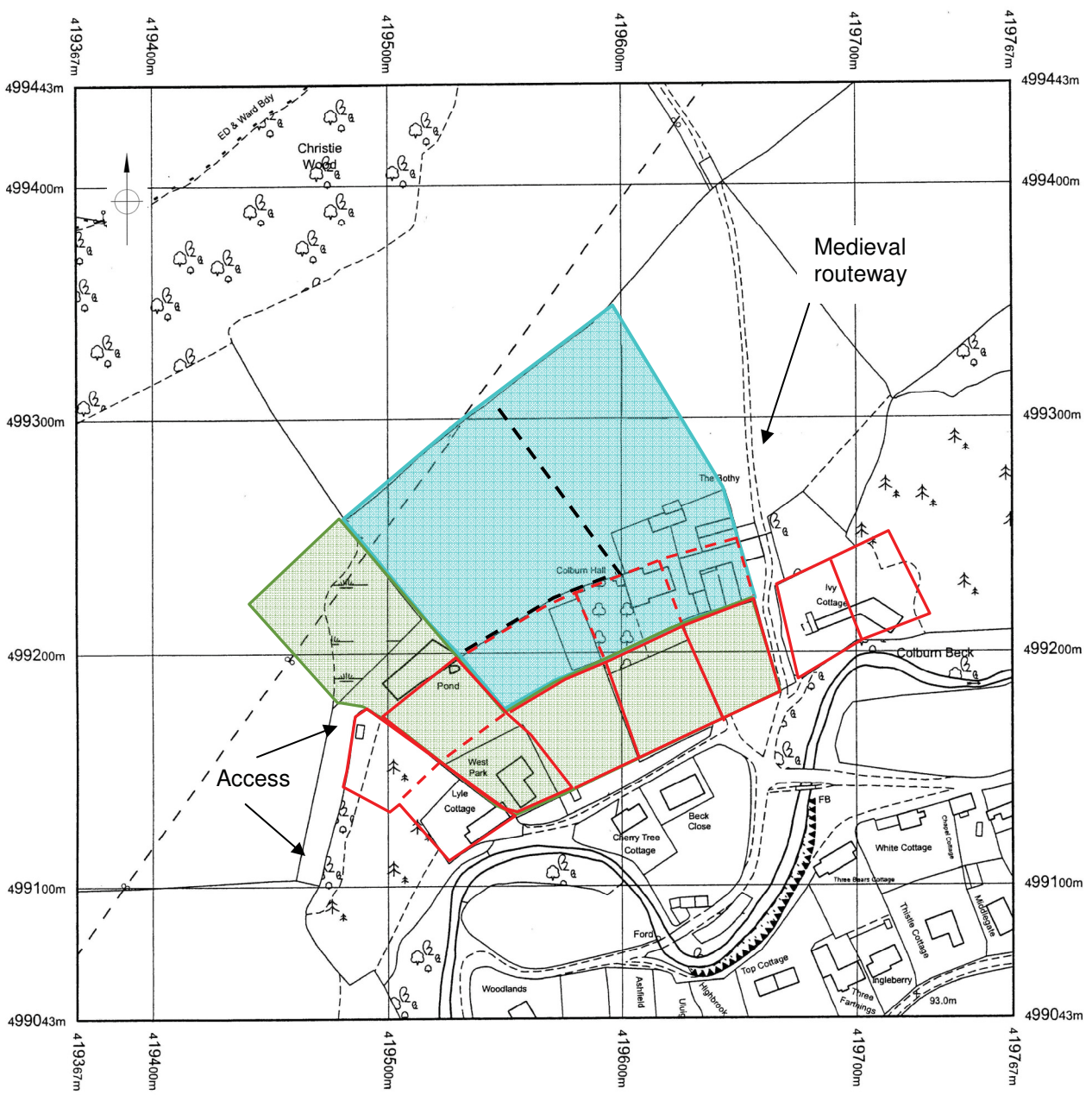
(Source: Harrison 2012).

PROJECT: COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE: MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: 13

PROJECT	
COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE	
RESISTIVITY SURVEY	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 14

(Source: Harrison 2012).





Medieval village plot boundaries

Area of original precinct

Internal divisions of original precinct?

Area of expanded precinct

PROJECT: COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE: INTERPRETATION OF PRECINCT	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: 15

Plate 1: Medieval building, west elevation, looking SE (photo 2/732).

Plate 2: Medieval building, blocked doorway in base of south gable, looking NW (photo 3/827).

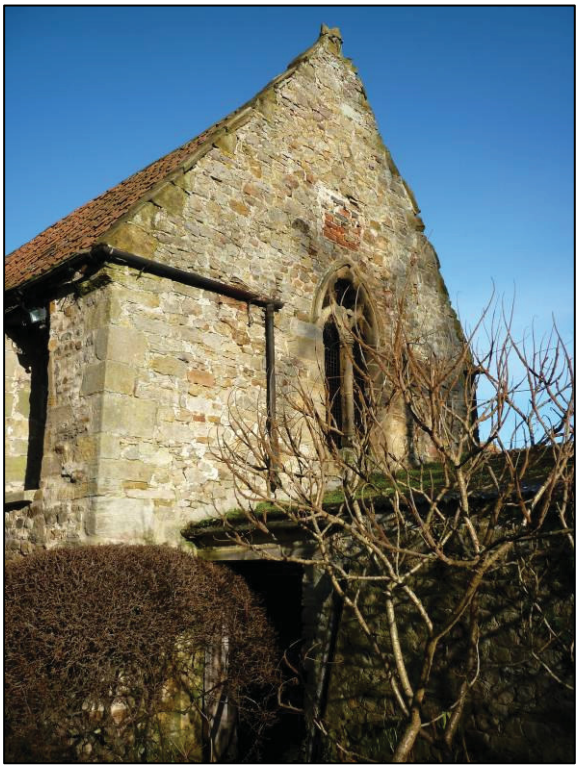


Plate 3: Medieval building, south gable, looking NE (photo 3/819).

Plate 4: Barn, first floor west cell, showing string course to east elevation of medieval building, looking SW (photo 3/840).

Plate 5: Medieval building, south end of east elevation, looking SW (photo 1/532).

Plate 6: Medieval building, north gable, looking S (photo 1/536).

Plate 7: Medieval building, first floor blocked fireplace in east wall, looking SE (photo 3/865).

Plate 8: Medieval building, first floor truss ('III'), looking N (photo 3/866).

Plate 9: Barn, east gable and north elevation, looking SW (photo 1/541).

Plate 10: Barn, west end of south elevation, looking N (photo 1/535).

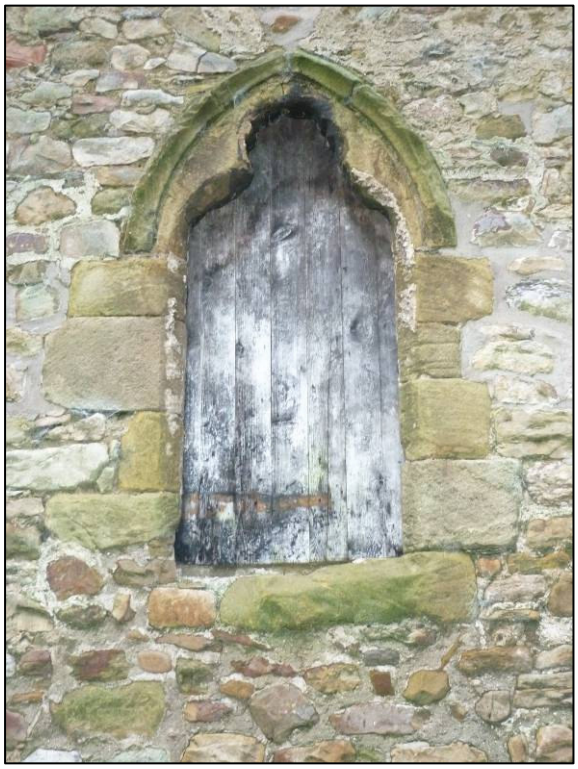


Plate 11: Medieval building, first floor window to north gable, looking S (photo 2/731).

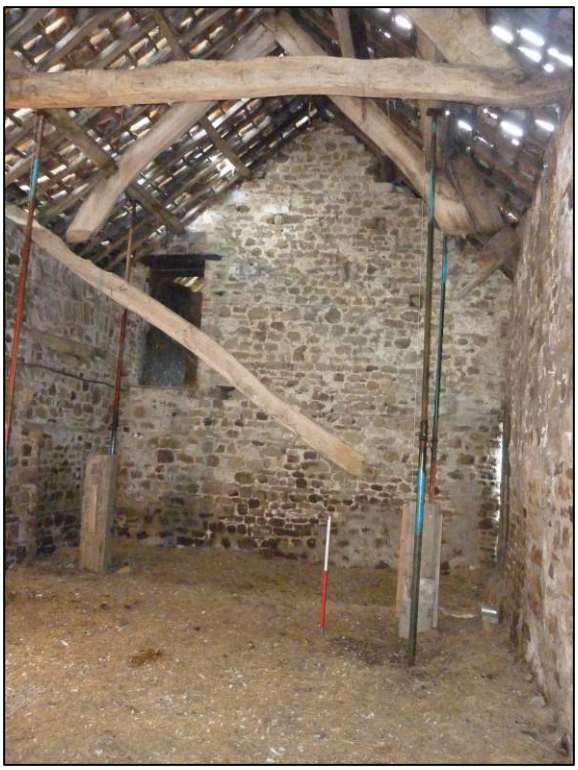


Plate 12: Barn, interior looking W (photo 1/527).

Plate 13: Hall, detail of doorway in south elevation, looking N (photo 4/845).

Plate 14: Hall, south gable of cross wing, looking NW (photo 4/846).

Plate 15: Hall, north elevation of outshut, looking S (photo 4/836).

Plate 16: Possible building (‘c’) and east side of precinct, looking SE (photo 6/258).

Plate 17: North precinct boundary, looking SW (photo 4/816).

Plate 18: Causeway between ponds, looking SE (photo 4/861).

Plate 19: North half of linear ditch (‘k’), west of the Hall, looking NW (photo 1/524).

APPENDIX 1
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Colburn Hall Architectural Survey Photographic Catalogue

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 19th November 2009
Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken 26th November 2009
Film 3: Colour digital photographs taken 10th December 2009
Film 4: Colour digital photographs taken 29th March 2010
* = shot not shown on figures AP1/1-AP1/2

Film	*Frame*	*Subject*	*Scale*
1	527	Barn, fallen W truss (IIII), looking W	1m
1	528	Barn, principal rafters and fallen W truss (IIII), looking W	-
1	529	Barn, S end of separated truss and principal, fallen W truss (IIII), looking SW	-
1	530	Barn, numbering to fallen W truss (IIII), looking W	-
1	531	Barn, N end of fallen W truss (IIII), looking S	-
1	532	Medieval building, S end of E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	533	Medieval building and barn from the S, looking N	1m
1	534	Medieval building and barn from the S, looking N	1m
1	535	Barn, W end of S elevation, looking N	1m
1	536	Medieval building, N gable, looking S	1m
1	537	Medieval building, N gable, looking SW	1m
1	538	Barn, E end of N elevation, looking SW	1m
1	539	Barn, N elevation, looking SW	1m
1	540	Barn, E gable from within shed, looking W	1m
1	541	Barn, E gable and N elevation, looking SW	1m
2	729	Medieval building, N gable, looking S	1m
2	730	Medieval building, blocked windows at base of N gable, looking SW	1m
2	731	Medieval building, 1F window to N gable, looking S	-
2	732	Medieval building, W elevation, looking SE	1m
2	733	Medieval building, N end of W elevation, looking NE	1m
2	734	Medieval building, S end of W elevation, looking SE	1m
2	738	Medieval building, S gable, looking NE	-
3	817	Medieval building, S gable, looking NE	-
3	818	Medieval building, 1F window to S gable, looking NE	-
3	819	Medieval building, S gable, looking NE	-
3	821	Medieval building, 1F S gable and S end of W elevation, looking NE	-
3	822	Medieval building, window to S gable, looking NE	-
3	824	Medieval building, 1F window to S end of W elevation, looking NE	-
3	826	Medieval building, base of S gable from within shed, looking N	1m
3	827	Medieval building, blocked doorway, base of S gable from within shed, looking NW	1m
3	829	Barn, blocked cart entrance to S elevation, looking N	1m
3	830	Barn, blocked cart entrance to S elevation, looking NE	1m
3	831	Barn, blocked cart entrance to S elevation, looking NE	1m
3	832	Barn, roof structure, looking NE	-
3	833	Barn, 1F W cell, showing string course to E elevation of medieval building, looking W	1m
3	834	Barn, 1F W cell, W wall, looking NW	-
3	835	Barn, 1F W cell, roof truss, looking NW	-
3	836	Barn, 1F W cell, N wall, looking N	-
3	837	Barn, 1F W cell, E wall, looking NE	-
3	838	Barn, 1F W cell, E wall, looking SE	-
3	840	Barn, 1F W cell, showing string course to E elevation of medieval building, looking SW	1m
3	841	Barn, 1F W cell, S wall, looking SE	-
3	842	Barn, 1F W cell, numbering to W face of roof truss (V), looking E	-
3	843	Barn, east wall, looking E	1m
3	844	Barn, truss I, W face, looking E	-
3	845	Barn, S wall, E end, looking S	1m
3	846	Barn, S wall, central E part, looking S	1m
3	847	Barn, W face of truss II, looking E	-
3	848	Barn, S wall, central W part, looking S	1m

3	849	Barn, S wall, W end, looking S	1m
3	850	Barn, W face of truss III, looking E	-
3	851	Barn, W wall, looking W	1m
3	852	Barn, N wall, W end, looking N	1m
3	853	Barn, N wall, central part, looking N	1m
3	854	Barn, N wall, E part, looking N	1m
3	855	Barn, N wall, E end, looking N	1m
3	856	Barn, E end of S elevation from within shed, looking N	-
3	857	Barn, central part of S elevation, looking N	1m
3	858	Barn, GF W cell, W wall, looking NW	1m
3	859	Barn, GF W cell, N wall, looking N	1m
3	860	Barn, GF W cell, E wall, looking E	-
3	861	Barn, GF W cell, S wall, looking S	-
3	862	Medieval building, 1F N wall, looking N	1m
3	863	Medieval building, 1F N wall window, looking NW	1m
3	864	Medieval building, 1F truss II, looking S	-
3	865	Medieval building, 1F blocked fireplace to E wall, looking SE	1m
3	866	Medieval building, 1F truss III, looking N	-
3	868	Medieval building, 1F S wall window, looking S	1m
3	869	Medieval building, opening above 1F S wall window, looking S	-
3	870	Medieval building, 1F S wall window, looking SW	1m
3	871	Medieval building, 1F S wall window, looking SE	-
3	872	Medieval building, GF N wall, looking N	1m
3	874	Medieval building, GF N end of E wall, looking NE	-
3	875	Medieval building, GF E wall, doorway, looking NE	1m
3	876	Medieval building, GF S wall, looking S	1m
3	877	Medieval building, GF S wall, looking SE	1m
3	878	Medieval building, GF W end of S wall, looking S	1m
3	879	Medieval building, typical GF ceiling beam, looking SW	-
*4	810	Cattle shed to S of barn, S wall, looking N	-
*4	811	Cattle shed to S of barn, S wall & medieval building, looking NW	-
*4	812	Cattle shed to S of barn, stub wall at SW corner, looking NE	-
*4	813	Cattle shed to S of barn, W side, looking NE	-
*4	814	Building range to N of medieval building, N wall, looking S	-
*4	815	Building range to N of barn, looking SE	-
4	818	Medieval building, T-shaped scar to NW corner, looking E	-
*4	819	Structure at E end of barn range, N wall, looking S	-
*4	820	Building range to N of barn, E gable, looking W	-
*4	821	Building range to N of barn, detail of plaque, looking W	-
*4	826	Structure at E end of barn range, E gable, looking SW	-
*4	827	Structure at E end of barn range, E gable, looking NW	-
*4	828	Structure at E end of barn range, S wall, looking NW	-
*4	829	Cattle shed to S of barn, N end, looking W	-
*4	830	Cattle shed to S of barn, E wall, looking SW	-
*4	831	Barn, blocked doorway in S wall, looking NW	-
4	833	Medieval building, shutter position to GF window in N gable, looking S	-
*4	834	Building range to N of medieval building, looking N	-
*4	835	Building range to N of medieval building, looking N	-
*4	836	Hall, N elevation of outshut, looking S	-
*4	837	Hall, N elevation, looking SW	-
*4	838	Hall, N elevation, looking S	-
*4	839	Hall, E side of N gable of cross wing, looking W	-
*4	840	Hall, N gable of cross wing, looking S	-
*4	841	Hall, N gable of cross wing, looking S	-
*4	842	Hall, E gable, looking SW	-
*4	843	Hall, E gable, looking SW	-
*4	844	Hall, S elevation, looking NW	-
*4	845	Hall, S elevation, detail of doorway, looking N	-
*4	846	Hall, S gable of cross wing, looking NW	-
*4	847	Hall, S gable of cross wing, looking N	-
*4	848	Hall, W elevation of cross wing, looking NE	-
*4	849	Hall, W elevation of cross wing, looking NE	-
*4	850	Hall, W elevation of cross wing, looking E	-

*4	851	Hall, W elevation of cross wing, looking E	-
*4	852	Medieval building, W jamb of GF doorway at W end of S gable, looking NE	-
*4	853	Cattle shed to S of barn, W wall, looking E	-
*4	854	Cattle shed to S of barn, S gable, looking N	-
*4	857	SW corner of E range to S of barn, looking NE	-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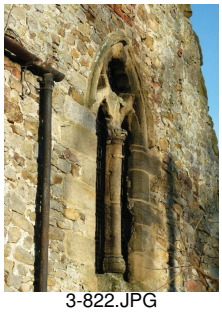
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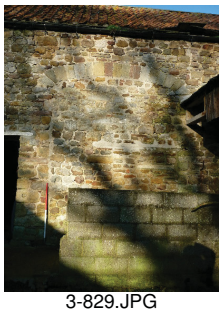
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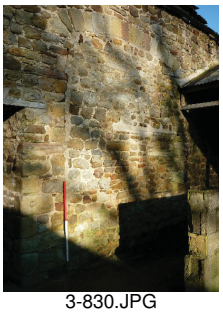
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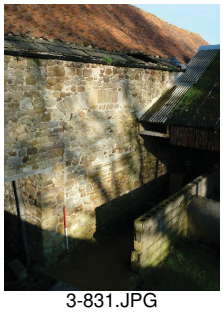
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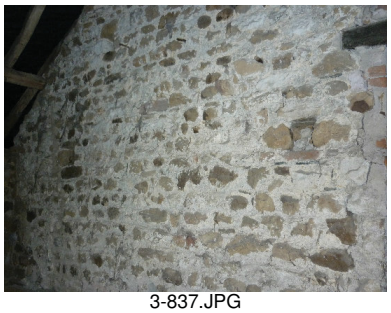
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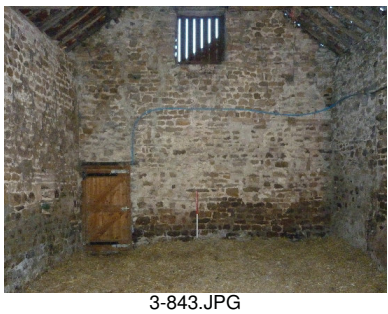
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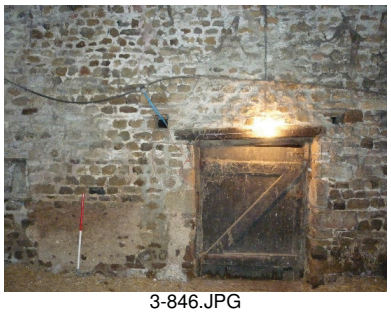
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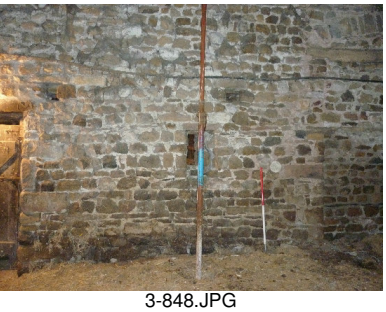
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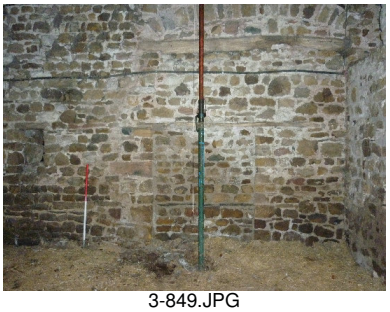
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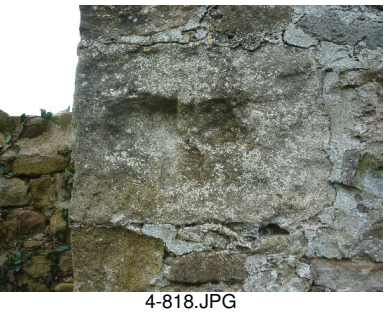
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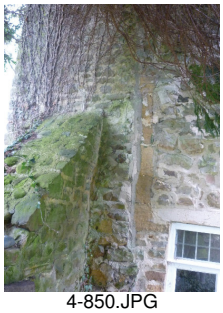
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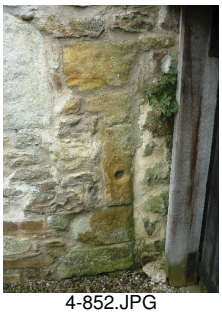
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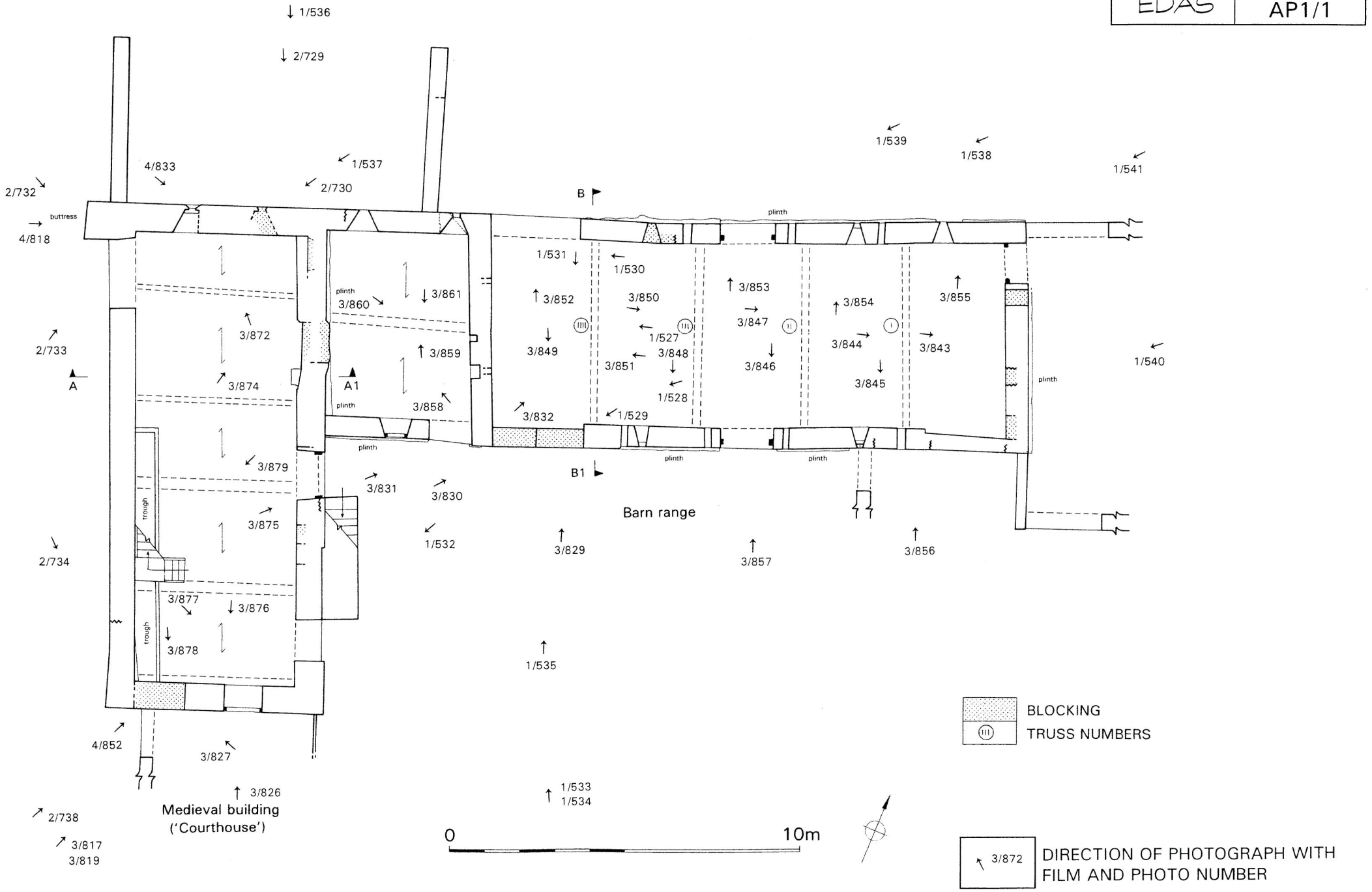
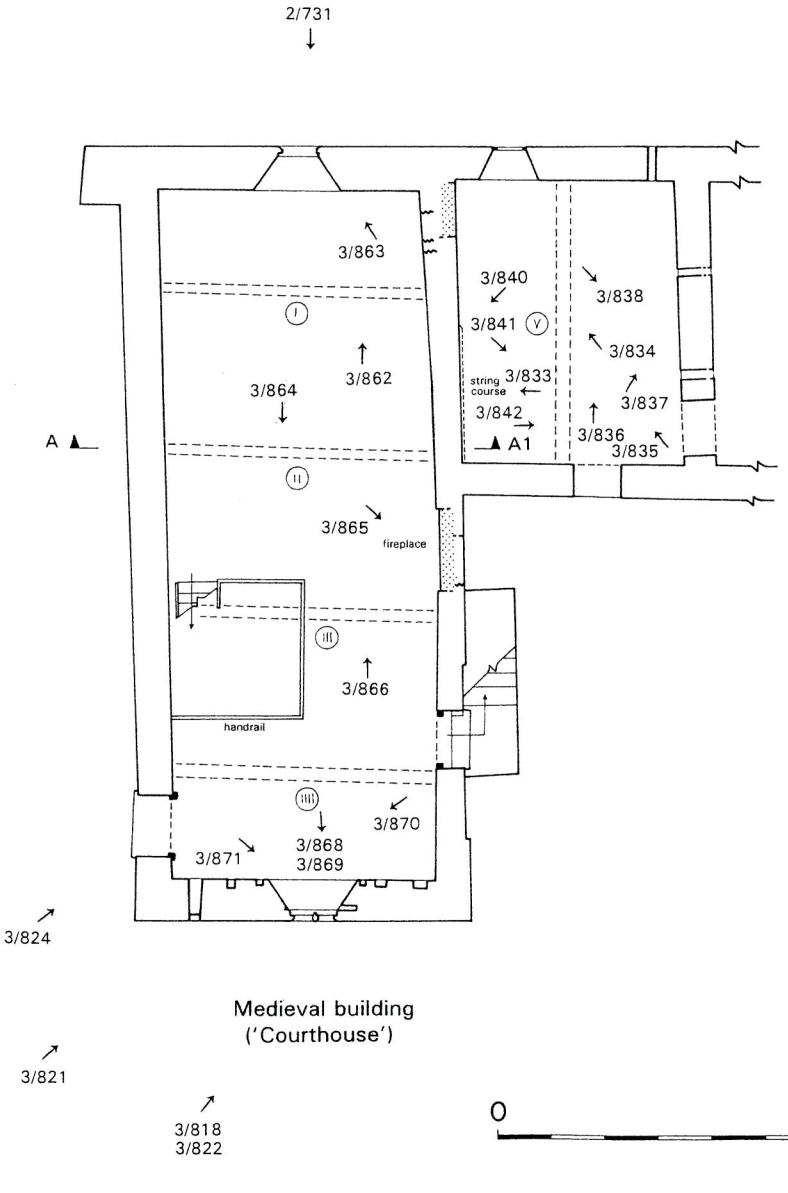
PROJECT	COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS
TITLE	PHOTOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: AP1/1



PROJECT	
COLBURN HALL OUTBUILDINGS	
TITLE	
PHOTOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: FEB 2012
EDAS	FIGURE: AP1/2

3/874 DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH WITH FILM AND PHOTO NUMBER



Colburn Hall Watching Brief Photographic Catalogue

Film 5: Colour digital photographs taken 3rd February 2011
Film 6: Colour digital photographs taken 6th January 2012

Film	*Frame*	*Subject*	*Scale*
5	317	Medieval building during conservation, 1F truss IIII, looking S	1m
5	318	Medieval building during conservation, 1F truss IIII, looking S	1m
5	319	Medieval building during conservation, 1F truss IIII, looking S	1m
5	320	Medieval building during conservation, 1F truss IIII, looking S	1m
5	321	Medieval building during conservation, 1F, internal S gable, looking S	1m
5	322	Medieval building during conservation, 1F truss III, looking S	1m
5	323	Medieval building during conservation, 1F truss III, looking NE	1m
5	324	Medieval building during conservation, 1F truss III, looking NE	1m
5	325	Medieval building during conservation, 1F truss III, looking SW	1m
5	327	Medieval building during conservation, typical 1F purlin	-
5	328	Medieval building during conservation, carpenters marks to principal, looking N	-
5	329	Medieval building during conservation, 1F, apex of N gable, looking N	-
5	330	Medieval building during conservation, 1F wall plate, looking E	1m
5	331	Barn during conservation, roof trusses, looking E	1m
5	334	Barn during conservation, truss III, looking E	1m
5	335	Barn during conservation, truss apex, looking E	-
5	338	Barn during conservation, roof trusses, looking W	1m
5	339	Medieval building during conservation, W roof slope, looking S	-
5	340	Medieval building during conservation, E roof slop and barn, looking N	-
5	341	Medieval building during conservation, apex of S gable, looking E	-
5	342	Medieval building during conservation, detail of brick blocking over S gable window, looking E	1m
5	343	Medieval building during conservation, detail of brick blocking over S gable window, looking W	1m
5	344	Medieval building during conservation, detail of smaller brick blocking to S gable, looking N	-
5	345	Medieval building during conservation, finial to S gable, looking E	-
5	347	Medieval building during conservation, detail of coping to N gable, looking SE	-
6	656	Medieval building after conservation, 1F fireplace, looking E	0.50m
6	657	Medieval building after conservation, 1F fireplace, looking NE	0.50m
6	658	Medieval building after conservation, detail of moulding to 1F fireplace, looking E	
6	660	Medieval building after conservation, 1F, looking N	-
6	661	Medieval building after conservation, 1F, looking S	-
6	664	Medieval building after conservation, blocked window to N end GF E wall, looking NE	-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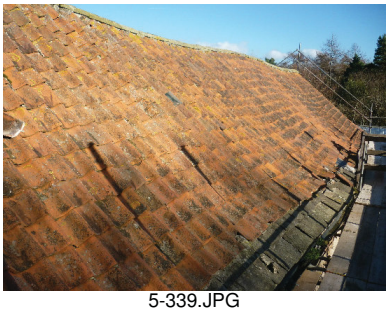
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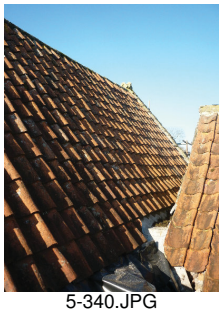
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Colburn Hall Earthworks Photographic Catalogue

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 19th November 2009
Film 4: Colour digital photographs taken 29th March 2010
Film 5: Colour digital photographs taken 3rd February 2011
Film 6: Colour digital photographs taken 6th January 2012
Film 7: Colour digital photographs taken 12th January 2012

Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
1	516	Hedged boundary ('g'), west of Hall, looking NW	1m
1	517	Hedged boundary ('g'), west of Hall, looking NW	1m
1	518	Coppiced tree in hedged boundary ('g'), west of Hall, looking NW	1m
1	519	Revetted stone and hedged boundary ('m'), west of Hall, looking W	1m
1	520	Revetted stone and hedged boundary ('m'), west of Hall, looking W	1m
1	521	Revetted stone and hedged boundary ('m'), west of Hall, looking SW	1m
1	522	Linear ditches ('k' and 'l'), west of Hall, looking NE	1m
1	523	East half of linear ditch 'l', west of Hall, looking NE	1m
1	524	North half of linear ditch 'k', west of Hall, looking NW	1m
1	525	North precinct boundary, looking NE	1m
1	526	East precinct boundary, looking SE	1m
4	816	North precinct boundary, looking SW	-
4	817	Rubble in north bank of north precinct boundary, looking N	-
4	822	Ruined wall at east end of farm complex, looking SE	-
4	823	Ruined wall at east end of farm complex, looking E	-
4	824	Ruined wall at east end of farm complex, looking S	-
4	825	Ruined wall at east end of farm complex, looking SE	-
4	832	Lane to east of farm complex, looking S	-
4	858	Stone revetting to east side of precinct boundary, looking N	-
4	859	North elevation of ruined structure, NW corner of garden to W of Hall, looking S	-
4	860	Former pond on north side of causeway, looking N	-
4	861	Causeway between ponds, looking SE	-
4	862	Pond on south side of causeway, looking SE	-
5	346	Eastern end of precinct earthworks, looking N	-
6	256	Possible building ('c'), east side of precinct, looking N	1m
6	257	Possible buildings ('c' and 'd'), east side of precinct, looking SE	1m
6	258	Possible building ('c'), east side of precinct, looking SE	1m
6	259	Possible building ('c'), east side of precinct, looking SE	1m
6	260	North-east corner of precinct, looking S	1m
6	261	North-east corner of precinct, looking SE	1m
6	262	North-east corner of precinct, looking NE	1m
6	263	North side of precinct, looking SW	1m
6	264	North-east corner of precinct, looking NE	1m
6	265	Stone footings to NE corner of precinct, looking NE	1m
6	266	Outer bank of north side of precinct, where cut by track, looking NW	1m
6	267	Outer bank of north side of precinct, where cut by track, looking NW	1m
6	268	North side of precinct, looking NE	1m
6	269	North side of precinct, looking NE	1m
7	311	Former line of track ('a') shown by Buck, looking N	1m
7	312	Former line of track ('a') shown by Buck, looking S	1m
7	313	Former vegetable garden, looking N	1m
7	314	East half of linear ditch 'l', looking NE	1m
7	315	Current vegetable garden, looking NE	1m
7	316	West half of linear ditch 'l', looking SW	1m
7	317	North half of linear ditch 'k', looking NW	1m
7	318	South part of linear ditch 'k', looking SE	1m
7	319	Ditches on south edge of survey area, looking E	1m
7	321	Facing stones on east face of bank 'm', SW edge of survey area, looking SW	1m
7	323	Ditched boundary 'g' and old trees, looking SW	-

7	324	Ditched boundary ‘g’ and old trees, looking SW	-
7	325	Possible building platform ‘i’, west of Hall, looking SW	1m
7	326	North face of raised causeway adjacent to N pond, looking NE	1m
7	327	Former north pond, looking N	-
7	328	Stone edging to north side of causeway, looking NE	1m
7	329	Raised causeway, looking E	1m
7	330	South pond , looking E	-
7	331	Facing stones to east side of bank ‘e’, looking SW	1m
7	332	Facing stones to east side of bank ‘e’, looking SW	1m
7	333	Stone facing to east side of building ‘c’, east side of precinct, looking SE	1m
7	334	Stone facing to east side of building ‘c’, east side of precinct, looking SE	1m
7	335	Wire cable left from when one of possible buildings was used as a silage clamp, east side of precinct, looking SE	-


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APPENDIX 2
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES WYAS

Land at Colburn Hall
Colburn
North Yorkshire

Geophysical Survey

Report no. 2311

February 2012

Client: Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

Land at Colburn Hall
Colburn
North Yorkshire

Geophysical Survey

Summary

A magnetometer survey covering 2 hectares and an earth resistance survey covering 0.6 hectares were carried out on land surrounding Colburn Hall, North Yorkshire in order to identify the potential for any buried archaeological remains. The geophysical survey was intended to compliment and inform an earthwork survey at the site and forms part of a larger Natural England funded archaeological and architectural project. Earth resistance survey was undertaken to target specific earthworks to the north of Colburn Hall and to investigate the potential for buried structural remains to the east of the hall. Magnetometer survey covered a wider area to the north, south and west of the hall. Whilst both surveys have identified anomalies most, if not all, appear to correspond to the surviving earthworks including ridge and furrow. No further anomalies of definite archaeological potential have been identified.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

Report Information

Client:	Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
Address:	18 Springdale Way, Beverley, East Yorkshire, HU17 8NU
Report Type:	Geophysical Survey
Location:	Colburn Hall, Colburn
County:	North Yorkshire
Grid Reference:	SE 1960 9923
Period(s) of activity represented:	Medieval, Post-medieval
Report Number:	2311
Project Number:	3853
Site Code:	LCH12
Planning Application No.:	n/a
Museum Accession No.:	n/a
Date of fieldwork:	January 2012
Date of report:	February 2012
Project Management:	Sam Harrison BSc MSc AIfA
Fieldwork:	David Harrison BA MSc
	Christopher Sykes BA MSc
Report:	David Harrison
Illustrations:	David Harrison and Alistair Webb BA MIfA
Photography:	Christopher Sykes
Research:	n/a

Authorisation for distribution: ----------

PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG
Telephone: 0113 383 7500.
Email: admin@aswyas.com

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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Ed Dennison of Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) to undertake a geophysical (earth resistance and magnetometer) survey on land surrounding Colburn Hall, Colburn, North Yorkshire. The survey was undertaken to support and augment an archaeological earthwork survey, and is part of a larger Natural England funded archaeological and architectural project. The total area covered by magnetometer survey was 2 hectares whilst 0.6 hectares was covered by earth resistance survey.

Site location and topography (Figs 1 and 2)

Colburn Hall is situated to the north of Colburn village and south of the river Swale, and is centred at SE 1960 9923 (see Fig. 1). The overall survey area comprised one large field, Area 1, to the north of the hall (see Plate 1 and Plate 2), two smaller fields, Area 2 and Area 3, to the south and west (see Plate 3 and Plate 4) and a lawned garden area to the immediate south-west and south-east (Area 4). Resistance survey was undertaken covering parts of Area 1 and Area 4, forming survey blocks Area 5 and Area 6 respectively, in order to investigate the potential for any sub-surface structural remains. The site slopes gently from north to south at a height of between 94m to 90m above Ordnance Datum.

Soils, geology and land-use

The solid geology of the area consists of Richmond Chert overlain by glacial till (BGS 2012). The soils in this area are classified in the Dunkeswick association, which are characterised as slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged fine loams (SSEW 1983).

The magnetometer survey comprised three areas under short pasture (Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5; see Fig. 2 and Plates 1-3) and two areas under managed lawns to the south-east and immediate south-west of Colburn Hall (Areas 4 and 6; see Fig. 2 and Plate 4).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Colburn Hall, which dates back in part to the medieval period, and an adjacent medieval building of c.1300 which may have originated as a first floor hall, are located in the south-eastern part of a relatively substantial medieval manorial/residential precinct, which was apparently created by enclosing part of Colburn's former open-field system and perhaps also some elements of the settlement itself. This precinct might be contemporary with the c.1300 medieval building, or it could be associated with an expansion of the residential accommodation in the later medieval period, when the two medieval structures were joined to form a single dwelling. An earthwork survey suggests that the precinct had buildings along the east, and perhaps also along the north, sides, together with some evidence for internal sub-division. There was an early entrance, perhaps partly defined by ponds, on the west side.

At some point prior to the early 18th century, and perhaps as early as the late 17th century, the c.1300 medieval building was separated from the main body of the Hall by the partial demolition of the linking range. These alterations appear to have been accompanied by the re-arrangement of the landscape to the immediate south, creating a number of enclosures, possibly including gardens, while the medieval precinct to the north fell into disuse. By the early 18th century, the main approach to the Hall and the farm complex was from the south, rather than through a proposed earlier entrance on the west side of the precinct.

3 Aims, Methodology and Presentation

The general aims of the geophysical survey were to establish and clarify the potential for surviving archaeological remains within the immediate environs of Colburn Hall and to help in the overall interpretation of the site by comparing the results of the geophysical survey with the earthwork survey.

Specifically the survey sought to provide information about the nature and possible interpretations of any anomalies identified during the survey and thereby determine the likely extent, presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains.

These aims were to be achieved by undertaking a magnetometer survey of all the grounds immediately surrounding the hall, an area of approximately 2 hectares, and an earth resistance survey of up to 0.8 hectares, positioned to target and investigate a series of linear earthworks and possible structures to the north of the Hall (see Fig. 2).

The survey area was set-out with a Trimble 5800 VRS differential GPS to the national grid. The grid was then superimposed onto digital mapping. Temporary reference objects (small survey pins on fence posts) were established and left in place following completion of the fieldwork for accurate geo-referencing. The locations of the temporary reference objects are shown on Figure 3 and their Ordnance Survey co-ordinates tabulated in Appendix 3.

Earth resistance survey

A Geoscan RM15 resistance meter was used during the earth resistance survey, with the instrument logging each reading automatically at 1m intervals on traverses 1m apart. The mobile probe spacing was 1m with the remote probes 20m apart and at least 20m away from the grid under survey. This mobile probe spacing gives an approximate depth penetration of up to 1m for most archaeological features.

Magnetometer survey

Bartington Grad601 instruments were used to take readings at 0.25m intervals on zigzag traverses 1m apart within 30m by 30m grids so that 3600 readings were recorded in each grid. These readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and later downloaded to

computer for processing and interpretation. Geoplot 3 (Geoscan Research) software was used to process and present the data. Further details are given in Appendix 1.

Reporting

A general site location plan, incorporating the 1:50000 Ordnance Survey mapping is shown in Figure 1. The site location and survey areas are shown on Figure 2 at a scale of 1:1000 and the overall interpretation of the magnetic data presented in Figure 3 also at a scale of 1:1000.

The processed magnetometer greyscale data, the 'raw' XY trace plot data and magnetometer interpretation graphics are presented at a scale of 1:1000 in Figures 4, 5 and 6. The processed and 'raw' (unprocessed) earth resistance data from the survey, together with an interpretation of the identified resistance anomalies, are presented at a scale of 1:1000 in Figures 7, 8 and 9.

Further technical information on the equipment used, data processing and survey methodologies are given in Appendix 1, Appendix 2 and Appendix 3. Appendix 4 describes the composition and location of the site archive.

The survey methodology, report and any recommendations comply with the Methodology and with guidelines outlined by English Heritage (David *et al* 2008) and by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2010). All figures reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping are with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (© Crown copyright).

The figures in this report have been produced following analysis of the data in 'raw' and processed formats and over a range of different display levels. All figures are presented to most suitably display and interpret the data from this site based on the experience and knowledge of Archaeological Services staff.

4 Results and Discussion

***Magnetometer Survey* (*Figures 4, 5 and 6*)**

Ferrous Anomalies

Ferrous anomalies, either as individual 'spikes' or more extensive areas of magnetic disturbance, are typically caused by ferrous (magnetic) material, either on the ground surface or in the plough-soil. Little importance is normally given to such anomalies, unless there is any supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, as modern ferrous debris or material is common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring or tipping/infilling. Throughout the site iron spike anomalies are common and there is no obvious pattern or clustering to their distribution to suggest anything other than a random background scatter of ferrous debris in the plough-soil.

Broad areas of magnetic disturbance have been identified at the perimeters of much of the magnetometer survey areas, particularly around the edge of the main hall complex. Generally such areas of disturbance are caused by the proximity of structures and perimeter fencing. However, around the southern edge of Area 1 and the north-eastern corner of Area 2 the areas of magnetic disturbance clearly correspond with earthworks. This disturbance may locate the demolished remains of previous buildings and should therefore not be dismissed as having no archaeological potential. This magnetic disturbance may also mask or obscure weaker responses from any underlying archaeological features, if present.

Agricultural Anomalies

In the north-eastern corner of Area 1 a series of vague, parallel linear trend anomalies have been identified. These anomalies correspond with a series of extant linear earthworks which are caused by the medieval and post-medieval agricultural practice of ridge and furrow ploughing. The characteristic striped appearance to the data is a result of the magnetic contrast between the infilled furrows and former ridges. The pattern of land division and field layout has remained virtually unchanged over the last 200 years and the ridge and furrow ploughing trends are generally parallel with the existing boundaries being aligned north-west/south-east.

Geological Anomalies

Across the whole of the survey areas discrete, low magnitude, anomalies (areas of magnetic enhancement) have been identified. These are most noticeable in the western part of Area 1 where there is the least magnetic disturbance. Whilst any of these anomalies could be caused by an archaeological feature, such as a pit, the sheer number precludes an archaeological origin and they are therefore interpreted as being geological in nature, probably relating to variations in the composition of the superficial deposits of till which overlie the bedrock geology.

Archaeological? Anomalies

Several fragmented, linear anomalies have been identified to the north and west of Colburn Hall in Areas 1 and 2 (see Fig. 6 – **A**, **B** and **F**). In all cases these anomalies clearly correspond with extant earthen banks with the elevated magnetic response, particularly pronounced in the case of Anomaly **B** and Anomaly **F**, being due to the concentration of upcast topsoil/subsoil forming the earthwork.

Several discrete anomalies also correlate with (parts of) earthworks. A cluster of these, **D**, towards the northern edge of Area 1 correlates with a possible building platform mapped by the earthwork survey. A single isolated anomaly, **C**, correlates with a small circular mound, also identified by the earthwork survey, in the middle of Area 1. Several isolated anomalies in Area 2, also appear to be located in close proximity to earthworks and are therefore considered to have some archaeological potential.

Of less obvious archaeological potential are several other discrete anomalies which exhibit a slightly elevated magnetic response relative to other similar anomalies which have been ascribed a geological origin. These anomalies have been ascribed a potentially archaeological origin due to their close proximity to Colburn Hall and/or to extant earthworks. These anomalies may be caused by isolated pits/spreads or plough-damaged archaeological remains. However, no clear archaeological pattern is discernable and these anomalies may be equally likely to have a geological origin. However, given the local archaeological context, an archaeological interpretation cannot be dismissed.

Another anomaly that does not obviously correlate with an earthwork is linear anomaly **E,** aligned north-west/south-east in the centre of Area 1. This anomaly may be caused by an infilled ditch, perhaps an internal division of the precinct or a drainage feature. However, part does broadly align with a slight earthwork which may be the degraded remains of ridge and furrow – other high resistance anomalies on the same alignment and located by the resistance survey (see below) have been similarly interpreted.

Earth Resistance Data (*Figures 7, 8 and 9*)

The background resistance throughout Area 5 is variable and is consistent with the undulating nature of the earthworks and possible building platforms identified by the earthwork survey. Consequently a similar pattern is observed in the resistance data with the majority of the identified anomalies clearly correlating with the upstanding remains.

The most obvious anomaly is the discontinuous high resistance linear anomaly, **G**, that runs parallel with the eastern edge of Area 5, aligned north-west/south-east. This anomaly, and anomalies **H** and **I**, located parallel with and immediately south-west of **G**, clearly correlate with linear earthworks. The strength of response of Anomaly **G** may suggest the presence of a stone core or of revetting of the earthwork, and some evidence for this was identified by the earthwork survey. The bands of very low resistance on the western side of **G** reflect the accumulation and higher water retention of the soils at the base of the slope of the earthworks. A low resistance trend can be seen cutting across Anomaly **I**. This is caused by a deeply rutted track (see Plate 2). At the south-eastern corner of Area 5 high resistance anomalies (**J**, **K**, **L** and **M**) also match the tops of slope and/or non-linear upstanding earthworks.

The two linear ridged earthworks running along the northern edge of Area 5 also partially manifest themselves as high resistance anomalies. The most northerly feature is partially identified as areas of high resistance, **O** and **P**, whilst discontinuous linear anomaly, **N**, locates the more southerly feature. As with Anomaly **G** the strength of response could suggest the presence of a stone core although there was no visual evidence for this as in the case of Anomaly **G**.

A series of short, broad anomalies aligned north-west/south-east are probably remnants of ridge and furrow ploughing.

The results from the small block (Area 6) surveyed to the south of the hall are inconclusive as it is very difficult to identify any trends, patterns or anomalous responses within such a small area. Whist there are obviously variations in resistance, no firm conclusions can be drawn other than to state that the areas of highest resistance could have a structural origin whilst a broad area of low resistance may indicate moisture retention within the topsoil due to a buried compacted surface, perhaps a yard.

5 Conclusions

No obviously structural remains have been identified by the resistance survey but the very strong response recorded over some of the earthworks could be indicative of either a stone core or of the use of stone to revet the side of the earthworks. Alternatively the differential compaction of the soil making up the earthwork could account for the measured differences in resistance along the feature. The presence of possible ridge and furrow in Area 5 might be significant, as it could imply that the precinct was laid out over part of the medieval open field system. As mentioned previously the resistance survey carried out in Area 6 was of too restricted an area for any solid conclusions to be drawn.

The magnetometer survey has similarly not revealed any obviously archaeological features beyond those visible as upstanding earthworks. The one possible exception is the magnetic anomaly, **E**, although it is presently unclear whether this represents an internal sub-division of the precinct or a vestige of ridge and furrow ploughing. Areas of disturbance do, in part, also correlate with some of the earthworks, particularly close to the hall and it is possible that the 'noise' could be due to demolition material and that there may be *in situ* foundations surviving beneath.

In conclusion, either one or both of the non-intrusive surveys have clearly identified most, if not all of, the upstanding features which have been interpreted during the earthwork survey, undertaken immediately prior to the geophysical survey. Unfortunately neither the magnetometer or resistance surveys has identified any additional sub-surface features or provided any additional detail to the above-ground features.

The results and subsequent interpretation of data from geophysical surveys should not be treated as an absolute representation of the underlying archaeological and non-archaeological remains. Confirmation of the presence or absence of archaeological remains can only be achieved by direct investigation of sub-surface deposits.

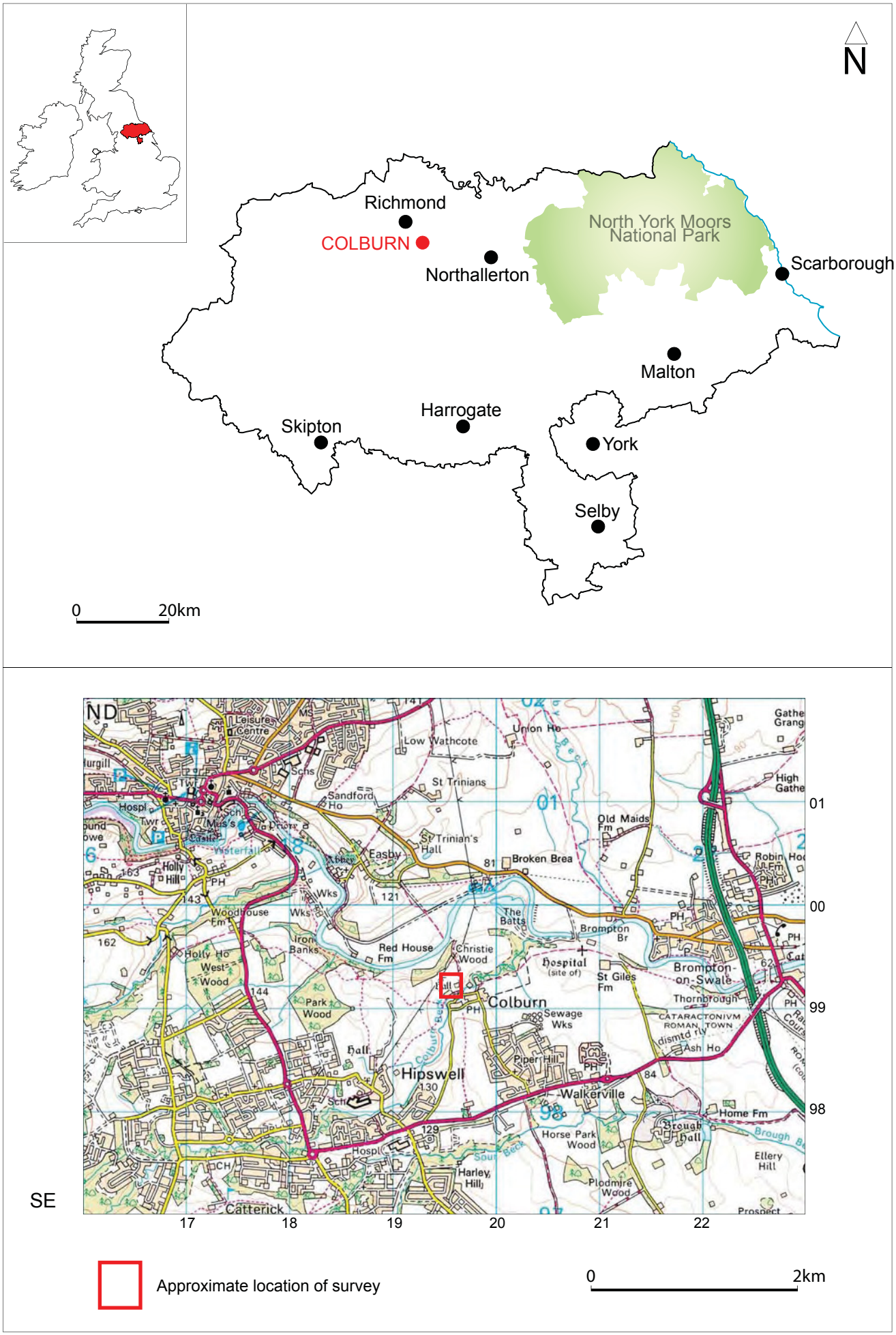

Fig. 1. Site location

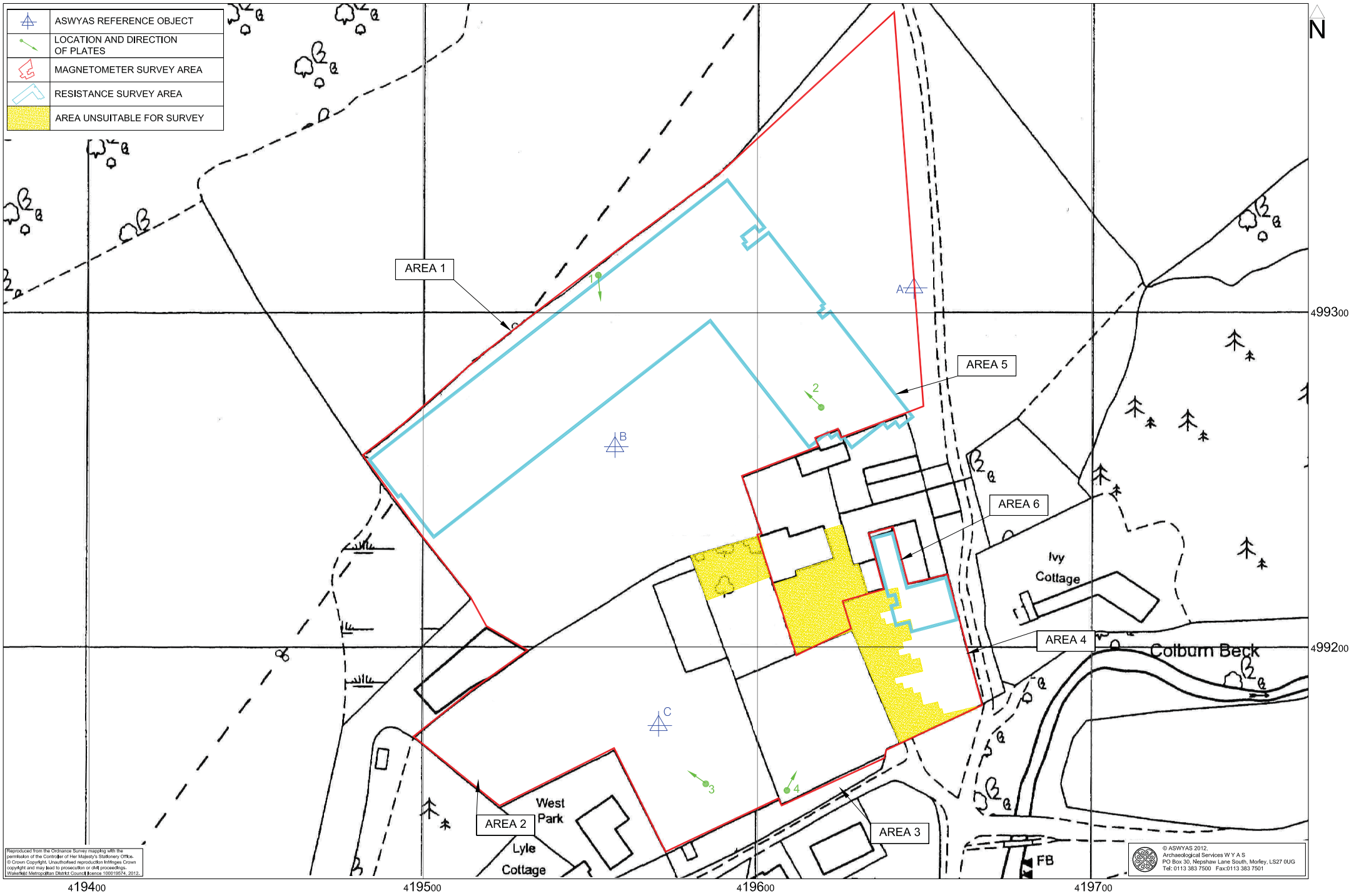

Fig. 2. Site location showing survey areas (1:1000 @ A3)

Fig. 3. Overall interpretation of magnetometer data (1:1000 @ A3)

Fig. 4. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4 (1:1000 @ A4)

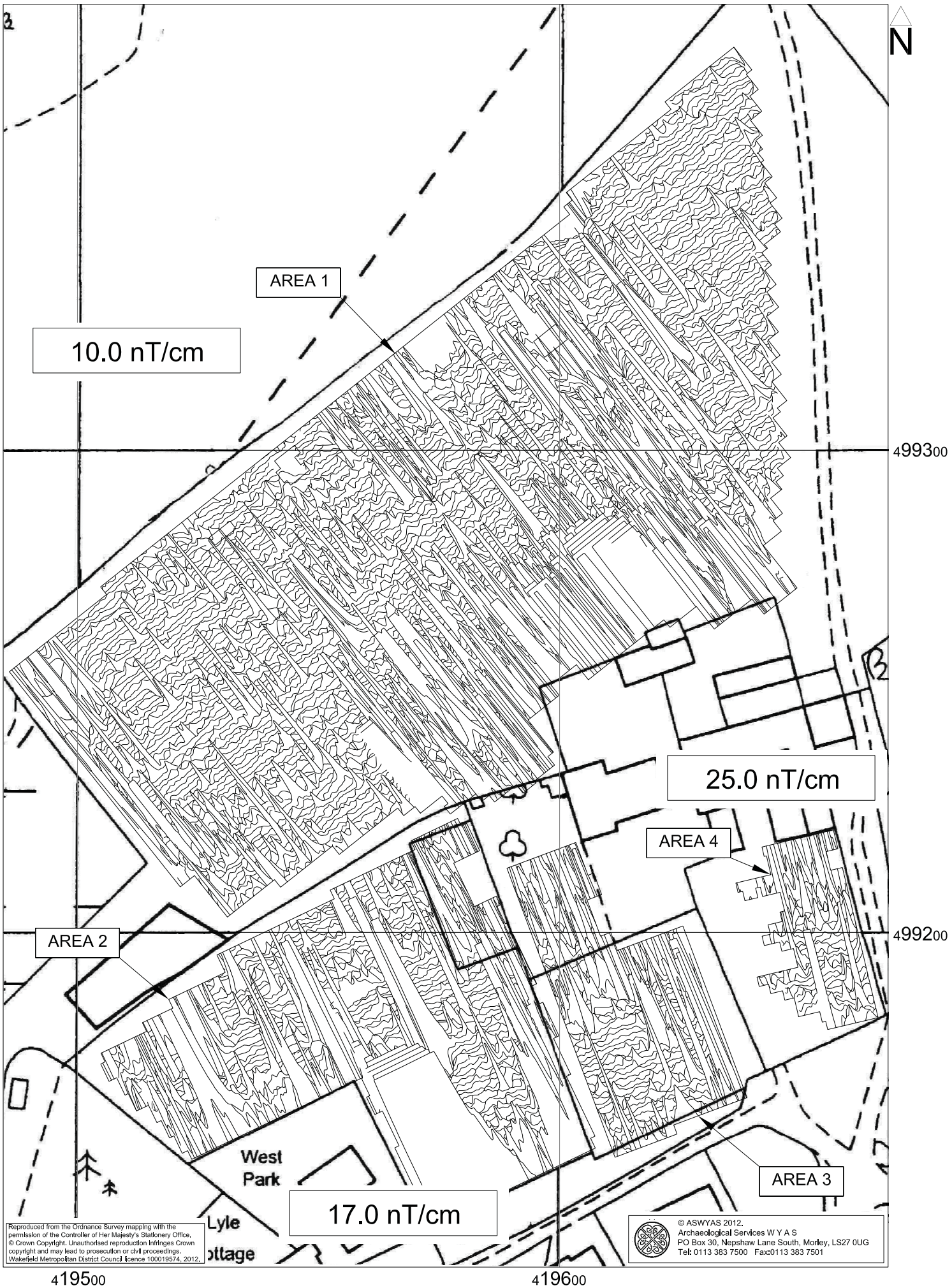

Fig. 5. XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4 (1:1000 @ A4)

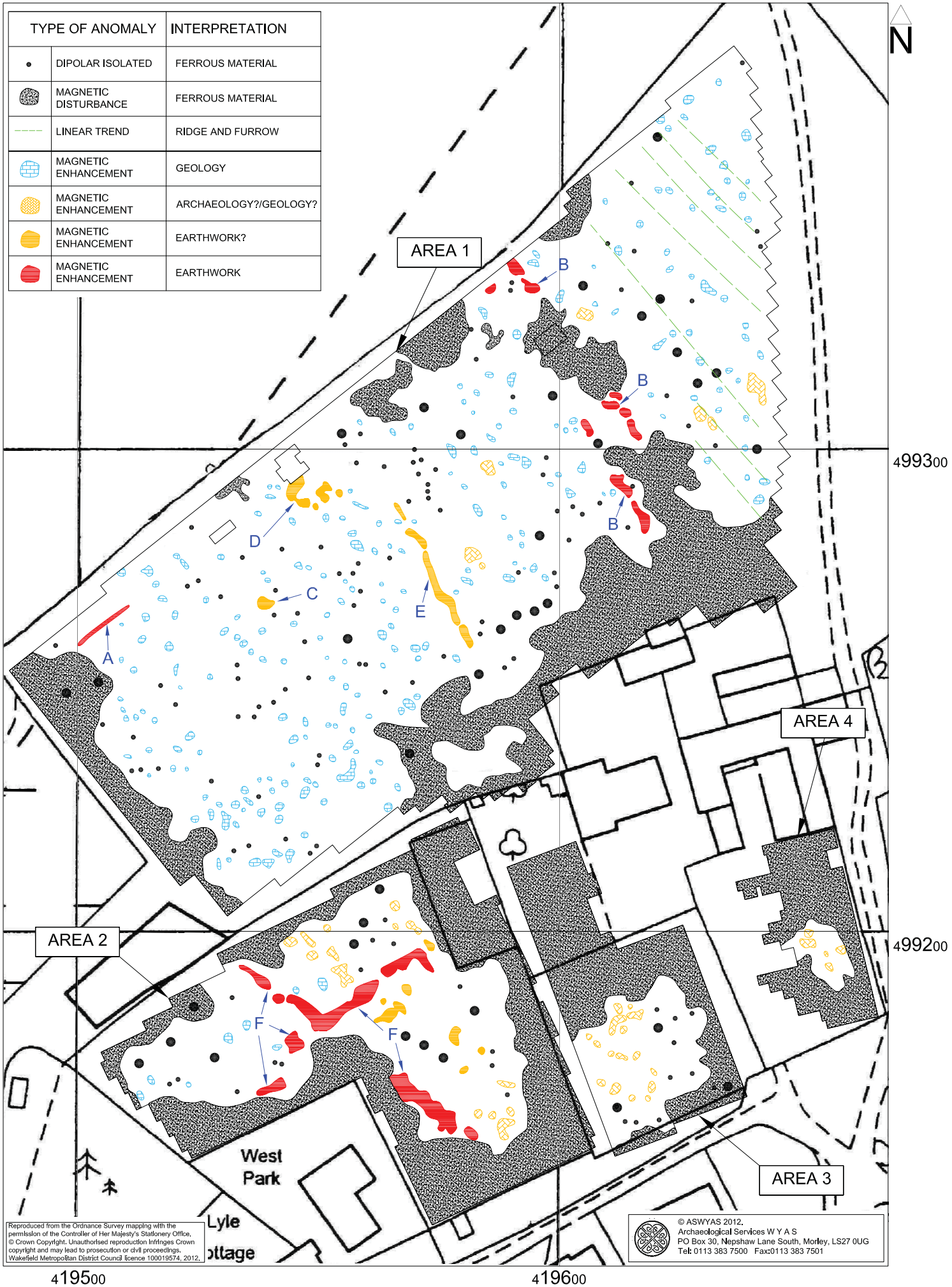

Fig. 6. Interpretation of magnetometer data; Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4 (1:1000 @ A4)

Fig. 7. Processed greyscale resistance data; Areas 5 and 6 (1:1000 @ A4) 0 40m

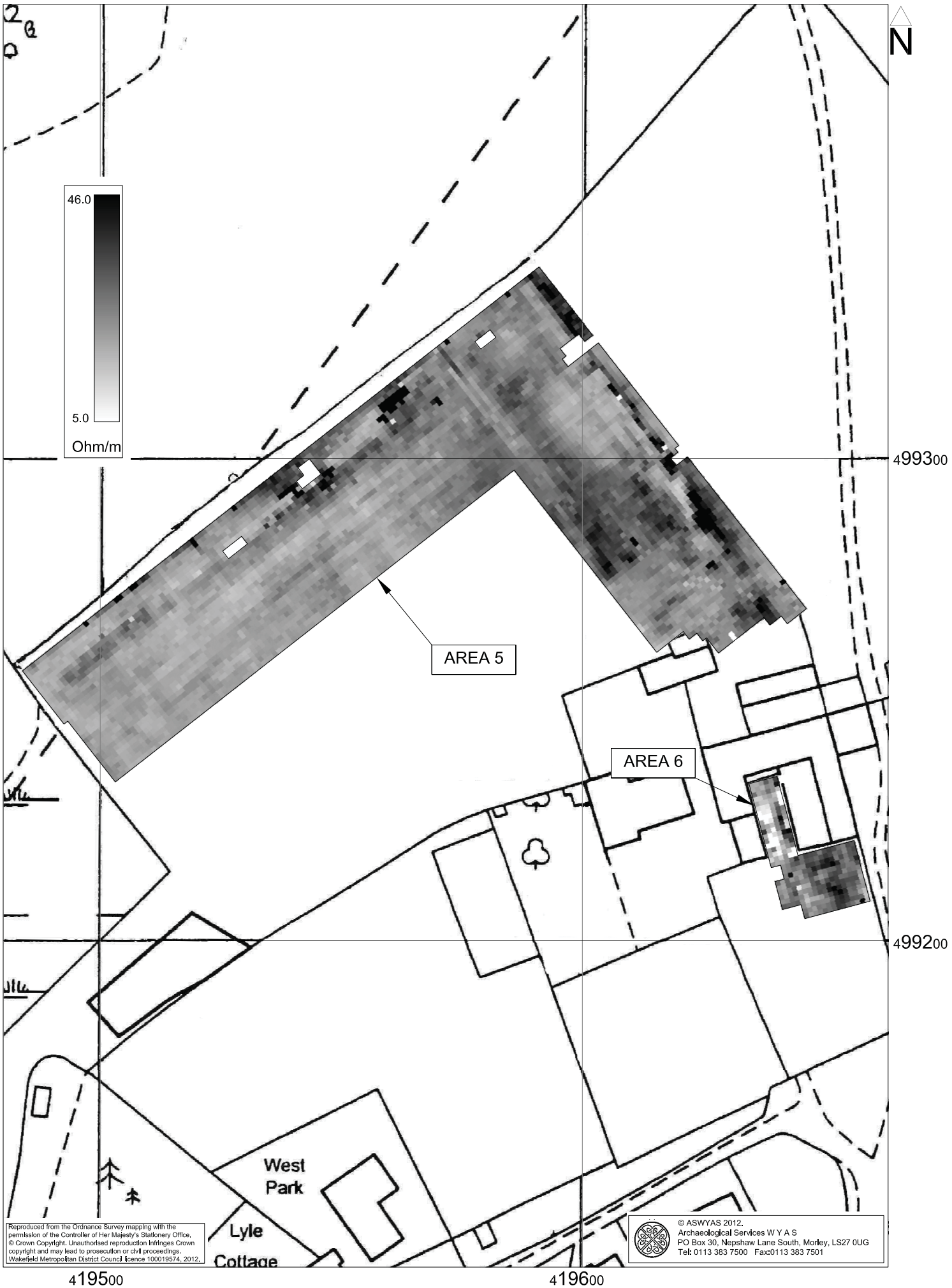

Fig. 8. Unprocessed greyscale resistance data; Areas 5 and 6 (1:1000 @ A4)

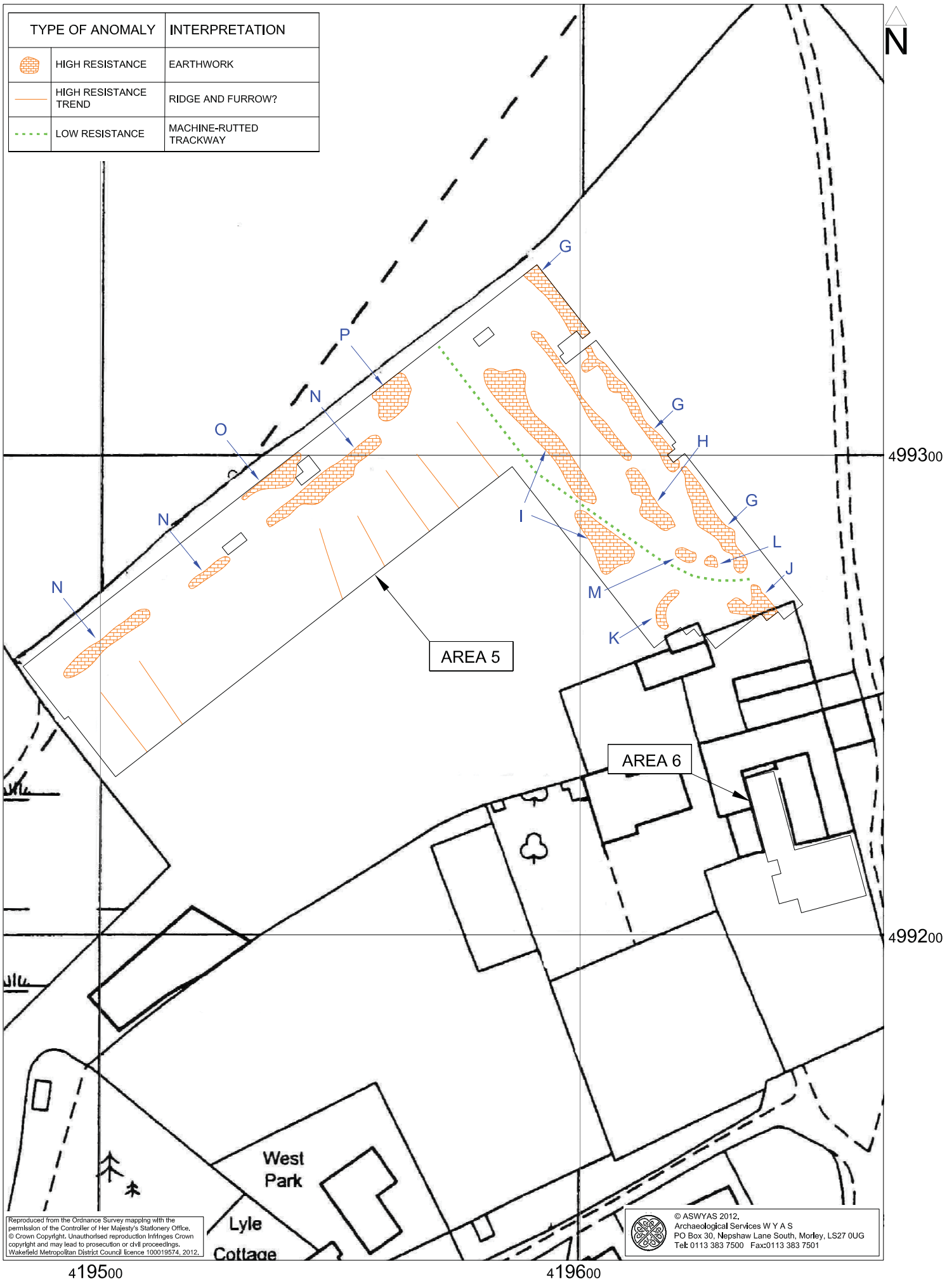

Fig. 9. Interpretation of resistance data; Areas 5 and 6 (1:1000 @ A4)

Plate 1. Area 1, looking south

Plate 2. Area 1, looking north-west

Plate 3. Area 2, looking north-west

Plate 4. Area 3, looking north-east

Appendix 1: Magnetic survey - technical information

Magnetic Susceptibility and Soil Magnetism

Iron makes up about 6% of the Earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haemetite. These minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed magnetic susceptibility. Human activities can redistribute these minerals and change (enhance) others into more magnetic forms so that by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, areas where human occupation or settlement has occurred can be identified by virtue of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently comes to fill features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of topsoil's, subsoil's and rocks into which these features have been cut, which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected. The magnetic susceptibility of a soil can also be enhanced by the application of heat and the fermentation and bacterial effects associated with rubbish decomposition. The area of enhancement is usually quite large, mainly due to the tendency of discard areas to extend beyond the limit of the occupation site itself, and spreading by the plough. An advantage of magnetic susceptibility over magnetometry is that a certain amount of occupational activity will cause the same proportional change in susceptibility, however weakly magnetic is the soil, and so does not depend on the magnetic contrast between the topsoil and deeper layers. Susceptibility survey is therefore able to detect areas of occupation even in the absence of cut features. On the other hand susceptibility survey is more vulnerable to the masking effects of layers of colluvium and alluvium as the technique, using the Bartington system, can generally only measure variation in the first 0.15m of plough-soil.

Types of Magnetic Anomaly

In the majority of instances anomalies are termed 'positive'. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to the magnetic background on any given site. However some features can manifest themselves as 'negative' anomalies that, conversely, means that the response is negative relative to the mean magnetic background.

Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended. It should be noted that anomalies interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:

Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes)

These responses are typically caused by ferrous material either on the surface or in the topsoil. They cause a rapid variation in the magnetic response giving a characteristic 'spiky' trace. Although ferrous archaeological artefacts could produce this type of response, unless there is supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance

These responses can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire fencing and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

Linear trend

This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. These anomalies are often caused by agricultural activity, either ploughing or land drains being a common cause.

Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies

Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response (sometimes only visible on an XY trace plot) on two or three successive traverses. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic exhibited by an area of magnetic disturbance or of an 'iron spike' anomaly (see above). These anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post-holes or by kilns. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

Linear and curvilinear anomalies

Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains); natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.

Methodology: Gradiometer Survey

There are two main methods of using the fluxgate gradiometer for commercial evaluations. The first of these is referred to as ***magnetic scanning*** and requires the operator to visually identify anomalous responses on the instrument display panel whilst covering the site in widely spaced traverses, typically 10m apart. The instrument logger is not used and there is therefore no data collection. Once anomalous responses are identified they are marked in the field with bamboo canes and located on a base plan. This method is usually employed as a means of selecting areas for detailed survey when only a percentage sample of the whole site is to be subject to detailed survey.

The disadvantages of magnetic scanning are that features that produce weak anomalies (less than 2nT) are unlikely to stand out from the magnetic background and so will be difficult to detect. The coarse sampling interval means that discrete features or linear features that are parallel or broadly oblique to the direction of traverse may not be detected. If linear features are suspected in a site then the traverse direction should be perpendicular (or as close as is possible within the physical constraints of the site) to the orientation of the suspected features. The possible drawbacks mentioned above mean that a 'negative' scanning result should be validated by sample detailed magnetic survey (see below).

The second method is referred to as ***detailed survey*** and employs the use of a sample trigger to automatically take readings at predetermined points, typically at 0.25m intervals, on zigzag traverses 1m apart. These readings are stored in the memory of the instrument and are later dumped to computer for processing and interpretation. Detailed survey allows the visualisation of weaker anomalies that may not have been detected by magnetic scanning.

During this survey a Bartington Grad601 magnetic gradiometer was used taking readings on the 0.1nT range, at 0.25m intervals on zigzag traverses 1m apart within 20m by 20m square grids. The instrument was checked for electronic and mechanical drift at a common point and calibrated as necessary. The drift from zero was not logged.

Data Processing and Presentation

The detailed gradiometer data has been presented in this report in XY trace and greyscale formats. In the former format the data shown is 'raw' with no processing other than grid biasing having been done. The data in the greyscale images has been interpolated and selectively filtered to remove the effects of drift in instrument calibration and other artificial data constructs and to maximise the clarity and interpretability of the archaeological anomalies.

An XY plot presents the data logged on each traverse as a single line with each successive traverse incremented on the Y-axis to produce a ‘stacked’ plot. A hidden line algorithm has been employed to block out lines behind major ‘spikes’ and the data has been clipped. The main advantage of this display option is that the full range of data can be viewed, dependent on the clip, so that the ‘shape’ of individual anomalies can be discerned and potentially archaeological anomalies differentiated from ‘iron spikes’. Geoplot 3 software was used to create the XY trace plots. The same program was used to produce the greyscale images. All greyscale plots are displayed using a linear incremental scale.

Appendix 2: Earth Resistance Survey - technical information

Soil Resistance

The electrical resistance of the upper soil horizons is predominantly dependant on the amount and distribution of water within the soil matrix. Buried archaeological features, such as walls or infilled ditches, by their differing capacity to retain moisture, will impact on the distribution of sub-surface moisture and hence affect electrical resistance. In this way there may be a measurable contrast between the resistance of archaeological features and that of the surrounding deposits. This contrast is needed in order for sub-surface features to be detected by a resistance survey.

The most striking contrast will usually occur between a solid structure, such as a wall, and water-retentive subsoil. This shows as a resistive high. A weak contrast can often be measured between the infill of a ditch feature and the subsoil. If the infill material is soil it is likely to be less compact and hence more water retentive than the subsoil and so the feature will show as a resistive low. If the infill is stone the feature may retain less water than the subsoil and so will show as a resistive high.

The method of measuring variations in ground resistance involves passing a small electric current (1mA) into the ground via a pair of electrodes (current electrodes) and then measuring changes in current flow (the potential gradient) using a second pair of electrodes (potential electrodes). In this way, if a structural feature, such as a wall, lies buried in a soil of uniform resistance much of the current will flow around the feature following the path of least resistance. This reduces the current density in the vicinity of the feature, which in turn increases the potential gradient. It is this potential gradient that is measured to determine the resistance. In this case, the gradient would be increased around the wall giving a positive or high resistance anomaly.

In contrast a feature such as an infilled ditch may have a moisture retentive fill that is comparatively less resistive to current flow. This will increase the current density and decrease the potential gradient over the feature giving a negative or low resistance anomaly.

Survey Methodology

The most widely used archaeological technique for earth resistance surveys uses a twin probe configuration. One current and one potential electrode (the remote or static probes) are fixed firmly in the ground a set distance away from the area being surveyed. The other current and potential electrodes (the mobile probes) are mounted on a frame and are moved from one survey point to the next. Each time the mobile probes make contact with the ground an electrical circuit is formed between the current electrodes and the potential gradient between the mobile and remote probes is measured and stored in the memory of the instrument.

A Geoscan RM15 resistance meter was used during this survey, with the instrument logging each reading automatically at 1m intervals on traverses 1m apart. The mobile probe spacing was 1m with the remote probes 15m apart and at least 15m away from the grid under survey. This mobile probe spacing of 1m gives an approximate depth of penetration of 1.5m for most archaeological features. Consequently a soil cover in excess of 1m may mask, or significantly attenuate, a geophysical response.

Data Processing and Presentation

All of the illustrations incorporating a digital map base were produced in AutoCAD 2008 (© Autodesk).

The resistance data is presented in this report in greyscale format with a linear gradation of values and was obtained by exporting a bitmap from the processing software (Geoplot v3.0; Geoscan Research) into AutoCAD 2008. The data has been processed and has also been interpolated by a value of 0.5 in both the X and Y axes using a sine wave (x)/x function to give a smoother, better defined plot.

Appendix 3: Survey location information

The survey grid was laid out using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (Trimble 5800 model). The internal accuracy of the survey grid relative to these markers is better than 0.05m. The locations of the temporary reference points left on site are shown on Figure 3 and the Ordnance Survey grid co-ordinates tabulated below. The survey grids were then super-imposed onto a base map to produce the displayed block locations. However, it should be noted that Ordnance Survey positional accuracy for digital map data has an error of 0.5m for urban and floodplain areas, 1.0m for rural areas and 2.5m for mountain and moorland areas. This potential error must be considered if co-ordinates are measured off hard copies of the mapping rather than using the digital co-ordinates.

Station	Easting	Northing
A	419646.8420	499307.4630
B	419557.3770	499259.9240
C	419570.4010	499176.4900

Archaeological Services WYAS cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party or for the removal of any of the survey reference points.

Appendix 4: Geophysical archive

The geophysical archive comprises:-

- an archive disk containing compressed (WinZip 8) files of the raw data, report text (Microsoft Word 2000), and graphics files (Adobe Illustrator CS2 and AutoCAD 2007) files.
- a full copy of the report

At present the archive is held by Archaeological Services WYAS although it is anticipated that it may eventually be lodged with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Brief details may also be forwarded for inclusion on the English Heritage Geophysical Survey Database after the contents of the report are deemed to be in the public domain (i.e. available for consultation in the relevant Sites and Monument Record Office).

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Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983, Soils of Northern England, Sheet 1.

APPENDIX 3
LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

COURTHOUSE TO EAST OF COLBURN HALL

LBS Number: 322366
Location: Courthouse to east of Colburn Hall, Colburn, Richmondshire, North Yorkshire
Date listed: 4th February 1969
Date of last amendment: 3rd July 1987
Grade: I

Courthouse to east of Colburn Hall (formerly listed as Barn at Colburn Hall). Incorrectly marked on Ordnance Survey map as Saint Ann's Chapel. Courthouse, now storehouse. c1300. Rubble, pantile roof with stone slates at eaves. First-floor hall with undercroft. 2 storeys, 5 internal bays. Quoins. Main entrance to first floor on east side, with external stone steps leading up to board door in recess. Board door to undercroft. Raised verges with moulded coping and weathered finials. West elevation: buttress at left end; board sliding door to undercroft towards left; first-floor board door with quoined jambs to right. South gable end: first-floor window of 2 trefoiled lights divided by a shaft with Early English capital, tracery in head with a cusped quatrefoil, label. Above the window, a square opening blocked with brick, perhaps a dovecote. North gable end: 2 single-light windows to undercroft; on first floor, but at lower level than window at south end, single trefoiled light. Interior, in undercroft: segmental rear arch to eastern door; deeply-splayed reveals to north windows. Upper chamber: in eastern wall, fireplace with moulded segmental arch; end windows splayed, with chamfered segmental rear arches. Collared principal rafter roof trusses with trenched purlins, wall plate and common rafters, of C17 type, partially renewed. P F Ryder, Medieval Buildings of Yorkshire (1982), p142, VCH i, 301.

COLBURN HALL

LBS Number: 322365
Location: Colburn Hall, Colburn, Richmondshire, North Yorkshire
Date listed: 19th December 1951
Date of last amendment: 19th December 1951
Grade: II*

Manor house. Range dated 1662 added to an earlier range at right angles. Rubble, stone slate roof. T-shaped plan, 2 storeys, 1:3 first-floor windows, range to right with continuous rear outshut. Quoins. Right range (later): central oak board door with glazed panel in slightly-chamfered ashlar surround with hood-mould. Above, square stone carved with coat of arms of D'Arcy family, flanked by scrolls, dating from 1621 and brought from, Sedbury Hall near Gilling West. 16-pane sash windows with pointed-arch glazing bars to top row of panes, below deep lintels. To left, on first floor, part of stone surrounds to 2 tall, narrow windows shown in that position in Samuel Buck's sketch. Gable-end elevation of left range: on ground floor, C20 4-light casement window under segmental-pointed relieving arch; on first floor, 16-pane sash window with deep lintel, set within wider opening of quoined jambs under segmental-pointed relieving arch; blocked 2-light double-chamfered mullion window in gable. Shaped kneelers (of earlier form on west range), ashlar copings, C20 replacement finials. Stacks between first and second bays and at end right. Rear: later range has two 2-light chamfered mullion windows in outshut, that to right without mullion. Left return (earlier range): blocked first-floor doorway at right end; corniced stack from first-floor fireplace towards left; stack from ground-floor fireplace towards right. Right return (later range): older roofline of lower building than present (as shown on Samuel Buck's sketch); kneelers dated "16" and "62", probably reused when roof raised. Interior: in ground-floor room to right, late C18 basket-arched ashlar surround for kitchen range, and ogee-stop-chamfered cross-beams and some chamfered joists; ogee-stop-chamfered spine beams in central ground-floor room; in left range, rougher chamfered cross-beams and bible box cavity in east wall of front room. The hall is part of the medieval complex which includes the former Courthouse (qv) and which is shown on a sketch of "Cowburn" in Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Sketchbook (Wakefield Historical Publications, 1979), p382. VCH; i, p301.

BARN ATTACHED TO EAST SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE

LBS Number: 322367
Location: Barn attached to east side of The Courthouse, Colburn, Richmondshire, North Yorkshire
Date listed: 3rd July 1987
Date of last amendment: 3rd July 1987
Grade: II

Barn. Late C17. Rubble brought to courses, pantile roof. 2 storeys, 5 internal bays. Quoins at east end. South elevation, ground floor from left: square window; board half-door in quoined surround; blocked cart-entry with segmental arch of roughly-shaped voussoirs; wide board door in quoined surround. First floor: slit and square vents. Rear, ground floor from left: 2 wide doorways with remnants of quoined surrounds and timber lintels; single-light chamfered opening; right end obscured by later cart-shed (not of special interest). First floor: slit and square vents. At east end, a single-storey extension used for a horse-engine, without architectural features. Interior of barn: at west end, ground-floor chamber with niche for candle in cross-wall; chamfered square-section cross-beam. Principal rafter roof. The barn is shown on a sketch of "Cowburn" in Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Sketchbook (Wakefield Historical Publications, 1979), p 382.

Source: Images of England website (*www.imagesofengland.org.uk*)

APPENDIX 4
NATURAL ENGLAND PROJECT BRIEF

Project Brief for a Management Plan for a Building Restoration Project.

Courthouse to east of Colburn Hall and restoration of other walls and hedgebanks, Richmondshire, North Yorkshire

Prepared for:
Dr. R. D'Arcy Hildyard
Colburn Hall
Colburn
Catterick Garrison
N Yorks
DL9 4PE

May 2009

By:

Dr. Margaret Nieke
Yorkshire and the Humber Historic Environment Adviser (HEA)
Natural England
Genesis 1
University Road
Heslington
York YO10 5ZQ

Tel: 0300-060-1898

Email: margaret.nieke@naturalengland.org.uk

Introduction

It is proposed to consider restoration of the Courthouse to the east of Colburn Hall, Colburn under an existing HLS agreement (AG00194007). Funding is available from Natural England to help fund the management plan which will initiate further consideration of this work. It is hoped that part funding of full restoration to appropriate conservation standards, as agreed for HLS traditional buildings work, will follow – subject to agreement on the results of the management plan. It is important to note that only repairs suitable to retention of the building in low-key use will be considered. Available funding is not appropriate for major adaptive re-use schemes. Once repaired the building must be retained in similar condition throughout the life of the agreement.

Colburn Hall is a very significant medieval building which is Listed Grade I. Built around 1300 it is interpreted as one element of a larger medieval manorial complex. Fabric is rubble stone with sandstone dressings under a pantile roof. The building is now largely empty but was latterly used as a barn. The roof covering is now in poor condition and work is required to the stonework. Because of the importance of the building and the problems with the current roof it is currently identified as At Risk. English Heritage has been involved in recent discussions about repair options. A note of their site meeting in December 2005 is attached herewith.

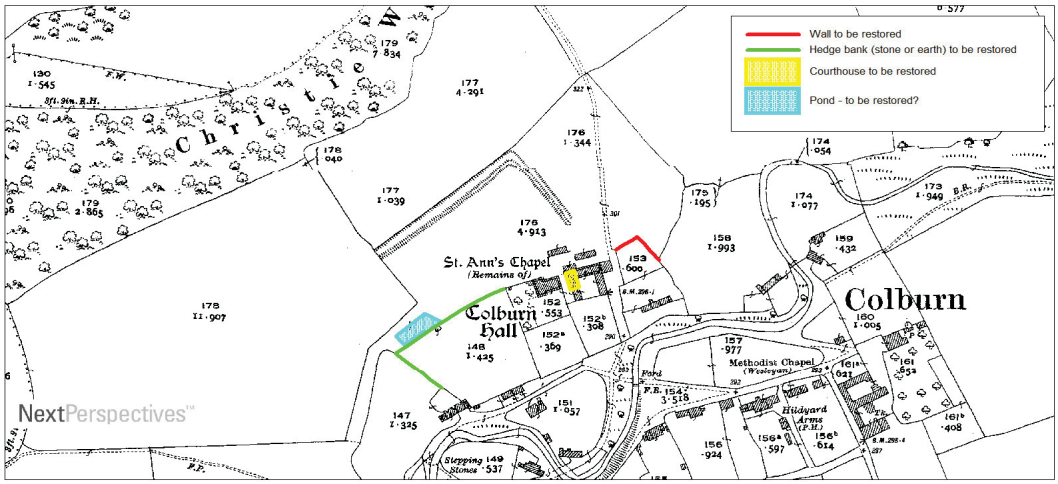
The dating of the Courthouse is still a matter of debate. As an element of this project it may be possible to consider some dedrochronological dating of roof timbers. This should be discussed further with the Natural England HEA during the management plan work.

In addition to the Courthouse it is proposed to consider repair of a section of wall and a hedgebank nearby. Given their close proximity to the Courthouse and the recognition that the medieval complex was originally larger and included several buildings it is essential that these two features are investigated prior to any repair and restoration. As part of this management plan both features should be professionally inspected to determine whether they retain any historic fabric and if so whether this is in-situ or re-used. A suitable record should be made of both features. Proposals for restoration of the wall should also be covered in this project.

The location of these features is shown on the following map and aerial photograph:-

Colburn Hall - proposed capital works

AG00194007



Scale 1:5000 Map 1 of 1

0 100 200 300m
0 250 500 750ft.

Drawn by: Jenny Craven
Date: 16/4/2009
Ref: se19609928

Grid North

Natural England
Alverton Court
Crosby Road
Northallerton
North Yorkshire
DL6 1AD

Colburn Hall - proposed capital works

AG00194007

Scale 1:5000 Map 1 of 1

0 100 200 300m
0 250 500 750ft.

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Drawn by: Jenny Craven
Date: 16/4/2009
Ref: se19609928
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Grid North

Natural England
Alverton Court
Crosby Road
Northallerton
North Yorkshire
DL6 1AD

Objectives of this Brief & Submission of Quotes

- This brief should be used by the applicant to obtain three itemised quotes for the preparation and production of the management plan. Quotations should be based on the requirements set out in each section of this brief and each item of work costed separately.

A Management Plan like this needs to be drawn up by appropriately qualified conservation architects who are members of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) or are building conservation qualified members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). Contact details for individual members can be found at : http://www.aabc-register.co.uk/. Or http://www.rics.org/Services/Findasurveyor/spotlight2.htm. A list of conservation professionals who have previously expressed an interest in agri-environment scheme work in Yorkshire and the Humber is attached.

As there has been a lot of professional input already into consideration of repair options for this building this Management Plan must build on and not duplicate previous work.

- The submission should also include:
  - A method statement demonstrating how the work will be undertaken,
  - Identification of who will undertake the work and an outline of their professional expertise in building conservation and buildings of this type.
  - Requirements for CDM cover, input from structural engineers etc should be made clear. Where appropriate providers of these services should be identified and their input clearly costed.

- This brief and the resulting Management Plan should be used to facilitate full liaison with Natural England concerning the technical details of any subsequent application for grant aided work to restore the building.

Appendix One, **'Higher Level Stewardship: The Repair and Restoration of Historic Buildings. Applicants' Guide'** explains in more in detail the principals of funding under agri-environment schemes, and should be referred to in conjunction with this brief.

Content of the Management Plan

1. Summary

A short concise summary identifying:

- Site Location
- Site Description, including a site plan to an appropriate scale

- The aims of the restoration
- Current condition of the building and the threats and issues it faces

2. Summary of the Historical Development and Statement of Significance
A brief summary of the historical development of the building; where appropriate illustrative photographs of the building from key viewpoints should be included and cross-referenced to a scaled plan..

3. Analysis and Recording
Undertake a (or update a suitable existing) site survey of the building looking at its form, use of materials and methods of construction, past function, style of architecture and changes/adaptations over time and the reasons for the changes. This should be cross-referenced with the information gathered in 2 and 3 above.

A record of the building as it presently exists, and analysis of the fabric likely to be affected by repair should be made using appropriately scaled plans, drawings and photographs, equivalent to Level 2 of English Heritage's *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* (available at www.helm.gov.uk under Guidance Library). Level 2 is a visual and descriptive record. A brief to guide the building recording based on the English Heritage guidance is attached (Appendix Two). Depending on the nature and level of necessary repair identified within the management plan, appropriate recording may also be required during repair works and after their completion.

4. Wildlife Survey
Identify the location of any wildlife species which use the building either seasonally or throughout the year and consider their requirements and mitigation, and the legal obligations under the relevant wildlife legislation, when compiling the plan and scheduling of works.

If protected species are found, a licence may be needed before work can take place. Certain species using a building may be protected under the UK Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) and/or European wildlife legislation. Species lists can be found at:

http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/conservation/wildlife-management-licensing/habsregs.htm

or by contacting your local Natural England office.

5. Condition Survey
Using floor plans and elevations as a baseline, prepare a comprehensive, photographically illustrated condition survey of the building. Comments should be made on the feasibility of repair, highlighting good points as well as looking at defects and the remedies required. The survey should prioritise work into areas

into immediate (1-2 years), necessary (2-5 years) and desirable (10 -20 years). The key concern of the project will be to make the roof fully watertight.

Further detailed survey of particular problem areas may be required, However all commentary, photographs or additional survey work must be tied into a scaled plan.

Discussion with the Natural England HEA will be essential at this stage to discuss approaches to building repair. These must focus on conservation of the building 'as found' but there will be scope for discussion on the most appropriate remedies, and approaches to conservation and future management of the various wall openings, including the main doorways.

6. Building Repairs and Alterations

Using information from 1 to 5 above, identify the repair work required and prepare a full specification for materials and work methods, together with a schedule of works in order for comparable quotations from building contractors to be obtained.

At this stage the consultant should provide a draft copy of the Management Plan to both the owner and the Natural England HEA which covers the above points of the brief. This will enable Natural England to comment further prior to proceeding with an invitation to building contractors to tender for the building work. Because of the importance and 'at risk' status of this building any propoals will also be discussed with English Heritage prior to final agreement.

7. Tender and Tender Reporting

Using the agreed specifications and schedules of work, obtain three competitive quotes from building contractors with demonstrable experience of working on building conservation projects and buildings of this type. Evaluate and make an assessment of the tenders and provide a written and justified recommendation to Natural England and the owner as to which offers the best value. At this stage the consultant should also provide a quote for the costs of managing the project through to completion.

8. Reporting Requirements

Natural England will require 2 copies of the final Management Plan in a bound A4 printed format. Where appropriate to guide the repair work A3 annotated drawings folded to A4 should be included.

An additional copy should be submitted to the Building Conservation Team at North Yorkshire County Council . FAO:

Nick Boldrini,
Heritage Section,
Planning and Countryside Unit,
County Hall,
Northallerton,
DL7 8AH Tel: 01609-780780

Because this is a building at risk a copy should also be sent to English Heritage: FAO:

Hilary Roome,
Architect,
English Heritage,
37, Tanner Row,
York,
YO1 6WP Tel: 01904 601901

Appendix One

Higher Level Stewardship: the Repair and Restoration of Historic Buildings Applicants' Guide

A guide to help applicants understand which types of buildings and what restoration works are eligible for grant aid under Higher Level Stewardship (HLS): *attached as separate document.*

Appendix Two

Brief for Building Recording

Introduction
This brief outlines the necessary level of building recording. It should be used to inform the production of the Management Plan.
Level of Recording

The building recording should be undertaken to Level 2 of 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' as referenced in section 4 above. This guidance should be referred to in conjunction with this brief.
Both the exterior and interior of the building will be photographed and a plan made. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached.
A level 2 record will typically include:

Written Record

1. The precise location of the building.
2. The date of the record and the name(s) of the recorders.
3. A summary statement describing the buildings type or purpose, materials and possible date(s).
4. A short account of the buildings plan, form, age and development sequence, where known. There should also be a note of building's setting and contribution to the local landscape.

Drawn Record

1. A site plan drawn to an appropriate scale.
2. A floor plan to scale which should show the form and location of any structural features of historical significance (e.g. blocked doorways and windows, former openings, masonry joints, changes in internal levels).
3. Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural detail (e.g. timber framing, roof construction, internal features relating to use such as troughs, fittings etc).

Photography

Photography should be undertaken before and after works. Should the situation warrant it (for example a high level of repair to historically significant fabric) then photos should be taken during works. The record should consist of:
1.Views of the exterior of the building, including details of any structural features of historical significance 2. Views of the interior of the building, including details of any structural features of historical significance.
The photographs should be tied in with the block plan.

Deposition of Record

The results of the building recording are to be included within the Management Plan.

One copy of the building recording, as described in Section 9 above, should also be submitted to Historic Environment Record at the County Council.

Appendix Three

Copy of English Heritage Report dated 20th December 2005.

Appendix Four

List of professionals who have expressed an interest in HLS buildings work in Yorkshire and the Humber.

Project Brief for a Management Plan for a Building Restoration Project

Addendum

Whilst primarily focussed on the Grade 1 '*at risk*' Courthouse building, this management plan should also consider the immediately attached historic agricultural buildings to ensure the continued preservation of the group as a whole. It is understood that the key attached building ('The Long Barn', Grade II listed) is exhibiting partial roof failure and consequently it is important that condition and repair options for this are also considered. The specific approach and prioritisation of work across the complex should be agreed with the HEA at the outset of the Plan.

APPENDIX 5
EDAS METHODS STATEMENT

ED DENNISON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD
18 Springdale Way • Beverley • East Yorkshire • HU17 8NU • Tel/Fax: 01482 870723

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BUILDING RESTORATION PROJECT, FORMER COURTHOUSE AND "THE LONG BARN", COLBURN HALL, CATTERICK GARRISON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

EDAS METHODS STATEMENT

Summary of the Historical Development and Statement of Significance (item 2 of NE brief).

A brief summary of the historical development of the building will be produced, based on observations made during the site survey (see 2 below) and information obtained from previous surveys and reports (which would need to be made available to EDAS on loan). The historical development will be linked to appropriate illustrative photographs of the building from key viewpoints and cross-referenced to a scaled plan (enlarged OS plan to be provided by client/architect).

The Statement of Significance will assess the structure from both a local and regional perspective, and comment on the contribution of the building to the local landscape character, public amenity and biodiversity.

Analysis and Recording (item 3 of NE brief).

A survey of the two buildings will be undertaken, looking at its form, use of materials and methods of construction, past function, style of architecture and changes/adaptations over time and the reasons for the changes. Existing surveys will used and expanded on where appropriate.

A record of the two buildings as they presently exists will be made, equivalent to Level 2 of English Heritage's "Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice"; Level 2 is a visual and descriptive record. It is envisaged that the drawn record will comprise appropriately scaled ground floor plans, one short section through each building and other appropriate drawings of architectural features; a first floor plan of the Courthouse could also be undertaken if necessary. The photographic record will comprise internal and external photographs, including more detailed photographs of items of architectural or historical interest, which will be tied into a general site plan. These records will be augmented by a detailed written description of both buildings, which will also consider their setting and contribution to the local landscape. The fabric likely to be affected by future repair will also be analysed and commented on. Depending on the nature and level of necessary repair identified within the management plan, appropriate recording (including photography) may also be carried out during and after repair works.

Appropriate records will also be made of the adjacent wall and hedgebank which are due for restoration as part of the above survey work.

Wildlife Survey (item 4 of NE brief).

A desktop study will be undertaken, to gather and collate information from specialist consultees such as the North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre, the North Yorkshire Bat Group, and local barn owl conservation groups. Many of these organisations make a charge for data supply.

All species of bats are fully protected under current legislation and so a systematic daytime *winter roost inspection* for bats roosting in the field shelter and nearby stock enclosure will be undertaken to ascertain presence/absence during this season (September to April 2009). Depending on the results of this work, and more importantly the bat potential of the building, and depending on the timescale of the restoration project, a *summer roost inspection* may also be recommended / required between May and August 2010. These are the months when bats are at their most active and hence most likely to be detected. The bat surveys would search for droppings beneath and/or within potential bat roost sites, such as any small holes/crevices within the walls, roof space(s) and timber support structures. At least one nocturnal exit survey and/or dawn survey would also be undertaken by a Bat Licence Holder as part of the summer roost inspections.

It is recommended that the results of the specialist bat survey be available in a full report at least three months prior to the commencement of any restoration work. This is to ensure that, should bats be recorded within the buildings, there is enough time available to apply for, and be granted, a Bat Licence from Natural England before the commencement of any works. The aims would be to ensure that an approved mitigation statement is available for the continued welfare of the existing local bat population, so that any unnecessary and costly delays to the possible commencement date(s) of the proposed restoration works are avoided.

It is possible that the buildings are also used by Barn Owls, and these birds are listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act. As a result, active barn owl nests are afforded protection against disturbance, as are breeding adults and dependent young whilst at or near the nest. “Near” a nest is open to interpretation but it normally approximates to within the same building or just outside. If required, the buildings will be searched for barn owl droppings, pellets, feathers and/or nest debris as evidence of day-time roosts and/or nesting sites. The commencement of restoration works would be timed to avoid the main nesting season (March to August) and would require the provision for the owls to be completed by the end of the following January. Barn owls, however, have the longest breeding season of any owl species and active nests have been found in every month of the year, so an extra cautionary approach is called for. Thus, should breeding barn owls be recorded, then a nest inspection would be carried out by a Barn Owl Licence Holder before any work commenced.

The wildlife survey would evaluate the buildings for roosting bats and owls according to their national, regional, district, parish and/or local ecological value. The survey would also summarise relevant information from UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans on priority habitats and species. The wildlife section of the report would be written in the format of a Method Statement, sufficient in detail to submit as part of an application for a Licence from Natural England in Respect of Bats and/or Barn Owls, and also sufficient in detail to satisfy the local authority. It would include sections on the type of surveys undertaken (including a habitat description and an interpretation/evaluation of the results), an impact assessment (including long-term impacts etc.) and a section on mitigation and compensation.

Report

A stand-alone EDAS report would be produced, collating the results of the above, for inclusion as an appendix in the larger management plan and/or summary extraction as necessary.

Additional wildlife surveys

The proposed restoration work to the hedgebank and pond may also require some advance ecological surveys. If required, an appropriate survey of the hedgebank will be carried out to determine whether it constitutes an “Important Hedgerow” according to the 1997 Regulations.

It is also possible that great crested newts, a protected amphibian, may breed in the pond that is proposed for restoration. An appropriate level of survey would therefore be carried out to

establish presence/absence, as recommended by Natural England (English Nature) Guidelines. Should great crested newts be found, then an impact assessment of the pond restoration proposals, together with an appropriate mitigation strategy, would be included in the main report.

Personnel

The architectural and archaeological elements of the project, and the co-ordination of the survey work as a whole, would be undertaken by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS). Ed Dennison and Shaun Richardson of EDAS have over 15 years experience of undertaking historic building surveys covering a wide range of agricultural, domestic, industrial, ecclesiastical and military structures. Many of these surveys have involved working with Conservation Architects and the restoration and conservation of historic monuments. EDAS is an archaeological organisation registered by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA).

The wildlife and ecological surveys would be undertaken by Dr Madeline Holloway, Director of EINC (Ecological Information Network Consultants), working as a sub-consultant to EDAS. Dr Holloway is a full member of the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MIEEM) and has over 20 years experience of conducting ecological work including botanical surveys, Phase 1 Habitat Surveys, various types of bird surveys and specialist surveys for protected species such as badgers, water voles, great crested newts, otters, white-clawed crayfish and bats. She is holds a bat handler's licence, great crested newt licence and a white-clawed crayfish licence, and is currently applying for a Barn Owl Licence.

Ed Dennison, EDAS
3 October 2009