

unload hay from a cart into this opening. Its use as a farm continued until the 1990s. The hall is now lying unused but has been well maintained by the present owners.

The south range in particular contains several architectural features, which are likely to date from its late medieval residential usage. Two blocked fireplaces are visible in the western wall and a further two in the south wall. A blocked doorway with timber lintel is visible in the northern wall of the south range which probably gave access to the Ferrand cross wing. The west wall of the north range also has a number of small windows, some of which were built as stair lights. On the eastern side of the north range is a rounded arch that may have given access to a cross passage between the north range and the cross wing.

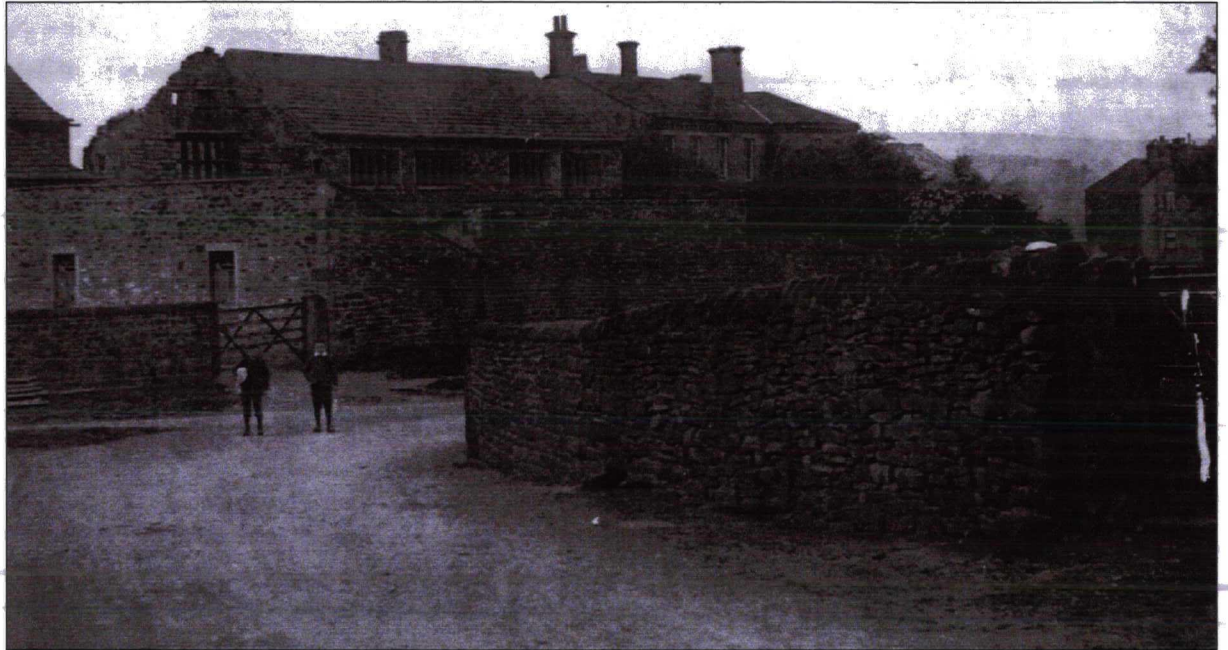


Plate 1: The 1901 photograph of the eastern gable of the Ferrand cross-wing showing the mullion windows above which the date stone had been placed.



Plate 2: The South Range from the rear, looking southeast.



Plate 3: The front of the North Range, looking southwest

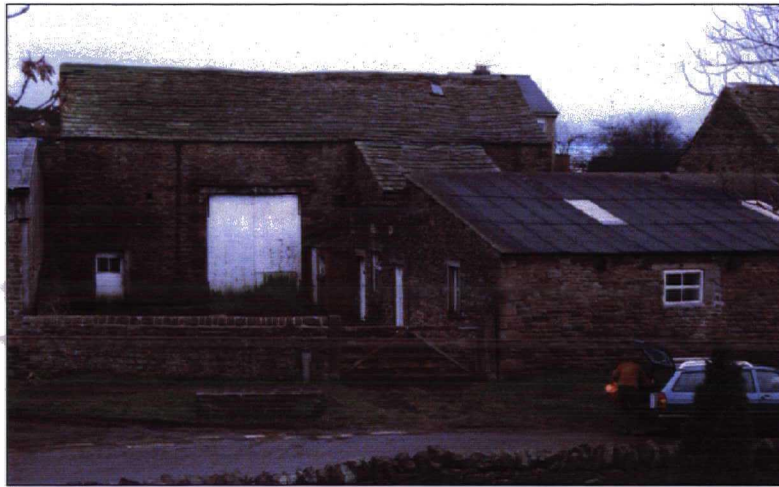


Plate 4: The front of the south range, looking west. The double cart doors inserted in the 18th or 19th century are visible as is the original porch and several more recent outbuildings.

4.0 Planning/Development Background

Plans for the renovation of the buildings and their conversion into four residential units have been drawn up by J. Wharton, architect. Planning permission was conditional upon a programme of archaeological work, to be approved by the Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council. To this end a method statement for evaluation work was produced by Kevin Cale on behalf of Mr. G. Dean and was subsequently approved by Gail Falkingham of NYCC.

The proposed development will involve the conversion of the existing buildings into three dwellings as well as the construction of a fourth between the two standing ranges in the same location as the former cross wing (Figure 2). An extension is proposed on the western face of the northern range. The principle aspects of the development that pose a threat to buried archaeology are the foundations for the walls of the central building (dwelling 3), the western wall of the extension and the partition wall between the two dwellings within the south range. All these walls are to be built on raft foundations, which will penetrate up to 0.75m below ground level. Other significant points are the new floors to be laid in the north and south ranges as well as the drains and service trenches to be laid around the entire complex. A minor threat is posed by the building of garden walls to the west of the south range.

5.0 Aims of the Evaluation

The archaeological investigation aimed to assess the impact of the proposed works upon the archaeological horizons in and around Carleton Old Hall. The location and intended depth of trenches was designed to investigate archaeological deposits wherever they are likely to be affected by the development.

The anticipated range of material to be found within the proposed trenches was expected to be structural in nature i.e. internal floors, structures, partition walls, foundations, pits, post holes and further buildings.

It was initially proposed that the evaluation should consist of eleven trenches (four test holes and seven trenches), which would provide a sample across the site of 40 square metres of buried soil horizons. Gail Falkingham reduced this figure to ten trenches during a site visit, when she decided that it was only necessary to excavate one trench inside the building of the south range, instead of the two that were originally planned.

The aims of the archaeological investigation were outlined by K. Cale in the works specification (Appendix 4). These aims were to

- Liaise with both the architect Mr J. Wharton and Gail Falkingham, Heritage Unit (NYCC) in order to discuss the proposed works and ensure minimal damage to the archaeology.
- To record finds features, structures and their depth and character using standard archaeological conventions, plans, photographs and sections where possible.
- To assess the importance of the remains found and interpret these in both historical and archaeological context.

It was suggested that the use of a metal detector should be applied to the excavated spoil generated upon the site.

6.0 Methodology

Appendix 4 contains a full statement of methodology and the original works specification.

The trenches excavated are set out below. In some cases the numbers allocated to each trench are different from those initially specified in Kevin Cale's methodology. Their original numbers are given where they differ. See figure 2 for trench locations in relation to the standing buildings.

Trench 1 (formerly TH1a)

Although given a number, this trench was not excavated following on-site consultation with Gail Falkingham.

Trench 2 (formerly TH2) 2.00 metres by 2.00 metres and 0.125 metres in depth

This trench was designed to investigate floor levels in the north range building in advance of the construction of a new floor. The maximum depth of the excavations is based on the proposed depth of disturbance caused by the construction of the floor.

Trench 3 (formerly TT3) 4.00 metres by 1.00 metres and 0.75 metres in depth

This trench was designed to investigate archaeological deposits outside the north range to the west, on the line of the west wall of the extension to dwelling 4. The maximum depth of excavation was based on the depth of the raft foundations proposed for this wall.

Trench 4 (formerly TT4) 4.00 metres by 1.00 metre and 0.75 metres in depth

This trench was designed to investigate remains of occupation or structural features associated with the now collapsed cross wing, at the point where the west wall of dwelling 3 is planned. The maximum depth of excavation is based on the depth of the raft foundation proposed for this wall.

Trench 5 (formerly TT5) 4.00 metres by 1.00 metre and 0.75 in depth

This trench was designed to investigate the wall of the eastern gable of the Ferrand cross wing and any associated occupation levels. It was located on the site of this wall at the point where the eastern wall of dwelling 3 was planned. The maximum depth of the excavation is based on the intended depth of the raft foundation proposed for this wall.

Trench 6 (formerly TT6) 3.00 metres by 2.00 metres and 2.00 metres in depth

This trench was designed to investigate the archaeological deposits against the outside of the west wall of the south range. There are plans to remove a large amount of the material that has built up against this wall. The maximum depth of the excavation is based on the intended depth of material to be removed in addition to the depth affected by the construction of a path at the base of the standing wall.

Trench 7 (formerly TH7) 2.00 metres by 2.00 metres and 0.20 metres in depth

This trench was designed to investigate archaeological deposits to the west of the buildings where a garden wall is proposed. The maximum depth of excavation is based on the intended depth below ground level that will be affected by the construction of this wall.

Trench 8 (formerly TT8) 1.00 metre by 3.00 metres and 0.40 metres in depth

This trench was designed to investigate archaeological deposits to the east of the south range at the point where the drainage and service trench will run. The maximum depth of excavation is based on the intended depth for the drainage trench at this point.

Trench 9 (formerly TH1b) 2.00 metres by 2.00 metres and 0.425 metres in depth

This trench was designed to investigate floor levels within the south range building at the point where the partition wall is proposed. The maximum depth of the trench (0.425m) is based on the depth of raft foundations proposed.

Trench 10 (formerly TT8b) 3.00 metres by 1.00 metre and 1.00 metre in depth

This trench was designed to investigate archaeological deposits to the east of the north range at the point where drains and /or service trenches will run. The maximum depth of excavation is based on the intended depth of the proposed trench for the drains and services.

The nine trenches were excavated by hand down to the recommended maximum depth or the level of the first significant archaeological horizon. The archaeological features were recorded using standard On Site Archaeology methods, with photographs taken where it was deemed necessary.

The spoil from all trenches was examined using metal detectors to pinpoint artefacts. The finds were recorded and processed with all pieces sent for analysis by the relevant specialists.

Levels for all records and features were calculated and tied in with the OS benchmark at Carleton Methodist Church.

The long term care of the entire archive will be provided for. All the original material and paper archive will be prepared for deposition with the Craven Museum, Skipton. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Archaeological documentary archives*, IFA paper No.1, I Manchester.

7.0 Results

7.1 Trench 2: Context List

| Context | Description | Interpretation | Level on top |
|---------|---|--|--------------|
| 2000 | Layer: Large dressed and squared sandstone flags between 0.77x 0.62x 0.08m and 1.60x 0.62x 0.10m forming existing floor surface within room. | Flagstone floor | 104.09m AOD |
| 2001 | Layer: Mid brownish grey loose fine sand with no visible inclusions. | Foundation layer for 2000 | 103.99m AOD |
| 2002 | Layer: Dark greyish black loose fine sand (as seen beneath northernmost flag when lifted: unexcavated) | Loose material above stone lined drain | 104.08m AOD |
| 2003 | Layer: Semi-circular spread of mid yellowish-orange loose fine sand (0.80 x 0.40 m) with frequent white flecks of crushed mortar. Very occasional flecks of brick dust and small (0.01 – 0.02m) stones. (unexcavated) | Levelling deposit | 103.97m AOD |

7.2 Trench 2: Narrative (Figure 4; Plate 5)

This trench was 2m x 2m and located within the northernmost room of the north range building. It was designed to investigate floor deposits within this building in front of the construction of a new floor. The maximum required depth of excavation was 0.125m below ground level (BGL).

Deposit [2003] forms the base layer of the trench at a depth of 0.12m BGL. It appears as a semi-circular spread of loose fine sand (partially revealed in excavation) containing frequent white flecks of crushed mortar and very occasional brick dust. Although unexcavated to its full depth, it is likely that the deposit forms a levelling surface for the placement of the foundation layer [2001] (0.04 – 0.06m deep), which was made up of mid brownish grey loose fine sand. The (Cu) button and fragment of sewer pipe within this layer suggests that it is a fairly recent deposit. Deposit [2001] forms a flat base for the flag stone floor [2000] of the most northerly room within the north range building. At some time an extension or repair has been made to the floor level within this room. The deposit [2002] which was made up of a much darker loose fine sand was unexcavated but appears to represent the upper fill of a stone lined drain. This drain runs at right angles to the northern edge of the trench and was constructed some time after the original creation of the flagged floor. It is in such a position that a line of flags would have been easily lifted and then replaced once the drain had been inserted. This probably coincides with the conversion of this part of the building to a cow shed. In fact the drain itself runs parallel and immediately adjacent to a concrete sunken channel, which is part of this (or a later) conversion. There is an outlet for this drain in the base of the eastern wall of this building.

All the deposits mentioned above were unexcavated as they appeared at or below the maximum depth of excavation. No significant features were identified above this level.

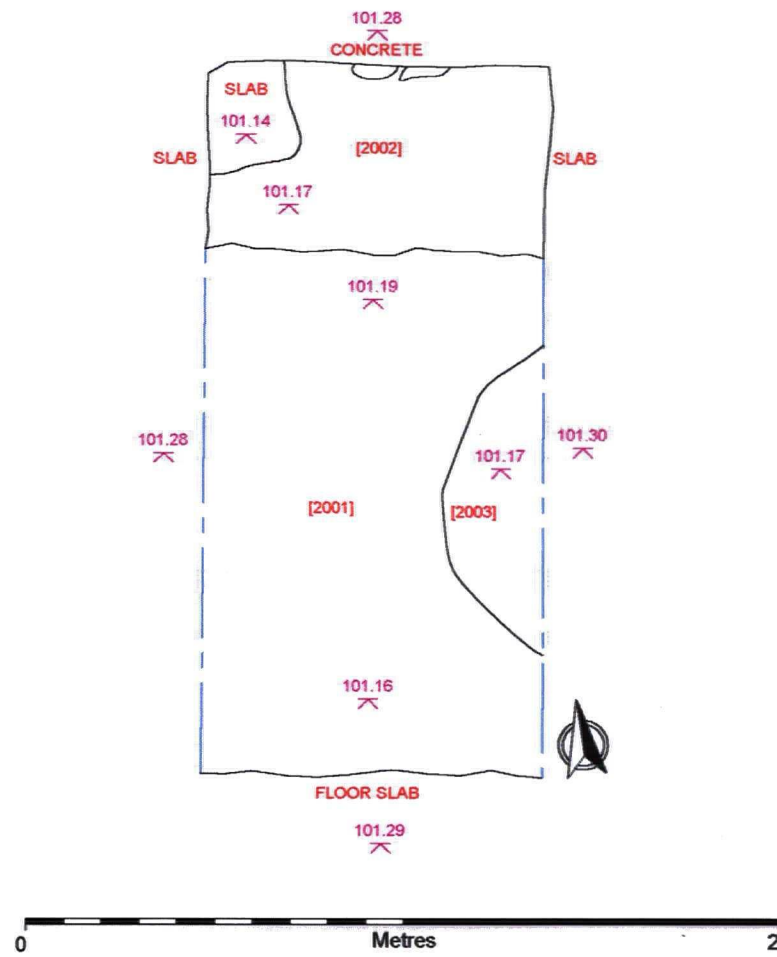


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 2 post-excitation.



Plate 5: Trench 2 post-excitation

7.3 Trench 3: Context List

| Context | Description | Interpretation | Level on top |
|---------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| 3001 | Layer: Soft dark brown, slightly sandy, clay silt with no visible inclusions | Turf and topsoil | 102.12m AOD |
| 3002 | Layer: Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent angular rubble of limestone and brick. Contains modern finds with a fragment of dressed stone | Hard-standing layer | 101.96m AOD |
| 3003 | Layer: Very soft, dark brown clay silt with occasional sub-angular stones. Contained occasional pot and clay pipe stems. | Silting above surface 3004 | 101.90m AOD |
| 3004 | Layer: Soft mid orange-brown clay silt with frequent/ moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded stones | Surface of floor or yard | 101.76m AOD |
| 3005 | Layer: Soft mid yellow-grey brown silt clay with occasional medium sub-angular stones and rare fragments of charcoal and pot | Former soil horizon | 101.68m AOD |
| 3006 | Layer: Soft mid orange-brown, with occasional grey mottling, slightly sandy (coarse) clay | Natural | 101.49m AOD |

7.4 Trench 3: Narrative (Figure 5; Plates 6-7)

This trench was located within the engine shed to the west of the building of the north range. It was 4m x 1m and the maximum required depth of excavation was to be 0.75m BGL. The trench was designed to investigate archaeological features that might be affected by the raft foundations for the wall of the extension to proposed dwelling no. 4.

The excavations revealed a simple stratigraphic sequence probably relating to the use of this area as a yard or pound. At some time a rough stony surface has been laid which sealed an earlier soil horizon containing medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Deposit [3006] forms the base level of excavation within this trench at a depth of 0.60m below ground level. From its similarity with deposits from other parts of the site and the absence of finds it has been determined as natural subsoil. Sealing the natural is a layer [3005] of soft silty clay, 0.12m in depth and spread evenly across the trench. This may represent a build up of silt within a shed or outbuilding but is more likely to be a buried soil horizon. It contained a number of sherds of medieval pottery (13th to 15th century), which are probably residual as the group also contained a piece dated to the post-medieval period. Sealing this deposit was [3004], a layer with a fairly high proportion of rounded stones and a depth of 0.08m. It is likely that this represents some form of occupation surface although it must have been a roughly prepared one. The layer extends across the trench and there is no indication whether it acted as an internal or external surface. In the absence of any evidence for earlier outbuildings here, it seems most likely to have been a rough yard surface that surrounded the north range on its western side. The deposit [3003] that seals [3004] was soft dark brown clay silt with occasional stone inclusions. It was probably formed by gradual silting through occupation activity above this surface. It extended beyond the entrance to the present day engine shed (beyond the western most limit of excavation) and this seems to support the suggestion that the activity took place outside rather than within a building. Both [3003] and [3004] contained pottery from the 16th to 18th century, underlining the broad contemporaneity between these two layers. Above [3003] was a rough layer of modern rubble and brick [3002] some 0.15m in depth, which was a hard-standing layer, laid down

within living memory in the entrance to the engine shed. At the top of the trench profile there was a layer of turf and topsoil [3001], but this was only present outside the entrance to the shed.

These findings show that there is no evidence for earlier buildings at this location but some signs of occupation activity at least from the medieval period. The area to the west of the north range has probably served as a pound for livestock or may even have been cultivated as a garden. Unlike the area to the south, on the site of the Ferrand cross-wing, there has been little destructive disturbance of archaeological deposits during the last 100-150 years. The presence of medieval pottery in the lowest levels of the trench profile suggests that occupation from this period is likely in this vicinity.

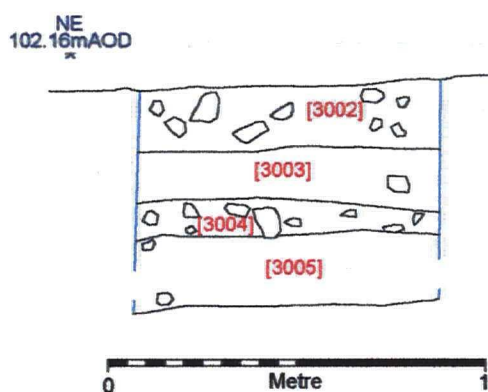


Figure 5: Trench 3: Northwest facing section.

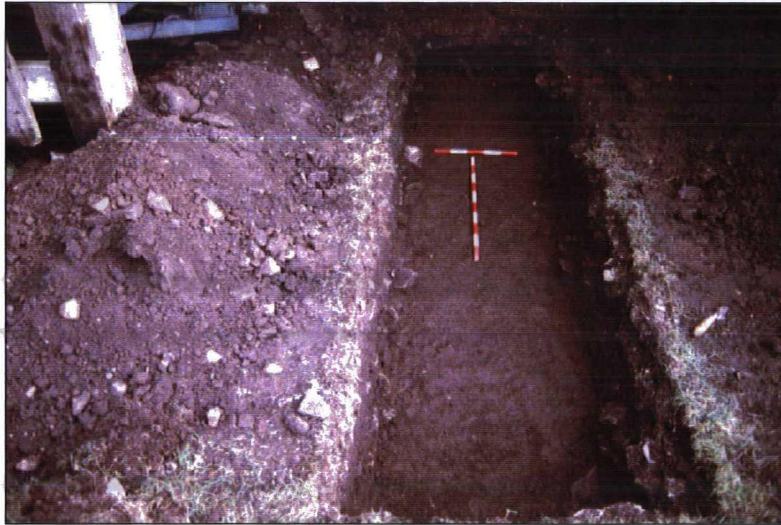


Plate 6: Trench3: Context [3005]



Plate 7: Trench 3: Northwest facing section

7.5 Trench 4: Context List

| Context | Description | Interpretation | Level on top |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 4000 | Layer: Friable mid grey-brown silt clay containing moderate large blocks of sandstone and limestone (0.20 – 0.30 m), bricks and smaller (0.10 – 0.15 m) stones. A thin lens of ashy material with frequent small stones separated this from contexts beneath. | Overburden: modern | 102.38m AOD |
| 4001 | Layer: Friable light grey-brown silt clay with frequent mid – large (0.10 – 0.30m.) angular and sub-angular blocks of sandstone and limestone, frequent rounded cobbles (0.07- 0.10m.), frequent small stones and occasional brick. Deposit decreases in thickness from western end of trench | Building collapse or demolition debris: modern | 102.22m AOD |
| 4002 | Layer: Loose-friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular large stones (0.07- 0.10 x 0.05m.) and frequent very small fragments of lime mortar | Probable levelling surface: modern | 102.00m AOD |
| 4003 | Layer: Concrete dark greyish black gritty, silty sand with rare small stones and common small (0.002m.) angular grit/stones. | Fine compacted slag, associated with high heat or chemical processes | 101.85m AOD |
| 4004 | Layer: loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with patches of creamy lime mortar pea grit. Contains rare (<5%) large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (0.13 x 0.10 x 0.06m.). Mixed deposit. | Levelling surface with zones of disturbance and/or trample | 101.93m AOD |
| 4005 | Layer: Friable very light yellow sandy mortar containing very frequent very small to medium fragments of lime mortar. The deposit is 0.17m thick where revealed by excavation. Only partially excavated | Possible bedding layer for internal flooring: late medieval to post- medieval (?). Equivalent to 4011 (?) | 101.82m AOD |
| 4006 | Layer: Friable/ loose light orange/grey –brown silty sand with occasional large (0.10 x 0.06 x 0.04m.) rounded stones and frequent medium flat rounded sandstone pebbles. Contained the articulated skeletal remains of a sheep | Fill of [4007] | 101.82m AOD |
| 4007 | Cut; Linear cut aligned north-south with clear break of slope at top. Northern side: uneven gradual slope. Eastern side: gradual slope. Western side: steep straight-sided slope. Flat bottom | Cut of pit for a sheep burial | 101.82m AOD |
| 4008 | Layer; Loose mid grey silty sand | Natural | 101.64m AOD |
| 4009 | Cut of circular scoop: 0.90m in diameter extending from the north section approximately 0.70m into the trench. A clear break of slope with gentle gradient (well rounded stones deeply within the natural) leading to a well defined flat bottom with cobbled appearance. | Natural hollow or water created scoop | 101.53m AOD |
| 4010 | Layer; Friable mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate medium rounded stones. Also contained a small number of animal bones. This deposit was within a shallow hollow or depression within the surface of context (4005), with no discernible cut – no number was given to the cut | Levelling or natural siting of slight depression or hollow. Probably remnants of 4004 | 101.82m AOD |
| 4011 | Layer: Friable very light yellow sandy mortar containing very frequent small to medium nodules of lime mortar with decayed lime mortar throughout. Much thinner than deposit (4005) (here being 0.03 – 0.06m.) and extending from the western limit of excavation to the cut [4007] | Possible bedding layer for internal flooring: late medieval to post- medieval (?). Equivalent to 4005 (?) | 101.83m AOD |
| 4012 | Layer: Friable – loose mid orange-brown sandy silt with moderate medium and large rounded stones (at surface). | Natural | 101.82 m AOD (west) 101.53m AOD (east) |
| 4013 | Square block of stone >0.15m x >0.12m (depth) x> 0.10m in dimension with vertical faces aligned SSW and WNW (two of the faces remain unexcavated). The stone lies flat upon the natural (4012) and has an horizontal upper surface | Possible dressed masonry block | 101.64m AOD |
| 4014 | Layer: Friable – loose dark orange-brown silty sand with several medium sized (0.04 – 0.08m.) sub-rounded stones at the bottom interface between this context and 4008 | Natural | 101.79m AOD |

6.6 Trench 4: Narrative (Figures 6-7; Plate 8)

This trench measured 4m x 1m and was located between the north and south ranges. It was positioned at the point where the raft foundations for the eastern wall of the new dwelling 3 are to be sunk. It is in this vicinity that the western gable of the Ferrand Wing once stood although the precise location of this feature is not known. The maximum depth of excavation was to be 0.75m.

The excavations revealed a series of modern (19th to 20th century) dumping layers, which overlay earlier deposits possibly relating to the Ferrand cross-wing building. These deposits had been truncated by more recent disturbance during the 19th or 20th century.

The natural subsoil was encountered at the base of the trench at a depth of between 0.40 and 0.50m BGL. An exploratory section was excavated alongside the northeastern trench edge and revealed three distinctly different deposits [4012], [4014] and [4008]. The complexity and variation in the natural here is unusual but the similarity between these deposits and others across the site, coupled with their absence of finds, suggests that they were indeed formed by natural processes. One of these layers, [4008], filled a shallow depression [4009], which has likewise been interpreted as a natural hollow.

Overlying the natural subsoil in the eastern side of the trench was a layer of light yellow sandy lime mortar [4005]. It was only partially excavated but appeared to be at least 0.17m in depth. A similar deposit [4011] was found on the western side of the trench although here it was much more shallow, only as much as 0.06m deep. Deposits [4005] and [4011] are probably the most significant features present. Despite the differing thickness of these layers there is only 0.01m difference between the levels at the top of each deposit. This agreement would lend weight to the suggestion that they formed part of a bedding layer for the internal floor of a building. They are very similar in character to the deposit encountered in trench 5 [5003], which was also interpreted in this way. All three mortar-rich contexts may indeed form part of the floor surfaces of the Ferrand cross wing. The discrepancy in height between the putative floors from the two trenches (5004 = 101.48m at top; 4005 = 101.82m at top) could be explained by a difference in height between rooms in the building to allow for the natural slope.

A large pit [4007] had been cut into both [4005] and [4011] and separated the two contexts from each other (Figure 6). The fill of this pit [4006] contained the skeletal remains of a sheep as well as two sherds of pottery of late 18th or 19th century date. The present owner remembers the burial of sheep in this area when his father ran the farm and the recent pottery found at the bottom of the fill suggests that it was dug in the recent times. The pit was initially interpreted as a robber trench for the rear wall of the Ferrand cross wing. This idea has little to support it except for the location and alignment of the cut. There were no large amounts of rubble in the fill as would be expected from a robber trench and the cut had a recognisable butt-end at its northeastern end suggesting that it was simply a pit dug primarily for the burial of a sheep.

A shallow, sub-rounded scoop or hollow was discerned in the surface of [4005] and was filled by a friable mid grey-brown silty sand [4010] containing some animal bones. With no clearly defined cut it is impossible to say whether the surface of [4005] had been grubbed out or whether it had always been this uneven. It seems most likely that context [4010] represents the remnants of the layer above it [4004] filling a hollow in the uneven surface of [4005].

All of the features and deposits mentioned above were sealed by a reasonably thick and mixed deposit [4004] which covered the full extent of the trench. This was itself sealed by deposit [4002] which contained a large proportion (60%) of medium sized cobbles, suggesting that this was an attempt at creating a stable level surface. Sealed between these two layers was a thin deposit of concreted material [4003] with slag-like properties. At the top of the trench profile were two distinct piles of masonry, stone and brick [4000] and [4001]. It is likely that they represent two separate sequences of building demolition or collapse. A pile of masonry lies above the modern ground surface just to the east of the evaluation trench and deposit [4000] is clearly the silted over lower extent of this rubble. The present owner informed us that a stone pile has stood in this location for a long as he could remember. All of the finds from deposits stratigraphically later than [4004] contained modern material as well as residual pottery from the 17th and 18th centuries and it is likely that this sequence of levelling layers and debris represents activity within the last 150 – 200 years. Contexts [4004] and [4003] contained pottery of 17th to 19th century date and sealed the pit [4007] which also contained material of this date within its fill [4006].

In summary, the excavations revealed a series of dumps and levelling layers that were probably laid down during the last 150 years. These modern features are found to a depth of between 0.35m and 0.50m BGL at which point an extensive spread of material, rich in mortar is present across the trench [4005] and [4011]. This may represent the floor surface of a building and it seems likely to relate to the occupation of the Ferrand cross wing. It was left unexcavated so no definite conclusion can be reached at this stage. There is no clear evidence of the western gable wall of the Ferrand building in the trench and the remains of this feature probably lie a little further to the west. The presence of a significant amount of residual pottery from the 17th and 18th centuries suggests that occupation activity of this date took place close to the site and these finds may have been associated with the residential use of the Ferrand building.

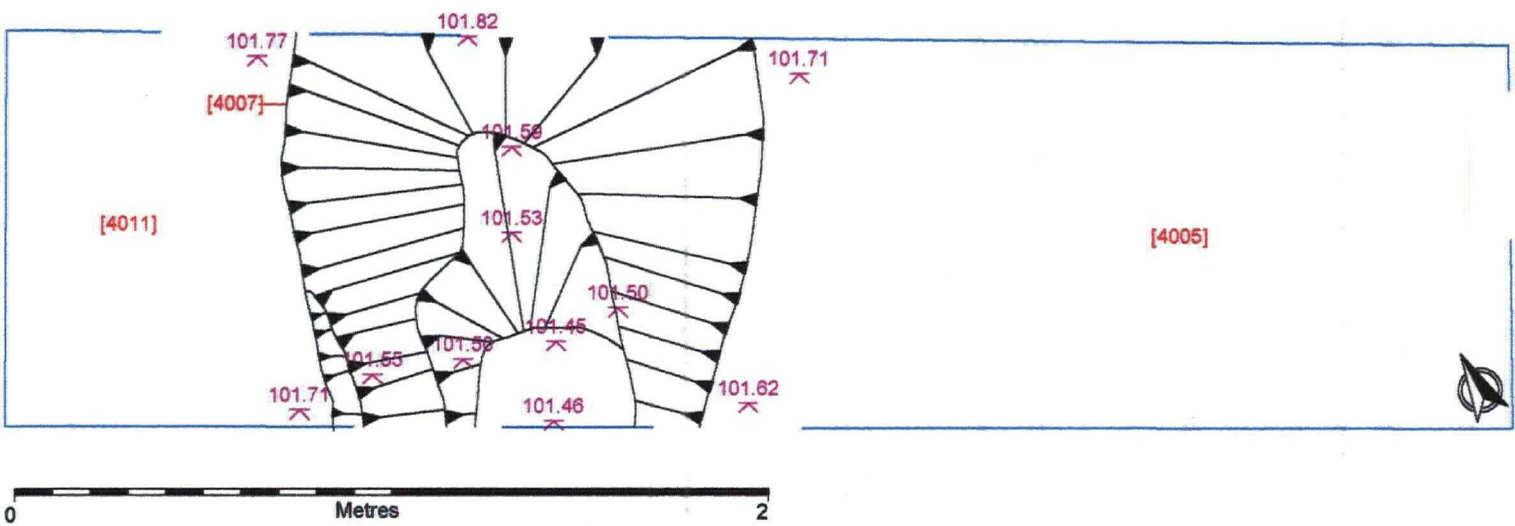


Figure 6: Trench 4: Plan of cut [4007] showing deposits [4005] and [4011] to either side.

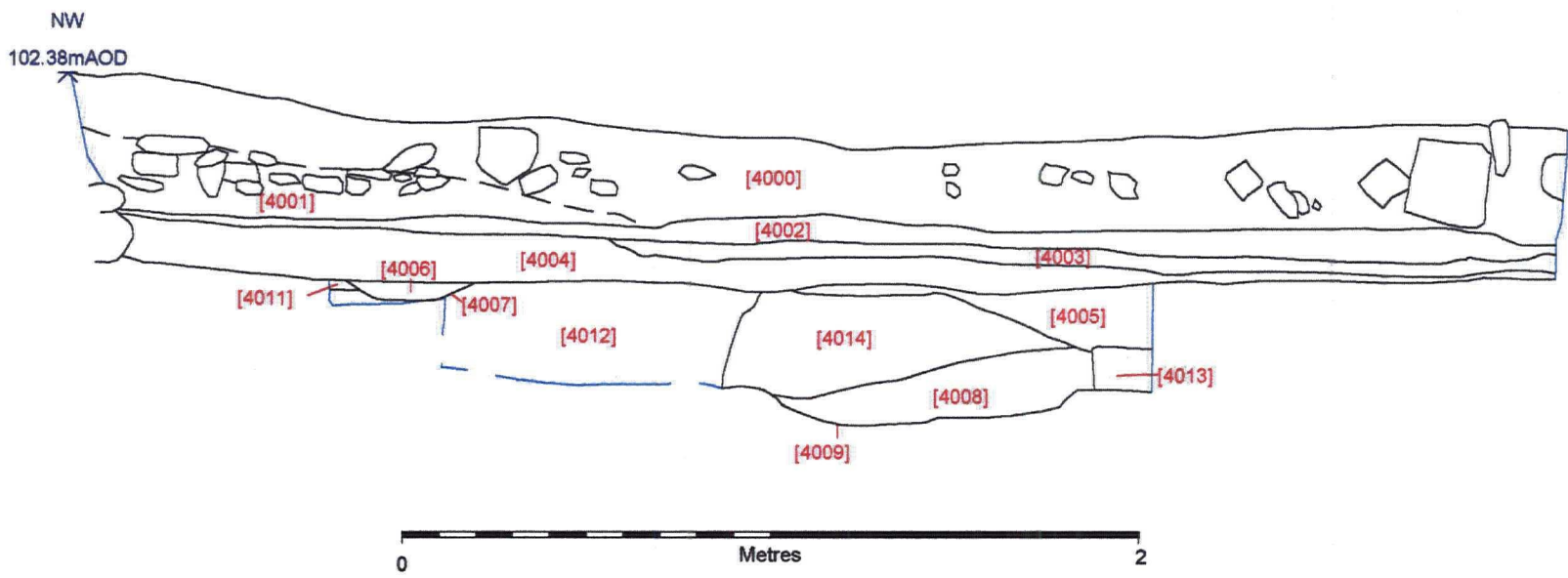


Figure 7: Trench 4: Southwest facing section



Plate 8: Trench 4: Cut [4007] showing deposits [4005] and [4011] to either side. Looking southwest.

7.7 Trench 5: Context List

| Context | Description | Interpretation | Level on top |
|---------|--|--|--------------|
| 5000 | Layer: Friable dark brown sandy silt with frequent large stones, rubble and modern debris | Modern dumped material | 101.83m AOD |
| 5001 | Layer: Firm dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent cobble stones and mortar fragments | Fill of 5002: Foundation base for possible internal structure | 101.43m AOD |
| 5002 | Oval cut, corners not discernible, 0.18 (deep) x 0.60 x 0.80m. Clear break of slope at the top with straight sides leading to clear break of slope at the base. Flat bottom. The cut is aligned north-south and filled by (5001) | Cut for foundation base for possible internal structure | 101.43m AOD |
| 5003 | Layer: Friable very light yellowish grey-brown sandy mortar with frequent very small gravel. Depth: 0.08m (partially excavated at southeast end) | Probable bedding layer for internal mortar flooring | 101.50m AOD |
| 5004 | Structure: Linear arrangement of medium sized stones with northwesterly face. Four stones are (broken) dressed slabs, others are irregularly hewn. Some traces of mortar present. Depth: > 0.10m Unexcavated | Wall: Probably the eastern gable of Ferrand cross wing | 101.48m AOD |
| 5005 | UNUSED | | |
| 5006 | Large rectangular flat slab of limestone. >0.65m x 0.20m x 0.14m (depth). Extends beneath southwest edge of trench | Re-used gate post? Threshold stone for former gateway (20C) | 101.43m AOD |
| 5007 | Layer: Firm dark grey brown sandy silt with very frequent large rounded cobbles | Cobbled surface of farm yard | 101.30m AOD |
| 5008 | Layer: Loose light grey-brown sand with frequent fragments of gravel and small stones | Sandy gravel layer above cobbles | 101.34m AOD |
| 5009 | Layer: Firm mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate small stones and occasional charcoal flecks | Bedding layer for cobbles | 101.20m AOD |
| 5010 | Layer: Firm dark brown sandy silt with frequent large boulders and rubble. Unexcavated | Natural subsoil or rubble bedding layer: unexcavated Possibly equivalent to [10005] | 101.16m AOD |
| 5011 | Layer: Irregular rubble and large blocks of limestone. This deposit was only partially visible. Unexcavated | Possible foundation deposit for wall 5004 | 101.33m AOD |

7.8 Trench 5: Narrative (Figure 8; Plates 9-12)

This trench measured 4m x 1m and was located between the north and south ranges at the point where the new wall is proposed for the eastern side of dwelling no. 3. It was designed to assess the nature of archaeological deposits relating to the eastern gable of the Ferrand cross wing. The maximum depth of excavations was to be 0.75m BGL, the intended depth of intrusion by raft foundations for the wall.

The excavations uncovered the base of a wall, presumed to be the remains of the eastern gable wall of the Ferrand cross wing. A mortar deposit was associated with this wall which may have acted as bedding for the floor of the building. These features were considered too

significant to disturb by excavation, even though they lay above the maximum intended depth of disturbance.

The main feature of the trench was a masonry deposit [5004] consisting of large flat slabs of limestone. At the northwestern side these are regularly placed and level with one another whilst to the southeast the stones are smaller and less regularly finished. It seems likely that similar slabs have been removed from this side of the feature (see below). Although unexcavated this would appear to represent the base of a wall running approximately north-south across the trench. The wall seems to be lying above a deposit of large irregular blocks and rubble [5011] that probably represents the foundation for this wall. Both [5004] and [5011] therefore are part of the structure of the eastern gable of the Ferrand wing, although it is difficult to distinguish clearly between the two contexts without having excavated them. It is possible that the flat slabs of [5004] formed part of the threshold to the building located as they are in the centre of the site of the former gable-end. They have a clear even face on the northwest side and this extends to a depth of at least 0.10m (the maximum extent of excavation). There is no discernible face on the southeastern side of the wall where much more damage has occurred.

At the northwest end of the trench and abutting the wall [5004] is a deposit of crushed limestone [5003] which is made up of friable light yellowish grey-brown sandy lime mortar. It is likely to be a bedding layer for the internal floor of the Ferrand wing as it respects the wall [5004] on its northwestern side. It was truncated by [5002] an oval shaped cut which measured 0.60m by 0.80m and 0.18m deep, is straight sided and flat bottomed. This was filled by a firm dark grey sandy silt [5001] that contained a large amount of angular limestone rubble, fragments of mortar, ceramic, glass and CBM as well as a large iron nail. It is not clear whether this oval pit [5002] was cut after the building had fallen out of use or is associated with its initial occupation. It may represent a cut for the foundation base of some internal structure such as a timber upright or partition that was cut through the mortar floor. The small amount of pottery from this rubble fill is of 17th and 18th century date and other finds are of a similar date.

To the southeast of the wall [5004] is a large rectangular flat slab of dressed limestone [5006] that extends into the southeast edge of the trench. According to the present owner, this stone was used sometime in the early-mid 20th century as a threshold slab for the gateway that straddled the gap between the north and south ranges after the demolition of the gable wall. In the centre of the stone is a small incised hole, 0.03m x 0.04m, into which a metal bar was inserted to lock the double gates shut. It does not form part of the structure of the Ferrand wing and lies to the southeast of the edge of the wall [5004]. The damage to this side of the wall may have been carried out at the time when the stone was laid (see above). The stone sits upon [5010] a dark brown sandy silt deposit with frequent boulders and rubble that extends 1.20m by 1m and was found at the base of the trench. This probably represents the natural subsoil but could equally be an extension of the rubble make up layer [10005] that was encountered in trench 10, situated 15m northeast of this trench.

Above this deposit lay a cobble surface [5007], which was also found in trench 10 [10003] and had formed the surface of the farmyard during the early and middle part of the 20th century. The cobbles had been bedded onto a layer of firm green brown silt [5009] which contained a small number of pottery sherds dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. They were directly overlain by [5008] a gravel layer 0.03m in thickness which seems to have been spread over this cobbled surface after it had gone out of use.

Before the trench was excavated the ground sloped steeply upwards from the southeast to the northwest. A large amount of recent overburden [5000] was removed mainly from the northwest end of the trench where this deposit was 0.40m in depth. It was a dark brown sandy layer containing modern debris, much of it associated with farming practice over the last 50 years. The presence of a plastic bottle of foot rot treatment well into this deposit and a 20th century cow harness immediately above wall [5004] supports this interpretation. A certain amount of residual pottery from the 17th and 18th centuries was also present within this deposit [5000]. It appears to have been dumped to even out the ground and to facilitate access through the gap between the north and south ranges to reach the paddock at the back of the buildings.

This trench is archaeologically important as it contains some remains of the eastern gable wall of the now demolished Ferrand Wing, built in 1584. The walling [5004] and probable mortar floor [5003] indicate the location and preservation of the gable wall of the wing and the presence of [5001] and [5002] hints at some kind of internal structure within the hall. The pottery from the trench, although mostly residual, is invariably of 17th to 18th century date. Much of it from contexts [5001] and [5009] is tableware, which contrasts with the utilitarian wares found elsewhere on the site. This seems to indicate that these finds are associated with occupation of the hall during the latter stages of its residential use, although the finds are residual in this context.

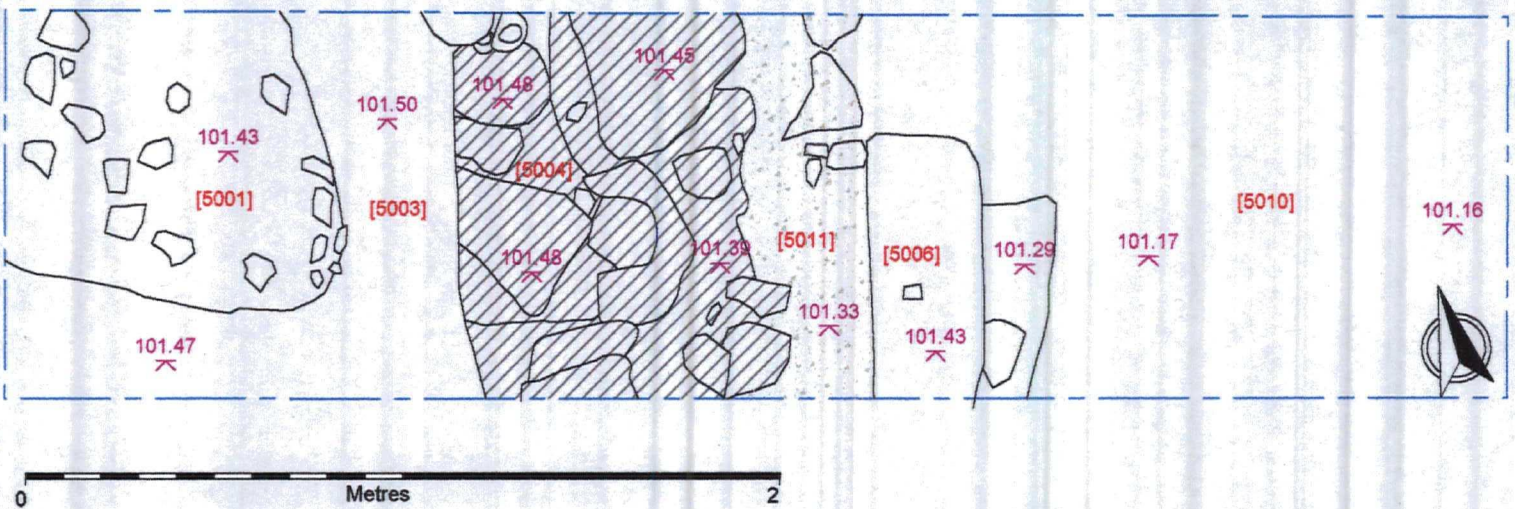


Figure 8: Trench 5: post-excavation plan

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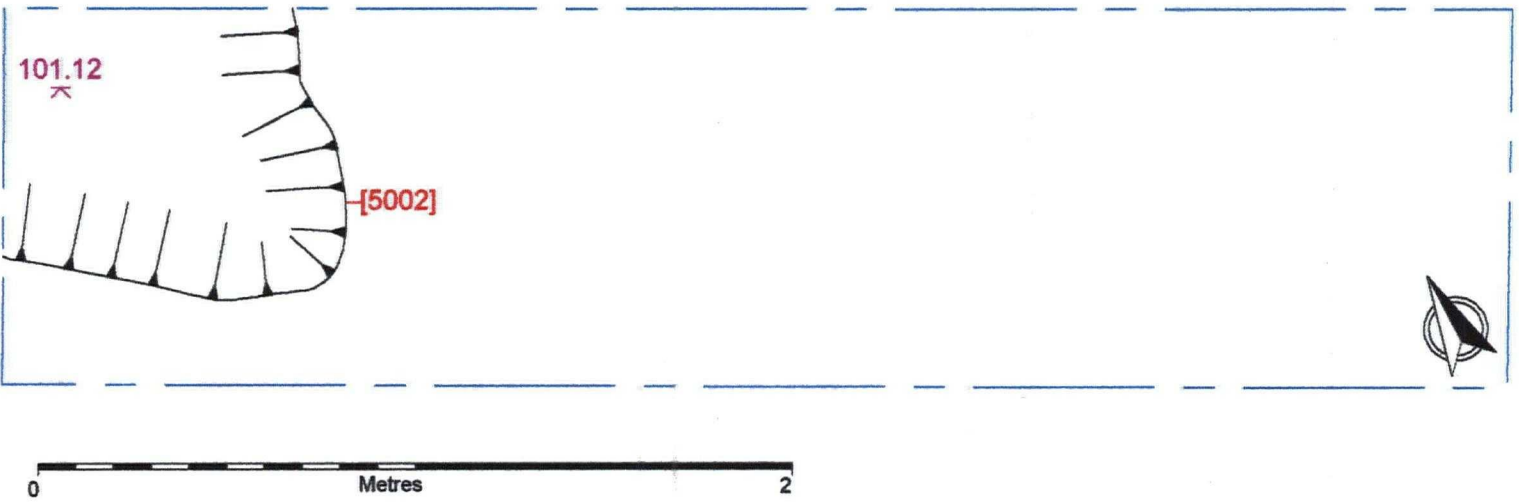


Figure 9: Trench 5: Plan of cut [5002]



Plate 9: Trench 5: general post-ex view looking northwest. The considerable depth of recent build up [5000] is visible at the far end of the trench



Plate 10: Trench 5: Wall [5004] showing slabs of possible threshold to the Ferrand cross wing. Looking southwest



Plate 11: Trench 5: The mortar floor deposit [5003] and rubble fill [5001] of cut [5002]. The face of the wall [5004] is visible at the bottom of the picture. Looking northwest.

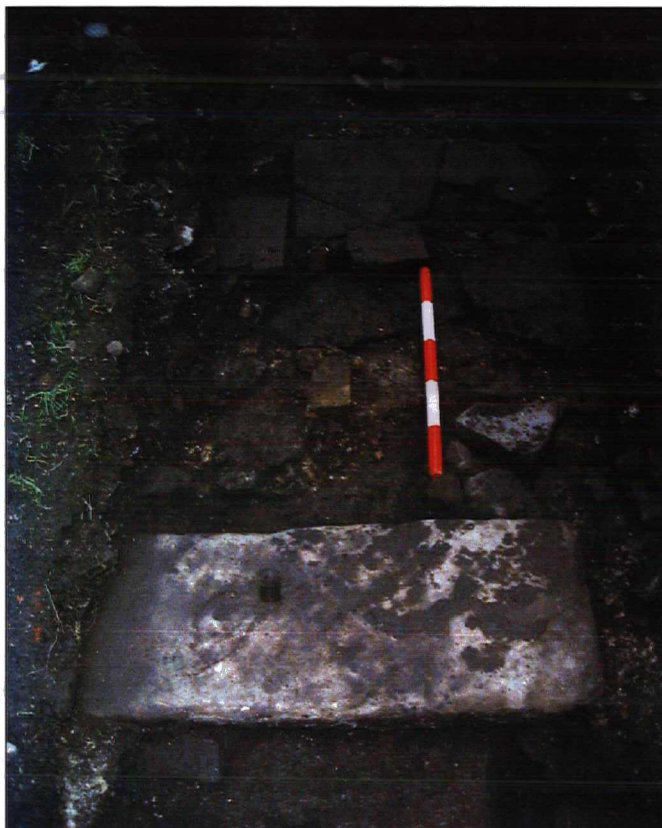


Plate 12: Trench 5: The 20th century threshold stone [5006] inserted into the edge of the wall [5004]. Looking northwest.

7.9 Trench 6: Context List

| Context | Description | Interpretation | Level on top |
|---------|---|--|-------------------|
| 6000 | Layer: Soft dark brownish-grey silty clay Inclusions: occasional sub-angular limestone pebbles (<5cm) Thickness; 0.20m Extent: across whole trench | Topsoil | 103.34m A.O.D. |
| 6001 | Layer: Soft mid-grey clay silt (contains lens of sandy silt) Inclusions: frequent angular and platy limestone cobbles (10cm–40cm); occasional sub-rounded gritstone cobbles (5cm–20cm); frequent patches of degraded limestone mortar; orangey lens of sandy silt up to 10cm thick at NE edge of trench, peters out towards centre of trench. Thickness; 0.60m Extent; across whole trench | Dumped deposit: 18 th century | 103.24m A.O.D. |
| 6002 | Layer: Soft and sticky mid to light grey silty clay Inclusions: occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded cobbles of both limestone and gritstone (<10cm); frequent patches of limestone mortar; occasional charcoal flecks Thickness; 0.20m Extent: across whole of trench | Dumped deposit, possibly contemporary with the building of land drain [6006]. | 102.65m A.O.D. |
| 6003 | Layer: Loose deposit of light grey silty sand and rubble Inclusions: frequent large angular to sub-angular gritstone blocks (>20cm); frequent patches of limestone mortar Thickness: 0.70m (max.) Extent: across whole trench (but rubble concentrated across centre of trench) | Rubble capping of drain | 102.37m A.O.D. |
| 6004 | Layer: Soft mid greyish-brown silty clay Inclusions; occasional sub-rounded gritstone pebbles; occasional charcoal flecks Thickness; 0.5m (max.) Extent: across whole trench | Clay deposit as stabilisation for chimney stack. | 102.17m A.O.D. |
| 6005 | Structure: Rectangular gritstone slabs all of similar size and shape (average 40cm x 20cm x 5cm). Some have mortar attached suggesting that this is re-used building material | Stone lining of drain made of old building stone | 102.31m A.O.D. |
| 6006 | Cut: Linear, 0.18m deep with near vertical sides and a roughly flat bottom. Runs roughly NE–SW across trench, cutting through deposits (6004); (6007); (6010); (6011) and also slightly truncating the natural subsoil (6012). Filled by stone lining (6005) and capped by rubble layer (6003). | Cut for stone- lined drain | 102.17m A.O.D. |
| 6007 | Layer: Soft to friable reddish-brown silty sand Inclusions: frequent rounded gritstone pebbles, mostly 3-5cm Thickness: 0.1m Extent; 1.1m (max.), but truncated to NW by drain cut [6006] which has removed the original edge of this deposit | Make up deposit for chimney stack foundations | 102.07m A.O.D. |
| 6008 | Structure: 2 foundation stones protruding from beneath wall (6009). The most northerly being 44cm long x 10cm deep, the other >33cm long x 8cm deep. | Hall foundation stones | 102.08m A.O.D. |
| 6009 | Structure: West wall of hall built of large angular gritstone blocks of various sizes, bonded by thick layers of limestone mortar. | West wall of hall | N/A |
| 6010 | Layer: Compact surface of sub-rounded gritstone cobbles (10cm–15cm), generally only one cobble thick, although two cobbles thick in places. Extent: 1.1m (max.), but like (6007) this surface is truncated to the NW by drain cut [6006] which has removed the original edge of the deposit, and also continues beneath wall (6009) to the SE. | Cobbled surface used as foundation for wall of hall. | 101.99m A.O.D. |
| 6011 | Layer; Firm mid to light blueish-grey clay Inclusions: rare charcoal flecks Thickness: 0.1m (max.) Extent: 1.1m (max.), but as with (6007) and (6010) this deposit has been truncated to the NW by drain cut [6006] which has removed the original edge of the deposit. | Clay bedding for (6010). | 101.94m A.O.D. |

| | | | |
|------|--|---|--|
| 6012 | Layer; Weathered gritstone subsoil ('C' horizon), naturally sloping from NE to SW | Natural. | 101.86m A.O.D. (at NE of trench). 101.86m A.O.D. (at SW of trench). |
| 6013 | Cut: 0.35m deep, 0.5m in diameter. Sharp break of slope at top, near vertical sides, gradual break of slope at base, and a concave bottom. Truncates (6001) and (6002); filled by (6014). | Modern cut for sheep burial | 103.05m A.O.D. |
| 6014 | Fill: Soft mid orangey grey sandy silt. Mixed deposit consisting of redeposited material from (6001) and some topsoil. Inclusions: rare angular limestone cobbles (<20cm); occasional patches of degraded limestone mortar. Thickness: 0.35m Extent: 0.5m | Fill of cut [6013] containing sheep burial. | 103.05m A.O.D. |
| 6015 | Structure: Chimney stack built of large angular gritstone blocks (0.70m – 1.50m) with occasional smaller sub-rounded packing stones (<0.40m), bonded together by limestone mortar. Abuts wall (6009); overlies foundation deposit (6007) and foundation stones (6008). | Chimney stack | 103.25m A.O.D. |
| 6016 | Fill; Rubble deposit filling chimney stack (6015) – unexcavated. | Rubble infill of chimney stack (6015) | 103.20m A.O.D. |
| 6017 | Interface between cobbled foundation surface (6010) and foundation deposit (6007) for chimney stack (6015). | Interface | 101.99m A.O.D. |

7.10 Trench 6: Narrative (Figures 10-14; Plates 13-18)

Trench 6 was located at the rear of the south range on the line of a proposed sunken area adjacent to the west elevation of dwellings 1 and 2. It is also proposed that a pathway and drainage run will be constructed here and this trench was placed to determine the nature and depth of any surviving archaeological deposits so that the proposed groundworks will have the least impact upon the surviving archaeology.

The excavations revealed the remains of an external chimneystack surviving below the modern ground surface for a depth of 1.30m. Also uncovered was a cobbled foundation surface upon which the west wall of the hall had been built. The findings from this trench suggest that the chimneystack was a later addition to the building.

At the base of the trench, at a depth of 1.35m below the modern ground level was the natural subsoil [6012] consisting of light yellowish brown silty sand and containing frequent weathered gritstone cobbles. Immediately overlying the natural (in the southeast side of the trench only) was a deposit of clean blueish grey clay [6011] which was apparently laid down to provide a firm bedding for a deposit of cobbles [6010]. This deposit [6010] consisted of a compact surface of sub rounded gritstone cobbles which averaged 0.10m-0.15m in size and was generally only one cobble thick, but up to two cobbles thick in places. It was laid down to provided a solid level foundation for the building of the west wall of the hall as the foundation stones [6008] of this wall [6009] sat directly upon this cobbled surface. The foundation stones were not placed in a trench as may have been expected.

Immediately overlying cobbled surface [6010] was a further foundation deposit [6007], which raised the ground surface by about 0.10m, bringing it to just below the level of the top of the foundation stones [6008], which it abuts. This deposit [6007] consisted of a soft yellowish brown silty sand containing frequent small rounded gritstone pebbles, generally less than

0.05m in size and appeared to be redeposited natural. The laying down of this deposit would have produced a firm level foundation, along with the tops of foundation stones [6008], upon which to build the external chimneystack [6015]. This stratigraphic sequence proves that the chimneystack was built later than the foundation stones [6008] and the west wall of the hall [6009]. It is unclear whether this was merely the latter part of the earliest building phase or a later addition to the standing building. The fact that the stones of the chimneystack are not bonded in with those of the wall would suggest the latter. A single sherd of pottery was found lying upon cobbled surface [6010] and sealed by make up deposit [6007] at interface [6017]. This is a local Reduced Sandy Ware, similar to Humberware and probably dates from the 16th century. Although a more precise date cannot be given on the strength of a single small sherd it is safe to say that this pot is no later than 16th century. The stratigraphic location of the sherd gives a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the chimney stack which cannot have been erected before the date of this piece of pottery (16th century). It does not necessarily give a *terminus ante quem* for the foundation layer [6007] (and effectively the building of the west wall [6009]), as the sherd could well be residual.

The three foundation deposits [6011], [6010] and [6007] which were associated with the construction of the west wall of the hall [6009] and the chimneystack [6015] were all truncated at the northwest by a later cut [6006] for a stone lined land drain [6005]. None of these three deposits continued to the northwest of this cut, which must therefore have removed their northwest edges. The original extent of the three foundation deposits must have been approximately 1m to the northwest of the west wall of the hall. This is also the approximate extent of the chimney stack, suggesting the possibility that it was part of the initial design of the building as foundation deposits [6011] and [6010] were built wide enough to receive this addition. Alternatively the actual extent of the chimneystack may have been influenced by the width of the earlier, existing foundation deposits. They may have provided the surface for a path around the outside of the building.

Overlying foundation deposit [6007] immediately to the northwest of the west wall of the hall was a soft mid greyish brown silty clay deposit up to 0.50m thick [6004]. This deposit contained occasional flecks of charcoal and small sub rounded gritstone pebbles and seemed to be part of one depositional event. It is likely that this was contemporary with the building of the chimneystack, so as to provide support for the lowest two courses of stones that were laid directly upon foundation deposit [6007] and not in a foundation trench. It would effectively have raised the level of the ground surface to the rear of this building and in so doing would have covered the cobble surface [6010]. The presence of this deposit [6004] and its relationship with the construction of the chimneystack suggests that this formed a separate phase of building to the initial construction of the west wall of the hall. Two sherds of pottery were contained within [6004], one of medieval date and another of Redware that probably dates from the 17th century. If this deposit does date from the 17th century then it is unlikely to be directly associated with the building of the chimneystack. It may have been deposited against the chimney structure sometime after its construction. The alternative, of course is that the chimneystack was constructed during or after the 17th century, somewhat later than originally expected.

The high clay content of the deposit [6004] may have caused drainage problems resulting in the construction of a large stone lined land drain [6006] and [6005] which abuts the chimney-stack [6015] and then veers to the northeast across the trench. The stone lining of the drain consisted of similarly sized gritstone slabs averaging 0.4m x 0.2m x 0.05m placed in two rows within cut [6006], forming a channel for water which was also filled by further smaller pieces of masonry. This structure was then capped by deposit [6003] that consisted of further pieces of gritstone masonry interspersed with grey silty sand, which probably represents degraded limestone mortar mixed with topsoil. Many of the pieces of masonry in this structure had mortar adhering to them indicating that they were reused (or discarded) building materials.

Above [6003] was a soft mid to light grey silty clay deposit [6002] up to 0.20m thick. This contained occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded gritstone and limestone cobbles <0.1m in size, frequent patches of degraded limestone mortar and occasional charcoal flecks. This deposit also contained a small group of pottery sherds, which mostly belong to the 16th century. The two sherds of Redware included in this group have been assigned to the 17th century but it has been stressed that the dating of this style of pottery is far from clearcut and they may be earlier. It is possible that this is a dumped deposit contemporary with the building of the stone lined drain. The drain capping [6003] contained a large amount of rubble which would have provided an uneven surface that may have been dangerous to walk upon, necessitating the addition of a further more stable levelling layer.

Overlying [6002] was a series of modern dumping horizons [6001]. This deposit was up to 0.60m thick and made up of soft mid grey clay silt, containing an orange lens of sandy silt and also frequent platy limestone cobbles of 0.1m – 0.4m in size, occasional gritstone cobbles of 0.05m – 0.2m in size and frequent patches of degraded limestone mortar. Information from Mr. Dean (the owner) revealed that his father had dumped a considerable amount of material here during the 1930s. However the pottery from [6001] was almost entirely of 18th century date with some earlier residual pieces also present. This suggests that the majority of these dumping layers were actually laid down earlier than expected, probably at the time when the buildings reverted to agricultural use around 1800.

Cutting through this deposit to a depth of 0.35m was a cut [6013] with a sharp break of slope at the top, nearly vertical sides and a concave base. This was filled by mixed deposit [6014], which consisted of soft orangey grey sandy silt resulting from the redeposition of [6001] and some topsoil. At the base of this fill were frequent articulated sheep bones, and further information from Mr. Dean revealed that this area was used by his father to bury a number of dead sheep in the recent past.

Overlying deposit [6001] was a layer of topsoil [6000] up to 0.25m thick consisting of a soft brownish grey silty clay containing occasional sub angular limestone pebbles <0.05m in size, as well as occasional finds of rusted metal and modern pottery and glass. The topsoil lay immediately above an iron water pipe, which crossed the trench from northwest to southeast and had been inserted through the west wall of the hall. In so doing it had truncated the surviving chimneystack. It had been laid to provide water for the animal sheds to the west of the south range, again within living memory.