

In conclusion, Trench 6 revealed the existence below the modern ground surface of the remains of an external chimneystack, which served the ground, and first floor fireplaces of the south building of the hall. Furthermore the original foundation deposits pertaining to the building of the west wall of the hall and the chimneystack were identified. Their stratigraphic relationship suggests that the chimneystack was part of a later building phase of the hall. A further external building phase was also identified involving the construction of a stone lined land drain immediately to the northwest of the external chimney stack, followed by a number of more recent dumping events carried out this century. A significant depth of stratigraphy containing finds of 16th to 18th centuries survives against the west wall of the south range and is likely to be affected by building plans as they stand.

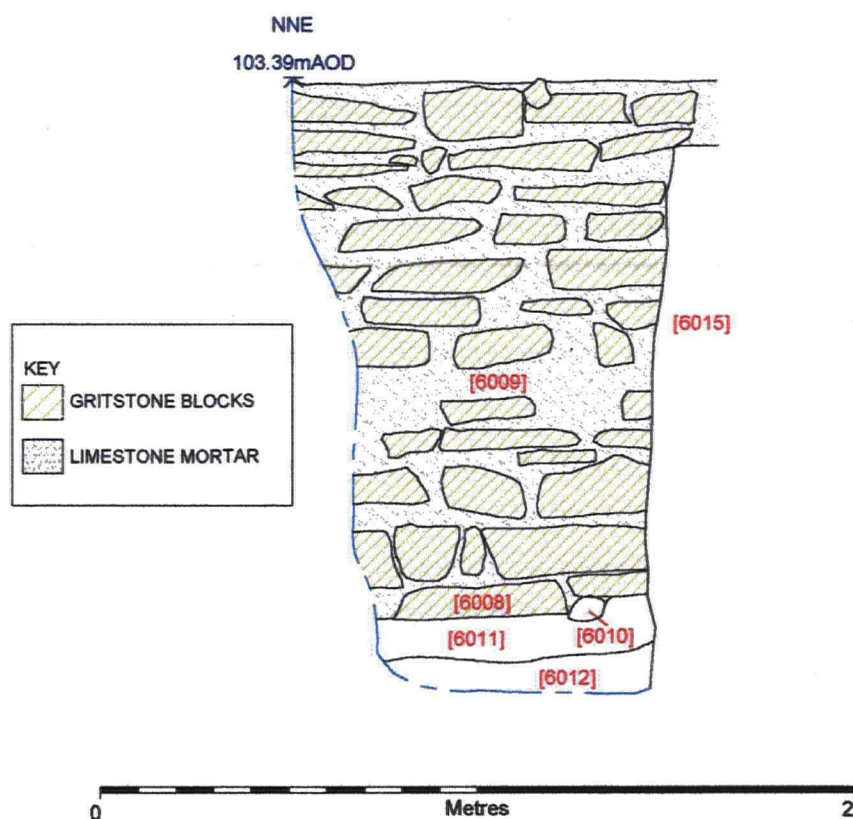


Figure 10: Trench 6: northwest facing section

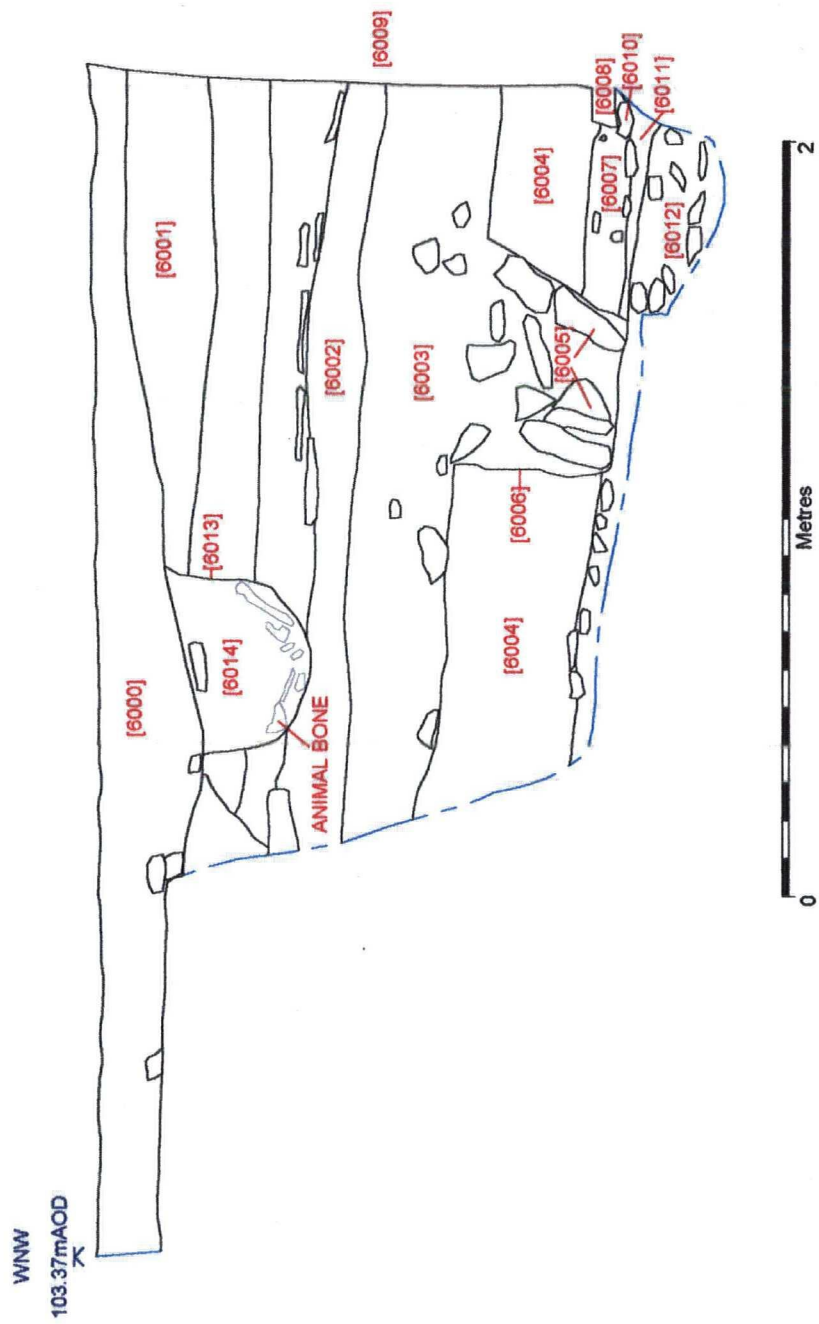


Figure 11: Trench 6: southwest facing section

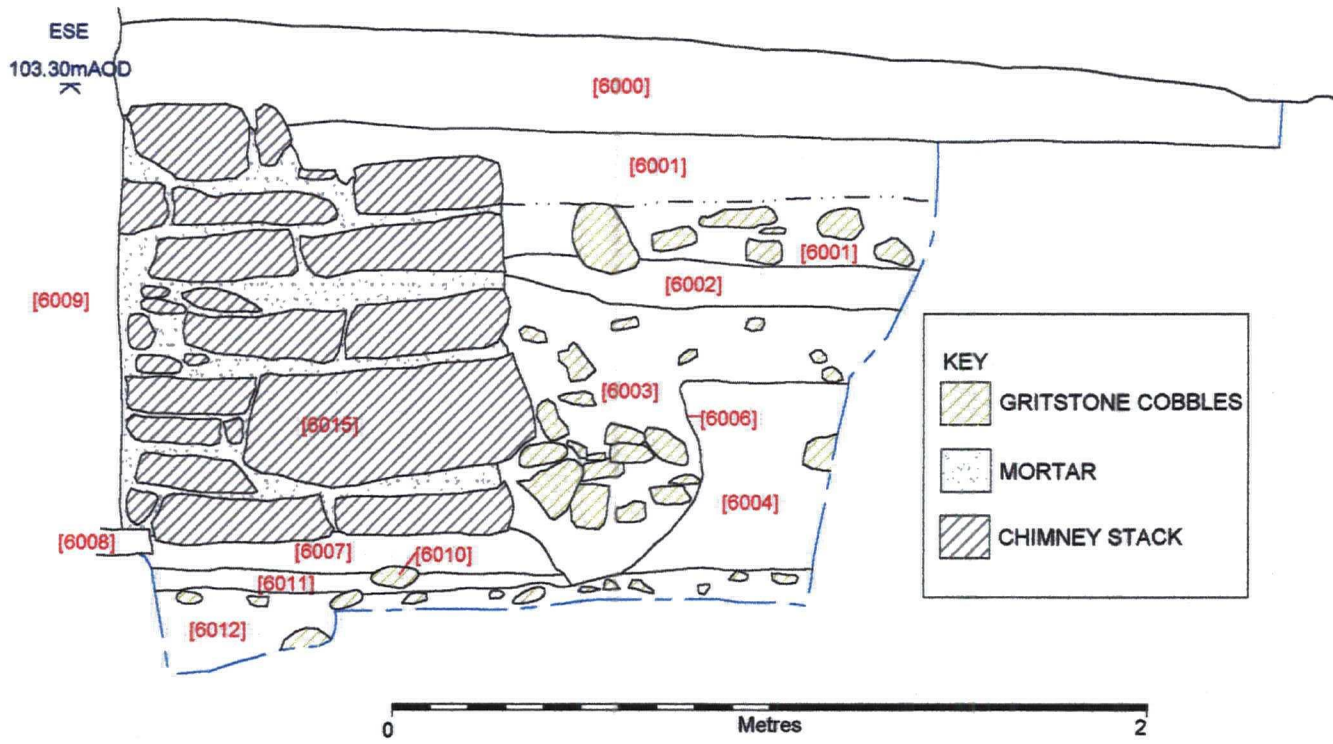


Figure 12: northeast facing section

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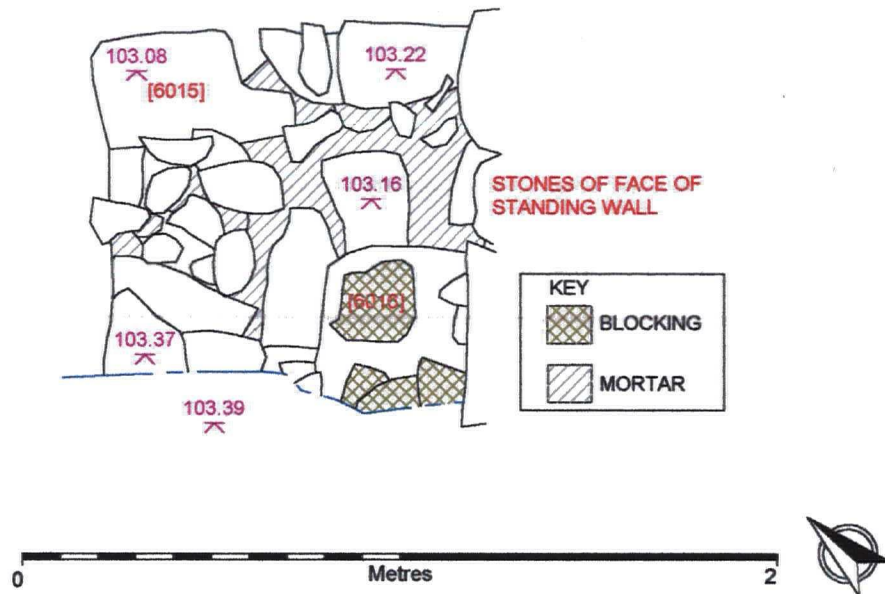


Figure 13: Trench 6: Plan of Chimney Stack [6015]

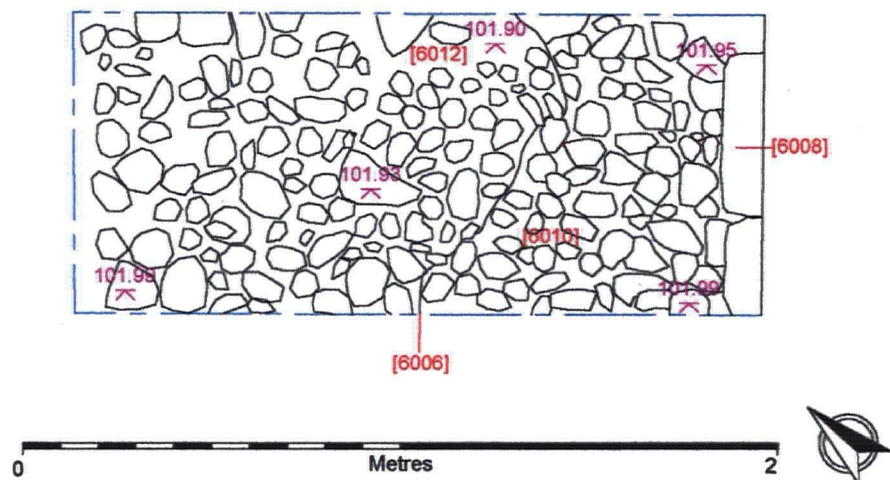


Figure 14: Trench 6: Plan of foundation deposit [6010] for foundation slabs of the west wall of the south range building.

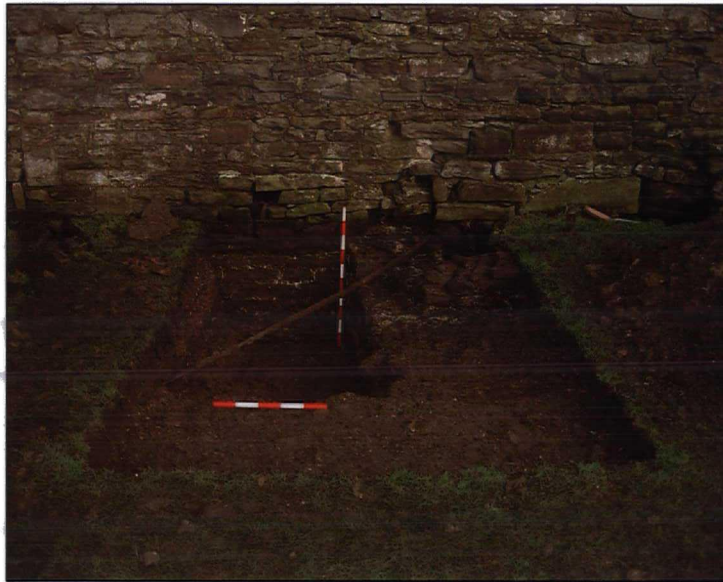


Plate 13: Trench 6: general working shot. Looking east



Plate 14: Trench 6: rubble capping of drain [6003]. Looking northeast



Plate 15: Trench 6: southwest facing section. Looking northeast.



Plate 16: northwest facing section, showing west wall of south range and foundation slabs. Looking southeast.

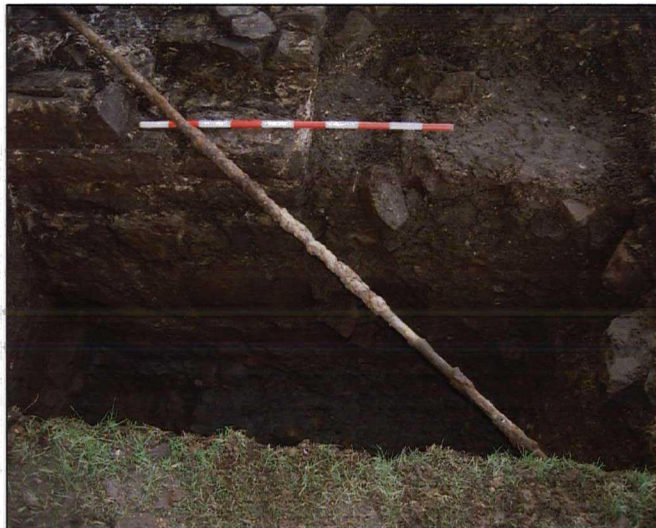


Plate 17: Trench 6: northeast facing section showing chimney stack and stone-lined drain. Looking southwest.



Plate 18: Trench 6: Chimney Stack [6015] and standing west wall of south range behind. Looking northeast.

7.11 Trench 7: Context List

Context	Description	Interpretation	Level on top
7000	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small stone and occasional large stone inclusions. Depth: 0.14m	Topsoil	103.30m AOD
7001	Friable light greyish brown silty clay, with occasional small stones and no finds. The deposit was excavated to the maximum required depth of the trench	B-horizon	103.16m AOD

7.12 Trench 7: Narrative

This trench was located in the grassed paddock to the rear of the buildings where the plans include a proposal to build a drystone garden wall. It is in this area that the possible external kitchen range for the late medieval hall would have been located. The trench measured 2m x 2m and the maximum depth of excavation was to be 0.20m BGL. There were no archaeological features or deposits identified in the trench.

Context [7001] formed the base layer to the excavations at the maximum depth required by the development specifications. This deposit was devoid of archaeological finds or features at this level but remains only partially excavated. This was sealed by deposit [7000], which was interpreted as topsoil. Finds from the topsoil include a group of ceramics dating from the medieval period to the 18th century and the deposit appears to have formed gradually through agricultural use. The range of pottery types found within the topsoil is large for such a small trench and underlines the fact that the site in general has been continually occupied since the middle ages.

7.13 Trench 8: Context List

Context	Description	Interpretation	Level on top
8000	Layer: Three layers making up a modern yard surface. The uppermost is composed of a cinder surface 0.03m in depth. Beneath this a 0.05m. thick layer of creamy yellowish cement/mortar (lime) with a 0.05m. thick black deposit beneath	Modern yard surface	101.74m AOD
8001	Layer: A surface made up of some large cobbles (0.22x 0.08m.) with the majority being 0.13x 0.05m. The cobbles appear to be aligned in a northerly direction, diagonally across the courtyard	Previous yard surface: 19 th to early 20 th century	101.61m AOD

7.14 Trench 8: Narrative

This trench was located in the modern yard to the east of the south range, in front of the double doors of this building. It measured 3m x 1m and was designed to assess archaeological deposits at the point where a drainage trench is proposed to cross the yard. The maximum depth of excavation was to be 0.40m BGL. Very little archaeological material was identified at this depth.

Context [8001] forms the base level of excavation in this evaluation trench. This comprises a cobbled yard surface, which probably dates in origin to the 19th century. The present owner remembers it as the farmyard surface of 50 years ago and it was also encountered in trenches 5 and 10. Excavations did not continue beyond this level as the drainage trench will intrude no deeper. Above the cobbles are three distinct deposits [8000] of material, which form the modern yard surface and were laid down within the second half of the 20th century.

7.15 Trench 9: Context List

Context	Description	Interpretation	Level on top
9000	Layer: Loose brownish black sandy silt with frequent slag, coal, charcoal and burnt material	Raked surface for bedding cobble stones of barn floor	102.11m AOD
9001	Layer: Hard greyish white sandy silt with frequent mortar fragments and pea grit inclusions. The deposit has a reasonably flat surface which has suffered some decay and lies beneath flagstones in northern corner of trench.	Level surface for flagstones of barn floor	102.11m AOD
9002	Layer: Firm yellow brown sandy silt with frequent large stones. Extends across trench	Foundation layer for flooring	102.07m AOD
9003	Layer: Indurated dark brown silty clay with frequent coal, charcoal fragments and badly burnt ceramic material. Extends across northern side of trench	Fire debris raked surface	102.05m AOD
9004	Layer: Hard greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stone and charcoal fragments	Possible make-up layer or floor surface	102.03m AOD
9005	Layer: Firm mid grey sandy silt with very frequent large stones, slabs and boulders. Stones were largely sub-rounded and rounded but not apparently arranged with any regularity. Found in eastern corner of trench.	Possible foundation base of internal structure	101.98m AOD
9006	Layer: Friable light blue-grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. The deposit is the fill of a linear cut [9007]	Possible support for internal partition or screen	101.94m AOD
9007	Cut: Linear cut with discernible corners measuring 1.70m x 0.50m x 0.18m (deep). A clear Break of slope at the top with irregular sides leading to an imperceptible break of slope at the base with an irregular bottom. The cut is aligned north-south and filled by deposit (9006)	Possible cut for internal partition or screen	101.93m AOD
9008	Layer: Hard mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent small to large stones	Natural	101.90m AOD

7.16 Trench 9: Narrative (Figures 15-16)

Trench 9 was located inside the south range building and cut through the existing floor that is laid with flags and cobbles. The trench was designed to investigate archaeological deposits within the hall at the point where a partition wall is proposed. It measured 2m x 2m and the maximum depth of excavation was to be 0.425m BGL. The excavations revealed a series of foundation layers relating to the existing floor, which sealed a number of features associated with earlier occupation.

At the base level of excavation was hard yellow brown sandy silt [9008] containing frequent large stones that extended over the entire trench. Through its similarity with deposits from other parts of the site and the lack of any finds, this has been interpreted as the natural subsoil of weathered sandstone bedrock. A shallow linear gully [9007] had been cut into this layer and was only visible on the northeastern side of the trench where it extended beneath the trench edges. A butt-end to this feature was evident in the eastern corner of the trench and it was filled by blue grey fine sand [9006] up to a depth of 0.18m. It seems likely that this feature represents the foundation for the sill beam of an internal partition wall or screen within this building, although it should be remembered that it was only partially investigated. The linear gully [9007] is at right angles to the main walls of the building and follows the same alignment as the walls of the eastern entrance porch that contains the late 15th century doorway. It is in the right location for an internal partition for a cross passage aligned with the main entrance.

A hard greyish brown sandy silt layer [9004] overlies the fill of this gully and extends across the trench, although it is patchy and broken in some areas. This deposit was heavily compacted and could represent a rough floor surface. In the eastern corner of the trench context [9004] is overlain by [9005] a deposit made up of large stones packed with gravel and grey sandy silt. This extends beyond the edge of the trench but the visible portion measures 0.60m by 0.80m. It could be associated with some internal structure within the hall that was supported or bedded upon a rubble foundation. There was no cut found directly relating to this deposit, however [9005] lies in the corner of the trench and may extend some way north and east. Significantly it is found physically overlying the butt-end of gully [9007], although separated from it stratigraphically by the possible floor deposit [9004].

Overlying the rubble spread [9005] was a layer of indurated dark brown silty clay [9003] containing frequent fragments of coal and occasional fragments of burnt ceramic and charcoal. It extended for 1m by 2m across the northeastern side of the trench and was 0.02 m in depth. This burnt trample is most likely to represent the raking out of a hearth or fireplace and relates to a period of occupation that preceded the existing floor surface.

The deposits that lay above the burnt deposit [9003] appeared to have acted as levelling and bedding layers for the current floor. Immediately above [9003] was a sandy yellow brown deposit [9002] containing frequent stones and extending over the entire trench. This is probably a foundation layer for the floor and was overlain by a dark brown to black ashy deposit that contained frequent slag-like material [9001] which seems to have provided a level bedding base for the flagstones.

The excavations in trench 9 revealed that there were no definite floor surfaces or occupation layers beneath the existing cobble and flagstone floor. It is possible that the compacted layer [9004] does represent a former floor surface although there was no dating evidence found in association. A couple of features were partially investigated that may have acted as the foundations for internal walls or other structural elements within the interior of the building and both date from a period before the construction of the current floor surface. Again there were no finds in association with these features. The only diagnostic find from this trench was a sherd of 17th century pottery from [9001] the raked bedding layer for the existing floor surface of cobbles and flags.

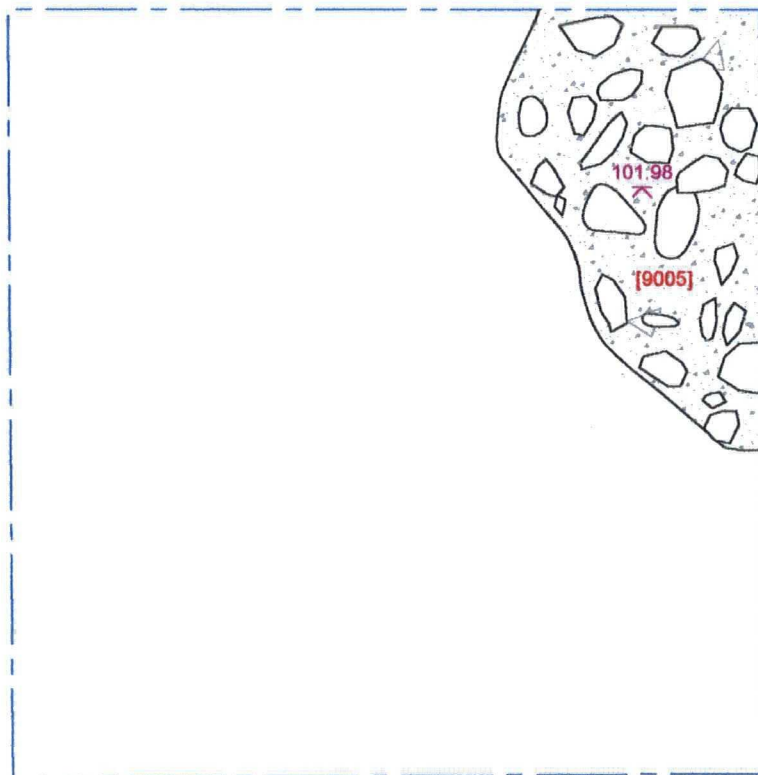
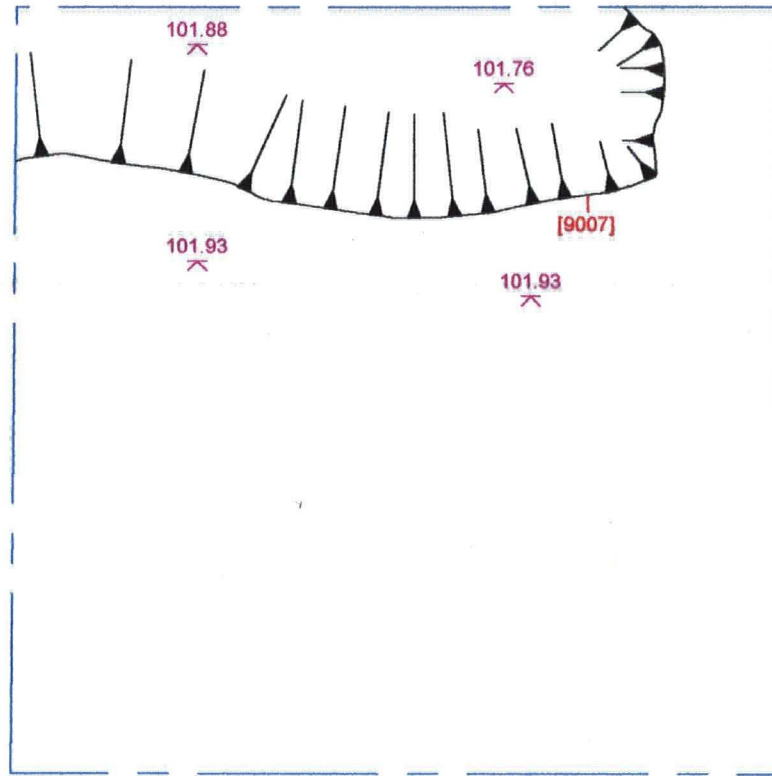


Figure 15 (top): Trench 9: Plan of cut [9007] for possible partition screen, and Figure 16 (bottom): Trench 9: Plan of rubble spread [9005], possible foundation base within the building of the south range.

7.17 Trench 10: Context List

Context	Description	Interpretation	Level on top
10001	Layer: Soft dark brown slightly sandy, clayey silt	Turf and topsoil	101.38m AOD
10002	Layer: 100% gravel deposit made up of yellow/white angular small stones upon cobbles of context (4003) within the last 50 years (Information supplied by Mr. G. Dean)	Modern gravel surface	
10003	Layer; 100% cobble surface made up of rounded to sub-rounded stones from 0.10 x 0.05 – 0.30x 0.10m. in size. Deposit extends beyond the trench to the east, north and south and changes orientation to meet its western edge within the trench and may therefore be the original edge	Cobble surface	101.26m AOD
10004	Layer: Loose blue/black very coarse gritty silt with angular fragments of ash/coal	Bedding layer for context (10003)	
10005	Layer: Loose mid orange brown silty sand (coarse) with very frequent sub-rounded to angular medium sized stones. Deposit lies above uneven natural and extends from the eastern limit of excavation toward the eastern wall of the North range building where it is cut by [10009]	Levelling surface prior to building construction	101.14m AOD
10006	Layer: Loose mid grey/orange coarse sand. Northwest end of trench	Natural	101.02m AOD
10007	Layer: Loose orange/grey sand with very frequent weathered large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (mainly sandstone, but some limestone). Northwest end of trench	Natural	100.94m AOD
10008	Layer: Loose orange and grey rounded gravel of very small stones. Southeast end of trench	Natural	101.02m AOD
10009	Layer: Linear cut (corners not visible within trench) 0.23m. deep x > 0.45m. wide (NE – SE) x 1m. (trench) long (NE – SW). Sharp break of slope and only visible side (SE) is vertical, leading to sharp break of slope at the flat bottomed base. Oriented NE – SW and filled by deposits (10010 and 10011). Cut is only partially visible in NW end of the trench	Cut of foundation trench for Eastern wall of the North Range	
10010	Layer; Friable dark brown sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded medium stones and frequent small gravel	Bedding layer for foundation slabs that form the basis for the standing East wall of the North range	
10011	Two roughly dressed and squared slabs (0.64 x 0.25 x 0.16m.) forming one course of stone with a vertical SE face. Deposit only partially visible at NW end of trench	Foundation slabs for E wall of North range	101.39m AOD

7.18 Trench 10: Narrative (Figures 17-18; Plates 19-20)

This trench was located in front of the north range against its eastern wall. It was designed to investigate archaeological deposits in the area to the east of this building, prior to the construction of a drainage trench. The trench was 3m x 1m and the maximum depth of excavation was to be 1m.

The excavations revealed the cobbles of the former yard surface which overlay a rubble levelling deposit that seemed to pre-date the construction of the north range building.

The base level of excavation was made up of a series of deposits all deemed to be of natural origin [10007], [10006] and [10008]. They were predominantly made up of sand and gravel but there was a concentration of large angular fragments of sandstone in the western end of the trench [10007]. The gravel deposit [10008] was found in the southeast end of the trench and had seemingly been laid down by water. It may have been the bed of a former stream.

Sealing these natural layers was a deposit of orange brown silty sand containing frequent amounts of sandstone rubble [10005]. This layer had probably been used to level out the ground here which slopes away to the southeast, down towards the stream. A linear cut [10009] was visible at the northeastern end of the trench, which cut into this deposit. The cut runs parallel to the eastern wall of the north range building to a depth of 0.23m. It is filled with [10010], a deposit of frequent small cobbles and gravel and appears to have acted as a foundation trench for the two roughly dressed and squared slabs [10011] that form the basis for the standing east wall and project out from under the wall by some 0.15m. The levelling layer [10005] that pre-dates the building contained a small number of abraded sherds of medieval date and one unidentified sherd of approximate post-medieval date. This accords well with the suggested date of construction for the north range during the mid 17th century.

Sealing contexts [10005], [10010] and [10009] is a thin (0.04m.) layer of very coarse gritty silt [10004] which forms a bedding layer for a cobbled surface [10003] extending beyond the eastern, northern and southern limits of excavation. The cobbled surface did not cover the whole trench and was only found at its southeastern end. The edge of the cobbles lies approximately 2m southeast of the existing wall of the north range building and this was probably their original extent as the edge is marked by a change in orientation of the stones. The owner (Mr. G. Dean) can remember a cobbled yard in existence in this area. Sealing this deposit was a layer of gravel, 0.06m in depth, which is made up of yellowish white small angular gravel. This was then sealed by the sandy clayey silt that forms the turf and topsoil.

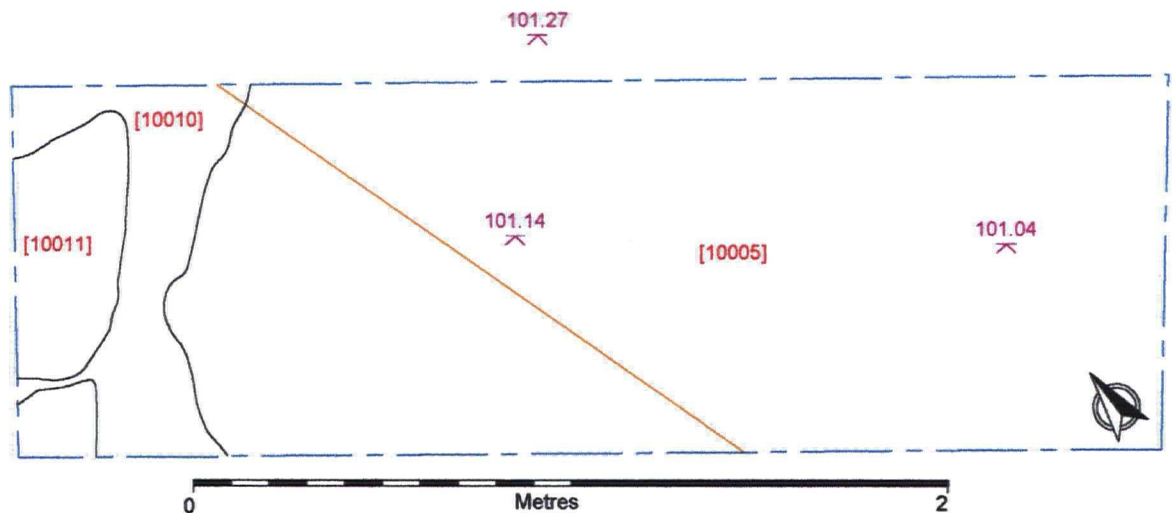


Figure 17: Trench 10: Plan of [10005], foundation slabs [10011] and fill of foundation trench [10010]

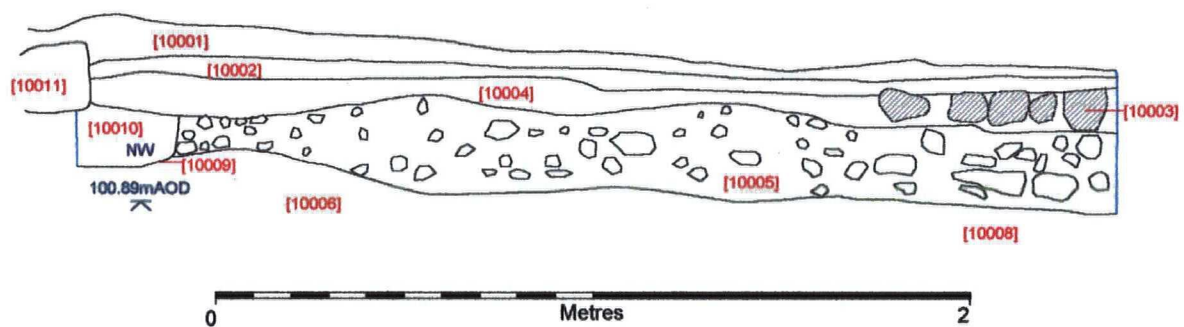


Figure 18: Trench 10: southwest facing section



Plate 19: Trench 10: cobbles of the 19th to 20th century farmyard [10003]. Looking northwest.



Plate 20: Trench 10: Deposit [10005] and cut [10009] for foundation trench of the eastern wall of the north range. Looking northwest.

7.19 *Metal Detecting*

The spoilheap of each of the nine trenches was scanned with a metal detector and this work was carried out by the Two Dales Metal Detecting Club. A number of metal artefacts were recovered mostly of modern date. The assemblage included two pieces of lead shot, from trenches 6 and 8 respectively, which appear to date from the 17th century and are probably contemporary with the Civil War. Their presence accords well with the residential use of the site during this time and fits with the other finds of 17th century pottery.

8.0 Discussion and Assessment

The principal aim of the evaluation was to identify and assess the nature of archaeological deposits to be affected by the development. An additional intention was to interpret the findings and address some of the historical and archaeological questions raised about the occupation of the site and its buildings.

A significant amount of historical information was already known about the site before these excavations took place although there had been no previous archaeological investigation here. The documents (and the buildings themselves) suggested that the hall had served as a residential property between the 16th and 18th centuries and was thereafter used for agriculture and some industry. A generalised sequence of buildings was clear from architectural features within the standing structures but a complete reconstruction of the history of modification and use of the hall was not possible from the evidence available.

The south range is clearly the earliest of the three buildings and it contains architectural features such as a doorway arch that date from around 1500. It was not however clear whether this building had earlier phases or indeed whether earlier structures had stood on the site. The excavations did not reveal structural evidence for earlier occupation but a significant amount of the pottery assemblage did date from the 13th to 15th centuries. This would seem to support Wrathmell's suggestion that the historical records of the Dawtry family at Carleton Manor refer to earlier phases of occupation on this site.

The excavations in trench 6 revealed a foundation deposit for the west wall of the hall and indicated that the external chimneystack (hinted at in Wrathmell's report) had been added to an existing standing building. The findings did not provide a date of construction for the south range but the 16th century pottery (1 sherd only) found on top of the foundation deposit does show that the chimneystack must have been built during or after the 16th century. This date would fit with other houses from Northern Yorkshire, which share some characteristics of the south range building, particularly the external chimneystack (Harrison and Hutton 1985). They have also been assigned to the late 16th century but some could have been built during the 17th (*ibid.* 24-25). This is significant as the excavations in trench 6 produced evidence which may point to a 17th century date for the addition of the chimneystack here, although this is based on a very small amount of pottery and must remain open. What we can say is that the external chimneystack was built sometime during the late 16th or 17th century. Its construction was followed by a considerable rise in the level of the ground behind the south range, these deposits containing only 16th and 17th century pottery.

The origins of the south range building may of course extend back beyond 1500 but no earlier fabric survives. It is clear that the external chimneystack was added and this rather begs the question of whether the earlier phase had contained a central open hearth. This would be reminiscent of a group of houses known as 'unaisled open hall houses' that date from the 14th and 15th centuries (Harrison and Hutton 1985). Local examples occur at Church Fenton and Knaresborough and there is one at Ripon to which an external chimney was added in the 17th century. Clearly, if the south range had begun life as an open hall then its upper storey would

also have been added as a later phase. The excavations in trench 9 revealed no evidence of a central hearth but they did uncover ashy material that might have been removed from a fire and spread upon the floor of the hall. The date at which this took place is unknown and it seems more likely to have occurred during the later phases of the use of the building.

Other houses from the region that are similar to Carleton Hall possess better evidence for internal features and partitioning as they were not as radically modified in the 18th and 19th centuries. The evaluation revealed some evidence for internal features but these are insubstantial and probably only represent the foundations for a partition screen. The rubble spread [9005] however may have provided support for a timber upright at one end of this screen. They are found close to the main entrance of the hall and the trench for a possible screen runs at right angles to the standing walls. There was no dating evidence associated with these features and so they cannot be assigned to a particular period in the history of the building. They do show that some evidence for internal features within the south range does survive.

Two trenches were located to investigate the remains of the now demolished Ferrand Wing, built on to the north side of the south range in 1584. The base of the wall of the eastern gable was identified in trench 5, but not excavated. It is likely that the flat slabs revealed here as part of the wall were part of the threshold to this building that seems to have been placed in the centre of the gable. The interior of this building appears to have possessed a floor surface that was bedded onto a layer of crushed lime mortar, found in both trenches 5 and 4. It seems likely that a tiled floor was laid upon this bedding, although nothing of the actual floor surface remained *in situ*. The levels of the mortar rich layers in both trenches were different suggesting that the rear floor (westerly) was raised above the level of the front rooms. This is likely to have been done to avoid the problem of flooding by water running down the slopes from the west. During excavation of trench 4 a spring was noted immediately to the west of the trench and the drain constructed behind the south range is further testament to these problems.

Trench 5 revealed a possible rubble foundation base just inside the eastern gable wall but it is not clear at what date this was inserted. It was partially visible but from its location in the building it seems more likely to date from the building's post-abandonment phase. A considerable amount of dumping and disturbance has taken place on the site of this building in the gap between the north and south ranges since it fell out of use. The excavations in trenches 4 and 5 uncovered a great deal of dumped material overlying the putative remains of the Ferrand building. Much of this appeared to have been deposited within the last 150-200 years but the significant amount of 17th and 18th century residual material within it points to the presence of earlier occupation on the site. It may be significant that the residual material from trench 5 contained a far higher proportion of tableware amongst the 17th and 18th century pottery than other trenches which contained fragments of predominantly utilitarian vessels.

The wall of the western gable of the Ferrand wing was not identified as expected in trench 4. There are no records that document its location or indeed the length of the Ferrand wing

building. A depiction of the whole range on the tithe map of 1830 suggests that this wall continued the line of the western wall of the south range (Wrathmell 2000b). This is likely to be a generalised representation of the buildings and in any case has been drawn at a fairly large scale. It probably simplified the reality at this time, which was two ranges and a central cross wing that is more likely to have juttred out in both directions. Through the absence of the wall in the trench and instead the presence of probable floor deposits, it is likely that the wall lay further to the west of trench 4 away from potential damage by this development. This would mean that the addition of the Ferrand cross wing to the existing south range would have created a hall that formed a roughly T-shape plan.

The north range is believed to have been constructed in the mid or late 17th century. Our excavations have revealed relatively little about the history of this building. The trench inside was only taken down to a depth of 0.125m and so only uncovered recent deposits associated with the existing floor. Both trenches to east and west of the north range contained deposits with medieval pottery although this was not associated with structures and appears to have been residual. The findings from trench 10 suggest that the land was levelled in this area to the east of the north range before the building was constructed. The land to the west of the north range was similarly undisturbed and appears to have been used as a pound for livestock or a yard of some kind.

There is no doubt that the buildings of the Old Hall, Carleton represent a valuable piece of historical evidence. The range has a complex historical sequence that is only partially understood and is one of only a small number of similar houses of this date in the region. High status late medieval residences, such as this, are few and far between. They are important as the architectural forms and features they contain are later copied in more everyday farmhouses and rural residences of the post-medieval and early modern period (Harrison and Hutton 1985). Our excavations have shown that archaeological features and deposits relating to the occupation of the buildings have survived in some parts of the site, although they have been disturbed by later activity in the central area between the two standing ranges. Additionally, the residual presence of medieval pottery in some contexts shows that occupation of the site began before the 15th century even though the structural features from this period were not revealed. The site offers considerable archaeological potential as it contains evidence for the development of a high status residence throughout the medieval and post-medieval period. A better understanding of this sequence would greatly add to our historical knowledge of the changes that took place in rural society at this time as well as benefiting the study of vernacular architecture in general.

9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of this evaluation have shown that some archaeological features and deposits do survive from the late medieval and post-medieval occupation of the site. Of particular importance are the remains of the wall and floor of the Ferrand cross wing in trenches 4 and 5; the external chimney stack and associated deposits in trench 6 and the internal features within the south range in trench 9. In addition the ubiquitous presence of medieval pottery suggests that earlier activity also took place here, probably associated with an as yet unidentified building.

The aim of the evaluation was to investigate the character of archaeological features in order to assess the potential impact of the renovation and conversion of the existing buildings. It is therefore necessary to look at the impact of the development proposals on the specific archaeological findings and to recommend areas where construction proposals may have to be altered. Potential recommendations are made below on the basis of the archaeological results but the final detailed scheme of mitigation will be provided by North Yorkshire County Council.

9.1 *Internal Remains (Trenches 9 and 2)*

One of the trenches (trench 9) revealed archaeological features that may relate to structural features within the south range building. It is expected that the raft foundations for the proposed partition wall may disturb remains at this depth. In the south range the significant archaeological features appeared at 101.98m AOD (0.14m BGL) and were only evident in the northeastern side of the trench. It is recommended that the partition wall should run along the line of the southwestern side of the trench so as to avoid these remains.

The trench within the north range was only excavated down to the maximum limit of intrusion under the proposals for a new floor (0.125m BGL) and no significant archaeological features were revealed. There are no foreseeable problems in this building but if construction proposals were to alter then further exploratory archaeological work may be required.

9.2 *External Remains (Trenches 3, 7, 8 and 10)*

Trenches 8 and 10 were positioned to assess archaeological remains along the line of the drainage and service trenches along the eastern side of the proposed development. The maximum depth of intrusion to the east of the south range (0.40m) was the eventual depth of trench 8 and there were no significant archaeological features present here.

Trench 10 was excavated down to natural at 101.02m AOD (0.36m BGL). The only archaeological deposit of any import in this trench was a dump deposit that pre-dated the building of the north range. This feature is unlikely to alter across the spread of its extent and has been sampled by excavation. The cutting of the drainage trench will disturb this deposit and should perhaps be carried out under archaeological supervision.

Trench 3 was located where the new wall of the extension to dwelling 4 is proposed. Occupation layers and a rough surface from the post-medieval period were identified but no structural evidence. This trench also contained a significant amount of (residual) medieval pottery suggesting activity from this period nearby. The proposed raft foundations for the new wall will impinge on these deposits and it is likely that some archaeological monitoring will be required during groundworks. In the light of the medieval presence in this vicinity it may be necessary to extend the evaluation along the length of the proposed foundation trench in order to assess the presence of possible medieval features.

Trench 7 revealed no archaeological features at the maximum level of dig associated with the proposed construction of a drystone garden wall (103.10m AOD or 0.20m BGL).

9.3 *The Ferrand Wing (Trenches 4 and 5)*

Archaeological deposits associated with the Ferrand cross wing were identified in trenches 4 and 5. The mortar rich deposits in trench 4 lie at a depth of 0.56m BGL at 101.83m AOD and had been significantly disturbed by later activity. It would be preferable to modify proposals to avoid it, but if damage to these deposits by the raft foundations for the new wall of dwelling 3 is unavoidable then some archaeological monitoring will be necessary.

Trench 5 revealed structural elements of the cross wing and in this case construction proposals should be altered to avoid damage to these features. The top of wall [5004] lies at 101.48m AOD and the mortar floor [5003] in association at 101.50m AOD.

Further *in situ* remains associated with this building are likely at levels in accordance with the findings from these two trenches. Most of these are likely to be sealed by a good depth of modern dumping and will only be threatened if a significant amount of the existing material is removed as part of the construction groundworks.

9.4 *The Chimney Stack (Trench 6)*

Excavations in trench 6 revealed the standing remains of an external chimneystack in association with foundation deposits for the building of the south range. In addition the trench identified a series of layers that had built up against the chimney structure, including a stone-lined drain. Much of this ground make-up seems to date from the 17th to 18th century. Judging by the finds it is only the uppermost layer down to a depth of 103.24m AOD (0.12m BGL) that dates from the 19th or 20th centuries.

The construction proposals include the removal of a significant amount of material from the back of the south range and judging by the findings of this evaluation a large majority of this material was laid down between the 17th and 18th century. Some level of archaeological monitoring may be necessary during the groundworks here and it is recommended that the intrusion does not extend any deeper than the top of the foundation deposits at 102.07m AOD (1.25m BGL).

In addition to these proposals it is likely that a detailed survey of the fabric of the standing building will also be required prior to the renovation and conversion work.

10.0 Bibliography

Harrison, B and Hutton, B 1985 **Vernacular Houses in North Yorkshire and Cleveland**
John Donald, Edinburgh

Wrathmell, S 2000a **The Old Hall, Carleton-in-Craven** (unpublished historical notes)

Wrathmell, S 2000b **Carleton Old Hall: Description of the Surviving Buildings**
(unpublished)

Wrathmell, S 2000c **Carleton Old Hall: Historical Interpretation** (unpublished)

11.0 Appendix 1 ~ Archive Index

11.1 Drawing Register

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Trench 10: Plan of Context (10005)	1:20	14/02/01	CFT
2	Trench 6: Plan of contexts (6001), (6002)	1:20	14/02/01	AB
3	Trench 4: Plan of underlying lens (4003)	1:20	14/02/01	ND
4	Trench 6: Plan of context (6003)	1:20	14/02/01	AB
5	Trench 10: Plan of context (10006)	1:20	15/02/01	CFT
6	Trench 10: Plan of context (10007)	1:20	15/02/01	CFT
7	Trench 6: Plan of contexts (6004), [6006]	1:20	15/02/01	AB
8	Trench 6: Plan of contexts (6004, 6007, 6008), [6006]	1:20	16/02/01	AB
9	Trench 9: Plan of context (9001)	1:20	16/02/01	LJP
10	Trench 4: Plan of cut [4007] + deposits (4005, 4011) pre-ex	1:20	16/02/01	ND
11	Trench 10: SW facing section	1:10	16/02/01	CFT
12	Trench 9: Plan of context (9005)	1:20	16/02/01	LJP
13	Trench 4: Plan of circular hollow [4009]	1:20	16/02/01	ND
14	Trench 4: South facing section	1:10	19/02/01	ND
15	Trench 2: Plan of contexts (2001, 2002 & 2003)	1:20	19/02/01	TPR
16	Trench 6: Plan of context (6010)	1:20	19/02/01	AB
17	Trench 3: Plan of context (3004)	1:20	20/02/01	CFT
18	Trench 9: Plan of context [9007]	1:20	20/02/01	LJP
19	Trench 5: Complete trench (5001, 5003, 5004, 5011, 5006 & 5010)	1:20	20/02/01	LJP
20	Trench 6: Plan of context (6011)	1:20	20/02/01	AB
21	Trench 6: Plan of context (6012)	1:20	20/02/01	AB
22	Trench 3: Plan of context (3005)	1:20	20/02/01	CFT
23	Trench 3: Plan of slot through context (3005)	1:20	20/02/01	CFT
24	Trench 6: Plan of chimney stack (6015)	1:20	20/02/01	ND/CFT
25	Trench 5: Plan of context [5002]	1:20	20/02/01	LJP
26	Trench 3: NW facing section	1:10	21/02/01	CFT
27	Trench 6: SSW facing section	1:10	21/02/01	AB
28	Trench 6: NNE facing section	1:10	21/02/01	AB
29	Trench 6: WNW facing section	1:10	21/02/01	AB

11.2 Photographic Register

Frame	Description	View	Scale	Date	Initials
Film #Ricoh/120201/1530: Colour slide					
1	Identification Shot				
2-4	Trench 7: final shot of trench	N	1m	12.02.01	ND
5-7	Trench 6: (6001) after cleaning	ESE	1m	12.02.01	AB
8-10	Trench 10: (10003) cobble surface	NW	0.5m	12.02.01	CFT
11-13	Trench 4: (4001) rubble/ cobbles after cleaning	NW	0.5m	13.02.01	ND
14-16	Trench 6: (6002) with small spit removed	ESE	1m, 0.5m	13.02.01	AB
17-19	Trench 10: (10005) levelling layer	NW	0.5m	14.02.01	CFT
20-21	Trench 4: (4002) cobbles/ rubble layer	NW	0.5m	14.02.01	ND

22-24	Trench 5: (5001) rubble fill	NW	0.5m	14.02.01	LJP
25-27	Trench 5: (5004) wall	SW	0.5m	14.02.01	LJP
28-30	Trench 5: all features after cleaning	NW	0.5m	14.02.01	LJP
31-33	Trench 6: (6003) drain	ENE	1m	14.02.01	AB
34-36	Trench 10: (10006)	NW	0.5m	15.02.01	CFT
Film #Ricoh/150201/0930: Colour Slide					
1-2	Identification Shot				
3-5	Trench 4: (4003)	W	0.5m	15.02.01	ND
6-8	Trench 10: (10007) Natural	NW	0.5m	15.02.01	CFT
9-11	Trench 9: (9001)	N	1m	15.02.01	LJP
12-14	Trench 6: (6004) fill of drainage ditch	ESE	0.5m	15.02.01	AB
15-17	Trench 9: (9002)	N	1m	15.02.01	LJP
18-20	Trench 6: (6004) detail of stone lining of drain	SW	0.5m	15.02.01	AB
21-23	Trench 9: (9003)	N	0.5m	16.02.01	LJP
24-26	Trench 4: cut [4007]	SW	0.5m	16.02.01	ND
27-29	Trench 6: (6007) surface	ESE	0.5m	16.02.01	AB
30-32	Trench 9: (9005)	SE	0.5m	16.02.01	LJP
33-35	Trench 10: section of (10005)	NE	1m, 0.5m	16.02.01	CFT
Film# Ricoh 200201/1605: colour slide					
1	IDENTIFICATION SHOT				
2-4	Trench 5: context 5010	N	0.5m	20/02/01	LJP
5-7	South range building from east	W		20/02/01	CFT
8-13	South range building from west	E		20/02/01	CFT
14-16	Trench 6: chimney stack [6015]	E	1m, 0.5m	20/02/01	CFT
END OF FILM					
Film# 3/160201/1300: black and white					
1	Identification Shot				
2-3	Void				
4	Trench 9: 9005	SE	0.5m	16/2/01	LJP
5	Trench 10: 10010, 10011	NW	1m, 0.5m	16/2/01	CFT
6	Void				
7	Trench 4: section	N	2m	19/2/01	ND
8-10	Void				
11	Trench 2: 2000, 2001	E	1m	19/2/01	TPR
12	Trench 2: 2002, 2003	E	1m	19/2/01	TPR
13	Trench 6: 6010	ESE	1m	19/2/01	AB
14	Trench 9: 9000	E	1m	19/2/01	LJP
15	Trench 6: 6011	ESE	1m	19/2/01	AB
16	Trench 5: 5001, 5003	W	2m, 0.5m	19/2/01	ND
17	Trench 5: 5008	W	0.5m	19/2/01	ND
18	Trench 5: 5006, 5004	W	0.5m	19/2/01	ND
19	Trench 5	W	0.5m	19/2/01	ND
20	Trench 3: 3004	SE	1m, 0.5m	20/2/01	CFT
21	Trench 6: 6012	ESE	1m, 0.5m	20/2/01	AB
22	Trench 6: post excavation	ESE	1m, 0.5m	20/2/01	AB
23	Trench 6: SSW facing section	NNE	2m, 1m	20/2/01	AB
24	Trench 6: NNE facing section	SSW	1m	20/2/01	AB
25	Trench 5: 5002	N	0.5m	20/2/01	LJP
26	Trench 3: 3005	SE	1m, 0.5m	20/2/01	CFT
27	Trench 5: 5004	S	0.5m	20/2/01	LJP
28	Trench 3: NW facing section	SE	0.5m	20/2/01	CFT
29	Trench 3: 3006	SE	0.5m	20/2/01	CFT
30	Trench 5: 5010	N	0.5m	20/2/01	LJP
31	Trench 6: 6015	ESE	1m, 0.5m	20/2/01	CFT

Film# 3/120201/1540: black and white

1	Identification Shot				
2	Trench 7	N	2m	12/2/01	LJP
3	Trench 7	N	2m	12/2/01	LJP
4	Trench 7	N	2m	12/2/01	LJP
5	Trench 6: 6001	ESE	1m	12/2/01	AB
6	Trench 10: 10003	NW	0.5m	13/2/01	CFT
7	Trench 4: after cleaning	NW	0.5m	13/2/01	ND
8	Trench 4: 4001	NW	0.5m	13/2/01	ND
9	Trench 6: 6002	ESE	1m, 0.5m	13/2/01	AB
10	Trench 10: 10005	NW	0.5m	13/2/01	CFT
11	Trench 4: 4002	NW	0.5m	14/2/01	CFT
12	Trench 5: 5001	N	0.5m	14/2/02	LJP
13	Trench 5: 5001	N	0.5m	14/2/01	LJP
14	Trench 5: 5001	N	0.5m	14/2/01	LJP
15-17	Trench 5: 5004	W	0.5m	14/2/01	LJP
18-20	Trench 5: after cleaning	N	0.5m	14/2/01	LJP
21	Trench 6: 6003	ENE	1m	14/2/01	AB
22	Trench 10: 10006	NW	0.5m	15/2/01	CFT
23	Trench 4: 4003	E	0.5m	15/2/01	ND
24	Trench 10: 10007	NW	0.5m	15/2/01	CFT
25-27	Trench 9: 9001	N	1m	15/2/01	LJP
28	Trench 6: 6004	ESE	0.5m	15/2/01	AB
29-31	Trench 9: 9002	S	1m	15/2/01	LJP
32	Trench 6: 6004	SW	0.5m	15/2/01	AB
33-35	Trench 9: 9003	N	0.5m	15/2/01	LJP
36	Trench 4: 4007	S	0.5m	16/2/01	ND
37	Trench 6: 6007	ESE	0.5m	16/2/01	AB

11.3 Bulk Finds Catalogue

Context	Description	Date range
2001	1 sherd of sewer pipe	19 th to 20 th century
	1 metal (copper) button	19 th to 20 th century
3002	1 dressed stone	
3003	13 sherds of ceramic	17 th to 18 th century
	1 sherd of glass	
	3 clay pipe stems	
	1 metal object (tap device)	Modern
3004	12 sherds of ceramic	17 th to 18 th century
	1 piece of bone	
3005	11 sherds of ceramic	13 th to 16 th century
Trench 4 Spoil	1 metal (copper) button	19 th to 20 th century
4000	2 sherds of ceramic and 1 sherd of CBM	17 th to 20 th century
4001	17 sherds of ceramic	17 th to 20 th century
4001	2 sherds of CBM	
4001	1 piece of glass	Modern
4001	5 metal objects	Modern
4002	4 sherds of ceramic	17 th to 20 th century
4002	4 metal objects (1 Victorian coin, 1 barbed wire)	Late 19 th century to 20 th century
4003	2 sherds of ceramic	17 th to 18 th century
4003	3 metal objects	
4003	1 piece of CBM	
4003	Sample of context (x2)	
4004	4 sherds of ceramic	17 th to 19 th century
4006	2 sherds of ceramic	18 th to 19 th century
4010	5 bone fragments	
5000	1 piece of plastic electric cable cover	Modern
5000	3 sherds of ceramic	17 th to 18 th century
5000	6 metal objects	
5001	1 piece of CBM	
5001	2 sherds of ceramic	17 th to 18 th century
5001	2 pieces of glass	
5001	1 metal object	
5009	2 bone fragments	
5009	3 pieces of glass	
5009	6 sherds of ceramic	17 th to 18 th century
Trench 6 Spoil	2 metal objects (including 1 lead shot)	17 th to 20 th century
6000	1 sherd of ceramic	18 th century
6000	4 metal objects	
6001	13 sherds of ceramic	15 th to 18 th century
6001	1 piece of glass	
6002	5 sherds of ceramic	16 th to 17 th century
6002	2 pieces of glass	
6002	1 shell fragment	
6004	3 sherds of ceramic	13 th to 17 th century
6004	1 bone (horn) fragment	
6017	1 sherd of ceramic	16 th century
Trench 7 Spoil	3 metal objects. 1 iron (Fe) key with a copper (Cu) ? button and pin	

7000	28 sherds / objects of ceramic	12 th to 19 th century
7000	1 piece of glass	
7000	1 clay pipe stem	
7000	3 metal objects	
7000	1 piece of slag	
9000	5 sherds of ceramic	17 th century
9000	16 pieces of slag	
9003	4 fragments of burnt material	
10005	3 sherds of ceramic	Medieval to post-medieval

12.0 Appendix 2 ~ Pottery Assessment

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Introduction

The pottery from Carleton Hall was examined by the author on 21st March 2001. The assemblage consisted of one hundred and twenty-eight sherds weighing 1982 grams and representing a maximum of one hundred and twenty-two vessels. Full details of the pottery are given in Table 1.

Trench 2

Context 2001

Only one sherd was recovered from Trench 1, a piece of a glazed sewer pipe dating to the later 19th or 20th centuries.

Trench 3

Context 3003

With the exception of a sherd of Midlands Purple type ware, the pottery from context 3003 was of later 17th to 18th century type. Utilitarian wares dominated the group, which also included a small clay ball of unknown function.

Context 3004

Context 3004 contained enough early modern pottery to suggest that it was of a similar date to context 3003.

Context 3005

This context also produced a significant quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery. The Gritty wares were not identifiable to specific types, but their general character was typical of locally produced wares which were common throughout the medieval period. Post-medieval material was limited to a single sherd of Green Glazed Coarseware, similar in some respects to the local Reduced Sandy ware found in contexts 6002 and 6017. Although presumably residual, the presence of this material points to medieval and post-medieval activity on, or close to, the site.

Trench 4

Context 4000

With the exception of a sherd of Brown Glazed Coarseware, the pottery from context 4000 suggested that it was of 20th century date.

Context 4001

As with context 4000, 4001 appeared to be of late date and to include residual later 17th to 18th century utilitarian pottery.

Context 4003

Two sherds of early-modern pottery were recovered from context 4003, both utilitarian types.

Context 4004

The pottery from context 4004 resembled that from 4003, although one sherd of Brown Glazed Coarseware was of an unusual type, with a white fabric that might indicate that it is of a somewhat later date than other examples of this type.

Context 4006

Only two sherds of pottery ware recovered from context 4006, both of relatively recent date. Both were tablewares, in contrast to the utilitarian wares which were predominant in Trench 3 and elsewhere in Trench 4.

Trench 5*Context 5000*

Context 5000 produced two fragments of a Brown Glazed Coarseware pancheon, similar to examples found widely throughout the assemblage.

Contexts 5001 and 5009

The pottery from contexts 5001 and 5009 differed from others of a similar date (later 17th and 18th centuries) in producing significant quantities of tableware (Blackware, Colour Glazed ware) rather than exclusively utilitarian wares.

Trench 6*Contexts 6000 and 6001*

A single sherd, the base of a Colour Glazed ware vessel, was recovered from context 6000. This joined with a sherd from context 6001. The group as a whole was of 18th century date and consisted largely of tablewares, including a sherd of White Salt Glazed Stoneware (1720 or later), alongside the slightly earlier Colour Glazed wares and Redware. The Humberware type handle should most probably be considered as residual.

Context 6002

Context 6002 produced a mixed group of material, a substantial part of which was of 16th century date. The Redware sherds may be somewhat later, although the dating of this type is

far from securely established and it might be that the whole group dates to the mid to late 16th century.

Context 6004

Context 6004 produced only two sherds of pottery, one of 17th century type and one medieval. As elsewhere it seems likely the medieval sherd is residual and indicates activity on or close to the site in the 13th or 14th centuries.

Context 6017

A single sherd of local Reduced Sandy ware was recovered from context 6017. Taken together with the evidence from other contexts, this suggests that there was activity on the site throughout the post-medieval period and into the early modern. The small quantities may either be a result of the scale of the excavation or an indication that activity was focussed elsewhere on the site.

Trench 7

Context 7000

The group from context 7000 was of mixed character and included medieval, post-medieval and early modern material. In this it was consistent with the groups from other contexts. Amongst the notable sherds was a piece of porcelain, probably Chinese in origin and dating to the 18th century. A closer date and origin could probably be supplied by a specialist in this material. Other types were familiar from elsewhere on the site.

Trench 9

Contexts 9000 and 9003

Context 9000 and 9003 produced very little pottery (one sherd of 17th century Blackware and a small piece of undated red earthenware). Burnt material, possibly derived from a furnace of some type, and some pieces of shale were present.

Trench 10

Context 10005

The pottery from context 10005 was somewhat more abraded than that from the rest of the site and this precluded positive identification. Two sherds appeared to be of medieval date while the third was somewhat later.

Discussion

Although relatively small in size, the pottery assemblage from the excavations at Carleton Hall is of interest as it includes medieval, post-medieval and early modern material, reflecting the long history of occupation. The wares and types present are those which would be

expected from a site of this type and reflect the domestic activities associated with a hall or manor house. The majority are of local or regional manufacture, the exception being the sherd of porcelain which may be of Chinese origin. Porcelain vessels were imported in large quantities during the 18th century, following the establishment of trading relations with China in 1707 through the port of Canton.

The medieval origins of the Hall are attested to by the presence of residual medieval material and it is probable that this material was associated with an earlier building on, or close to, the site of the present building. Evidence for the continuity of occupation is indicated by the presence of post-medieval material, but the greater part of the assemblage is of early modern date and relates to activity in the Hall in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Further excavations on the site would undoubtedly increase the size of the pottery assemblage and would significantly enhance the inference potential of the assemblage. It is not impossible that undisturbed deposits exist on the site, but these do not seem to have been located during the excavations which have resulted in the assemblage described in this report.

Context	Type	No.	Wgt.	ENV	Vessel part	Vessel type	Date range	Notes
2001	Sewer pipe	1	26	1	Fragment	Pipe	C19th - C20th	Brown salt glazed sewer pipe
3003	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	78	1	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - C18th	Brown glazed internally
3003	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	44	1	Base	U/ID	LC17th - C18th	
3003	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	20	2	BS	U/ID	LC17th - C18th	
3003	Clay ball	1	5	1	Ball	Ball	Undated	Unglazed, slightly irregular clay ball
3003	Midlands Purple type	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C16th - C17th	Hard, dense, semi-vitrified brown/purple fabric
3003	Redware	2	3	2	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Small abraded body sherds; glazed int. and ext.
3003	Slipware	4	12	4	BS	Open vessel	LC17th - C18th	Glazed internally; brown and yellow
3003	Unidentified	1	1	1	BS/flake	U/ID	Post-medieval	Orange smooth fabric
3003	Yellow ware type	1	1	1	BS	Open vessel	C17th - EC18th	Soft, orange fabric, clear glaze internally
3004	Blackware type	1	37	1	Base	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	Brown glazed internally and externally; flat base with small foot
3004	Blackware type	4	39	4	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	Two with red-orange fabric, two with dense purple fabric
3004	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	23	3	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Brown glazed internally
3004	Redware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	
3004	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	49	1	Base	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Brown glazed internally
3004	Green Glazed Coarseware	1	68	1	Rim	Open vessel	C16th - C17th	Green glazed internally, unglazed externally
3005	Gritty ware	6	24	6	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Hard gritty ware with reduced core and oxidised surfaces

Context	Type	No.	Wgt.	ENV	Vessel part	Vessel type	Date range	Notes
3005	Gritty ware	1	23	1	Rim	Jar/Cooking pot	C13th - C15th	Hard gritty ware with reduced core and oxidised surfaces, square sectioned everted rim
3005	Late Medieval Gritty ware	1	35	1	BS	U/ID	LC14th - C15th	Coarse gritty ware; cf. Northern Gritty ware
3005	Post-medieval sandy ware	3	6	3	Flakes	U/ID	Post-medieval	Possibly Brown Glazed Coarseware
4000	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	15	1	Base	U/ID	C17th - C18th	
4000	Floor tile	1	28	1	BS	Floor tile	C20th	White floor tile
4000	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Pale blue transfer printed floral design internally and externally
4001	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	49	2	Rim	Open vessel	LC17th - C18th	Brown glazed internally
4001	Brown Glazed Coarseware	11	65	11	BS	U/ID	LC17th - C18th	Open vessels, glazed internally
4001	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	106	1	Rim	Large open vessel	C19th - EC20th	Pale blue transfer printed floral decoration internally
4001	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Pale blue transfer printed floral decoration internally
4001	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	28	1	BS	Open vessel	LC17th - C18th	Flaked and abraded
4002	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - C20th	
4002	Whiteware	1	11	1	Base	U/ID	C19th - C20th	Moulded with relief decoration
4002	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	152	1	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - EC18th	Yellow glazed internally over white slip, unglazed externally
4002	Yellow ware type	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th	
4003	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	31	1	BS	U/ID	LC17th - C18th	Black deposit
4003	Unidentified	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC17th - C18th	Flake
4004	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C18th - C19th	Unusual white fabric
4004	Redware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th	
4004	Unglazed earthenware	1	36	1	BS	Pipe	Undated	Unglazed fabric; buff with red streaks
4004	Unglazed earthenware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	Unglazed fabric; buff with red streaks
4006	Creamware	1	13	1	Rim	Open vessel	C18th - EC19th	
4006	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	2	1	U/ID	BS	LC18th - C19th	Blue printed chinese inspired design
5000	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	138	1	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - C18th	Thick, flat everted rim, fired inverted, glazed internally
5000	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	36	1	Base	Pancheon	C17th - C18th	Glazed internally; brown and yellow
5001	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC17th - C18th	Small body sherd in a fine buff fabric with brown glaze internally
5001	Unglazed red earthenware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	
5009	Blackware	2	2	2	BS	U/ID	C17th	
5009	Blackware type	2	2	2	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	As Blackware but on a buff fabric

Context	Type	No.	Wgt.	ENV	Vessel part	Vessel type	Date range	Notes
5009	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	LC17th - EC18th	Buff fabric with black glaze externally and clear to black glaze internally
5009	Redware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th	
6000	Colour Glazed ware	1	47	1	Base	U/ID	C18th	Flat base; black glazed externally, dark honey coloured glaze internally, joins with sherd in context 6001
6001	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	28	1	Rim	Pancheon	LC17th - C18th	
6001	Colour Glazed ware	1	45	1	Base	U/ID	C18th	Flat base; black glazed externally, honey coloured glaze internally
6001	Colour Glazed ware	1	21	1	Base	U/ID	C18th	Flat base; black glazed externally, dark honey coloured glaze internally, joins with sherd in context 6000
6001	Colour Glazed ware	3	38	3	Body sherds	U/ID	C18th	Black glaze internally and externally on buff glaze
6001	Humberware type	1	64	1	Handle	Jug	C15th - C16th	Strap handle; Humberware or Reduced Sandy ware
6001	Late Blackware/Colour Glazed ware	4	72	1	Rim/handle/body	Mug	LC17th - C18th	Black vessel with handle and everted rim
6001	Redware	1	47	1	Base	Open vessel	C17th - C18th	Glazed internally
6001	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	C18th	
6002	Late Humberware type	1	18	1	Body sherd	U/ID	C16th	Green glazed internally and externally; Humberware or Reduced Sandy ware
6002	Redware	1	25	1	Body/handle	Open vessel	C17th - EC18th	Clear glaze internally, red slip externally; handle appears to have been broken and smoothed at the end
6002	Redware	1	24	1	Rim	Pancheon	C17th - EC18th	Everted rim, glazed internally, red slip externally
6002	Yellow ware	1	16	1	Base	U/ID	LC16th - C17th	Base with slip under glaze
6002	Yellow ware	1	8	1	Body sherd	U/ID	LC16th - C17th	
6004	Orange Gritty ware	1	22	1	Rim	Jar/Cooking pot	LC13th - C14th	Coarse gritty ware; buff/orange surfaces internally and externally, grey core
6004	Redware	2	36	1	Rim	Pancheon	C17th	Glazed internally, everted rim
6017	Local Reduced sandy ware	1	17	1	Body sherd	U/ID	C16th	Green glazed externally; Humberware or Reduced Sandy ware
7000	Blackware	1	6	1	Body sherd/handle	Handled vessel	LC16th - C17th	Rather roughly finished vessel
7000	Blackware	1	1	1	Body sherd	U/ID	LC16th - C17th	
7000	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	33	1	Base	U/ID	C17th - C18th	

Context	Type	No.	Wgt.	ENV	Vessel part	Vessel type	Date range	Notes
7000	Brown Glazed Coarseware	4	47	4	Body sherd	U/ID	C17th - C18th	
7000	Ceramic object	1	2	1	Object	U/ID	C18th - C19th	Truncated cone with hemispherical depression in the wide end
7000	Gritty ware	1	5	1	Rim	Everted rim jar	LC12th - C14th	Unidentified Gritty ware
7000	Porcelain	1	2	1	BS	Jar	C18th	Blue painted decoration; possibly Chinese
7000	Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified Sandy ware
7000	Unglazed earthenware	2	7	2	BS	U/ID	Undated	Abraded and flaked
7000	Unglazed red earthenware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	Abraded
7000	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	Base	U/ID	C18th	
7000	Whiteware	2	5	2	Rim	Plate	LC18th - C19th	Blue decoration; one painted, one transfer printed
7000	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	3	29	3	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	Soft, buff fabric; heavily abraded
9000	Blackware type	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C17th	
9000	Burnt material							Three lumps of stone with slag adhering to two; result of intense burning or industrial activity
9000	Unglazed red earthenware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	
9003	Burnt material							Two flakes of shale and two lumps of cindery burnt stone; cf. 9000
10005	Fine Gritty ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Abraded buff sherd with thin grey core; unglazed
10005	Unglazed buff earthenware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Post-medieval	Unglazed buff sherd, abraded
10005	Unidentified Sandy ware	1	11	1	Rim	U/ID	?Medieval	Unusual buff fabric, abraded
Total		128	1982	122				

Table 1. Pottery from excavations at Carleton Hall

13.0 Appendix 3 ~ Report on Lead Shot, Glass, CBM and Coinage

Alan Vince, 25 West Parade, Lincoln. LNI INW

Catalogue

T3 (3003) Clay pipes

Three fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem. From their wide bore diameters two are likely to be of 17th-century date and the third possibly later 17th/18th century.

T4 (4001) Brick

Two fragments of brick, of different fabrics. Post-medieval.

T4 (4003) Brick

Tiny scrap of brick coated with white mortar and probably used as aggregate in mortar mix. Post-medieval.

T4 (4004) Coin

Copper halfpenny of George III. First issue 1770-75. Very worn and possibly in use well into the 19th century.

T5 (5001). Brick fragment.

A fragment of post-medieval/modern brick. The one surviving face is gently curved and coated in a dark purple deposit, possibly paint. The fabric of the brick contains abundant subrounded clay pellets, which may be grog (ie previously-fired clay).

T5 (5009) Window glass

Sliver of window glass. Uncoloured but with a faint blue tinge. Probably 18th or 19th century.

T5 (5009) Bottle glass

Two fragments of glass bottle. One is probably from the neck of a squat form, c.1650-1740. The other may be the wall of a tall form, c.1740 onwards.

T6 (6002) Window glass

Two fragments of window glass, both in a decayed metal. One has a scored marking-out line along which it was snapped. Later 16th to mid/late 17th century.

T7 (7000) Clay pipe

Fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem. The stem bore diameter suggests a 17th-century date. The broken tip of the stem is blackened in such a way as to suggest that it was dipped into an

organic mixture (such as melted wax) whilst still hot, causing local reduction and carbon deposition.

T8 (Spoil heap) Lead shot

Complete lead shot, 8gm. Made in two-part mould. The shot has a flattened facet into which sand grains have been embedded. This may have been caused by the shot being crushed under foot or perhaps fired at a soft surface (such as a sandy soil). Probably 17th century.

Assessment

All of these finds are of post-medieval date, ranging from the 17th to the 18th/19th century. Only the lead shot is indicative of status or activity and this could either be military or sport. The small size of the shot would favour the latter.

14.0 Appendix 4 ~ Written Scheme of Investigation

PROJECT NAME: CARLETON HALL, BECKSIDE,
CARLETON, NORTH YORKSHIRE.

CLIENT: MR.& MRS.G.DEAN, OLD HALL FARM,
BECKSIDE, CARLETON.

PROJECT TYPE: EVALUATION

DATE: 23rd MAY 2000

Introduction

This archaeological investigation has been drawn up by Kevin John Cale, Archaeological Consultant, in advance of the proposed scheme of renovation and the construction of a new dwelling at Carleton Hall, Beckside, Carleton. This project design sets down what is considered an appropriate level of archaeological investigation that is necessary to evaluate the site prior to executing any further works

Ownership And Status

The site is owned by Mr.& Mrs.G.Dean. The design proposals have been realised by the Architect, Mr. John Warton Carleton. The building complex is an English Heritage Grade 2 Listed Building and is situated within a designated Conservation Area

Summary

The subject of this project design is Carleton Hall, Carleton, North Yorkshire. The complex of buildings that constitutes this monument consists of three principal, components. namely. -

- i. The South Range - listed
- ii. The North Range - listed
- iii. The East Range – 20th century build.

The south and north range will be subject of conversion from their former agricultural use into four dwellings, these works are to include repairs to the fabric, fenestration and fittings together with the re-utilisation and formation of selected door openings, and the installation of services and drains

In addition a new dwelling is proposed as infill between the north and south ranges. Furthermore, it is proposed that the east range will be demolished.

Site Location. Present Use and Access

The site is located on the west side of the northern approach road into the village of Carleton. at N.G.R. SD 97154991. Access to the site is by vehicle or foot via the gate into the former farm yard off the highway. The extent of the survey is that defined on J. Wharton's Drawing as Proposed No. 1365.6, dated 04/00 and has been taken to be the proposed domestic curtilage. This includes built and open space.

Historical and Archaeological Background

The buildings across the site have recently been inspected and reported on by the Vernacular Buildings Specialist, Susan Wrathmell. The following details have been drawn from her rapid desktop study, dated 28 March 2000.

Historical:

It is understood that elements of the built complex date back to the late 15th/ early 16th century. Although it is possible that the site may have been previously developed during the earlier medieval period.

The South Range

It has been deduced that the earliest built fabric can be attributed to a decorative, prestigious dwelling. The porch and other surviving elements within the South Range are likely to date to the Late 15th or Early 16th century. Comparisons of architectural style with other surviving buildings of the period such as Skipton Castle and Barden Tower, would suggest that these works are associated with Henry Clifford, the tenth lord of Skipton.

It is likely that the South Range continued to function as a dwelling well into the 17th century. By the early 18th century, the same range had been converted into a barn, initially for agricultural use and later as a warehouse for the storage of cotton.

The Ferrand Wing (now demolished)

During the 16th century a north wing was constructed, a date stone (now relocated to St. Ives, Bingley) of 1584 confirms same. The site of this extension occupied the present gap between the South and North Ranges. This phase of building works has been attributed to the Ferrand family. It has been established that the gable end of this wing remained extant until the late 19th century when it was eventually demolished.

The North Range

Surviving architectural detailing and fenestration within the North Range would suggest a mid to late 17 century date.

During the early 18th century it is understood that the complex was vacated as a dwelling, it is likely that the buildings were brought into agricultural use. Towards the end of the 18th century the North Range buildings appear to have been converted to accommodate a cotton

factory. Its industrial usage was short lived and by the early 19th century, the buildings had reverted to agricultural use.

Archaeological:

No previously recorded archaeological groundworks have been conducted on or near to this site.

The Nature Of The Works

The nature of the proposed ground disturbance relates to those areas of excavation in advance of the construction and installation of: -

New Dwelling

- The formation of a concrete raft foundation slab/toe.

Rear Extension

- The formation of a concrete raft foundation slab/toe, to the rear of the North Range.

Drainage

- Two foul water drains running the length of the site, to the back and front of the proposed dwellings, from the South Range to the existing foul water drain to the north of the study area.

Services

- The connection of each dwelling to the mains services via. where possible, the re-use of existing service runs and the shared use of the drainage trenches

Alterations - South Range

- The reduction of floor levels within the South Range prior to the formation of a new floor.
- The reduction of existing ground levels adjacent to the west elevation of the building to alleviate damp.

Alterations - North Range

- The reduction of floor levels within the existing North Range prior to the formation of a new floor.

Ancillary Works

- The formation of garden, yard and car parking space to the front and rear of the dwellings.

- The construction of a new dry stone wall boundary walls.

The Nature Of The Archaeology

Should any archaeology survive in situ, at or above the level of the proposed excavation works it is likely that this will comprise of Post Medieval and Medieval structural remains and deposits.

Internal Excavations

Within the footprint of the existing build and that of the proposed in-fill development, there is the potential that the groundwork's may reveal any of the following:

- a) Internal floor surfaces associated with the late medieval/ post medieval occupation.
- b) Previously concealed fabric/features such as partition walls, stylabates, post holes post trenches, hearths, thresholds and drains associated with the late medieval/post medieval occupation.
- c) Stratigraphy associated with any earlier medieval activity across this site.

External Excavations

There is the potential to reveal stratified archaeology during any aspect of the external works, it is possible this archaeology will comprise of the following: -

- a) The foundations / wall fabric and floor levels of previously unidentified buildings.
- b) Buried internal or external floor surfaces of previously unidentified buildings.
- c) Stratigraphy associated with any earlier medieval activity across this site

The Aims

The aims of this archaeological investigation are as follows:

- a) To liaise with Mr. Wharton, Architect and Gail Falkingham Heritage Unit (NYCC) and regarding recommendations to the proposed works to ensure the minimum damage to archaeological remains which have been identified at or above the maximum depth of excavation; and
- b) To record any finds, features or structures of archaeological interest and obtain information on the presence, extent, character, date and depth of these remains. The archaeology will be recorded using professionally approved techniques, standard forms and conventions. All areas of excavation and any archaeological features will be recorded by plans, photographs, and sections where possible.
- c) To assess the importance of any remains found and interpret them in terms of their historical context and their relationship with the extant fabric of the building complex.

Project Design

1. THE SITE WORKS - see attached drawing

In light of a rapid desk top study made in conjunction with a site inspection, a consultation of the proposal drawings (1365.6) and details on groundwork's supplied by Mr. Wharton dated 21.05.00 it is recommended that the following archaeological site works are undertaken.

It is proposed that four trial holes and seven trial trenches are hand excavated. This controlled excavation will provide a suitable sample, 40 metres square, of the buried soil horizons, and an indication of the nature and extent of any archaeology that may survive across the study area.

These excavations shall be made to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits within the proposed area of ground disturbance.

It is recommended that the Architect be responsible for surveying in the exact location of each trial hole prior to the commencement of groundwork's, furthermore it is suggested that the Architect/Engineer should inspect site during works so as to determine the nature of the buried deposits and there load bearing properties.

The Archaeologist will not be responsible for the storage or disposal of any spoil generated from the proposed groundwork's. Upon the completion of these excavations, the trial holes will not be backfilled or reinstated, these works, if felt necessary will be the responsibility of the Client.

It is recommended that a metal detector be used to prospect the excavated spoil.

Trial Hole No.1

Length: 2.00 metres
Width: 2.00 metres
Depth: 0.425 metres
Planform: square

The trial hole will be excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the existing floor surface of the south range (Proposed Dwelling No.1). It is proposed that the hole will be located adjacent to the south gable, its exact position will be determined on site in order to take into account any architectural detailing, fenestration and blocked door openings within the gable.

The trial hole will be excavated down to the upper level of any surviving archaeological deposit or to the required depth of the proposed development whichever is the lesser.

There is a possibility therefore that the trial hole will be excavated down to approximately 425 mm below the existing internal ground level, this is the maximum depth of dig associated with the formation of the new floor and construction of a concrete strip foundation to support an inner skin wall.

It maybe felt necessary to remove any archaeological deposits encountered within the course of this excavation to a depth that will not exceed the proposed development in order to establish their character.

In the event that any structural remains are encountered at a level that conflicts with the required depth of dig then this should be the subject of detailed discussions with all relevant bodies prior to a decision being taken as to its possible future disturbance or removal.

Trial Hole No.1a

Length: 2.00 metres
Width: 2.00metres
Depth: 0.425 metres
Planform: square

The trial hole will be excavated so as to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the existing floor Surface of the south range on the line of a proposed foundation trench for the dividing wall between Proposed dwelling Nos.1 & 2.

The trial hole will be excavated down to the upper level of any surviving archaeological deposit or to the required depth of the proposed development whichever is the lesser.

There is a possibility therefore that the trial hole will be excavated down to approximately 425 mm below the existing ground level, this is the maximum depth of dig associated with the construction of the strip foundations.

It maybe felt necessary to remove any archaeological deposits encountered within the course of the excavation to a depth that will not exceed the proposed development in order to establish their character.

In the event that any structural remains are encountered at a level that conflicts with the required depth of dig then this south the subject of detailed discussions with all relevant bodies prior to a decision being taken as to possible future disturbance or removal.

Trial Hole No.2

Length 2.00 metres
Width 2.00metres
Depth 0.125metres
Planform: square

The trial hole will be excavated so as to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the existing part paved floor Surface within the north range (Proposed Dwelling No.4). The exact location of the trial hole will be determined by the extent and location of the existing paved area.

The trial hole will be excavated down to the upper level of any surviving archaeological deposit or to the required depth of the proposed development whichever is the lesser.

There is a possibility therefore that the trial hole will be excavated down to approximately 125 mm below the existing concrete ground level. this is the maximum depth of dig associated with the formation of a new floor.

In the event that any structural remains are encountered at a level that conflicts with the required depth of dig then this should be the subject of detailed discussion with all relevant bodies prior to a decision being taken as to its possible future disturbance or removal

Trial Trench No.3

Length: 4.00 metres
Width: 1.00metres
Depth: 0.320 metres
Planform: square

The trial trench will be excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the paddock and the existing crushed stone surface within the implement shed to the rear of the north range (Proposed Single Storey Extension to Dwelling No.4). The exact location of the trial hole will be determined by the available open space within the implement shed. It is recommended that the vehicles and machinery that are presently stored within this building be moved away from the centre west of this building.

The trial trench will be excavated down to the upper level of any surviving archaeological deposit or to the required depth of the proposed development whichever is the lesser.

There is a possibility therefore that the trial trench will be excavated down to approximately 750 mm below the existing hardcore ground level, this is the maximum depth of dig associated with the construction of the raft foundations.

It maybe felt necessary to remove any archaeological deposits encountered within the course of this excavation to a depth that will not exceed the proposed development in order to establish their character.

In the event that any structural remains are encountered at a level that conflicts with the required depth of dig then this should be the subject of detailed discussion with all relevant bodies prior to a decision being taken as to its possible future disturbance or removal

It is anticipated that the results from this excavation may help determine a line for the proposed drainage trench that will have the least impact on any buried archaeology.

Trial Trench No.4

Length: 4.00metres
Width: 1.00 metres
Depth: 0.750 metres
Planform: rectangular

The trial trench will be excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the existing grassed area between the north and south range (Proposed Dwelling No.3). It is recommended that the trench will straddle the line of the west elevation of the proposed dwelling.

The trial trench will be excavated down to the upper level of any surviving archaeological deposit or to the required depth of the proposed development whichever is the lesser.

There is a possibility therefore that the trial trench will be excavated down to approximately 750 mm below the existing concrete ground level, this is the maximum depth of dig associated with the construction of the raft foundations

It maybe felt necessary to remove any archaeological deposits encountered within the course of this excavation to a depth that will not exceed the proposed development in order to establish their character.

In the event that any structural remains are encountered at a level that conflicts with the required depth of dig then this should be the subject of detailed discussions with all relevant bodies prior to a decision being taken as to its possible future disturbance or removal.

Trial Trench No.5

Length: 4.00metres

Width: 1.00 metres

Depth: 0.750 metres

Planform: rectangular

The trial trench will be excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the existing grassed area between the north and south range (Proposed Dwelling No .3). It is recommended that the trench will straddle the line of the east elevation of the proposed dwelling.

The trial trench will be excavated down to the upper level of any surviving archaeological deposit or to the required depth of the proposed development whichever is the lesser.

There is a possibility therefore that the trial trench will be excavated down to approximately 750 mm below the existing concrete ground level, this is the maximum depth of dig associated with the construction of the raft foundations.

It maybe felt necessary to remove any archaeological deposits encountered within the course of this excavation to a depth that will not exceed the proposed development In order to establish their character

In the event that any structural remains are encountered at a Level that conflicts with the required depth of dig then this should be the subject of detailed discussions with all relevant bodies prior to a discussion being taken as to its possible future disturbance or removal.

It is anticipated that the results from this excavation may help determine a line for the proposed drainage trench that will have the least impact on any buried archaeology.

Trial Trench No.6

Length 3.00 metres

Width 2.00 metres

Depth 2.00 metres

Planform: square

The trial trench will be excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the existing grassed area to the rear of the south range on the line of a proposed sunken area adjacent to the west elevation of Dwelling No's. 1 & 2.

The trial trench will be excavated down to the upper level of any surviving archaeological deposit or to the required depth of the proposed development whichever is the lesser. This maybe revised depending on the foundation depth of the existing build.

There is a possibility therefore that the trial trench will be excavated down to approximately 2.0m below the existing concrete ground level, this is the maximum depth of dig associated with the construction of the proposed sunken area and the formation of a new path and drainage run.

It maybe felt necessary to remove any archaeological deposits encountered within the course of this excavation to a depth that will not exceed the proposed development in order to establish their character.

In the event that any structural remains are encountered at a level that conflicts with the required depth of dig then this should be the subject of detailed discussions with all relevant bodies prior to a decision being taken as to ifs possible future disturbance or removal.

Due to the 2.0 metre depth of dig and the proposed sloping gradient of the sunken area it is recommended that the trench will be reduced in steps, this sub set excavation win measure 2m x 1 m.

It is anticipated that the results from this excavation may help determine a line for the proposed drainage trench that will have the least impact on any buried archaeology.

Trial Hole No 7

Length: 2.00 metres
Width: 2.00 metres
Depth: 0.200 metres
Planform: square

The trial hole win be excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels within the existing paddock / close to the rear of the north and south range, the area of proposed walled gardens.

The trial hoe will be excavated down to the upper level of any surviving archaeological deposit or to the required depth of the proposed development whichever is the lesser.

There is a possibility therefore that the trial hole will be excavated down to approximately 200 mm below the existing ground level, this is the maximum depth of dig associated with the foundation depth of the proposed dry stone boundary wall.

It maybe felt necessary to remove any archaeological deposits encountered within the course of this excavation to a depth that will not exceed the proposed development in order to establish their character

In the event that any structural remains are encountered at a level that conflicts with the required depth of dig then this should be the subject of detailed discussions with all relevant besides prior to a decision being taken as to its possible future disturbance or removal.

Trial Trench No.8a

Length: 3.00 metres
Width: 1.00 metres
Depth: 0.40 metres
Planform: rectangular

The trial trench will be excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the existing yard surface in front of the south range (Proposed Dwelling No's. 1&2). The exact location of the trial trench will be determined by the suggested line of the proposed drainage & service trench.

The trial trench will be excavated down to the upper level of any surviving archaeological deposit or to the required depth of the proposed trench excavation.

There is a possibility therefore that the trial trench will be excavated down to approximately 400 mm below the existing yard surface, this has been calculated to be the maximum depth of dig required for the invert of the drain.

It may be felt necessary to remove any archaeological deposits encountered within the course of this excavation to a depth that will not exceed the proposed development in order to establish their character.

In the event that any structural remains are encountered at a level that conflicts with the required depth of dig then this should be the subject of detailed discussions with all relevant bodies prior to a decision being taken as to its possible future disturbance or removal.

It is anticipated that the results from the excavation of this and Trial Trench 8.b. may help determine a line for the proposed trench that will have the least impact on any buried archaeology.

Trial Trench No.8b

Length: 3.00 metres
Width: 1.00 metres
Depth: 1.00 metres
Planform: rectangular

The trial trench will be excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the existing yard surface in front of the north range (Proposed Dwelling No.4). The exact location of the trial trench will be determined by the suggested line of the proposed drainage/ service trench.

The trial trench will be excavated down to the upper level of any surviving archaeological deposit or to the required depth of the proposed trench excavation.

There is a possibility therefore that the trial trench will be excavated down to approximately 1000 mm below the existing yard surface. This has been calculated to be the maximum depth of dig required for the invert of the drain.

It may be felt necessary to remove any archaeological deposits encountered within the course of this excavation to a depth that will not exceed the proposed development in order to establish their character,

In the event that any structural remains are encountered at a level that conflicts with the required depth of dig then this should be the subject of detailed discussions with all relevant bodies prior to a decision being taken as to its possible future disturbance or removal.

It is anticipated that the results from the excavation of this and Trial Trench 8.a may help determine a line for the proposed trench that will have the least impact on any buried archaeology.

2. THE REPORTING

Summary Statement:

On the completion of the evaluation a brief summary statement shall be produced, this document will outline the findings of this initial phase of works and in light of these results will make recommendations for any further archaeological input that maybe appropriate for the study area.

The summary statement shall be compiled and delivered to the Mr. & Mrs. G.Dean. Mr. J.Wharfon (Architect) and the Heritage Unit, NYCC within a week of the completion of all on site works.

The Final Report:

One copy of the report shall be sent to each of the following: - Mr. & Mrs. G.Dean, The Heritage Unit, NYCC. One copy of the report is to be deposited with the relevant registered museum along with the site archive.

The written report will describe the work undertaken and will include the following: -

- a) An introduction with an outline of the project plan and research objectives.
- b) A topographical description of the site and its immediate environs
- c) A brief summary of the historical background to the site with reference to any previous Archaeological work on the site and in the immediate environs
- d) A summary statement that outlines the results of the investigation
- e) Written and graphic descriptions of the areas that have received archaeological attention
- f) A concluding statement that will include an assessment of the importance of the findings In relation to the results of building recording works on the fabric of the building, together with any recommendations for any future works
- g) An inventory of finds
- h) Plans and sections of excavated areas including elevations of any structures revealed
- i) Photographs of the site, before, during and after intervention

Publication:

On the completion of the final report it may be necessary that the archaeologist prepare a statement with a view to publication in an appropriate, regional journal, this requirement will be largely dictated by the nature of the findings.

All works contained within the final report and any subsequent publication will be carried Out by K.J.Cale who will retain the copyright on the graphic and written material.

3. SITE ARCHIVE

On the completion of site works a full site archive shall be prepared which shall include:

A copy of the final report together with a catalogue of all primary written records, photographs plans and sections, matrix, and an inventory of finds and samples

The site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects* (E.H.1991) and the *guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* by UKIC Archaeology Section (1990)

Drawn records will be presented as wet ink plots on standard 'A' size matt surface stable polyester film sheets (minimum thickness 75 microns) with appropriate grid marks, height values, compass points and an information panel.

All photographic film will be exposed and processed to ensure high quality definition. All photographs will be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken, photographers name and cross referenced where applicable to film and negative numbers. All photographic material will be suitably stored to archival standards.

It is recommended that the site archive including any finds should be deposited with Siobhan Kireen at The Skipton Museum, Town Hall, High Street. Skipton.

K.J.Cale May 2000

15.0 Appendix 5 ~ Matrices

