

ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDINGS AT RISK
(2004) PROJECT, NORTH YORKSHIRE

SEAMER MANOR HOUSE, SEAMER

PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

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Report no: 2004/247.R02
Version: Final
Date: October 2007
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2004, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by English Heritage to undertake a photographic survey and make archaeological observations at five individual monuments within the Yorkshire region as part of a limited programme of repair and consolidation. The five monuments were Newton Kyme Castle (NGR SE46604493), John of Gaunt's Castle near Harrogate (NGR SE21955453), Neville Castle at Kirkbymoorside (NGR SE69468694), Seamer Manor House at Seamer (NGR TA01308344) and Crayke Castle at Crake (NGR SE55937071). This report details the recording work that was done at Seamer Manor House.

The only section of upstanding masonry on the site, forming the subject of the consolidation work, stands towards the south-east corner of a series of earthworks which make up the manor house complex. The masonry represents a fragment of wall, aligned north-east/south-west, measuring 10.40m long and 1.70m wide. The wall rises to a maximum of c.3.8m in height and the faces were once of coursed squared limestone, although most of this has since been removed to expose a core of random limestone rubble set with a buff coloured lime mortar. A door passage runs the full thickness of the wall at its south-west end. It is likely that the east face, with its lower doorway and string course above, was originally an external elevation, although this is by no means certain; it is equally possible that the east face is internal with the corbelled string course forming the springing for one side of a barrel vault over an internal passage. On the basis of the doorway moulding, it has been suggested that the wall is 15th century in date, but an eastern return at its north end is not contemporary with the main body of the wall. The manor house complex is associated with the Percy family throughout the medieval period, and is first documented in 1304.

The surrounding earthworks have been the subject of a previous earthwork and geophysical survey which suggest that the manor house site was formed by three or four ranges of buildings set around a large quadrangular courtyard c.30m square. The west range appears to be the largest and most complex, comprising two parallel ranges or possibly an inner or service yard with other buildings to the south. There were entrances into the site in the north-east corner and in the centre of the south range, along possibly pre-existing terraces. Slightly further away are other earthworks suggestive of ancillary manorial or agricultural structures, together with probable ponds, orchards and gardens.

The c.90m square manorial precinct is situated on slightly higher land, overlooking a mere or lake to the south, and the two approaches provide views towards and across the water body. As such, the complex is an example of a castle-residence set within a designed medieval landscape, which incorporated water features, elaborate drives, planting schemes and viewing areas. The well preserved earthworks bear comparison with other, better studied and higher profile, castle sites in North Yorkshire, and are worthy of further survey and investigation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2004, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by English Heritage to undertake a photographic survey and make archaeological observations at five individual monuments within the Yorkshire region as part of a limited programme of repair and consolidation. The five monuments were:

- Newton Kyme Castle, North Yorkshire (NGR SE46604493)
- John of Gaunt's Castle, near Harrogate, North Yorkshire (NGR SE21955453)
- Neville Castle, Kirkbymoorside, North Yorkshire (NGR SE69468694)
- Seamer Manor House, North Yorkshire (NGR TA01308344)
- Crayke Castle, North Yorkshire (NGR SE55937071)

1.2 The scope of the work, which was to initially include a rectified photographic survey of each site, was set out in a brief issued by English Heritage. This was discussed and amended following a series of site visits, and a revised method statement incorporating a general photographic survey was subsequently issued by EDAS (see Appendix 2).

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Site Location

2.1 The remains of Seamer manor house stand near the south-west corner of the village of Seamer in North Yorkshire (NGR TA01308344), on the west side of St Martin's church (see figure 1). The site comprises a single section of upstanding wall set within extensive and well preserved earthworks which no doubt overlie buried archaeological deposits (see plate 4). The upstanding masonry forming the subject of this report lies in rough pasture towards the south-west corner of the manorial complex, to the south of a public footpath which runs from the south end of Seamer village north towards Irton. The ground falls away gently on either side of the manor complex, that to the south towards an area of low lying marshy ground known as the Mere.

2.2 The site is a Scheduled Monument (SM 28249), first included in the schedule on 12th February 1958. The scheduling was subsequently amended on 1st April 1974 and revised on 24th December 1996 (DCMS 1996). The site is listed on the National Monuments Record (site TA 08 SW 6) and the North Yorkshire County Historic Environment Record (site 12606). The upstanding ruined section of wall, which was subject to the limited repair and consolidation programme, is also a Grade II Listed Building, first listed on 13th December 1951 (EH IOE 327058).

Objectives of the Project

2.3 The objectives of the project, as set out in the revised method statement issued by EDAS (see Appendix 2), were as follows:

- to provide a photographic survey of the monument, to record its condition "as found" prior to the proposed limited interventions;
- to make archaeological observations and undertake a watching brief during the proposed limited interventions, to record and recover any information relating to any archaeological or architectural features and deposits which might be present on the site and which will be affected by the proposed interventions;

- to provide a report on the above.

Survey Methodology

- 2.4 The photographic survey was undertaken using a Medium Format camera with perspective control and tripod. As a rule, an ISO 400 silver-based film was used, with slower speeds employed where suitable to produce higher definition images. General and oblique photographs were taken of all elevations, providing straight-on and oblique-angle shots to ensure comprehensive coverage, as well as a selection from a distance showing the monument in its landscape setting (as far as was practicable). Detailed shots were taken (using appropriate lenses and ancillary lighting or flash) of any surviving historic architectural detailing or fittings. All detailed photographs contained a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (subject to access), whilst ranging rods were positioned discreetly in more general shots. All shots taken during the survey were printed at a size of 6" by 4"; a total of 24 black and white photographs were taken, supplemented by a number of 35mm colour slides. The photographic catalogue is presented as Appendix 1, and a limited number of the prints are reproduced in this report for illustrative purposes.
- 2.5 The initial site visit and the photographic survey took place on the 30th September 2004. As a result of the initial survey, EDAS proposed a number of amendments to the interventions / repair scheme put forward by the project architects, Ferrey & Mennim of York. The extent of the proposed repairs and consolidation meant that it was not necessary to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the works, although a sketch plan was made of the surrounding earthworks. A final site visit was made by the photographer on 22nd March 2005 to record the site following the completion of the consolidation works.
- 2.6 The project archive, comprising written and photographic elements, has been deposited with Scarborough Museum Service (site code SMS 04). The black and white photographs have been retained by English Heritage, but the negatives, contact sheets and colour slides remain with the site archive.

Consolidation Works

- 2.7 A full copy of the specification for the consolidation works provided by Ferrey & Mennim is included as part of the project archive. In outline, the work involved selective repointing, rebuilding of corework and the infilling of voids. There was one small area of under-building to support the newly reinstated string course on the east elevation, and an unsupported doorway voussoir was pinned into position using cracked dowel.

3 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site at Seamer is generally assumed to form the buried and standing remains of a manorial complex associated with the Percy family, who were Earls of Northumberland after 1377. The manor of Seamer, along with Topcliffe, was granted to William de Percy by William the Conqueror and it remained with the family throughout the medieval period. The Percys were frequently at Seamer and their house there is mentioned in 1304. It may have been used as a dower house in the early 14th century (a house provided for a widow, often on the estate of a deceased husband), and in 1349 money was bequeathed to "Robert of the Wardrobe Chamber of Seamer". In 1334 Henry Percy established a claim to have the manor and its woods, to have the right of free warren to hunt foxes, hares, cats

and badgers, to root up heath, and to have forges, minerals, vaccaries, sheepfolds and agistment in the manor. In 1376 the Percys were granted a weekly market at Seamer every Monday and a yearly fair in July on the feast of St Martin and for seven days following. The market later died out but was revived again in c.1576, resulting in protests from the burgesses of nearby Scarborough. An inquiry held in 1583-84 heard testimony that the market at Seamer was both more accessible and better stocked than that at nearby Scarborough (Russell & Clapham 1968, 483-484; DCMS 1996).

- 3.2 In the 1530s, Leland visited the area and described Seamer as “a great uplandisch toune, having a greate lake on the south west side of it, whereof the toun takithe name”. He also noted that the manor house was “large but of no rich building, the chapel in it is only well-builted” (SAHS 2002). The manor house was referred to as a “castle” in 1537 (Russell & Clapham 1968, 484).
- 3.3 In 1536-37 the Earl of Northumberland gave Seamer and other adjacent manors to the Crown. Seamer was then granted to Sir Henry Gate, a member of the Council of the North, in 1555, and the Gates family continued to live at the manor house into the late 16th century. In 1613, Seamer, East Ayton and Irton appeared to have been conveyed to Sir Nicholas Salter and afterwards to the Napier family, who presented the manor of Seamer to the church in 1719. The manor then descended with the church until 1782, and thereafter with the Denison family of Leeds and London after they gained the advowson in 1790 (Russell & Clapham 1968, 485-486).
- 3.4 It is unclear what happened to the manor house during the 17th and earlier 18th centuries. However, it was clearly ruinous by the time that Samuel Buck sketched it between c.1719-1723 (Wakefield Historical Publications 1979, 292) (see figure 2a). As with much of Buck’s work, the sketch provides an invaluable record of the appearance of the site at this date, but there are problems with perspective and interpretation. The presence of the church tower in the background indicates that Buck sketched the ruins as viewed from the west, i.e. looking east. The main feature shown is a two storey north-south aligned wall, almost certainly incorporating the existing fragment of wall now surviving on the site. This wall has a doorway at the south end of the ground floor (the surviving doorway), with a buttress to the south and a chamfered set-back or stringcourse above. Above this, there is another doorway or window while behind, the wall appears to return to the east to form the ruins of a three storey tower. At the north end of the main wall, there is a second ground floor doorway with a large four light window over; the window appears to contain Perpendicular tracery. Buck may show the main wall returning to the west at its north end, the return containing another window with Perpendicular tracery. To the north of the main wall, Buck sketched more ruined masonry and a two-storey building, apparently still roofed.
- 3.5 The ruins were still extensive in 1852 when the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6” map was published (see figure 2b). The site, named as “Manor Garth” was approached by a footpath which runs west from Seamer’s Main Street. The site is named as “Manor House Ruins and Foundations” and depicted as a number of building foundations, ranges and earthworks which form a sub-rectangular courtyard complex c.90m square. In the north-east corner, there is a square structure resembling a tower, at one end of a range running along the east side of the courtyard. A wall runs from the south end of the east range to a large rectangular structure at the south-west corner of the complex, which has an L-shaped earthwork attached to its south side. The western boundary of the manorial complex is shown as being much thicker than the other four. The northern boundary contains a

number of angular returns, suggestive of a projecting tower, and then continues eastwards to the tower at the north-east corner.

- 3.6 Despite the extensive and well preserved nature of the earthworks, relatively little archaeological investigation has been carried out on the site, and there appears to have been no excavation and little detailed documentary research. However, an earthwork survey was undertaken by the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society (SAHS) in 2002. This comprised a survey of the manorial complex and its immediate environment and, although a 1:1250 scale interpretative plan was produced, no detailed hachured survey plan is available (Trevor Pearson, SAHS, *pers. comm.*).
- 3.7 The 2002 interpretative plan identified the boundaries of the manorial precinct to the south and east of the manor house complex. A causeway led into the precinct area from the south side, whilst to the east there was another causeway, set to the south of the existing footpath. This approached the north-east corner of the manor house complex, where the survey indicates there may have been an entrance. The entrance led into an outer yard, flanked by a terrace to the east and probable further terraces to the south, disturbed by later quarrying. An inner yard stood to the west of the outer yard and contained at least one long rectangular building, of which the surviving standing masonry once formed a part. Beyond the manor house, various other features were recorded, including agricultural earthworks and boundaries, the sites of post-medieval buildings and mounds thought to be the result of post c.1850 disturbance. The main features shown by the SAHS interpretative survey are highlighted on figure 5. Based on the results of the interpretative survey, a reconstruction drawing of the complex was produced by Peter Ryder (see figure 3).
- 3.8 Following on from the earthwork survey, SAHS and the Seamer Historic and Research Project (SHARP) commissioned GeoQuest Associates to undertake a programme of geophysical survey over the manorial complex and an extensive area to the west (GeoQuest 2002). The results of the geophysical survey are discussed in more detail below, but in summary, a very high density of features was uncovered, particularly within the manor house complex, mostly indicative of buried stone walls (see figure 4). To the west, the geophysical survey uncovered good evidence for the presence of ditches, robber trenches and earthen banks denuded by ploughing, but not for stone structures.

4 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 4.1 The following site description is based on observations made and information noted during a site visit on 30th September 2004, supplemented by details contained in the sources listed in the bibliography.

Upstanding Masonry

- 4.2 It is suggested that the upstanding masonry formed part of a small building shown on the Ordnance Survey 1854 map, and that this is why it has survived when all other walls have been demolished (SAHS 2000). The small building has itself been demolished since 1852.
- 4.3 The section of upstanding masonry forming the subject of the consolidation work stands towards the south-east corner of the earthworks which make up the manor house complex. The masonry represents a fragment of wall, aligned north-east/south-west, measuring 10.40m long and 1.70m wide (see plate 1). The wall rises to a maximum of c.3.8m high and the faces were once of coursed squared

limestone, although most of this has been removed to expose a core of random limestone rubble set with a buff coloured lime mortar. The mortar contains a high proportion of fine gravel and also fragments of red brick and tile. A door passage runs the full thickness of the wall at its south-west end.

- 4.4 Both faces of the wall preserve a number of features. Some 3.40m to the south of the north end of the western face, there appears to be a rough vertical joint in the wall (see plate 3). The masonry to either side of this joint is very similar, but that to the north is pointed with a pinkish lime mortar in contrast to the buff mortar seen elsewhere; it also lacks the brick and tile inclusions. To the south of the joint, there are two eroded possible timber sockets, with a further socket located at a higher level adjacent to the doorway. There may be two further sockets on the south side of the doorway. The shallow arched head of the doorway is formed from squared voussoirs and the walls of the door passage retain their coursed squared limestone facing. There is a rebate to the rear of the doorway, with holes for pintles on the south side.
- 4.5 The eastern face of the wall also retains some structural evidence to suggest that the north end is not contemporary with the main body (see plate 1). The wall appears to return to the east at its north end and there is clearly a joint between the return and the main body, although it is not clear which is the earlier. The return is c.2.4m wide and it may retain traces of facing stone to the base of the east and north sides. To the south, there is a possible socket for a timber, set at approximately the same level as the head of the doorway, perhaps with a levelling course or a building break in the masonry running between the two. The four-centred doorway at the south end has a hollow moulded surround, the moulding dying into a chamfered stop; the doorway is rebated to the rear (see plate 2). Approximately 1.26m above the outer order of the doorway moulding, a string course of slightly concave corbelling runs along the length of the face as far as the return at the northern end.
- 4.6 On the basis of the surviving remains, it is difficult to determine which face of the wall represents an external elevation. Buck's sketch (see figure 2a) suggests that the west face of the wall was an external elevation, whereas the SAHS survey shows a building platform on the west side, implying that it is the east face which is external; the SAHS also note a robber trench running further to the north along the alignment of the upstanding wall although this was not immediately apparent at the time of the more recent site inspection. The 1852 Ordnance Survey map does appear to show a rectangular structure in the position of the platform shown by the SAHS, but the earthworks are not quite as regular as has been suggested. The corbelled string course which survives on the east face may have been decorative or could have carried a projecting wall face above, in which case this face could be external, or it might equally have formed the springing for one side of a barrel vault over an internal passage, as implied by the geophysical survey and supporting the additional two storeys above as shown by Buck. However, on balance, it would appear that east face of the wall, with its lower, more ornate, doorway opening and string course above, is the external face, although this is by no means certain.

Surrounding Earthworks (see figure 5)

- 4.7 As stated above, the upstanding masonry stands towards the south-west corner of an extensive area of earthworks which define the former manorial complex, and this is set within a wider contemporary landscape also visible partly as earthworks. Using the SAHS 2002 survey as a base, an outline sketch survey was made of the surviving earthworks in order to place the upstanding wall section within this wider

landscape context. However, given the very good state of earthwork preservation across the whole site, the comparative information that could be gained from a detailed measured survey at, for example, 1:500 scale would be significant, and such work is recommended for the future.

- 4.8 The site is now approached from the east, along a public footpath. This footpath is shown in 1852, leaving Main Street through a gap between two properties (see figure 2b). Whether this marks the original access point into the manorial precinct is unclear, but if so a small gatehouse might once have been present on Main Street. The modern footpath runs due west. The Scheduled Monument description notes that the east end of the footpath is carried on a raised causeway and that there is a broad linear depression on its south side, possibly the remnants of a pond or other water-filled feature (DCMS 1996). By contrast, the SAHS survey depicts a raised feature on the south side of the depression as the causeway, possibly leading to an entrance at the north-east corner of the manorial complex. However, the main entrance appears to be located more towards the east end of the north range (see below).
- 4.9 The SAHS also suggest that another entrance may be located in the centre of the south range. A modern trackway approaching the site from the south-east may actually preserve the line of an older access from Main Street, along a pre-existing terrace or lynchet. The 1852 Ordnance Survey map shows the terrace or trackway continuing along the south side of the churchyard, and there appears to have once been a small building where this feature joined Main Street. There are also some poorly defined earthworks on the line of the terrace or trackway closer to the manor house complex, and geophysical survey revealed evidence for a building or terrace wall footings here (GeoQuest 2002, feature f13; see figure 4).
- 4.10 The SAHS survey suggests that a stoney linear bank, set to the south of the manor house site and aligned north-west/south-east, represents the southern limit of the former manorial precinct. This bank is intermittent and interrupted towards the centre by a causeway, running south into the low-lying marshy area or mere; the geophysical evidence was confusing here, but there may be either two large drainage ditches or ridge and furrow ploughing (GeoQuest 2002, feature f10). The bank returns to the north at its eastern end, although the eastern line may be continued as a ditch. This northern return appears to have run on the same line as the original west wall of the churchyard, which was doubled in size after 1852. Ridge and furrow runs across the bank from the south from the area of the Mere.
- 4.11 The other three sides of the manorial precinct are less easy to define. The modern 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map shows the manor house site to lie at the south-east corner of a roughly square enclosure c.250m long and wide, defined on three sides by drains and named as "Manor Garth" in 1852. The geophysical survey indicated that at least part of the western boundary of the precinct was defined by a trackway flanked by ditches (GeoQuest 2002, features f6 and f7). The route of the modern civil parish boundary between Seamer and Irton to the west also suggests that the two fields known as "The Holms" and "Bry Hills" once formed part of a larger enclosure attached to the west side of the main manorial precinct.
- 4.12 It is likely that the manorial complex would have been provided with ancillary buildings, orchards, fishponds, kitchen gardens and pleasure gardens, for which some earthwork evidence remains. To the north of the manor house site, beyond the public footpath, there appear to be at least two shallow north-facing terraces. The southern terrace contains several conjoined sub-rectangular platforms or enclosures and its northern edge was followed by a field boundary in 1852; the north

return of this field boundary is marked by the SAHS as an earthwork. These sub-rectangular enclosures registered a strong geophysical response and results indicated footings for one or more buildings (GeoQuest 2002, feature f15). Some distance to the north-west, there are further unsurveyed earthworks, formed by mounds and platforms, also with some possible ridge and furrow. There are additional earthworks to the immediate west of the manor house site, again formed by mounds, platforms and other features; the SAHS propose that one of the mounds may have been the site of a dovecote which is included in Ryder's reconstruction drawing (see figure 3). Two adjacent conjoined sub-square depressions are suggested to be a post-medieval building or buildings, which disturb the earlier north-west/south-east aligned ridge and furrow. The geophysical survey also identified a number of large conjoined sub-rectangular enclosures to the north-west of the manor house complex, set on a similar alignment (GeoQuest 2002), which might possibly form the remnants of an attached service or outer court.

- 4.13 The manor house complex itself is sub-rectangular in plan, approximately 80m long on three sides but narrowing to 60m on the west side; it is raised above the surrounding area on the east, south and west sides. There appear to be three or four ranges of buildings set around a central courtyard, perhaps with a smaller yard or additional range attached to the west side (see plate 4). As stated above, the principal entrances appear to have been located in the north and south ranges. The entrance in the north range is set towards its east end and is relatively narrow. It is flanked to the east by sub-square earthworks suggestive of a tower (as shown here in 1852) which retain traces of internal divisions. The geophysical survey also identified a possible entrance here, but suggested that it was flanked by towers on each side, each c.8m square (GeoQuest 2002, feature f12). To the west of the possible entrance, there is a large rectangular terrace or building platform, with a narrow associated platform parallel to the south side and further conjoined structures at the west end. The narrower platform produced a strong geophysical response indicative of a separate building measuring some 30m by 12m with clasped corner buttresses, leading to a suggestion that it was the chapel noted by Leland in the 1530s (GeoQuest 2002, feature f11).
- 4.14 The possible entrance at the east end of the north range leads into a former courtyard area, and the route may continue for a short distance along its east side. The courtyard appears to be c.30m square, although geophysical survey indicated massive wall footings within this area further to the north than the surviving earthworks. At c.10m wide, the east range is slightly narrower than the other three ranges. It is represented by a long well-defined platform, with a smaller rectangular feature at its south end; the geophysical survey provided evidence for numerous structural sub-divisions on the main platform, representing either individual buildings or internal walls within a larger building range. The south range appears to have a large terrace or building platform at its east end, of similar dimensions to that noted in the north range. The geophysical anomalies revealed numerous wall footings within the area of this platform. There are further smaller platforms to the west, possibly arranged around an entrance from the south, although this could have been created by the tipping of later material and debris; this area produced geophysical responses consistent with brick, tile and iron (GeoQuest 2002, features f1 and f13). The SAHS propose that the south range has been extensively disturbed by later quarrying.
- 4.15 As has been noted above, it is difficult to determine which face of the surviving wall alignment represents an external elevation. The SAHS suggest that there is a rectangular building platform forming part of the west range on the west side of the wall, and they also mark an "inner yard" to the north of the platform. There are

several small earthwork features to the north of the surviving masonry, either small platforms, the remnants of internal divisions of a larger building, or even later disturbance. To the east, there is another earthwork, interpreted by the SAHS as a hollow way, and to the north a more regular area suggested to be the aforementioned inner yard. There may be a second part to the west range running parallel to its west side, whilst the remnants of an attached enclosure marked in 1852 can clearly be seen at its south-west corner. This enclosure appears to contain at least two platforms or structures, and there are also several fragments of part-buried stone within the enclosure that may be the remains of chamfered window or doorway jambs.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 Given the scale and scope of the recording project, and the limited extent of the repairs and consolidation work, it is difficult to provide any firm conclusions for the section of upstanding masonry. It is even difficult to determine which face of the wall is an external elevation. It is likely that the east face, with its lower doorway and string course above, was the external elevation, although this is by no means certain, and it is equally possible that the east face is internal, with the corbelled string course forming the springing for one side of a barrel vault over an internal passage. On the basis of the doorway moulding, it has been suggested that the wall is 15th century in date, but a close examination shows that an eastern return at its north end is not contemporary with the main body of the wall.
- 5.2 However, the fact that some previous archaeological investigations have been carried out across the site as a whole means that some comments can be made on the context of the ruined wall alignment, which stands towards the south-west corner of the manor house complex. The SAHS suggest that lynchets to the south of the site may be pre-medieval, and that their alignments may have governed the orientation of the manorial complex (SAHS 2002). Although the first known reference to the manor house is in 1304, it is likely to have been established sometime before this; the Percy family held the manor from the late 11th century. The close physical proximity of the manorial complex to the church is commonly seen in Yorkshire and is suggestive of a “magnate core” (Creighton 2002, 11). A detailed study of the village’s morphology, which has clearly developed in a number of distinct stages, might also shed some light on the establishment and later changes to the manorial complex, particularly when the Percy grant of a market and fair in 1376 are considered. Both Creighton (2002, 67) and Coulson (1979) note that, in relation to castles, grants of markets and fairs are often accompanied by a “package of other seigniorial privileges” such as licences to crenellate and extensions to deer parks; an example of such has recently been described for Sheriff Hutton, also in North Yorkshire (Dennison 2005).
- 5.3 Two possible routes mark the original access points into the manorial precinct from Main Street. The SAHS suggest that the existing footpath is a later feature, although it does run along an earthwork causeway at its east end and appears to have had a depression, perhaps a pond, to the south. Access may also have been from the south-east along the terrace / lynchets to the south of the manor house site, approached through a forebuilding or gatehouse fronting onto Main Street. In this case, one would have passed along the terrace to the south-east corner of the complex, with views south towards the mere (see below), and perhaps entered through the gap in the centre of the south range; Buck’s sketch suggests a three storey tower in this general location. It is, of course, possible that both routes were in use as the same time, one forming a functional access for the day to day business of the manor whilst the other performing a more aesthetic function (see below). The

precinct itself may have been approximately square in plan, with an attached enclosure to the west side - perhaps a garden or pleasure ground?

- 5.4 The core of the manorial complex itself was the manor house site, apparently formed by ranges of buildings around a large quadrangular courtyard. These buildings are known to have included a chapel, and would also have been expected to comprise a hall, private lodgings, service buildings (including a kitchen) and other ancillary structures. At present, it is difficult to assign any of the earthworks a definite function, although the geophysical survey might suggest that one of the platforms in the north range might be the chapel mentioned in 1534. If so, one might further suggest that the square tower at the north-east corner of the complex housed the private lodgings, connected to the chapel and set at the upper end of the hall in the east range. This would place the kitchen and service buildings in the south range, perhaps marked by the large rectangular platform in the south-east corner. As noted above, the upstanding fragment of wall is thought to be 15th century in date, and the windows shown by Buck here may also have been of the same period, although the eastern return at its north end is not contemporary with the main part of the wall, demonstrating the structural changes that would be expected in a complex occupied for several hundred years. The west range is probably the most difficult part of the complex to interpret; it may comprise two parallel ranges or, as suggested by the SAHS, be formed by an inner yard with buildings to the south.
- 5.5 Away from the courtyard ranges, the manorial precinct might be expected to have contained ancillary structures such as stables, brewhouse, barns, a dovecot and other agricultural buildings, together with fishponds, orchards and gardens. It is almost certain that some of the earthworks surrounding the manor house site represent the remains of such structures, especially those located to the north and west; geophysical survey suggests that there may have been another court attached to the west side of the manor house site, and this may have functioned as a service court. There were probably once further earthworks to the east, now lost beneath the post-1852 churchyard extension.
- 5.6 One aspect of the site that has so far received little attention is its landscape setting and aesthetic qualities. The Scheduled Monument entry quite rightly points out that the courtyard ranges were not surrounded by a moat, but emphasised their status by their size and position, being "situated on higher land overlooking the (former) lake and as such occupied a prestigious position" (DCMS 1996). The ranges cover a considerable area, approximately equal to, for example, the inner court at Sheriff Hutton castle and, whilst they would not have risen to the same height, their size was commented upon by Leland in 1534; indeed, the manorial complex was described as a "castle" in 1537.
- 5.7 Recent work undertaken on the landscape context of castles and other important medieval residences has revealed that many of the "military" aspects of their structure and design are not convincing, and that the buildings themselves are set within landscapes designed for pleasure, not war (e.g. Everson 1998 & 2003; Taylor 2000). Probably the best known exemplar is Bodiam Castle in East Sussex, where Coulson has been able to demonstrate that all of the supposedly military features, such as gun loops and moats, were essentially created for the purposes of display, and symbolic and social statement (Coulson 1990; Coulson 1992), whilst the surrounding landscape, which incorporated water features, elaborate drives, planting schemes and viewing areas, was deliberately created to impress visitors, friends and enemies alike (Everson 1996).

- 5.8 The siting of Seamer manor house overlooking a mere is reminiscent of a number of other castle sites, including Ravensworth Castle in North Yorkshire. Here, an earlier residence, situated on a platform and surrounded on three sides by a mere or marsh, was dramatically remodelled in the late 14th century by the Fitzhugh family as a stone castle comprising three conjoined courtyards. The castle was approached along an entrance causeway giving views across the mere/marsh, which was emphasised by the construction of inner and outer moats; the outer moat may have included a walkway giving views back to the castle and across the mere. The juxtaposition of the mere and castle may have been imbued in the late medieval mind with a number of practical, symbolic and cultural functions (Dennison, Holloway & Richardson 2004; Everson 2003, 27-29).
- 5.9 It is possible to suggest the same juxtaposition at Seamer. Any south-eastern approach to the manor house could have passed along the terraces/lynchets present here, giving a view south towards the mere. Alternatively, perhaps these earthworks were designed for those who had been accepted into the manorial complex to come out and enjoy the view across the mere, especially that which runs south. Or perhaps the visitor passed along the causeway followed by the existing footpath, possibly with a shallow water feature on the south side, and entered the complex via a gateway in the north range, overlooked by a gatehouse tower at the north-east corner of the manor house. Once again, direct comparisons can be drawn with Ravensworth. The cursory examination of the earthworks at Seamer did not reveal any features similar to the pleasure gardens at Ravensworth, but this is not to say that they are not present; some of the "mounds" noted by the SAHS might, on closer examination, turn out to be garden features.
- 5.10 It should not be considered that such refinements were beyond the Percy manorial complex at Seamer. It has recently been suggested that at Topcliffe, the family's principal manorial centre in North Yorkshire, great emphasis was placed on the ornamental setting of the main residence, to the extent that the motte of an earlier castle contained within the site was re-designed as a viewing mount complete with a spiral path around the exterior (Moorhouse 2003, 200). However, unlike Topcliffe, which was remodelled twice during the 16th century, it is as yet unclear what happened to the Seamer site after c.1600 and at what point it ceased to be a residence. The SAHS survey suggests that the ridge and furrow and other building earthworks to the south of the manor house post-date its abandonment, which point to an agricultural use for the site. Nevertheless, the ruins were evidently still prominent when the Ordnance Survey published their 6" survey in 1854, and the well-preserved earthworks survive today.
- 5.11 The earthworks at Seamer are complex, well preserved and spread over a wide area. They bear comparison with other better studied castle sites in North Yorkshire and may embody similar concepts of medieval understanding of ornamental landscapes as already suggested at, for example, Ravensworth and Sheriff Hutton castles. The Seamer manor house site, its wider manorial precinct, the attached enclosure to the west, and the extent of the mere to the south, would benefit from a detailed measured earthwork survey, complemented by further documentary research and an examination of the morphology of the adjacent village.

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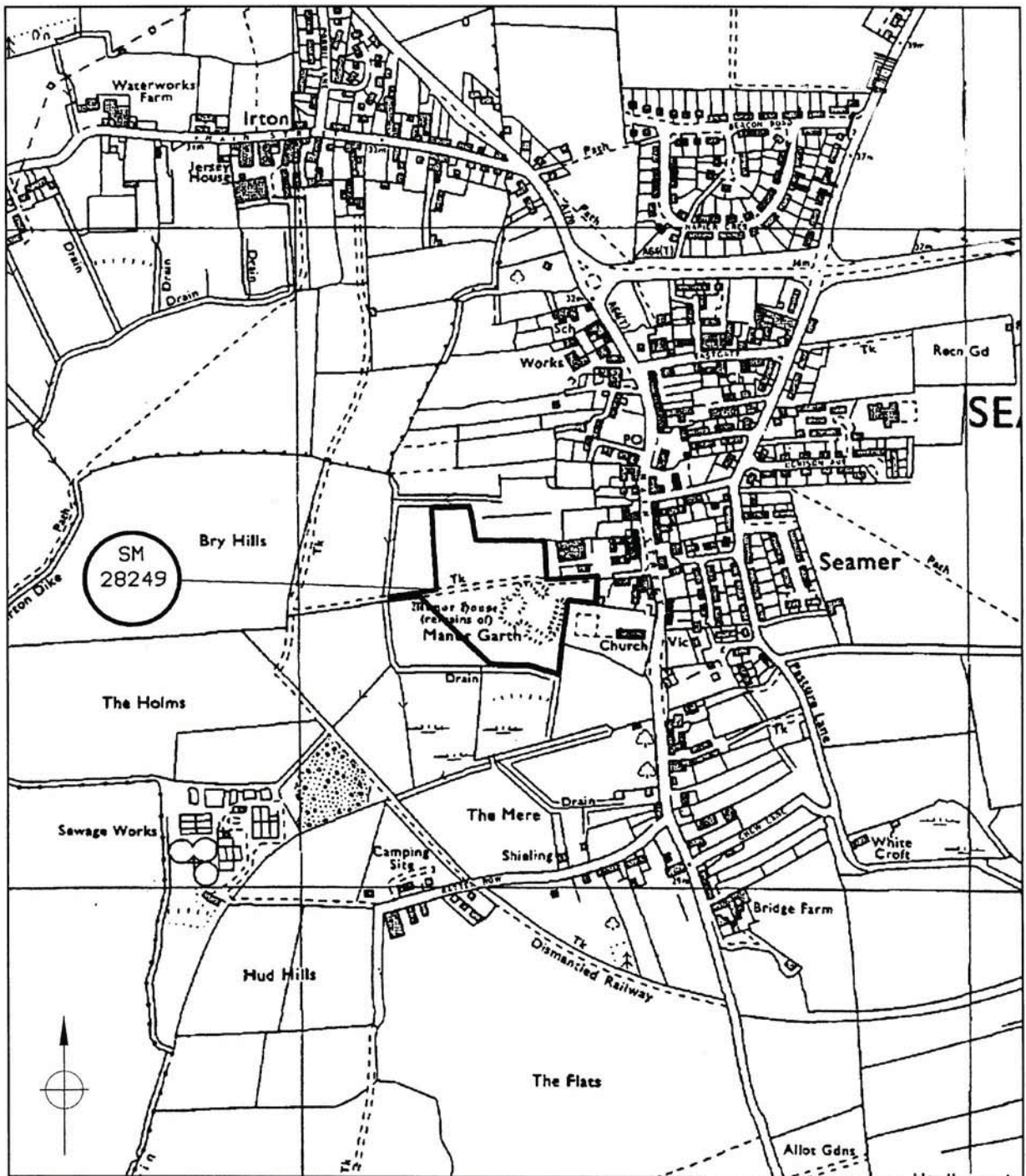
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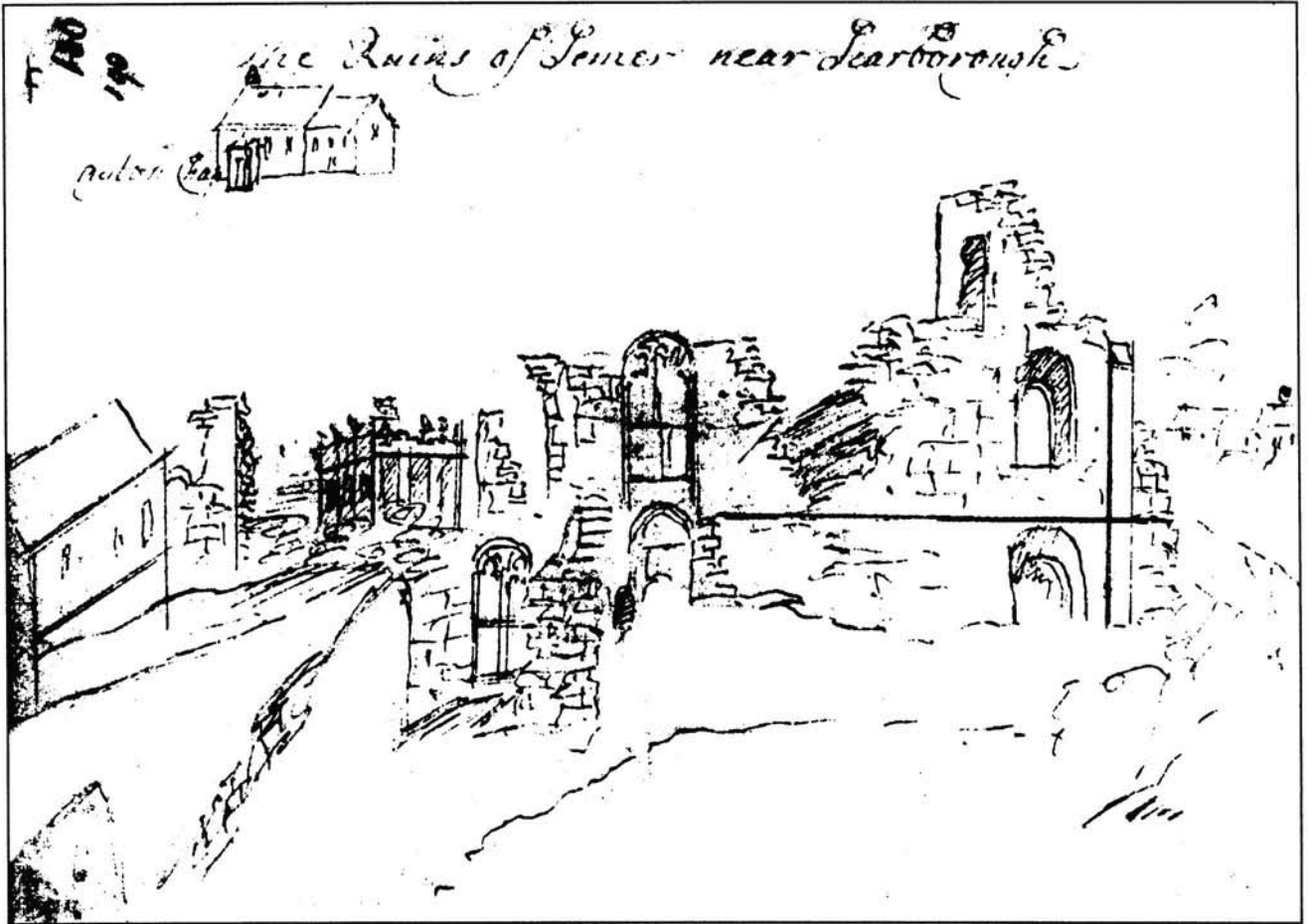
7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7.1 EDAS would like thank Steve Arrowsuch (Historic Building Restoration), Giles Proctor, Keith Emerick and Lindsey Martell (English Heritage) and Dominic Lockett (Ferrey & Mennim) for their co-operation during the project. Thanks are also due to the site owner, Mr Chris Wilson of Thorn Park Farm, Hackness, for allowing access to the monument for the archaeological recording. The on-site recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson, and Steve Haigh took the photographs. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



Source: DCMS 1996.

PROJECT		SEAMER MANOR HOUSE, SEAMER	
TITLE		SITE LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	OCT 2007
EDAS		FIGURE	1

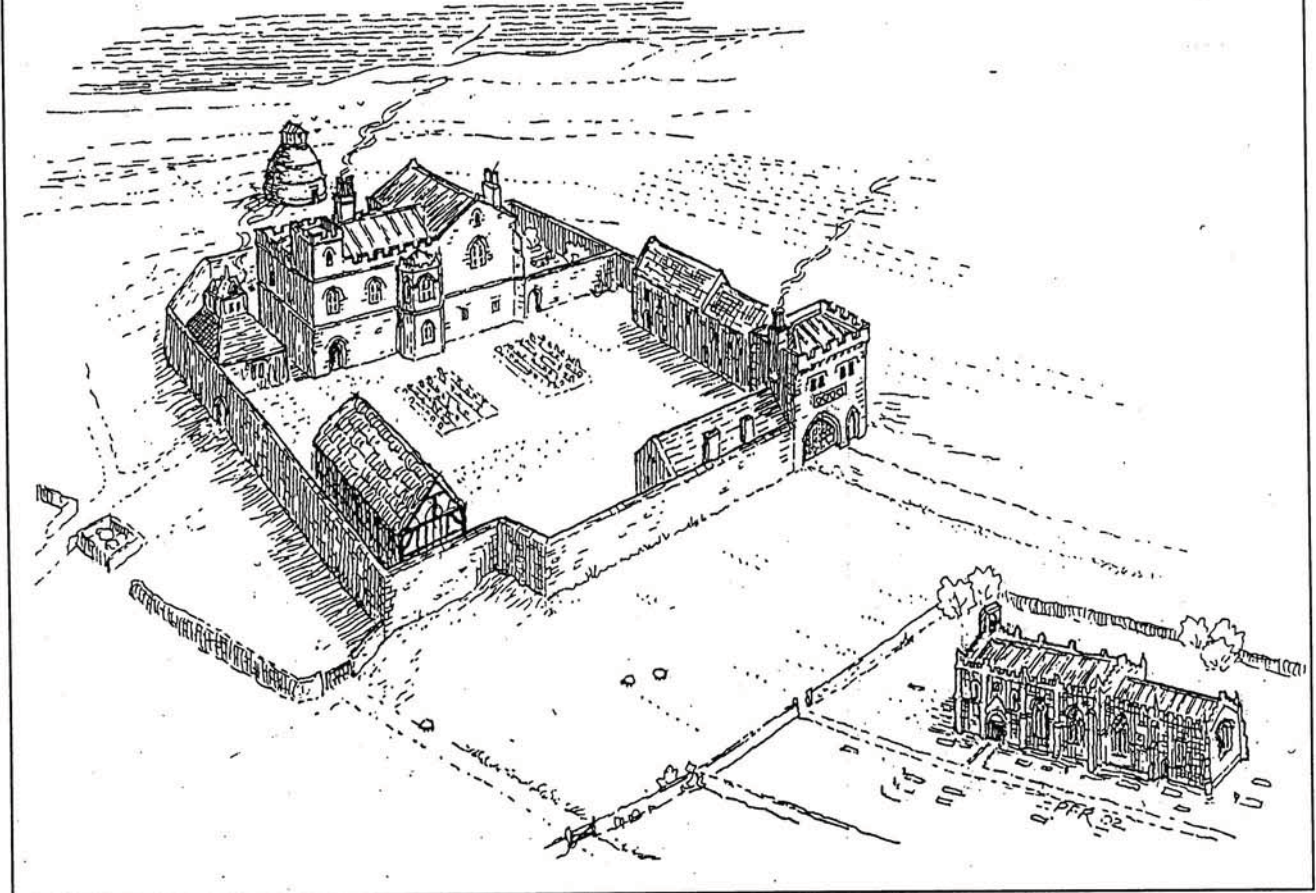


(a) Buck's 1719-23 sketch (Wakefield Historical Publications 1979, 292).

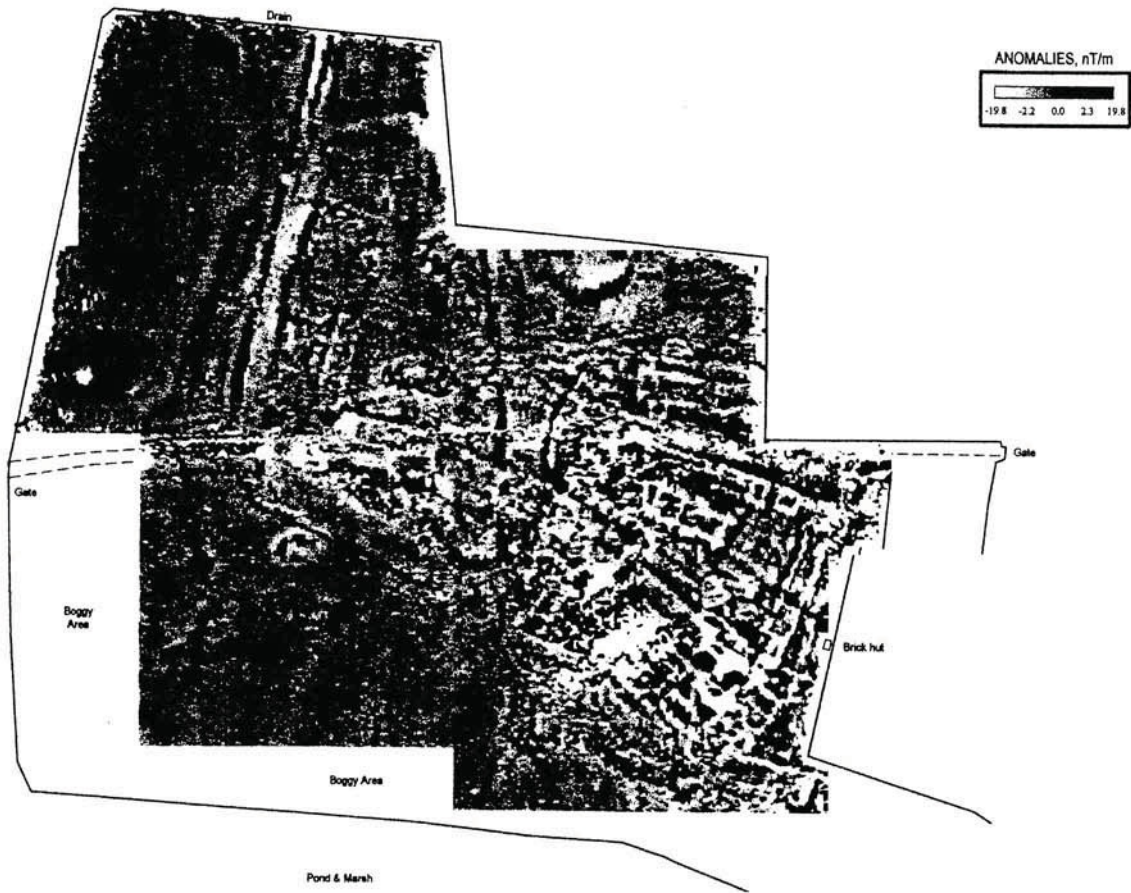
(b) Ordnance Survey 1854 6" map sheet 93.

PROJECT	
SEAMER MANOR HOUSE, SEAMER	
TITLE	
HISTORIC DEPICTIONS	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	OCT 2007
EDAS	FIGURE
	2

Seamer Manor House as it may have appeared c1500



PROJECT	
SEAMER MANOR HOUSE, SEAMER	
TITLE	
RYDER'S RECONSTRUCTION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	OCT 2007
EDAS	FIGURE
	3



(a) Normal contrast image.

(b) Archaeological interpretation.

Source: GeoQuest Associates 2002, figures 2 & 5.

PROJECT		SEAMER MANOR HOUSE, SEAMER	
TITLE		GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	OCT 2007
EDAS		FIGURE	4

PROJECT	SEAMER MANOR HOUSE, SEAMER		
TITLE	SKETCH SURVEY		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2007
	EDAS	FIGURE	5

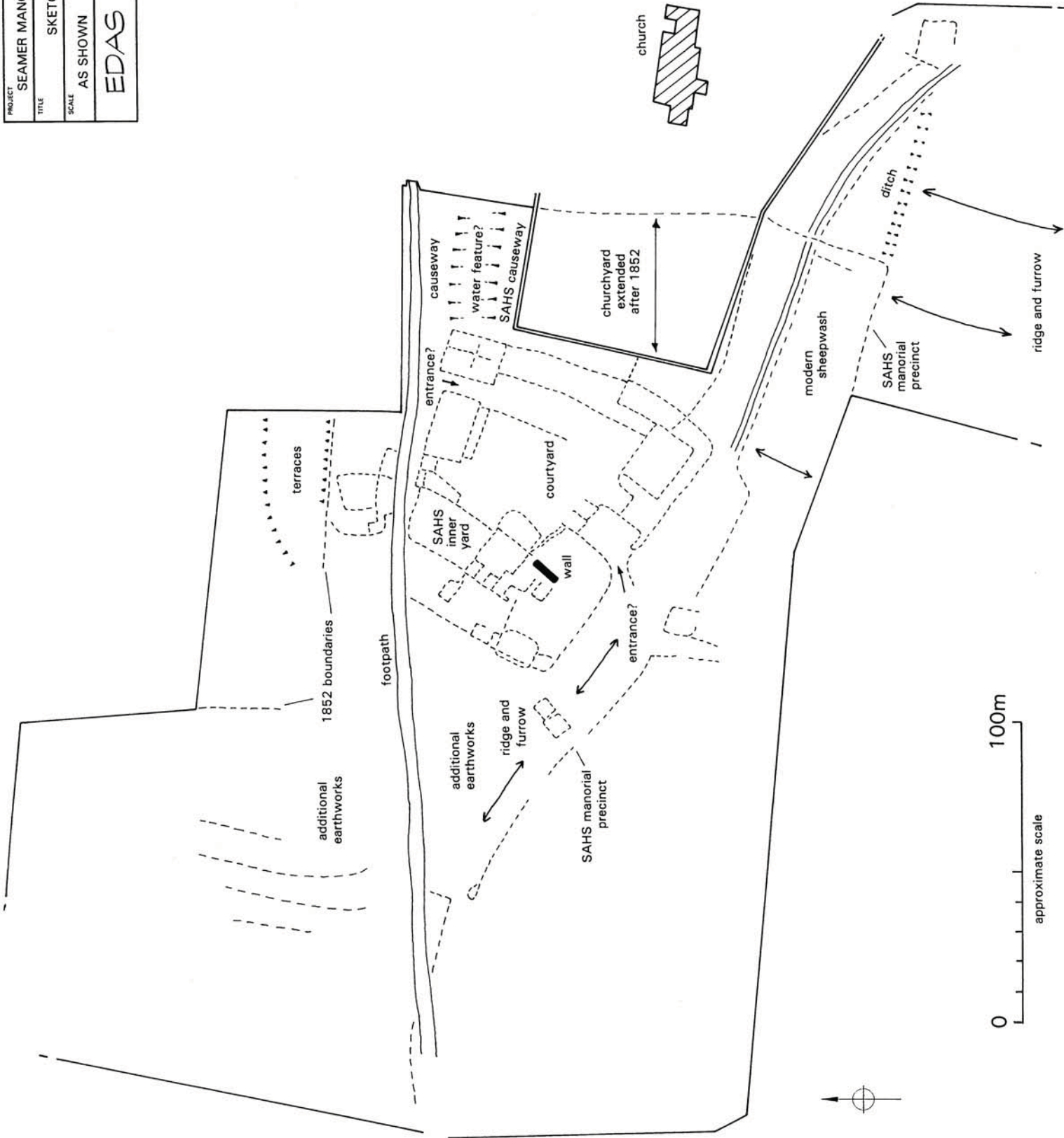




Plate 1: East elevation prior to consolidation, looking SW (photo 1/17).



Plate 2: Detail of doorway in east elevation, prior to consolidation, looking W (photo 1/18).



Plate 3: West elevation prior to consolidation, looking E (photo 2/6).



Plate 4: Ruin in earthwork setting, looking W (photo 2/9).

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Film 1: Medium format black & white prints taken 30/09/04 (pre-consolidation)

Film 2: Medium format black & white prints taken 30/09/04 (pre-consolidation)

Film 3: 35mm slides taken 30/09/04 (pre-consolidation)

Film 4: Medium format black & white prints taken 22/03/05 (post-consolidation)

Film 5: 35mm colour slides taken 22/03/05 (post-consolidation)

Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
1	14	East elevation, looking W	2m
1	15	East elevation, looking N	2m
1	17	East elevation, looking SW	2m
1	18	Doorway detail in east elevation, looking W	2m
2	1	Detail of doorway moulded jamb, east elevation, looking W	2m
2	3	Detail of doorway in west elevation, looking E	2m
2	5	West elevation, looking NE	2m
2	6	West elevation, looking E	2m
2	7	West elevation, looking SE	2m
2	8	Ruin in earthwork setting, looking SE	2m
2	9	Ruin in earthwork setting, looking W	2m
2	11	Detail of doorway in east elevation, looking NW	2m
2	12	Detail of doorway in west elevation, looking SE	2m
2	13	String course / springing line on east elevation	-
2	14	Ruin, looking S	1m
2	15	Return at north end of ruin, looking NW	1m
3	19	East elevation, looking W	2m
3	20	East elevation, looking NW	2m
3	21	East elevation, looking SW	2m
3	23	Detail of doorway in east elevation, looking W	2m
3	24	Detail of doorway moulded jamb, east elevation, looking W	
3	26	Detail of doorway in west elevation, looking E	2m
3	27	Ruin, looking N	2m
3	28	West elevation, looking E	2m
4	7	East elevation after consolidation, looking W	2m
4	8	East elevation after consolidation, looking W	2m
4	9	East elevation after consolidation, looking W	2m

Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
4	11	Ruin after consolidation, looking SW	2m
4	12	West elevation after consolidation, looking E	2m
4	13	West elevation after consolidation, looking E	2m
4	14	West elevation after consolidation, looking E	2m
4	15	Ruin after consolidation, looking N	2m
5	2	East elevation after consolidation, looking W	2m
5	4	West elevation after consolidation, looking E	2m
5	29	Ruin after consolidation, looking S	2m
5	33	Ruin after consolidation, looking S	2m

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: EDAS METHOD STATEMENT

RECTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF, YORKSHIRE MINIBARS (BUILDINGS AT RISK) PROJECT

Introduction

English Heritage require some rectified photographic survey work to be undertaken at six individual monuments within the Yorkshire region as part of a limited programme of repairs. This survey work will record the present condition of the various structures and their component parts prior to any repairs. A watching brief will then be carried out once repairs are in progress, so that records can be made of the proposed intervention work and any additional archaeological or architectural information that might be uncovered.

The six individual monuments are as follows:

- Newton Kyme Castle, North Yorkshire (NGR SE46604493)
- Rothwell Castle, West Yorkshire (NGR SE342283)
- John O’Gaunt’s Castle, near Harrogate, North Yorkshire (NGR SE21955453)
- Neville Castle, Kirkbymoorside, North Yorkshire (NGR SE6946894)
- Seamer Manor House, North Yorkshire (NGR TA01308344)
- Crayke Castle, North Yorkshire (NGR SE55917067 – SE56247071)

The following method statement has been prepared by Ed Dennison of Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) in response to an English Heritage brief and a visit to the individual sites.

Objectives

The objectives of the project are:

- to provide a rectified survey of each of the six monuments to record their condition “as found” prior to the proposed limited interventions;
- to provide an archaeological watching brief during the proposed limited interventions, to record and recover any information relating to any archaeological or architectural features and deposits which might be present on the site and which will be affected by the proposed interventions;
- to provide a report on the above.

Pre-intervention Survey

The pre-intervention survey work will comprise two distinct elements, the rectified photographic survey and a brief architectural / archaeological description. Given the costs and procedures involved, a standard photographic survey is proposed as an alternative to the rectified photographic survey.

Rectified Survey

The rectified photographic survey will be sub-contracted to Photarc Surveys Ltd of Harrogate. EDAS and Photarc have worked together on several historic building recording projects in the past, including Harewood Castle and All Saints Church, Pontefract.

The site photography will be taken using a Zeiss UMK 10/1318 camera using black and white negative film commensurate with a 1:20 scale survey. All photography will be taken from ground level - there is no inclusion within the present fee proposal for hydraulic platforms and/or scaffolding towers, although this could be included if required.

It is important to note that some elevations of the six monuments are small, and not worthy of specialised photographic survey (see below). Only those elevations with a perpendicular stand off distance greater than 1.6m will also be able to be covered. Apart from Seamer Manor House, the ends of walls will not be covered unless they have some residual returns. It should also be noted that some sections of the “to-be-

recorded" walls are presently obscured by vegetation, although this might have died back if the surveys were undertaken in the winter months.

Some angled photography may be necessary to maximise the coverage, but this will be kept to a minimum. Photography will be taken using mainly natural daylight but flash will be used for internal areas.

The coverage afforded to each monument will be as follows (joins indicates the degree of effort if mosaicing is to be commissioned), together with details of vegetation management required:

- Newton Kyme Castle: the north-south wall and its returns (16 photos / 11 joins) plus the window in the churchyard (2 photos / 0 joins). Some pruning of the branches of the trees obscuring the wall will be required – this should be undertaken by the client / owner with agreement of the landowner prior to the survey taking place.
- Rothwell Castle: the two elevations of the remaining pillar of masonry (4 photos / 2 joins) and the two sections (3 photos / 2 joins and 3 photos / 2 joins) of the adjacent boundary wall (southern elevation only). Some limited clearance of scrub and annual vegetation will be undertaken by the survey team to help expose the two sections of the boundary wall, and to try and expose the near ground courses of the remaining pillar of masonry.
- John O'Gaunts Castle: the remains of the gatehouse only (8 photos / 2 joins). Long grass at the base of the elevations will be flattened by the survey team to help expose the lower courses.
- Neville Castle: the two elevations of the 6m high wall only – the areas described in the SAM documentation as being in private gardens are not included (7 photos / 6 joins). The western face of the wall is currently obscured by scrub vegetation and, although this could be cleared by the survey team, the wall is in a nature reserve – any approvals for vegetation clearance should therefore be arranged and undertaken by the client in conjunction with the landowner. There is also some ivy growth on the wall, that is expected to remain.
- Seamer Manor House: the two upstanding elevations and the ends (due to their width) of the one section of wall (6 photos / 2 joins). The long grass around the base of the elevation will be flattened by the survey team to help expose the lower courses.
- Crayke Castle: discussions of English Heritage have established that the currently occupied part of the castle (the "Great Chamber") is not required to be surveyed. Work will therefore concentrate on the ruined "New Tower" to the north-east, and will include all elevations that have a perpendicular stand off distance of 1.6m or greater. This will also include all the undercroft elevations, but the side walls of the stairs would not be covered. The vaulted ceilings are not included except where they spring from the tops of the elevations (55 photos / 24 joins). There is currently a substantial amount of ivy and other growth on the ruins which is assumed will remain – these areas will therefore be obscured.

All the photography will be processed using a Zeiss rewind film processor and printed by Photarc. All the imagery will be scanned on a Zeiss SCAI photogrammetric scanner at a resolution of 14 micrometres. This will give a pixel size of 1.4mm for a scale of 1:100, although most photographs will be at a larger scale than this.

All photography will be controlled by manual measurement only, using a combination of targets and scale bars. The survey control will be undertaken at the same time as the photography. A sketch plan will accompany each individual survey to show the location and direction of each photographic shot.

The rectification will be conducted on ISM DiAP digital photogrammetric systems using Sysimage software. If mosaicing is commissioned (see below) the same software will be used.

The photographic survey team (two personnel) will be on site for up to four working days with no more than one day at any one site.

Architectural / Archaeological Description

Although not required by the survey brief, it is considered appropriate to undertake a brief assessment of the monument being photographed, so that an up-to-date architectural and/or archaeological description can be produced. This will provide an accurate statement of the form and structure of the monument (to include stonework and earthwork remains) which could then be used to inform the proposed conservation and remedial works.

It is envisaged that this description would equate to a Level 2 survey as defined by English Heritage ("Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification", 3rd edition 1996), although additional information, for example relating to any structural phasing, would also be included. It should be noted that this description will arise solely from a visual inspection of the monument, and that no documentary or cartographic details will be gathered, apart from that which might be provided by the client at the start of the project.

This Level 2 survey work would be carried out by EDAS, and would be limited to one day's site inspection per monument.

Alternative Photographic Survey

As an alternative to the rectified photographic survey, the client might find it more cost-effective to undertake a general photographic survey of the six monuments. This work would equate to a Level 3 photographic survey as defined English Heritage.

General and detailed photographs will be taken of all external elevations, providing straight-on and oblique-angle shots, as well as a selection from a distance showing the monument in its landscape setting (as practicable). Internal rooms and spaces would also be photographed, from at least two angles to ensure comprehensive coverage. Detailed shots will also be taken (using appropriate lenses and ancillary lighting or flash) of any surviving historic interior fittings.

All photographs will be in black and white and will be taken with a Medium Format camera which has perspective control, using a tripod. A silver-based film will be used, no faster than ISO400, although slower films may be used where possible to produce higher definition images.

All detailed photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (subject to access), while more general shots should have a ranging rod discretely positioned. It is envisaged that approximately 30 individual shots will be taken of each monument, although some more complex structures such as Crake Castle may have up to 50.

This Level 3 photographic survey would be carried out by EDAS, and would be limited to one day's site work per monument.

Archaeological Watching Brief

It is intended that the watching brief should not delay the proposed conservation or other remedial works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the building contractor and the project architect. However, the main contractor and architect should ensure that sufficient time and resources have been allocated to ensure proper completion of the watching brief.

All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the Conservation Architect's proposed timetable, unless agreed otherwise. Reasonable prior notice (minimum two weeks) of the commencement of development should be given EDAS. EDAS would then be afforded access to the site and/or monument at all reasonable times to view the works in progress, to make the necessary records. EDAS would closely monitor all proposed works, and should be allowed adequate time to clean, assess, sample and/or record any exposed or uncovered features and finds where appropriate.

Any features of archaeological or architectural interest identified by the watching brief will be accurately recorded by photographs (35mm format – colour slide and colour prints), scale drawings and written descriptions as judged adequate by EDAS, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems. Finds and environmental samples will also be retrieved as appropriate, in accordance with national and regional guidelines.

If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this method statement, immediate contact will be made with English Heritage and the Conservation Architect. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the watching brief, in agreement with all parties concerned.

Any finds uncovered by the works will be treated according to standard archaeological procedures. The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will also be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and recorded to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

The archaeological watching brief would be undertaken by EDAS. The number and duration of the site visits will be determined by the extent and speed of the proposed works. However, for the purposes of this method statement, it is assumed that one full day's visit will be required for each monument.

Survey Products

Rectified Survey

In terms of the product from the rectified survey, the original imagery will be sleeved and labeled as one set of negatives and one set of contact prints. The rectified photography will be presented in digital form and provided as one set of TIFF images on CD/DVD with a ground pixel size of 3mm according to English Heritage specification for 1:20 surveys. No individual prints will therefore be produced – English Heritage, the conservation architect and/or other interested parties will be able to produce their own individual set of prints at whatever scale as and when required. However, a set of laser quality prints at a scale of 1:50 could be provided for an additional charge.

The client may consider it would be more appropriate to mosaic the individual photographs so that composite (i.e. joined-up) elevations can be produced. If mosaicing is commissioned, the mosaiced and rectified photography will be presented as plot files in a suitable format for Autocad. One set of accompanying paper plots will also be delivered.

All rectified photographic data will be retained for a minimum of six years, in accordance with Photarc's standard procedures.

Alternative Photographic Survey

Black and white shots from the alternative photographic survey will be printed at a size of 5" x 7" (unless requested otherwise – larger size prints may be subject to additional charges). Separate photographic registers and plans detailing the location and direction of each shot will accompany the photographic record.

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

A brief archive survey report will be produced, detailing the results of the archaeological watching briefs and the pre-intervention site descriptions (if commissioned). The English Heritage project brief suggests that this document should represent a combined report from all six watching briefs, rather an individual report for each site.

For each site, this report will assemble and summarise the available evidence arising from the watching brief in an ordered form, synthesise the data, and comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence and how it might need to be supplemented by further work.

The report will use numbered paragraphs and be paginated, and will contain the following as a minimum:

- a site location plan, related to the OS national Grid (preferably the latest OS 1:2500 map);
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results of the watching briefs;
- a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results obtained;
- plans, sections or other drawings at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of identified finds and deposits;

- photographs (35mm format) where significant archaeological deposits or artefacts are encountered;
- a written description and analysis of the results of the watching briefs, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
- specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary;
- a bibliography or list of sources consulted;
- a copy of this method statement (and any variations);
- an index to the site archive.

The finished report will be supplied within one month after completion of the fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the client. Five copies of the final report will be produced, for distribution to English Heritage (2 copies), the County Sites and Monuments Records (1 copy to North Yorkshire and 1 copy to West Yorkshire), and the owner or agent. The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the SMRs, although the authors will retain the right to be acknowledged as originators of the work. Copyright of the report, and all survey data, will pass to English Heritage on payment of final invoices.

Archive Deposition

A properly ordered and indexed project archive (paper, magnetic and plastic media) will be deposited with an appropriate registered museum at the end of the project; given that one combined archive will be produced, the museum which covers the majority of the monuments will be chosen. It is expected that the archive will contain survey control information, field and final ink drawings, written accounts, structured catalogues and indices, and project management records. Drawn records will be presented as wet ink plots on standard "A" size matt surface stable polyester film sheets. Digital data will also be provided in a format suitable for transfer to an industry standard software.

Resources and Programming

As noted above, the project would be undertaken by EDAS, who are on North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire County Council's approved list of archaeological contractors. EDAS is also registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The project would be undertaken and directed by Ed Dennison of EDAS. The majority of the watching brief work would be undertaken by Shaun Richardson of EDAS. Both have particular expertise in building recording projects and have undertaken numerous similar projects in the past for English Heritage, including detailed surveys of Harewood Castle, Sheriff Hutton Castle, Slingsby Castle, Ayton Castle and Sandal Castle. Summary CV's are attached. Other clients include the National Trust, North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Park Authorities, several Conservation Architects, and numerous commercial companies.

Photarc Surveys Ltd will be subcontracted to undertake the rectified photographic survey work. They are a well respected and experienced firm who have worked for many for English Heritage, the National Trust, Cadw, Historic Scotland, and many architects and local authorities. Summary CVs for their Technical Director and Technical Manager are attached, and further information on the company can be found on their website (www.photarc.co.uk).

As noted above, it is estimated that the rectified site survey work could be completed by a team of two personnel within four working days with no more than one day at any one site. The alternative photographic survey would be completed within one day per monument, as would the archaeological / architectural descriptions. The timescales for the watching brief would be determined by the Conservation Architect, but the level of work proposed has suggested an allowance of one day on site per monument.

The timetable for the reporting elements would depend on the range and scale of work undertaken by the watching briefs, but it is estimated that a two week period would be sufficient, after the completion of the site work.

The English Heritage project brief also suggests that three monitoring meetings will be required, at the beginning of the contract, one during the fieldwork, and one at the end of the fieldwork to discuss the reporting requirements.

The fee proposal for the work is attached as a separate sheet.

Health and Safety, and Insurance

EDAS and their subcontractors would comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the project. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available on request.

All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, under existing company policies. This may include the production of a risk assessment, although it is presently considered that there are no major Health and Safety implications as all the pre-intervention survey work will be carried out from ground level. As the watching brief will be carried out at the same time as the building works, regard will also be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the building contractor.

EDAS and their subcontractors would indemnify the landowners of each monument in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the survey work, to the extent of EDAS's and Photarc's Public Liability Insurance Cover (both £5,000,000).

Ed Dennison, EDAS
26 July 2004