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**Bolton Hall
Carr Head Lane
Bolton-Upon-Dearne
South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y267/17

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology at Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home during February 2017. Ten trenches were excavated across the proposed site of a new housing development in order to evaluate any potential surviving archaeological remains. The trenches contained evidence of the former Bolton Hall and its ancillary buildings, as well as undated ditches.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) during February 2017 at Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home. The work was commissioned by the House Crowd and was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by CFA Archaeology (CFA 2017) and agreed with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). The evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a housing development with associated roads and infrastructure.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The proposed site was formerly occupied to the south by Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home with road access from the north and landscaping within the immediate vicinity. The surrounding area comprises residential housing with some commercial activity to the north, including Frank Hoyland Funeral Directors, and an open park and recreation ground to the south. The proposed development consists of 28 dwellings with associated external works (Fig 1; NGR SE 45054 02699).

The underlying geology is Mexborough Rock (BGS 2017).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The village of Bolton-upon-Deerne originates in the Anglo-Saxon period; known as *Bodeton* (Domesday Book), meaning mound or mansion town. During this period the village had its own church (St. Andrew the Apostle), mill and the land had undergone clearance and cultivation under four Saxon Lords; Osulf, Ligulf, Turchill and Eruni. After the Norman Conquest the land was redistributed to De Busli and William de Perci (Sparks 1951).

During the reign of King John (1199-1216) some of the land in Bolton-Upon-Deerne was given to Reginald 'Raine' Malet by his father, Robert. He in turn gave the monks of Monk Bretton Priory a significant amount of land and half the shares in the mill (*ibid.*). By 1281, 13 monks of Monk Bretton Priory held all the tithes to Bolton-upon-Deerne, Royston, Darton, Hickleton and Mexborough (Deerne Local History Group 1992). In the early 14th century, Henry Eynsham was bequeathed the land in Bolton-Upon-Deerne and documents relating to the tithes show that the monks of Monk Bretton Priory owed Eynsham rent (Sparks 1951; Deerne Local History Group 1992). The exact location of the lands held by the monks is uncertain. A description given by historian Joseph Hunter in his *Deanery of Doncaster* is relative and of its time, and therefore difficult to locate in the modern landscape. However, local history claims that

Bolton Hall (see below) was built on the site of a monastic building, and the human remains discovered there, as listed in the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, were those of monks (Sparks 1951 and Dearne Local History Group 1988). However, there is no remaining physical evidence for this, though the presence of a monastic site and cemetery may explain why there was a purported burial site away from the church, St Andrew the Apostle.

Under the Reformation of Henry VIII (1536), letters show that the monks were deprived of their properties in Bolton-Upon-Dearne and they were transferred to Morgan Wolf Esq. (Sparks 1951).

There is very little information on Bolton-Upon-Dearne during the post-medieval period that concerns this site. Most documents refer to land ownership, or mentions the town in passing, for example one woman from Bolton-Upon-Dearne was charged with witchcraft in 1598 (Dearne Local History Group 1992).

William White's Trade Directory of 1838 describes Bolton Hall as the 'handsome residence of Dr. Dymont, erected a few years ago, in the Elizabethan style, on the site of an ancient burial ground, many bones being dug up in excavating the foundation'. The Tithe Maps and Apportionment of 1839 show the hall as a mansion with pleasure gardens, owned by Dr. Robert Dymont. It sat north-west of the main hub of Bolton-Upon-Dearne, where Dr. Dymont owned more land and property. Local history from the former gardener of Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home suggested that Dr. Dymond had his horse buried to the south-east of the site, in full bronzed tack.

During the turn of the 20th century, Bolton Hall underwent several changes of ownership until bought by Wath Main Colliery and converted into a Social Club (Dearne Local History Group 1988). During the First World War it was used temporarily to house officers, and Nissen huts were constructed for army ranks on its grounds. Tunnels and trenches may also have been constructed on site at this time.

Following the Second World War, various application documents and plans were passed through Dearne Urban District Council by Messrs L & F Boardman, for the conversion of Bolton Hall into a dwelling and clothing factory and the construction of a new building (garage). The site plan from 1947 by Naylor Sale & Widdows Chartered Architects shows the layout of Bolton Hall as it appeared on the early OS maps, but with the additional reference to its internal plan and to an 'old well' near to where a contemporary pump was marked. The factory closed in 1950 (Dearne Local History Group 1988).

The 1960s OS maps show the outbuildings associated with Bolton Hall, which were used as poultry houses. The whole site was demolished in the 1970s prior to the construction of Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home.

1.3 Previous Archaeological Work

A watching brief was conducted on an extension to the rear of the Nursing Home (Scurfield 2010) which revealed no archaeological remains. A further watching brief was conducted by CFA Archaeology Ltd on geotechnical pits prior to this evaluation

(Hunt 2017). The results of the watching brief revealed deep made-ground deposits, some modern features and possible surviving remains of Bolton Hall.

1.4 Project Aims

The general aim of the evaluation were to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation, and date of any archaeological deposits within the areas of proposed development and to report the results in order to enable judgements on mitigation to be made if necessary.

The specific research objectives are to characterise the state of preservation of remains linked to the former hall; identify the potential for human remains, or the presence of remains related to a medieval monastic site, and; to place the results in their historical context.

2. WORKING METHODS

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2014a-b and EH 2008).

Samples of all features of archaeological interest were excavated in order to establish their likely date, nature, extent and condition. All such sample excavation was conducted by hand. The samples were limited to remove only such deposits as necessary to achieve the evaluation objectives as listed below.

- Discrete features, such as post-holes and pits, were half sectioned.
- Linear features were sample sections put through them at intervals so that approximately 20% of the exposed feature is excavated. All linear feature terminals were excavated.
- All intersections between any features were excavated.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms. Trenches were recorded according to accepted principles of stratigraphic excavation. The trenches were backfilled immediately on completion of all recording and excavation.

The location of the trenches was recorded using industry standard surveying equipment and tied to the National Grid. Vertical survey control was tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum.

All trenches were planned at 1:50, with individual features being planned at 1:20 where additional detail is required. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size of the feature. All plans, sections and profiles were be related to Ordnance Datum, in metres.

Photographs were include an appropriate scale and where necessary a north arrow. All photographs were recorded on a photographic register detailing subject, location and direction of shot. All record photographs were on black and white film and 35mm colour slide film. Digital photography were only be used to supplement the photographic record; it will not form any part of the primary archive.

All artefacts, including faunal remains, were retained for analysis, except modern finds which were be recorded but not retained. Collection and post-excavation work on artefacts were follow current Historic England guidance (2008).

A summary of the results of archaeological works were be submitted for inclusion in OASIS. The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-278888.

2.1 Trial Trenching

Ten trial trenches were excavated within the site boundary with several targeting archaeological remains in accordance with the WSI (Fig.1).

Trench	Basal Length (m)	Basal Width (m)	Orientation	Objective
1	7	2	NE-SW	Below ground remains within Test Pit 5 associated with mid-twentieth century extension of Bolton Hall's outbuildings.
2	8.5	3.5	NE-SW	Possible blank area, possible deep stratigraphic profile.
3	-	-	-	REMOVED
4	10	2	NW-SE	Bolton Hall, a 1947 garage extension.
5	-	-	-	REMOVED
6	16	2	N-S	Blank Area
7	22.5	2	E-W	Below ground remains within Test Pit 4.
8	25	4	E-W	Cross section of the main building of Bolton Hall, including surrounding grounds.
9	10	2	NE-SW	Blank Area
10	25	2	N-S	Made ground within stratigraphic profile.
11	12	2	E-W	Blank Area
12	8	2	N-S	Bolton Hall outbuildings (contingency)

Table 2.1 Trench Details and Objectives

Deposits were removed in even, shallow spits by a 13 tonne 360 tracked excavator equipped with a 2m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

3. RESULTS

A summary of the results of the trenching appears as Appendix 1. Full results of those trenches containing archaeological features follow below. A summary of all recorded contexts forms Appendix 2 whilst the site archive is listed in Appendix 3. The following results should be read in conjunction with figures 1-16.

Topsoil on the site consisted of dark brown-grey, silty clay (001) and varied in depth in from 0.20m (trenches 1-7) to 0.45m (trenches 10-12). The car park area was surfaced with tarmac (0.12m thick) overlying a layer of hardcore (in trenches 4, 6, 8 and 9). Subsoil between 0.22 and 0.9m thick comprised mid brown-yellow silty sand (003) and was present in trenches 6, 7 and 9-11. The natural substrate for the area consisted of, a mixture of mid grey-yellow weathered sandstone, mudstone and clay (000). The site was disturbed due to the construction of Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home.

3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 contained a brick floor surface (011) abutting a sandstone wall (010). The brick floor covered the majority of the bottom of the trench and sloped gradually downwards towards the east. The bricks which formed the floor measured 9"×4.5"×3" laid in stretcher bond. Each contained a shallow rectangular frog on one side and the imprint of what looked like bolt heads on the other, with no obvious preference or pattern as to which way up each brick went. A brick border existed along the western edge of the floor surface which showed evidence of repair. The border abutted the east-facing elevation of Wall 011, which did not run perpendicular to the rows of the brick floor.

The bottom course of Wall 011 survived but only in a very fragmentary state. The brick floor overlay a metal surface (024) which in turn overlay the natural substrate. It is likely that this represented a walled yard area.

3.2 Trench 4

The features in Trench 4 were only exposed in plan; no investigation at depth was conducted due to the presence of asbestos. The area to the north-west consisted of a north to south orientated sandstone wall (016), capped with a concrete screed, which may have represented a threshold. Either side of this wall was a flagstone floor surface (015 and 017). Floor 015 was only visible in the very western corner. Floor 017 was heavily fragmented due to the presence of tree roots but survived across the width of the trench. The floor was laid on a possible slate damp course, with an asbestos cement sealant, overlying a purple levelling layer (018), 0.04m thick.

The levelling layer to north-west appeared to be overlying a soft mortar deposit (019) which abutted a sandstone wall (020). This wall was orientated east to west, and consisted of a double skin of regular stone blocks and a rubble core, measuring 0.6m wide. A larger flagstone surface (021) abutted the south-facing elevation. This had been truncated by a modern water service, which had evidently replaced an earlier metal pipe within an existing utility run. A wooden water pipe orientated north-east to south-west was also revealed at the south-east end of the trench. It was in this area that an 'old

well' was mapped on the blueprints for the conversion, which may account for the number of water services found in this area.

3.3 Trench 8

Substantial walls from the former Bolton Hall were identified in Trench 8, matching the building outline seen on historic maps and the architect plans from 1947. The north-west corner (039) of the main Elizabethan-style hall was identified in west end of the trench. The wall formed the north-west corner and was keyed into an east to west was (1.75m long) measuring 0.7m wide and greater than 1.5m in depth. It consisted of a double skin of regular sandstone blocks with a rubble core. Gaps within the block work were where brick utility services such as ceramic drains entered/exited the building. The internal elevations were white-washed below the brick groin vaults (040) which abutted it, and though only the groin of the barrel vaults survived, the whitewash showed where its arc used to exist (Fig. 12).

The northern end of the north to south orientated barrel vault abutted the south-facing elevation of wall (036). Wall 036 was orientated west to east on the same alignment as wall 039, and had been cut by the insertion of a modern cable. These walls were set 1.05m apart, and the ends tapered outwards in the area defined by the barrel vault. Abutting the north-facing elevation of walls 036 and 039 were two parallel brick walls (038), orientated north to south. They were exposed to 0.75m showing 5 courses, and the far west-facing elevation is faced with a sandstone wall (041) measuring 0.12m wide.

Abutting the north-facing elevation of Wall 036 and the far east-facing elevation of Wall 038 was a flagstone surface (035) with a concrete screed layer over the top measuring 1.3m east to west and which continued north beyond the limit of excavation. To its east was a stepped stone block (037) covered in a lead sheet which was overlain by an additional stone block which did not survive excavation. This may have been an internal step or threshold.

Across 12m of the length of the trench, was a substantial sandstone wall (030), consisting of regular sandstone blocks, measuring 0.55m wide and was exposed to a depth of 1.5m. The full depth of these walls could not be reached due to the presence of modern services, structures existing at 1.5m within the basement and the stability of the trench edges at such depth. Towards the western end, to the east of wall (031) were the remains of a possible purposefully blocked flue, in line with a possible metal utility box at 1.5m deep. Towards the eastern end, in line with the corner of Wall 032 was a chamfered piece of stone, probably formed a springer for another barrel vault, orientated north to south, springing from the chamfered surface on the east-facing elevation of Wall 031. Wall 031 was wider at 0.6m to accommodate the springer course, but it appears that the wall continued upwards at a narrower width and was similarly construction as walls 030 and 039. Both walls 030 and 031 showed evidence of a whitewash.

To the south-east of Trench 8 were the remains of a stairwell (033) abutting the west-facing elevation of Wall 032. The stairwell consisted of two parallel brick walls set 0.85m apart, with stone steps set into the bond. Only the underside of the stairwell was visible (Fig. 13) as it continued beyond the limit of excavation on a decline towards the

south, from the ground floor to the basement. A second set of stairs (034) was identified abutting the north-facing elevation of Wall 032. This consisted of similar materials with a decline from east to west from ground level. A Disturbance east to west from the stairwell suggests a possible external footpath. It was unclear if Stairwell 034 was a shallow staircase to a lower internal ground floor level or descended to basement level. A modern water service was present orientated north-south across the possible footpath.

Two pits (027 and 029) were present to the west of the remains of Bolton Hall, measuring 0.60-0.8m in length and 0.55-0.60m in width. Both contained a primary fill (026 and 028) and the remains of a post pipe (025 and 042). A sherd of salt-glazed pottery was found in pit 027, and suggests that these might relate to the early phases of construction of Bolton Hall, perhaps to support scaffolding.

3.5 Trench 10

Trench 9 contained one archaeological feature, a rock cut ditch (Fig. 14; 013) which measured 1.15m in width by 0.26m in depth and featured sloping sides with a flat, stepped profile from the tabulation of the natural rock. The ditch was on a north-east to south-west orientation. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the ditch, it is not unfeasible to suggest that it may be part of the widespread system of field boundaries, trackways and enclosures of Iron Age and Romano-British date in the wider area.

3.3 Trench 12

The basal course of wall foundations (004 and 009) were identified in Trench 12 (Fig. 15). The two walls were keyed in to create a north-west corner with a drain (005) abutting the north-facing elevation of Wall 004. The two walls measured 0.6m in width and continued south and east of the limit of excavation; each consisted of a double skin of regular, crudely-dressed sandstone blocks with rubble cores. The drain (005) measured 0.80m wide and was stone lined each side separated by 0.30m, with an open base cut (006) into the natural substrate at 0.25m. Some of the stone lining had been removed prior to the deposition of the fill material (007/008), which consisted of dark purple grey, coarse sandy silt with inclusions of ash, brick, stone fragments and pebbles. Post-medieval pottery and a fragment of a kiln stilt were recovered from this material.

The archaeological remains in this trench had been severely truncated following the demolition or alteration to the ancillary buildings in the mid to late 20th century.

4. THE FINDS

By Jamie Walker

Five fragments of pottery weighing 20g were found within three contexts. The fragments all date from the late 18th to mid-20th century. Also found were 4 fragments of CBM weighing 16g from two contexts. One fragment (024) was too small to identify but had a dark brown salt glaze on the exterior, in a dark red gritty fabric. It is recommended that all finds be kept until no further work is required on site. If more work is done and more pottery is found then it should be re-assessed as a whole. The finds are catalogued in Table 4.1 below.

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Date
008	3	15	1 fragment of tin glazed white ware with purple floral decoration 1 Fragment of white ware with grey coloured glaze. Small square in shape that ends in a pointed cone. Possibly belonging to some form of ceramic ornament. 1 fragment of cream ware with a plain glaze and very gritty fabric.	L18th-20th
026	1	5	Salt glazed coarse ware handle with a brownish red glaze on exterior with brush/wipe marks, in an orange fabric with very small sand sized inclusions. Production areas for this are Nottingham and Derbyshire L18-19th century	L18th-20th
024	1	10	Salt glazed coarse ware possibly tile, fragment is too small for comment. Dark red fabric with medium sized inclusions.	L18th-19th
026	3	6 g	CBM - Orange in colour with small stone inclusions.	Unknown

Table 4.1: Quantification of Pottery

5. DISCUSSION

The evaluation revealed the presence of archaeological features in trenches 1, 4, 8, 10 and 12. All these trenches, with the exception of Trench 10, contained archaeological remains relating to the former Bolton Hall and its ancillary buildings. According to William White's Trade Directory of 1838 Bolton Hall was erected 'on the site of an ancient burial ground; many bones being dug up in excavating the foundation'. The evaluation did not find any evidence of funerary activity; however, this reference does not specify the location or extent, and it could be that these remains are located elsewhere on the site.

The trenches targeting Bolton Hall contained different aspects of the complex, that can be mapped on early OS Maps and the architect plans from the 1940s, which not only show the outline of the building but the internal layouts too. The main hall was present in Trench 8. Although the former ground-floor level appears not to have survived, the substantial sandstone walls of the basement did and to a depth of at least 1.5m. Similarly the far north wall and internal ground floor surface of the hall was visible in Trench 4. Trench 4 also contained a wall and flooring of what became the kitchen annexe in the post-war conversion.

Trench 12 contained the foundations of the north-west corner of a collection of outbuildings that lined the west side of the access road into Bolton Hall. These had been levelled to near the base of the foundation cut at the time the site was demolished to make way for Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home. Further evidence for the landscaping and construction works for this later period were evident in trenches 2, 6, 9 and 11.

In Trench 1 the brick remains of a yard surface were present, built on a metalled surface directly overlying the natural geology. From early OS Maps it is evident that this area could have been a yard from the complex's earliest inception.

The features in Trench 7 mostly represent modern disturbance. However, it is possible that the angular feature at the west end, which matches a feature identified in the phase of test pitting (Test Pit 4), forms a zigzag practice trench from when the site was commandeered by during the first world war.

The remaining feature in Trench 10 (Ditch 13) contained no dating material, but it is not unfeasible to suggest that this may be the remains of an earlier (Iron Age or Romano-British) field system that is part of the wider later prehistoric landscape.

All the trenches show that the site underwent a system of levelling and landscaping following the demolition of the complex as Bolton Hall, prior to the construction of Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home.

6. CONCLUSION

Archaeological features including structural walls, postholes and ditches were identified, most being of post-medieval date, although some were undated and may relate to pre-medieval activity.

Bolton Hall, as built in the early 19th century and significant remnant still survive in the form of ground floor surfaces and sandstone walls. Pottery found from these features range from its earliest inception to the early 20th century. The evaluation did not find any evidence of human remains or funerary activity.

Possible evidence for early twentieth century activity was revealed in the form of possible practice trenches pertaining to the First World War in Trench 7.

A ditch in Trench 10 proved to be a rock cut ditch of undetermined date, orientated north-west to south-east it is possible that its trajectory fell within the footprint of Bolton Hall Nursing and Care, which at the time of the evaluation was under advance stages of demolition.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was commissioned by Andrew Hockenhull of the House Crowd and monitored on behalf of South Yorkshire Council by Andrew Lines of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. The fieldwork and post-excavation was supervised by Rebecca Hunt assisted by Phil Mann and Mark Bell.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

Trench	Description
1	The trench was orientated north-east to south-west and was located on the top of the banked, landscaped ground to the west of the access road to Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home (Figs. 2.1 and 4). Topsoil in the trench measured 0.25-0.45m in depth and overlay bands of redeposited clay, and brick rubble measuring 0.45 to 1.3m in thickness. Underlying this was brick floor surface (011) abutting a north-south orientated wall (010).
2	The trench was orientated north-east to south-west was located on the banked, landscaped ground to the east of the access road to Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home, with a slight decline from the east (Fig. 5) Topsoil in the trench measured 0.2m in depth and overlay bands of clay and redeposited sandstone 0.2-1m in thickness. Underlying this was modern disturbances in the form of hardcore surface deposits including stone and tarmac, and compacted grey sandy silt, which run parallel with the existing road. No archaeological features were identified within the trench.
3	VOID
4	The trench was orientated north-west to south-east and was located on flat grassed area within the grounds of Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home, to the north of the car park (Fig 2.2 and 6). Topsoil in the trench measured 0.1-0.15m in depth and overlay bands of made ground consisting of gravel and tarmac crush, brick demolition rubble. Underlying this were the surviving floor surfaces (015, 017 and 021) and associated walls (016 and 020) of the ancillary buildings of the former Bolton Hall. A water main was located at the south-east end of the trench, orientated east-west. This appears to be on the route of a long standing water/utility run as the remains of a metal water pipe, and an intact wooden water pipe were identified within the same vicinity. The wooden water pipe had a wooden casing and was orientated north-east to south-west.
5	VOID
6	The trench was orientated north to south and across both the grassed grounds of Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home and its car park (Fig 7). Topsoil in the north end of the trench measured 0.3-0.4m in depth and overlay the natural substrate. The tarmac and hardstanding at the south end of the trench measured 0.05-0.35m in depth and overlay 0.35-0.55m of relict soil. Underlying this was the natural substrate. Two service cut trenches were identified within the trench on a north-west to south-east orientation and north-east to south-west orientation. Possible plough marks were also identified in a north-west to south-east orientation. Two modern linear disturbances were also identified on a north-west to south-east orientation. No archaeological features were identified within the trench.
7	The trench was orientated east to west and on a flat grassed, landscaped area in the south-west area of the ground of Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home (Fig. 8) Topsoil in the trench measured 0.3m in depth and overlay a band of light orange brown clay silt measuring 0.3-0.9m in thickness. Underlying this, with a diffuse horizon was the natural substrate. A trench, bent at a right angle was identified at the west end of the trench, filled with modern brick rubble and metal fixings. This feature was identified in Test Pit 4, and seems to form a zigzag shape across the ground, and maybe a practice trench from the time the site was occupied by army officers in World War One. One land drain was identified within the trench at its middle on a north-east to south-west orientation. Modern disturbance was identified at its eastern end. A shallow linear, possibly a furrow (023) was identified down its middle orientated north to south.

Trench	Description
8	The trench was orientated east to west and located in the centre of the car park at the entrance to Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home (Fig. 2.3 and 9). Tarmac and hardstanding in the trench measured 0.12-0.2m in depth and overlay a band of demolition rubble. Underlying this was the natural substrate. One dead cable was identified within the trench towards the centre, orientated north-east to south-west. One water service was identified at the east end of the trench orientated north to south. Two further services were identified to the west of the trench orientated north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. The remains of the former Bolton Hall proper were identified in this trench.
9	The trench was orientated north-east to south-west and was located to the north-east of the car park of Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home (Fig. 10). Tarmac and hardstanding in the trench measured 0.16m in depth and overlay a band of mid grey silty sand measuring 0.1-0.16m in thickness. Underlying this was subsoil measuring 0.42-0.46m overlying the natural substrate. Gas main was identified as running through this trench orientated N-S. A rectangular modern feature was identified to the south-west end of the trench. No archaeological features were identified within the trench.
10	The trench was orientated north to south and had a slight slope downwards from north to south across the trench (Fig. 2.4 and 11). Topsoil in the trench measured 0.25-0.3m in depth and overlay a band of light red brown clay silt subsoil measuring 0.3-0.7m in thickness. Underlying this was the natural substrate. A single rock cut ditch (014) was identified at the north end of the trench.
11	The trench was orientated east to west and had a slight slope downwards from east to west across the trench. Topsoil in the trench measured 0.2m in depth and overlay a band of made ground consisting of demolition rubble, including brick and the basal remains of an outbuilding 0.2-0.49m in thickness. Underlying this was the subsoil, measuring 0.3m in thickness overlying the natural substrate. No archaeological features were identified within the trench.
12	The trench was orientated north to south and was located on the top of the banked, landscaped ground to the west of the access road to Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home. Topsoil in the trench measured 0.4m in depth and overlay a band of made-ground, consisting of bands of clay, demolition rubble, and brick rubble measuring 0.4-1.3 m in thickness. Underlying this was the natural substrate. Two keyed in walls (004 and 009) were identified towards the south end of the trench with an associated drain (006).

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT SUMMARY

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context	Trenches	Type	Fill of	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
000	All	Natural Substrate	-	Across Site	Across Site	-	Firm-indurated, mid grey, yellow weathered sandstone, mudstone and clay - Mexborough Rock.
001	1-7, 10-12	Layer	-	Across Site	Across Site	0.2-0.45	Topsoil: friable, mid-dark black brown silty sand with a clay component. Organic, plant supporting soil including trees and grasses. Form the ground surface for the landscaping works surrounding Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home.
002	1-4, 11, 12	Layer	-	Across Site	Across Site	0.15-1.3	Made ground: heterogeneous mix of dark brown grey silty sand consisting of bands of clay, demolition rubble, mortar lenses, brick and tarmac. Clear horizon, underlying (001) and overlying (003 and (000). High mica content and visible particulates throughout, including materials such as plastic, metals, gravels and redeposited natural.
003	7, 9-11	Layer	-	Across Site	Across Site	0.22-0.9	Subsoil: moderately loose, mid brown, yellow, silty sand. Clear horizon, underlying (002) and overlying (000). Has been truncated by later site levelling and landscaping works for Bolton Hall Nursing and Care Home.
004	12	Wall	006	>1.9	0.65	0.32	Sandstone, regular, roughly dressed block wall, orientated east to west with a rubble mortar core. Continues beyond the LOE, east and west. Abutted by stone drain 005 along its north-facing elevation. Survives to two courses and once formed the foundations of an outbuilding associated with the former Bolton Hall along the west side of the access road. Keyed into wall 009. Block measures an average of 0.5m in length by 0.25m in wide and 0.2m in height. Bonded with a course, brittle sandy white mortar. Exists 1.3m BGL
005	12	Drain	006	>1.9	0.8	0.25	Stone drain lining comprising of two parallel rows of roughly coursed, sub-angular sandstone blocks measuring on average 0.35m by 0.25m by 0.18m and bricks measuring 9.5" by 4.25" by 2.25", set 0.3m apart. Orientated north to south abutting the north-facing elevation of 004. Continues east and west beyond the LOE. Exists 1.3m BGL.
006	12	Cut	-	>1.9	1.35	0.25	Linear construction cut, orientated east to west with near vertical sides and flat base. Very clear horizon cutting into natural substrate 000. Filled by 004, 005, 007 and 008. Continues east and west beyond the LOE.
007	12	Fill	006	>0.35	0.75	0.25	Same as (008)
008	12	Fill	006	>0.3	>1.9	0.25-0.3	Loose, dark purple grey, coarse sandy silt, ash spread with brick, stone fragments and rubble inclusions. Very clear horizon within [006] overlying 005. Typical, industrial era backfill. 2 sherds of post-medieval pottery - transfer

Context	Trenches	Type	Fill of	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
							ware and yellow glaze; and a kiln stilt fragment.
009	12	Wall	-	>1.9	>0.35	-	Sandstone, regular, roughly dressed block wall, orientated north to south with a rubble mortar core. Continues south beyond the LOE and exists along the western edge of Trench 12. Only visible in plan. Once formed the foundations of an outbuilding associated with the former Bolton Hall along the west side of the access road. Keyed into wall 004 to form a north-west corner. Block measures an average of 0.5m in length by 0.25m in width. Bonded with a course, brittle sandy white mortar. Exists 1.3m BGL
010	1	Wall	-	>1.4	0.26	>0.08	Sandstone, regular, roughly dressed block wall, orientated north to south. Continues north and south beyond the LOE, and below the interface of (000). Once formed the foundations of a wall boundary associated with the former Bolton Hall along the west side of the access road. Brick floor surface 011 abuts its east-facing elevation. Block measures an average of 0.5m in length by 0.25m in width and 0.08m.
011	1	Surface	-	>3	>2.5	0.08	Brick floor, consisting of on bed, stretcher bonded bricks measuring 9" by 4.5" by 3", flat frogged and no stamp. Abutting east-facing elevation of 010, though not quite perpendicular with Wall 010, heading more north-east than east in row. Bricks bordering 010 are laid on bed header bond, with some evidence of repair work. Crudely made with some fragmentation. Laid on top of (012).
012	1	Deposit	-	>0.75	>0.5	-	Firm-indurated, mid grey black, sandy silt with angular stone inclusions, very gritty. Clear horizon, abutting the west-facing elevation of 010.
013	10	Fill	014	>3.1	1.15	0.26	Homogenous, friable, light brown grey, clay silt occasional sub-angular stone inclusions, becoming more frequent towards the base of the cut. Very clear horizon, underlying (003) and overlying (000). No finds recovered.
014	10	Cut	-	>3.1	1.15	0.26	Linear cut with moderate-steep sides and flat/stepped base, orientated north-east to south-west. Very clear horizon cut into the sandstone natural, following the natural faults/tabulation in the rock.
015	4	Surface	-	>1.5	>0.7	-	Flagstone floor surface abutting the west-facing elevation of wall 016. Square pin hold (0.032) visible in one of the flags, and a metal shaft between it and 016, matching one in wall 016 too. Brick rubble fills in the gaps between flags and wall 016. Only visible in plan as investigation and recording had to be minimal due the presence of asbestos.
016	4	Wall	-	>2.3	0.34	>0.1	Sandstone, regular, roughly dressed block wall, orientated north to south with a rubble mortar core. Continues beyond the LOE,

Context	Trenches	Type	Fill of	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
							north and south. Abutted by surfaces 015 and 017 on both elevations. Only visible in plan, but may have formed the wall for one of the annexes associated with the former Bolton Hall, possibly defining the kitchen area of the post-war conversions. Block measure an average of 0.5m in length by 0.25m in wide Bonded with a course, brittle sandy white mortar, and contains a concrete screed over part of it, possibly defining a threshold.
017	4	Surface	-	>2.3	>2	-	Heavily fragmented flagstone floor due to the presence of a later tree over the area. Abuts the east-facing elevation of wall 016. Once supported a layer of brown tile, and overly a screed layer of asbestos cement and slate damp course. Overlies (018).
018	4	Layer	-	>2.3	>2	-	Loose, friable, mid black grey, silty, coarse sand with a purple hue. Very clear horizon underlying (017) and overlying (019). Appears to be a preparatory/levelling surface for the construction of (017). Only visible in plan.
019	4	Layer	-	>2.3	>2	-	Soft, loose, light grey yellow, silty mortar deposit. Clear horizon underlying (018) and abutting wall 020. Only visible in plan.
020	4	Wall	-	>2.3	0.5	>0.08	Sandstone, regular, roughly dressed block wall, orientated east to west with a rubble mortar core. Continues beyond the LOE, east and west. Abutted by deposit 019 along its north-facing elevation and by floor surface 021 along its south-facing elevation. Only visible in plan, once forming the northernmost wall of the former Bolton Hall proper. Block measures an average of 0.5m in length by 0.25m in wide. Bonded with a course, brittle sandy white mortar.
021	4	Surface	-	>2.3	>1.25	>0.08	Flagstone floor surface abutting the east-facing elevation of wall 020. Cut to the west by the installation of a water service. A concrete screed laid over the top. Possibly forms internal ground floor of the former Bolton Hall.
022	7	Fill	023	>2	1.3	0.08	Fill of possible furrow: homogenous, friable, light red brown clay silt with very occasional, sub-angular sandstone inclusions. Moderately clear horizon underlying (003) and overlying (000).
023	7	Cut	-	>2	1.3	0.08	Possible furrow: linear, with very gradual sloping slide and slight concave base, with no discernable break of slope. Moderately clear horizon cutting into natural (000).
024	1	Surface	-	>1.6	>0.4	0.16	Metalled bedding surface: firm, dark grey, silty coarse sand, very iron rich with sandstone nodule inclusions. Very clear horizon, underlying (011) and overlying natural (000) abutting the east-facing elevation of wall 010. Industrial by-products

Context	Trenches	Type	Fill of	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
							used in manufacture of surface. One piece of brown-glazed post-medieval pottery.
025	8	Fill	027	0.2	0.2	0.22	Post-pipe infill: loose, mixed grey and brown clay silt, very coarse/gritty with frequent sandstone and gravel inclusions. Very clear horizon abuts (026) and underlying (002). Later pipe infill, after the pipe was removed. No finds recovered.
026	8	Fill	027	0.58	0.58	0.22	Primary fill of post-hole: friable, mid brown grey, clay silt with occasional sandstone fragments. Clear horizon abutted by (025) and overlying (000). Contained a single piece of early post-medieval salt glazed ware and CBM fragments.
027	8	Cut	-	0.6	0.6	0.22	Posthole: sub-square in plan, with even/steep sides, flat base and very gradual break of slope. Clear horizon cutting into natural (000).
028	8	Fill	029	0.73	0.55	0.22	Primary fill of post-hole: friable, mid brown grey, clay silt with occasional sandstone fragments and clay inclusions. Clear horizon abutted by (042) and overlying (000).
029	8	Cut	-	0.73	0.55	0.22	Posthole: sub-oval in plan, with even/steep sides, flat base and sudden break of slope. Very clear horizon cutting into natural (000).
030	8	Wall	-	>11	0.55	>1.5	Sandstone, regular, roughly dressed block wall, orientated east to west with a rubble mortar core. Abutted by 031 along its south-facing elevation and by 036 on its north-facing elevation. Survives to at least 9 courses, exposed to a depth of 1.5m, continued down and once forming the lower ground floor/basement walls of the former Bolton Hall proper. Block measures an average of 0.5m in length by 0.25m in wide and 0.2m in height. Bonded with a course, brittle sandy white mortar. Exists Relict whitewash visible on the elevation. A spring block for a brick barrel vault is present towards its eastern end, in line with the west end of wall 032. Blocked up flue was revealed towards its centre, in line with metal utility box. Adhered to the elevation were utility pipes.
031	8	Wall	-	>3.15	0.6	>1.5	Sandstone, regular, roughly dressed block wall, orientated north to south with a rubble mortar core. Continues beyond the LOE, south. Abuts south-facing elevation of wall 030. Survives to at least 9 courses, exposed to a depth of 1.5m, continued down and once forming the lower ground floor/basement walls of the former Bolton Hall proper. Block measures an average of 0.5m in length by 0.25m in wide and 0.2m in height. Bonded with a course, brittle sandy white mortar. Wider than 030 to accomodate for the extra springer course on the east side of the wall to support a brick barrel vault. The west side of

Context	Trenches	Type	Fill of	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
							the wall would have continued upwards in height.
032	8	Wall	-	1.2-3.6	0.6	>1.2	Sandstone, regular, roughly dressed block wall, forming a right-angled north-west corner. Continues beyond the LOE, south. Abutted by stairways 033 and 034 along its west-facing and north-facing elevations, respectively. Survives to at least 9 courses, exposed to a depth of 1.5m, continued down and once forming the lower ground floor/basement walls of the former Bolton Hall proper. Block measures an average of 0.5m in length by 0.25m in wide and 0.2m in height. Bonded with a course, brittle sandy white mortar. Relict whitewash visible on its elevations.
033	8	Steps	-	>1.15	0.85	>1.2	North-south orientated stairway with a decline towards the south. Consists of two parallel brick walls bonded in stretcher formation abutting the west-facing elevation of 032, with stone steps set into them. Only the underside of the stairway was visible and it continued south beyond the LOE. Probably formed the main access from the ground floor to the basement area of Bolton Hall.
034	8	Steps	-	>1	>1.2	>0.08	East-west orientated stairway with a decline towards the west Consists of two parallel brick walls key into a back wall (to the east) bonded in stretcher formation abutting the north-facing elevation of 032, with stone steps set into them. Only the first two steps of the stairway were exposed and it continued in depth below the modern water service. Probably formed an access from the external area into Bolton Hall itself, as a pathway of disturbance was visible to the east.
035	8	Surface	-	1.3	>1	>0.1	Flagstone floor surface abutting the north-facing elevation of wall 036 and the east facing elevation of 038, with an overlying concrete screed. Continued north beyond the LOE. Possible lead underlay, as seen in threshold 037. Only visible in plan.
036	8	Wall	-	>1.8	0.8	>1.5	Sandstone, regular, roughly dressed block wall, orientated east to west with a rubble mortar core. Cut by a modern cable trench to the east. Abutted the north-facing elevation of wall 030 and wall 038, surfaces 035 and 037 abutted its north-facing elevation. Survives to at least 9 courses, exposed to a depth of 1.5m, continued down and once forming the lower ground floor/basement walls of the former Bolton Hall proper. Block measures an average of 0.5m in length by 0.25m in wide and 0.2m in height. Bonded with a course, brittle sandy white mortar. West end is chamfered to mirror the wall end of 039 to create a channel/opening. Relict whitewash

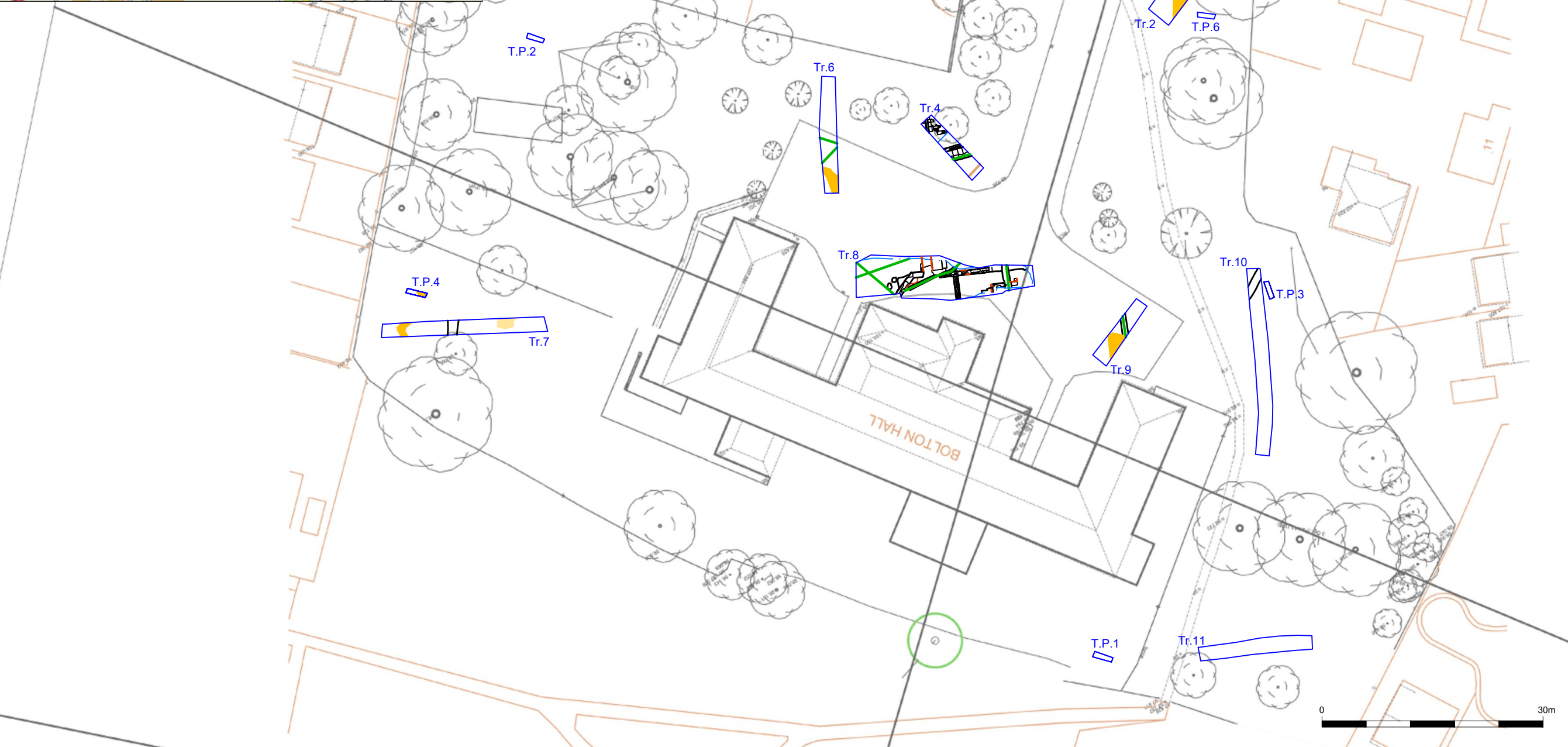
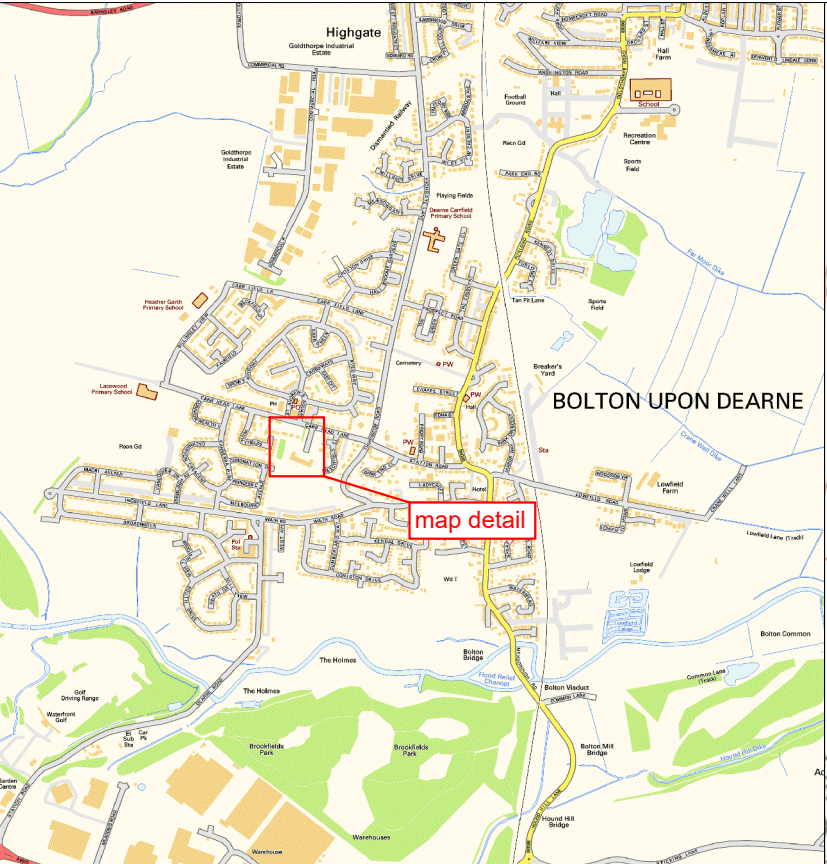
Context	Trenches	Type	Fill of	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
							shows the outline of a brick barrel vault that once abutted its south-facing elevation.
037	8	Surface	-	>1	0.6	>0.1	Flagstone floor surface abutting the north-facing elevation of wall 036 and the east-facing elevation of surface 036. May have had a second course separated by a sheet of lead, still in situ. Only visible in plan.
038	8	Wall	-	>1.25	0.11	>1.5	Two parallel brick wall set 1.05m apart, consisting of offset stretcher brick bond, orientated north to south. Abuts the north facing elevations of 036 and 039.
039	8	Wall	044	4.25-5.75	0.7	>1.5	Sandstone, regular, roughly dressed block wall, orientated north to south, with a 45° north-west corner, orientated north-east to south-west, with a rubble mortar core. Continues beyond the LOE, south. Abutted by vault groin 040 at its internal corner, and is abutted by 038 and 040 on its north-facing elevation. Survives to at least 9 courses, exposed to a depth of 1.5m, continued down and once forming the lower ground floor/basement walls of the former Bolton Hall proper. Block measures an average of 0.5m in length by 0.25m in wide and 0.2m in height. Bonded with a course, brittle sandy white mortar. External elevations contain alcoves for ceramic utility services at original ground level.
040	8	Brickwork	-	1	0.8	>0.5	Groin/corner of two brick barrel vaults abutting the internal elevations of wall 039. Filled in from above by cement mortar.
041	8	Wall	-	>1.05	0.12	>1	Sandstone, regular, roughly dressed block wall, orientated north to south. Continues beyond the LOE, north. Abuts wall 038 along its far west-facing elevation and the north-facing elevation of 039. Survives to at least four courses forming the external facade of Bolton Hall proper. Block measures an average of 0.5m in length by 0.25m in wide and 0.2m in height. Bonded with a course, brittle sandy white mortar
042	8	Fill	029	0.4	0.4	0.22	Post-pipe infill: loose, mixed grey and brown clay silt, very coarse/gritty with frequent sandstone and gravel inclusions. Very clear horizon abuts (028) and underlying (002). Later pipe infill, after the pipe was removed. No finds recovered.
043	8	Fill	044	>3.5	>1.5	-	Foundation cut backfill: firm, light grey yellow clay. Clear horizon, underlying 002 and abutting 039. Only exposed in plan.
044	8	Cut	-	>3.5	>1.5	-	Foundation cut for Bolton Hall proper, stone work is flush with cut interface, except where wall is at 45°, the cut maintains 90° cut.

Appendix 3: Inventory of Primary Archive

Appendix 3: Inventory of Primary Archive

Phase	File/Box No.	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no. 1	Context register sheets	2
		Context sheets	44
		Trench record sheets	10
		Digital photographic register sheets	2
		Black and white photographic register sheets	1
		Colour slide photographic register sheets	1
		Drawing register	1
		Drawing sheets	3
		Sample register	1

FIGURES 1-16



Key:

- Test Pit and Evaluation Trench
- Sondage
- Brick
- Modern services
- Modern feature
- Wooden water pipe

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Title:
Site location and trench plan

Project:
Bolton Hall, Carr Head Lane,
Rotherham, South Yorkshire:
archaeological evaluation

Client:
The House Crowd

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 10/03/2017
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Report.No: Y256/17	Fig. No: 1
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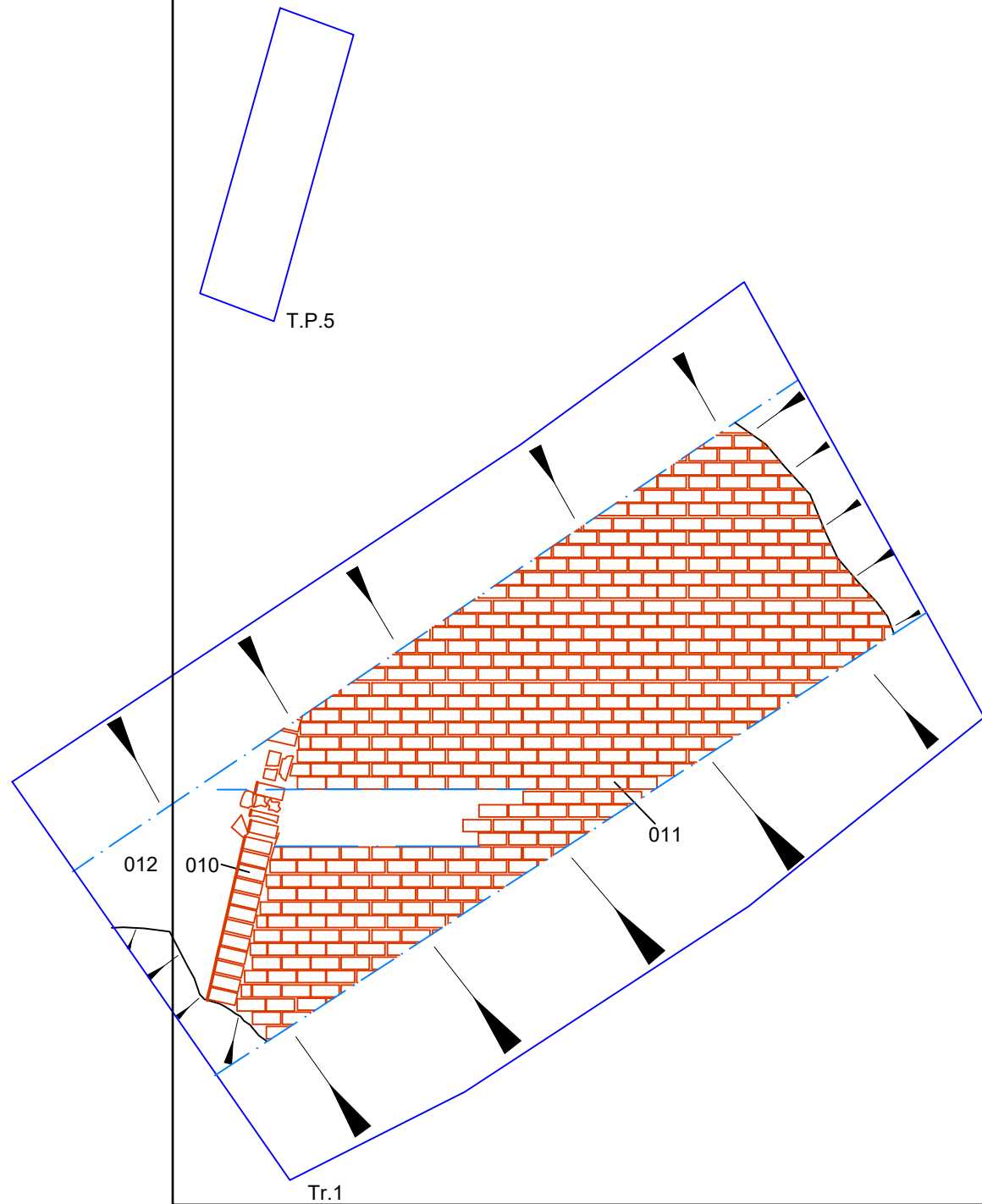


Fig. 2.1 Trench 1, plan

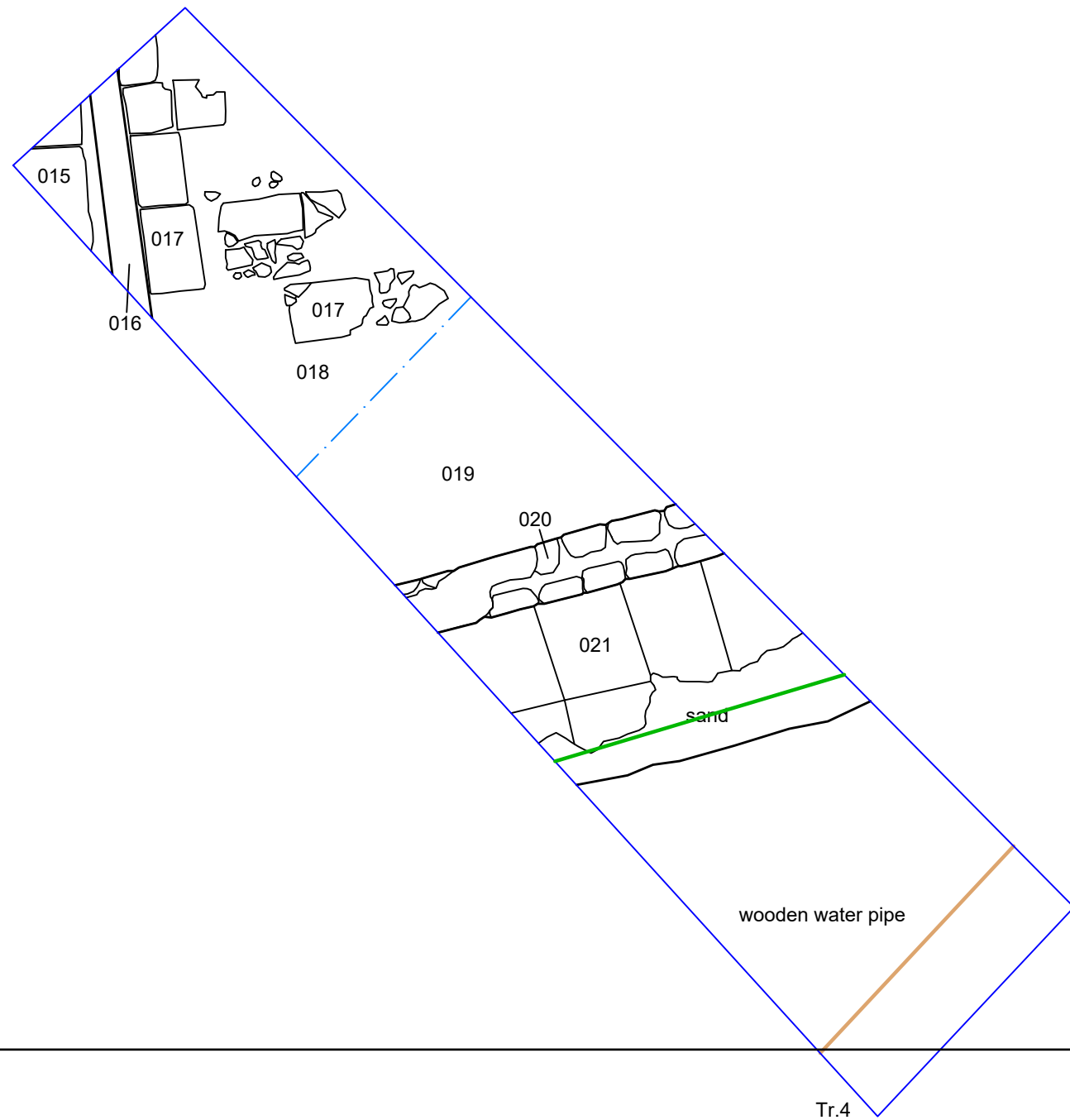


Fig. 2.2 Trench 4, plan

Key:

- Test Pit and Evaluation Trench
- Sondage
- Brick
- Modern services
- Modern feature
- Wooden water pipe



Title:
Trench plans

Project:
**Bolton Hall, Carr Head Lane,
Rotherham, South Yorkshire:
archaeological evaluation**

Client:
The House Crowd

Scale at A3:
1:50

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 10/03/2017
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Report.No: Y256/17	Fig. No: 2.1 - 2.2
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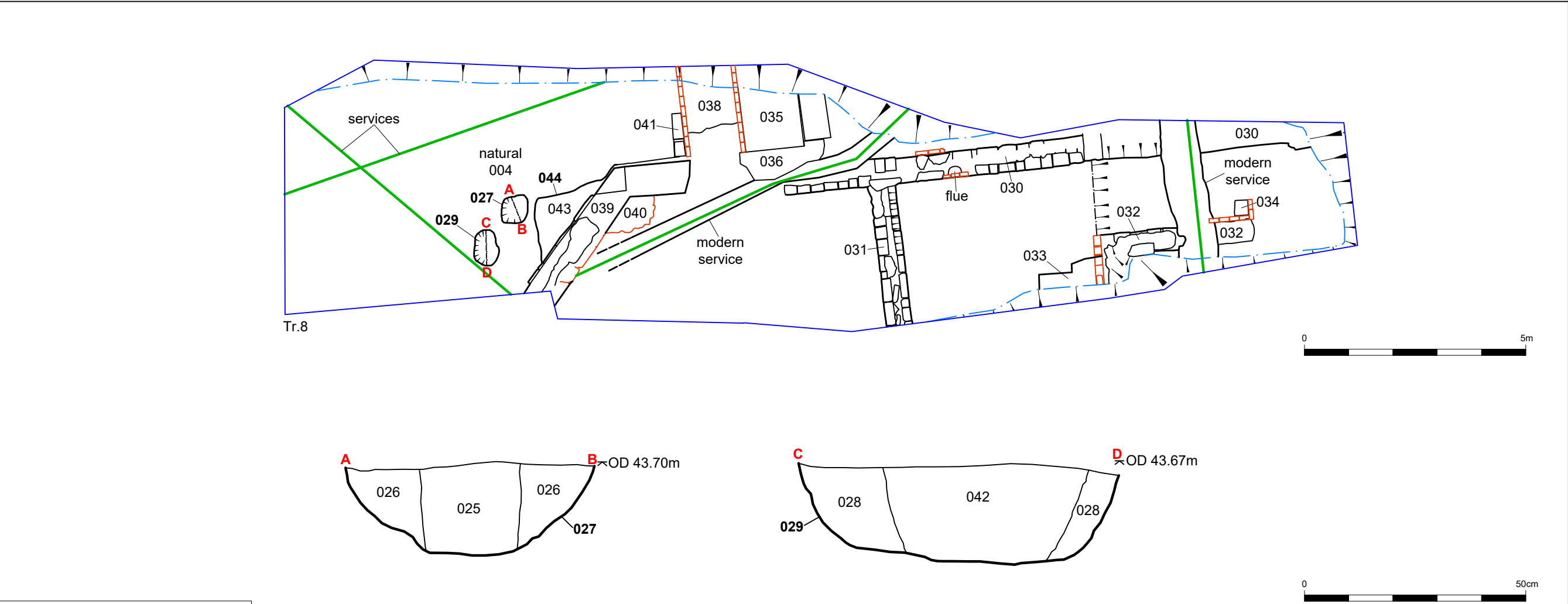


Fig. 2.3 Trench 8, plan and sections

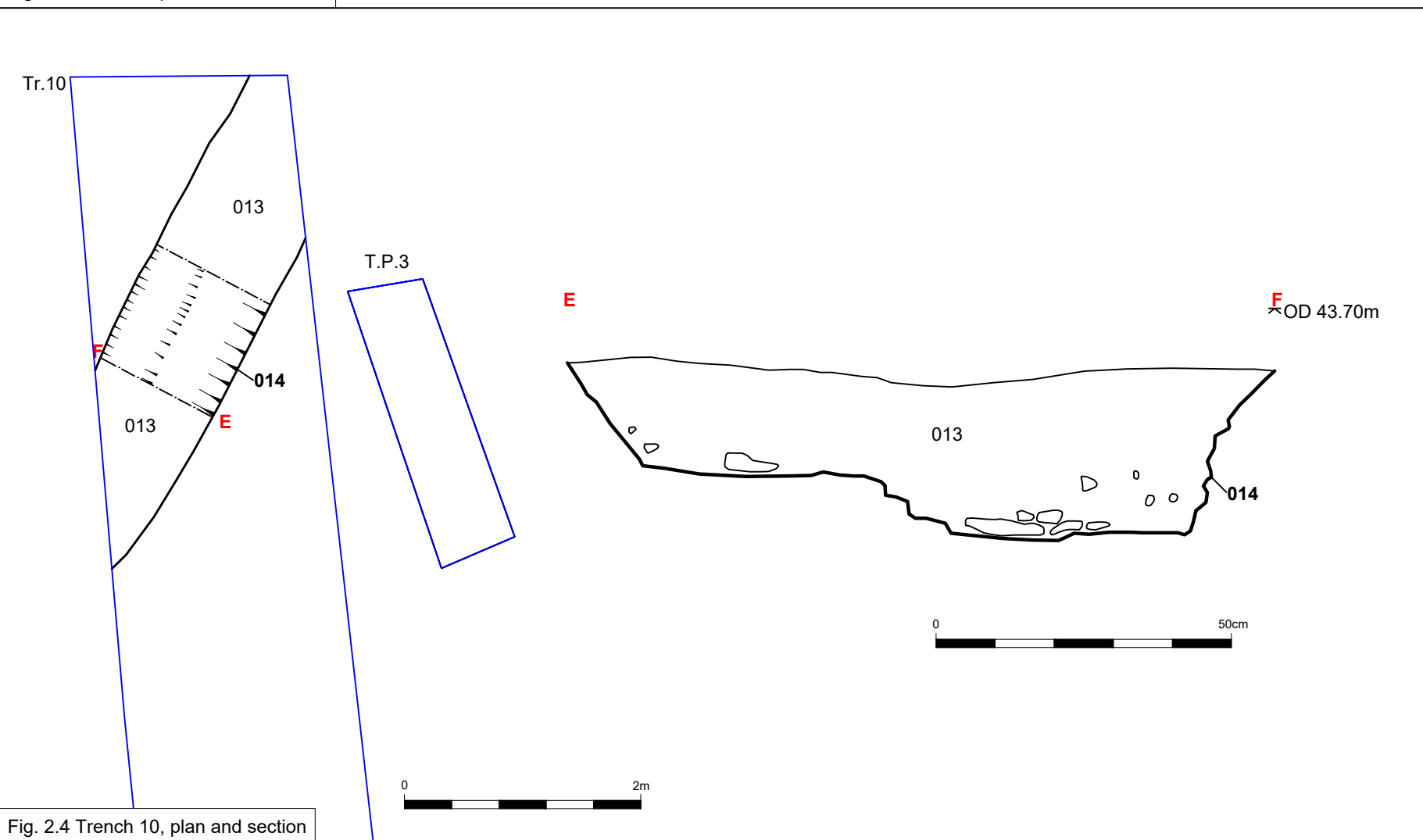


Fig. 2.4 Trench 10, plan and section

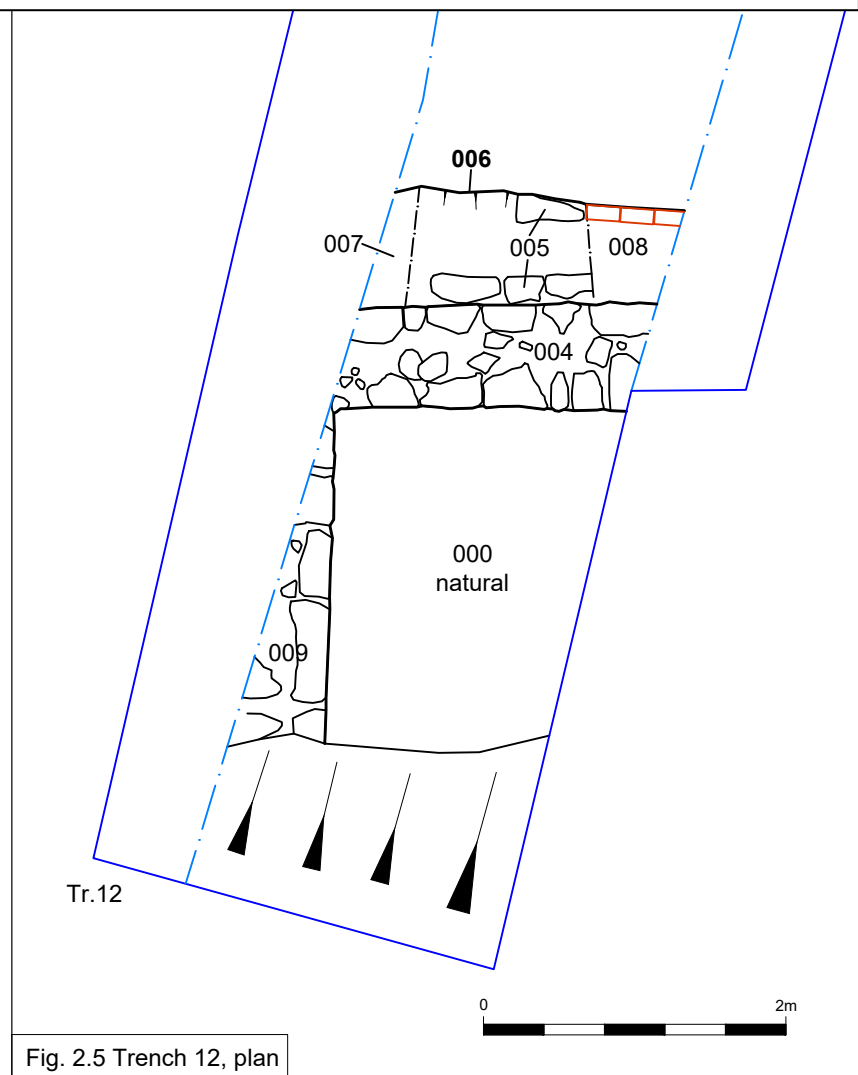


Fig. 2.5 Trench 12, plan

Key:

- Test Pit and Evaluation Trench
- Sondage
- Brick
- Modern services
- Modern feature
- Wooden water pipe

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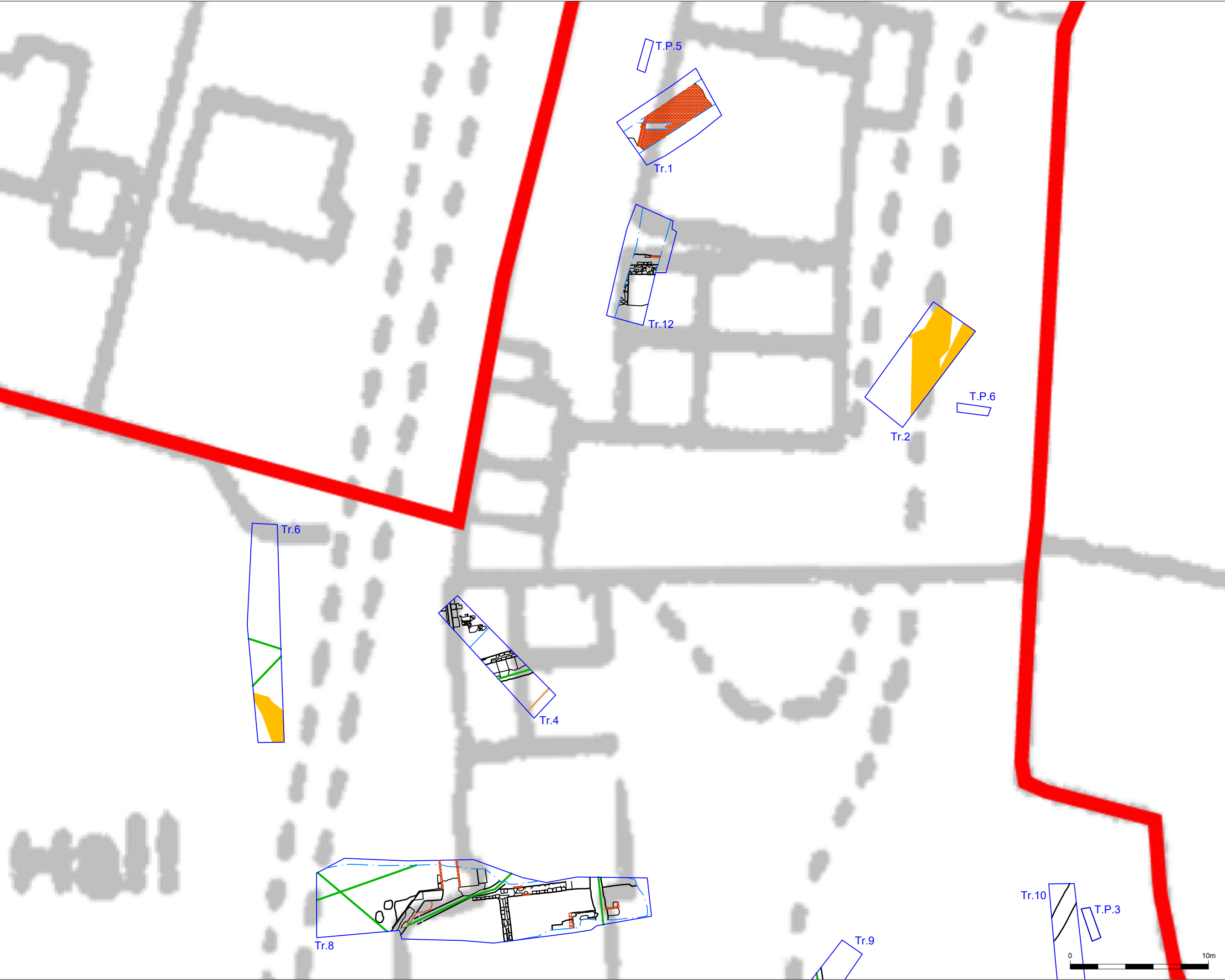
Title:
Trench plans and sections

Project:
Bolton Hall, Carr Head Lane,
Rotherham, South Yorkshire:
archaeological evaluation

Client:
The House Crowd

Scale at A3: Tr.8 @ 1:100, Tr. 10 & 12 @ 1:50 and sections @ 1:10

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 10/03/2017
Report.No: Y256/17		Fig. No: 2.3 - 2.5



Key:

- Test Pit and Evaluation Trench
- Sondage
- Brick
- Modern services
- Modern feature
- Wooden water pipe

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Title:
Bolton Hall Land Registry Map

Project:
**Bolton Hall, Carr Head Lane,
Rotherham, South Yorkshire:
archaeological evaluation**

Client:
The House Crowd

Scale at A3:
1:250

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 10/03/2017
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Report.No: Y256/17	Fig. No: 3
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Fig. 4 Trench 1, facing north

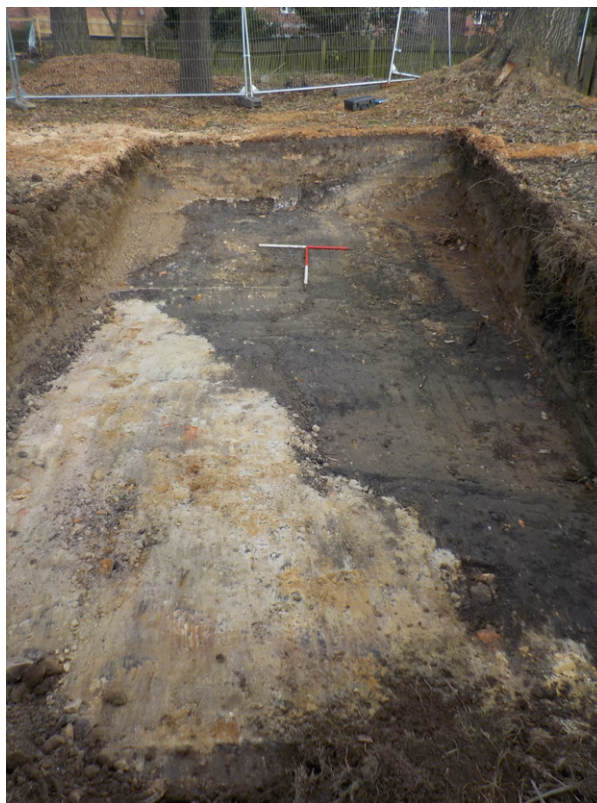


Fig. 5 Trench 2, facing north-east

Project:
Bolton Hall, Carr Head Lane, Rotherham, South Yorkshire : archaeological evaluation



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Report No: Y267/17		Fig. No: 4 - 5



Fig. 6 Trench 4, facing south-east

Project:
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Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 10/03/17
Report No: Y267/17		Fig. No: 6 - 7



Fig. 7 Trench 6, facing north

Project:
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Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 10/03/17
Report No: Y267/17		Fig. No: 6 - 7



Fig. 8 Trench 7, facing east

Project:
Bolton Hall, Carr Head Lane, Rotherham, South Yorkshire : archaeological evaluation



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Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 10/03/17
Report No: Y267/17		Fig. No: 8 - 9.1



Fig. 9.1 Trench 8, facing west

Project:
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Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 10/03/17
Report No: Y267/17		Fig. No: 8 - 9.1



Fig. 9.2 Trench 8, facing east



Fig. 10 Trench 9, facing north-east

Project:
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Fig. 11 Trench 10, facing south



Fig. 12 North-west corner (internal) of former Bolton Hall with impression of former barrel vault visible as render on the internal elevations

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Fig. 13 Stairway 033



Fig. 14 Rock cut ditch 014

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Fig. 15 Foundation and drain of ancillary buildings to Bolton Hall



Fig. 16 - Section through drain, exposing foundation in Trench 12

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