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# Northern Archaeological Associates

**DRAX ABBEY FARM**

**NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**FOR**

**NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

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# DRAX ABBEY FARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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**DRAX ABBEY FARM**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Summary**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation of Drax Abbey Farm in the parish of Long Drax, North Yorkshire. The site is identified as being that of the medieval priory of Drax and is a scheduled monument (NY 684). The evaluation comprised historical, cartographic, aerial photograph, earthwork, contour, geophysical and fieldwalking surveys. Limited trial trenching was also carried out in two areas. These surveys were instigated in order to establish the extent of potential archaeological interest. The evaluation confirmed that medieval activity was present around the highest area of the field to the west of Foreman's Cottage. Although the geophysical survey did not indicate clearly recognisable priory remains, it did produce evidence for the moat surrounding the site and a concentration of potential archaeology within the western part of the suggested precinct and around the central "island". Two possible ancillary structures were recorded near the moat, with a further structure to the east which may be associated with the core monastic complex. Relatively blank areas may represent a courtyard or cloister. The fields to the immediate north, west and south of this produced medieval pottery dating from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries. The remains of rigg and furrow cultivation were noted as soilmarks and earthworks both on and to the west of the high ground. Two versions of a possible medieval precinct boundary have been put forward. The trial trenching revealed the hitherto unsuspected presence of Roman occupation remains in the area to the west of the priory site. These comprised two pits, possibly elements of a ditch, containing Roman pottery dating to the second/third centuries AD. These were found to survive immediately below ploughsoil though the full extent and nature of the Roman site is unknown.*

**1 0 INTRODUCTION**

Drax Abbey Farm (SE 668 284) is situated on a small raised area of land some 500m south-west of the River Ouse, to the north of Drax power station. The site is within the parish of Long Drax in the Selby District of North Yorkshire (Fig 1)

The site is on one of the few areas of land to rise above the level of flooding, common in the area prior to modern drainage. This being the case it has been a focus for settlement for some time and is identified as the site of the medieval Priory of Drax.

The archaeological evaluation at Drax Abbey Farm was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates for North Yorkshire County Council on behalf of National Power plc, as part of a Section 106 Agreement. The basic purpose of the

investigation was to provide information about the likely extent of the priory, its buildings and precinct, and also to better understand the origins and use of the site

The work comprised surveys at a variety of levels and included aerial photograph interpretation, historical map comparison, earthwork and contour survey, geophysical survey, fieldwalking survey and trial trenching. These were carried out at intervals during 1997

The main existing topographical features of note are as follows - a fenced-in modern pond or lagoon at the north-western corner of the site. Approximately 100m to the south-east of this the ground begins to rise from around 4m AOD and forms a small irregular hill which runs on for another 300m. This hill is most pronounced about 140m south-east of the lagoon fence where it reaches the site maximum of 7m AOD. Because of early references to flooding in the area this hill is likely to be the island of Hallington and Middleholme referred to in the foundation charter and has loosely been labelled as the "island" later in the text. Continuing to the east is an occupied brick cottage, called Foreman's Cottage. To the south of the cottage is the 1940s re-alignment of Carr Dike which has since been widened to its present size. This widening of the Dike has removed a large area of potential priory remains and is currently up to 31m wide. Carr Dike connects with Lendall Drain towards the north of the site. The origins of Lendall Drain are uncertain though it pre-dates the 1838 tithe map and may have had medieval or post-medieval usage. Within the fork between Carr Dike and Lendall Drain is another mound of unknown origin. This supports a number of mature trees, giving the impression of some age. On the east side of the Drain is the main Drax Abbey farmstead which has undergone many changes since first being recorded in 1838. A small orchard survives on the north side of the farm and a large fish pond is situated some 80m to the south.

Each field within the survey was given a number for ease of identification (Fig 2). Earthworks within these fields were given the field number as a prefix followed by a lower case letter, starting with "a" in each field (e.g. 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b etc.). As features noted on aerial photographs and maps sometimes occurred outside these field boundaries they were only given a lower case letter for reference purposes. In some instances, usually due to the changing character of features over time, they have been given both an earthwork and an historic reference. Fieldwalked areas were given an upper case letter from A to E to identify them. The site code for the project was DAF97.

Appendix I shows the probable duration of features based on all the assembled evidence.

## **2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

None of the early maps or aerial photographs of the area surrounding Drax Abbey Farm give any obvious clues as to any Roman or prehistoric origins for the site, though many of the soil marks are ambiguous as to their period of origin.

The earliest documentary evidence for Drax relates to its medieval occupation. The priory of Drax is noted in the Victoria County History (1913, 205) as being founded during the reign of Henry 1 (1100-1135) by William Paynell with the advice of Archbishop Thurstan.

The foundation charter records that Paynell gave an island called Hallington and Middleholme to the canons of St Nicholas to build their priory on. Dugdale (1846 vi, 195) records that the house was built on some slightly raised ground nearly opposite the mouth of the River Derwent. He also states that the ground was "moted about" with the south and east elements of this being most apparent.

The Victoria County History (1913, 205-208) makes reference to a chapter house, cloister, refectory, Prior's chamber, dormitory, infirmary and campanile, which if set out in a typical small priory manner could be contained within an area of some 40-50m square. Outwith this core complex could have been the infirmary and any other outbuildings associated with the everyday upkeep of the priory and its lands.

The priory was in use for around 400 years until its suppression in 1535, when it contained 10 canons and 29 servants and boys. During this period the priory was subject to many floods and invasion by the Scots (VCH 1913, 206).

Following the dissolution Drax Abbey Farm was established. The farm may have re-used elements of the priory as a farmstead, though it is uncertain how much would have survived after Henry VIII's commissioners sold off everything which could be removed. The site of the priory and its estates were then leased to Sir Marmaduke Constable.

During the 18th century the farmhouse was used as a Quaker meeting house (AWP 1993, 19). By the early 20th century the farm had reached its most elaborate form with a large house, formal garden and sweeping driveway. A walled garden with greenhouse was also constructed at this time to the west of Lendall Drain. It is likely that the fish pond is of a contemporary construction date. The outbuildings and barns to the west have continued to develop from their first appearance on the 1838 tithe map up to the present day. The main house is last recorded on a 1952 aerial photograph before being demolished to make way for a row of farmworkers cottages.

It is not known whether the current position of the farmstead, to the east of Lendall Drain, has any bearing on the location of the priory. It may have been one of the few clear areas of ground above the known flooding level, or it may even have re-used the foundations of the priory.

## 3 0 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

### 3 1 Methodology

Four principle maps were used for comparison and analysis. These were the 1838 Drax tithe map, the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1853 6" map, the Ordnance

Survey 1907 25" map and the Ordnance Survey 1972 1:2500 map. The Ordnance Survey 1958 6" map was also researched but this has not been reproduced in the report.

The maps were digitised for comparative purposes. The more obvious features which had altered were given a reference code in the same series of lower case letters used on the aerial photograph comparisons. The maps have been reproduced where feasible at their original scale while the 1838 tithe and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps have been digitised and overlaid on the current map of the area.

### 3.2 Results

Table 1

Map and aerial photograph feature codes	Type	Present as	Earthwork code	Figs/plates
a	Rigg and furrow	Soilmark		F8 P1,7
b	Field boundary	Soilmark		F3,5,7 P1,3,5,7
c	Possible fish pond	Soilmark		F8 P1
d	Field boundary	Soilmark		F5,8 P1,5,7
e	Enclosure	Soilmark		F8 P1,3
f	Field boundary	Soilmark		F3,5,8 P1,5,7
g	Drain/boundary	Soilmark		F8 P1,3
h	Field boundary	Soilmark		F3,8 P1,3,7
i	Drain	Soilmark		F3,8 P1,3
j	Possible drain	Soilmark		P3
k	Drain/moat	Soilmark	3a,3i	F5 P3,5,7
m	Road	Cropmark		F3,4 P3
n	Field boundary	Cropmark		P5
o	? Field boundary	Cropmark		F3 P7
p	Driveway/boundary	Cropmark		F3 P7
q	Drain	Cropmark		P7
r	Track/drain	Cropmark		P7
s	Fish pond	Pond (in use)		F5,7
t	Carr Dike	Dike (in use)		F3,5,7
u	Lendall Drain	Dike (in use)		F3,4,5,8
v	Possible building platform	No longer exists		F5
w	Foreman's Cottage	Structure (in use)		F3,5,7
x	Orchard	No longer exists		F3,5

#### 3.2.1 1838 tithe map

The tithe map (Fig. 3) shows boundary (b) in its earliest recorded form, which at this stage does not follow as smooth a course as when shown on the 1907 map and has various corners and angles present. These are suggestive of cleared tree

plantation strips. The southern element of (b) marks the top edge of a hollow (3j) surveyed on the earthwork plan.

Boundary (f) is shown connecting with boundary (b).

Feature (h) is recorded as a plantation strip. Its curving alignment probably relates to a common flood level, as the 1853 map labels the ground immediately to the south as "subject to flood".

Carr Dike (t) is shown on its earlier narrow alignment skirting the south and east sides of Field 4 before continuing as Lendall Drain (u).

Farmstead (3g) appears at its most elaborate here with a number of structures arranged around a courtyard. To the east of this another structure is shown which does not seem to equate with Foreman's Cottage.

Orchard (x) is shown here to pre-date Foreman's Cottage.

The possible boundaries associated with earthwork (v) are shown on this map. The purpose of the bulge in the boundary to the south of (3g) is unclear which may imply that it relates to an earlier feature. This in turn could imply that feature (v) is of an early date.

The title map is unclear as to what is a ditch and what is a hedge line. Feature (i) is marked as a dashed line and marks a boundary between high and low falls. This probably represents the common southern extent of flooding making it the southern equivalent of boundary (h).

The earlier driveway or track (p) is shown running to the west of a small field that later becomes the fishpond.

Structure (4d) appears as an isolated building on this plan but is potentially the same structure used as the basis for the greenhouse on the 1907 plan. To the north of this is another structure which is tentatively labelled as (4c). This uncertainty is largely due to the differences in alignment between this and the 1907 structure.

Lendall Drain (u) is marked but it does not fully match up with the modern course of the drain.

Field boundary (o) may relate to a soilmark showing up on the 1952 aerial photograph. Its curving alignment suggests a relationship with Lendall Drain.

A boundary (8d) running along the east side of Abbey Farm and marking the extent of the farmstead is visible. This connects with Ave Maria Lane (m) marking the main access on to the site at the time.

Drax Abbey farmstead at this stage consists of eight distinguishable structures. The northernmost two appear to represent the dwelling with the remaining structures to the east and south being an assortment of outhouses and barns.

### 3 2 2 1853 Ordnance Survey map

The main changes to have occurred in the intervening period between this (Fig 4) and the tithe ruap are that Fields 3 and 4 have been combined, Foreman's Cottage appears to have been constructed, the building between this and (3g) has been demolished, boundary (i) has become a ditch with a re-alignment at the eastern end and the southern course of boundary (8d) has been altered to enclose more space for the farmstead

While the scale of the map makes it difficult to distinguish individual structures the farmstead itself does not appear to have changed much since 1838

### 3 2 3 1907 Ordnance Survey map

The 1907 map (Figs 5 and 6) shows boundary (b) as a ditch in a much more regular form. Boundary (f) is still present as previously mapped but now boundary (d) has appeared, dating it to between 1853 and 1907

This is the first map to indicate any earthworks. Feature (k) is present as a dog-legged hollow with a wider southern end. A non-joining continuation of this follows the field boundary to the south and east. The reason for the discontinuous nature of this is unclear. Earthwork (v) is clearly shown as a rectangular platform with a ditch or fall away on three sides. While the alignment of the east and southern sides match the tithe boundaries not all the earthworks are explained. This may increase the importance of the feature as the only earthwork visible within the "moat"

The orchard (x) has been truncated by a track along the northern side of Field 3

By this time Drax Abbey Farm has entered its most formal state with the walled garden and greenhouse (4a-d), the sweeping teardrop shaped driveway (6a) enclosing a fountain, the large house with central porch and projecting wings at the east and west ends at the head of the drive and the fish pond (s)

The barns and outbuildings also appear to have adopted a more structured layout by this time. While the general area covered by the structures is similar to that on earlier maps it is not clear whether any of the earlier elements were retained. The generally consistent nature of the brick structures visible today, which appear to be broadly the same as those shown on this map, would suggest that they were all constructed in one period. Feature (8c), a probable barn, is shown at the northern edge of the farmstead with another open sided barn to the east

A corner angle has been reduced in Lendall Drain south-east of the walled garden

By this time Ave Maria Lane (m) has been superseded by Pear Tree Avenue

Features that are no longer extant by this date include boundaries (h, o, p, and 8d) and drain (i)



### **3 2 4 1958 Ordnance Survey map**

The Ordnance Survey 1958 6" map shows the narrow version of the Carr Dike re-alignment cutting across the field to the south of Foremans Cottage, effectively forming the boundary between Fields 3 and 4. It does not show the southern continuation of Lendall Drain around the east of Field 4 despite it being visible on earlier and later maps.

The only change to the farmstead is the addition of two parallel barns to the east of the existing barn complex.

### **3 2 5 1972 Ordnance Survey map**

Boundary (b) (Fig 7) still shows on this map but boundaries (d) and (f) have gone.

The only recorded part of the moat is (3i).

Farmstead (3g) is still shown though without the southern barn. The enclosure wall is much reduced by this date.

The orchard (x) has gone and the garden around the Foreman's Cottage has been truncated on the eastern side.

The major Carr Dike re-alignment and widening has occurred effectively separating Fields 3 and 4 and removing most of feature (v). The western half of the earlier drain that ran along the southern edge of Field 4 has been infilled.

All that remains of the walled garden is structure (4d).

The main house has been replaced by the farmworkers cottages and driveway (6a) is no longer visible. The layout of the barns to the east is still recognisable though alterations have been made in the south-west corner and eastern side of the main barn complex. The barns around earthwork (8c) have been removed.

## **4 0 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION**

### **4 1 Methodology**

Four main aerial photographs were used for analysis, these being 1986 colour and 1952 monochrome obliques and 1967 and 1971 monochrome verticals. Other monochrome photocopies were used but as they fell within the previously mentioned dates they have not been reproduced or mentioned in detail.

Not all the soil or cropmarks have been mentioned, the more obvious field drains and less intelligible marks being omitted from the survey.

Two versions of each photograph have been reproduced, one with features mentioned in the text labelled with a reference letter and one with no labels.

## 4.2 Results

### 4.2.1 1986 oblique aerial photograph

The earliest soil marks attributable to any period are the areas of rigg and furrow cultivation shown on the 1952 and 1986 aerial photographs. The 1986 aerial photograph (Plates 1 and 2) shows the clearest example of this (a) in the strip of land between the lagoon and Field 3, that has recently been reclaimed from pasture. That the rigg and furrow is only visible to the east of the earlier field boundary (b), following its alignment, either suggests that it is contemporary with the usage of the boundary or that modern ploughing has totally removed any visible evidence of it to the west. Information from this photograph has been digitised and overlaid on the current Ordnance Survey map of the site on figure 8.

The mention of frequent flooding during the medieval period implies that land much further down the slope of the island may have been unsuitable for cultivation. It cannot be stated with any certainty as to whether this ploughing is contemporary with or post-dates the priory.

Visible beneath the ploughing on a broadly similar alignment is a rectangular feature (c) approximately 60m long by 7m wide. This may represent the remains of a fish pond associated with the priory.

Within the present Field 3 on a similar north-east to south-west alignment more rigg and furrow (3b) can be seen running over the highest part of the island (3c). If this is the site of the priory then the ploughing must be Post-Dissolution.

South of this, located in the dogleg of the moat (k) marked on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map, can be seen the faint traces of a small rectangular enclosure (e) of approximately 70m by 50m with traces of possible south-east to north-west rigg and furrow within it. The possible rigg and furrow is confused by the alignment of tractor tyre marks on the present field and may just be an effect of this. That the moat respects this enclosure implies that the enclosure is either contemporary with it or pre-dates it. It should be noted that the bulk of the Roman pottery from the fieldwalking is located immediately around this possible enclosure.

To the south of this in Field 2 is an L-shaped soil mark (g) which appears to create a rectangular south-west corner for Field 3. This could potentially form a continuation to the moat (k), and may represent an earlier version of it.

Running on from the southern end of this and curving to the west is another soil mark (h) that represents a wooded strip of land marked on the 1838 and 1858 maps.

The faint marks of two linear field boundaries (d) and (f) can be seen running towards earlier boundary (b) in the lower half of the photograph.

In Field 5 a dark stripe (i) can be seen running diagonally across the field. This marks the course of a drain marked on the 1853 map leading from the north-east corner of the field down to the south-west.

#### **4 2 2** 1971 vertical aerial photograph

The 1971 aerial photograph (Plates 3 and 4) shows different views of features (f), (g), (h) and (i). It also shows a group of curving soil marks (j) to the north of feature (i). These may be earlier alignments of Lendall Drain.

Also clearly shown in Field 3 is the moat (k). Its possible association with feature (g) becomes more plausible on this aerial photograph.

Field boundary (b) is shown as an existing feature on this aerial photograph.

A north to south boundary (8d) marked on the 1838 map can be seen in Field 8.

The line of Ave Maria Lane (m) can be seen as a soil mark continuing to the east of a line of trees south of Pear Tree Avenue.

#### **4 2 3** 1967 vertical aerial photograph

The 1967 aerial photograph (Plates 5 and 6) shows more views of features (b), (f), (k), and (8d). Feature (d) is shown as an existing boundary in this photograph.

To the south of the farm, in Field 5, a curving cropmark (n) can be seen running from the south-west corner of the pond to the south-west corner of the field. This reflects a boundary shown on the 1838 tithe map.

#### **4 2 4** 1952 oblique aerial photograph

The 1952 aerial photograph (Plates 7 and 8) shows features (b), (d), (f) and part of (h) as existing features. It also shows different views of features (a), (k), (3b) and (8d).

Field 9 contains a Y-shaped cropmark (o) which may be associated with a boundary on the 1838 map.

Field 8 contains faint signs of north-north-east to south-south-west oriented rigg and furrow (p).

Running diagonally across Field 1 is a faint north-west to south-east cropmark (r) that continues the line of the track along the northern side of Field 7.

Within Field 3, to the north of Foreman's Cottage (w) is a farm track which appears to equate with earthwork (3f).

The farmstead (3g) to the south of Foreman's Cottage is shown on all the maps up to 1972. Both it and the walled garden (4a, b, c, and d) in Field 4 can be seen standing in this photograph.

In Field 5, to the west of the pond (s), the remains of an earlier driveway (p) shown on the 1838 map leading to Abbey Farm can be seen.

To the west of this is an angled ditch (q). The origins of this are unknown but it may again be an earlier alignment of Lendall Drain.

## 5.0 EARTHWORK AND CONTOUR SURVEY

### 5.1 Methodology

The contour survey was carried out at intervals between July and December 1997 by a two person team using a Leica Wild TC500 total station linked to a 386SL GRiDPAD using Penmap software. The timing of the survey was dependant on the state of various crops and the visibility of features.

General points were recorded for the contour survey, the frequency of which were dependent on the area and quality of the ground at the time. Individual features were picked out as line entities to be hachured.

Weather and visibility during the site work were generally good and did not hinder the survey.

The survey comprised 7 stations within the area with 3 stations required to bring the level in from the bench mark (3.93m AOD) on Old Lodge, some 400m south-east of the site along Pear Tree Avenue.

A total of some 4000 points were recorded during the survey. The height range varies from about 2m AOD at the southern extent of the site rising to around 3m AOD to the north. The highest point of the survey is over 7m AOD on the raised island (3c) in Field 3.

Features were referenced for identification purposes using a two part code, the first part being the field the features were located in (i.e. 1-8), and the second part being a lower case letter starting with "a" in each field (3a, 3b, 4a, 4b etc.).

### 5.2 Results

Table 2

Earthwork site components	Type	Figure/plate
3a Ditch/moat	Earthwork	F8,10
3b Probable rigg and furrow	Earthworks	F8,10 P7
3c Mounded structural remains	Earthwork	F10

3d	Ditch	Earthwork	F10
3e	Banks	Earthwork	F8,10
3f	Bank/road	Earthwork	F8,10 P7
3g	Mounded structural remains	Earthwork	F3,5,7,8,10 P3,5,7
3h	Ditch	Earthwork	F8,10
3i	Ditch/moat	Earthwork	F7,10
3j	Possible ditch	Earthwork	F3,10
4a	Robbed wall	Earthwork	F5,8,10 P7
4b	Building hollow	Earthwork	F5,10 P7
4c	Building hollow	Earthwork	F3,5,10 P7
4d	Building hollow	Earthwork	F3,5,7,10 P7
4e	Mound	Earthwork	F10
6a	Driveway	Earthwork	F5,10
6b	Building platform	Earthwork	F10 P7
8a	Rigg and furrow	Earthworks	F10 P7
8b	Old field boundary	Earthwork	F10
8c	Building platform	Earthwork	F5,10
8d	Old field boundary	Earthwork	F3,10 P3,5,7
8e	Mounded structural remains	Earthwork	F5,10
8f	Probable rig and furrow	Earthworks	F10

The contour survey clearly shows the presence of a raised area of ground or island on a west-north-west to east-south-east orientation through the middle of the site (Fig 9) Whether this alignment had any influence over the orientation of the priory is uncertain

It also shows that all the known occupied structures on the site were constructed at or above the 5m AOD contour, an area covering some 400m by 160m If this represents the safe height for construction above which flooding does not occur it limits the number of likely positions for the priory

The survey identified little that can be directly attributed to the priory and those earthworks that did survive lacked enough form to identify them as anything specific

The survey did record two probable surviving elements of the moat (k) marked on the 1907 map, one in the north-west corner of Field 3 (3a) (Fig 10) and one in the south-west corner (3i) A slope (3j) running along inside the south-west boundary of Field 3, with a possible old fence line at the top edge, may also be part of the 1907 mapped moat though it aligns more readily with a boundary marked on the 1838 title map The general misalignment between the surveyed ditches and the 1907 map gives the impression that the 1907 survey of these features was not very accurate or that these are possibly different features This spatial discrepancy may partially reflect scaling differences introduced when digitising from photocopied base maps

A ditch (3h), not marked on any map though visible on the 1952 aerial photograph, was visible on a north-west to south-east orientation half way along the boundary of

Field 3 As all the other elements of the potential moat were marked on the 1907 map it is likely that this is more recent

It was apparent that very little in the way of earthworks survived in Field 2 despite the impression given by aerial photographs The abrupt difference between Fields 2 and 3 shows how much a relatively brief span of ploughing can smooth out the archaeological topography A slight lowering of the field, indicated by the contours, shows the general area of the ditch (b) that previously marked the boundary of Field 3

In the north-west corner of Field 3 vaguely parallel ridges approximately 50m long on a north-east to south-west alignment (3b), between 15-20m apart, appear to represent rigg and furrow cultivation though their irregularity makes the exact nature of the remains unclear If this is cultivation its location immediately north of the likely site of the priory would suggest that it is Post-Dissolution, possibly overlying the priory remains

At the southern extent of this ploughing is the most prominent mound/platform on the island (3c) The mound is irregular in shape and does not suggest an obvious structure or alignment though enough space exists on it to hold the projected 40m square priory complex

At the eastern edge of the mound is a north to south aligned hollow (3d) around 30m long, possibly representing a drain, of indeterminate date

To the east of this lie two parallel north-west to south-east aligned banks (3e), the eastern bank being more substantial They may relate to the orchard (x) that once stood to the north of Foreman's Cottage

Within the area once occupied by the orchard is a slight bank about 20m in length (3f) running almost parallel with the current road This appears to equate with a rutted track shown on the 1952 aerial photograph

South of the track bisecting the field are the remains of the other farmstead (3g) shown on all the earlier Ordnance Survey maps and shown to be still standing on the 1971 aerial photographs The earthworks cover an area of some 30m by 40m

Running along the northern and southern sides of Carr Dike the contour survey picked out the slight mounding of upcast from the dike widening

The highest point on the southern bank of the dike in Field 4, at around 5.5m AOD, is located within an area marked on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map as a ditched platform (v) though not visible today The map indicates that the platform was around 40m by 20m in size The 1907 earthworks reflect the location of some field boundaries shown on the 1838 tithe map It may be that these 1907 earthworks simply represent the remains of the tithe boundaries or it may be that the tithe boundaries respect an earlier feature

Also in Field 4 are the remains of the walled garden covering some 80m by 65m. These comprise a rectangular ditch on a north-east to south-west orientation with a slight mound around the outside (4a). This appears to represent the robbing of the wall. Centrally located within the enclosure, on the same orientation, is a T-shaped hollow of approximately 40m in length marking the position of a greenhouse (4b). Both these features appear on the 1907 map. Halfway along the northern side of the ditch is a rectangular hollow of 10m by 8m. This represents a small structure (4c) first shown on the 1838 tithe map and again on the 1907 map, though possibly on a different orientation by this stage. At the southern end of the greenhouse hollow is a slightly deeper, wider hollow around 8m square (4d) which marks the location of a structure shown on the 1838, 1907 and 1971 maps.

The mound (4e) at the northern end of Field 4, at the convergence of the drains, conforms to the area of a small wooded enclosure marked on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map. It is also within an enclosure labelled on the 1838 tithe map as "stack yard and Crow Hill". This shows that the mound pre-dates Carr Dike but it is still uncertain as to whether it is related to upcast from Lendall Drain or represents an earlier natural or man-made feature. The mound is approximately 50m long by 25m wide and is raised above the surrounding ground by some 1.5m, standing to a height of 6m AOD.

Field 6 shows traces of the teardrop-shaped driveway (6a) marked on the 1853 and 1907 maps, with a rectangular bayed building platform (6b) at its northern end. The platform is about 40m long and represents the location of structures marked on the 1838 map and still surviving, though probably in a different form, on the 1952 aerial photographs.

The only other area of obvious earthworks is in Field 8. At the western end of this field are traces of rigg and furrow on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation (8a). These are approximately 8m apart and up to 30m long. East of these on a similar alignment is a slightly larger bank with a hollow along the eastern side and a fall-off to the west (8b). Traces of a drain were visible in the hollow potentially marking the feature as modern, though this may just be re-use of an earlier boundary feature.

Along the southern edge of the field, about half way along, are the T-shaped remains of a building platform (8c) for a structure shown on the 1907 map.

Running out from this platform, visible for around 30m, are traces of a field boundary (8d) marked on the 1838 map. Along the line of this boundary at the northern edge of the field is a small mound (8e) which represents a structure or enclosure marked on the 1907 map.

To the west of and respecting the earlier boundary are the remains of some probable east to west oriented rigg and furrow (8f). These are more substantial than (8a) and stand 10m apart.

Only one piece of medieval stonework was found during the survey and that was at the south-east corner of the pond (s) Some stonework was seen in the mins of farmstead (3g) but was of uncertain date

## **6 0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

### **6 1 Methodology**

The geophysical survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford The survey was carried out during July 1997

Areas to be surveyed were divided up into 20m grids with magnetic readings being logged every 0.5m along one axis in 1m traverses, this gives 800 readings per 20m square Resistance readings are logged every 1m giving 400 readings per 20m square

Gradiometer survey was carried out in Fields 2, 3 and 4, over an area of some 5 hectares In addition to this two smaller areas of resistance survey covering 0.64ha were undertaken in Field 3 (Fig 11)

Specific features have been picked out on the geophysical plans with upper case letters, these should not be confused with the fieldwalking area references which are also in upper case but always preceded with the word "Area"

### **6 2 Results**

The gradiometer survey found a high level of background noise, indicative of areas of archaeological interest These responses seemed particularly concentrated within Field 3 and the south-eastern area of Field 4 (Fig 12)

While the results of the survey do not show any clearly recognisable priory remains they do show broad areas of increased magnetic activity, suggestive of occupation and/or building remains The main western example of this (C) mins in a zigzag pattern on a roughly north to south orientation This pattern broadly follows the course of the moat (k) marked on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map though possibly more along the eastern side of the moat This could suggest that the response is due to areas of upcast from the moat or that structures once ran along beside the moat Within this area of activity are numerous pit type anomalies

To the east of this, around the area of earthwork (3c), the pattern of responses is repeated, with areas of increased magnetic response surrounding groups of pit type anomalies The relatively blank areas between these responses are interpreted as being areas of potential courtyard or a cloister

The results from Field 4 show a similar pattern and may be marking the southern extent of activity, though interference from potential upcast of Carr Dike can not be ruled out



The remains of the walled garden clearly show as a ferrous response at the eastern edge of the survey

The resistivity survey (Fig 13) gives the most likely evidence of structural remains with possible walls shown in red on the plan. The possible structures indicated fall within the areas of increased magnetic response, apart from structure (E) which <sup>E?</sup> being the only one on the island on an east to west orientation is the most likely candidate for being part of the core priory complex. Further possible structures are shown to the west which may be associated outbuildings or possibly the infirmary

## 7 0 FIELDWALKING SURVEY

### 7 1 Methodology

Intensive fieldwalking was undertaken in Fields 1, 2, 5 and 9 (Fig 14). Fields were divided into 10m squares with 2-3 minutes spent in each square. Each discreet block of fieldwalking was given an upper case reference letter preceded by the word "Area" (Fig 15)

Fieldwalking was undertaken in two phases during September and October by a different team of two people on each occasion. All finds were retrieved and bagged per square

A number of unlocated finds were incorporated into the pottery report, including those retrieved by NYCC during a previous site visit. These were recovered from within Area A and Area B with some from molehills on the mam mound (3c) in Field 3. Fields were generally in a clean ploughed and disced state. Weather conditions did not hinder visibility

### 7 2 Results

General recovery of dateable pottery was fairly limited with the main concentrations being towards the western end of the site

Twenty-two sherds of 2nd-3rd century AD Roman pottery were recovered during fieldwalking (with a further 19 sherds from trial trench A). A total of 41 sherds of medieval pottery were retrieved, consisting of orange wares and Humberwares dating from the 13-16th centuries

Area D produced one identifiable sherd of Roman pottery. Other than to say it was found near the boundary to Field 4 little can be said about it, apart from that it shows Roman material is present away from the area of trial trenching

Area E produced 11 sherds of medieval pottery in a random distribution

Area B produced 18 sherds of medieval pottery, 3 of which were unlocated. Again the distribution was broadly random though more was retrieved from closer to the boundary of Field 3. Area B also produced a concentration of 19 sherds of Roman

pottery, with one unlocated sherd. The concentration was towards the centre of the area though it should be noted that this was in the vicinity of trial trench A which was excavated and backfilled prior to ploughing and fieldwalking.

Area A produced one sherd of Roman pottery and ten sherds of medieval pottery.

Area C produced one medieval sherd.

Large amounts of brick and tile were recovered from all Areas barring Area C, but this has proved difficult to date other than to say it is probably largely medieval, apart from Area D which appears mostly modern.

The general concentration of Roman and medieval pottery around the island in Field 3 confirms that the site has been a focus for activity in these periods, with the date range of the medieval pottery broadly matching the date range of the priory.

## **8 0 TRIAL TRENCHING**

### **8 1 Methodology**

Two areas were excavated (Fig 2) during September 1997 by a team of three people. The trenches were largely excavated by JCB using a toothless ditching bucket with final hand cleaning. Sample excavation was undertaken of any features exposed.

### **8 2 Results**

#### **8 2 1 Trench A**

Trench A measured some 14m long by 1.5m wide (Fig 16) and was excavated across a shallow linear depression visible in Field 2. The trench which was cut at a right angle to the visible hollow approximately 25m south-east of the lagoon fence. The broad depression, which ran on a north-west to south-east orientation, was all that remained of a more defined field boundary ditch (b) filled in by the current tenants of the farm since 1977.

The bulk of the soil was removed in spits by a JCB using a toothless ditching bucket, with the earlier layers being removed by hand. A baulk was left lower down towards the centre of the trench to avoid disturbing a field drain inserted when the hollow had been infilled by the farmer. The narrower ditch (5) was not bottomed as the trench was only excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m in order to meet health and safety requirements.

The earliest feature appeared to be a broad ditch (12), approximately 8m wide and up to 0.7m deep with a slightly steeper cut angle on the western side.

Visible on the western bank of the ditch were two pit features (9) and (11). It was unclear whether both these features were cut into the bank of the ditch or were cut

by the ditch as their fills were very similar to the primary fill of the ditch. Feature (9) was an oval shaped pit, 2m long, up to 1.2m wide and up to 0.3m deep, set into the flat shelf at the base of ditch (12). Feature (11) was located immediately south-west of feature (9) but further up the slope of the ditch and running on out of the western end of the trench. Its visible width was approximately 1.35m and up to 0.15m deep. As the fills of both features were so similar and the ends ran into each other it is possible that they are two parts of the same feature. The section across feature (11) showed it to have a very steep northern cut with a much shallower southern side.

The primary fill of ditch (12) was a mottled dark grey/orange clay soil with charcoal flecks (7). This appeared to survive beneath modern plough soil and continued down both sides of the ditch. Layer (7) contained five sherds of Roman greyware.

Towards the centre of ditch (12) was a narrower steeper ditch (5) approximately 3.5m wide. It was unclear whether cut (5) represented an earlier or later cut of the ditch though its latest fill, a compact grey clay (6) ran over onto the eastern base of ditch (12), showing that both were open together during at least one point in their lives. As well as filling cut (5) layer (6) appeared to level out the base of ditch (12) giving it more the appearance of a hollow-way. Layer (6) had no clear direct relationship with layer (7) though it is likely to be later and no finds were retrieved from it.

The bulk of ditch (12) was filled with up to 0.7m of a dark orange/brown clay soil (4) from which 3 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. Because most of this layer was removed by machine this number of sherds should not be seen as representative. A 3.5m wide 0.8m deep hollow still remained in the field at this point which continued in use as a ditch boundary until sometime between 1979 and 1986 as shown on aerial photographs. A 0.15m deep layer of buried turf and silt (3) lined the hollow which was then levelled by the present farmer with a mixed soil deposit (2).

## 8.2.2 Trench B

Trench B was located on the southern side of a drain opposite the remains of a ditch (3a) in the north eastern corner of Field 3. The trench consisted of a length of drain bank which was stripped of turf and topsoil in an attempt to pick up ditch (3a) as it crossed under the farm track.

While a hollow was visible in the verge on the northern side of the track suggesting that the ditch did continue as far as the drain, no sign of it was seen in the stripped section. This may in part be due to the large amount of root activity combined with the dryness of the soil making identification difficult, though it is not inconceivable that the ditch turns before the drain. The aerial photographic information is inconclusive as to whether the ditch continues in the field to the north.

## 9 0 ARCHITECTURAL STONEMWORK SURVEY

The farmbuildings were inspected in order to establish whether any re-used or in situ historic architectural stone could be found. All external and most internal wall surfaces were visually surveyed. No re-used stonework was seen.

The only piece of historic stonework located was in Field 6 at the north-west corner of the fish pond (s). The foundations of farmstead (3g) may have contained re-used stonework but due to the overgrown nature of the remains this was unclear.

## 10 0 DISCUSSION

The results of the fieldwalking and the trial trenching clearly show evidence of a previously unsuspected Roman presence on the site during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

The extent of the site during this Romano-British period is even less clear than the medieval period boundaries.

The nature of the pottery is such that it could survive for reasonable periods of time in the ploughsoil, however the distribution of the pottery is fairly limited. This may relate to the depth at which Roman remains survive implying that they have not been too badly disturbed by ploughing or that the site is indeed very localised, leading to a relatively small spread of finds on the field surface.

The only feature that this spread potentially relates to is the dog-leg within moat (k) which possibly forms part of the enclosure (e) tentatively identified on the 1986 aerial photograph. Features (9) and (11) in trial trench A, while outside this enclosure, run parallel to its north-western boundary making them more likely to be associated with it.

That this enclosure is on a relatively low area of ground may relate to the water levels during the period or it may imply that yet more Roman remains survive on higher ground.

The lack of response from the geophysics in this area is somewhat disappointing in view of the finds, though the few anomalies recorded in the area do lie on the same orientation as the enclosure.

That a medieval site exists in the area of the island during the documented period of occupation of the priory is shown by the date range of the fieldwalked medieval pottery. That the distribution is broadly concentrated to the west of the site further targets the likely area of the complex.

While the geophysical gradiometer survey does not show a clear pattern of structures it does show a marked concentration of potential archaeology to the east of moat (k) and around the island. This is mostly in the form of pit-type anomalies though some linear trends do show through and may represent wall lines. The

varying orientations of these trends may just reflect the differences between core structures and ancillary buildings, though it is possible that they relate to earlier potentially Roman features

The resistivity survey gives a stronger indication of structural remains with one or possibly two structures, each around 10 by 20m, running parallel with the eastern side of ruoat (k) on a north-east to south-west orientation. A heavier structural response of similar dimensions is shown some 45m to the east of this on an east to west orientation. This orientation might suggest that this structure is more closely associated with the core monastic complex

Feature (k) has not yet been proven to be medieval, but it is the most likely candidate for the western precinct boundary (Fig 17). This would loosely tie in with the interpretation of feature (c) as being a contemporary fish pond, as they were normally located outside the precinct. The few structures identified by the geophysics, whilst of uncertain date, seem to relate to features (k) and (3c). This again does not conflict with (k) as the western precinct boundary

The earliest northern boundary which surrounds the raised area in Field 3 is shown on the tithe map. This is set further into Field 1 than the current boundary. This is as likely a northern precinct boundary as any, though little evidence exists to prove or disprove this assumption

Working on the same premise the most likely eastern precinct boundary is (8d) as shown on the tithe map, with Ave Maria Lane entering the site from the south-east corner. Dugdale's reference to the mote being most apparent on the south and east sides is possibly referring to the earlier Lendall Drain/Carr Dike alignment, this could imply that the drain is a much earlier feature and does in fact mark an alternative eastern precinct boundary

The southern precinct boundary, if it is the earthwork marked on the 1907 map, would appear to run to the north of the old Carr Dike roughly following the 3ru contour back towards Ave Maria Lane in the south-east corner

No proof of this as the precinct boundary exists though it does contain all of the ground above 5m AOD upon which all potential structures and most known structures have been built, and does so by mostly using historical boundaries

Report           NAA 98/7  
Date             February 1998  
Text             D Ronan  
Edited by        P Cardwell  
Illustrations   D Ronan and J Robinson-Dean

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Johnson D 1993 *132kV OHL Diversion, Long Drax - archaeological desk top survey*, Anthony Walker and Partners

### Cartographic

1838 Drax Tithe map and apportionment (BIHR TA 56L)

Ordnance Survey 1853 6" map sheet 237

Ordnance Survey 1907 25" map sheet 237 1

Ordnance Survey 1958 6" map sheet SE62NE

Ordnance Survey 1972 1:2500 map sheet SE6628

### Aerial photographs

CUC JH16 (05 07 52)

Meridian Airmaps Ltd Run 59 67 208 (14 06 67)

Hunting Surveys Ltd 71 202 run 65 9254 (27 10 71)

AJC 085/2 (23 10 86)

## APPENDIX I

### PROBABLE DURATION OF FEATURES BASED ON SURVEY INFORMATION

	R	M	PM	1838 Tithe	1853 OS	1907 OS	1952 AP	1958 OS	1967 OS	1971 OS	1972 OS	1977 AP	1979 AP	1986 AP	1997 Survey
b	?	+?	+?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
c	?	+?	+?	x	x	x	<?	x	<?	<	x	<	<	-	
e	?	+?	+	x	x	x	?	x	?	?	x	?	-	-	
4e	?	?	?	+?	?	?	+?	?	+?	+	+	+	+	+	+
a		+?	+	x	x	x	<	x	<	<	x	<	<	-	
8a		+?	+	x	x	x	<	x	<	<	x	<	<	<	<
8f		+?	+	x	x	x	<	x	<	<	x	<	<	<	<
3b		?	+	x	x	x	<	x	<	<	x	<	<	<	<
k		?	+?	x	x	+	<	+	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
3a		?	+?	x	x	+	<	+	<	<	x	<	<	<	<
3i		?	+?	x	x	+	<	+	<	<	+	<	<	<	<
3j		?	+?	x	x	+	<	+	<	<	x	<	<	<	<
m		?	+?	+	+	x	-	x	-	-	x				
g		?	?	x	x	x	?	x	?	-	x	?	?	-	
d			?	+	+?	+	+	+	+	-	x	?	-	-	
f			?	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	x	-	-	-	
h			?	+	+	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	
n			?	+	x	x	-	x	-	?	x	?	?	-	-
P			?	+	+	x	<	-	-	-	?				
u			?	+	+	+	?	?	+?	+?	+	+	+	+	+
x			?	+	+	+	?	+	x						
3g			?	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+?	<	<	<
6b			?	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	<	<	<	<	<
8d			?	+	+	x	<	x	<	<	x	<	<	<	<
o			?	+?	+?	x	-								
v			?	+?	+?	+	?	+	?	x	x				
J			?	?	?	x	?	x	?	-	x	?	?	-	
r			?	x	x	x	-	x	?	?	x				
6a			?	+	+	?	+	?	?	?	x	<	<	<	<
w				+?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
i				+	x	?	x	?	-	x	-	-	-	-	-
q				x	x	<									
s				x	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
t				x	x	+?	+?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3f				+?	x	+	x	?	?	x	?	?	<	<	
4a				x	+	?	+	<	<	x	<	<	<	<	<
4b				x	+	?	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
4c				x	+	?	+	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<
4d				x	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	<	<	<	<
8e				x	+	?	+	x	<	<	<	<	<	<	<

**Key**

- |   |               |    |                   |    |                     |
|---|---------------|----|-------------------|----|---------------------|
| - | Soil/cropmark | R  | Roman             | OS | Ordnance Survey map |
| < | Earthwork     | M  | Medieval          |    |                     |
| + | Standing      | PM | Post medieval     |    |                     |
| ? | Uncertain     | AP | Aerial Photograph |    |                     |
| x | Not visible   |    |                   |    |                     |

## APPENDIX II

### POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Peter Didsbury

#### 1 0 INTRODUCTION

The material submitted for examination consisted almost principally of tile and brick fragments of uncertain date (see further below), together with small amounts of pottery and other material from the Roman, medieval and modern periods. As requested, attention has been focused on the distribution and nature of the Roman and medieval material. A general summary of all material is tabulated below.

Table 1

Figures are number/weight (grams)

Area	Brick/tile	Modern pot/other <sup>1</sup>	Roman pot	Medieval pot
A	13/359	62/781	1/23	10/71
B	235/3290	23/434	20/278	18/185
C	7/159	7/73	-	1/27
D	82/731	2/7	1/2	-
E	67/1956	1/6	-	11/160
Trench A	-	-	19/394	-
Molehills	10/84	-	-	1/5

Note 1 Includes glass, industrial slag etc

Note 2 This table does not include a brown flint core from square B40, and a bronze mount from E23

#### DISCUSSION

##### 2 0 Tile

This category includes a wide variety of types. Possibly the most common group consists of apparently hand-made "flat" types in a number of orange/red sandy to gritty fabrics. In the absence of diagnostic features, the date and purpose of these must remain uncertain, though they are more likely to be medieval or early post-medieval than otherwise. Their concentration would appear to be particularly marked in Area B and Area E, though they are found throughout the fieldwalked area. They may be sparsely represented in Area D, where much of the tile appears to derive from broken modern field drains.



## 2.1 Modern material

There would appear to be little of significance in the distribution of this material. The pottery types represented are predominantly factory-produced white and transfer-printed wares, stonewares and brown-glazed coarsewares, none of which need be earlier than nineteenth-century in date. The glass seems mainly to derive from bottles of this period. It may be noted that the industrial slag included in this category is mostly concentrated in Area A.

## 2.3 Medieval material

Three main fabric types are represented: coarse sandy/gritty oxidized wares, fine to sandy orange wares, Humberware types. No diagnostic features were present. The first of these groups may have a wide date range. The orange wares probably date to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The Humberwares probably centre on the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but may include post-medieval varieties of this fabric type.

No such material was recovered from Area D, while the single sherds from Area A, Area C and the molehills are all Humberware types (the former from A41 and C26).

In Area B there are "orange wares" from squares 32, 64, 94, 103, 145 and 151, Humberwares from squares 22, 29 and 96, coarse gritty wares from 38 and 64, and uncategorised medieval from square 14.

In Area E there are "orange wares" from squares 1, 13, 18, 21 and 28, and Humberwares from squares 6, 10, 21 and 31.

## 2.4 Roman material

The Roman material consists predominantly of greywares probably deriving from sources in South and East Yorkshire, though oxidized and white wares are also present, as is a single sherd of samian. The distribution and composition of the field-walked material may be discussed before that from Trench A is considered.

There are single sherds of Roman greyware and whiteware (mortarium?) from squares A39 and D18 respectively. The remainder of the field-walked Roman material comes from Area B, as set out below.

Table 2

Type	Squares
Grey and black sandy	81, 85, 99, 90, 93, 108, 117, 118, 120, 123
Oxidized	88
White	86

There are bowls which appear to be of South Yorkshire origin in squares 123 (cf. *Blaxton* Type H [c-d]) and 81 (cf. *Blaxton* Type H[b]), and a body sherd bearing

grouped-line burnishing, possibly of East Yorkshire origin, in square 93. The bowls are likely to be of second- to third-century date, and the body sherd third- or fourth-century. A simple-rimmed dish/bowl from square 120 is essentially undatable, as are the white and oxidized fragments listed above.

The unlocated material probably from Area B also contains a wide-mouthed bowl which is likely to be third-century in date.

The excavated material from Trench A was distributed as follows:

Table 3

Context	Type	No	Weight (grams)
4	Grey	2	64
4	Oxidized	1	5
7	Grey	5	134
8	Grey	7	36
	Samian	1	2
10	Grey	1	138
u/s	Mortarium	1	7
	Oxidized	1	8
Total		19	394

The diagnostic material in this assemblage consists of the following:

- A bowl in typical South Yorkshire fabric, with heavy triangular rim and incised grooves on the upper body. Similar vessels were made at *Cantley* and *Blaxton* (cf. Type H[c-d]) in the second and third centuries. Context 10.
- A shouldered bowl, probably from the same production centre and of similar date. Context 7, with a joining sherd in context 4.

Lipped dishes/bowls in oxidized and grey fabrics from context 4 and u/s respectively are less closely datable, but do not contradict the second-/third-century date proposed for the assemblage as a whole.

A samian fragment from context 8 has an incomplete pottery stamp bearing a name beginning with B. Specialist opinion would be needed to date this, and may also be sought in respect of a sherd from a mortarium of bead and flange type from u/s.

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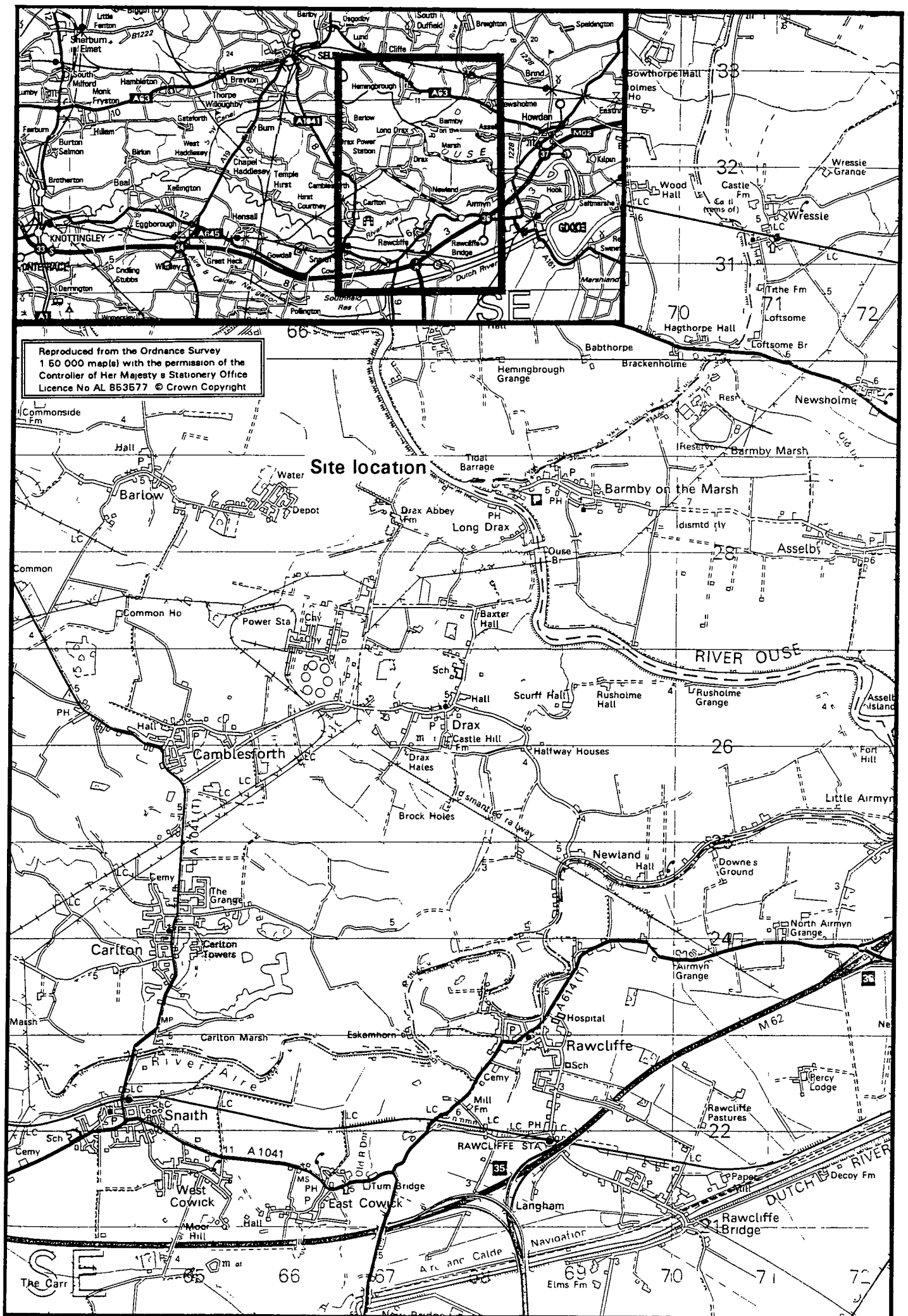
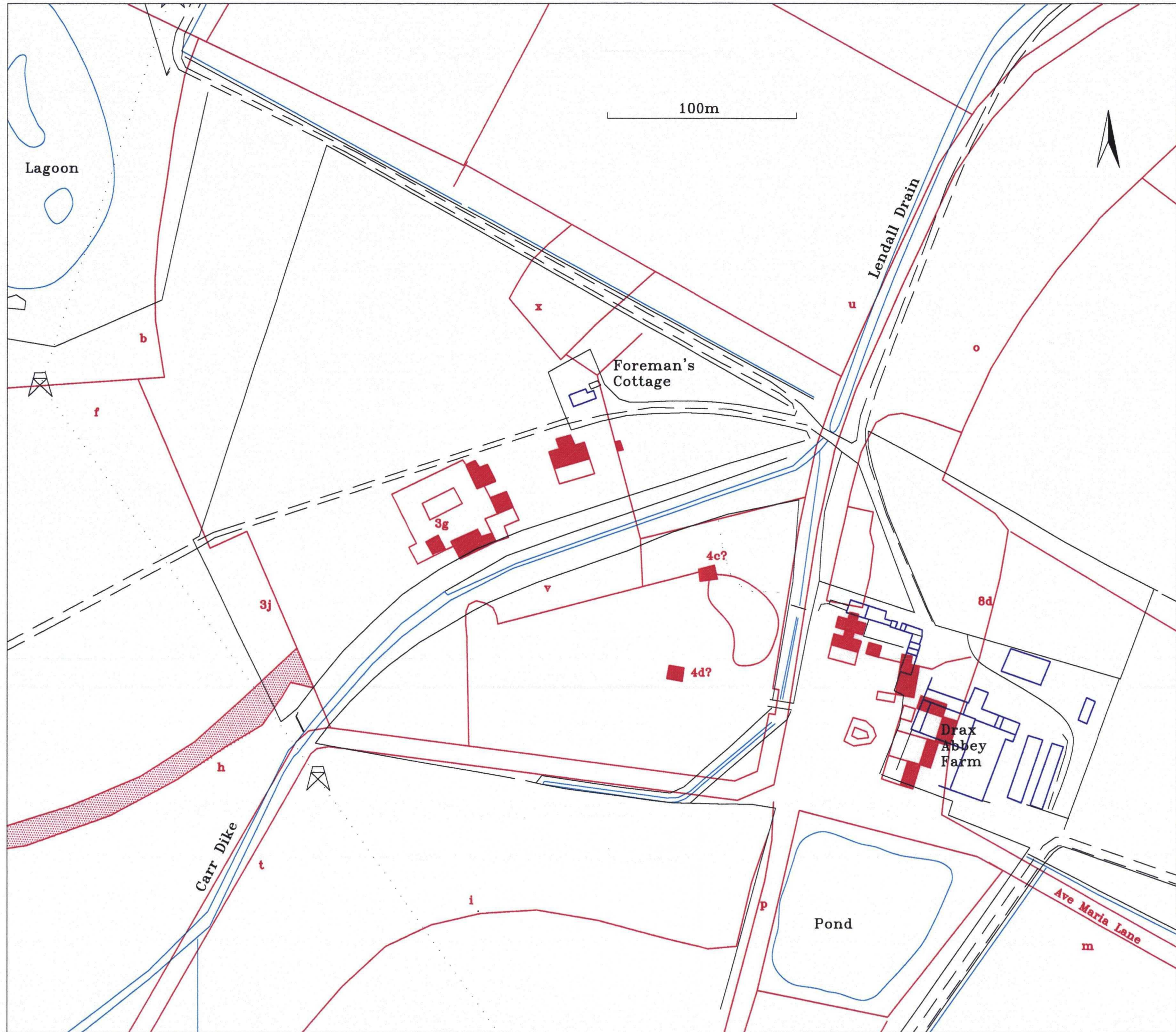


Figure 1 Site location

DRAX ABBEY FARM  
Archaeological survey



- 1838
- Buildings
- ▨ Woodland
- Current

Figure 3 1838 Tithe map overlaid on current map

Based on Ordnance Survey maps with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence No. AL853577

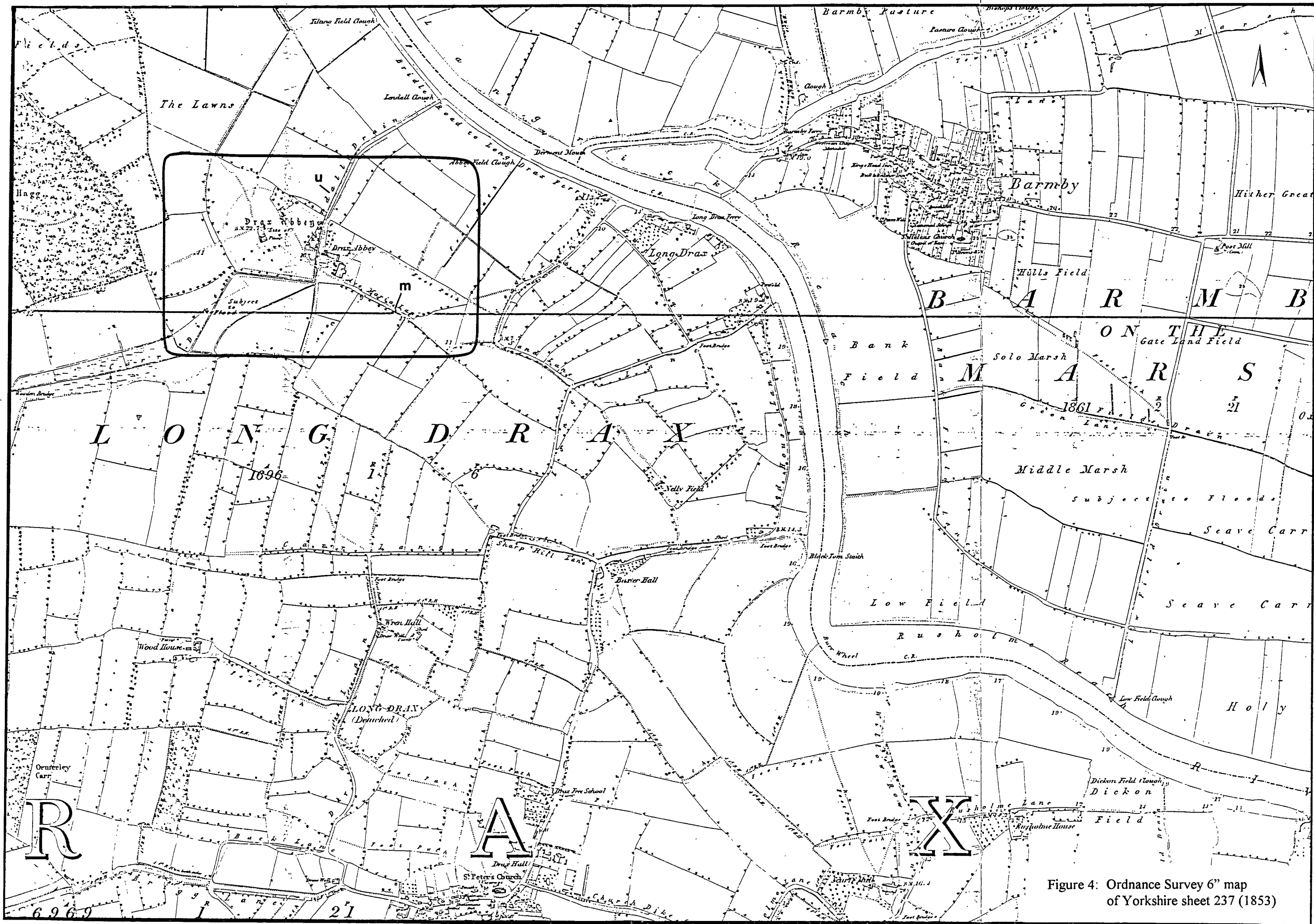


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 6" map of Yorkshire sheet 237 (1853)

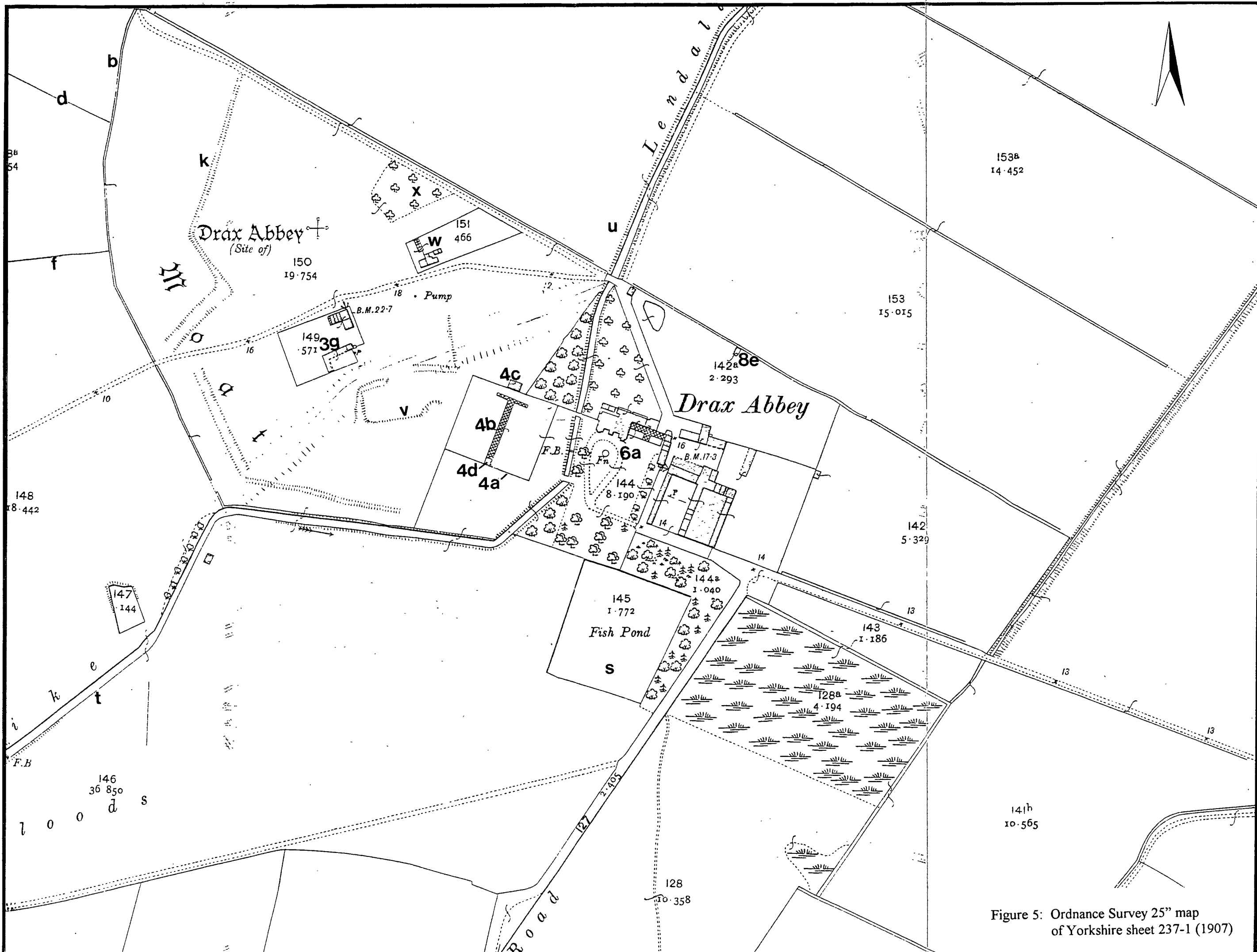


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 25" map of Yorkshire sheet 237-1 (1907)

DRAX ABBEY FARM  
Archaeological survey



- Structures
- Woodland

Figure 6 1907 OS map overlaid on current map



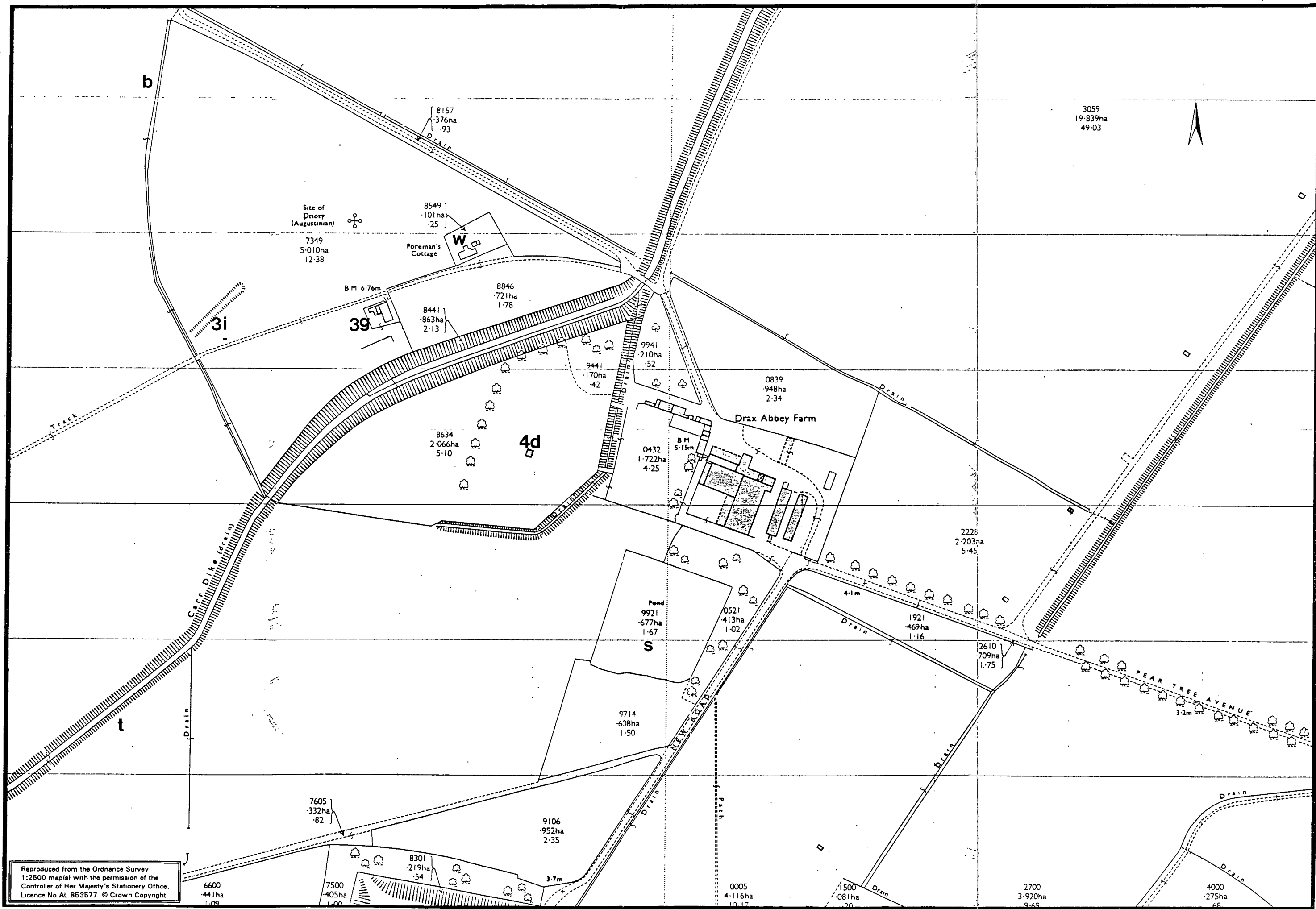


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of sheet SE6628 (1972)

DRAX ABBEY FARM  
Archaeological survey



Figure 8 Plotted 1986  
aerial photograph  
information

DRAX ABBEY FARM  
Archaeological survey



Figure 9 Contour survey  
with 5m contour marked  
in red

DRAX ABBEY FARM  
Archaeological survey



Figure 10 Labelled  
earthwork features

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GSB PROSPECTION

PROJECT: 97/58 DRAX ABBEY

TITLE: Location Diagram

Based on a plan supplied by  
Northern Archaeological Associates

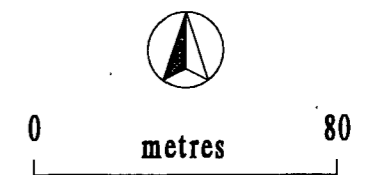
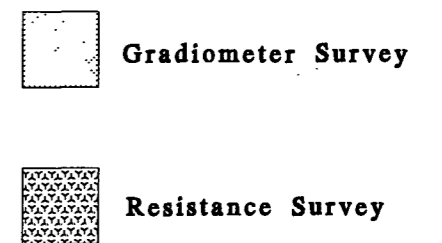


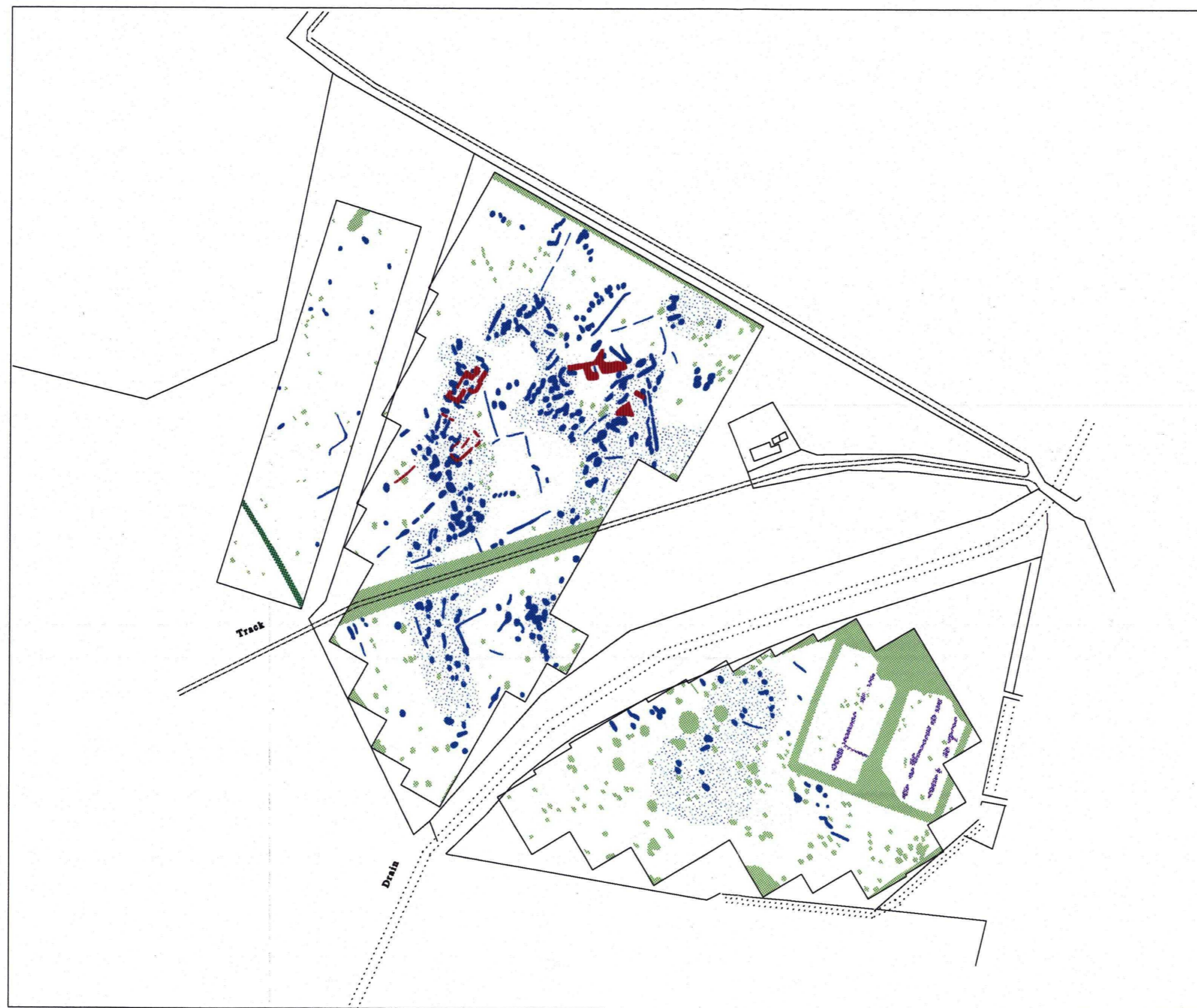
Figure 11







GSB PROSPECTION

PROJECT: 97/58 DRAX ABBEY

TITLE: Summary Interpretation Diagram

Based on a plan supplied by  
Northern Archaeological Associates



-  ?Archaeology
-  ?Walls
-  ?Paths
-  Increased Magnetic Activity
-  Former Field Boundary
-  Ferrous

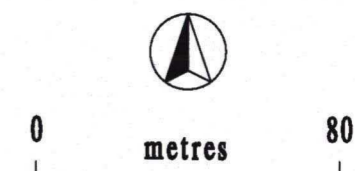
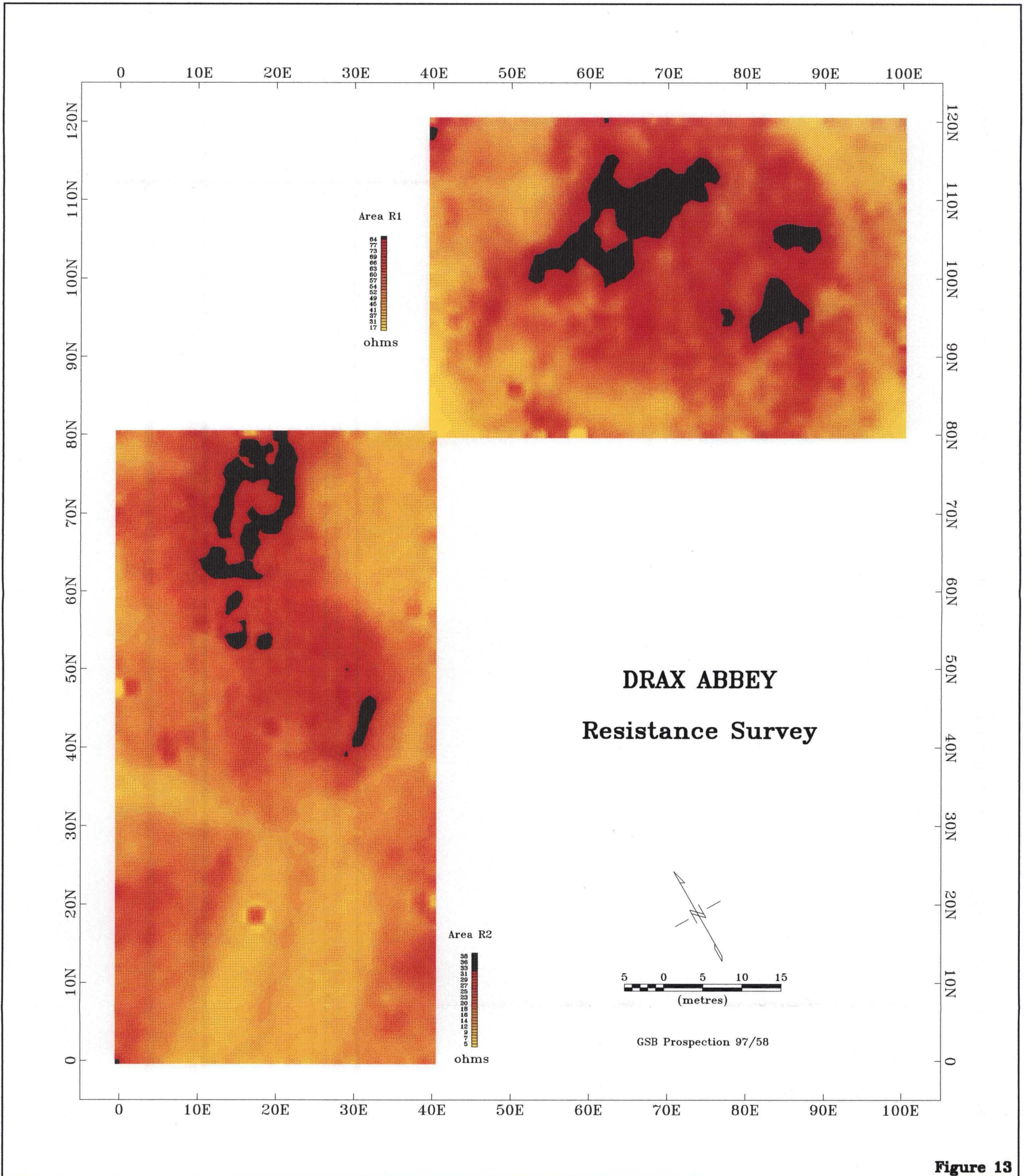
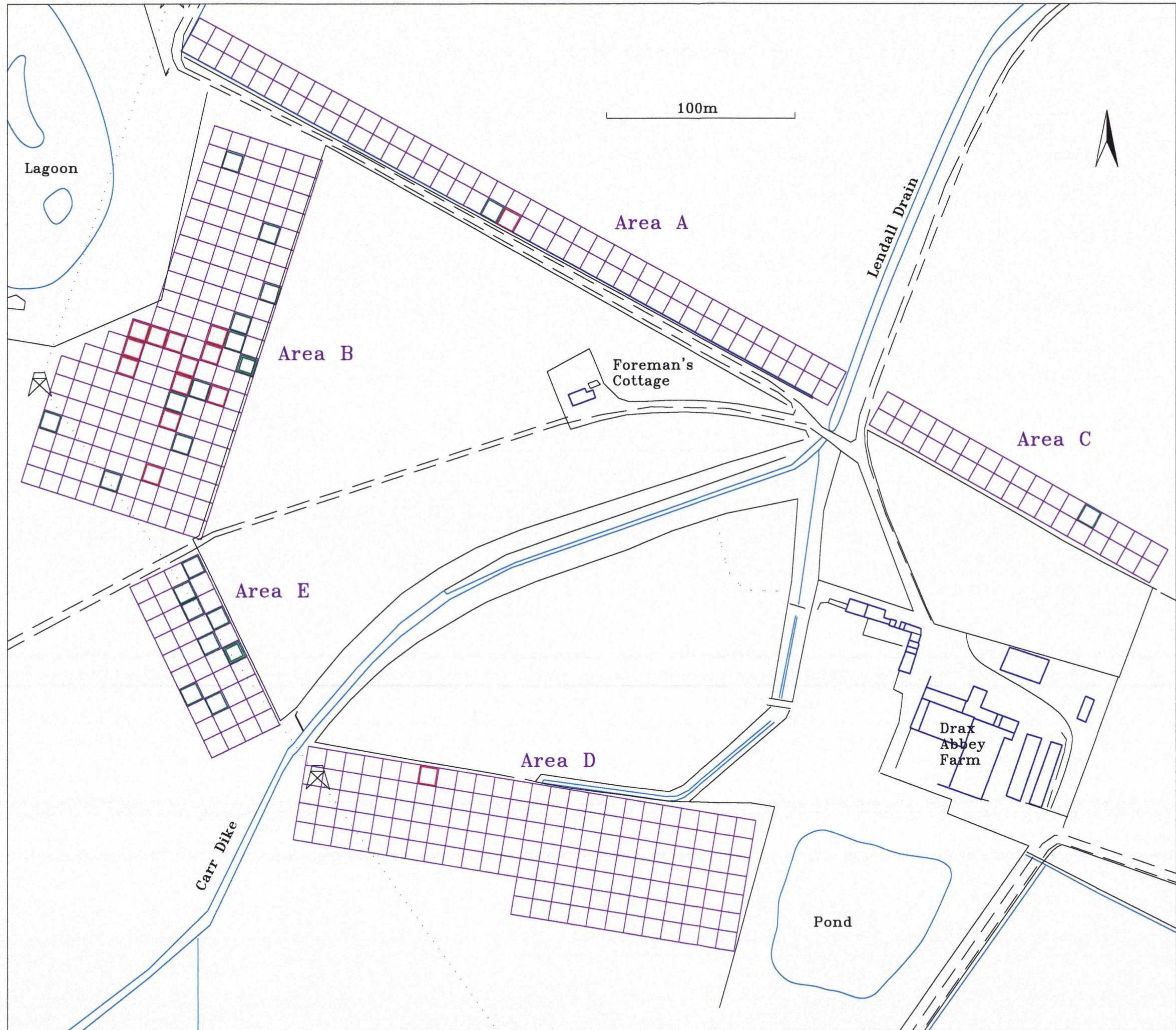


Figure 12



**Figure 13**

DRAX ABBEY FARM  
Archaeological survey



- Roman
- Medieval

Figure 14 Location of fieldwalked areas and dateable finds





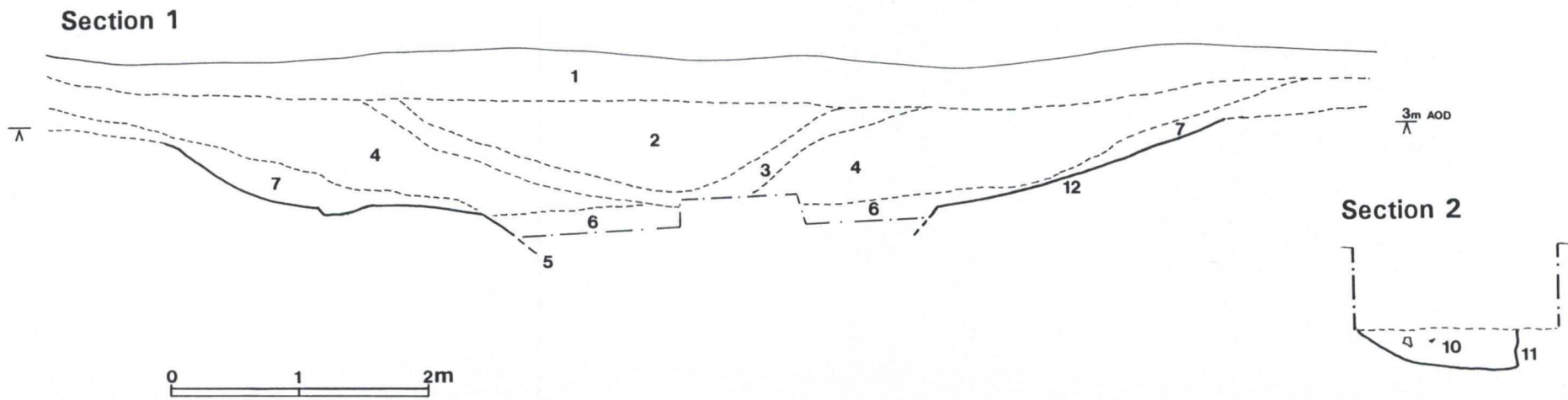
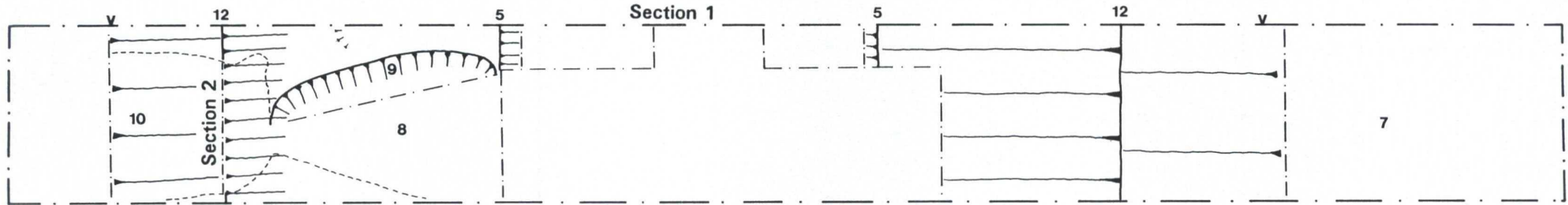


Figure 16 Plan and sections of trial trench A

DRAX ABBEY FARM  
Archaeological survey

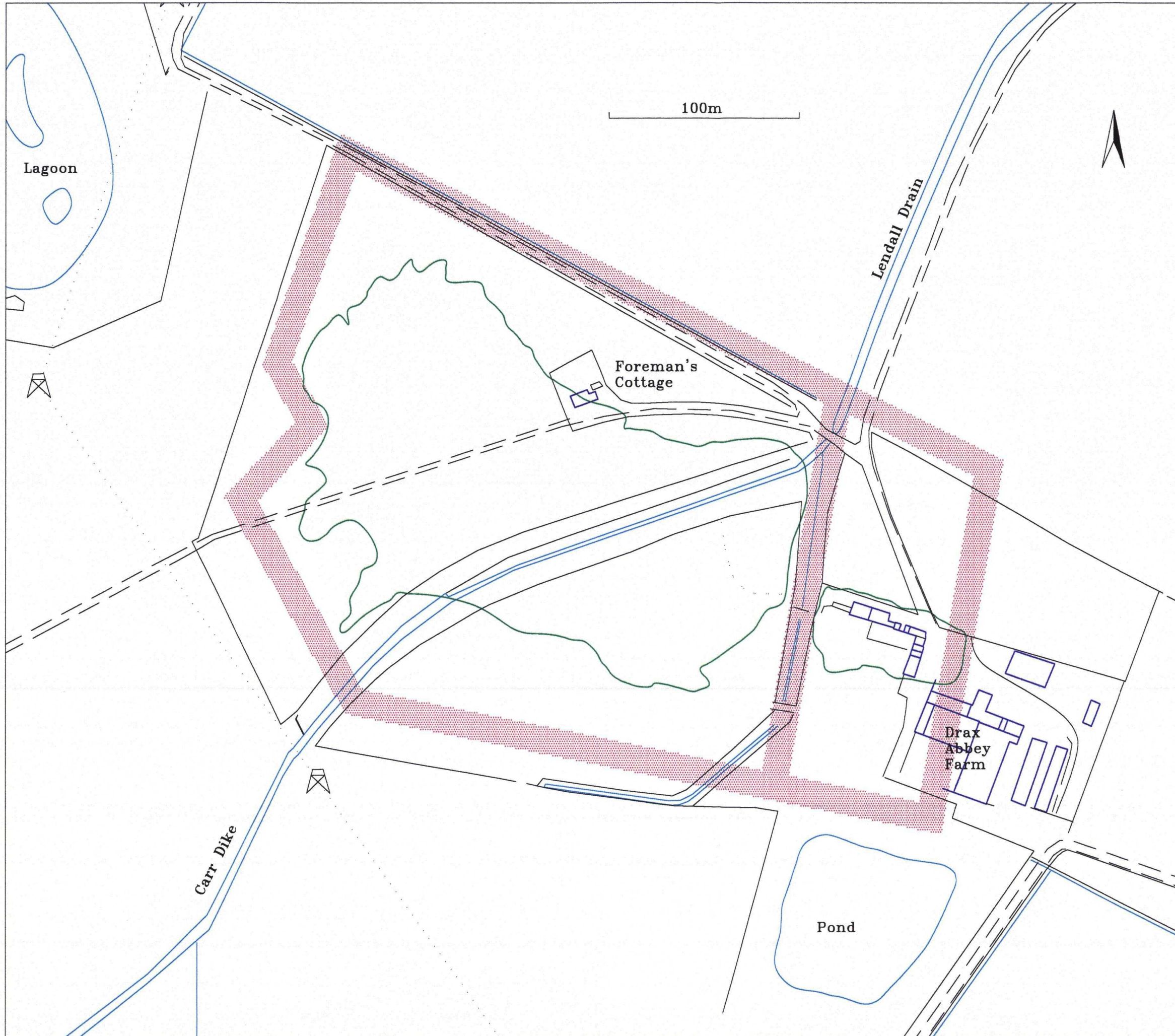


Figure 17 Suggested medieval precinct boundary in red with 5m contour in green

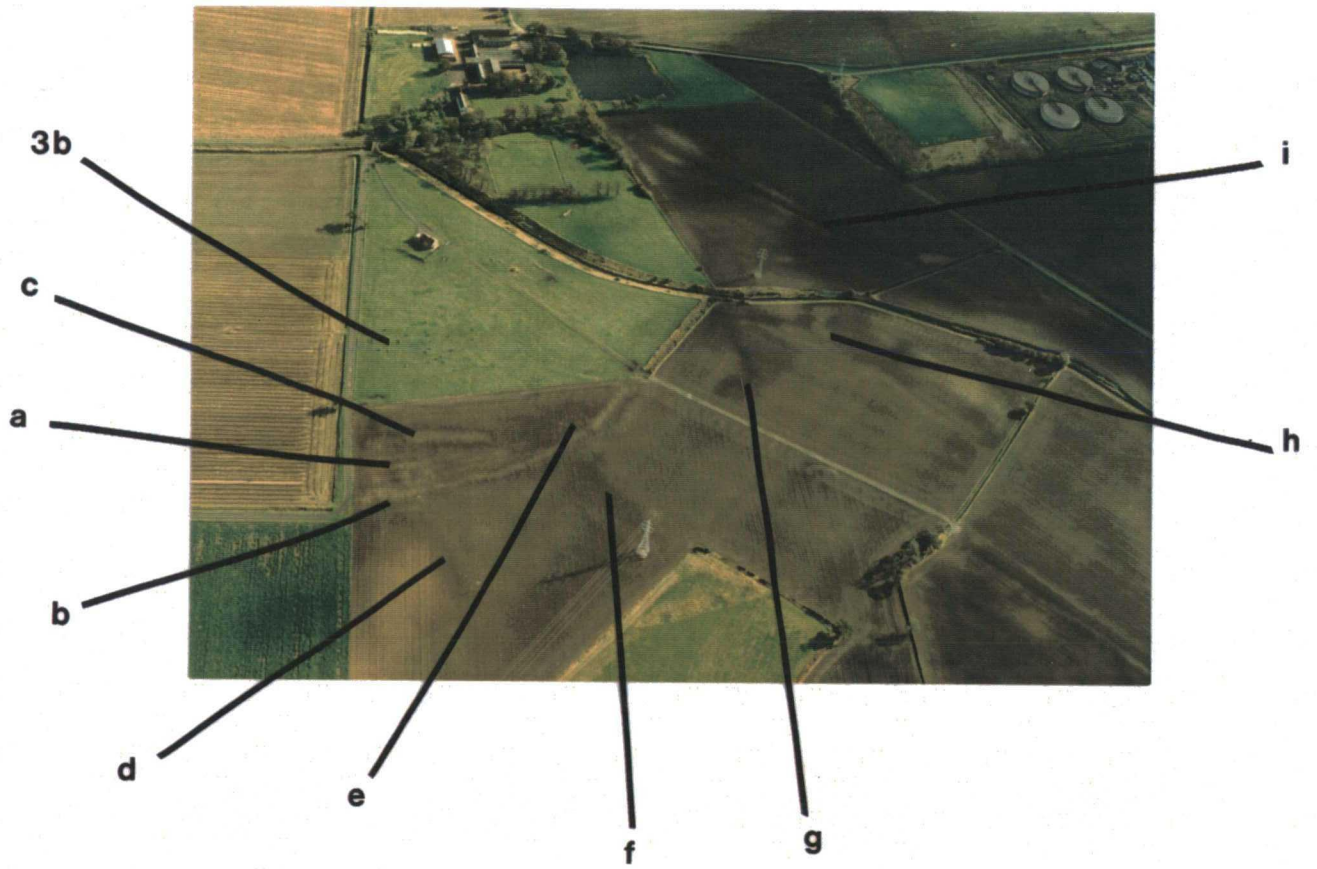


Plate 1: 1986 oblique aerial photograph from the west with feature labels



Plate 2: 1986 oblique aerial photograph from the west



Plate 3: 1971 vertical aerial photograph from the south with feature labels



Plate 4: 1971 vertical aerial photograph from the south

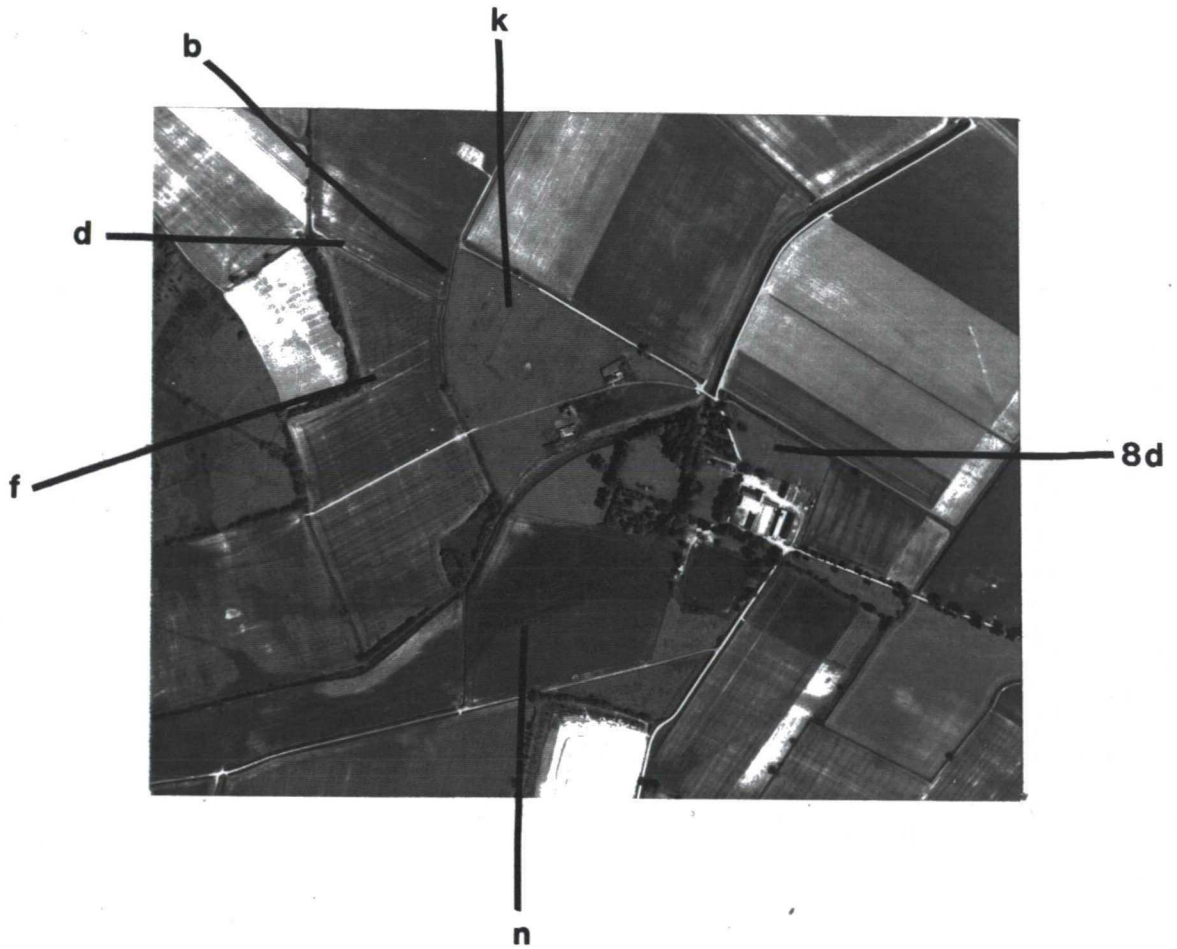


Plate 5: 1967 vertical aerial photograph from the south with feature labels





Plate 6: 1967 vertical aerial photograph from the south

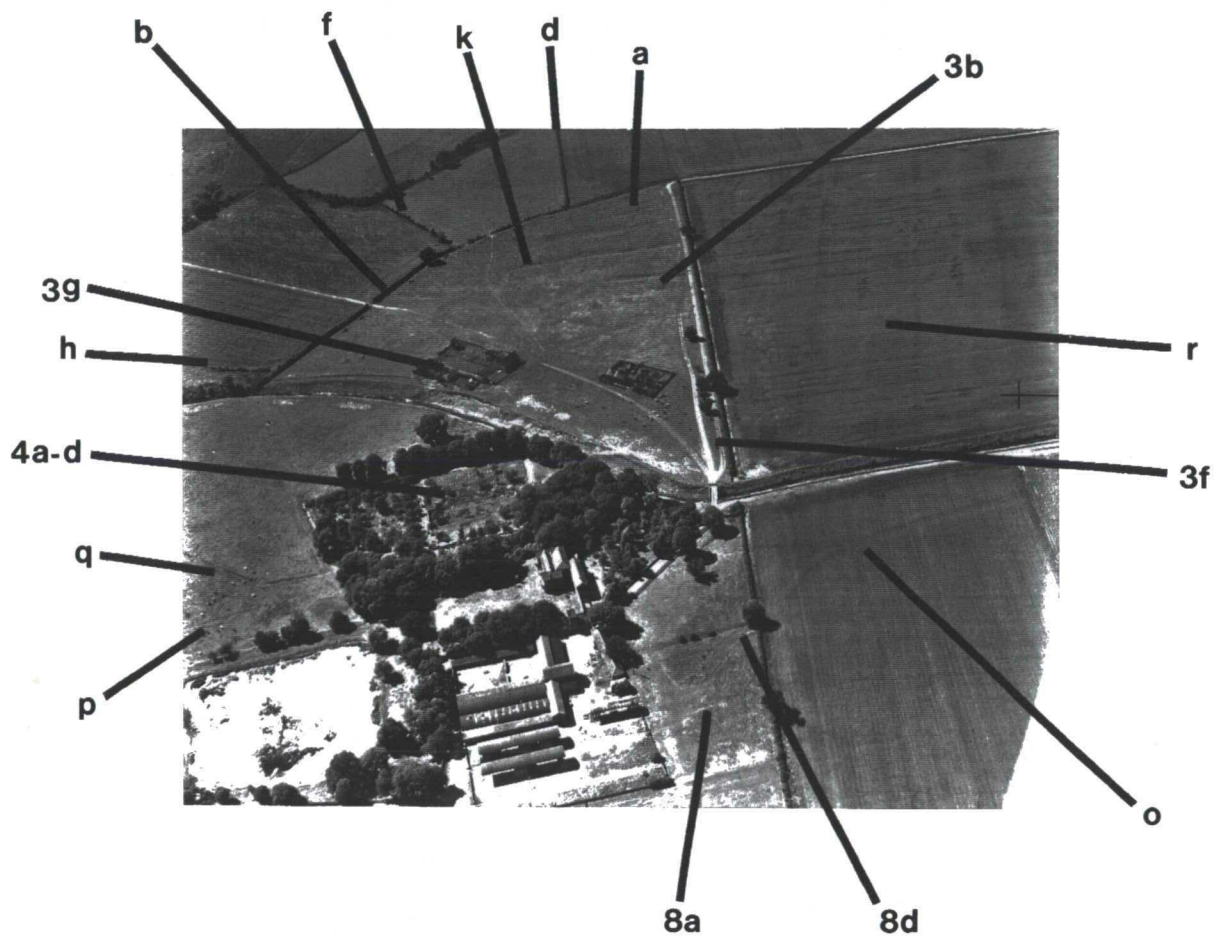


Plate 7: 1952 oblique aerial photograph from the east with feature labels



Plate 8: 1952 oblique aerial photograph from the east