



Archaeological Services
University of Durham

**Whitby Abbey Lodge,
Whitby, North Yorkshire**

archaeological monitoring

on behalf of

English Heritage

Report 2121

February 2009

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring conducted during the excavation of deposits within Whitby Abbey Lodge and the excavation of part of an external step leading into the Lodge.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by English Heritage, who provided a specification. Archaeological Services conducted the works in accordance with this specification.

Results

- 1.3 Several features that pre-date the Abbey Lodge were identified during the archaeological monitoring. These included a pit in the northern part of the building and the courtyard boundary wall traversing the central part. The pit was not fully excavated. Several levelling layers and a large construction cut were also identified. Finds associated with these features and deposits date from the post-medieval period.
- 1.4 Features and deposits identified that are associated with the Victorian Abbey Lodge included several internal partition walls, floor foundation layers, floor/paved surfaces and a fireplace and recess within the Lodge walls.
- 1.5 A modern drain was identified traversing the length of the Lodge; more modern drains and a manhole were exposed on the step adjacent to the entrance to the building.
- 1.6 The vast majority of the finds recovered were 19th century in date and included pottery, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, glass, building materials and metal. Both the finds and the results of the soil sample assessment indicate the deposits contain domestic waste associated with occupation.
- 1.7 Natural subsoil was only identified within part of the northern half of the building.
- 1.8 No further work is recommended in connection with this project.

2. Project background

Location (Figures 1 and 2)

- 2.1 The site is located at Abbey Lodge, Whitby, North Yorkshire (NGR NZ 9024 1125). The site is approximately 50 metres square in size. The lodge is located in the northeast corner of the Abbey House grounds, immediately west of Whitby Abbey.

Development

- 2.2 The present lodge is to be refurbished and modified. The modifications involved the lowering of the floor level.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the monitoring programme was to provide supervision of the removal of modern overburden to identify, sample, record and interpret all archaeological features and deposits exposed under the floor of the lodge and in an area outside the west door (to be a new porch entrance into the building).

Methods statement

- 2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a specification provided by English Heritage (Appendix 4).

Dates

- 2.5 Fieldwork was undertaken between the 3rd and 14th of November and on the 8th of December 2008. This report was prepared between 13th November 2008 and 17th February 2009.

Personnel

- 2.6 Fieldwork was conducted by David Graham and Mark Randerson. This report was prepared by David Graham and Daniel Still, with illustrations by David Graham. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

Site Code/OASIS

- 2.7 The site code is **WAL08**, for **Whitby Abbey Lodge 2008**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services and will be transferred to English Heritage in due course. Archaeological Services is registered with the **Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS** project (OASIS). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-39788**.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

- 3.1 At the time of the monitoring the proposed development area comprised the ground floor of Abbey Lodge. The present floor is approximately 0.5m above the external ground surface at c.50m AOD.
- 3.2 The underlying geology comprises alternate layers of sandstone and Carboniferous shale. This is overlain with glacial deposits consisting mainly of boulder clay.

4. Historical and archaeological background

- 4.1 Whitby Abbey is situated in a prominent position on East Cliff, above the fishing port of Whitby. The monument is a multi-period site comprising a single constraint area containing a number of features. These include the buried remains of the 7th-century monastery of Streonaeshalh and the 11th-century abbey church, the ruins of the later church and associated features of the post-Conquest Benedictine monastery, the ruins of a 17th-century manor house of the Cholmley family, and a 14th-century cross, situated on Abbey Plain.
- 4.2 Abbey Lodge was built by Charles Strickland in 1866 as a new entrance to the outer courtyard of Abbey House, the original central gateway being closed. The lodge itself has no designation; however, the ground beneath the structure is scheduled.
- 4.3 Archaeological monitoring has already been undertaken by Archaeological Services during the excavation of test pits within the Abbey Lodge (Archaeological Services 2008). Features identified included part of the boundary wall for the courtyard in front of Abbey House, internal floor surfaces and layers of mixed rubble.

5. The monitoring programme

- 5.1 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of the interior of Abbey Lodge and an external step to the western entrance into the Lodge. A mechanical breaker was used to remove the concrete floor in the Lodge, and the underlying deposits were then excavated by hand under close archaeological supervision until the required depth for the new floor foundations had been reached.

Pre-lodge features

- 5.2 Natural subsoil was identified 0.6m below the concrete floor in the north part of the lodge. This comprised red boulder clay [14] and red silt sand in the north-east corner of the lodge [20] (Figures 3, 4, 6 and 9).
- 5.3 In the north part of the building a wall foundation and large pit were identified cutting the natural. Traversing the centre part of the building on an approximate east-west alignment was the construction cut [F12] and back-fill [13] of the foundations of the courtyard boundary wall [F10] (Figures 3-5). This wall was previously identified during the monitoring of test pits (Archaeological Services 2008).
- 5.4 The large pit [F26] was identified cutting the natural in the centre of the north part of the lodge (Figures 3 and 8). It was filled by a black and red silty deposit [22] which contained large amounts of fired clay and charcoal. The pit was not excavated as the depth of the excavation for the new floor foundation had been reached (Figure 9 and 10). The full extent of this pit could not be established as it was truncated by a large cut [F30] on the northern side, which had been backfilled with re-deposited clay (Figure 10). This may be

associated with the construction of the Abbey Lodge.

- 5.5 To the south of the courtyard boundary wall [F10] a deposit comprising mixed crushed stone, rubble, mortar and dark soil [6] was identified (Figure 3 and 7). This layer is pre-Lodge in formation; the upper extent had been disturbed when the Lodge was built. The natural subsoil was not reached in this part of the site.
- 5.6 A disturbed deposit similar to context 6 was also identified across the northern part of the Lodge [18: 0.15m deep]. These are most likely levelling deposits put down prior to the construction of the Lodge.

Lodge features

- 5.7 A number of internal partition walls of the Lodge were identified [F19; F11; F5] (Figure 3). These were constructed of a couple of courses of roughly built stone foundation with a single row of bricks on top. The brick survived to various heights. Several features were identified built in to the main walls of the Lodge. These included a recess [F8] (Figure 3) in the south wall, below the window and part of a probable fireplace structure [F7] in the west wall.
- 5.8 North of the wall F11 a foundation layer of mixed soil and mortar rubble was identified [17]. This was overlain by a compacted layer of soil, rubble and asphalt [16]. A layer of material similar to context [16] was identified south of wall F11 [4]. Contexts 16 and 4 were most likely floor surfaces. These were both overlain by dump deposits comprising mixed rubble, soil, brick and stone [3 and 15]. These were both laid down to raise the floor level. Layer [3] was identified in the southern half of the Lodge and was 0.32m deep. Layer [15] was identified to the north of the internal Lodge wall [F11] 0.18m deep.
- 5.9 These layers were overlain by a stone flag floor [F2] throughout the internal area of the Lodge (Figures 14-16). This varied in construction. Rougher more irregular slabs were identified in the north and along the eastern part of the Lodge (Figure 14 and 16). Smaller more decorative and regular square slabs (0.3m square) were found in the main body of the Lodge, presumably the main room on the ground floor (Figure 15). Part of the brick course of [F19] was visible set within the floor (Figure 16).
- 5.10 A relatively modern pipe [Cut F28; Pipe F9 and backfill 27] (Figure 3) was identified cutting through the flag floor [F2]. It traversed the building from the south-east corner of the Lodge, curved round to the west door and cut through a number of the earlier features and deposits including the courtyard boundary wall (Figures 4 and 11-13). A modern concrete floor covered the internal area of the Lodge [1].

Outside the lodge

- 5.11 The pipe [F9] joined a brick manhole [F25] on the step directly outside the doorway into the building (Figures 3 and 17-19). The paving and wall of the step [F23] contained a modern sand and rubble fill [24] and additional drains joining the manhole. A soak-away for the guttering down pipe from the

Lodge roof was also identified [29]; this was set in concrete. The works did not exceed the depth of disturbance of the modern services.

6. The finds

Pottery assessment by J. Vaughan

Summary

- 6.1 A small assemblage of 88 sherds of pottery weighing 1250g was recovered from six contexts (Table 2.1). The majority are broadly 19th century in date, but there were a few sherds of possible earlier 17th or early 18th century date. No contexts could confidently be dated earlier than the 19th century.
- 6.2 Fabric types present in each context were recorded by count and weight (Table 2.3).

Results

- 6.3 Fragments of refined white earthenwares, both plain and decorated, are most numerous in the assemblage. Where it is possible to tell, most fragments appeared to be from flatwares (plates or dishes), including several rims transfer printed with the typical willow pattern border design. One vessel, present in both context [4] and context [6], has a moulded daisy pattern on the rim flange. Two shell edge rims have the bluish tinge of pearlware in the white glaze, as too do three other fragments. Amongst the undecorated sherds are four with pale cream coloured glaze. The same vessel is present in [4] and [6]. Pearlware and creamware are 18th century types which continue into the early 19th century.
- 6.4 Red earthenwares with an internal white slip coating (appearing yellow under the glaze) are the next largest group by sherd count (Table 2.2). Where form sherds are present they indicate large bowls. This type of coarse red earthenware (the contemporary name was brown ware) was made in large quantities in north-east England in the later 18th and 19th centuries, both for the home market and for export. Harwood's at Stockton was one of the largest manufacturers of these kitchen and storage vessels in the area.
- 6.5 Sherds of other 19th century pottery types are present in much smaller quantities. Refined wares include a few sherds of shiny black glazed red earthenware (possibly a tea pot), and the rim and base (from contexts [4] and [17]) in a yellow glazed buff fabric with incised blue line, which appears to be the same vessel, possibly a bowl.
- 6.6 The earlier material consists of a small fragment, glazed green inside and out, in a pale grey fabric from context [13], a strap handle in a similar fabric with pale green glaze, and a darker grey sherd glazed internally and partly on the outside, the two latter sherds both from context [6]. These sherds have the general characteristics of the probably locally-made early post medieval pottery found in the region, but no precise parallels can be cited. A production site is known to be located at Osmotherley North Yorkshire (Wrathmell 1988, p. 39 and Brears 1971 p. 228), and similar types are also known from Durham

(Ellison 1993 p. 96). The date range extends into the 18th century. A further fragment - the rim of a large vessel in a light red fabric with orange brown glaze from context [4] - may also be a 17th or early 18th century piece. Although impossible to date with any degree of certainty, it is distinct from the brownwares discussed above, which continue on into the early 20th century. There is also a very small fragment of tin glazed earthenware. This is common in the 17th century, but continues into the second half of the 18th. The stoneware mug rim from context [4] and the white salt glazed stoneware fragment from context [15] are also 18th century items.

Discussion and recommendations

- 6.7 Although there are indications of earlier activity, the two main contexts producing pottery (contexts [4] and [6]) are 19th century. Quantities found in other contexts are too small to be used as reliable dating evidence. The range of pottery types is not unusual, and the small size and fragmented nature of the assemblage renders it of no particular interest. No further work on the assemblage is recommended.

Animal bone assessment by L Gidney

Summary

- 6.8 A small collection of animal bones was recovered from seven of the contexts excavated (Table 2.4). Preservation of the bones was fair or good.

Results

- 6.9 Contexts [3] and [4] are of 19th century, or later, origin. The sawn cattle bone from context [3] and the large cattle metacarpal from context [4] support such a date range. It is unfortunate that the latter bone is both juvenile and too damaged at the proximal end for measurements to be taken. Previous work on the late 18th century dry dock at Whitby (Gidney 2002) produced examples of both the indigenous small, and improved large, cattle. Little, or no, work has been done on later 19th century deposits to trace the effect of the progressive hybridization of these two strains. In general, the cattle and sheep bones all appear to be refuse from domestic consumption, together with a chicken-size bird bone and oyster shells. Sheep and sheep size bones outnumber those of cattle. More interesting is a humerus from a “toy” sized breed of dog. Sheep bones in contexts [4] and [15] appear to have been gnawed by a larger type of dog.
- 6.10 Contexts [6], [13], and [18] pre-date the construction of the Lodge in 1866, and the absence of saw mark butchery in these contexts supports this dating. Cattle bones outnumber those of sheep. While the numbers of bones are extremely small, this also supports a different origin for these finds. Context [18] produced the only pig bone in this collection and a further example of domestic fowl. Context [13] demonstrates the marked difference between the hand-recovered collection, one cattle bone, and the fragments from the sample, which include small fish and shell fragments.

Recommendations

- 6.11 No further work is recommended on the assemblage.

Glass assessment by J Jones

Summary

- 6.12 Twelve pieces of glass were recovered from four contexts. The majority of fragments (10) are pieces from post-medieval bottles.

Bottle glass

- 6.13 Three thick base fragments from post-medieval dark green glass wine bottles with kick ups came from context [6], along with two bottle wall fragments. A further, thinner base fragment in a lighter green glass, from a wine or beer bottle, also came from this context. Context [15] produced a more heavily abraded example of a thick walled dark green wine bottle base. Context [4] had two base fragments from different, clear glass post-medieval bottle bases. A small wall fragment from a pale blue rectangular bottle also came from context [4]. The corner of this is abraded, suggesting wear or re-use, possibly of a soft drinks bottle.

Window glass

- 6.14 Two fragments of clear, undecorated window glass with no original edges came from contexts [6] and [13]. Weathering of the fragment from context [13] suggests it might be earlier than post-medieval in date.

Discussion

- 6.15 The fragmentary nature of the material provides little dating evidence for the assemblage, beyond the fact that it is mainly post-medieval, which is supported by the associated pottery.

Recommendations

- 6.16 No further work is recommended.

Building Materials assessment by J Jones

Brick

- 6.17 Three fragments of mould-made brick, all incomplete, came from two contexts. The largest, almost complete, example from context [5], a wall foundation deposit, has dimensions of 225 x 117 x 50mm thick, and the smaller fragment from context [3], a soil and rubble layer, is of similar appearance, width and thickness. The third small fragment, also from context [3], is a thicker brick, at 56mm. All three brick fragments have evidence of mortar on the faces and some of the sides. The thickness of the fragments suggest that they are likely to be post-medieval but they probably pre-date the standardisation of bricks brought about by legislation and factory production in the later 19th century.

Roof Tile

- 6.18 Two small fragments of pan tile came from rubble in context [3], and a further three pieces from context [6]. All have one sanded face. Pan tiles were introduced into Britain in the 17th century. The pieces are most likely to be post-medieval in date, but those from context [6] pre-date the Lodge's construction.

Glazed Tile

- 6.19 Nineteen fragments of glazed tile came from rubble and wall foundation contexts [3], [4] and [6]. They are similar in appearance, made from buff coloured earthenware with a plain white tin glaze, which has pinkish edges in places. There is no complete tile, the largest fragment being 78 x 95mm. These are probably fragments from a tiled fireplace surround. Two of the pieces have areas of thin, black deposit on the surface, consistent with exposure to heat and smoke from burning fuel. Tin glazed tiles were in common use in the 19th century.

Plaster

- 6.20 Five fragments of fairly rough, thick (up to 33mm) wallplaster came from rubble and wall foundation contexts [3], [4] and [6]. Some of the pieces have evidence of the brick substrate impressed on the back. Front surfaces are smoothed and finished, but there is no evidence of paint.
- 6.21 A further two thinner plaster fragments came from context [4]. These have layers of probable distemper on the smoothed surfaces, in cream underlaid by pink.

Daub

- 6.22 Context [22], the fill of a large pit [F26] to the north of the courtyard boundary wall, produced ten pieces of burnt clay daub, some up to 53mm thick, weighing a total of 678g. A further fragment was hand recovered from the context environmental sample. Most are irregularly shaped, but four pieces retain parts of the original exterior surface with traces of paint, which is buff/pink in colour. The backs of some of the fragments retain impressions of the wood or vegetative material substrate for the daub. The context did not produce any material which would assist in providing a date for the painted daub, but such a building material is very likely to pre-date the construction of the Abbey Lodge.

Recommendations

- 6.23 The building materials assemblage provides some dating evidence which supports a post-medieval date for most of the contexts. No further work is recommended on the assemblage

Metal by J Jones

Summary

- 6.24 Five pieces of corroded iron and one piece of lead sheet were recovered. All the iron fragments are fittings or related to construction.

Conservation assessment

- 6.25 The iron fragments were X-radiographed to assist with identification. Examination found that the iron was highly corroded but stable. The lead sheet fragment is lightly corroded and stable.

Iron

- 6.26 Three fragments of iron nail came from contexts [13] and [18], a wall cut fill and a rubble deposit. All are incomplete. A small rectangular-sectioned spike

or large nail shank was recovered from context [6]. A bent and corroded iron object with a looped head 25mm in diameter and a tapering, pointed shank was found in rubble context [4]. This is likely to be a wall fixing for suspension or attachment.

Lead

- 6.27 A roughly triangular fragment of probable lead flashing came from rubble in context [3]. All edges have been cut.

Recommendations

- 6.28 No further work is recommended on the metalwork.

Clay Tobacco Pipe by J Jones

- 6.29 Twenty three fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem came from four contexts (Table 2.5). None was stamped, and only one fragment, from context [3], had part of the heel surviving. The shape of this suggests a mid 19th century date. The pipe bowl, from context [4], a rubble layer, can also be dated to the 19th century by its shape and decorative scheme, which consists of panels of foliage along the bowl mould flashing.

Recommendations

- 6.30 The available dating information from the assemblage suggests a 19th century date, which is consistent with the evidence of the associated pottery. No further work is recommended.

7. The environmental evidence

Methods

- 7.1 Plant macrofossil assessment was carried out on bulk samples taken from two contexts: one of the earliest deposits, fill [13] of the cut of the courtyard boundary wall [F10]; and a black and red silty deposit [22] which contained large amounts of fired clay and charcoal. The whole of each bulk sample was manually floated and sieved through a 500 μ m mesh. The residues were described and scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were dried slowly and examined at $\times 40$ magnification. Identification of the plant macrofossil remains was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

- 7.2 The material in both contexts was dominated by small amounts of fire waste. This consisted primarily of clinker and charcoal with traces of semi-vitrified fuel waste and some coal in context [13]. A background level of metal dust was recorded; this is commonly associated with deposits from occupation sites. Indeterminate fragments of unburnt bone were recorded in context [13], and burnt and calcined fragments in context [22]; fish bone was present in both contexts. The small finds comprised: brick, which was recorded in both contexts; flint and daub in context [22]; and glass and mortar in context [13]. Traces of modern plant material, i.e., a few uncharred seeds and miscellaneous

vegetative material were present in context [13]. Mollusc shell fragments were present in both contexts.

- 7.3 The charred plant macrofossil remains consisted of a few cereal grains, hazel nutshell fragments and weed seeds. Oats and barley were recorded in context [22] and wheat in context [13]. The hazel nutshells were recovered from context [22]. A few nutlets derived from wetland sedges were recorded in context [22], and few seeds from taxa typical of a wide variety of habitats were recorded in both contexts, goosefoot in context [22], and dock in context [13]. The results are presented in Table 2.6, and contexts with material that is potentially suitable for radiocarbon dating are indicated.

Discussion

- 7.4 The small suite of food plant remains i.e., wheat, oats, barley and hazel nutshell fragments are typical of medieval and post medieval occupation deposits in Northern England (Huntley & Stallibrass 1995). The charred weed seeds are indicative of an occupation site, deriving from taxa typical of open and disturbed ground, with nutlets from sedges indicating the proximity of areas of damp ground. Hazel nuts would have been gathered from local woodland, or from opportunistic bushes growing at the site.
- 7.5 These two contexts, dominated by small amounts of fire-waste, with bone fragments and food plant remains are likely to represent accumulations of background domestic waste associated with occupation.

Recommendations

- 7.6 No further analysis is recommended due to the dearth of plant macrofossil remains.

8. Conclusions

- 8.1 Several features that pre-date the Abbey Lodge were identified during the archaeological monitoring. These included a pit in the northern part of the building and the courtyard boundary wall traversing the central part. The pit was not fully excavated. Several levelling layers and a large construction cut were also identified. Finds associated with these features and deposits date from the post-medieval period.
- 8.2 Features and deposits identified that are associated with the Victorian Abbey Lodge included several internal partition walls, floor foundation layers, floor/paved surfaces and a fireplace and recess within the Lodge walls.
- 8.3 A modern drain was identified traversing the length of the Lodge; more modern drains and a manhole were exposed on the step adjacent to the entrance to the building.
- 8.4 The vast majority of the finds recovered were 19th century in date and included pottery, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, glass, building materials and metal.

Both the finds and the results of the soil sample assessment indicate the deposits contain domestic waste associated with occupation.

- 8.5 Natural subsoil was only identified within part of the northern half of the building.
- 8.6 No further work is recommended in connection with this project.

9. Sources

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Appendix 1: Context date

Summary list of contexts. The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of finds of the following types: P pottery, B bone, M metals, G glass, C clay tobacco pipe, B building materials.

No	Description	P	B	M	G	C	B
1	Concrete						
F2	Stone flag floor						
3	Layer - Rubble and soil	•	•	•		•	•
4	Layer - Compacted 'asphalt' and rubble/mortar/soil	•	•	•	•	•	•
F5	Wall – internal partition stone and brick foundation						•
6	Layer - Mortar and soil and rubble	•	•	•	•	•	•
F7	Feature set within west wall of Lodge						
F8	Feature set within south wall of Lodge						
F9	Modern ceramic pipe						
F10	Probable courtyard boundary wall						
F11	Lodge wall (east west aligned)						
F12	Foundation cut for wall F10						
13	Fill of foundation cut of wall F10	•	•	•	•		
14	Natural - Red boulder clay						
15	Layer - Rubble (north of F11) below F2 paving	•	•		•		
16	Layer - Compacted rubble/mortar asphalt						
17	Layer - Mortar and soil	•				•	
18	Layer - Brown soil and rubble		•	•			
F19	Wall – north-south internal partition of Lodge						
20	Natural - Red-brown mottled silty sand						
21	Re-deposited red clay forming foundation to walls in north half of Lodge; fill of F30						
22	Mottled red and black fill of pit F26						•
F23	External paving and wall of step outside west door of Lodge						
24	Sand and rubble fill of external step structure						
F25	Manhole/drain						
F26	Cut of pit						
27	Sand fill of drain cut F28, pipe F9						
F28	Cut of modern pipe						
29	Concrete (part of Lodge drain soak from roof guttering)						
F30	Cut truncating 22						

Appendix 2: Data tables

Table 2.1: Sherd count and weight by context

Context	No	Weight
3	9	174
4	37	422
6	35	579
13	3	5
15	2	30
17	2	40
Total	88	1250

Table 2.2: Fabric types and sherd counts

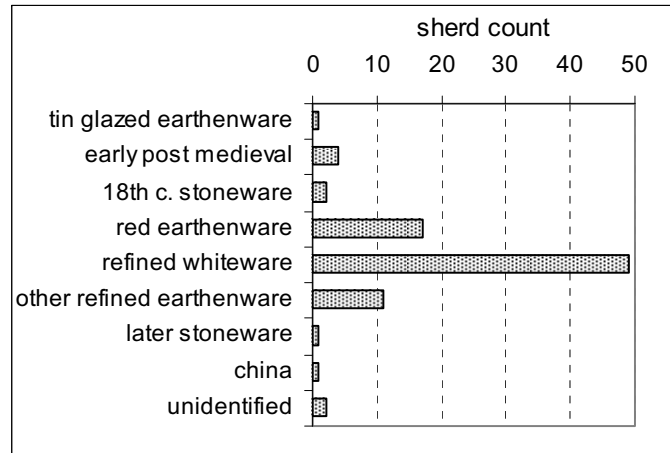


Table 2.3: Pottery fabric types and sherd numbers

Context	Type	No	Form	Notes
3	blackw	1	h	Shiny black glaze
3	lgresl	3	2r	Flanged and rolled bowl rims, some brown mottling on white slipped surface
3	pearlw	2	b & r	Ring base smallish vessel and shell edge dish rim
3	refww	1		Plain
3	refww tp	2	r	Willow pattern dish rim.
4	18th c. stonew	1	r	Pointed rim of ?mug/tankard. Grey fabric with int white coat and gl. ext surface gl buff grey with brown speckles and band round top.
4	blackw	2	b r	Tea pot type lip.
4	brown gl ew	2	h	Brown mottled glaze on white fabric
4	china	1	b	Ring base.
4	creamw	3	r r+b b	Base is same vessel as in [6]. Plates/shallow dishes
4	gre	1	r	Expanded/rolled rim of large jar. Light red fabric with orange/brown gl.
4	lgresl	5	r	Rolled rim
4	mod st	1		Mid grey fabric. Not salt glazed

Context	Type	No	Form	Notes
4	pearlw	1	r	Shell edge rim
4	refww	7	2r h	Plain white. Small rims and handle attachment
4	refww dec	6	r	Rim with moulded daisy design as in [6]
4	refww dec	3	r	One 'shell' edge, one with plainer painted edge, one bowl with blue border
4	refww tp	2		Pattern is in red-brown
4	refww tp	27	r	Blue. Willow pattern
4	tge	1		With blue painting
4	ygl ew	6	r	With two incised blue painted bands. Same, or matching vessel in [17]
6	blackw	2		?Tea pot
6	creamw	1	b	Same vessel in [4]
6	epm green gl	1	h	Strap handle with central groove. Light green glaze. Buff fabric with very pale grey upper margin
6	epm reduced	1		Grey fabric with brown oxidised ext with patch of thin green gl. Shiny green gl int
6	lgresl	7	r b	Rolled out rim, club base - bowls
6	misc refew	2		One yellow gl. One with applied white line
6	pearlw?	2	b	
6	refww	1	b	Slightly off white
6	refww	6	r b	
6	refww dec	1		Small fragment of sponge decorated.
6	refww dec	3	r b	Rim has moulded daisy pattern
6	refww tp	8	r+b 3r b	Willow pattern type design. Three plates and one bowl.
13	epm green gl	1		
13	orange ew	1		?
13	red flake	1		?
15	lgresl	1		
15	wsglst	1		
17	lgresl	1		
17	ygl ew	1		Recessed/splayed base, same vessel as in [4]

Abbreviations :

Blackw blackware

creamw cream glazed refined earthenware

epm early post medieval

ew earthenware

ygl yellow glazed

gl glazed

gre glazed red earthenware

lgresl later glazed red earthenware with slip coating

misc miscellaneous

wsglst white salt glazed stoneware

pearlw pearlware

refww refined white earthenware

tp transfer print

tge tin glazed earthenware

Forms:

b base

h handle

r rim

Table 2.4: Animal bone catalogue

Context	Species	Element	Comments
3	cattle	ilium	sawn
3	sheep size	rib	
3	sheep size	long bone	
3	bird	long bone	
3	oyster	shell	
4	cattle	metacarpal	unfused, robust
4	sheep/goat	metacarpal	chewed
4	sheep/goat	humerus	distal fused
4	sheep/goat	lower molar 3	slight wear
4	sheep/goat	metatarsal	
4	sheep size	rib	2 frags
4	cattle size	rib	
4	dog	humerus	distal fused, v. small
4	oyster	shell	
6	cattle	calcaneum	proximal unfused
6	cattle	radius	
6	cattle size	vertebra	2 frags
13	cattle	skull	frag, calf
13 <>	fish		small sp
13 <>	mammal	indet	frags
13 <>	shell	indet	frags
15	sheep/goat	radius	chewed
18	cattle size	vertebra	
18	cattle size	rib	2 frags
18	sheep/goat	ilium	
18	pig	metacarpal 3	distal unfused
18	d. fowl	humerus	
18	indet	frags	x 7

Table 2.5: Clay tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragments

Context	Stem frags	Bowl frags
3	4	
4	11	1
6	7	
17	1	
Totals	23	1

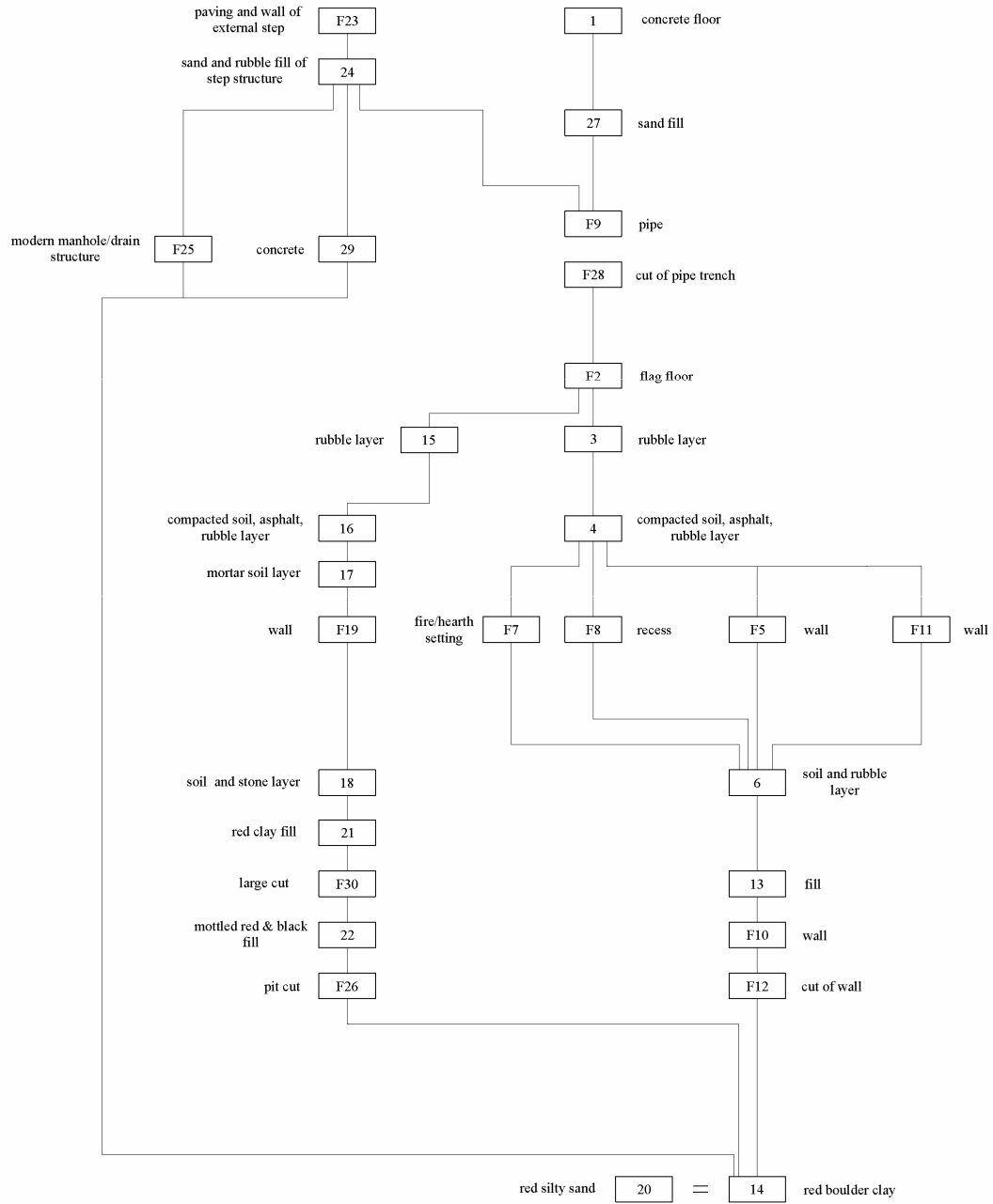
Table 2.6: Data from plant macrofossil assessment

Context		13	22
Sample		2	1
<i>Material available for radiocarbon dating</i>		-	✓
<i>Volume processed (l)</i>		13	15
<i>Volume of flot (ml)</i>		10	10
<i>Volume of flot assessed (ml)</i>		10	10
<i>Residue contents (relative abundance)</i>			
Bone (burnt)	fragment	-	1
Bone (calcined)	fragment	-	1
Bone (unburnt)	fragment	1	-
Brick		1	4
Charcoal		1	1
Daub		-	1
Flint (total no.)	fragment	-	2
Fish bone		1	1
Glass (total no. shards)		1	-
Metal dust		1	1
Mollusc	shell fragment	1	-
Mortar		4	-
<i>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</i>			
Bone (burnt)	indet. fragment	-	2
Charcoal		1	3
Clinker		3	3
Coal		2	-
Fish bone		1	-
Mollusc	shell fragment	2	-
Seeds (uncharred)		1	-
Semi-vitrified fuel waste		1	2
Vegetative material	miscellaneous	1	-
<i>Charred remains (relative abundance)</i>			
(c) <i>Avena</i> spp (oat species)	grain	-	1
(c) <i>Triticum</i> spp (Wheat species)	grain	1	-
(c) Cerealia indeterminate	grain	-	1
(c) <i>Hordeum</i> spp (Barley Species)	grain	-	1
(t) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	nutshell fragment	-	1
(w) <i>Carex</i> spp (Sedges)	biconvex nutlet	-	1
(x) <i>Chenopodium</i> spp (Goosefoot)	seed	-	1
(x) <i>Rumex</i> spp (Dock)	nutlet	1	-

[c-cultivated; t-woodland; w-wetland; x-wide niche]

Relative abundance is based on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest).

Appendix 3: Stratigraphic matrix



Appendix 4: Project specification

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING WORK WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 Summary

- 1.1 An application for *scheduled monument consent* will be submitted in order to carry out a programme of conversion work on *Whitby Abbey Lodge*. The site falls under the *scheduled area covered by Whitby Abbey (monument number 13284) East Cliff Whitby, North Yorkshire (NGR NZ9024 1125)*
- 1.2 This document provides a brief for an archaeological watching brief associated with some initial investigations into the nature of the ground floor construction of the Lodge. It is essential that a watching brief be maintained during the proposed development work. This is a condition of *scheduled monument consent*, which has been granted for the investigation works. The aim is to examine, record and recover archaeological deposits affected by the works, and provide further information about the deposits encountered. Where deposits are established as significant, further archaeological investigations may be necessary.
- 1.3 The existing internal ground floor is of solid construction which is built up well above the adjacent external ground level. It is anticipated that a maximum of 6 holes would be formed to a depth that would extend to the natural formation - i.e. that which was in existence before the Lodge building was constructed. These investigation holes will be formed close to the external walls - against the inner face - as the nature and size of the wall foundations and the existence of any DPC need to be understood. The holes are to be formed by hand using hammer and chisel and small power hammer drills and will be as small as is practically possible given the unknown nature of the construction and the need to visually inspect the construction.
- 1.4 The tenderer is to provide a costed project design in line with the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) 2006* and IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.
- 1.5 It is essential that all archaeological fieldwork, investigations and study of the historic environment are carried out in a secure research context. The Yorkshire Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (2006) sets out the key research priorities for the region. All studies and investigations must demonstrate their relevance in relation to both national and regional priorities for archaeology and the historic environment.

2.0 Site Description

- 2.1 The area effected by this work is scheduled and in the guardianship of English Heritage. The investigation works have class 6 consent under the Ancient Monuments (Class Consent) Order 1994. A copy of the consent can be supplied by Tim Baldock, Project Manager, English Heritage.
- 2.2 Access to the site is via Abbey lane leading from the A171 trunk Whitby, North Yorkshire. A number of facilities are available on site. Use of these should be agreed with Tim Baldock, and the site Visitor Operations Team.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Whitby Abbey is situated in a prominent position on East Cliff, above the fishing port of Whitby and overlooking the North Sea. The monument is a multi-period site comprising a single constraint area containing a number of features. These include the buried remains of the seventh century monastery of Streonaeshalh and the eleventh century abbey church, the ruins of the later church and associated features of the post-Conquest Benedictine monastery, the ruins of a seventeenth century manor house of the Cholmley family and a fourteenth century cross, situated on Abbey Plain. Streonaeshalh was the first monastic foundation on the site and, typically of the early Anglo-Saxon period, was a double house of both men and women presided over by an abbess. In 1924-25, partial excavation of the site carried out by Sir Charles Peers uncovered a small area of the Saxon monastery on the west and north sides of the medieval church which, from the material recovered, has been interpreted as part of the women's quarters. At least two phases of development were represented, the earliest comprising timber buildings. Elaborate ranges were served by a network of drains and were split into groups by paths. Four individual cells were identified, each having a living area with an open hearth and a bedroom with a latrine. Another building was either a guesthouse or a store and was partially rebuilt when a new series of rooms was added to its east side. A group

of buildings to the west were found to overlie earlier burials and have been dated to the early ninth century. Finds were of a domestic sort and included quern stones, loomweights, needles, pins and writing implements. No clearly communal chapterhouse, refectory or dormitory was found and the relative scarcity of Saxon material suggests that the larger part of the Saxon foundation lies below and to the south of the church, beneath the cloister of the post-Conquest abbey. Similarly, there is no evidence as yet of the pre-Conquest abbey church. It is believed that this will be found beneath the naves of the fourteenth and eleventh century churches. Peers' excavation also revealed the foundations of the east end and transepts of the eleventh century church built soon after the foundation of the Benedictine monastery. He did not excavate the nave but the position of the mid-twelfth century parlour, which would have marked the junction of the north and west cloister ranges, suggests it was as long as the fourteenth century nave which overlies it. The later medieval church, whose ruins are all that is left standing of the post-Conquest abbey, was begun in c.1220 with the rebuilding of the east end, followed, over the next few decades, by the reconstruction of the transepts. The first three bays of the nave were also rebuilt at this time, along with the central tower. The rest of the nave was not rebuilt until the fourteenth century, with a clerestory - a row of windows set above the main storey to let in light - being added in the fifteenth. The west end is also fifteenth century. The church would have formed the north range of a four-sided cloister, with the east, south and west ranges lying to the south. An engraving by Samuel Buck (1711) shows the late twelfth century chapterhouse occupying its traditional position in the east range, below the south transept. There are no visible remains of these ranges but the buried foundations survive undisturbed and preserve the layout of the post-Conquest monastery. By analogy with other abbeys, it is believed that the east range would also have included the dorter (dormitory), the south range the kitchen and frater (refectory) and the west range rooms for storage and cellarage. Other rooms and buildings would have included an infirmary, warming-house, guesthouse and day-rooms whilst, outside the cloister, within the wider precinct, would have lain a variety of ancillary buildings such as a brew house, bake house and gatehouse. Earthworks to the north of the church, on Abbey Plain, may represent some of these and other earthworks have been located to the west, in the field known as Almshouse Close. Additional features include cemeteries and a fishpond, the latter lying to the east of the church. Excavations at the Saxon monasteries of Jarrow and Monkwearmouth indicate that the cemetery of the double house lies to the south of the church, beneath the medieval cloister. The later monastic cemetery, according to tradition, will lie east or south of the east cloister range. A medieval lay cemetery was discovered north of the church during Peers' excavations. To the south-west of the church lay the abbot's lodging which, after the Dissolution, became part of Abbey House, the residence of the Cholmley family. The Saxon double-house was founded in 657 by King Oswy of Northumbria. Its first and most illustrious abbess was St. Hild who presided there till her death in 680 when the abbacy passed to Oswy's daughter Aelfled. Not only was the abbey a royal burial place, many distinguished Saxon churchmen and women were educated there, including Caedmon, the most celebrated vernacular poet of Northumbria. The monastery's greatest claim to fame, however, and an indication of its reputation at the time, was that it was the setting for the Synod of Whitby of 664, one of the most important events in the history of Christianity in England at which it was decided that the English Church would follow the Roman rite rather than the insular 'Celtic' tradition. Our main written sources for the Saxon monastery are the histories of the Venerable Bede. Consequently, little is known about the abbey in the years following his death except that it was destroyed in 867 by the Viking army led by the sons of Ragnar Lothbrok. An interval of more than two centuries followed until, in 1078, William de Percy granted the abbey site to Reinfrid, an unlettered monk who had come with two companions on a pilgrimage to visit the holy places of the north. The initial foundation, however, was beset by trouble, not only from sea-raids but also from arguments with the founder and internal strife which resulted in a group of monks under one of their number, Stephen, retiring to Lastingham and, ultimately, St. Mary's in York. The abbey began to flourish when Serlo de Percy, William's brother, became prior and when William's son became abbot. Despite occasional raids, the last occurring in c.1153 under Eystein Haroldsson, King of Norway, the Benedictine abbey quickly became the third in value after St. Mary's in York and St. German's in Selby, and it was not until the fourteenth century that it began to decline. By then it was heavily in debt and, by the time of its suppression in 1539, it was a poor house by Benedictine standards though still rich by those of other Orders. Following the Dissolution, the lease of the abbey and precinct was given to Richard Cholmley who subsequently bought the freehold in

1555. It remained with the Cholmley family until 1791 when it passed by marriage to the Fanes. The medieval church suffered gradual decline, and was damaged by a direct hit from a German cruiser in 1914. The abbey has been in State care since 1920
- 3.2 Abbey Lodge was built by Charles Strickland in 1866 a new entrance to the outer courtyard of Chomley House; the original central gateway being closed. The building is of one and a half storeys with slate roof with dormers and gable extending over an arched gateway into the courtyard area. The lodge itself has no designation; however, the ground beneath the structure is scheduled.
- 3.3 The abbey site has been the subject of intensive archaeological investigation over a number of years. A full list of published material can be supplied if necessary.

4.0 Archaeological Watching Brief

- 4.1 A full archaeological watching brief must be carried out during the excavations undertaken in the interior of the Lodge building.

The objectives of this watching brief are as follows:

- to provide supervision of the removal of modern overburden;
- to identify, sample, record and interpret all archaeological features and deposits exposed. Once archaeological deposits have been reached excavation will be halted and the archaeological contractor will clean and make an assessment of the potential of the features and deposits exposed, and sample an appropriate number of features and deposits exposed. *The complete excavation of all features is not necessary particularly where features continue into sections or go below the maximum depth of excavation. Complex archaeological features and deposits will be fully excavated and recorded; less complex should be sufficiently sampled in order to understand their nature, stratigraphic complexity and date;*

5.0 Method

- 5.1 The contractor must demonstrate that all staff, including subcontractors, are suitably qualified and experienced and understand the work required of them.
- 5.2 A record of all features excavated will be produced using appropriate archaeological context recording. All features will require a full written, drawn and photographic record.
- 5.3 All measurements will be expressed in metres. Plans and sections will be produced at appropriate scales. Trenches will be located using reliable and repeatable measurements.
- 5.4 All photographic recording of features should use the most appropriate method to fulfil the objectives of the project (35mm colour slide, black and white print, Digital photograph) and agreed in advance of the fieldwork.
- 5.5 An appropriate artefact collection and discard policy should be defined and agreed in advance of any fieldwork.
- 5.6 All drawings to be provided as ink on film or where facilities are available as digital drawings in a .dwg or .dxf format.
- 5.7 *If appropriate a sampling strategy must be prepared in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Archaeological Science Advisor. The archaeological contractor will ensure that all conservation specialists and consultants are identified as part of the contractor's team from the outset. The archaeological contractor will ensure that a sum for any sampling and assessment work is identified in the tender return.*
- 5.8 On completion of the fieldwork all samples will be processed and artefacts cleaned, conserved, identified, labelled and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the appropriate repository guidelines and standards.

6.0 Archive and Report

- 6.1 The site archive will be prepared to the standards specified in the Management of Archaeological project, English Heritage, 1991, Appendix 3. Archive preparation and deposition should be undertaken with reference to the appropriate repository guidelines and standards. The contractor must demonstrate that arrangements have been with an appropriate organisation for the deposition of the project archive in advance of any work on site.
- 6.2 The contractor will provide a written report within 3 months (or shorter period by mutual agreement) on completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report should be sent to the *project manager, local authority archaeologist/conservation officer*, and to the English Heritage, regional *Inspector of Ancient Monuments/Historic Buildings Inspector* and the County HER. The report should contain as a minimum:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion
- Index and location of archive
- References and bibliography
- Copy of project design

- 6.3 Where appropriate arrangements should be made to publish the results of the investigations through a local or national journal.
- 6.4 English Heritage supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the North Yorkshire HER prior to completing the form.

7.0 Timetable and Monitoring

- 7.1 Fieldwork should start onJan / Feb 2008 (Precise date to be advised).....
to ensure completion by.....with in a working week.....
- 7.2 The project will be monitored by the *English Heritage, Inspector of Ancient Monuments/ Historic Buildings Inspector/ Local Authority - County Archaeologist/Conservation Officer* who will be given at least two weeks notice by the principle contractor, (or shorter period by mutual agreement) in writing of the commencement and timetable of the work.
- 7.3 The archaeological contractor will ensure that additional arrangements are made for monitoring visits if necessary during or after the fieldwork is complete. The archaeological contractor will report any unexpected discoveries immediately to the project monitor/s.

8.0 Health and Safety

- 8.1 The contractor should comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act and subsequent additions and amendments. All fieldwork must be carried out under an agreed Health and Safety Policy. A risk assessment should be carried out prior to the commencement of work and the project should have a nominated Safety Officer.
- 8.2 If the Provisions of Construction, Design and Management (CDM) Regulations 1994 are appropriate the employer will appoint a Planning Supervisor who will prepare a Health and Safety Plan which will be made available to the archaeological contractor prior to the commencement of work.
- 8.3 On arrival on site, the archaeological contractor will report to the principle contractor and confirm all working arrangements. The archaeological contractor will have the power to suspend works when necessary, but they must ensure that this does not unreasonably disrupt the work schedules of other contractors.

Dr Mark Douglas.
Properties Curator
English Heritage.
37. Tanner Row.
York. YO1 6WP.



Archaeological Services
University of Durham

Whitby Abbey Lodge, Whitby, North Yorkshire

archaeological monitoring

Report 2121

Figure 1

Location of the site

on behalf of
English Heritage

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location of the site

0 1km

scale 1:25 000 - for A4 plot





Archaeological Services
University of Durham

on behalf of
English Heritage



scale 1:500 - for A4 plot



line of wall



monitoring

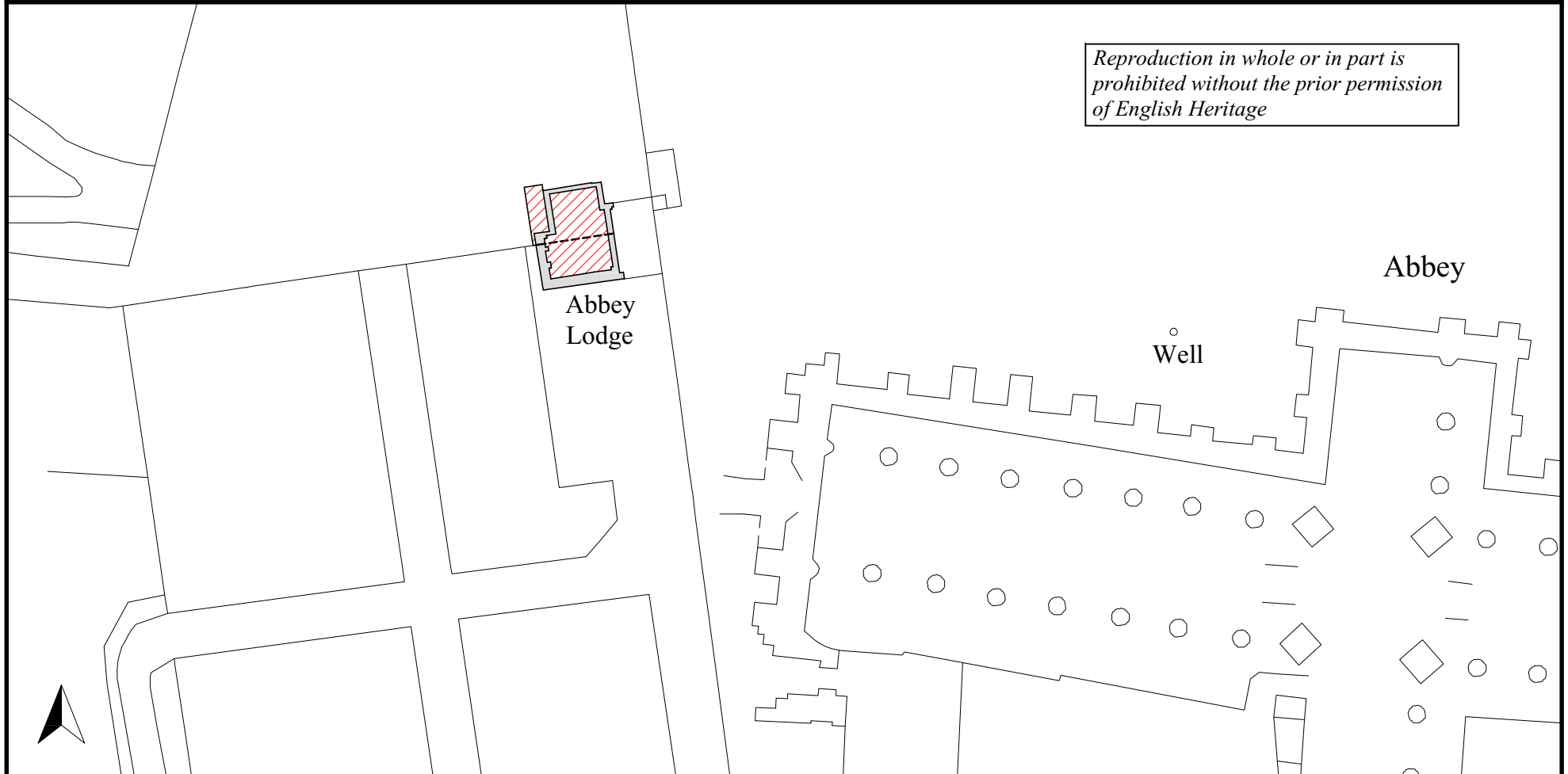
**Whitby Abbey Lodge, Whitby,
North Yorkshire**

archaeological monitoring

Report 2121

Figure 2
Location of monitoring

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Whitby Abbey Lodge, Whitby,
North Yorkshire

archaeological monitoring









Report 2121

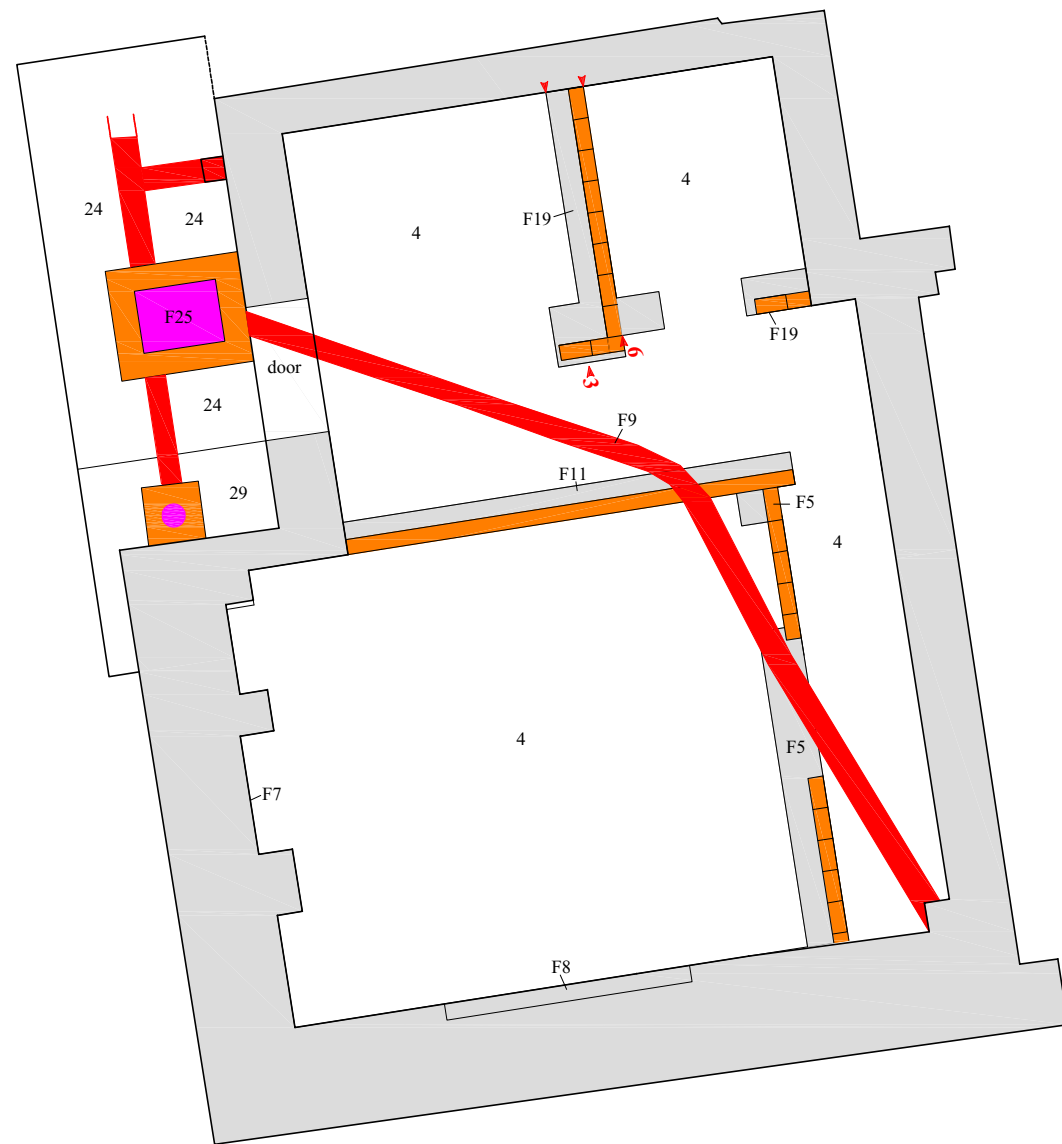
Figure 3

*Plans of features and deposits of
earlier and later post-medieval date*

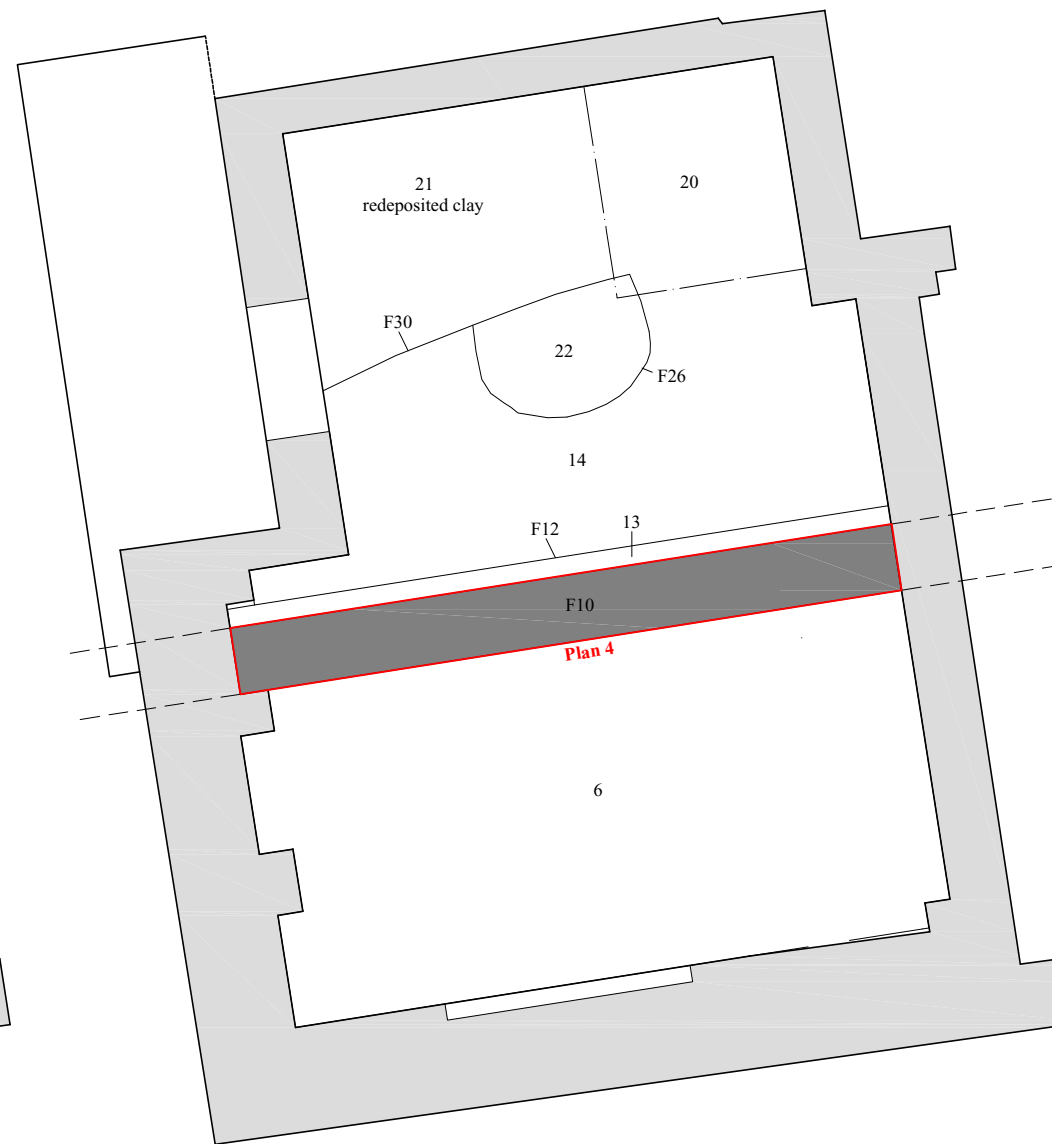
on behalf of
English Heritage

0 3m
scale 1:60 - for A3 plot

-  limit of excavation
-  edge of feature continues below overlying deposit
-  section
-  brick
-  pipe
-  metal
-  Abbey Lodge wall
-  Courtyard boundary wall

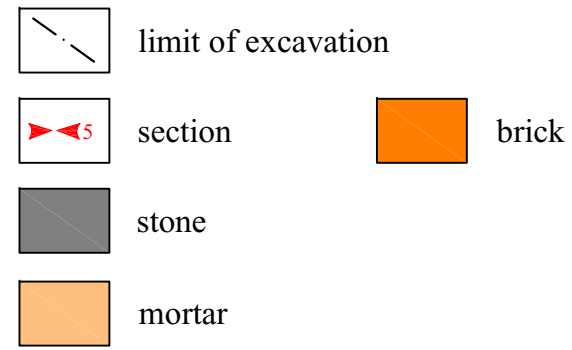
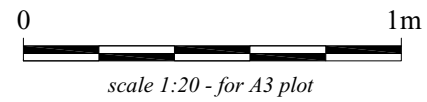


Plan of later post-medieval and modern
(Abbey Lodge) deposits and features

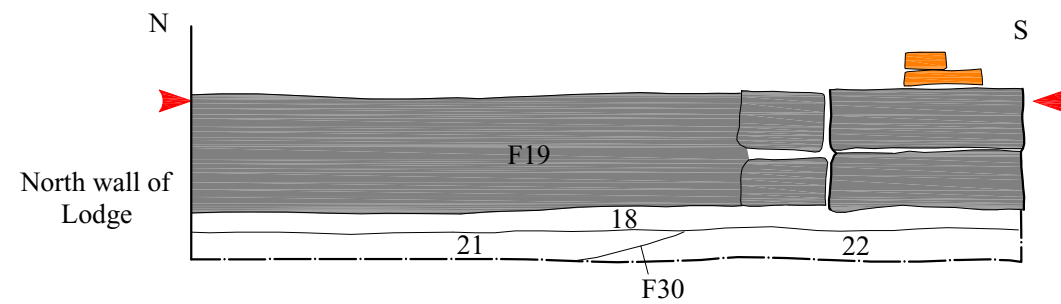


Plan of earlier post-medieval deposits and
features (pre-lodge)

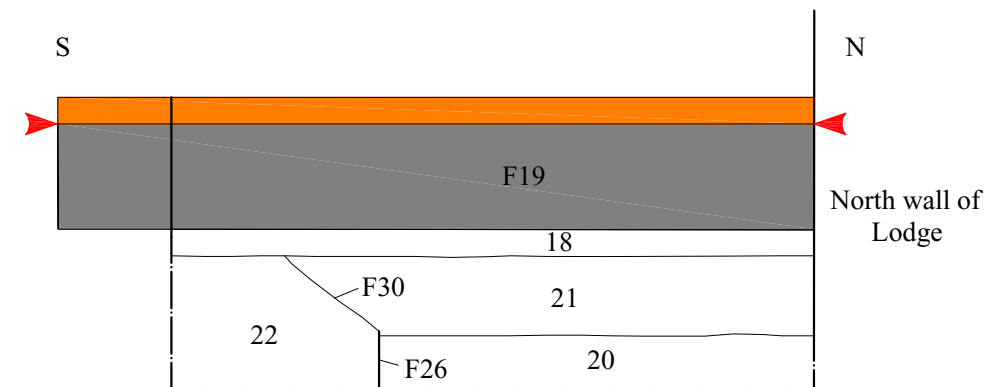




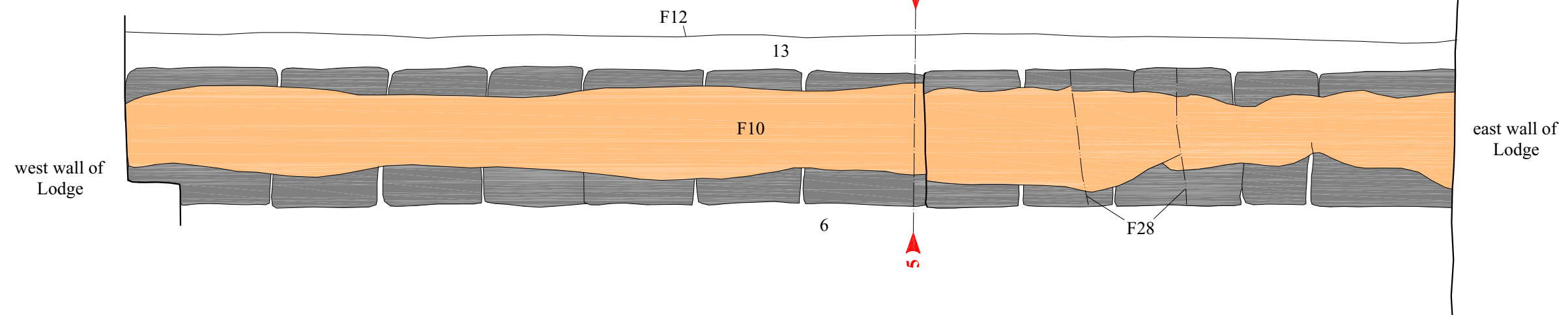
Section 3



Section 6



Plan 4



Section 5

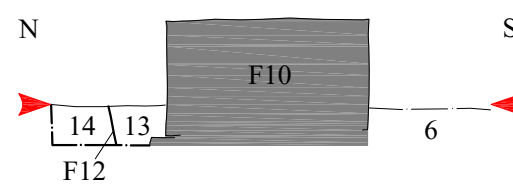




Figure 5: Wall F10 in cut F12 on left. Red boulder clay is visible to the north of the wall. Looking west.



Figure 6: Natural subsoil visible in north-east corner of Lodge. Looking north.



Figure 7: Layer 6 in foreground with Lodge internal partition wall foundation F5 behind scale. Lodge wall in background. Looking east.



Figure 8: F26 pit filled by 22 – looking east.



Figure 9: Section 6. Looking west.

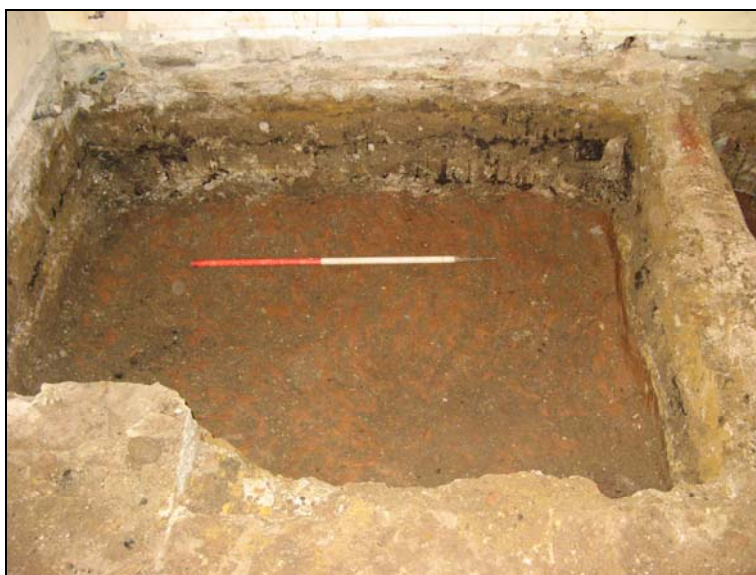


Figure 10: Fill 21 – red clay foundation deposit. Looking north.



Figure 11: Wall F10 with pipe F9 and brick wall F5 behind. Looking east.



Figure 12: Pipe F9 visible cutting through F11. Looking north.



Figure 13: Wall F10 showing the cut F28 for pipe F9. Looking east.



Figure 14: Cut for pipe F9 visible through floor F2. More coarse irregular paving to east and regular decorative paving to west – presumably reflecting earlier division represented by wall F5. Looking south.



Figure 15: Stone flag floor F2 below concrete 1 (visible in foreground). Looking east.



Figure 16: Rougher irregular stone flag floor F2 in north half of Lodge with F19 brick wall visible in bottom left. Looking west.



Figure 17: Lodge step before excavation. Looking south east.



Figure 18: Lodge step under excavation showing modern drain and other service disturbance. Looking east.



Figure 19: Lodge step area showing cut through Lodge wall of pipe. Looking east.