

ST MARY'S PRIORY CHURCH,
OLD MALTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2012, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Mary's Priory Church Parochial Church Council, through the project architect, Peter Gaze Pace, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the construction of a new toilet block and associated drainage works at St Mary's Priory Church, Old Malton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 79865 72551 centred). The church is a Grade I Listed Building while the ruined portions and surrounding churchyard are a Scheduled Monument.

The archaeological work was made a condition of a Diocesan faculty, full planning permission and Scheduled Monument Consent. The archaeological implications of the proposed development had previously been assessed through a desk-top study, and an archaeological mitigation strategy was formulated at that time. The on-site recording took place between 29th May and 31st August 2012.

The excavations for the toilet block and associated drainage works revealed three broad phases of activity which can be assigned to the medieval, the post Dissolution/post-medieval and modern periods. The absence of pottery or other artefacts, other than 19th century window glass, a single piece of post-medieval lead came and an *ex-situ* 12th century stone architectural fragment, meant that these three broad phases could not be dated more closely.

Within the main toilet block excavation trench (Trench 1), features associated with the medieval period comprised the foundations of the structural pier forming the junction of the south arcade and the south-west tower, and the partial remains of a disturbed inhumation burial. The trench lay within what was formerly the west end of the south aisle, and the piers forming the nave/south aisle arcade have been dated to the late 12th-early 13th century. The inhumation, likely to represent an extended prone adult, would have been buried beneath the floor of the now demolished south aisle of the former priory, a position which implies it was the remains of a member of the clergy or similarly influential person. Within the main drainage trench (Trench 2), two short sections of potentially medieval wall alignment broadly corresponding with walls indicated on Hinderwell's plan of c.1825 - an east-west wall could represent part of the former south wall of the south aisle, demolished around 1843, while a north-south wall may be part of a small structure attached to the cloisters of the former priory as revealed by Watson's excavations in the early 19th century.

Evidence for post-Dissolution/post-medieval demolition of the priory complex was also revealed by the excavations. An extensive spread of limestone rubble, up to 1.2m thick, lay around the south-west tower (Trenches 2 and 3). This may result from the demolition of the south aisle wall and cloisters, or be debris discarded during the underpinning of the south-west tower in 1877, or even be excavation debris resulting from George Watson's excavations in the early 19th century; Revd. Purvis noted that this part of the priory complex was covered with 3ft (c.1m) of building debris in 1942. Stone slabs at the very south end of Trench 3 may also be remains of former priory buildings. Within Trench 1, a layer of demolition rubble could be associated with the collapse/demolition of the south aisle, whilst an overlying east-west length of chalk foundation could form part of work connected with the blocking and stabilisation of the arcade to form what is now the south wall of the church, which may have taken place in either c.1732 or 1843.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2012, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Mary's Priory Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), through the project architect, Peter Gaze Pace, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the construction of a new toilet block and associated drainage works at St Mary's Priory Church, Old Malton, North Yorkshire. The church is a Grade I Listed Building (National Heritage List for England 1201925), while the ruined portions and surrounding churchyard are a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004180), and it forms part of the Rural Deanery of Bulmer and Malton in the Archdeaconry of York.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of a Diocesan faculty, full planning permission and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) (see below). The archaeological implications of the proposed development had previously been assessed through a desk-top study, and an archaeological mitigation strategy was formulated at that time (Dennison 2008).

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 St Mary's Priory is located within Old Malton, c.1km north-east of the modern town centre (NGR SE 79865 72551 centred) (see figure 1). The church lies on the south side of Town Street, between the street and the River Derwent.
- 2.2 The proposed development work involved the construction of a small toilet block on the outside of the church, in the angle of the south-west tower and south side of the nave (at NGR SE 79860 72543) (see figure 4). The block was to be designed to measure a maximum of 3.70m east-west by 1.90m north-south.

3 PLANNING PERMISSION AND OTHER APPROVALS

Planning Permission

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the development was granted by Ryedale District Council on 22nd January 2010 (application 09/01274/FUL). Mindful of advice from the Historic Environment Team of North Yorkshire County Council, a planning condition was imposed relating to archaeology. The condition (number 5) stated that:

"No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: The site is of archaeological interest and in order to comply with PPG 16 - 'Archaeology and Planning' 1990".
- 3.2 The earlier 2008 desk-top assessment (Dennison 2008) was submitted to Ryedale District Council in compliance with the planning condition in February 2010, and the document was approved by the Council in a verbal communication in December 2012 (Peter Pace, Architect, *pers. comm.*).

Scheduled Monument Consent

- 3.3 Scheduled Monument Consent for the development was approved by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport on 16th October 2009 (ref: HSD 9/2/14220), following advice from English Heritage (see Appendix 2).
- 3.4 A total of 14 conditions were imposed, several of which related to archaeological matters. These included the provision for four and two weeks notice of the commencement of works (conditions 1 and 2 respectively), that all works relating to the consent were to be observed by Ed Dennison of EDAS (condition 10), that any levelling should be affected by using material imported from outside the scheduled area (condition 11), that the depth of new foundations should be restricted to 800mm (condition 12), that the EDAS mitigation proposal should be executed in full (condition 13), and that a report on the archaeological recording should be sent to English Heritage, the Heritage and Environment Team at North Yorkshire County Council and the National Monuments Record (condition 14).
- 3.5 Subsequent modifications to the drainage design (the connection of the foul drain to an existing sewer in Town Street) were also approved by English Heritage as part of the same SMC (email correspondence Emerick/Pace 15th May 2012).

Diocesan Faculty

- 3.6 A diocesan faculty for the development was granted by the Diocese of York on 1st March 2010 (see Appendix 2). The following condition was included with the attached schedule: "*The excavation works shall be the subject of archaeological supervision by Ed Dennison who shall be given two week's notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of the works*".

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording followed the mitigation strategy recommended by the earlier assessment report (Dennison 2008, 7-10), which was referred to in the Scheduled Monument Consent (condition 13). This strategy recommended three phases of work, to ensure that all archaeological deposits and features disturbed by the development would be adequately recorded, allowing for 'preservation by record'.

Phase 1 Pre-development Work

- 4.2 The Phase 1 work comprised the pre-development recording of the areas to be affected by the development, primarily the area of the church between the south-west tower and the south side of the nave. The fabric that was to be disturbed or covered up by the development was to be photographically recorded, and the lines of any new drainage runs would be inspected in detail, so that any surface variations in the ground that might signify buried wall lines or burials could be identified. This visual inspection would also cover extant burials and walls, so that the precise position of any grave markers and other items of interest likely to be affected by the works could be determined and recorded. The Phase 1 pre-development inspection and recording was carried out on 28th May 2012.

Phase 2 Work During Development

- 4.3 A continuous programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording would be undertaken during the period of ground works, in accordance

with current best practice (e.g. IFA 1999; ADCA 2004). All ground works carried out by the main contractor would be dug by hand and under constant archaeological supervision - the potential for significant underlying archaeological deposits within a Scheduled Monument, together with the relatively narrow widths of the service trenches, meant that it would not have been appropriate for the main contractor to excavate without an archaeological presence on site.

- 4.4 Any *in situ* structural elements relating to the former priory and/or articulated burials uncovered by the drainage works would be preserved undisturbed wherever possible and practicable, for example by a localised change in either the vertical or horizontal alignment. If this was not possible or practicable, any to-be-affected structural features or burials would be carefully recorded and excavated, in accordance with current archaeological practice.
- 4.5 In the event, the foundations and ground works for the new toilet block were conducted over a period of four days, between 29th and 31st May and on 9th July 2012; the first three days were for the excavation of the toilet block and the remaining day was for the landscaping of the earth bank adjacent to it. In both instances, the attending archaeologist was instrumental in the excavation, undertaking a high proportion of the digging work to facilitate the recording of the underlying deposits. The excavated trench measured 3.75m east-west by 2.00m north-south; the centre of the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.51m below ground level (20.98m OD) while the lowest part of the foundation trench which ran around the south and east sides of the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.63m (20.86m OD). Following the construction of the foundations of the new toilet block, it was deemed necessary that further landscaping should be undertaken around the perimeter of the new walls; this necessitated the cutting back of the sloping earthen bank which lay immediately to the south of the new construction, on the east side of the revetment wall. The whole of the excavated area was considered to be Trench 1.
- 4.6 Revisions to the original drainage scheme meant that a planned c.10m long trench running south-east from the corner of the new toilet block to a new soakaway pit was no longer needed. Instead, a new foul water drainage trench was excavated south from the south-west corner for 6.30m and then west for a distance of 14.50m before terminating at the installation of a new manhole - this trench therefore ran around the east and south sides of the south-west tower of the church (Trench 2). Another 6.20m long trench was excavated in a south-east direction from the corner of the main trench, as far as the southern boundary wall of the churchyard (Trench 3). The width of the drainage trenches generally varied between 0.30m-0.70m, although there were wider sections in the area of the manhole (1.30m) and at the right-angled turn of Trench 2 (1.15m). The depths of the drainage trenches also varied according to local ground conditions. The north end of Trench 2 was 0.60m (20.90m OD) deep, close to the angled corner it was 1.1m (20.94m OD) deep, and at the west end in the manhole excavation it was 1.80m (20.30m OD) deep. Trench 3 was generally 0.20m deep, ranging from 21.63m OD at the north end to 22.30m OD at the south end. Finally, at the far western end of the churchyard, there was an attempted installation of a manhole along the western boundary. This excavation, undertaken by hand, measured 0.70m wide by 1.60m long by 1.47m deep. These drainage trenches were monitored over a period of four days, from 22nd August until 31st August 2012.
- 4.7 From the above new manhole, the foul water drainage trench was excavated north through the existing tarmac access drive and then north-west along the north side of the drive as far as the churchyard entrance gate, a distance of c.150m. This

trench was mechanically excavated, but was not monitored on instruction from the project architect. However, EDAS remained on call in case items of archaeological interest were uncovered, but in the event no remains were seen and EDAS were not required to attend.

- 4.8 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 34 archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1), and these are referred to in the following text as three figure numbers in square brackets e.g. [101]. In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on general site plans at 1:20 and 1:50 scales, and three more detailed section drawings were produced at 1:10 scale. A photographic record was maintained using a digital camera. Levels OD were obtained from the Ordnance Survey benchmark located on the west face of the south-west tower (22.87m OD).

Phase 3 Post-development Work

- 4.9 In line with standard archaeological practice, a report detailing the results of the archaeological work would be produced, and copies presented to the PCC (the client), the NYCC HER, English Heritage and other interested parties. The level of post-excavation analysis would be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary. The project archive, which may also include artefacts and specialist reports, would also be deposited with an approved museum, subject to the client's permission.
- 4.10 The artefacts recovered from the watching brief, comprising 66 pieces of well preserved 19th century window glass, a single piece of post-medieval lead came and an *ex-situ* 12th century stone architectural fragment, were subject to analysis (see Appendix 1). After appropriate photography and recording, the artefacts were returned to the PCC on completion of the project for safe keeping and possible display in the church. No archive for the project was deposited with Malton Museum, although site notes, plans and photographs have been retained by EDAS (EDAS site code MPR 12).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Town and Priory

Pre-medieval Periods

- 5.1 The genesis of Old Malton probably lies in the Romano-British period, as finds suggest that there was occupation of this area during this period, away from the Roman fort and *vicus* located c.1km to the south-west. The presence of a pre-Conquest church and mill at Old Malton, where the Domesday Book records that Siward and Torchil each had one manor, demonstrates that the main settlement within Malton parish came to be centred on the present Old Malton village at some point during the Anglian or Viking periods. However, it is possible that the earlier Roman fort was also utilised in some way, possibly as part of the pre-Conquest manor held by Colebrand (Robinson 1978, 12).

Medieval Period

- 5.2 A motte and bailey castle may have been established at some point in the late 11th century, perhaps utilising the remaining defences of the Roman fort as a bailey, although archaeological evidence remains scant (Robinson 1978, 13). A stone castle, possibly partly overlying the Roman fort, appears to have been constructed in the early 12th century, and it was granted with appurtenances to Eustace fitz John by Henry I. It appears to have been demolished by Henry II, and by the 16th century there was only a farmhouse on the site, which was subsequently replaced by a mansion built by Ralph, Lord Eure in 1611 (Salter 2001, 58). This building was also later demolished and, like any earlier motte and bailey, the extent and form of the earlier castle remains poorly understood.
- 5.3 A settlement, associated with the castle, may have come into being in the first half of the 12th century, and indeed Malton is described as being 'destroyed' as a prelude to the siege of the castle by Stephen's supporters in 1138. This Malton is sometimes stated to have been Old Malton but Robinson (1978, 13) suggests that it is more likely to have been a settlement associated with the castle. This settlement (the borough of New Malton) was being distinguished from the village of Old Malton by 1173, although the first use of the name 'New Malton' does not occur until c.1300. The borough increased in economic importance during the 12th and 13th centuries, gradually supplanting Old Malton as the centre of settlement in the area.
- 5.4 A priory was based around Old Malton parish church. The date at which the parish church was founded is uncertain, although a fragment of probable 11th century cross head as well as other Saxon stones survive within the present structure (information from NYCC Historic Environment Record (HER), site 2899). In c.1920 Collier noted a small stone built into the churchyard wall and facing the street with a 'chiseled in flat pre-Norman relief a bearded face, possibly the head on an early ecclesiastic' (Collier c.1920; NYCC HER 2900).
- 5.5 The church was given to the Gilbertine Order in c.1150 by Eustace fitz John (Robinson 1978, 32; NMR SE77SE48). The Gilbertine Order, created in 1148 by St Gilbert, rector of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, was the only monastic order to be founded in England. They are best known for their dual communities of men and women, having separate claustral complexes but sharing a single church. Watton in East Yorkshire is perhaps the best known of the Gilbertine houses, and this has probably received the most detailed archaeological study. However, of the thirteen Gilbertine houses in England, four were for men (cannons) only, including that at Old Malton (Collier c.1920).
- 5.6 The fact that the priory was founded only for cannons, with an intended compliment of 30, is probably the reason why its early endowment was biased towards churches. Eustace fitz John endowed the priory with the churches of Old Malton, Wintringham and Brompton, as well as the township of Linton, while other churches owned by the Priory included Ancaster, Marton-in-Galtres and Winterton (Lincolnshire), Langton and Norton (North Yorkshire), and Walden (Hertfordshire) (Jennings 1999, 143). Gradually however, land for a farming economy was acquired and this was managed through the establishment of possibly eleven outlying Cistercian granges (Graham 1901, 127; Collier c.1920). The possessions and finances of the priory in the mid 13th century can be calculated in some detail from a series of accounts which survive for the period 1244 to 1257. At this time, the priory held lands in a total of 49 parishes, mostly in Yorkshire. The lands had at least 250 rent-paying tenants, but payments seem to have been very small, and

so the priory's annual income was only £60 at this time (Graham 1901, 104, 119 & 126-127; Page 1974).

- 5.7 As the agricultural enterprises grew, the priory derived about two-thirds of its income from wool, making about £400 per annum in a profitable year, from sheep raised on the Yorkshire Wolds around Mowthorpe and on the Howardian Hills in the Swinton-Amotherby-Easthorpe area (Graham 1901, 127; Collier c.1920; Jennings 1999, 143). The grange at Sutton, probably located to the west of Sutton village, included a fishery when it was sold in 1540, and Dissolution documents refer to the 'arm of Wellom Grange' although the exact location of this is unknown (Robinson 1978, 41). The priory also owned two mills at Swinton and at Rillingham (Graham 1901, 127) and some earthworks within an area of plantation known as the Doodales might represent the remains of partly infilled monastic fishponds (Robinson 1978, 32). The priory owned stone quarries at Old Malton from the 13th century, while earlier, in 1197, some monks were killed by gas collected in a pit near a lime kiln, although it is not known if the priory was actually operating the kiln (Robinson 1978, 32). The priory was also responsible for three small hospitals in Malton and the surrounding area.
- 5.8 Despite their possessions and income, with receipts just exceeding expenditure in the years for which accounts survive, the priory accumulated substantial debts. Some of these debts came from the practice of assuming the debts of benefactors whose land the priory took over; these debts amounted to some £30 in 1250 to over £257 in 1255. The situation appears to have improved little by the early 14th century, and the priory was actually lent money by the Archbishop of York (Collier c.1920). The priory then became embroiled in a number of disputes during the 14th century, which would have also affected its income and economy.
- 5.9 In 1402, three canons appear to have broken away from the priory, forming part of a larger group which included members of the religious communities at Watton in East Yorkshire, Ellerton in North Yorkshire and Haverholm in Lincolnshire. These canons donned secular dress but appear to have eventually been delivered back to the Prior. The Prior of Malton, along with some of his tenants, also joined the uprising against Henry IV in 1405, but any punishment received for this act is unknown.

Post-medieval Period

- 5.10 The priory played a minor part in the 1536 Pilgrimage of Grace, but when Prior William Todde was examined in London in 1537, he appears only to have lent a cart and horses to the Pilgrims under some duress and was not punished. Any punishment would have made little difference to the fate of the priory however, for on the 9th December 1539, it was surrendered as part of the Dissolution of the Monasteries; Malton was the last of the Gilbertine houses to be surrendered, and at this date had a community comprising the Prior and nine canons who were pensioned off (Graham 1901, 195; Collier c.1920). When Leland visited the site in the 1540s, he noted only that the parish church was "yet standing where the late Prioryyn old Malton was" (Brayshaw 1887-89, 318). This may have been somewhat exaggerated, as later sources show that at least some of the other buildings survived into the early 18th century (see below).
- 5.11 In 1546, Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York, who had been granted the site of the priory, founded a Free Grammar School adjacent to the church. The site and the buildings of the old school, as well as the master's house and premises adjoining the priory churchyard, were sold in 1906 and a new school was built in Middlecave

Road (Russell 1914, 541). However, the church survived the Dissolution because it was used by the parishioners of Old Malton but they did not have the resources to repair the damage resulting from the suppression, and by 1636 the central tower had become unsafe and was demolished (Jennings 1999, 152). After a fire in the late 15th century, the north aisle was severely damaged, and the south aisle may also have been destroyed by another unrecorded fire in the late 17th or early 18th century. In 1732 a faculty was obtained for extensive demolition and alterations, including taking down the north aisle and removing the clerestories, building up the north arcade, the lowering of the roof, demolition of the two easternmost bays of the nave and building a new east wall (Huddleston 1962, 141); the south arcade may well have been built up at this time (Peter Pace, *pers. comm.*). The remains of the eastern choir were finally cleared in 1734 (Russell 1914, 538; Pace 1977, 5). The dimensions of the church were reduced still further in 1782, but in less than 20 years the parishioners had to build an internal gallery to increase the accommodation (Bulmer 1890). Other repairs and 'restoration' works took place in 1843 under the direction of William C Copperthwaite. A description of this work notes that "the cow houses and stables which were built up to the south side wall of the church [presumably the south wall of the south aisle] were entirely removed", and also that "in removing the old wall on the south side a beautiful Saxon arch richly decorated with the beak pattern was found to have been used as a manger for cows" (Copsey & Holton 2012, 9); if not in 1732, the south arcade may have been built up by Copperthwaite.

- 5.12 The first attempt at any systematic restoration took place in 1884, when a window was inserted into the west end. More significant works then took place in the late 19th century under the direction of the architect Temple Lushington Moore. This involved underpinning and strengthening the south-west tower in 1877 at a cost of £3,000. In 1899 the old 17th century roof was replaced with the existing 15th century style oak structure and the floor of the church was lowered by c.1m to its original level, thus allowing the damaged bases of the Early English pillars of the south aisle to be restored. Other works included repairing and strengthening with tie-rods the two easternmost arches of the nave, the removal of the upper gallery, the creation of the choir and sanctuary in the two easternmost bays, the creation of new pews in the nave, the infilling of the east window, and the erection of a screen to divide the vestry in the base of the south-west tower from the rest of the church. The total cost of the restoration was £3,400 (Bulmer 1890). Further restorations were carried out to the west front in 1959 by Guy Channon and in 1963 by George Gaze Pace (Pace 1977, 5).

Historical Depictions and Archaeological Investigations

- 5.13 Graham (1901, 212) makes reference to a drawing of c.1728, held by the British Museum, which shows that some of the priory buildings other than the church were still standing at this time. This etching, by Samuel Buck, is reproduced by Copsey and Holton (2012, 8), and it shows the south side of the church - the now demolished south wall of the south aisle is depicted as standing c.1m-2m high and it is possible that the south arcade is shown as being blocked (see figure 2, top).
- 5.14 Excavations were undertaken at the priory site at the beginning of the 19th century by Watson, who revealed the plan of the rest of the site, together with monastic buildings existing to the south. Stone coffins were also discovered immediately outside the west door of the church. At another unspecified date during the 19th century, a chalice, pewter patera and a jet crucifix were found in a stone coffin in Old Malton, probably in the vicinity of the priory (Robinson 1978, 19 & 32).

- 5.15 A plan of the priory made in c.1825 forms part of Thomas Hinderwell's manuscripts (reproduced in Robinson 1978, plate VIII) (see figure 3). This plan shows the upstanding part of the church, including the south wall of the south aisle now demolished (noted to be 'remaining in 1810'), as well as other walls of the north aisle, crossing tower, choir and other parts which were 'laid open by the Late George Watson Esq'; as far as can be determined, this represents the only published information relating to Watson's excavations. On the south side of the church were the remains of the cloister and the claustral complex, with a crypt or undercroft of a building surviving at the south-west corner, now within part of the adjacent late 17th century Abbey House (NYCC HER 2897). As noted above, the south wall of the south aisle as depicted by Hinderwell in c.1825 was only c.1m-2m high, and it appears to have been demolished around 1843.
- 5.16 In 1827, Sir Stephen Glynne visited the site, and left a detailed description of the church (Collier c.1920), while Graham included two photographic plates of the site in his study of the Gilbertines (Graham 1901). Excavations within the church were also carried out as part of the works undertaken by Copperthwaite in 1843 - these included the exposing of the Norman arch at the west end of the church and the removal of "many hundred loads of earth from the Church yard" which revealed many stone coffins, many hewn from a single piece of stone (Copsey & Horton 2012, 9).
- 5.17 There then appears to have been little work carried out until October 1942, when several trial trenches were opened 'on the site of the conventual buildings' by the Revd. J Purvis. He reported that the area was covered with about a 3ft (c.1m) depth of building debris and that the monastic buildings had been very ruthlessly robbed out. Nevertheless, fragments of several buildings were uncovered, including two shafts with moulded bases, interpreted as representing part of the chapter house's vestibule; Malton Museum preserves glass, tile fragments and other artefacts recovered from the priory (Purvis 1943; Robinson 1978, 20 & 32). More details of Purvis's excavations can be found in his notes published in the Parish Magazine between 1941 to 1945, which are available on line (Purvis 1941-45). As far as can be determined, there have been no subsequent or recent excavations or watching briefs carried out in the area of the former priory; indeed in 1943 Purvis reported that 'no reliable plan of Old Malton Priory is in existence, nor any record however slight of controlled excavation' (Purvis 1943).
- 5.18 A guide book to the church was written by the architect George Gaze Pace in 1977 (Pace 1977), while the monumental inscriptions within the church, churchyard and churchyard extension were recorded by the East Yorkshire Family History Society in 1999 (EYFHS 1999). Nigel Copsey and Alex Holton have also undertaken conservation work on the west doorway and the ex-situ beak-head doorway at the church (Holton & Copsey 2008; Copsey & Holton 2010).

Description of the Church and Churchyard

The Church

- 5.19 A brief description of the existing remains of the priory, principally the church, based on the earlier accounts of Sir Stephen Glynne (Collier c.1920), and other readily available sources (e.g. Russell 1914, 538-541; Pace 1977; Pevsner 1966, 232-233; Pace 2006), is given below. As noted in Chapter 1 above, the church is a Grade I Listed Building and also a Scheduled Monument.

- 5.20 The existing church consists of a chancel and nave in one range, formed from the six western bays of the priory church's nave (see figure 2, bottom). The surviving three stage tower lies at the south-west corner of the nave, representing one of the two towers formerly positioned either end of the west front, with a central tower further east (see plate 1). The ground floor of the south-west tower is currently used as the vestry. The church is built of Hildenley limestone, with substantial parts of the standing fabric dating to the 12th and 13th centuries, although much was later robbed to build other houses in the town (Senior 1990, 160). Construction of the church commenced in c.1150 at the east end and progressed slowly westwards, the nave and claustral complex being complete by c.1190; the west front is considered to date from c.1200-1210 (Jennings 1999, 150; Russell 1914, 539).
- 5.21 In plan form, the church comprises a six bay continuous chancel and nave with triforium, the south-west tower and part of the north-west tower (see figure 4). The Early English west front has a doorway of five orders of semi-circular arches, with a later tall Perpendicular window of five cinquefoiled lights over, part of a partial late 15th/early 16th century rebuilding. The north-west tower is largely truncated, having probably been pulled down when the north aisle was demolished in 1732, but the early 12th century south-west tower is of three stages, on a double chamfered plinth, with clasping pilaster buttresses. The lower two stages of the tower have single lancet windows to the west front, with paired lancets forming belfry openings to a third stage, over which are roundels of dogtooth moulding, pierced by quatrefoils.
- 5.22 Within the interior, the blocked north arcade is of three round arches at the eastern end and two remodelled late 15th or early 16th century two-centred arches at the west end; the sixth bay is built up. The fourth pier from the east has an abacus inscribed "Rogerus prior Orata p(ro) bono stat(u) m(agist)ri F", incorporating the Shotton rebus (although others give this as "Bolton"). A 12th century triforium gallery survives over the three eastern bays, with structural elements similar to those used in the chancel of Ripon cathedral of c.1180. The blocked south arcade is round arched (see plate 2) as in the eastern bays of the north arcade, and the 12th century triforium gallery survives here also. The entry to the tower is through the westernmost arch of the south arcade. As noted above, the interior of the church was extensively altered in 1732, and underwent restoration by the architects Temple Moore in the 19th century and George Gaze Pace in the 20th century.

The Churchyard

- 5.23 The churchyard has early 19th century cast-iron gates and railings around the north-west entrance, and mid 19th century cast-iron gates and railings at the south-east corner. It contains a number of fine 18th century table tombs and also early Gothic Revival monuments, while the piers, doorway and other ruined portions of the former priory church lie in the east and south-east corners of the churchyard. The walls around the churchyard are also a Grade I Listed Building, and two mid 19th century gas lamp posts along the line of the main path to the west door are Grade II Listed Buildings.

6 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF

Toilet Block Excavations (see figures 5 and 6)

- 6.1 The monitoring of the toilet block excavations (Trench 1) revealed several phases of activity which, on the basis of the recorded stratigraphy, can be broken down as follows:

Phase 3: Modern (19th to 21st centuries)

Phase 2: Post-Dissolution/Post-medieval (1530s to 18th century)

Phase 1: Medieval (12th to early 16th century)

Phase 3 Modern

- 6.2 Prior to excavation, the majority of the west end of the development site was formed by a tarmac surface [114] between 0.05m-0.10m thick, at 21.49m-21.51m OD, with stone steps to the south leading up from a door located in the east side of the vestry, housed in the lower level of the south-west tower; the step of the vestry door lay at 21.58m OD. The steps and tarmac were bounded on their east sides by a flat-topped concrete rendered limestone block revetment wall [115]. This wall was up to 4.82m long north-south and 0.40m high, and was 0.32m wide on the south side of the excavation trench, increasing to 0.50m wide at the north end, where it butted against the blocked arcade between the former south aisle and nave (see plate 3); on removal, a scar was left on the blocking. On the east side of the revetment wall, the north side of the churchyard (at 22.36m OD) sloped down through 45 degrees to a 0.50m wide path of concrete paving slabs [101], bordered by a shallow stone gutter [102] 0.30m wide on their south side, which ran along the south wall of the nave; the top of this gutter lay at 21.42m OD. Two pier bases on either side of the blocked arcade projected south, one into the tarmaced space adjacent to the vestry door and the other to the east beyond the area of excavation. A headstone, laid flat (inscription illegible), and its base were located at the top of the 45 degree slope of the churchyard on the east side of the revetment wall.
- 6.3 The modern topsoil and sloping bank on the east side of the revetment wall [115] was the major earthwork in the vicinity of the trench. As noted in Chapter 4 above, this bank was cut back as a later phase of excavation. The flat headstone was relocated but no burial beneath was uncovered by the works. Several disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered from the dark orange/brown sandy silt topsoil [103] of the bank, and were given into the care of the church authorities for subsequent reburial.
- 6.4 An existing water collection system was noted in the east and south sides of the foundation trench. There were two extant 'manholes' or soakaways, one in the north-east corner of the trench [105] and another placed approximately centrally along the south side [120]. Both were of the same type of modern brick bonded with Portland cement-based mortar but not enough of either manhole was exposed to determine a type of coursing; both soakaways were of a similar size, probably 0.85m-0.90m square, although full dimensions were not visible (see plate 4). A salt-glazed ceramic drain ran south out of the south side of the northern manhole [105], along the east side of the trench, and another ran south-east from the east side of the southern manhole [120]. The northern soakaway and drain was defined by a vertical-sided cut [106], which truncated an earlier inhumation [107; see below], while another similar cut [121] defined the southern soakaway and drain. The infill of the northern soakaway and drainage run consisted mostly of loose

water-logged mid-dark grey/brown sands and silts [104] but the other soakaway [120] was not investigated. The limestone revetment wall [115] had run over the top of the southern soakaway [120], indicating the late date of the wall.

Phase 2 Post Dissolution/Post-medieval

- 6.5 A moderately hard mid-orange yellow/brown sandy silt, containing very frequent small to medium sized unworked chalk and limestone blocks [111], was present throughout the trench, the top of the deposit appearing at around 21.30m OD. The thickness varied between 0.20m-0.40m, increasing towards the west and extending beyond the limits of excavation.
- 6.6 Cutting into this deposit was an east-west orientated cut [112] which ran from the east side of the trench over a distance of 1.60m, aligned parallel to but 0.70m away from the south side of the blocked arcade, before returning to the north. The fill of the cut consisted of rough and unworked chalk blocks [113] averaging 200mm by 250mm by 150mm (see plate 4). The depth of this foundation exposed in the trench was 0.20m but it extended to 0.40m below the level of excavation; the top lay at 21.14m OD (see Section 1, figure 6). The coursing of the foundation [113] was irregular with no visible bonding material and no obvious facing stones. The foundation may be related to the infilling of the arcade, but it was curious that it did not extend further to the west, although there were several large pieces of chalk in the adjacent underlying mid-orange yellow/brown sandy silt [111].

Phase 1 Medieval

- 6.7 The earliest deposit encountered by the excavations were the possibly re-deposited orange-brown naturally occurring clays [110], exposed in the base of the slightly deeper foundation trench. This deposit was at least 0.20m thick which appeared at 20.95m OD and extended both below and outside the area of the excavations.
- 6.8 Cutting into this deposit, in the north-west corner of the trench, was the foundation for a pier base; the extant pier is dated to the late 12th-early 13th century (Russell 1914, 539). The cut [119] was partially circular in appearance in plan with exposed dimensions of 0.73m north-south and 0.65m east-west, and it continued further to the east along the blocked arcade for 0.75m before being cut through by the chalk foundation [112/113]. Set within the cut [119] was the foundation for the pier base which comprised semi-regular generally unworked blocks of stone, probably limestone [118], set within a moderately hard mid-yellow brown sandy clay [117], which extended for a depth of at least 0.98m below the level of excavation (see plate 5); the top of this foundation lay at 21.44m OD. Above this was the extant pier base which is not recorded here.
- 6.9 Towards the south-east corner of the trench the remains of a human inhumation were partially revealed. The grave cut [109] was only exposed at the western (head) end as it had been disturbed by the north-south cut [106] for a salt-glazed drain [105], and any other remains to the east lay beyond the edge of excavation. The grave cut had been dug into the orange-brown natural clay [110]; it first appeared at 21.29m OD and, following the removal of the fill [108] and the skeleton [107], the base was recorded at 21.04m OD (see figure 6). The dimensions of the cut, as exposed by the excavation, were 0.38m east-west and 0.43m north-south with a rounded western end and two straight north and south sides; it was 0.25m deep, and the base was relatively flat and the sides were slightly concave. The remains of the inhumation [107] were in a relatively good state of preservation; low

levels of acidity in the soil meant that the bones were robust (see plate 6). It was presumed to be an extended prone adult burial. The head rested at 21.29m OD, and was laid forward with the chin resting on the neck. Present in the cut were the head, hyoid, C1-C3 vertebrae, right clavicle, right shoulder blade and the upper part of the right radius; these remains were recorded and excavated by hand, and removed from the trench. The fill of the grave [108] was a soft mid-brown grey silt sand with a moderate amount of small chalk inclusions. The burial was not accompanied by a coffin or any other furniture, suggesting that the body would have been interred within a shroud or similar covering, and so was possibly medieval in origin. The remains were temporarily interred in a standard museum box and passed to the church authorities, and are understood to have been subsequently reburied.

Further Excavations and Works

- 6.10 Following the initial laying of the foundations of the new toilet block, it was considered necessary to undertake further landscaping works to the sloping earthen bank which lay to the south and south-east of the new building footprint (see plate 10).
- 6.11 A rough quarter circle was marked out along the upper surface of the sloping bank measuring 2.95m west-east and 3.00m north-south. The topsoil was then planed down by hand at an approximate 45° angle to the damp proof course level of the new foundations. This excavation revealed the dark orange/brown sandy silt clay topsoil [201] (=103) and the upper horizon of the hard mid-orange yellow/brown sandy silt [202] (=111) seen to the north in the slightly higher parts of the main trench. In addition, the east side of a foundation cut [203] for the north-south aligned revetment wall [115] was exposed for the first time. This showed, predictably, a linear trend oriented north-south, over a distance of 0.60m and which was up to 0.50m wide at this point; the full depth of the cut was not established but it was in excess of 0.60m. No artefacts or further archaeological deposits were identified during this stage of the works.
- 6.12 As part of the development scheme, the infill of the blocked arcade was cut through to create a new door to allow passage from the nave into the new toilet block. The cut was c.1.50m wide and 2.00m high (see plate 7). During the course of the dismantling of the block work, which consisted of facing stones either side of a rubble core, a single piece of carved limestone, forming a 12th century nook-shaft base bearing a row of bead moulding, was recovered (see Appendix 1 and plate 11).

Drainage Trenches Excavations (see figure 6)

- 6.13 As noted in Chapter 4 above, only the most archaeologically sensitive areas of the site were monitored during the drainage works, adjacent to the south-west tower. These works comprised the main drainage trench around the east and south sides of the south-west tower (Trench 2), and a secondary trench running south-east as far as the southern boundary of the churchyard (Trench 3). As with the toilet block excavations, three phases of activity (based on stratigraphical relationships rather than actual dating evidence) were noted.

Phase 3 Modern

- 6.14 Overlying all the deposits in Trench 2 was a dark orange/brown sandy clay silt [302], up to 0.20m thick and containing occasional stones. This deposit formed a

bedding layer for the 0.10m thick tarmac surface [301] of the path which runs around the outside of the south-west tower. Below the bedding layer, beyond a rubble demolition spread [305; see below], was the much disturbed topsoil of the churchyard, comprising a loose dark orange/brown sand silt clay [303] up to 1.20m thick; this deposit contained occasional to moderate amounts of limestone rubble within its matrix, and it is comparable to the topsoil seen elsewhere [103; see above]. Towards the west end of Trench 2, the depth of excavation reached 1.45m, and various modern services were exposed as well as disarticulated human bone which was given into the care of the church authorities for subsequent reburial.

Phase 2 Post Dissolution/Post-medieval

- 6.15 Sealing two later wall footings in Trench 2 [304 and 306; see below] was a rubble demolition spread [305]. It was very loose and a mixture of yellow/brown and a dark orange/brown limestone rubble contained within a sandy silt clay matrix. The limestone rubble frequently constituted over 50% of the deposit which was up to 1.20m thick in places. It extended around the south-east corner of the south-west tower, running for a distance of c.1.00m north of wall 304 and 1.00m west of wall 306. All the recovered finds, consisting of 66 pieces of window glass and a single piece of lead came, were from this deposit (see Appendix 1). This deposit was also seen in the base of Trench 3, apart from at the very south end where it met the current boundary wall where it sealed some earlier stone slabs [308; see below].

Phase 1 Medieval

- 6.16 Elsewhere, the basal layer exposed throughout Trench 2 was a dark orange/brown sandy silt clay [307], which is probably analogous to the similar natural deposit [110] seen in the toilet block excavations to the north.
- 6.17 Cutting into the dark orange/brown clay [307] of Trench 2 were the remains of two partly demolished limestone wall footings. The first of these [304], seen in the north-south section, was oriented east-west and was offset from the south-eastern corner of the south-west tower by 0.50m. The wall footing was 0.50m wide and up to 0.10m high, extending below the level of excavation; the top of the rubble lay at 20.99m OD (see plate 8). Although it may well represent the footings of a former wall alignment, it was only distinguishable from the overlying rubble spread [305; see above] by being a deeper localised area of stone.
- 6.18 The second wall foundation [306] was noted, running north-south on the south side of the south-west tower. This foundation consisted of roughly squared pieces of limestone up to 350mm by 200mm in profile, bonded by a cream/pale brown lime-based mortar. The exposed section of foundation was at least 0.60m long and 0.40m wide, with a height of at least 0.41m; the top of the foundation was encountered at 21.43m OD, 0.70m below ground level. No construction cut was seen, although originally there must have been one. It too was sealed by the demolition rubble spread [305; see above]. Much rubble was in evidence in this area, though there were no stones or other masonry running across the base of the trench.
- 6.19 At the very southern end of Trench 3, there was evidence for some 0.07m thick stone slabs [308] which ran underneath the adjacent boundary wall of the churchyard; they extended north along the trench for around c.0.70m and the top was found at 22.30m OD, 0.20m below ground level (see plate 9). The limited

nature of the excavations here means that interpretation of these slabs is not possible, but it is possible that they are associated with now demolished priory buildings, or even potentially a part of the cloister - wall lines and surfaces at a similar depth OD were recently noted in archaeological investigations on the south side of the churchyard wall (MAP 2013).

Further Excavations

- 6.20 An attempt was made to install a manhole along the western boundary at the far western end of the churchyard. This excavation measured 0.70m wide by 1.60m long by 1.47m deep; the adjacent ground level lay at 22.19m OD. The basal deposit exposed was very similar to [307] described above, but immediately overlying it was the topsoil [303] which in this area up to 0.50m thick. Set into the topsoil was the modern boundary wall. No further archaeological features or deposits were identified in this section of the trench.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The excavations for the toilet block and associated drainage works revealed three broad phases of activity which, on the basis of stratigraphical relationships and relative heights, can be assigned to the medieval, the post Dissolution/post-medieval and modern periods. The absence of pottery or other artefacts, other than 19th century window glass, a single piece of post-medieval lead came and an *ex-situ* 12th century stone architectural fragment, meant that these three broad phases could not be dated more closely.
- 7.2 Within the main excavation trench (Trench 1), features associated with the medieval period comprised the foundations [118] of the structural pier forming the junction of the south arcade and the south-west tower, and the partial remains of a disturbed inhumation burial [107]. The trench lay within what was formerly the west end of the south aisle, and the piers forming the nave/south aisle arcade have been dated to the late 12th-early 13th century (Russell 1914, 539). The inhumation, likely to represent an extended prone adult, was not accompanied by a coffin or any other furniture, suggesting that it was interred in a shroud or similar covering - it would have been buried beneath the floor of the now demolished south aisle of the former priory, a position which implies it was the remains of a member of the clergy or similarly influential person. No evidence for any overlying floor surface of the aisle was noted in the excavation, presumably because it had been robbed out as part of post-Dissolution activity.
- 7.3 Within the main drainage trench (Trench 2), two short sections of potentially medieval wall alignment were revealed, one running east-west [304] and the other north-south [306] from the east and south sides of the south-west tower respectively; both walls were overlain by an extensive rubble spread [305], and the former wall may actually have been part of this spread. However, these alignments do broadly correspond with the wall lines as indicated on Hinderwell's plan of c.1825 - the potential east-west wall [304] could represent part of the former south wall of the south aisle, demolished around 1843, while the north-south wall [306] is in the right place to possibly be associated with part of the small structure shown attached to the west side of the cloisters of the former priory as revealed by Watson's excavations in the early 19th century.
- 7.4 Evidence for post-Dissolution/post-medieval demolition within the priory complex was also revealed by the drainage excavations. A large spread of limestone rubble [305] lay around the east, south-east and south sides of the south-west

tower (Trench 2), and continued for some 7m south-east in Trench 3. This material, up to 1.2m thick in places, may result from the demolition of the south aisle wall and cloisters, or be debris discarded during the underpinning of the south-west tower in 1877, or be excavation debris resulting from George Watson's excavations in the early 19th century; the fact that it contained a large quantity of early 19th century window glass might imply one of the two later episodes. During his limited excavations of the conventual buildings in 1942, Revd. Purvis noted that the area was covered with about a 3ft (c.1m) depth of building debris and that the monastic buildings had been very ruthlessly robbed out, and so it is possible that the rubble spread [305] is part of this building debris. The limestone rubble spread [305] appears too extensive to be associated with the 1843 removal of agricultural buildings formerly built up against the south aisle of the church. However, some stone slabs [308] seen at the very south end of Trench 3 may be associated with former priory buildings, potentially even parts of the cloisters.

- 7.5 Within the main trench (Trench 1), a further 0.2m-0.4m deep deposit containing frequent small to medium sized unworked chalk and limestone blocks [111] was noted, and this could also represent material associated with the collapse/demolition of the south aisle of the church. Overlying this material, and cut into it, was an east-west length of chalk foundation [113], which ran under the blocked arcade. This foundation might be associated with the blocking and stabilisation of the arcade to form what is now the south wall of the church, which may have occurred in either 1732 or 1843 as part of other alterations to the church.
- 7.6 More modern drainage works, in the form of brick-built soakaway pits and drains [105 and 120], were encountered in Trench 1, as well as modern services in Trench 2.

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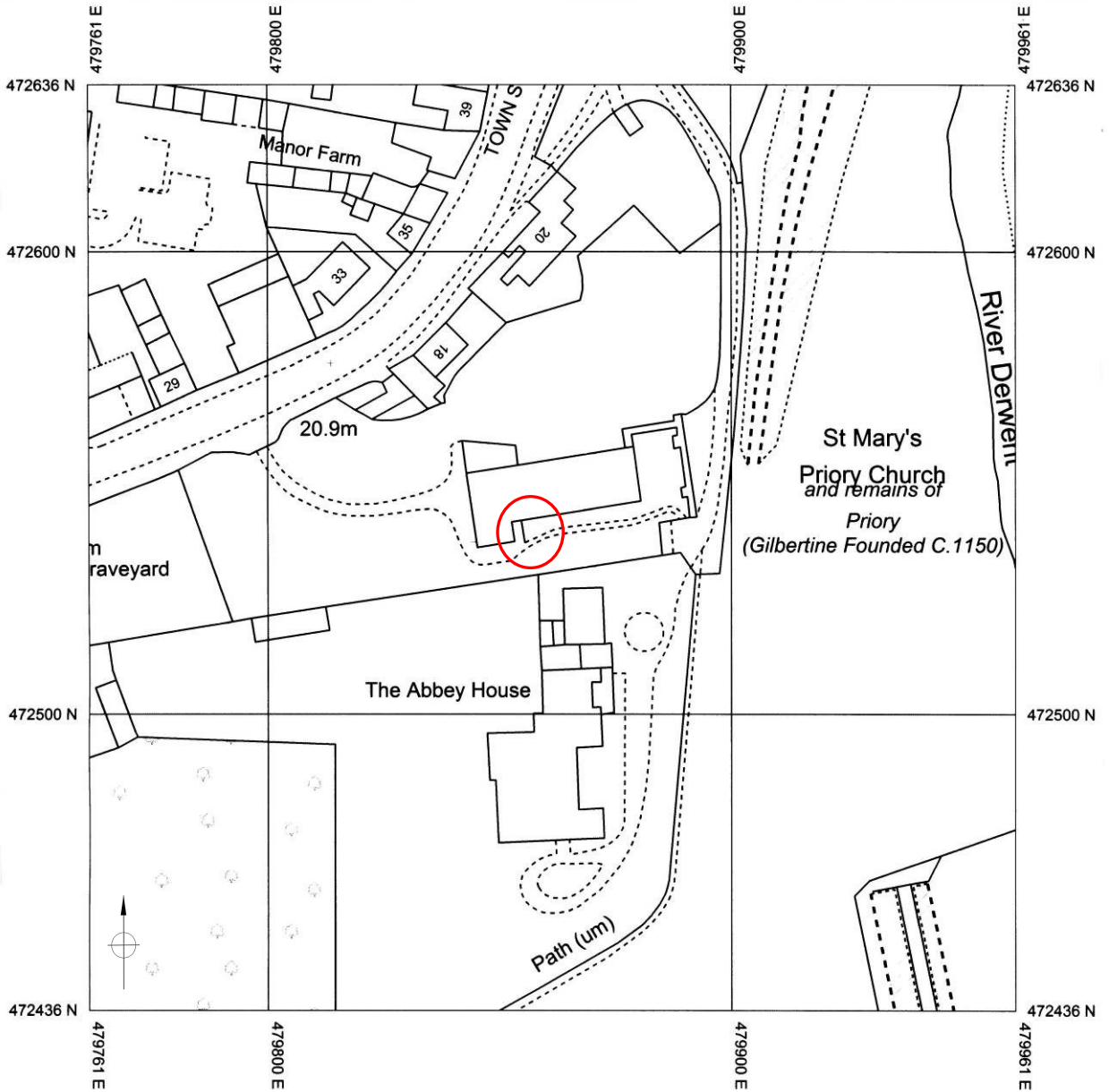
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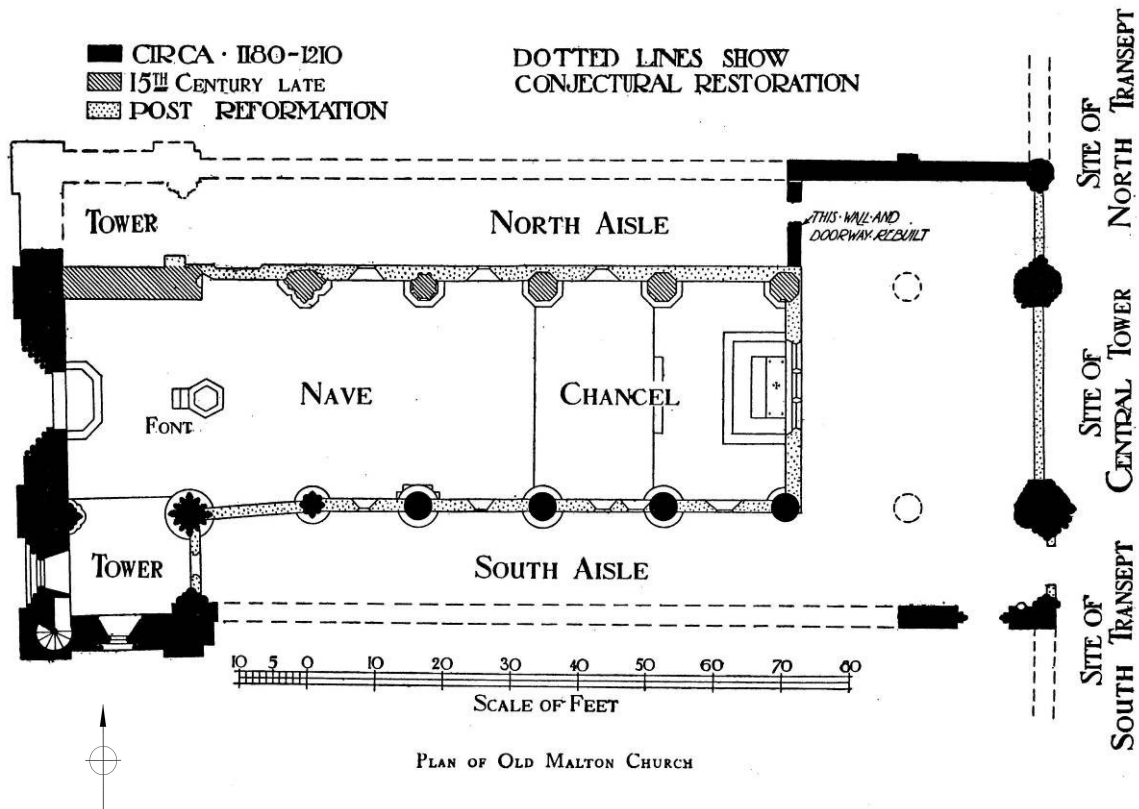
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- 9.2 The site recording was undertaken by Doug Joblin (HFA) and Dave Rawson (HFA) on behalf of EDAS, with assistance from Ed Dennison. Lisa Wastling undertook the finds assessment work. Ed Dennison produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



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| PROJECT | |
| ST MARY'S CHURCH, OLD MALTON | |
| TITLE | |
| LOCATION OF EXCAVATIONS | |
| SCALE | DATE |
| NTS | MAY 2013 |
| EDAS | FIGURE |
| | 1 |



Top: Samuel Buck's etching of c.1728, looking SW (Copsey & Horton 2012, 8).

Bottom: 1914 plan of church (Russell 1914, 539).

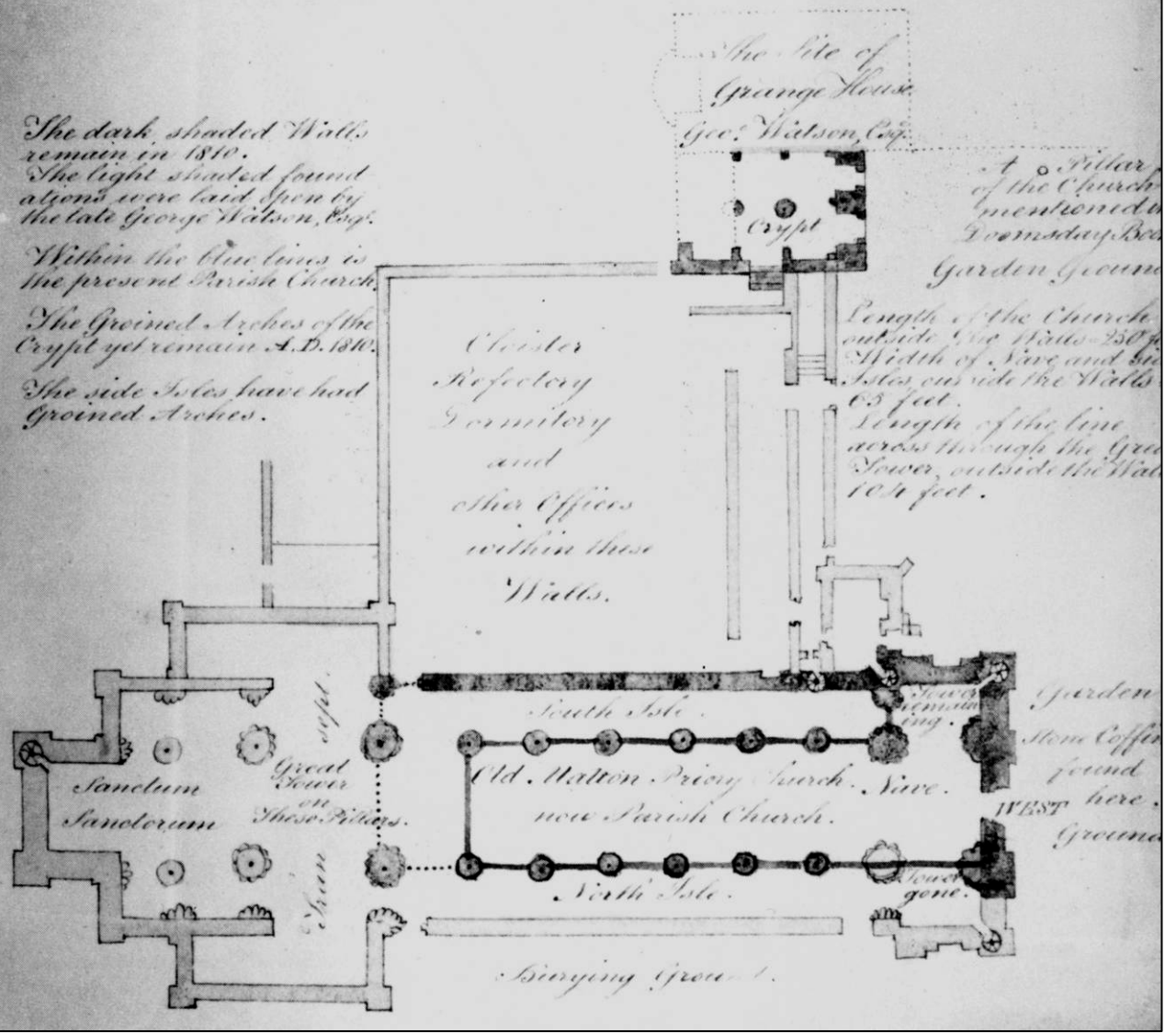
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| PROJECT | | ST MARY'S CHURCH, OLD MALTON | |
| TITLE | | VIEW AND PLAN OF CHURCH | |
| SCALE | NTS | DATE | MAY 2013 |
| EDAS | | FIGURE | 2 |

Malton Old Priory.



The Windows over the West Door have been much higher.

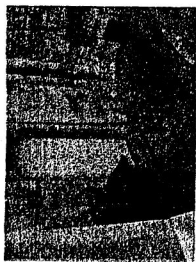
The dark shaded Walls remain in 1810.
 The light shaded found alons were laid open by the late George Watson, Esq.
 Within the blue lines is the present Parish Church.
 The Groined Arches of the Crypt yet remain A.D. 1810.
 The side Isles have had Groined Arches.



Source: Robinson 1978, plate VIII.



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|---|------------------|
| PROJECT ST MARY'S CHURCH, OLD MALTON | |
| TITLE HINDERWELL'S PLAN c.1825 | |
| SCALE NTS | DATE MAY 2013 |
| EDAS | FIGURE 3 |



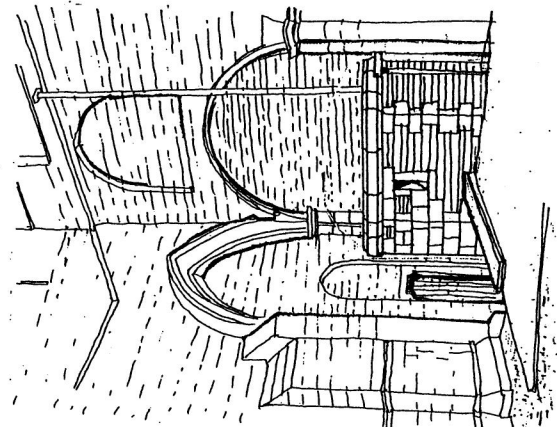
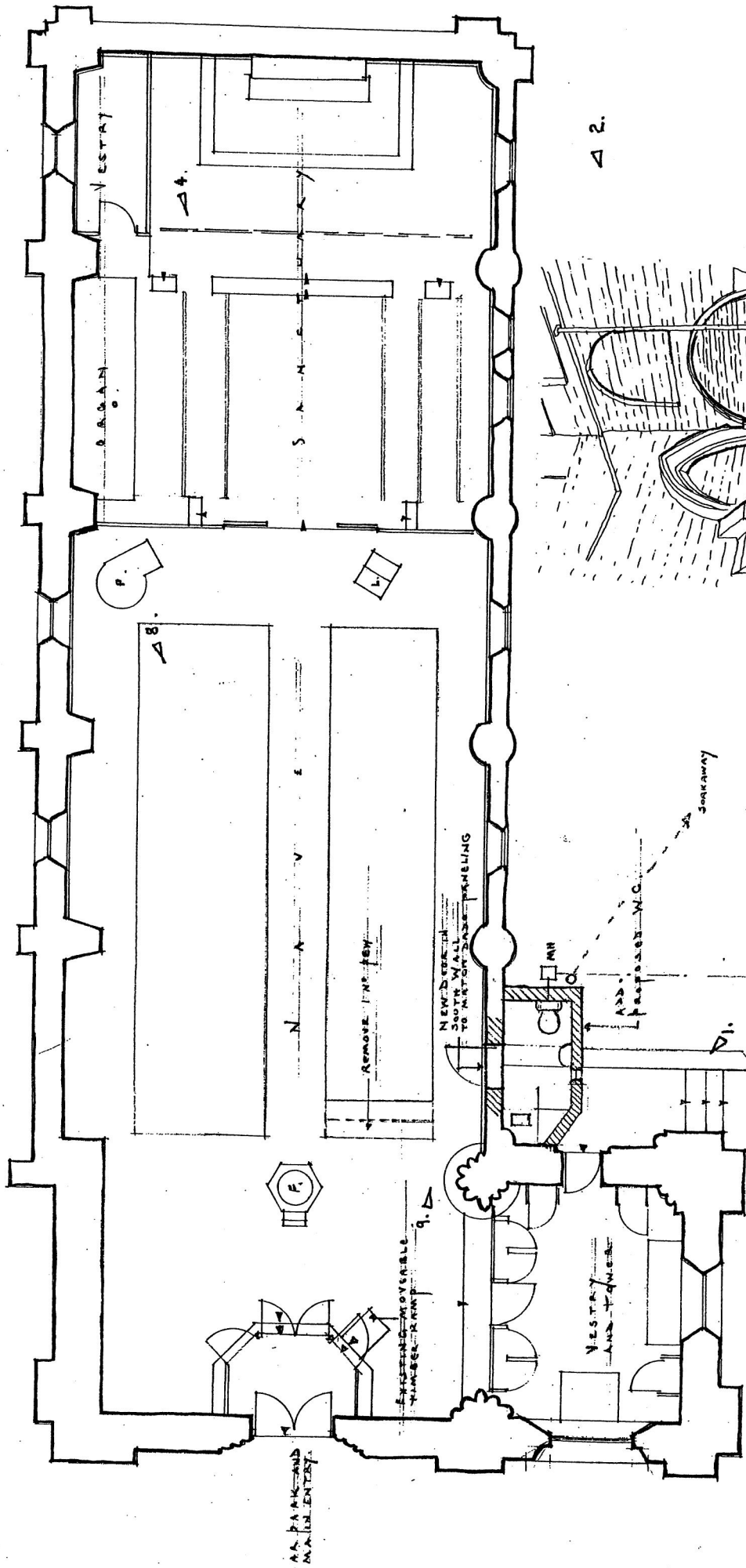
1. TOWER EAST DOOR - EAST FACE



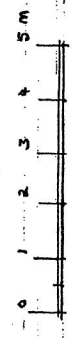
3.5 E. CORNER



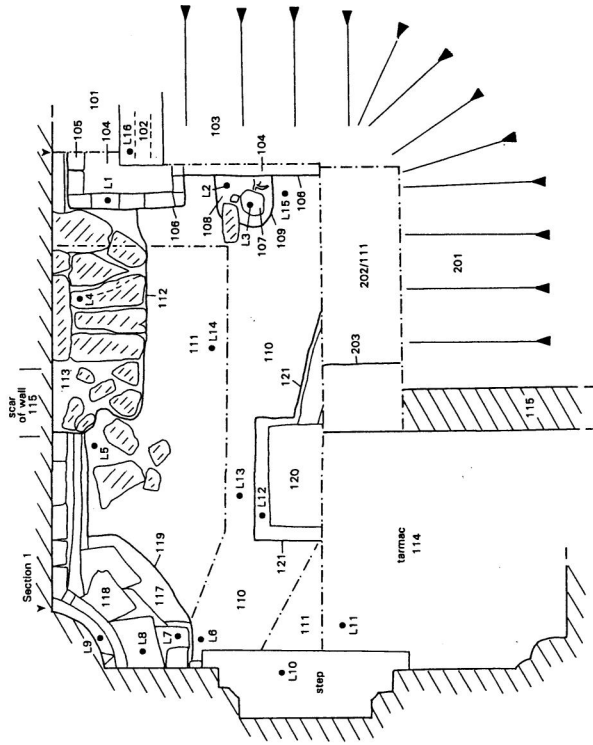
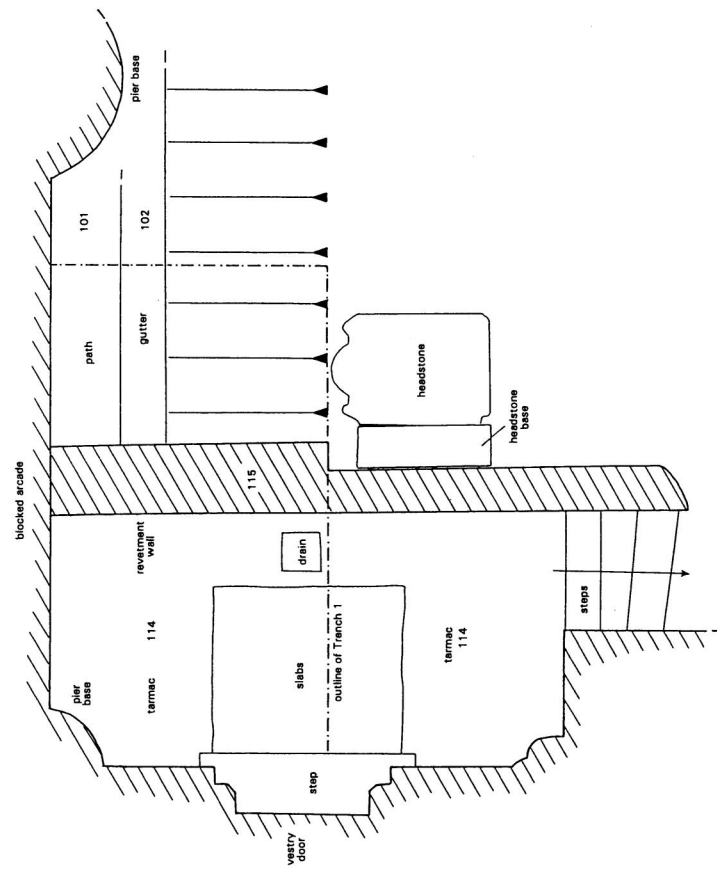
4. VIEW FROM CHOIR LOOKING WEST



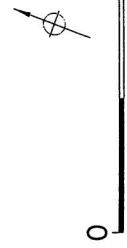
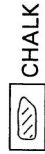
Drawing provided by
Peter Pace Architects



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|---------|------------------------------|--------|----------|
| PROJECT | ST MARY'S CHURCH, OLD MALTON | | |
| TITLE | PROPOSED EXTENSION | | |
| SCALE | AS SHOWN | DATE | MAY 2013 |
| | EDAS | FIGURE | 4 |

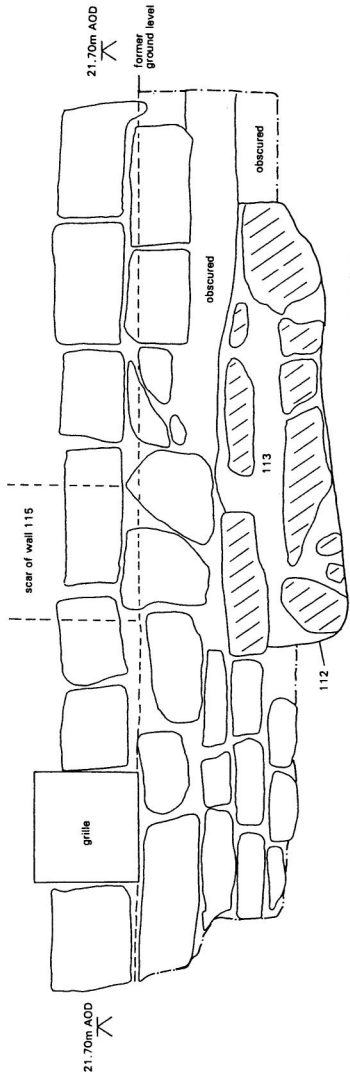


- L1 = 21.11m AOD
- L2 = 21.18m AOD
- L3 = 21.29m AOD
- L4 = 21.14m AOD
- L5 = 20.98m AOD
- L6 = 20.90m AOD
- L7 = 21.30m AOD
- L8 = 21.44m AOD
- L9 = 21.75m AOD
- L10 = 21.58m AOD
- L11 = 21.49m AOD
- L12 = 21.44m AOD
- L13 = 20.95m AOD
- L14 = 20.98m AOD
- L15 = 20.98m AOD
- L16 = 21.42m AOD



| | | | |
|---------|------------------------------|--------|----------|
| PROJECT | ST MARY'S CHURCH, OLD MALTON | | |
| TITLE | ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS | | |
| SCALE | AS SHOWN | DATE | MAY 2013 |
| | EDAS | FIGURE | 5 |

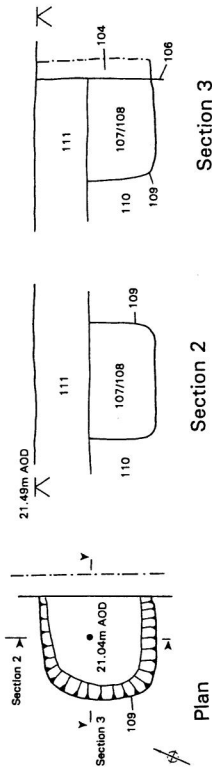
W



Section 1: North side of Trench 1

CHALK

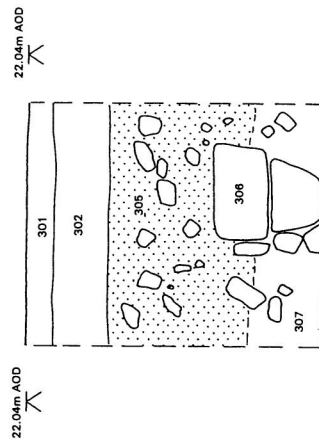
- L17 = 21.51m AOD
- L18 = 20.90m AOD
- L19 = 20.99m AOD
- L20 = 22.04m AOD
- L21 = 21.96m AOD
- L22 = 22.10m AOD
- L23 = 20.30m AOD
- L24 = 21.83m AOD
- L25 = 22.02m AOD
- L26 = 22.30m AOD
- L27 = 22.50m AOD



Plan

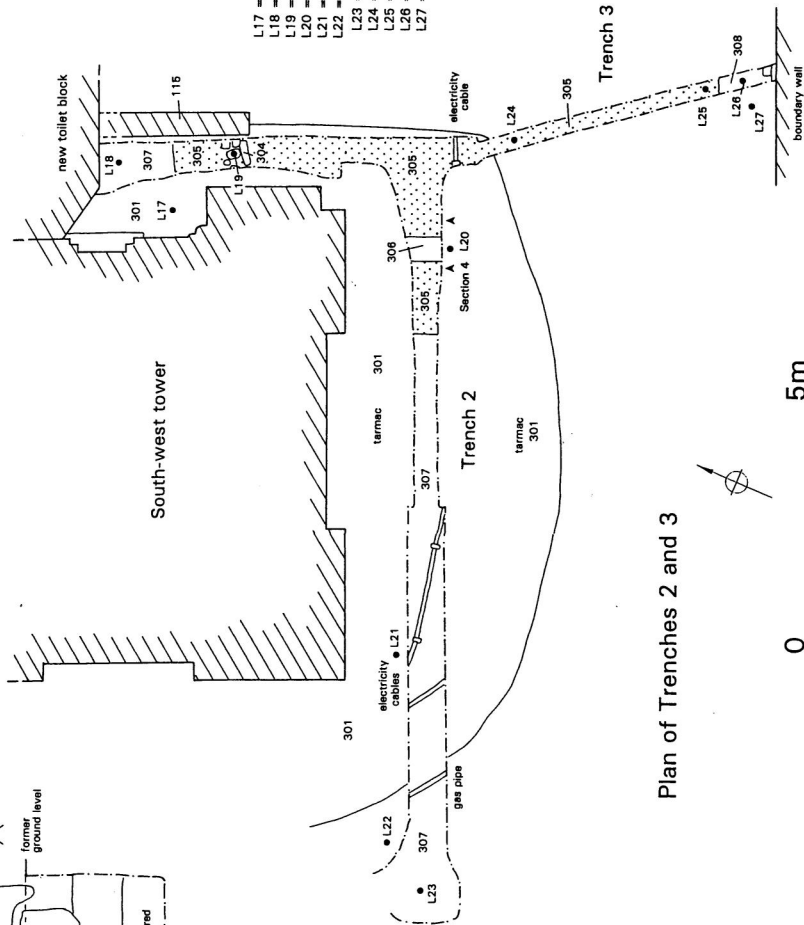
Grave cut 109 (Trench 1)

E



Section 4: south side of Trench 2

E



Plan of Trenches 2 and 3



| | |
|---------|------------------------------|
| PROJECT | ST MARY'S CHURCH, OLD MALTON |
| TITLE | ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS |
| SCALE | AS SHOWN |
| DATE | MAY 2013 |
| FIGURE | 6 |

EDAS



Plate 1: General view of west front of St Mary's Church, looking east.



Plate 2: Location of proposed new extension, showing blocked bay of south arcade, looking north.



Plate 3: Location of proposed new extension, showing differences in ground levels and existing door into south-west tower, looking north-west.



Plate 4: Chalk foundations [113] beneath blocking of south arcade, with brick-built soakaway [105] to right, looking north.



Plate 5: Foundations [118] of late 12th-early 13th century pier, looking north-west.



Plate 6: Burial [107] in grave cut [109], looking west.



Plate 7: Cutting through infill of blocked arcade, looking north.



Plate 8: East-west aligned wall foundation [304], looking east.



Plate 9: Stone slabs [308] running under churchyard boundary, looking south.



Plate 10: Construction work in progress, after additional landscaping, looking north-west.



Plate 11: Carved limestone fragment, forming a 12th century nook-shaft base with a row of bead moulding, recovered from infill of blocked arcade.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS AND FINDS ASSESSMENTS

a) List of Contexts

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Area of site</i> |
|----------------|--|---------------------|
| 100 | Unstratified. | Trench 1 |
| 101 | E-W aligned paving along S side of nave wall, 0.50m wide. | Trench 1 |
| 102 | E-W aligned drainage gutter on S side of paving, 0.30m wide. | Trench 1 |
| 103 | Friable dark orange brown sandy silt clay containing occasional fragments of limestone rubble - topsoil. | Trench 1 |
| 104 | Fill of 105 - loose, partially friable, mid-dark grey brown wet silts and clays, uncertain depth. | Trench 1 |
| 105 | Rectangular brick-built soakaway, 0.85m N-S, with salt-glazed drain emerging from S side. | Trench 1 |
| 106 | Vertical-sided cut for 105, c.1.0m deep at S end. | Trench 1 |
| 107 | Inhumation burial, aligned E-W and disturbed by 106. Present were the head, hyoid, C1-C3 vertebrae, right clavicle, right shoulder blade and the upper part of the right radius. | Trench 1 |
| 108 | Fill of 109 - moderately soft mid-brown grey silty sand with moderate amounts of small chalk inclusions. | Trench 1 |
| 109 | Grave cut for 107 - rectangular with rounded W end, exposed dimensions 0.43m wide (N-S), 0.38m E-W, 0.25m deep, straight sides and flat base . | Trench 1 |
| 110 | Orange-brown natural clays, at least 0.20m thick, in base of foundation trench. | Trench 1 |
| 111 | Moderately hard mid-orange yellow brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sized chalk and limestone blocks, minimum 0.20m thick, progressing up to 0.40m to the W. | Trench 1 |
| 112 | Linear E-W cut for 113, visible for 1.68m from E side of trench, aligned parallel and c.0.70m S of nave, before turning N. | Trench 1 |
| 113 | Fill of 112 - foundation of rough unworked chalk blocks and rubble covering area of 1.68m E-W by 0.50m-0.60m N-S, 0.40m thick and continuing below excavation, no bonding material. Blocks averaging 200mm x 250mm x 150mm. | Trench 1 |
| 114 | Modern tarmac surface 0.05m-0.10m thick around vestry door. | Trench 1 |
| 115 | Limestone block revetment wall with flat sandstone capping, originally 4.82m long and 0.50m wide at N end, narrowing to 0.32m to S, up to 0.40m high, original lime mortar but modern concrete repointing and render, flanking steps to vestry door. | Trench 1 |
| 116 | Loose friable dark grey brown topsoil, 0.05m thick. | Trench 1 |

| | | |
|-----|--|------------------|
| 117 | Fill of 119 - moderately hard mid-yellow brown sandy clay, at least 0.6m thick. | Trench 1 |
| 118 | Fill of 119 - foundation for pier base formed by semi-worked chalk and sandstone blocks, irregularly coursed, at least 0.98m deep. | Trench 1 |
| 119 | Cut for 118 - semi-circular in plan forming area 0.73 N/S x 0.65m E/W, assumed near vertical in section, with 0.75m extension running to E along alignment of arcade. | Trench 1 |
| 120 | Rectangular brick-built soakaway, 0.90m E-W, salt-glazed drain emerging from E side. | Trench 1 |
| 121 | Vertical-sided cut for 120. | Trench 1 |
| 200 | Unstratified. | Trench 1 |
| 201 | Topsoil - as 103. | Trench 1 |
| 202 | Moderately hard mid-orange yellow brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sized chalk and limestone blocks - as 111. | Trench 1 |
| 203 | E cut for wall 115, aligned N-S, 0.50m wide through excavated area, at least 0.60m deep | Trench 1 |
| 300 | Unstratified. | |
| 301 | Tarmac of path around SW tower, 0.10m thick - as 114. | Trench 2 |
| 302 | Dark orange brown sandy clay silt, up to 0.20m thick containing occasional stones - bedding layer for tarmac 301. | Trench 2 |
| 303 | Loose dark orange brown sandy silt clay, up to 1.20m thick - disturbed topsoil - as 103. | Trenches 2 and 3 |
| 304 | Limestone rubble, possible wall foundation, at least 0.60m long and 0.50m wide, unknown depth, orientated E-W. | Trench 2N |
| 305 | Very loose yellow brown/dark orange brown limestone rubble in a sandy silt matrix - rubble forms over 50% of the deposit, up to 1.20m thick, extending over area around SE corner of SW tower. | Trenches 2 and 3 |
| 306 | Limestone rubble wall foundation, at least 0.60m long and 0.40m wide, unknown depth, orientated N-S | Trench 2W |
| 307 | Orange-brown natural clays - as 110. | Trench 2 |
| 308 | Stone slabs 0.70m long by 0.07m thick. | Trench 3 |

b) Finds Assessment

Lisa M. Wastling

Introduction

A total of 68 recorded finds were submitted for assessment. These consisted of 66 pieces of window glass, a single piece of lead came and a stone architectural fragment. The bulk finds assemblage consisted of a single piece of cinder. All of the finds assemblage from the excavated trench was recovered from context (305). The architectural stone was recovered from the material removed from the infilled south aisle, when the space for the new doorway was created.

The Window Glass and Lead Came

The glass is in a very good state of preservation considering that it has been in a buried environment. This is due to its comparatively recent date and the composition of the glass.

The glass can be divided into five design elements: foliate/floral; figurative; repeat patterns, border designs and linear borders.

Glass colours present were: pale-green; pale grey; blue; red; purple; light blue-green; pale amber; amber and pale pink. Many fragments were colourless. Some fragments bear a yellow stain, which is painted on the reverse of the glass to the painted design. The pieces have been manufactured in such a way as to appear 'antique' in the eye of the makers. Often one or both surfaces undulate and the reverse of the pieces has been made to appear slightly rough. There are also frequent bubbles in the metal. Ironically medieval stained glass does not on the whole bear imperfections to anywhere near a high degree as this.

A database of the glass by colour, quarry shape and design type can be seen below.

Most of the design elements consist of repeat patterns or border pieces, such as the diaper quarries painted with grisaille lattice, within a yellow stain border. These have part of a circular recess into which the blue roundels bearing sexfoils almost certainly belonged. There are also triangular quarries with curved recesses, bearing acanthus leaf decoration, which were either a repeat background pattern or possibly part of a wide border design.

There are foliate pieces with irregular shapes which may be the background to figurative scenes, some of which may be a decorative background referred to as *rinceaux* (a background design of flowing or curling foliage).

One quarry derives from a figure and is a fragment of a hand showing two fingers, which are deftly-painted.

Also present are narrow linear border pieces either coloured and unpainted or bearing a double line.

Some are curvilinear and possibly edged large circular panels.

Many pieces bear painted lines around the quarry edges, hidden under leading when *in situ*. These are lines drawn to indicate the cut-lines of the panel, during manufacture.

The glass quarries were scored and neatly snapped to separate them during manufacture. This is typical of Neo-Gothic glass made during the 18th and 19th centuries. Medieval glass was grozed around all edges in order to shape the quarries.

Two pieces bear a single grozed edge, these are along broken edges of damaged quarries and were made during repair to accommodate additional leading used to join the broken pieces.

The glass is of 19th century date, and possibly resultant of one of two periods of restoration, either that which occurred in 1843, when new lancet windows were added at the eastern end, or the restoration of Temple Lushington Moore commencing after 1877 (Copsey and Holton 2010, 10). The decoration on the fragments indicated that they are painted using medieval techniques and design motifs. The start of the revival in the craft of glass-painting using medieval techniques occurred in the 1820s (Marks 1993, 244).

That the glass has remained *in situ* long enough to be repaired is indicated by the two grozed fragments. Possibly the glass became incorporated into the excavated deposits as part of multiple repairs and restorations undertaken during the 20th century. Unfortunately time and resources available for this report precluded a site visit, but it may be the case that elements within the glass assemblage are present within windows still *in situ*.

The Lead Came

One piece of lead came was retrieved. This is H-sectioned and produced in a came milling vice with widely-spaced teeth (6mm). This is of post-medieval date. It has been noted by Egan, Hanna and Knight (1986, 303), that no milled lead had been recovered from monastic debris of the dissolution and that cast comes (the medieval form) are not present in the debris from castles built in the 1540s and damaged in the Civil War.

The preservation of the came and its form of manufacture are consistent with the piece being contemporary with the glass.

The dimensions of the came are 181mm in length, 10mm wide and 6mm in height.

The Architectural Stone

The architectural stone consists of a nook-shaft base, bearing a row of bead moulding (Plate 1). This is very neat and rounded at one end of the column, but becomes more angular towards the other end, almost resembling nail-head decoration. The base has a plinth with an angle of 110°. Tool-marks on the piece are well-preserved and consist of striated tooling, which is coarse on the base and finer on the visible surfaces. These were created using a flat bladed tool such as an axe or chisel. There is no indication of the use of claw tooling which is the dominant tooling form generally used from c.1200 onwards. The stone used is a fine-grained oolitic limestone. The preservation of the piece and the lack of erosion suggests that the stone was not located externally, or was not exposed to the elements. The location of the piece suggests that it possibly derived from the claustral range, or demolished south aisle of the original priory church. The stone was recovered from the post-medieval infilling of the south aisle, undertaken using demolished masonry.

The dimensions of the piece are 343 x 203 x 218mm.

With regard to date the nook shaft dates to the Romanesque period and would be consistent with the date of the Priory's foundation in 1150 until the advent of the Gothic style (Early English) in the late 12th century (Fleming et al. 1980, 107).

The Cinder

A single piece of cinder weighing 14 grams was recovered.

This is black in colour, very vesicular, even in texture and with a metallic sheen. It is probably a piece deriving from a cinder path or surface of 18th or 19th century date.

Assessment of Potential and Recommendations

The finds assemblage from Old Malton Priory enhances the corpus of material recovered from the monastery and later truncated parish church and serves to add information regarding the earliest phases of the Gilbertine Priory and more recent changes to the church during the 19th century.

It is recommended that the finds assemblage from this project is returned to the Priory itself or deposited in Malton Museum, both of which hold architectural material from the Priory. The glass would make an interesting and colourful display if backlit, within a case.

No further work is required on this material

Glossary

Came: the lead framework used to hold the individual pieces of glass in a window. H-shaped in section. The term came derives from the Latin for reed, *calamus* (Marks 1993, 36).

Diaper: background design of repeating motifs.

Grisaille: geometric or leaf patterns painted onto colourless glass or translucent glass with little pot metal colour.

Grozed: the edges of the quarry are 'nipped' into shape with a pair of grozing pliers.

Nook-shaft: shaft set in the angle of a pier, a respond, a wall or the jamb of a window or doorway.

Pot-metal: glass coloured throughout.

Quarry: a small pane of glass, often diamond-shaped.

Yellow-stain: a stain usually applied to the glass exterior, by adding a silver compound solution, which turns yellow on firing

Glass database

| <i>RFNO</i> | <i>Colour</i> | <i>Shape</i> | <i>Design Type</i> | <i>Further Comments</i> |
|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | light green with yellow stain | triangular with curved recess | foliate | acanthus leaf |
| 2 | colourless with yellow stain | diamond with curved recess | grisaille lattice in yellow border | |
| 3 | light green | diamond | grisaille | |
| 4 | colourless with yellow stain | corner with curved recess | grisaille lattice in yellow border | |
| 5 | very pale yellow | NK | none | |
| 6 | colourless with yellow stain | diamond with curved recess | grisaille lattice in yellow border | |
| 7 | colourless with yellow stain | diamond with curved recess | grisaille lattice in yellow border | |
| 8 | green | balloon-shaped | foliate | multiple overlapping trefoil with stems |
| 9 | purple | corner with curved opposing edge | foliate/floral | quatrefoil within lis |
| 10 | light blue-green with yellow stain | triangular with curved recess | foliate | acanthus leaf |
| 11 | blue | NK | foliate | multi-lobed leaf |
| 12 | light green with yellow stain | NK | foliate | acanthus leaf in relief |
| 13 | light amber with yellow stain | rectangular | border | yellow scroll with alternating trefoil & dot motif |
| 14 | red | teardrop-shaped | line | |
| 15 | blue | round | floral | sexfoil |
| 16 | amber | rectangular? | border, foliate | foliate and ring & dot motif |
| 17 | green | curvilinear | floral | row of quatrefoil in roundels |
| 18 | blue | NK with curved recess | line | in relief around edge |
| 19 | green | triangular | line | in relief around edge |
| 20 | light green with yellow stain | triangular with curved recess | foliate | acanthus leaf |
| 21 | colourless with yellow stain | NK no original edges | floral/ foliate | Asteraceae, sunflower |
| 22 | purple | corner with curved opposing edge | foliate/floral | quatrefoil within lis |
| 23 | blue | round | floral | sexfoil |
| 24 | light green with yellow stain | rectangular | border, foliate | yellow scroll with alternating trefoil & dot motif |
| 25 | colourless with yellow stain | diamond with curved recess | grisaille lattice in yellow border | |

| <i>RFNO</i> | <i>Colour</i> | <i>Shape</i> | <i>Design Type</i> | <i>Further Comments</i> |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 26 | blue | round | floral | sexfoil |
| 27 | light green with yellow stain | NK | foliate/ floral | acanthus leaf & scrolls |
| 28 | colourless with yellow stain | diamond with curved recess | grisaille lattice in yellow border | |
| 29 | light green with yellow stain | triangular with curved recess | foliate | acanthus leaf |
| 30 | light green with yellow stain | NK, though large | foliate | acanthus leaf, one grozed edge (?broken & repaired) |
| 31 | red | rectangular strip | border | double line |
| 32 | green | curvilinear | floral | row of quatrefoil in roundels |
| 33 | light amber with yellow stain | diamond with curved recess | grisaille lattice in yellow border | |
| 34 | red | rectangular strip | none | border piece |
| 35 | purple | NK, irregular? | foliate and line | border along base with quatrefoil & dots in relief, two thick double lines up the centre |
| 36 | pale pink | irregular | figurative | hand and ?drapery |
| 37 | red | rectangular strip | none | border piece |
| 38 | blue | NK | none | |
| 39 | blue | round | floral | sexfoil |
| 40 | light green with yellow stain | triangular with curved recess | foliate | acanthus leaf |
| 41 | colourless with yellow stain | triangular with curved recess | foliate | acanthus leaf |
| 42 | light green with yellow stain | diamond with curved recess | grisaille lattice in yellow border | |
| 44 | pale grey with yellow stain | NK | floral/foliate | Asteraceae, sunflower and foliage |
| 45 | light green with yellow stain | irregular | foliate | with scrolls/tendrils in relief, one grozed edge (?broken & repaired) |
| 46 | red | rectangular strip | border | double line |
| 47 | red | rectangular strip | border | double line |
| 48 | purple | triangular? | foliate and line | border along base with quatrefoil & dots in relief, as RFs35 & 66 (joins 66) |
| 49 | green | rectangular strip | border | double line |
| 50 | colourless with yellow stain | irregular | foliate and line and dot motif | trefoil |
| 51 | colourless with yellow stain | triangular with curved recess | foliate | acanthus leaf |
| 52 | light green with yellow stain | triangular with curved recess | foliate | acanthus leaf |
| 53 | green | rectangular strip | border | double line |
| 54 | green | rectangular strip | border | double line |
| 55 | green | rectangular strip | border | double line |
| 56 | green | irregular | foliate | multiple overlapping trefoil with stems |
| 57 | light green with yellow stain | diamond with curved recess | grisaille lattice in yellow border | |
| 58 | blue | rectangular strip | border | double line |
| 59 | green | rectangular strip | border | double line |
| 60 | green | rectangular strip | border | double line |
| 61 | light green with yellow stain | corner with curved recess | foliate | acanthus leaf |
| 62 | pale grey | irregular | drapery | |
| 63 | green | curvilinear? | floral | quatrefoil in roundel |

| <i>RFNO</i> | <i>Colour</i> | <i>Shape</i> | <i>Design Type</i> | <i>Further Comments</i> |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 64 | colourless with red stain | rectangular strip? | none | border piece |
| 65 | purple | NK | drapery? | curved lines |
| 66 | purple | triangular? | foliate and line | border along base with quatrefoil & dots in relief, as RFs35 & 49 (joins 48) |
| 67 | purple | irregular | foliate and line & ?drapery | border along base with quatrefoil & dots in relief, as RFs35, 48 & 66, possibly re-used or underpainted with drapery |

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Fleming J. et al 1980 *The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture* (Harmondsworth)

Marks, R., 1993. *Stained Glass in England during the Middle Ages* (London)

Appendix - Plate 1



Nook-shaft, bearing bead moulding

APPENDIX 2

Mr Peter Pace
Peter Pace Architects
The Old Rectory
Scrayingham
York
YO41 1JD

Your Ref
Our Ref HSD 9/2/14220

16 October 2009



department for
culture, media
and sport

Dear Mr Pace

**ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979 (AS AMENDED) -
SECTION 2**

**PROPOSED WORKS AT: OLD MALTON PRIORY CHURCH (RUINED PORTIONS), MALTON,
RYEDALE, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

MONUMENT NUMBER: 383

APPLICATION BY: MR PETER PACE ON BEHALF OF THE VICAR AND PCC

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport to refer to your application for scheduled monument consent dated 7 July 2009, and to the site plan, the copy photographs, the document entitled 'Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment of Proposed WC Extension' dated May 2008 and drawings numbered 7, 9, 13 and 14 submitted therewith in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled ancient monument concerning the construction of an external WC adjacent to the south aisle with associated drainage and water supply.

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford to the applicant, and to any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity has been declined in your telephone conversation with Bola Alli of the Department on 09/10/2009.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant scheduled monument consent. Having received the advice of English Heritage, the Secretary of State considers that the proposed works will not significantly diminish the visual amenity of the monument, but would cause significant damage to the monument's historic fabric and archaeological deposits which can be acceptably mitigated by conditions or safeguards already specified in the application to ensure archaeological supervision and recording. The Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions recommended by English Heritage, and set out below, are adhered to, and accordingly hereby grants scheduled monument consent under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the proposed works as referred to in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

(i) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least four weeks' notice, (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of the works shall be given to:

Keith Emerick
Inspector of Ancient Monuments
English Heritage
37 Tanner Row
York
YO1 6WP

in order that an English Heritage representative can have the opportunity to inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.

(ii) Not less than two weeks' before any of the operations to which this consent relates are begun on site:

Vivienne Metcalf
Historic Environment Field Advisor
English Heritage
Dolly Farm House
Nappa Scar, Askrigg
Leyburn
DL8 3JX

and

Lucie Hawkins
Heritage and Environment Team
North Yorkshire County Council
County Hall, Northallerton
North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH

shall be informed in writing of the timetable for the proposed works and either they or their nominated representatives shall subsequently be given the opportunity to enter the site at any reasonable time before and during the execution of the proposed works for the purposes of inspecting the execution of the works.

(iii) Any replacement material shall be of a type, texture, and colour which matches the original material.

(iv) Any replacement stone shall be of a suitable size, and laid in courses to match the original courses and joint widths.

(v) All fixings shall be made into the joints and not into the stone.

(vi) All pointing and mortar work shall be in a mixture and finish to match the existing in composition, colour, texture and style.

(vii) Care shall be taken that any fittings do not rust so as to stain the masonry.

(viii) All those involved in the works must be informed of the scheduled status of the monument, its extent, and the legal obligations which apply.

(ix) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument / ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

(x) Any works to which this consent relates shall be carried out under the archaeological supervision of:

Ed Dennison
EDAS Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley, East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

who shall be given at least two weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of the works.

(xi) Levelling shall be effected by filling holes and depressions with material imported from outside the scheduled area.

(xii) The depth of the new foundations shall be restricted to a depth not exceeding 800mm.

(xiii) The mitigation proposal for which consent is granted shall be executed in full, unless variations have been agreed under the terms of condition 1.

(xiv) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to:

Keith Emerick
Inspector of Ancient Monuments
English Heritage
37 Tanner Row
York
YO1 6WP

to

Lucie Hawkins
Heritage Team Leader
Heritage and Environment Team
North Yorkshire County Council
County Hall

Northallerton
North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH

and to

the National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon.

within three months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within five years from the date of this letter, the consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless it is revoked before then).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, by law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person (hereinafter referred to as the 'applicant') who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded his powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

7. A copy of this letter is being sent to:

Keith Emerick
Inspector of Ancient Monuments
English Heritage
37 Tanner Row
York
YO1 6WP

to

Ed Dennison
EDAS Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley, East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

to

Culture Team

Vivienne Metcalf
Historic Environment Field Advisor
English Heritage
Dolly Farm House
Nappa Scar, Askrigg
Leyburn
DL8 3JX

and to

Lucie Hawkins
Heritage and Environment Team
North Yorkshire County Council
County Hall, Northallerton
North Yorkshire
DL7 8AH.

Yours sincerely



John Tallantyre
Authorised by the Secretary of State
to sign in that behalf

DUPLICATE

FACULTY IN UNOPPOSED PROCEEDINGS

In the Consistory Court

The Diocese of York

Parish of St Mary, Old Malton

Church of St Mary

**The Worshipful Canon Peter N Collier QC Chancellor of the Diocese and Official
Principal of the Lord Archbishop of York**

To: The Reverend Canon J C Manchester, Mr J Kinghorn and Mr R Peacock
churchwardens

A petition presented by you has been submitted to the Registry of this Court together with designs, plans, photographs or other documents, requesting a Faculty authorising the works or other proposals specified in the petition.

And a public notice was duly displayed giving an opportunity to all persons interested to object and give reasons why a Faculty should not be granted and there are no objections under the Rules to the granting of a Faculty.

This Court now grants a Faculty, until further order, authorising you to carry out the works or other proposals in accordance with the designs, plans or other documents accompanying the petition and subject to the conditions set out in the Schedule below.

The works should be completed within **EIGHTEEN MONTHS** from the date below or such further period as this Court may allow and the certificate of completion is to be sent to the Registry within the period allowed.

A copy of this Faculty is to be supplied by you to the architect or surveyor and contractors to be employed in respect of the authorised work before any work is commenced.

This Faculty is duly authenticated by the seal of this Court.

Dated 01 March 2010

L.P.M.L

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L P M Lennox
Registrar

SCHEDULE

Description of Works or Purposes and any conditions attached to the Faculty.

At the Church of St Mary, Old Malton (1) to remove a pew from the west end of the south side of the nave (2) to create a new door through the south wall of the nave and (3) to construct an external WC in the south-east re-entrant angle together with associated drainage all in accordance with the specification by Peter Pace, Architect dated October 2006, together with the associated site plan and drawing Nos 7,9, 13 and 14 all filed in the Registry of the Consistory Court of York SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:-

The excavation works shall be the subject of archaeological supervision by Ed Dennison who shall be given two weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of the works.