

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE  
PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL,  
BARDEN TOWER, BARDEN, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING



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On behalf of

Chatsworth Settlement Trustees  
Estate Office  
Bolton Abbey  
Skipton  
North Yorkshire BD23 6EX



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*In October 2015, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees, through the project architect, Peter Gaze Pace, to undertake a programme of architectural and archaeological observation, investigation and recording, to be carried out during various repairs, conservation and alteration works to the Priest's House and Chapel building, Barden Tower, Barden, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 0511 5716 centred).*

*The fieldwork, which was undertaken between November 2015 and September 2016, comprised drawn and photographic surveys before, during and after repairs, together with the monitoring of below-ground works such as drainage trenches, the results then drawn together in a fully detailed and illustrated archive report. The recording was made a condition of Scheduled Monument and Listed Building Consents, and was funded by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees.*

*Due to the nature of the works, the archaeological deposits exposed around the building were largely shallow and of little significance, but various structural remains encountered were of more interest. These included drystone wall footings that relate to boundaries shown on 18th and 19th century maps, and also probable significantly earlier footings/foundations which may relate either to the standing building or to its immediate environment. Clearance of a sunken area to the north of the chapel allowed the remains of a hidden structure to be viewed more clearly. This structure was attached to the north wall of the chapel, and was either one or two cells in length (east-west) and of two storeys, the lower ground floor communicating directly with the chapel. The dismantling and rebuilding of the retaining walls to the north-east of the chapel demonstrated that these had replaced an earlier retaining wall line set further to the north, and that this earlier retaining wall had been placed on approximately the same line as the north side of the structure formerly attached to the chapel's north wall.*

*Using the information gathered during the works, it has been possible to discuss the structural development of the chapel and Priest's House complex, and to challenge or raise questions regarding previous interpretations of the buildings. Finally, recommendations are made for further works which would lead to a better understanding of the building and its landscape setting.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## Reasons and Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1 In October 2015, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees, through the project architect, Peter Gaze Pace, to undertake a programme of architectural and archaeological observation, investigation and recording, to be carried out during various repairs, conservation and alteration works to the Priest's House and Chapel building, Barden Tower, Barden, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 0511 5716 centred).
- 1.2 The architectural and archaeological survey work comprised drawn and photographic recording before, during and after repairs, and the monitoring of below-ground works such as drainage trenches, with the results drawn together in a fully detailed and illustrated archive report. The project was made a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) and Listed Building Consent (see below), and the work was wholly funded by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees.

## Site Location

- 1.3 Barden is located in Upper Wharfedale, c.3.6km north-west of Bolton Abbey on the east side of the B6160 Bolton Bridge to Grassington road. It is therefore in the south-east corner of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, approximately midway between Skipton and Harrogate. It lies at c.150m above sea level on an east facing slope in a position where it has commanding views north and south along the dale.
- 1.4 The early 16th century Priest's House and Chapel building lies on the east side of the B6160 road, with a series of steep banks which descend to the River Wharfe to the east. To the immediate north of the buildings are the ruins of Barden Tower, a late 15th century tower house built by Sir Henry Clifford which was later remodelled in 1658-59 by Lady Anne Clifford. The site is bounded on the west, south and east by dry stone walls, some up to 2.0m in height, while to the north it is enclosed by post and wire fencing. The buildings are currently used as a restaurant and wedding venue, and are surrounded by well tended gardens and lawns.

## Site Designations

- 1.5 Both the Priest's House and the chapel building are Grade I Listed Buildings (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 1317013 Barden Tower Farmhouse; NHLE 1131761 Barden Church), both first listed on 10th September 1954. The adjacent Barden Tower to the north is also a Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1317012), also first listed on 10th September 1954. The complex is also listed on the YDNPA HER (site MYD 1493).
- 1.6 The Listed Building description for the Tower Farmhouse reads "*House, formerly a retainer's cottage of Barden Tower. C16. Ashlar, coursed squared stone, graduated stone slate roof. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Left-hand bay: chamfered 1-light window, above a 2-light chamfered mullioned window with hoodmould, that above similar. Band, parapetted gable. Central bay: 2 storeys, chamfered 1-light window with blocked-in doorway to right. Above a 3-light chamfered mullioned window with hoodmould, lights have elliptical heads. To right a small projection. Band, parapetted gable. Right-hand bay: 3-stage tower. To left is a corbelled projection.*"

*Second stage: a chamfered 1-light window, above a 3-light window similar to that in central bay. Band, plain parapet. Crocketed pinnacles to each corner. Right return: offset angle stepped buttress to right. Wide chamfered elliptical headed doorway to left. Above 2 single-light chamfered windows. Top stage similar window to that at front. Rear: has blocked doorway at second stage with a right-angled outside stair with plain parapet and chamfered coping. Ridge stacks” (NHLE 1317013).*

- 1.7 The Listed Building description for the chapel reads: *“Chapel attached to south side of Barden Tower Farmhouse. C16. Ashlar, coursed squared stone, graduated stone slate roof. 1 storey, 2 bays. Offset angle stepped buttress to right-hand side, to left of this a small four-centred arched doorway set back in a deep plain reveal. To left a large 6-light moulded chamfered mullioned window with elliptical headed lights, central major mullion and a hoodmould. Left-hand bay has 3-light moulded chamfered mullioned window with elliptical-headed lights and a hoodmould. Band, plain parapet, with moulded coping. Interior: restored C19, now gutted” (NHLE 1131761).*
- 1.8 Barden Tower, the adjacent buildings and the surrounding land, are also a Scheduled Monument, designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) (NHLE 1015417); the site was first scheduled on 5th December 1928. The Scheduled Area extends all around the buildings on the site, as well as to the north-west of the B6160 road; the area includes the remains of the fortified house and ancillary buildings, some of the quarry areas which provided stone for construction, and the earthwork remains of gardens. The Scheduled Monument description notes that *“To the north and east of the tower and the south of the chapel are a number of earthworks representing the remains of further ancillary buildings and gardens”*. However, the chapel and Priest’s House, the adjacent bunk barn, the stone barn, the surface of the B6160 road and trackway, fences, gates, stiles and all modern walls are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all these features is included, as well as a 2m boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument’s support and preservation.
- 1.9 Barden Chapel is also on the current Historic England “Heritage at Risk” register, where it has a priority D category, i.e. ‘Slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented’ (English Heritage 2015a, 71). It has been on the “Heritage at Risk” register since at least 2009.

### **Summary of the Proposed Works**

- 1.10 Full details of the proposed repairs, conservation and alteration works to the Priest’s House and Chapel building are contained in the project architect’s Specification of Works, as well as a combined Design and Access Statement and Heritage Statement (Pace 2015a; 2015b). However, since these documents were produced, various elements have been removed from the scheme, namely (i) no works will be undertaken to the chapel floor (i.e. no underfloor heating, replacement of existing floor surfaces with solid fill and stone paving finish or removal of altar platform) meaning the temporary boarded floor will be slightly strengthened, retained and carpeted over; (ii) no protective wire guards to the chapel windows and no introduction of leaded glazing; and (iii) no new land drains at the base of the external face walls.
- 1.11 The revised scheme of works therefore comprised:

- excavation of rainwater dispersal drainage gullies around the north, east and south side of the complex, involving the excavation of 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep trenches from existing downpipe positions through several inspection chambers to a large soakaway located in the field to the east of the complex. The inspection chambers were to measure c.1.0m square, and the soakaway 2.0m in diameter by 2.0m deep;
- replacement of various rainwater goods;
- modification of parapet gutters and sumps around the chapel and tower roofs, including new overflow chutes and outlets, and potential replacement and/or treatment of selected roof timbers;
- the replacement of some sections of the chapel and tower parapet walls, and general repointing and re-securing, and the dismantling, rebuilding and re-securing of the four tower pinnacles;
- the cutting out and repointing the whole of the tower's south-east buttress, the repairing of movement fractures in the south elevation, and the pinning of a crack on a dropped voussoir to the ground floor doorway;
- raking out and repointing all the walls and steps to the north-east side of the tower, lifting, rebedding and securing the coping stones, and rebedding the top three courses of the east return wall;
- raking out and repointing the south-east and north-east buttresses of the chapel, as well as the east wall plinth, repointing isolated open joints in east wall, raking out and repointing the whole of the south and north wall, taking out the mullions and repairing the windows in the south and east walls, and renew the external door at base of south wall in oak;
- clearing vegetation, taking down the upper courses of the retaining wall to the north of chapel (including the doorway), rebuilding and repointing the upstanding sections of wall, replacing fallen stone, and repointing the revetted section (up to 5m depth);
- clearing vegetation, taking down the upper courses of the north-east boundary retaining wall and buttresses, and rebuilding as a double skinned facing wall after the removal of earth from rear (c.6m<sup>3</sup> of material).

### **Scheduled Monument Consent**

- 1.12 The proposed repairs, conservation and alteration works were granted Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on 21st January 2015 (English Heritage (now Historic England) reference S00099338). The specific conditions relating to the architectural and archaeological recording work state:

(x) Any works to which this consent relates shall be carried out under the archaeological supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor [to be agreed in advance by the Secretary of State as advised by English Heritage] who shall be given at least 2 week's notice (or such shorter period as may be agreed) in writing of the commencement of work. No work shall

commence until the appointed archaeological contractor has confirmed in writing to English Heritage that they are willing and able to undertake the agreed supervision.

(xii) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to: Rob White, Senior Archaeological Conservation Officer, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Yoredale, Bainbridge, Leyburn, DL8 3EL (the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Record), and to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP at English Heritage within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

(xiii) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

- 1.13 Although not specifically required, English Heritage were sent a copy of the "Written Scheme of Investigation" produced for the Listed Building Consent (see below), and this was approved by them on 14th October 2015.

### **Listed Building Consent**

- 1.14 Listed Building Consent for the proposed repairs, conservation and alteration works was granted by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority on 20th October 2016 (application C/06/27N/LB). The original application was supported by a combined Design and Access Statement and Heritage Statement produced by the project architect (Pace 2015b), and an EDAS "Written Scheme of Investigation" (see Appendix 4).
- 1.15 The specific conditions relating to the architectural and archaeological recording work state:
- 3) Prior to any works to the existing door, the north retaining wall and the windows, a full drawn measured record and photographic record shall be made, recording the location and details of the historic fabric found. Both records shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority on completion of the works to the door, north retaining wall and windows.
  - 4) All works shall be carried out in strict accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation dated October 2015 prepared by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd. Within six months of the completion of the works, provision shall be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition shall be secured.
- 1.16 Condition 3 was dealt with by the project architect, while this report forms part of the Written Scheme of Investigation referred to in Condition 4.

### **Fieldwork Methodology**

#### *Aims and Objectives*

- 1.17 As noted above, the scope of the recording project was defined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which was approved by Historic England and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) (see Appendix 4). All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with Chartered Institute for

Archaeologists and Historic England guidelines (ClfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; Historic England 2015b; 2016).

- 1.18 The main objectives of the archaeological and architectural recording associated with the repairs, conservation and alteration work at Barden Priest's House and Chapel were as follows:
- to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during any external groundworks, such drainage runs and repairs to retaining walls;
  - to undertake general architectural monitoring and recording before, during and after repair and conservation work;
  - to produce a survey report and archive, appropriate to and commensurate with the results obtained.
- 1.19 A total of three separate elements were required to be undertaken as part of the project, as set out below. In many cases, there were cross references and links between the various elements, with some informing and determining the scope and scale of subsequent work. The project was given an EDAS site code of BPH 15.

#### *Documentary Research*

- 1.20 No original documentary research was carried out as part of the project. However, EDAS obtained a copy of an earlier Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group (YVBSG) report, and other survey drawings and descriptions as were publicly available, to inform subsequent recording work. The latter included architect's plans and other drawings relating to previous repair work carried out on the Priest's House and Chapel building.
- 1.21 Details concerning the history and development of the site were obtained and collated from readily-available secondary sources (e.g. Whitaker 1812, Bedford-Payne 2016), to place the recording works and the site as a whole into its historical and archaeological context. Copies of historic Ordnance Survey maps were also obtained from YDNPA Historic Environment Record, along with other useful material.
- 1.22 A full list of sources and records consulted is given in the Bibliography (Chapter 6) below.

#### *Pre-Intervention Architectural Survey*

- 1.23 Examination of the existing and earlier survey plans revealed that they were not sufficiently detailed for archaeological recording purposes, with some of the architectural detail, such as blocked openings, missing. A new overall site plan was therefore produced, showing the block outline of the building, as well as surrounding walls (including those retaining walls which were to be repaired) and the immediate environs. This survey was produced at a scale of 1:100, with the aid of EDM total station equipment. This site plan then allowed the subsequent planning of interventions, such as the external drainage runs and any alterations to boundary walls.
- 1.24 The various repair works and fabric alterations revealed sufficient new information to prepare a lower ground floor plan of the building at a scale of 1:50, using the measurements taken for the overall site plan as a base. No detailed upper floor

plans, elevations or sections were required as part of the archaeological or architectural recording. However, existing survey plans and other drawings were examined for any relevant information, and details were incorporated into the pre-intervention description of the building.

- 1.25 The pre-intervention survey work was supported by a detailed and comprehensive photographic survey (see Appendix 1). Photographs were taken prior to the start of the site works, when the buildings were unhindered by scaffolding etc, and also once scaffolding was erected, both in advance of and during the site work. In line with current guidance (Historic England 2015b), the photographs were taken with a digital SLR camera with a minimum of 12 mega-pixel resolution. All photographs have been clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and cross referenced to film and frame numbers. A photographic register detailing the location and direction of each shot has also been completed.
- 1.26 External photographs were taken, as far as possible, at a right angle to the elevation being photographed, whilst the interior coverage aimed to produce a record of all significant spaces and details (subject to access). Flash lighting was used where necessary and all photographs contain a graduated scale, subject to practicalities and access. A more general external photographic record was also made which includes a number of oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing the complex as a whole within its setting. Detailed record shots were made of all features considered to be of archaeological and architectural interest, for example original fenestration and blocked openings, original structural elements, roof structures/trusses etc, original doors and window frames and any associated shutters or other fittings, decorative or other elements indicating any hierarchy of use or differential functions within the building, any evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building relevant to its original and subsequent use, and any significant changes in construction material; the latter also included significant changes in stone/brick type and size.
- 1.27 Finally, sufficient notes were taken on site so that a detailed pre-intervention description of the buildings could be prepared, in combination with the drawn and photographic records and tied into the general site plan noted above.
- 1.28 The pre-intervention survey work took place in November 2015.

#### *Architectural and Archaeological Recording during Repairs*

- 1.29 The pre-intervention survey records were then enhanced by means of an archaeological and architectural watching brief carried out during the fabric repairs and the below-ground excavations.
- 1.30 The extent of additional above-ground survey work was fairly minimal, and was confined to photographing work in progress (e.g. sections of walls where mortar has been raked out, where vegetation has been cleared etc) and updating descriptions to include any newly revealed or exposed features. Particular attention was paid to those wall faces which had been previously hidden or not recorded, such as the large revetment walls adjacent to the chapel and on the north-eastern boundary of the site.
- 1.31 An archaeological watching brief was held during all groundworks associated with the project, including drainage runs and repairs to revetment walls. All excavations were undertaken under strict archaeological supervision by ensuring EDAS were



on site during actual excavation, to allow for the proper identification and recording of any archaeological and architectural material that might be uncovered. Where mechanical excavation equipment was used (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the contractor used a toothless bucket, wherever possible.

- 1.32 Where structures, features or finds of archaeological or architectural interest were exposed or disturbed, EDAS cleaned, assessed, and quickly hand-excavated, and recorded the remains as necessary and appropriate. The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, were accurately located on a site plan (the 1:100 scale overall site plan noted above) and recorded by digital photographs and written descriptions as judged adequate by EDAS, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.
- 1.33 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 eleven contexts were recorded (see Appendix 2); deposits or layers are identified in the following text by round brackets while cuts are signified by square brackets. In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate.
- 1.34 All non-modern artefacts recovered were retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis as appropriate. Non-modern artefacts were collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil, where practicable. Finds material was stored in controlled environments, and was treated in accordance with current guidance (e.g. English Heritage 2008). All artefacts recovered by the investigations were retained, cleaned, labelled and stored in accordance with current ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014c). A small assemblage of pottery, comprising 23 sherds, was collected, and all was found to be of post-medieval date; none was considered worthy of retention (see Appendix 3).
- 1.35 The archaeological recording during development took place between November 2015 and March 2016.

#### *Post-intervention Architectural Recording*

- 1.36 Some additional post-intervention survey work was also undertaken, to record the completed repairs, conservation and alteration work. Again, this recording was fairly minimal, and was mostly confined to creating a photographic record, against which future repairs can be measured (see Appendix 1). The post-intervention survey work took place in September 2016.

#### *Reporting*

- 1.37 After a short delay in commission, an EDAS archive report detailing all aspects of the recording project was produced, illustrated by reduced inked A4 or A3 size paper copies of site drawings and a selection of the digital photographs. Hard copies of the final report were supplied to the client, Historic England and the YDNPA Historic Environment Record, while pdf electronic copies were also made available to interested parties.
- 1.38 As required by the SMC conditions, an appropriate entry was also submitted to the OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) project,

which included the deposition of a digital copy of the report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form.

*Project Archive*

- 1.39 On completion of the project, a fully indexed and ordered field archive (EDAS site code PH 15) was prepared, following the guidelines produced by the Museum and Galleries Commission (MGC 1994) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014d). The archive comprises primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, as well as an index to the archive. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, and given that no significant artefacts were recovered, the site archive has been deposited with the YDNPA, as a 'no finds' archive.

## 2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.1 The name 'Barden' is generally stated to derive from Anglo-Saxon and to mean the 'valley of the wild boar', reflecting an area that was a forest or wooded from an early date (Bedford-Payne 2016, 17). However, elsewhere it is stated that the name has Old English origins, from *bere* meaning 'barley' and *denu* meaning 'valley', and it may reflect the winding valley of the river Wharf through the area (Beaumont 1996, 68).
- 2.2 The Forest of Barden was granted in 1066 by William I to Robert de Romille, and in 1310 by Edward II to Robert Clifford, when he was appointed 1st Lord Clifford of Skipton. In 1155 the southernmost part of the forest became the site of the Augustinian priory of Bolton, by the gift of Alice de Romille (Beaumont 1996, 66). The boundary of the Forest of Barden has been outlined by Moorhouse (2003, 344), who depicts the locations of the various lodges within the forest listed in the manorial accounts for 1437-38. These are suggested to have developed from the late 13th century as vaccaries or cattle farms, but were referred to from the earlier 15th century as lodges, with one of those (*le Scabbytsyke*) possibly denoting an earlier name for Barden Tower (Moorhouse 2003, 343-344 & 346).
- 2.3 The earliest phase of the standing structure at Barden Tower is believed to have been built by Henry Clifford, shortly after 1485, as a prestigious residence and manorial centre; dendrochronological dating of ground floor joists in the hall apparently produced a date in the 1480s, although the source for this information is not given (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix C, 10). Elsewhere, the construction period of Barden Tower is given as between 1496 and 1506 (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 23, quoting Spence 1994). Henry's father, John Clifford (1435-1461) fought for the Lancastrians during the Wars of the Roses, and Henry, who was born during the conflict, was sent into exile in Cumbria by John's widow out of fear for his safety. When Henry VII became King in 1485, the Lancastrian families regained their lands (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 2). Henry Clifford (the 10th Lord Clifford and also known as the 'Shepherd Lord') is suggested to have built a symmetrical stone tower on the site of the former lodge, to form the core of the present ruined structure. The tower was apparently attacked and ransacked during the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, after which it was repaired. It was then enlarged and altered by the Boyle family during the 16th century, while in 1606-07, Francis Clifford employed a team of 20 wallers and carpenters to make alterations. The tower is again believed to have suffered damage during the Civil War, before being repaired and enlarged again by Lady Anne Clifford, initially in 1650 after her first arrival in the north, and then again either in 1657-59 (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 23) or 1658-60 (Goodall 2009, 78). The quarries that provided the stone for the original building and successive additions are stated to survive in Bull Coppy Wood to the north-west of the presently ruined structure (Moorhouse 2003, 346-347) (see figure 3).
- 2.4 Detailed earthwork survey by Moorhouse (1993; 2003, 345) may indicate that the tower was sited at the north-west corner of an arrangement of ranges; the lodging range is suggested to have been located to the west of the tower, beneath the line of the existing B6160 road up the valley, with Henry Clifford's detached kitchen and service block to the immediate west of the tower's later 15th century core (Moorhouse 1993) (see figure 3). At around the same time as Henry Clifford built the original tower, he created an associated landscape of parks, gardens and

rabbit warrens, apparently restructuring the earlier arrangement of lodges and grazing enclosures within the Forest of Barden (Moorhouse 2003, 345-347; Beaumont 1996, 69-71). The tower stood towards the west side of the Little Park, with a rabbit warren on the east side. The Great Park was located to the west of the Little Park, and covered a proportionally larger area. Henry Clifford also had an interest in astronomy, as recorded within his surviving unpublished writings in the Chatsworth estate archives (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 2). It is suggested that Henry Clifford had placed his tower very precisely, so that when he looked out of his study window in the east gable he was able to look straight up the Wharfe valley, whilst the view south from the first floor principal chamber took in gardens to the south (Moorhouse 2003, 348).

- 2.5 The building known as the Priest's House and/or chapel has been stated, on the strength of building accounts, to have been built by Henry Clifford wholly during the period June 1515 to September 1516 and October 1516 to July 1517 (Moorhouse 2003, 346-348). However, more recently it has been suggested that this was not necessarily the case, and that the accounts do not seem to specify exactly what was built between 1515-17 in addition to the chapel (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 32). Although previously described as a porch to the chapel, the three-storey tower-like building on the south side of the chapel is suggested, on the evidence of the surviving structure and the building accounts, to have been built primarily as a banqueting house, belvedere or viewing tower for the gardens to the south. However, again care was apparently taken not to obstruct the views from the main tower structure, with both the chapel and attached tower being set on a lowered terrace (Moorhouse 2003, 346-348).
- 2.6 The importance of the tower as a residence declined after the death of Henry Clifford in 1523, when his son moved the focus of the estate back to Skipton (Moorhouse 2003, 348). At the Dissolution, Barden Chapel became a public place of worship served by a Minister from Bolton Priory Church, having previously been served by the Chaplain of St John in Skipton Castle (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 3). An inventory of Barden Tower undertaken in 1572 provides not only room dimensions but also details of furnishing and fittings; the number of rooms given in the inventory suggests that the successors to the Cliffords, the Burlington family, had enlarged the building by this date (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 3; Moorhouse 1993 in PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix to Appendix C). In addition, in 1579 the Clifford Lease Book notes additions to the west of Barden Tower by the Boyle family, tenants of the site.
- 2.7 In 1657, Lady Anne Clifford undertook a restoration of the tower, including the addition of an eastern tower to the main structure. After her death, Barden Tower was used intermittently, and was acquired by the Cavendish family (the Dukes of Devonshire) in 1754. It was recorded as being complete in 1774, but occupation of the site is believed to have ceased in the 1790s, with roof lead and timbers being subsequently removed, so that it was ruinous by 1806. The chapel was restored for use by the local population between 1860 and 1863, but was last used as a place of worship in 1967. It is thought that refreshments for visitors, in the form of teas, have been served on the site since at least the early 20th century. The Priest's House and Chapel building formed a farmhouse into the late 1970s, but subsequently changed use, with teas being served there from the early 1980s (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 3-5).

## Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 2.8 As might be expected, the Barden Tower complex has featured in 18th and 19th century antiquarian works and tourists' guides. Prior to the late 20th century, probably the most detailed account was that given by Whitaker (1812). In terms of previous archaeological investigation, extensive recording of the tower was undertaken by Moorhouse between c.1990 and 1993, which included a detailed measured survey of the surrounding precinct - interim reports on this work were published in 1991 and 1993, and a final version in 2003 (Moorhouse 1991; 1993; 2003, 345). Building recording on the tower was also carried out, although the extent to which this was completed is not known. A ground floor plan and an east-west section, looking north, was published in 2003 (Moorhouse 2003, 347). At least two internal elevations of the western extension to the earlier core are also known to exist, together with a cross-section (reproduced in PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix to Appendix C). It is stated that upper floor plans were also made, together with further internal elevations, a small number of details and photography (Moorhouse 1993 in PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix to Appendix C), but these do not appear to have been published or made publicly available.
- 2.9 The Priest's House and Chapel building was also the subject of a building recording project by the Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group in 1989; this report contains a detailed description, floor plans and elevation drawings (YVBSG 1989) (see figure 4). A geophysical survey was undertaken around the building in 2009 by the University of Bradford's Department of Archaeological Sciences (Gaffney & Sparrow 2009); although the lawned area to the immediate south of the Priest's House and Chapel was not included in the survey. Other work has also been undertaken by Kevin Cale (PLB Consulting 2011, 29), although its scale and scope is unknown. The extent of current knowledge was tied together in a 2011 Options Appraisal Report by PLB Consulting (2011), and this also includes an outline Condition Survey, together with floor plans, produced by Donald Insall Associates Ltd. Most recently, a consideration of the architectural history of the Priest's House and Chapel building has been published as part of a wider study of the Barden area (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 22-35).

## Previous Repairs and Interventions

- 2.10 Appendix A of the 2011 Options Appraisal Report provides a chronological overview of the site, which includes some details of previous repairs and interventions as well a planning history. The building was renovated and converted from a farmhouse to a guesthouse in 1979, so that a new tenant could move in. This tenant started to serve teas from the building in 1980, and in 1982 the adjacent Bunk Barn opened. Various piecemeal restorations were undertaken from 1983 to facilitate a restaurant business.
- 2.11 In 1990 a planning application for various repairs and alterations to the Priest's House and Chapel building was granted (application YD5/6/27/B), and this was accompanied by 1:98 scale plans, elevations and section drawings by Hunter, Stoker and Mellor Architects (see figures 5 and 6). Between 1990 and 1996 there were six applications to create residential accommodation, a car park, a restaurant, a Heritage Centre, and additional toilet facilities, but these all failed. However, some of these applications contain survey drawings in a variety of scales, such as window details as well as other plans and sections by an unknown architect (1994), which are useful to compare with current drawings (see figure 7).

- 2.12 In 1998, the Chatsworth Estate Trustees agreed to pay for essential repairs to the chapel to arrest decay of the structure and its fenestration, including costs for an archaeological investigation. A ground floor room was converted to a small bar. A survey of the complex, comprising floor plans, elevations and sections, was produced at a scale of 1:100 in September 1999, seemingly as part of a repair and conversion programme - it is not known what, if any, archaeological investigation was carried out during these works.
- 2.13 Another set of plans and elevation drawings were produced in September 1999 (architects unknown) to support an 2000 application for repairs and alterations to the Priest's House and Chapel building, including proposals for a new opening between the chapel and the restaurant basement, and the conversion of a store room to a residential dwelling.
- 2.14 Between 2005-06 discussions were held between the Bolton Abbey Estate and English Heritage around the production of a Conservation Management Plan or Statement for Barden Tower, and in 2011 PLB Consulting undertook an Options Appraisal Report for the Estate (PLB Consulting 2011). This latter work included a condition survey (by Donald Insall Associates), an assessment of significance, and an assessment of issues, vulnerabilities and risks. Amongst the several appendices was a chronological history of the site, which has been referred to above.
- 2.15 As far as can be determined from readily-available records, no other archaeological investigations have been carried out in the vicinity of the Priest's House and Chapel complex.

### 3 PRE-INTERVENTION ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

#### Introduction

- 3.1 The complex known as the Priest's House and Chapel building is described below, beginning with its location and plan form, its structure and materials, then proceeding to external elevations and the internal circulation. Given the differences in ground level adjacent to the north and south sides of the building, for the purposes of description, the lowest level of the building (i.e. entered externally from the south side and including the main body of the chapel) is referred to as the 'lower ground floor'. The level above, entered externally from the north side, is the ground floor, with first floor and second floor levels over. This nomenclature follows that used in the previous YVBSG report (YVBSG 1989).
- 3.2 In reading the following text, reference should be made to the lower ground floor plan, and the photographic record which appears as Appendix 1; photographs are referenced in the following text in italic type and square brackets, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame e.g. [2/32].
- 3.3 The building is actually set on a slight north-east/south-west alignment, but for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned east-west. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe historic roof structures are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Campbell (2000). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977), and 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945. Finally, it should be noted that above lower ground floor level, the following description draws heavily upon that made in 1989 by the YVBSG and more recently by Pacey and Bedford-Payne (2016). As there was no repair or conservation work undertaken internally above ground floor level, no detailed architectural recording was undertaken in these areas and so it has not been possible to check or enhance the previous survey information.

#### Location

- 3.4 As noted above in Chapter 1 above, the building lies to the immediate south-east of Barden Tower itself [2/319] (see plates 1 and 2, and figure 2). All parts make good use of the ground surface which slopes downwards from north-west to south-east, and which has almost certainly been artificially levelled to create two broad terraces, with revetment walls dividing the two where there is a marked difference in height. A tall, east-facing scarp to the east of the building is a natural feature, and has been encroached upon in several places to create the terraces/levelled areas on which the buildings are placed. The lower ground floor lies at an elevation of c.147.50m AOD.
- 3.5 As previously described, the earliest phase of the standing structure at Barden Tower is believed to have been built by Henry Clifford, either shortly after 1485 or between 1496 and 1506, and is suggested to have taken the form of a symmetrical tower in stone which now forms the core of the present ruined structure; this tower was subsequently much enlarged and altered during the 16th and 17th centuries (see figure 3). An earthwork survey may indicate that the original Tower was sited at the north-west corner of an arrangement of ranges (Moorhouse 2003, 345); the lodging range is suggested to have been located to the west of the tower, beneath the line of the existing B6160 road up the valley, with Henry Clifford's detached kitchen and service block to the immediate west of the tower's later 15th century

core (Moorhouse 1993, reproduced in PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix to Appendix C). It is not certain where the southern boundary of any precinct associated with the Tower may have been. Moorhouse's earthwork survey depicts a terraced trackway running towards the tower of the Priest's House and Chapel building, most probably a significantly later feature, with several conjoined platforms to the south side of this, although these are not necessarily the remnants of a southern range (see figure 3). It is not made explicit in the earthwork survey description where the entrance to the late 15th century precinct may have been, although it was presumably somewhere towards the south-west corner. This earlier precinct area is now effectively bisected by a substantial stone wall, which has what appears to be the remnants of a gateway or small gatehouse to the centre; one end of the wall runs to the north-west corner of the Priest's House and Chapel building. It is assumed that this belongs to the works of the later 16th or 17th centuries.

- 3.6 The Priest's House and Chapel building has been stated to have been built by Henry Clifford wholly between June 1515 to September 1516 and then October 1516 to July 1517. If the broad layout of the late 15th century precinct proposed by the previous earthwork survey is correct, then this early 16th century building was placed towards the south-east corner. It is furthermore suggested that the tower-like structure on the south side of the chapel, rather than being a porch, was built primarily as a banqueting house, belvedere or viewing tower for gardens to the south. Furthermore, care was apparently taken not to obstruct the views towards these gardens from the first floor principal chamber of Barden Tower, by placing the early 16th century building on a lowered terrace (Moorhouse 2003, 346-348). This chronology, and the function of the tower-like structure, have recently been questioned (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016). The gardens referred to above were not surveyed in detail as part of the earthwork survey - there is a large sub-square levelled platform to the south of the drystone wall marking the existing southern boundary of the complex that could have formed a garden, but there are clearly also several different phases of activity in this area which would need further investigation to understand properly [2/306, 2/307, 2/310-2/312, 2/314].
- 3.7 The new site survey undertaken for the current works recorded a number of earthworks (see figure 8). To the immediate west of the tower of the Priest's House and Chapel building, the south-facing scarps of the terraced trackway shown on Moorhouse's earthwork survey can be seen; the existing footpath runs along the terraced trackway, the scarp to the north being more substantial than that to the south. Where the south scarp ends, an east-facing scarp, marking a former wall line, runs south to the drystone wall forming the southern boundary of the site. This scarp has wall footings, visible in plan only, running along the top [1/152], with a straight joint in the drystone wall where the earthwork meets it. A wall appears in this approximate position on an estate map drawn in 1731 and redrawn in 1778 (Bedford-Payne 2016, 41), and a wall survived in this position as late as 1856, when it formed one side of a small orchard to the immediate west of the building (PLB Consulting 2011, 24). The existing drystone wall line to the east may also be shown in 1731 but the existing southern boundary wall was not built until after 1856.
- 3.8 To the east of the scarp marking the wall line shown in 1856, there is a second east-facing scarp, wider and more spread than the first, and less angled in plan than it is depicted on Moorhouse's earlier earthwork survey. Running parallel to the south side of the chapel, broadly in line with the external stairs leading to the first floor of the tower, there is a further south-facing scarp, again with evidence for buried wall footings, not shown on the earlier earthwork survey. To the east of the



drystone wall [1/181] running south from the south-east corner of the chapel, there is the steep east-facing natural scarp, over 2.0m in height; at the base of the scarp, a low, sub-oval mound with a drain cover in the top surface marks the position of a former septic tank/soakaway [1/206].

### **Plan Form, Structure and Materials**

- 3.9 Reduced to its most basic elements, the core of the building comprises the chapel, which is a rectangular structure with maximum external dimensions of 21.50m long (east-west) by 8.65m wide (see figure 8). There is a smaller domestic block to the north (maximum external dimensions of at least 11.10m east-west by 4.20m north-south) and a tower (maximum external dimensions 7.45m east-west by 5.40m north-south) to the south. The tower was clearly not built at the same time as the chapel, and the implications of this are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 5 below. There are various later additions to the exterior of the building, including buttresses and steps.
- 3.10 The chapel is of a tall single storey, with a shallow, pitched leaded roof and steel guttering [2/355, 2/363, 2/364]; the Listed Building description describes it as having a graduated stone slate roof, although it was leaded by 1989 (YVBSG). The domestic block is of two storeys, with the lower ground floor essentially forming a cellar. It has a pitched, graduated stone slate roof with an east end ridge stack and two further stacks positioned at the base of the south roof slope; all three stacks are of ashlar [2/329]. The tower is of three storeys, and rises considerably higher than the adjacent chapel. It has a shallow, pitched leaded roof, with ridge stacks to the east and west ends. The corniced upper parts of the stacks are set diagonally to the bases, and appear to be later replacements of the originals, perhaps built at the same date as the parapet walls [2/317, 2/323] (see figure 9).
- 3.11 The majority of the external walls are built almost entirely of a random coursed sandstone with large quoins, although the walls of the tower are noticeably better coursed and squared than the other parts of the building. The parapets of all parts of the building are of ashlar, and form later additions/alterations; they were likely built between 1657-59 as part of the repairs undertaken by Lady Anne Clifford (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 26-27). An external chamfered plinth is just visible above ground level along parts of the west elevation. All masonry is set with a lime mortar, and there is no surviving evidence for the former presence of render or any other type of external wall covering. The external walls of the chapel are on average between 1.10m-1.15m thick, the exception being the southern part of the west gable, which is 1.70m thick; the north end of this greater width coincides with the blocked doorway that is visible externally. The external walls of the domestic block average 0.90m wide, whilst those of the tower are between 1.60m-2.00m wide.
- 3.12 Internally, early surviving walls are of stone, and average 1.00m in width. The floor and roof structures are discussed in greater detail under the circulation description below. However, it can be noted here that, where the flooring is exposed within the lower ground floor, it is of stone flags, with wooden boards or stone flags to the ground floor. A small number of masons' marks were recorded during the repair works; again, these are described in greater detail under the circulation description below.

## External Elevations

- 3.13 For the purposes of the following description, the external faces of the various elements of the building have been broadly grouped into four elevations although, as is set out below, some of these incorporate a number of returns. Reference can also be made to the elevation drawings produced in 1989 and 1990 (see figures 4 and 5).

### *West Elevation*

- 3.14 The west elevation of the building comprises (from north to south) the west gable of the domestic block, the west gable of the chapel and the west side of the tower [1/123, 1/125, 1/127] (see plate 3). Starting with the domestic block, at the base of the west gable, at lower ground floor level, there is a small, flat-headed, chamfered window partly obscured by a flight of stone steps which are a recent addition. To the ground floor, there is a two-light moulded chamfered mullioned window with elliptical headed lights and a hoodmould; the mullion has a cavetto section, whilst the hoodmould is dropped and returned at either end, but is without stops. Each light is glazed with fixed diamond-paned leaded glass. There is a very similar window, but slightly less tall, to the first floor [1/128, 1/130] (see plate 4), and above, an angled sandstone ashlar parapet following the pitch of the roof, with mouldings to the base and top.
- 3.15 The west gable of the chapel has a small, chamfered, flat-headed window to the lower ground floor, with a blocked flat-headed doorway to the south [1/131, 1/132] (see plate 6). The doorway has a quoined surround; on the upper quoin to the south side, there are the carved initials 'I B' and to the lintel 'T + S' [1/160] (see plate 5 and figure 4). It is possible that these, and other initials carved around the exterior of the lower ground floor, may relate to the Simpson family, who occupied Barden Tower during the later 17th and early 18th centuries (Bedford-Payne 2016, 187). Above, to the ground floor, there is a three-light mullioned window, very similar to those in the west gable of the domestic block [1/133]. To the south of the window, there is a projecting chimney breast, rising from a corbelled base, which runs to the top of the sandstone parapet. It was suggested in 1989 that this chimney breast may have been added on at a later date (YVBSG 1989, 2). Large quoins to the south of the chimney breast again suggest that the tower is not of the same build as the chapel. However, these do not rise any higher than the base of the ashlar parapet, and so the recessed section of the tower's west side above must also have been built over later. The chapel is surmounted by the same angled ashlar parapet with mouldings as the domestic block.
- 3.16 The west side of the three-stage tower [1/134, 1/135] is blank at lower ground floor level, but to the first floor, and offset to the north, is a projecting stone chimney breast set on a table of four curved corbels [1/141] (see plate 7); again, in 1989 it was suggested that this chimney breast might be a later addition (YVBSG 1989, 2). To the south of the chimney breast, there is a small, flat-headed, moulded chamfered window. It is glazed with fixed diamond-paned leaded glass, behind which there is an iron grille socketed into the window frame, comprising two cross-bars and a vertical standard [1/139]. A change in the stonework has been proposed just above the level of this window, with larger, roughly squared blocks below but more elongated blocks above, sometimes interspersed with rubble. It was also noted that the single window has a more complex moulding similar to those used on parts of Barden Tower (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 28 & 30). There does appear to be a change in the stonework, but it is arguably placed at a

higher level, broadly level with the top of the projecting stone chimney breast. Above, to the uppermost floor, there is a three-light mullioned window of similar form and detailing to that noted to the ground floor of the chapel's west gable [1/140]. The west side of the tower is surmounted by a horizontal ashlar parapet with mouldings to the base and top [2/331, 2/332]. There is a drain with a cast-iron hopper head to the north end [2/330].

- 3.17 A previous survey suggested that the scrolled stone pinnacles to each end of the parapet, and indeed to all four corners of the tower, might date from 1728, as in the same year the 3rd Earl of Burlington repointed the battlements at Bolton Priory and also added crocketed pinnacles (YVBSG 1989, 7). However, more recently, the close similarity between the pinnacles and those at East Riddlesden Hall, near Keighley (rebuilt by James Murgatroyd during the 1640s) and the now demolished High Sunderland, Halifax, has been highlighted. Furthermore, during her works at Barden Tower in 1657-59, Lady Anne Clifford, in the extensions that she had built, had at least one earlier window moved and another reconstituted from stone salvaged from other windows. This latter window has label stops which are uncommon in Wharfedale but common in the Halifax area. This and other details suggest quite strongly that two stone masons, Thomas Day (father and son) employed by Lady Anne at Barden Tower in the late 1650s had previously worked at East Riddlesden Hall (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 25-27). The chimneys and pinnacles were examined from the scaffolding erected for the works (see Chapter 4 below).

#### *South Elevation*

- 3.18 The south elevation of the building comprises (from west to east) the south side of the tower [1/146, 1/149] (see plate 8), and the chapel; for descriptive convenience, the east elevation of the tower is also included here.
- 3.19 To the lower ground floor of the tower, there is a wide chamfered moulded, elliptical headed doorway, with a relieving arch over [1/150]; the head appears to have been rebuilt at some point, as it does not match up well with the jambs. One of the stones to the north jamb bears the initials 'I S' and the date '1793' (see figure 4 for illustration). Above, to the ground floor, there is a pair of single-light, flat-headed, recessed moulded windows, glazed with fixed diamond-paned leaded glass [1/143]. To the uppermost floor, there is a three-light mullioned window similar to those described above to the west elevation. The window is fitted with diamond-paned leaded glass, the central light having a swing pane [1/145]. The parapet and pinnacles above are the same as to the west side [2/334, 2/335]. There is no clear change to the stonework of the upper part of the tower as there is to the west elevation. Towards the east end of the tower's south side, there is a very large stepped angle buttress, which rises almost as far as the base of the parapet [1/153; 2/340]. This buttress is clearly a later addition, and butts the main body of the tower.
- 3.20 The east side of the tower has a double flight of right-angled stone steps attached to it, enclosed by low parapet walls with moulded coping [1/157] (see plate 9); these are of uncertain date, but might have been added during the 18th century (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 33), although more recent repairs are also visible. To their south side, the steps rise over a plinth incorporating several chamfered offsets. Below the offsets, the masonry of the plinth is rather crude and comprises large stone blocks, but above it is coursed and squared [1/158]. This upper masonry appears to butt the quoins to the south-east corner of the tower [1/159]; one of the quoins bears the carved initials 'I B', being the same as those observed

on the west gable of the chapel. The steps rise to an inserted ground floor doorway, set within a projection of approximately the same width and height as the chimney breast seen on the tower's west side. Although previously described as a 'buttress-like projection' (YVBSG 1989, 2), when viewed from the north, it is clear that the projection once rose from a table of corbels like that on the west elevation, and so it was presumably either another chimney breast or perhaps a garderobe [1/162, 1/163, 1/166; 2/370, 2/371] (see plate 10). There is a small flat-headed single-light window with a moulded surround immediately to the north of the projection; it is fitted with diamond-paned leaded glazing [7/582]. Below the window, to the lower ground floor, there is a narrow area of blocking or repair, distinguished by a much whiter lime mortar. The horizontal parapet is of ashlar [2/336, 2/337]. The stonework of the east elevation appears all to be of one phase, apart from perhaps at the very top beneath the parapet where smaller rubble is used.

- 3.21 The west end of the south elevation of the chapel has a tall, three-light moulded chamfered mullioned window with elliptical headed lights and a hoodmould; the mullions have cavetto sections, whilst the hoodmould is dropped and returned at either end, but is without stops [1/154] (see plate 11). Each light is glazed with fixed diamond-paned leaded glass [1/167; 2/368]. To the east, at a lower level, there appears to be a small flat-headed blocked window [1/174], although it is not clearly visible internally. The main window lies in the centre of the elevation, and is of similar form to the three-light window described above, but is of six-lights, separated by a central king mullion [1/169, 1/171, 1/173; 2/365, 2/366]. The glazing is of diamond-paned leaded glass; to the centre of each set of three lights, the middle pane swings vertically inwards (YVBSG 1989, 2). To the east of this window, there is a flat-headed doorway, with a plain quoined surround [1/178] (see plate 39). This was previously suggested to be a later insertion (YVBSG 1989, 2) and the 1954 Listed Building description describes it as a 'small four-centred arched doorway', so it does appear to have been substantially altered during the second half of the 20th century. At the east end of the elevation, there is a very large stepped angle buttress, again, like that to the tower, a later addition to the chapel [1/180]. The south elevation of the chapel is surmounted by the same horizontal ashlar parapet as described elsewhere on the building [2/347].

#### *East Elevation*

- 3.22 The east elevation of the building comprises the east gable of the chapel. This rises from crude projecting stone footings, above which there is a chamfered plinth [1/191, 1/194] (see figure 9 and plate 40). The gable itself has a central, tall, five-light moulded chamfered mullioned window with elliptical headed lights and a hoodmould; the mullions have cavetto sections, whilst the hoodmould is dropped and returned at either end, but is without stops. The glazing is of diamond-paned leaded glass. The gable is surmounted by an angled ashlar parapet, similar to that on the west gable of the chapel [1/187] (see plate 12).

#### *North Elevation*

- 3.23 The north elevation of the building comprises the north elevation of the chapel, the east gable of the domestic block, and the north elevation of the domestic block [1/101] (see plate 13). There is also a retaining wall extending east from the north-east corner of the domestic block, initially parallel to the north elevation of the chapel and then curving south-east to the north-east corner buttress of the chapel, which partly defines a sunken area or light well [1/106]; this space was cleared out

as part of the repair works and so is described under the architectural watching brief (Chapter 4) below.

- 3.24 The north elevation of the chapel appears to contain evidence for several phases of alteration or rebuilding. At the start of the current repair works, the only clearly visible feature in the elevation was a lower ground floor blocked doorway with a shallow arched head and chamfered, quoined surround [1/116] (see plate 14). Approximately two-thirds of the height of the elevation is built of relatively large, roughly coursed and squared stone, with the upper third (below the ashlar parapet) comprising much more thinly coursed stone [1/105, 1/110, 1/115].
- 3.25 The east gable of the domestic block [1/107, 1/108; 3/395] (see plate 15) has a three-light, flat-headed mullioned window to the lower ground floor; the mullions are flat-faced and each light is glazed with diamond-paned leaded glass [3/394]. The centre part of the lintel bears the incised letter 'DAIRY' and there is a crude drip mould of thin stones over the lintel [1/111, 1/114; 3/398] (see plate 16). Above, to the ground floor, towards its north end, there is a flat-headed window fitted with diamond-paned leaded glass of modern appearance. The first floor is blank.
- 3.26 The north elevation of the domestic block has three-light, flat-headed, flat-faced mullioned windows to the east of centre to both the ground and first floors, as well as a smaller flat-headed window to the centre of the first floor [1/118, 1/119, 1/121] (see plate 17). There is a flat-headed doorway with a quoined chamfered surround to the east end of the ground floor [1/122]. This doorway was once positioned slightly further to the west (where an area of repair remains visible), and was moved here as part of 20th century alterations.

### **Internal Circulation**

#### *Lower Ground Floor (see figure 9)*

- 3.27 At the time of the EDAS survey, the principal entrance to the lower ground floor of the chapel was through the base of the tower. The external doorway in the south wall of the tower is fitted with a pair of wooden wicket gates, but substantial drawbar recesses (extending over 1.70m into the west jamb) demonstrate that full-size doors were once present here [7/602] (see plate 19). The lower ground floor of the tower has a wide barrel vault over [2/651], with a rebated and splayed doorway, chamfered to the south face, in the north wall [2/648, 2/649] leading into the west end of the chapel; the doorway retains a double wooden studded door (see plate 18). In 1989 it was noted that the doorway had three wooden lintels on the chapel (north) side (YVBSG 1989, 3-4). The barrel vaulted space is floored with stone flags.
- 3.28 The doorway opens into the west end of the chapel. This area, perhaps a lobby, has a much lower ceiling than the rest of the chapel, as it is located immediately beneath the dining room on the first floor (see below). The space is floored with flagstones, and has an east-west aligned heating vent running across the northern part. On the north side, there is a doorway set into a narrow brick partition, which opens into a small enclosed area sub-divided into two parts by a lath and plaster partition; this area is also floored with stone flags [2/643, 5/880]. This space is suggested to have formed a vestry (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 27; YVBSG 1989, 4). A stone wall projects into both parts of the enclosed space - the south-west corner is chamfered to a height of c.2.0m above floor level, and the wall

measures 2.20m east-west and is c.2.0m thick [2/642, 5/879]. The west part of the enclosed space is lit by a splayed window in the west wall and has a doorway, blocked with stone, at the west end of the north wall; this doorway formerly lead into the lower ground floor of the domestic block. The east part of the enclosed space is entered via a doorway within the lath and plaster partition. In the north wall of this part is a curved stone corbel at a high level which has a projecting block of stone directly above it [2/645, 5/881]. Repair and conservation works here revealed two north-south ceiling beams, both with crudely chamfered soffits (see plate 21), and confirmed that the blocked doorway was a modern creation (see Chapter 4 below).

- 3.29 A 4.00m wide opening in the east wall of the lobby leads into the chapel proper [5/891]. The main body of the chapel is a double-height space, lit by windows in the south and east walls, and with blocked doorways in the north and south walls. Two different masons' marks survive to the quoins of the door's west jamb [7/615-7/617]. The central part of the floor is floored with stone flags, but the rest was boarded with temporary decking at the time of the EDAS survey. The remains of a wooden screen are propped against one wall [2/375]. The interior of the chapel was considerably altered during restoration works in 1860 and 1863 (YVBSG 1989, 7) and the encaustic tiled altar step beneath the east window is clearly of this period [2/376] (see plate 22). In 1989 it was noted that "the filled in wall above the vestry and entrance [i.e. the west wall] has a painted motive which reads 'Lord Lettest Now Thy Servant Depart in Peace According to Thy Word'. In the centre of this wall there is an obliterated diamond shape" (YVBSG 1989, 4 & 8). The latter marked the position of one of two hatchments formerly hanging in the chapel. One of these commemorated the 6th Duke of Devonshire and the other the 7th Duke; they are both now hung elsewhere (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 33-34). A photograph taken after the chapel ceased to be a place of worship in 1983 shows the motive still in place (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 33), but both it and the plaster upon which it was painted had been removed before the start of the EDAS survey. The stonework of the west wall appears to change at the level of the head of opening from the lobby, becoming markedly better coursed and squared above [2/377], supporting the idea that a gallery was once placed above, connected to the 'Oak Room' at ground floor level (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 27). The wide opening itself has a thin wooden lintel and a relieving arch over [7/625].
- 3.30 The chapel is crossed by eight transverse roof beams, spaced at broadly equal centres [5/896] (see plate 23); it was formerly suggested that these were not original, and that they were probably replaced during the 1860s restoration works (YVBSG 1989, 4). Each beam is slightly cambered, supporting a ridge-piece and two purlins or joists. The ends of the beams rest on substantial wall beams, which are in turn each supported by four curved stone corbels. There are no rafters, but instead wooden boards which run east-west between the beams. The beams are decorated on their faces with rounded and nail head mouldings, starting with nail head mouldings to the easternmost beam and then alternating between the two as one moves westward. In 1989 it was noted that the third and seventh beams from the east wall were stopped at each end with a triangular pattern (YVBSG 1989, 4).
- 3.31 When the EDAS survey work commenced, the only access to the lower ground floor of the domestic block or range was via a flight of stone steps descending from the kitchen on the ground floor [5/920]. These steps are probably later insertions, as their base is placed rather awkwardly across a splayed doorway in the thick internal wall which separates the two parts of the domestic block's lower ground floor. Both parts have a wide stone barrel vaults over. The smaller western part is set at a slightly higher level than the eastern part, and is lit by a splayed window in

the west wall [5/921]; it has a height of 2.25m to the centre of the barrel vault. It is floored with concrete. The larger, eastern part is also floored with concrete, and has a raised concrete area to the south-west part of the floor; it has a height of 1.88m to the centre of the barrel vault. It is lit by a three-light mullioned window in the east wall (which bears the incised lettering 'DAIRY' externally), flanked by stone shelving of 19th century appearance.

*The Ground Floor* (see figure 4)

- 3.32 The principal entrance to the ground floor is through the doorway located at the west end of the north elevation of the domestic block. This doorway leads into a small lobby or vestibule, that was almost certainly once sub-square in plan and of similar dimensions internally to the ground floor of the tower. However, it was subsequently reduced in size by the creation of steps on the south side leading down into the lower ground floor of the domestic block. The vestibule is lit by a window in the west wall, once fitted with internal shutters, with a small recess/cupboard to the north; this was fitted with two stone shelves (YVBSG 1989, 4). A doorway in the east wall leads into the kitchen. This is lit by windows in the north and east walls. In the centre of the east wall, there was a fireplace with a simple stone surround. In 1989, a small recess or cupboard was recorded at the east end of the north wall, but this is not commented on in the accompanying text (YVBSG 1989). Later architects plans show similar recesses in the east and south walls; one of these may have been another fireplace, served by the chimney stack which is visible externally at the base of the roof's south slope. An angled passage in the south-west corner of the kitchen gives access to the dining room and also to the wooden stairs rising to the first floor. This passage appears to have been cut through an earlier wall.
- 3.33 A splayed doorway in the thick south wall of the vestibule leads into the dining room, known as the 'Oak Room'. The head of the doorway once had a shallow arched head but this was partly chiselled away subsequently, presumably to take a slightly larger door. The Oak Room is the largest space on the ground floor, and is lit by a window in the west wall; the window has an oak lintel over. There is a fireplace to the north wall; an early 20th century postcard shows the fireplace to have a heavy mantelpiece, but by the 1930s this appears to have been modernised (Bedford-Payne 2016, 188). In the west wall, to the south of the window, a second fireplace was recorded in 1989. This was described as being of fairly crude construction, the stones of the chamfered surround having been re-used from elsewhere. In the south internal side of the fireplace there was a small beehive bread oven (YVBSG 1989, 5). In 1989, there were two doorways to the thick south wall; a splayed doorway leads through to the ground floor of the tower (which has a 'V' masons' mark to the west jamb), while to its west side, a second doorway formed an angled passage which gave access to the wooden stairs rising to the tower's first floor. This latter feature has since been blocked, and replaced by a doorway directly from the tower's ground floor into the stairs themselves.
- 3.34 The roof structure over the Oak Room is a continuation of that over the chapel. It comprises four beams, spaced at broadly equal centres, and it was suggested in 1898 that many of the roof timbers were later replacements (YVBSG 1989, 4). Each beam is slightly cambered, supporting a ridge-piece and two purlins or joists. The ends of the beams rest on substantial wall beams. There are no rafters, but instead wooden boards which run east-west between the tie-beams. All beams and purlins have chamfered soffits; the chamfers to the purlins are stopped, but those to the beams are not. The south purlin is scarfed between the westernmost tie-beam and the wall. The easternmost beam retains rounded and nail head

mouldings (YVBSG 1989, 5). This may be because it once served as the lintel for a gallery, allowing Henry Clifford and his family to attend services with a greater degree of privacy and comfort than those in the main body of the chapel below (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 27).

- 3.35 The ground floor of the tower is floored with stone flags. As well as the internal doorway in the north wall, there is now an external access through an inserted doorway in the east wall, which leads to the right-angled stone steps to the tower's east side. The external doorway remained blocked in 1989 (YVBSG 1989, 6). The upper part of the north wall projects over that part below, and the room is lit by splayed windows in the east, south (two windows) and west walls. In 1989, there was a small modern fireplace at the north end of the east wall, but in the cupboard beneath the stairs to the west wall, it was noted that a projecting stone might form the remnants of an earlier hearth, in line with the projection visible externally to the tower's west side (YVBSG 1989, 6).

*The First and Second Floors* (see figure 6)

- 3.36 The first floor of the domestic block is reached via the wooden stairs rising from the north-east corner of the dining room. The head of the stair is lit by a small window, and the first floor is divided into two rooms. The east room is lit by windows in the east and west walls, and has a small cast-iron fireplace to the east wall. The west room is lit by a single window in the west wall, and has a small later 19th century fireplace to the north-east angle (YVBSG 1989, 5).
- 3.37 The first floor of the tower is reached via the wooden stairs rising up the south side of the ground floor. The first floor is sub-divided into a bathroom and a small bedroom. The bedroom is lit by a small window in the north wall, whilst within a cupboard at the north-west corner, a blocked recess is visible, in line with a blocked doorway to the tower's external north elevation.
- 3.38 The second floor is accessed via a wooden stair built into the thickness of the west wall. It is lit by windows in the west and south walls; the floor level cuts across the window in the west wall, and is clearly a relatively recent insertion. The second floor is crossed by a single north-south roof truss, comprising a slight cambered tie-beam, set directly into the wall at either end; the beam is chamfered to the soffit and top. The beam supports a stop-chamfered ridge piece, which in turn supports common rafters with wide boards running between them. Some of the rafters are chamfered but all are of relatively crude appearance. It was suggested in 1989 that some of the timbers might be re-used (YVBSG 1989, 6).

**Retaining Walls, north-east of the Chapel** (see figure 8)

- 3.39 A substantial retaining wall runs east from the north-east corner of the chapel, and then returns to the north to meet another, smaller lean-to type building to the south-east of Barden Tower itself. The retaining wall runs for a distance of 6.50m east from the chapel, and stands up to 4.00m in height [1/185, 1/188; 2/361], although the upper c.1.20m is formed by a freestanding wall which encloses the grassed area above and to the north [1/104]. The main body of the wall is built of relatively well coursed and squared stone, set with a lime mortar, and laid to a battered profile. At the east end of the wall, where it returns to the north, the corner is clasped by large sloping buttresses, both of which appear to be contemporary with the wall itself [1/192, 1/196, 1/198] (see plates 24 and 41). Above the corner, the



freestanding wall is set back slightly from the main wall face below, and has large quoins to what survives of its own corner [1/214].

- 3.40 From the corner, the retaining wall returns to the north for 7.20m [1/213]. It has a maximum height of 3.50m at the south end, but quickly becomes lower to the north due to the steeply rising ground surface here. The wall is again built of relatively well coursed and squared stone set with lime mortar, although there is very little batter to this face; it is pierced by several small square socket-like holes, either putlogs or perhaps more likely holes to drain the retained ground behind [1/200]. To the north of the north-east corner, there is a staggered joint, immediately to the west of another sloping buttress which projects from the wall face [1/201, 1/202] (see plate 20). Subsequent excavation behind the retaining wall (see Chapter 4 below) revealed that the staggered joint is in fact the remains of a buttress, and that it formed a pair with the other existing buttress, clasping the corner of an earlier retaining wall, which was set to the north of the existing wall [1/208]. Beyond this earlier pair of buttresses, the retaining wall is built of less regular and larger stonework than to the south [1/210, 1/212]. The retaining wall is butted by the south gable of the lean-to stone structure located to the south-east of Barden Tower. This structure was not examined in detail as part of the EDAS survey work, but it clearly contains several different phases of construction, some of which may be early, including what appears to be the remains of a garderobe.

## 4 RECORDING DURING REPAIR AND CONSERVATION WORK

### Introduction

- 4.1 As required by the approved WSI (see Appendix 4), a programme of general architectural monitoring and recording was carried out during and after the various repair, conservation and alteration works, while archaeological observation, investigation and recording was also undertaken during groundworks for the new drainage scheme and any other excavation work. This was to ensure that any items or features of architectural or archaeological importance that might have been uncovered or otherwise revealed by the works were appropriately recorded and commented upon.

### Architectural Monitoring and Recording

#### *Recording from Scaffolding*

- 4.2 The scaffolding of the exterior of the building permitted access to the roofs of the tower and the chapel, and also allowed for the detailed inspection of external elevations.
- 4.3 The two small windows on the ground floor of the tower's south elevation [2/372-2/374] preserve no evidence that they were ever fitted with substantial iron grilles like that surviving to the east elevation window, although there are very thin horizontal bars to which the glazing is wired. The uppermost window in the south elevation may also have been partly repaired or reconstructed in the past; the west jamb is misaligned, whilst the bases of the cavetto moulded mullions appear to have a different section to the mullions themselves, and are more worn [2/341-2/343].
- 4.4 The tower's north elevation, at first floor level, was able to be inspected from the chapel roof. It is built of relatively large stones, only roughly coursed and squared, and set with a lime mortar [2/349] (see plate 25). The elevation contains a blocked doorway and a window [2/350]. The bases of both are set c.1.00m above the level of the chapel roof; the base of the door is set about the same height above the internal first floor level of the tower. The two-light chamfered window has elliptical headed lights but no hoodmould; it is considerably plainer than, and is also unlike, any other surviving window within the tower. There are three small diameter circular holes to the lintel. Each light is glazed with diamond-paned leaded glass; the glazing of the east light incorporates a modern opening panel. The glazing of both lights is wired to thin horizontal iron bars to the rear [2/352, 2/253]. The chamfered doorway also has an elliptical head and a quoined surround [2/351].
- 4.5 The roof of the tower was recorded prior to any repair works proceeding, including the resetting of the crocketed pinnacles positioned at all four corners and the rebuilding of the two chimneys [2/316, 2/318, 2/320-2/322, 2/324, 2/325] (see figure 9 and plates 26 and 27). Often, a projecting iron rod is placed in the centre of the base of such features in order to tie them into the stonework below, but in this case the pinnacles were simply mortared on. The south elevation of the domestic block's first floor was also photographed, but this contained no new significant structural information [2/338, 2/356, 2/357].
- 4.6 A small amount of new information was obtained through observing internal alterations to the lower ground floor, particularly to the area at the west end of the

chapel. This area was crossed by two north-south ceiling beams, both with crudely chamfered soffits [5/882, 5/884, 5/888, 5/889]. Within the western part of the small enclosed area to the north, a timber adjacent to the west wall was supported on a pair of curved stone corbels [5/886]. The unblocking of the former passage from this area to the lower ground floor of the domestic block revealed that both sides were of breeze block, suggesting that the passage was not an early feature and had been created in the second half of the 20th century (and perhaps post 1990) by cutting through a solid wall [5/873, 5/875, 5/877].

*Rebuilding of Retaining Wall to East of Domestic Block* (see figure 9)

- 4.7 As already noted above, when the repair works commenced, there was a sunken area to the east of the domestic block, defined by the north elevation of the chapel, the east gable of the domestic block, and a collapsing section of curving retaining wall on the north side [2/359]; this formerly curving alignment was subsequently rebuilt with a right-angled plan [4/434; 7/566] (see plate 42). This sunken area had maximum internal dimensions of approximately 9.25m east-west by 3.40m north-south; the retaining wall forming the north side stood over 3.40m in height. It appeared to incorporate the remains of a structure of one or perhaps two cells, two storeys in height, attached to the north elevation of the chapel and pre-dating the existing east gable of the domestic block.
- 4.8 The uppermost part of the retaining wall formed a freestanding wall, built of relatively large coursed squared stone, and with a chamfered doorway with an elliptical head at the west end [1/117]. The doorway is rebated to the inner (south) face and appears to be an *in situ* feature, rather than a 19th or 20th century creation re-using pieces taken from elsewhere on the site. The doorway is set at ground floor level on this side of the building. To the east of the doorway, there are what appear to be the jambs of a blocked fireplace, with a few projecting stones perhaps representing a former hearth [3/387, 3/393] (see plate 28); these features had previously been noted in 1994 (see figure 7, elevation C). Further to the east, the upper part of the retaining wall curved around to the south-east [3/383, 3/386]. Much of this curving part is a later rebuild and is rather crude, but in part could form the splayed jamb of a window or other opening. There is no clear surviving evidence in the retaining wall of sockets for floor joists at ground floor level, but it is noticeable that the lower half of the wall (i.e. at lower ground floor level) is built of larger and less well coursed stones [3/389, 3/392]. Immediately adjacent to the base of the east gable of the domestic block, wall footings were revealed in plan only [3/406]. These measured at least 0.90m east-west and appeared to have an opening at the south end, adjacent to some projecting stonework at the base of the gable.
- 4.9 The lower ground floor of the structure could be accessed through the blocked doorway in the north elevation of the chapel [3/401, 3/402] (see plate 14). Some 1.40m to the east of this doorway, a shallow projection from the face of the elevation [3/403] proved, on clearance and excavation, to be one side of a splayed doorway, rebated to the west face and chamfered to the east. This doorway was of similar form to those internal doorways seen within the ground floor of the domestic block and tower, and indeed was set in a north-south aligned wall of similar width (0.90m) [3/404, 3/407, 3/408, 3/410, 3/412-3/414, 3/417] (see plate 29). Again, this wall appears to have been noted in 1994 (see figure 7). The line of the retaining wall, apparently tied into this north-south wall, could be followed as a low structure to the east for at least another 2.15m (see figure 9). At the east end of the chapel's north elevation, a structure that had been decayed above

ground level was revealed through excavation to be another angle buttress [3/411, 3/416], similar to that in the same position to the south elevation.

#### *Recording after Completion of Repairs*

- 4.10 A number of photographs were taken when the repair works were complete. These are not described in detail here, but have been catalogued in detail (see plates 37 to 42).

#### **Archaeological Watching Brief** (see figure 10)

- 4.11 Prior to the start of site works, the building contractors created a small compound on the western edge of the field to the south of the site. The compound was positioned and laid out so as to cause minimum damage to the earthworks within the field, a geotextile mat was laid down and crushed stone placed on top [2/297, 2/299, 2/300, 2/308].

#### *Rebuilding of Retaining Walls to north-east of the Chapel*

- 4.12 In order to dismantle the retaining walls to the north-east of the chapel so that they could be repaired and rebuilt, it was necessary to excavate away a large amount of material from their rear (north) side. The excavated area measured c.6.80m east-west by 3.50m north-south. Prior to the start of work, the ground surface was set at c.150.20m AOD. All excavation was undertaken using a tracked mini-excavator using a scraper or toothed bucket.

- 4.13 The sides of the excavated area sloped inwards towards the south side, reaching a maximum depth of c.3.50m (c.146.76m AOD) [4/427-4/430, 4/436, 4/439, 4/440]. Due to the depth of the unshored sides of the excavated area, it was not possible to inspect the exposed deposits in any detail for health and safety reasons. However, the excavation confirmed that the earlier structure visible in the northern section of the retaining wall was indeed an earlier angle buttress [4/443, 4/450] (see plate 30), strongly suggesting that an earlier retaining wall line ran east-west in line with the existing retaining wall of the sunken area to the north of the chapel's north elevation. This was supported by the fact that the deposits between this line and that of the existing retaining wall were relatively level and clean, probably because they had been simply tipped into the area between the two retaining wall lines after the later line was constructed. The upper c.0.50m of this fill comprised turf and a black sandy silt topsoil (001), beneath which was a c.0.50m deep deposit of a compacted mid-brown sandy silt (002) with very frequent inclusions of angular stone rubble up to 0.20m across, very similar in appearance to context (006) observed in the drainage works (see below). This overlay angular stone rubble with little silt or sand infill (011) [4/447, 4/448].

#### *Drainage Works*

- 4.14 All drainage works were undertaken using a tracked mini-excavator with a toothless bucket. Prior to the start of excavation, the area of the new drainage was covered by grass. Within the same area, the ground level fell from 149.40m AOD to the west of the domestic block's west gable to 148.00m AOD to the south-west of the tower, and then to 145.80m AOD close to the drystone wall running south from the south-east corner of the chapel. Beyond the wall, the ground surface where a new soakaway was excavated was set at c.144.60m AOD.

## Trench 1

- 4.15 The north end of the main drainage trench (Trench 1) started at the base of a replaced downpipe, located on the west elevation of the building, at the junction of the domestic block and chapel, at an elevation of 149.40m AOD. The trench was 0.40m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m below the existing ground level (BGL) (148.95m AOD). Within this trench, the turf and friable black sandy silt topsoil (001) extended to 0.20m BGL (149.20m AOD) and overlay a compacted mid-brown sandy silt (002) with frequent inclusions of angular stone rubble up to 0.15m across; this deposit extended below the base of the trench (148.95m AOD) here, and was indeed present throughout most of the drainage works, although it became shallower as the trenches progressed east. A chamfered plinth, projecting 0.11m from the wall face above, was exposed at the base of the gable [5/911].
- 4.16 The trench ran south-south-east for a distance of 18.40m [5/908, 5/909, 5/912, 5/915] (see plate 31), with a short spur from another replaced downpipe exposing another chamfered plinth to the base of the chapel's west gable, this time projecting 0.20m from the wall face above [5/910]. A piece of *ex situ* moulded masonry recovered from the topsoil (001) was probably once part of the chimney rising from the truncated chimney breast in the west gable of the chapel [5/913, 5/914] (see plate 33). The trench maintained a constant width and depth for the whole of the 18.40m, and the same two deposits were exposed.

## Trench 2

- 4.17 At the point where the main trench returned to the north-east, the compacted mid-brown sandy silt (002) was seen to overlie a gritty orange-brown silt sand (003) with frequent inclusions of angular stone rubble up to 0.30m across. It was visible in the base of the trench only, with the surface set at 0.45m BGL (147.35m AOD). The 0.40m wide trench ran north-east for 23.10m, sloping downwards from 147.80m AOD to 145.80m AOD from west to east [6/929] (see 230). A short distance from the west end (1.00m), some wall footings (004) were revealed. These were aligned north-west/south-east, and coincided with the earthwork and surface stonework noted here during the topographical survey; interestingly, the scarp overlay the footings, rather than being set to their downslope (east) side, as might have been expected. The footings were 0.70m wide and at least 0.30m deep, and formed by roughly shaped un-mortared stones to either face with a rubble core. The bottom of the footings was set at 147.40m AOD and they appeared to be resting on the gritty orange-brown silt sand (003) [5/898-5/902, 5/907] (see plate 34).
- 4.18 Some 4.50m to the east, further possible wall footings were revealed (005). They were formed by overlapping, compacted angular flat stones, measuring over 2.00m wide (east-west) (although the largest stones occupied only 1.00m of this), with the surface set at 0.40m BGL (146.85m AOD). They did not coincide with any earthworks, nor did they seem to have a definite alignment, but they were again resting on the gritty orange-brown silt sand (003) [5/903-5/905]. To the east of these possible footings, the gritty orange-brown sand (003) was replaced by a similar deposit, but darker in colour and containing infrequent fragments of animal bone (006). This material continued below the base of the trench.

- 4.19 Approximately 4.00m beyond a junction with Trench 3, further wall footings (007) were exposed. These were very similar to those (004) seen in the western end of the trench, and appeared to coincide with the base of the spread, east-facing scarp previously recorded here. The footings were broadly aligned north-west/south-east, were 0.70m wide and at least 0.20m deep, and were again formed by roughly shaped un-mortared stones to either face with a rubble core. The surface of the footings was set at 0.35m BGL (146.15m AOD) and they appeared to underlie the compacted dark orange-brown silty sand (006).
- 4.20 Where the main trench line reached the drystone wall running south from the south-east corner of the chapel, it was increased in depth to 0.96m BGL (144.84m AOD) to pass beneath the wall footings [6/930]. Here, the turf and topsoil (001) and mid-brown sandy silt (002) overlay the dark orange-brown gritty silt sand (006), which extended to 0.65m BGL (145.15m AOD), where it was replaced by similar deposit (009), orange-black in colour. Beyond the wall, the main trench continued north-eastwards downslope for a further 5.00m before entering a soakaway pit [6/933] (see Trench 6 below).
- 4.21 A small assemblage of *ex situ* pottery, comprising 23 sherds, was collected from the spoil along the whole length of Trench 2. Any obviously 19th or 20th century material was discarded, and the remainder was found to be of post-medieval date and of limited archaeological potential (see Appendix 3). It represents the deposition of domestic rubbish within the area during the post-medieval and early modern periods.

#### Trenches 3 and 4

- 4.22 A short trench (Trench 3) was excavated from another replaced downpipe, located on the east side of the angle buttress on the tower's south elevation, for a distance of 6.50m to join up with Trench 2 [6/927, 6/931, 6/932]. Other than topsoil (001) and compacted mid-brown sandy silt (002), it contained no deposits or features of archaeological significance.
- 4.23 A second 0.40m wide trench (Trench 4) ran from a replaced downpipe in the approximate centre of the south side of the chapel, for a distance of 15.00m to join with the north side of Trench 2 chapel [6/928]. Towards the north end, substantial east-west aligned wall footings (008) were exposed. The footings were placed 3.40m to the south of the chapel's south wall, and appeared to run parallel to it, following the line of a south-facing scarp recorded here during the earlier earthwork survey. The footings were at least 2.00m long and c.1.10m wide, and they comprised large flattish stones with traces of a decayed lime mortar between them [6/923, 6/925, 6/926] (see plate 36). Their surface was set just below the turf (001), and they continued to at least 0.40m BGL (146.90m AOD). The rest of the trench contained a compacted mid-brown sandy silt (002) overlying a compacted dark orange-brown silty sand (006).

#### Trench 5

- 4.24 This 0.40m wide trench was dug from an existing downpipe located in the north-east corner of the chapel, for a distance of 24.00m in a south-east direction to join up with Trench 2 just before the soakaway pit [6/935-6/937] (see plate 35). The deposits encountered in this trench were the same as those seen to the west of the drystone wall i.e. turf and topsoil (001) typically 0.20m deep overlying a compacted dark orange-brown gritty silt sand (006) which extended beyond the base of the trench.

#### Trench 6 (soakaway)

- 4.25 The soakaway pit measured 2.00m square and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.30m (143.30m AOD). Within this, the dark orange-brown gritty silt sand (006) was observed to overlie a clean compacted orange-brown sand (010), the surface of which was set at 144.10m AOD. It continued below the base of the soakaway pit [6/938-6/940].

## 5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### Introduction

- 5.1 It should be noted that, until the architectural recording work on Barden Tower undertaken by Moorhouse between c.1990 and 1993 has been published in its entirety, it is difficult to make detailed comparisons between it and the surviving Priest's House and Chapel building in terms of construction, form and architectural detailing. This is particularly true in terms of the 16th and 17th century fabric, as was highlighted by Ryder over 30 years ago (Ryder 1982, 115-116). It is believed that the Tower was damaged and repaired after the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, extended during the 16th century, repaired again in 1606-07, damaged again during or after the Civil War, and repaired again in 1657/58-59/60. During the latter phase of work, at least one earlier window was re-used elsewhere in the structure, and another reconstituted from pieces of earlier windows. This is even before any dismantling that may have taken place in the late 18th century is considered. Barden Tower itself then needs detailed consideration before the Priest's House and Chapel complex can be properly understood.
- 5.2 There is no reason to believe that the Priest's House and Chapel complex did not have an equally complex history of repair and alteration during the 16th and 17th centuries. As late as 1967, the chapel was described as being wholly 17th century in date and the work of Lady Anne Clifford (Pevsner 1967, 89), whilst more recently it was suggested that the chapel windows had been replaced by Lady Anne due to their similarities to her works at Skipton Castle (YVBSG 1989, 8). Further architectural recording work, principally the production of scaled ground and upper floor plans at 1:50 and the detailed synthesis of previous surveys, both of which lie beyond the scope of this report, need to be undertaken in regard to the Priest's House and Chapel building. Therefore, any conclusions outlined below must be regarded as interim only.

### Results of the Current Work

- 5.3 The limited nature of the new drainage work around the building meant that the archaeological deposits that were exposed were largely shallow and of little interest. However, the structural remains encountered were of more significance. Of the wall footings to the south, one (004) was present as a field boundary possibly by the early 18th century, and its former line is preserved by an earthwork. A second possible example (005) appeared to mark the boundary between two different deposits (003 and 006), whilst further to the east, other wall footings (007) appear to coincide with a spread east-facing earthwork scarp. Although there was no associated dating evidence, what stratigraphy there was suggests that these latter footings (007) are earlier than those to the west (004 and 005). The most substantial wall footings encountered by the drainage works were those (008) running parallel to but 3.40m to the south of the south side of chapel. These were also the only mortared footings/foundations that were uncovered and, although there was again no associated dating evidence, it is of interest that they were (i) very similar in width to the 16th century walls within the building, and (ii) that they are placed approximately the same distance from the south wall of the chapel as the retaining wall to the north which was formerly part of an attached structure.
- 5.4 Regarding the upstanding elements of the complex, the clearance of the sunken area on the north side of the chapel allowed the remains of the structure here to be viewed more clearly. This structure appears to have been partly exposed before,



as it is shown on several of the earlier architect's drawings, such as those produced in 1994 (e.g. see figure 7), although its significance appears not to have been appreciated. The structure was attached to the north wall of the chapel, and was either one or two cells in length (east-west) (see figure 9). If the remains of the curved wall at ground floor level do include part of a window opening, then the structure would have been only one cell long. However, if this was the remnant of another internal opening, such as a doorway, then it may have connected with another cell to the east. The only definite eastward continuation of the structure beyond the cross-wall that was uncovered by the clearance work was the lowest level of the retaining wall to the north side. No definite east end of a second, eastern, cell was observed, nor is there any clear indication of such in the chapel's north wall, although this has almost certainly been rebuilt above lower ground floor level. Nevertheless, the total absence of windows in the north elevation could indicate that a structure was once present along most of this side of the chapel. The western lower ground floor cell was directly accessible from the chapel through the now blocked doorway in the latter's north wall. It is also possible that the same cell could have communicated with the lower ground floor of the domestic block, and that this connection has been lost through a later rebuilding of the east gable. There was apparently an external doorway in the north wall of the structure's western ground floor cell, and this room may have been heated by a fireplace, also in the north wall. The discovery of the wall footings (008) to the south of the chapel's south wall, and their form, width and position relative to the chapel, raises the possibility that similar structures were either built or planned here too, although this is contradicted by the presence of the chapel windows; it need not be a contradiction if the two elements (wall and windows) are not contemporary.

- 5.5 The dismantling and rebuilding of the retaining walls to the north-east of the chapel demonstrated that these had replaced an earlier retaining wall line set further to the north, and that this earlier retaining wall had been placed on approximately the same line as the north side of the structure formerly attached to the chapel's north wall (see figure 10).

### **An Earlier Building on the Priest's House and Chapel site?**

- 5.6 Pacey and Bedford-Payne (2016, 31) rightly state that little has been published in detail on what form the future site of Barden Tower may have taken prior to the late 15th century. For example, what was the layout of the earlier vaccary/lodge, and might it have contained a building suitable for Henry Clifford to reside in, even if only temporarily, whilst Barden Tower was being built? If there was no adequate building, did Henry Clifford build something suitable, which was later partly incorporated into the Priest's House and Chapel, thus explaining some of the structural anomalies present? This would also be relevant to the earthworks that were surveyed around Barden Tower, as some of them might relate to an earlier building, lodge and/or the vaccary (see figure 3). It was apparently suggested that the northern return of the retaining wall running east from the chapel might survive from the courtyard wall of an earlier building (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 31, quoting oral information from Moorhouse). However, the current works have shown that this retaining wall is, in fact, a later replacement of an earlier retaining wall further to the north, that may have been aligned on the structure formerly positioned against the chapel's north wall.
- 5.7 An alternative proposal would be that the tower on the south side of the chapel is a remnant of a smaller tower house, perhaps something similar to Yanwath Hall in

Westmoreland, which Henry Clifford started to build, but then changed his mind, erecting the much larger Barden Tower instead (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 30-31). Such a decision would not be unknown. Structural anomalies in at least three large late 14th century castles in West and North Yorkshire (Bolton, Harewood and Sheriff Hutton) can perhaps be attributed to a change in intention undertaken during the construction period. It could also explain why the walls of the tower are so thick at ground level (compared to the rest of the complex), why some of the mouldings to the small first floor windows more closely resemble work in the original core of Barden Tower and perhaps also in contemporary work at Addingham Church, and why there is apparently a change in the stonework on the tower's west elevation (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 24-25 & 28-32). It may also be significant that the relieving arch over the entrance to the tower's lower ground floor is also replicated only in the earliest part of Barden Tower, rather than in the later additions to either end.

- 5.8 Under this scenario, therefore, only the uppermost floor of the tower would have been built with the chapel between 1515-17, with any earlier parts incorporated into the new building (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 32). Could the substantial wall footings (008) discovered running parallel to the south side of the chapel also form part of a planned earlier structure? Also, what about the apparent change in the stonework in the chapel's north wall? Clearly, not all of the peculiarities of the Priest's House and Chapel building can be explained by it having had to incorporate a partly completed earlier tower house, but if it was all built between 1515-17 as Moorhouse proposes, then some explanation is needed as to why the tower was not better integrated with the chapel. It seems especially odd given the near symmetrical appearance and well-planned layout of Henry Clifford's Barden Tower only 20 years or so earlier.

### **The Early Form of the Priest's House and Chapel Building**

- 5.9 Assuming that all parts of the existing buildings were present by 1517, how were they used and how did one relate to the other?
- 5.10 The barrel vaulted entrance or porch forming the lower ground floor of the tower is the only doorway in the building to have been fitted with a drawbar, and this probably formed the principal access to the lower ground floor of the chapel. There was also an external doorway in the south wall of the chapel (now blocked), and another doorway in the north wall (also now blocked) leading to the lower ground floor of the structure formerly positioned here. If the principal access into the lower ground floor of the chapel was through the tower and the western end, then it is more likely that the lower ground floor of the former structure formed the vestry. The passage from the western end of the chapel's lower ground floor into the domestic block, unblocked as part of the current phase of repair works, is a later insertion. However, does the shape and size of the stone projection from the north wall of the chapel's western end suggest that it once housed a newel stair, rising to the ground floor of the domestic block, or does it merely support the fireplace on the floor above? It is assumed that the priest's accommodation was placed along the north side of the chapel, including that structure formerly positioned here. Although the attachment of a priest's lodgings to an internal chapel might take place in a castle or other large medieval residence, their attachment to a free-standing chapel seems to be more unusual; surviving medieval priests' houses more usually resemble standard medieval houses of varying sizes (for example, see Pantin 1957, 118-146).

- 5.11 It appears that the stone wall which separates the main body of the chapel's lower ground floor from the west end is an original feature, but it does seem likely, as suggested by Pacey and Bedford-Payne, that the upper part is later infilling, replacing a private gallery used by Henry Clifford and his family. If this is the case, then it raises several questions as to how access was gained to the ground floor of the tower and what it was used for. It had previously been suggested that early access to the tower's ground floor may have been up the right-angled external stairs to the east (YVBSG 1989, 8). However, the feature which these stairs lead to was once a projection supported on curved corbels, a small version of the similar projection to the tower's west external elevation. The only access to the tower's ground floor would therefore have been through the doorway in the north wall, from the western end of the chapel's ground floor, passing the gallery. The other alternative access to the tower's ground floor is through the now blocked doorway at the base of the chapel's west gable. As has been noted in Chapter 3 above, the wall thickens substantially in line with the doorway, wide enough for a mural stair to have risen south towards the tower. However, there is no clear indication of where it would have emerged internally, and it would also have had to negotiate the fireplace with the bread oven in the chapel's west wall (assuming the two are contemporary).
- 5.12 Whatever the original access, the ground floor of the tower was relatively well-lit by four small windows, two in the south wall and one each in the east and west walls (see figure 4). Only the window in the west wall retains an external iron grille, which is unusual, as recording work at other later medieval residences in Yorkshire suggests that all of these windows would have been similarly equipped. The ground floor appears to have been heated by a fireplace placed towards the north end of the west wall, partly housed within the external projection visible here. There was a similar but smaller projection to the east wall; the room is unlikely to have had two fireplaces unless it formed a kitchen, so could this eastern projection have housed a garderobe?
- 5.13 It is unclear how the upper internal floor of the tower was reached. The existing second floor is a relatively recent insertion, and so the tower would originally have had a first floor only. The height at which this first floor was set is important, as it would have influenced the suggested use of the tower as a banqueting tower, belvedere or viewing tower (Moorhouse 2003, 348). If the existing first floor level represents the original first floor, then any viewer would have needed to have been over 1.90m tall to reach the sill of the window in the south elevation overlooking the gardens to the south. The threshold of the blocked doorway in the tower's north external elevation is set c.1.00m above the existing internal floor level, but sits rather awkwardly with the height of the adjacent window (see plate 25). However, if this indicates the level of the original first floor level, then the window in the south elevation would have given a much better view. It is at present unclear as to why access would have been needed from the tower's upper floor onto the roof of the chapel, other than for maintenance of the chapel roof itself.

### **Re-assessment of Previous Works**

- 5.14 The questions raised above regarding the structural history and early form of the Priest's House and Chapel complex mean that previous interpretations need to be re-assessed. In particular, the firm attribution of the tower as an early surviving example of a banqueting house (Moorhouse 2003, 346-348) needs further examination, through structural survey and more topographical survey. For example, at the late 14th century Ravensworth Castle (North Yorkshire), profiles

made across the few parts of the surviving structure, the adjacent moat and medieval gardens have led to a more detailed understanding of how the gardens might have been viewed from the structure, and questioned previous ideas about late medieval viewing of gardens in general (Richardson & Dennison 2014, 21-38). A similar exercise at Barden, including Barden Tower, the Priest's House and Chapel complex and the gardens to the south would provide a firm basis on which to explore the suggested viewing relationship between Henry Clifford's principal first floor chamber in Barden Tower, the tower attached to the chapel and the gardens to the south. In addition, the work at Ravensworth uncovered two different phases of medieval gardens that may have been viewed in different ways; no published evidence has yet been produced that proves the gardens to the south of Barden Tower and the Priest's House and Chapel are contemporary with either of the buildings. One might also ask what was their relationship to the possible gardens recorded by Moorhouse to the north-west of Barden Tower (Moorhouse 2003, 346-348). It seems unlikely that any landscape of pleasure laid out around the buildings at Barden would have completely ceased to evolve after Henry Clifford's death, and this whole topic needs further consideration.

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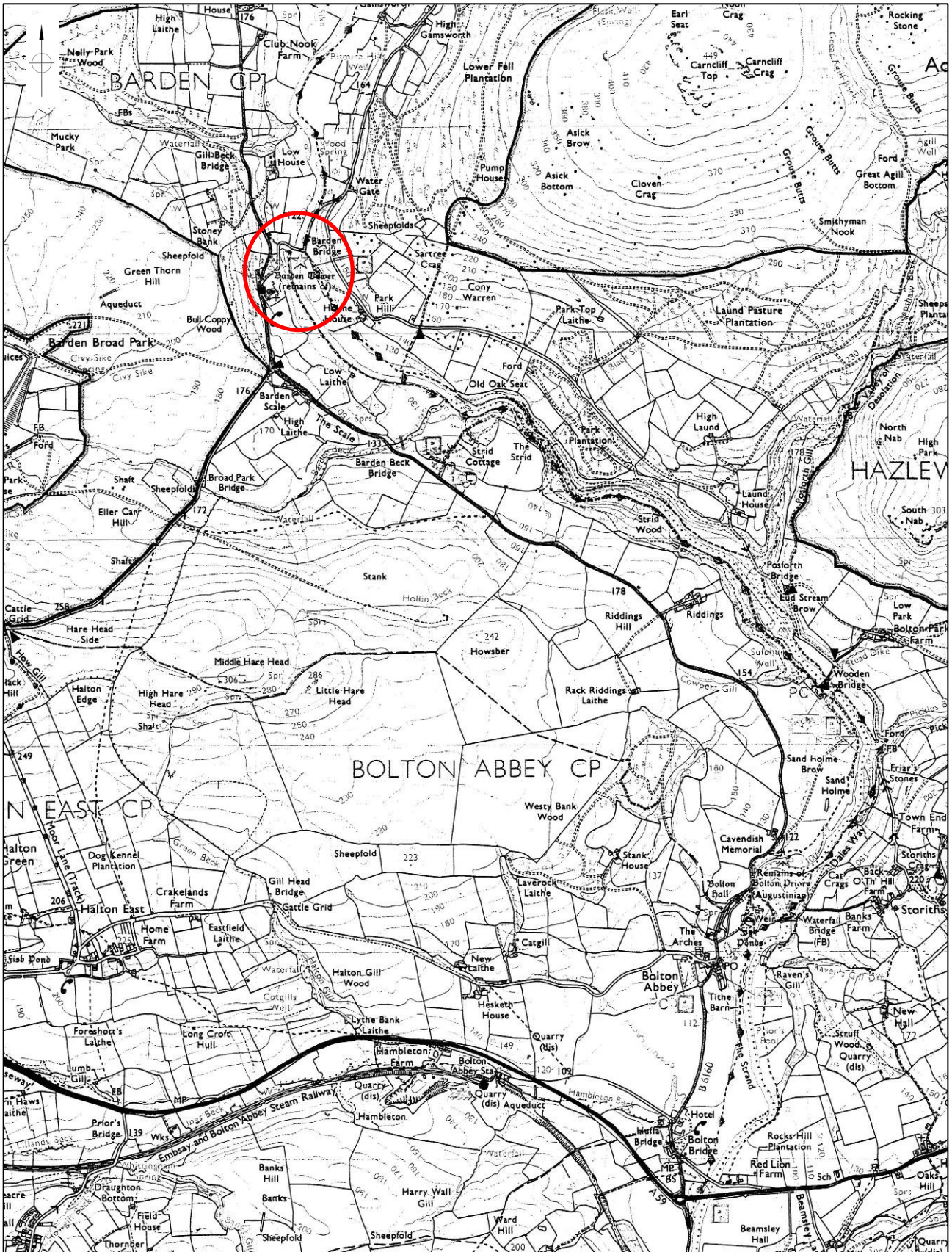
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- 7.2 The EDM survey work was undertaken by Shaun Richardson and Benchmark Surveys of Leeds, and the hand enhancement was completed by Shaun Richardson of EDAS. Shaun Richardson also produced the detailed site surveys and photographic records, undertook the archaeological watching brief, and produced a draft survey report. The pottery assessment was provided by Sophie Tibbles. The final report and drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.

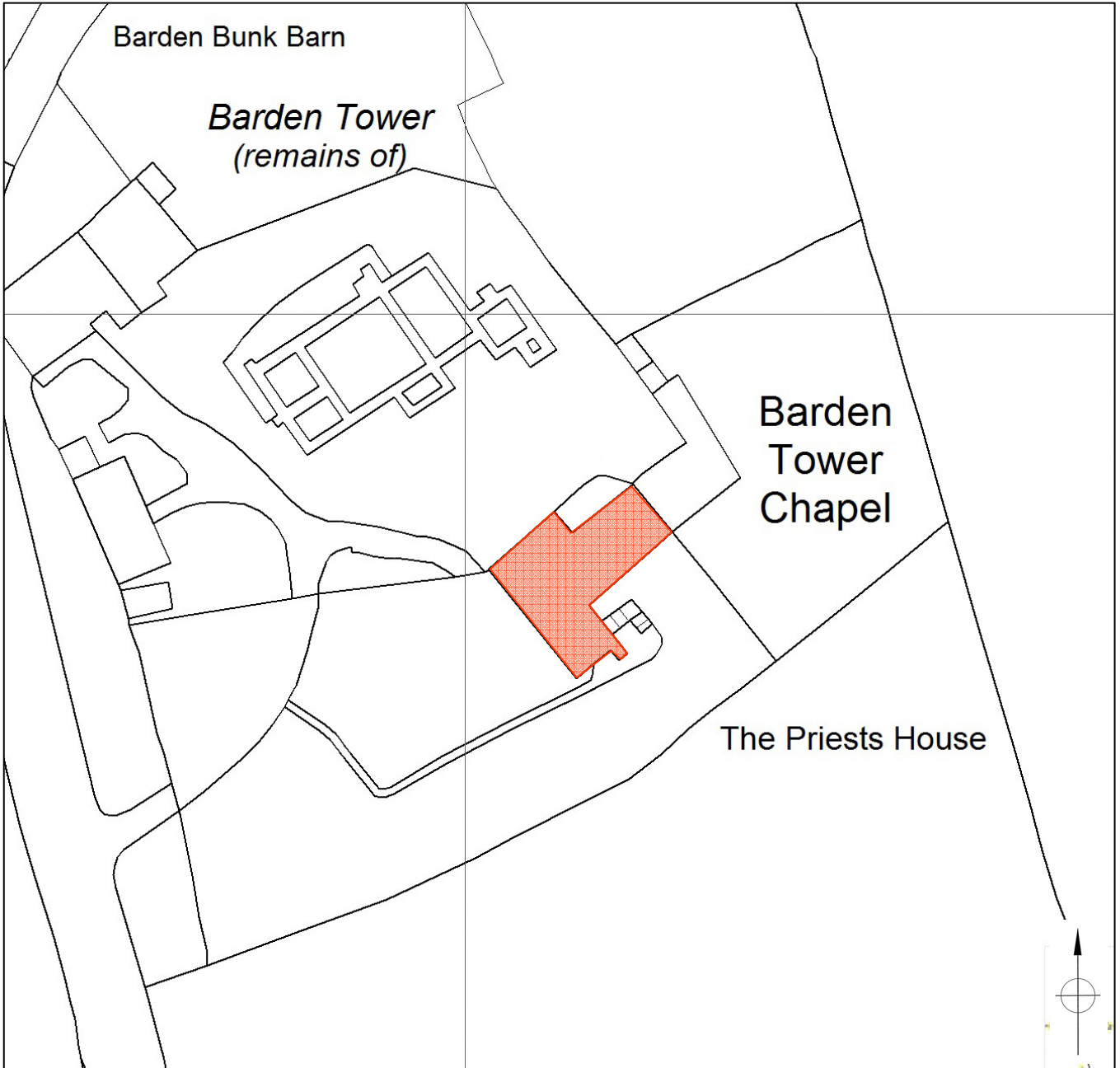




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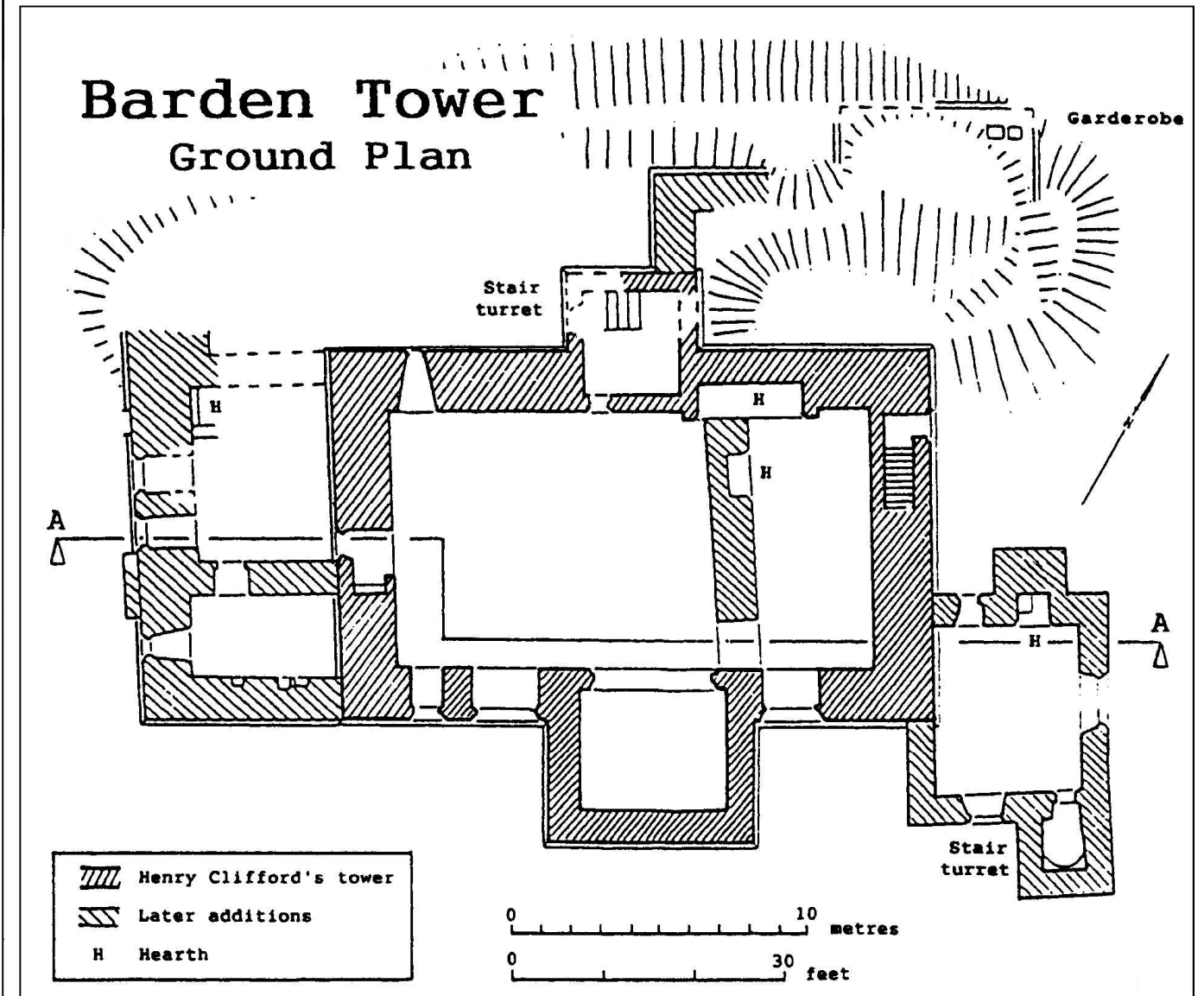
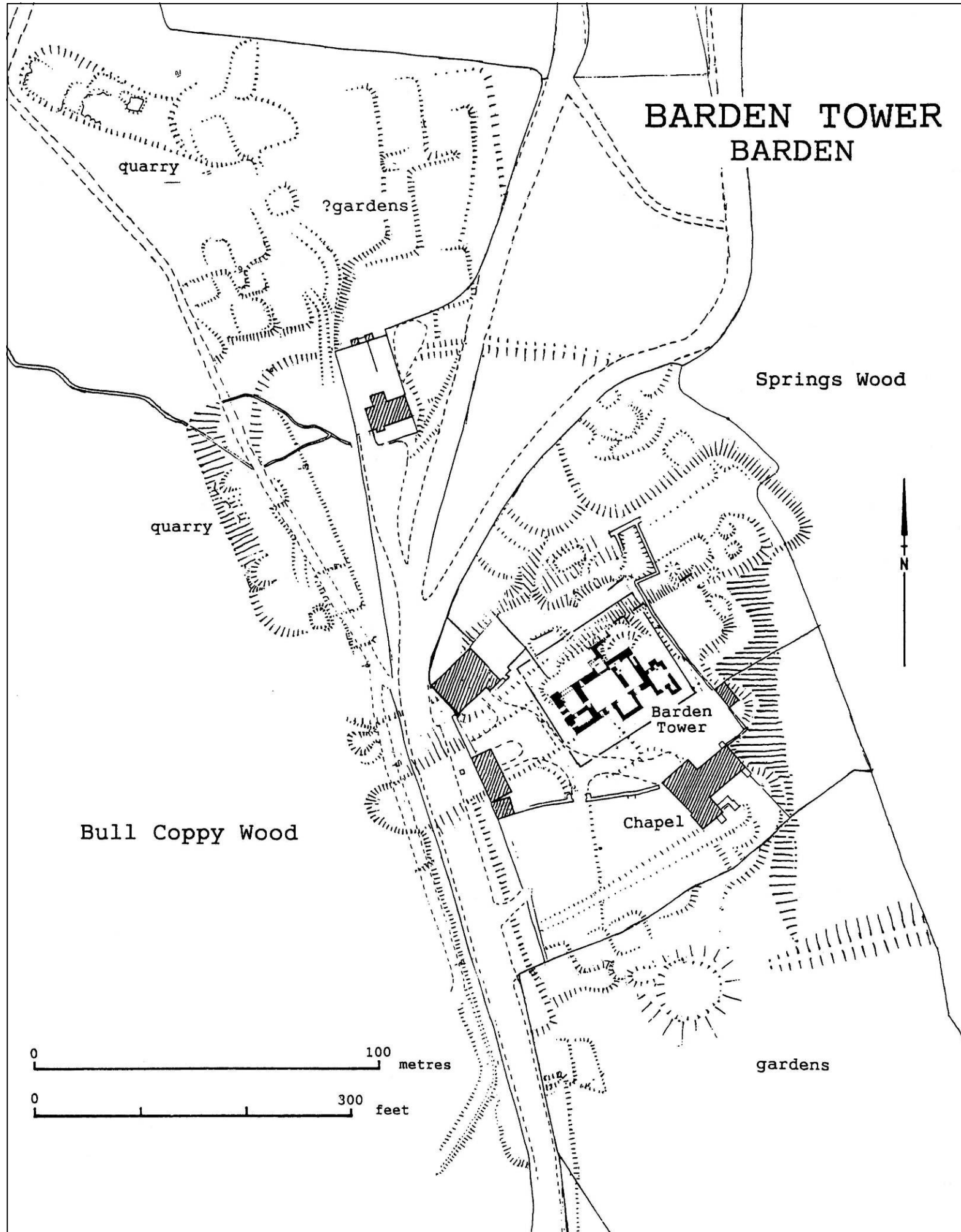
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	EDAS	FIGURE	1





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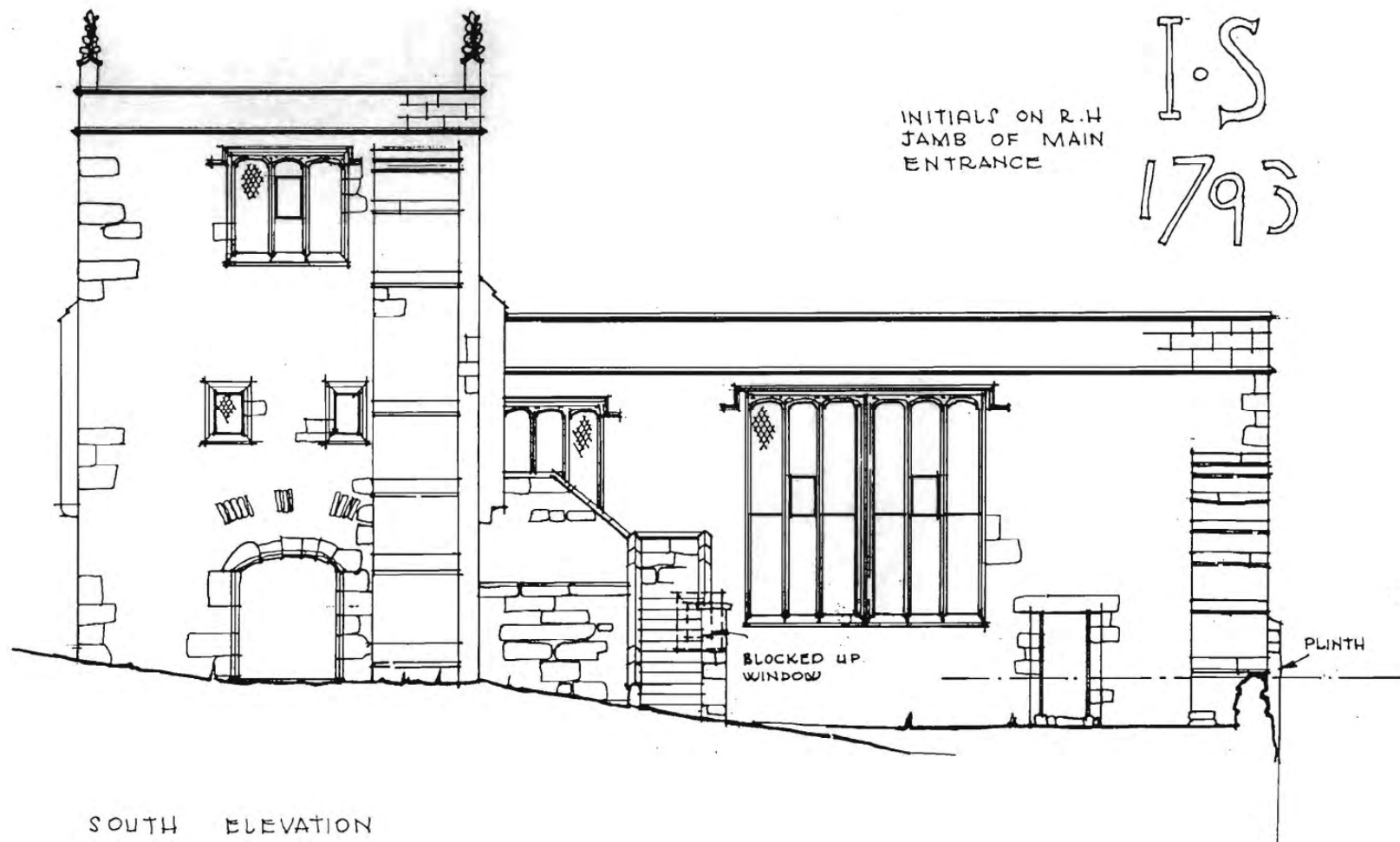
PROJECT BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE DETAILED SITE PLAN	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE DEC 2016
EDAS	FIGURE 2



Source: Moorhouse, S 2003 'Anatomy of the Yorkshire Dales: Decoding the Medieval Landscape'. In Manby, T G, Moorhouse, S & Ottaway P (eds) *The Archaeology of Yorkshire: An Assessment at the Beginning of the 21st Century*, 293-362 (figures 121 & 122).

PROJECT BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
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SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE DEC 2016
EDAS	FIGURE 3



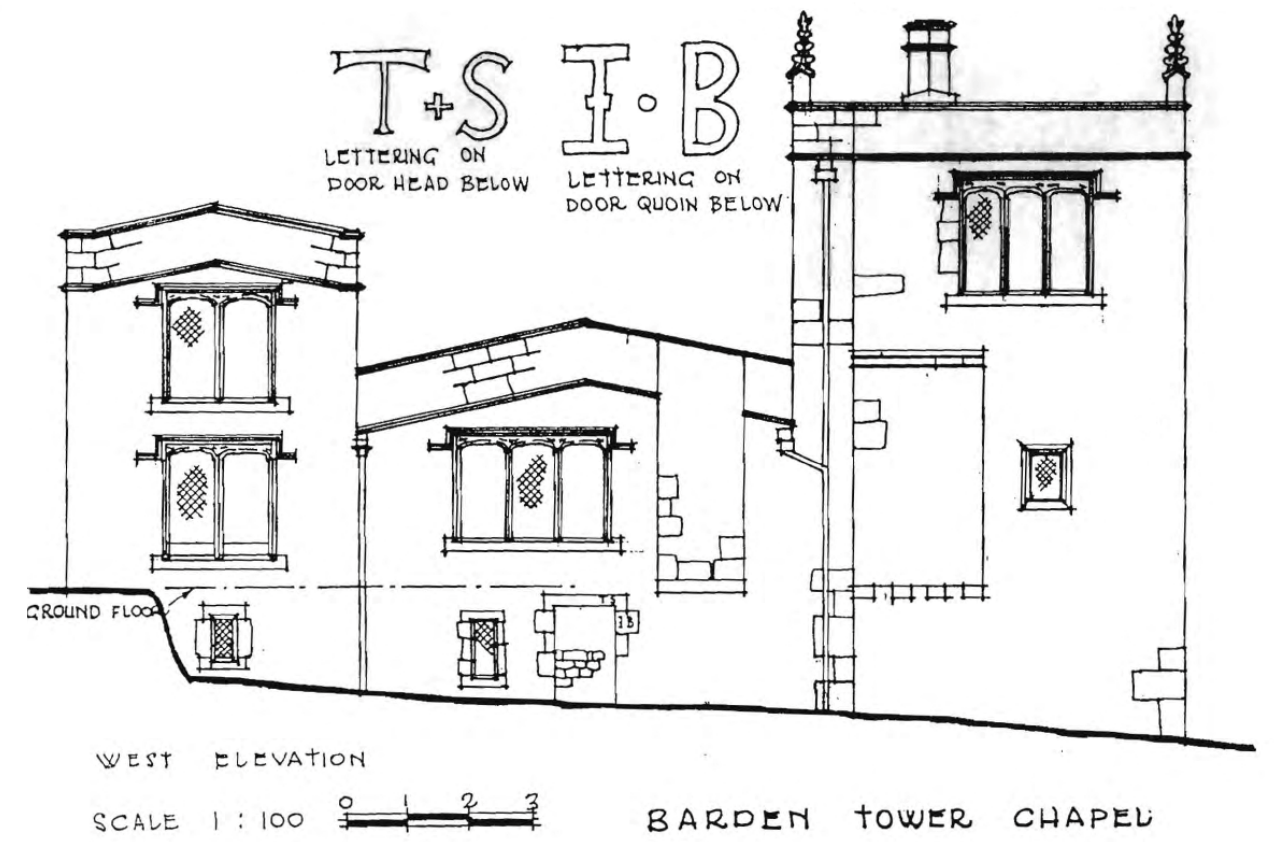


SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1:100

BARDEN TOWER CHAPEL

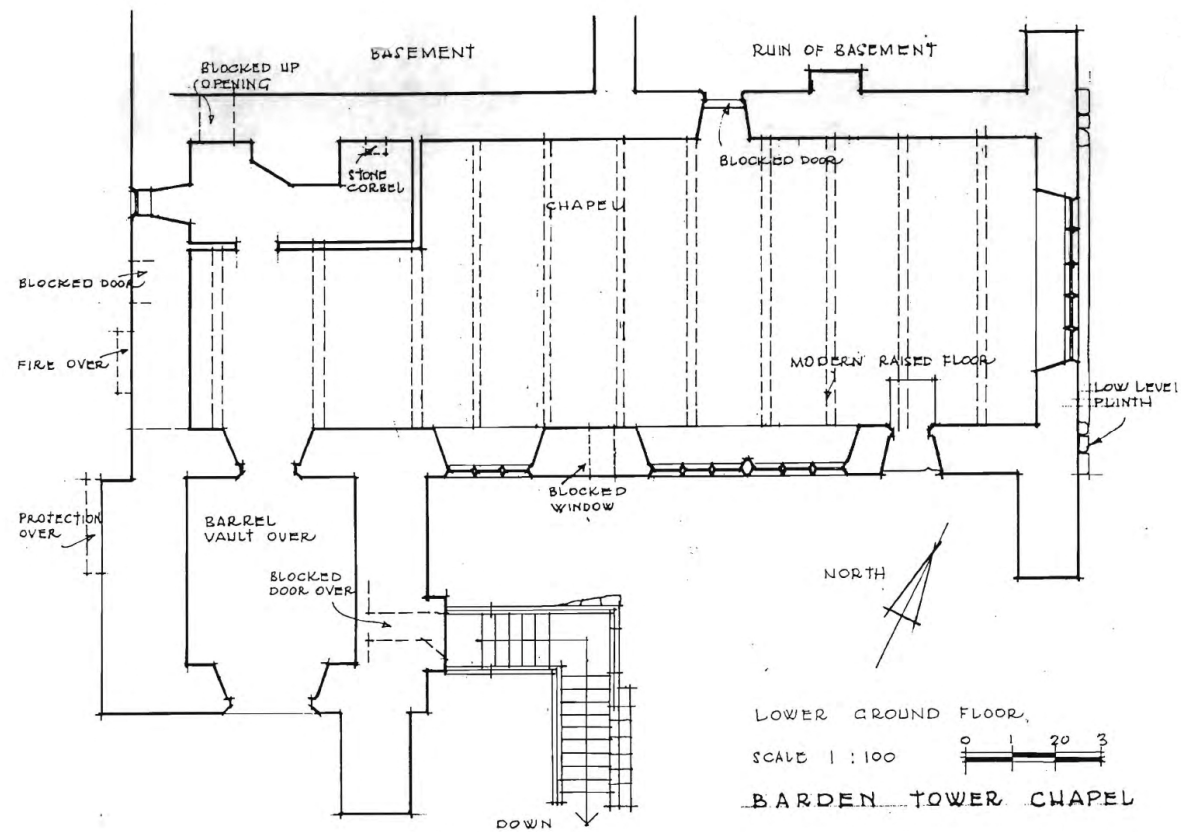
1989



WEST ELEVATION

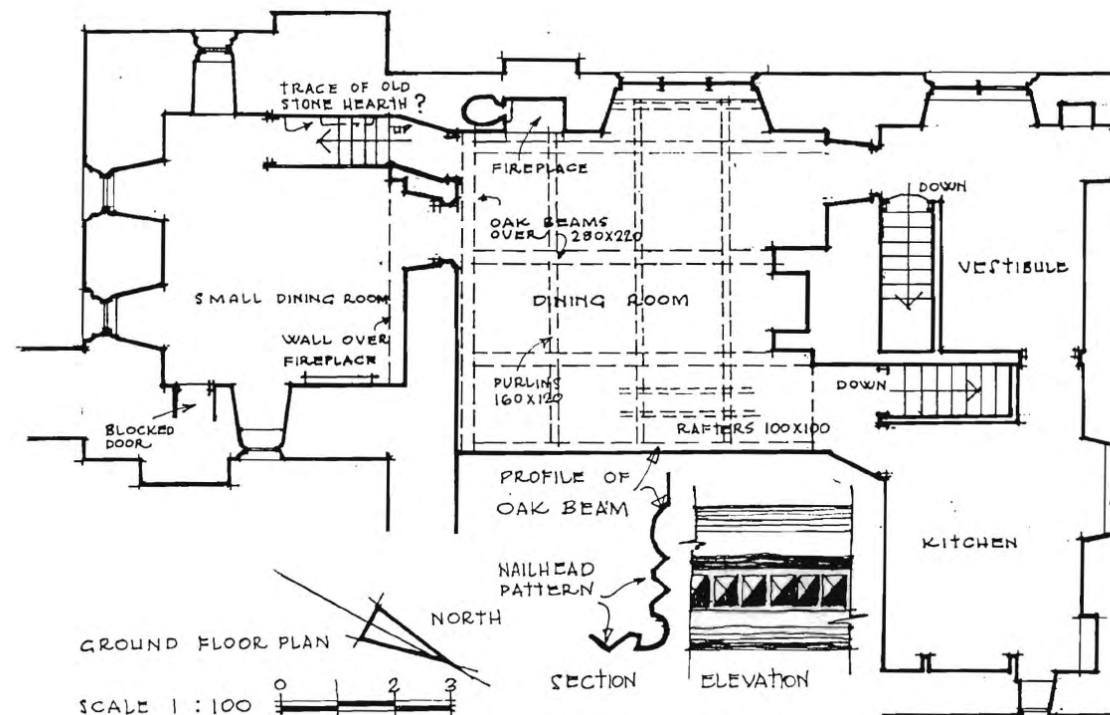
SCALE 1:100

BARDEN TOWER CHAPEL



LOWER GROUND FLOOR,  
SCALE 1:100

BARDEN TOWER CHAPEL



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1:100

SECTION ELEVATION

Source: Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group 1989 *Barden Tower Chapel* (unpublished YVBSG report 1285).

PROJECT BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE 1989 YVBSG SURVEY	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE DEC 2016
EDAS	FIGURE 4



# BARDEN TOWER PRIEST'S HOUSE & CHAPEL

UPPER WHARFDALE  
NORTH YORKSHIRE

YD5/6/27/LB

YD/5/6 127/LB

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RECEIVED  
2 JAN 1990  
Planning Department  
Officer Dealing With  
Replied  
File

PASS TO	DATE	ACTION

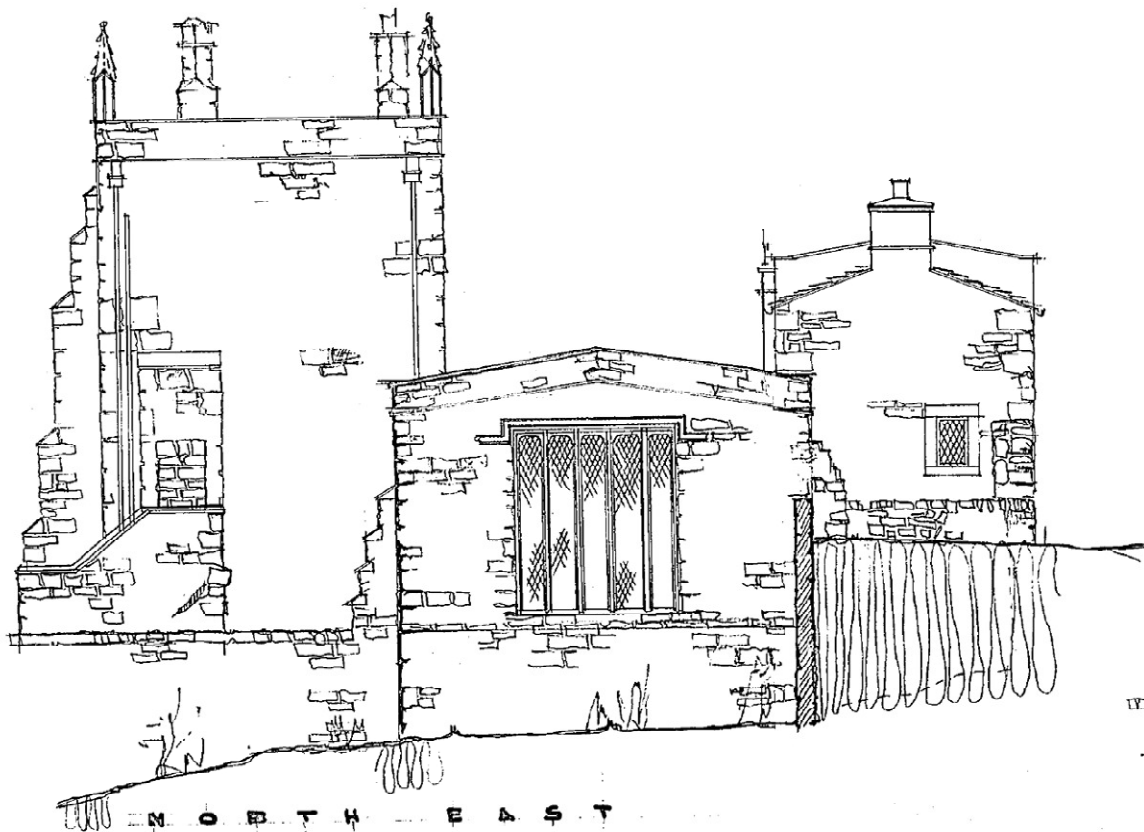
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TITLE 1990 SURVEYS - ELEVATIONS	
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EDAS	FIGURE 5



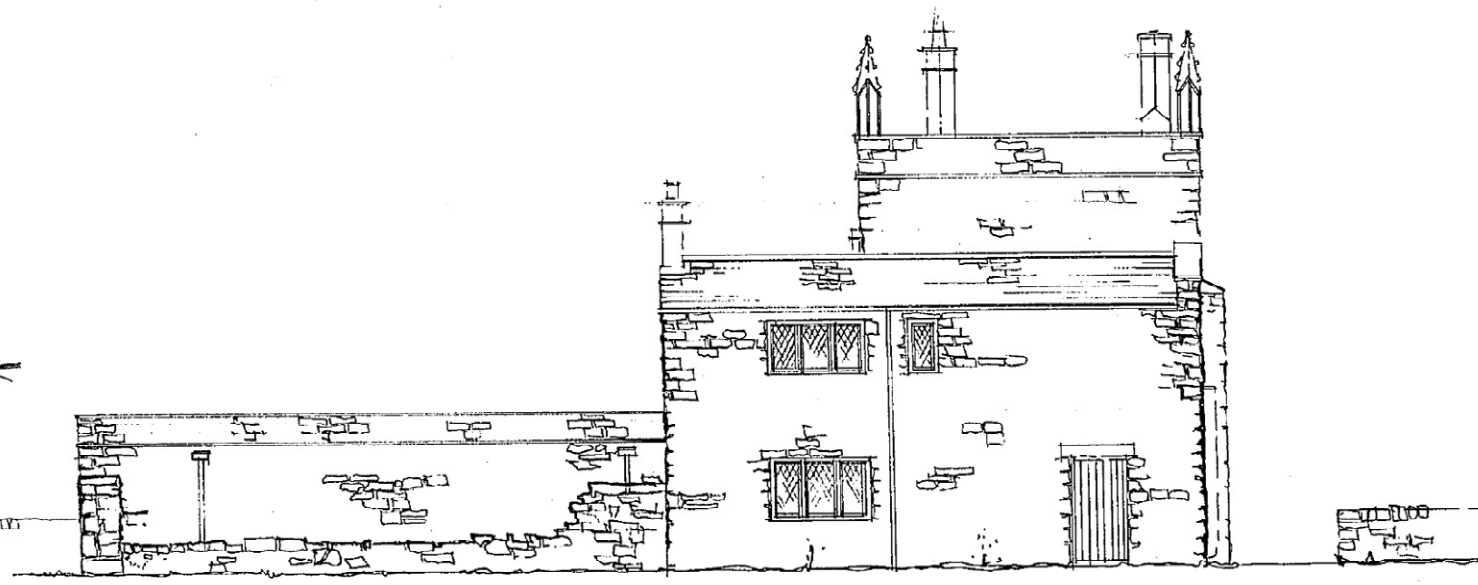
SOUTH WEST



SOUTH EAST



NORTH EAST



NORTH WEST

scale 1:96

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Elevations of Priest's House/Chapel drawn 1990 by Hunter, Stoker and Mellor Architects  
(Source: YDNPA Planning Archives).

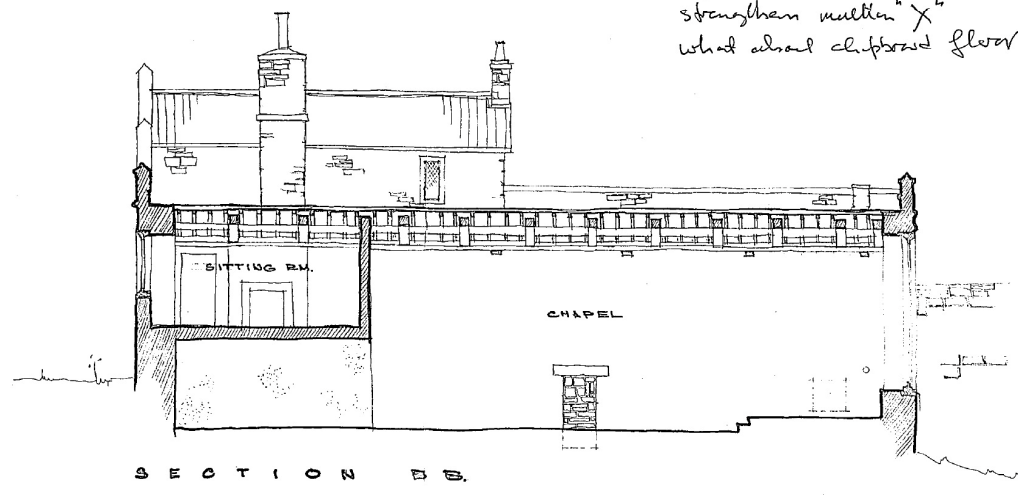
HUNTER STOKER & MELLOR  
ARCHITECTS  
56 MICKLETHORPE, YORK



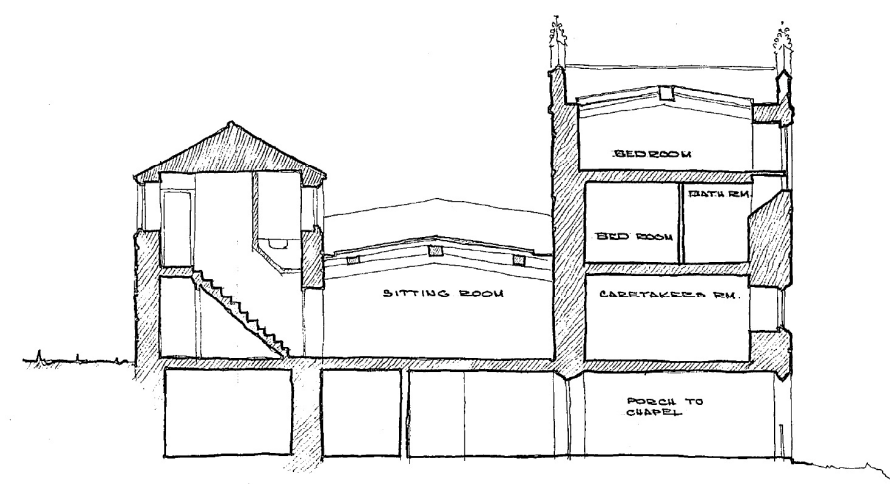
YD/5/6/27/LB

GRANTH DISTRICT COUNCIL  
RECEIVED  
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Planning Department  
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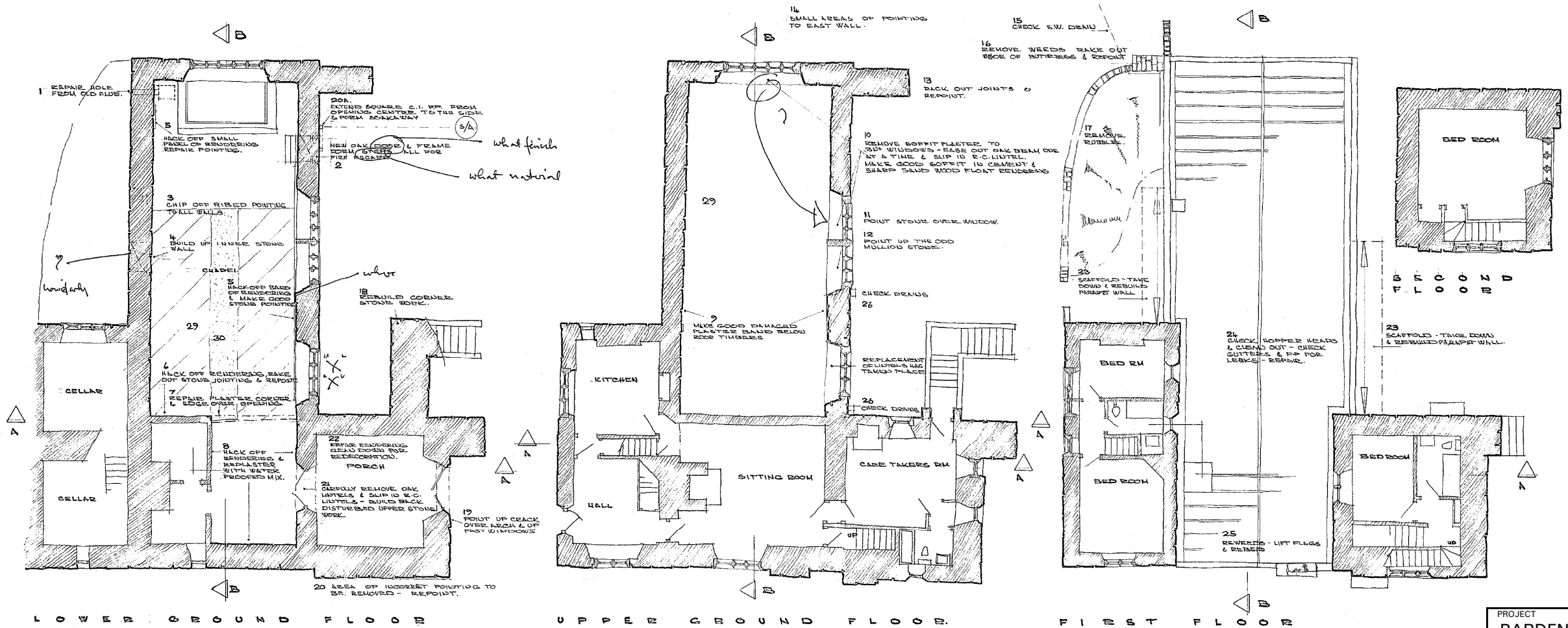
replace damaged glass  
strengthen mullion "X"  
what about clipped floor



SECTION D-B



SECTION A-A



LOWER GROUND FLOOR

UPPER GROUND FLOOR

FIRST FLOOR

# BARDEN TOWER PRIEST'S HOUSE & CHAPEL

UPPER WHARDALE - NORTH YORKSHIRE.

YD5/6/27/LB  
scale 1:96

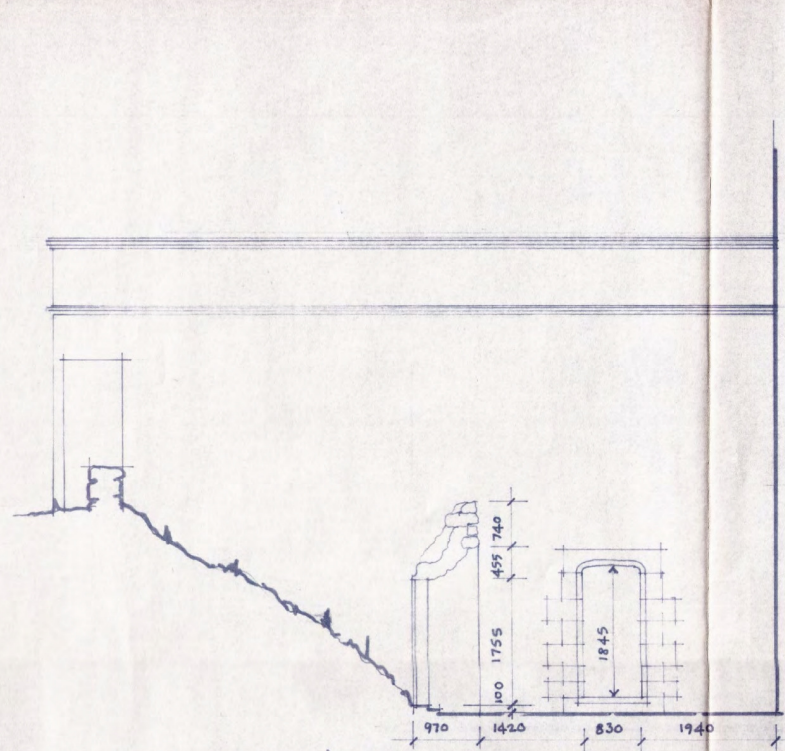
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TITLE 1990 SURVEYS - PLANS & SECTIONS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE DEC 2016
EDAS	FIGURE 6

Plans and sections of Priest's House/Chapel drawn 1990 by Hunter, Stoker and Mellor Architects (Source: YDNPA Planning Archives).

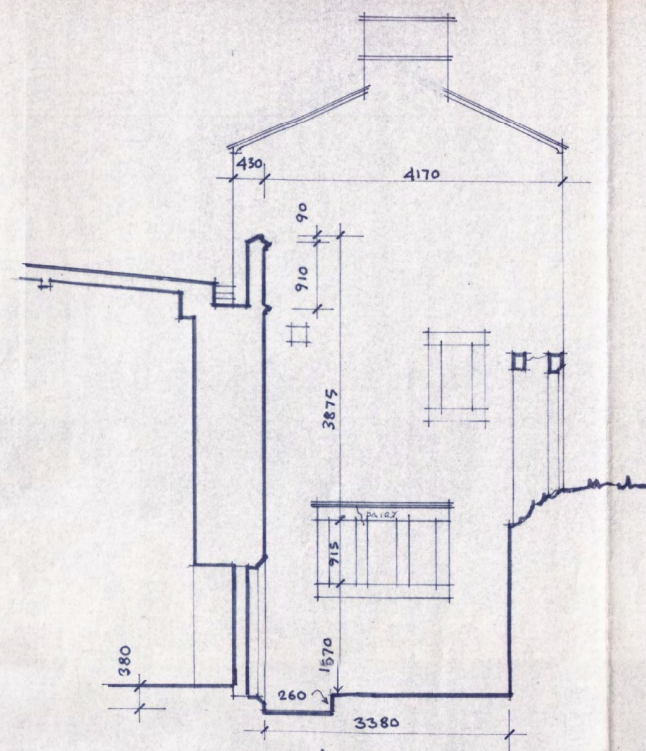
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C56/1

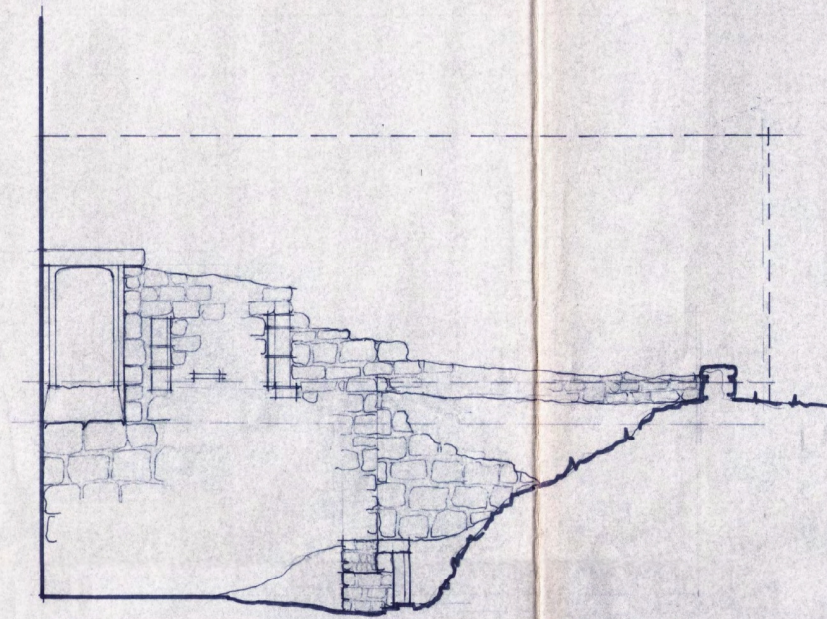




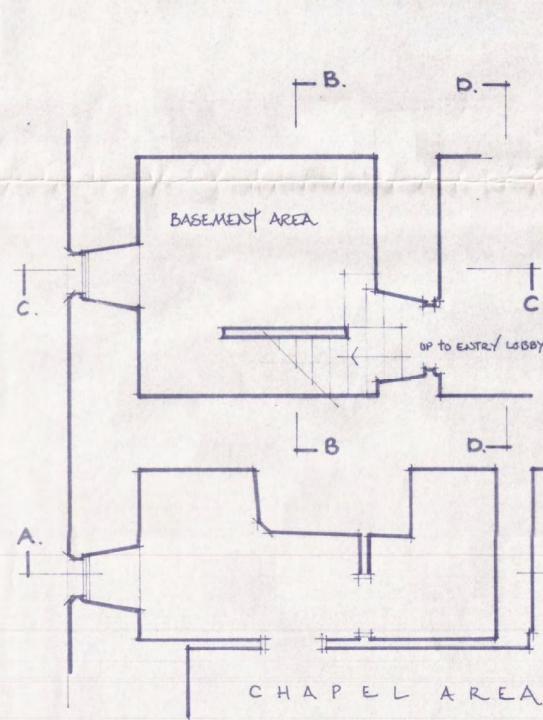
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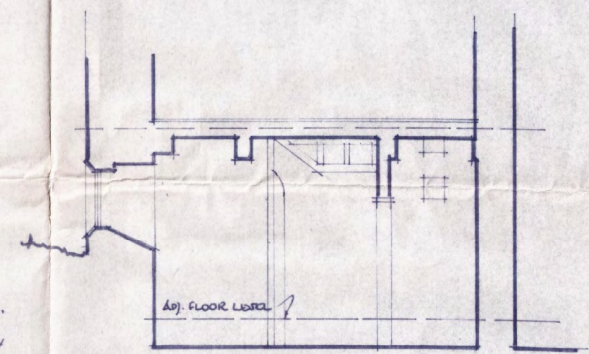
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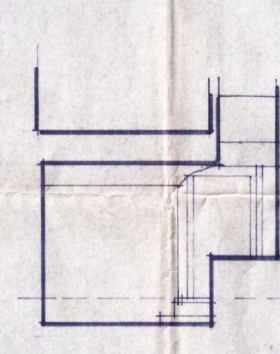
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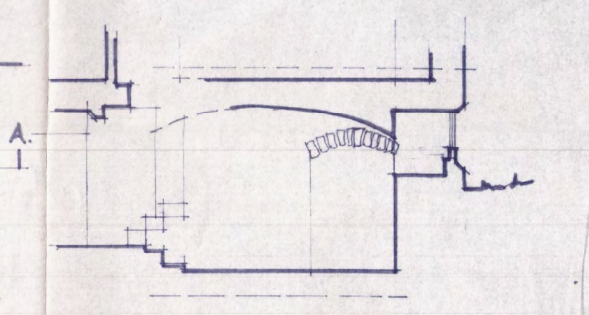
PLAN AS EXISTING  
(PROPOSED AREA FOR GENTS TOILET & ACCESS STAIR)



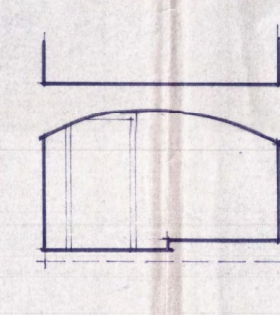
SECTION A-A



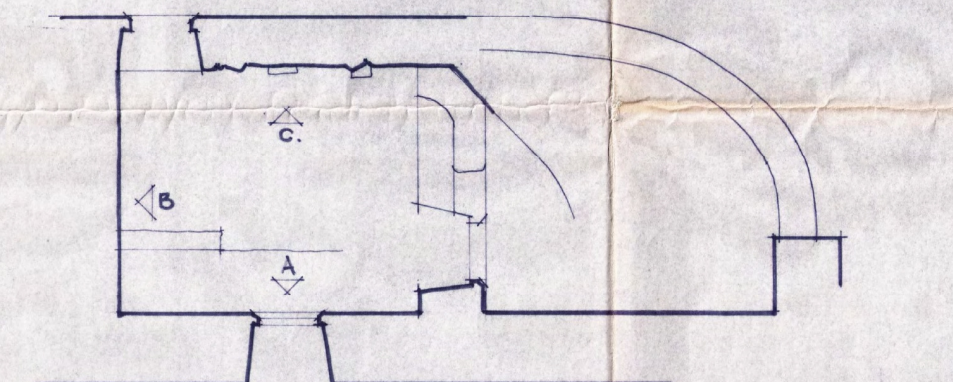
SECTION B-B.



SECTION C-C



SECTION D-D



PLAN AS EXISTING (PROPOSED AREA FOR LADIES TOILET & BOILER ROOM)

NB Sections & Plans from Measured Survey

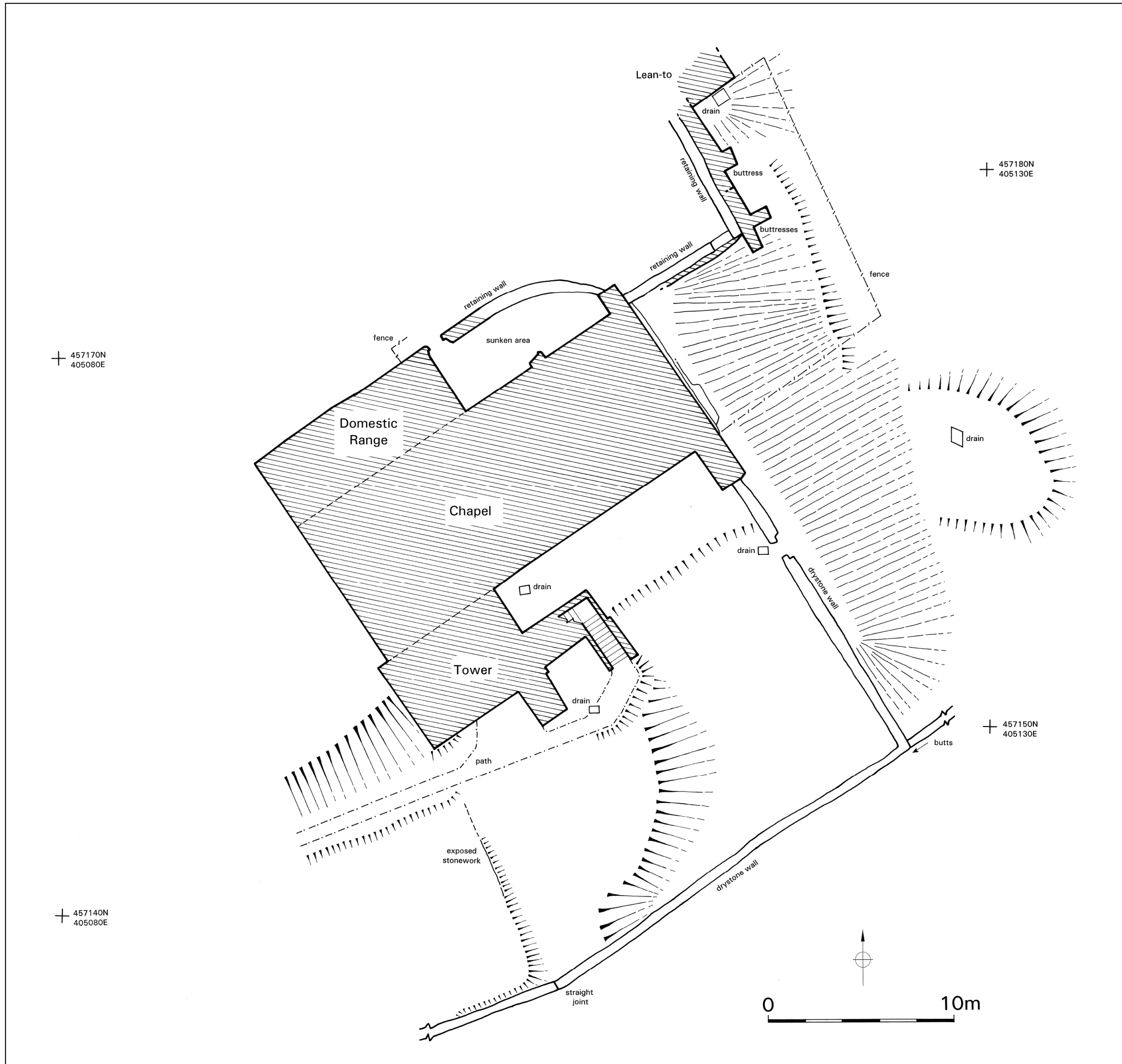
Elevations of Priest's House drawn November 1994 by unknown architect  
(Source: YDNPA Planning Archives).

PROJECT BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE NOVEMBER 1994 SURVEYS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE DEC 2016
EDAS	FIGURE 7

PROPOSALS FOR  
HERITAGE CENTRE  
BARDEN CHAPEL  
DETAILS AS EXISTING A.  
FOR  
THE TRUSTEES OF  
THE CHATSWORTH SETTLEMENT.

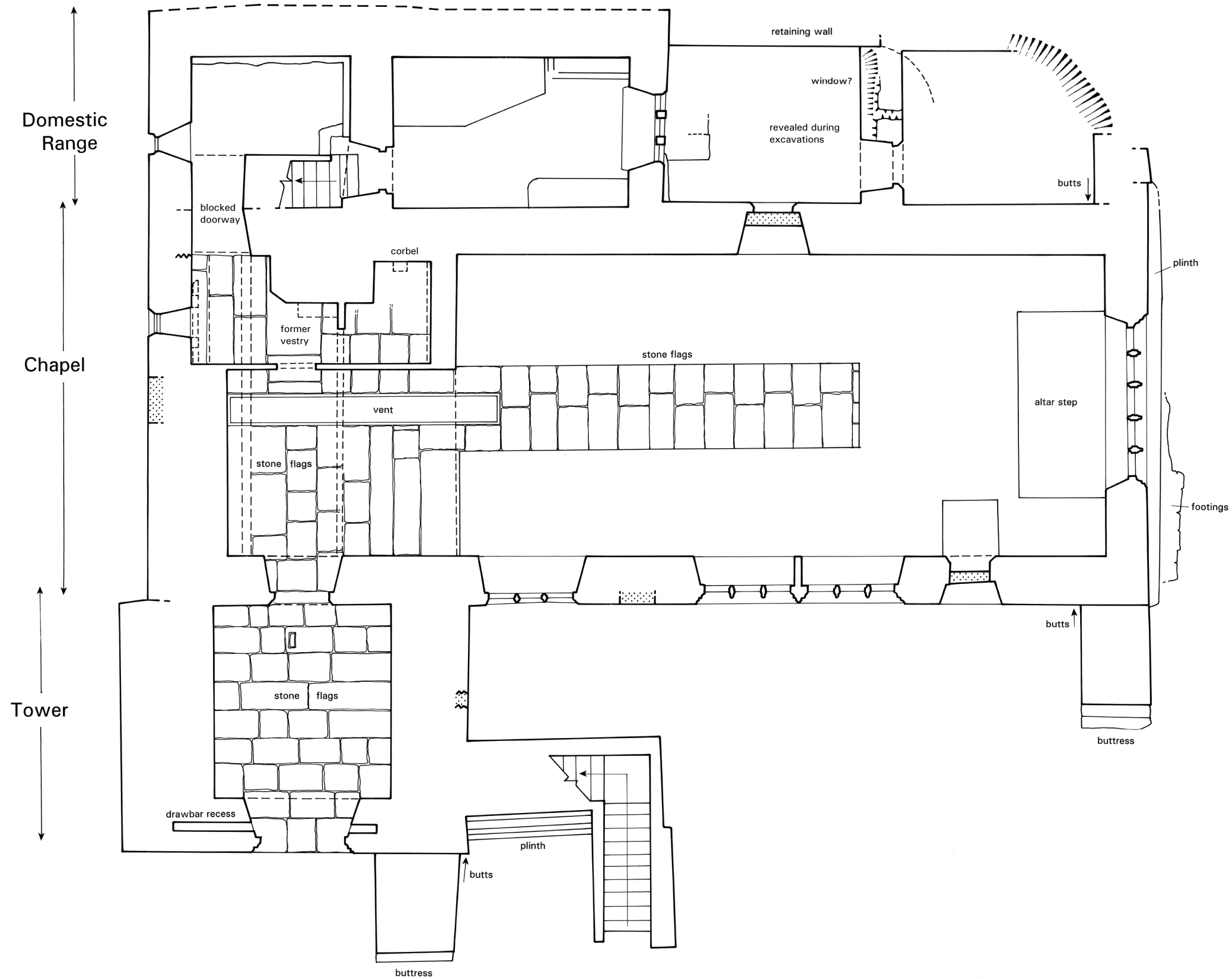
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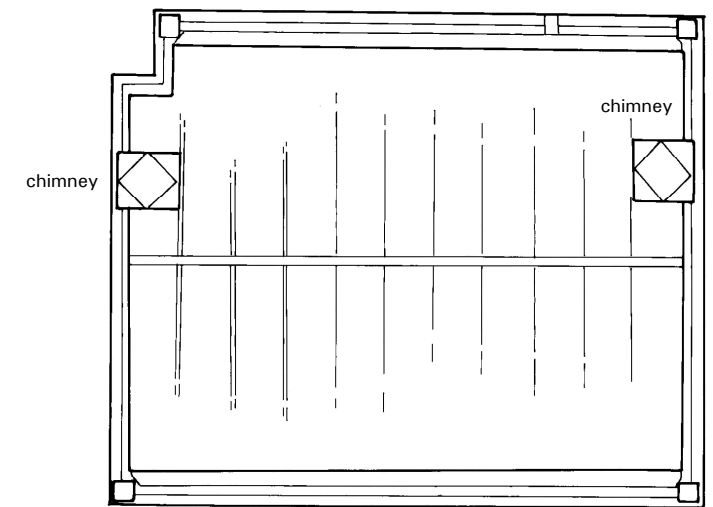
PROJECT	
BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE	
GENERAL SITE PLAN	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	DEC 2016
EDAS	FIGURE
	8

PROJECT BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE PLANS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE DEC 2016
EDAS	FIGURE 9



Lower ground floor plan

Tower roof plan





PROJECT	
BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE	
WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	DEC 2016
EDAS	FIGURE
	10

+ 457170N  
405080E

+ 457180N  
405130E

149.40m AOD •

145.80m AOD •

144.60m AOD •

148.00m AOD •

+ 457150N  
405130E

+ 457140N  
405080E

Modern services and  
drains not shown.

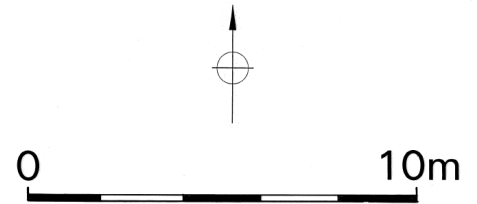
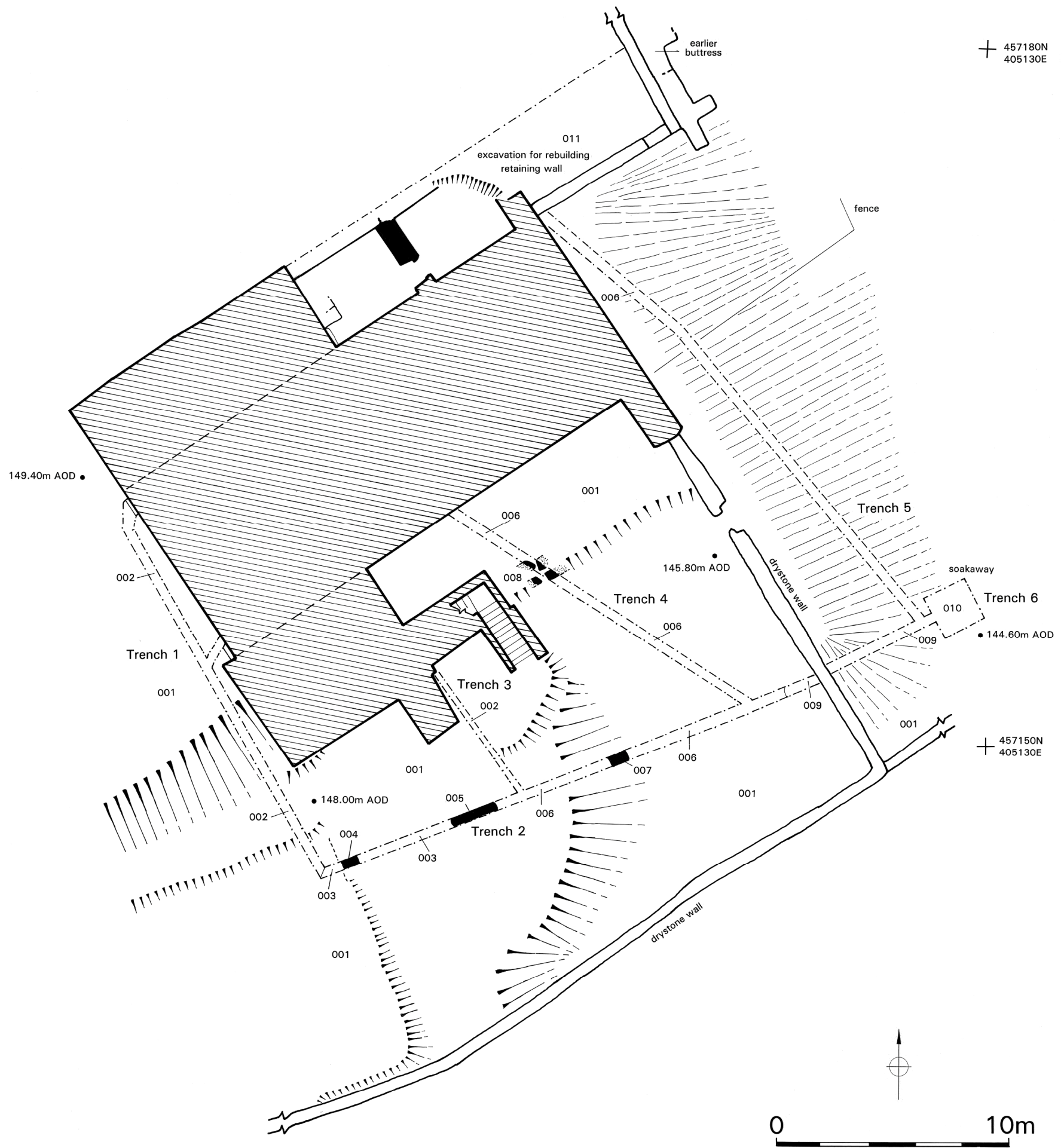




Plate 1: Priest's House and Chapel complex, with Barden Tower to rear, looking NE (photo 1/127).



Plate 2: Barden tower, from roof of Priest's House tower, looking NW (photo 2/319).





Plate 3: West elevation of domestic block (left), chapel (centre) and tower (right), looking NE (photo 1/125).



Plate 4: Domestic block, windows in west elevation, looking NE (photo 1/130).

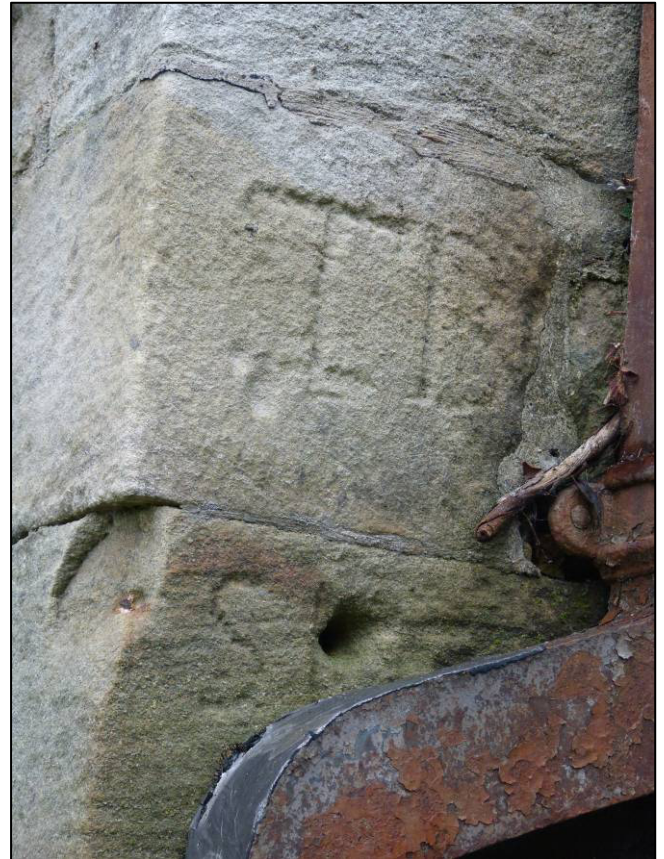


Plate 5: Tower, graffiti on south-east corner, looking W (photo 1/160).





Plate 6: Chapel, west elevation, looking NE (photo 1/131).



Plate 7: Tower, west elevation, looking NE (photo 1/135).

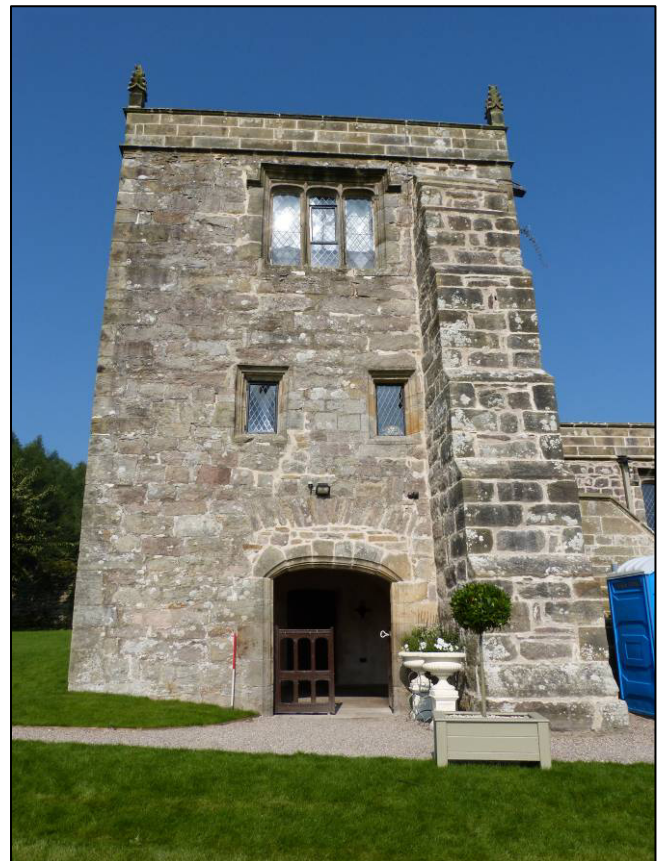


Plate 8: Tower, south elevation, after repair and conservation works, looking NW (photo 7/578).





Plate 9: Tower, staircase on east elevation, looking NW (photo 1/157).

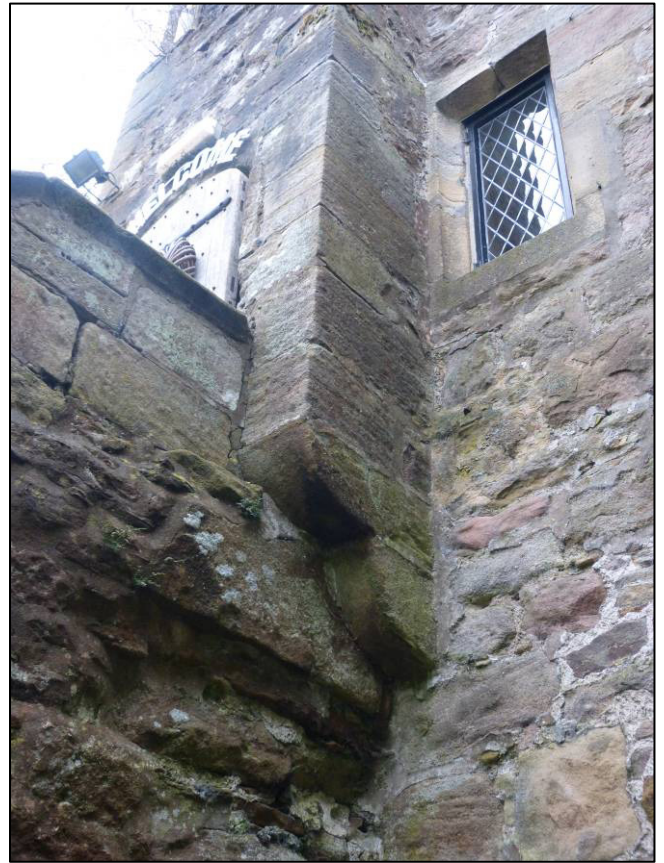


Plate 10: Tower, corbelled projection on east elevation, looking S (photo 1/166).



Plate 11: Chapel, south elevation, looking NW (photo 1/154).





Plate 12: Chapel, east gable and buttress, looking W (photo 1/187).



Plate 13: Chapel and domestic block, looking SW (photo 1/101).





Plate 14: Chapel, lower ground floor, north elevation, looking NE (photo 3/401).



Plate 15: Domestic block, east gable from within sunken area, looking SW (photo 3/395).



Plate 16: Domestic block, lower ground floor, east gable, window inscription, looking SW (photo 3/398).





Plate 17: Domestic block, north elevation, looking SE (photo 1/118).



Plate 18: Tower, lower ground floor entrance chamber interior, looking NW (photo 2/648).





Plate 19: Tower, lower ground floor entrance chamber interior, works complete, looking S (photo 7/602).



Plate 20: Retaining wall, north-east of chapel, east elevation, looking SW (photo 1/201).

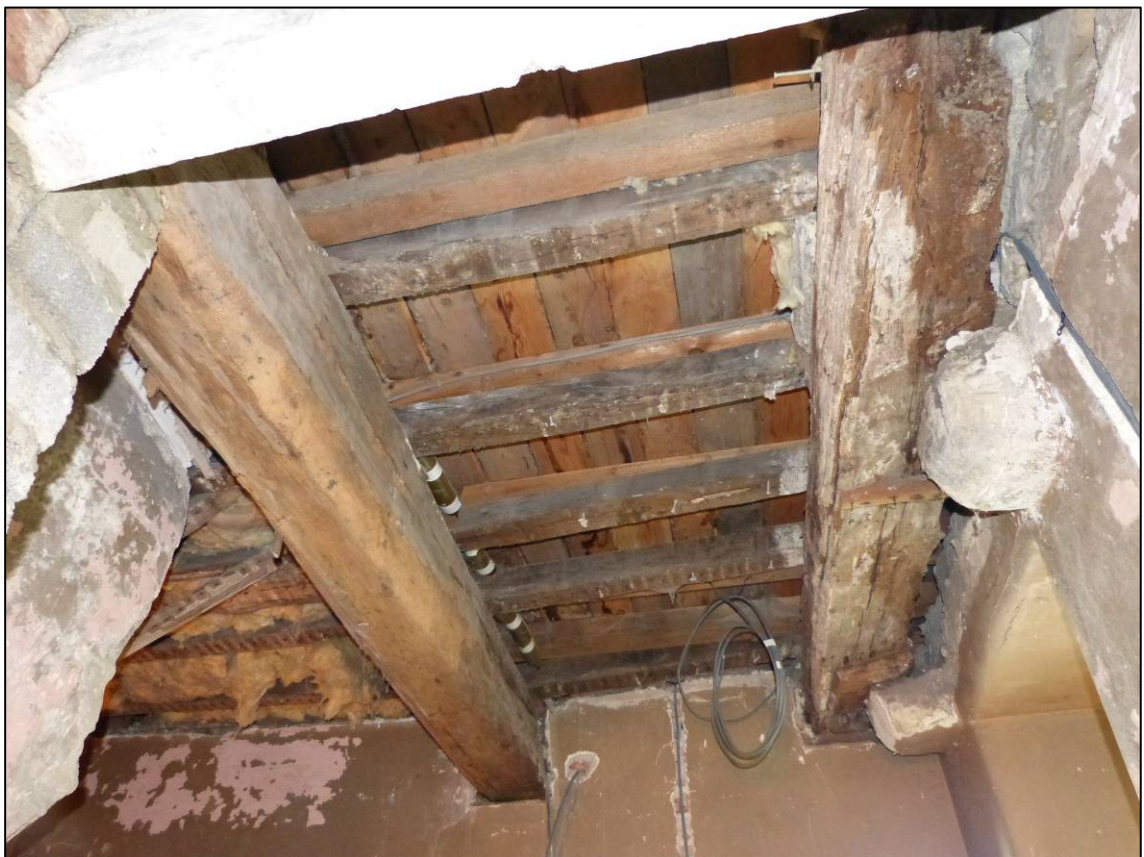


Plate 21: Chapel lower ground floor, west end, beams over former vestry, looking W (photo 5/882).





Plate 22: Chapel interior, altar step, looking E (photo 2/376).

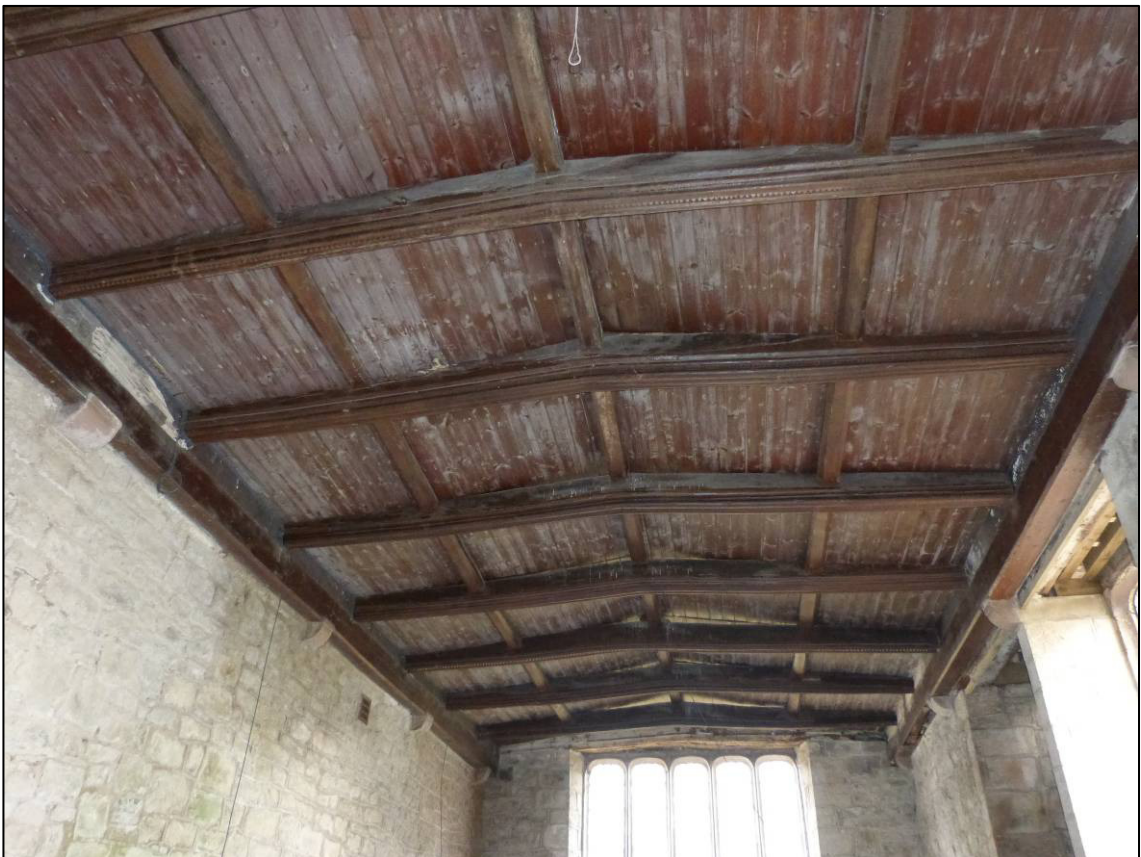


Plate 23: Chapel, roof structure, looking NE (photo 5/896).





Plate 24: Retaining wall, north-east of chapel, corner buttress, looking NW (photo 1/198).



Plate 25: Tower, 1st floor, north elevation, looking SE (photo 2/349).





Plate 26: Tower, south-west corner pinnacle, looking S (photo 2/316).

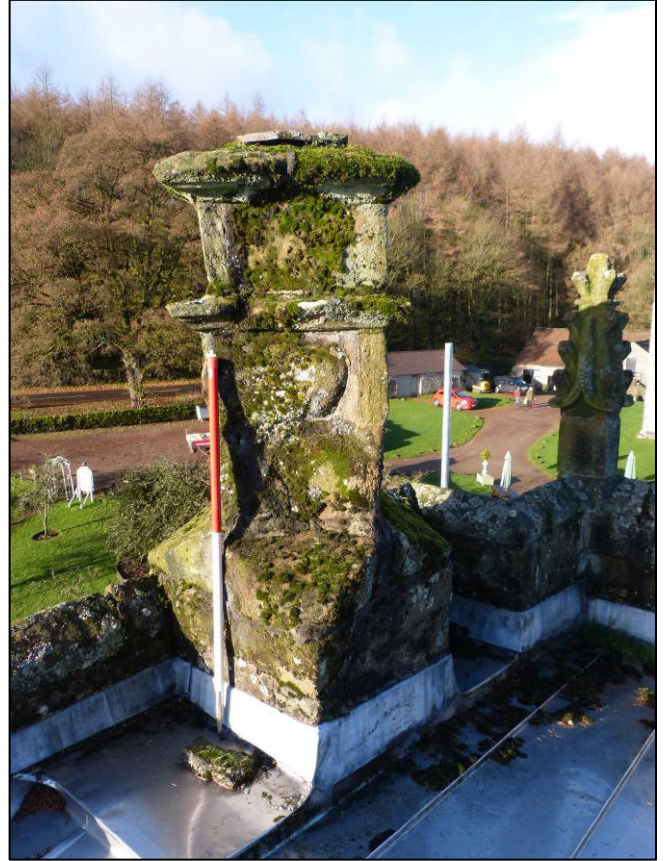


Plate 27: Tower, west chimney, looking W (photo 2/317).



Plate 28: Retaining wall to sunken area north of chapel, doorway and fireplace, looking W (photo 3/393).





Plate 29: Sunken area to north of chapel, excavated cross wall, looking SW (photo 3/408).



Plate 30: Retaining wall, north-east of chapel, dismantling wall showing earlier buttress, looking NE (photo 4/443).





Plate 31: Drainage trench T1, looking NW  
(photo 5/908).



Plate 32: Drainage trench T2, east end,  
looking E (photo 6/929).



Plate 33: Drainage trench T1, ex situ moulded stone (photo 5/914).





Plate 34: Drainage trench T2, wall footings (004), looking SW (photo 5/899).



Plate 35: Drainage trench T5, looking NW (photo 6/937).



Plate 36: Drainage trench T4, wall footings (008), looking S (photo 6/923).





Plate 37: Chapel and domestic block, west gables, works complete, looking N (photo 7/574).



Plate 38: Tower, east elevation and steps, works complete, looking W (photo 7/581).

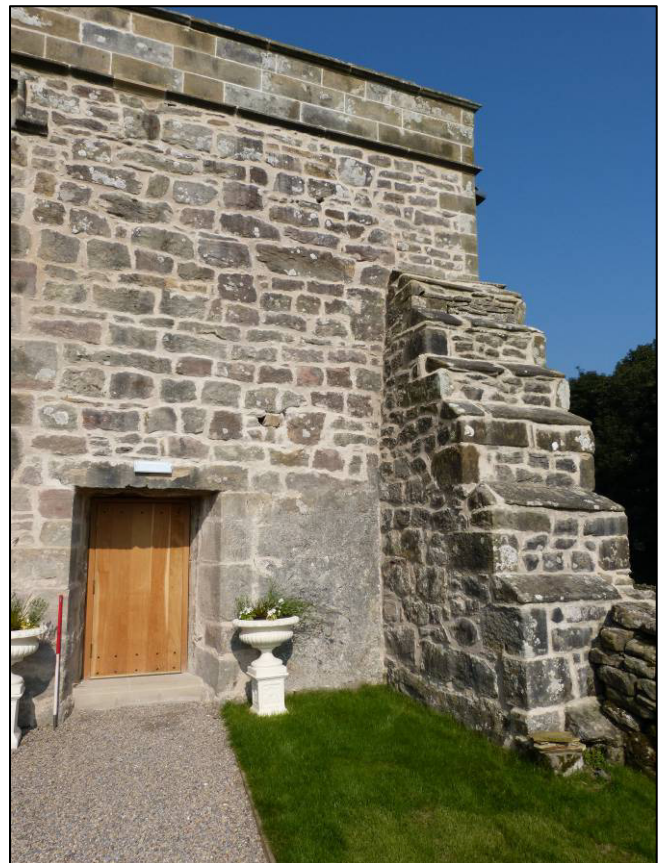


Plate 39: Chapel, east end of south elevation, works complete, looking N (photo 7/586).





Plate 40: Chapel, east gable, works complete, looking NW (photo 7/590).



Plate 41: Retaining walls, north-east of chapel, corner buttress, works complete, looking NW (photo 7/593).



Plate 42: Sunken area to north of chapel, rebuilt doorway in west end of revetment wall, looking SE (photo 7/571).

APPENDIX 1  
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

**BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL COMPLEX  
PRE-INTERVENTION BUILDING SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD (FILMS 1 & 2)**

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken November 5th 2015 (pre-intervention)

Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken November 20th 2015 (pre-intervention)

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	101	Chapel and domestic block, looking SW	1m
1	104	Retaining walls, NE of chapel, looking E	1m
1	105	Chapel, N elevation, E end upper part, looking SE	1m
1	106	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, doorway to W end, looking SW	1m
1	107	Domestic block, E gable, looking SW	-
1	108	Domestic block, E gable, looking SW	-
1	110	Domestic block, E gable, and lower part N elevation chapel, looking SW	-
1	111	Domestic block, E gable, LGF window, looking SW	-
1	114	Domestic block, E gable, graffiti on LGF window, looking SW	-
1	115	Chapel, N elevation, upper part, looking SW	-
1	116	Chapel, N elevation, lower part with doorway, looking SW	-
1	117	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, doorway to W end, looking SE	1m
1	118	Domestic block, N elevation, looking SE	1m
1	119	Domestic block, N elevation, E end, looking SE	1m
1	121	Domestic block, N elevation, looking SE	1m
1	122	Domestic block, doorway at W end of N elevation, looking SE	1m
1	123	Domestic block/chapel/tower, W elevation, looking SE	1m
1	125	Domestic block/chapel/tower, W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	127	Domestic block/chapel/tower, W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	128	Domestic block, W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	130	Domestic block, windows in W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	131	Chapel, W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	132	Chapel, lower part of W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	133	Chapel, W elevation, GF window, looking NE	-
1	134	Tower, W elevation, looking SE	1m
1	135	Tower, W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	139	Tower, W elevation, GF window, looking NE	-
1	140	Tower, W elevation, 1F window, looking NE	-
1	141	Domestic block/chapel/tower, W elevation, looking N	-
1	143	Tower, S elevation, GF window, looking NW	-
1	145	Tower, S elevation, 1F window, looking NW	-
1	146	Tower, S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	149	Tower, S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	150	Tower, S elevation, LGF doorway, looking NW	1m
1	152	Wall footings, S of tower, looking SE	1m
1	153	Tower, S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	154	Chapel, S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	157	Tower, E elevation, staircase, looking NW	1m
1	158	Tower, E elevation, plinth on staircase, looking NW	1m
1	159	Tower, SE corner, looking W	-
1	160	Tower, SE corner, graffiti, looking W	-
1	162	Tower, E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	163	Tower, corbelled projection on E elevation, looking S	1m
1	166	Tower, corbelled projection on E elevation, looking S	-
1	167	Chapel, W end of S elevation, looking W	1m
1	169	Chapel, central part of S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	171	Chapel, central part of S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	173	Chapel, E end of S elevation, looking NE	1m
1	174	Chapel, S elevation, blocked feature, looking NW	1m
1	178	Chapel, S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	180	Chapel, S elevation, buttress to E end, looking NE	1m
1	181	Drystone boundary wall, SE of chapel, looking E	1m
1	185	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, looking NW	1m
1	187	Chapel, E gable and buttress, looking W	1m
1	188	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	191	Chapel, footings to E gable, looking SW	-

1	192	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, corner buttress, looking NW	1m
1	194	Chapel, footings to E gable, looking SW	-
1	196	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, S elevation, looking NE	1m
1	198	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, corner buttress, looking NW	1m
1	200	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking S	1m
1	201	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	202	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	206	Eastern edge of survey area, looking SE	-
1	208	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking N	1m
1	210	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	212	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	213	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	214	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking SE	-
2	297	Contractors compound, looking SW	-
2	299	Contractors compound, looking SW	-
2	300	Contractors compound, looking NE	-
2	306	Barden tower and Priest's House complex, looking NE	-
2	307	Barden tower and Priest's House complex, and 'gardens', looking NE	-
2	308	Contractors compound, looking NW	-
2	310	Priest's House complex (scaffolded), with Barden Tower to rear, looking NW	-
2	311	Barden tower and Priest's House complex with contractor's compound, looking NW	-
2	312	Barden tower and Priest's House complex, looking N	-
2	314	Earthworks to SE of Priest's House complex, looking S	-
2	316	Tower, SW corner pinnacle, looking S	1m
2	317	Tower, W chimney, looking W	1m
2	318	Tower, NW corner pinnacle, looking W	1m
2	319	Barden tower, from roof of Priest's House tower, looking NW	-
2	320	Tower, NW corner pinnacle, detail, looking N	1m
2	321	Tower, NW corner pinnacle, detail, looking N	-
2	322	Tower, NE corner pinnacle, looking N	1m
2	323	Tower, E chimney, looking N	1m
2	324	Tower, SE corner pinnacle dismantled, looking S	-
2	325	Tower roof, looking W	-
2	330	Tower, W elevation, parapet drain, looking NE	0.50m
2	331	Tower, W elevation, parapet, looking SE	1m
2	332	Tower, W elevation, parapet, looking NW	1m
2	334	Tower, S elevation, parapet, looking NE	1m
2	335	Tower, S elevation, parapet, looking NW	1m
2	336	Tower, E elevation, parapet, looking NW	1m
2	337	Tower, E elevation, parapet, looking S	1m
2	338	Domestic block, S elevation, looking NW	-
2	340	Tower, 1F, SE corner buttress, looking NW	1m
2	341	Tower, 1F window, S elevation, looking N	1m
2	342	Tower, 1F window, S elevation, looking N	1m
2	343	Tower, 1F window, S elevation, looking SW	1m
2	347	Chapel, S elevation, parapet, looking NE	-
2	349	Tower, 1F, N elevation, looking SE	1m
2	350	Tower, 1F, N elevation, windows and blocked doorway, looking SE	1m
2	351	Tower, 1F, N elevation, blocked doorway, looking SE	1m
2	352	Tower, 1F, N elevation, window, looking SE	1m
2	353	Tower, 1F, N elevation, window, looking NE	1m
2	355	Chapel, W parapet from roof, looking SW	1m
2	356	Domestic block, W end of S elevation, looking NW	1m
2	357	Domestic block, E end of S elevation, looking NE	1m
2	359	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, looking NW	-
2	361	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, looking NE	-
2	363	Chapel roof, looking SW	-
2	364	Chapel, E parapet from roof, looking NE	1m
2	365	Chapel, S elevation, window, looking NE	1m
2	366	Chapel, S elevation, window detail, looking NE	-
2	368	Chapel, S elevation, window detail, looking SW	1m
2	370	Tower, GF, SE corner buttress, looking NW	1m
2	371	Tower, GF, SE corner buttress, looking N	1m

2	372	Tower, S elevation, GF window, looking NE	1m
2	373	Tower, S elevation, GF window, detail, looking NE	-
2	374	Tower, S elevation, GF window, looking SW	1m
2	375	Chapel interior, looking NE	-
2	376	Chapel interior, altar step, looking E	-
2	377	Chapel interior, looking S	-
2	642	Chapel interior LGF W end, former vestry, blocked doorway, looking NW	1m
2	643	Chapel interior LGF W end, former vestry, looking SE	1m
2	645	Chapel interior LGF W end, former vestry, corbel, looking NW	-
2	648	Tower, LGF entrance chamber interior, looking NW	1m
2	649	Tower, LGF entrance chamber interior, looking W	1m
2	651	Tower, LGF entrance chamber interior, looking SE	1m





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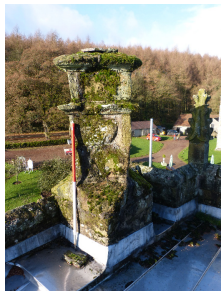
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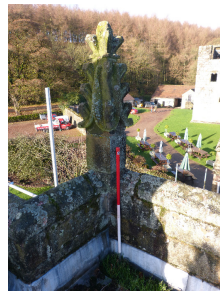
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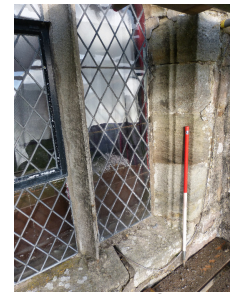
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## BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL COMPLEX FULL PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

- Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken November 5th 2015 (pre-intervention)  
 Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken November 20th 2015 (pre-intervention)  
 Film 3: Colour digital photographs taken December 17th 2015 (watching brief)  
 Film 4: Colour digital photographs taken January 16th 2016 (watching brief)  
 Film 5: Colour digital photographs taken February 29th 2016 (watching brief)  
 Film 6: Colour digital photographs taken March 1st 2016 (watching brief)  
 Film 7: Colour digital photographs taken September 15th 2016 ('as built' records)

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	101	Chapel and domestic block, looking SW	1m
1	104	Retaining walls, NE of chapel, looking E	1m
1	105	Chapel, N elevation, E end upper part, looking SE	1m
1	106	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, doorway to W end, looking SW	1m
1	107	Domestic block, E gable, looking SW	-
1	108	Domestic block, E gable, looking SW	-
1	110	Domestic block, E gable, and lower part N elevation chapel, looking SW	-
1	111	Domestic block, E gable, LGF window, looking SW	-
1	114	Domestic block, E gable, graffiti on LGF window, looking SW	-
1	115	Chapel, N elevation, upper part, looking SW	-
1	116	Chapel, N elevation, lower part with doorway, looking SW	-
1	117	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, doorway to W end, looking SE	1m
1	118	Domestic block, N elevation, looking SE	1m
1	119	Domestic block, N elevation, E end, looking SE	1m
1	121	Domestic block, N elevation, looking SE	1m
1	122	Domestic block, doorway at W end of N elevation, looking SE	1m
1	123	Domestic block/chapel/tower, W elevation, looking SE	1m
1	125	Domestic block/chapel/tower, W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	127	Domestic block/chapel/tower, W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	128	Domestic block, W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	130	Domestic block, windows in W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	131	Chapel, W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	132	Chapel, lower part of W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	133	Chapel, W elevation, GF window, looking NE	-
1	134	Tower, W elevation, looking SE	1m
1	135	Tower, W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	139	Tower, W elevation, GF window, looking NE	-
1	140	Tower, W elevation, 1F window, looking NE	-
1	141	Domestic block/chapel/tower, W elevation, looking N	-
1	143	Tower, S elevation, GF window, looking NW	-
1	145	Tower, S elevation, 1F window, looking NW	-
1	146	Tower, S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	149	Tower, S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	150	Tower, S elevation, LGF doorway, looking NW	1m
1	152	Wall footings, S of tower, looking SE	1m
1	153	Tower, S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	154	Chapel, S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	157	Tower, E elevation, staircase, looking NW	1m
1	158	Tower, E elevation, plinth on staircase, looking NW	1m
1	159	Tower, SE corner, looking W	-
1	160	Tower, SE corner, graffiti, looking W	-
1	162	Tower, E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	163	Tower, corbelled projection on E elevation, looking S	1m
1	166	Tower, corbelled projection on E elevation, looking S	-
1	167	Chapel, W end of S elevation, looking W	1m
1	169	Chapel, central part of S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	171	Chapel, central part of S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	173	Chapel, E end of S elevation, looking NE	1m
1	174	Chapel, S elevation, blocked feature, looking NW	1m
1	178	Chapel, S elevation, looking NW	1m

1	180	Chapel, S elevation, buttress to E end, looking NE	1m
1	181	Drystone boundary wall, SE of chapel, looking E	1m
1	185	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, looking NW	1m
1	187	Chapel, E gable and buttress, looking W	1m
1	188	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, S elevation, looking NW	1m
1	191	Chapel, footings to E gable, looking SW	-
1	192	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, corner buttress, looking NW	1m
1	194	Chapel, footings to E gable, looking SW	-
1	196	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, S elevation, looking NE	1m
1	198	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, corner buttress, looking NW	1m
1	200	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking S	1m
1	201	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	202	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	206	Eastern edge of survey area, looking SE	-
1	208	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking N	1m
1	210	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	212	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	213	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	214	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, E elevation, looking SE	-
2	297	Contractors compound, looking SW	-
2	299	Contractors compound, looking SW	-
2	300	Contractors compound, looking NE	-
2	306	Barden tower and Priest's House complex, looking NE	-
2	307	Barden tower and Priest's House complex, and 'gardens', looking NE	-
2	308	Contractors compound, looking NW	-
2	310	Priest's House complex (scaffolded), with Barden Tower to rear, looking NW	-
2	311	Barden tower and Priest's House complex with contractor's compound, looking NW	-
2	312	Barden tower and Priest's House complex, looking N	-
2	314	Earthworks to SE of Priest's House complex, looking S	-
2	316	Tower, SW corner pinnacle, looking S	1m
2	317	Tower, W chimney, looking W	1m
2	318	Tower, NW corner pinnacle, looking W	1m
2	319	Barden tower, from roof of Priest's House tower, looking NW	-
2	320	Tower, NW corner pinnacle, detail, looking N	1m
2	321	Tower, NW corner pinnacle, detail, looking N	-
2	322	Tower, NE corner pinnacle, looking N	1m
2	323	Tower, E chimney, looking N	1m
2	324	Tower, SE corner pinnacle dismantled, looking S	-
2	325	Tower roof, looking W	-
2	330	Tower, W elevation, parapet drain, looking NE	0.50m
2	331	Tower, W elevation, parapet, looking SE	1m
2	332	Tower, W elevation, parapet, looking NW	1m
2	334	Tower, S elevation, parapet, looking NE	1m
2	335	Tower, S elevation, parapet, looking NW	1m
2	336	Tower, E elevation, parapet, looking NW	1m
2	337	Tower, E elevation, parapet, looking S	1m
2	338	Domestic block, S elevation, looking NW	-
2	340	Tower, 1F, SE corner buttress, looking NW	1m
2	341	Tower, 1F window, S elevation, looking N	1m
2	342	Tower, 1F window, S elevation, looking N	1m
2	343	Tower, 1F window, S elevation, looking SW	1m
2	347	Chapel, S elevation, parapet, looking NE	-
2	349	Tower, 1F, N elevation, looking SE	1m
2	350	Tower, 1F, N elevation, windows and blocked doorway, looking SE	1m
2	351	Tower, 1F, N elevation, blocked doorway, looking SE	1m
2	352	Tower, 1F, N elevation, window, looking SE	1m
2	353	Tower, 1F, N elevation, window, looking NE	1m
2	355	Chapel, W parapet from roof, looking SW	1m
2	356	Domestic block, W end of S elevation, looking NW	1m
2	357	Domestic block, E end of S elevation, looking NE	1m
2	359	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, looking NW	-
2	361	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, looking NE	-
2	363	Chapel roof, looking SW	-



2	364	Chapel, E parapet from roof, looking NE	1m
2	365	Chapel, S elevation, window, looking NE	1m
2	366	Chapel, S elevation, window detail, looking NE	-
2	368	Chapel, S elevation, window detail, looking SW	1m
2	370	Tower, GF, SE corner buttress, looking NW	1m
2	371	Tower, GF, SE corner buttress, looking N	1m
2	372	Tower, S elevation, GF window, looking NE	1m
2	373	Tower, S elevation, GF window, detail, looking NE	-
2	374	Tower, S elevation, GF window, looking SW	1m
2	375	Chapel interior, looking NE	-
2	376	Chapel interior, altar step, looking E	-
2	377	Chapel interior, looking S	-
2	642	Chapel interior LGF W end, former vestry, blocked doorway, looking NW	1m
2	643	Chapel interior LGF W end, former vestry, looking SE	1m
2	645	Chapel interior LGF W end, former vestry, corbel, looking NW	-
2	648	Tower, LGF entrance chamber interior, looking NW	1m
2	649	Tower, LGF entrance chamber interior, looking W	1m
2	651	Tower, LGF entrance chamber interior, looking SE	1m
3	383	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, looking N	1m
3	386	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, looking N	1m
3	387	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, doorway and fireplace, looking W	-
3	389	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, looking NW	1m
3	392	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, doorway and fireplace, looking W	1m
3	393	Retaining wall to sunken area N of chapel, doorway and fireplace, looking W	-
3	394	Domestic block, lower E gable from within sunken area, looking SW	1m
3	395	Domestic block, E gable from within sunken area, looking SW	1m
3	398	Domestic block, LGF, E gable, window inscription, looking SW	-
3	401	Chapel, LGF, N elevation, looking E	1m
3	402	Chapel, LGF, N elevation doorway, looking SW	1m
3	403	Chapel, LGF, N elevation doorway jamb, looking E	1m
3	404	Sunken area to N of chapel, excavated cross wall, looking NE	1m
3	406	Domestic block, exposed footings at base of E gable, looking SW	1m
3	407	Sunken area to N of chapel, excavated cross wall, looking NE	1m
3	408	Sunken area to N of chapel, excavated cross wall, looking SW	1m
3	410	Sunken area to N of chapel, excavated cross wall, looking NW	1m
3	411	Chapel, LGF, N elevation, buttress, looking NE	1m
3	412	Sunken area to N of chapel, excavations, looking E	1m
3	413	Sunken area to N of chapel, excavations, looking SE	1m
3	414	Sunken area to N of chapel, excavations, looking SE	1m
3	416	Chapel, N elevation, looking SE	1m
3	417	Sunken area to N of chapel, excavations, looking SW	1m
4	427	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, excavations in progress, looking SE	1m
4	428	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, excavations in progress, looking SE	1m
4	429	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, excavations in progress, looking SE	1m
4	430	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, excavations in progress, looking E	1m
4	434	Sunken area to N of chapel, rebuilt retaining walls, looking SW	-
4	436	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, excavations in progress, looking NE	-
4	439	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, excavations in progress, looking SW	-
4	440	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, excavations in progress, looking S	-
4	443	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, dismantling wall showing earlier buttress, looking NE	-
4	447	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, completed E facing section, looking SW	1m
4	448	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, completed E facing section, looking SW	1m
4	450	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, completed W facing section showing earlier buttress, looking NE	-
4	451	Retaining wall, NE of chapel, completed W facing section showing earlier buttress, looking NE	-
5	873	Chapel interior LGF W end, former vestry, unblocked doorway to LGF of domestic block, looking NW	1m
5	875	Chapel interior LGF W end, former vestry, unblocked doorway to LGF of domestic block, looking SE	1m

5	877	Chapel interior LGF W end, former vestry, unblocked doorway to LGF of domestic block, looking NW	1m
5	879	Chapel interior LGF W end, former vestry, thickened N wall, looking NW	1m
5	880	Chapel interior LGF W end, former vestry, lath and plaster wall, looking NE	1m
5	881	Chapel interior LGF W end, former vestry, corbel, looking NW	-
5	882	Chapel interior LGF W end, beams over former vestry, looking SW	-
5	883	Chapel interior LGF W end, beams over former vestry, looking NW	
5	886	Chapel interior LGF W end, beams over former vestry, looking SE	-
5	888	Chapel interior LGF W end, beams over former vestry, looking NE	-
5	889	Chapel interior LGF W end, beams over former vestry, looking NW	-
5	891	Chapel interior LGF W end, opening between main body and lobby, looking SW	-
5	896	Chapel, roof structure, looking NE	-
5	898	Drainage trench T2, wall footings (004), looking SW	1m
5	899	Drainage trench T2, wall footings (004), looking SW	1m
5	900	Drainage trench T2, wall footings (004), looking NE	1m
5	901	Drainage trench T2, wall footings (004), looking NW	1m
5	902	Drainage trench T2, wall footings (004), looking SE	1m
5	903	Drainage trench T2, possible wall footings (005), looking N	1m
5	904	Drainage trench T2, possible wall footings (005), looking E	1m
5	905	Drainage trench T2, possible wall footings (005), looking NW	1m
5	907	Drainage trench T2, wall footings (004) removed, looking E	1m
5	908	Drainage trench T1, looking NW	1m
5	909	Drainage trench T1, looking NW	1m
5	910	Drainage trench T1, plinth to chapel W gable, looking NE	1m
5	911	Drainage trench T1, plinth to domestic block W gable, looking NE	1m
5	912	Drainage trench T1, looking SE	1m
5	913	Drainage trench T1, ex situ moulded stone	1m
5	914	Drainage trench T1, ex situ moulded stone	1m
5	915	Drainage trench T2, looking SW	1m
5	920	Domestic block, steps to LGF, looking SW	-
5	921	Domestic block LGF, W part, looking W	-
6	923	Drainage trench T4, wall footings (008), looking S	1m
6	925	Drainage trench T4, wall footings (008), looking SW	1m
6	926	Drainage trench T4, wall footings (008), looking NW	1m
6	927	Drainage trench T2, looking SW	1m
6	928	Drainage trench T4, looking NW	-
6	929	Drainage trench T2, east end, looking E	1m
6	930	Drainage trench T2, at drystone wall, looking E	1m
6	931	Drainage trench T3, looking NW	1m
6	932	Drainage trench T3, looking W	1m
6	933	Drainage trench T2, E of drystone wall, looking SW	1m
6	935	Drainage trenches T2 & T5, looking NW	1m
6	936	Drainage trench T5, looking SE	1m
6	937	Drainage trench T5, looking NW	-
6	938	Drainage trench T6 (soakaway pit), looking SW	1m
6	939	Drainage trench T6 (soakaway pit), looking S	1m
6	940	Drainage trench T6 (soakaway pit), looking N	1m
7	564	Retaining walls, NE of chapel, rebuilt upper parts, looking E	1m
7	565	Retaining walls, NE of chapel, rebuilt upper parts, looking NE	1m
7	566	Sunken area to N of chapel, rebuilt revetment walls, looking SW	1m
7	570	Sunken area to N of chapel, works complete, looking SW	-
7	571	Sunken area to N of chapel, rebuilt W end of revetment wall, looking SE	1m
7	572	Sunken area to N of chapel, rebuilt doorway in W end of revetment wall, looking SE	1m
7	573	Chapel, upper part of W gable, works complete, looking E	-
7	574	Chapel, W gable, works complete, looking N	1m
7	575	Tower, W elevation, works complete, looking SE	1m
7	576	Tower, top of W elevation, works complete, looking SE	-
7	577	Tower, W elevation, works complete, looking NE	1m
7	578	Tower, S elevation, works complete, looking NW	1m
7	579	Tower, S elevation, LGF entrance chamber, works complete, looking NW	1m
7	580	Tower, SE buttress, works complete, looking NW	1m
7	581	Tower, E elevation and steps, works complete, looking W	1m



7	582	Tower, E elevation, works complete, looking SW	1m
7	583	Chapel, W end of S elevation, works complete, looking NW	1m
7	584	Chapel, E end of S elevation, works complete, looking N	1m
7	585	Chapel, S elevation, doorway at E end, works complete, looking NW	1m
7	586	Chapel, E end of S elevation, works complete, looking N	1m
7	587	Restored grassed area S of chapel, looking SE	-
7	588	Chapel, SE buttress, works complete, looking SW	1m
7	590	Chapel, E gable, works complete, looking NW	1m
7	592	Retaining walls, NE of chapel, S elevation, works complete, looking NW	1m
7	593	Retaining walls, NE of chapel, corner buttress, works complete, looking NW	1m
7	595	Retaining walls, NE of chapel, E elevation, works complete, looking SW	1m
7	596	Retaining walls, NE of chapel, E elevation, works complete, looking W	1m
7	597	Tower, LGF entrance chamber interior, works complete, looking NW	1m
7	600	Tower, LGF entrance chamber interior, works complete, looking W	1m
7	601	Tower, LGF entrance chamber interior, works complete, looking SE	1m
7	602	Tower, LGF entrance chamber interior, works complete, looking S	1m
7	603	Tower, LGF entrance chamber, interior, works complete, looking S	1m
7	604	Chapel interior LGF, W end, works complete, looking SW	1m
7	607	Chapel interior LGF, W end, entrance into chapel, works complete, looking SE	1m
7	608	Chapel interior LGF, W end, works complete, looking E	1m
7	609	Chapel interior LGF, W end, works complete, looking NW	1m
7	611	Chapel interior LGF, E elevation, works complete, looking NE	1m
7	612	Chapel interior LGF, W end of N elevation, works complete, looking N	1m
7	613	Chapel interior LGF, E end of N elevation, works complete, looking W	1m
7	615	Chapel interior LGF, masons' marks to W jamb of doorway in N wall	-
7	616	Chapel interior LGF, masons' marks to W jamb of doorway in N wall	-
7	617	Chapel interior LGF, masons' marks to W jamb of doorway in N wall	-
7	619	Chapel interior LGF, E end of S elevation, works complete, looking S	1m
7	621	Chapel interior LGF, W end of S elevation, works complete, looking E	1m
7	624	Chapel interior LGF W end, works complete, looking SW	1m
7	625	Chapel interior LGF, arch over opening at W end, works complete, looking SW	-
7	627	Chapel interior LGF W end, unblocked doorway to LGF of domestic block, works complete, looking NW	-

APPENDIX 2  
LIST OF CONTEXTS

## APPENDIX 2: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>
001	Friable black sandy silt, average 0.20m deep - turf and topsoil.
002	Compacted mid-brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone rubble, average 0.25m deep - subsoil.
003	Compacted orange-brown silty sand with frequent angular stone rubble, unknown depth.
004	Stone wall footings, NW/SE aligned, 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep, stones roughly shaped to faces, rubble core - drystone wall foundation.
005	Possible stone wall footings, 1.00m wide core formed by large flat overlapping stones, with smaller stones to either side, 2.00m wide and 0.20m deep.
006	Compacted gritty dark orange-brown silt sand, up to 0.25m deep - occupation deposit?
007	Stone wall footings, NW/SE aligned, 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep, stones roughly shaped to either face with rubble core. Possibly underlies 006. Drystone wall footings
008	Stone wall footings, parallel to and 3.40m S of S wall of chapel, 1.10m wide and at least 0.40m deep, large flat stones with traces of lime mortar.
009	Compacted orange-black gritty silty sand with frequent inclusions of angular stone rubble, at least 0.30m deep - natural deposit?
010	Compacted orange brown sand, at least 0.8m deep - natural deposit.
011	Angular stone rubble with little silt or sand infill, undetermined depth - natural deposit.



APPENDIX 3  
SPECIALIST REPORT ON POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE

## APPENDIX 3: SPECIALIST REPORT

### The Finds

by Sophie Tibbles

### Introduction and Methodology

The aims of this assessment is to identify the archaeological potential of the finds assemblage recovered from the archaeological investigation at Barden Priest's House, Barden, North Yorkshire, in keeping the requirements of MoRPHE guidelines (English Heritage 2008) and the specific aims of the project (Dennison 2015).

The small assemblage of pottery recovered from the main drainage trench was not stratified (U/S). The material was subject to basic quantification (count and weight) and appropriately packed for long term storage

### Catalogue by Material Type

#### *Pottery*

The assemblage comprised 23 sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 772.5g (average sherd weight (ASW) 33.5g) (Table 1). The general condition of the pottery was fair. No adjoining sherds were recorded.

The majority, 83%, was of post-medieval date; the long production period of many of the wares prevents refined dating. No pottery pertaining to earlier periods was present. The remainder of the assemblage was of early modern date (19th/early 20th century).

### Discussion and Recommendations

Overall, the assemblage is of limited archaeological potential and represents the deposition of domestic rubbish within the area during the post-medieval and early modern periods. No further work is considered necessary. Unless the land owner requests its return, the assemblage is not recommended for retention.

### Table

Fabric terminology is based upon that employed in the published Hull and Beverley fabric series (Watkins 1987; Didsbury & Watkins 1992). Other names are generic, self-explanatory or in common regional or national use.

<i>Code</i>	<i>Common name/Remarks</i>
GRE, GREB	Glazed red earthenware, with brown glazes (= Brown-Glazed Coarseware in Watkins 1987)
LBLAK	Late Blackware
MODSW	Modern stoneware
PEARL	Pearlware
PORC	Porcelain
STAFSFE	Staffordshire Manganese-Mottled Ware
STAFSL	Staffordshire Slipware
TIN	Tin-Glazed earthenwares
YELGEW	Yellow-Glazed earthenwares

Table 1: The pottery

Context no.	No. of sherds	Fabric code	Comments	Weight (g)	Date
U/S: Unstratified	2	STASFE?	Base/body and handle.	14.5	Post-medieval (c.17th-18th century)
	1	TIN	Body. External blue and black band decoration.	6.2	
	2	GRE/STAFSLP?	Rims. Different vessels, open forms.	113	Post-medieval
	3	GREB	Rim, body and base. At least two vessels: an open form (internal glaze) and storage jar (internal and external glaze).	283	
	9	YELGEW	Rim and bodies. At last two vessels. Internal glaze, external splash glaze.	301	
	2	LBLAK	Bodies.	12.6	
	2	PEARL/PORC	Bodies. Two vessels. One with floral decoration (external) in blue, green and yellow. One with internal blue band decoration and external foliate? decoration.	8.5	Early modern
	2	MODSW	Base and body. Kitchenwares. Internal and external glaze.	33.7	

## References

Armstrong, P & Ayers, B 1987 *Excavations in High Street and Blackfriargate*. East Riding Archaeologist 8, Hull Old Town Report Series No. 5

Dennison, E 2015 Repairs and Alterations to the Priest's House and Chapel, Barden Tower, Barden, North Yorkshire (Application C/06/27N/LB): Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Architectural and Archaeological Recording

Didsbury, P & Watkins, G 1992 'The Pottery', in Evans and Tomlinson (eds) 1992, 81-120

English Heritage 2008 *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (MoRPHE)*

Evans, D H & Tomlinson, D G (eds) 1992 *Excavations at 33-35 Eastgate, Beverley 1983-86*, Sheffield Excavation Reports 3, Sheffield

Watkins, J G 1987 'The Pottery', in Armstrong and Ayers 1987, 53-181



APPENDIX 4  
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

# REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL, BARDEN TOWER, BARDEN, NORTH YORKSHIRE (application C/06/27N/LB)

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

### 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the work required to undertake a programme of architectural and archaeological recording, to be carried out during various proposed repair, conservation and alteration works to the Priest's House and Chapel, Barden Tower, Barden, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 0511 5716 centred). This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the project architect, Peter Gaze Pace, on behalf of the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees which are administered through the Bolton Abbey Estate Office.
- 1.2 Since the drawing up of the original Specification of Works (Pace 2014) and a submission for Listed Building Consent to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA), the scope of proposed work has been considerably reduced. The application for Listed Building Consent is still being considered by the YDNPA (application C/06/27N/LB), but Scheduled Monument Consent for the proposed works was approved by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on 21st January 2015 (Historic England reference S00099338).

### 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESIGNATIONS

- 2.1 Barden is located in Upper Wharfedale, c.3.6km north-west of Bolton Abbey on the east side of the B6160 leading from Bolton Bridge towards Grassington. It is therefore in the south-east corner of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, approximately midway between Skipton and Harrogate. It lies at c.150m above sea level on an east facing slope in a position where it has commanding views north and south along the dale.
- 2.2 The early 16th century Priest's House and Chapel lie on the east side of the B6160, with a series of steep banks which descend to the River Wharfe on the east. To the immediate north of the buildings are the ruins of Barden Tower, a late 15th century tower house built by Sir Henry Clifford which was later remodelled in 1658-59 by Lady Anne Clifford. The site is bounded on the west, south and east by dry stone walls, some up to 2m in height, while to the north it is enclosed by post and wire fencing. The buildings are currently used as a restaurant and wedding venue, and are surrounded by well tended gardens and lawns.
- 2.3 Both the Priest's House and the Chapel building are Grade I Listed Buildings (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 1317013 Barden Tower Farmhouse and 1131761 Barden Church), first listed on 10th September 1954. The Listed Building description for the Priest's House reads "*House, formerly a retainer's cottage of Barden Tower. C16. Ashlar, coursed squared stone, graduated stone slate roof. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Left-hand bay: chamfered 1-light window, above a 2-light chamfered mullioned window with hoodmould, that above similar. Band, parapetted gable. Central bay: 2 storeys, chamfered 1-light window with blocked-in doorway to right. Above a 3-light chamfered mullioned window with hoodmould, lights have elliptical heads. To right a small projection. Band, parapetted gable. Right-hand bay: 3-stage tower. To left is a corbelled projection. Second stage: a chamfered 1-light window, above a 3-light window similar to that in central bay.*"

*Band, plain parapet. Crocketed pinnacles to each corner. Right return: offset angle stepped buttress to right. Wide chamfered elliptical headed doorway to left. Above 2 single-light chamfered windows. Top stage similar window to that at front. Rear: has blocked doorway at second stage with a right-angled outside stair with plain parapet and chamfered coping. Ridge stacks".* The Listed Building description for the Chapel reads: "*Chapel attached to south side of Barden Tower Farmhouse. C16. Ashlar, coursed squared stone, graduated stone slate roof. 1 storey, 2 bays. Offset angle stepped buttress to right-hand side, to left of this a small four-centred arched doorway set back in a deep plain reveal. To left a large 6-light moulded chamfered mullioned window with elliptical headed lights, central major mullion and a hoodmould. Left-hand bay has 3-light moulded chamfered mullioned window with elliptical-headed lights and a hoodmould. Band, plain parapet, with moulded coping. Interior: restored C19, now gutted".* The adjacent Barden Tower to the north is also a Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1317012), also listed on 10th September 1954.

- 2.4 Barden Tower and the surrounding land are also a Scheduled Monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) (NHLE 1015417); the site was first scheduled on 5th December 1928. The Scheduled Area extends all around the buildings on the site, as well as to the north-west of the B6160 road; the area includes the remains of the fortified house and ancillary buildings, some of the quarry areas which provided stone for construction, and the earthwork remains of gardens. The Scheduled Monument description notes that "*To the north and east of the tower and the south of the chapel are a number of earthworks representing the remains of further ancillary buildings and gardens".* The chapel and Priest's House, the adjacent bunk barn, the stone barn, the surface of the B6160 road and trackway, fences, gates, stiles and all modern walls are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all these features is included, as well as a 2m boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.
- 2.5 Barden Chapel is on the current Historic England "Heritage at Risk" register, where it has a priority category of D, i.e. 'Slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented' (English Heritage 2014, 82). It has been on the 'Heritage at Risk' register since at least 2009.

### **3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

#### **Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1 The name 'Barden' is generally stated to derive from Anglo-Saxon and to mean the 'valley of the wild boar', reflecting an area that was a forest or wooded from an early date. Barden was part of the Craven Estates granted to the Norman baron, Robert de Romille, after 1066 (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 1).
- 3.2 In 1311 Barden and the surrounding lands came into the possession of the Clifford family. The Cliffords were granted property in the area, including Skipton Castle, their principal seat, by Edward II in 1310 when Robert Clifford was appointed first Lord Clifford of Skipton and Guardian of Craven; the Forest of Barden was a large medieval township with hunting forest belonging to this estate (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 1). The boundary of the Forest of Barden has been outlined by Moorhouse (2003, 344), who depicts the locations of the various lodges within the Forest listed in the manorial accounts for 1437-38. These are suggested to have developed from the late 13th century as vaccarys or cattle farms, but were referred to from the earlier 15th century as lodges, with one of those appearing (*le*



*Scabbytsyke*) possibly denoting an earlier name for Barden Tower (Moorhouse 2003, 343-344 & 346).

- 3.3 The earliest phase of the standing structure at Barden Tower is believed to have been built by Henry Clifford, shortly after 1485; dendrochronological dating of ground floor joists in the hall produced a date in the 1480s (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix C, 10). Henry's father, John Clifford (1435-1461) fought for the Lancastrians during the Wars of the Roses, and Henry, who was born during the conflict, was set into exile in Cumbria by John's widow out of fear for his safety. When Henry VII became King in 1485, the Lancastrian families regained their lands (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 2). Henry Clifford (the 10th Lord Clifford and also known as the 'Shepherd Lord') is suggested to have built a symmetrical tower in stone which now forms the core of the present ruined structure; this tower was much enlarged and altered by the Boyle family during the 16th century and Lady Anne Clifford in the 1670s. The quarries that provided the stone for the original building and successive additions survive in Bull Coppy Wood to the north-west (Moorhouse 2003, 346-347).
- 3.4 Earthwork survey (Moorhouse 2003, 345) may indicate that the tower was sited at the north-west corner of a broadly quadrangular arrangement of ranges; the lodging range is suggested to have been located to the west of the tower, beneath the line of the existing B6160 road up the valley, with Henry Clifford's detached kitchen and service block to the immediate west of the tower's later 15th century core (Moorhouse 1993, reproduced in PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix to Appendix C). At the same time as Henry Clifford built the original tower, he created an associated landscape of parks, gardens and rabbit warrens, apparently restructuring the earlier arrangement of lodges and grazing enclosures within the Forest of Barden (Moorhouse 2003, 345-347). The tower stood towards the west side of the Little Park, with the rabbit warren on the east side. The Great Park was located to the west of the Little Park, and covered a proportionally larger area. Henry Clifford also had an interest in astronomy, as recorded within his surviving unpublished writings in the Chatsworth estate archives (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 2). It is suggested that the tower built by Henry Clifford was placed very precisely, so that when he looked out of his study window in the east gable he was able to look straight up the Wharfe valley, whilst the view south from the first floor principal chamber took in gardens to the south (Moorhouse 2003, 348).
- 3.5 The chapel and associated structures (traditionally known as the Priest's House) were partly built by Henry Clifford between June 1515 to September 1516 and October 1516 to July 1517. Although previously described as a porch to the chapel, the three-storey tower-like structure on the south side of the chapel is suggested, on the structural and documentary evidence, to have been built primarily as a banqueting house, belvedere or viewing tower for the gardens to the south. However, again care was apparently taken not to obstruct the views from the main tower structure, with both the chapel and attached tower being set on a lowered terrace (Moorhouse 2003, 346-348).
- 3.6 The importance of the tower as a residence declined after the death of Henry Clifford in 1523, when his son moved the focus of the estate back to Skipton (Moorhouse 2003, 348). At the Dissolution, Barden Chapel became a public place of worship served by a Minister from Bolton Priory Church, having been previously been served by the Chaplain of St John in Skipton Castle (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 3). An inventory of Barden Tower undertaken in 1572 provides not only room dimensions but also details of furnishing and fittings; the number of rooms given in the inventory suggests that the Burlington family had enlarged the

building by this date (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 3; Moorhouse 1993 in PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix to Appendix C). In addition, in 1579 the Clifford Lease Book notes additions to the west of Barden Tower by the Boyle family, tenants of the site.

- 3.7 In 1657, Lady Anne Clifford undertook a restoration of the tower, including the addition of an eastern tower to the main structure. After her death, Barden Tower was used intermittently, and was acquired by the Cavendish family (the Dukes of Devonshire) in 1754. It was recorded as being complete in 1774, but occupation of the site is believed to have ceased in the 1790s, with roof lead and timbers subsequently removed, so that it was ruinous by 1806. The chapel was restored for use by the local population between 1860 and 1863, but was last used as a place of worship in 1967. It is thought that refreshments for visitors, in the form of teas, have been served on the site since at least the early 20th century. The Priest's House formed a farmhouse into the late 1970s, but subsequently changed use, with teas being served there from the early 1980s (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 3-5).

### **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

- 3.8 As might be expected, the Barden Tower complex has featured in 18th and 19th century antiquarian works and tourists' guides; prior to the late 20th century, probably the most detailed account was that given by Whitaker (1812). In terms of previous archaeological investigation, extensive recording of the tower was undertaken by Moorhouse between c.1990 and 1993, which included a detailed measured survey of the surrounding precinct - interim reports on this work were published in 1991 and 1993, and a final version with accompanying text was produced in 2003 (Moorhouse 1991; 1993; 2003, 345). Building recording on the tower was also carried out, although the extent to which this was completed is not known. A ground floor plan and an east-west section, looking north, was published in 2003 (Moorhouse 2003, 347). At least two internal elevations of the western extension to the earlier core are also known to exist, together with a cross-section (reproduced in PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix to Appendix C). It is stated that upper floor plans were also made, together with further internal elevations, a small number of details and photography (Moorhouse 1993 in PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix to Appendix C) but these do not appear to have been published or made publicly available.
- 3.9 The Chapel and the Priest's House were also the subject of a building recording project by the Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group in 1989; this report contains a detailed description, floor plans and elevation drawings (YVBSG 1998). A geophysical survey was undertaken around the buildings in 2009 by the University of Bradford's Department of Archaeological Sciences (PLB Consulting 2011, 15). Other work has also been undertaken by Kevin Cale (PLB Consulting 2011, 29); although details are unknown; it seems that this involved some investigations by the bunk barn for a gas tank and drain, and for the creation of a doorway between the chapel and farmhouse cellars.

### **Previous Repairs and Interventions**

- 3.10 Appendix A of the PLB 2011 Options Appraisals report provides a chronological overview of the site, which includes some details of previous repairs and interventions. The Priest's House was renovated and converted from a farmhouse to a guesthouse in 1979, so that a new tenant could move in. This tenant started to serve teas from the Priest's House in 1980 and in 1982 the adjacent Bunkbarn

opened. Various piecemeal restorations were undertaken from 1983 to facilitate a restaurant business. There were various planning proposals throughout the 1990s for works to the Priest's House and Chapel, including conversion to a Heritage Centre, but these were not implemented - some of the architect's plans survive from this date in the YDNPA HER.

- 3.11 In 1998 the Chatsworth Estate Trustees agreed to pay for essential repairs to Chapel to arrest decay of the structure and its fenestration, including costs for archaeological investigation. The Priest's House ground floor room was converted to a small bar. A survey of the complex, comprising floor plans, elevations and sections, was produced at a scale of 1:100 in 1999, seemingly as part of a repair and conversion programme. It is not known what archaeological investigation was carried out, unless it was the YVBSG survey.
- 3.12 Between 2005-06 discussions were held between the Bolton Abbey Estate and English Heritage around the production of a Conservation Management Plan or Statement for Barden Tower, and in 2011 PLB Consulting undertook an Options Appraisal for the Estate (PLB Consulting 2011). This latter work included a condition survey (by Donald Insall Associates), an assessment of significance, and an assessment of issues, vulnerabilities and risks. Amongst the several appendices was a chronological history of the site, which has been referred to above.

## **4 SCHEDULED MONUMENT AND LISTED BUILDING CONSENTS**

### **Scheduled Monument Consent**

- 4.1 Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was granted for the proposed repair, conservation and alteration works listed above on 21st January 2015 (English Heritage (now Historic England) reference S00099338). A number of conditions were attached to the SMC, as follows:
- (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 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Dr Keith Emerick, IAM, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP, in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
  - (ii) The specification of work for which consent is granted shall be executed in full.
  - (iii) This consent may only be implemented by Mr Peter Race, Architect.
  - (iv) Original material shall be reused wherever possible.
  - (v) Any replacement material shall be of a type, texture and colour which matches the original material.
  - (vi) Any replacement brick or stone shall be of a suitable size, and laid in courses to match the original courses and joint widths.
  - (vii) All pointing and mortar work shall be in a mixture and finish to match the existing in composition, colour, texture and style, to the exclusion of cement mortar.



- (viii) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation may include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
- (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 or 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 a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor [to be agreed in advance by the Secretary of State as advised by English Heritage] who shall be given at least 2 weeks' notice (or shorter period as may be agreed) in writing of the commencement of work. No works shall commence until the appointed contractor has confirmed in writing to English Heritage that they are willing and able to undertake the agreed supervision.
- (xi) Improvements to the drainage system shall be restricted to a depth not exceeding the depth of the existing intervention.
- (xii) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to:  
Rob White, Senior Archaeological Conservation Officer, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Yoredale, Bainbridge, Leyburn, DL8 3EL (the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Record), and to  
Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP at English Heritage  
within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).
- (xiii) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project record with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

### **Listed Building Consent**

- 4.2 At the time of writing this WSI, an application for Listed Building Consent has been submitted by the YDNPA (application C/06/27N/LB), but this has not yet been determined. This application was supported by a combined Design and Access Statement and Heritage Statement produced by the project architect (Pace 2015).
- 4.3 Should Listed Building Consent be approved, it is expected that there will be one or more conditions requiring archaeological and architectural recording prior to, during and/or after the proposed works. Previous experience suggests that a typical condition may say:

*"No works shall commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted and approved in writing by the*

*Local Planning Authority. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include the following:*

- a) a programme and methodology for site investigation and recording to cover the following specific items [specific works listed];*
- b) a programme and methodology for post-site investigation assessment and recording;*
- c) provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*
- d) provision to be made for archive publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- e) provision to be made for the archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- f) nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*No demolition/works shall take place other than in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*The building shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post-investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured”*

## **5 PROPOSED WORKS**

- 5.1 Details of the proposed works are contained in a Specification of Repairs produced by the project architect, Peter Gaze Pace (Pace 2014). However, since this document was produced, various elements have been removed from the scheme, namely (i) no works will be undertaken to the Chapel floor (i.e. no underfloor heating, replacement of existing floor surfaces with solid fill and stone paving finish or removal of altar platform) meaning the temporary boarded floor will be slightly strengthened, retained and carpeted over; (ii) no protective wire guards to the Chapel windows and no introduction of leaded glazing; and (iii) no new land drains at the base of the external face walls.
- 5.2 In terms of the current proposals therefore, the following external works will be undertaken:
- the excavation of rainwater dispersal drainage gullies around the north, east and south side of the complex, involving the excavation of 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep trenches from existing downpipe positions through several inspection chambers to a large soakaway located in the field to the east of the complex. The open gullies will be of vitrified clayware with cast iron gratings with York stone edging, the inspection chambers will measure c.1.0m square, and the soakaway will measure 2.0m diameter by 2.0m deep;
  - replacement of various rainwater goods;
  - modification of parapet gutters and sumps around the Chapel and tower roofs, including new overflow chutes and outlets, and potential replacement and/or treatment of selected roof timbers;
  - replacement of some sections of Chapel and tower parapet walls, and general repointing and re-securing; dismantle, rebuild and re-secure the four tower pinnacles;

- cut out and repoint whole of the tower's south-east buttress, repair movement fractures in south elevation using Helifix bars; pin across crack on dropped voussoir to ground floor doorway;
- rake out and repoint all walls and steps to the north-east side of the tower, lift the coping stones, rebed and secure with steel dowels, and rebed top three courses of east return wall;
- rake out and repoint south-east and north-east buttresses of Chapel, as well as east wall plinth; repoint isolated open joints in east wall; rake out and repoint whole of south and north wall; take out mullions and repair windows in south and east walls; renew external door at base of south wall in oak;
- clear vegetation, take down upper courses of retaining wall to north of chapel (including doorway), rebuild and repoint upstanding sections of wall, and replace fallen stone and repoint revetted section (up to 5m depth);
- clear vegetation, take down upper courses of north-east boundary retaining wall and buttresses, and rebuild as double skinned facing wall after removal of earth from rear (c.6m<sup>3</sup> of material).

## 6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGIES

### Aims and Objectives

- 6.1 The main requirements of the archaeological and architectural work associated with the proposed repairs and consolidation project at Barden Chapel and Priest's House comprise:
- archaeological monitoring and recording during any external groundworks, such drainage runs and repairs to retaining walls;
  - general architectural monitoring and recording before, during and after repair and conservation work;
  - the production of a survey report and archive, appropriate to and commensurate with the results obtained.

### General Comments

- 6.2 The architectural and archaeological recording work should not unduly delay the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the building contractor/developer. However, the contractor should ensure that EDAS have sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this specification. It is likely that the pre-intervention recording work will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, whereas the amount of work required for the watching brief will be determined by the nature of the final proposals and the speed of the project. Access to the site will therefore need to be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.
- 6.3 All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the contractor's proposed timetable, unless agreed otherwise. Reasonable prior notice (minimum two weeks) of the commencement of development will be given to EDAS, who will then inform the archaeological staff at the YDNPA and Historic England, so that they may attend or monitor if they so wish.



- 6.4 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological and/or architectural interest is likely to survive in specific parts of the site, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site, in consultation with the YDNPA.
- 6.5 All archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIfA 2014a).

### **Documentary Research**

- 6.6 No original documentary research will be carried out as part of the project. However, EDAS will obtain a copy of the YVBSG report, and any other survey drawings and descriptions as may be publicly available, to inform subsequent recording work. Details concerning the history and development of the site will also be obtained and collated from readily-available secondary sources (e.g. Whitaker 1812), to place the recording works and the site as a whole into its historical and archaeological context. Copies of historic Ordnance Survey maps will be obtained from YDNPA Historic Environment Record, along with any other useful material they may have.

### **Pre-Intervention Architectural Survey**

#### *Overall Site Plan*

- 6.7 Examination of the existing survey plans and elevation drawings, most recently those produced by Donald Insall Associates in 2011, shows that there are some inaccuracies (Peter Pace, *pers. comm.*) and they do not show some architectural detail such as blocked openings. Therefore, a new overall site plan will be produced, showing the block outline of the buildings forming Chapel and Priest's House complex, as well as surrounding walls (including those retaining walls which are to be the subject of repairs) and the immediate environs. This survey will be produced at a scale of 1:500, and will be achieved using EDM total station equipment. This site plan will then allow subsequent planning of interventions, such as the external drainage runs and any alterations to boundary walls.
- 6.8 The nature and scale of the proposed alterations to the fabric of the Chapel and tower structures are such that detailed floor plans, or elevation or section drawings are not required as part of the archaeological or architectural recording. However, existing survey plans and other drawings will be examined for any relevant information, and details will be incorporated into the pre-intervention description of the buildings (see below).

#### *Photographic Survey*

- 6.9 The pre-intervention survey work will be supported by a detailed and comprehensive photographic survey. Photographs will be taken prior to the start of the project, when the site is unhindered by scaffolding etc, and also once scaffolding is erected, but in advance of any physical building work, so detailed close-up pre-intervention photographs of specific features (e.g. tower pinnacles) can be taken. The photographic guidelines produced by English Heritage (2006, 10-12) will be followed. In line with current guidance (Historic England 2015), the photographs will be taken with a digital SLR camera with a minimum of 12 mega-pixel resolution. All photographs will be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and will be cross referenced to film and frame numbers. A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) the location and direction of each shot will be completed.

- 6.10 External photographs will be taken, as far as possible, at a right angle to the elevation being photographed, whilst the interior coverage will aim to produce a record of all significant spaces and details (subject to access). Flash lighting will be used where necessary and all photographs will contain a graduated scale, subject to practicalities and access. A more general external photographic record will also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing the complex as a whole in its setting. Detailed record shots will be made of all features considered to be of archaeological and architectural interest, for example original fenestration and blocked openings; original structural elements, roof structures/trusses etc; original doors and window frames and any associated shutters or other fittings; decorative or other elements indicating any hierarchy of use or differential functions within the building; any evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building relevant to its original and subsequent use; any significant changes in construction material - this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick types and size.

#### *Written Accounts*

- 6.11 Sufficient notes will be taken on site in order for a detailed pre-intervention description of the building complex to be prepared, in combination with the drawn and photographic records and tied into the general site plan noted above.

#### **Architectural and Archaeological Recording during Development**

- 6.12 The pre-intervention survey records will be enhanced by means of an archaeological and architectural watching brief carried out during the fabric repairs and the below-ground excavations, in accordance with the conditions of the SMC and presumed Listed Building Consent approval.

#### *Architectural Recording*

- 6.13 In terms of the above-ground architectural recording, it is likely that further survey work will be fairly minimal, and will probably be confined to photographing work in progress (e.g. sections of walls where mortar has been raked out, where vegetation has been cleared etc) and producing photographs and descriptions of any newly revealed or exposed features. Particular attention will be paid to those wall faces which have been previously hidden or not recorded, such as the large revetment walls adjacent to the chapel and on the north-eastern boundary of the site.

#### *Archaeological Recording*

- 6.14 An archaeological watching brief will be held during all groundworks associated with the project, including the drainage runs and repairs to revetment walls, but also for any groundworks not yet identified. An initial site visit showed that the drainage runs to the south and east of the Chapel are likely to cross partly buried wall lines and, depending on what these represent, significant below-ground archaeological deposits may be present. All excavations will therefore be undertaken under strict archaeological supervision by ensuring EDAS are on site during actual excavation, to allow for the proper identification and recording of any archaeological and architectural material that might be uncovered. Where mechanical excavation equipment is to be used (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the contractor will use a toothless bucket, wherever possible. It may be necessary to

undertake excavation by hand in sensitive locations, for example, where wall lines and other features are exposed in the turf strip.

- 6.15 Where structures, features or finds of archaeological or architectural interest are exposed or disturbed, EDAS will be allowed time to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record the remains as necessary and appropriate. Excavations or other works will not be carried out in the immediate vicinity of any identified remains until those remains have been recorded and the archaeologist has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 6.16 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will be accurately located on a site plan (the overall site plan noted above) and recorded by digital photographs, scale drawings (plans and sections at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate), and written descriptions as judged adequate by EDAS, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.
- 6.17 All excavated archaeological contexts will be recorded by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and in accordance with current recording guidelines. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique identifying numbers.
- 6.18 The location of any small finds will be recorded. Bulk finds will be collected by context. All non-modern artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis as appropriate. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil, where practicable. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments, and will be treated in accordance with current guidance (e.g. English Heritage 2008). All artefacts recovered by the investigations will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the ClfA Guidelines for Finds Work. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 6.19 The scale and nature of the proposed investigations suggest that a soil-sampling programme for the recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material will not be necessary for this project. However, this will depend on the initial results of the archaeological watching brief, and appropriate contingencies will be identified.

### **Post-intervention Architectural Recording**

- 6.20 Some additional post-intervention survey work will also be undertaken, to record completed repair, conservation and alteration work. It is likely that this work will be fairly minimal, and will probably be confined to photographing completed work from scaffolding, and once scaffolding has been removed. This work will create an “as-built” record of completed work, against which future repairs etc can be measured.

### **Unexpected Significant or Complex Discoveries**

- 6.21 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the project architect, client and Historic England/YDNPA. This will allow appropriate amendments to be



made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits, and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the project architect in advance of the start of work, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.

- 6.22 Although it is considered unlikely, any human remains encountered during the course of the groundworks will be removed under the conditions of a Ministry of Justice burial licence, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.
- 6.23 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the project architect in advance of the project commencing.

## **7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING**

### **Project Archive**

- 7.1 On completion of the archaeological and architectural fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 7.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by the Museum and Galleries Commission (MGC 1994) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b). The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive should also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, and depending on whether significant artefacts are recovered, the site archive may be deposited either with the YDNPA (in the case of a 'no finds' archive) or the local registered museum (if finds are retained). As necessary, the museum will be contacted prior to the start of the project to discuss its archiving procedures, including any requirements regarding the completion of project initiation, mid-point review and project completion forms, and deposition charges, in accordance with the current region-wide guidelines (Turnpenny 2012).
- 7.3 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act - see above), all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed with the project architect in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and

storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum.

## Reporting

7.4 EDAS will produce a single report detailing the pre-intervention recording and subsequent watching brief work. The final report will include the following (as appropriate):

- A non-technical summary;
- Site code/project number;
- Planning reference number and SMR casework number;
- Dates of fieldwork visits;
- National Grid reference;
- A brief account of the project plan, research objectives, survey methodology, procedures and equipment used;
- A summary of the historical and archaeological background to the site;
- The results of the architectural and archaeological survey work, and an account of the overall form and development of the site and of the evidence supporting any interpretation, in the context of the known architecture/archaeology of the area;
- Conclusions, including an assessment of the importance of the findings in relation to the other remains on the site and in the region as a whole;
- Recommendations for any further specialist analysis / work relating to the recorded finds, and the need for further post-excavation and publication work;
- A bibliography and list of sources consulted;
- A location plan, with scale;
- Various plans showing the areas monitored;
- Survey plans and section drawings, showing ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
- Selected illustrative material, including general site photographs and photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or architectural material artefacts that are encountered;
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary;
- Appendices containing a copy of this methods statement, together with the details of any departures from that design, survey data and photographic registers and catalogues.

Appropriate drawn records of the tower would be produced as reduced A4 or A3 size paper copies within the body of the report; full scale drawings would be included within the site archive.

7.5 Three hard copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the client, Historic England and the YDNPA Historic Environment Record. One or more copies of the final report will also be included within the site archive. The above organisations will also receive an electronic version of the report, as a pdf file.

7.6 An appropriate entry will also be submitted to the OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, including the deposition of a digital copy of the report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion of the project as required by the terms of the SMC.

7.7 If a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

## 8 OTHER DETAILS

### Health and Safety

- 8.1 EDAS and any sub-contractors will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy will be made available on request. All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Due regard will be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the main contractor. Depending on the requirements of the main contractor, a formal Risk Assessment may be required.
- 8.2 The archaeologists undertaking the site investigations will be equipped with a mobile phone that will be switched on at all times during fieldwork operations to enable contact to be made between the site and other interested bodies.

### Insurance

- 8.3 The site is privately owned and EDAS and any sub-contractors would indemnify the landowners in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the archaeological watching brief, to the extent of their Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

### Monitoring

- 8.4 The archaeological recording work may be monitored by Historic England and the YDNPA, and appropriate site meetings and liaison will be arranged as necessary.

## 9 REFERENCES

CIFA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

CIFA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014a *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief*

English Heritage 2014 *Heritage at Risk Register 2014: Yorkshire*

English Heritage 2008 *Investigative Conservation: Guidelines on how the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites can shed light on their Manufacture and Use*

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

Historic England 2015 *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*

MGC (Museum and Galleries Commission) 1994 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*



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Pace, G P 2015 *Barden Tower - Chapel and Priest's House: Design and Access Statement with Heritage Statement*

Pace, G P 2014 *Barden Tower Chapel and Priest's House: Specification for Proposed Fabric Repairs*

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Turnpenny, M 2012 *Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber*

UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation) 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*

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YVBSG (Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group) 1989 *Barden Tower Chapel* (unpublished YVBSG report 1285)

E Dennison, EDAS  
2nd October 2015

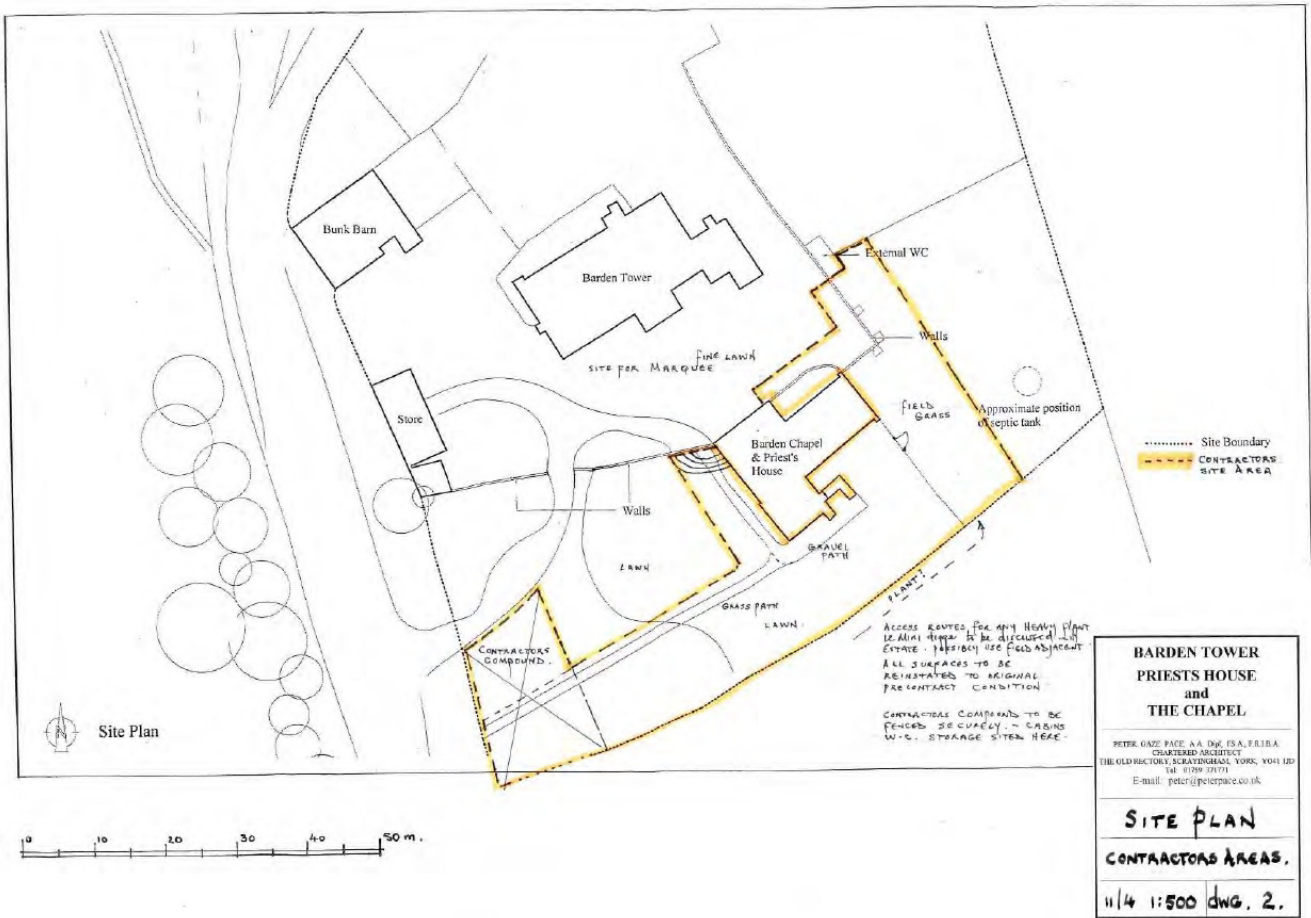
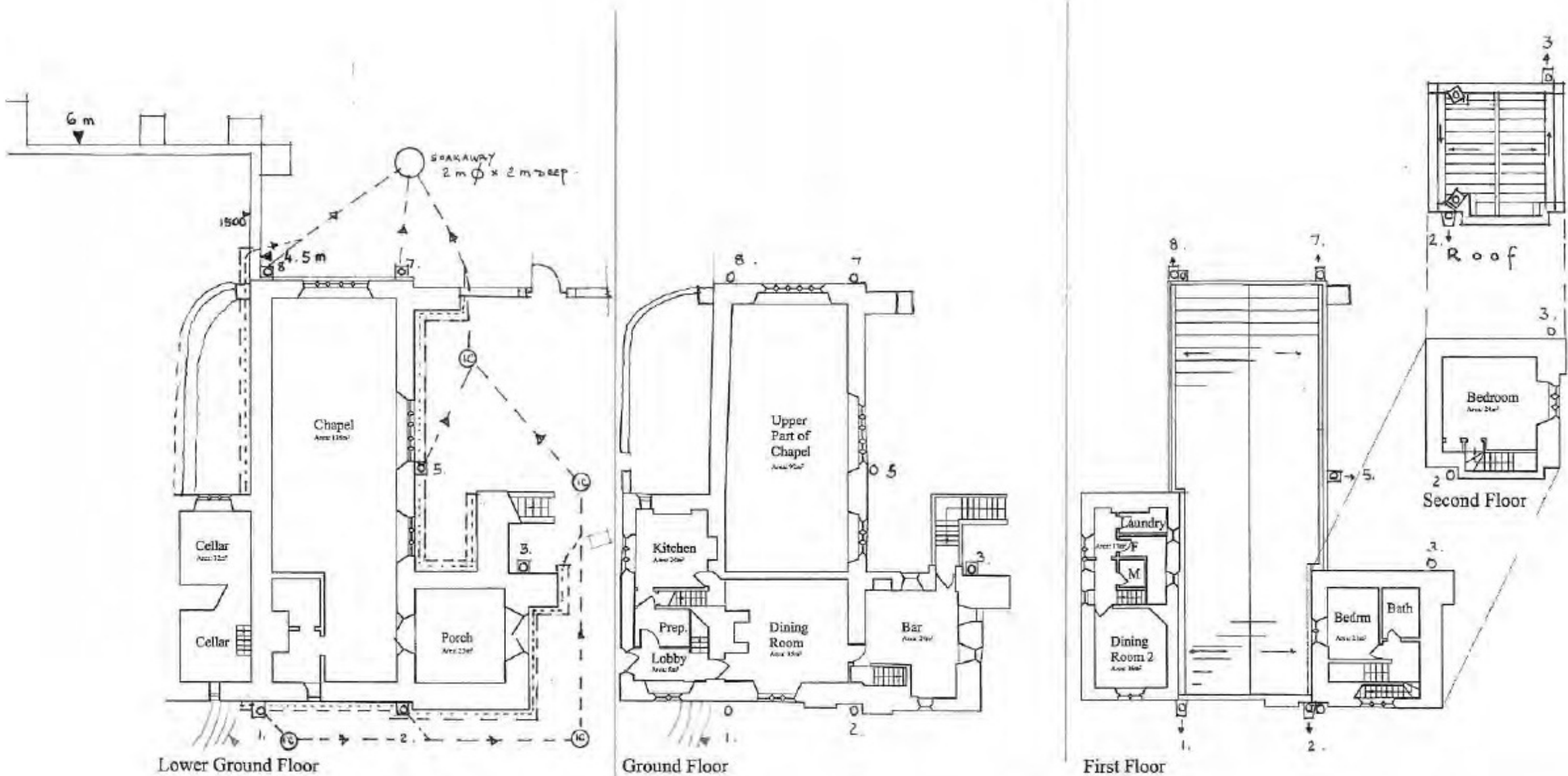


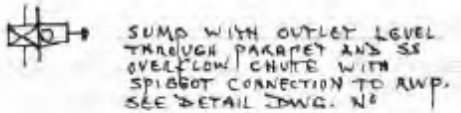
FIGURE 1: GENERAL SITE PLAN  
 (supplied by Peter Gaze Pace. Project Architect)

FIGURE 2: DRAINAGE RUNS  
(supplied by Peter Gaze Pace. Project Architect)



KEY:

- GRAVEL TRENCH 500 X 500 MM WITH PVC LAND DRAIN IN BASE.
- RAINWATER PIPE - 4" DRAIN 100 MM Ø HDPE/UPVC LAID IN GRAVEL TRENCH FOLLOWING FALL OF LAND - NOT LESS THAN 1 IN 100, AT DEPTH OF 500 MM.
- PVC PREFORMED INSPECTION CHAMBER C1 LIB SET FLUSH WITH GRASS.
- RAINWATER PIPE DISCHARGING INTO CLAY GULLEY WITH C1 GRILL - (NO TRAP)



Note - EXISTING RWP'S AND OUTLETS TO NO 4, 6, 9 + 10 REMOVED SEE DWGS. USE SOUND SECTIONS FOR REPAIR, NEW PIPES.



**BARDEN TOWER  
PRIESTS HOUSE  
and  
THE CHAPEL**

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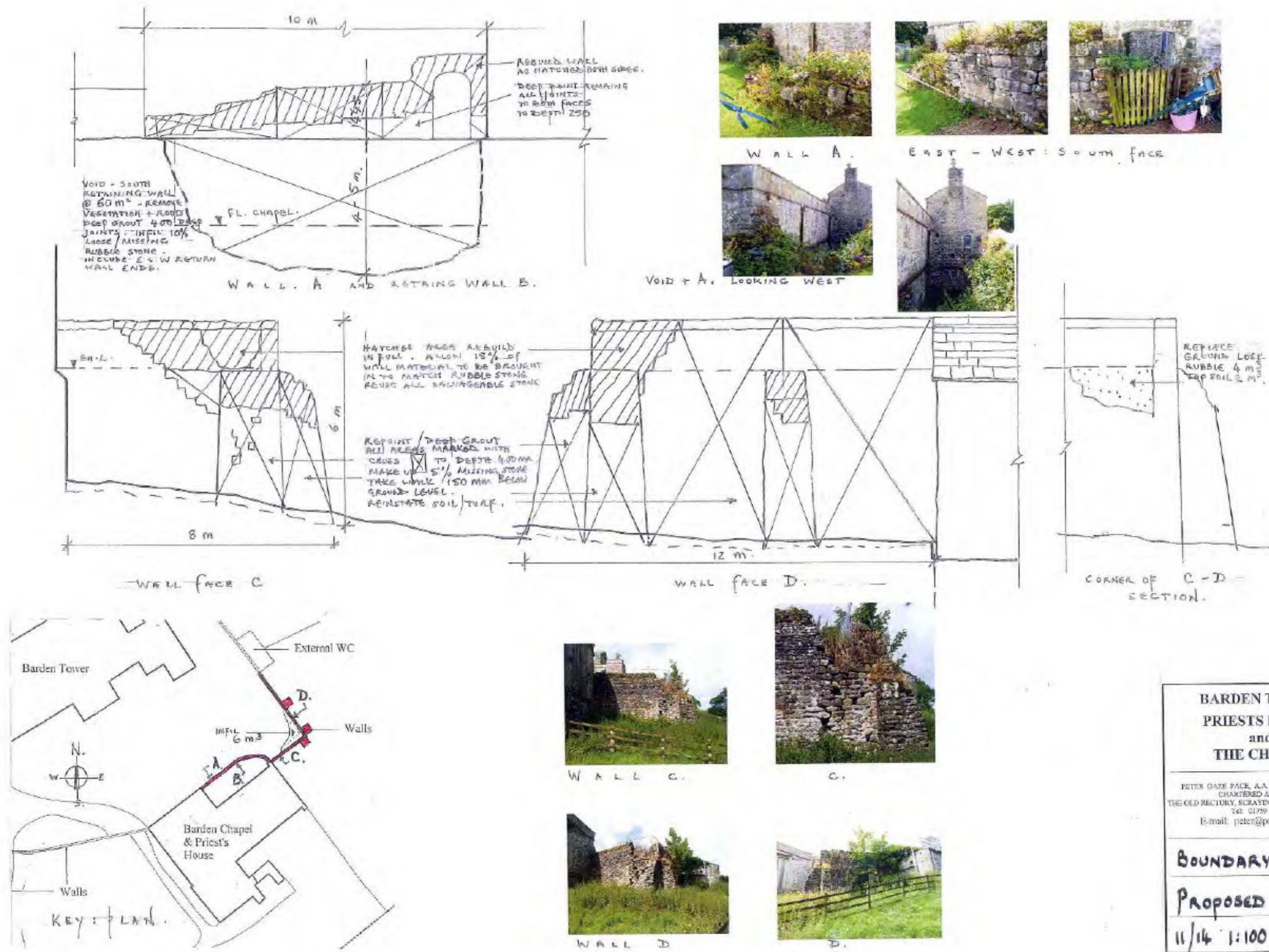
**RAINWATER GOODS  
AND DRAINAGE**

**As proposed**

**11/14 1:200 DWG. 8**



FIGURE 3: BOUNDARY WALL REPAIRS  
(supplied by Peter Gaze Pace. Project Architect)



**BARDEN TOWER  
PRIESTS HOUSE  
and  
THE CHAPEL**

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**BOUNDARY WALL  
PROPOSED REPAIRS**

11/14 1:100 DWG. 12.