

YEDINGHAM PRIORY,
YEDINGHAM, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL
OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2017, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr C F Beal of Abbey Farm, through the project architect Peter Gaze Pace, to undertake a programme of archaeological and architectural recording during various repair and consolidation works to an agricultural range at the former Yedingham Priory, Yedingham, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 8956 7987 centred). The repairs, which were undertaken between January and October 2017, were grant aided by Historic England.

The archaeological and architectural project involved the production of a detailed description of the agricultural range, through drawn, written and photographic records. No pre-intervention survey or site inspection was able to be undertaken, although earlier 'as-existing' photographs and plans were examined to provide some information as to the state of the buildings prior to repair. An archaeological watching brief was also maintained during the internal ground reduction works, and the opportunity was taken to excavate two test pits inside the barn to answer specific architectural questions. Readily-available documentary material relating to the priory was also collated, and consultations were undertaken with a number of acknowledged experts in monastic complexes to provide a context for the work. The archaeological and architectural project was defined by an EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation'.

The standing remains on the site are represented by a small 18th century farm complex, now comprising a dwelling (Old Abbey Cottage) and two co-joined agricultural outbuildings (a barn and cart shed) which were being repaired as part of this project.

The Benedictine priory was founded between 1158 and 1163 by Helewise de Clere, wife of Roger de Clere, firstly for eight or nine nuns, although this number was probably later increased. Roger de Clere's initial endowment covered 'Little Mareis' on the north bank of the River Derwent (in Ebberston township) as well as other land in Wilton and pasture for 100 sheep. Other benefactors gave various lands and property in Ebberston and Yedingham, as well as in numerous other manors in the general locality. The priory also had a grange in Sinnington, a sheep farming complex at Wydale Cote, and other property in Whitby. The gradual decline in the priory's fortunes can be seen by differences in the valuations taken in 1291 and 1535, and at the Dissolution in 1539, the priory's revenue was typical of other Yorkshire nunneries.

A Dissolution survey of the priory is invaluable in determining the layout of the claustral complex. The priory church, with nave and choir and almost certainly north aisles, lay on the north side of the cloisters, which comprised an east range formed by a chapter house and chambers with a dormer above, a south range of chambers and store houses with a frater above, and a west range which contained a two storey kitchen, brew house, a low and high hall, and other chambers. The survey gives internal measurements of the various structures, and shows that most were built of stone with slate or shingle roofs; several agricultural buildings in the outer court were in decay although a guest range was newly built.

In January 1539-40, the Crown leased the site of the priory with its associated tenements and lands to William Thwaites of Lund, but in 1543-44 the reversion was granted to Robert Holgate, Bishop of Llandaff, who returned it to Henry VIII. The subsequent history of the monastic landholding is not recorded, although the priory lands may have been divided into two in 1740, Abbey Farm (now Old Abbey Cottage) and Yedingham Abbey Farm. By October 1822 the two holdings appear to have been brought together again, and the former priory buildings were occupied by agricultural labourers or similar.

As a result of the current survey, it has been possible to more accurately locate the position of the church and cloisters in relation to the standing remains on the site. It has always been considered that the north wall of the barn, containing a 12th century doorway, stoup and roll-moulded stringcourse, represents the south wall of the former church, and this has been

confirmed through the identification of a double chamfered external plinth and four buttresses or pilasters regularly spaced along the south face of the wall. There is a second, more elaborate, 12th century doorway in the attached service range of the house (now only visible internally). The dimensions of the church given in the Dissolution survey suggest that the choir extended east to incorporate the position of the later gable of the house's north-south aligned cross wing. However, there has been much rebuilding, and only the lower part of the barn's north wall is of medieval fabric, although there are large quantities of reused 12th and 13th century worked stone in the surviving structures.

Although the position and layout of the cloister ranges are known from the Dissolution survey, little above-ground evidence for them now remains. The cross wing of the house almost certainly represents the north end of the east range, and further examination here may identify the remains of the chapter house and dorter. The existing courtyard on the south side of the barn and cart shed does not represent the priory cloisters (despite being of the correct dimensions), but some of the wall alignments are likely to follow parts of the south and west ranges.

The position of the priory's outer court is presently unknown, but it probably lay on the west side of the cloisters, where a prominent earthwork platform remains and where two enclosures are depicted on the 1854 Ordnance Survey maps. The largest enclosure is sufficient to have accommodated the outer court buildings, as detailed in the Dissolution survey, including a 120ft long cow house, pig house and stable. However, there are other regular earthworks to the north of the former church (where 'ruins' and 'old foundations' are written on 19th century maps) and another large enclosure, revealed by geophysical survey, to the south of the priory complex; either could represent an outer court or perhaps more likely a separate agricultural complex. A large embanked enclosure to the west may represent a garden or orchard protected from the periodic flooding of the river. The extent of the priory's precinct can also be largely determined by the remaining field walls, which have wider, earlier, footings. Many of the questions concerning the outlying structures and areas of the priory could probably be answered by a detailed earthwork survey, which could be married with existing geophysical and topographical surveys, although some intrusive small-scale excavation may also be required.

It has been suggested that the existing house on the site pre-dates 1740, as the central stack with its hearth beam and fire window is an early and unusual feature of the area, but there are otherwise few datable architectural features. The Listed Building description notes that the house is a late 17th century structure, subsequently modified and altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. The available evidence suggests that the barn was erected to the west of the house and its service range, perhaps in the late 18th/early 19th century. It is possible that the barn once extended further to the east, and there may originally have been a gap between the barn and the house, later infilled by a staircase hall. The cart shed to the west of the barn is probably early 19th century in date, and its north wall is built over the adjacent field wall. The courtyard to the south of the agricultural range was also probably established at the same time, as well as sub-dividing the barn with a cross-wall, perhaps to help create a smithy at the east end.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons for and Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1 In March 2017, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr C F Beal of Abbey Farm, through the project architect Peter Gaze Pace, to undertake a programme of archaeological and architectural recording during various repair and consolidation works to an agricultural range at the former Yedingham Priory, Yedingham, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 8956 7987 centred). The repairs were undertaken between January and October 2017 by Stephen Pickering Traditional Building Services. The work comprised the consolidation and repointing of most parts of the two surviving structures (a barn and co-joined cart shed), with some rebuilding of loose or collapsing wall faces, the complete renewal of the roof structures, the replacement of door and window furniture, the replacement of rainwater goods and internal ground reduction. Other works were later taken to consolidate the walls of a courtyard attached to the south side of the range. The repair works were grant aided by Historic England.
- 1.2 The archaeological and architectural project involved the production of a detailed description of the agricultural range, through drawn, written and photographic records. Unfortunately, this work was only commissioned after the start of the repairs, and so no pre-intervention survey or site inspection was possible, although earlier 'as-existing' photographs and plans prepared by the project architect and Historic England were examined to provide some information. An archaeological watching brief was also maintained during the internal ground reduction works, and the opportunity was taken to excavate two test pits inside the barn to answer specific architectural questions. Readily-available documentary material relating to the priory was also collated, and consultations were undertaken with a number of acknowledged experts in monastic complexes to provide a context for the work.
- 1.3 The archaeological and architectural project was defined by a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (WSI), which was approved by Historic England in advance of the work being undertaken (see Appendix 6). This was amended as necessary during the course of the project following conversations between EDAS, the project architect and Historic England.

Site Location and Designations

- 1.4 The remains of Yedingham Priory lie on the north bank of the River Derwent, adjacent to Abbey Farm at the north end of Yedingham village, itself 2.5km to the south of Ebberston and 4km north of West Heslerton, in North Yorkshire; the B1258 road passes through the village (see figure 1). The site lies at c.22m AOD, on a slight island above otherwise floodable land on the north side of the River Derwent (see plate 1).
- 1.5 The standing remains of the priory are represented by a small 18th century farm complex, now comprising a dwelling (Old Abbey Cottage) and two co-joined agricultural outbuildings which were being repaired as part of this project, the latter surrounded by a number of field walls (see plate 2). Access to the priory site is via a farm track which leaves the south side of the B1258 road at Abbey Farm (see figure 2).
- 1.6 The site is a Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List for England 1003684) although there is currently no up-to-date description of the monument. The 'Old Abbey and Attached Farmbuilding' is also a Grade II* Listed Building (National

Heritage List for England 1149556), first listed on 11th November 1953. The Listed Building description reads: *House and attached farmbuilding incorporating part of the former chapel of Yedingham Priory. C12-C13 wall containing two blocked arches; C18 house probably incorporating a late 17th century farmhouse; altered C19. Dressed sandstone; pantile roof, brick stacks. House originally 2-cell baffle-entry plan, later extended to incorporate the remains of the Priory wall in a service wing and attached farmbuilding to form an I-shape, 2-storey, single window crosswing to right of 1 storey range. The C20 door within a glazed porch is contained in the re-entrant angle. C20 2-light casements with wedge lintels to ground and first floors of crosswing; C20 dormer to 1½ storey range. Rear: to end right of attached farmbuilding is a blocked round arch of voussoirs with a continuous moulded impost band. To the left of the arch is a bracketed holy water stoup with a trefoiled canopy. Coped gables and shaped kneelers. Central stack to crosswing and end stack to service wing. Interior of house: the first room of the service wing and the room above contain a second, pointed, arch, of three orders. Slender colonettes have stiff-leaf capitals; the arch has keel and dog-tooth mouldings. The pointed apex of the arch is visible in the room above but the exterior has been completely walled-in. In the room to the left of the crosswing the chamfered bressumer, firewindow and spice cupboard of the central fireplace survive. The firehood is visible in the centre of the floor above. Two C18 plank doors survive; one to the service wing passage, and one to the first floor room to the right, which also has an H-L hinge. The dual designation of Scheduled Monument and Listed Building means that the former designation takes preference.*

- 1.7 The agricultural buildings were included on the 2016 edition of Historic England's 'Heritage at Risk' register, where it was described as being in a 'poor' condition, but with a repair scheme being implemented (Historic England 2016a, 41). The site is also recorded on Historic England's National Record of the Historic Environment (Pastscape 62239; National Monuments Record SE87NE2), and North Yorkshire County Council's Historic Environment Record (MNY4572).

Aims and Objectives of the Project

- 1.8 The aims and objectives of the archaeological and architectural survey work associated with the proposed rebuilding, repair and consolidation project at Yedingham Priory were:
- to undertake what survey and recording work was possible on the fabric of the buildings, given that the programme of repairs etc was already well advanced;
 - to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during any groundworks associated with project, namely the lowering of the internal floor levels and the external drainage works; and
 - to produce a survey report and archive, appropriate to and commensurate with the results obtained.

Previous Archaeological Investigation

- 1.9 The surviving buildings on the site, formed by the agricultural range and the attached farm house, were photographed and described in August 1980 by the former Royal Commission on the Historic Buildings for England (RCHME) (Heward 1980); only the north side of the barn was included in the RCHME survey. Other photographs of the site taken by an unknown photographer in the 1970s could not

be located in Historic England's archives. The building complex was also surveyed in May 1993 by the Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group (YVBSG) (Bishop *et al* 1993) and, as part of this work, some of the documents relating to the priory were collated and transcribed by Deadman (1993); the YVBSG did not record the cart shed attached to the west end of the barn. The fields surrounding the complex have also been subject to a recent geophysical and topographical survey by the Landscape Research Centre, based in Yedingham; although this material remains unpublished, Professor Dominic Powesland of the LRC kindly made these surveys available to EDAS (see figures 4 and 5). In addition to these non-intrusive works, a small number of burials and medieval pottery were uncovered on the site during drainage works in 1947 and 1951-52 (Pastscape 62239), and the 'priory walls' and a sherd of Romano-British pottery were found in holes dug for electricity poles in 1965 (Hayes 1966, 557).

- 1.10 Previous interpretations have said that the north wall of the barn, between the house to the east and the cart shed to the west, represents the south wall of the priory church, with the north face, containing the visible doorway toward the west end as well as a roll-moulded stringcourse and stoup, being internal to the church (e.g. Pevsner 2002, 408; Ryder 1982, 58; Heward 1980; Bishop *et al* 1993).
- 1.11 At a more general level, there are a number of published or readily available accounts relating to other nunnery sites, both in Yorkshire (e.g. Brown 1886; Burton 1979 & 1987; Jennings 1999, 167-187; Coppack 2008) and nationally (e.g. Nichols 1978; Power 1922; Thompson 1984). Some nunnery sites have also been excavated or surveyed, such as those at Higham and Malling in Kent (Tester 1967) and Knaith and Stainfield in north-west Lincolnshire (Everson, Taylor & Dunn 1991, 112-115 & 175-176); the available evidence has been summarised by Gilchrist (1988a; 1988b; 1989). In Yorkshire, several nunnery sites have been surveyed or otherwise examined, including the Augustinian priories at Marton and Moxby, and the Cistercian priory at Ellerton (MacKay & Swan 1989; Dennison 2011). Many of these Yorkshire works mention, rather than discuss in detail, Yedingham Priory, and results from the other works elsewhere allow direct comparisons to be made with Yedingham. Finally, the documentary history of Yedingham Priory and the surrounding landscape has been recounted in the relevant Victoria County History volumes (Fallow 1913; Russell 1923a).

Survey Methodologies

- 1.12 The archaeological and architectural survey work was carried out using a combination of photographic and hand-based techniques, in accordance with the original WSI (see Appendix 6). As far as was possible, the recording conforms to a Level 3 analytical survey as defined by Historic England (2016b, 26). Five main phases of work were carried out, as summarised below, between March and November 2017.

Documentary Research

- 1.13 No new primary documentary research was required to be undertaken for the project, and so EDAS collated the readily-available material previously published by, for example, the Victoria County History (Fallow 1913; Russell 1923a). A small pamphlet published in 1994 by the Yedingham Parochial Church Council also contains useful documentary material; this pamphlet is based on notes possibly produced by the Revd Richard Atkinson, who was vicar of Yedingham between 1889 and 1912 (Yedingham PCC 1994). Accounts transcribed by Brown also detail the number and types of buildings at the site at the Dissolution (Brown 1886,

206-207). Other material relating to the earlier building surveys, by the former RCHME in 1980 and the YVBSG in 1993, was also obtained by EDAS.

Architectural Survey

- 1.14 The building recording element of the work was carried out in accordance with established guidelines (e.g. Historic England 2015 & 2016b; CiFA 2014a). As previously noted, the building recording took place after the start of the repair and consolidation works, which meant that some detail had already been lost/repaid by the time of the survey. The main phase of survey took place on 28th March 2017, with additional recording on 28th April, 4th October and 12th November 2017.
- 1.15 A new 1:50 scale ground floor plan of the two co-joined agricultural buildings was produced using traditional hand measurement techniques. Access was also gained to the adjoining cottage, and so this ground floor was also surveyed and added to the plan. A 1:100 scale plan of the courtyard was also made. These plans show all significant architectural detail such as openings (blocked or unblocked), constructional detail, fixtures and fittings etc. Building elevations were not drawn, but a number of representative mouldings and profiles were recorded at an appropriate scale.
- 1.16 A detailed photographic survey of the buildings was carried out for recording and illustrative purposes, together with additional photography of significant features, using a SLR digital camera with 12 mega-pixel resolution. The photographic record extended to the adjacent field and courtyard walls. External photographs were taken, as far as is possible, at a right angle to the elevation being photographed, whilst the interior coverage produced a record of all significant spaces and details, subject to practicalities and access. Flash lighting was used where necessary. All photographs are clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and are cross referenced to file numbers. A photographic register detailing the location and direction of each shot has been completed (see Appendix 1).
- 1.17 Some of the worked stones recovered during the repair and consolidation works were retained, and subject to a detailed inspection and assessment by Stuart Harrison, on behalf of EDAS; his specialist report appears as Appendix 3.
- 1.18 The information gathered during the recording work, together with notes and observations made on site, was collated and used to compile a written descriptive record of the complex.
- 1.19 Throughout the following report, reference should be made to the digital photographic record. These photographs are referenced in the text using square brackets and italic type, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame, e.g. [2/1]. Appendix 1 provides a catalogue of all the photographs taken during the project, and a selection of the photographs has been used to illustrate the following text

Archaeological Watching Brief

- 1.20 The watching brief work followed established guidance (e.g. ClfA 2014b). The aim of the work was to monitor the potentially damaging groundworks in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present.

- 1.21 The archaeological watching brief was carried out on 27th and 28th April 2017. Within the barn, forming the eastern of the two co-joined agricultural buildings, all below-ground excavations were subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they were dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered could be immediately identified and recorded. All excavation was undertaken by hand, with no mechanical excavators being used. In addition to monitoring the ground-reduction works, the opportunity was taken to excavate two test pits against the inside north wall of the barn to answer specific architectural questions; Test Pit 1 measured 1.26m long (east-west) by 0.57m wide, while Test Pit 2 was 1.90m long (east-west) by 0.44m wide. 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 13 contexts were recorded (see Appendix 4), which are identified in the following text by round brackets (e.g. 002). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were recorded on the 1:50 scale ground plan of the agricultural range, and more detailed plans and sections at 1:20 scale were produced as appropriate. A digital photographic record was also maintained.
- 1.22 In the event, only a very small number of finds were made, mostly comprising animal bone but also some 20th century glass and ironwork; a specialist finds report by Sophie Tibbles (East Riding Archaeology) appears as Appendix 5. No articulated or disarticulated human remains were encountered, and no features for environmental sampling were identified. The landowner confirmed that he did not wish to receive the finds and so, in accordance with the specialist's recommendation, the finds were discarded.

Reporting

- 1.23 An EDAS archive survey report has been produced, based on the results of the archaeological and architectural fieldwork. This assembles and summarises the available evidence for the site in an ordered form, synthesises the data, comments on the quality and reliability of the evidence, and how it might need to be supplemented by further field work or desk-based research. The site is also placed within its historical, social, architectural and landscape contexts, where possible. The survey report also contains various appendices, which include photographic registers and catalogues, context lists and specialist reports.

Survey Archive

- 1.24 A properly ordered and indexed archive resulting from the project has been deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire museum service (EDAS site code YPY 17; accession number BAG 2017.57).

2 BACKGROUND TO THE PRIORY COMPLEX

Documentary History

- 2.1 The Benedictine priory, sometimes called 'Little Mareis' (Little Marsh) from the site on which the house was built, was founded between 1158 and 1163 by Helewise de Clere, wife of Roger de Clere, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. It was initially for eight or nine nuns, although this number was probably increased to the usual 12 nuns under a prioress and further increased in the 13th century (Fallow 1913). The foundation reflected the growing recognition of this period that there was a lack of communities of women dedicated to the religious life; by 1140, there were only two or three nunneries out of a total of some 20 other religious houses in Yorkshire, but this number had increased to over 20 by the end of the 12th century (Burton 1979, 3 & 5). Yedingham was one of ten Benedictine nunneries in Yorkshire, the others being located at Arden, Foukeholm (Thimbleby), Marrick, Nunburnholme, Nunkeeling, Nun Monkton, Thicket, Wilberfoss and York (St Clements) (Burton 1979, 38-44).
- 2.2 Roger de Clere granted the priory all his land in 'Little Mareis' with the liberties of toll, team, soc, sac and infantheof (i.e. the right to make villeins hold office, the right to own the offspring of villeins, the right to a court, the right to take the profits of the court, and the right to hang a thief if caught on the manor) (Deadman 1993); The foundation was confirmed in Roger de Clere's charter of 1163 (Dugdale 1846, 273 & 275), by Henry II in 1180 (Farrer 1914 no 613, p.484), and again later by Roger de Clere's son, Ralph. The priory church, dedicated to St Mary the Virgin, was consecrated on 16th August 1241 by Gilbert, Bishop of Whithern, at the instance of Emma de Humbleton, the then prioress; this late dedication has led to the suggestion that the original priory church had been rebuilt (Dugdale 1846, 274; Yedingham PCC 1994, 12), although this need not necessarily be the case. In 1279-80 Archbishop Wickwane appointed Robert de Brus of Pickering to the custody of the priory (Fallow 1913).
- 2.3 Roger de Clere's initial endowment covered 'Little Mareis' on the north bank of the River Derwent (i.e. in Ebberston township) as well as two bovates (c.30 acres) of land in Wiltune (Wilton) and pasture for 100 sheep. It is almost certain that 'Little Mareis' represents the slightly elevated area of land on which the priory stands, which is named as 'Abbey Lands' on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (see below), but there are other areas and farms to the west with this name, and also a separate township in Pickering with the same name, all on the north side of the river; it seems that 'Mareis' is a generic term for the marshy land adjacent to the river. Other benefactors gave the priory various lands and property in Allerston, Ebberston, Hill (near Yedingham), Marton, Sinnington, Rillington, Snainton, Wilton and Yedingham; as part of the Yedingham grant, Sir Hugh Gubyon provided a priest to celebrate services at the priory (Dugdale 1846, 274; Deadman 1993). In 1276 the priory was said to possess half a carucate of land (c.120 acres) in Yedingham, and Thomas Barry of Kirkby Misperton gave the priory a mill in Ebberston called 'Godive', a grant which was confirmed several times in subsequent centuries (Russell 1923a, 436). However, Kirkby's Inquest of 1277 suggests the priory held two carucates (c.240 acres) of land in Ebberston and significantly more in Yedingham (Skaife 1867, 141 & 266). It also held the advowsons of Yedingham and Sinnington churches, and also perhaps a grange at Sinnington of which an impressive stone hall survives (Ryder 1982, 85), and another at the Parsonage Grange (possibly now called Yedingham Cottage). Slightly further afield, the priory had a sheep farming complex known as Wydale Cote in the north of the parish, and pasturage for 200 sheep in Snainton; wool from

the priory was being exported to Italy in the 13th century (Burton 1979, 14). The priory also held a property in Whitby, whose annual rent was the supply of 1,000 fish to the priory, and 15 cartloads of wood were provided from a wood in Sinnington (Rushton 2003, 96-97; Dugdale 1846, 273). Despite this, the priory, like all of the other Yorkshire nunneries, was relatively poor compared to the other religious establishments, and land and property was generally concentrated in the locality (Burton 1979, 11).

- 2.4 Nuns from different orders were generally not allowed into Benedictine nunneries without special permission, but in 1309-10 one Agnes de Daneby was permitted to enter the priory by Archbishop Greenfield, and in 1314 Alice, daughter of Roger de Wyghton was also allowed to join (Fallow 1913). In 1314 Archbishop Greenfield held a visitation to the priory, and issued a series of injunctions or instructions to the nuns, which give an idea of how the priory was functioning at the time. These injunctions included the requirements that no nuns were to be absent from services, that movement to and from the kitchen through the cloister by secular men and women was not allowed, that a 'mature and honest' nun should be appointed to shut the cloister doors at the proper times, that the parlour was not to be used by lay people, and that the sick were to be tended according to their needs, as the means of the house allowed (Deadman 1993). In July 1456 Archbishop Booth granted an indulgence of 40 days to all penitents who contributed to the priory's buildings which, on account of the notorious poverty of the house, were ruinous - some buildings had actually fallen down and others were threatened (Bradley 1938, 110). In 1494 Pope Innocent IV granted the prioress and convent the right to elect their own priest to be their confessor (Fallow 1913).
- 2.5 There are numerous leases and grants, dating from about 1350 until the Dissolution, made by the priory. One, dating to May 1352, refers to a gift made to Emma, daughter of Nicholas Hert of Westerdale, comprising wheat, and food and drink from the kitchen, as well as a number of sheep and ewes with lambs, in return for an unspecified sum of money; a building called 'le chesehouse' with a solar and cellar at the site was made available for her to live in for the rest of her life, in return for her labour for as long as she could (Fallow 1913). The number of nuns at Yedingham was also occasionally increased, as nuns were sent to the site from other priories to serve penance for various misdemeanours - these included Isabella de Stodley from St Clements in York in 1331 and Alice Dalton from Nunkeeling in 1444. In the 1530s, Richard Dobson and his wife invested £10 in a corrody from the prioress, and in return for which they received a small cottage near the church and the annual keep of various animals (Rushton 2003, 165).
- 2.6 In the valuations of the Yorkshire nunneries taken in 1291 and 1535, Yedingham priory was valued at £35 and £21 16s respectively, the latter being an annual figure (Burton 1979, 45). The former figure was one of the highest of the Yorkshire nunneries, but the latter was a middle-ranking value, and presumably reflected the gradual decline of the priory's fortunes. The annual figure given in 1535 suggests that Yedingham was on a par with Wilberfoss and Basedale priories. At the Dissolution in 1539, the priory's annual revenues amounted to £26 6s 8d, and there were nine resident nuns as well as Agnes Bradrigge, the 41 year old prioress, who received a yearly pension of £6 13s 4d. The nuns were all described as being "all of good maner of liffyng" and they intended to remain in their vows. The above figures show that Yedingham was typical of the Yorkshire nunneries - only Watton had a gross annual income of £100 while 13 of the 20 recorded nunneries had an annual income of below £40 (Knowles & Hadcock 1971, 253-255, 270 & 272).

- 2.7 In January 1539-40 the Crown leased the site of the priory with its associated tenements and lands to William Thwaites of Lund, and in 1543-44 the reversion was granted to Robert Holgate, Bishop of Llandaff, in fee (Russell 1923a, 436). He then became the Archbishop of York, and obtained 33 impropriations and advowsons from Henry VIII in return for 67 manors belonging to the archiepiscopal see, thus making himself the wealthiest prelate in England but severely depleting the see.
- 2.8 The subsequent history of the monastic landholding is not recorded, although it has been noted that the priory lands appear to have been divided into two in 1740, each part getting a farmhouse, which explains why there is a farm at the priory site and another (Abbey Farm) nearby (Heward 1980). In October 1822 Yedingham Abbey Farm, then occupied by Thomas Ince, was put up for sale, the 100 acre holding including “the Site of the Dissolved Priory or Nunnery of Yeddingham”, which implies that the two farms had been brought together (*Yorkshire Gazette* 5th October 1822). The same estate, then tenanted by Cornelius Graves, was put up for sale again in July 1838 and, although the acreage was broadly the same, the site of the priory is not specifically mentioned (*Yorkshire Gazette* 14th July 1838). From the 1840’s the existing building, named as ‘Old Abbey’ or ‘Abbey Cottages’ was occupied by agricultural labourers or similar, for example John Pennock in 1841 (TNA HO 107/1260/8 p9), the Loweses family in 1861 (TNA RG 9/3644 p17) and the Sivains family in 1891 (TNA RG 12/3991 p15).

Layout of the Priory Complex

- 2.9 An invaluable source in the understanding of the layout of the priory complex comes from a survey produced at the Dissolution, partly for the purpose of identifying re-usable materials, such as lead and glass; this has been transcribed by Brown (1886, 206-207) (see Appendix 2). Similar surveys survive for eleven other Yorkshire nunneries, of various orders, and so allow for a comparison between contemporary houses (Coppack 2008). A total of four Benedictine priories are included in Brown’s transcriptions, namely Nunkeeling, Thicket, Wilberfoss and Yedingham.
- 2.10 Both Coppack and Jennings have used the measurements given in the Dissolution surveys to reconstruct the layout of various priories, including those at Wilberfoss and Yedingham (Coppack 2008, Jennings 1999, 174; Coppack 1990, 39, 66 & 109-113). Coppack makes the valid point that there are some inherent dangers in this, for example many of the surveys are incomplete, measurements are often approximations and represent internal dimensions, aisles and side chapels in churches are usually ignored, and there are often inconsistencies where surveys can be compared to surviving or excavated buildings (Coppack 2008, 255). Unfortunately, the detail given for Yedingham is less than that for most of the other priories, perhaps a reflection of its impoverished state in the 16th century, but it is, nevertheless, the best indicator currently available to show the extent and layout of the complex.

Church and Cloister

- 2.11 In the Dissolution survey for Yedingham, the priory church was described as a low rectangular building measuring 80ft long by 20ft wide (24.4m by 6.0m), with a lead roof and 21 glass-filled windows; there was a high altar as well as another altar in the choir and the two further altars in the nave. Within the church, the nuns’ choir was 46ft long and it contained old timber stalls and painted ceiling boards; unlike the survey for Esholt Priory, for example, there is no detail regarding the number of

seats or any division between the nave and the choir (Coppack 2008, 273). The cloisters, on the south side of the church, were 60ft (18.2m) square with alleys 10ft wide. The east side contained the chapter house and two old chambers or store houses with the dorter (dormitory) measuring 9ft long by 16ft wide over; Coppack has confirmed (*pers. comm.*) that the 9ft measurement is an error in transcription by Brown, and it should be 60ft long, which fits with the size of the cloister. The ground floor of the south side comprised a chamber, two store houses and a 'little buttery', with the frater (refectory) and four little chambers above, extending over the cloister. On the west side of the cloister, from north to south, was a 'little parlour', a 'gylunge house' (brew house) and a 'low hall', while above were two small chambers, a heated high hall with an attached buttery and small chamber; a double height kitchen measuring 20ft square lay at the south end of the west range. There was also a new large guest suite attached to the inner court, measuring 30ft long by 16ft wide, formed by two ground floor and two first floor chambers with white limed wattle and daub walls in a timber frame and with a slate roof; this building is named as 'ostry chambres', which can be interpreted as hostelry or guest chambers (Glyn Coppack, *pers. comm.*). The other buildings in an outer yard comprised a lathe or barn (80ft long by 24ft wide), a decayed 120ft long barn containing a cow house, pig house and an old stable, a 40ft long store house with a 'garnard' (granary) above, a small dwelling house, a cart house, a hay house (decayed), an ox house (decayed) a stable and another house (decayed) and a decayed kiln house with a malting floor and garner. It is noticeable that the Dissolution survey does not mention orchards, a dovecote or gardens such as there were, for example, at Wilberfoss (Coppack 2008, 289-290).

- 2.12 Jennings (1999, 174) has used the above survey to produce a plan of the church and cloister court (see figure 3). This shows the choir to the east of the nave, and the survey notes that there was a high altar, presumably at the east end of the choir, another in the choir, and two other altars in the nave. A similar configuration of altars is shown on an early plan of Marrick Priory (Jennings 1999, 171), and this, together with the 21 windows, implies that the nave, and also probably the choir, had a north aisle. The survey notes that the cloisters were not glazed (as was fairly common), and that three-quarters of its roof was leaded with the fourth quarter of slate. While it is acknowledged that the cloisters lie on the south side of the church, their precise position in relation to the standing buildings on the site is open to some debate, although it is interesting to note that the existing walled yard to the south of the agricultural range measures 18.5m square, very close in dimensions to the 60ft (18.2m) square given in the Dissolution survey; this is discussed further in Chapter 5 below.
- 2.13 However, the disposition and division of buildings around the cloisters is not in doubt, especially given the amended length of the dorter in the east range noted above. Several of the claustral buildings are noted as having stone walls, so it is assumed that the others were of wood, as was the case at Wilberfoss (where this material is actually specified), and they were predominately roofed with slates. Jennings has placed a gap between the north side of the chapter house and the south side of the church, which is not described by the surveyors but which would have contained the stairs to the dorter above. The dimensions of the first floor frater and the four adjacent 'little' chambers oversailing the south side of the cloister are not given, and so it is assumed that it extends the full extent of the 60ft wide cloister. The west range had the 20ft square double height kitchen at the south end, the 16ft square low hall with high hall above to the north, and the brew house and little parlour to the north again, with the two chambers above; this accounts for 50ft of the required 60ft, the remaining 10ft probably being the wall thickness of the separate structures.

- 2.14 Unlike most of the other priories recorded in the survey, it is unclear whether there was a separate inner court at Yedingham, which would normally contain the service buildings such as the bake house, brew house, granaries etc; this inner service court was invariably located to the west of the cloisters (Coppack 2008, 296) - this is discussed further in Chapter 5 below. At Yedingham, the Dissolution survey mentions that the newly built 'ostry chambres', measuring 30ft long by 16ft broad, lay by the inner court side, on the west side of the kitchen, but the other buildings appear to be in a separate outer court which may or may not have been attached to the inner court.

Outer Court

- 2.15 A number of buildings are mentioned as forming the outer court, which is not covered by Jennings' reconstruction. These are large structures, mostly built with stone walls and decaying wooden shingle roofs, although some were covered with slates; the 'thak' in the survey refers to 'thak bordes' or wooden shingles (Glyn Coppack, *pers. comm.*). The largest building, comprising a cow house, pig house and an old stable, measured 120ft long by 20ft wide, and another was a lathe or barn 80ft long by 24ft wide (see Appendix 2). There was also a 40ft long by 16ft wide store house with a granary over, a hay house 40ft long by 20ft wide, an ox house 20ft long by 12ft wide, and a kiln house with a malting floor and a granary over measuring 30ft long by 16ft wide. The outer court also contained three non-agricultural buildings, a 'little dwelling', a stable and old house 20ft long, and another house with a chamber measuring 24ft long. It is possible that these buildings were used as accommodation by, for example, the male priest and other priory servants (although none are specifically mentioned as they are in the surveys of the other priories), and/or also lay benefactors, such as Richard Dobson and his wife mentioned above; the 'little dwelling' may be a corrody house next to the church, whereas the priest would normally live just outside the inner court gate (Glyn Coppack, *pers. comm.*). Unfortunately, there is no standard layout for the outer court, as there is for the cloister range, for example.
- 2.16 The location of this outer court is not known with any certainty, but several possibilities can be mentioned. The geophysical survey produced by the Landscape Research Centre shows a large regular rectangular anomaly to the south of the existing farm and its buildings, on a slightly different alignment (see figure 4). This is a large, presumably walled, area, aligned north-east/south-west, measuring c.125m long by c.65m wide, with what appears to be rectangular features internal to it and along the west side. The outer court buildings mentioned above, even the largest measuring 120ft long by 20ft (36.5m by 6m), would fit comfortably within this area. However, while it is thought that the outer court lies elsewhere (see below), it is still possible that this feature is related to the priory, perhaps being an enclosure for stock management or similar. It should also be noted that the priory is surrounded by a multi-period landscape, which includes a major trackway and several prehistoric/Iron Age settlements, a possible Neolithic mortuary house and a probable late prehistoric defended enclosure to the south-east by the river (Dominic Powesland, *pers. comm.*). Part of the area covered by this enclosure survives as pasture, and low earthworks are visible.
- 2.17 The Landscape Research Centre's geophysical survey also shows other anomalies to the north of the extant farm buildings, forming L-shaped or U-shaped ranges, within an area of earthworks representing presumed fishponds. This area has been disturbed in the past, with some of the earthworks being infilled in the 1980s (Dominic Powesland, *pers. comm.*), but it is perhaps significant that the Ordnance Survey maps of 1854 and 1891 show earthworks forming several

square enclosures along the west side of the access track running south from Abbey Farm, with a larger square enclosure to the south-west and a circular depression the south-west again (see figures 6 and 7). The latter is labelled as a “fishpond” in 1891 and a drain is depicted running north-east from it in 1854, while the rest of these earthworks are labelled as “Foundations and Ruins of Yedingham Abbey” in 1854 and “Remains of Yedingham Abbey (Benedictine Nuns)” in 1891, with the labels positioned away from the existing farm complex which is named as “Old Abbey” on both maps. The Landscape Research Centre’s topographical survey also clearly shows the larger central enclosure has well defined straight edges (see figure 5); these earthworks have clearly not been disturbed by later dumping [5/240-5/242] (see plate 3). It is possible that this complex represents the outer court of the priory, and the right-angled alignment of the access track from Abbey Farm may well follow the line of a precinct wall.

- 2.18 In addition to these two possible locations, a third location for the outer court might be to the west of the cloisters, either detached from or attached to the west claustral range and/or the inner court. The Ordnance Survey 1854 6” map depicts two unequally-sized enclosures here, the northern one apparently forming an orchard and the southern one a garden (see figure 6). By the time of the 1891 25” edition, the internal arrangements have been slightly altered, and the west side is marked by a tree line (see figure 7). The larger enclosure as depicted in 1854 measures c.30m east-west by c.40m north-south (c.100ft by c.130ft), large enough to accommodate most, if not all, the buildings mentioned as being in the outer court in the Dissolution survey (see Appendix 2). The longest building (the cow house, pig house and stable - 120ft long) presumably lay on the longest side of the northern enclosure, i.e. the west side, the 80ft long lathe or barn along the shorter north or south side, and the others arranged accordingly; Coppack (*pers. comm.*) has suggested that the brew house in the west cloister range would have been close to the kiln house and granary (30ft long), and so this building probably lay on the east side of the outer court. It might further be suggested that the ‘non-agricultural’ buildings (the ‘little dwelling’, the ‘stable and another old house’ and ‘another house’) lay in the southern of the two enclosures, and perhaps the division did not exist at this time. No definite geophysical anomalies can be seen in this area, although there is a considerable area of disturbance which might be expected given the removal of the monastic buildings after the Dissolution (see figure 4).
- 2.19 Unfortunately, most of the boundaries shown on the historic maps no longer survive, apart from the northern and southern field walls, although there is a definite level earthwork platform representing the position of the northern enclosure, containing very faint earthworks [4/155; 5/232-5/237] (see plate 2). Neither of the two surviving walls contain anything significant in terms of joints or remnant structures etc, although it is noticeable that the lowest part of the northern field wall has much thinner random coursing and is slightly wider compared to the rebuilt sections of presumably monastic stone above; the south side of this wall is 1.46m high with the thinner courses making up the lower 0.45m, and there are shaped quoins at the angle of the wall [2/269-2/272, 2/274; 4/152-4/154, 4/156] (see plate 4). This pattern of coursing can be seen along the final length of the wall, which may represent part of the precinct boundary [2/268] (see plate 5). As will be noted below, the coursing in the northern field wall continues through into the north side of the adjacent cart shed.
- 2.20 The large pasture field to the west of this area also contains well preserved earthworks, most prominently a large embanked enclosure measuring c.120m by c.30m, with other drainage ditches and as yet unexplained platforms and

depressions adjacent to the artificial cut of the river (see below) [2/262-2/265; 4/150, 4/151] (see plate 6). The large enclosure is especially clear on aerial photographs of the priory complex taken in August 1981 (see figure 8). Quite what the large enclosure represents is presently unknown, but it could be a fishpond, garden or orchard.

The Wider Landscape

- 2.21 No attempt has been made in this report to identify or reconstruct the priory's landholdings within the wider landscape, although it was noted above that it was initially endowed with land in Ebberston township (to the north of the river), and other benefactors gave land in Marton, Sinnington, Snainton, Rillington, Wilton and surrounding areas. In 1276 the priory was said to possess half a carucate of land in the township of Yedingham to the south of the river, although this may have risen to two carucates (c.240 acres) soon after, and there was also a grange at Sinnington, another in Yedingham (now possibly Yedingham Cottage), a bercary at Wydale Cote, and other property in Whitby. In 1334, the priory was also responsible for the upkeep of 'Abbey Lane', which runs east from the present Abbey Farm, as far as Foulbridge (see figure 3), and this presumably connected the priory with their holdings in Snainton township (Russell 1923b 428).
- 2.22 The Ordnance Survey map of 1854 shows a roughly circular area of land with the priory towards the south-west corner, defined by drainage ditches to the north and east (the latter named as 'Welldale'), the original course of the River Derwent to the south, and the Ebberston Beck to the west. This area, which is bisected by the east-west aligned aforementioned Abbey Lane, is labelled as "Abbey Land" (see figure 3). At some point prior to 1771, the line of the Ebberston road seems to have been diverted to its present right-angled bends to pass next to Abbey Farm, presumably when this farmstead was built, possibly in the 1740s (Heward 1980); the existing alignment is shown on Jefferys' map of 1771. The roughly circular area of ground mentioned above is also highlighted as "Yedingham Abbey" on a map of 1801; it covers roughly c.220 acres, and may have been the core of the two carucates (c.360 acres) of land held in Ebberston (see figure 6).
- 2.23 Another interesting point to note is that the alignment of the river forming the southern side of the presumed priory landholding was straightened in the first half of the 19th century, to create a better route to the busy inland port at Malton where barges transported produce to and from the West Riding. The Derwent Navigation between Malton and the River Ouse had been opened in c.1723, but the final 13½ mile section to Yedingham opened only in January 1813. Small boats carrying coal and lime had been able to get to Yedingham Bridge before this, but the opening of the navigation meant that larger vessels could be used and a small wharf was constructed for loading and unloading. Various schemes for an extension between Yedingham and Scarborough were proposed, and a plan of 1801 shows a new cut from Foulbridge to Brompton and beyond (ERAO DDX 863/1) (Hadfield 1973, 316-328). One of the main drivers for the scheme was Sir George Cayley, the major landowner in the area, and the work was carried out by the Muston and Yedingham Drainage Company; it was started in 1800 after an Act of Parliament of the same year (ERAO AP/2/8), and was completed by 1808 under the direction of William Chapman (Skempton 2002, 126). The Ordnance Survey map of 1854 shows that more work was actually carried out, and a completely new cut running east from Yedingham Bridge to Foulbridge and beyond is depicted, running through the former abbey lands (see figure 3).

3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

- 3.1 The standing structures are described below, starting with an account of the plan form, structure and materials, external elevations and finally an internal circulation description. Unfortunately, given that no archaeological recording took place before the majority of the conservation works were complete, much structural evidence is likely to have been lost; it also proved impossible either to check previous statements made about the standing structure due to the extent of re-pointing and rebuilding, or to adequately record some *ex situ* architectural fragments before they were incorporated back into the repaired fabric.
- 3.2 The description concentrates on the two buildings (the barn to the east and the cart shed to the west) forming the subject of the refurbishment works, but also makes reference to the adjacent house where relevant; it should be noted that full access was not possible to the interior of the house at the time of the survey, and so the necessarily brief description relies on the Listed Building description and other sources, notably the surveys produced in 1980 by the RCHME and in 1993 by the YVBSG (Heward 1980; Bishop *et al* 1993). The agricultural range is aligned slightly north-west/south-east, but for the purposes of the following description, all parts are considered to be aligned either east-west or north-south. Unless otherwise stated, all terms used to describe roof structures or internal fixtures and fittings are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996), Alcock and Hall (1994) and Campbell (2000). Finally, in the following text, 'modern' is taken to mean dating to after c.1945.

Cartographic Depictions

- 3.3 The small farm complex, named as "Old Abbey" in 1854 but now known as Abbey Cottage, is largely depicted as it survives today, with the north-south aligned cross-wing and attached service range to the east, together with the co-joined barn and cart shed to the west (see figure 6). There are also two walled enclosures to the west, the northern one depicted as an orchard, a smaller square walled yard to the south of the barn and cart shed, and another square garden enclosure adjacent to the house; as noted in Chapter 2 above, these enclosures may represent the site of the priory's outer court. A slightly earlier plan of 1801 seems to show only the house and service range, and none of the agricultural range and enclosures, although it is possible that unoccupied buildings are not depicted or the map is not sufficiently detailed to differentiate these subtleties (see figure 6).
- 3.4 The Ordnance Survey 25" maps of 1891 and 1911 depict the site in more detail (see figure 7). The house's cross-wing and service range are shown, as is the barn to the west which is divided into two by the wall which forms the division between the two yards to the south. A "P." (pump) is shown in the north-east corner of the western yard. The attached cart shed is shown to the west, open to the south side, and the configuration of the two larger walled enclosures to the west is slightly different to that shown in 1854. There is also a small building attached to the west side of the cart shed. The map depictions are not significantly different between the two editions of 1891 and 1911 (see figure 7).

Plan Form (see figure 9)

- 3.5 The barn has a regular plan form, with maximum external dimensions of c.14.00m east-west by 5.95m north-south, while the three-bay cart shed to the west has

maximum external dimensions of 10.70m east-west by 5.70m north-south. As has been noted above in Chapter 2, at the Dissolution in 1539, the priory church was described as a rectangular building measuring a total of 80 feet long by 20 feet wide internally (i.e. 24.4m by 6.0m) (Brown 1886, 206-207). The barn was noted as forming a barn and byre in 1980 (Heward 1980).

- 3.6 The house has an L-shaped plan form, comprising an eastern north-south aligned cross-wing and western service range [2/257; 4/162]; the YVBSG survey calls the service range a stair turret. The house has maximum external dimensions of 13.70m east-west by 11.40m north-south. The Listed Building description (see above) suggests that the 18th century house probably incorporates a late 17th century farmhouse, all of which was subsequently altered during the 19th century. Other notes propose that, because the priory lands appear to have been divided in two in 1740, each part getting one farmhouse, at least part of the existing house must pre-date 1740 (Heward 1980). During the second half of the 20th century, a conservatory was built at the re-entrant angle of the house's cross-wing and service range.

Structure and Materials

- 3.7 Both barn and cart shed are of a single storey, open to the roof ridge internally, and both have pitched roofs covered with pantiles and stone ridges. The cross-wing of the house (running north-south) is of two storeys, with a pitched pantiled roof and a short, central, brick ridge stack. The service range, adjoining the barn, is of one and a half storeys to the eastern part, but a single storey to the western part; both parts have pitched pantiled roofs and there is an end stack to the west gable of the taller part.
- 3.8 Stone, of widely varying sizes (including re-used material), is used throughout the barn, cart shed and house, and this is described in more detail under the circulation description below. However, the external face of the barn's north wall, representing the former south wall of the church, is predominately built from coursed and squared calcareous sandstone, with an undetermined gritstone for some of the dressings. Internally to the barn, there are frequent patches of limewash and render, and limited use of brickwork. A chamfered plinth is partly visible to the external face of the west gable, and also to the base of the internal face of the barn's north wall, and this was also noted as continuing east into the service range in 1980 and 1993. Any internal floor surfaces within the barn had been largely removed by the time that the initial field visit was undertaken, whilst the ground floor surfaces within the house, where they were exposed, were of concrete.
- 3.9 The structural framework of all three buildings is formed by load-bearing stone walls. These vary substantially in width. The north wall of the barn is 0.85m wide, whilst the same wall in the service range of the house is up to 1.15m wide. Interestingly, the thickness of the north wall of the barn and service range is shown as a separate internal feature on the 1891 and 1911 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (see figure 7). The south wall of the barn averages 0.55m in width, and the same wall of the service range slightly less. The north wall of the cart shed is 0.45m thick, while the west gable is 0.50m thick.

External Elevations

- 3.10 The following description of the external elevations is based on a field inspection carried out in March and October-November 2017, combined with relevant

information contained in earlier photographs and other sources dating to before the start of the refurbishment works. The elevations are described below in a logical, clockwise manner, starting with the north elevation of the cart shed, barn and house.

- 3.11 The north elevation of the cart shed [1/310; 3/909-3/911, 3/913; 4/145] is generally built of coursed and squared stone, set with a lime mortar (see plates 7 and 8). Three different phases can be seen within the 2.08m high wall. The base of the wall (0.28m) is founded on several thin uneven courses, above which is c.1.0m of larger more regular and squared stones, the courses becoming progressively thinner from bottom to top, while the final four or five top courses are altogether larger, squarer and much more regular; prior to repointing, the upper courses were well mortared compared to the courses below. The coursing in the lowest two phases runs directly through into the adjacent field wall while above this the west end of the cart shed ends with quoins [4/146]. This suggests that the north wall of the cartshed was raised from the height of the existing field wall when it was built, possibly with reclaimed priory stone, while the lowest courses may be an earlier phase or a foundation. Although some detail has been lost following the repointing, the three phases in the wall face can still be seen.
- 3.12 At the west end of the barn's north elevation, there is a slightly ragged joint, set 1.00m to the east of the north-west corner; the coursing to the east of this joint does not match that to the west (see plate 9). It has been suggested that the different masonry marks the former return of the church's west wall (Proctor 2014); the upper part of this area was rebuilt as part of the repair works [2/258]. The coursing to the west of the joint does not flow through to the north wall of the cart shed, including the thin foundation level, and the east end of the barn is finished with quoins. The YVBSG noted that the stones to the west of the joint are not laid with the best side facing outwards (Bishop *et al* 1993).
- 3.13 To the east of the joint, the masonry of the barn's north wall is built from coursed and squared sandstone, although again not laid with best side outermost, and it incorporates a roll-moulded stringcourse or continuous impost band set c.1.50m above ground level (see figure 11 for profile) (see figure 6) [3/902-3/904]. Again, it is suggested that the stringcourse or band appears to be returned at the staggered joint previously mentioned, indicating the former position of the church's west wall [1/305-1/307] (Proctor 2014). It is also possible that the south windows of the nave would have been placed at a high level to clear the adjacent cloister roof, so the stringcourse broke up an otherwise large area of unrelieved wall (Giles Proctor, *Historic England, pers. comm.*).
- 3.14 The stringcourse is broken by a blocked doorway [3/905-3/907] with a round arch of voussoirs and quoined jambs. Photos taken prior to the refurbishment works appear to indicate an area of rebuilding around the arch of the doorway (see plate 9), defined by joints either side; in 1980, it was noted that "*the string finishes either side of the door in a rather unsatisfactory way and the arch above appears to be rebuilt*" (Heward 1980); although the differential coursing and stonework above the stringcourse does suggest a rebuild, the actual construction of the arch appears sound, and it may, in fact, be that it is the adjacent wall faces which have been rebuilt (see below). To the east of the doorway, below the stringcourse, there is a bracketed holy water stoup with a trefoil canopy (see plate 10) [1/308; 3/908]. It is much damaged but resembles the corbels used extensively at Byland Abbey to support triple shaft clusters in the abbey church, and appears to be *in situ* and an original feature (Stuart Harrison, *pers. comm.*). There was once a similar feature to the west of the doorway but this has since been removed (Dominic Powesland,

pers. comm.); this must have been done prior to 1980, as it is not referred to in a description of that date (Heward 1980), neither is it shown in Ryder's 1980s photograph.

- 3.15 To the east of the blocked door, the coursing below the stringcourse is of irregular-sized blocks, with uneven coursing, including some thinner stone towards the base (see plate 11). Above the stringcourse, there is one course of regular stones, with four or five courses of larger more crudely worked masonry up to the eaves line; prior to repointing, these upper courses were less well mortared. Further to the east, there is 0.30m gap in the moulded stringcourse, but this appears to result from damage rather than a deliberate architectural feature, and it then continues along the elevation, beyond what appears to be a staggered joint aligned with a change in wall thickness, but ends just short of a small inserted window. Beyond the window, in what is now the lower part of the house's service range, there is a 2.90m long section of wall face rebuilt with smaller stone, rising from a crude stepped plinth and projecting very slightly beyond the wall face to either side; the rebuilt section of wall contains a small sliding sash window, which conceals a medieval door internally (see below) (see plate 12). To the east of the rebuilt section, the wall face of the north elevation steps in by 0.30m, in line with the east side of the wall forming the west gable of the taller part of the service range [1/302-1/304] (see plate 13).
- 3.16 There are shaped kneelers and flat coping to the west gable of the taller part of the service range; the north kneeler is suggested to be of 17th century form (Heward 1980). To the east of the small sash window, the north elevation of the service range is blank, apart from a blocked window lighting the staircase hall. This section of wall appears to be built from re-used stone, and the YVBSG noted a plinth at the base of the wall (shown on a section but not on their plan) which was not visible at the time of the EDAS survey. The north gable of the house's cross-wing breaks back very slightly from the service range, and also has shaped kneelers, the one to the west set slightly higher than the one to the east, together with gable coping (see plate 13). The gable is built from coursed and squared stone, again probably re-used. There are single windows with wooden lintels to the ground and first floor, each fitted with a two-light casement frame of 20th century date [1/301]; it is suggested that the wooden lintels were perhaps inserted in the early 19th century when the window openings were enlarged (Heward 1980).
- 3.17 The east elevation of the cross-wing is built of coursed and squared re-used stone. It is largely blank, with the exception of a small inserted window, which may have re-placed an earlier fire-window serving the large internal fireplace here (see below) [1/299]. The south gable of the cross-wing is of similar form to the north gable, although the windows have stone wedge lintels, rather than wooden ones [1/300] (see plate 14). The differential form and colour of the stones forming the two corners of the gable, especially at the east end where there are larger stones to the lower half and quoins above, implies that the building formerly extended further to the south, before the gable was added [5/239] (Glyn Coppack, *pers. comm.*), and until relatively recently, wall lines continuing the north-south alignment of the cross-wing could be seen in the garden (Domonic Powesland, *pers. comm.*), although this is not mentioned in the previous surveys (Heward 1980; Bishop *et al* 1993). The west elevation of the cross-wing is generally blank [1/295].
- 3.18 The south elevation of the house's service range is partly obscured by a modern conservatory [1/296]. There is an inserted doorway at the east end of the ground floor of the south elevation, placed within a thickened section of wall; to the east of the doorway, the wall is up to 0.75m wide. The taller part of the service range has

a single window to the first floor. The lower part has two windows to the ground floor, with a dormer window above.

- 3.19 The barn's south elevation is built from coursed and squared stone, and again it is assumed that this is material re-used from former priory buildings. There is no obvious phasing or different builds, as seen on the north wall, but the courses become progressively larger towards ground level. There is a doorway with a wooden lintel at the east end of the elevation, and to the west of this, a window placed at a high level [1/297] (see plate 15). This window retains part of an earlier casement frame which has been re-used here, and there are straight joints and a blocking beneath running to ground level, suggestive of a former doorway [1/298]. To the west of the yard boundary wall (see below), there is a second doorway, flanked by small windows [1/311; 2/253; 3/947, 3/948] (see plate 16). A slightly projecting stone plinth is visible at the external south-west corner of the building which extends east for 3.0m from the corner [1/312].
- 3.20 The same plinth, but slightly wider, can also be seen towards the north end of the barn's west gable [1/313], terminating at (and apparently butting) a chamfered rectangular projection, probably marking the former position of an external buttress (see plate 17). The western plinth incorporates a blocked doorway opening 0.95m wide with chamfered jambs, which was revealed following the ground-reduction works in the cart shed [3/955, 3/956] (see also plate 17); there is no visible evidence, either externally or internally, for this former opening. It is possible that the plinth represents an earlier phase of construction to this wall. Larger blocked features visible internally at a higher level (see below) were also not clear to the external west gable of the barn, although the southern wooden lintel is evident. Most of the gable is again built from re-used priory stone, the lower half of the wall of large blocks laid in rough courses [1/314; 3/953]. There were large cracks in this gable and much was rebuilt as part of the repair works; this uncovered several pieces of worked stone, some of which were incorporated back into the wall, including one late 12th or early 13th century piece with dogtooth moulding [3/954] (see plate 18).
- 3.21 The former cart shed to the west of the barn was open-fronted to the south, the three bays separated by brick pillars with bull-nosed corners; the base of the west pillar was formed by a concrete pad that was cast inside an old oil drum [1/315, 1/316; 3/949-3/951]. These pillars were subsequently replaced as part of the restoration works. To the immediate front of the easternmost bay, a c.2.00m length of 0.55m thick wall became visible as a result of ground reduction works; it was only partially seen and was set at a slight angle to the cart shed itself [3/963] (see plate 19).
- 3.22 The west gable of the cart shed is built of thinly coursed stone, with the occasional larger piece of squared former priory stone [3/930] (see plate 21). A small structure is shown adjacent to the west gable on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1911 (see figure 7); no earlier roof scar is visible in the west gable in the pre-intervention photographs, although there may have been two possible blocked sockets for the wall plates which were subsequently lost during the repointing works [2/273; 4/157].

Circulation

Barn and Cart Shed

- 3.23 At the time of the EDAS survey, the principal access to the interior of the barn was through the doorway at the west end of the south elevation. This had clearly formed a cattle shed, as one wooden frame for a stall survived prior to repair works [2/252, 2/259].
- 3.24 Commencing with the west wall, there are two blocked higher-level openings with wooden lintels, perhaps representing former windows and/or perhaps as a strengthening feature [1/333; 3/964]; the lintels lie at eaves level and the southern one is also visible externally.
- 3.25 At the west end of the north wall, the blocked arched doorway, visible externally, is present (see plate 20). At the time of the initial survey visit, it was largely obscured [3/966, 3/967], but photographs taken prior to and after refurbishment show it to have a round arch of voussoirs springing from carved imposts under a moulded hoodmould (see figure 11 for profile) with one surviving stiff-leaf stop [2/278; 3/997]; the doorway and carvings were drawn by the YVBSG in 1993 (see figure 10). Both arch and jambs are chamfered, and the form of the doorway suggests that this was once the external face, with a rebate for a door to the north. The east impost [3/972, 3/996] is set at a slightly lower level than the west impost, which may be result of settlement rather than any deliberate feature [3/971, 3/995]. The doorway is blocked with mortared random rubble. The form of the doorway is commensurate with the mid/late 12th century foundation date of the priory.
- 3.26 The majority of the internal face of the north wall is built of coursed and squared stone, although the lower half is of narrower regular stonework with the courses becoming progressively larger towards ground level while the courses above are of more coarsely tooled larger blocks with uneven coursing with one or two fine ashlar blocks around the doorway [1/327, 1/328; 3/973-3/977; 4/]. Conversely, the stonework to the lower part of the wall to the west of the doorway, as far as the straight joint (see below), is more finely dressed. A moulded and chamfered plinth is visible to the base of the wall to the west of the doorway described above (see figure 11), with a broken section of roll-moulding above, similar to the stringcourse seen on the external side of the wall [2/250; 3/968, 3/969; 4/149]. Both the chamfered plinth and roll-moulding terminate at a straight joint in the wall, which matches the one seen externally. The chamfered plinth is visible intermittently along the base of the wall to the east of door (see figure 11); limited excavations against the wall revealed another plinth below (see below). The latter incorporates a chamfered rectangular projection, almost certainly representing the former position of an external pilaster or buttress to the church's north wall; there is an area of scarring or repair to the wall face above in line with the chamfered projection [1/326; 2/302]. A gap in the plinth 5.00m to the east with a similar area of scarring above almost certainly represents another buttress position [1/321] (see plate 22), although the gap was subsequently infilled with a re-used section of plinth as part of rebuilding works [4/161]. The eastern half of the wall retains patches of render and limewash [1/323]. The YVBSG report also notes a possible high level blocked window or recess mid-way along the elevation, and the remnants of a socket to the east of the doorway, with a deep-seated beam remaining, although neither could be seen at the time of the EDAS survey (Bishop *et al* 1993).

- 3.27 The east wall of the barn preserves evidence for several different phases of alteration, and it butts the north and south walls at either end; it was present by at least 1891, and it may have formed the west end of this part of the house in 1801 (see figures 6 and 7), but is probably much earlier (see plate 23). There is an inserted concrete beam underpinning much of the wall. A straight joint towards the north end of the wall has a narrow area of bricks laid on edge rising up its south side, probably representing a former flue. To the east of this, there is a similarly narrow area of soot blackening to the wall, with projecting masonry to the base; Proctor (2014) suggests that a smithy may once have been located here. At the south end of the wall, there is a blocked doorway with a long re-used wooden lintel to the ground floor, with a second, doorway-sized, opening to the first floor above [1/319; 3/979, 3/980].
- 3.28 The east end of the barn's south wall is also partly rendered and lime-washed [1/324]. The window to the west, also visible externally, has straight joints and blocking beneath running to ground level, confirming that it was a former doorway [1/325; 3/981] (see plate 24). To the west of the window, a wall stub projects from the south wall. This once ran the full width of the barn's interior (as shown on the 1891 map), but was subsequently truncated; a corbelled-type projecting stone at the top of the barn's north wall here indicates that this end of the cross-wall was only crudely tied into the structure of the main building [3/994; 4/160], and there was further stonework extending above the eaves line which was subsequently removed during the re-roofing works. The wall stub has a blocked doorway with a re-used timber lintel and door frame to the south end [1/330], and also contains re-used moulded and carved stones from the priory [1/325, 1/329; 3/982-3/986, 3/988] (see plate 25). One of these stones, set into the end of the wall stub, has a diamond-shaped chevron decoration of typical late 12th century form (see plate 27); it is not especially well executed, and suggests a provincial local mason trying to emulate something seen in a higher-quality building elsewhere (Stuart Harrison, *pers. comm.*; see Appendix 3). To the west of the stub wall, the south wall of the barn contained only features that were visible externally [1/331; 3/987, 3/989, 3/990].
- 3.29 The roof over the barn is formed by simple softwood trusses of nailed construction throughout, comprising tie-beam, principal rafters and plank collar; the single purlin to each roof slope is clasped between the principal and the collar. The ends of the tie-beams are set into wall plates which lie on the wall tops (see plate 28). The pantiles are underdrawn with lathes and are bedded on mortar.
- 3.30 The internal north wall of the cart shed is blank [1/318], although the differential coursing forming the three phases of construction seen externally are visible, the lower height of the internal floor meaning that more of the lowest foundation courses are exposed [1/317; 3/958; 4/148]. The interior of the west gable is built of thinly coursed stone, with the occasional larger piece of squared former priory stone, although there are two wooden lintels on either side at eaves height, as seen in the west gable of the barn. The roof over the cart shed is of very similar form to that over the barn, although some carpenter's marks were visible [1/336; 2/255, 2/256].
- House*
- 3.31 The principal entrance to the house is through the conservatory at the re-entrant angle of the cross-wing and service range. The doorway in the south elevation of the service range opens into the staircase hall, which is 1.80m wide and flanked by stone walls to either side; the wall to the west, which coincides with an inset visible externally in the north wall, is 0.70m wide whereas the wall to the east is 0.60m. It

has been suggested that the thicker western wall, and the thicker masonry around the doorway, could perhaps be a remnant of a south transept of the priory church, if such had ever been present (Heward 1980). The YVBSG survey notes that the thinner eastern wall is not built of squared blocks, and is battered on its west face and has clearly always been an internal wall. The thicker wall to the west is also battered, and it narrows to 0.62m at first floor, leading to the suggestion that the thicker lower part predates the rest of the service range gable here (Bishop *et al* 1993). In the north wall of the staircase hall is a modern window, blocked externally.

- 3.32 A doorway on the west side of the hall leads into an east-west passage. This passage has a small wall cupboard to the south wall [1/293], a toilet at the west end and two rooms to north, all separated by narrow brick partition walls; in 1980, these rooms were in use as a pantry and scullery/laundry (Heward 1980), but they are shown as one cell in 1891 (see figure 7). A blocked doorway at the west end of the passage corresponds with that seen in the east side of the barn, and the lintel was formed by a section of timber similar to the bressumer of the brick firehood (Bishop *et al* 1993).
- 3.33 The west room was filled with stored material and little could be seen at the time of the EDAS inspection [1/294]. However, the two previous surveys noted a broad chamfer running along the base of the north wall, presumably a plinth, with a gap towards the east side and exposed rubble above suggesting the position of another pilaster or buttress (Bishop *et al* 1993; Heward 1980). If this is the case, it would lie respectively 5.00m and 10.00m to the west of the others seen in the north side of the adjacent barn.
- 3.34 The east room has an early doorway in the north wall, now blocked and not visible externally (see figure 10). There are two orders of slender collonettes supporting stiff-leaf capitals, and the pointed arch of the doorway is of three orders, with keel and dogtooth mouldings; the apex of the arch is visible in the room above [1/288-1/292] (see plates 29 and 30). The doorway has similar decoration to the corbels of 12th century date at Byland Abbey (Stuart Harrison, *pers. comm.*). The YVBSG also note that a section of capital as well as other shaped priory stones had been incorporated into the east wall of this room (Bishop *et al* 1993). At the time of the EDAS survey, an *ex situ* stone with dogtooth moulding was visible in the yard [1/334, 1/335] (see plates 26 and 43); this piece is part of an incomplete jamb, dating to the late 12th or early 13th century (see Appendix 3), perhaps suggesting that at last one other similar doorway was present within the priory complex.
- 3.35 A doorway in the east wall of the staircase hall leads into the cross-wing forming the main body of the house. There are two cells to the ground floor, separated by the central stack but linked by a passage on its west side. The Listed Building description (see above) suggests that the house was originally of a two-cell baffle entry plan, and later extended to incorporate the remains of the priory into the service range. The description further states that in the north room of the cross-wing, the chamfered bressumer, fire window and spice cupboard of the central fireplace survive, with the firehood visible in the floor above. Notes made in 1980 (Heward 1980) state that the north ground floor room formed the kitchen, with the south room probably the parlour. The hearth to the northern kitchen retained its heck (to the west), hearth beam, spice cupboard with 18th century surround and a small fire window. It was however much rebuilt, and although the form was early, none of the features could be dated with any certainty to before the mid 18th century; the YVBSG survey suggests that the bressumer is not of any antiquity and seems to be a reused timber from elsewhere (Bishop *et al* 1993). The ten east-

west joists over the kitchen were edge-beaded and probably of late 18th century date. The parlour to the south had a modern fireplace to the north side (set back to back with the kitchen hearth). There were eight east-west beaded joists over, with a scar in the floorboard over the western end of the room suggesting that the original staircase rose against the west wall before being moved to its current position.

The Yard (see figure 11)

- 3.36 The farm yard, positioned to the south of the barn and cart shed, measures on average 18.5m square, very close in dimensions to the 60ft (18.2m) square given in the Dissolution survey for the size of the cloister on the south side of the church, although this may be a coincidence (see Chapter 5 below) [1/337-1/340]. Although clearly rebuilt in places, the height of the walls (up to 2.00m in places) and their construction (a distinctive thin coursing placed between deeper courses or bands of stone) also suggests that they are relatively early in date (see plate 31). Nevertheless, they incorporate what appears to be re-used stone from the priory, including several architectural fragments, and so are presumably a post-Dissolution construction. The yard appears in its current form in 1854 (the earliest readily-available map consulted for the project), with a trackway running towards a gateway in the south side. It is not shown in 1801, although it is possible that this is not an accurate depiction (see figure 6).
- 3.37 The external (east) face of the east yard wall stands within the garden of the adjacent house, and was obscured by vegetation at the time of the EDAS survey, and so could not be inspected in detail. The south-east external corner of the yard is butted by the south garden wall of the house, which is a relatively recent rebuild (Dominic Powlesland, *pers. comm.*). The south garden wall is built of random rubble, roughly coursed, and stands up to 1.20m high, with concrete capping; at the east end, a short section adjacent to a gateway has been rebuilt [3/914-3/916]. The wall appears relatively recent in date, although the alignment is shown on the historic Ordnance Survey maps (see figure 6).
- 3.38 The wall forming the south side of the yard stands up to 1.65m in height, with the pattern of thin and thicker coursing remaining visible to the external face [3/917, 3/918; 5/238] (see plate 32). To the east of the central gateway shown in 1854, there is a low blocked feature resembling a sheep creep [3/919; 4/158]. This lines up roughly with a narrow area of disturbance to the internal wall face (see below) and so may once have given access to a sub-division within the yard which has since been lost. A section to the immediate east of the gateway has been rebuilt [2/275; 3/920]. To the west of the gateway, the south yard wall is butted by a field wall running to the south [3/921]. The section of the south yard wall to the west of the gateway [3/922] is badly weathered. The south-west external corner of the yard is quoined, the lowest quoin projecting 0.08m beyond those above [1/346, 1/347; 3/923, 3/924] (see plate 33).
- 3.39 The west yard wall stands up to c.2.00m in height (see plate 31), with the pattern of thin and thicker coursing generally remaining visible to the external face; it is most prominent to the lower c.1.10m, and the wall above may have been rebuilt or heightened [3/925, 3/926]. Part of the uppermost surviving course of the wall is made from squared stones, probably re-used from a priory building [3/927], and there is at least one re-used architectural fragment towards the southern end, now badly weathered [3/993]. To the southern half, there is an area of rebuilding or crudely repaired collapse to the upper part [3/928]. There is a blocked opening or gap 1.40m wide adjacent to the west gable at the north end of the wall (see plate

19); this blocking is believed to have been put in place by the then farmer during the 1950s [3/929, 3/931].

- 3.40 The internal face of the west yard wall again displays the thin and thicker coursing pattern clearly, although again there is a suggestion that the wall has been rebuilt above c.1.10m [3/932-3/934]. For c.2.75m south of the blocking at the north end, a slightly projecting plinth is visible to the base of the wall, in addition to a possible straight or butt joint at a low level only. Some 6.60m south of the blocking, there is a square stone, 0.25m square, set at 1.80m above ground level, similar to those seen to the east wall (see below); it possibly represents a blocked former socket. To the southern part of the wall, the same area of rebuilding or reconstruction noted externally can be seen to the upper part, and 0.80m to the south of this, there is a straight or butt joint to the upper part of the wall only.
- 3.41 The internal face of the south yard wall to the west of the central gateway was largely obscured by vegetation and stored materials at the time of the EDAS inspection [3/935, 3/936], although an area of rebuilding is visible to the immediate west of the gateway. To the east of the gateway, a narrow area of repair or repointing may mark where a former yard sub-division was once tied into the wall face; this coincides broadly with one side of the possible sheep creep noted externally [3/937, 3/939]. This section of the wall also incorporates two re-used architectural fragments. The lower, smaller fragment appears to have damage internally, but might be a remnant of a small socket [3/938]. The upper fragment appears to form part of a window surround [3/991].
- 3.42 The internal face of the east yard wall is badly weathered, but probably preserves the distinctive coursing pattern noted above better than any other of the yard walls [3/940-3/945] (see plate 34). It stands to an average height of c.2.00m. The southern half of the wall contains two square stones to the upper part, each 0.35m wide by 0.25m high, with the base set c.1.60m above ground level [3/992]. Like the similar stone described to the west wall, they are distinct from the surrounding masonry, and might represent former sockets that have been blocked [1/341-1/343] (see also plate 34). Beginning at the southernmost square stone and running northwards, a plinth of larger stones, projecting 0.10m, is visible at the base of the wall. This plinth can be traced to within 3.70m of the blocking at the north end of the east yard wall. To the immediate south of the blocking, the quoins of the lean-to structure on the east side of the wall are visible [3/946] (see plate 35). As with the corresponding blocked opening at the north end of the west wall, the 2.25m wide former gap or opening at the north end of the east wall, butting the barn's south elevation, is believed to have been put in place by the then farmer during the 1950s. As was noted above, the alignment of this wall continues into the interior of the barn.

4 RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

Introduction

- 4.1 As noted in Chapter 1 above, the reduction of floor levels inside the barn, forming the eastern of the two co-joined agricultural buildings, was subject to direct archaeological monitoring as it was dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered could be immediately identified and recorded; all excavation was undertaken by hand. The ground-reduction works took place across the whole of the interior of the barn, either side of the remaining stub of the north-south cross-wall. No monitoring was undertaken during more restricted groundworks in the adjoining cart shed.

General Ground Reduction Works (see figure 12)

- 4.2 The existing floor level on the west side of the internal stub cross-wall was reduced by roughly 300mm, with some of the excavated material deposited over the area to the east to create a uniformly level interior.
- 4.3 The foundations of the former north-south aligned cross-wall, now represented by the stub wall extending for 1.60m from the south wall of the barn, were revealed [2/304-2/308] (see plates 36 and 37). Only the top of the foundation (104) was exposed, but it measured 2.50m long (north-south), and was composed of roughly dressed sandstone blocks, typically up to 0.50m long and over 0.30m wide. The foundation was only seen on the east side of the wall but extrapolation suggests that it was at least 1.00m wide, slightly wider than the 0.60m wide wall (102) above, and it continued under the upstanding section of stub wall; the foundation was slightly offset from the wall line above. The foundation did not continue across the full width of the barn, terminating c.1.00m to the south of the north wall, suggesting the north end may have been robbed. No bonding material was evident within the foundation.
- 4.4 The lower courses of the cross-wall (102), measuring 0.60m wide and 0.50m high, lay on top of the foundations (104), running across the full width of the barn. This wall was formed from re-used dressed sandstone blocks up to 0.35m by 0.30m in size and small un-worked fragments of limestone, typically 0.10m by 0.15m in size; it represented the continuation of the existing upstanding stub wall. The west side of the wall formed a straight worked face, the east side less so. It was noted in the architectural description above that the wall originally ran across the full width of the barn's interior, and is shown as doing so on the 1891 map, and that a projecting corbel-type stone at the top of the barn's north wall indicates that the north end of the cross-wall was only crudely tied into the structure of the main building. This was confirmed by the excavated lower courses - they extended up to a plinth at the base of the north barn wall (111), but were not tied into it [2/298, 2/301]. The bonding of the wall was a firm light grey-white mortar (105), and this was seen to overlie a possible construction/demolition deposit (107) revealed in the adjacent test pit (see Test Pit 1 below).
- 4.5 The hard-packed ground on the east side of the cross-wall foundation (102) was cleaned back for a distance of 0.60m, to reveal a hard compacted lime mortar surface (103) of uncertain depth (see plate 36). No ground-reduction work was undertaken in this area, the ground level being built up with material from the west side of the barn.

- 4.6 The hard-packed floor in the north-west corner of the barn was also cleaned back prior to its removal, over an area measuring c.1.50m north-south by 3.00m east-west. This revealed a rough hard-standing surface (101) made up of rounded cobbles and pieces of worked squared and rubble sandstone of various sizes, bound in a firm mid-brown clay, straw and animal dung mixture; the larger pieces of stone lay to the west of the blocked doorway here [2/303] (see plate 39). This surface was obviously an area of hard standing for cattle, and it was bedded on a 0.30m thick layer of loose mid-dark brown clay (106). A small assemblage of animal and bird bone, and two shards of 20th century glass, were recovered from the ground-raising deposit (106) (see Appendix 5).
- 4.7 A number of architectural fragments were recovered from the hard-standing surface (see plate 41). These are predominately of late 12th-early 13th century date, and include two window voussoirs, an ashlar block with an angled socket for a timber, a short length of detached nook shaft, an incomplete jambstone with dogtooth decoration (see plate 43), and a chamfered block perhaps part of a vault rib or the soffit order from an arch [2/244, 2/247-2/249, 2/280] (see Appendix 3). Of particular note is a double section of capital, each for a single detached shaft, attached to an octagonal block showing that it represents part of a much larger pier; there are setting out marks visible on the underside suggesting the mason had several failed attempts before completing the piece [2/245, 2/246] (see plate 44). It may have formed part of an arcade of some sophistication (perhaps for the north aisle) or a support for a vault in one of the claustral buildings such as the chapter house or undercroft (Stuart Harrison, *pers. comm.*).

Test Pit 1 (see figure 12)

- 4.8 Test Pit 1 measured 1.26m long (east-west) by 0.68m wide and up to 0.70m deep, and was hand-excavated against the north wall of the barn, immediately to the west of the remains of the cross-wall (102) [2/284-2/286, 2/289] (see figure 9). The pit could not be extended further to the west, around an exposed buttress base, as this area had previously been disturbed by the building contractors.
- 4.9 The earliest deposit encountered in the pit was a deposit of crushed mortar containing fragments of sandstone (107), which possibly represents a construction or demolition deposit associated with the adjacent north barn wall (113). The earlier foundation of the cross-wall (104) and the possible construction/demolition deposit (107) was overlaid by the north-south aligned cross-wall (102) mentioned above.
- 4.10 Cut into the earlier construction/demolition deposit (107) rubble was an east-west aligned construction cut [108] over 0.32m wide for the foundation (109) of the north wall of the barn (113) (see plate 38). The foundation (109) varied from one to two visible courses (typically 0.23m high) of unbonded roughly hewn sandstone blocks, up to 0.60m long by 0.35m wide by over 0.11m thick, some of which may have been re-used as at least two pieces were heavily burnt; the foundations stepped out 0.18m beyond the wall face (111) above but the full depth of the foundations was not revealed. The construction cut had been backfilled with a dark grey sandy silt (110). Above the foundation, the lowest two courses of the north wall of the barn (113) were formed by two separate moulded chamfered plinths of dressed sandstone (111), the upper set back by 0.07m from the lower; the lower course was 0.20m high while the upper, previously exposed, course was 0.30m high [2/287] (see figure 11).

- 4.11 Abutting the west side of the cross-wall (102) and north wall of the barn (113) was a 0.30m thick ground-raising deposit of loose dark brown sand (106), which was in turn overlaid by a surface of cobbles and roughly hewn limestone (101).

Test Pit 2 (see figure 12)

- 4.12 Test Pit 2 measured 1.90m long (east-west) by 0.44m wide and up to 0.70m deep, and was hand-excavated against the north wall of the barn, between the return of the west wall and the west side of the blocked doorway [2/281-2/283, 2/291,2/296] (see figure 9).
- 4.13 The earliest feature encountered was the east-west aligned foundation (112) of the north wall of the barn (113) (see plate 40). The foundation comprised at least two courses of unbonded, roughly hewn, sandstone blocks, ranging in size from 0.30m by 0.10m by 0.10m thick to 0.20m by 0.20m by 0.36m thick, which stepped out 0.20m from the wall face (111) above. As in Test Pit 1, the full depth of the foundation was not revealed.
- 4.14 Above the foundation (112), the lowest two courses of the barn's north wall (111) were formed by two separate moulded chamfered plinths of dressed sandstone, the upper set back by 0.07m from the lower; the lower course was of unbonded blocks ranging from 0.16m-0.28m long by 0.15m high while the upper, previously exposed, course was of mortared blocks 0.20m-0.40m long by 0.25m high. The lower course stepped out by 0.70m [2/297]. As noted in the architectural description above, a section of broken roll-moulding ran along the wall face above the two plinth courses.
- 4.15 The base for a buttress (114) was exposed in the north-west corner of the test pit [2/294, 2/295] (see plate 40). This lay on top of the foundation course (112), which stepped out further to the south and east to accommodate it. It measured 0.50m east-west, the west end running under the west wall of the barn, and it was stepped out 0.30m from the north wall, although the plinths and roll-moulding had been chopped out. Two courses of the buttress base (114) were exposed, the lower course being unbonded and of squared stones measuring 0.18m square and over 0.20m thick. Only one block of the second course survived in the western corner, measuring 0.18m long by 0.30m wide and 0.15m high. The east-west measurement of the buttress coincided with the straight joints in the north wall face above (113). A short length of the foundation of the west wall of the barn (115) was also exposed, lying on top of the north wall foundation (112) and abutting the buttress base (114).
- 4.16 Abutting the north and western wall of the barn (113/115) was a 0.30m thick ground-raising deposit of loose dark brown sand (106), which was in turn overlaid by the cobble and limestone hardstanding surface (101) noted above.

Finds Assessment

- 4.17 A small finds assemblage was recovered from the watching brief, comprising faunal remains, metalwork and vessel glass recovered from ground-raising deposit (106) (Test Pit 2), and a sample of stone foundation (109) (Test Pit 1). No *in situ* or *ex situ* human remains were encountered.
- 4.18 The faunal remains comprised 14 fragments of animal bone and two bird bones. The majority (68%) were cattle and/or horse remains including juveniles, and several of the bones exhibited evidence of butchery. Pig(?) remains made up 13%

of the assemblage, and goose-sized birds were represented by the two bird bones, one of which showed evidence of butchery.

- 4.19 The metalwork comprised two iron items, a suspension ring and a hinge pivot. Both were in good condition despite corrosion products adhering to surfaces, with strong magnetic responses indicating solid cores. Both items are considered to be of relatively recent date, e.g. late post-medieval/early modern. The two shards of vessel glass were base and body shards of 20th century date, and were probably from the same bottle.
- 4.20 The representative sample from the foundation (109) comprised five limestone fragments. The remaining original surfaces were very roughly hewn, with no fine tooling. Exposure to direct heat was evident by the Weak Red (10R/5/4) to Dark Reddish Grey (5YR/4/2) hue. No other distinguishing features were recorded.
- 4.21 No ecclesiastical or medieval artefacts were conclusively identified from the assemblage, although it is quite possible that the stone building material (109) may have been part of the original church foundations. Residual medieval material could also be present within the faunal remains, re-deposited during later works. However, the metalwork, also recovered from the same ground-raising deposit (106), is considered to be of relatively recent date therefore it is likely that the faunal assemblage is of contemporary date and represents small-scale dumping/casual deposition of domestic refuse and/or material brought in from elsewhere during later re-building works. The modern vessel glass may be intrusive. Overall, the small size of the assemblage provides little archaeological information and further work is not considered necessary.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 A number of questions have arisen from the survey and monitoring work undertaken at the remains of Yedingham Priory, and these are outlined below.

Position of the Church (see figure 13)

- 5.2 Fundamental to the understanding of the priory complex is the location of the church, which comprised the nave (west part) and the choir (east part), and which the Dissolution survey noted was a low rectangular building measuring 80ft long by 20ft broad internally (i.e. 24.4m by 6.0m); the choir itself measured 46ft (14.0m) long. The presence of two altars in the nave and 21 windows in the church implies that there was a north aisle to the nave, and the fact that there were also two altars in the choir also suggests that the choir had a north aisle (Glyn Coppack, *pers. comm.*).
- 5.3 As has been noted in Chapter 1 above, previous interpretations have suggested that the north wall of the barn, between the house to the east and the cart shed to the west, represents the south wall of the priory church, with the north elevation, containing the doorway towards the west end as well as the roll-moulded stringcourse and stoup, being internal to the church (e.g. Pevsner 2002, 408; Ryder 1982, 58; Heward 1980). There has been no further evidence gained by the recent work to dispute this, indeed, the presence of the double chamfered plinth at the base of the south face of this wall and the position of three pilasters or buttresses on the south side of the wall, would appear to confirm the suggestion. However, the surviving fabric of this wall suggests that only the stonework below the string course is of an early (presumably medieval) date, with rebuilding in reused priory stone above and also possibly around the arch of the western doorway; the arrangement of the voussoirs themselves seems original and *in situ*. This is also the case inside the barn, where the south side of the former church contains several reused pieces of medieval masonry, including roll mouldings, plain voussoirs and dogtoothed pieces, in the upper courses (Stuart Harrison, *pers. comm.*).
- 5.4 The north face of the house's service range and cross-wing also contains several phases of rebuilding or refacing, with a slightly wider section to the east end of the service range concealing an ornate 12th century monastic doorway, only visible internally. In addition, the previous surveys by the RCHME and YVBSG, in August 1980 and May 1993 respectively, established that the church's external plinth continued along the base of the south face of the north wall to just beyond the medieval doorway, and the position of a further buttress was recorded in the western room of the service range. A total of four buttress positions have therefore been revealed along this wall face, and it is significant that they lie at 5.0m or 16ft centres (see figure 9). The two test pits excavated against the south side of the wall inside the barn revealed a second chamfer below that which was visible above ground, plus the foundations which extended 0.18m-0.20m out from the wall face above; the full depth of the foundations was not revealed, but a construction cut over 0.32m wide and filled with a dark grey sandy silt was seen in Test Pit 1.
- 5.5 This structural information, plus the details from the transcribed Dissolution survey (see Appendix 2), mean that it is possible to more accurately locate the position of the church in relation to the standing buildings which survive today. It seems certain that the joints 1.0m in from the west end of the barn's north wall, more visible internally as the point at which the plinth and rolled moulding terminate, represent the north return of the west end of the former nave. The church's

documented measurement of 80ft (24.4m), allowing for the fact that this is an internal measurement, and that thickness of the two end walls need to be added (each typically c.4ft or 1.2m wide; Glyn Coppack, *pers. comm.*), produces a total length of c.88ft or c.26.8m. In fact, this measurement corresponds well to the combined length of the north wall of the barn, service range and cross-wing, which totals 27.2m. This scenario means that the northern return at the east end of the choir would be in line with the east end of the cross-wing, although there is no clear evidence for it in the surviving, rebuilt, stonework of the gable. This also means that the two parts of the buttress base seen in the north-west corner of the barn and the north-east corner of the cart shed may well form one clasping buttress at the south-west corner of the former church. The church was also documented to be 20ft (6.0m) wide, which would equate to between 8.0m and 9.0m taking into the thickness of the walls, although it seems likely that there was also a north aisle to both the nave and the choir; an earthwork platform can be seen in the pasture roughly equivalent to this shape. What cannot, at present, be determined is whether the church was extended at some point prior to the Dissolution, resulting in the consecration in August 1241; perhaps the choir was extended to the east or the north aisle(s) added at this time.

- 5.6 Assuming the position of the church is correct, the division between the nave and the choir would lie c.10.4m from the joint at the west end of the barn, placing it close to the former eastern buttress position in the barn. However, the nave and choir are only likely to have been separated by a rood screen, rather than any permanent structural element, and no evidence for this division can be seen on the north face of the barn's north wall. There may well have been a circulation space between the nave and choir, and the end of the internal stringcourse would normally be expected to correspond with the west end of the choir stalls, unless the stalls did not have canopies which seems likely (Glyn Coppack, *pers. comm.*). The eastern door therefore lies in the approximate centre of the choir, which might suggest that there was room for six stalls to the west. The differential thickness in the north wall of the service range compared to the north wall of the barn and cross-wing cannot otherwise be easily explained, unless it is simply to take the width of the more ornate doorway in the centre of the choir.

Position of the Cloisters (see figures 13 and 14)

- 5.7 The two doorways in the south wall of the church, the simpler one close towards the west end of the nave and more ornate one in the approximate centre of the choir, would have formed processional doorways into the cloister to the south; both doorways are considered to be broadly of the same date. The fact that the cloisters lay to the south of the church is confirmed by the Dissolution survey. Many Cistercian nunneries had their cloisters to the south (Coppack 2008, 294), although those at Thicket and Wilberfoss priories were to the north, presumably due to site constraints.
- 5.8 Prior to the start of the EDAS survey, it had been assumed that the walled yard to the south of the barn and cart shed, measuring on average 18.5m square, represented the cloisters, as this corresponds very closely to the 60ft (18.2m) square given in the Dissolution survey. However, as with the church, further analysis suggests that this is not the case, and an alternative position slightly to the east can be suggested by the measurements and the surviving structural elements.
- 5.9 It would normally be expected that the north-west outer corner of the cloisters would correspond to the south-west corner of the church (Glyn Coppack, *pers.*

comm.). Notwithstanding Coppack's valuable comments about not using the measurements in the Dissolution survey too literally (Coppack 2008, 255), a distance of 60ft plus a bit more for the thickness of the east and west cloister walls (the 60ft being an internal measurement) would therefore place the north-east corner of the cloister at the thicker west wall of the staircase hall, very close to the eastern doorway; this measurement is 18.5m. However, it is also surely significant that the external width of the cross-wing, at 4.8m, is the same as the documented but internal width of the east range of 16ft or 4.8m. It therefore seems more likely that the east side of the cloisters is represented by the west wall of the cross-wing, giving the cloisters an east-west measurement on the ground of 21.0m; this additional c.2.5m might be represented by the width of the east and west walls, which would have had to support the two storey east and west ranges. It therefore follows that, if the cloisters were c.21.0m square, their south side would correspond to the eastern part of the south yard wall. The 10ft (3.0m) wide alley would have run around the inside of the cloisters, and it is again perhaps significant that the width of the staircase hall, including the thicker west wall, is 2.5m, close to this measurement. This would place the north internal wall running east-west through the centre of the barn and part of the service range. No evidence for this survives, and none was seen in the floor reduction work, although it is noted that one of the pre-intervention photographs does show an apparent wall-line on this general alignment, although it is not clear if this was *in situ* and it had been removed prior to EDAS attending site.

- 5.10 This hypothesis therefore suggests that the surviving north-south aligned cross-wing represents the north end of the two storey east range, and it would seem logical that this part of the priory would have been utilised for a later 17th century farmhouse. The north part of the east range was occupied by the chapter house on the ground floor and part of the dormer above; Jennings has suggested a gap between the chapter house and the church which would have contained the night stairs to the dormer above (see figure 3), although this is incorrect as evidence from almost all other nunneries suggests there was only a day-stair from the dormitory (Glyn Coppack, *pers. comm.*). The earlier surveys of the cross-wing noted that there were formerly stairs against the west wall of the southern room, which might correspond to the position of the former day stairs. Unfortunately, no internal length measurement is given for the chapter house, but comparison with other houses suggests that it might have been c.30ft or 9.1m long (Glyn Coppack, *pers. comm.*). The existing internal length of the cross-wing is 10.1m (based on the 1980 and 1993 surveys), which might therefore equate with the length of the chapter house, although it is accepted that the south gable has been added. The former continuation of the east and west walls to the south, previously noted by Powesland as surviving until relatively recently, would represent the continuation of the east range.
- 5.11 As noted above, the south claustral range comprised two store houses, a small buttery and a chamber on the ground floor, with the frater (refectory) above with four little chambers on the north side which oversailed the cloister alley (see figure 14). No dimensions for these rooms, or the range as whole, are given in the Dissolution survey, but it is assumed that the range extended the full width of the cloisters (i.e. 60ft) and was of a similar width to the east range, namely 4.8m wide internally. As previously noted, the east half of the existing southern yard wall may represent the western part of the north wall of the south range, although it is more likely that it just follows the same alignment, as nothing of architectural significance can be seen in the fabric of the yard wall, and it does contain several reused fragments.

- 5.12 The Dissolution survey does give some idea of varying widths for the various structures forming the west range along the west side of the cloisters. At the south end, there was a 20ft (6.0m) square double height kitchen, to the north a 16ft (4.8m) square low hall with a high hall above, and to the north again, a little parlour and brew house ('gylynge house') each 14ft (4.2m) square with two separate chambers above. These measurements add up to 64ft (19.5m), so it seems likely that the south end of the kitchen extended slightly beyond the south side of the cloisters, especially when the wall thicknesses are taken into account, as shown by Coppack (see figure 14); some of these wall thickness would have had to accommodate fireplaces in the kitchen and two of the chambers. The west side of the west range was therefore not uniformly straight, and there was also a 'new' two storey guest house, measuring 30ft long by 16ft wide (9.1m by 4.8m) extending west from the west end of the kitchen.
- 5.13 It is unclear how the structures forming the west cloister range fit in with the surviving structures on the site. The 'little parlour' at the north end of the range appears to correspond with the eastern part of the cart shed, and the section of the east-west wall alignment exposed in plan on the south side of the shed may represent the division between the little parlour and the brew house to the south (see figure 13). It is also possible that the opening seen in the base of the west face of the barn's west gable represents a doorway leading from the little parlour into the cloister alley. If the south end of the range does coincide with the west part of the existing south yard wall, then it is possible that the southern end of the west yard wall, which has quoins at its south end (see plate 33), forms the internal division between the two ground floor rooms in the newly-built guest building. However, as noted above, it is also possible that the south side of the kitchen and guest range extended beyond the north side of the south range, in which case the surviving wall bears little relationship to the priory buildings.

Position of the Inner and Outer Courts, and Precinct

- 5.14 As previously discussed, the Dissolution survey notes that the newly-built guest building lies 'by the inner court side', and Coppack has interpreted this structure as being located on the west side of the kitchen which itself lies near or at the south end of the west range (see figure 14). It is therefore possible that an inner court lay to the north of the guest range, on the west side of the west range, which would then have provided lay access into the kitchen, low hall, brew house and other rooms in the west range.
- 5.15 However, it is perhaps significant that the Dissolution survey does not record any other structures in the inner court, and that many of the service buildings are actually in an outer court which, it was suggested above, may have lain to the west of the west claustral range. The Ordnance Survey 1854 6" map depicts two unequally-sized enclosures here, the larger northern one apparently forming an orchard and the smaller southern one a garden (see figure 6), and there is a prominent earthwork platform here, partly defined by the extant field walls (see figure 8). The larger enclosure on the map measures c.30m east-west by c.40m north-south (c.100ft by c.130ft), large enough to accommodate most, if not all, the buildings mentioned as being in the outer court by the Dissolution survey. The longest building (the cow house, pig house and stable - 120ft long) presumably lay on the longest side of the northern enclosure, i.e. the west side, the 80ft long lathe or barn along the shorter north or south side, and the others arranged accordingly; Coppack (*pers. comm.*) has suggested that the brew house in the west cloister range would have been close to the kiln house and granary (30ft long), and so this building probably lay on the east side of the outer court. It might further be

suggested that the 'non-agricultural' buildings (the 'little dwelling', the 'stable and another old house' and 'another house') lay in the southern of the two enclosures, and perhaps the division did not exist at this time. On balance, therefore, it seems most likely that the area to the west of the cloisters formed the outer court, although it is not known whether this also included a small sub-division forming an inner court perhaps associated with the guest range.

- 5.16 It is clear from the surviving earthworks that the priory was surrounded by other buildings and structures. The area to the west of the core of the complex contains a large embanked earthwork enclosure (see plate 6), which might represent a garden or orchard protected from the periodic flooding of the river. The Landscape Research Centre's geophysical survey also shows a large rectangular enclosure to the south of the priory, aligned north-east/south-west and measuring c.125m long by c.65m wide, with what appears to be rectangular features internal to it and along the west side (see figure 4). Although it is possible that this feature pre-dates the priory, it could perhaps be an enclosure for stock management or similar. The geophysical survey also shows other anomalies to the north of the extant farm buildings, forming L-shaped or U-shaped ranges, within an area of earthworks representing presumed fishponds. Perhaps this represents an outer court? Furthermore, it is noticeable that the large field to the north of the buildings, containing these earthworks and geophysical anomalies, is surrounded by a substantial field wall which, although obviously having been rebuilt in large parts, has wider, earlier, footings along most of the alignment (see plates 4 and 5). This boundary may therefore represent the priory's precinct, the east side of which is formed by the existing right-angled track running to the buildings from the Yedingham road, and which is shown as a boundary on the 1801 plan (see figure 6). However, when considering any precinct, it must be remembered that the priory was always small and not particularly wealthy, and so any precinct or outer court would also presumably have been commensurately small-scale.
- 5.17 Many of these questions could probably be answered, or at least the various theories advanced, by undertaking a detailed earthwork survey across the site, which could then be married with the Landscape Research Centre's geophysical and topographical surveys, although some intrusive small-scale excavation may also be required.

Post-Dissolution History

- 5.18 At present, the immediate post-Dissolution history of the priory site is unclear. The limited documentary material shows that in 1539-40 the Crown leased the priory site to William Thwaites of Lund, and in 1543-44 it was granted to Robert Holgate, Bishop of Llandaff who then returned it to Henry VIII (Russell 1923a, 436). The priory lands appear to have been divided into two in 1740, each part getting a farmhouse, which explains the presence of a farm at the priory site and another (Abbey Farm) nearby (Heward 1980). In October 1822, when Yedingham Abbey Farm was put up for sale, the 100 acre holding included 'the Site of the Dissolved Priory or Nunnery of Yeddingham', which implies that the two farms had been brought together by this date (*Yorkshire Gazette* 5th October 1822).
- 5.19 It is important to try to understand what demolition or dismantling may have taken place after the 1540s but before the adjacent farm house was built in the 17th/18th centuries. There may initially have been a period of little activity, a pattern noted at many monastic sites, for example in Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. First grantees or lessees of monastic property often did little to the ruined buildings and left it to second or third generations to implement major conversion works;

some grantees may simply have wanted to farm the former monastic land and not wished to convert the buildings at all. Many families waited until the 1570s or 1580s to convert monastic buildings, as by this date fears that property might revert back to the Crown or Church had gone, as perhaps also had superstitions about re-using former religious sites, and the owners had paid off the former purchase price of their properties (Doggett 2002, 5-57). Many of the smaller monastic houses, such as the nunneries, became farm complexes or simple houses, as at, for example Swine and Wilberfoss (Coppack 2008), Marton (MacKay & Swan 1989), Haltemprice (Dennison & Richardson 2006) and Marrick priories (Tillotson 1989).

- 5.20 It is unclear when the house and agricultural range at Yedingham were constructed, the latter seemingly over the remains of the south wall of the church which survived to just above the former internal string course and probably the two surviving doorways. The YVBSG note that a building was built against the south wall of the church in the 16th century, forming the precursor to the barn which stands today (Bishop *et al* 1993), although it not clear on what evidence this statement is based. Heward (1980) also suggests that the house and farm range, or a predecessor, must have been established relatively quickly to ensure the survival of the nave wall. However, this need not necessary have been the case, for example a section of walling with an arched door remained at Meaux Abbey (East Yorkshire) until at least 1893, when it was incorporated into a sketch by T T Wildridge (Dennison & Richardson 2010, figure 5). Heward suggests that the house must pre-date 1740, as the central stack with its hearth beam and fire window is an early and unusual feature of the area, but there are otherwise few datable architectural features, apart from one kneeler on the north side of the house being of 17th century form and some internal door architraves being of a late 18th century type. The Listed Building description notes that the house is a late 17th century structure, subsequently modified and altered in the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 5.21 Unfortunately, the earliest readily-available plan for the site dates to 1801 (see figure 6), and this appears to show only the house and service range, and none of the agricultural range and enclosures. It is possible that the map is not sufficiently detailed to differentiate these subtleties, or that agricultural buildings are not depicted, as no farm buildings are shown at the Abbey Farm either. The full extent of the existing agricultural range is shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (see also figure 6).
- 5.22 The available evidence appears to suggest that the barn was erected to the west of the house and its service range, perhaps in the late 18th/early 19th century. It is possible that it once extended further to the east, probably as far as the thick wall on the west side of the staircase hall in the house. There may well have been a gap between the barn and the house to the east, which was infilled when the staircase hall was inserted, and the existing east wall of the barn may have been built to separate the agricultural building from what became the service range of the house. The cart shed to the west of the barn is clearly a later feature, as its north wall is built over the adjacent field wall, which itself might represent the boundary of the priory's inner/outer court and/or precinct. The courtyard to the south of the barn and cart shed was also probably established when the cart shed was constructed, and it may also have been at this time that the interior of the barn was sub-divided, perhaps to help create a smithy at the east end. All these features are shown as being extant by 1854 (see figure 6). The 'new' constructions incorporate a significant amount of medieval fabric, although even this is often complex and can potentially be misleading (for example, see

Richardson & Dennison 2013); the barn's cross-wall, which had not been keyed into the rear wall of the barn, had been set on a demolition deposit incorporating dressed medieval masonry from the former cloister walls and/or other parts of the priory, and it also contains late 12th-early 13th century material.

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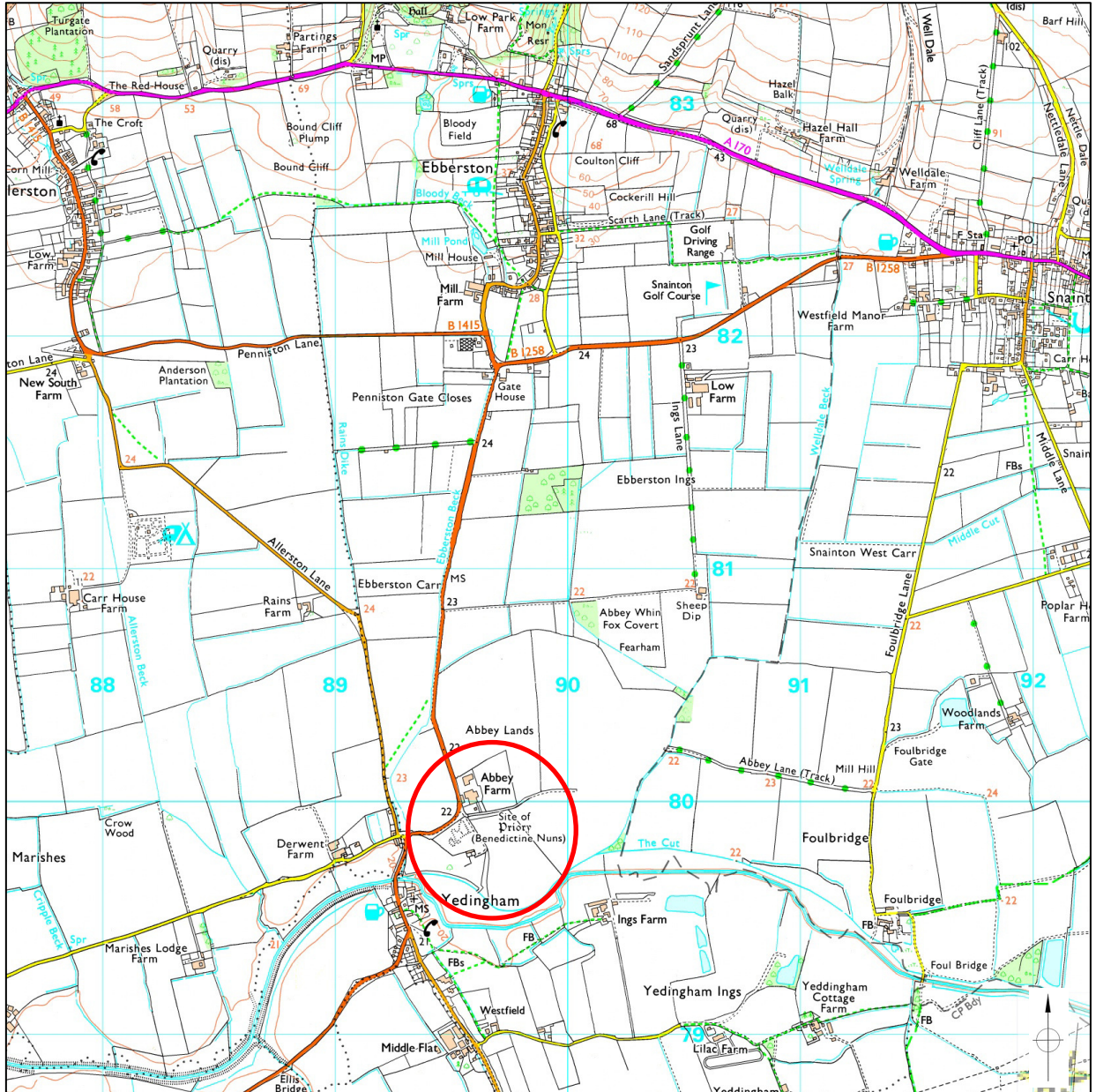
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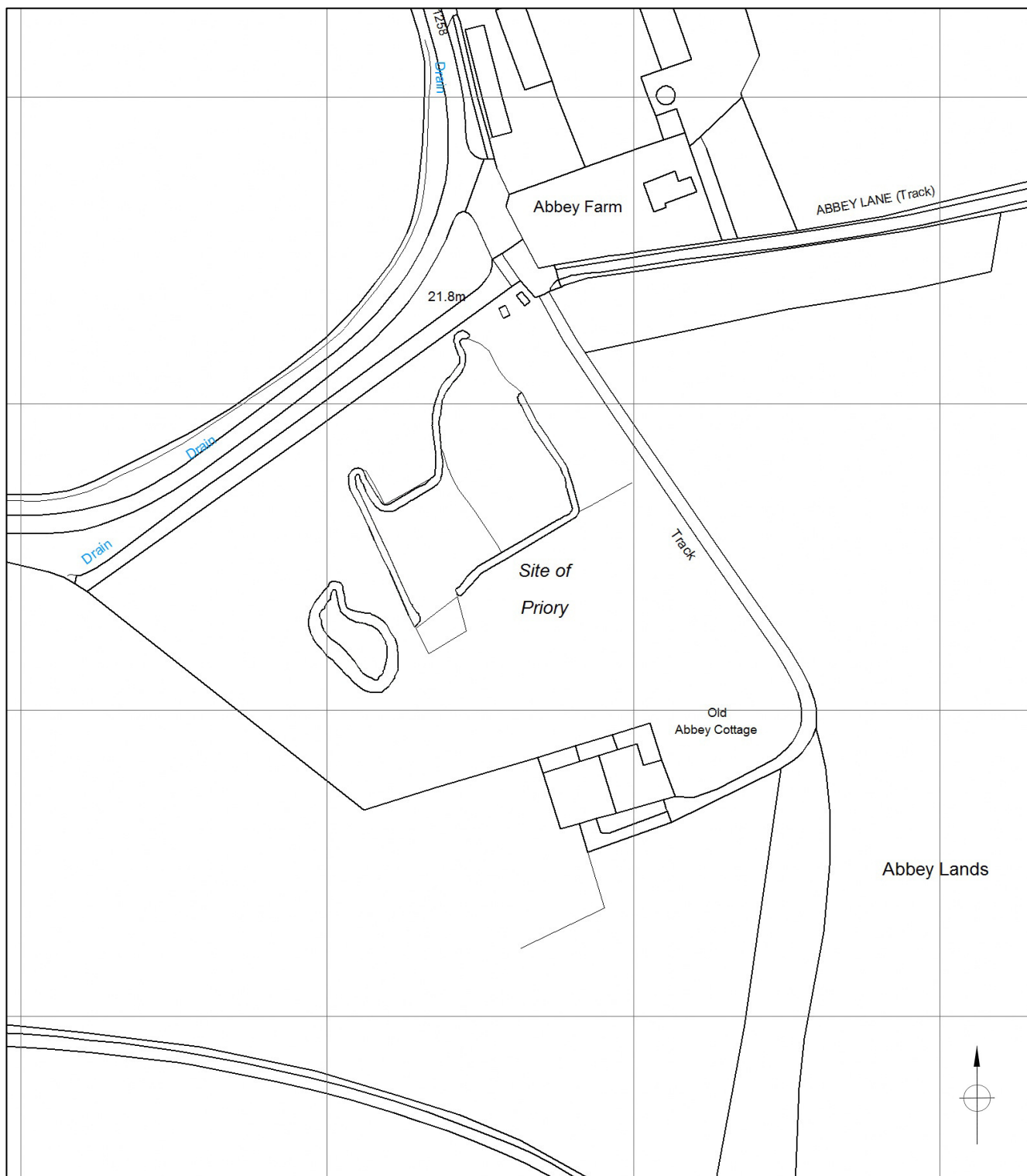
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- 7.1 The archaeological and architectural survey at Yedingham Priory was commissioned and funded by the owner, Mr C F Beal of Abbey Farm, following grant aid by Historic England. Thanks are due to Mr Beal for allowing access to the site, and also to Mr Adam Calcraft (tenant) for allowing access into the house. The various repair and consolidation works were undertaken by Stephen Pickering Traditional Building Services, under the guidance of Peter Gaze Pace (architect). Thanks are extended to the site contractors and architect as well as Giles Proctor (Historic England) during the course of the works.
- 7.2 The architectural survey was primarily undertaken by Shaun Richardson, with on-site assistance from Ed Dennison. Shaun Richardson took the majority of the site photographs and produced the field and final drawings, and a draft survey report. The archaeological watching brief was carried out by East Riding Archaeology, on behalf of EDAS, with Richard Coates and Jim Fraser undertaking the fieldwork, the latter also producing a draft report. Sophie Tibbles of ERA also produced the finds assessment while Stuart Harrison commented on the salvaged carved stonework. Other organisations and individuals who greatly assisted EDAS with the project, and provided valuable insights, include Professor Dominic Powlesland (Landscape Research Centre), Dr Glyn Coppack, and Margaret Boustead (NYCC Archives). Despite all this assistance, the final report was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remain.



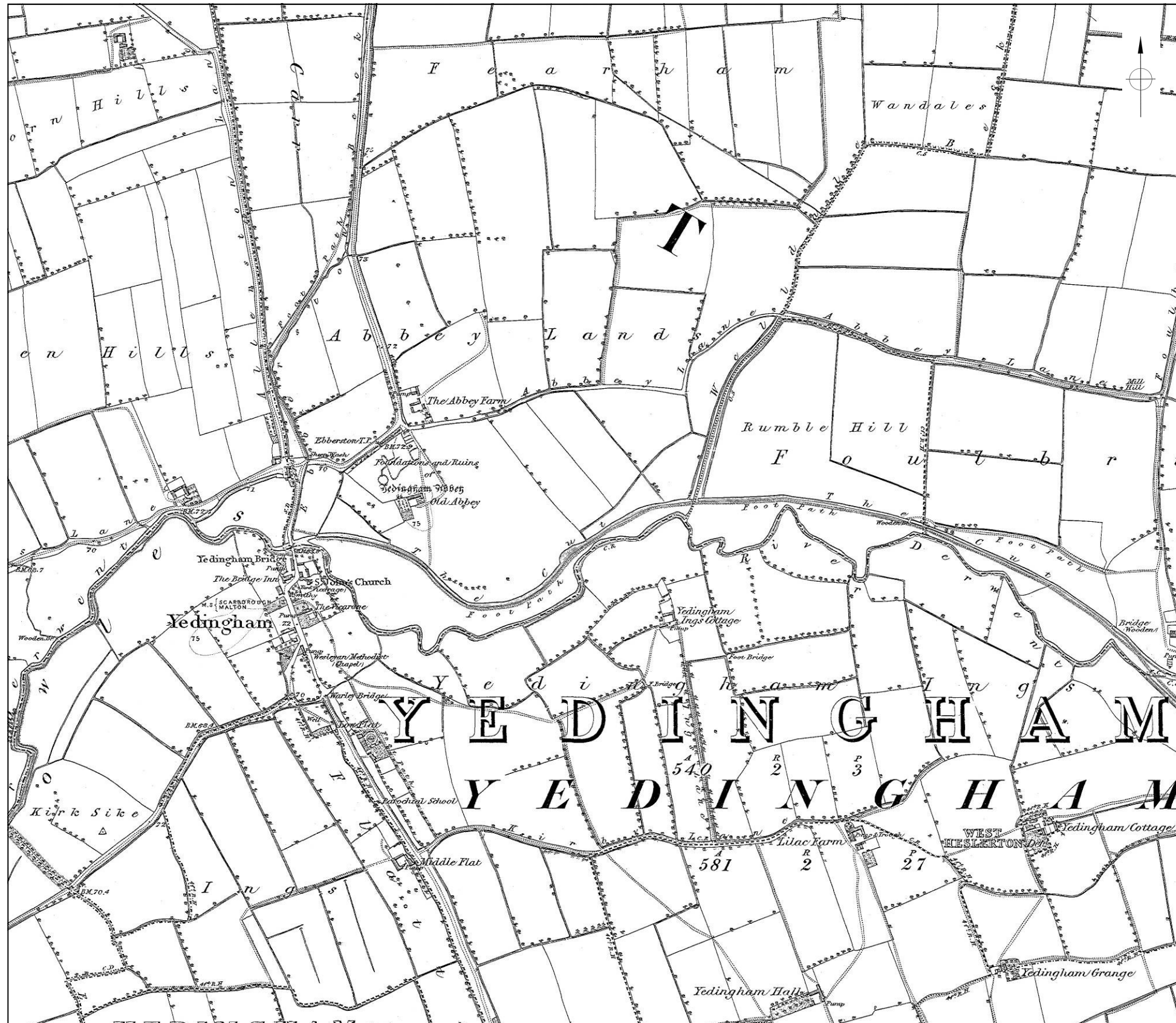
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PROJECT	YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE	GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE JAN 2018
EDAS		FIGURE 1

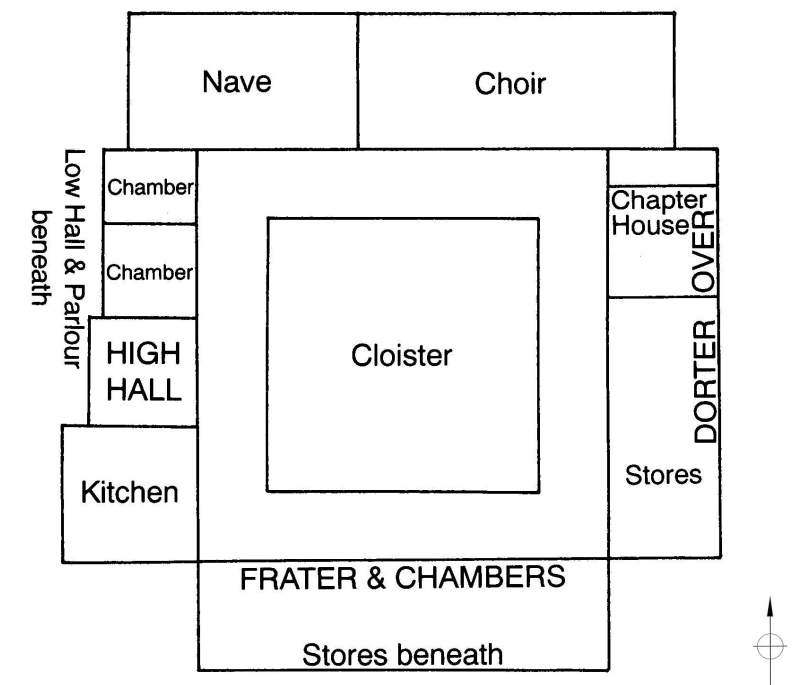


0 100m

PROJECT		YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	2

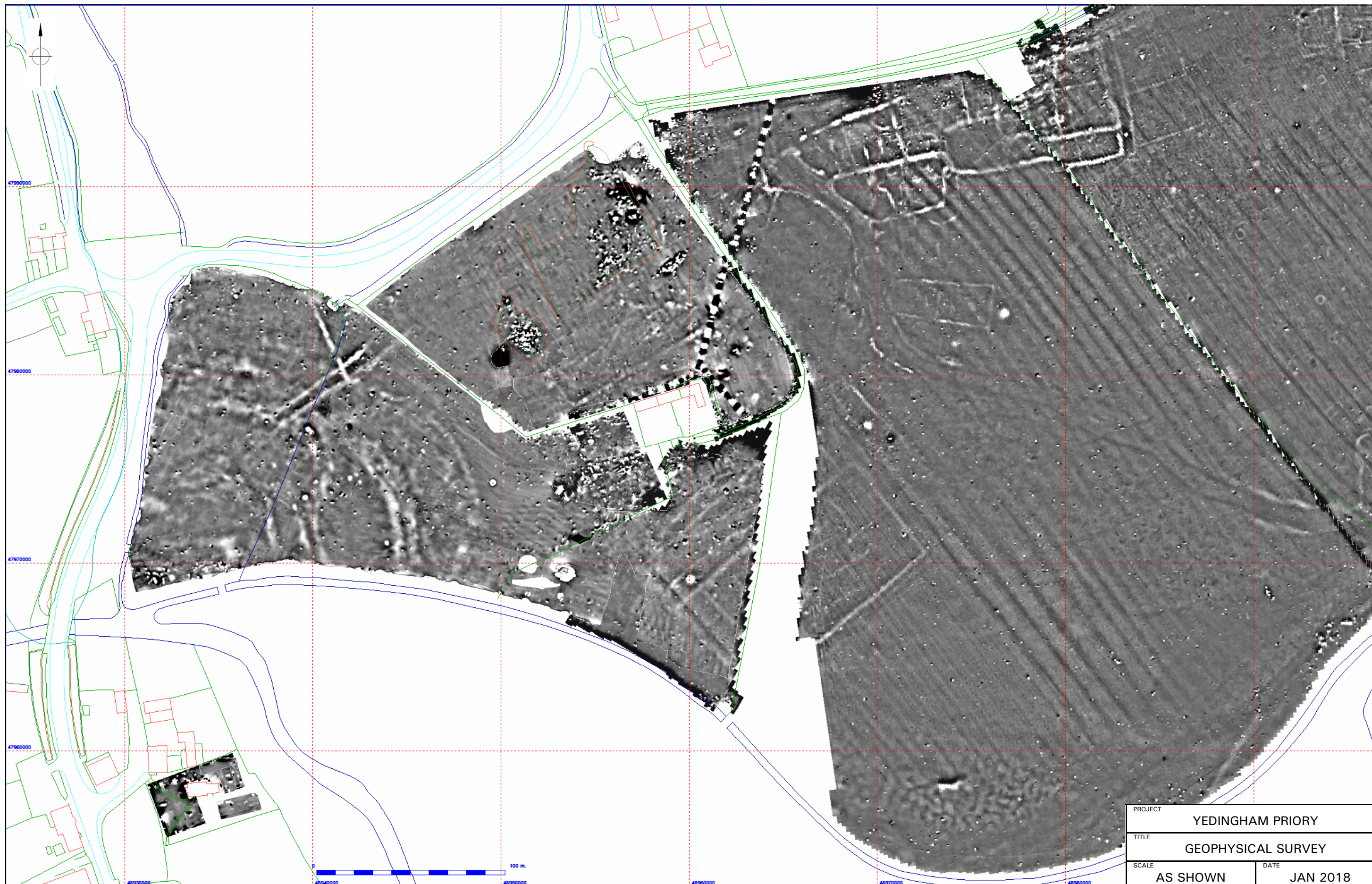


1854 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 108 (surveyed 1850).



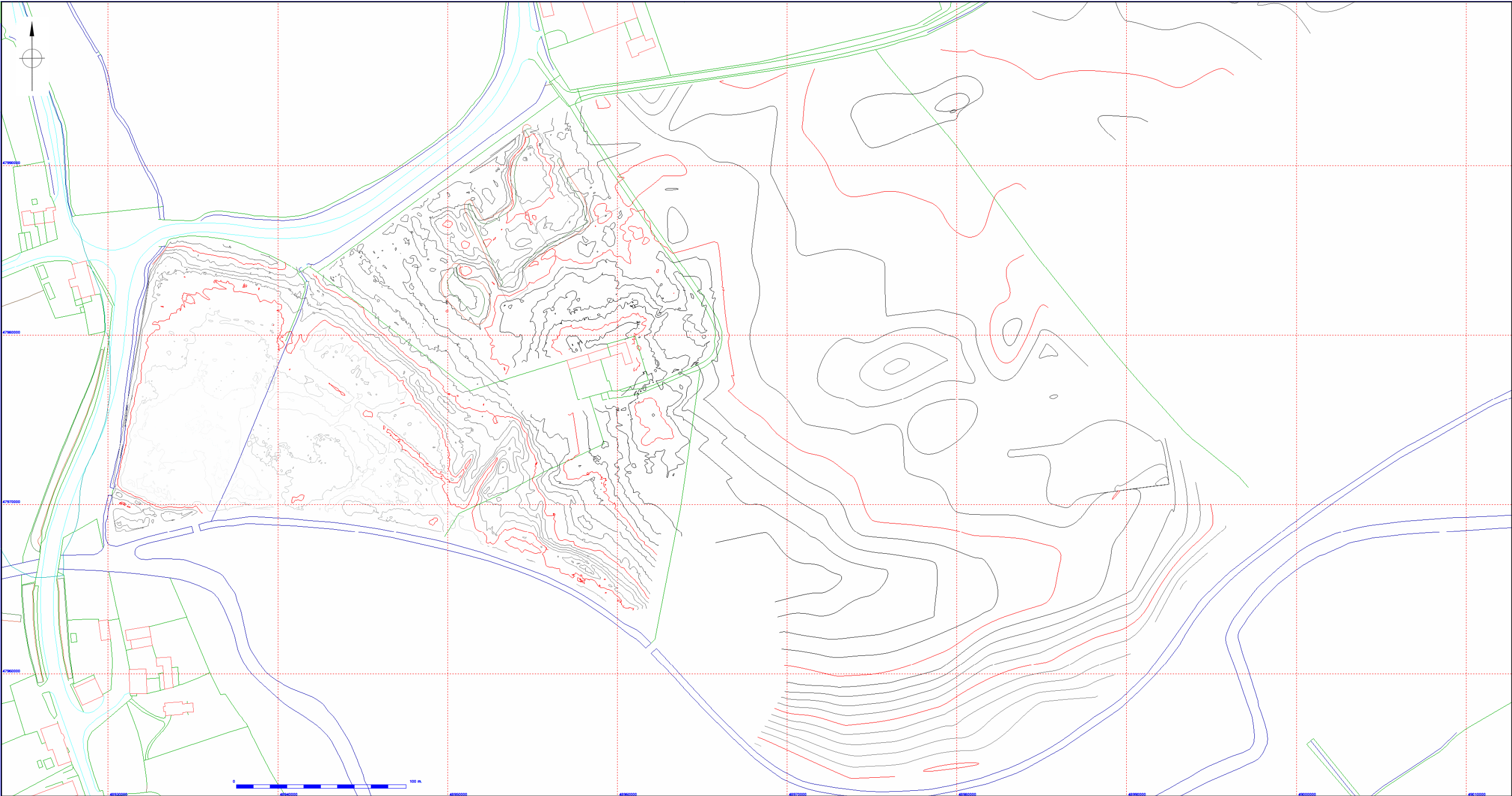
Reconstruction of priory church and cloisters (source: Jennings, B 1999 *Yorkshire Monasteries: Cloister, Land and People*, p.174).

PROJECT		YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE			
LAYOUT			
SCALE		DATE	
NTS		JAN 2018	
EDAS		FIGURE	
		3	



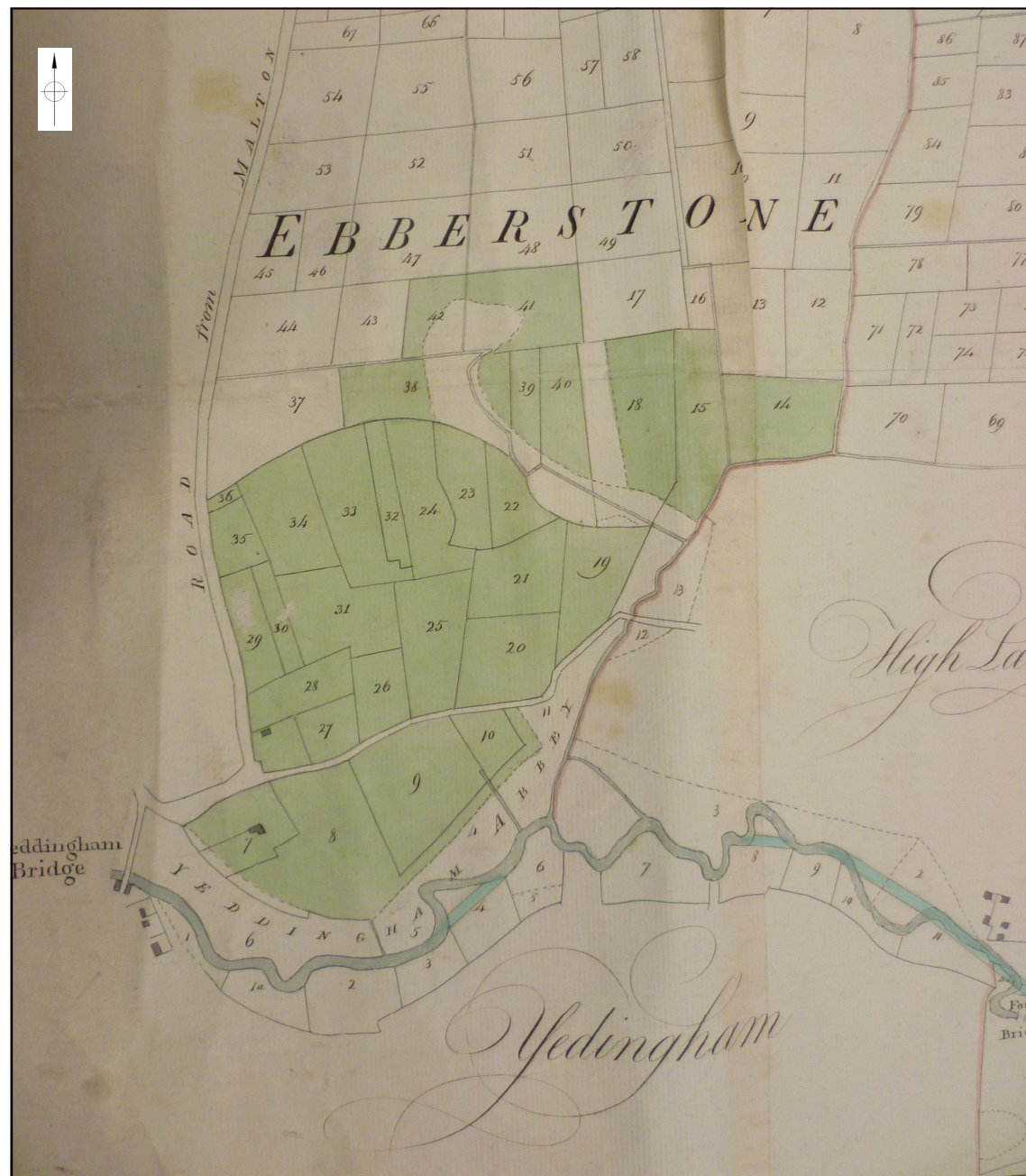
Geophysical survey of Yedingham Priory and environs (source: Landscape Research Centre, courtesy Professor Dominic Powlesland, © Landscape Research Centre).

PROJECT	YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE JAN 2018
EDAS	FIGURE 4	

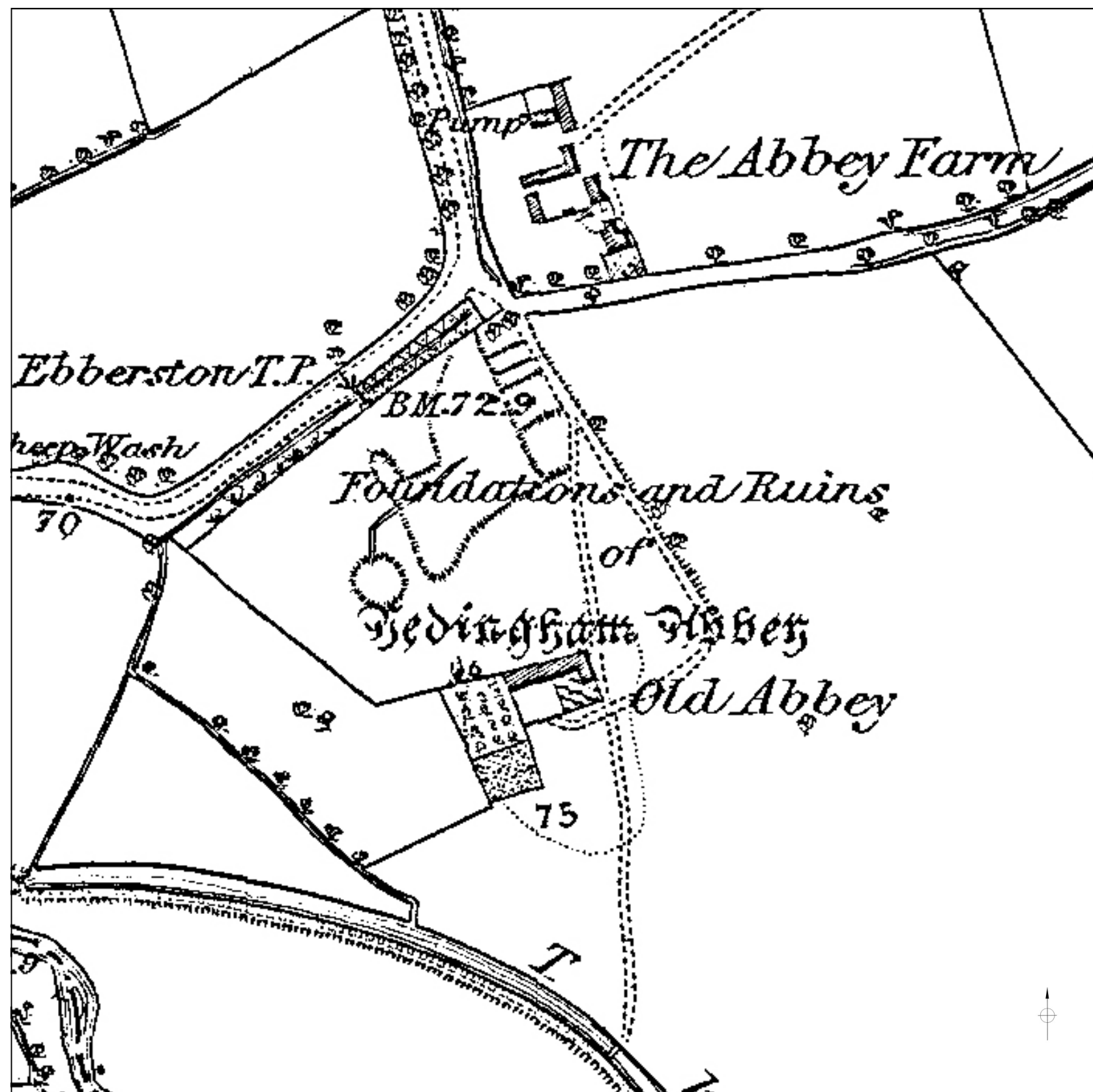


Topographical survey of Yedingham Priory and environs (source: Landscape Research Centre, courtesy Professor Dominic Powlesland, © Landscape Research Centre).

PROJECT	YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE	TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE JAN 2018
EDAS	FIGURE 5	

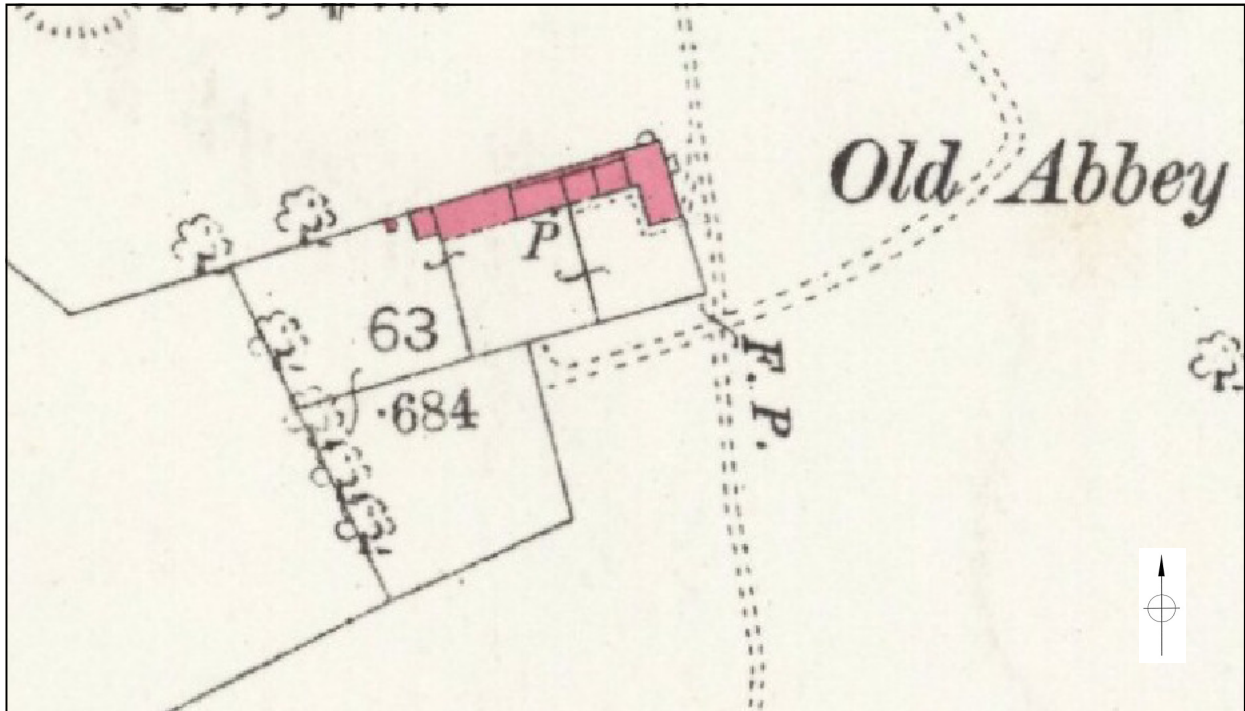


1801 A Plan of the Low Grounds between Muston and Yeddingham which adjoin the rivers Derwent and Harford and the course of those rivers by Isaac Milbourn (source: ERAO DDX 863/1).

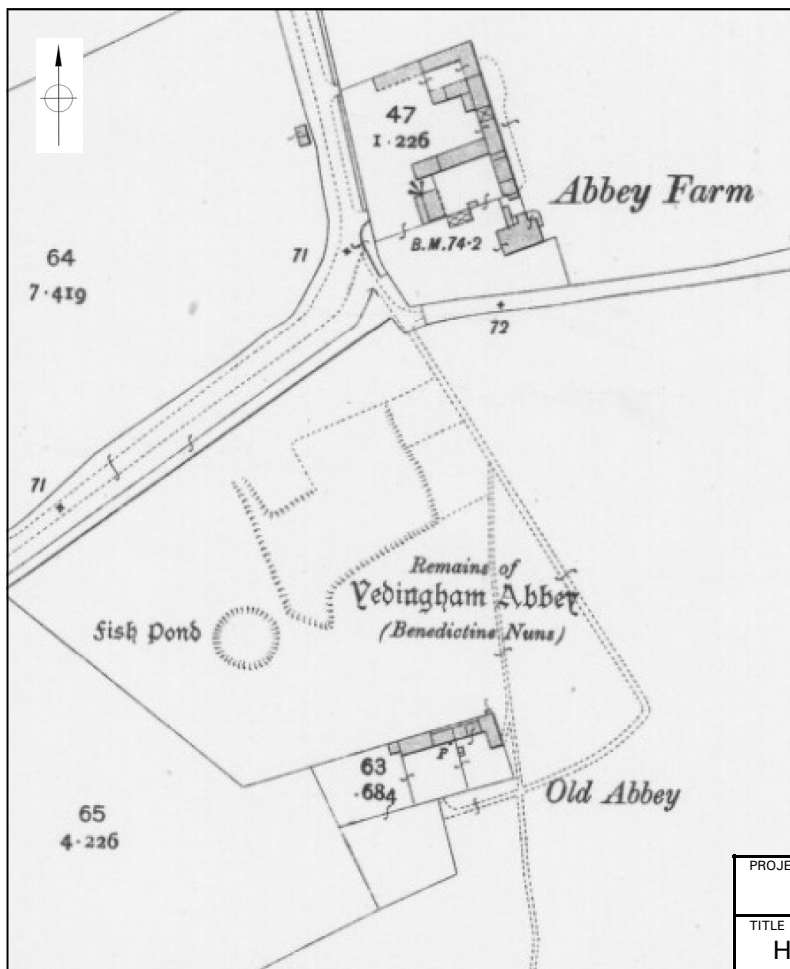


1854 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 108 (surveyed 1850).

PROJECT		YEDDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE		HISTORIC MAPS OF 1801 AND 1854	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JAN 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	6



1891 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 108/3 (surveyed 1889).



1911 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 108/3 (revised 1909).

PROJECT		YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE		HISTORIC MAPS OF 1892 AND 1911	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JAN 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	7

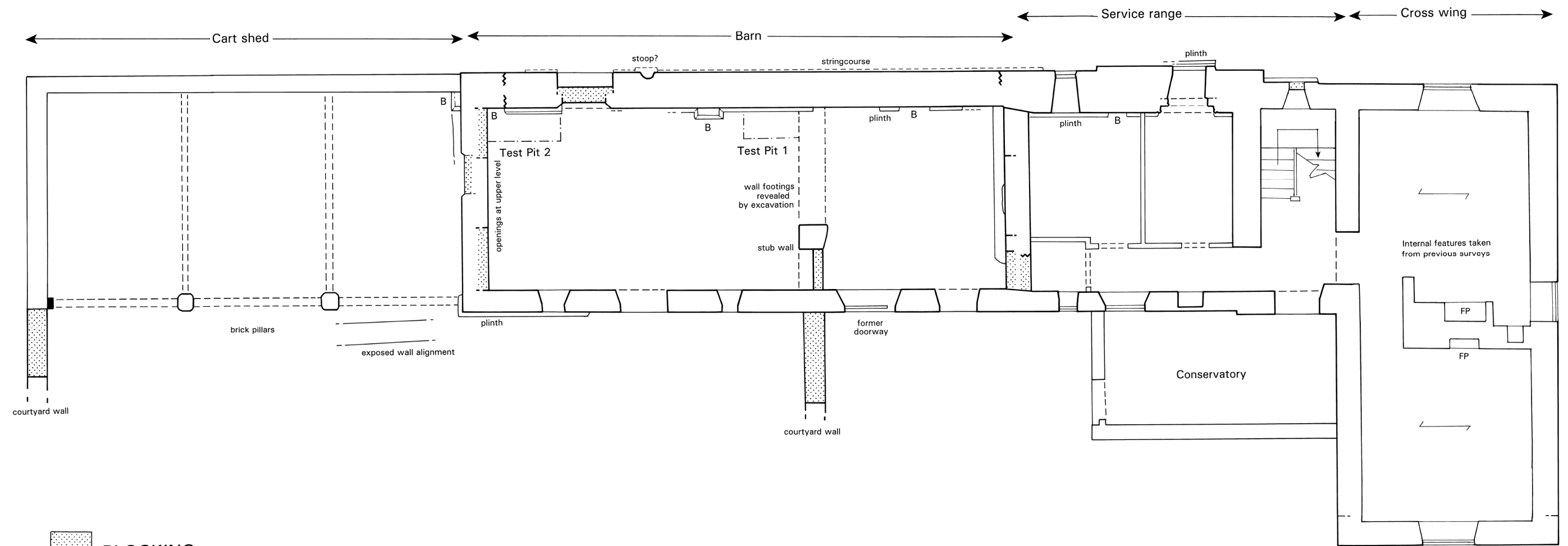


Aerial photograph of Yedingham Priory, looking north, taken 3rd August 1981
(source: North Yorkshire Archives, DP BA 17).



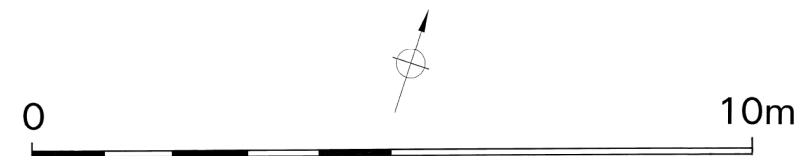
Aerial photograph of Yedingham Priory, looking north-east, taken 3rd August 1981 (source: North Yorkshire Archives, DP BA 18).

PROJECT		YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE		1981 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JAN 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	8

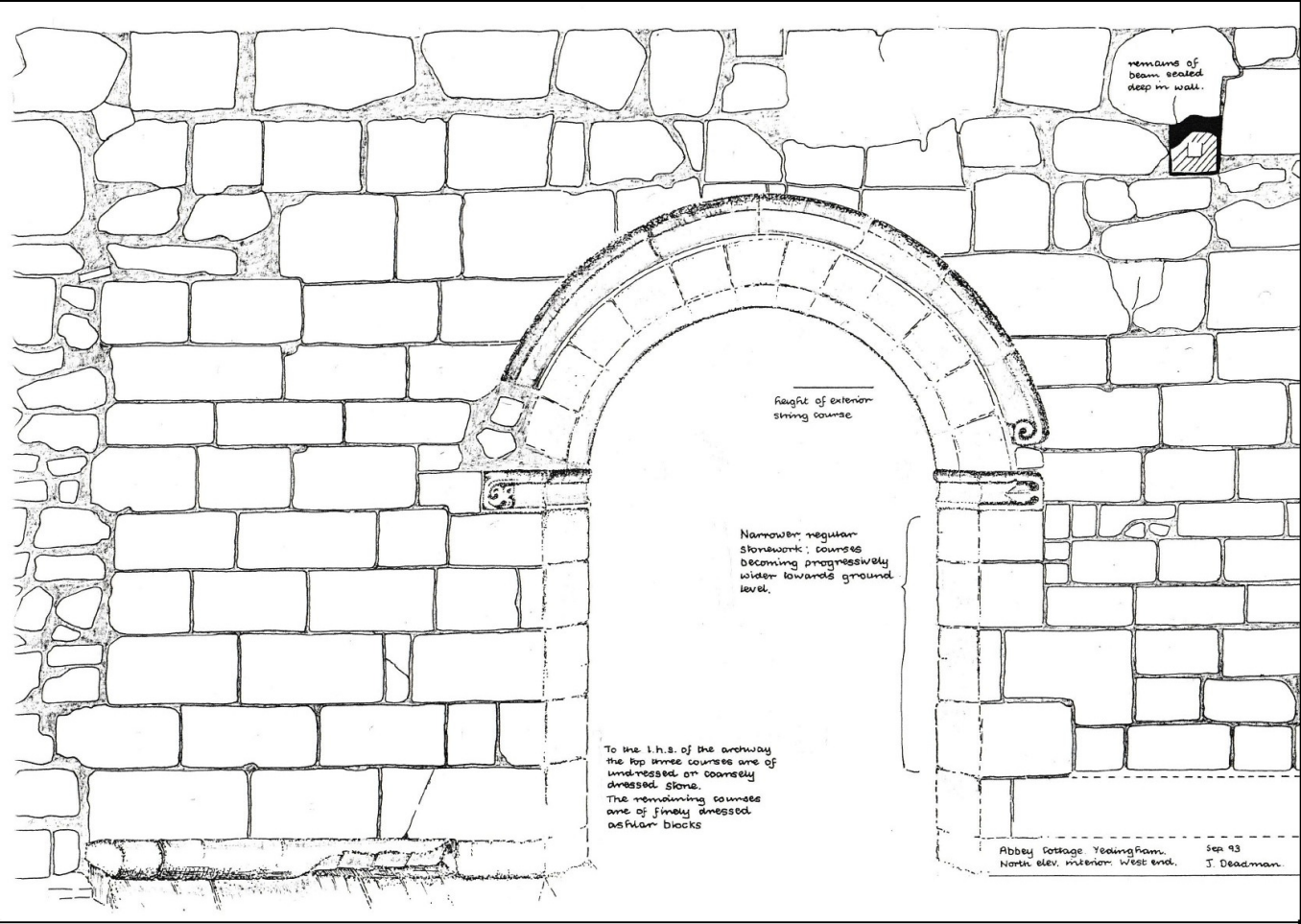
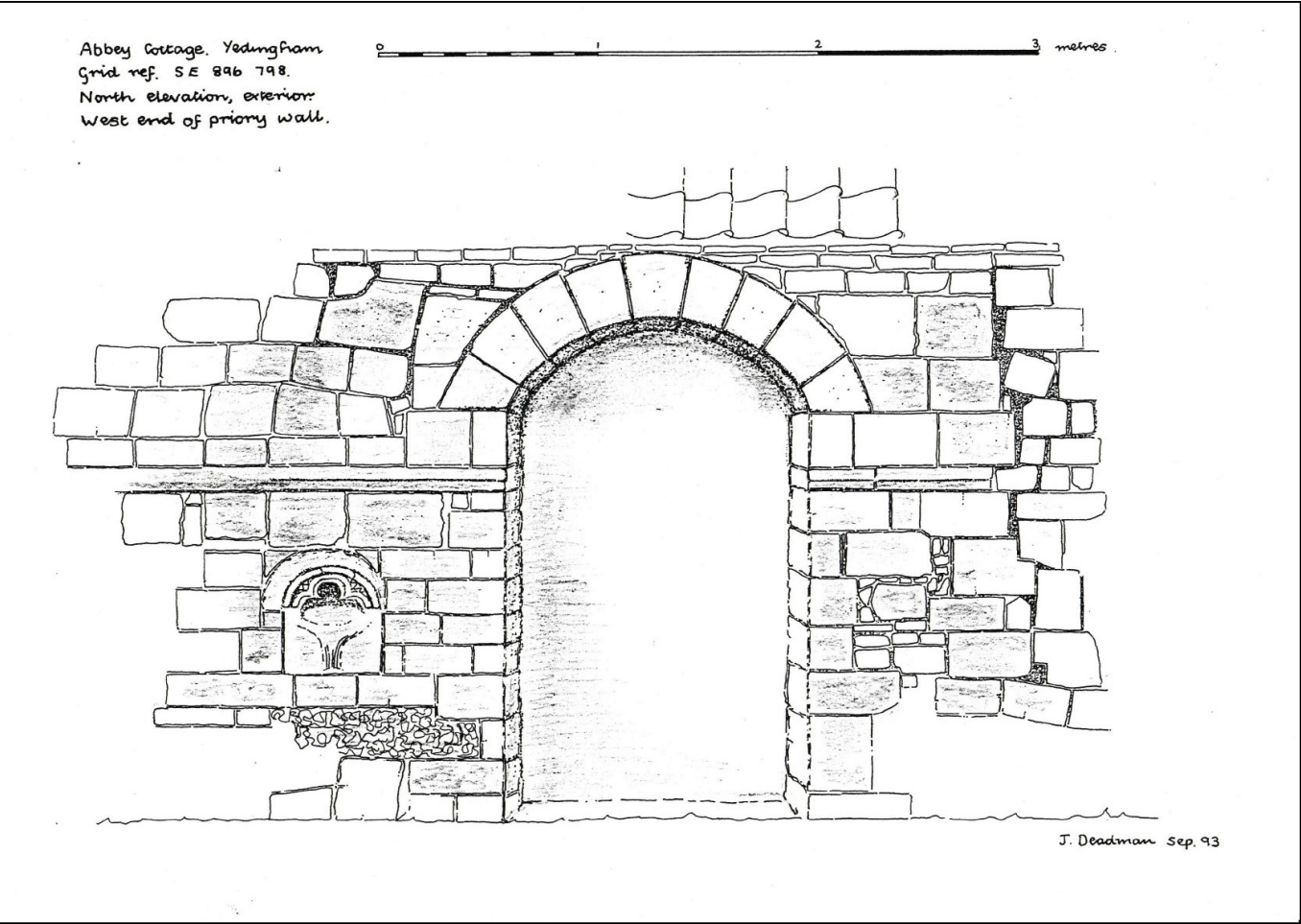


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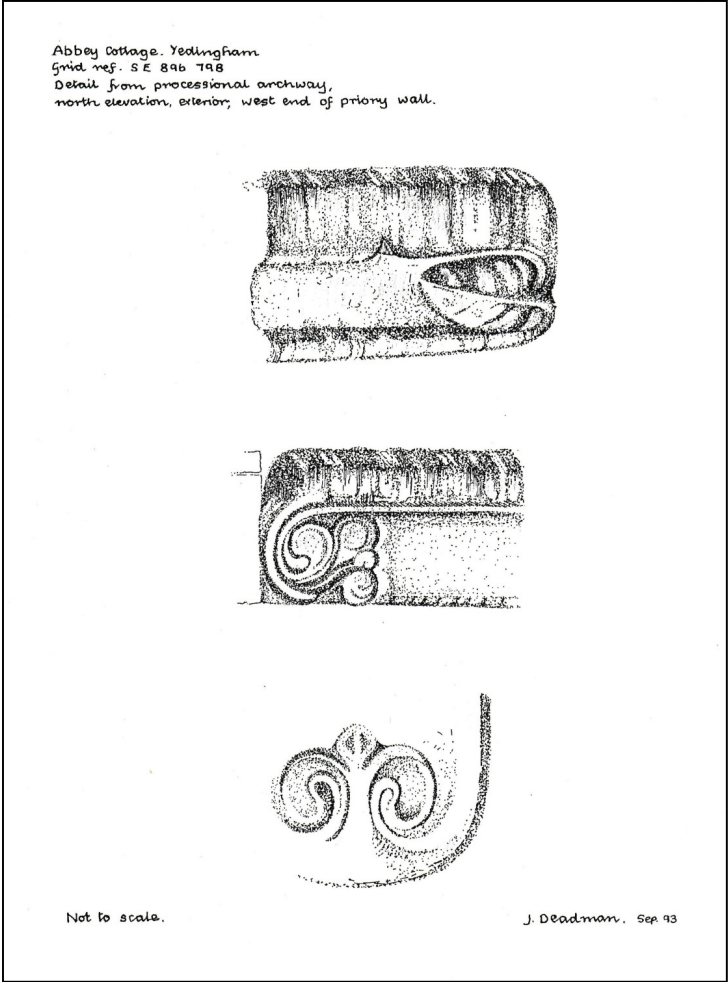
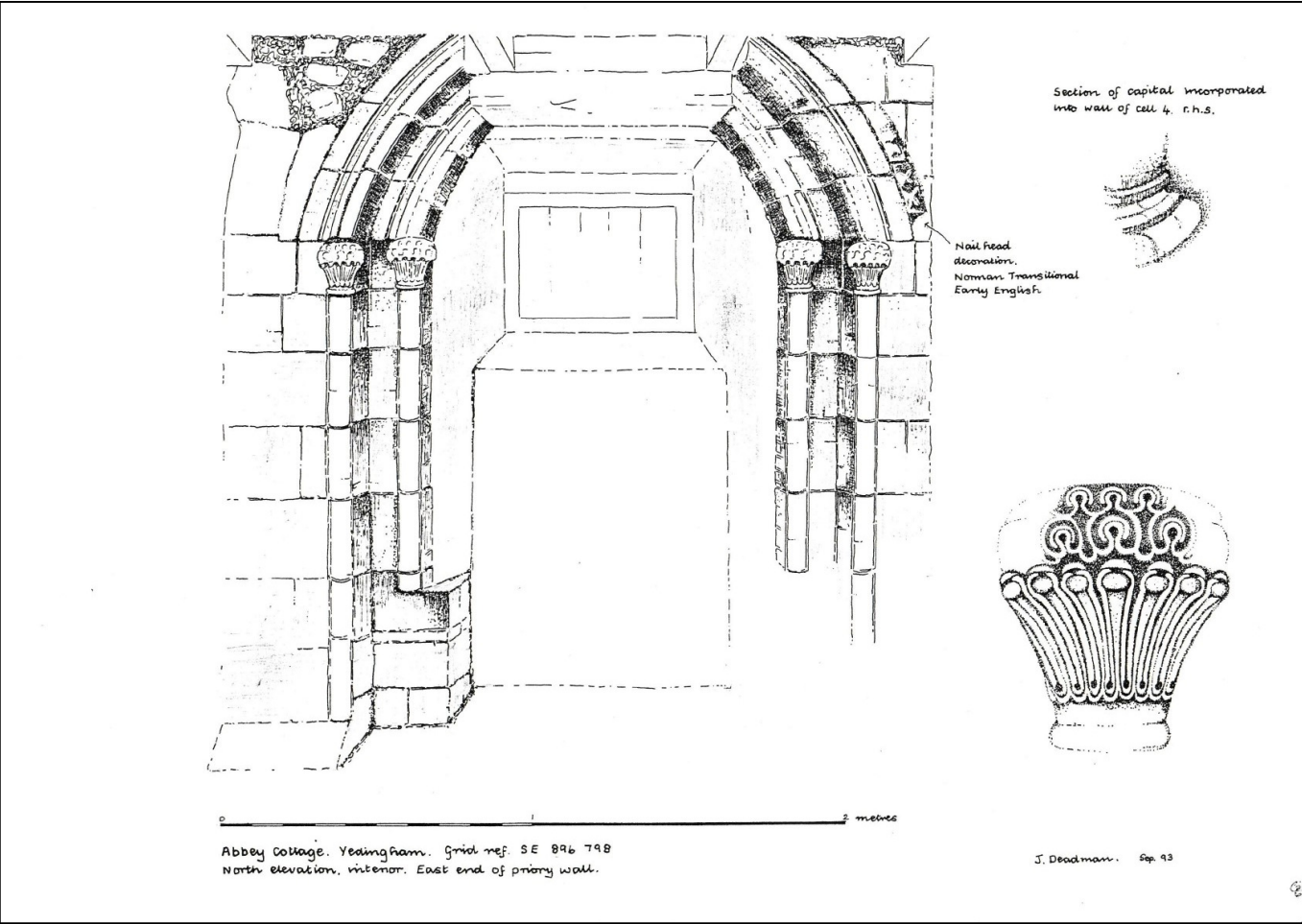
B - BUTTRESS POSITION



PROJECT		YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE		GROUND FLOOR PLAN	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	9



Doorway in west end of barn, external view (top), internal view (bottom), drawn by Jen Deadman, September 1993.

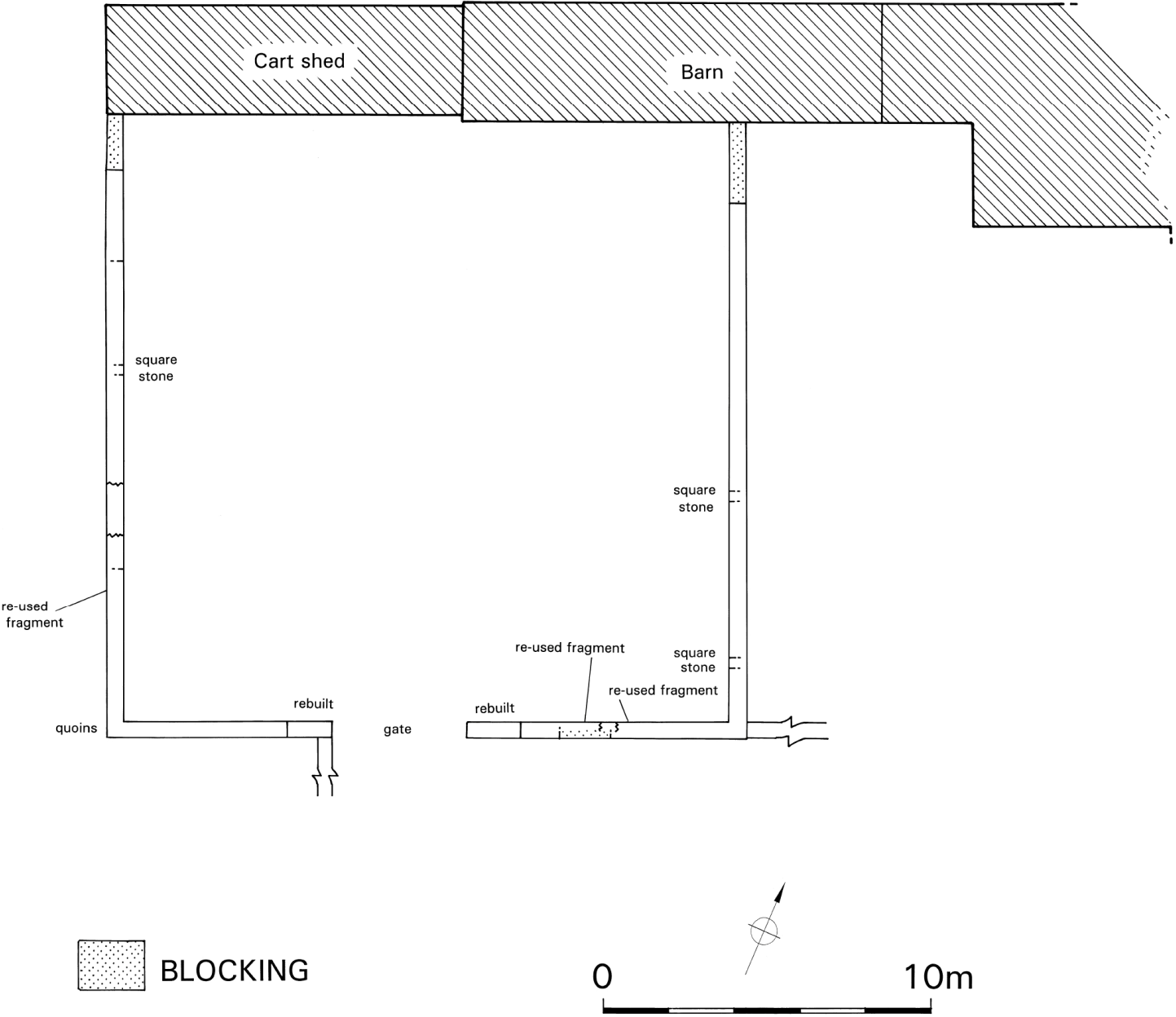


Detail of carvings on west doorway, internal view, drawn by Jen Deadman, September 1993.

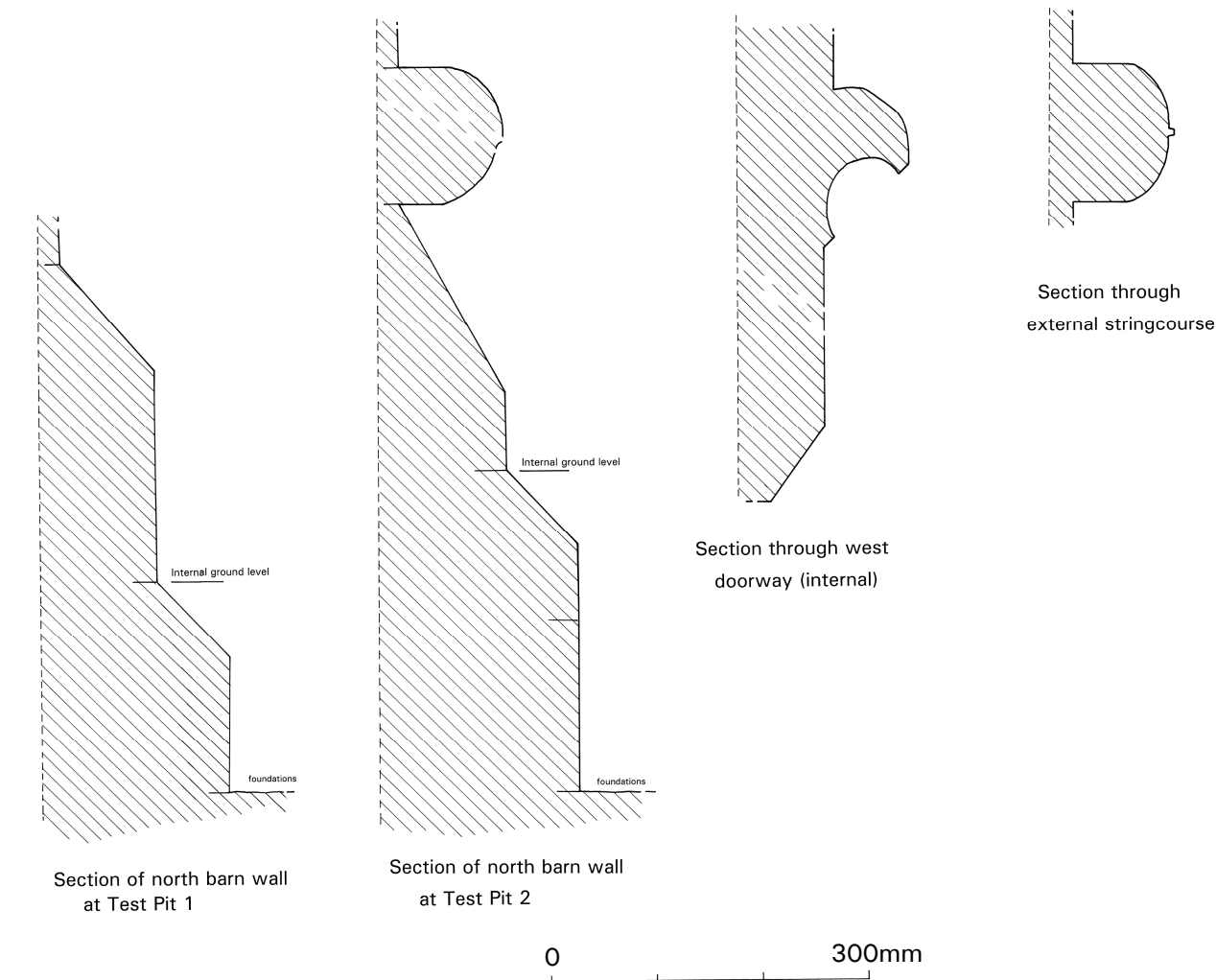
Doorway in service wing, internal view, drawn by Jen Deadman, September 1993.

Source: Bishop, J *et al* 1993 *Abbey Cottage, south of B1258, north-east of Yedingham Village* (Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group report 1422)

PROJECT		YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE		1993 SURVEY DETAILS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	10

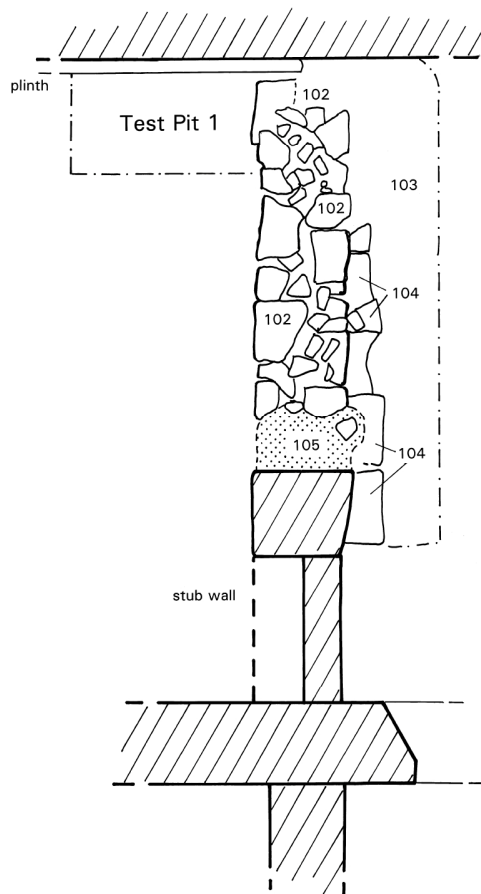


Courtyard plan

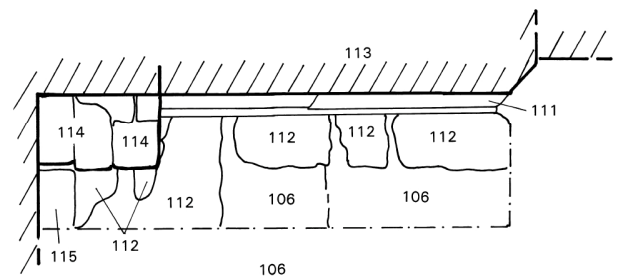


Moulding details

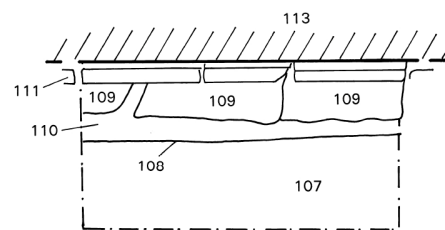
PROJECT		YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE		COURTYARD PLAN AND MOULDINGS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	11



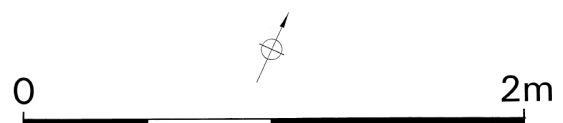
Cross-wall excavation plan



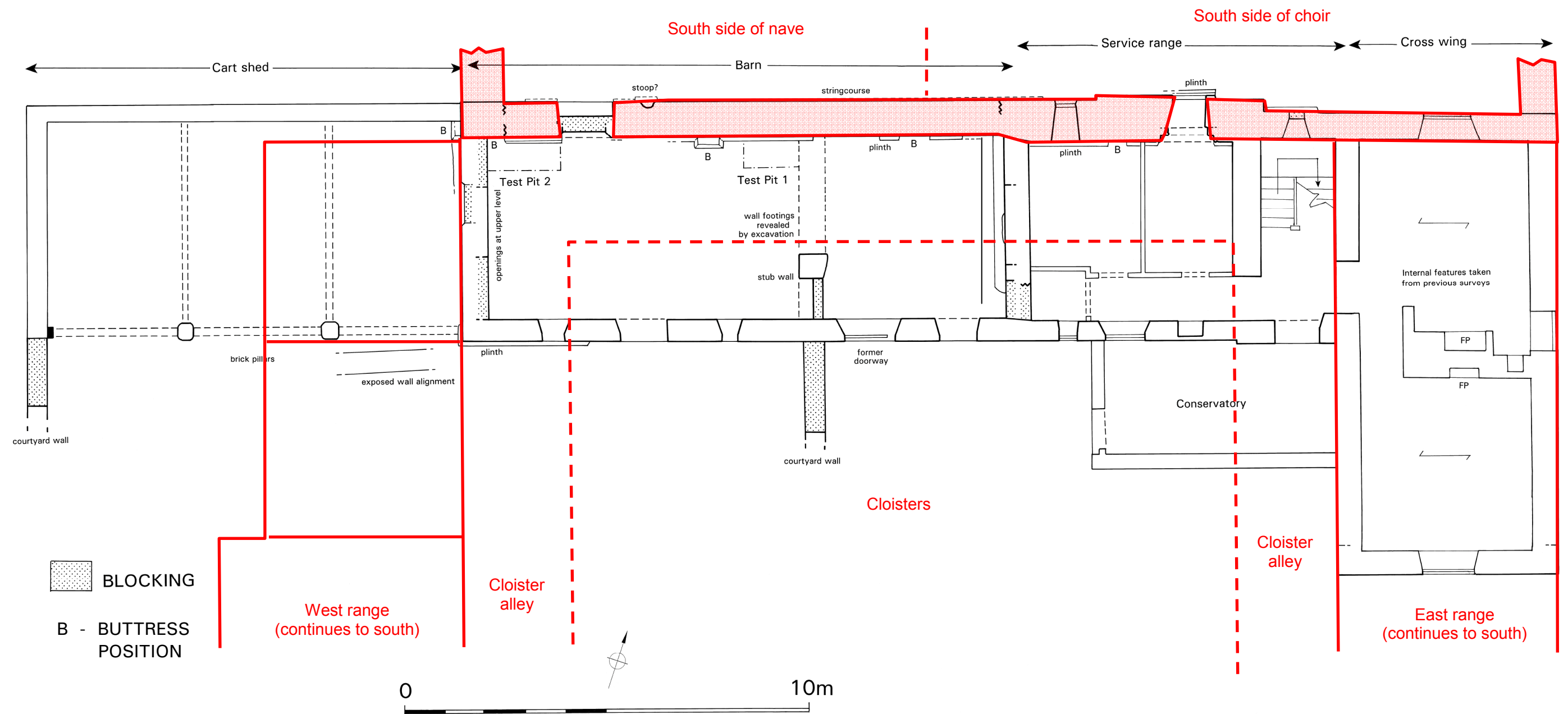
Test Pit 2 plan



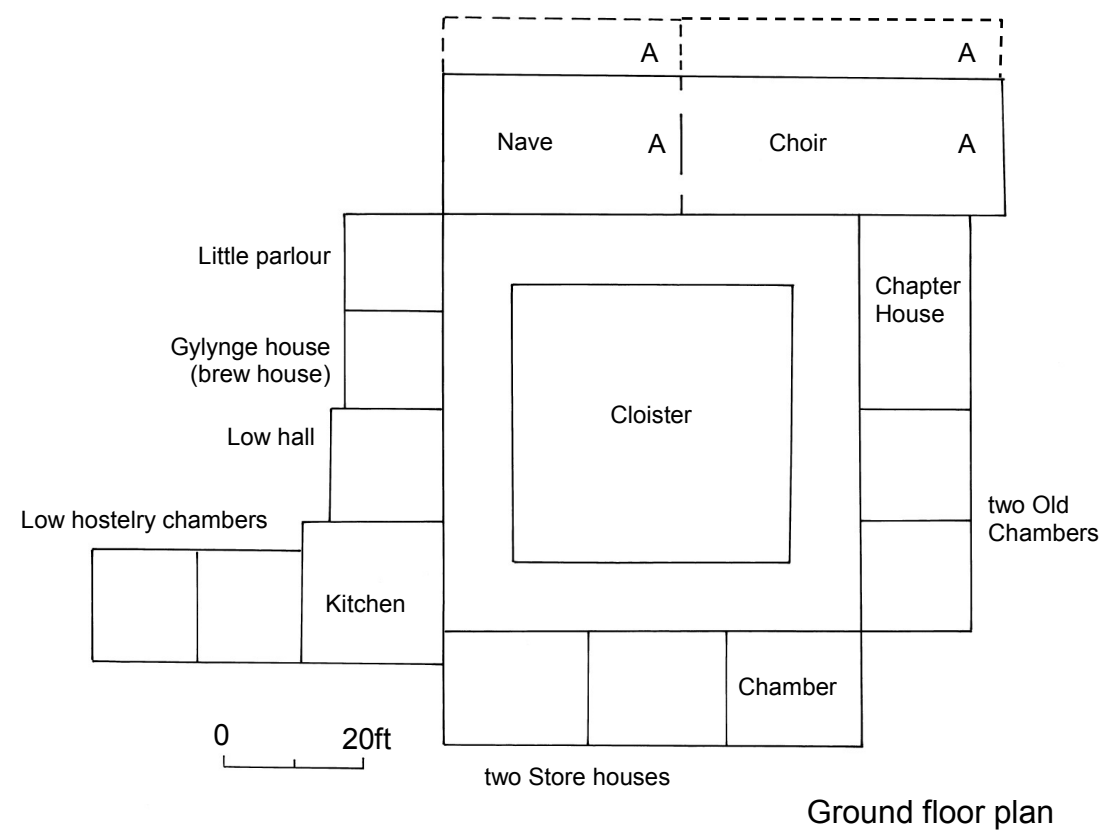
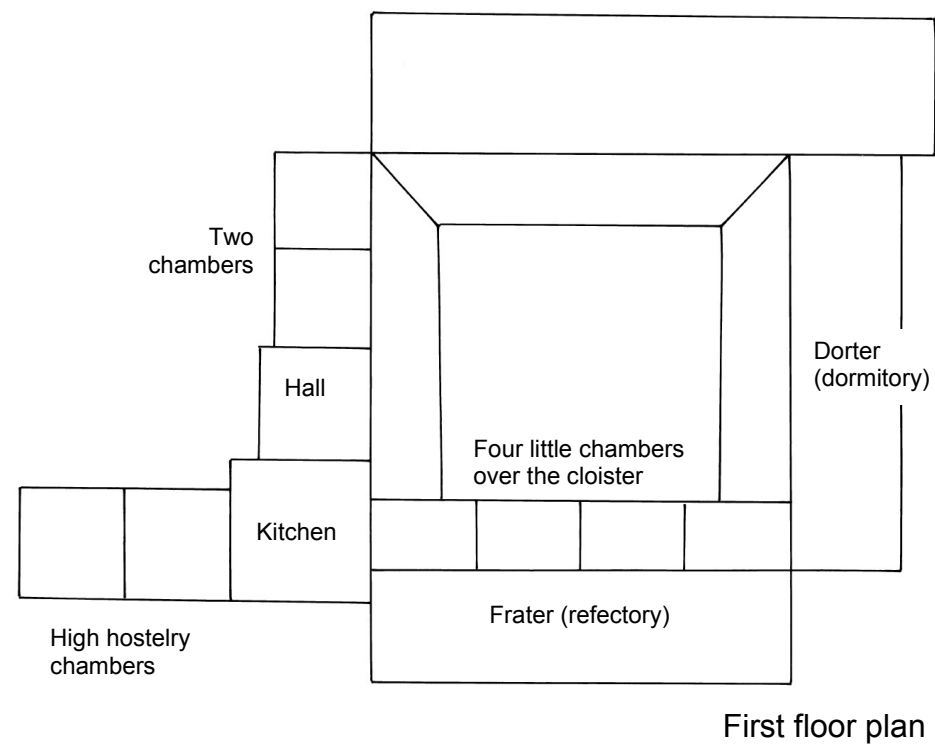
Test Pit 1 plan



PROJECT		YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE		WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	12



PROJECT		YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE		GROUND FLOOR INTERPRETATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	13



Interpretation of priory layout from Dissolution Survey by Glyn Coppack



Interpretation of priory layout based on surviving elements

PROJECT	YEDINGHAM PRIORY	
TITLE	INTERPRETATIONS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE JAN 2018
EDAS	FIGURE	14



Plate 1: General view to Yedingham Priory across river flood plain, looking NE (photo 4/163).



Plate 2: General view of Yedingham Priory complex, looking NE (photo 5/235).



Plate 3: Earthworks to north of priory buildings, looking SE (photo 5/420).



Plate 4: Angled field wall to west of priory buildings, showing thinner courses and angled quoins to wider footings compared to rebuilt section above, looking NW (photo 4/152).



Plate 5: Field wall to north-west of priory buildings, showing different phases, looking SE (photo 2/268).



Plate 6: Earthworks to south-west of priory buildings, corner of large enclosure, looking NW (photo 4/151).



Plate 7: North elevation of cart shed, prior to repointing, looking SE
(photo courtesy Peter Pace).



Plate 8: North elevation of cart shed, after repointing and re-roofing,
looking SW (photo 3/909).



Plate 9: West end of north elevation of barn, prior to repointing and rebuilding, looking S (photo courtesy Giles Procter).



Plate 10: Stoup and roll-moulded stringcourse, north elevation of barn, looking S (photo 3/908).



Plate 11: North elevation of barn, after repointing and rebuilding, and re-roofing, looking SE (photo 3/904).



Plate 12: North elevation of house's service range, looking S (photo 1/304).



Plate 13: North elevation of house cross-wing and service range, looking S (photo 1/301).



Plate 14: South gable and east elevation of house's cross-wing, looking NW (photo 1/300).



Plate 15: East end of south elevation of barn, after repair works, looking NW (photo 1/297).



Plate 16: West end of south elevation of barn, prior to repairs, looking N (photo courtesy Peter Pace).



Plate 17: Blocked doorway at base of west gable of barn, with buttress base to left, visible after ground reduction works, looking E (photo 3/956).



Plate 18: West gable of barn (internal to cart shed), after repair and rebuilding, looking E (photo 1/314).



Plate 19: Exposed wall alignment in front of cart shed, looking W.



Plate 20: Blocked medieval doorway at west end of barn's north wall (internal view), prior to repair, looking N (photo courtesy Giles Procter).



Plate 21: Exterior of west gable to cart shed, prior to repair and rebuilding, looking E (photo courtesy Peter Pace).



Plate 22: Position of former buttress, towards east end of internal elevation of barn's north wall, prior to repair and rebuilding, looking N (photo 1/321).



Plate 23: Internal east gable of barn, prior to repair, looking E (photo 1/319).



Plate 24: Former doorway at east end of south wall of barn (internal), prior to repair, looking S (photo courtesy Peter Pace).



Plate 25: West side of internal stub wall in barn, looking E (photo 1/300).



Plate 26: Recovered ex-situ stone with dogtooth moulding (photo 1/334).



Plate 27: Re-used late 12th century carved stone in end of internal stub wall in barn
(photo courtesy Stuart Harrison).



Plate 28: Repairs to barn roof, looking W (photo courtesy Peter Pace).



Plate 29: Medieval doorway in north wall of house's service range (internal view), looking N (photo 1/288).

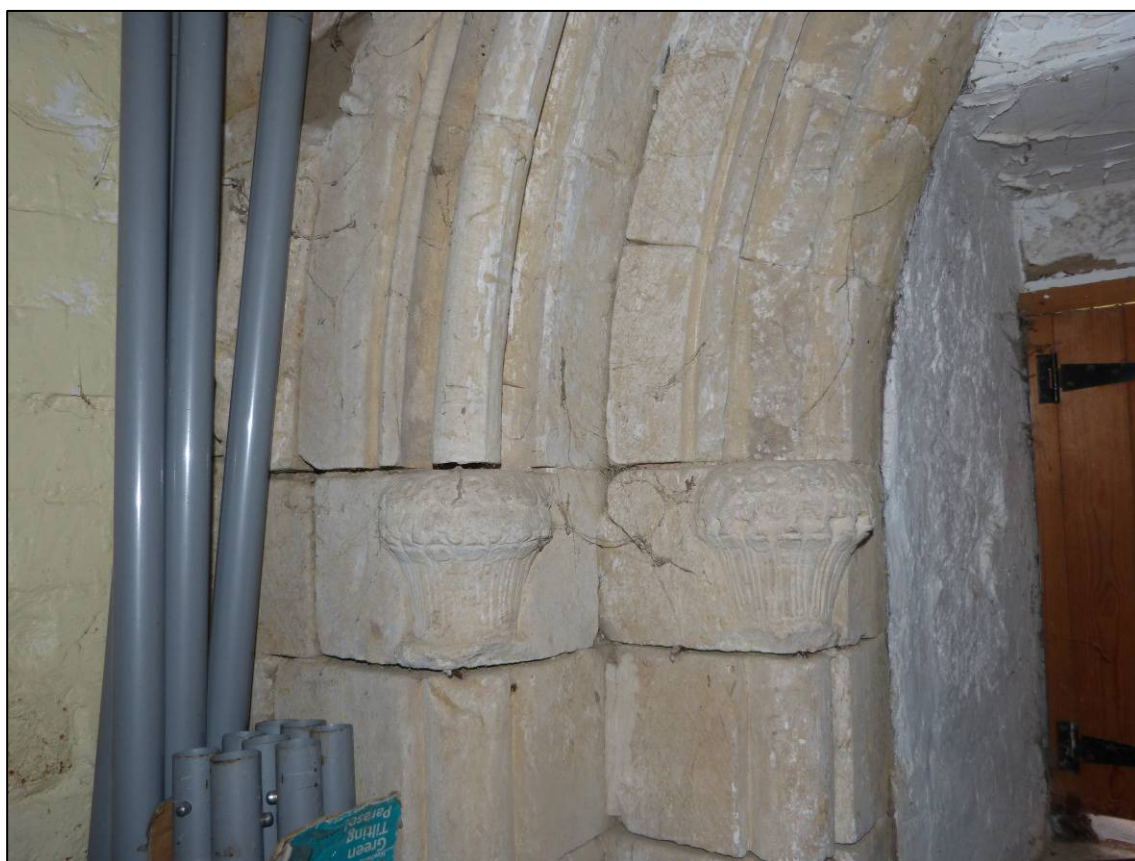


Plate 30: West side of medieval doorway in north wall of house's service range (internal view), looking NW (photo 1/289).



Plate 31: West wall of yard (internal face), looking SW (photo 1/337).



Plate 32: East part of south yard wall (external face), looking NW (photo 3/917).



Plate 33: Quoins at south-west corner of yard wall, looking NE (photo 1/347).



Plate 34: South end of east yard wall (internal face), showing differential coursing pattern and possible former socket, looking W (photo 3/940).



Plate 35: North end of east yard wall (internal face), showing differential coursing pattern, quoins of lean-to structure and blocked opening, looking E (photo 3/946).



Plate 36: Excavated footings of cross-wall (102), with underlying foundations (104) and compacted surface (103) to east, looking W.



Plate 37: Excavated footings of cross-wall (102), with underlying foundations (104) running under stub wall, and compacted surface (103) to E, looking S (photo 2/308).



Plate 38: Excavated Test Pit 1, showing foundations (109) under double chamfer of barn wall (111), with cut for foundation trench [108], looking E (photo 2/285).



Plate 39: Cleared ground surface in north-west corner of barn, showing hard standing (101), looking N (photo 2/303).



Plate 40: Excavated Test Pit 2, showing foundations (112) of barn wall (111), with buttress base (114) in corner, looking W (photo 2/291).



Plate 41: Ex-situ carved stonework recovered from excavations and internal floor clearance (photo 2/249).



Plate 42: Excavated Test Pit 2, showing chamfered plinth to base of barn wall (111), with buttress base (114) to left, looking N (photo 2/297).



Plate 43: Ex situ incomplete jamb stone with dogtooth decoration, late 12th or early 13th century date (photo courtesy Stuart Harrison).



Plate 44: Double section of capital each for a single detached shaft, part of former pier, showing setting out marks, late 12th or early 13th century (photo courtesy Stuart Harrison).

APPENDIX 1
EDAS PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

APPENDIX 1: EDAS PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 28th March 2017

Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken 28th April 2017

Film 3: Colour digital photographs taken 4th October 2017

Film 4: Colour digital photographs taken 11th November 2017

Film 5: Colour digital photographs taken 16th November 2017

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	288	House, internal N wall of service range, early doorway, looking N	-
1	289	House, internal N wall of service range, detail of early doorway, looking NW	-
1	290	House, internal N wall of service range, detail of early doorway, looking NE	-
1	291	House, internal N wall of service range, detail of early doorway, looking NW	-
1	292	House, internal N wall of service range, early doorway, looking N	-
1	293	House, internal S side of service range, passage, looking W	1m
1	294	House, internal W room of service range, looking NW	-
1	295	House, cross-wing, looking NE	-
1	296	House, S elevation, service range, looking N	-
1	297	Barn, S elevation, looking N	1m
1	298	Barn, S elevation, window, looking N	-
1	299	House, cross-wing, E elevation, looking W	1m
1	300	House, cross-wing, S gable, looking NW	-
1	301	House, cross-wing, N gable, looking S	1m
1	302	House service range, N elevation, looking SW	1m
1	303	House service range and barn, N elevation, looking SW	1m
1	304	House, service range, N elevation, looking S	1m
1	305	Barn, N elevation (part), looking S	1m
1	306	Barn, N elevation, doorway, looking SE	1m
1	307	Barn, N elevation, doorway, looking S	1m
1	308	Barn, N elevation, stoup, looking S	-
1	310	Cart shed, N elevation, under repair, looking SW	1m
1	311	Barn, S elevation, under repair, looking NE	1m
1	312	Barn, plinth to SW corner, looking E	1m
1	313	Barn, plinth and buttress base to W gable, looking N	1m
1	314	Barn, W gable, after repair, looking E	1m
1	315	Cart shed, S elevation, under repair, looking SW	1m
1	316	Cart shed, S elevation, under repair, looking E	1m
1	317	Cart shed, W wall internal, looking W	1m
1	318	Cart shed, N wall internal, looking NW	1m
1	319	Barn, E wall internal, looking E	1m
1	321	Barn, N wall internal, buttress position at E end, looking N	1m
1	323	Barn, N wall internal, E end, looking NW	1m
1	324	Barn, S wall, E end internal, doorway and window, looking S	1m
1	325	Barn, S wall, E end internal, window and stub wall, looking SW	1m
1	326	Barn, N wall internal, buttress and plinth towards W end, looking NW	1m
1	327	Barn, N wall internal, looking N	1m
1	328	Barn, N wall internal, W end, under repair, looking NW	1m
1	329	Barn, stub wall, re-used stone, looking SW	-
1	330	Barn, stub wall, W side, doorway, looking E	1m
1	331	Barn, S wall internal, W end, looking SE	1m
1	332	Barn, N wall, doorway at W end, looking N	-
1	333	Barn, W wall internal, looking W	-
1	334	Ex situ moulded stone in yard - dogtooth jamb	1m
1	335	Ex situ moulded stone in yard - dogtooth jamb	1m
1	336	Cart shed roof, under repair, looking NW	-
1	337	Yard, W wall, internal face, looking SW	-
1	338	Yard, W and S wall, internal face, looking SW	-
1	339	Yard, S wall, internal face, looking S	-
1	340	Yard, E wall, internal face, looking SE	-
1	341	Yard, E wall, internal face, section showing typical construction, looking S	-
1	342	Yard, S wall, internal face, joint and re-used architectural fragment, looking S	1m
1	343	Yard, E wall, internal face blocked socket?, looking E	-

1	344	Barn from yard, under repair, looking NE	-
1	345	Outer wall, looking SW	-
1	346	Yard, SW external corner, quoins, looking NE	1m
1	347	Yard, SW external corner, quoins, looking NE	1m
1	348	Cart shed, W gable, repairs complete, looking E	1m
1	349	Cart shed, W gable, and blocked opening to W yard wall, looking E	1m
2	244	Ex situ moulded stone in yard	0.5m
2	245	Ex situ moulded stone in yard - remains of pier with capitals	0.5m
2	246	Ex situ moulded stone in yard - remains of pier with capitals	0.5m
2	247	Ex situ moulded stone in yard - dogtooth jamb	0.5m
2	248	Ex situ moulded stone in yard	0.5m
2	249	Ex situ moulded stone in yard	-
2	250	Barn, N wall, internal straight joint at W end, looking N	1m
2	252	Barn, cattle stall to interior, looking NW	1m
2	253	Barn, S wall, during repair, looking N	1m
2	254	Barn, S wall, during repair, looking N	1m
2	255	Cart shed, ex situ roof truss	-
2	256	Cart shed, ex situ roof truss, detail of carpenter's marks	-
2	257	General view of farm complex, looking N	-
2	258	Barn, N wall, W end, after repair, looking S	-
2	259	Barn, cattle stall to interior, looking E	1m
2	260	Bridge over former Derwent Navigation, looking SE	-
2	261	Bridge over former Derwent Navigation, looking NW	-
2	262	Earthworks in field to S of farm complex adjacent to Derwent Navigation, looking W	-
2	263	Earthworks in field to S of farm complex, looking N	-
2	264	Embanked garden or orchard to W of farm complex, looking W	-
2	265	Embanked garden or orchard to W of farm complex, looking W	-
2	266	Flood gates in field wall to NW of farm complex, looking NW	1m
2	267	Step stile in field wall to NW of farm complex, looking NE	1m
2	268	Field wall to NW of farm complex, showing different builds, looking SE	1m
2	269	Angle in field wall to W of farm complex, looking N	1m
2	270	Field wall to W of farm complex, showing different builds, looking N	1m
2	271	Field wall to W of farm complex, showing different builds, looking W	-
2	272	Field wall to W of farm complex, close to cart shed, showing different builds, looking N	1m
2	273	Junction of field wall and cart shed, looking N	-
2	274	Field wall to W of farm complex, showing different builds, looking NW	-
2	275	Yard, S wall, E side, looking NE	-
2	278	Barn, N wall internal, top of doorway, looking N	-
2	280	Ex situ moulded stone in yard	-
2	281	Barn, Test Pit 2 completed, looking W	-
2	282	Barn, Test Pit 2 completed, looking NW	-
2	283	Barn, Test Pit 2 completed, looking W	-
2	284	Barn, Test Pit 1 completed, looking E	-
2	285	Barn, Test Pit 1 completed, looking E	-
2	286	Barn, Test Pit 1 completed, looking W	1m/0.5m
2	287	Barn, Test Pit 1 completed, showing plinths, looking W	1m/0.5m
2	289	Barn, Test Pit 1 completed, looking N	1m/0.5m
2	291	Barn, Test Pit 2 completed, looking W	1m/0.5m
2	294	Barn, Test Pit 2 completed, showing plinths and buttress base, looking N	1m/0.5m
2	295	Barn, Test Pit 2 completed, showing buttress base, looking N	1m/0.5m
2	296	Barn, Test Pit 2 completed, showing foundations, looking N	1m
2	297	Barn, Test Pit 2 completed, looking N	1m/0.5m
2	298	Barn, Test Pit 1 completed, showing gap between cross wall and barn wall, looking E	0.5m
2	301	Barn, Test Pit 1 completed, showing gap between cross wall and barn wall, looking NW	0.5m
2	302	Barn, N wall internal, showing buttress plinth and scar, looking NW	0.5m
2	303	Barn, W end, cleared ground surface, looking N	1m/0.5m
2	304	Barn, excavated cross wall foundation, looking W	1m/0.5m
2	305	Barn, excavated cross wall foundation, looking W	1m/0.5m
2	307	Barn, excavated cross wall foundation, looking S	1m

2	308	Barn, excavated cross wall foundation, looking S	1m/0.5m
3	902	Barn, N elevation, after repair, looking SW	2m
3	903	Barn, N elevation, after repair, looking S	2m
3	904	Barn, N elevation, after repair, looking SE	2m
3	905	Barn, N elevation, doorway at W end, after repair, looking S	2m
3	906	Barn, N elevation, doorway at W end, after repair, looking S	2m
3	907	Barn, N elevation, doorway at W end, after repair, looking S	2m
3	908	Barn, N elevation, doorway at W end, stoup, after repair, looking S	2m
3	909	Cart shed, N elevation, after repair, looking SW	2m
3	910	Cart shed, N elevation, after repair, looking S	2m
3	911	Cart shed, N elevation, after repair, looking SE	2m
3	912	Cart shed, W gable, after repair, looking SE	-
3	913	Cart shed, N elevation and W gable, after repair, looking SE	2m
3	914	House, S garden wall, looking NE	1m
3	915	House, S garden wall, looking N	1m
3	916	House, S garden wall, E end, looking NE	1m
3	917	Yard, S wall, external face E of gate, looking NW	1m
3	918	Yard, S wall, external face E of gate, looking N	1m
3	919	Yard, S wall, external face E of gate, blocked sheep creep?, looking N	1m
3	920	Yard, S wall, external face, rebuilding E of gate, looking N	1m
3	921	Yard, S wall, external face W of gate, butted by wall to the S, looking W	1m
3	922	Yard, S wall, external face W of gate, looking N	1m
3	923	Yard, S wall, external face, quoins to SW corner, looking N	1m
3	924	Yard, W wall, external face, quoins to SW corner, looking E	1m
3	925	Yard, W wall, external face, looking E	1m
3	926	Yard, W wall, external face, looking NE	2 x 1m
3	927	Yard, W wall, external face, looking E	1m
3	928	Yard, W wall, external face, rebuilt area?, looking E	1m
3	929	Yard, W wall, external face, blocking at N end, looking E	1m
3	930	Cart shed, W gable, after repair, looking E	1m
3	931	Yard, W wall, internal face, blocking at N end, looking W	1m
3	932	Yard, W wall, internal face, looking W	1m
3	933	Yard, W wall, internal face, looking W	1m
3	934	Yard, W wall, internal face, looking SW	1m
3	935	Yard, S wall, internal face W of gate, looking SW	1m
3	936	Yard, S wall, internal face W of gate, looking S	1m
3	937	Yard, S wall, internal face E of gate, looking S	1m
3	938	Yard, S wall, internal face E of gate, re-used architectural fragment, looking S	1m
3	939	Yard, S wall, internal face E of gate, looking S	1m
3	940	Yard, E wall, internal face, looking E	1m
3	941	Yard, E wall, internal face, looking E	1m
3	942	Yard, E wall, internal face, looking NE	1m
3	943	Yard, E wall, internal face, looking SE	1m
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3	949	Cart shed, S elevation, after repair, looking NW	2m
3	950	Cart shed, S elevation, after repair, looking N	2m
3	951	Cart shed and barn, S elevation, after repair, looking N	2m
3	953	Barn, W gable, after repair, looking E	2m
3	954	Barn, W gable, re-used architectural dog-tooth fragment, looking E	-
3	955	Barn, W gable, blocked doorway at base, looking E	1m
3	956	Barn, W gable, blocked doorway at base with buttress base to N, looking E	2 x 1m
3	958	Cart shed, N wall internal, after repair, looking NW	1m
3	960	Cart shed, W wall internal, after repair, looking W	1m
3	961	Cart shed, new roof timbers, after repair, looking W	-
3	963	Cart shed, exposed wall footings to immediate S of S elevation, looking NW	1m
3	964	Barn, W wall internal, after repair, looking W	1m
3	965	Barn, architectural fragments to interior in SW corner, looking SW	-
3	966	Barn, N wall internal, doorway to W end, after repair, looking N	1m
3	967	Barn, N wall internal, doorway to W end, after repair, looking NW	1m

3	968	Barn, N wall internal, plinth to W of doorway to W end, after repair, looking N	1m, 0.5m
3	969	Barn, N wall internal, plinth to W of doorway to W end after repair, , looking N	1m, 0.5m
3	971	Barn, N wall internal, doorway to W end, W impost, looking N	-
3	972	Barn, N wall internal, doorway to W end, E impost, looking N	-
3	973	Barn, N wall internal, after repair, looking NE	1m
3	974	Barn, N wall internal, after repair, looking NE	1m
3	975	Barn, N wall internal, after repair, looking NW	1m
3	976	Barn, N wall internal, after repair, looking N	1m
3	977	Barn, N wall, E end internal, after repair, looking NE	1m
3	979	Barn, E wall internal, after repair, looking E	1m
3	980	Barn, E wall internal, after repair, looking E	-
3	981	Barn, S wall internal, doorway and window, after repair, looking S	1m
3	982	Barn, internal cross wall, E face, looking W	1m
3	983	Barn, internal cross wall footings, looking W	2 x 1m
3	984	Barn, internal cross wall footings, looking W	1m
3	985	Barn, internal cross wall footings, looking W	2 x 1m
3	986	Barn, internal cross wall, re-used architectural fragment to N end, after repair, looking SW	0.5m
3	987	Barn, S wall, after repair, looking S	1m
3	988	Barn, internal cross wall, W face, looking E	1m
3	989	Barn, S wall, after repair, looking W	1m
3	990	Barn, S wall, W end, after repair, looking S	1m
3	991	Yard, S wall internal face, re-used architectural fragment, looking S	0.5m
3	992	Yard, E wall internal face, square stone, looking E	0.5m
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3	995	Barn, N wall internal, doorway to W end, W impost, looking N	-
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APPENDIX 2
DISSOLUTION SURVEY OF YEDINGHAM PRIORY

APPENDIX 2: DISSOLUTION SURVEY OF YEDINGHAM PRIORY

YEDINGHAM - SCITUS DOMORUM

The church conteynith in length iiii^{xx} ffoote longe and in bredith xx ffoote, alle one story w^t a low roofe coueryd w^t leade, xxj wyndowes conteyning by estymacion iiii^{xx} ffoote of glasse, the hygh alter, and one alter in the quere, and ij in the church.

Item the quere conteynith in length xlvj ffoote w^t olde stalles of tymbre and bourdes payntid.

Item the cloyster at the southe conteynith in length lx ffoote square and x ffoote brode, coueryd w^t leade ouer iij quarters, and of iijth w^t slate, and no glasse.

Item the dorter at th' este parte of the cloyster conteynith ix ffoote longe and xvj ffoote brode, w^t a low roofe coueryd w^t leade. *

Item vndir the dorter the chapter house and ij olde chambres or store houses.

Item at the southe parte of the cloyster the fraytour and iij litle chambres ouer the cloyster, and one chamber and ij store houses benethe, and a litle buttrye, alle coueryd w^t slate.

Item the halle aboue at the west parte of the cloyster, xvj ffoot square, coueryd w^t slate, a chymney of tymbre, ij litle glasse wyndowes conteyning xij ffoote of glasse, and stone walles, w^t a litle buttry and a litle chambre at the nether ende of the same.

Item a chamber at the vpper ende of the halle, conteyning xiiij ffoote square, stone walles, coueryd w^t slates, a chymney of woode, a litle glasse wyndowe.

Item a nother chamber at th' ende of the same.

Item a lowe halle, a gylinge house, and a litle parler vndir the seid high halle and chambres.

Item the kychyn at the nether ende of the halle, conteyning xx ffoote square, stone walles, coueryd w^t slates.

Item ij low chambres and ij high chambres, newe, vndir one roofe by the inner courte syde, callid th' ostry chambres, conteyning alle together xxx ffoote longe and xvj ffoote brode, dawbid walles, whitlymyd, and coueryd w^t slates.

The church contains in length 80 foot long and in breadth 20 foot, all one storey with a low roof covered with lead, 21 windows containing by estimation 80 foot of glass, the high altar, and one altar in the choir, and two in the church.

Item the choir contains in length 46 foot with old stalls of timber and boards painted.

Item the cloister at the south contains in length 60 foot square and 10 foot broad, covered with lead over three quarters, and of 4th with slate, and no glass.

*Item the dorter at the east part of the cloister contains 9 foot long and 16 foot broad, with a low roof covered with lead. **

Item under the dorter the chapter house and two old chambers or store houses.

Item at the south part of the cloister the frater and four little chambers over the cloister, and one chamber and two store houses beneath, and a little buttry, all covered with slate.

Item the hall above at the west part of the cloister, 16 foot square, covered with slate, a chimney of timber, two little glass windows containing 12 foot of glass, and stone walls, with a little buttry and a little chamber at the nether end of the same.

Item a chamber at the upper end of the hall, containing 14 foot square, stone walls, covered with slates, a chimney of wood, a little glass window.

Item another chamber at the end of the same.

Item a low hall, a brew house, and a little parlour under the said high hall and chambers.

Item the kitchen at the nether end of the hall, containing 20 foot square, stone walls, covered with slates.

Item two low chambers and two high chambers, new, under one roof by the inner court side, called the guest chambers, containing altogether 30 foot long and 16 foot broad, daubed walls, white limed, and covered with slates.

Item a lathe or a barne in the vtter yarde, xx/iiij ffoote longe and xxiiij brode, stone walles and welle coueryd w^t slates.

Item a cow-house, a swyne-house, and ane old stable, vndir one rooffe conteyning xx/vj ffoote longe by estymacion and xx ffoote brode, stone walles, coueryd w^t slates, decayed.

Item a garnard conteyning xl ffoote longe and xvj ffoote wyde, stone walles, coueryd w^t slates.

Item a store house vndir the same.

Item a litle dwellynge house by the same, stone walles and coueryd w^t thak.

Item a carte house of postes, thekid.

Item a hey house xl ffoote longe and xx brode, stone walles and coueryd w^t thak, decayed.

Item ane oxehouse xx ffoote longe and xij brode, stone walles and coueryd with thak, decayed.

Item a stable and ane other old house vndir one rooffe, xx ffoote longe, stone walles, coueryd w^t thak, decayed.

Item an other house therby w^t a chambre, xxiiij ffoote longe, stone walles, coueryd w^t slates.

Item a kylne house w^t a malyng floore and a garnar oner, conteyning xxx ffoote (longe) and xvj brode, stone walles, coueryd with thak, decayed.

M^d that the oute houses are some what in decaye of thekyng.

Item a lathe or barn in the outer yard, 80 foot long and 24 foot broad, stone walls and well covered with slates.

Item a cow house, pig house and an old stable, under one roof containing 120ft foot long by estimation and 20 foot broad, stone walls, covered with slates, decayed.

Item a granary containing 40 foot long and 16 foot wide, stone walls, covered with slates.

Item a store house under the same.

Item a little dwelling house by the same, stone walls and covered with thak boards (wooden shingles).

Item a cart house of posts, with thak boards.

Item a hay house 40 foot long and 20 broad, stone walls and covered with thak boards, decayed.

Item an ox house 20 foot long and 12 broad, stone walls and covered with thak boards, decayed.

Item a stable and another old house under one roof, 20 foot long, stone walls, covered with thak boards, decayed.

Item another house thereby with a chamber, 24 foot long stone walls, covered with slates.

Item a kiln house with a malting floor and a granary over, containing 30 foot long and 16 foot broad, stone walls, covered with thak boards, decayed.

Memorandum that the outer houses are somewhat in decay of thak boards.

Source for original text: Brown, W 1886 "Description of the Buildings of Twelve Small Yorkshire Priors at the Reformation". *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* vol 9, 197-215 & 321-333 (pp.206-207). Transcription by Ed Dennison.

* Brown's text is incorrect, the dorter should be lx ffoote long, not ix, thus making the dorter 60 foot long (Glyn Coppack, *pers. comm.*).

APPENDIX 3
SPECIALIST REPORT ON RETAINED STONework

APPENDIX 3: SPECIALIST REPORT ON RETAINED STONWORK

Yedingham Priory Loose Architectural Stone

by Stuart Harrison

Decription (see attached figure)

1. Two examples of voussoirs from a small window with a chamfer to the exterior and an internal rebate for glazing or timber shutter. Finished with a fine bolster chisel. One example has a small socket cut into the edge showing it was the base stone of the arch and the socket was for the centring. Most likely 12th or 13th century in date.
2. An ashlar block with an angled slot or socket cut into it probably for a timber. Diagonal tooling on the face typical of 12th century work.
3. A short length of detached shaft with one worked end 115mm in diameter. Most likely a nook shaft from a window or door jamb. Possibly from a pier such as indicated by number 4.
4. A double section of capital each for a single detached shaft. Each of the capital sections is attached to a core block of octagonal form showing that it represents only part of a much larger pier. This may have been a half pier respond or a full freestanding pier with eight single capitals and shafts set around the core. The detached shaft number 3 could well have been one of those from this pier. Most likely late 12th or early 13th century in date. Some elements of setting out are visible on the underside and the piece is not that well cut or finished. It seems the mason had several goes at the setting out of one capital section before he got somewhere near the correct solution. Hence there are a considerable quantity of raised tool marks from a bolster chisel.
5. Incomplete jambstone with a band of dogtooth decoration at each side. This would have run vertically up each edge of the jamb. Diagonal tooling on the flat soffit and straight tooling from a bolster on the dogtooth decoration. The apex section of each dogtooth is cut out to create a mini-dogtooth as an extra decorative feature. Late 12th or early 13th century in date.
6. Block with chamfer at each side. It is incomplete but may have been a vault rib or the soffit order from an arch.
7. Not illustrated by drawing is a stone decorated with a diamond-shaped chevron set into the internal cross wall of the barn. This is a typical late 12th century decorative form and was probably of hyphenated design in which the diamond-shaped section alternated with a straight moulding to form a pattern. It has an eliptically-shaped boss worked as a flat section, though it may have been raised originally and has been partially knocked off the piece and damaged. The chevron is formed of a series of roll mouldings. As an example it is not that well executed and suggests a provincial local mason trying to emulate something he had seen in a building of quality such as one of the larger monasteries or York Minster. The back edge has been roughly cut back and redressed.
8. Other reused blocks partially visible in the nave and cross walls include roll mouldings and a plain voussoir and more dogtooth-decorated pieces.

Comments

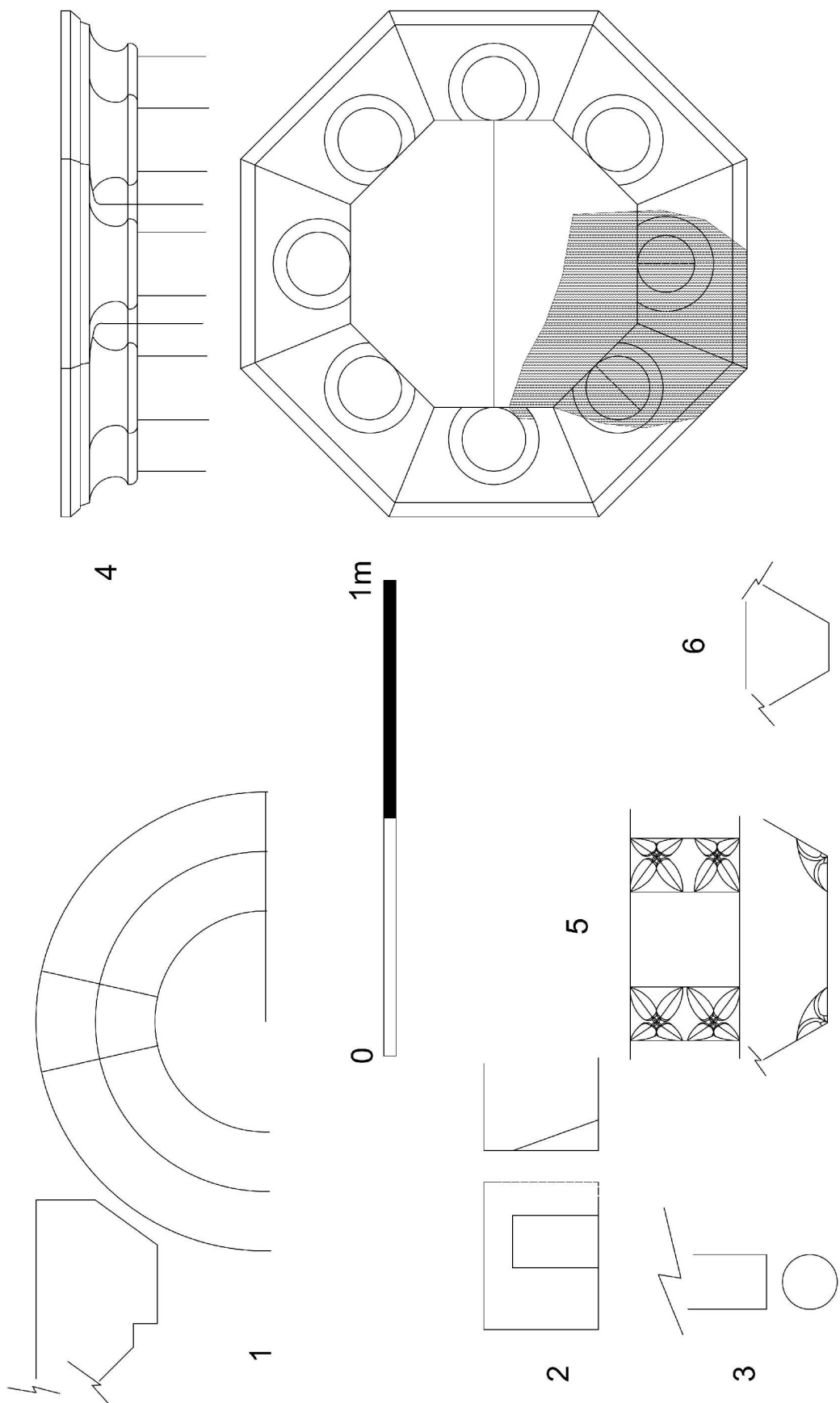
This small collection of fragments has some interesting pieces which confirm the main building period of the priory in the late 12th and early 13th century. In particular, the pier capital fragment suggests either an arcade of some sophistication or a support for a vault in one of the claustral buildings such as a chapter house or undercroft. The capital is not that well finished and setting out marks indicate the mason had some problems getting it right. As an arcade support its most likely position would be in a north aisle of the nave of the church.

The piece decorated with dogtooth is typical of the period in the early 13th century when it was a very fashionable decorative form. The block is unfortunately incomplete and has been cut down from a larger piece. Some reused stones in the west wall of the barn show similar decoration.

The chevron-decorated stone is only partially visible, damaged and incomplete. It does show the continuing penchant of northern masons for using chevron well into the late 12th century. The high point of its use in the north of England was the crypt and choir of York Minster as rebuilt by archbishop Roger after 1154 and probably finished around 1170. It employed numerous types of tubular and very three-dimensional chevron designs and these were taken up and copied at Selby Abbey and St Mary's Abbey in York. Similar chevron also appeared at Bridlington Priory cloister arcade and in the west doorway arch at Old Malton Priory.

Holy Water Stoup

Looking at this piece again it is clear that the trefoiled canopy is designed as such because the roll mouldings return back horizontally on the underside. The stoup itself is much-damaged but resembles the corbels used extensively at Byland Abbey to support triple shaft clusters in the abbey church. Initially we thought it was an insertion but looking at the coursing on each side of it I now think it likely it's in situ and an original feature. Note that the coursing does not match each side but is adapted to the stoup as part of the original build. Had it been inserted I would expect the coursing to have matched each side. The caveat being that it also looks like the east jamb of the doorway may have been repaired and made good at some time- compare with the west jamb to see the difference.



APPENDIX 4

LIST OF CONTEXTS

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description & Interpretation</i>	<i>Area</i>
100	Unstratified.	General
101	Rounded cobbles with some dressed limestone ashlar and rubble of various sizes, bound in a firm mid-brown clay, straw and animal dung mixture- hardstanding for cattle.	NW corner
102	Re-used dressed sandstone blocks, up to 0.35m x 0.30m, with small un-worked fragments of limestone, typically 0.10m x 0.15m, forming N/S alignment overall 0.60m wide, W side has a straight worked face, E side less so - remains of extant N/S cross-wall.	Cross-wall
103	Compacted lime mortar surface, uncertain depth.	Cross-wall
104	Roughly dressed sandstone blocks, typically up to 0.50m long x over 0.30m wide, aligned N/S underlying 102 - foundation of cross-wall 102.	Cross-wall
105	Firm light grey-white mortar - bonding for cross-wall 102.	Cross-wall
106	Loose mid-dark brown clay, 0.30m thick, below 101 - bedding for hardstanding 101.	NW corner
107	Crushed mortar with fragments of sandstone, uncertain depth - construction or demolition deposit associated with barn wall 113?	TP1
108	E-W aligned construction cut, over 0.32m wide - for wall foundation 109.	TP1
109	Unbonded roughly hewn sandstone blocks, up to 0.60m long by 0.35m wide by over 0.11m thick, 1-2 visible courses typically 0.23m high), some re-used, depth not established - foundation of base of barn wall 111.	TP1
110	Dark grey sandy silt - fill of 108.	TP1
111	Two courses of separate moulded chamfered plinths of dressed sandstone, the upper set back by 0.07m from the lower, lower course was 0.20m high, upper course 0.30m high - base of barn wall 113.	TP1/TP2
112	Two courses of unbonded roughly hewn sandstone blocks, between 0.30m x 0.10m x 0.10m thick to 0.20m x 0.20m x 0.36m thick - foundation of base of barn wall 111.	TP2
113	E-W aligned extant wall of barn, ashlar blocks of varying sizes.	TP1/TP2
114	Two courses of unbonded squared stones, 0.18m square, over 0.20m thick, full depth not determined - foundation for buttress.	TP2
115	Foundation of N/S aligned west wall of barn, depth not determined.	TP2

APPENDIX 5
SPECIALIST FINDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

APPENDIX 5: SPECIALIST FINDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

Yedingham Priory, Yedingham, North Yorkshire.
EDAS Site Code: YPY17

The Finds

by Sophie Tibbles

Introduction and Methodology

The archaeological investigation at Yedingham Priory, Yedingham, produced a small finds assemblage that comprised: faunal remains, metalwork and vessel glass recovered from ground-raising deposit (106) (Trench 2), and a sample of stone foundation (109) (Trench 1). This assessment aims to identify the potential of the artefacts in keeping with the specific aims of the project (EDAS 2017) and the requirements of MoRPHE guidelines (English Heritage 2008).

Material categories were subject to basic quantification by count and weight and appropriately packaged for long term storage; a digital catalogue (Access database) is included within the site archive.

Quantification and Condition of the Assemblage

Faunal remains: 16 fragments – fair to good condition
Metalwork: 2 artefacts – good condition
Glass: 2 shards – excellent condition
Stone building material: 1 sample (5 fragments) – fair condition

Catalogue by Material Type

Faunal remains

The faunal remains comprised fourteen animal bones and two bird bones (Table 1). The assemblage, recovered from (106), had a combined weight of 1175.8g.

The majority, 68%, were cattle and/or horse remains including juveniles: an unfused cattle radius and ulna of the same forelimb and three cattle/horse vertebrae with unfused epiphyses. Several of the remains exhibited evidence of butchery. The vertebrae had been cut/chopped longitudinally; the ulna, radius, ribs and an indeterminate fragment of long bone shaft were cut/chopped or sawn across the bone. No butchery was noted on the remainder of the cattle/horse remains: a fragment of skull, a complete astragalus and a complete carpal/tarsal.

Pig? remains made up 13% of the assemblage: a femur? from a juvenile animal (unfused epiphysis) and a humerus. The shaft of the latter had possibly been gnawed.

Goose-sized birds were represented by a coracoid and a tibiotarsus (Brocheński & Tomek, 2009). Again, butchery was evident by a small chop mark on the sternal part of the coracoid.

Metalwork

The metalwork comprised two iron items, a suspension ring and a hinge pivot. Both were in good condition despite corrosion products adhering to surfaces, with strong magnetic responses indicating solid cores. Little further information would be gleaned from x-ray, therefore a conservation assessment was not considered to be required. Both artefacts are considered to be of relatively recent date, e.g. late post-medieval/ early modern.

The suspension ring, which would have served a variety of functions, had complete dimensions of: diameter (ext.): 60.7mm; diameter (int.): 44.7mm; thickness: 9mm.

The hinge pivot was complete with a square-sectioned, slightly misshapen, shank tapering to a flattened tip and a circular-sectioned guide arm. Small patches of White (5Y/8/1) lime-based mortar were present on the guide arm. Hinge pivots are structural items, driven into timbers or stone to suspend shutters, gates, doors and/or windows. Dimensions (maximum): length: 121mm; shank: 18.7 x 19.3mm tapering to 2.7 x 6.7mm; arm height: 76.9mm; arm diameter: 17.1mm.

Glass

The two shards of vessel glass had a combined weight of 20.4g. The base and body shards were of 20th century date and were probably from the same bottle.

Stone building material

The representative sample of foundation (109), comprising five fragments (fragmented when lifted), was of limestone with a weight of 2040g. The remaining original surfaces were very roughly hewn, no fine tooling was recorded. Exposure to direct heat was evident by the Weak Red (10R/5/4) to Dark Reddish Grey (5YR/4/2) hue. No other distinguishing features were recorded.

Discussion and Recommendations

No ecclesiastical or medieval artefacts were conclusively identified within the assemblage, although it is possible that the stone building material *may* have been part of the original church/foundations. Residual medieval material could also be present within the faunal remains, re-deposited during later works. However, the metalwork, also recovered from the same ground-raising deposit, is considered to be of relatively recent date. Therefore it is likely that the faunal assemblage is of contemporary date and represents small-scale dumping/casual deposition of domestic refuse and/or material brought in from elsewhere during later re-building works. The modern vessel glass may be intrusive.

Overall, the small size of the assemblage provides little archaeological information and further work is not considered necessary. Unless the client requests the return of any of the artefacts, the finds are recommended for discard.

Table 1: The faunal remains

Context	Quantity	Species	Comments	Wt. (g)
106: Ground-raising dump	1	Cattle (<i>Bos</i> f. domestic)	Astragalus. Complete.	141
	2		Radius and ulna – same forelimb. Juvenile (unfused including epiphysis). Evidence of butchery; ulna cleanly cut through the shaft, radius cleanly cut c. $\frac{3}{4}$ through shaft. Cut edges display multiple striations – sawn.	489
	3	Large mammal e.g. cattle or horse (<i>Bos</i> f. domestic or <i>Equus</i> f. domestic)	Vertebrae including atlas. Juvenile (unfused epiphyses). Evidence of butchery; cut/chopped longitudinally through the bones.	184
	1		Skull fragment.	92
	2		Ribs. Evidence of butchery; cleanly cut/sawn (multiple striations) through the smaller rib, larger rib cut/chopped through the distal end.	105
	1		Long bone. Not identifiable by type. Evidence of butchery; cleanly sawn across the shaft.	42
	1		Carpal/Tarsal. Complete.	15
	1	Pig? (<i>Sus</i> ? f. domestic)	Femur? Distal end. Majority of shaft missing. 'Eroded' surfaces. Juvenile (unfused epiphysis).	73
	1		Humerus? Distal and majority of proximal end missing. Broken edge of shaft possibly gnawed.	16

Context	Quantity	Species	Comments	Wt. (g)
	1	Unidentified- mammal	Long bone. Not identifiable by type. Evidence of butchery; cleanly sawn (multiple striations) through the shaft. 'Eroded' surfaces.	5
	1	Goose-sized bird	Coracoid. Complete. Evidence of butchery; small chop mark on sternal part.	6.8
	1		Tibiotarsus. Distal end missing.	7

References

Bocheński, Z. M. and Tomek, T., 2009

A Key for the identification of domestic bird bones in Europe: Preliminary determination. Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd, 2017

Written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological and architectural observation, investigation and recording during repairs to a barn and cart shed, Yedingham Priory, Yedingham, North Yorkshire (unpublished)

English Heritage, 2008

PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (MoRPHE)

APPENDIX 6
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

APPENDIX 6: EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING DURING REPAIRS TO A BARN AND CART SHED, YEDINGHAM PRIORY, YEDINGHAM, NORTH YORKSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the work involved in a programme of archaeological and architectural observation, investigation and recording to be carried out during ongoing rebuilding, repairs and consolidation works to two agricultural outbuildings at Yedingham Priory, Yedingham, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 8956 7987 centred).
- 1.2 The archaeological and architectural work has been requested by the project architect, Peter Gaze Pace, on behalf of the owner, Mr C F Beal of Abbey Farm, Yedingham. The work is being funded by English Heritage, through Mr Beal. This document has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), and details the work EDAS will carry out as part of the project.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESIGNATIONS

- 2.1 Yedingham Priory lies on the north bank of the River Derwent, adjacent to Abbey Farm at the north end of Yedingham village, itself 2.5km to the south of Ebberston and 4km north of West Heslerton, in North Yorkshire; the B1258 road passes through the village. Access to the priory site is via a farm track which leaves the south side of the B1258 road at Abbey Farm.
- 2.2 The remains of Yedingham Priory, which include the two agricultural outbuildings which are being repaired as part of this project, cover a large sub-rectangular area on the south side of the B1258 road. The remains comprise well preserved earthworks surrounding a small 18th century farm complex which represents the remains of the priory church; the north wall of the barn and cart shed is the south wall of the former church. Part of the former precinct wall also survives. The site is a Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List for England no. 1003684) although there is no up-to-date description of the monument.
- 2.3 The 'Old Abbey and Attached Farmbuilding' is also a Grade II* Listed Building (National Heritage List for England no. 1149556), first listed on 11th November 1953. The Listed Building description reads: *House and attached farmbuilding incorporating part of the former chapel of Yedingham Priory. C12-C13 wall containing two blocked arches; C18 house probably incorporating a late 17th century farmhouse; altered C19. Dressed sandstone; pantile roof, brick stacks. House originally 2-cell baffle-entry plan, later extended to incorporate the remains of the Priory wall in a service wing and attached farmbuilding to form an I-shape, 2-storey, single window crosswing to right of 1 storey range. The C20 door within a glazed porch is contained in the re-entrant angle. C20 2-light casements with wedge lintels to ground and first floors of crosswing; C20 dormer to 1½ storey range. Rear: to end right of attached farmbuilding is a blocked round arch of voussoirs with a continuous moulded impost band. To the left of the arch is a bracketed holy water stoup with a trefoiled canopy. Coped gables and shaped kneelers. Central stack to crosswing and end stack to service wing. Interior of house: the first room of the service wing and the room above contain a second, pointed, arch, of three orders. Slender colonettes have stiff-leaf capitals; the arch has keel and dog-tooth mouldings. The pointed apex of the arch is visible in the room above but the exterior has been completely walled-in. In the room to the left of the crosswing the chamfered bressumer, firewindow and spice cupboard of the central fireplace survive. The firehood is visible in the centre of the floor above. Two C18 plank doors survive; one to the service wing passage, and one to the first floor room to the right, which also has an H-L hinge.*

- 2.4 The building was also on the 2015 edition of Historic England's 'Heritage at Risk' register, where it was described as being in a 'poor' condition, and in slow decay, with a solution agreed but not yet implemented (Historic England 2015, 49). The site is also recorded on Historic England's Pastscape database (site 62239) and the National Monuments Record (site SE87NE2).
- 2.5 The dual designation of Scheduled Monument and Listed Building means that the former designation takes preference and that Listed Building Consent for the proposed works is not required. Scheduled Monument Consent from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport is also not required because the proposed works are being funded by Historic England.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 3.1 The priory, sometimes called 'Little Mareis' (Little Marsh) from the site on which the house was built, was founded before 1163 by Helewise de Clere for eight or nine Benedictine nuns, although this number was probably increased to the usual 12 nuns under a Prioress and further increased in the 13th century (Fallow 1913). The priory church, dedicated to St Mary the Virgin, was consecrated in 1241 by Gilbert, Bishop of Whithern, at the instance of Emma de Humbleton, the Prioress, and in 1279-80 Archbishop Wickwane appointed Robert de Brus of Pickering to the custody of the Priory.
- 3.2 Helewise de Clere's husband, Roger de Clere, initially endowed the priory with its lands at Yedingham on the north bank of the River Derwent, in Ebberston township, and other benefactors gave them lands in Marton, Sinnington, Rillington, Wilton and surrounding areas. In 1276 the Priory was said to possess half a carucate of land in the township, and Thomas Barry of Kirkby Misperton gave the mill called 'Godive', a grant which was confirmed several times in subsequent centuries (Russell 1923, 436). The Priory also had a sheep farming complex known as Wydale Cote in the north of the parish.
- 3.3 In 1314 Archbishop Greenfield held a visitation to the priory, and issued a series of injunctions to the nuns which give an idea of how the Priory was functioning at the time. These injunctions included the requirements that no nuns were to be absent from services, that movement to and from the kitchen through the cloister by secular men and women was not allowed, that a mature and honest nun should be appointed to shut the cloister doors at the proper times, that the parlour was not to be used by lay people, and that the sick were to be tended according to their needs, as the means of the house allowed. In 1456 Archbishop Booth granted an indulgence of 40 days to all penitents who contributed to the priory's buildings which, on account of the notorious poverty of the house, were ruinous - some buildings had actually fallen down and others were threatened. There are also numerous leases and grants, dating from about 1350 until the Dissolution, belonging to Yedingham; one of these refers to a building called 'le chesehouse' with a solar and cellar at the site (Fallow 1913).
- 3.4 At the Dissolution in 1539, the Priory's annual revenues amounted to £26 6s 8d, and there were resident nine nuns as well as Agnes Bradrigge, the 41 year old Prioress, who received a yearly pension of £6 13s 4d. They were all described as being "all of good maner of liffyng" and they intended to remain in their vows. Accounts transcribed by Brown detail the number and types of buildings at the site at the Dissolution (Brown 1886, 206-207). The priory church was described as an aisleless rectangular building measuring 80ft long by 20ft wide (24.4m by 6.0m), as follows: *The church conteynith in length xx iiij ffoote longe and in bredith xx foote alle one story wt a low rooffe coueryd wt leade, xxj windowes coneyng by estymacion xx iiij ffoote of glass, the hygh alter and one alter in the quere and ij in the churche. Item the quere conteyneth in length xlvj ffoote with olde stalls of timber and bourdes payntid.* The remainder of the buildings in the complex are also described, including the cloister on the south side which was 60ft (18.3m) square with alleys 10ft (3.0m) wide. On the east side was the dorter with the chapter house under and two old chambers or store houses, and on the south side the frater with four little chambers over the cloister. There was a heated hall over the west

side of the cloister with several small chambers below. The other buildings included a kitchen and numerous chambers of stone near the hall, while the outer yard contained a lathe or barn, another barn containing a cow house, swine house and an old stable, a two storey 'garnard, a small thatched dwelling house, a cart house, a hay house (decayed), an ox house (decayed) a stable and another house (decayed) and a decayed kiln house with a malting floor and garner.

- 3.5 In January 1539-40 the Crown leased the site of the priory with tenements in Ebberston to William Thwaites of Lund, and in 1543 the reversion was granted to Robert Holgate, Bishop of Llandaff, in fee (Russell 1923, 436). It then passed to the Archbishop of York, who paid for his elevation to the archbishopric by transferring 67 manors belonging to the archiepiscopal see to Henry VIII.
- 3.6 As far as can be determined, no archaeological or architectural survey work has been carried out at the Priory. However, a small number of burials and medieval pottery have been uncovered during drainage work in 1947 and 1951-52 (Pastscape 62239).

4 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1 The ongoing rebuilding, repairs and consolidation works are confined to the barn and cart shed, which form the western end of the east-west aligned agricultural range attached to the late 17th century farmhouse. Works are also proposed to the walls of the courtyard to the south of the buildings. Full details of the proposed works are contained in the project architect's specification (Pace 2016).
- 4.2 The barn, positioned between the house and cart shed in the centre of the range, measures c.13.0m by 4.5m internally, and is crossed by a now largely demolished off centre cross wall which has a blocked door at the south end; the east gable contains a brick flue from a fireplace on the east side while the north wall contains a blocked round arch of voussoirs with a continuous moulded impost band and a bracketed holy water stoup with a trefoiled canopy toward the west end. The roof of the barn is to be renewed, using salvaged pantiles and timbers wherever possible. Many of the trusses will need to be repositioned, and the rafters, ridge and wall plates will be renewed. On the elevations, any eroded or fallen stone will be replaced, and areas of loose walling, especially at the west end, will be rebuilt. Both external and internal elevations will be substantially repointed and fractures pinned with tie bars. The internal floor level will also be dug out in localised areas by c.300mm to reach the original floor level, and the windows and doors will be renewed. The south end of the internal cross wall will be repointed and consolidated, while the stub of the north end will be demolished.
- 4.3 The open-sided cart shed, at the west end of the agricultural range, measures c.11.0m by 5.4m internally. A similar programme of works will be undertaken here, namely replacing and renewing the roof and the roof timbers, repairs, repointing and consolidation to the internal and external wall faces, and digging out the internal floor so as to reach original floor levels. On both buildings, the rainwater goods will be renewed, and a new 600mm deep drainage trenches will be excavated along the north and south walls, leading to a new 2.0m square by 1.5m deep soakaway positioned off the north-east corner of the cart shed.
- 4.4 The courtyard to the south of the buildings measures c.18.0m square, corresponding to the former cloisters on the south side of the church. They average 1.4m high and contain a number of architectural features such as straight joints and blocked openings. These walls will be subject to a considerable amount of repointing, and some rebuilding along the wall tops.

5 PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main objectives of the archaeological and architectural survey work associated with the proposed rebuilding, repair and consolidation project at Yedingham Priory are to:
- (i) undertake what survey and recording work is possible on the fabric of the buildings, given that the programme of repairs etc is now well advanced;
 - (ii) undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during any groundworks associated with project, namely the lowering of the internal floor levels and the external drainage works;
 - (iii) produce a survey report and archive, appropriate to and commensurate with the results obtained.
- 5.2 All archaeological and architectural recording will be undertaken in accordance with current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIfA 2014a & 2014b).

Documentary Research

- 5.3 No new documentary research will be undertaken as part of the project. However, existing readily-available information, such as that used in the preparation of this WSI, will be collated and summarised, so as to provide a context for the project.

Architectural Survey

- 5.4 It is accepted that, with the repair project already well advanced, only a limited amount of architectural survey work on the barn, cart shed and courtyard walls will now be possible. Although some features remain, such as blocked doorway and stoup on the north side of the barn, much valuable and subtle information is likely to have been lost following rebuilding and repointing work, particularly to the north side of the buildings which represents the south side of the former priory church. It is also possible that some of the building's roof timbers, which have already been replaced and removed, will have been reused from some of the original priory buildings.
- 5.5 The existing survey plans, elevations and sections produced by the project architect (Pace 2016) will be used to produce new 1:50 scale floor plans of the buildings, together with a detailed architectural description and photographic record. Where possible, scaffolding erected for the repairs will be utilised. These new plans would show all remaining significant architectural detail such as openings (blocked or unblocked), constructional detail, fixtures and fittings etc. Other more detailed drawings may also be produced (e.g. at 1:20 and/or 1:10 scales) to show fixtures, fittings, mouldings, roof timber detail etc. All drawings would be produced according to established guidelines (e.g. English Heritage 2006, 8-10 & 19-21).
- 5.6 A detailed photographic survey will be undertaken, subject to site limitations (e.g. storage of equipment and materials). The photographic guidelines produced by English Heritage (2006, 10-12) will be followed and each photograph will normally be provided with a graduated scale. The photographs will be taken with a digital SLR camera with a minimum of 12 mega-pixel resolution. External photographs will be taken, as far as is 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 practicalities and access. Flash lighting will be used where necessary. 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.
- 5.7 A detailed architectural description of the buildings will be produced, augmented by the drawn and photographic record.

- 5.8 Depending on the results of the architectural survey work, additional recording may be undertaken during the remaining phases of the project, to record any remaining features of interest that might be uncovered or exposed by the works. Close liaison with the building contractors will be maintained, to ensure that visits are optimised, both in terms of time and number; given the amount of work already completed, only a small number of visits (if any) is expected. Recording will be achieved through a combination of digital photography, scale drawings (enhancing the above-mentioned survey drawings as appropriate) and written descriptions as judged adequate by EDAS.

Archaeological Recording During Development

- 5.9 All below-ground excavations associated with the proposed works, e.g. the lowering of internal floor levels and the drainage works, will be undertaken under strict and direct archaeological supervision, to ensure the proper identification and recording of any archaeological and architectural material that might be uncovered.
- 5.10 EDAS will view and monitor these groundworks as they are being excavated; given the fact that the site is a Scheduled Monument, it is assumed that all excavation will be done by hand. 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. Work will not be carried out in the immediate vicinity of any identified remains until identified remains have been recorded, and EDAS has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 5.11 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by a combination of digital photography, scale drawings (enhancing the pre-intervention floor plan as appropriate) such as 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. No specialist architectural or archaeological analyses, e.g. the analysis of paint, mortar, stucco, etc and/or dendrochronological dating of timbers, radiocarbon dating etc, will be carried out.

Modifications

- 5.12 The programme of recording work outlined above may be modified in accordance with EDAS's professional judgement, insofar as the overall provisions and objectives of this WSI would not be changed. Any variations in the recording project would be discussed and agreed in advance with the project architect and Historic England.

General Comments

- 5.13 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. However, the client should ensure that EDAS and any appointed sub-contractors have sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the recording work will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, with some elements being determined by the speed at which the repairs and groundworks are carried out. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS and their appointed sub-contractors at all reasonable times.

6 UNEXPECTED SIGNIFICANT OR COMPLEX DISCOVERIES

- 6.1 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist(s) 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 and Historic England. 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 additional 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 development and, if required, sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.

- 6.2 If human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, and if they are required to be removed to facilitate the development, they 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.
- 6.3 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 and Historic England in advance of the project commencing.

7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 7.1 EDAS will obtain the site owner's consent for the deposition of any finds resulting from the project in the local registered museum; some of these finds might include architectural fragments/items as well as the more usual range of archaeological material (e.g. bone, pottery and other artefacts). EDAS would contact the museum at the start of the project to determine their requirements for the transfer and deposition of the project archive, and the name of the recipient museum will be included in the project report. EDAS will also adhere to any specific conservation, transfer and deposition requirements which the museum might impose; these are likely to include charges for the storage and long-term curation of the site archive.
- 7.2 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and all finds 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 would be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 7.3 A fully indexed field archive would be prepared, following the guidance produced by English Heritage. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs from both the pre-intervention building recording and the subsequent watching brief work, and an index to the archive would also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the site owner, the site archive will be deposited with any finds in the appropriate registered museum.
- 7.4 Within eight weeks of the completion of all the site work (or longer if agreed with Historic England), a report detailing the recording and subsequent watching brief work will be produced. 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 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 Copies of the final report will be supplied for distribution to the landowner, Historic England and the North Yorkshire HER, either as pdf or hard copies (or both) as required. A hard copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.

7.6 EDAS also subscribe to English Heritage's OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, and all EDAS projects are fully OASIS compliant. Prior to the start of any fieldwork, an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be subsequently completed; this will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.

8 MONITORING

8.1 The archaeological recording work may be monitored by Historic England and the project architect, and appropriate site meetings and liaison will be arranged as necessary.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

9.1 All recording 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. As some of the recording work will be carried out at the same time as the main contractor's work, EDAS and their sub-contractors will also have regard for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the main contractor.

9.2 EDAS would comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available on request. The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the recording brief, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

10 REFERENCES

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24th March 2017