

CONSTRUCTION OF WC EXTENSION,
PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL,
BARDEN TOWER, BARDEN, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING



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On behalf of

Chatsworth Settlement Trustees
Estate Office
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees to undertake a programme of architectural and archaeological observation, investigation and recording, to be carried out during the construction of new WC facilities at the Priest's House and Chapel building, Barden Tower, Barden, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 0511 5716 centred). The new structure lay within the sunken area on the north side of the chapel, and the works also involved the unblocking of a doorway in the north wall of the chapel and the provision of new drainage to a pre-existing septic tank to the south-east.

The fieldwork, which was undertaken between January and March 2019, comprised drawn and photographic recording before, during and after construction, as well as the monitoring of below-ground excavations, with the results drawn together in a fully detailed and illustrated archive report. The project was made a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) and planning permission, and the work was wholly funded by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees.

The limited nature of the new drainage work around the building meant that the exposed archaeological deposits were largely shallow and of little interest. In the drainage trench to the east of the chapel, running downslope to the inspection chamber of the pre-existing septic tank, most of the deposits were similar to those seen in the trenches in this area dug as part of the 2015-16 conservation works.

The possible development and use of a previously uncovered structure within the sunken area on the north side of the chapel was discussed at some length in the conclusions of the report arising from the 2015-16 works. At that time it was suggested that the two-celled structure may have formed the vestry and/or priest's lodgings, although it was acknowledged that there were a number of questions surrounding its structural development and indeed also previous interpretations of the whole Priest's House complex.

The information gathered during the 2019 works has been able to revise the previous interpretation. It now seems more likely that the structure only occupied the western half of the sunken area, and comprised a single cell to the lower ground floor with a single cell above to the ground floor. The lower ground floor cell communicated directly with the chapel through the previously blocked doorway in the chapel's north wall. The form of this doorway, and the presence of a drawbar recess, might suggest that it was once external, and therefore the entire structure within the sunken area was a later addition, although this is not certain. The lower ground floor cell had a doorway in the east wall, which appears to have communicated with an open space, floored with a cobble surface, between the chapel and the retaining wall to the north, and this route was continued past the buttress at the chapel's north-east corner. No evidence was uncovered for any original access between the lower ground floor and ground floor cells of the structure. An area of stone footings identified against the base of the east gable of the domestic range seems likely to have supported either stone or wooden steps which rose up to the ground floor doorway in the north retaining wall, although such an arrangement must surely have been created when any original ground floor between the two levels had been removed.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1 In November 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees, via the Estate Building Surveyor Mr Martin Hartley, to undertake a programme of architectural and archaeological observation, investigation and recording, to be carried out during the installation of WC facilities at the Priest's House and Chapel building, Barden Tower, Barden, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 0511 5716 centred).
- 1.2 The architectural and archaeological survey work comprised drawn and photographic recording before, during and after the development, and the monitoring of below-ground excavations such as drainage trenches, with the results drawn together in a fully detailed and illustrated archive report. The survey work was made a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC), planning permission and Listed Building Consent (see below), and it was wholly funded by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees.

Site Location

- 1.3 Barden is located in Upper Wharfedale, c.3.6km north-west of Bolton Abbey on the east side of the B6160 Bolton Bridge to Grassington road (see figure 1). It is in the south-east corner of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, approximately midway between Skipton and Harrogate. It lies at c.150m above sea level on an east facing slope in a position where it has commanding views north and south along the dale.
- 1.4 The early 16th century Priest's House and Chapel building lies on the east side of the B6160 road, with a series of steep banks which descend to the River Wharfe to the east (see figure 2 and plate 1). To the immediate north of the buildings are the ruins of Barden Tower, a late 15th century tower house built by Sir Henry Clifford which was later remodelled in 1658-59 by Lady Anne Clifford (see plate 2). The site is bounded on the west, south and east by dry stone walls, some up to 2.0m in height, while to the north it is enclosed by post and wire fencing. The buildings are currently used as a restaurant and wedding venue, and are surrounded by well tended gardens and lawns.

Site Designations

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

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

- 1.7 The Listed Building description for the chapel reads: *“Chapel attached to south side of Barden Tower Farmhouse. C16. Ashlar, coursed squared stone, graduated stone slate roof. 1 storey, 2 bays. Offset angle stepped buttress to right-hand side, to left of this a small four-centred arched doorway set back in a deep plain reveal. To left a large 6-light moulded chamfered mullioned window with elliptical headed lights, central major mullion and a hoodmould. Left-hand bay has 3-light moulded chamfered mullioned window with elliptical-headed lights and a hoodmould. Band, plain parapet, with moulded coping. Interior: restored C19, now gutted” (NHLE 1131761).*
- 1.8 Barden Tower, the adjacent buildings and the surrounding land, are also a Scheduled Monument, designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) (NHLE 1015417); the site was first scheduled on 5th December 1928. The Scheduled Area extends all around the buildings on the site, as well as to the north-west of the B6160 road; the area includes the remains of the fortified house and ancillary buildings, some of the quarry areas which provided stone for construction, and the earthwork remains of gardens. The Scheduled Monument description notes that *“To the north and east of the tower and the south of the chapel are a number of earthworks representing the remains of further ancillary buildings and gardens”*. However, the chapel and Priest’s House, the adjacent bunk barn, the stone barn, the surface of the B6160 road and trackway, fences, gates, stiles and all modern walls are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all these features is included, as well as a 2m boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument’s support and preservation.
- 1.9 Barden Chapel was previously on Historic England’s 2015 “Heritage at Risk” register, where it had a priority D category, i.e. ‘Slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented’ (Historic England 2015a, 71). However, a major programme of repair and renovation was carried out in 2015 and 2016, with the result that the complex was removed from the “Heritage at Risk” list for 2016. This work was also accompanied by architectural and archaeological recording (Dennison & Richardson 2016).

Summary of the Proposed Works

- 1.10 Full details of the proposed WC extension to the Priest’s House and Chapel building are contained in the former project architect’s annotated drawings, as well as a Heritage Statement (Pace 2017). Since these documents were produced, the project architect is no longer involved with the works, and so the development works were managed and supervised by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees.
- 1.11 In summary, the scheme of works comprised:

- the construction of an extension in a pre-existing sunken area on the north side of the chapel for one disabled toilet, two unisex toilets and a store room, linked to the chapel by unblocking an existing doorway in the north wall. The extension was to have a single pitch roof, but the differences in height between the base of the sunken area and the surrounding ground level meant that the extension will be hidden from view behind an existing retaining wall;
- the excavation of several drains, including a new drain to take rainwater off the roof of the extension and a foul water drain from the toilets to a pre-existing septic tank to the north-west. Some of these drainage works will pass through areas already heavily disturbed during previous conservation and restoration works undertaken during 2015-16.

Scheduled Monument Consent

1.12 The proposed WC extension was granted Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport on 8th January 2018 (Historic England reference S00182590). The specific conditions relating to the architectural and archaeological recording work state:

- (x) Any works and ground disturbance to which this consent relates shall be carried out under the archaeological supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor [to be agreed in advance by the Secretary of State as advised by English Heritage] who shall be given at least 2 week's notice (or such shorter period as may be agreed) in writing of the commencement of work. No work shall commence until the appointed archaeological contractor has confirmed in writing to English Heritage that they are willing and able to undertake the agreed supervision.
- (xi) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to: Miles Johnson, Senior Historic Environment Officer, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Yoredale, Bainbridge, Leyburn, DL8 3EL (the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Record), and to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).
- (xii) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

Planning Permission and Listed Building Consent

1.13 Full planning permission for the proposed development was granted by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority on 18th January 2018 (application C/06/27P). Condition 7 related to archaeological recording as follows:

- 7 Any significant historic or archaeological features not previously identified which are revealed when carrying out the development hereby permitted shall be retained in-situ and reported to the local planning authority in writing within 3 working days. Works shall be halted in the area/part of the building affected until provision has been made for the retention and/or recording in

accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

1.14 Listed Building Consent for the proposed development was granted by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority on 18th January 2018 (application C/06/27Q/LB). There were no specific conditions requiring architectural or archaeological recording, although two conditions stated:

- 6 Prior to the works required to raise the door lintel on the north elevation of the chapel wall, a detailed methodology shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The works required to raise the door lintel shall be carried out in strict accordance with the approved methodology. The mortar used shall be no harder than NHL 3.5.
- 7 During the works required to raise the door lintel on the north elevation of the chapel wall, detailed recording including photographs shall be made of the lintel and surrounding stonework. The documentation shall be deposited with the Local Planning Authority upon completion of the work.

Fieldwork Methodology

Aims and Objectives

1.15 No project specific 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was produced for the architectural and archaeological recording. However, all recording work was undertaken in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England guidelines (ClfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c; Historic England 2015b; 2016).

1.16 The main objectives of the archaeological and architectural recording associated with the development were as follows:

- to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during any relevant groundworks, such as drainage runs and the excavation of the sunken area's interior;
- to undertake general architectural monitoring and recording before, during and after the development work;
- to produce a survey report and archive, appropriate to and commensurate with the results obtained.

1.17 A total of three separate elements were undertaken as part of the project, as set out below. In many cases, there were cross references and links between the various elements, with some informing and determining the scope and scale of subsequent work. The on-site fieldwork took place between January and March 2019.

Documentary Research

1.18 No original documentary research was carried out as part of the project. However, copies of earlier surveys which had been obtained as part of the previous EDAS project undertaken in 2015-16 (Dennison & Richardson 2016), together with readily-available secondary sources (e.g. Whitaker 1812, Bedford-Payne 2016), were examined to place the recording works and the site as a whole into its

historical and archaeological context. The information gathered from the 2015-16 recording has been reproduced and/or incorporated into this report as appropriate. A full list of sources and records consulted is given in the Bibliography (Chapter **) below.

Pre-Intervention Architectural Survey

- 1.19 As part of the previous recording work (Dennison & Richardson 2016), a new overall site plan at 1:100 scale had been produced, showing the block outline of the building, together with surrounding retaining walls and the immediate environs. At the same time, a lower ground floor plan of the building at a scale of 1:50 was prepared, using the measurements taken for the overall site plan as a base and incorporating any new structural information revealed during the works. These plans were used as the basis for the 2019 watching brief. In addition, the detailed architectural description of all the buildings given as part of the previous recording has been utilised for the current watching brief as appropriate.
- 1.20 The only element of pre-intervention architectural survey required for the 2019 watching brief was the recording of the doorway in the north wall of the chapel, both externally and internally, prior to the raising of the lintel to allow access into the new toilet extension. Drawings of both sides of the doorway were made at a scale of 1:20, supported by photographic survey. In line with current guidance (Historic England 2015b), the photographs were taken with a digital SLR camera with a minimum of 12 mega-pixel resolution. All photographs have been clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and cross referenced to film and frame numbers. A photographic register detailing the location and direction of each shot has also been completed.

Architectural and Archaeological Recording during Repairs

- 1.21 An archaeological and architectural watching brief was carried out during the fabric repairs and the below-ground excavations. The extent of additional above-ground survey work during fabric repairs was very minimal, and involved the observation of the aforementioned doorway in the north wall of the chapel when it had been unblocked.
- 1.22 The excavations for the groundworks associated with the project, including drainage runs and lowering of the existing ground surface in the sunken area to the north of the chapel, were subject to close archaeological monitoring. This work was undertaken during actual excavation, to allow for the proper identification and recording of any archaeological and architectural material that might be uncovered. Where mechanical excavation equipment was used (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the contractor used a toothless bucket, wherever possible.
- 1.23 Any structures, features, deposits or finds of archaeological or architectural interest that were exposed or disturbed were cleaned, assessed, and quickly hand-excavated, and recorded as necessary and appropriate. The areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, were accurately located on the 1:100 scale overall site plan noted above, and recorded by digital photographs and written descriptions as judged adequate by EDAS, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.
- 1.24 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 nine contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1); deposits or layers are identified in the following text by round brackets while cuts are signified by square brackets. In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross referenced as appropriate.

- 1.25 Excavations, including topsoil and subsoil, were examined for artefacts but in the event, only a very small assemblage of 19th and 20th century pottery was recovered, and this was not considered worthy of retention.

Reporting

- 1.26 An EDAS archive report detailing all aspects of the project was produced, illustrated by reduced inked A4 or A3 size paper copies of site drawings and a selection of the digital photographs. Hard and electronic copies of the final report were supplied to the client, Historic England and the YDNPA Historic Environment Record, as appropriate.
- 1.27 As required by the SMC condition, an appropriate entry was also submitted to the OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, which included the deposition of a digital copy of the report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form.

Project Archive

- 1.28 On completion of the project, a fully indexed and ordered field archive (EDAS site code BPH 19) was prepared, following the guidelines produced by the Museum and Galleries Commission (MGC 1994) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014d). Given that no significant artefacts were recovered, the site archive has been deposited with the YDNPA, as a 'no finds' archive.

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.1 The following section is reproduced from the previous project report (Dennison & Richardson 2016, 9-12).
- 2.2 The name 'Barden' is generally stated to derive from Anglo-Saxon and to mean the 'valley of the wild boar', reflecting an area that was a forest or wooded from an early date (Bedford-Payne 2016, 17). However, elsewhere it is stated that the name has Old English origins, from *bere* meaning 'barley' and *denu* meaning 'valley', and it may reflect the winding valley of the river Wharf through the area (Beaumont 1996, 68).
- 2.3 The Forest of Barden was granted in 1066 by William I to Robert de Romille, and in 1310 by Edward II to Robert Clifford, when he was appointed 1st Lord Clifford of Skipton. In 1155 the southernmost part of the forest became the site of the Augustinian priory of Bolton, by the gift of Alice de Romille (Beaumont 1996, 66). The boundary of the Forest of Barden has been outlined by Moorhouse (2003, 344), who depicts the locations of the various lodges within the forest listed in the manorial accounts for 1437-38. These are suggested to have developed from the late 13th century as vaccaries or cattle farms, but were referred to from the earlier

15th century as lodges, with one of those (*le Scabbytsyke*) possibly denoting an earlier name for Barden Tower (Moorhouse 2003, 343-344 & 346).

- 2.4 The earliest phase of the standing structure at Barden Tower is believed to have been built by Henry Clifford, shortly after 1485, as a prestigious residence and manorial centre; dendrochronological dating of ground floor joists in the hall apparently produced a date in the 1480s, although the source for this information is not given (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix C, 10). Elsewhere, the construction period of Barden Tower is given as between 1496 and 1506 (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 23, quoting Spence 1994). Henry's father, John Clifford (1435-1461) fought for the Lancastrians during the Wars of the Roses, and Henry, who was born during the conflict, was sent into exile in Cumbria by John's widow out of fear for his safety. When Henry VII became King in 1485, the Lancastrian families regained their lands (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 2). Henry Clifford (the 10th Lord Clifford and also known as the 'Shepherd Lord') is suggested to have built a symmetrical stone tower on the site of the former lodge, to form the core of the present ruined structure. The tower was apparently attacked and ransacked during the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, after which it was repaired. It was then enlarged and altered by the Boyle family during the 16th century, while in 1606-07, Francis Clifford employed a team of 20 wallers and carpenters to make alterations. The tower is again believed to have suffered damage during the Civil War, before being repaired and enlarged again by Lady Anne Clifford, initially in 1650 after her first arrival in the north, and then again either in 1657-59 (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 23) or 1658-60 (Goodall 2009, 78). The quarries that provided the stone for the original building and successive additions are stated to survive in Bull Coppy Wood to the north-west of the presently ruined structure (Moorhouse 2003, 346-347) (see figure 3).
- 2.5 Detailed earthwork survey by Moorhouse (1993; 2003, 345) may indicate that the tower was sited at the north-west corner of an arrangement of ranges; the lodging range is suggested to have been located to the west of the tower, beneath the line of the existing B6160 road up the valley, with Henry Clifford's detached kitchen and service block to the immediate west of the tower's later 15th century core (Moorhouse 1993) (see figure 3). At around the same time as Henry Clifford built the original tower, he created an associated landscape of parks, gardens and rabbit warrens, apparently restructuring the earlier arrangement of lodges and grazing enclosures within the Forest of Barden (Moorhouse 2003, 345-347; Beaumont 1996, 69-71). The tower stood towards the west side of the Little Park, with a rabbit warren on the east side. The Great Park was located to the west of the Little Park, and covered a proportionally larger area. Henry Clifford also had an interest in astronomy, as recorded within his surviving unpublished writings in the Chatsworth estate archives (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 2). It is suggested that Henry Clifford had placed his tower very precisely, so that when he looked out of his study window in the east gable he was able to look straight up the Wharfe valley, whilst the view south from the first floor principal chamber took in the gardens (Moorhouse 2003, 348).
- 2.6 The building known as the Priest's House and/or chapel has been stated, on the strength of building accounts, to have been built by Henry Clifford wholly during the period June 1515-September 1516 and October 1516-July 1517 (Moorhouse 2003, 346-348). However, more recently it has been suggested that this was not necessarily the case, and that the accounts do not seem to specify exactly what was built between 1515-17 in addition to the chapel (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 32). Although previously described as a porch to the chapel, the three-storey tower-like building on the south side of the chapel is suggested, on the evidence of

the surviving structure and the building accounts, to have been built primarily as a banqueting house, belvedere or viewing tower for the gardens to the south. However, again care was apparently taken not to obstruct the views from the main tower structure, with both the chapel and attached tower being set on a lowered terrace (Moorhouse 2003, 346-348).

- 2.7 The importance of the tower as a residence declined after the death of Henry Clifford in 1523, when his son moved the focus of the estate back to Skipton (Moorhouse 2003, 348). At the Dissolution, Barden Chapel became a public place of worship served by a Minister from Bolton Priory Church, having previously been served by the Chaplain of St John in Skipton Castle (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 3). An inventory of Barden Tower undertaken in 1572 provides not only room dimensions but also details of furnishing and fittings; the number of rooms given in the inventory suggests that the successors to the Cliffords, the Burlington family, had enlarged the building by this date (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 3; Moorhouse 1993 in PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix to Appendix C). In addition, in 1579 the Clifford Lease Book notes additions to the west of Barden Tower by the Boyle family, tenants of the site.
- 2.8 In 1657, Lady Anne Clifford undertook a restoration of the tower, including the addition of an eastern tower to the main structure. After her death, Barden Tower was used intermittently, and was acquired by the Cavendish family (the Dukes of Devonshire) in 1754. It was recorded as being complete in 1774, but occupation of the site is believed to have ceased in the 1790s, with roof lead and timbers being subsequently removed, so that it was ruinous by 1806. The chapel was restored for use by the local population between 1860 and 1863, but was last used as a place of worship in 1967. It is thought that refreshments for visitors, in the form of teas, have been served on the site since at least the early 20th century. The Priest's House and Chapel building formed a farmhouse into the late 1970s, but subsequently changed use, with teas being served there from the early 1980s (PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix A, 3-5).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 2.9 As might be expected, the Barden Tower complex has featured in 18th and 19th century antiquarian works and tourist guides. Prior to the late 20th century, probably the most detailed account was that given by Whitaker (1812). In terms of previous archaeological investigation, extensive recording of the tower was undertaken by Moorhouse between c.1990 and 1993, which included a detailed measured survey of the surrounding precinct - interim reports on this work were published in 1991 and 1993, and a final version in 2003 (Moorhouse 1991; 1993; 2003, 345). Building recording on the tower was also carried out, although the extent to which this was completed is not known. A ground floor plan and an east-west section, looking north, were published in 2003 (Moorhouse 2003, 347). At least two internal elevations of the western extension to the earlier core are also known to exist, together with a cross section (reproduced in PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix to Appendix C). It is stated that upper floor plans were also made, together with further internal elevations, a small number of details and photography (Moorhouse 1993 in PLB Consulting 2011, Appendix to Appendix C), but these do not appear to have been published or made publicly available.
- 2.10 The Priest's House and Chapel building was also the subject of a building recording project by the Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group in 1989; this report contains a detailed description, floor plans and elevation drawings (YVBSG 1989) (see figure 4). A geophysical survey was undertaken around the building in

2009 by the University of Bradford's Department of Archaeological Sciences (Gaffney & Sparrow 2009); although the lawned area to the immediate south of the Priest's House and Chapel was not included in the survey. Other work has also been undertaken by Kevin Cale (PLB Consulting 2011, 29), although its scale and scope is unknown. The extent of current knowledge was tied together in a 2011 Options Appraisal Report by PLB Consulting (2011), and this also includes an outline Condition Survey, together with floor plans, produced by Donald Insall Associates Ltd. Most recently, a consideration of the architectural history of the Priest's House and Chapel building has been published as part of a wider study of the Barden area (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 22-35). The previous survey report (Dennison & Richardson 2016) collated all this information and combined it with information obtained during the watching brief, thus allowing earlier interpretations about the buildings and their settings to be challenged.

Previous Repairs and Interventions

- 2.11 Appendix A of the 2011 Options Appraisal Report provides a chronological overview of the site, which includes some details of previous repairs and interventions as well a planning history. The building was renovated and converted from a farmhouse to a guesthouse in 1979, so that a new tenant could move in. This tenant started to serve teas from the building in 1980, and in 1982 the adjacent Bunk Barn opened. Various piecemeal restorations were undertaken from 1983 to facilitate a restaurant business.
- 2.12 In 1990 a planning application for various repairs and alterations to the Priest's House and Chapel building was granted (application YD5/6/27/B), and this was accompanied by 1:98 scale plans, elevations and section drawings by Hunter, Stoker and Mellor Architects. Between 1990 and 1996 there were six applications to create residential accommodation, a car park, a restaurant, a Heritage Centre, and additional toilet facilities, but these all failed. However, some of these applications contain survey drawings with a variety of scales, of, for example, window details as well as other plans and sections by an unknown architect (1994); the latter are useful to compare with current drawings (see figure 5).
- 2.13 In 1998, the Chatsworth Estate Trustees agreed to pay for essential repairs to the chapel to arrest decay of the structure and its fenestration, including costs for an archaeological investigation. A ground floor room was converted to a small bar. A survey of the complex, comprising floor plans, elevations and sections, was produced at a scale of 1:100 in September 1999, seemingly as part of a repair and conversion programme - it is not known what, if any, archaeological investigation was carried out during these works.
- 2.14 Another set of plans and elevation drawings were produced in September 1999 (architects unknown) to support an 2000 application for repairs and alterations to the Priest's House and Chapel building, including proposals for a new opening between the chapel and the restaurant basement, and the conversion of a store room to a residential dwelling.
- 2.15 Between 2005-06 discussions were held between the Bolton Abbey Estate and English Heritage around the production of a Conservation Management Plan or Statement for Barden Tower, and in 2011 PLB Consulting undertook an Options Appraisal Report for the Estate (PLB Consulting 2011). This latter work included a condition survey (by Donald Insall Associates), an assessment of significance, and an assessment of issues, vulnerabilities and risks. Amongst the several

appendices was a chronological history of the site, which has been referred to above.

- 2.16 An extensive scheme of repairs and conservation were undertaken between 2015 and 2016. These included repairs to the chapel roof and the roofs of other parts of the complex, repairs to the chapel windows, exterior re-pointing and the refurbishment of the chapel interior, including the floor. There was also the provision of new external drainage runs. Some of these works (generally only the external ones) were the subject of an archaeological watching brief, and the resulting report detailed the results of this work, as well as providing a detailed pre-intervention architectural description of the complex (Dennison & Richardson 2016). Apart from the 2015-16 watching brief, as far as can be determined from readily-available records, no other archaeological investigations have been carried out in the vicinity of the Priest's House and Chapel complex.

3 RESULTS OF THE MONITORING WORK (see figure 8)

Introduction

- 3.1 Reduced to its most basic elements, the core of the building complex comprises the chapel, a rectangular structure with maximum external dimensions of 21.50m long (east-west) by 8.65m wide, a smaller domestic range to the north (maximum external dimensions of at least 11.10m east-west by 4.20m north-south) and a tower (maximum external dimensions 7.45m east-west by 5.40m north-south) to the south (see figure 6 and plate 1). The tower was clearly not built at the same time as the chapel. There are various later additions to the exterior of the building, including buttresses and steps.
- 3.2 The chapel is of a tall single storey, with a shallow pitched leaded roof and steel guttering; the Listed Building description describes it as having a graduated stone slate roof, although it was leaded by 1989 (YVBSG). The domestic range is of two storeys, with the lower ground floor essentially forming a cellar. It has a pitched, graduated stone slate roof with an east end ridge stack and two further stacks positioned at the base of the south roof slope; all three stacks are of ashlar. The tower is of three storeys, and rises considerably higher than the adjacent chapel. It has a shallow pitched leaded roof, with ridge stacks to the east and west ends. The corniced upper parts of the stacks are set diagonally to the bases, and appear to be later replacements of the originals, perhaps built at the same date as the parapet walls.
- 3.3 The majority of the external walls are built almost entirely of a random coursed sandstone with large quoins, although the walls of the tower are noticeably better coursed and squared than the other parts of the building. The parapets of all parts of the building are of ashlar, and form later additions/alterations; they were likely built between 1657-59 as part of the repairs undertaken by Lady Anne Clifford (Pacey & Bedford-Payne 2016, 26-27). An external chamfered plinth is just visible above ground level along parts of the west elevation. All the masonry is set with a lime mortar, and there is no surviving evidence for the former presence of render or any other type of external wall covering. The chapel's external walls are on average between 1.10m-1.15m thick, the exception being the southern part of the west gable, which is 1.70m thick; the north end of this greater width coincides with the blocked doorway that is visible externally. The external walls of the domestic range average 0.90m wide, while those of the tower are between 1.60m-2.00m wide. Internally, the earlier surviving walls are of stone, and average 1.00m wide.

- 3.4 Given the differences in ground level adjacent to the north and south sides of the building, for the purposes of description, the lowest level of the building (i.e. that entered externally from the south side and including the main body of the chapel) is referred to as the 'lower ground floor'. The level above, entered externally from the north side, is the ground floor, with first floor and second floor levels over. This nomenclature follows that used in the previous YVBSG survey (YVBSG 1989). The building is actually set on a slight north-east/south-west alignment but, for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned east-west. Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977), and 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

The Sunken Area and the North Wall of the Chapel

- 3.5 The sunken area on the north side of the chapel is bounded by the north elevation of the chapel, and the east gable and north elevation of the domestic range (see figure 7). There is also a retaining wall extending east from the north-east corner of the domestic range, initially parallel to the north elevation of the chapel and then formerly curving to the south-east to the north-east corner buttress of the chapel. This retaining wall was rebuilt as part of the 2015-16 works, and is described below.
- 3.6 The north elevation of the chapel appears to contain evidence for several phases of alteration or rebuilding. The most clearly visible feature is a lower ground floor blocked doorway with a shallow arched head and chamfered quoined surround. This was recorded as part of the 2019 works, prior to the lintel being raised (see below) (see plate 3). To either side of the doorway, approximately two-thirds of the height of the elevation is built of relatively large, roughly coursed and squared stone, with the upper third (below the ashlar parapet) comprising much more thinly coursed stone.
- 3.7 The east gable of the domestic range has a three-light, flat-headed, mullioned window to the lower ground floor; the mullions are flat-faced and each light is glazed with diamond-paned leaded glass (see plate 4). The centre part of the lintel bears the incised letter 'DAIRY' and there is a crude drip mould of thin stones over the lintel. Above, to the ground floor, towards its northern end, there is a flat-headed window fitted with diamond-paned leaded glass of modern appearance. The first floor is blank.
- 3.8 Prior to the 2015-16 works, the retaining wall defining the north side of the sunken area was collapsing, with a curving alignment, particularly marked towards the eastern end (see figure 7). The uppermost part of the retaining wall formed a freestanding element, built of relatively large coursed squared stone, and with a chamfered doorway with an elliptical head at the west end. This doorway was rebated to the inner (south) face and appeared to be an *in situ* feature, rather than a 19th or 20th century creation re-using pieces taken from elsewhere on the site. The doorway is set at ground floor level on this side of the building. To the east of the doorway, there was what appeared to be the jambs of a blocked fireplace, with a few projecting stones perhaps representing a former hearth; these features had previously been noted and recorded by an unknown architect in November 1994 (see figure 5). Further to the east, the upper part of the retaining wall curved around to the south. Much of this curving part is a later rebuild and is rather crude, but in part could form the splayed jamb of a window or other opening. There was no clear surviving evidence in the retaining wall for sockets relating to floor joists at ground floor level, but it was noticeable that the lower half of the wall (i.e. at lower

ground floor level) was built of larger and less well coursed stones. Immediately adjacent to the base of the east gable of the domestic range, wall footings were revealed in plan only. These measured at least 0.90m east-west and appeared to have an opening at the south end, adjacent to some projecting stonework at the base of the gable.

- 3.9 Prior to 2015-16, the sunken area had maximum internal dimensions of approximately 9.25m east-west by 3.40m north-south; the retaining wall forming the north side stood over 3.40m in height. The sunken area appeared to incorporate the remains of a structure of one or perhaps two cells, two storeys in height, attached to the north elevation of the chapel and pre-dating the existing east gable of the domestic range (see figure 7). The lower ground floor of the structure could be accessed through the blocked doorway in the north elevation of the chapel. Some 1.40m to the east of this doorway, a shallow projection from the face of the elevation proved, on clearance and excavation, to be one side of a splayed doorway, rebated to the west face and chamfered to the east. This doorway was of similar form to those internal doorways seen within the ground floor of the domestic range and tower, and indeed was set in a north-south aligned wall of similar width (0.90m). Again, this wall appears to have been noted in 1994. The line of the retaining wall, apparently tied into this north-south wall, could be followed as a low structure to the east for a distance of at least another 2.15m. At the east end of the chapel's north elevation, a structure that had been decayed above ground level was revealed through excavation to be another angle buttress, similar to that in the same position to the south elevation.
- 3.10 As previously noted, much of the retaining wall forming the north side of the sunken area was rebuilt in 2015-16 with a right-angled plan, although features such as the apparent fireplace and the adjacent doorway were reconstructed and/or retained. After rebuilding, the sunken area had maximum internal dimensions of c.9.25m east-west by 3.40m north-south, very similar to before. The ground level to the north and above the retaining wall on the north side of the sunken area was broadly set at 150.90m AOD as before; the ground level in the base of the sunken area varied, sloping upwards from east to west; at the western end, it was set at c.147.80m while at the eastern end it was c.149.00m AOD (see figure 8).
- 3.11 As part of the 2019 works, the provision of drainage for the WC facilities in the new extension, together with the construction of a new floor, required the ground level within the sunken area to be reduced to an average height of c.147.60m AOD; a slightly deeper foul drain line, excavated to c.147.30m AOD was to run along the north side of the sunken area. In the western half of the area, this meant that the ground level was reduced by up to 0.20m on average, while in the eastern half, due to the rising ground level caused by material being tipped into the sunken space from above, the ground level was reduced by over 1.2m at the very eastern end.
- 3.12 These excavations were monitored and a similar sequence of deposits was observed across the whole of the sunken area. The uppermost layer was formed by a compacted gritty dark brown silty soil (001), varying between 0.10m and 0.50m in depth, and containing a small amount of late 19th century or early 20th century transfer printed pottery, as well as some plastic items; none of these were retained. In the eastern half of the sunken area, the soil overlay what appeared to be a roughly cobbled surface (002), 0.10m thick with the top surface blackened as if ash or other burnt material had been tipped onto it, and rising quite steeply from west to east. The cobbles were bedded on a shallow layer of gritty, ashy black silt

(003) c.0.10m thick. The latter site overlay the lowest deposit exposed throughout the whole of the sunken area, a clean compacted deep brown/red sandy clay (004) with frequent inclusions of angular stone up to 0.20m across; this natural deposit was at least 0.50m thick and continued beyond the base of the excavations.

- 3.13 The reduction in the ground surface, together with the cleaning out of old mortar from the masonry of the north chapel wall, revealed some structural information that had not been previously visible in 2015-16. The cross-wall projecting from the chapel's north wall, which formed one side of the doorway into the west ground floor cell of the structure described above, was seen to be only poorly tied into the chapel's wall. The second stone up from the base retained a mason's mark in form of a 'Z' with a horizontal line across the centre (see plate 5). The doorway was also seen to retain a chamfered and raised threshold (see plate 6), whilst the wall line to the north was set on a foundation course of three massive, roughly squared stones, measuring up to 1.00m by 0.80m by 0.40m. These were seen to extend to an average depth of c.147.40m AOD and, on removal, were set directly on the deep brown/red sandy clay (004) (see plate 7). Although during the previous watching brief (Dennison & Richardson 2016), it had been thought the north end of the wall had been tied into the lowest part of the retaining wall, but dismantling proved it to either butt the retaining wall or to be otherwise poorly tied in. The retaining wall itself appeared to continue below the base of the excavations.
- 3.14 In the western part of the sunken area, the reduction in ground level revealed a partial stepped or spread footing to the north wall of the chapel, largely to the west of the formerly blocked doorway here. The footing was built from neatly dressed rectangular blocks, projecting up to 0.28m from the wall face above and with a surface set at 147.65m AOD. The footing was far more regular in appearance and set at a lower level than the crude, projecting footing at the southern base of the domestic range's east elevation. The northern end of the east elevation was seen to rest directly on the compacted deep brown/red sandy clay (004) with no footings at all. The slabs which had been just visible during the 2015-16 work, and which were thought to perhaps define some sort of former opening at the south end of the base of the domestic range's east elevation (Dennison & Richardson 2016), were revealed to be roughly squared stone footings, set adjacent to the elevation (see plate 8). Their form and placement suggests that they formed the base of a crude secondary stair formerly rising up the elevation to the doorway in the retaining wall forming the north side of the sunken area; their surface was set at c.147.90m AOD. A possible slight scar across the bottom corner of the north end of the domestic range's east gable might represent the line of these former steps, and it appeared to cross the bottom right corner of the three-light mullioned window here (see plate 9).
- 3.15 The footings of the cross-wall, when removed, left a hole which was very close to the depth of the base of the foul drain which was to run along the north side of the sunken area. As this area contained the same natural sandy clay (004) observed elsewhere, it was decided not to monitor any further excavation here. Similarly, the clearance of the eastern end of the sunken area had to be undertaken in such a manner (with mini-excavators within a confined area) that it was very unlikely that any features would be observed (see plate 10).
- 3.16 The foul drain was to run beneath the retaining wall at the east end of the sunken area (built in 2015-16) and then to an inspection chamber set on the east side of this wall. This area had been excavated to a maximum depth of c.3.50m BGL (c.146.76m AOD) during the 2015-16 repairs (Dennison & Richardson 2016, 26).

Given the level of previous disturbance in this area, it was therefore decided not to monitor the excavations for the inspection chamber. However, the area was viewed at the beginning of March 2019 after excavation, and the backfill visible in the east-facing section comprised modern infill only. At the base of the excavation, the base of the buttress at the north-east corner of the chapel was visible (see plate 11). The lowest courses of stone within the buttress continued further north than the main body, to provide a foundation, and might once have run as far as the wall retaining the north side of the sunken area. Nevertheless, there was no evidence to suggest that this continuation had ever been as high as the buttress (i.e. forming an east retaining wall to the sunken area) and so it may have provided external access into the sunken area. In regard to the latter, the contractors noted that when the area was being excavated, there were two rectangular stones placed to the immediate east of the continuation that might have been interpreted as crude steps, leading into the sunken area.

Structural Watching Brief: Doorway

- 3.17 As part of the works to create the WC extension, a blocked doorway in the north wall of the chapel was re-opened to allow access from the interior of the chapel to the toilets. The blocking was relatively modern, and unlikely to be no more than 30 years old; it was recorded as being blocked by the 1989 YVBSG survey. As part of the same works, the lintels on both sides of the doorway were raised by 0.30m to create greater headroom; the raising of the lintel revealed little new structural information to either the south or north faces of the doorway (see plates 12 and 13).
- 3.18 However, when the blocking was removed, three mason's marks were revealed to the west jamb of the doorway, a right-angled form, a pair of linked V's or a 'W' (see plate 14) and a 'Z' with a horizontal line across the centre. The removal of the blocking also revealed a short draw bar recess to the doorway's west jamb (0.35m long), with a shallower almost circular recess at the same height to the east jamb (see plate 15).

Drainage Works

- 3.19 All drainage works were undertaken using a tracked mini-excavator with a toothless bucket. During the course of the works, it was decided that the drain to take the water off the roof of the toilet extension was no longer necessary (it was replaced by a gutter), and so the only below-ground drainage work required was the excavation of a foul water drain from the new toilets to the existing septic tank to the north-west of the chapel.

Trench 1

- 3.20 Trench 1 was excavated to carry a foul drain from the base of the rebuilt retaining walls to the north-east of the chapel to a pre-existing septic tank; as already noted above, the section of the drain between the sunken area and this point was not monitored as this area had already been heavily disturbed in 2015-16. Prior to excavation, the grassed ground surface sloped naturally steeply downwards from west to east. The western end of the drainage trench commenced at the junction of the chapel and the rebuilt retaining wall to its east, the ground level here being set at c.147.58m AOD. It then ran for c.15.50m to the south-east towards the inspection chamber of the pre-existing septic tank, set at 144.10m AOD (see plate 16).

3.21 The trench was between 0.40m and 0.60m wide, and at the upper north-west end, was excavated to a maximum depth of c.2.00m BGL (c.145.58m AOD); at the lower, south-east end, it was only 0.50m deep (c.143.50m). The uppermost two deposits were formed by the turf and friable black sandy silt topsoil (005) which extended to 0.15m BGL (147.15m AOD) and overlay a compacted dark orange-brown gritty silt sand (006) with infrequent inclusions of mortar and very small amounts of animal bone, 20th century pottery and glass. At the upper, north-west, end of the trench, the gritty silt sand (006) extended to a maximum of 0.80m BGL (c.146.78m). It overlay a compacted natural orange-brown silty sand with very frequent inclusions of rounded stones up to 0.20m across (008), which was a maximum of c.1.20m thick. The surface of this deposit appeared to have been used as the base for some rubble footings (007), only partially exposed and visible at the north-west end of the trench. These footings extended out up to 1.30m to the south of the line of the rebuilt retaining wall, and included some very large angular stones measuring up to 1.50m by 0.40m by 0.40m, all un-mortared. The footings may have been as much as 0.60m deep, and are assumed to be the remnants of a spread foundation for the earlier retaining wall that was re-built as part of the 2015-16 works. At the north-west end of the trench, where it was deepest, the orange-brown silty sand (008) extended to the base of the trench (c.145.58m AOD). Here, it was seen to overlay a soft, clean, mid-brown/orange sand (009), visible in the base of the trench only. The deposits remain broadly the same as the trench moved south-east, the only major difference being that the gritty silt sand (006) gradually became shallower and eventually ran out c.4.00m to the south-east of the rebuilt retaining wall. At the shallower south-east end of the trench, the topsoil (005) directly overlay the orange-brown silt sand (008) which extended beyond the base of the excavation.

Trench 2

3.22 A shorter, western, trench was designed to take ground water away from the area to the rear (north) of the rebuilt retaining wall. It ran broadly parallel to the east gable of the chapel, measured 4.33m in length, and intercepted a pipe installed during the previous conservation works in 2015-16 (Trench 5). The trench was 0.55m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m below the existing ground level (BGL) (c.147.00m AOD). Within the trench, the turf and friable black sandy silt topsoil (005) extended to 0.15m BGL (147.15m AOD) and overlay a compacted dark orange-brown gritty silt sand (006) with infrequent inclusions of mortar and very small amounts of animal bone, 20th century pottery and glass. It continued below the base of the trench (c.147m AOD).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Introduction

4.1 As was stated in the previous archaeological watching brief report relating to the 2015-16 works (Dennison & Richardson 2016), it is difficult to make detailed comparisons between Barden Tower and the surviving Priest's House and Chapel building in terms of their construction, form and architectural detailing until Moorhouse's architectural recording work on the Barden Tower undertaken between c.1990 and 1993 has been published in its entirety. This is particularly true in terms of the 16th and 17th century fabric, as was highlighted by Ryder over 30 years ago (Ryder 1982, 115-116). It is believed that the Tower was damaged and repaired after the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, extended during the 16th century, repaired again in 1606-07, damaged again during or after the Civil War,

and repaired again in 1657/58-1659/60. During the latter phase of work, at least one earlier window was re-used elsewhere in the structure, and another reconstituted from pieces of earlier windows. This is even before any dismantling that may have taken place in the late 18th century is considered. Barden Tower itself then needs detailed consideration before the Priest's House and Chapel complex can be properly understood.

- 4.2 There is no reason to believe that the Priest's House and Chapel complex did not have an equally complex history of repair and alteration during the 16th and 17th centuries. As late as 1967, the chapel was described as being wholly 17th century in date and the work of Lady Anne Clifford (Pevsner 1967, 89), whilst more recently it was suggested that the chapel windows had been replaced by Lady Anne, based on their similarities to her works at Skipton Castle (YVBSG 1989, 8). Further architectural recording work, principally the production of scaled ground and upper floor plans at 1:50 and the detailed synthesis of previous surveys, both of which lie beyond the scope of this report, need to be undertaken in regard to the Priest's House and Chapel building; only a lower ground floor plan was produced as part of the 2015-16 works (Dennison & Richardson 2016) (see figure 7). Therefore, any conclusions outlined below must be regarded as interim statements only.
- 4.3 The limited nature of the new drainage work around the building meant that the archaeological deposits that were exposed were largely shallow and of little interest. In the drainage trench to the east of the chapel (Trench 1), running downslope to the inspection chamber of the pre-existing septic tank, most of the observed deposits were natural and similar to those seen in the trenches dug in this area as part of the 2015-16 works. The substantial footings (007) noted at the north-west extent of the trench are most likely part of the spread foundations which supported the original retaining wall here before it was rebuilt. The compacted dark orange-brown gritty silt sand (006) with infrequent inclusions of mortar and very small amounts of animal bone, 20th century pottery and glass may partly be a construction layer, perhaps associated with 19th or 20th century repairs to either the chapel or the retaining wall. However, it is possible that the lower deposits (008 and 009), which were free from more recent material, could have resulted from the earthmoving required to create a terrace on which to originally place the chapel.
- 4.4 Following on from the 2015-16 works, the possible development and use of the structure present within the sunken area was discussed at some length (Dennison & Richardson 2016, 30-34), and so only a summary is given here. It was suggested that the structure was attached to the north wall of the chapel, and was either one or two cells in length (east-west), although evidence for the east cell was scant; it appears to have been two storeys in height, at least to the western part. The western lower ground floor cell of the structure was directly accessible from the chapel through the previously blocked doorway in the latter's north wall. It is also possible that the same cell could have communicated with the lower ground floor of the domestic range to the west, and that this connection has been lost through a later rebuilding of the east gable. There was apparently an external doorway in the north wall of the structure's western ground floor cell, and this room may have been heated by a fireplace, also in the north wall. The dismantling and rebuilding of the retaining walls to the north-east of the chapel demonstrated that these had replaced an earlier retaining wall line set further to the north, and that this earlier retaining wall had been placed on approximately the same line as the north side of the structure within the sunken area formerly attached to the chapel's north wall. Drawing partly upon the work of others and comparative examples, it was suggested that the structure within the sunken area may have formed the

vestry and/or priest's lodgings, although it was acknowledged that there were a number of questions surrounding its structural development.

- 4.5 The information gathered during the 2019 works has been able to firm up the previous interpretation. It is now more likely that the structure within the sunken area occupied only the western half of space, forming a single cell to the lower ground floor with a single cell above to the ground floor. The lower ground floor cell communicated directly with the chapel through the previously blocked doorway in the chapel's north wall. The form of the doorway, and the fact that it is provided with a drawbar recess (the only other known example being that to the barrel vaulted entrance or porch forming the lower ground floor of the tower) might suggest that it was once external, and therefore the entire structure within the sunken area was a later addition, although this is not certain. The lower ground floor cell had a doorway in the east wall, which appears to have communicated with an open space between the chapel and the retaining wall to the north; this space was formed by a cobbled surface. From here, it seems that there was once access past the buttress at the chapel's north-east corner into the area beyond, although why this was necessary is again uncertain; the various drainage schemes here have produced no evidence for medieval or early-post medieval activity. No evidence was uncovered for any original access between the lower ground floor and ground floor cells of the structure in the sunken area. The area of stone footings against the base of the east gable of the domestic range seems likely to have supported either stone or wooden steps which rose up to the ground floor doorway in the north retaining wall, although such an arrangement must surely have been created when any original ground floor between the two levels had been removed.

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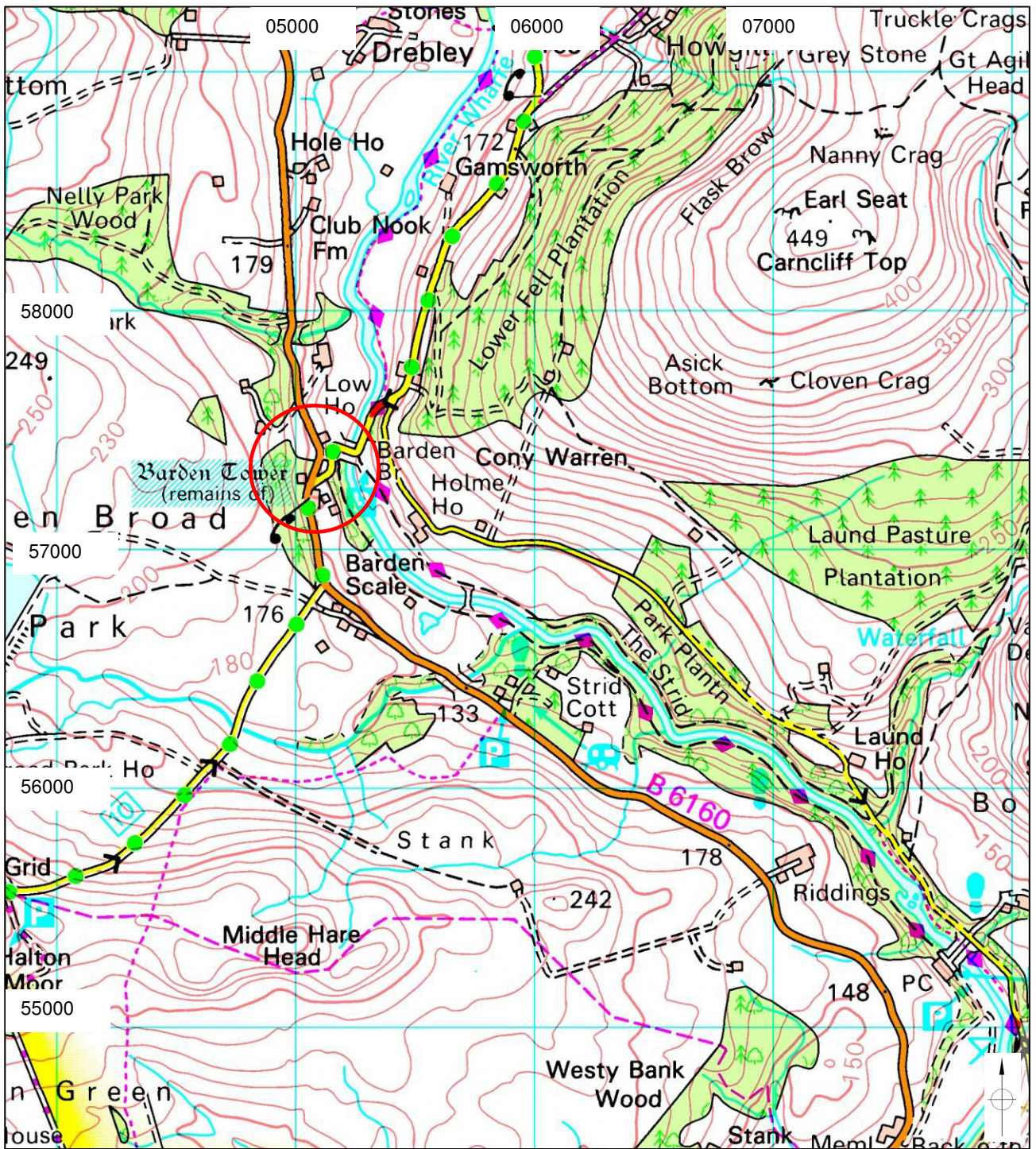
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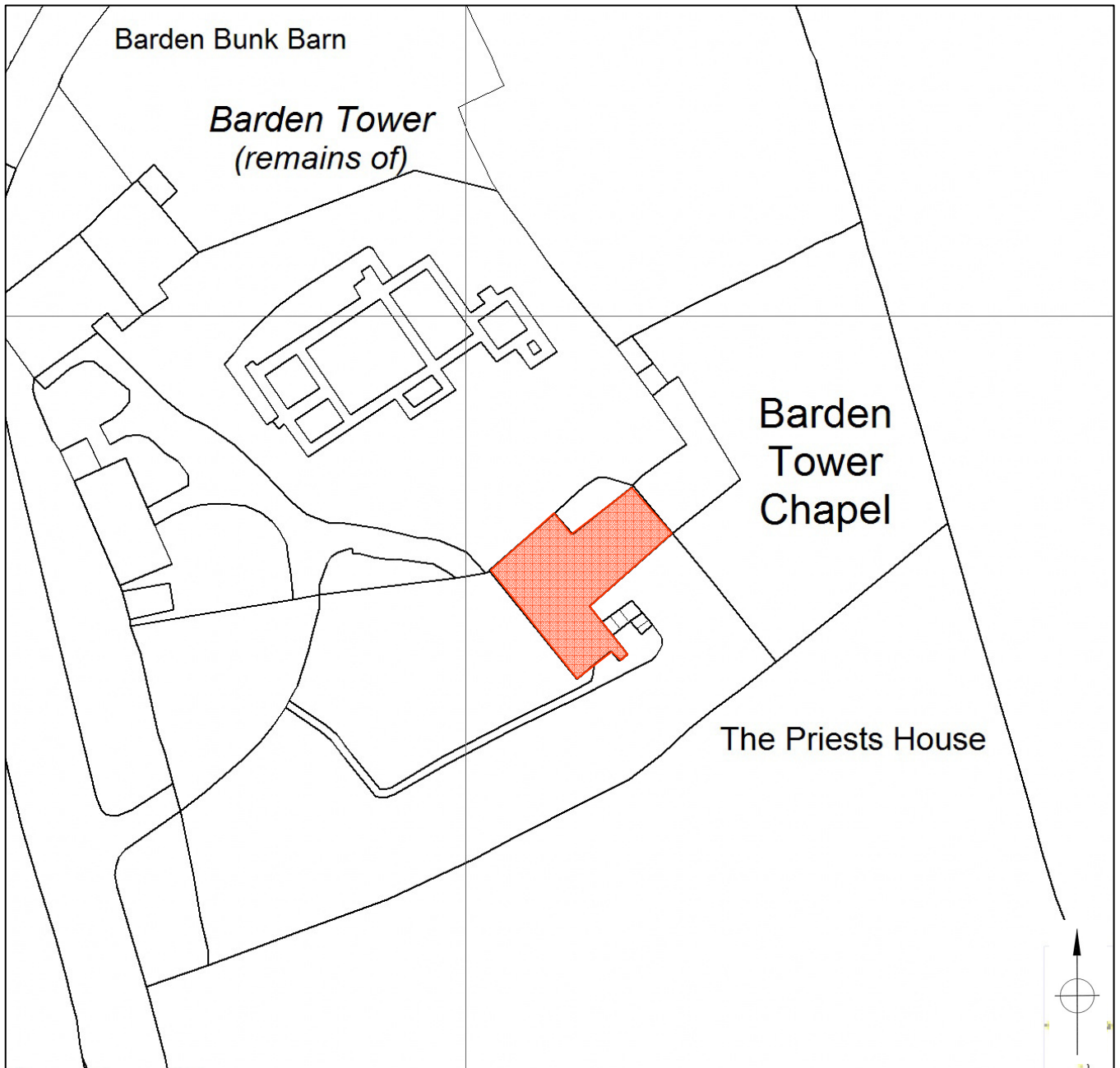
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- 6.2 Shaun Richardson of EDAS produced the detailed site surveys and photographic records, undertook the archaeological watching brief, and produced a draft survey report. The final report and drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



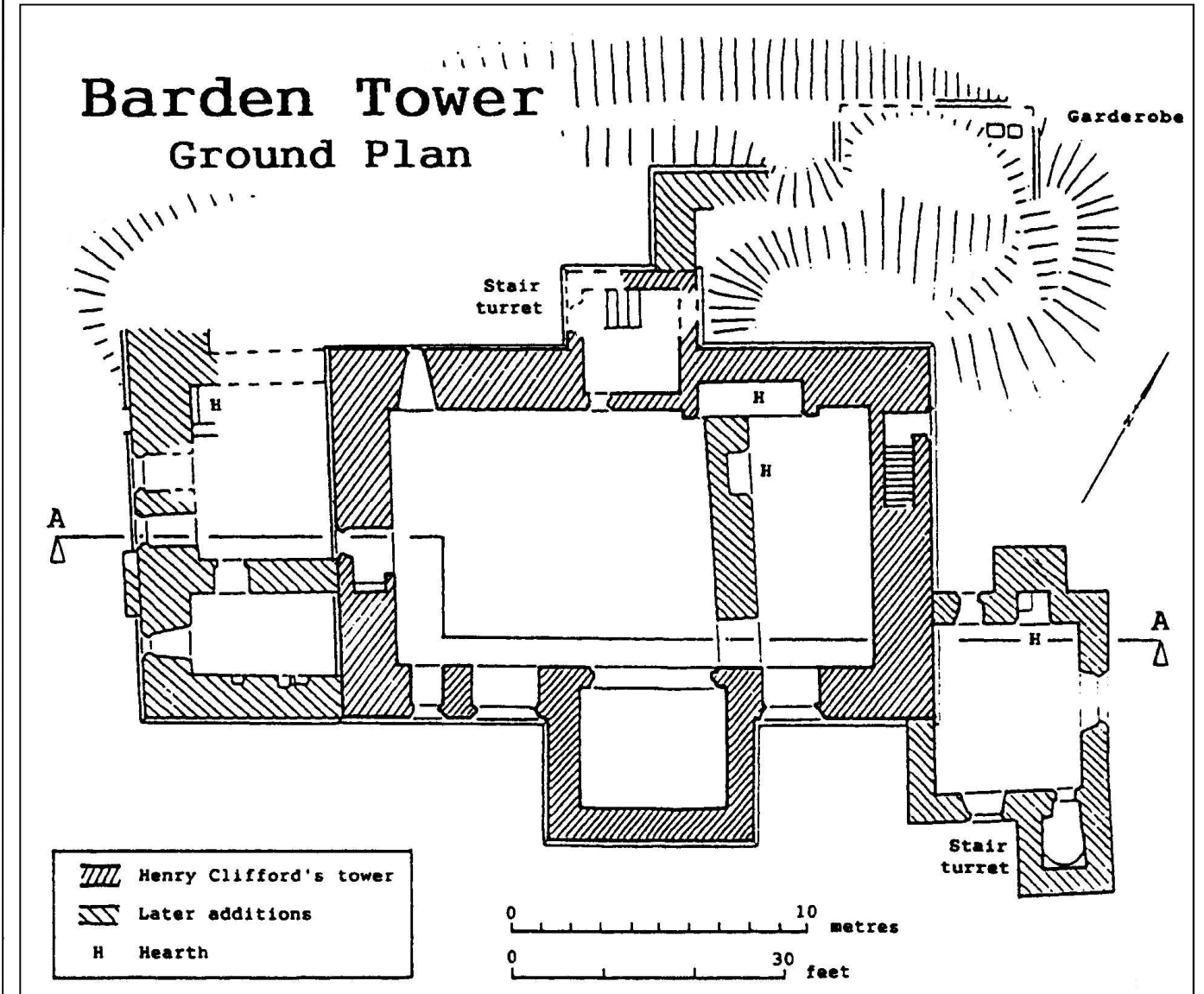
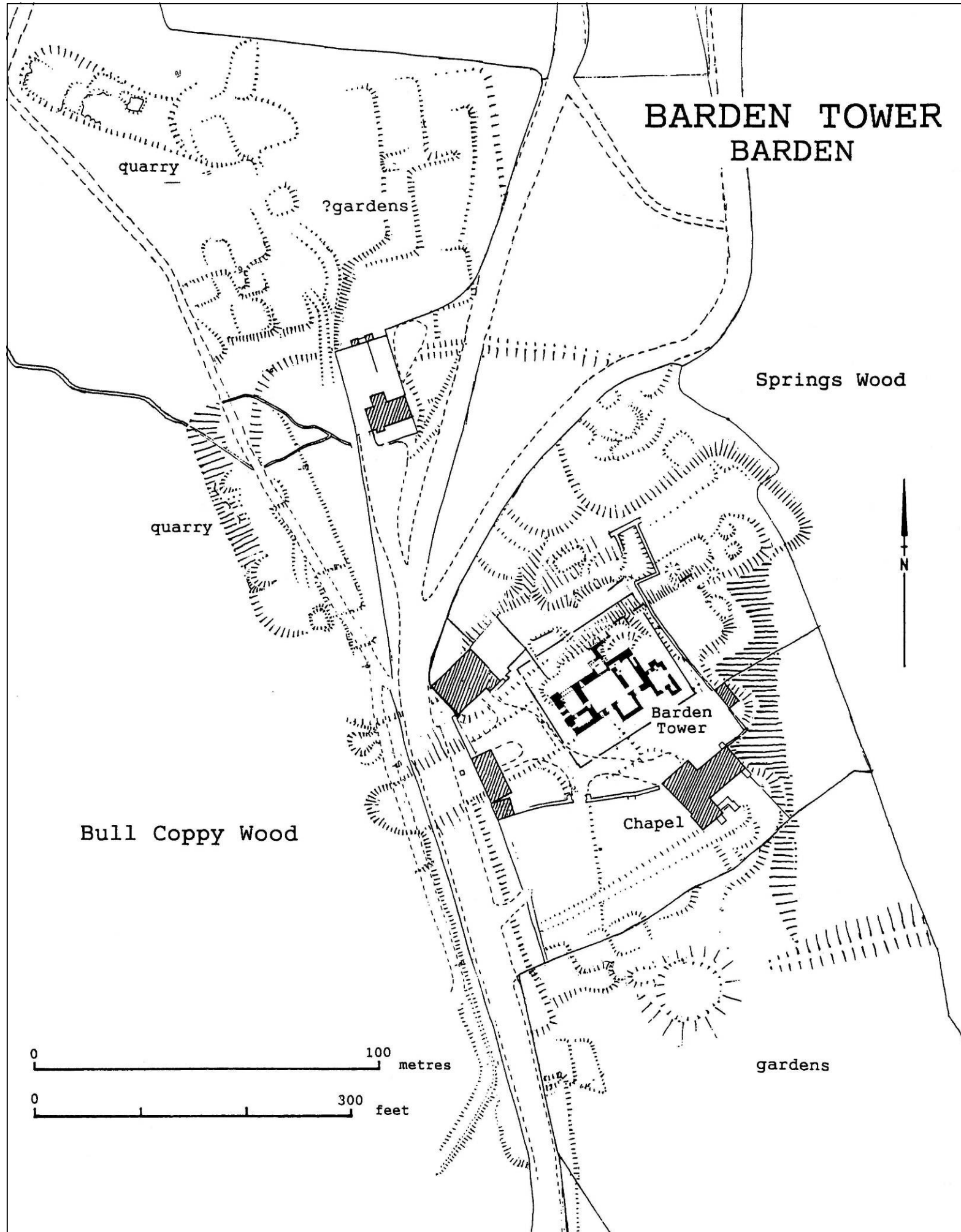
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PROJECT	
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GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	JUN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE
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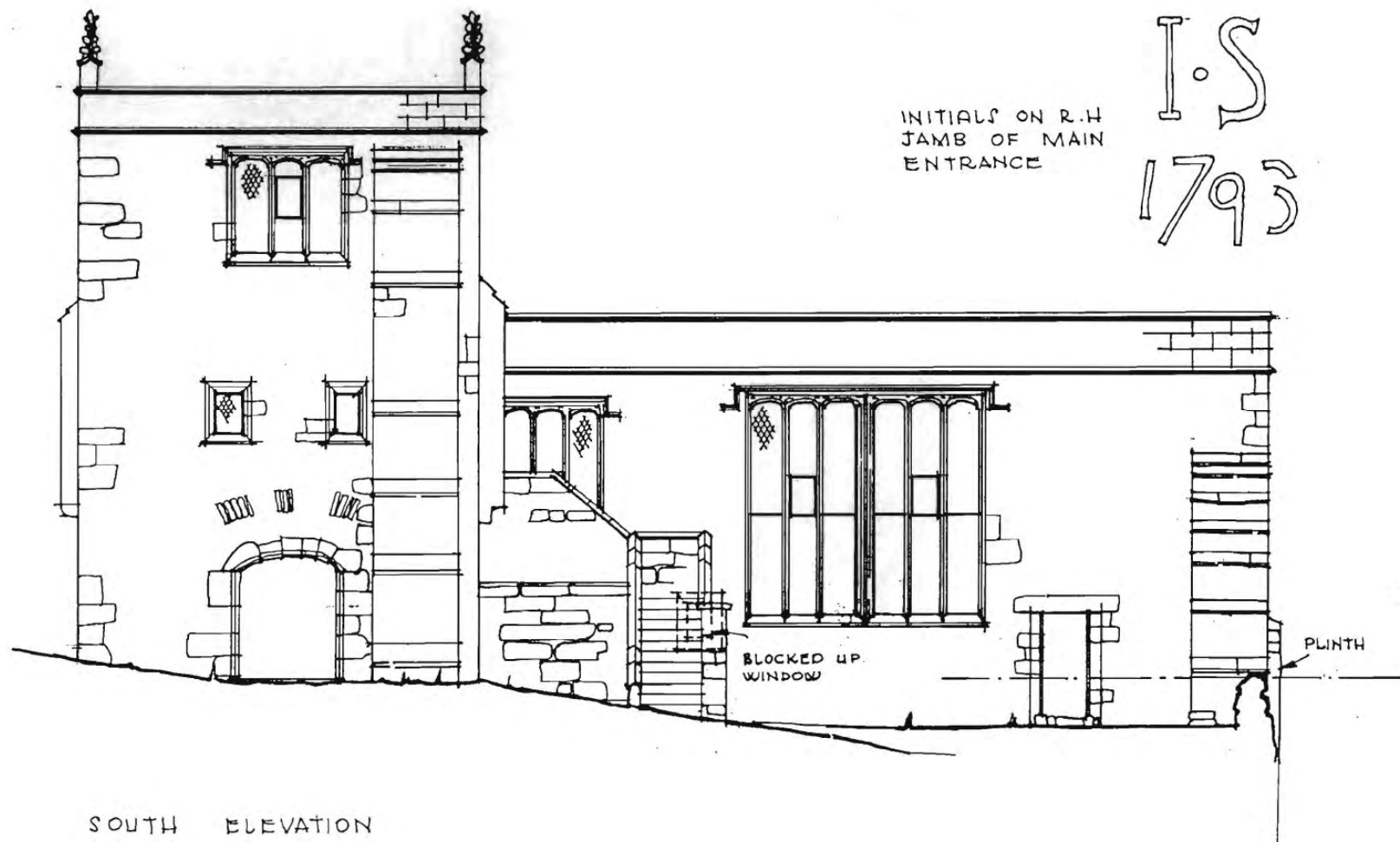
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PROJECT BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE DETAILED SITE LOCATION	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JUN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE 2



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

PROJECT	
BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE	
BARDEN TOWER SURVEYS	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	JUN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE
	3

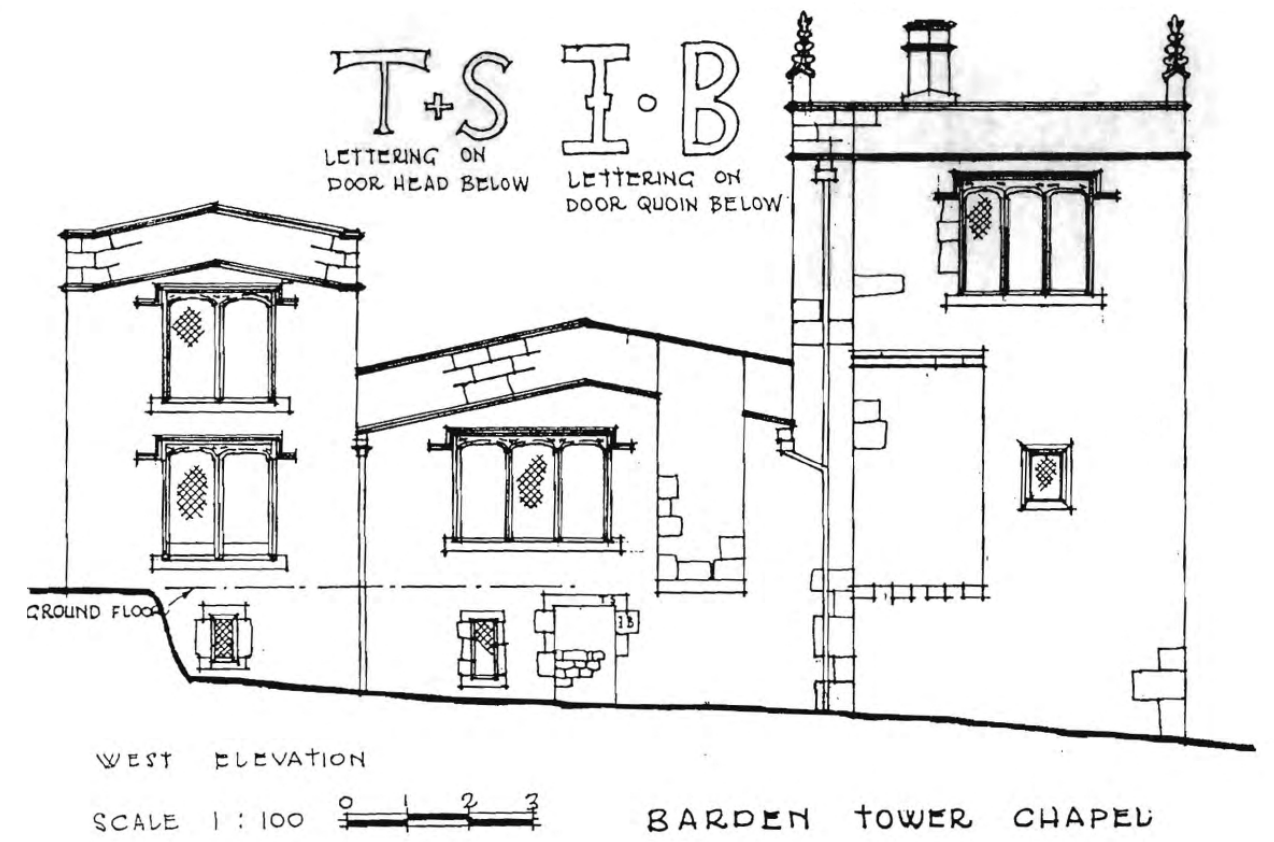


SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1:100

BARDEN TOWER CHAPEL

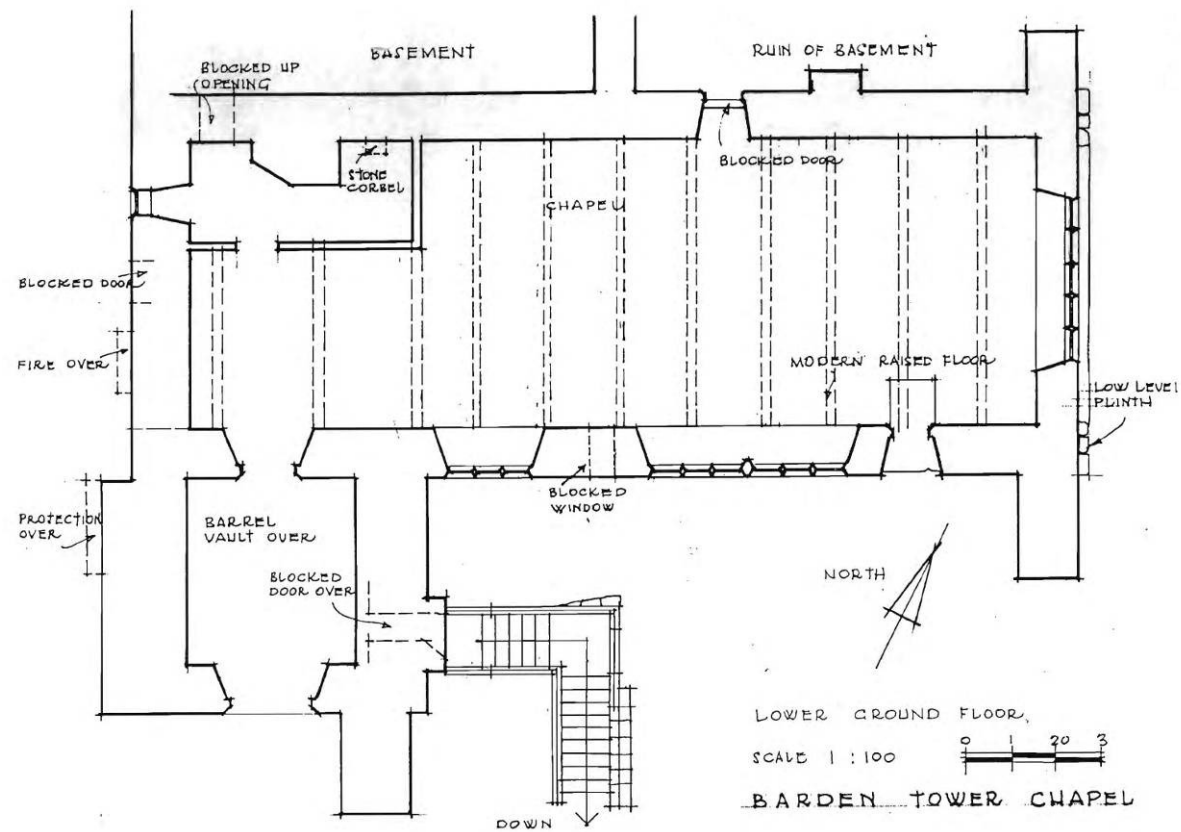
1989



WEST ELEVATION

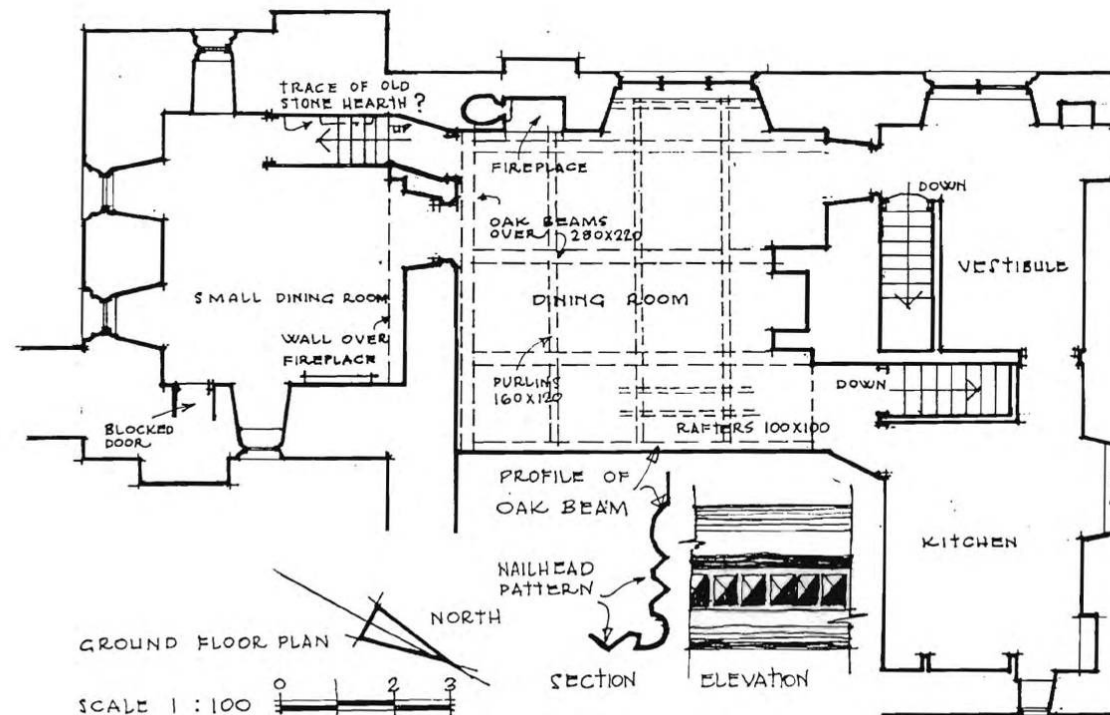
SCALE 1:100

BARDEN TOWER CHAPEL



LOWER GROUND FLOOR,
SCALE 1:100

BARDEN TOWER CHAPEL



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1:100

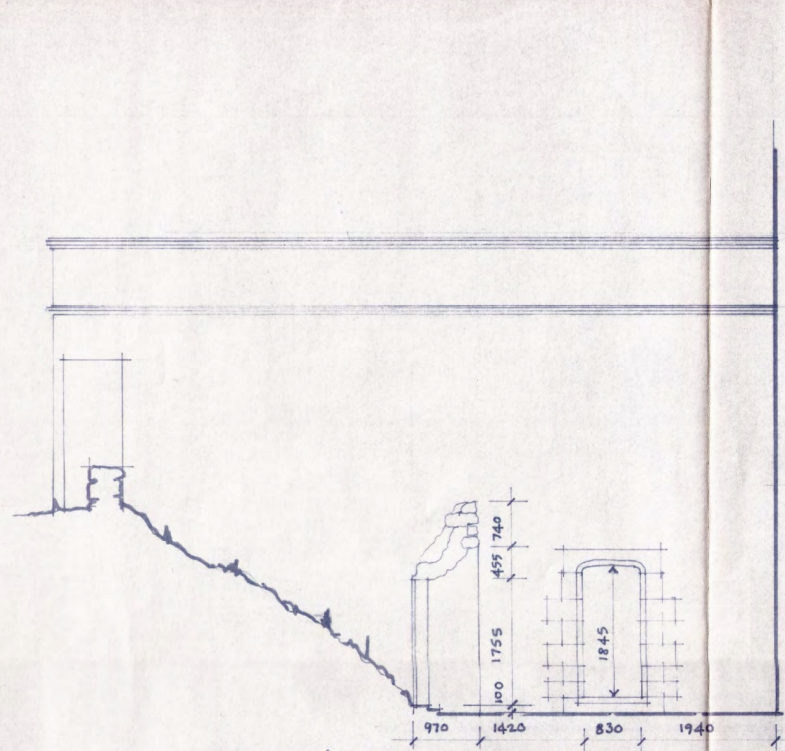
SECTION
ELEVATION

NORTH

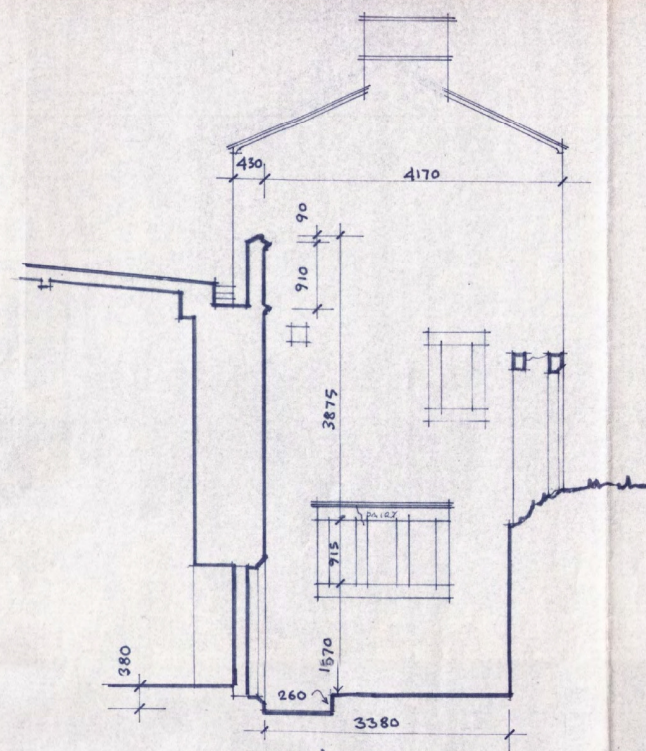
BARDEN TOWER CHAPEL

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

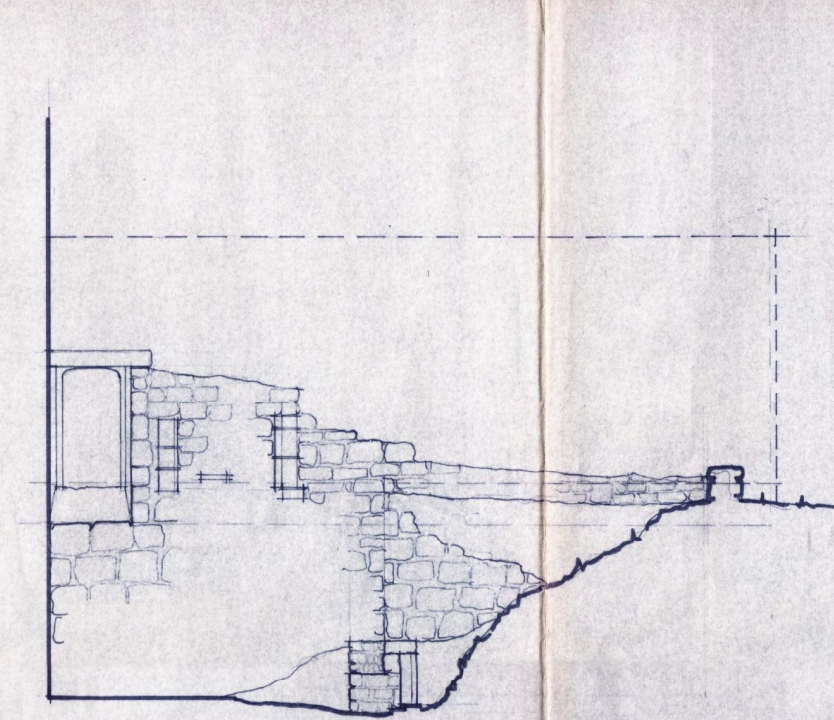
PROJECT BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE 1989 YVBSG SURVEY	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JUN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE 4



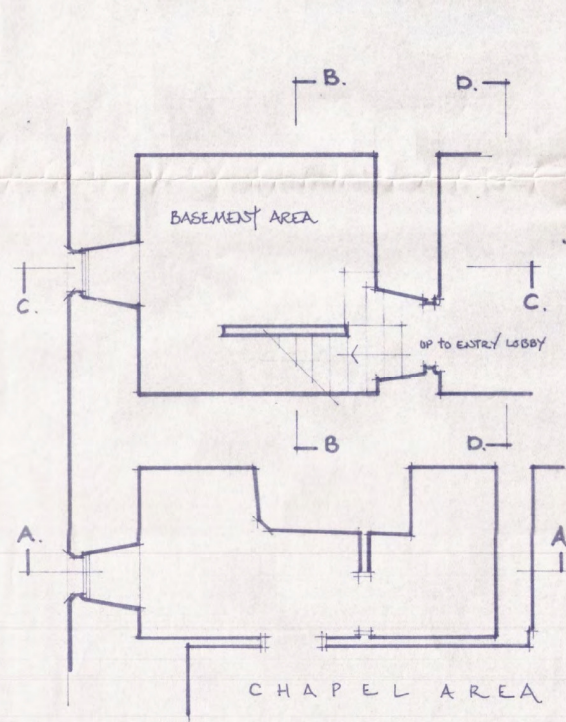
ELEVATION A.



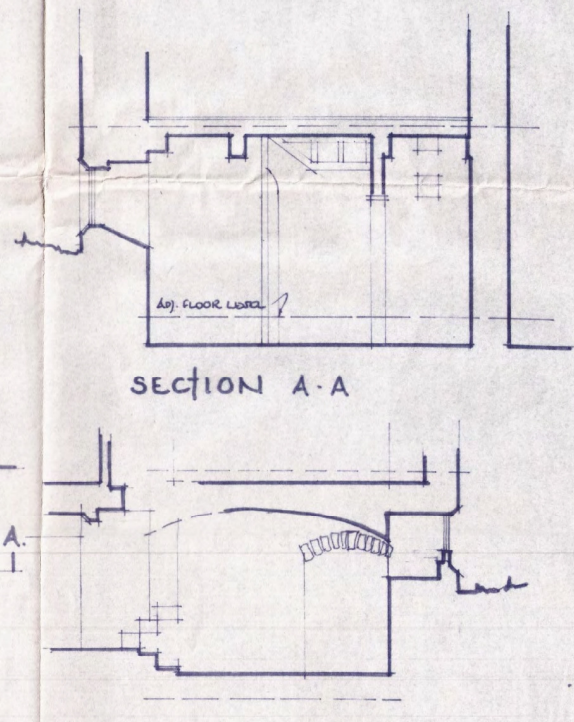
ELEVATION B.



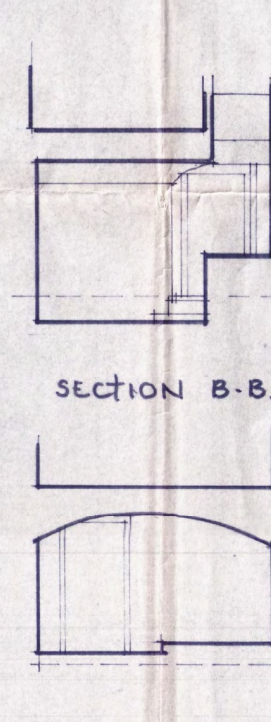
ELEVATION C.



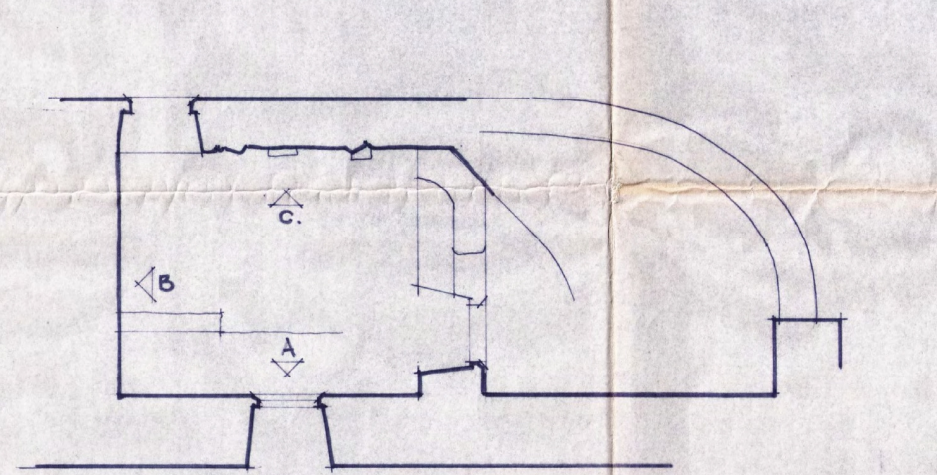
PLAN AS EXISTING
(PROPOSED AREA FOR GENTS TOILET & ACCESS STAIR)



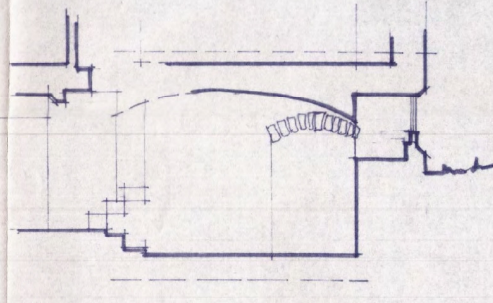
SECTION A-A



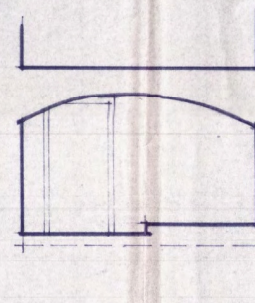
SECTION B-B.



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



SECTION C-C



SECTION D-D

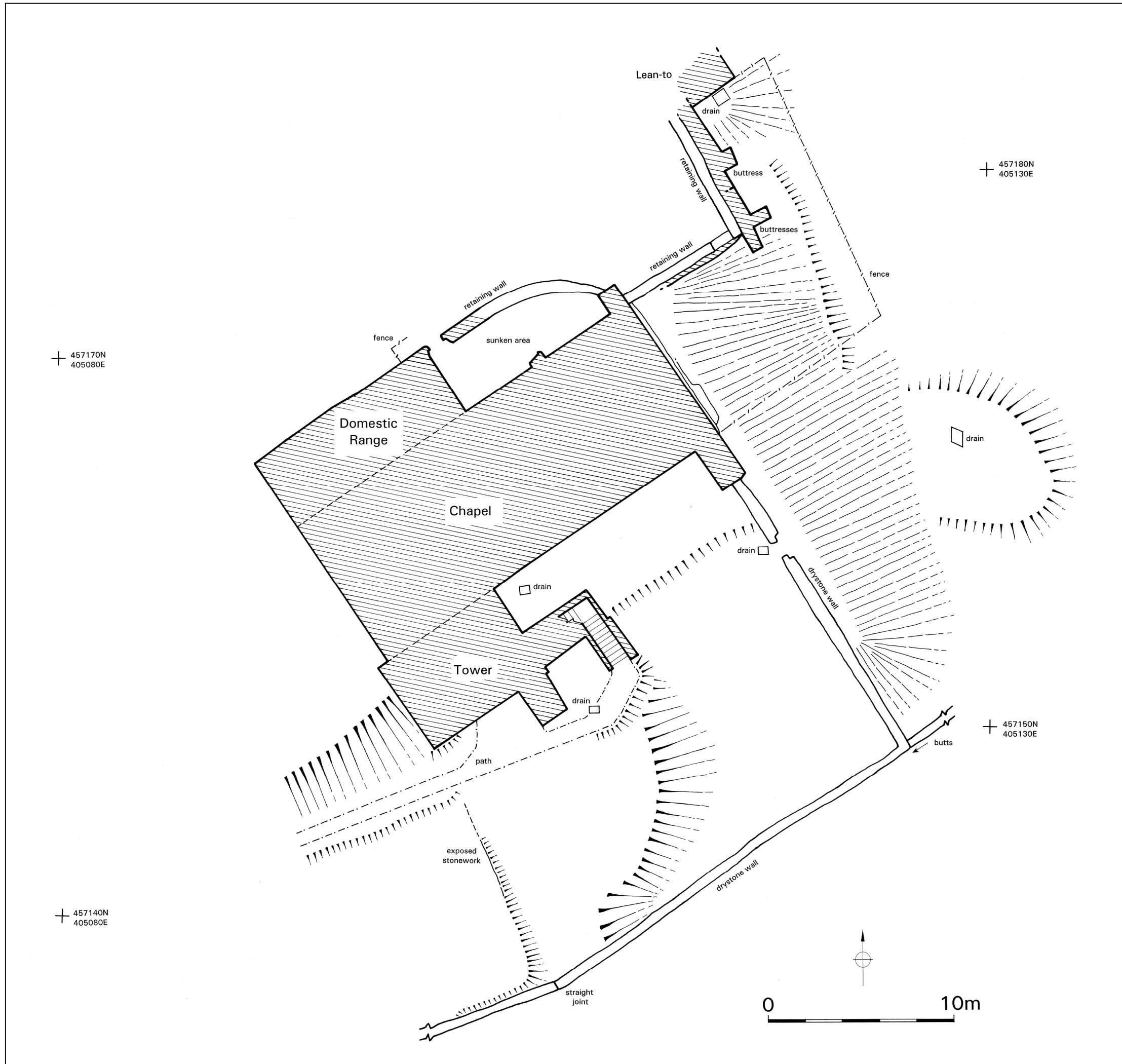
NB Sections & Plans from Measured Survey

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

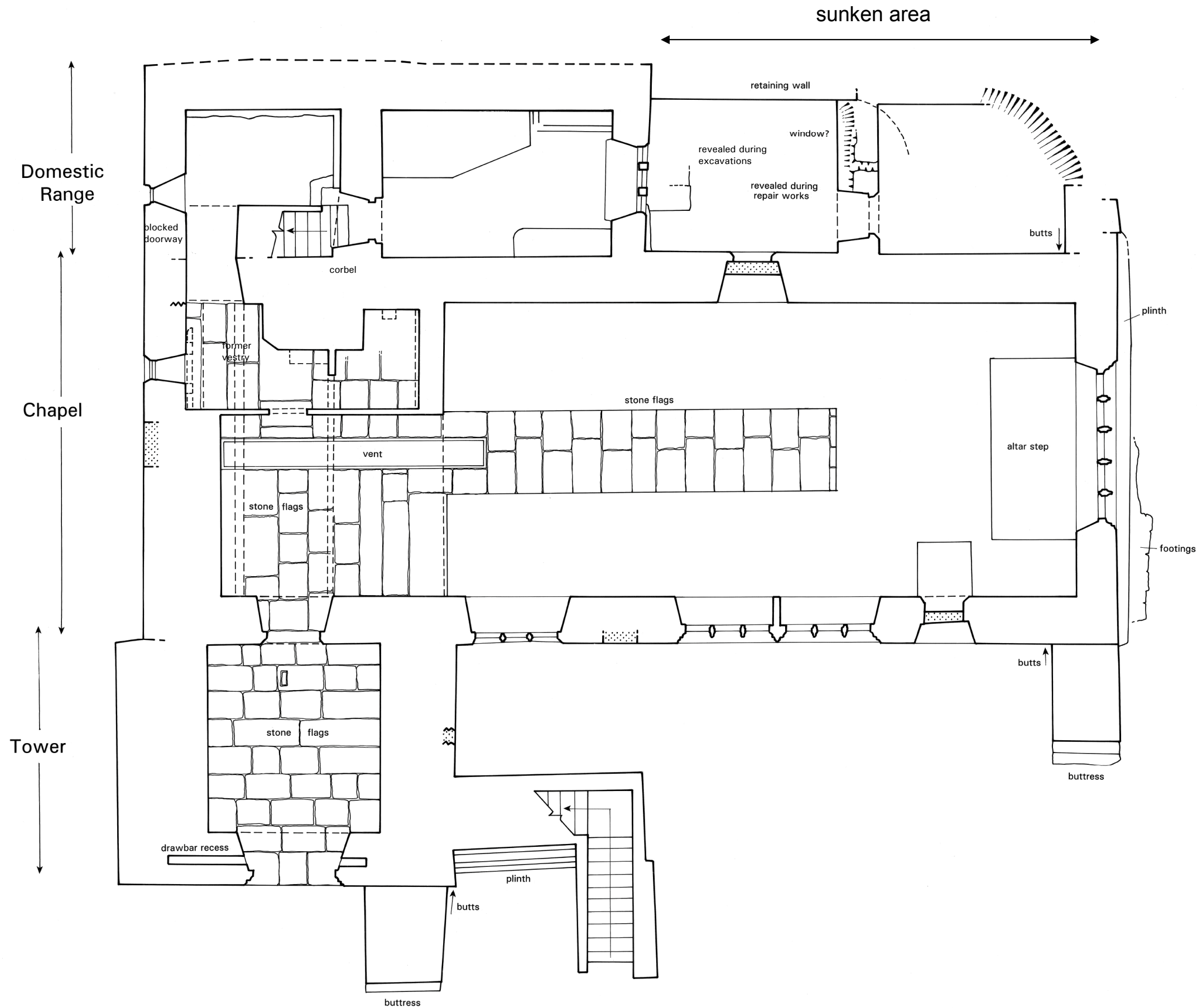
PROJECT BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE NOVEMBER 1994 SURVEYS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JUN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE 5

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

SCALE 1-50 NOV 94
RRING NO Bt/26 DRAWN BY

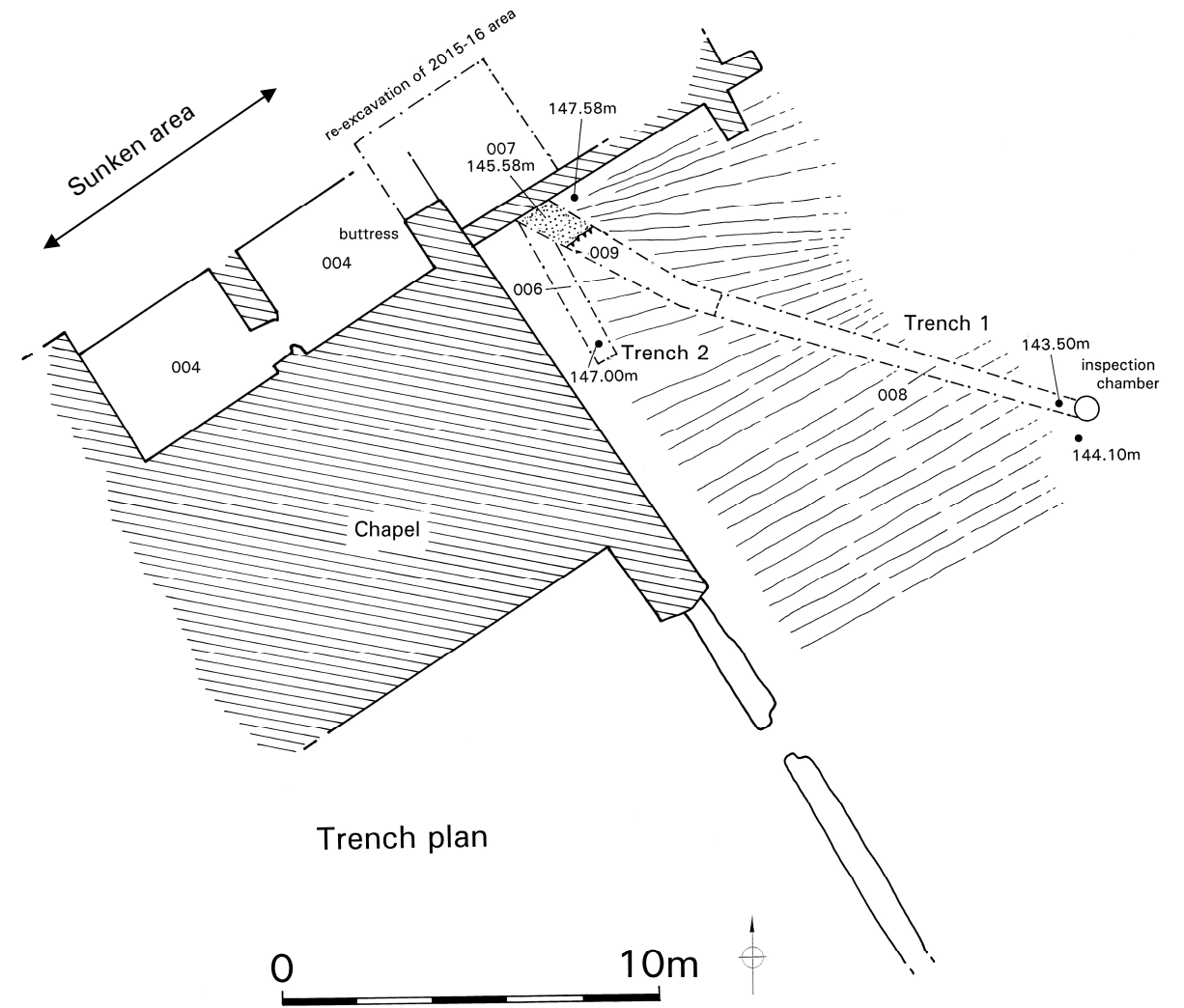
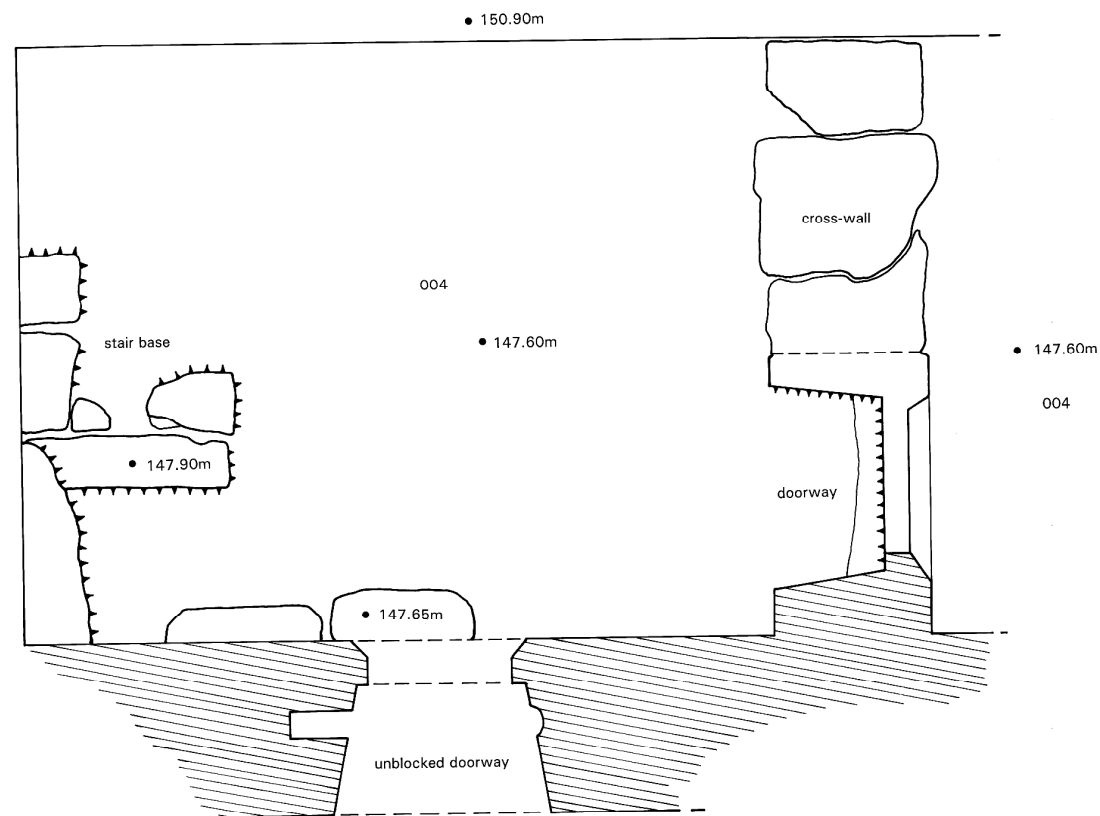
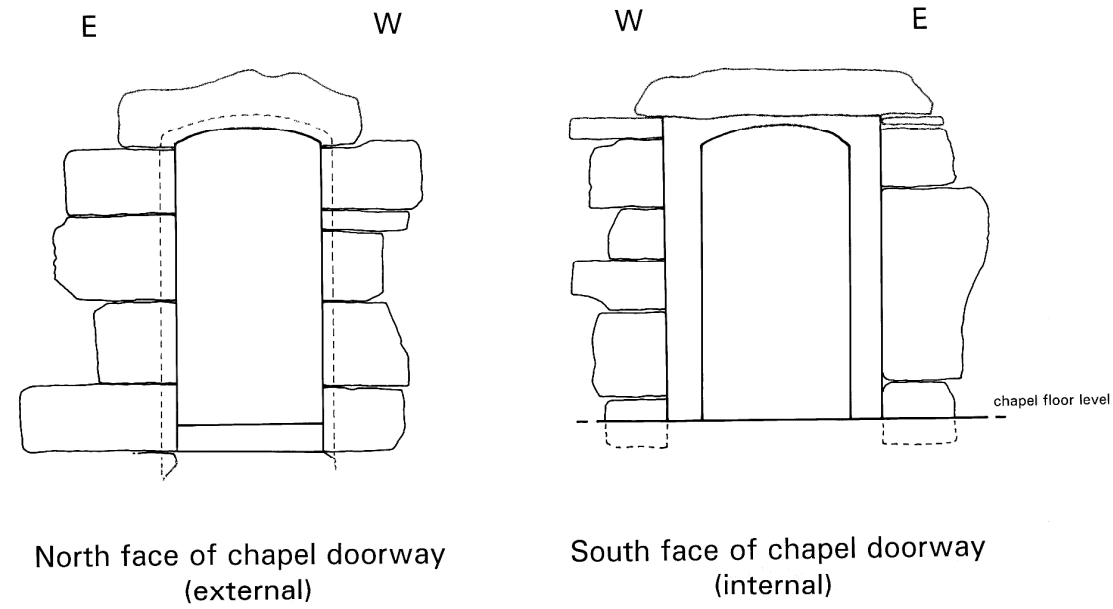


PROJECT	
BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE	
GENERAL SITE PLAN	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	JUN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE
	6



Lower ground floor plan (surveyed 2015)

PROJECT	
BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE	
LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	JUN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE
	7



Levels in meters AOD.

PROJECT BARDEN PRIEST'S HOUSE AND CHAPEL	
TITLE MONITORING RESULTS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JUN 2019
EDAS	FIGURE 8



Plate 1: Priest's House and Chapel complex, with Barden Tower to rear, looking NE (November 2015).



Plate 2: Barden Tower, from the roof of the Priest's House tower, looking NW (November 2015).



Plate 3: North side of doorway in north chapel wall, prior to unblocking, looking S (photo 1/809).



Plate 4: East gable of domestic block from within sunken area (December 2015).



Plate 5: Mason's mark to south jamb of cross-wall doorway, looking SE (photo 1/816).



Plate 6: Threshold to cross-wall doorway in sunken area, looking NE (photo 1/812).



Plate 7: Grubbed up footings of cross-wall in sunken area, looking NE (photo 2/821).



Plate 8: Footings at base of domestic range's east elevation in sunken area, looking NW (photo 1/820).



Plate 9: Footings at base of domestic range's east elevation in sunken area, looking NW (photo 1/819).



Plate 10: Clearance of sunken area, looking NE (photo 2/826).



Plate 11: Re-excavation of 2015-16 area, showing buttress to north-east corner of chapel, looking W (photo 5/270).



Plate 12: South face of unblocked and raised doorway in north wall of chapel, looking N (photo 5/269).



Plate 13: North face of unblocked and raised doorway in north wall of chapel, looking S (photo 5/268).



Plate 14: Mason's mark in west jamb of doorway in north wall of chapel, revealed after unblocking, looking W (photo 4/021).



Plate 15: Draw bar recess and adjacent mason's marks in west jamb of doorway in north wall of chapel, revealed after unblocking, looking W (photo 4/019).



Plate 16: Main drainage trench (Trench 1), looking NW (photo 5/266).

APPENDIX 1
LIST OF CONTEXTS

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>	<i>Location</i>
001	Compacted dark brown silty soil, 0.10m-0.50m thick - topsoil.	Sunken area
002	Roughly cobbled surface, composed of up to 0.10m across, surface blackened, poorly preserved, 0.10m thick - cobbled surface.	E end of sunken area
003	Compact black silt, c.0.10m thick - bedding for 002 above.	E end of sunken area
004	Compacted deep brown-red sandy clay with frequent angular stones up to 0.20m across, at least 0.50m thick and continuing below excavation - natural deposit.	Sunken area
005	Friable black sandy silt, 0.15m thick - topsoil.	Trenches 1 & 2
006	Compacted dark orange-brown silty sand with infrequent mortar and very small amounts of animal bone, 20th century pottery and glass, maximum 0.80m thick - construction layer?	Trenches 1 & 2
007	Possible footings, including some very large angular un-mortared stones 1.50m x 0.40m x 0.40m, up to 0.4m thick - spread foundation of earlier retaining wall?	NW end of Trench 1
008	Compacted orange-brown silty sand with very frequent rounded stones up to 0.20m across, up to 1.20m thick - natural deposit.	Trench 1
009	Soft mid brown-orange sand, in base of trench - natural deposit.	Trench 1

APPENDIX 2
PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

- Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken January 9th 2019
 Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken January 11th 2019
 Film 3: Colour digital photographs taken January 28th 2019
 Film 4: Colour digital photographs taken February 12th 2019
 Film 5: Colour digital photographs taken March 6th 2019

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	808	North side of doorway in north chapel wall, prior to unblocking, looking SE	1m
1	809	North side of doorway in north chapel wall, prior to unblocking, looking SE	1m
1	810	North side of doorway in north chapel wall, prior to unblocking, looking S	1m
1	811	North side of doorway in north chapel wall, prior to unblocking, looking E	1m
1	812	Threshold to cross-wall doorway in sunken area, looking NE	1m
1	813	Threshold to cross-wall doorway in sunken area, looking NE	1m
1	814	Threshold to cross-wall doorway in sunken area, looking NE	1m
1	815	Threshold to cross-wall doorway in sunken area, looking SW	1m
1	816	Mason's mark to south jamb of cross-wall doorway in sunken area, looking SE	-
1	817	Footings at base of domestic range's east elevation in sunken area, looking SW	1m
1	818	Footings at base of domestic range's east elevation in sunken area, looking SW	1m
1	819	Footings at base of domestic range's east elevation in sunken area, looking NW	1m
1	820	Footings at base of domestic range's east elevation in sunken area, looking NW	1m
2	821	Grubbed up footings of cross-wall in sunken area, looking NE	1m
2	822	Grubbed up footings of cross-wall in sunken area, looking NE	1m
2	823	Footings to north chapel wall in sunken area, looking S	1m
2	824	Footings to north chapel wall in sunken area, looking E	1m
2	825	Footings to north chapel wall in sunken area, looking E	1m
2	826	Clearance of sunken area, looking NE	-
2	827	Clearance of sunken area, looking NE	-
2	828	Clearance of sunken area, looking SW	-
2	829	Possible cobbled surface in section at east end of sunken area, looking SE	1m
2	830	Possible cobbled surface in section at east end of sunken area, looking SE	1m
3	953	Raising of lintel, south side of doorway in north wall of chapel, looking N	-
3	954	Raising of lintel, south side of doorway in north wall of chapel, looking NW	-
3	955	Raising of lintel, south side of doorway in north wall of chapel, looking NW	-
4	010	Raising of lintel, north side of doorway in north wall of chapel, looking W	-
4	011	Raising of lintel, north side of doorway in north wall of chapel, looking W	-
4	012	Raising of lintel, north side of doorway in north wall of chapel, looking W	-
4	014	Unblocking of north side of doorway in north wall of chapel, looking S	1m
4	015	Unblocking of north side of doorway in north wall of chapel, looking S	1m
4	016	Unblocking of north side of doorway in north wall of chapel, looking S	1m
4	017	Unblocking of north side of doorway in north wall of chapel, looking SE	1m
4	018	Unblocking of north side of doorway in north wall of chapel, looking W	-
4	019	Draw bar recess and adjacent mason's marks in west jamb of doorway in north wall of chapel, revealed after unblocking, looking W	-
4	020	Mason's mark in west jamb of doorway in north wall of chapel, revealed after unblocking, looking W	-
4	021	Mason's mark in west jamb of doorway in north wall of chapel, revealed after unblocking, looking W	-
4	022	Mason's mark in west jamb of doorway in north wall of chapel, revealed after unblocking, looking W	-
4	023	Recess in east jamb of doorway in north wall of chapel, revealed after unblocking, looking E	-
5	263	Short drainage trench (Trench 2), looking N	1m
5	264	Main drainage trench (Trench 1), footings at north-west end, looking NW	1m
5	265	Main drainage trench (Trench 1), north-west end, looking NW	1m
5	266	Main drainage trench (Trench 1), looking NW	2 x 1m
5	267	Main drainage trench (trench 1), looking SE	2 x 1m

5	268	North face of unblocked and raised doorway in north wall of chapel, looking S	1m
5	269	South face of unblocked and raised doorway in north wall of chapel, looking N	1m
5	270	Re-excavation of 2015-15 area, showing buttress to north-east corner of chapel, looking SW	-
5	271	Re-excavation of 2015-15 area, showing buttress to north-east corner of chapel, looking SW	-
5	272	Re-excavation of 2015-15 area, showing buttress to north-east corner of chapel and revetment wall, looking S	-
5	273	Re-excavation of 2015-15 area, showing buttress to north-east corner of chapel, looking SW	-