

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT
OF PROPOSED WC EXTENSION

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On behalf of

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c/o Revd. Cannon John Manchester
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2008, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Mary's Priory Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), through their architect Mr Peter Pace, to undertake an archaeological desk-top assessment to consider the implications of building an extension for new toilet facilities at St Mary's Priory Church, Old Malton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE79867254 centred).

The remains of St Mary's Church, consisting of a chancel and nave in one range, are formed from the six western bays of a former Gilbertine priory church. The north aisle was demolished in the late 15th century and the south aisle was destroyed by fire sometime after that. The surviving three stage south-west tower represents one of the two towers formerly positioned at either end of the west front. The priory cloisters and claustral complex formerly lay to the south of the church, and a crypt or undercroft survives within the adjacent 17th century Abbey House. The priory church is a Grade I Listed Building and the whole site is a Scheduled Monument.

The new WC extension is to be located in the angle of the south-west tower and the south side of the nave, in the north-west corner of the former south aisle. Although below-ground disturbance will be limited, the strip foundations may well encounter floor or below-floor deposits of the former south aisle. In addition, the proposed new service runs, which extend to the south and south-west of the new extension, may well uncover structural remains associated with the former priory cloisters in addition to unmarked medieval and later burials. Access into the new extension will be through a new opening created in the adjacent blocked bay of the south aisle. A proposed water supply pipe extending from an existing connection on Town Street may also uncover structural remains and unmarked burials.

It is recommended that three phases of archaeological work should be undertaken to mitigate any disturbance to below-ground deposits or structures, allowing for "preservation by record". This work should be undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeological contractor. The existing fabric of the church, where it is to be disturbed by the new access, should be recorded in advance of any alteration, as well as any other structures and grave markers. A continual programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording should then be carried out during the groundworks associated with the new extension and associated drainage runs. The final phase of work should involve an appropriate level of post-excavation analysis, reporting and archive deposition, in line with current archaeological procedures.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2008, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Mary's Priory Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), through their architect Mr Peter Pace, to undertake an archaeological desk-top assessment to consider the implications of building an extension for new toilet facilities at St Mary's Priory Church, Old Malton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE79867254 centred).
- 1.2 The scope of the assessment was not defined by a project design but was agreed following discussions between EDAS and Peter Pace, and was to include the provision of appropriate recommendations to mitigate against any archaeological impacts. The resulting document would then be used by Peter Pace to apply for Scheduled Monument Consent and other permissions necessary for the construction of the new extension. The church is a Grade I Listed Building and also a Scheduled Monument (SM 383), and it forms part of the Rural Deanery of Bulmer and Malton in the Archdeaconry of York.

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 St Mary's Priory is located within Old Malton, c.1km north-east of the modern town centre (NGR SE79867254 centred) (see figure 1). It lies on the south side of Town Street, between the street and the River Derwent.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 This archaeological desk-top assessment collates relevant and appropriate information from a number of published and unpublished sources to provide a context for the site, and to allow an outline history of the priory church to be established.
- 3.2 Information was gathered from the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (NYCC HER), the National Archaeological Record (NAR) held by English Heritage, and information contained at the Yorkshire Archaeological Society (YAS). The church architect also provided some relevant details from his recent "Statement of Significance Report" (Pace 2006), and there are several other locally-produced histories of the church (e.g. Pace 1977).
- 3.3 A brief site inspection was also made, on 21st April 2008, to examine the area of the proposed development, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any recorded and unrecorded archaeological features, and to identify any earthworks or concentrations of material which might indicate the presence of sub-surface archaeological deposits.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Pre-medieval Periods

- 4.1 The genesis of Old Malton probably lies in the Romano-British period, as finds suggest that there was occupation of this area during this period, away from the Roman fort and *vicus* located to the south-west. The presence of a pre-Conquest church and mill at Old Malton, where the Domesday Book records that Siward and Torchil each had one manor, demonstrates that the main

settlement within Malton parish came to be centred on the present Old Malton village at some point during the Anglian or Viking periods. However, it is possible that the earlier Roman fort was also utilised in some way, possibly as part of the pre-Conquest manor held by Colebrand (Robinson 1978, 12).

Medieval Period

- 4.2 A motte and bailey castle may have been established at some point in the late 11th century, perhaps utilising the remaining defences of the Roman fort as a bailey, although archaeological evidence remains scant (Robinson 1978, 13). A stone castle, possibly partly overlying the Roman fort, appears to have been constructed in the early 12th century, and it was granted with appurtenances to Eustace fitz John by Henry I. It appears to have been demolished by Henry II, and by the 16th century there was only a farmhouse on the site, which was subsequently replaced by a mansion built by Ralph, Lord Eure in 1611 (Salter 2001, 58). This building was also later demolished and, like any earlier motte and bailey, the extent and form of the earlier castle remains poorly understood.
- 4.3 A settlement, associated with the castle, may have come into being in the first half of the 12th century, and indeed Malton is described as being “destroyed” as a prelude to the siege of the castle by Stephen’s supporters in 1138. This Malton is sometimes stated to have been Old Malton but Robinson (1978, 13) suggests that it is more likely to have been a settlement associated with the castle. This settlement (the borough of New Malton) was being distinguished from the village of Old Malton by 1173, although the first use of the name “New Malton” does not occur until c.1300. The borough gained in economic importance during the 12th and 13th centuries, gradually supplanting Old Malton as the centre of settlement in the area.
- 4.4 The priory was based around Old Malton parish church. The date at which the parish church was founded is uncertain, although a fragment of probable 11th century cross head as well as other Saxon stones survive within the present structure (NYCC HER 2899). In c.1920 Collier noted a small stone built into the churchyard wall and facing the street with a “chiseled in flat pre-Norman relief a bearded face, possibly the head on an early ecclesiastic” (Collier c.1920; NYCC HER 2900).
- 4.5 The church was given to the Gilbertine Order in c.1150 by Eustace fitz John (Robinson 1978, 32; NMR SE77SE48). The Gilbertine Order, created in 1148 by St Gilbert, rector of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, was the only monastic order to be founded in England. They are best known for their double communities of men and women, having separate claustral complexes but sharing a single church. Watton in East Yorkshire is perhaps the best known of the Gilbertine houses, and this has probably received the most detailed archaeological study. However, of the thirteen Gilbertine houses in England, four were for men (cannons) only, including that at Old Malton (Collier c.1920).
- 4.6 The fact that the priory was founded only for cannons, with an intended compliment of 30, is probably the reason why its early endowment was biased towards churches. Eustace fitz John endowed the priory with the churches of Old Malton, Wintringham and Brompton, as well as the township of Linton, while other churches owned by the Priory included Ancaster, Marton-in-Galtres and Winterton (Lincolnshire), Langton and Norton (North Yorkshire), and

Walden (Hertfordshire) (Jennings 1999, 143). Gradually however, land for a farming economy was acquired and this was managed through the establishment of possibly eleven outlying Cistercian granges (Graham 1901, 127; Collier c.1920). The possessions and finances of the priory in the mid 13th century can be calculated in some detail from a series of accounts which survive for the period 1244 to 1257. At this time, the priory held lands in 49 parishes, mostly in Yorkshire. The lands had at least 250 rent-paying tenants, but payments seem to have been very small, and so the priory's annual income was only £60 at this time (Graham 1901, 104, 119 & 126-127; Page 1974).

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

Post-medieval Period

- 4.10 The priory played a minor part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, but when Prior William Todde was examined in London in 1537, he appears only to have lent a cart and horses to the Pilgrims under some duress and was not punished. Any punishment would have made little difference to the fate of the priory, for on the 9th December 1539, it was surrendered as part of the Dissolution of the Monasteries; Malton was the last Gilbertine house to be surrendered, and at

this date had a community comprising the Prior and nine canons who were pensioned off (Graham 1901, 195; Collier c.1920). When Leland visited the site in the 1540s, he noted only that the parish church was “yet standing where the late Prioryyn old Malton was” (Brayshaw 1887-89, 318). This may have been somewhat exaggerated, as later sources show that at least some of the other buildings survived into the early 18th century (see below).

- 4.11 In 1546, Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York, who had been granted the site of the priory, founded a Free Grammar School adjacent to the church. The site and the buildings of the old school, as well as the master’s house and premises adjoining the priory churchyard, were sold in 1906 and a new school was built in Middlecave Road (Russell 1914, 541). However, the church survived the Dissolution because it was used by the parishioners of Old Malton but they did not have the resources to repair the damage resulting from the suppression, and by 1636 the central tower had become unsafe and was demolished (Jennings 1999, 152). After a fire in the late 15th century, the north aisle was demolished and a solid wall was built along the north arcade of the nave. The south aisle may also have been destroyed by another unrecorded fire while in 1732 a Faculty was obtained for extensive alterations, including taking down the north aisle and removing the clerestories, building up the north arcade, lowering the roof, demolishing the two easternmost bays of the nave and building a new east wall. The remains of the eastern choir were finally cleared in 1734 (Russell 1914, 538; Pace 1977, 5). The dimensions of the church were reduced still further in 1782, but in less than 20 years the parishioners had to build an internal gallery to increase the accommodation (Bulmer 1890).
- 4.12 The first attempt at any systematic restoration took place in 1884, when a window was inserted into the west end. More significant works took place in the late 19th century under the direction of the architect Temple Lushington Moore. This involved underpinning and strengthening the south-west tower in 1877 at a cost of £3,000, while in 1899 the old 17th century roof was replaced with the existing 15th century style oak structure and the floor of the church was lowered by c.1m to its original level, thus allowing the destroyed bases of the Early English pillars of the south aisle to be restored. Other works included repairing and strengthening with tie-rods the two easternmost arches of the nave, the removal of the upper gallery, the creation of the choir and sanctuary in the two easternmost bays, the creation of new pews in the nave, the infilling of the east window, and the erection of a screen to divide the vestry in the base of the south-west tower from the rest of the church. The total cost of the restoration was £3,400 (Bulmer 1890). Further restorations were carried out to the west front in 1959 by Guy Channon and in 1963 by George Gaze Pace (Pace 1977, 5).

Historical Depictions and Archaeological Investigations

- 4.13 Graham (1901, 212) makes a reference to a painting of c.1728, held by the British Museum, which showed some of the priory buildings other than the church still standing at this time, but it has not been possible to view this as part of the current assessment work. Similarly, Robinson (1978, 32) notes that Hudlestone reproduces an early 18th century sketch by Samuel Buck of the priory remains, although this does not appear in Buck’s sketchbook (where there is a general view of Malton) (Wakefield Historical Publications 1979) or in a collection of his published engravings (Buck 1721).

- 4.14 Excavations were undertaken at the priory site at the beginning of the 19th century by Watson, who revealed the plan of the rest of the site, together with monastic buildings existing to the south. Stone coffins were also discovered immediately outside of the west door of the church. At another unspecified date during the 19th century, a chalice, pewter patera and a jet crucifix were found in a stone coffin in Old Malton, probably in the vicinity of the priory (Robinson 1978, 19 & 32).
- 4.15 A plan of the priory made in c.1825 forms part of Thomas Hinderwell's manuscripts (reproduced in Robinson 1978, plate VIII) (see figure 2). This plan shows the upstanding part of the church, including the wall of the south aisle now demolished, as well as other walls of the north aisle, crossing tower, choir and other parts which were "laid open by the Late George Watson Esq"; as far as can be determined, this represents the only published information relating to Watson's excavations. On the south side of the church were the remains of the cloister and the claustral complex, with a crypt or undercroft of a building surviving at the south-west corner, now within part of the adjacent late 17th century Abbey House (NYCC SMR 2897; IOE 389554).
- 4.16 In 1827, Sir Stephen Glynne visited the site, and left a detailed description of the church (Collier c.1920), while Graham included two photographic plates of the site in his study of the Gilbertines (Graham 1901). There then appears to have been little work carried out until October 1942, when several trial trenches were opened "on the site of the conventual buildings" by the Revd. J Purvis. He reported that the area was covered with about a 3ft (c.1m) depth of building debris and that the monastic buildings had been very ruthlessly robbed out. Nevertheless, several fragments of buildings were uncovered, including two shafts with moulded bases, interpreted as representing part of the chapter house's vestibule; Malton Museum preserves glass, tile fragments and other artefacts recovered from the priory (Purvis 1943; Robinson 1978, 20 & 32). As far as can be determined, there have been no subsequent or recent excavations or watching briefs carried out in the area of the former priory; indeed in 1942 Purvis reported that "no reliable plan of Old Malton Priory is in existence, nor any record however slight of controlled excavation" (Purvis 1943).
- 4.17 A guide book to the church was written by the architect George Gaze Pace in 1977 (Pace 1977), while the monumental inscriptions within the church, churchyard and churchyard extension were recorded by the East Yorkshire Family History Society in 1999 (EYFHS 1999).

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD

The church

- 5.1 A brief description of the existing remains of the priory, principally the church, based on the earlier accounts of Sir Stephen Glynne (Collier c.1920), and other readily available sources (e.g. Russell 1914, 538-541; Pace 1977; Pevsner 1966, 232-233; Pace 2006), is given below. As noted in Section 1 above, the church is a Grade I Listed Building (IOE 389556) and also a Scheduled Monument (SM 383).

- 5.2 The existing church consists of a chancel and nave in one range, formed from the six western bays of the priory church's nave (see figure 3). The present three stage tower lies at the south-west corner of the nave, representing one of the two towers formerly positioned either end of the west front, with a central tower further east (see plate 1). The ground floor of the south-west tower is currently used as the vestry. The church is built of Hildenley limestone, with substantial parts of the standing fabric dating to the 12th and 13th centuries, although much was later robbed to build other houses in the town (Senior 1990, 160). Construction of the church commenced in c.1150 at the east end and progressed slowly westwards, the nave and claustral complex being complete by c.1190; the west front is considered to date from c.1200-1210 (Jennings 1999, 150).
- 5.3 In plan form, the church comprises a six bay continuous chancel and nave with triforium, the south-west tower and part of the north-west tower. The Early English west front has a doorway of five orders of semi-circular arches, with a later tall Perpendicular window of five cinquefoiled lights over, part of a partial late 15th/early 16th century rebuilding. The north-west tower is largely truncated, having probably been pulled down when the north aisle was demolished, but the early 12th century south-west tower is of three stages, on a double chamfered plinth, with clasping pilaster buttresses. The lower two stages of the tower have single lancet windows to the west front, with paired lancets forming belfry openings to a third stage, over which are roundels of dogtooth moulding, pierced by quatrefoils.
- 5.4 Within the interior, the north arcade is of three round arches at the eastern end and two remodelled late 15th or early 16th century two-centred arches at the west end; the sixth bay is built up. The fourth pier from the east has an abacus inscribed "Rogerus prior Orata p(ro) bono stat(u) m(agist)ri F", incorporating the Shotton rebus (although others gives this as "Bolton"). A 12th century triforium gallery survives over the three eastern bays, with structural elements similar to those used in chancel of Ripon cathedral of c.1180. The south arcade is round arched as in the eastern bays of the north arcade and the 12th century triforium gallery survives here also. The entry to the tower is through the westernmost arch of the south arcade. As noted above, the interior of the church was extensively altered in 1732, and underwent restoration by the architects Temple Moore in the 19th century and George Gaze Pace in the 20th century.

Churchyard

- 5.5 The churchyard has early 19th century cast-iron gates and railings around the north-west entrance, and mid 19th century cast-iron gates and railings at the south-east corner. It contains a number of fine 18th century table tombs and also early Gothic Revival monuments, while the piers, doorway and other ruined portions of the former priory church lie in the east and south-east corners of the churchyard. The walls around the churchyard are also a Grade I Listed Building (IOE 389557), and two mid 19th century gas lamp posts along the line of the main path to the west door are Grade II Listed Buildings (IOEs 389558 & 389559).

6 THE PROPOSED WORKS

- 6.1 In summary, the proposed works involve the construction of a small WC on the outside of the church, in the angle of the south-west tower and south side of the nave (see figures 4 and 5).
- 6.2 Externally, the new structure measures a maximum of 3.7m east-west by 1.9m north-south, with the south-west corner angled to the north to allow for continued access through the east side of the tower via the existing door and steps (see plate 3). The structure will be constructed on traditional strip foundations, which will extend to a maximum of 0.8m below the present ground surface - it should be noted that the ground surface in the area of the new building has already been reduced by c.0.5m compared to the adjacent ground level, presumably as part of the works to reduce the internal floor of the church in 1899 when the destroyed pillar bases of the south aisle were exposed and restored (see plate 3). There will also be a slight lowering of the existing ground surface inside the new building, by c.0.2m to allow the new floor to be constructed. Externally, the new structure will have Magnesian limestone ashlar and rubble walls to match the existing south wall of the nave, and it will be roofed in lead. Access into the new WC will be from the nave, via a new doorway 1.10m wide cut through the centre of the adjacent blocked bay of the south aisle (see plate 2). Inside the church, the early 20th century oak panelling by Temple Moore which runs along the south side of the nave will need modifying to create the new access; the new door will be of a similar oak panelling, to match the existing.
- 6.3 It is possible that there will need to be additional services associated with the new WC facilities, although it may be possible to break into an existing drain. If required, a surface water drain will run south-east from the south-east corner of the new building for a distance of c.10m towards a new soakaway pit which will measure c.1.0m square and 1.5m deep. A new inspection chamber will be constructed against the east wall of the new building and a new foul water drain will run south from here for a distance of c.15m to a new manhole, placed on the south side of the present churchyard wall, and then east for c.5m to connect with an existing manhole adjacent to Abbey House; this drain will be c.0.4m wide and up to 1.5m deep.
- 6.4 In addition to the above, a new water supply pipe will be laid from a new connection on Town Street adjacent to the north-west entrance to the churchyard. This will run along the south side of the existing path and around the south side of the south-west tower, to connect with the south side of the new WC building; this drain will be 0.6m deep and 0.2m wide, although it may need to be deeper as it nears the new structure.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 The new WC building lies inside the former extent of the priory church (see figure 3), in the north-west corner of the former south aisle. While the shallow c.0.2m reduction of existing ground level inside the new building is unlikely to be archaeologically significant, it is quite possible that the excavations for the new foundations, which will extend for a depth of 0.8m, will encounter the floor or below-floor deposits of the former south aisle. It is also possible that

deposits associated with the earlier Saxon church on the site will also be uncovered at depth.

- 7.2 Hinderwell's c.1825 plan (see figure 2) shows that the priory cloisters extended to the south of the church, over an area some c.95ft (c.19.8m). If this plan is accurate, the new surface water drain (if required), being c.1.5m deep, may encounter the extreme north end of the west cloister range, but the new soakaway should be excavated within the centre of the cloisters which was traditionally an open space, either lawn or garden. The new foul water drain should run south along the outer west side of the west cloister range, but the east-west arm would cut right across the full width of the range towards its south end. If Hinderwell's plan is not accurate, the foul water drain may run along the inside of the west range. In either case, and despite the reputed c.1m depth of demolition rubble etc over the site, the 1.5m depth for the drain will almost certainly encounter important archaeological remains, potentially even structural features if the walls of the cloister have not already been robbed out. Finally, the trench for the new water supply pipe, being brought to the site from a connection on Town Street, although relatively shallow and probably passing through some previously disturbed ground associated with the paths and perhaps previous services, has the potential to disturb outlying monastic buildings, surfaces and structures not yet identified, as well as remains associated with the north end of the cloister range.
- 7.3 The survey of the burials within the churchyard, undertaken in 1999 (EYFHS 1999) suggests that there will be few marked burials affected by the new drainage runs. However, there is one grave slab (with an illegible inscription) positioned on the edge of the slope next to the east side of the present steps, which will be affected by the works; it is not known whether this marks the position of an *in situ* burial but it would seem unlikely. The line of the foul water drain also appears to pass through the position of an unmarked grave. There is obviously the potential for unmarked post-Dissolution burials in any part of the churchyard, including what was the former central cloister space to the west of the church. It is also possible that there are pre-Dissolution burials within the south aisle, although this is currently thought unlikely.
- 7.4 In order to mitigate any disturbance to any archaeological deposits affected by the proposed works, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological work is undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeological contractor appointed and commissioned by the Parochial Church Council. Although a detailed Methods Statement or Project Design for this work would need to be produced by that contractor, and agreed with English Heritage, the Diocesan Advisory Committee and the Local Planning Authority (as planning permission is also required), it is considered that three phases of activity will be required. These phases will ensure that all archaeological deposits and features disturbed by the development are adequately recorded, allowing for "preservation by record".

Phase 1 pre-development work

- 7.5 Prior to any work on site, the areas of the church and churchyard likely to be affected by the proposals should be subject to an archaeological survey. This should include a photographic survey of the corner of the church between the south-west tower and south side of the nave, to record the stonework which is

to be covered up or disturbed by the new WC building. The line of the new drainage runs should also be inspected in detail, so that any surface variations in the ground that might signify buried wall lines or burials can be identified. It is not thought appropriate to undertake a geophysical survey as the area affected by the works is small, the presence of demolition rubble may well mask any meaningful results, and a significant area would need to be surveyed to interpret any results that might be obtained. This visual inspection should also cover extant burials and walls, so that the precise position of any grave markers and other items of interest likely to be affected by the works can be determined and recorded. The wording and other details of any affected visible grave markers should then be recorded, and the slabs and any other section of walls (e.g. the churchyard walls) photographed.

Phase 2 work during development

- 7.6 It is presumed that any legal issues relating to the excavation, removal or disturbance of any burials and their markers within the area of the proposed development will be covered by the Diocesan faculty jurisdiction. It is also presumed that any considerations relating to the reburial of any remains, the repositioning of any grave markers, and the notification to, and the liaison with, any surviving relatives will be covered by any approved faculty. These items are therefore not included in these recommendations.
- 7.7 It is not thought necessary to undertake any advance archaeological excavation for either the new WC building or the associated drainage runs. This is because the proposed trenches will be relatively narrow, and would not allow for detailed archaeological investigation should items be uncovered; the desire to widen the trenches for archaeological reasons should be resisted, especially given the protected status of the site. However, the surface water soakaway pit, planned to be excavated within the central cloister space, will be at least 1.0m square, and so this should be hand-dug by archaeologists to facilitate any necessary archaeological recording.
- 7.8 For the rest of the development proposals, a continuous programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording should be undertaken during the period of ground works, in accordance with current best practise (e.g. IFA 1999). All ground works carried out by the main contractor should be dug by hand and under constant archaeological supervision. The nature of the underlying deposits and the widths of the service trenches means that, without this constant presence, important stratigraphical layers and features could easily be missed – it would not be acceptable for the main contractor to excavate without an archaeological presence on site, and it would not be appropriate to allow an archaeologist to view the trenches once they have been dug and left open for inspection. The potential for floor surfaces and other remains within the former south aisle and west cloister range means that the drainage trenches may have to be dug carefully and in spits, with sufficient time being allowed for archaeological recording as necessary.
- 7.9 As noted above, it is possible that the drainage works will uncover *in situ* structural elements relating to the former priory as well as articulated burials. In both cases, these features should be preserved undisturbed wherever possible and practicable, perhaps by a localised change in either the vertical or horizontal alignment. This may be easy to achieve in the case of the drainage

runs, but it may also be possible to “step” the strip footings of the new extension over any significant underlying masonry. If this is not possible or practicable, any to-be-affected structural features or burials will have to be carefully recorded and excavated, in accordance with current archaeological practice (e.g. ADCA 2004). It is understood that the new drainage trench may pass through buried upstanding masonry, for example the walls marking either side of the west cloister range, but the actual amount of disturbance should be relatively small (the masonry may need to be cut to keep the width of disturbance to a minimum) and this would be outweighed by the amount of archaeological knowledge gained.

Phase 3 post-development work

- 7.10 In line with standard archaeological practise, a report detailing the results of the archaeological work should produced, and copies presented to the Parochial Church Council (the client), the County Historic Environment Record, English Heritage and other interested parties. The level of post-excavation analysis should be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists should be consulted as necessary. The project archive, which may also include artefacts and specialist reports, should also be deposited with an approved museum, subject to the client’s permission.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

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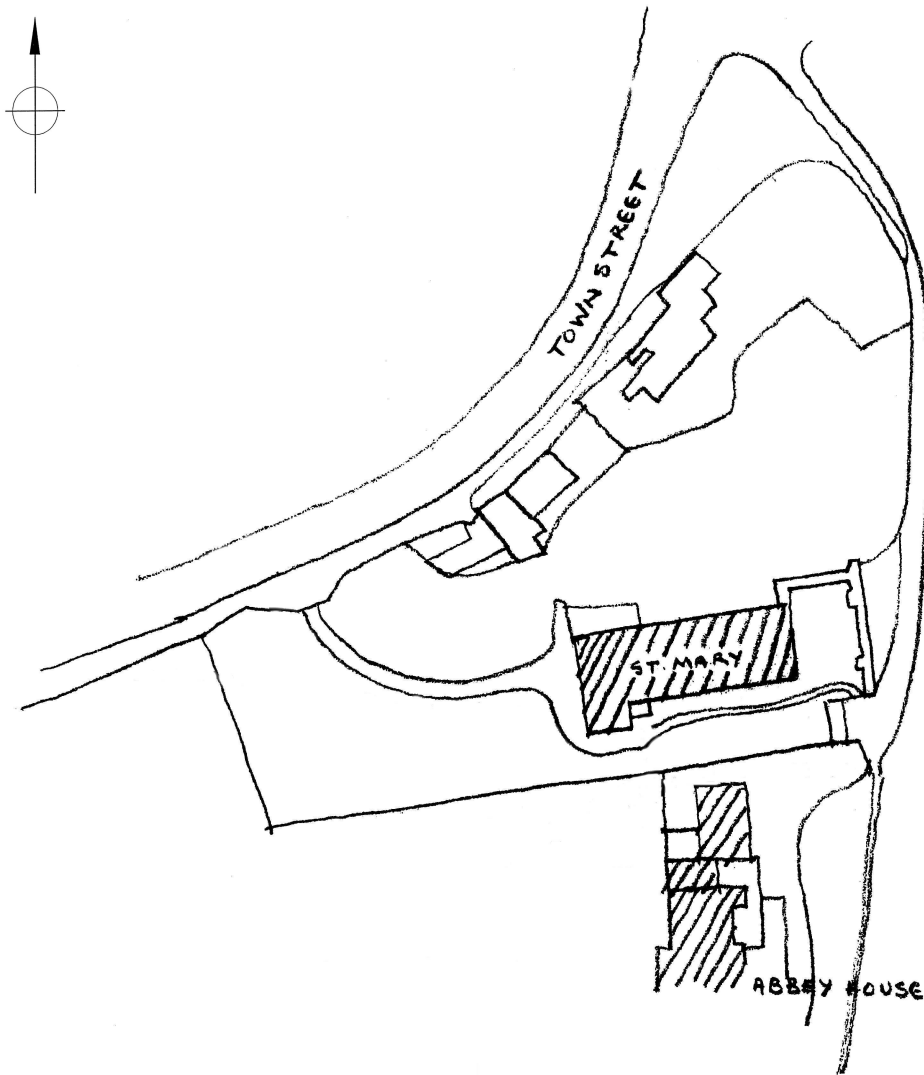
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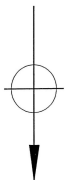
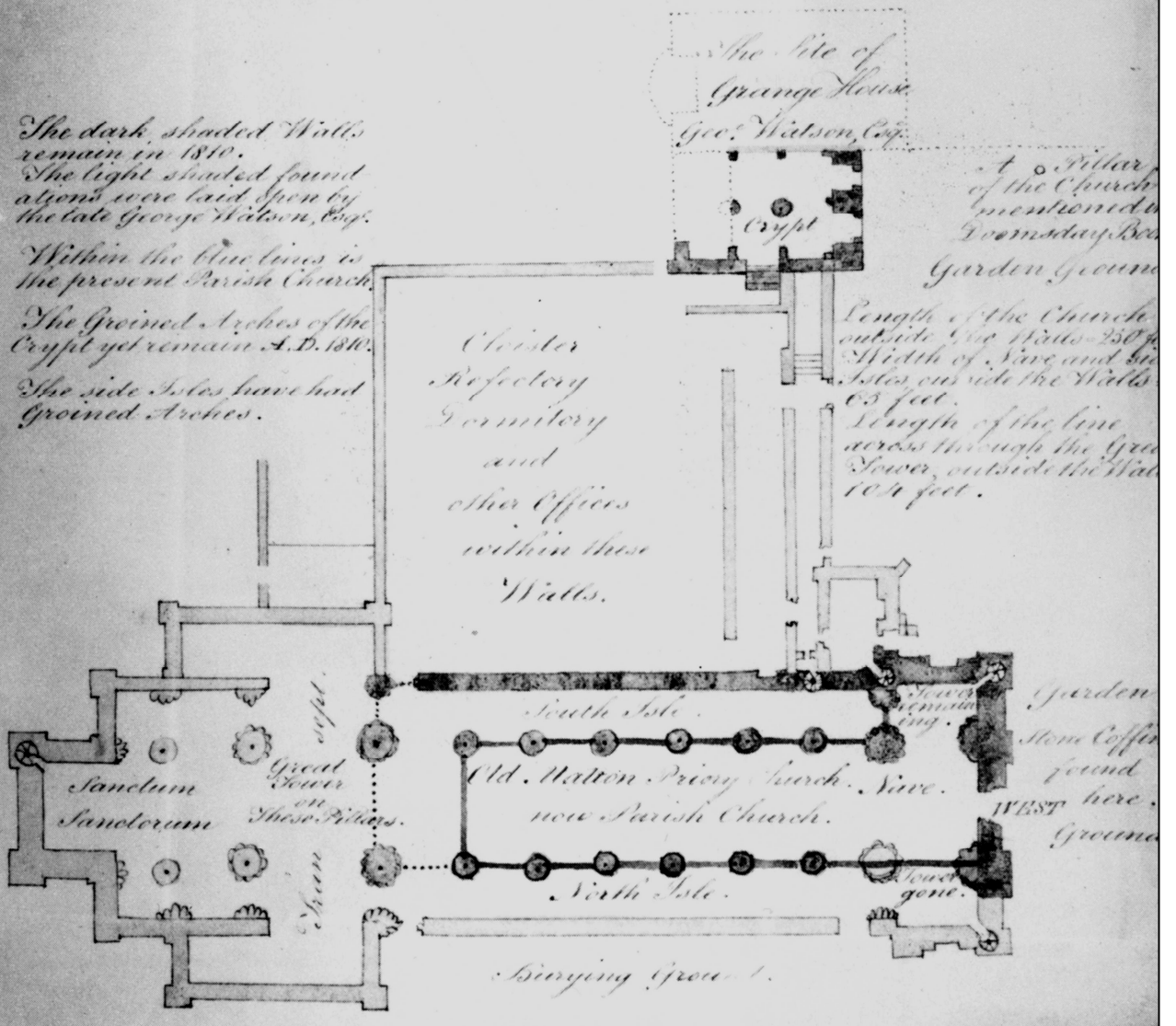
Plan provided by Peter Pace Architects.

PROJECT	
ST MARY'S CHURCH, OLD MALTON	
TITLE	
GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	MAY 2008
EDAS	FIGURE
	1

Malton Old Priory.

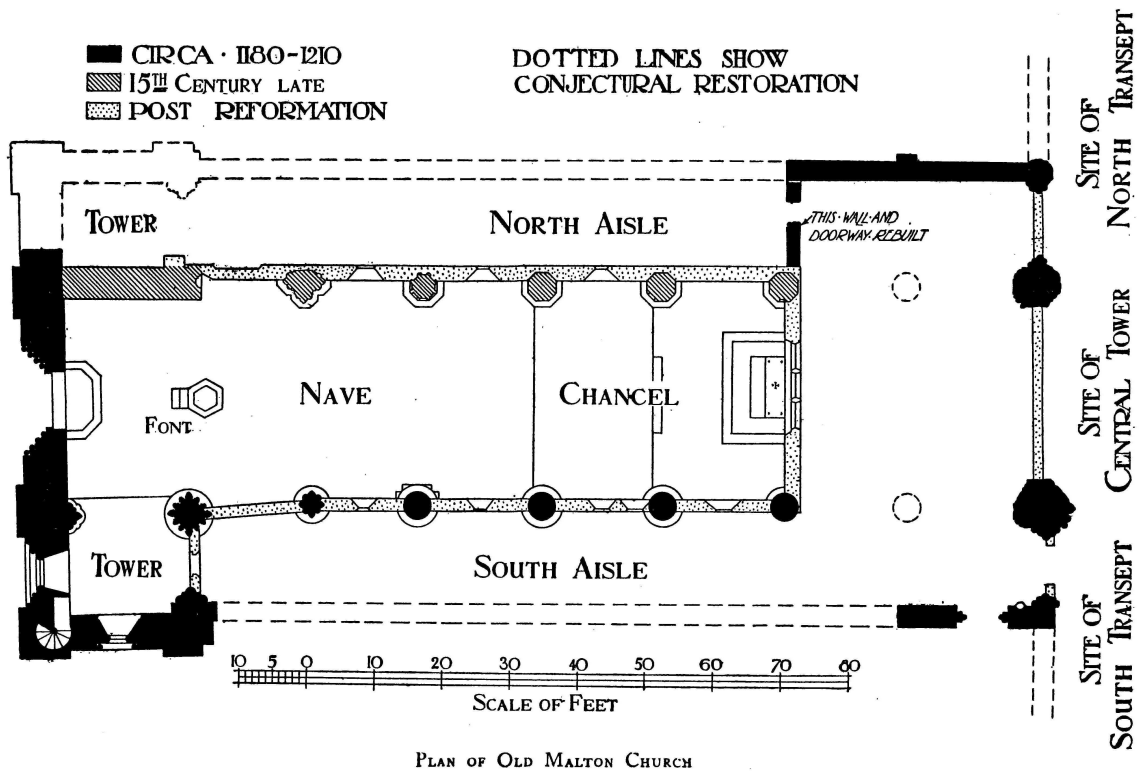


*The dark, shaded Walls remain in 1810.
The light shaded found
aligns were laid open by
the late George Watson, Esq.
Within the Enclosure is
the present Parish Church.
The Groined Arches of the
Crypt yet remain A.D. 1810.
The side Isles have had
Groined Arches.*



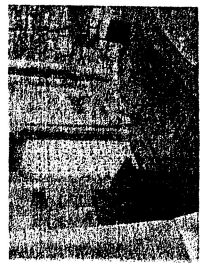
Source: Robinson 1978, plate VIII.

PROJECT	
ST MARY'S CHURCH, OLD MALTON	
TITLE	
HINDERWELL'S PLAN c.1825	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	MAY 2008
EDAS	FIGURE
	2



Source: Russell 1914, 539.

PROJECT	
ST MARY'S CHURCH, OLD MALTON	
TITLE	
PLAN OF CHURCH	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	MAY 2008
EDAS	FIGURE
	3



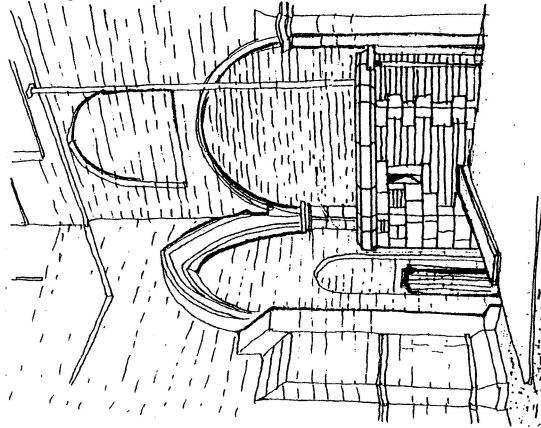
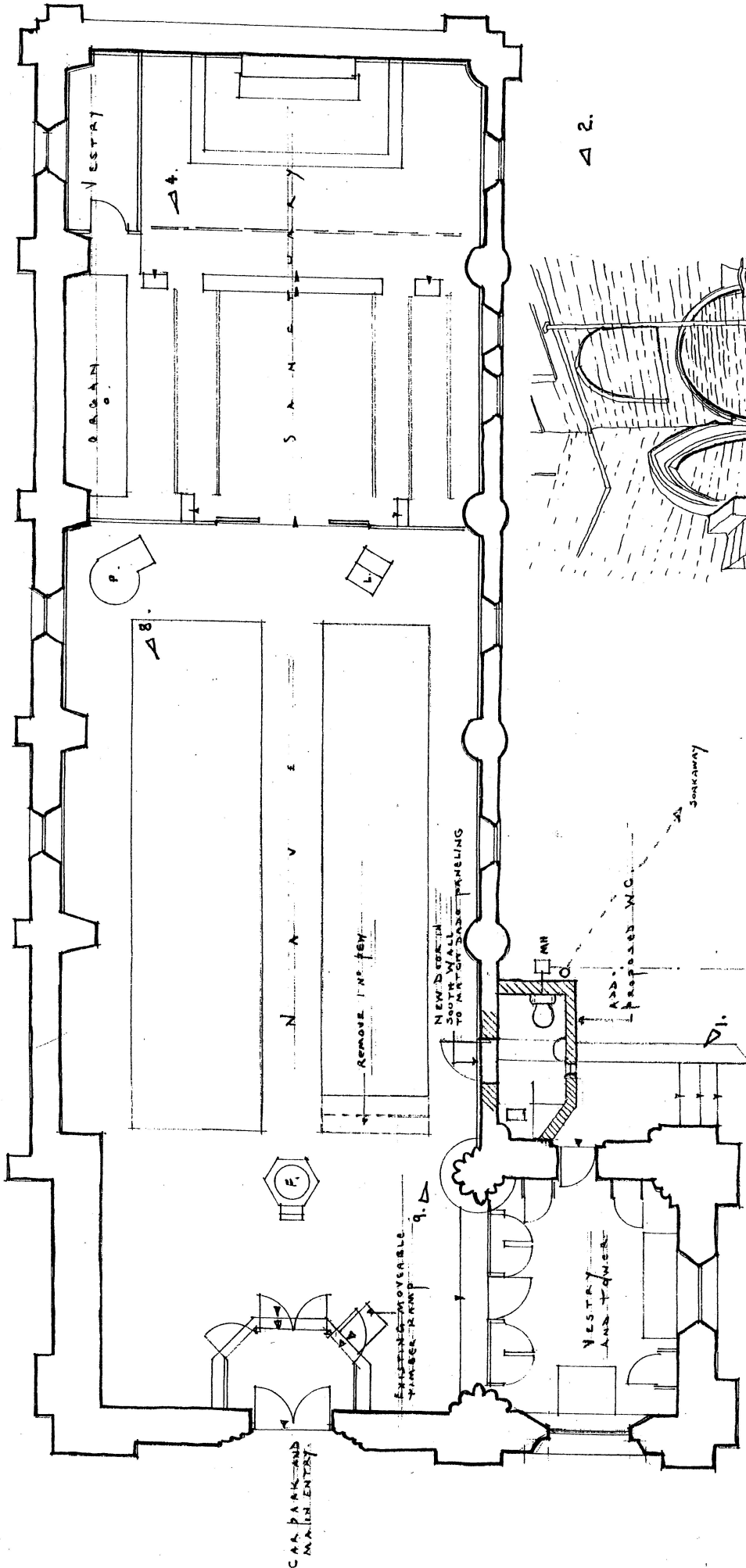
1. Tower East Door - 2. East Face



3. S.E. Corner

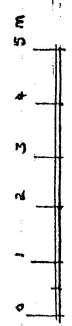


4. View from Choir Looking West



5. 2. 6.

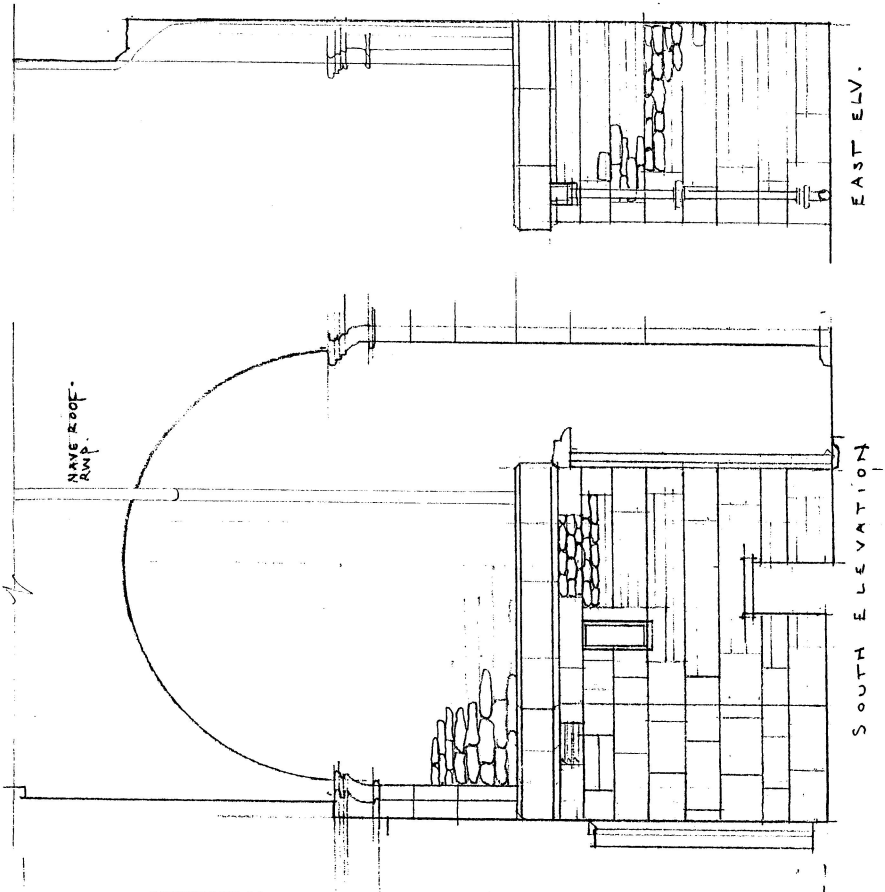
Drawing provided by Peter Pace Architects



CONNECT TO ADJACENT FOUL DRAIN TO SEWER
SKETCH PERSPECTIVE AS PROPOSED

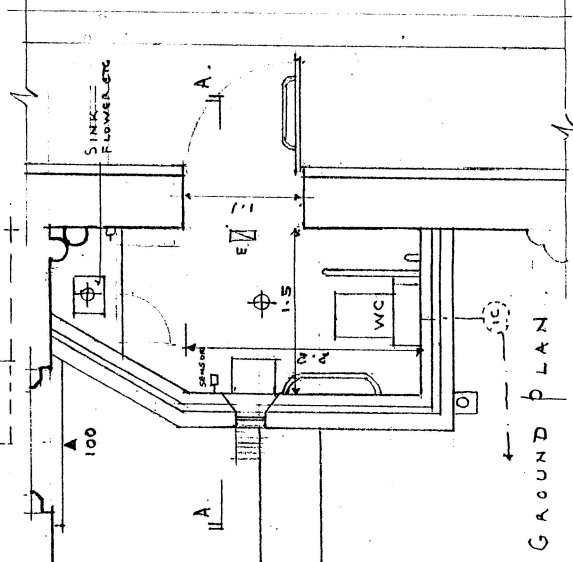
PROJECT	ST MARY'S CHURCH, OLD MALTON
TITLE	PROPOSED EXTENSION
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE	MAY 2008
FIGURE	4

EDAS



Drawing provided by
Peter Pace Architects

PROJECT	ST MARY'S CHURCH, OLD MALTON		
TITLE	DETAILED PROPOSALS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2008
FIGURE	EDAS	5	



NAVE DASH PANELLING - ASBUILT
FOR NEW DOORWAY TO WC
IN CORNER MATCH

ACCESSIBLE WC

NOTE

WALLS - MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE ASHLAR AND COURSED ASBLES AS ADJACENT WALL - SOUTH NAVE

ROOF - CODE 8 LEAD SHEET & ROLL JOINTS

INTERIOR WALL WITH PLASTER CEILING - TILED FLOOR

TWYFORDS 'DOC PLUS' PACK-FITTINGS

ROOF PLAN

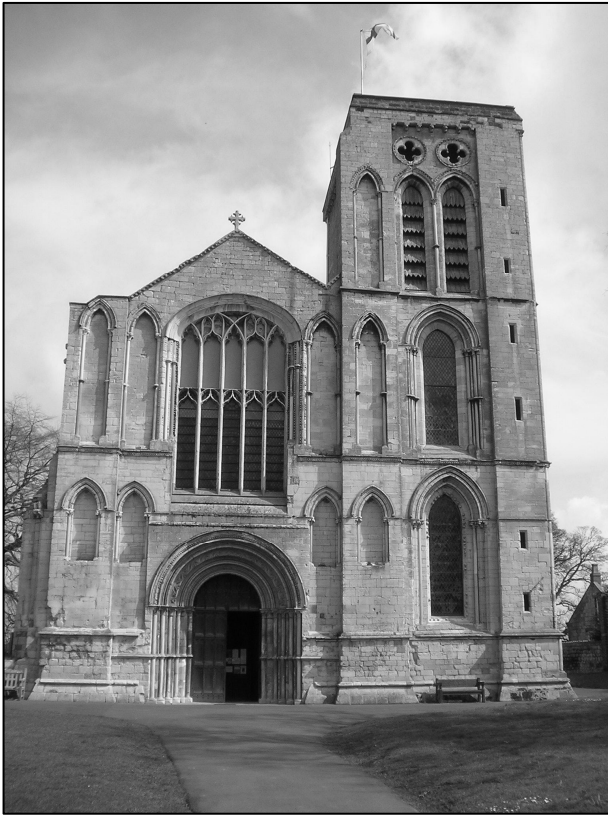


Plate 1: General view of west front of St Mary's Church.



Plate 2: Location of proposed new extension, showing blocked bay of south aisle.



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