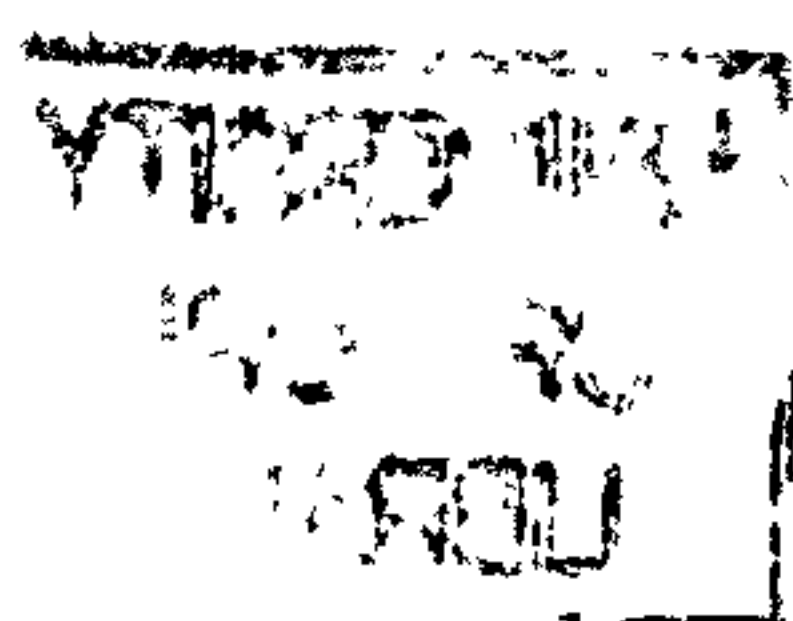


**Croxden Abbey**  
**Buildings and Community**

**Two volumes**  
**Volume Two**

**Jackie Hall**

**Thesis submitted for PhD**  
**University of York, Centre for Medieval Studies**  
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**CONTAINS  
PULLOUTS**



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**Figure 1: Map of England and Wales showing Croxden and pre-1176 Cistercian foundations.**

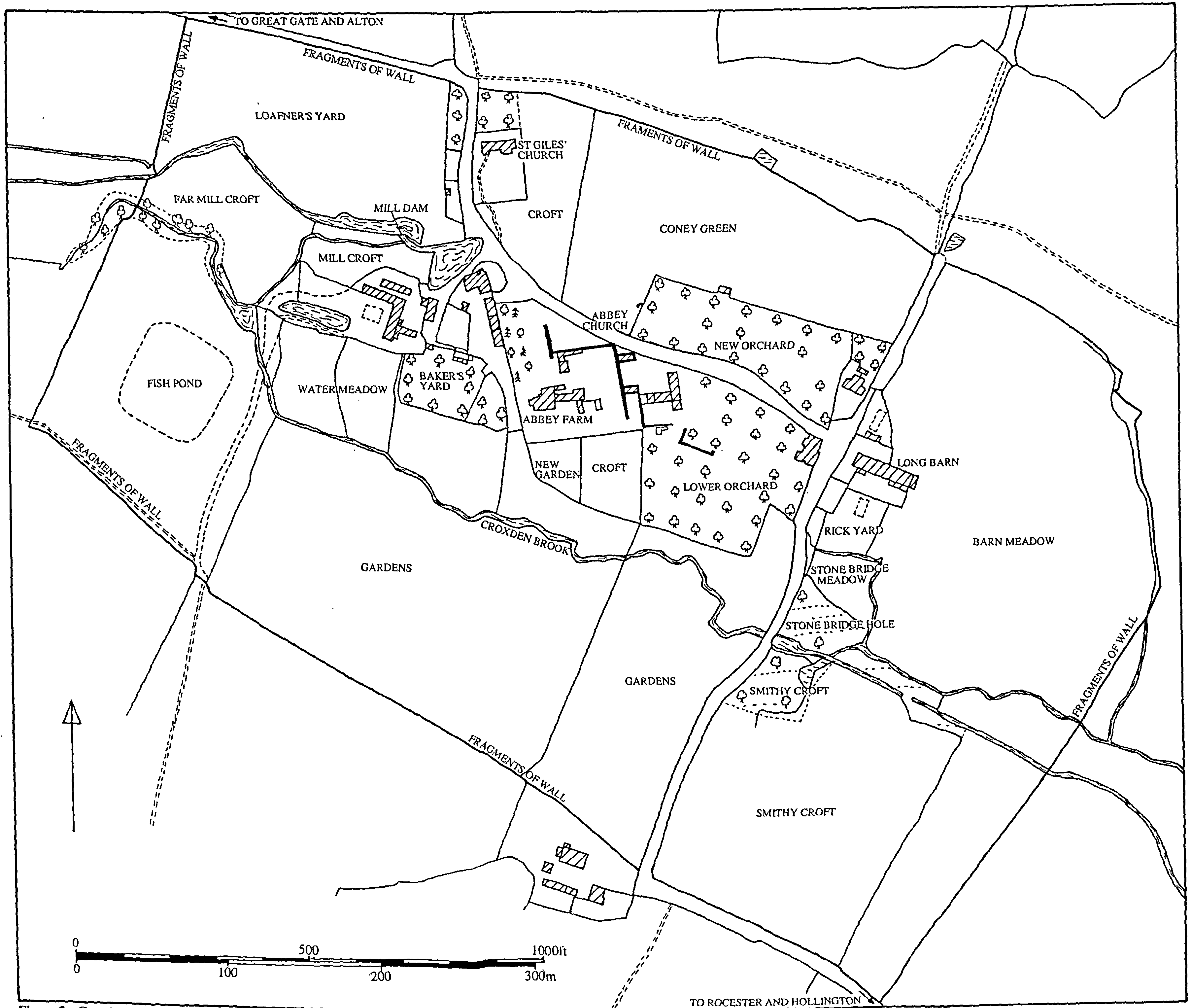


Figure 2: Croxden Abbey: plan of precinct c.1910. The precinct boundary is marked by wall fragments and the abbey ruins are in bold. (After Lynam 1911 and 1<sup>st</sup> edition O.S.).

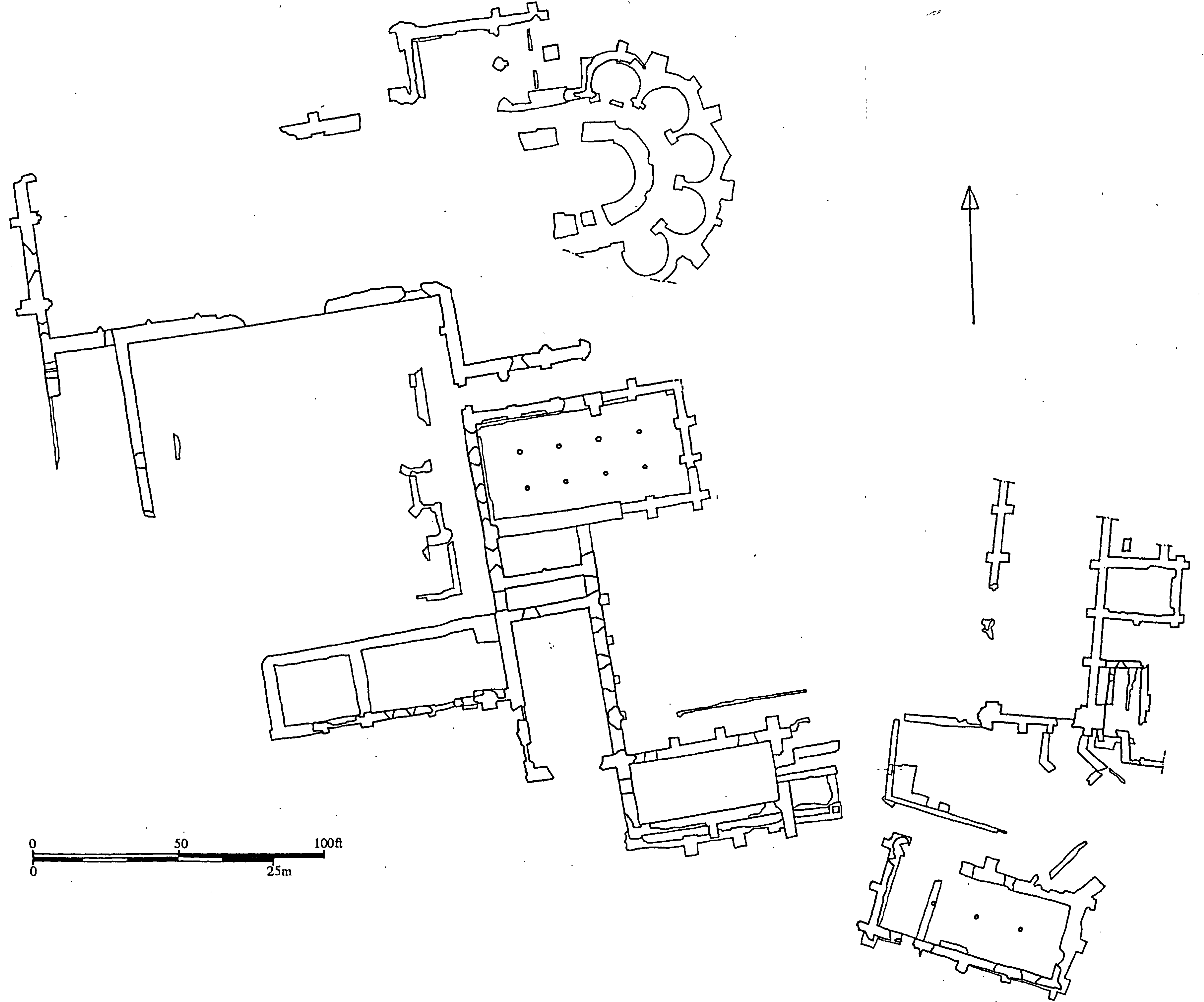


Figure 3: Plan of Abbey, showing extent of visible remains in the church and claustral buildings. (Courtesy English Heritage, with additions and corrections).



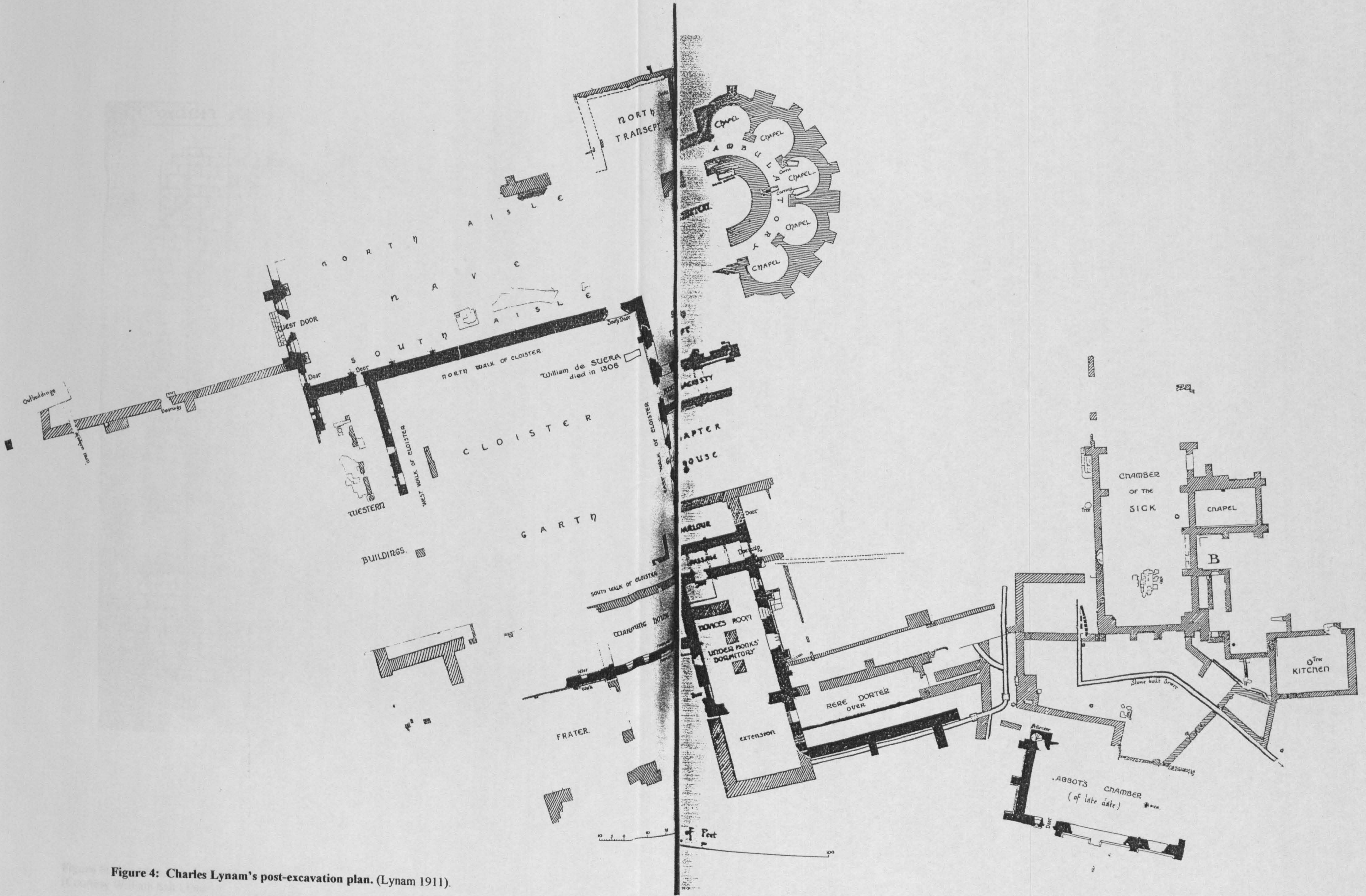


Figure 4: Charles Lynam's post-excavation plan. (Lynam 1911).







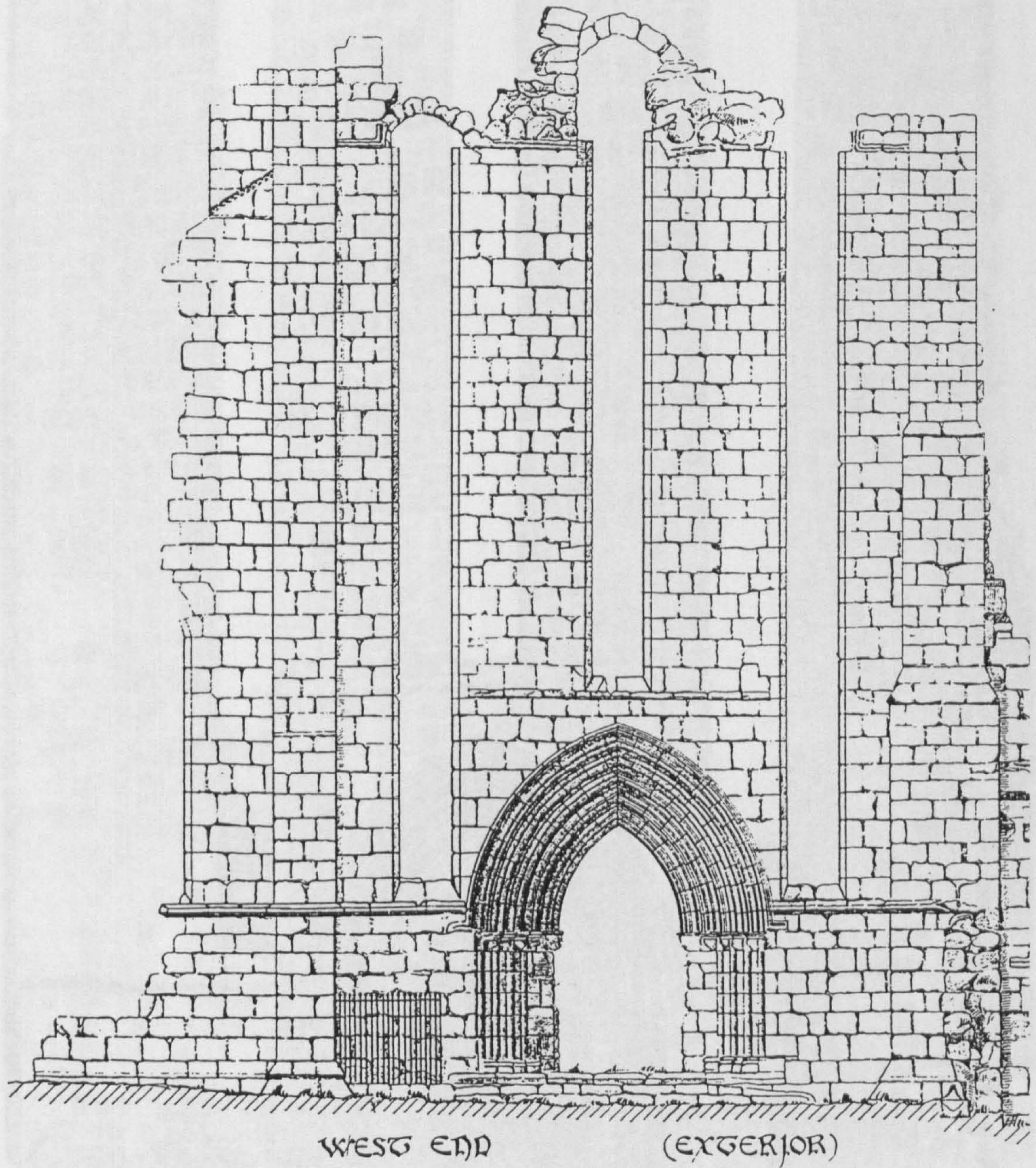


Figure 6: Published drawing of west front of Croxden church, 1911. Scale 1:96 (Lynam 1911).



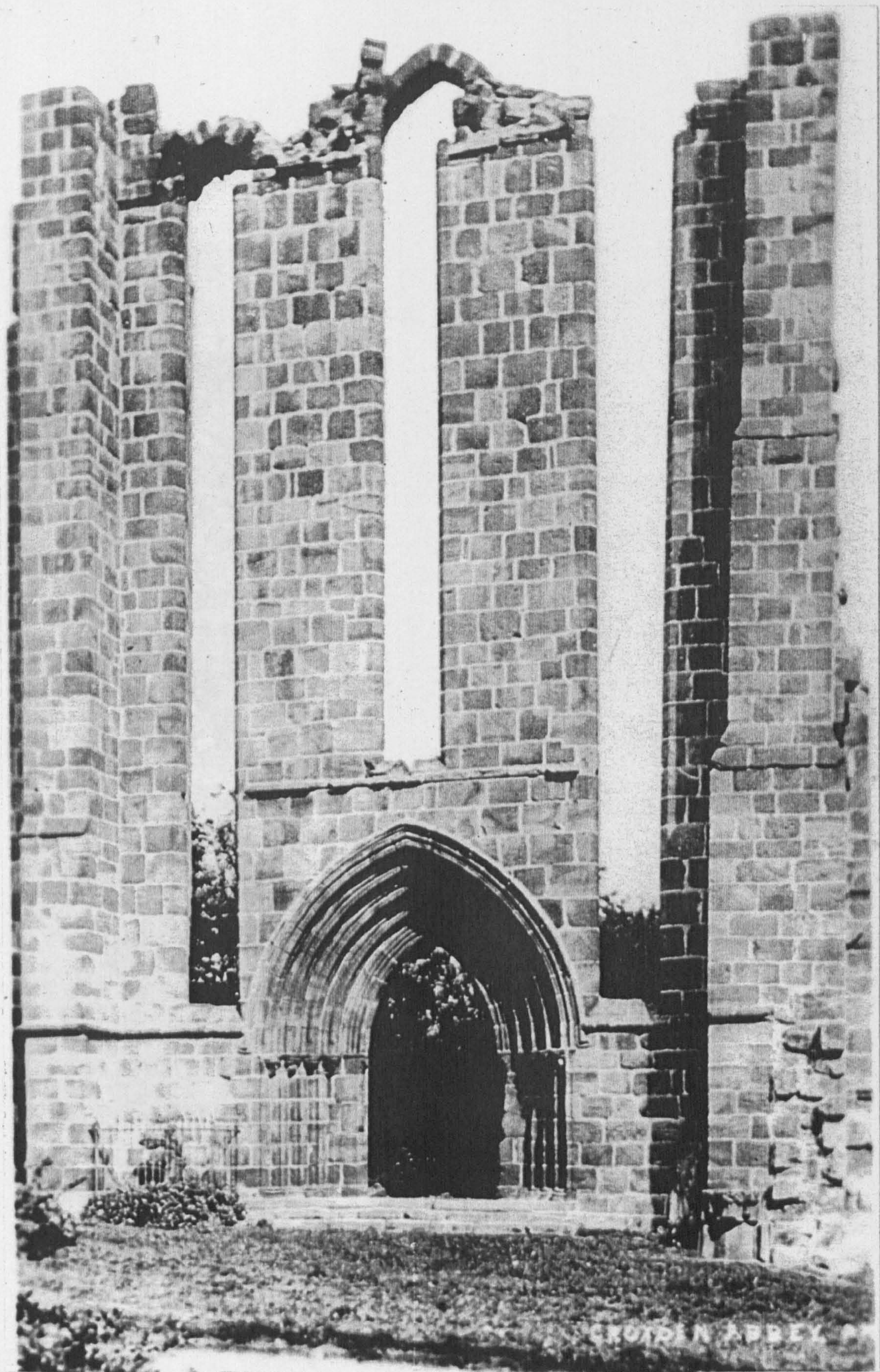


Figure 7: West front of Croxden Abbey church. Postcard, 1933 or earlier. (Courtesy Public Record Office).





Figure 8: The chevet, looking north-east. (Courtesy English Heritage).



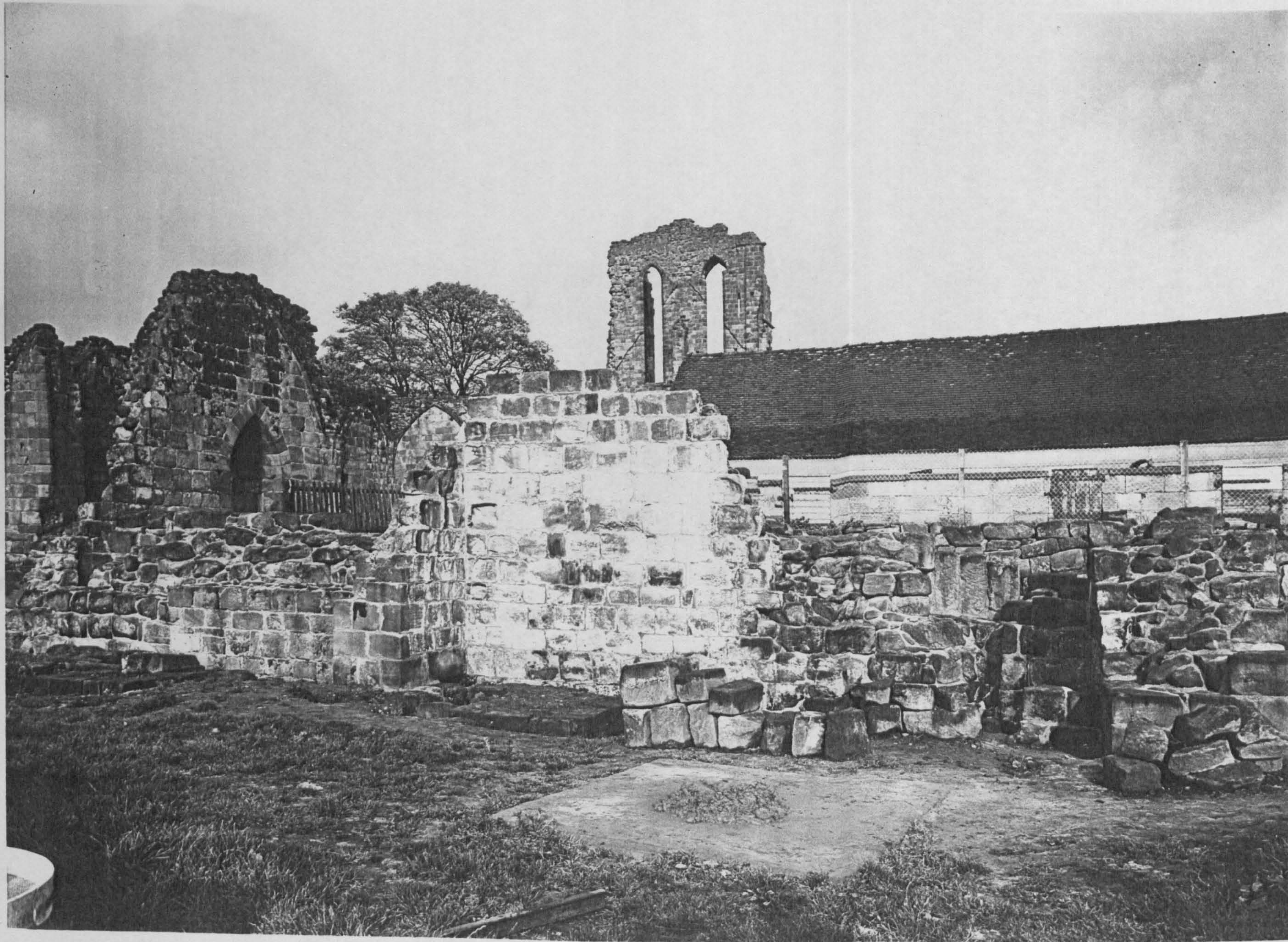


Figure 9: View from south of latrines, with dorter undercroft on left and south transept in background. (Courtesy English Heritage).

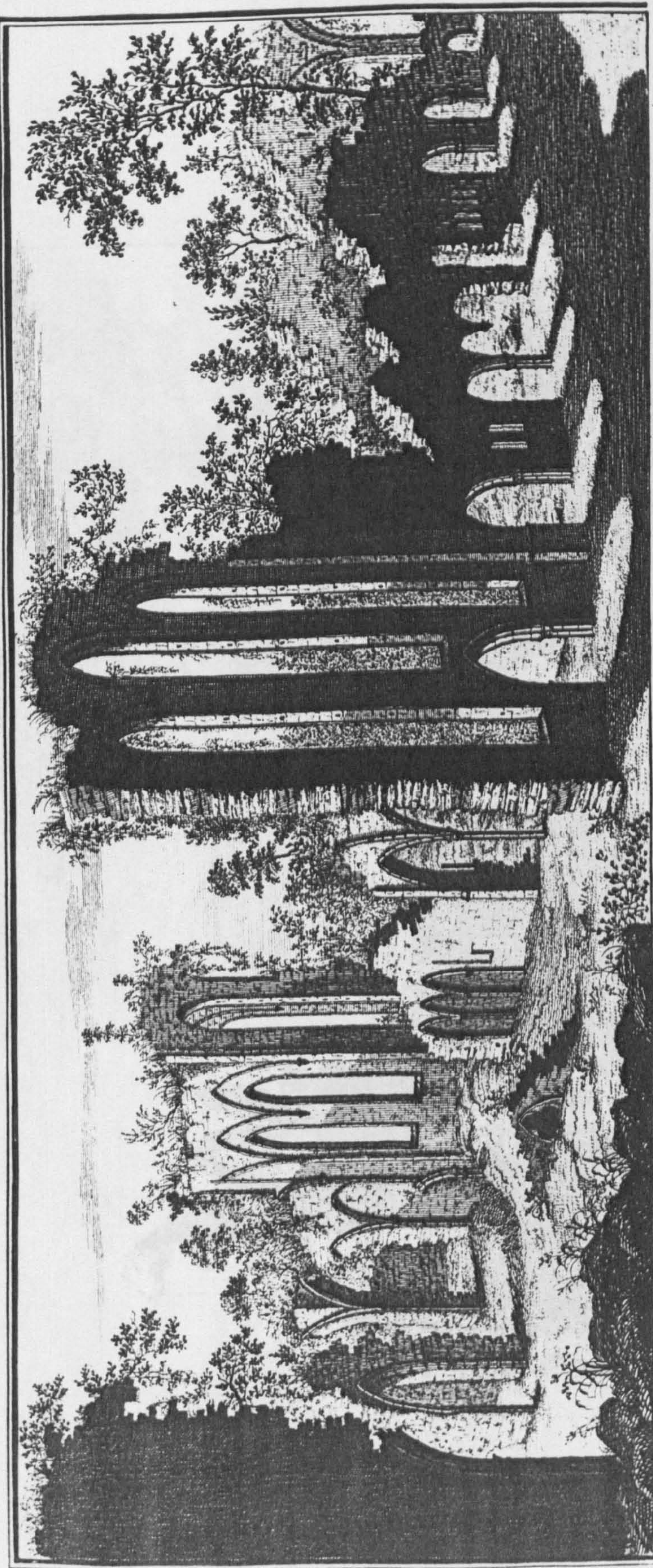




**Figure 10: View of cloister east range and south transept.**



THE NORTH-EAST VIEW OF CROXTON-ABBY, IN THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD.



CROXTON, (CROXDEN, CROCHESDEN or CROCHESDEN) was founded by Bertram de Verdun for Cistercian monks. He first built them a Monastery at Chotes (or Coates) (A.D. 1176); but about three years after he removed them to Croxden, endowing it with several Estates in Cruxden, Stanfort, Oxstretton &c. beside the Church of Hexton (or Alton) (where the Chieftain of the Family was for many Ages). And a Salt Work at Mellewich; the Founder dy'd in the Holy Land; but there were two Theobalds de Verdun and many other of his Descendants buried here. In 1534, the present owner is the Earl of Macclesfield.

Figure 11: Croxden Abbey viewed from the north-west. Engraving by S & N Buck, 1731. (Courtesy William Salt Library).



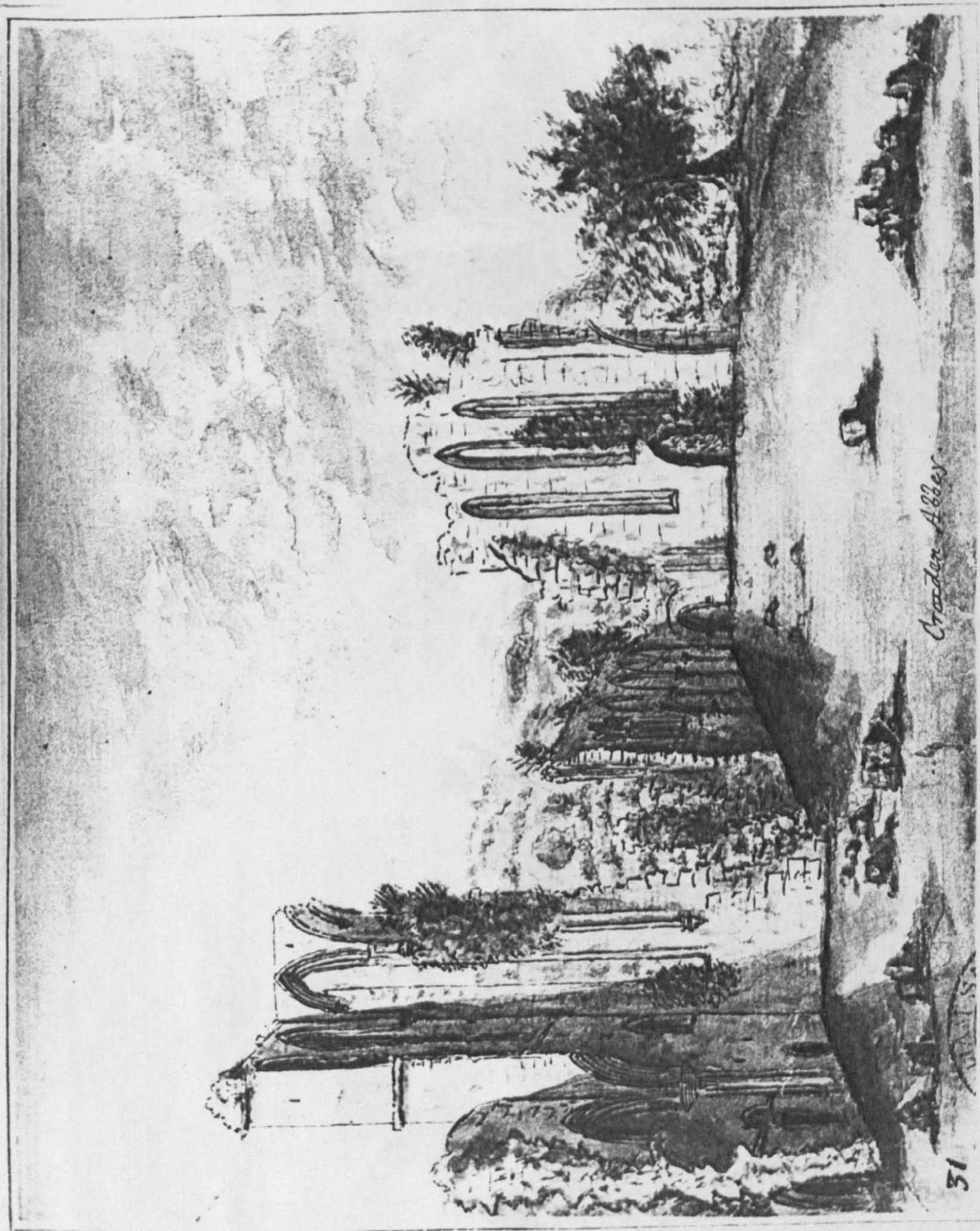


Figure 12: Croxden Abbey church from the east. Water-colour by S. Shaw, undated. (Courtesy William Salt Library).



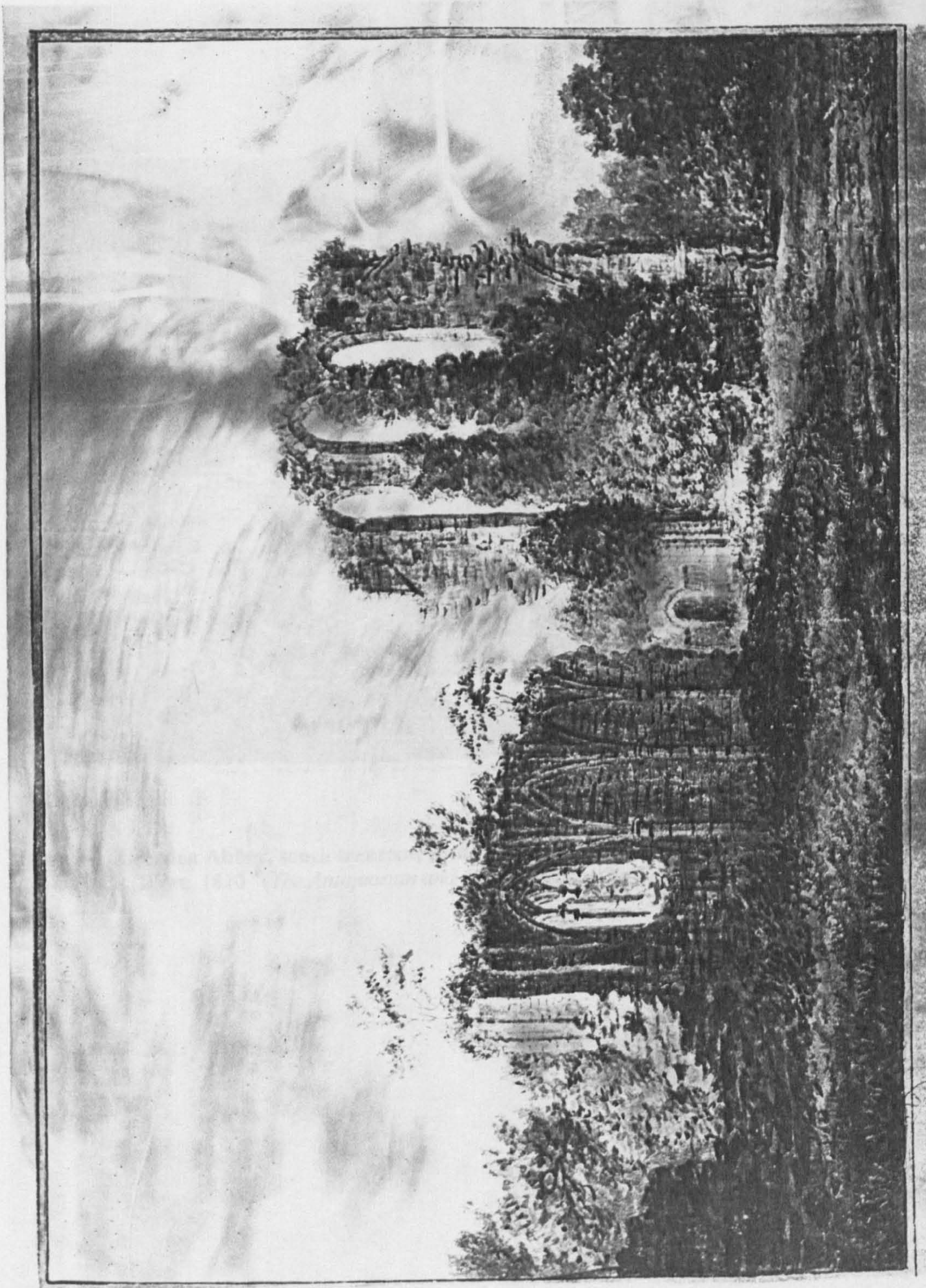


Figure 13: Croxden Abbey nave, from the east. Anonymous water-colour, 1805. (Courtesy William Salt Library).



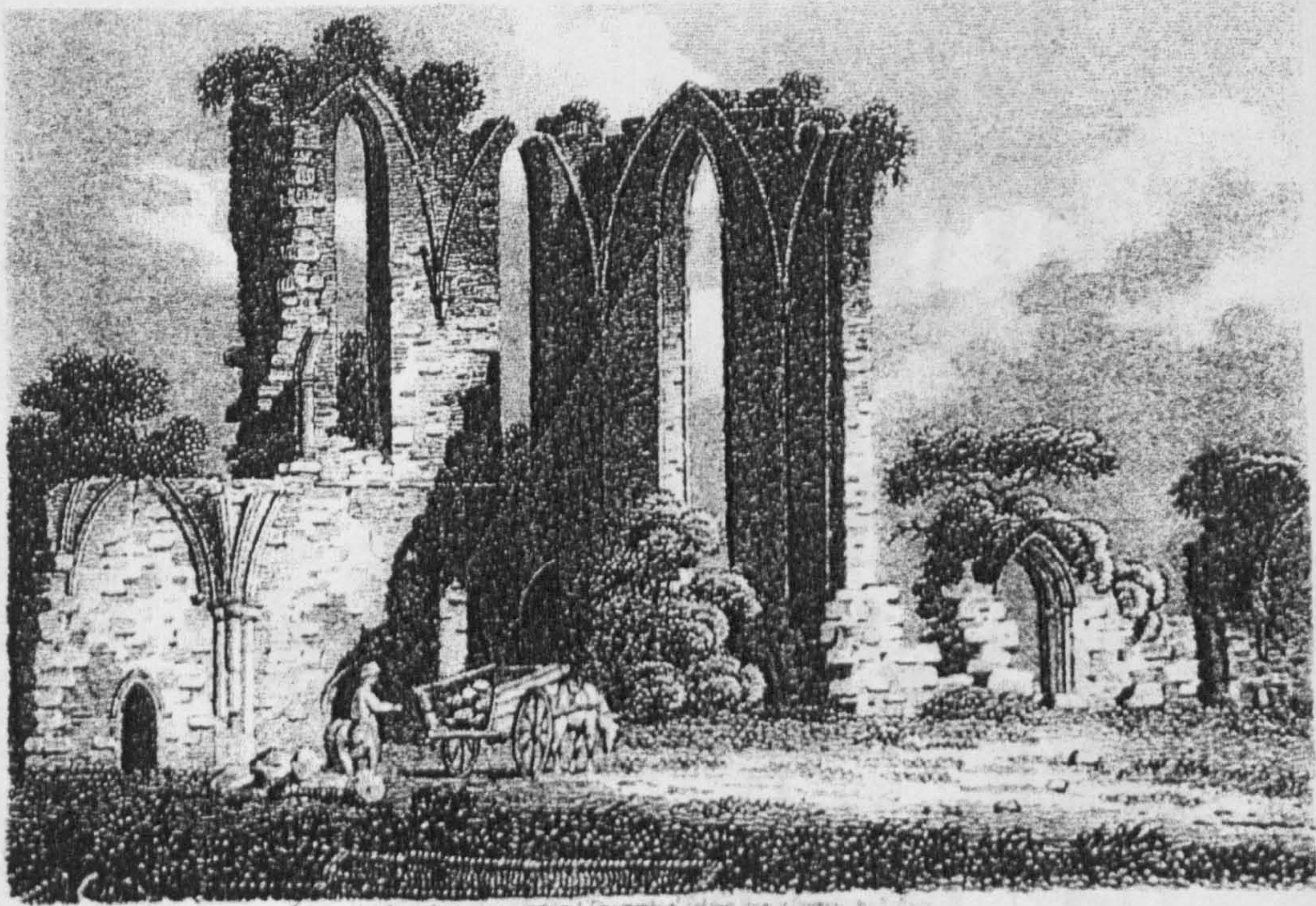


Figure 14: Croxden Abbey, south transept, with parts of the chevet and nave. Engraving from a drawing by R. Blore, 1810. (*The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet* 1811).



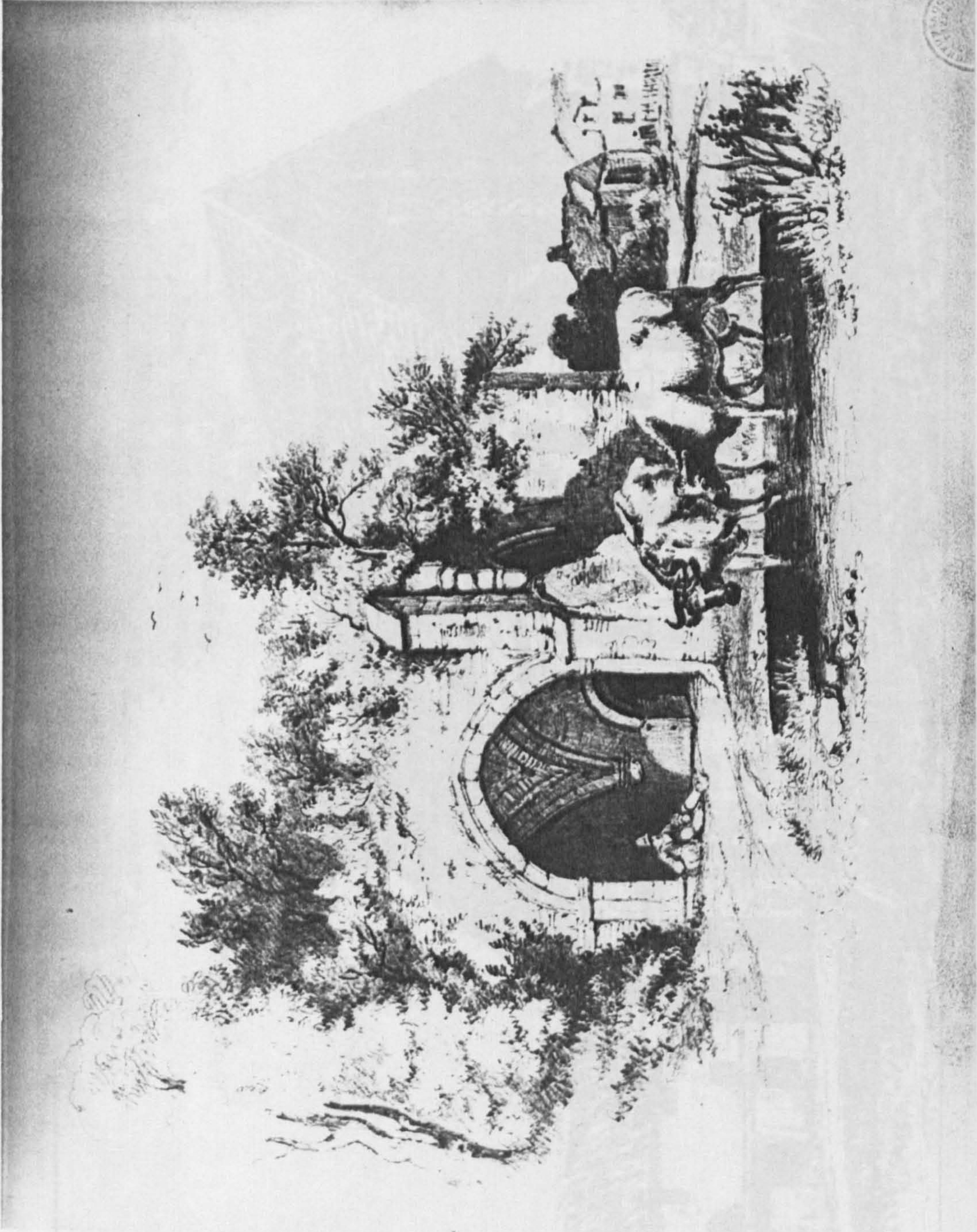


Figure 15: The gatehouse, Croxden Abbey. Pencil drawing by T. Flower, 1836. (Courtesy William Salt Library).



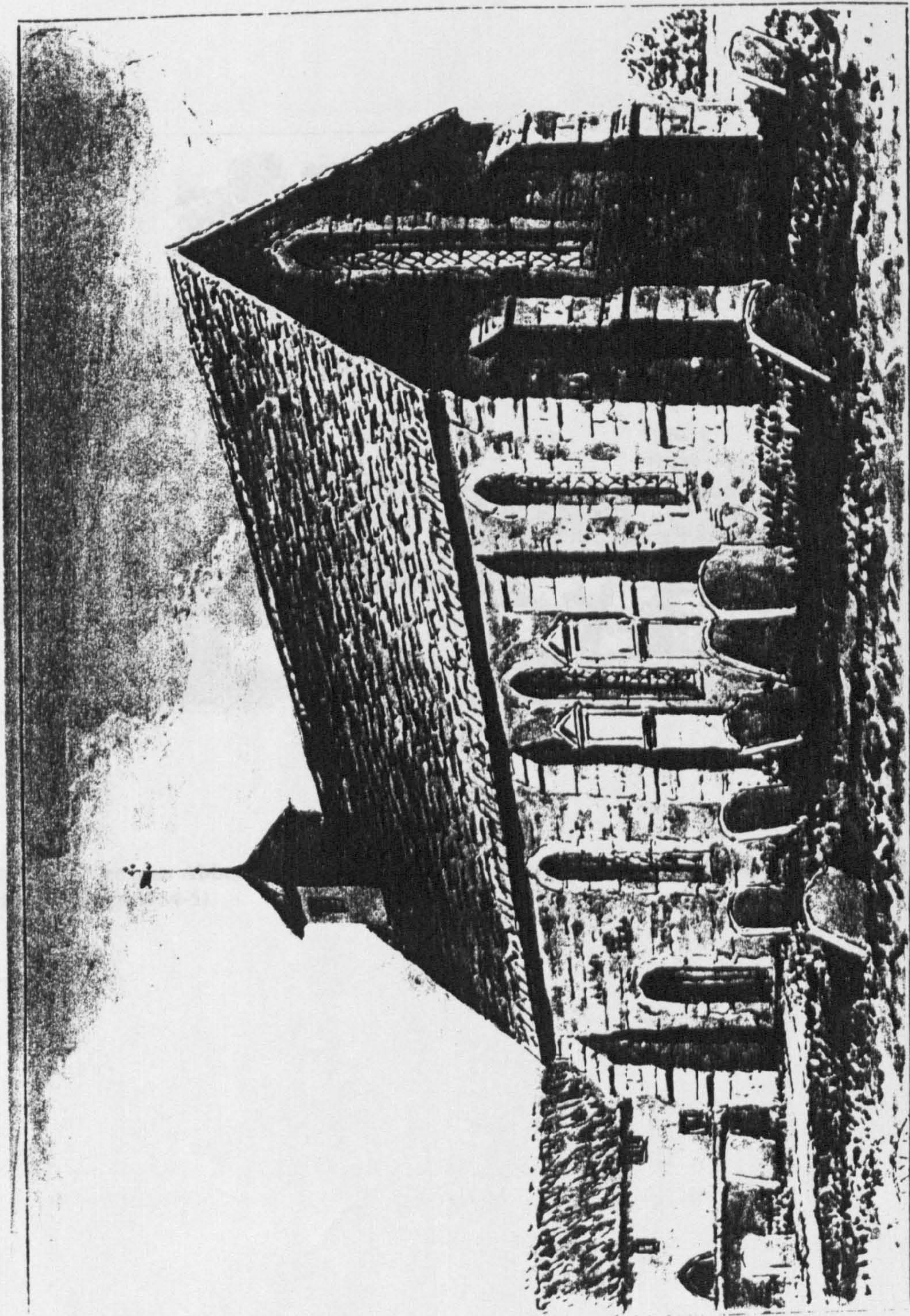
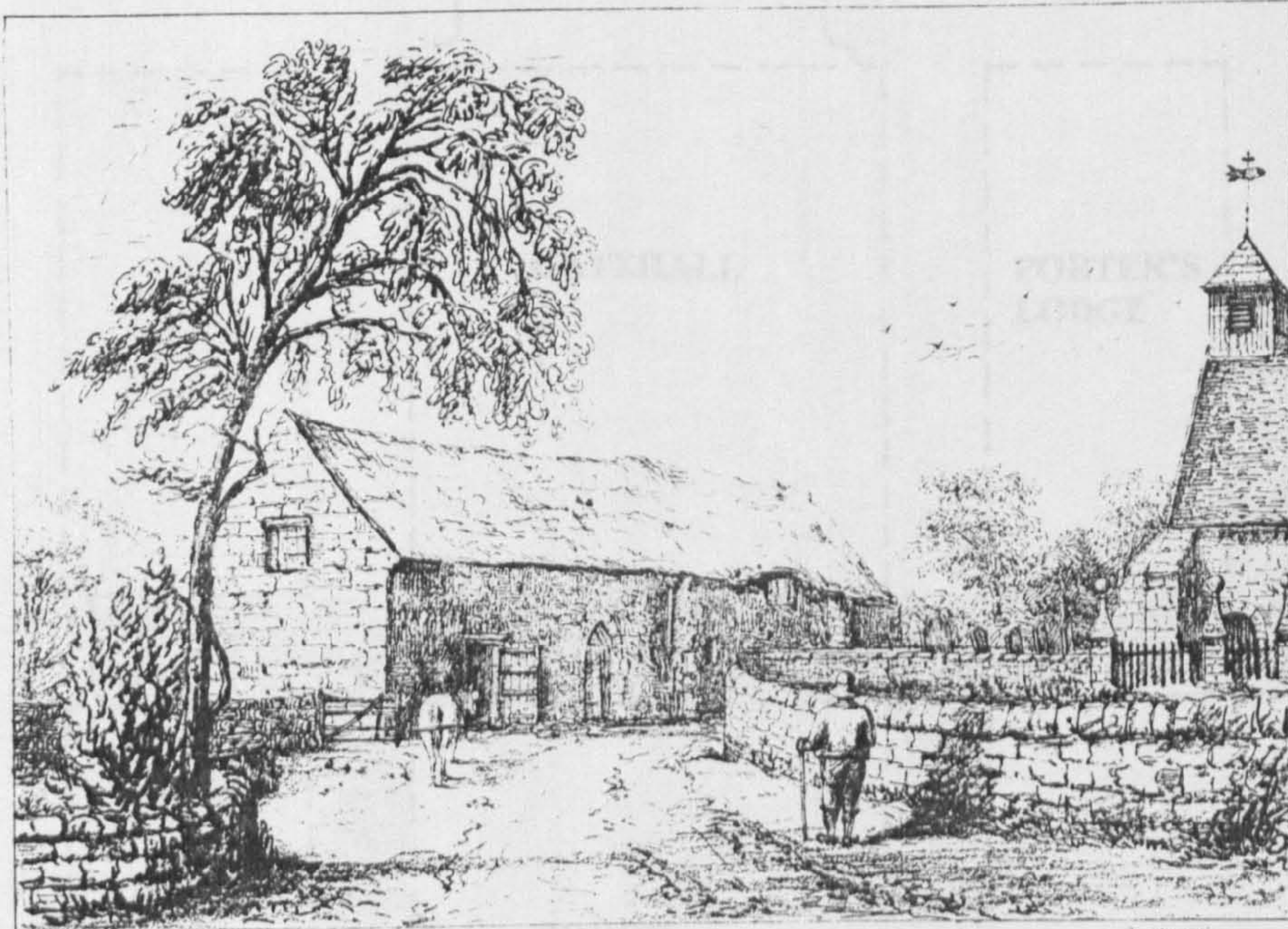


Figure 16: Croxden Abbey chapel, from the south-east. Sepia drawing by J. Buckler, 1839. (Courtesy William Salt Library).

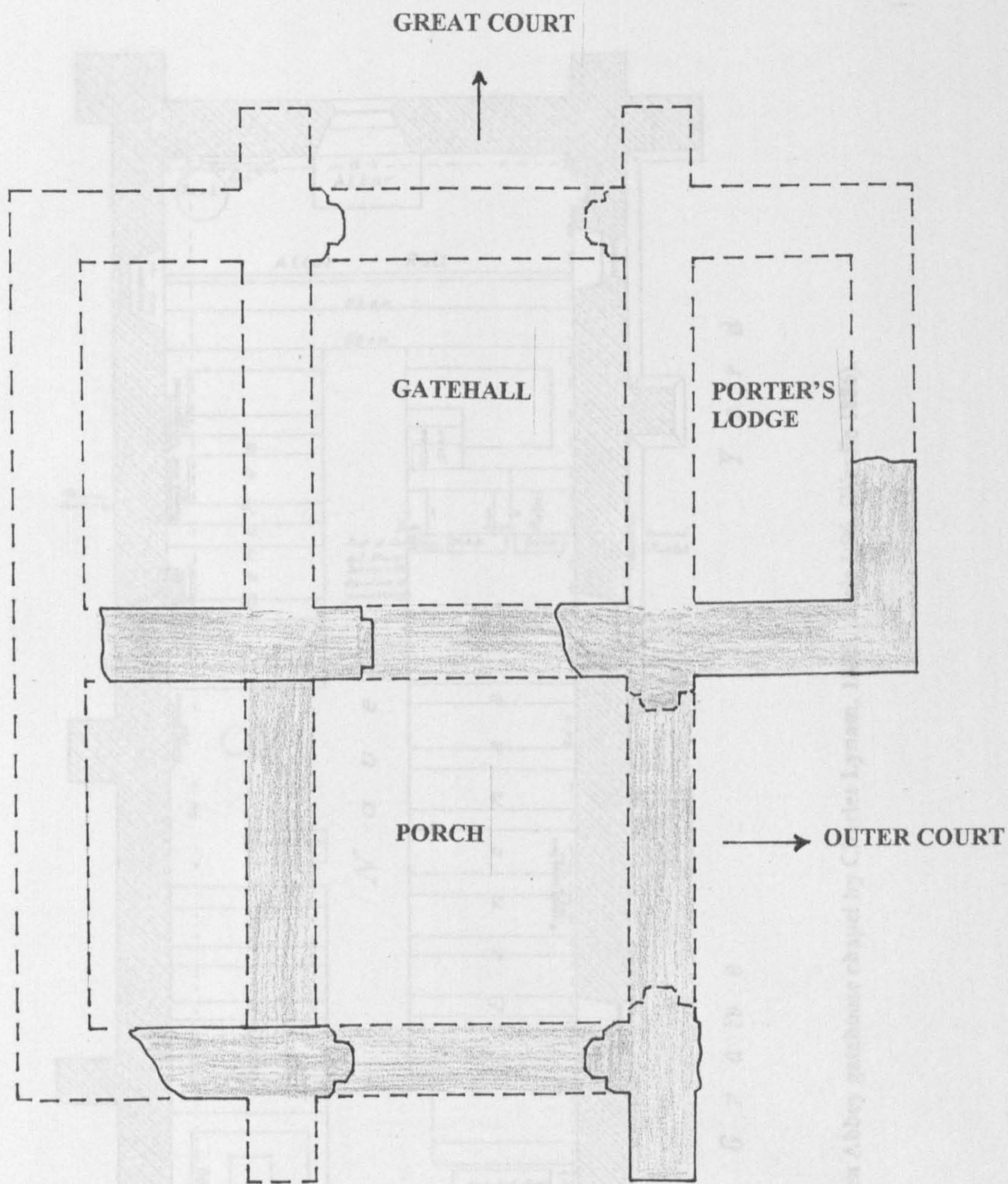




CROXDEN ABBEY AND CHURCH

**Figure 17: Croxden Abbey, possible guesthouse.** Anastatic drawing by P. Gresley, 1855. (*Anastatic Drawing Society 1854-5*).





**Figure 18: Conjectural plan of Croxden Abbey gatehouse.** The shaded area shows those parts probably still standing in Flower's drawing of 1836. The porch probably pointed to the north.



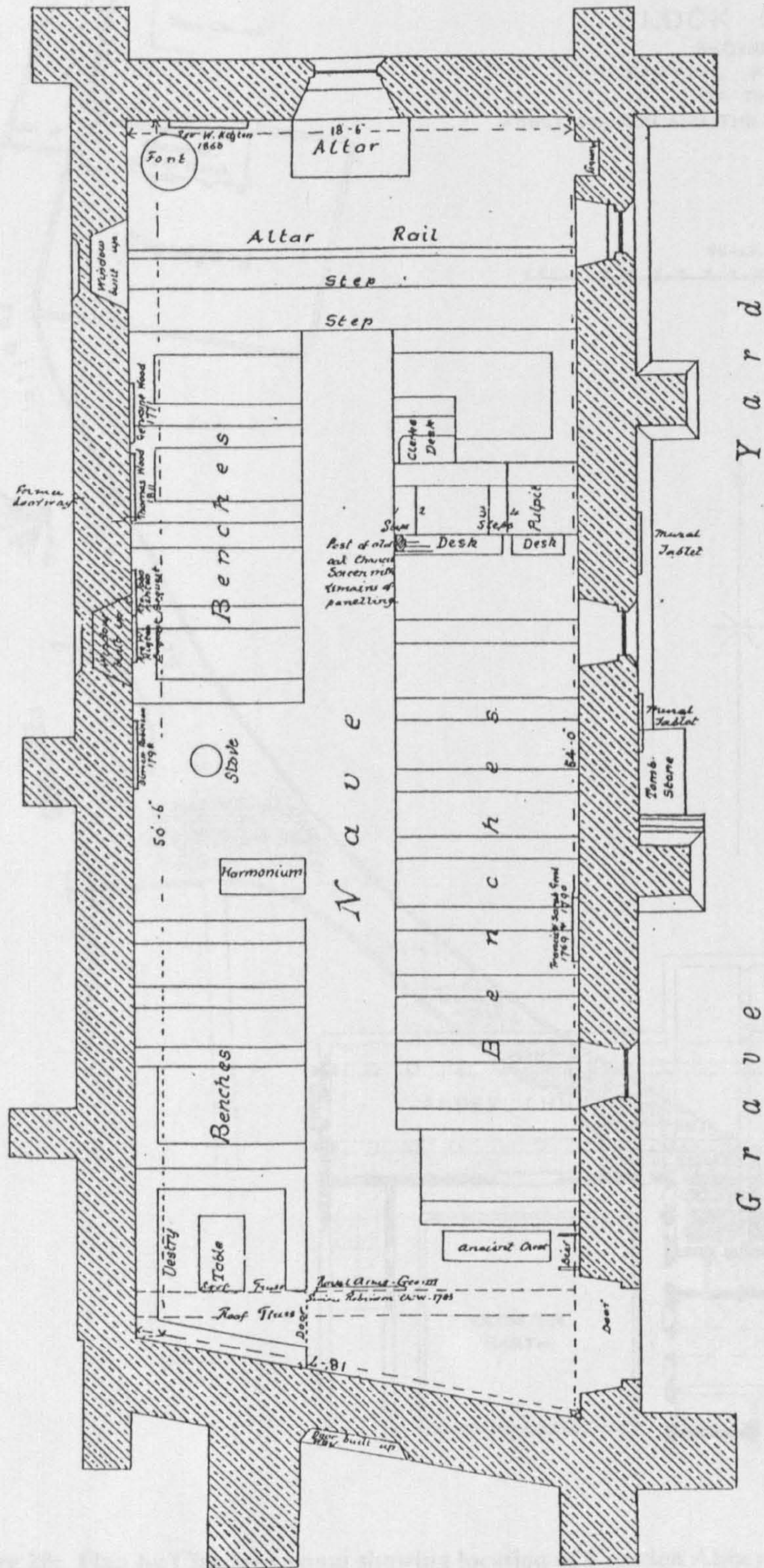


Figure 19: Plan of Croxden Abbey gatehouse chapel by Charles Lynam, 1885. Scale 1:96. (Wardle 1886).



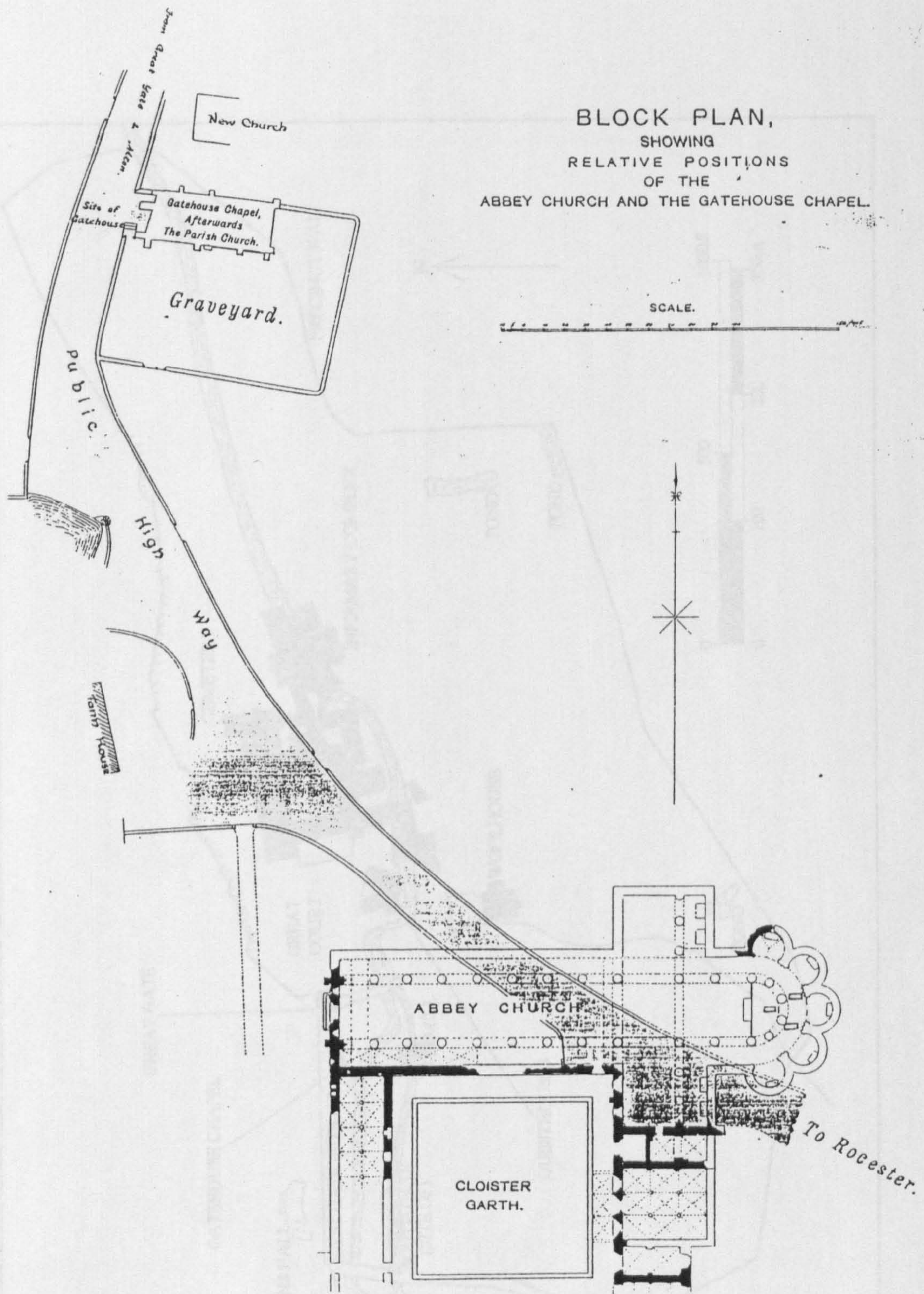


Figure 20: Plan by Charles Lynam showing location of Croxden Abbey gatehouse chapel. (Wardle 1886).



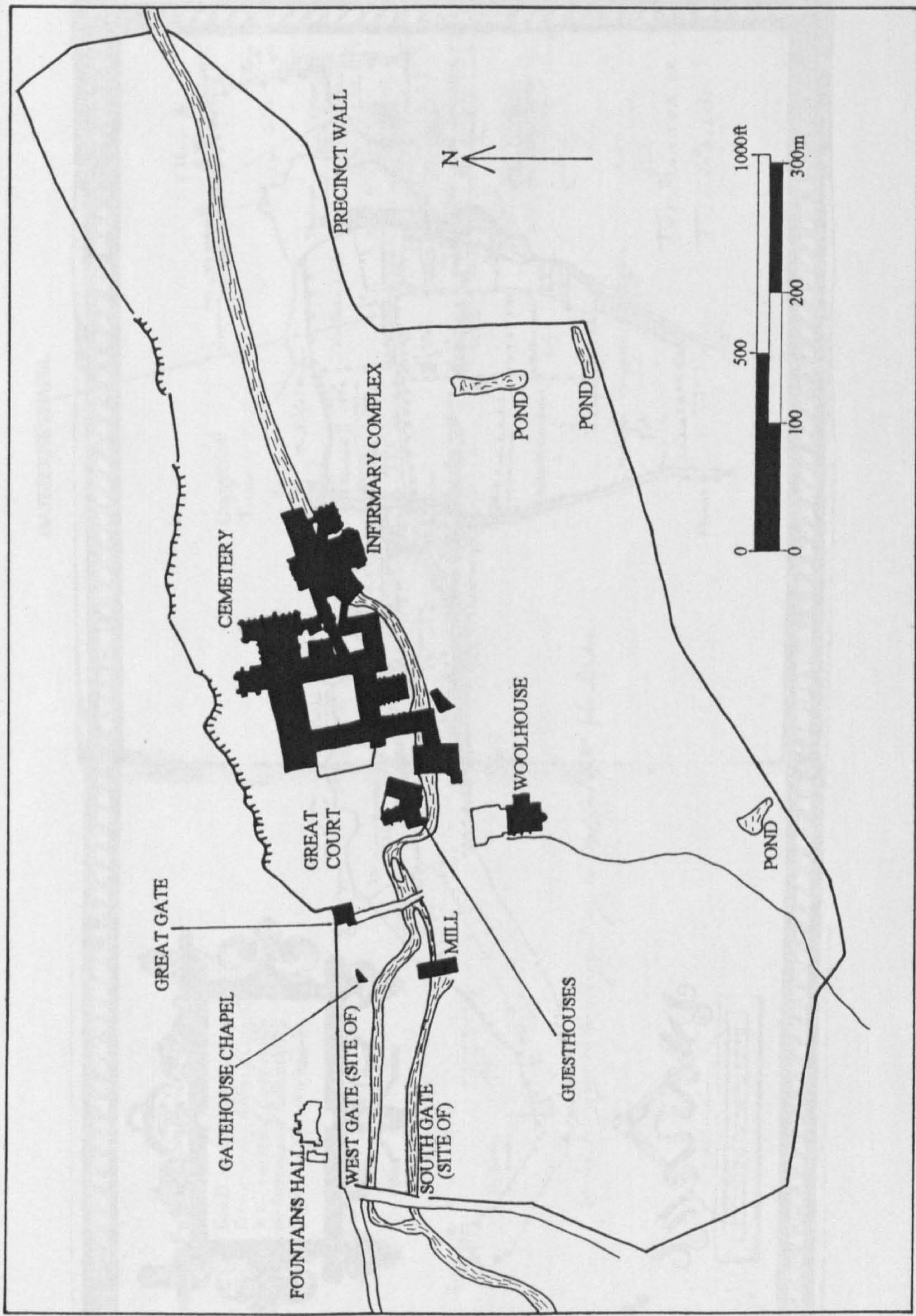
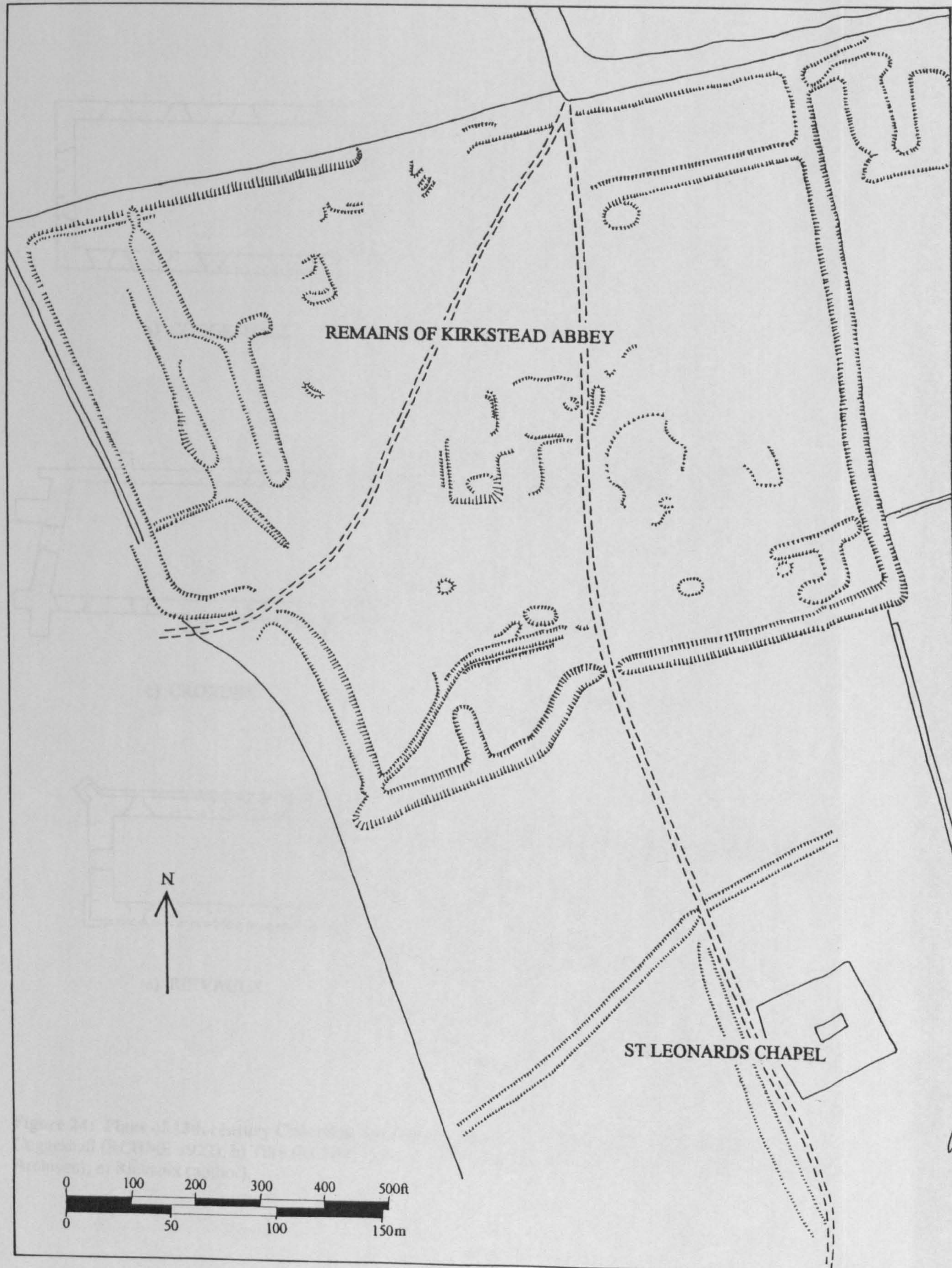


Figure 21: The precinct of Fountains Abbey. (after Coppack 1994).



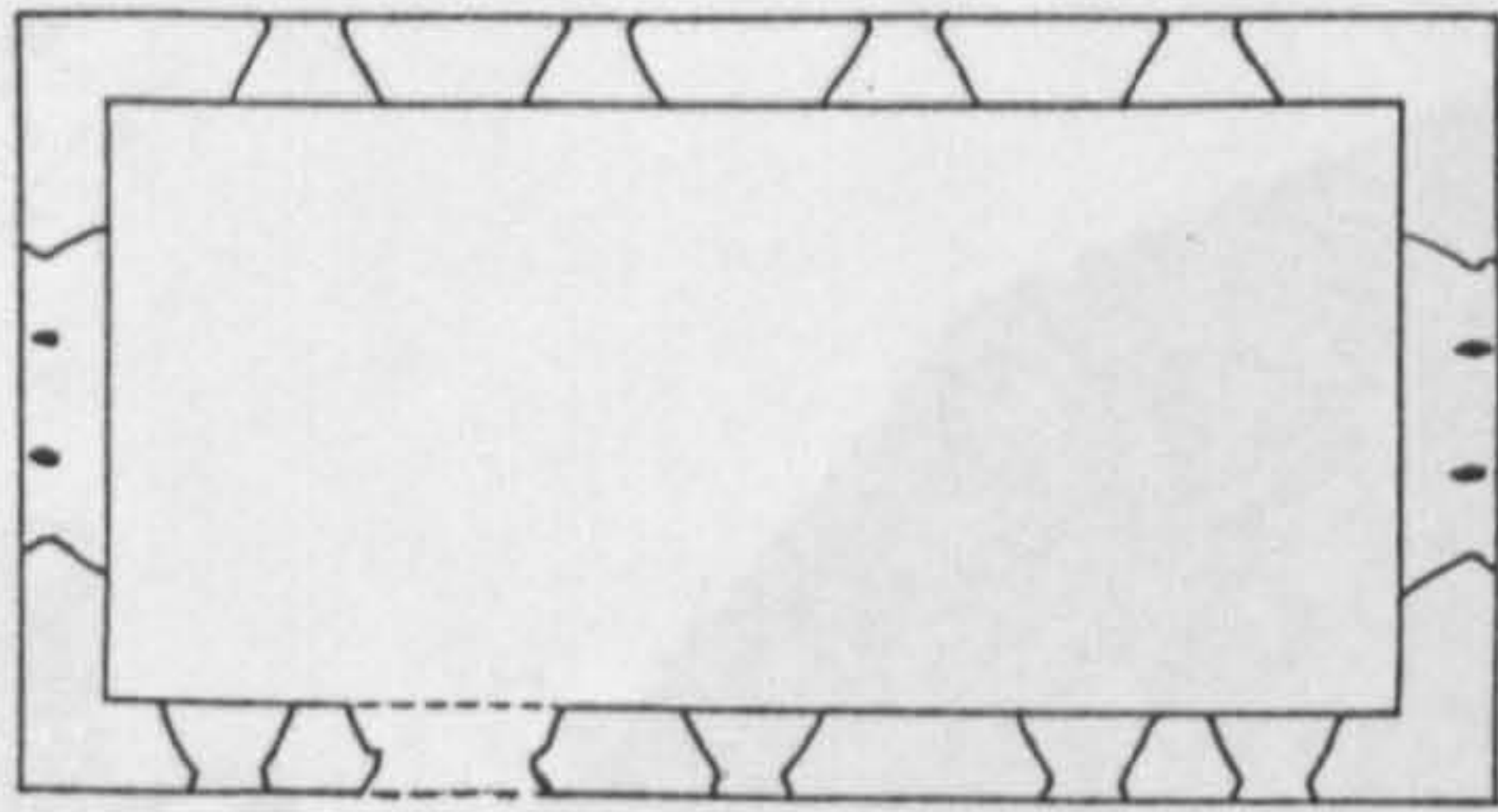




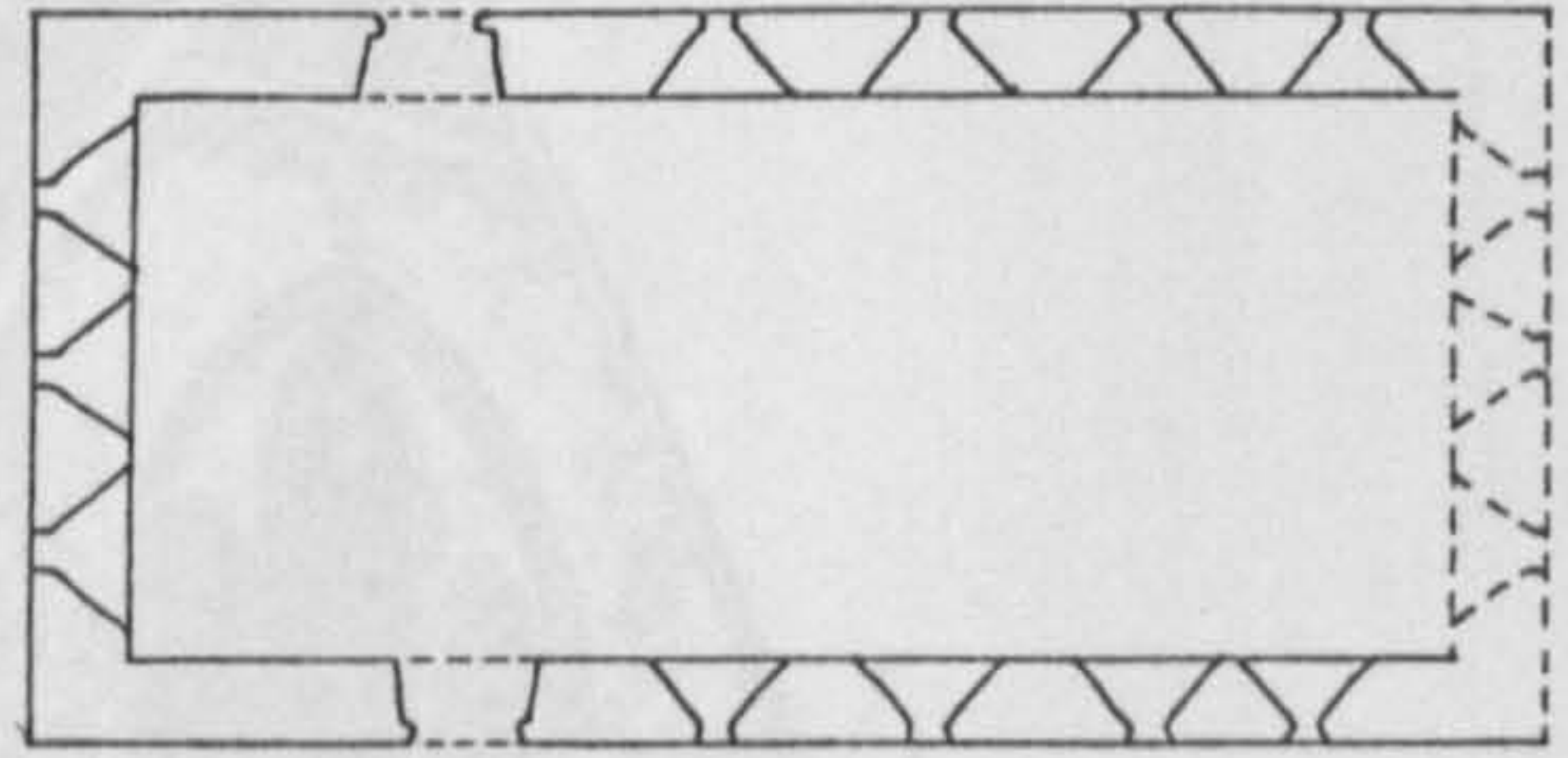


**Figure 23: Kirkstead Abbey.** The precinct boundary is the large sub-rectangular ditch to the north, while the chapel stands in its own enclosure more than 160m to the south. (Based on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map).

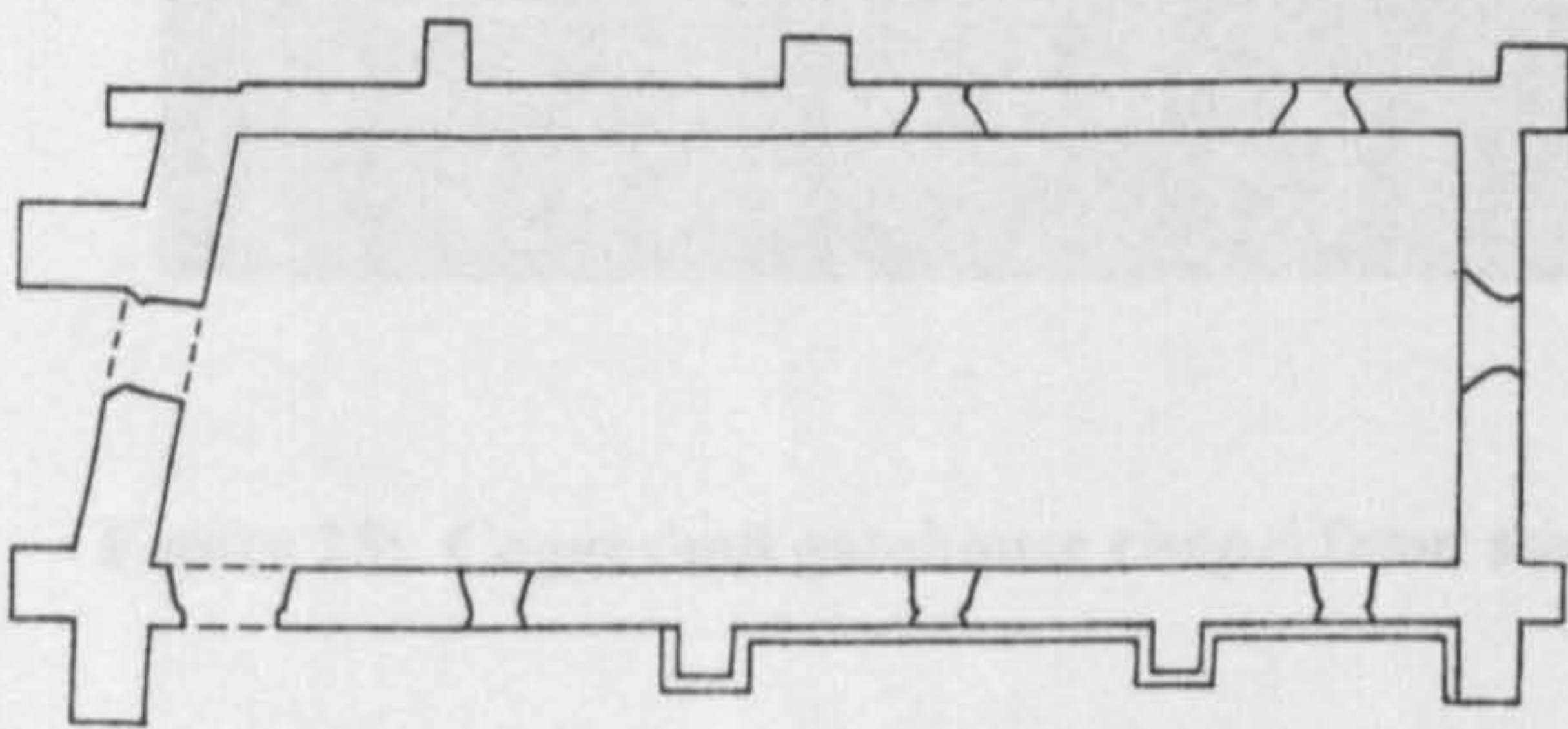




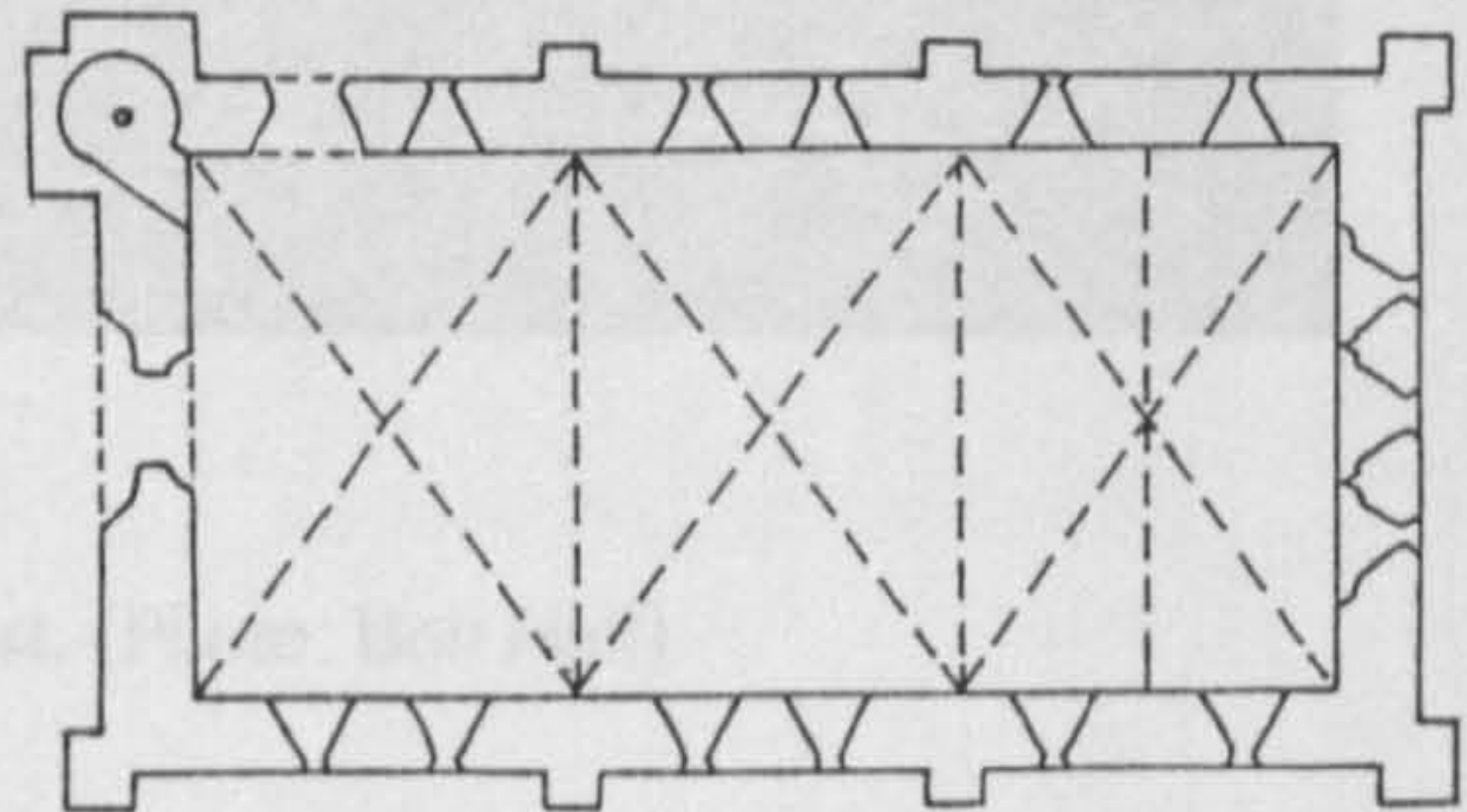
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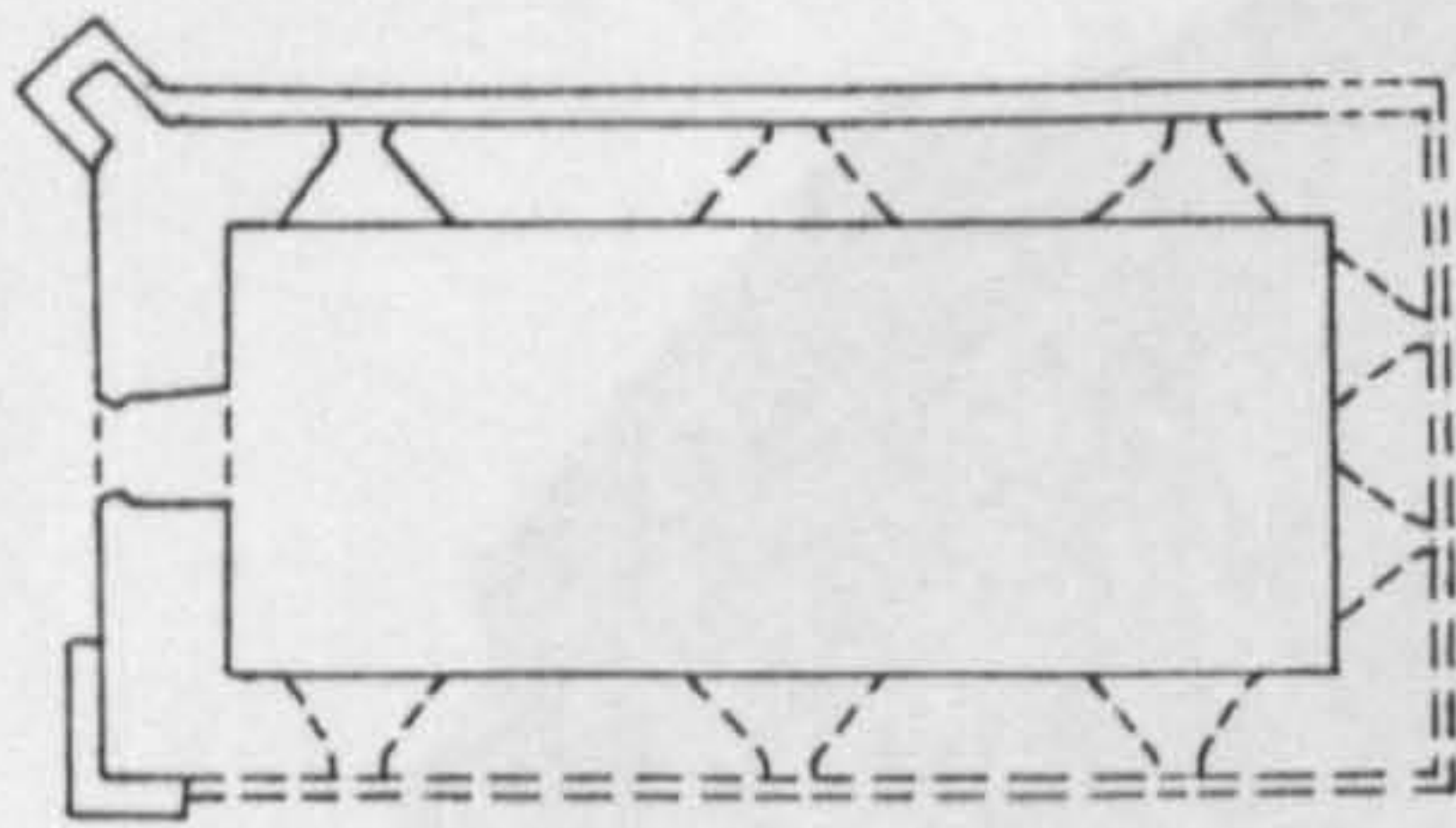
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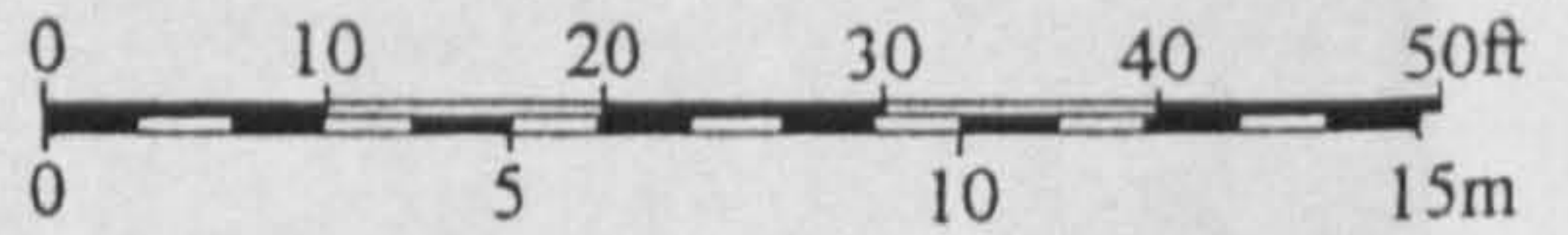
c) CROXDEN



d) KIRKSTEAD

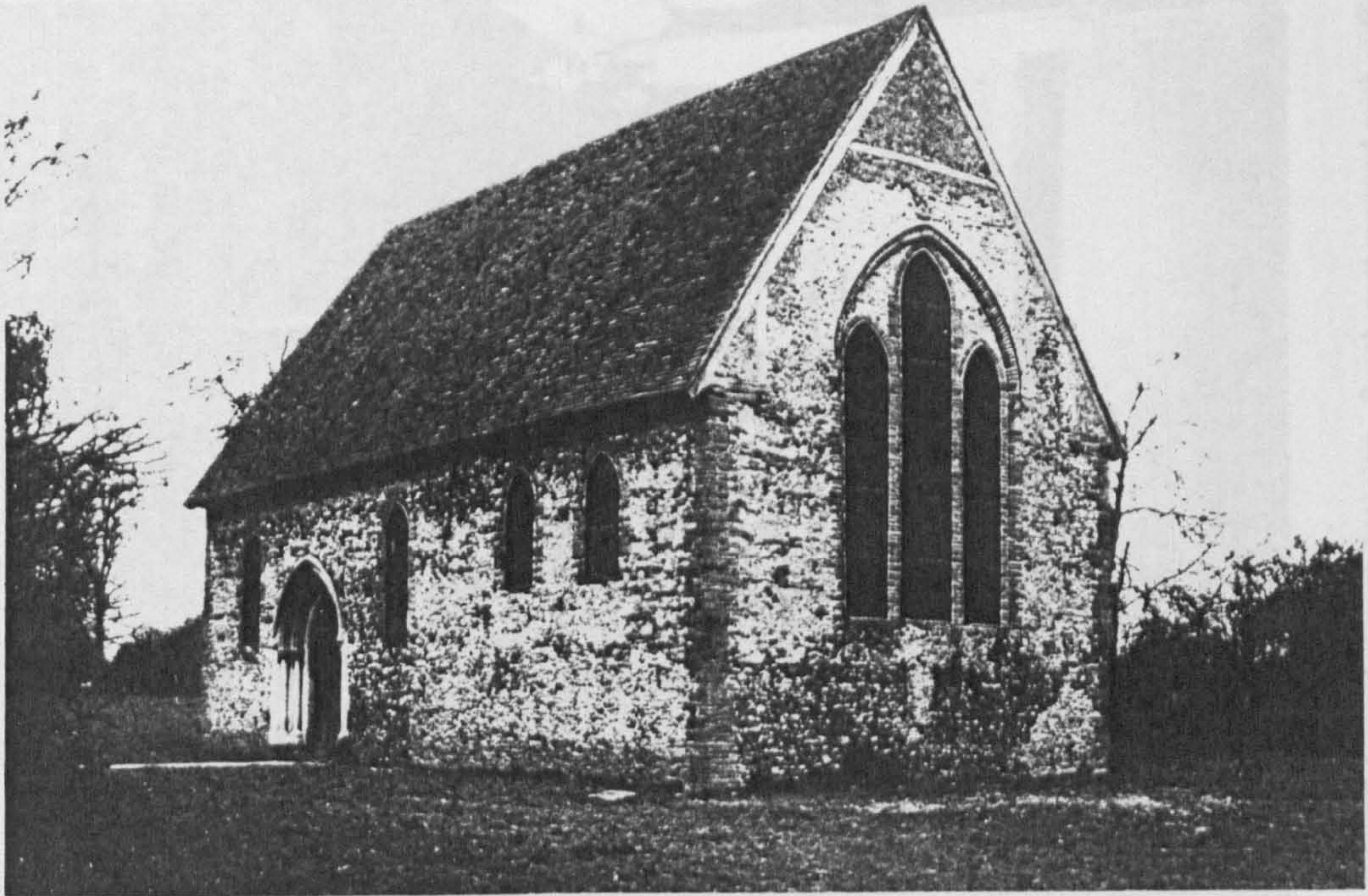


e) RIEVAULX



**Figure 24: Plans of 13th century Cistercian gatehouse chapels, with liturgical north at the top. a) Coggeshall (RCHME 1922); b) Tilty (RCHME 1916); c) Croxden (Wardle 1886); d) Kirkstead (Lincolnshire Archives); e) Rievaulx (author).**





**Figure 25: Coggeshall gatehouse chapel from south-east. (Photo: Bob Hall).**



**Figure 26: Tilty gatehouse chapel from north-west. The fourteenth-century chancel can be seen on the right side. (Photo: Bob Hall).**



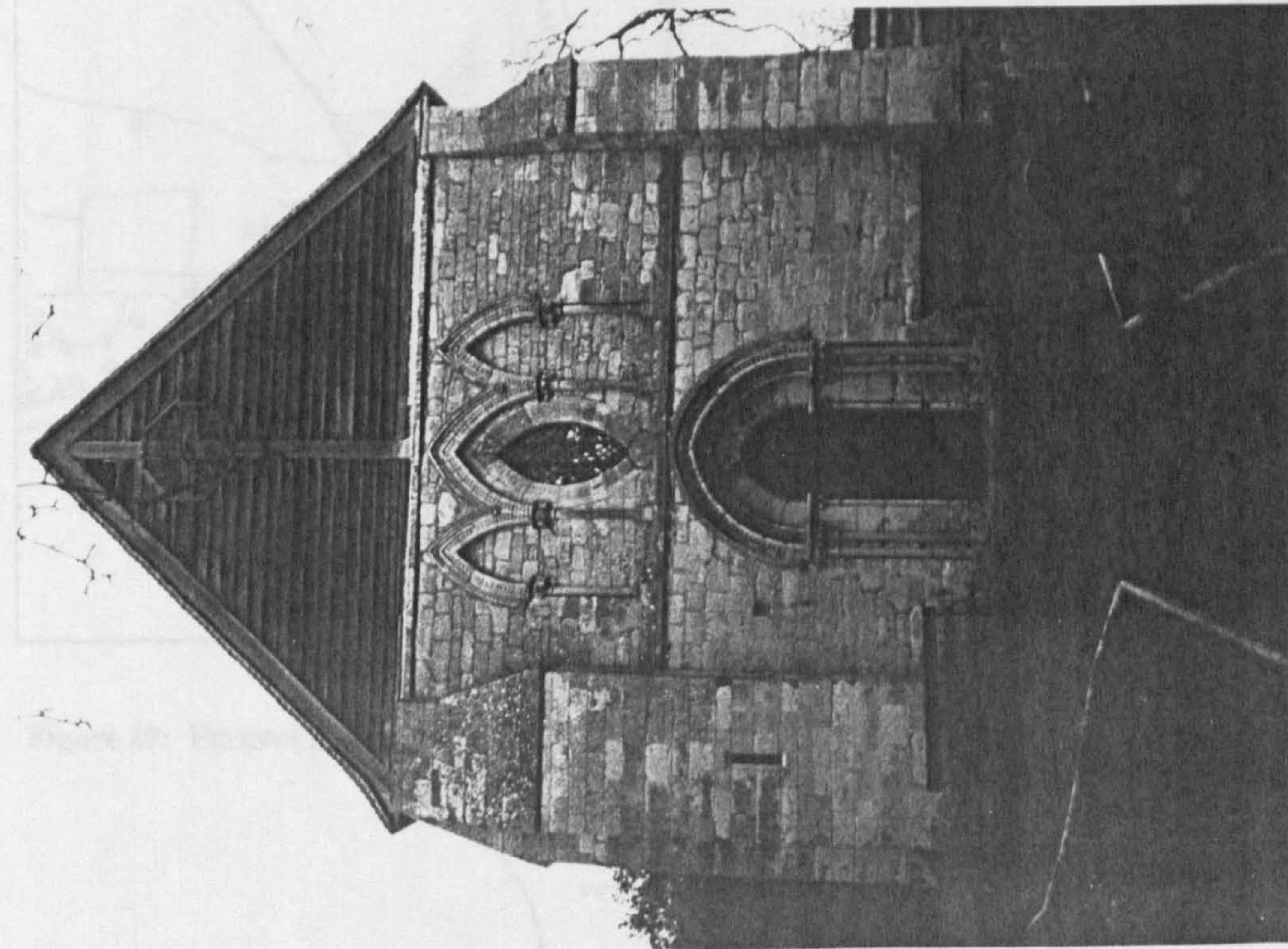


Figure 27: Kirkstead chapel from west.

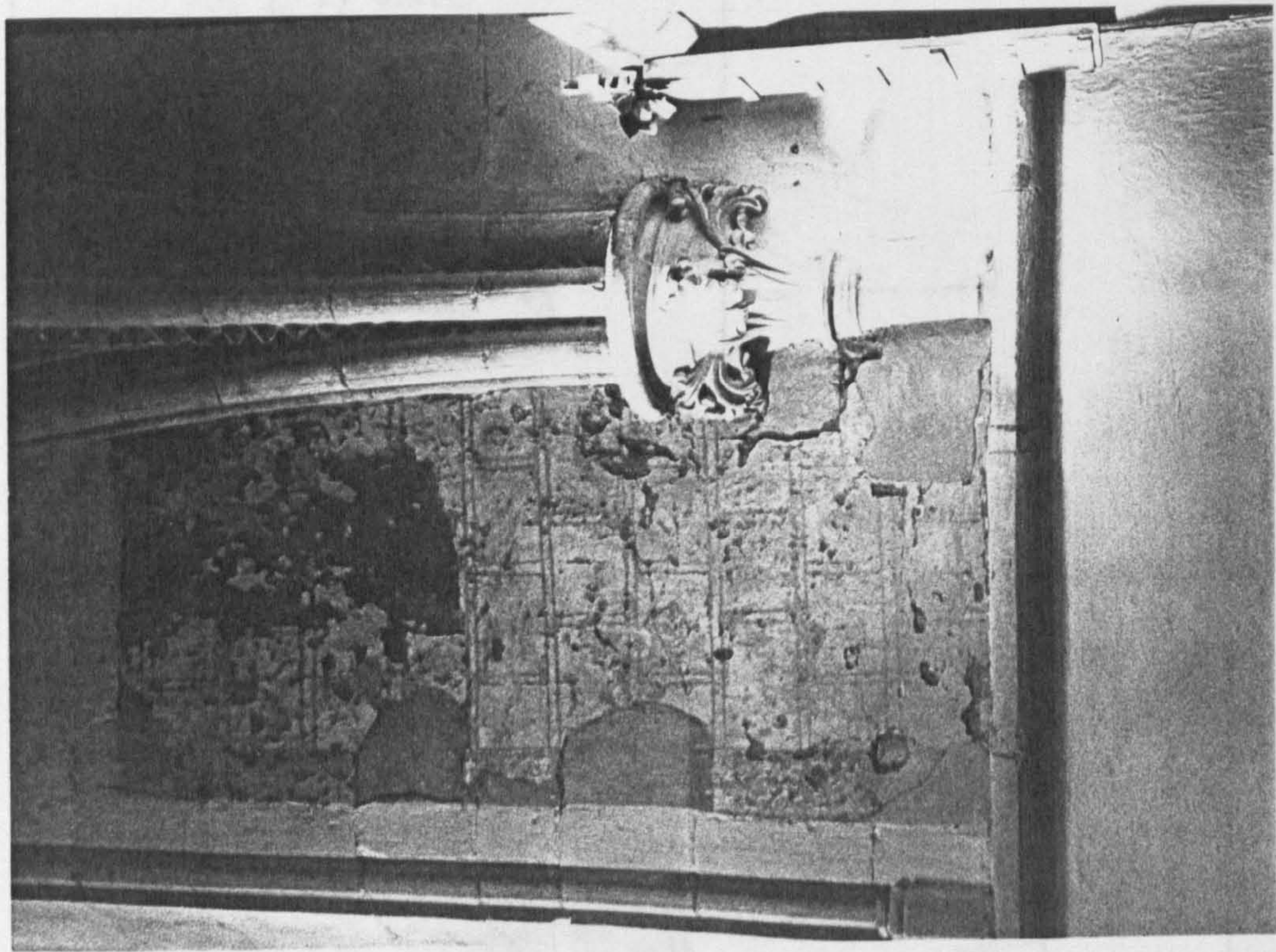


Figure 28: Kirkstead chapel, interior. South-east respond with stiff-leaf capital and moulded ribs, also showing original decorative paintwork.



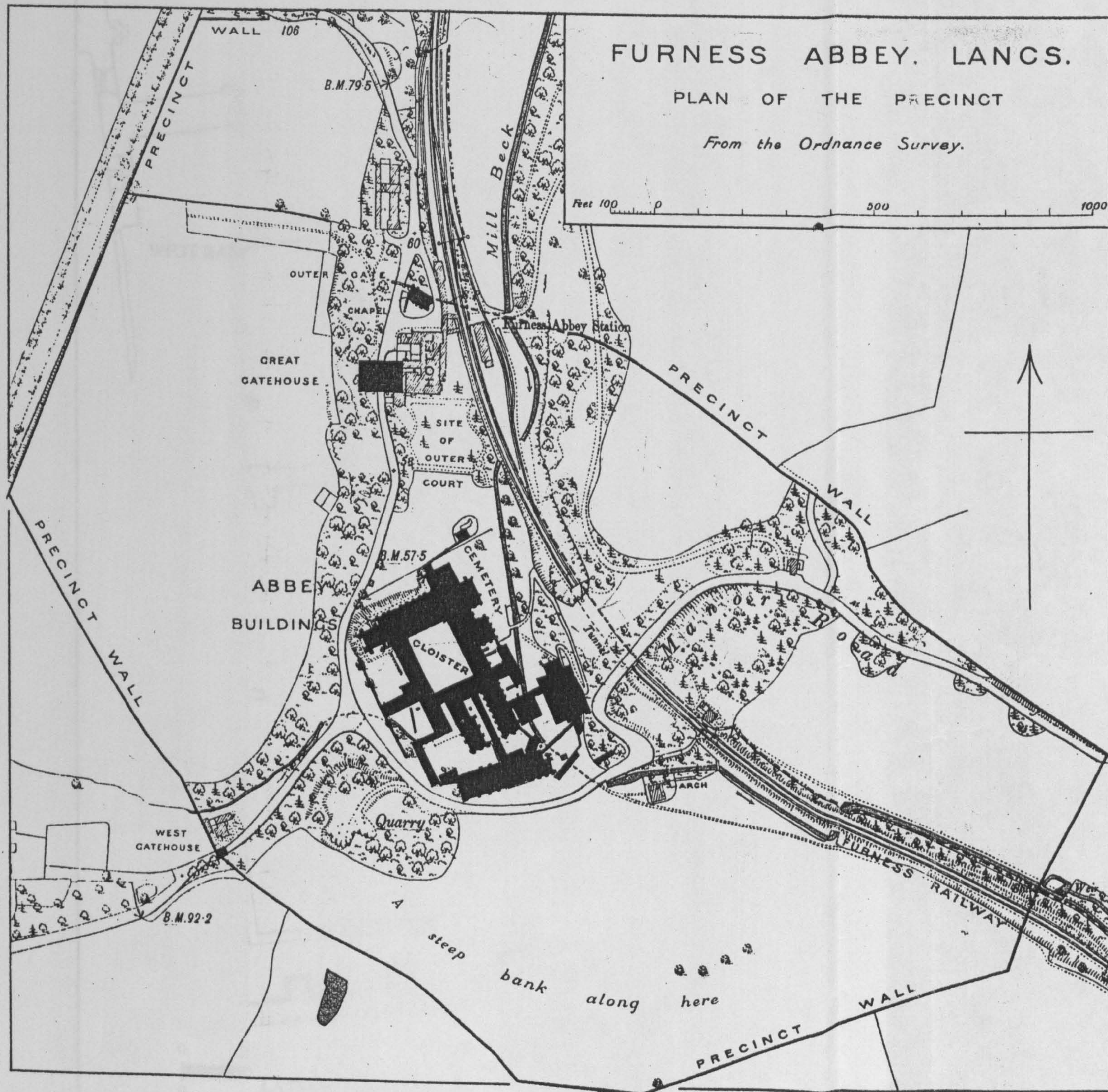


Figure 29: Furness Abbey precinct. (Hope 1900).

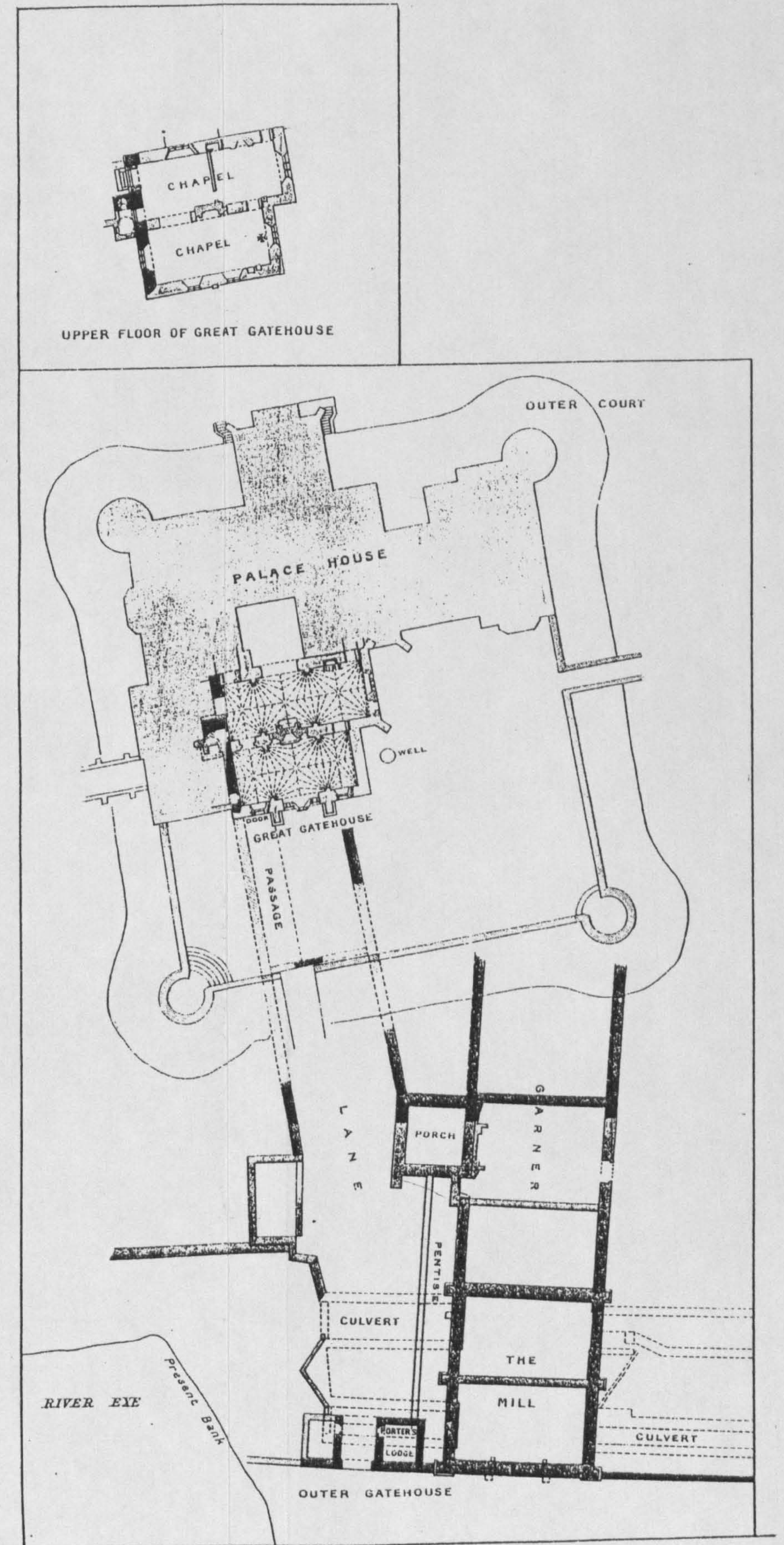


Figure 30: Outer yard and gatehouse of Beaulieu Abbey. (Hope and Brakspear 1906).



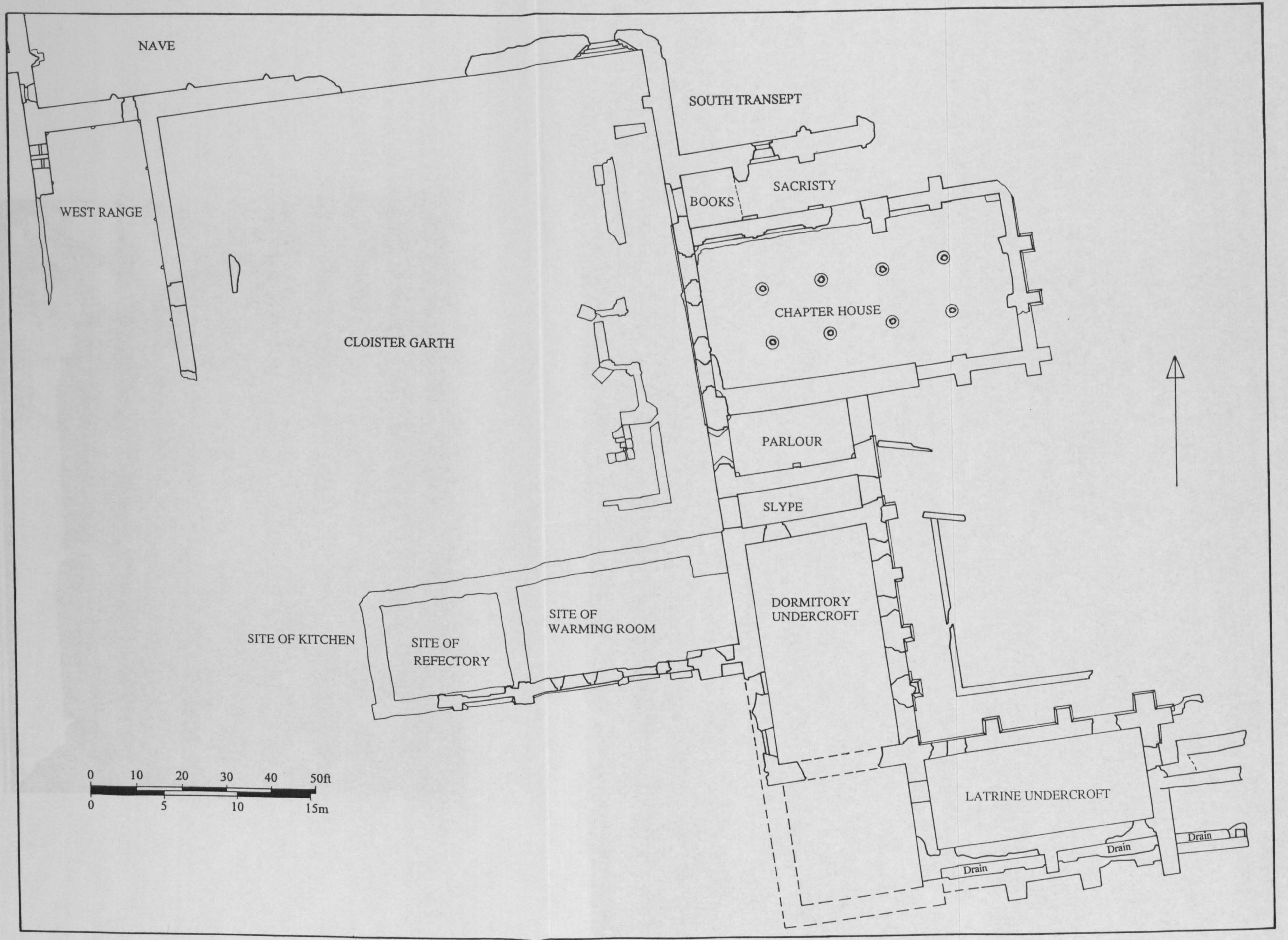


Figure 31: Plan of cloister, ranges and reredorter. (Courtesy English Heritage, with additions and corrections).



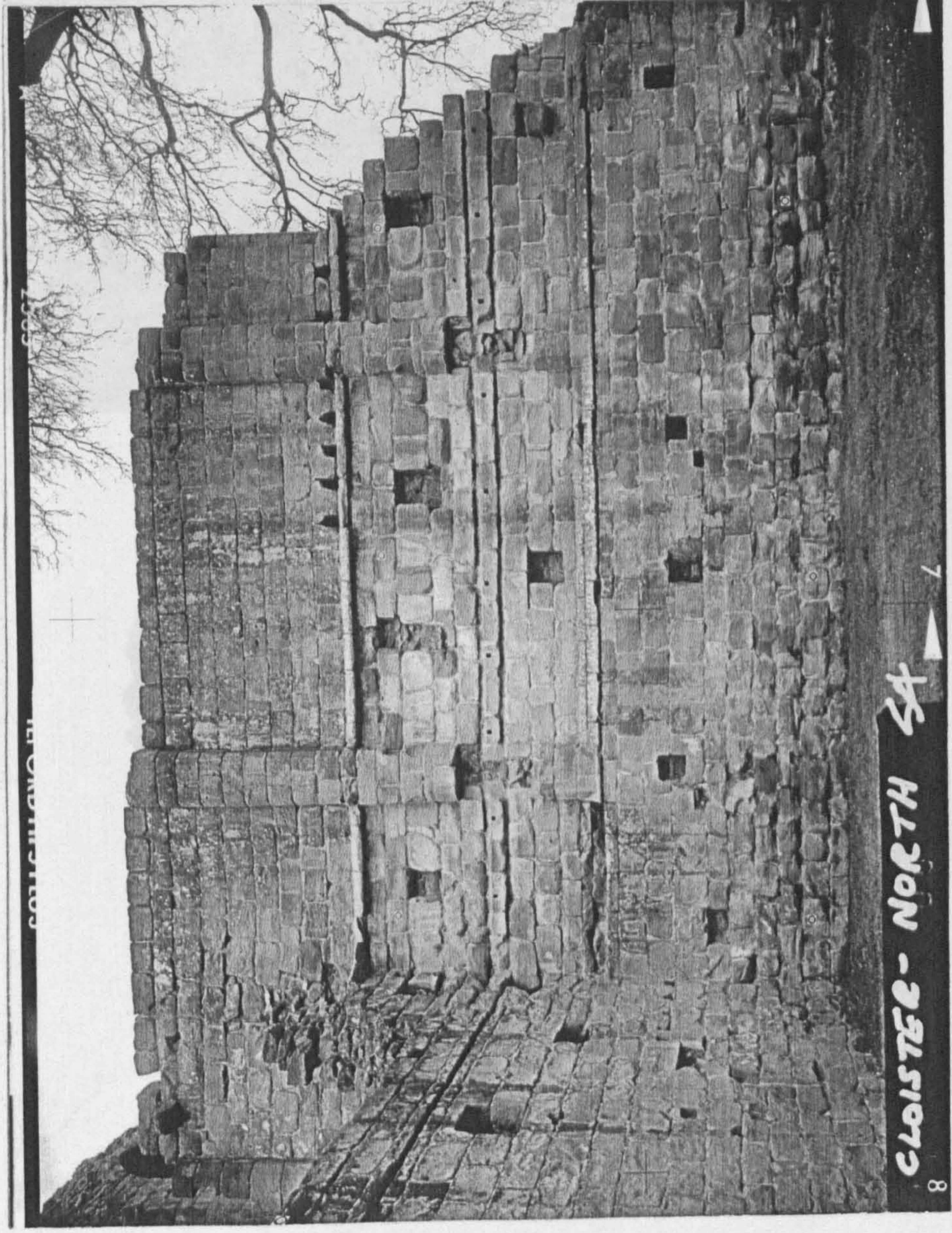


Figure 32: North-west corner of cloister, looking north. (Courtesy English Heritage).



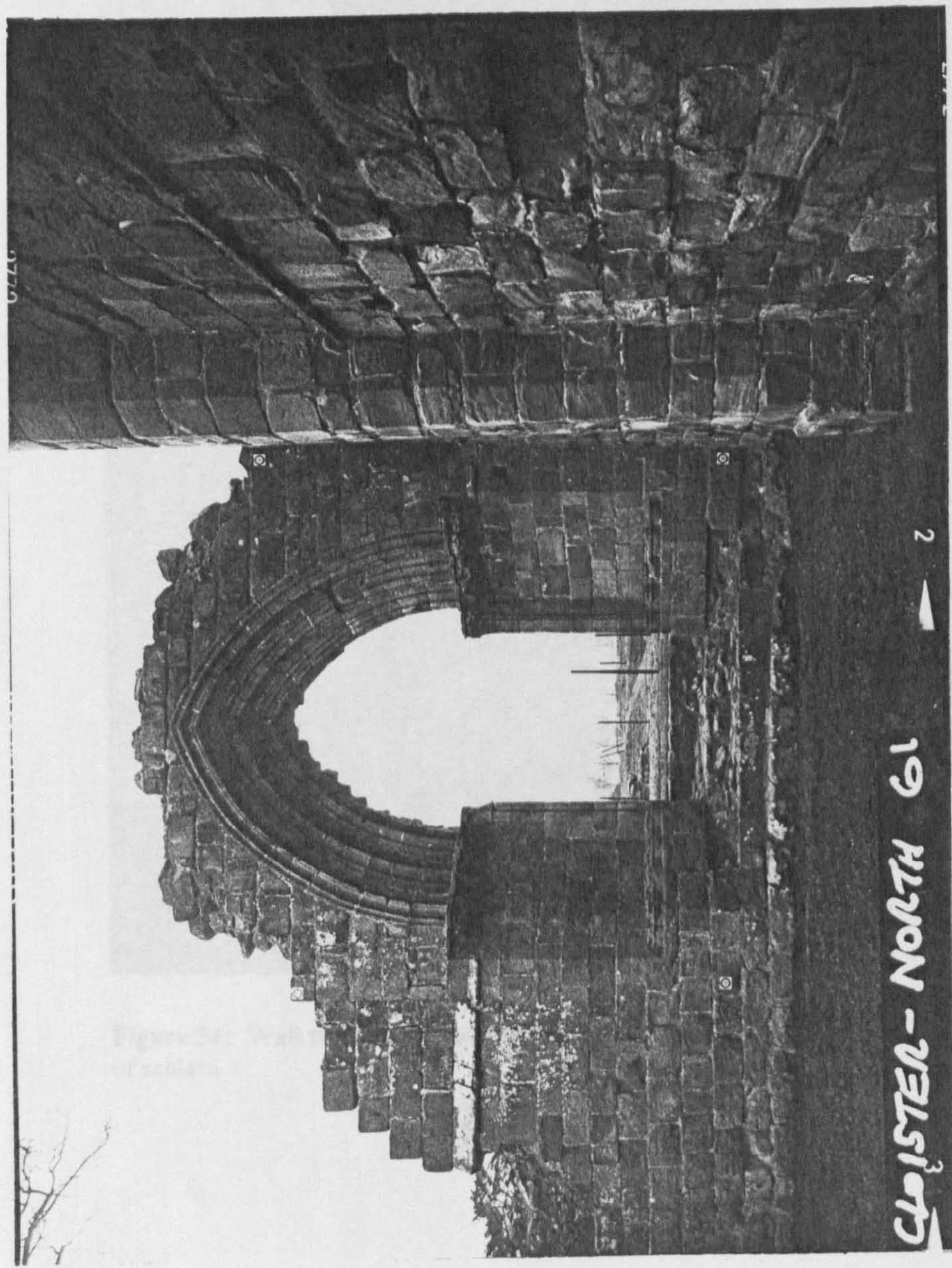


Figure 33: Processional door, from cloister. (Courtesy English Heritage).





**Figure 34:** Wall to west of processional door, showing misalignment of ashlars.

Figure 35: West cloister wall (west range courtyard), north end. (Courtesy English Heritage)



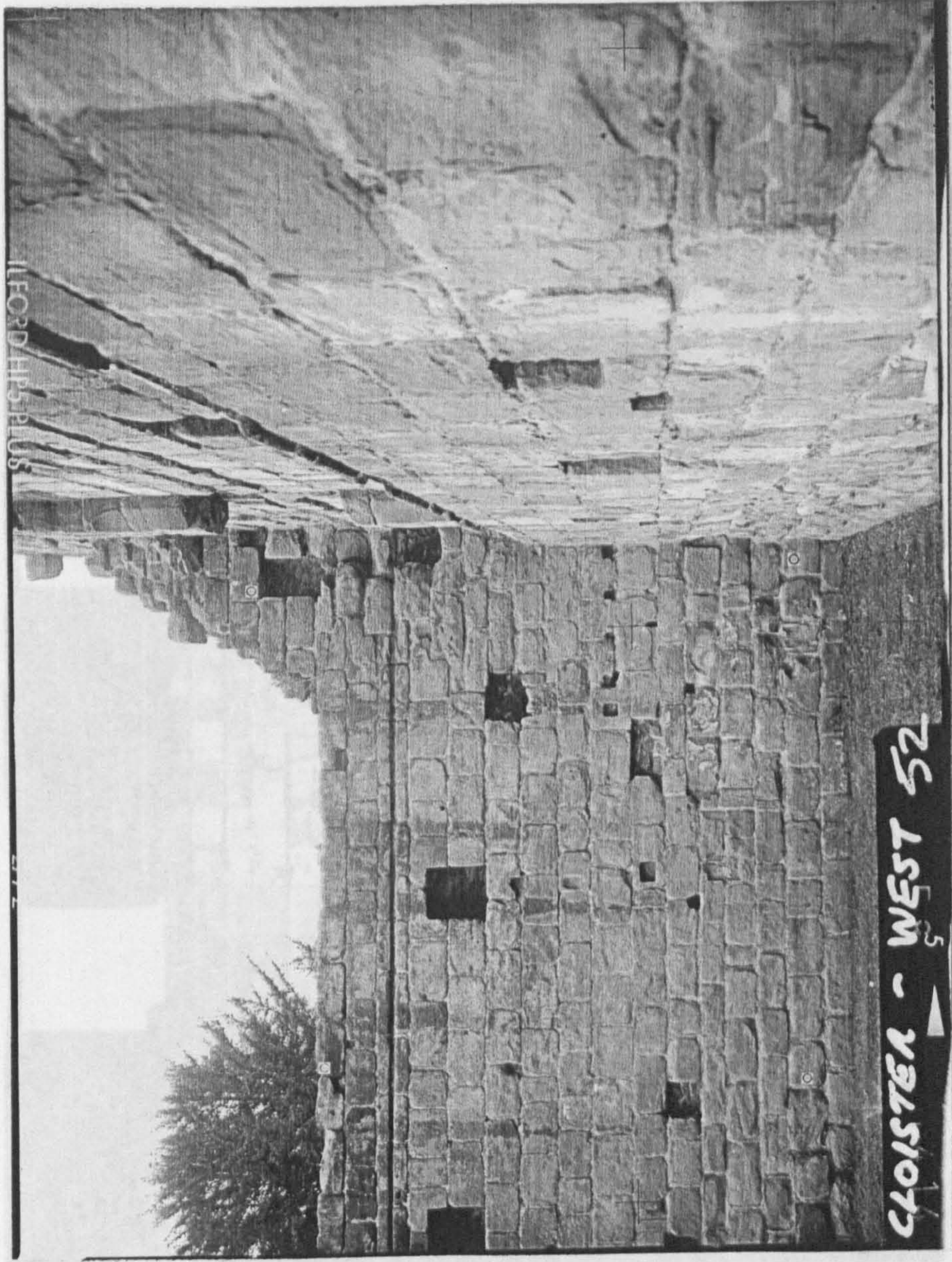


Figure 35: West cloister wall (west range east wall), north end. (Courtesy English Heritage).



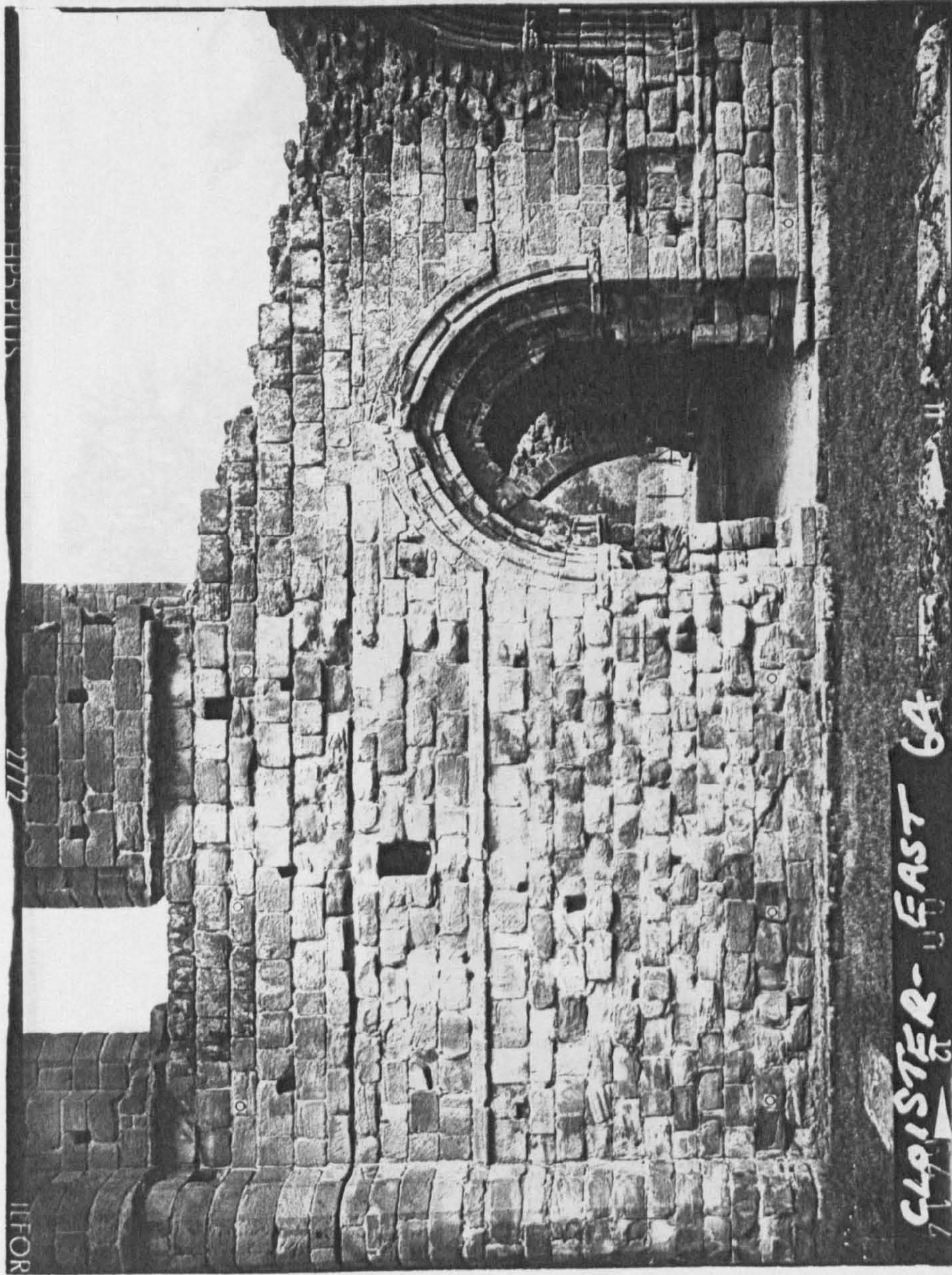


Figure 36: East cloister wall, north end (south transept and books). (Courtesy English Heritage).



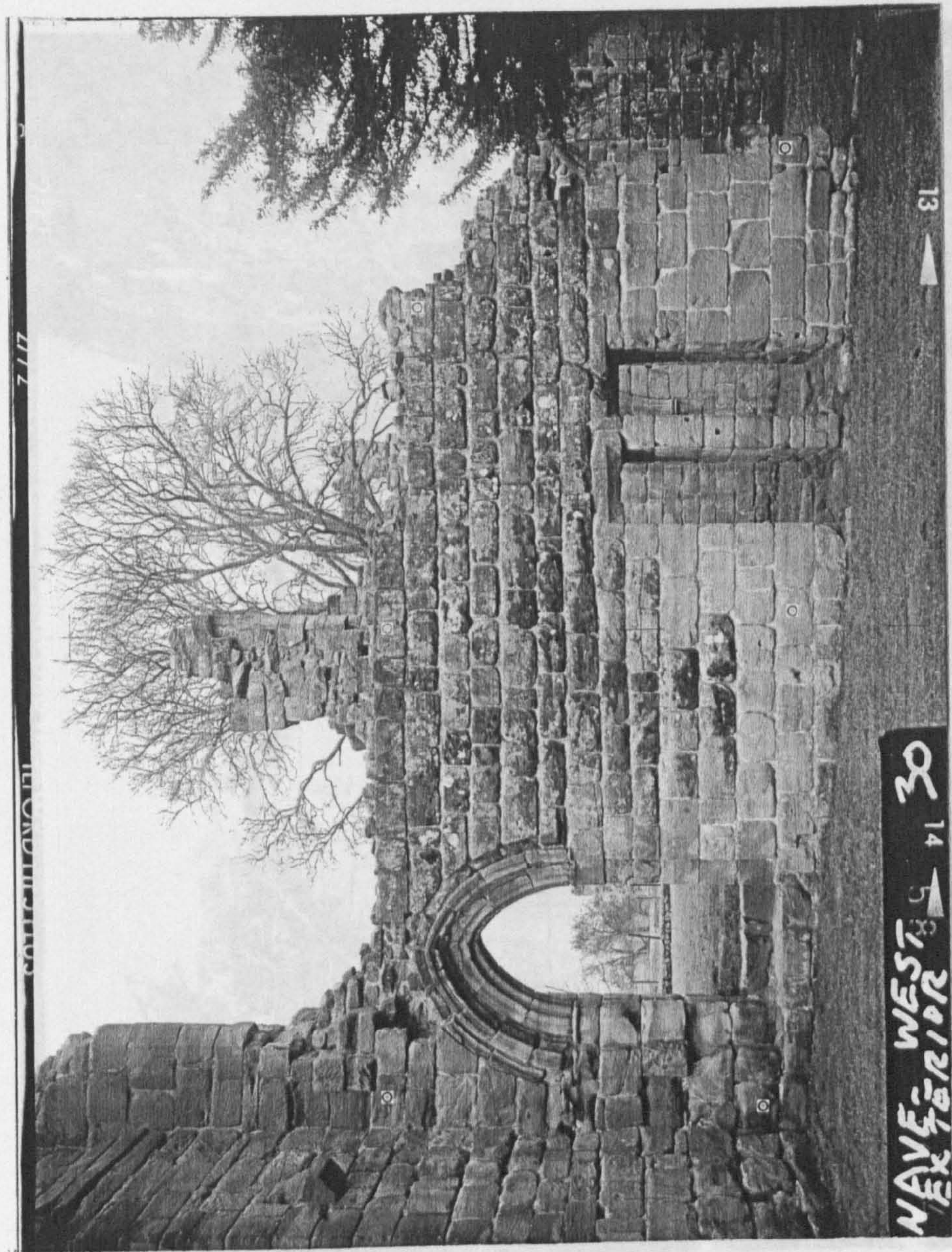


Figure 37: West range, west wall, external, with door into south aisle of church. (Courtesy English Heritage).



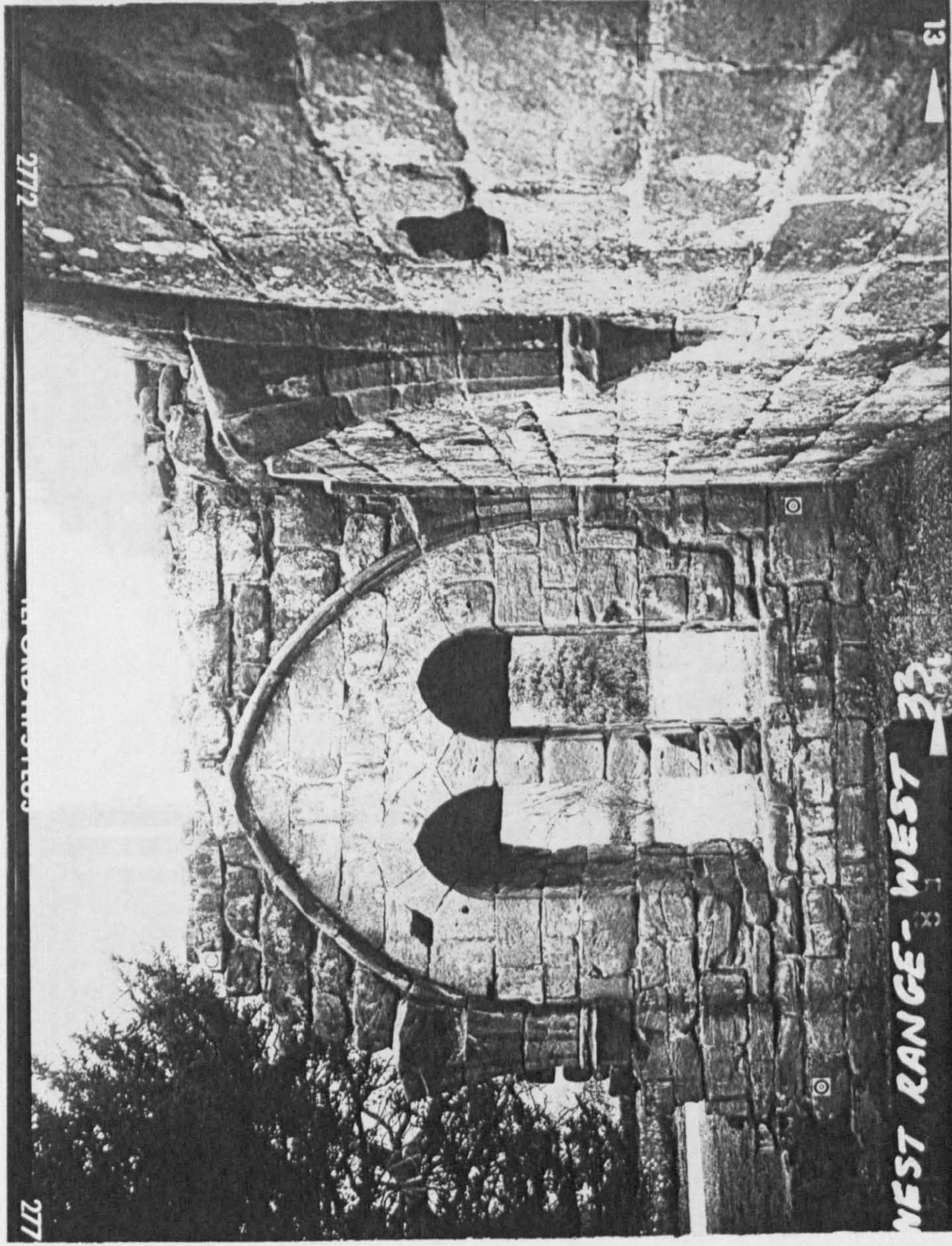


Figure 38: West range, west wall, internal, north end. (Courtesy English Heritage).





Figure 39: West range, north wall, internal. (Courtesy English Heritage).





Figure 40: West range, east wall, internal, south end. (Courtesy English Heritage).



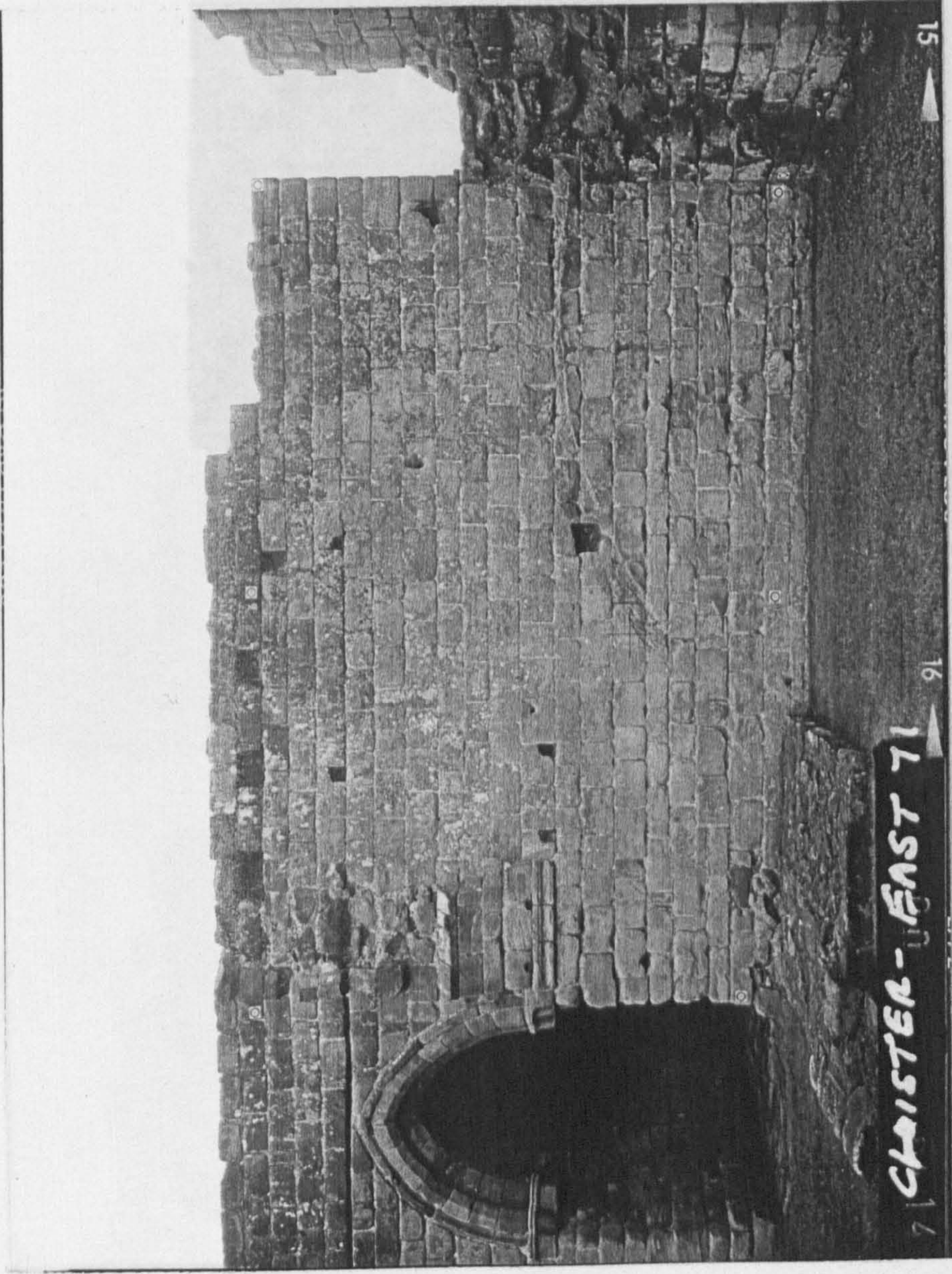


Figure 41: East wall of south range, internal (west wall of dorter undercroft, external). (Courtesy English Heritage).



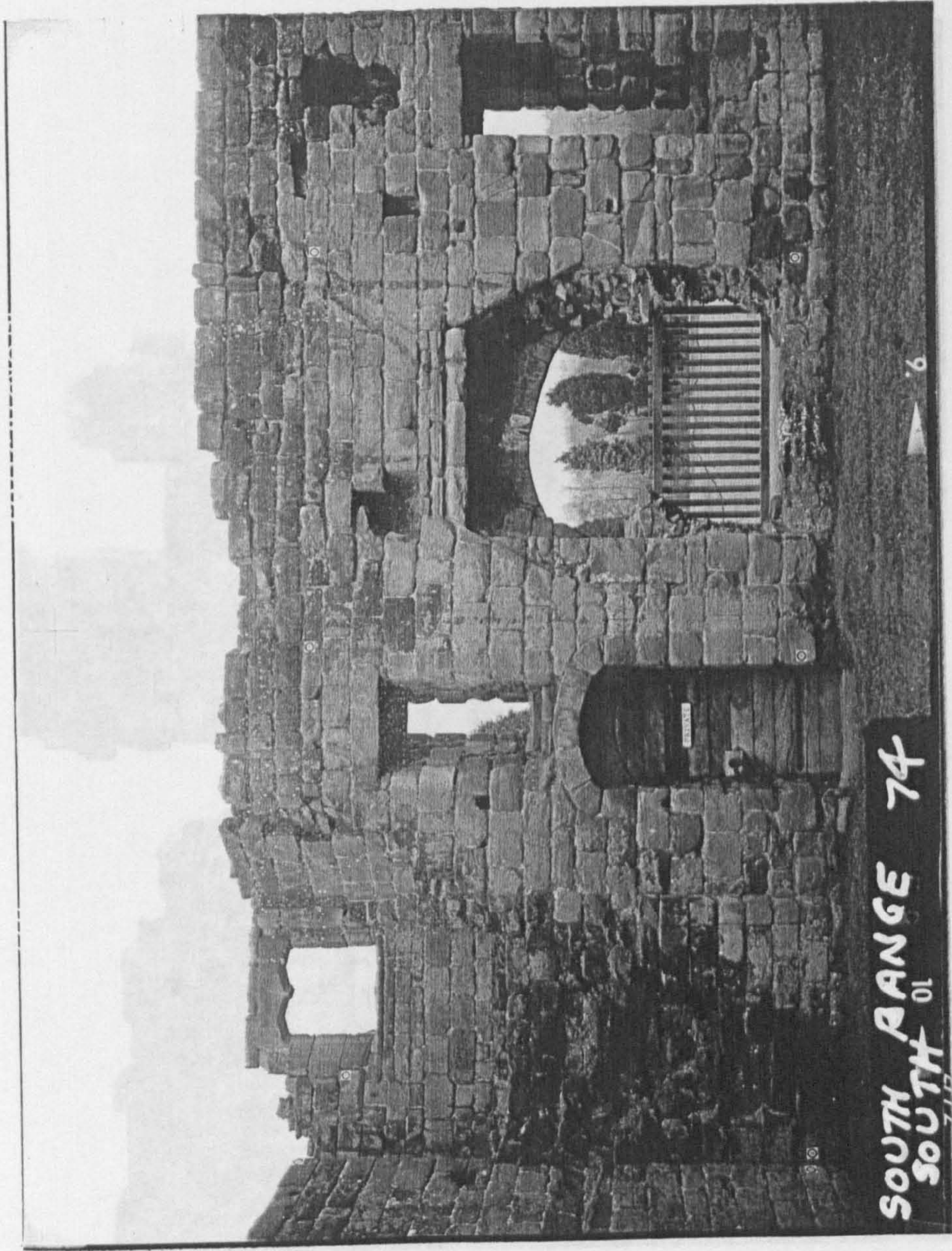


Figure 42: South range, south wall, internal, east end. (Courtesy English Heritage).



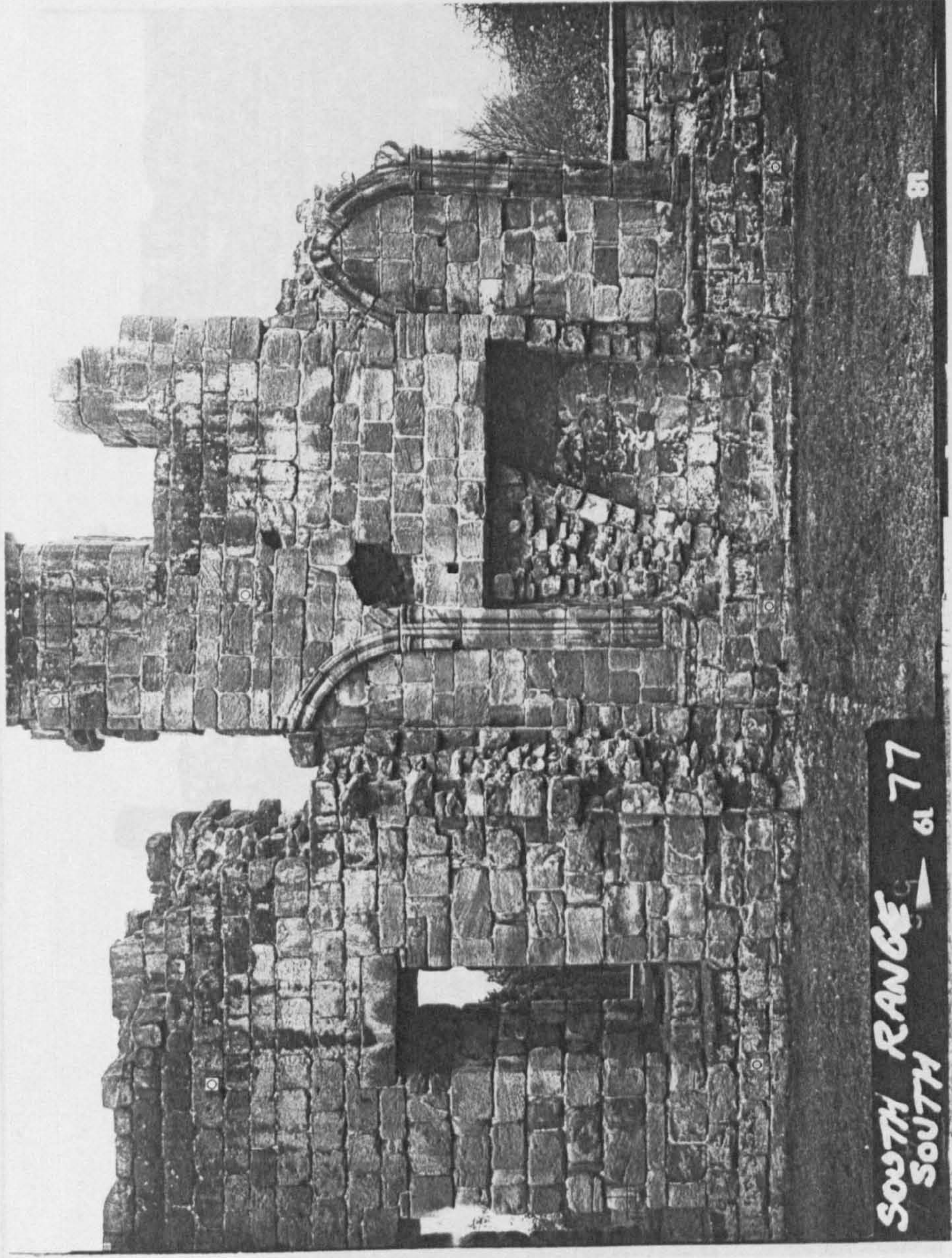


Figure 43: South range, south wall, internal, west end (refectory partition). (Courtesy English Heritage).



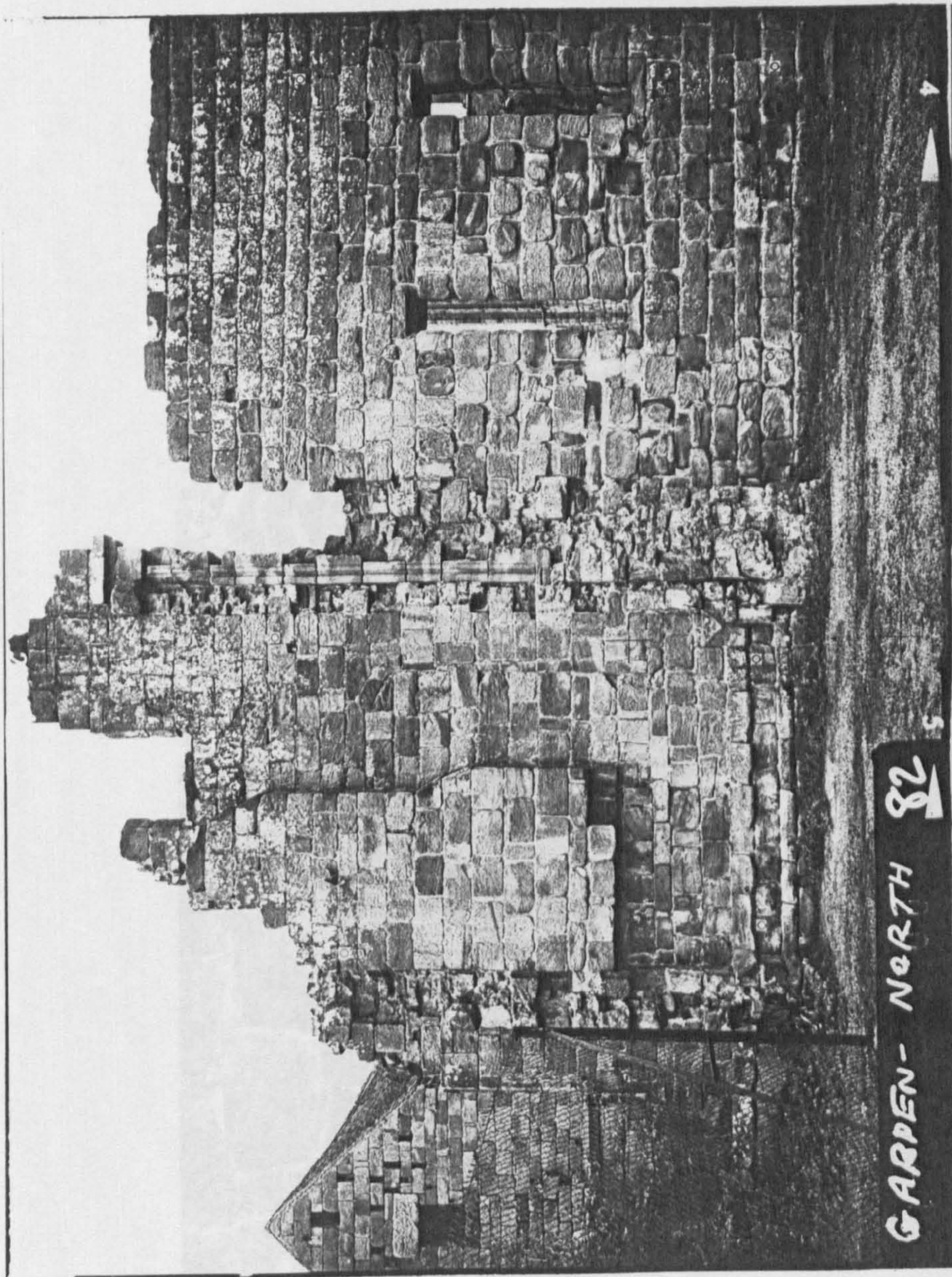


Figure 44: South range, south wall, external, west end, showing projecting wall of earlier refectory. (Courtesy English Heritage).



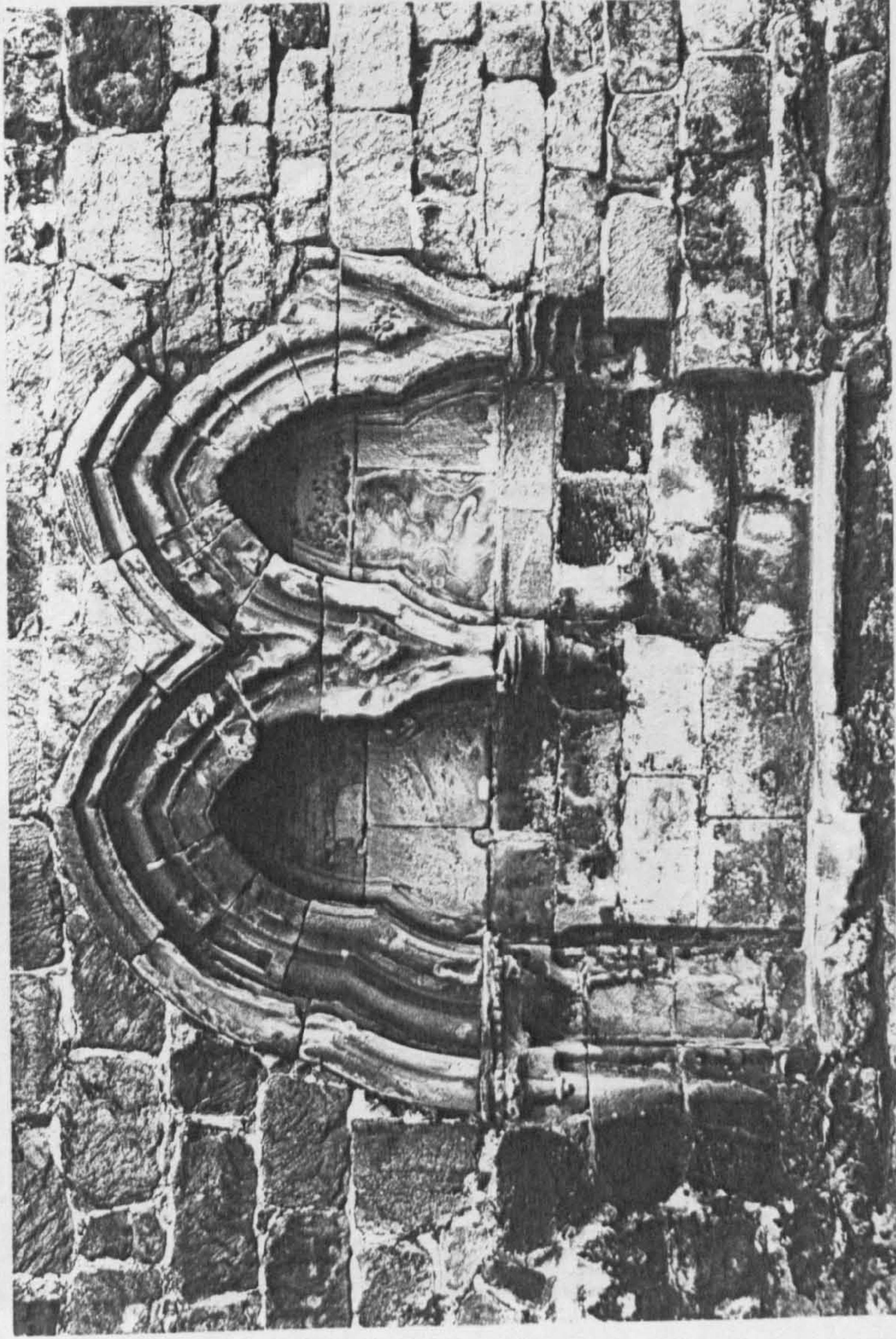


Figure 45: Kirkstall Abbey, lavabo wall arcade.



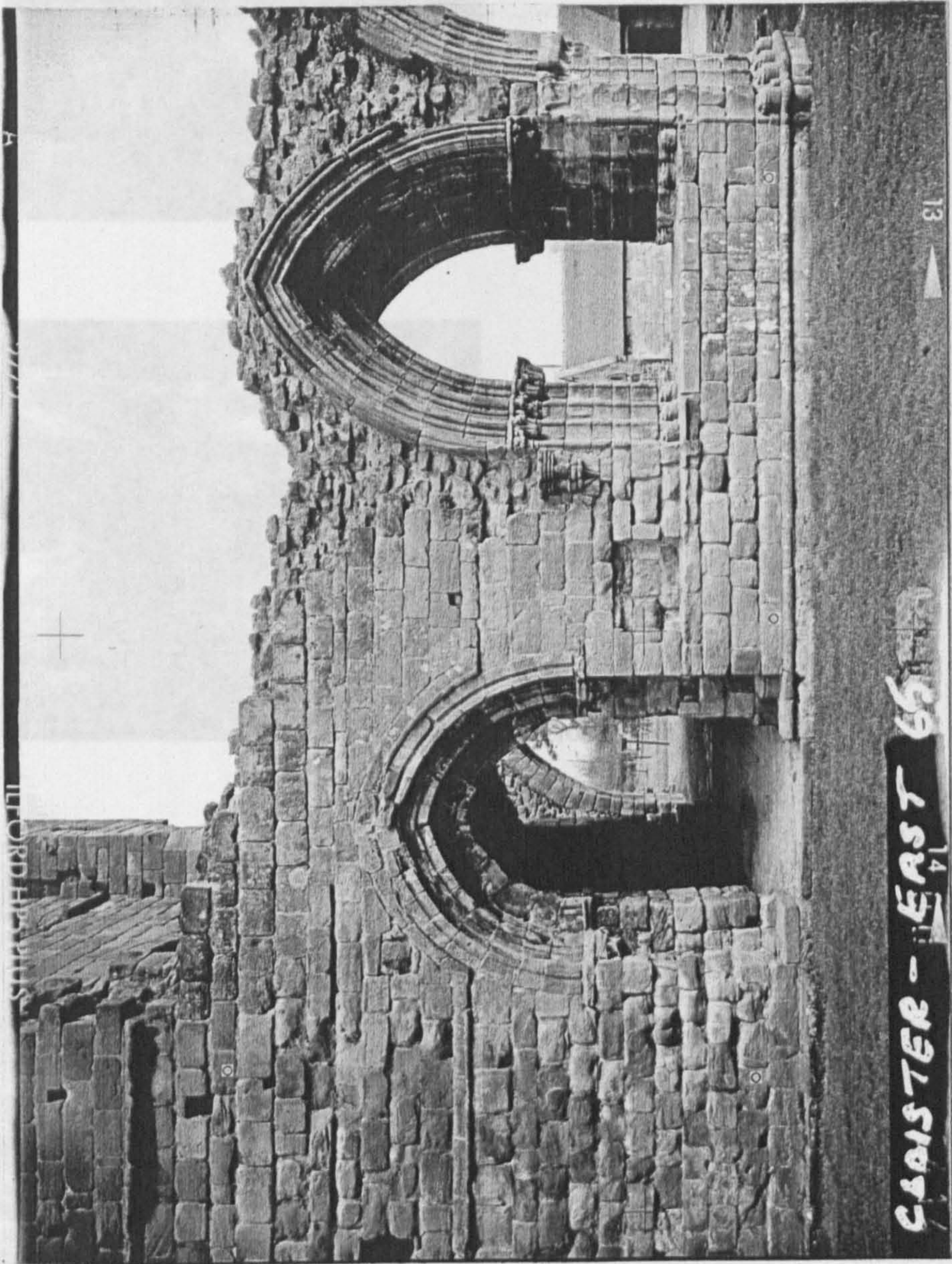


Figure 46: East range, west wall, external, book room door and north window of chapter house. (Courtesy English Heritage).





Book room door, north capital



Book room door, south capital



Chapter house, north-west vault respond capital

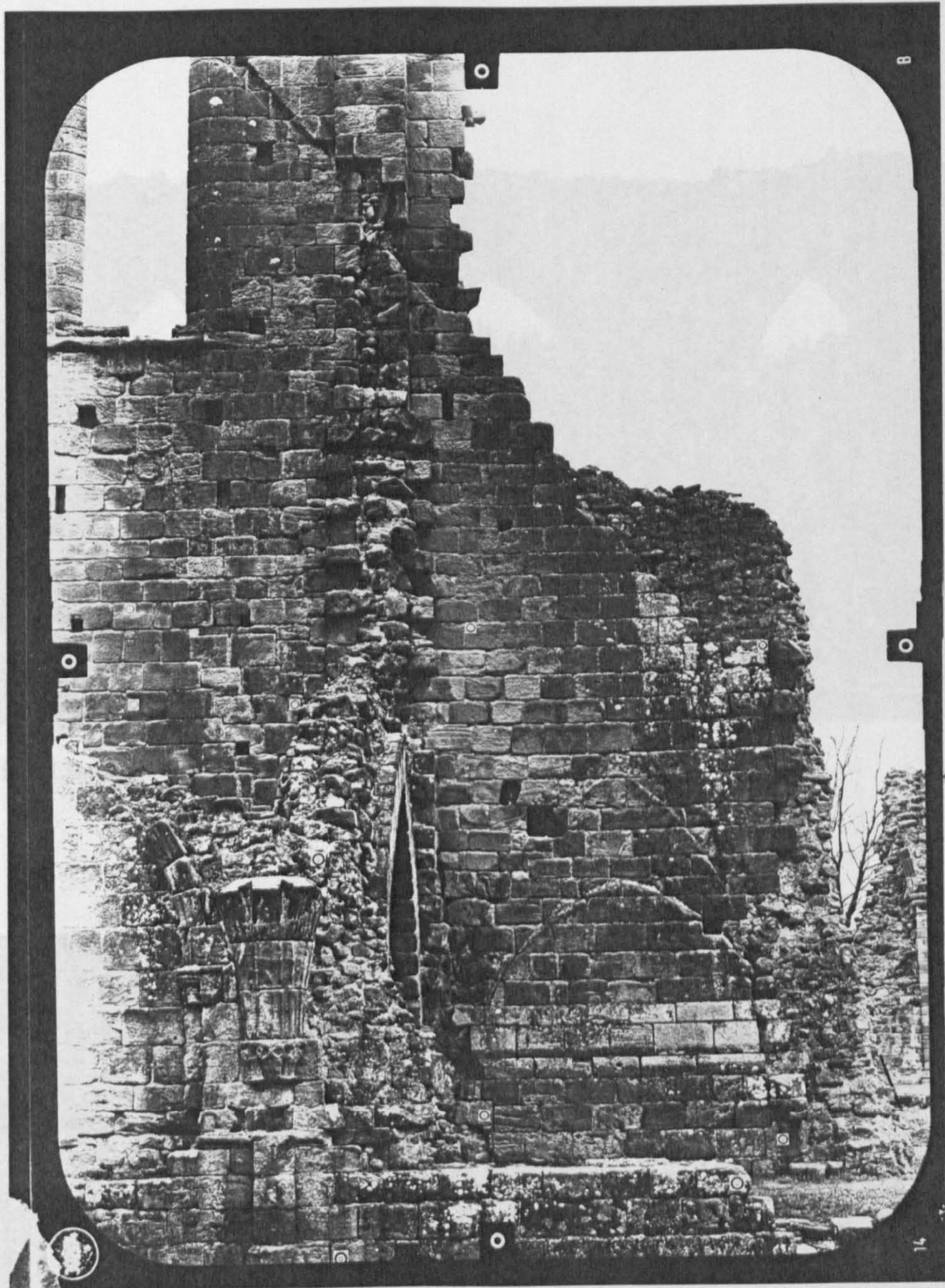
**Figure 47: Early east range capitals.**





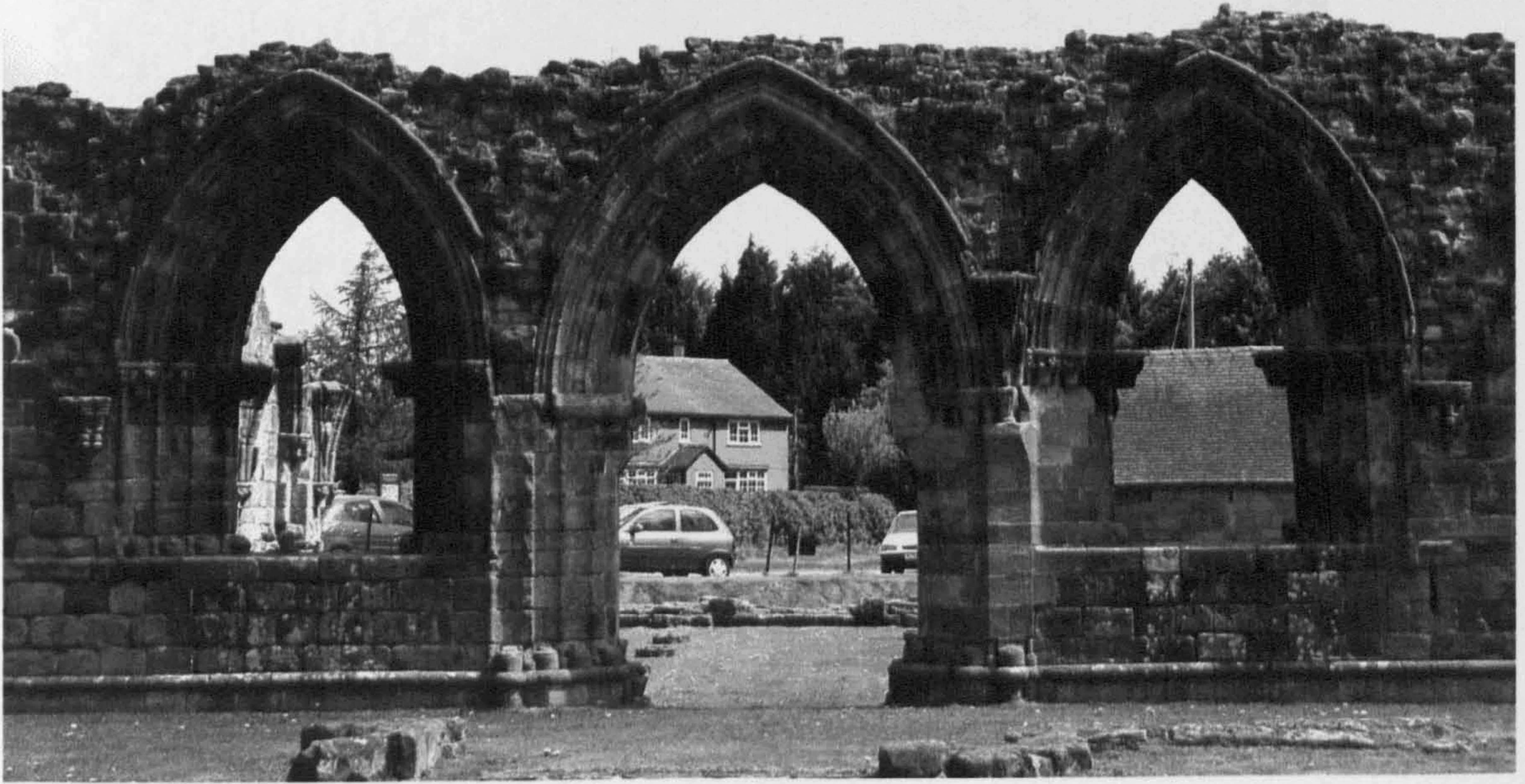
**Figure 48: Furness Abbey, book cupboard flanking chapter house.**





**Figure 49: Sacristy and south transept from chapter house. (Courtesy English Heritage).**



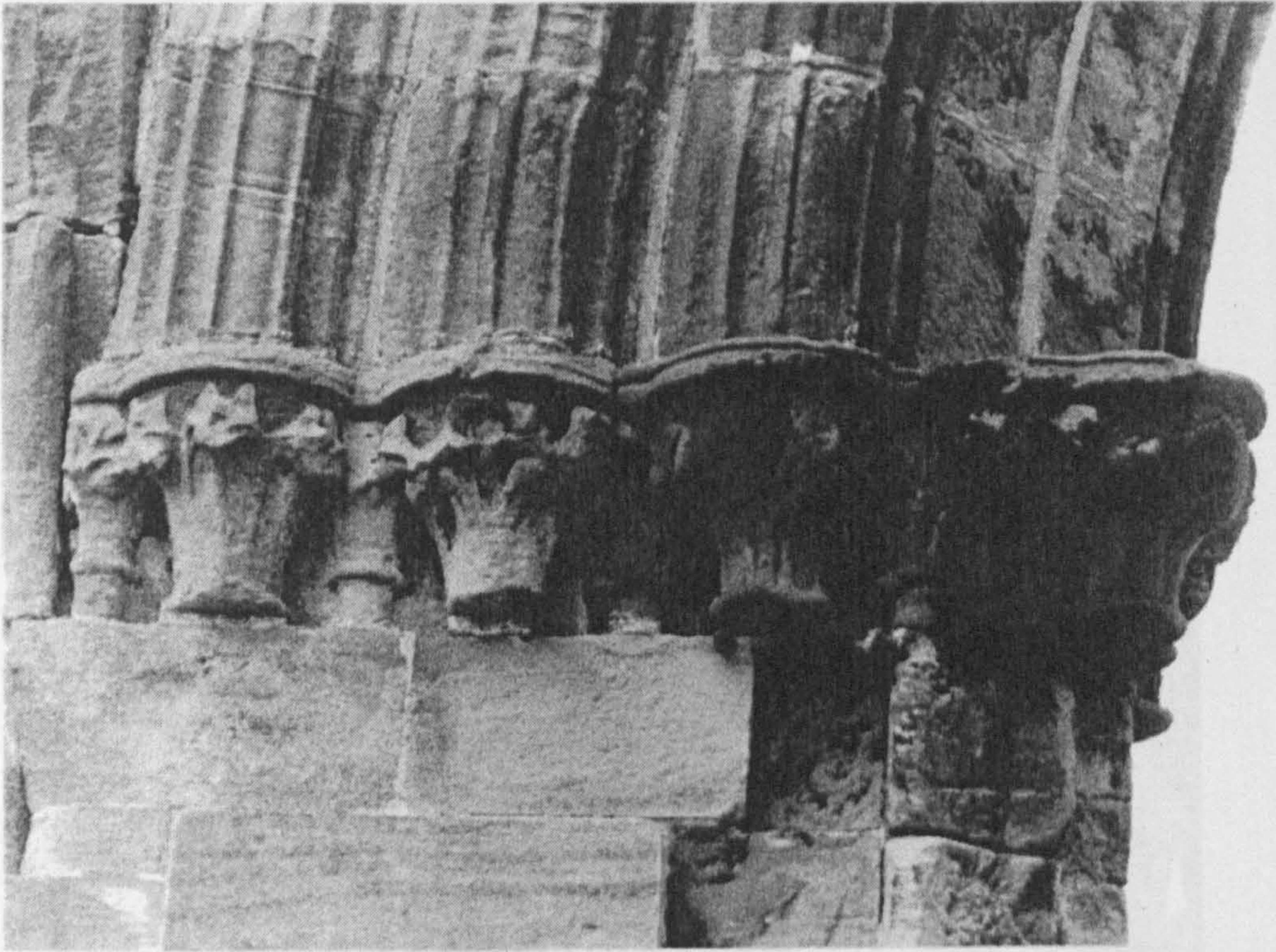


**Figure 50: Chapter house façade.**



**Figure 51: Chapter house, north wall, internal.**





**Figure 52: Chapter house, capitals of south window.**



**Figure 53: Chapter house, south-west vault respond capital.**



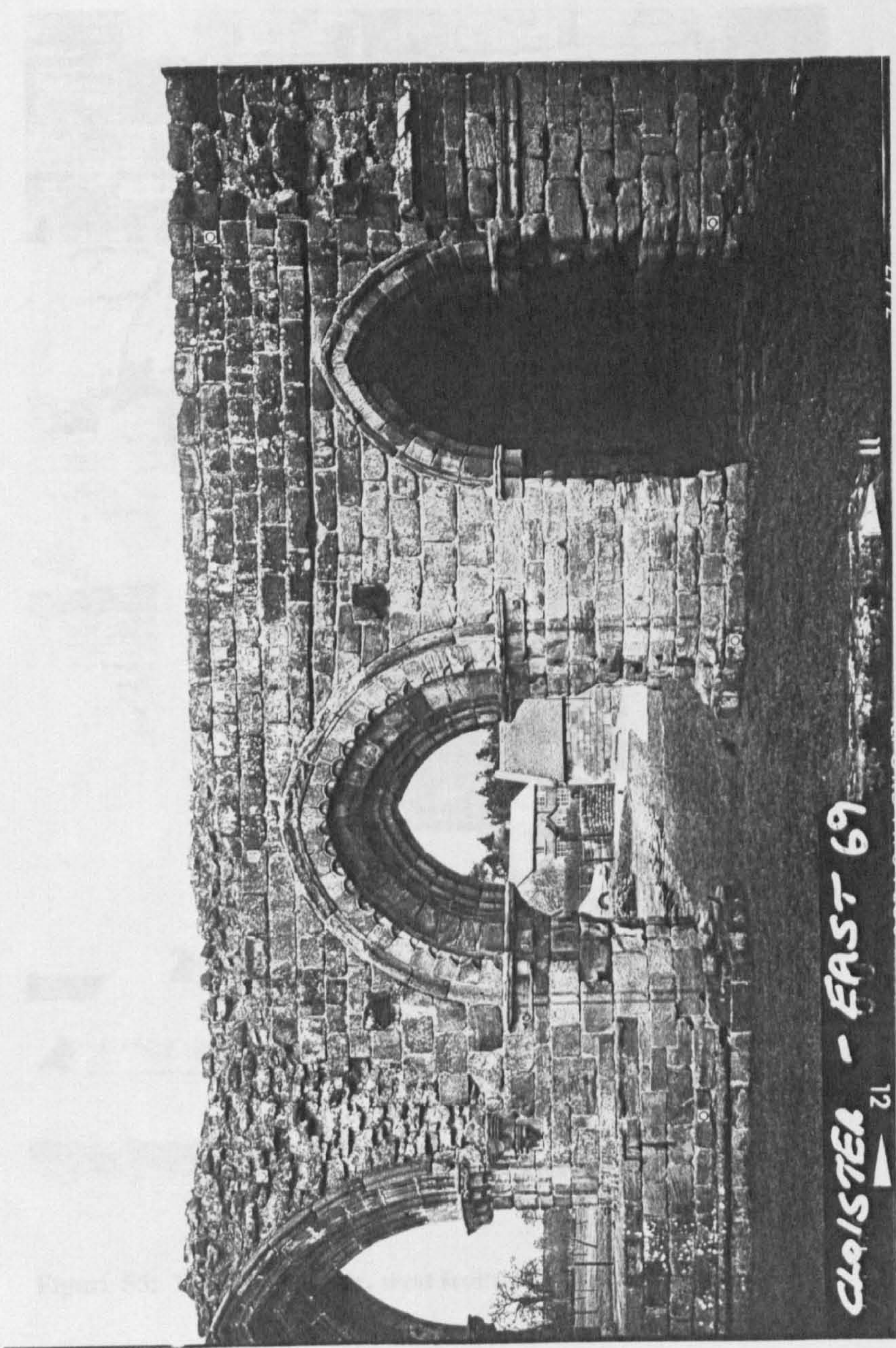


Figure 54: East range, west wall from cloister, entrances to parlour and slype. (Courtesy English Heritage).





**Figure 55: Worksop Priory, west front, north door.**





Figure 56: Dormitory undercroft, west wall, internal. (Courtesy English Heritage).





Figure 57: Dormitory undercroft, west wall, external. (Courtesy English Heritage).



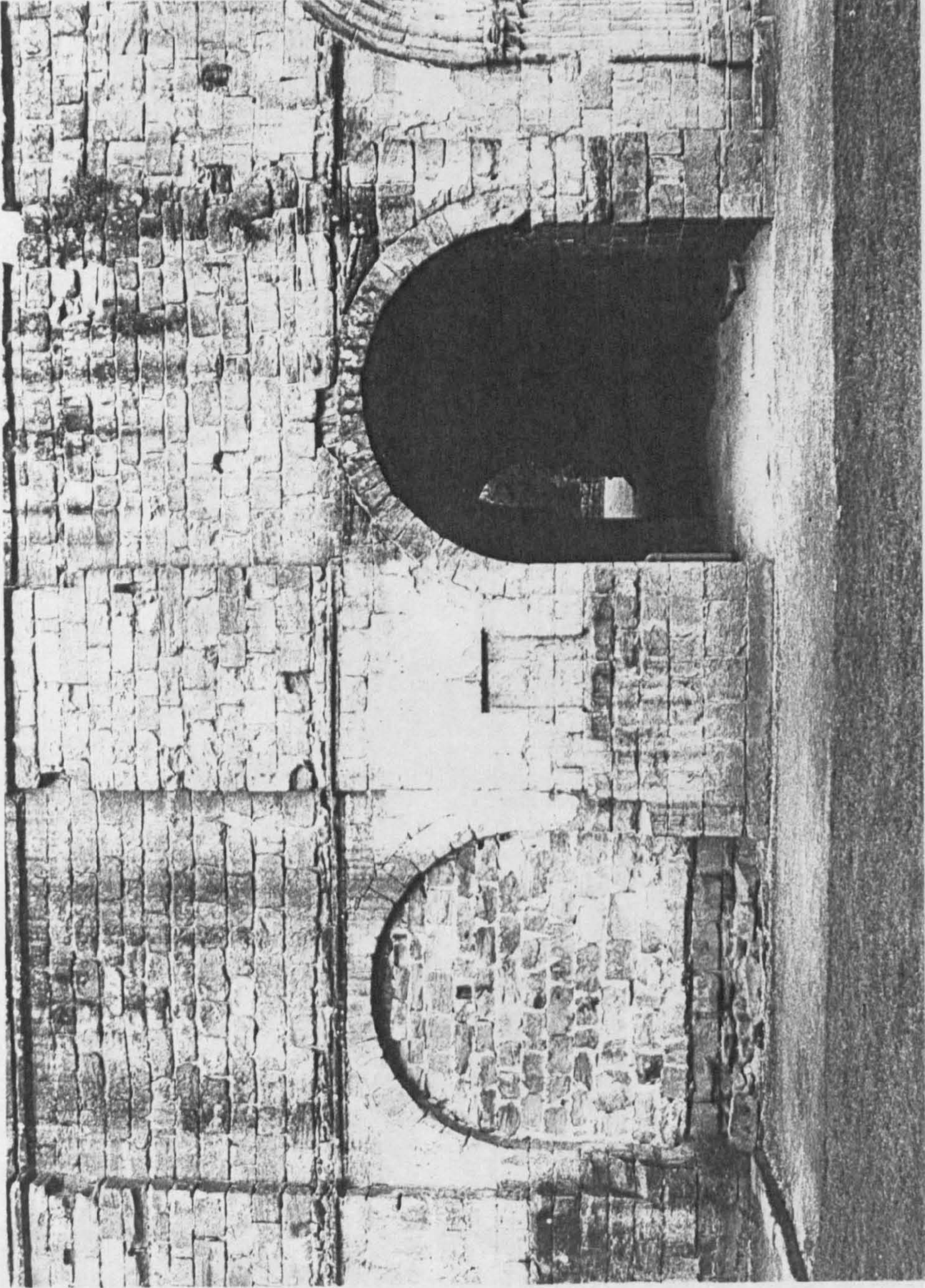


Figure 58: Fountains Abbey, east range from cloister, south transept and entrance to book room.



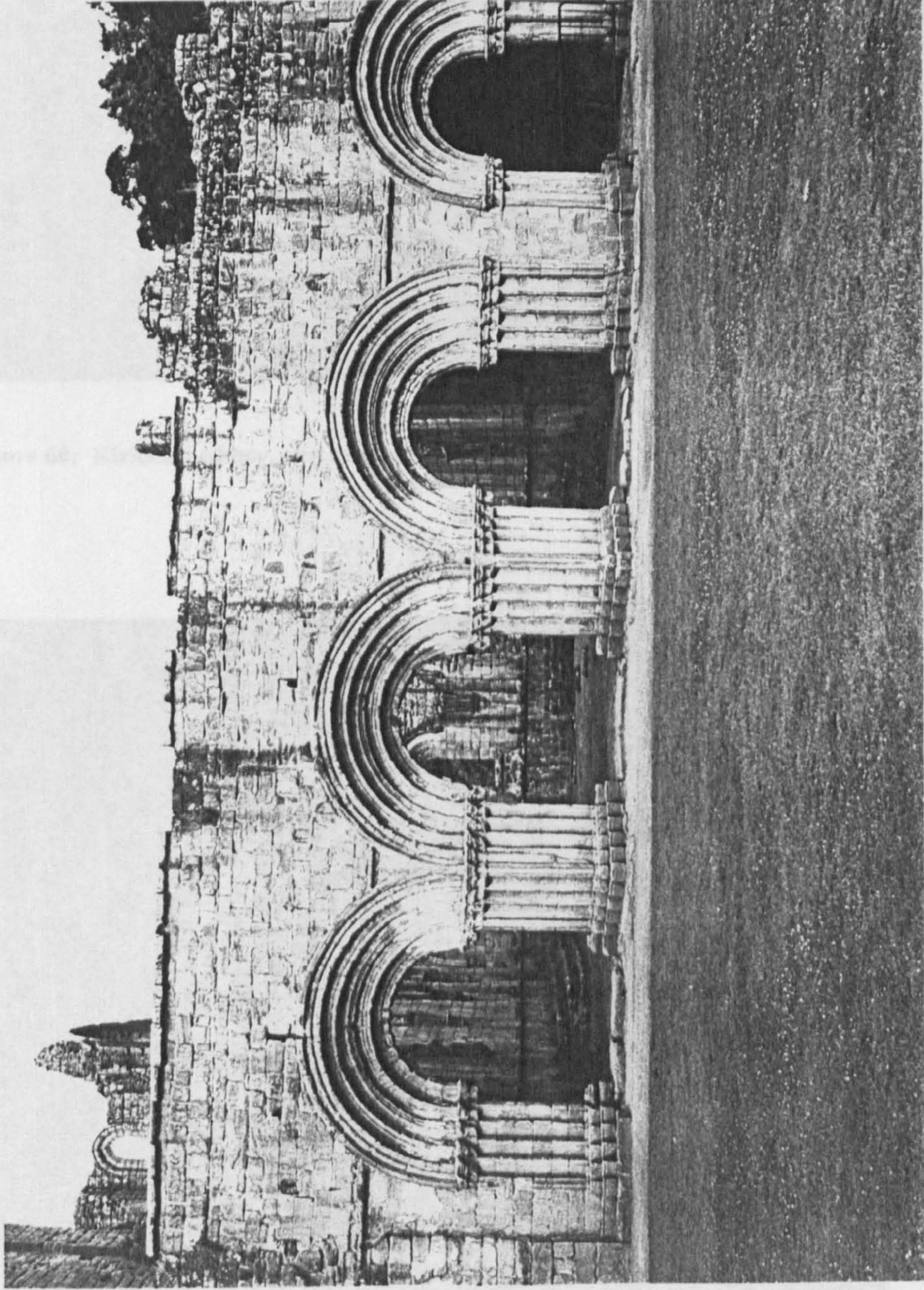
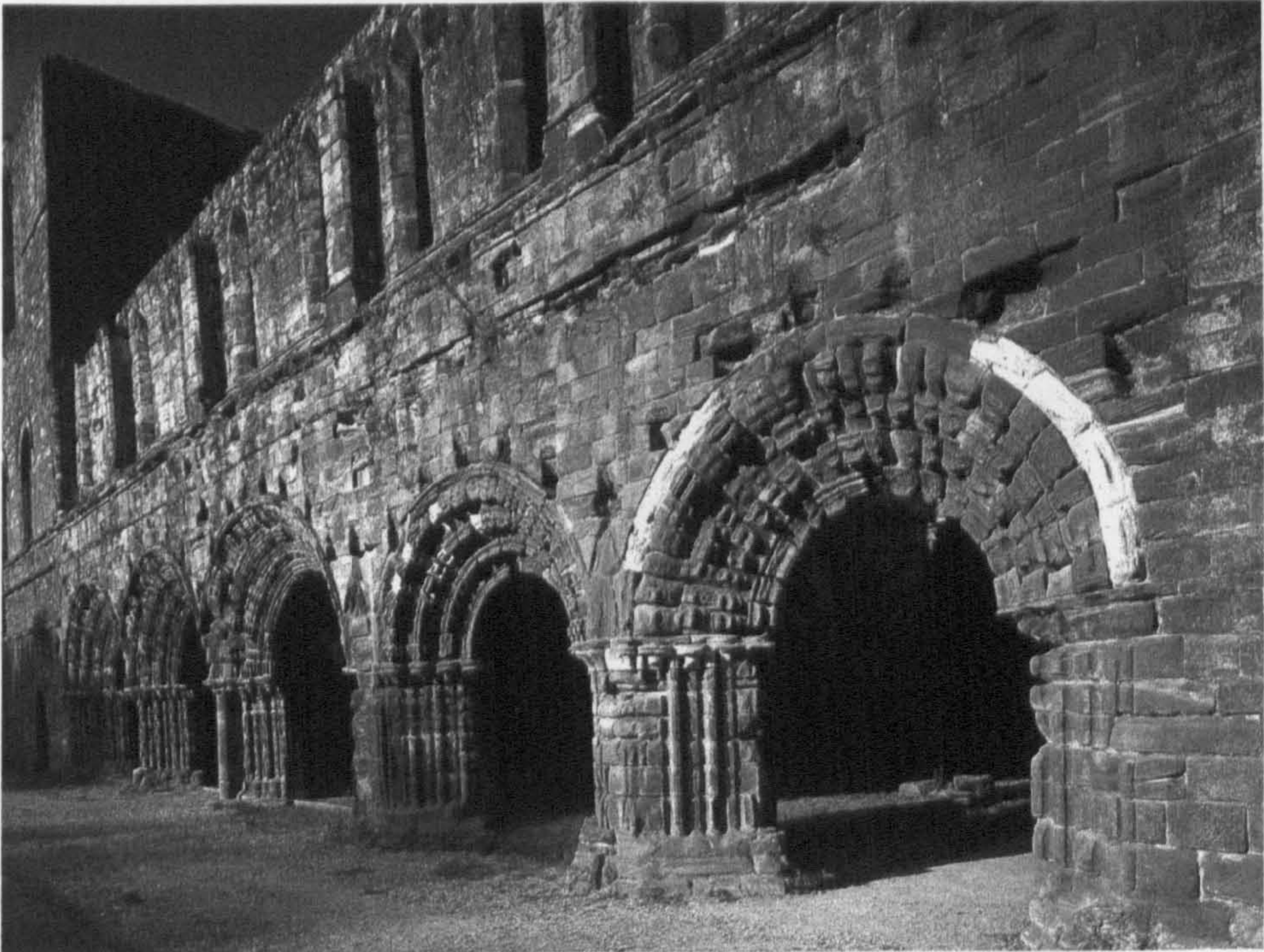


Figure 59: Fountains Abbey, east range from cloister, chapter house and parlour entrances.





**Figure 60: Kirkstall Abbey, east range from cloister.**

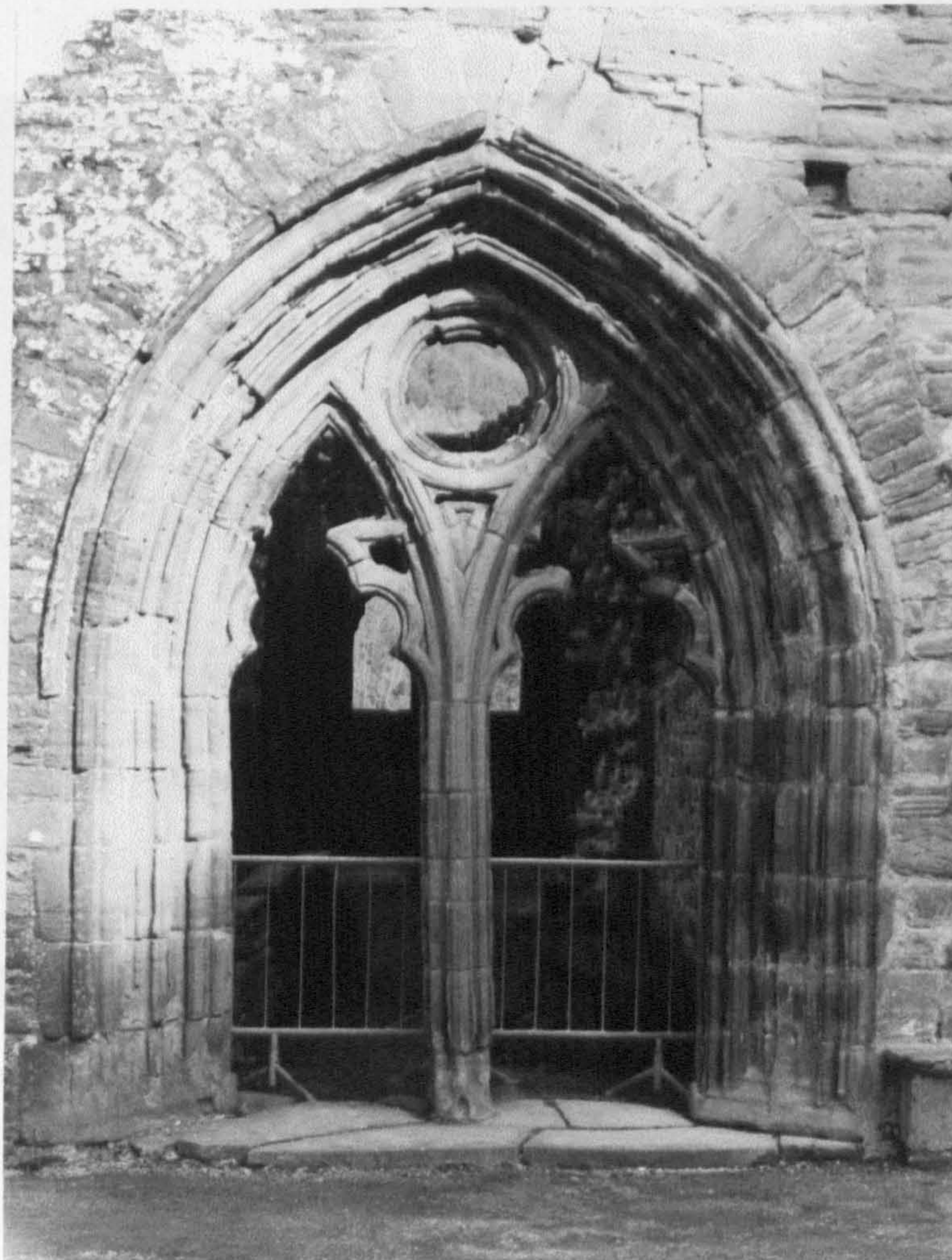


**Figure 61: Furness Abbey, east range from south. (Harrison and Wood 1998).**





**Figure 62: Furness Abbey, parlour doorway, detail.**

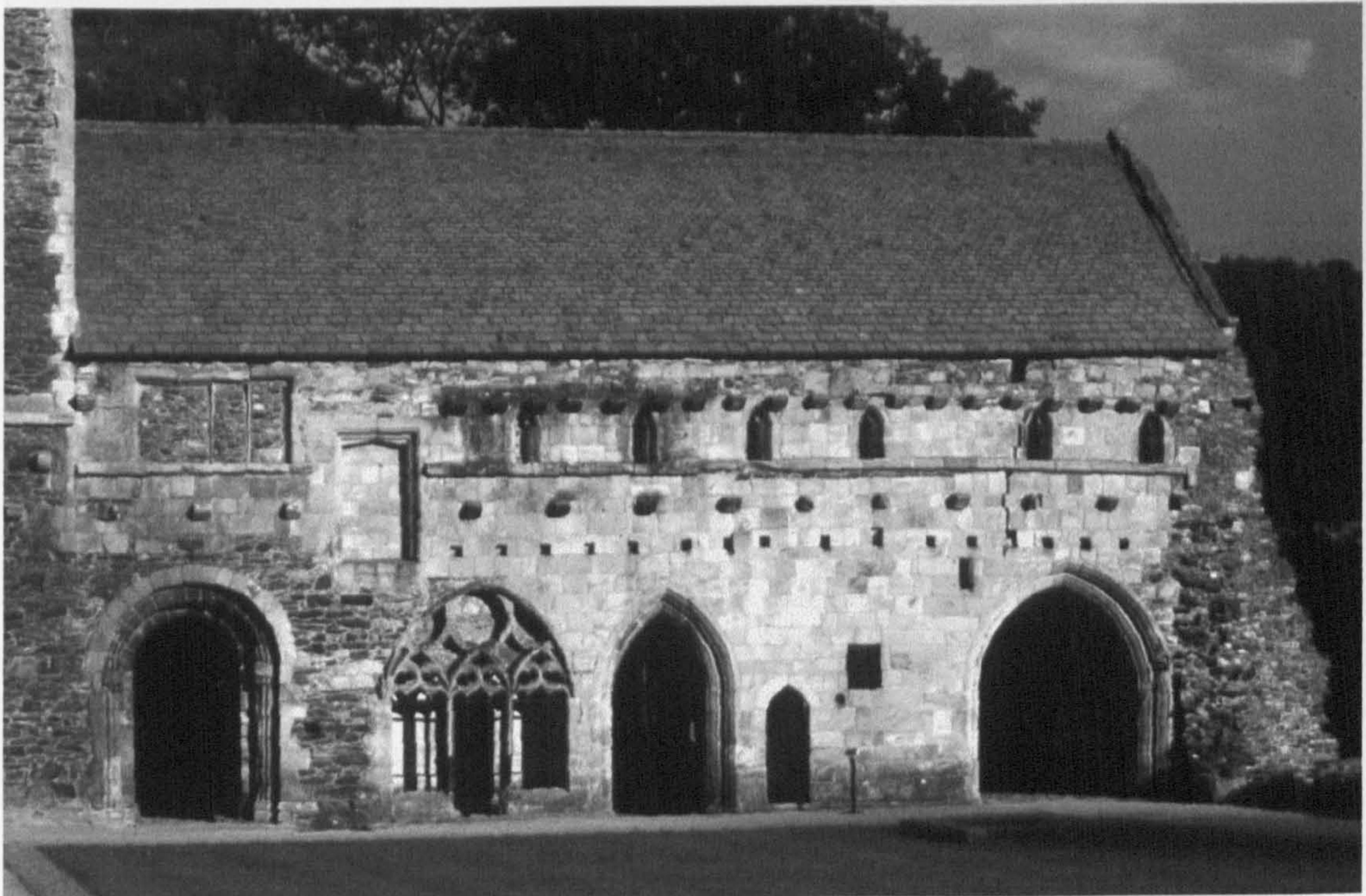


**Figure 63: Tintern Abbey, book room entrance, from cloister.**



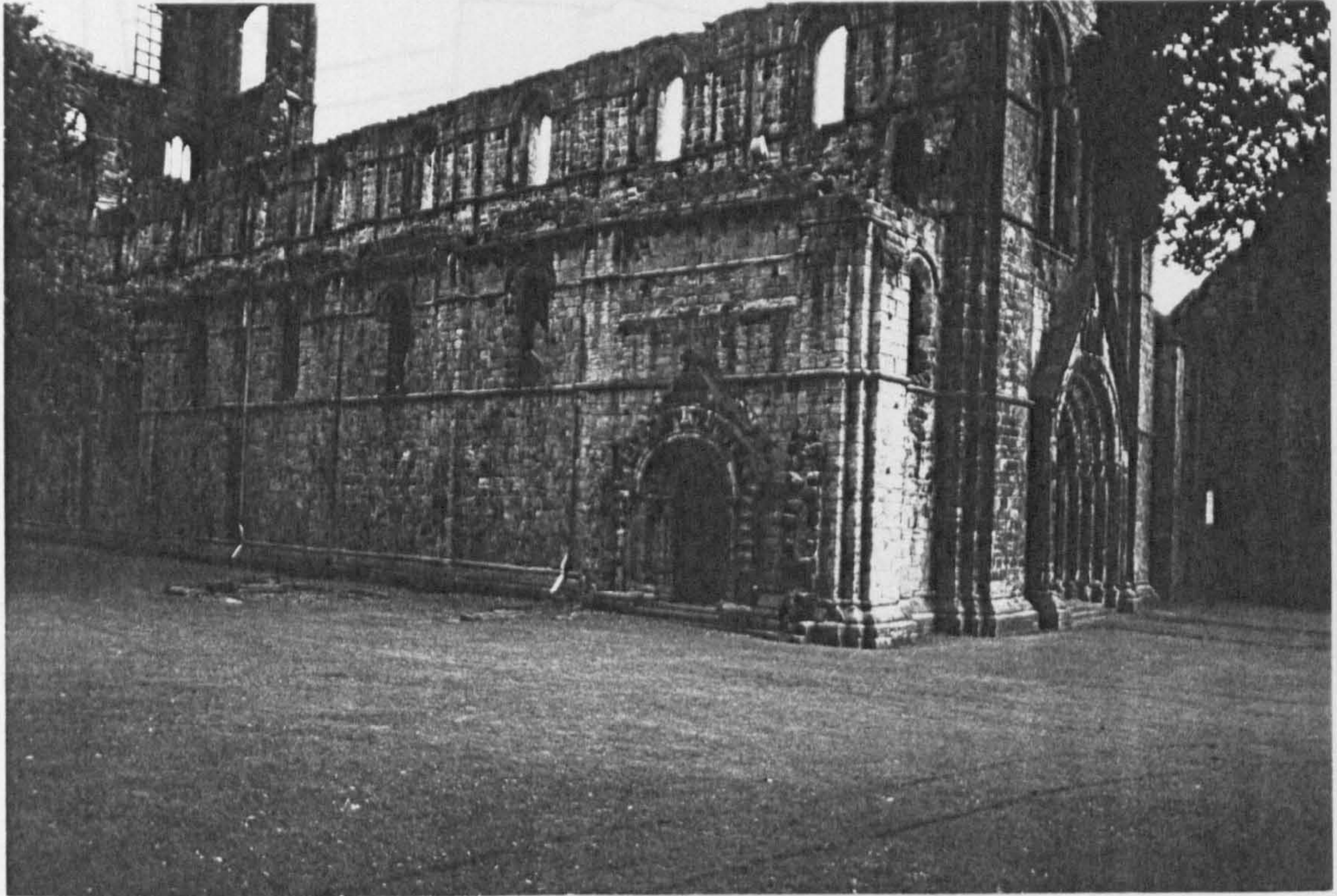


**Figure 64: Netley Abbey, east range from cloister.**



**Figure 65: Valle Crucis Abbey, east range from cloister. (Courtesy David Robinson).**





**Figure 66: Kirkstall Abbey church, showing north door into nave aisle.**



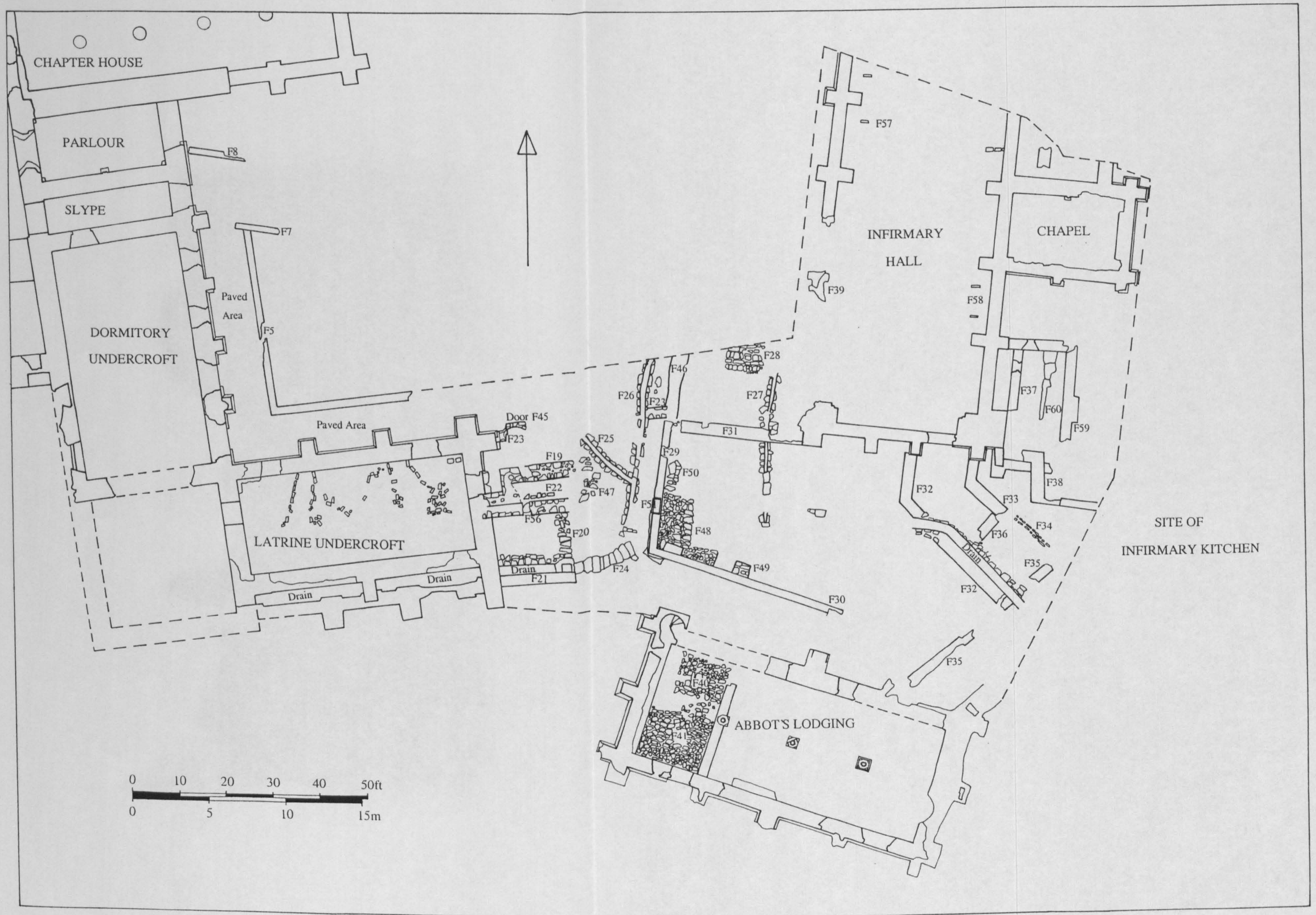


Figure 67: East of the cloister: Plan of 1956-7 and 1975-7 excavations. (after Ellis 1995, with additions).



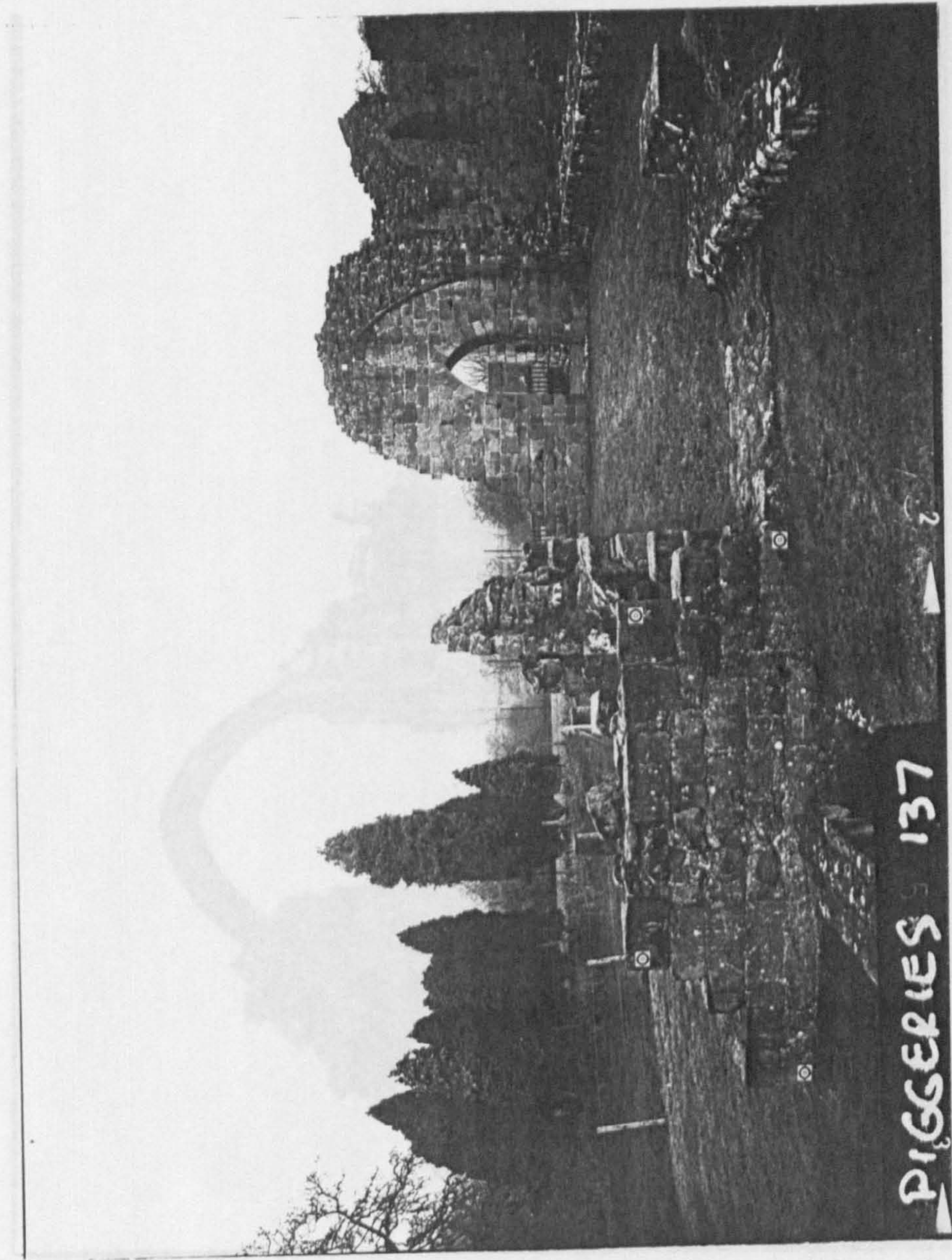


Figure 68: Scar in south-east buttress of latrines. (Courtesy English Heritage).



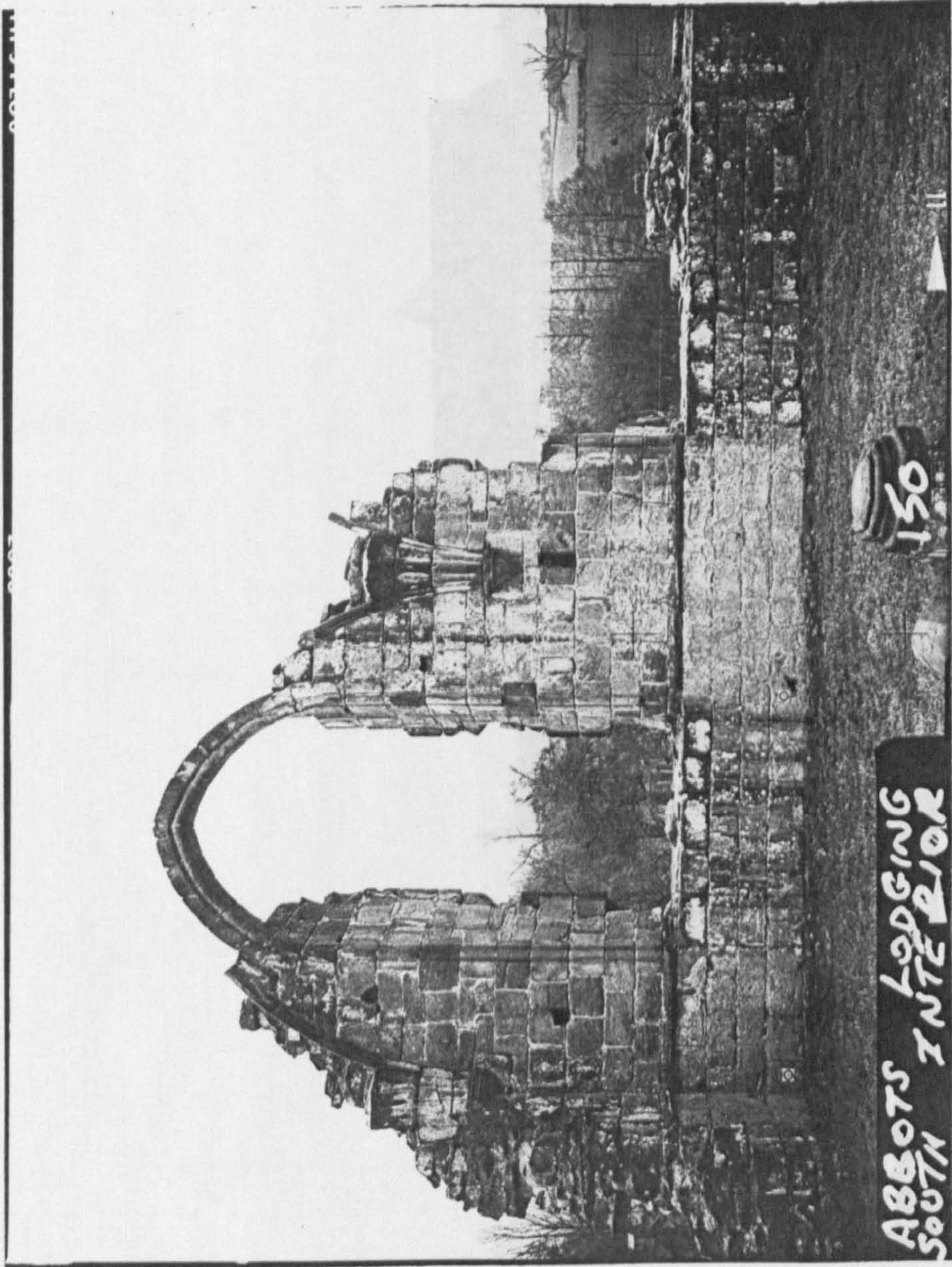


Figure 69: South-east window of abbot's lodging. (Courtesy English Heritage).



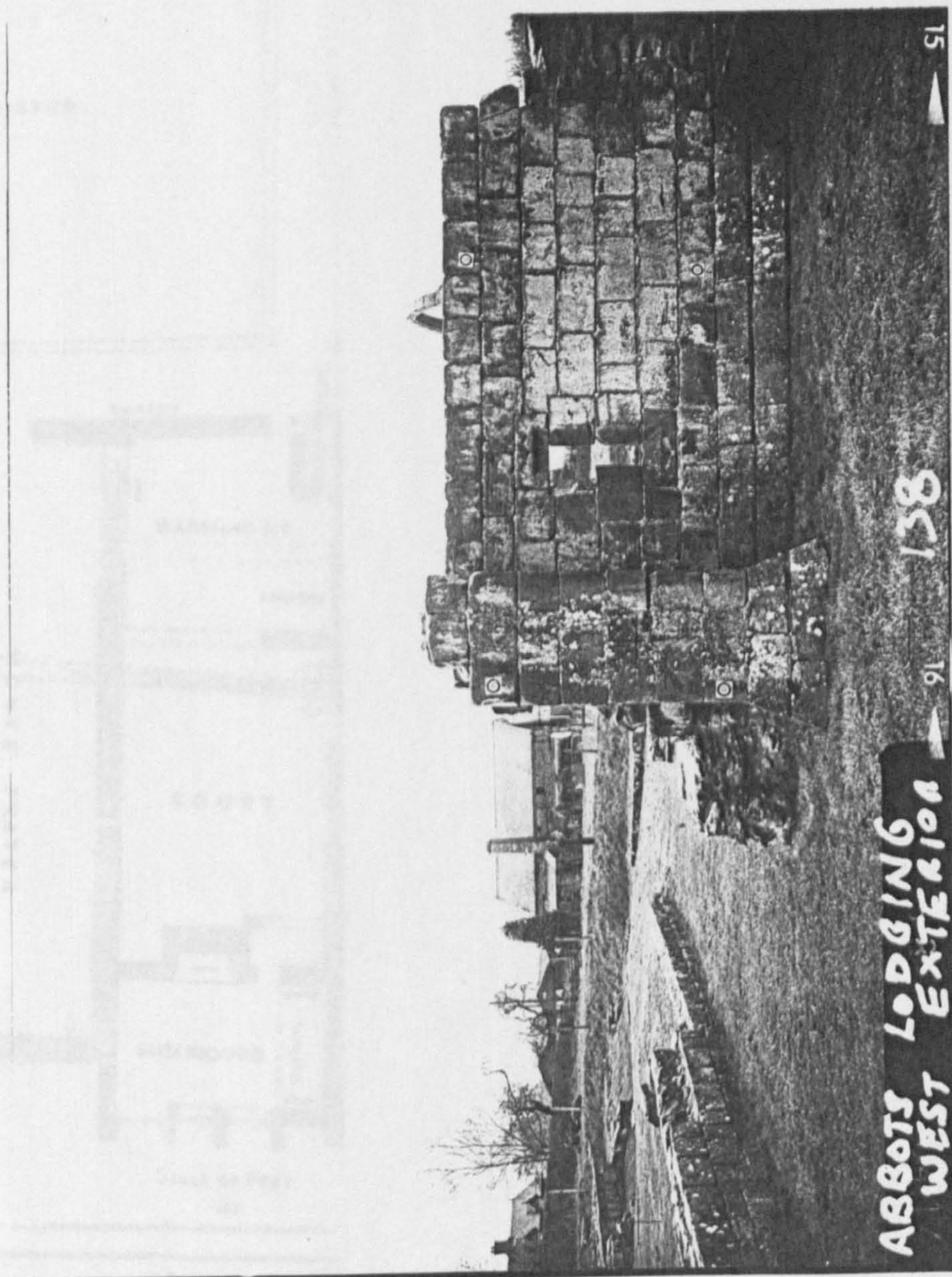


Figure 70: Window in west bay of abbot's lodging. (Courtesy English Heritage).



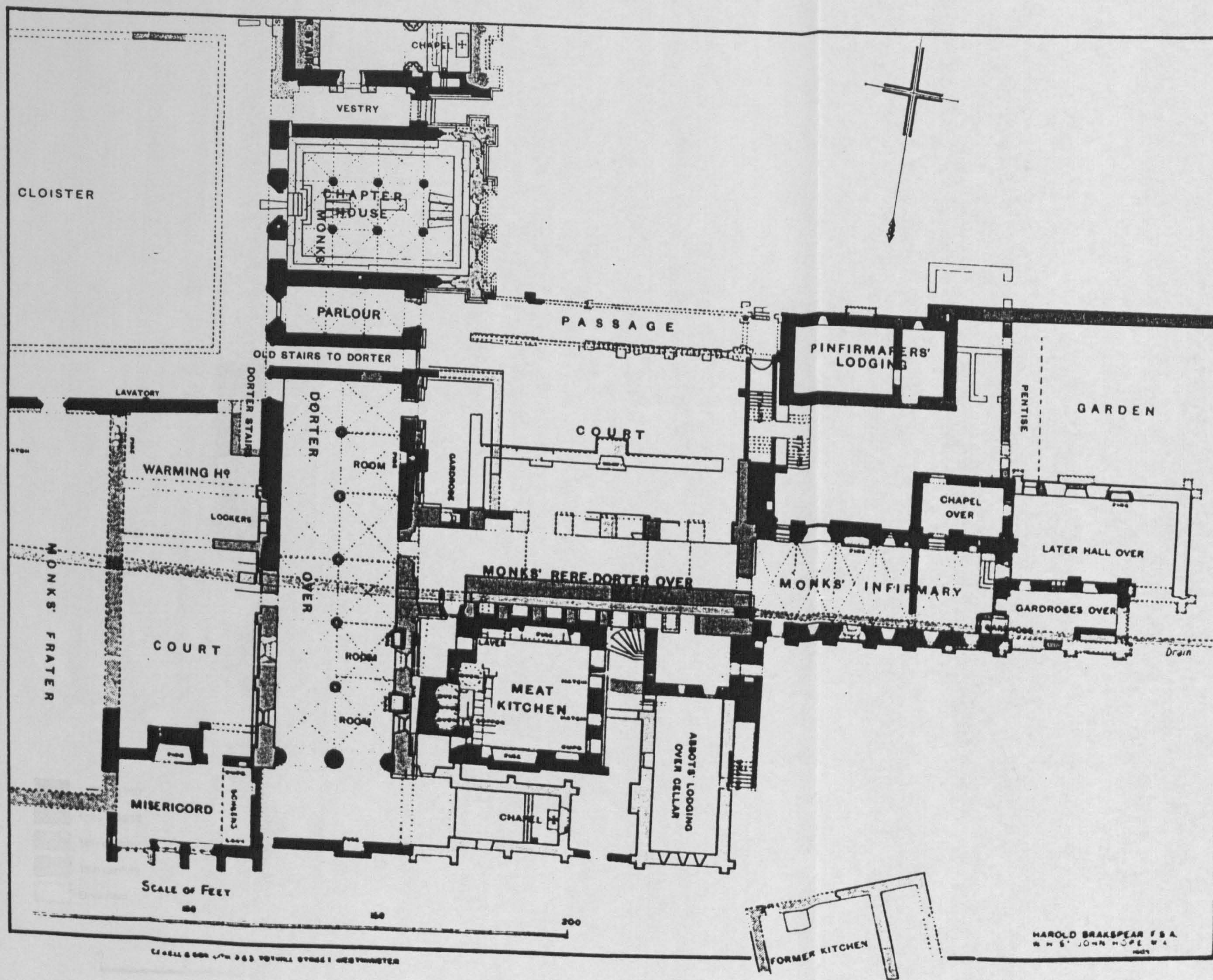


Figure 71: Plan of eastern buildings of Jervaulx Abbey. (Hope and Brakspear 1911).



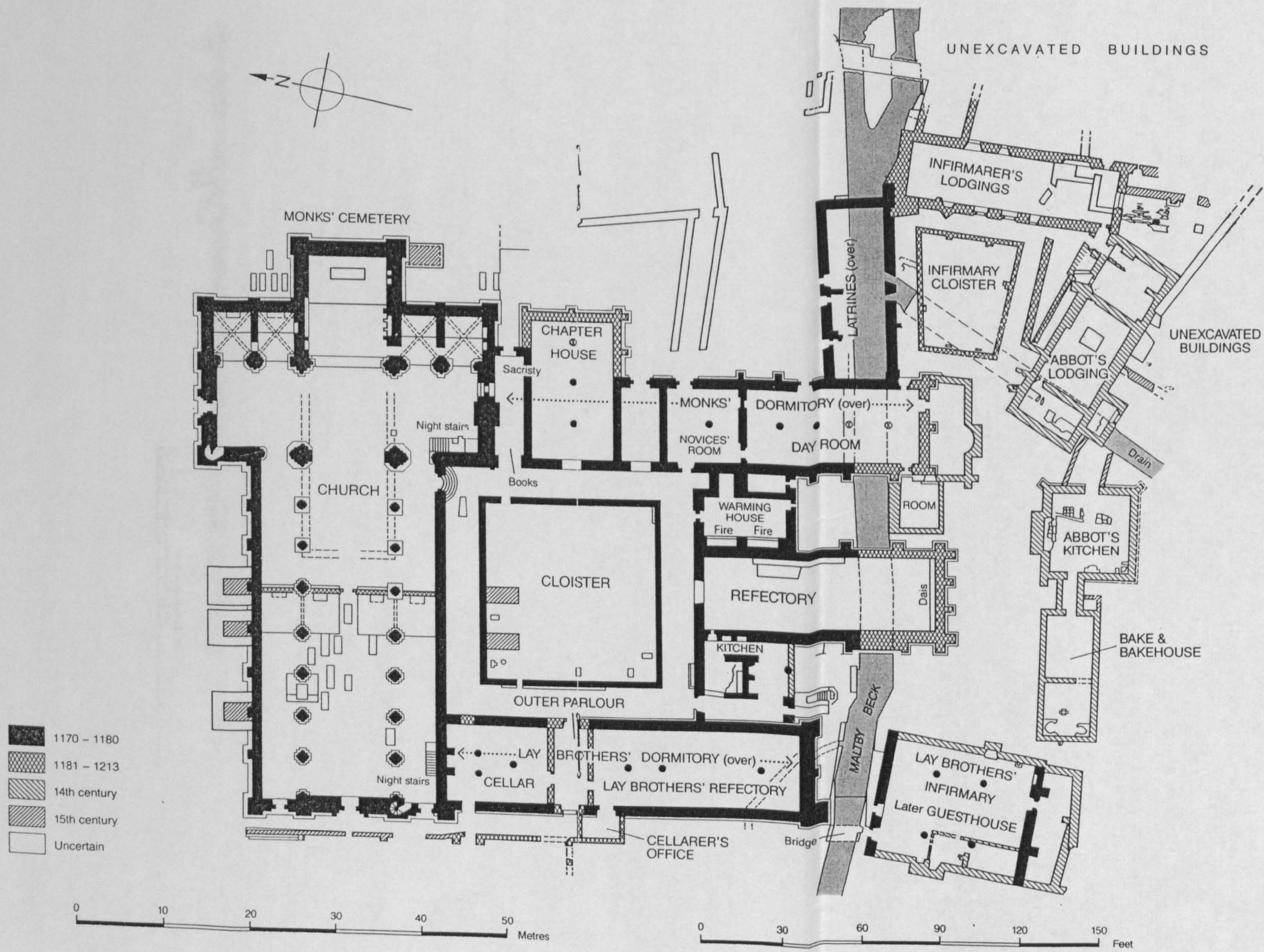


Figure 72: Plan of Roche Abbey. (Fergusson 1990).



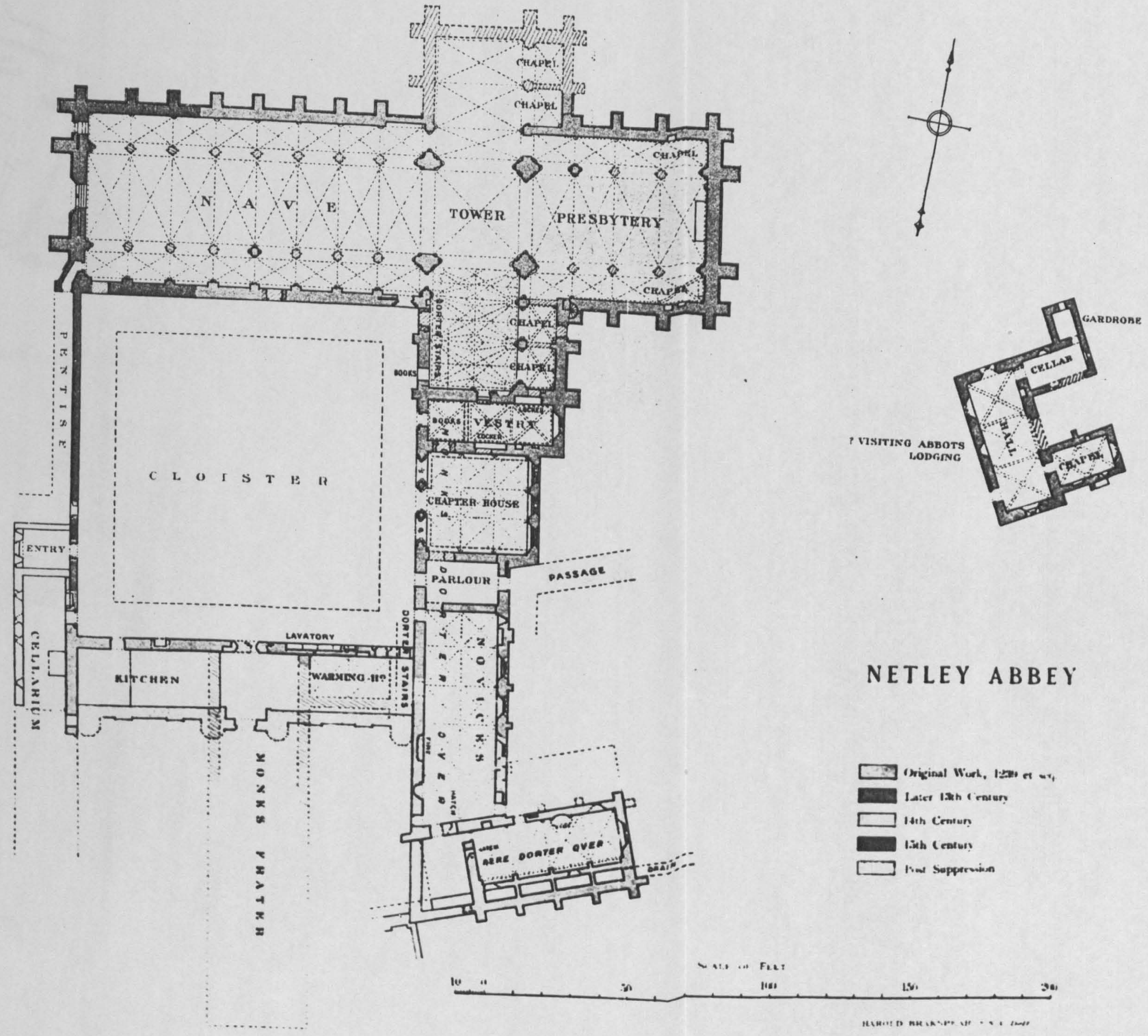


Figure 73: Plan of Netley Abbey. (VCH Hampshire 1908)



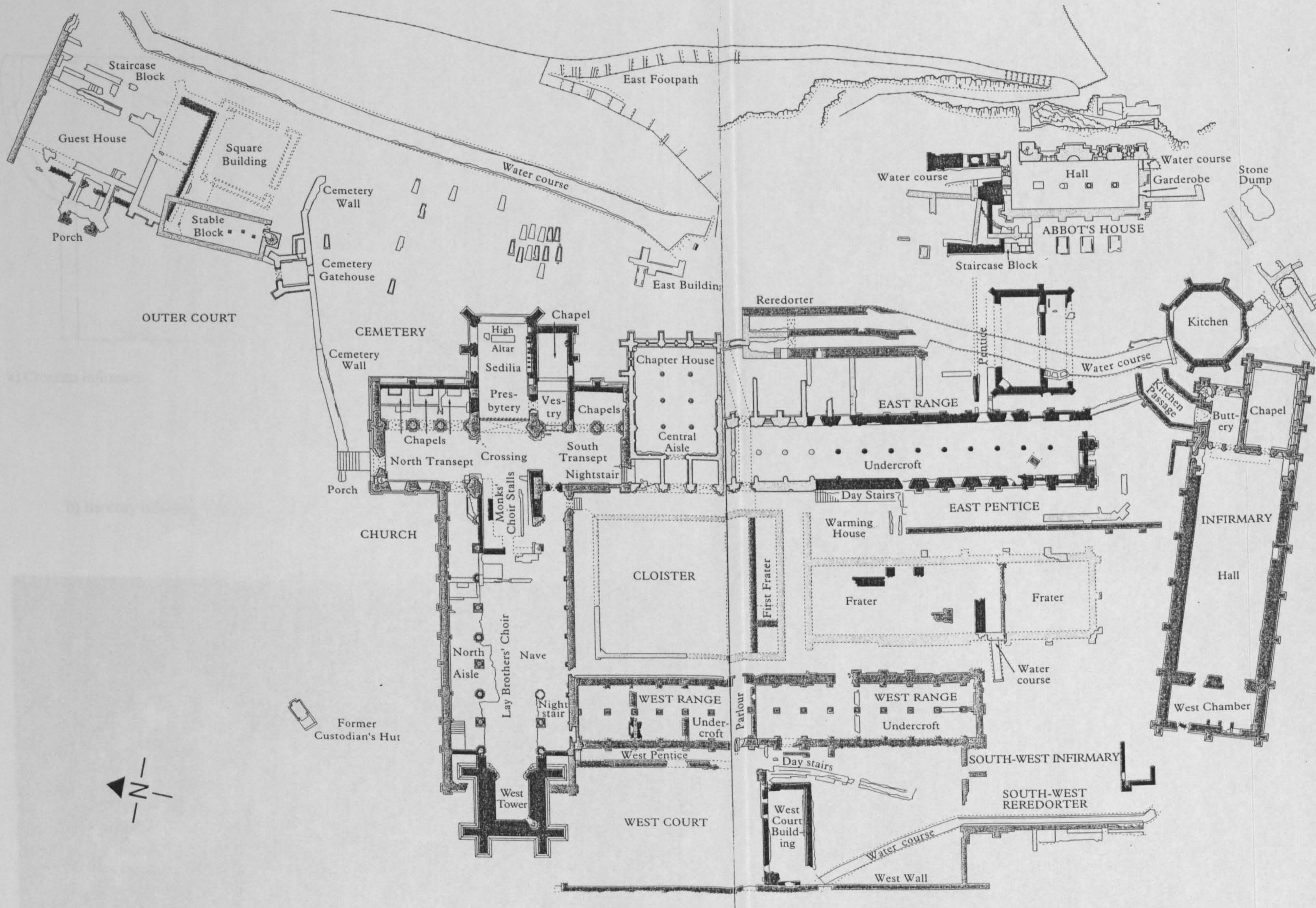
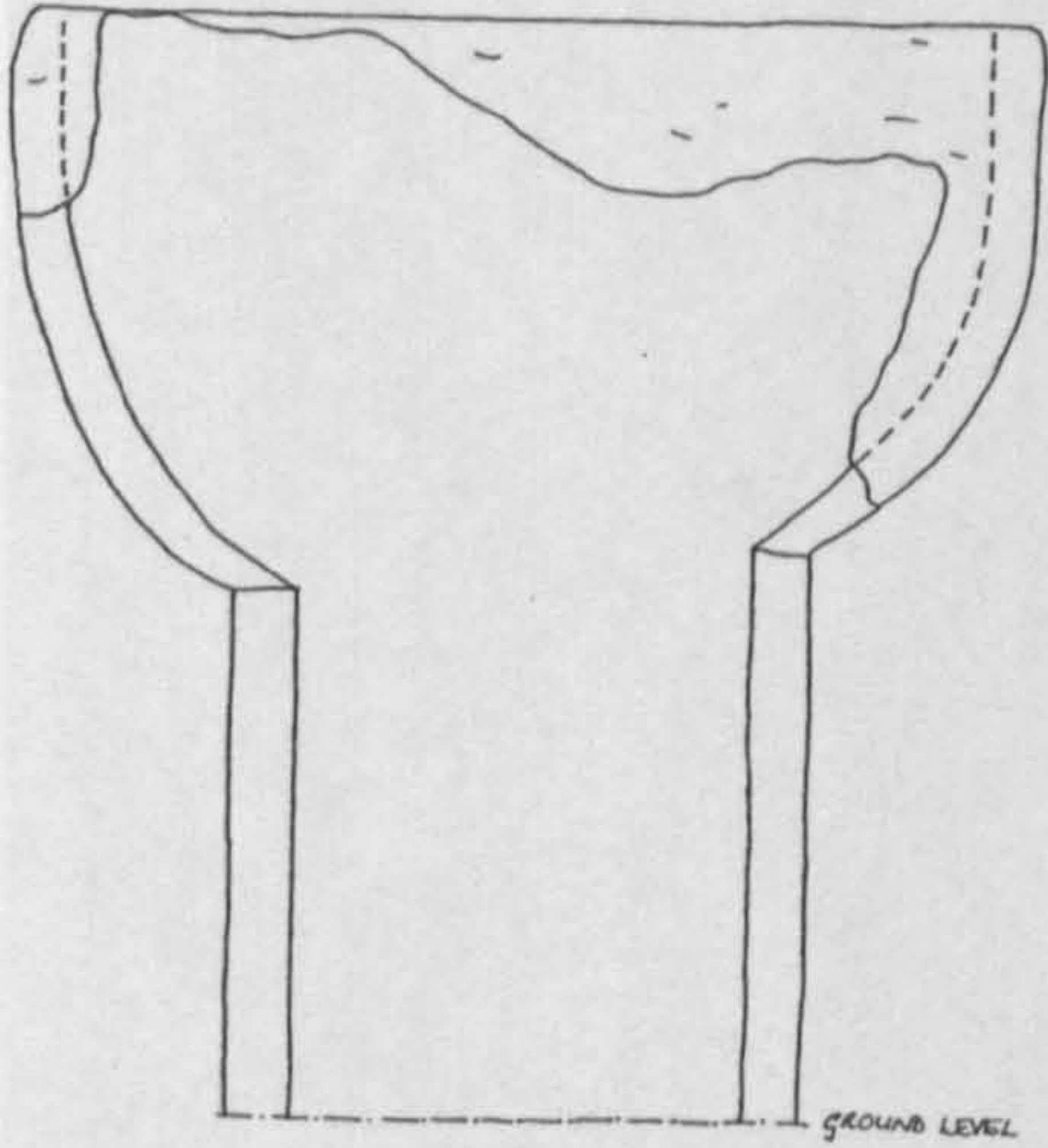
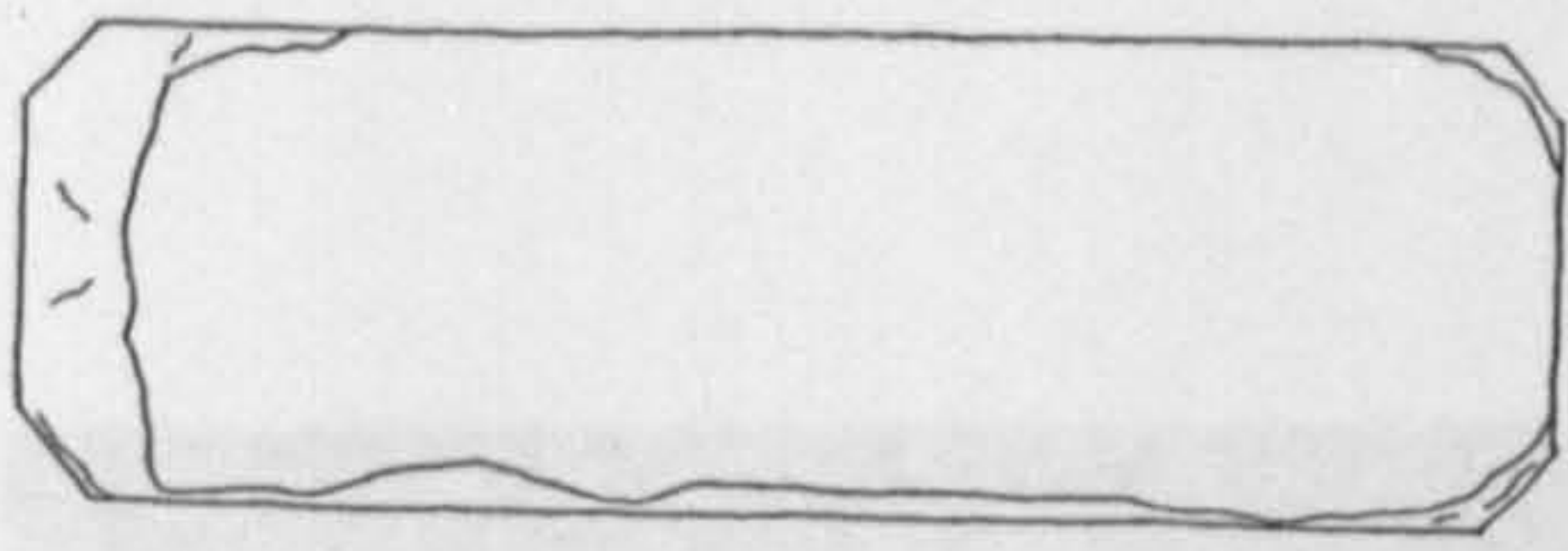


Figure 74: Plan of Furness Abbey. (Harrison and Wood 1998).





a) Croxden infirmary

b) Bardney refectory (Brakspear 1922)

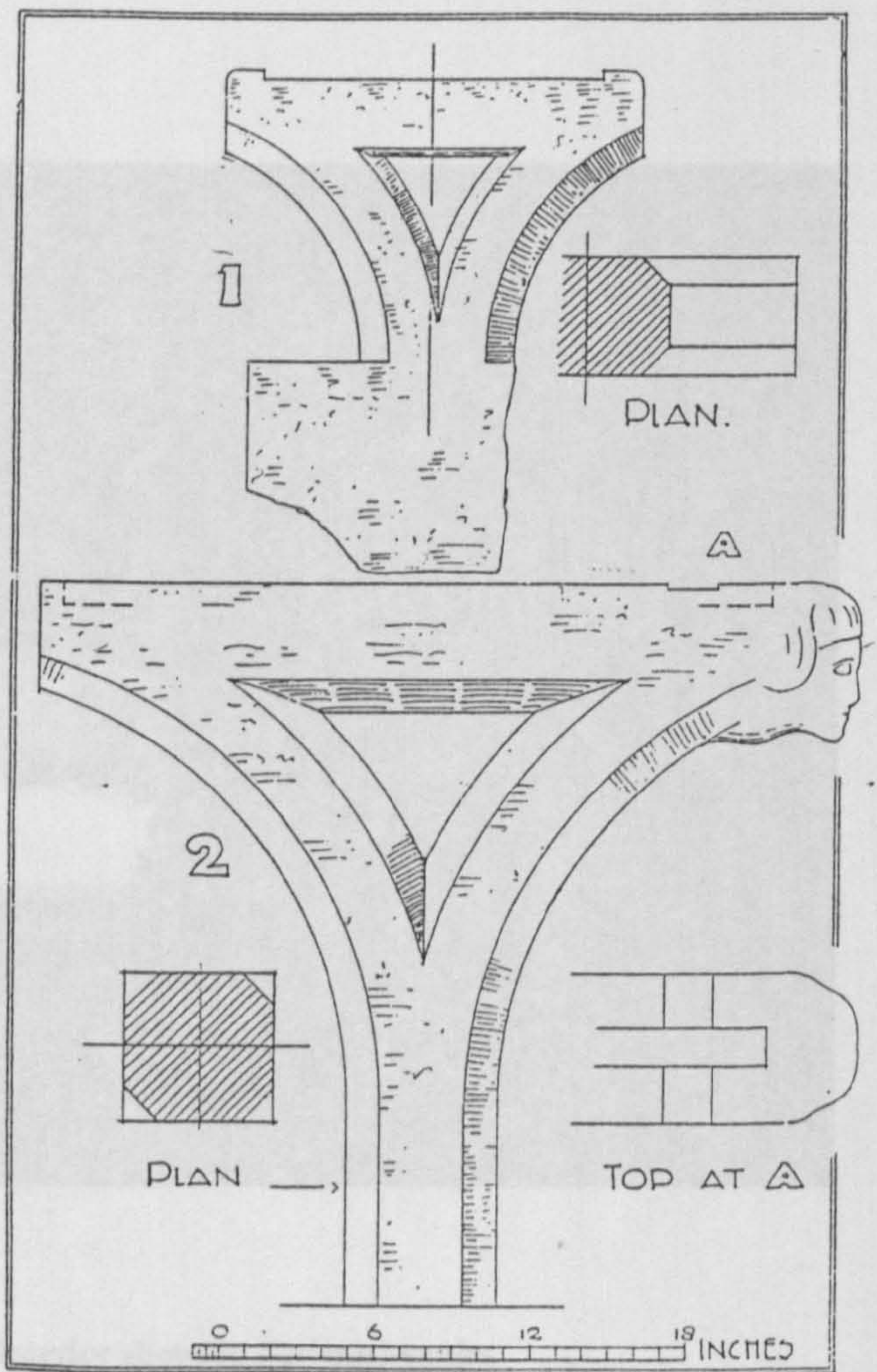
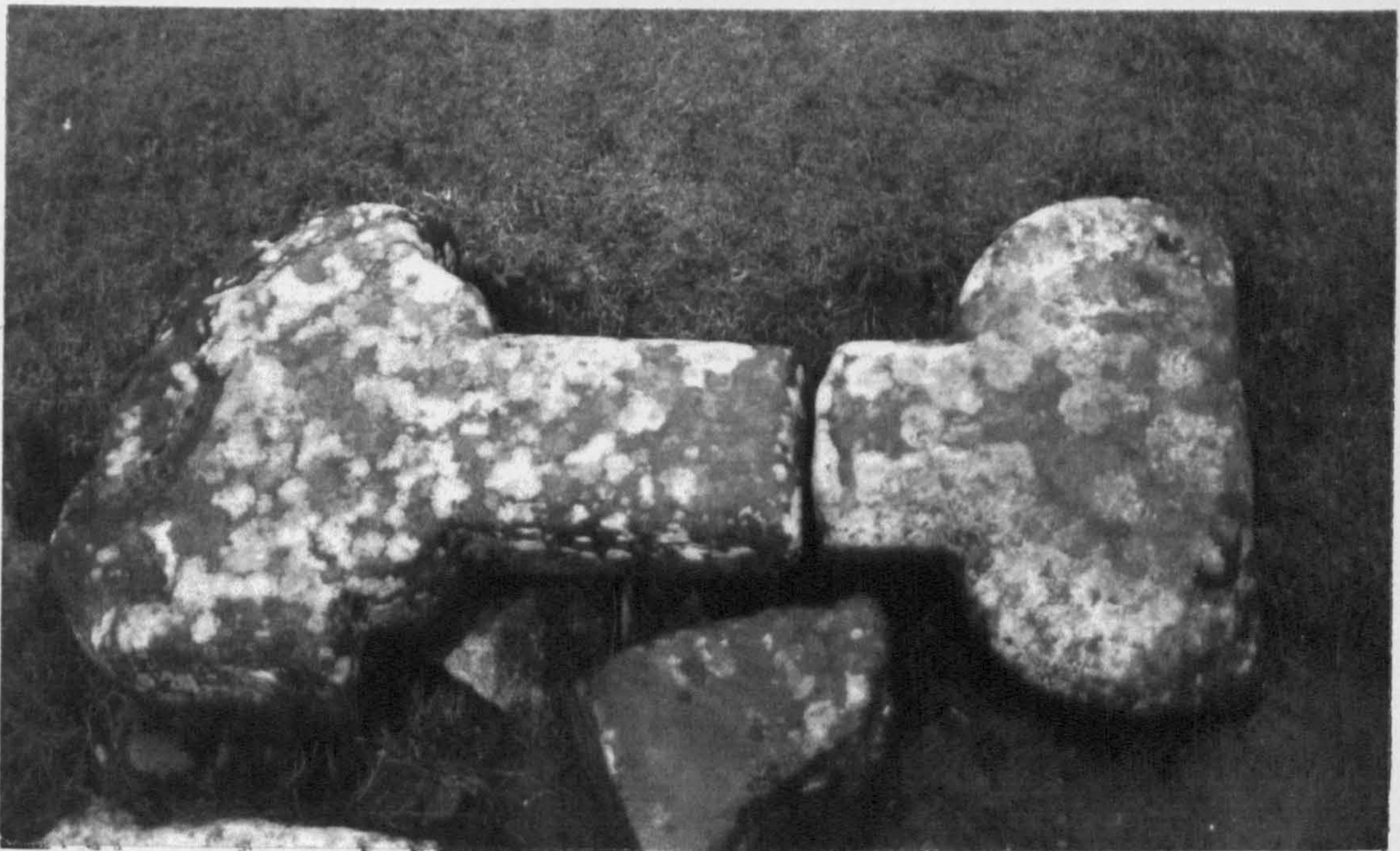


FIG. 8. FRATER.

1. STONE SUPPORTS FOR SEATS.

2. STONE SUPPORTS FOR TABLES.



c) Fountains guesthall.

Figure 75: Stone table ends.





**Figure 76: Eastern building at Netley Abbey, interior showing flattened vaults.**



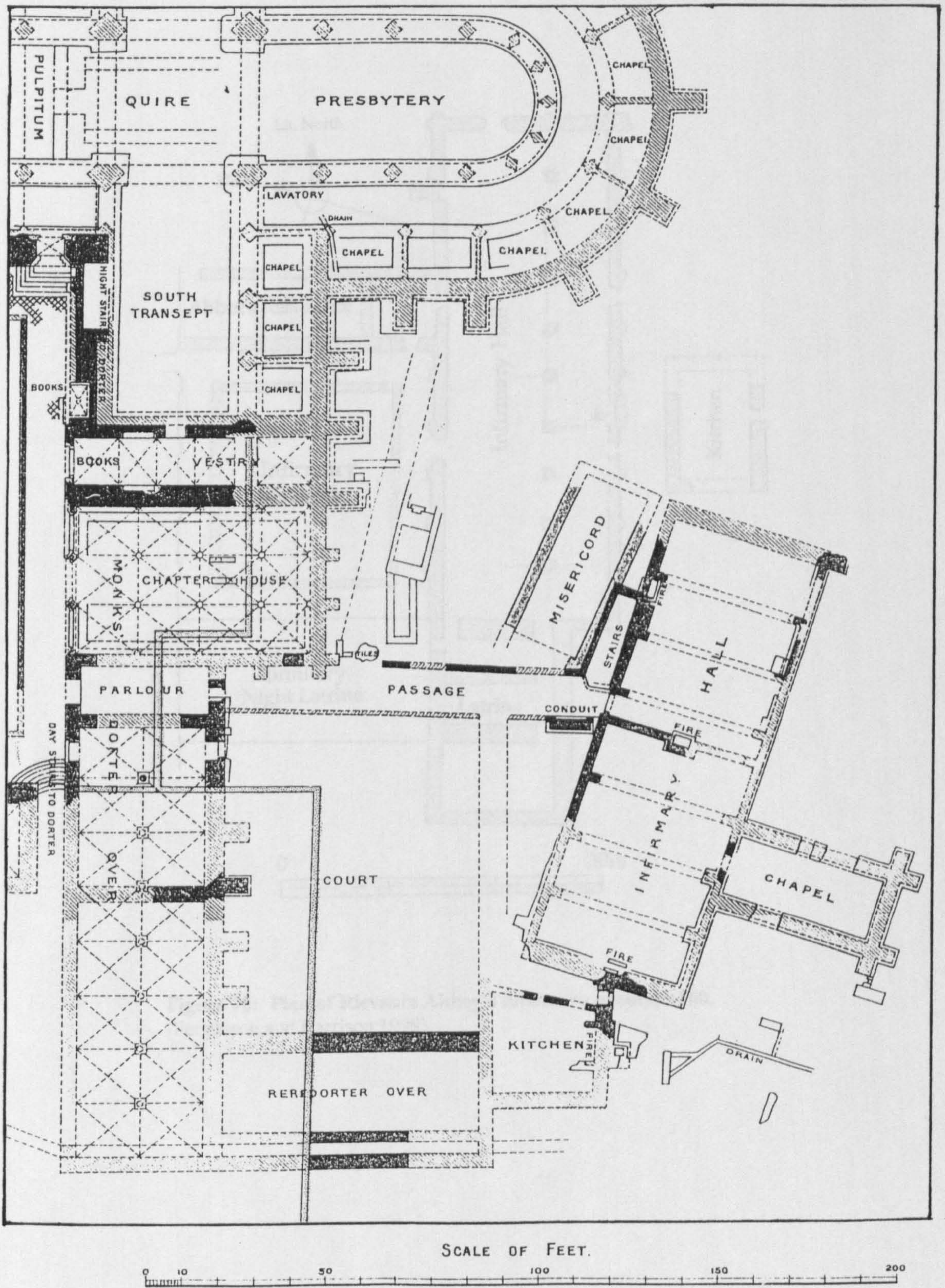
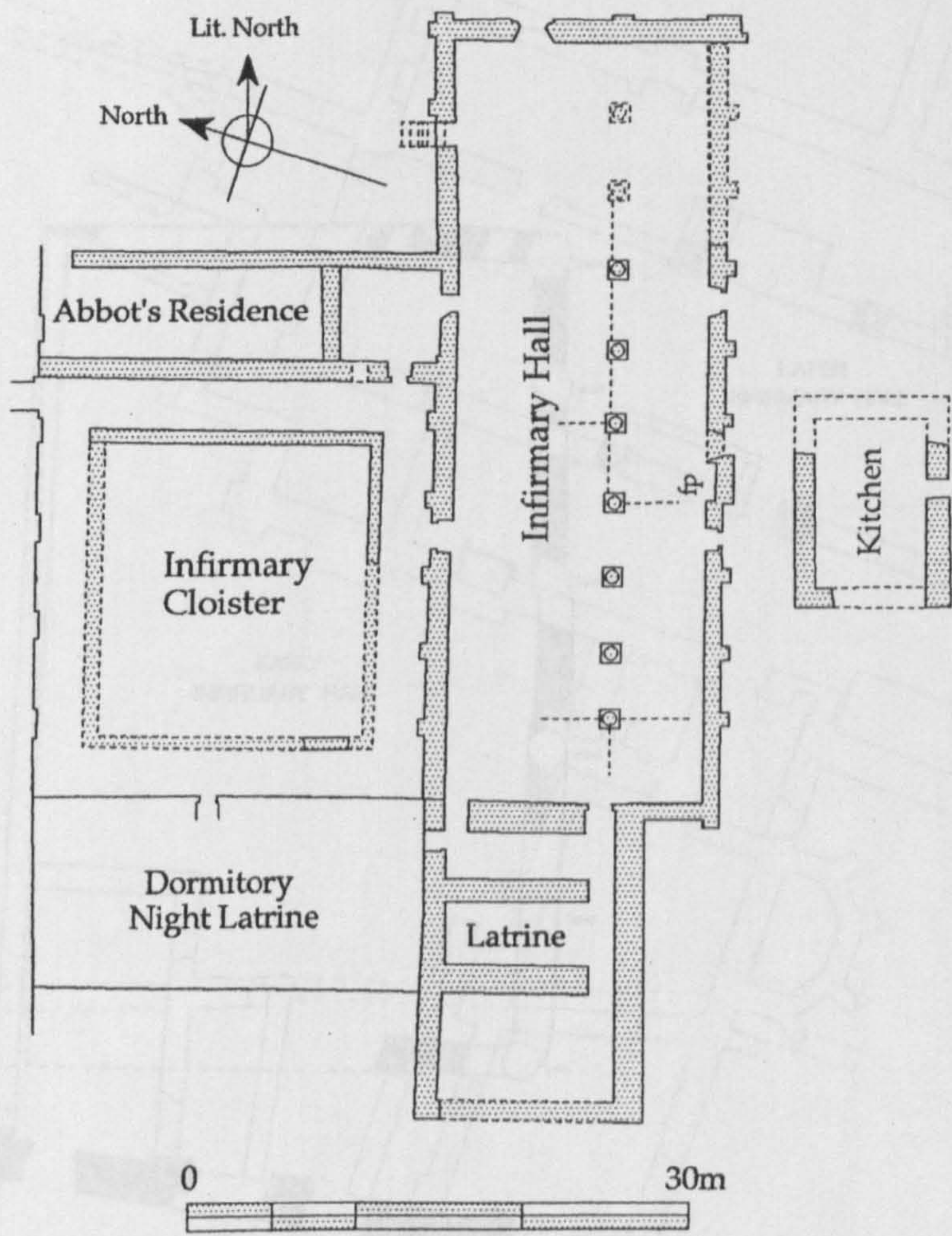


Figure 77: Plan of eastern buildings of Beaulieu abbey. (Hope and Brakspear 1906).





**Figure 78: Plan of Rievaulx Abbey's infirmary around 1160.**  
 (Fergusson and Harrison 1999).

Figure 78: Plan of Rievaulx Abbey's infirmary. (Fergusson and Harrison 1999)



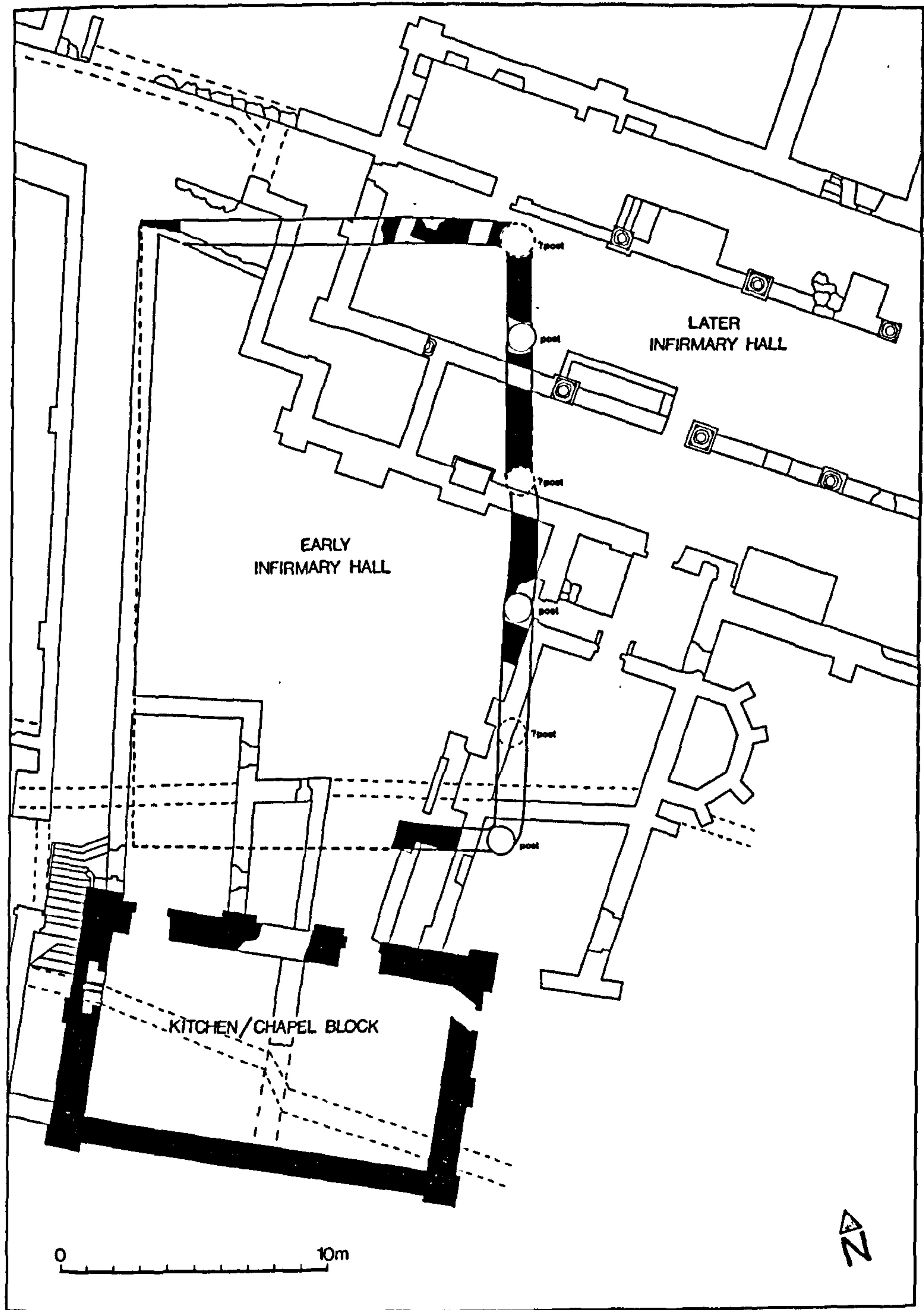


Figure 79: Plan of Kirkstall Abbey's infirmaries. (Moorhouse and Wrathmell 1987).



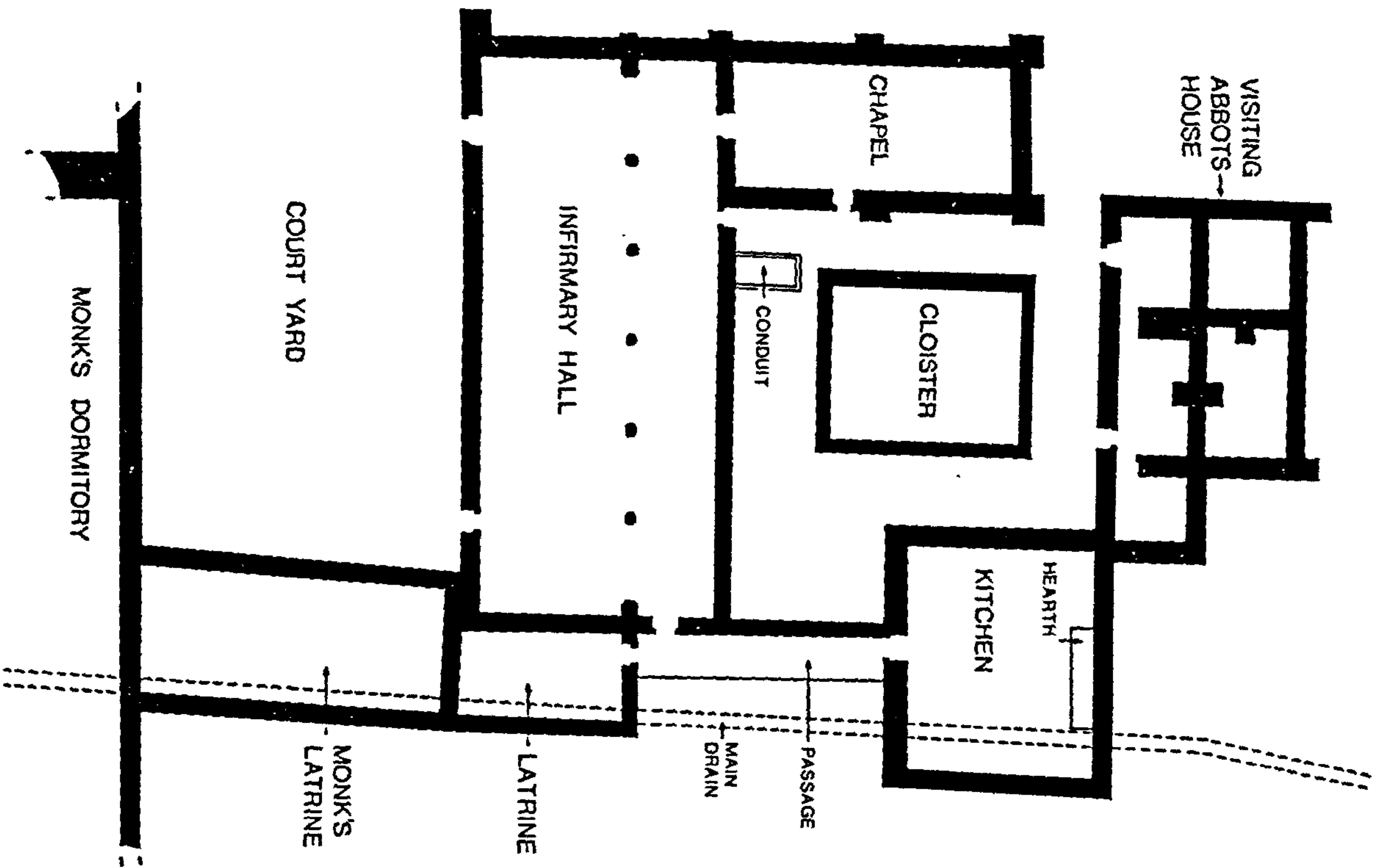
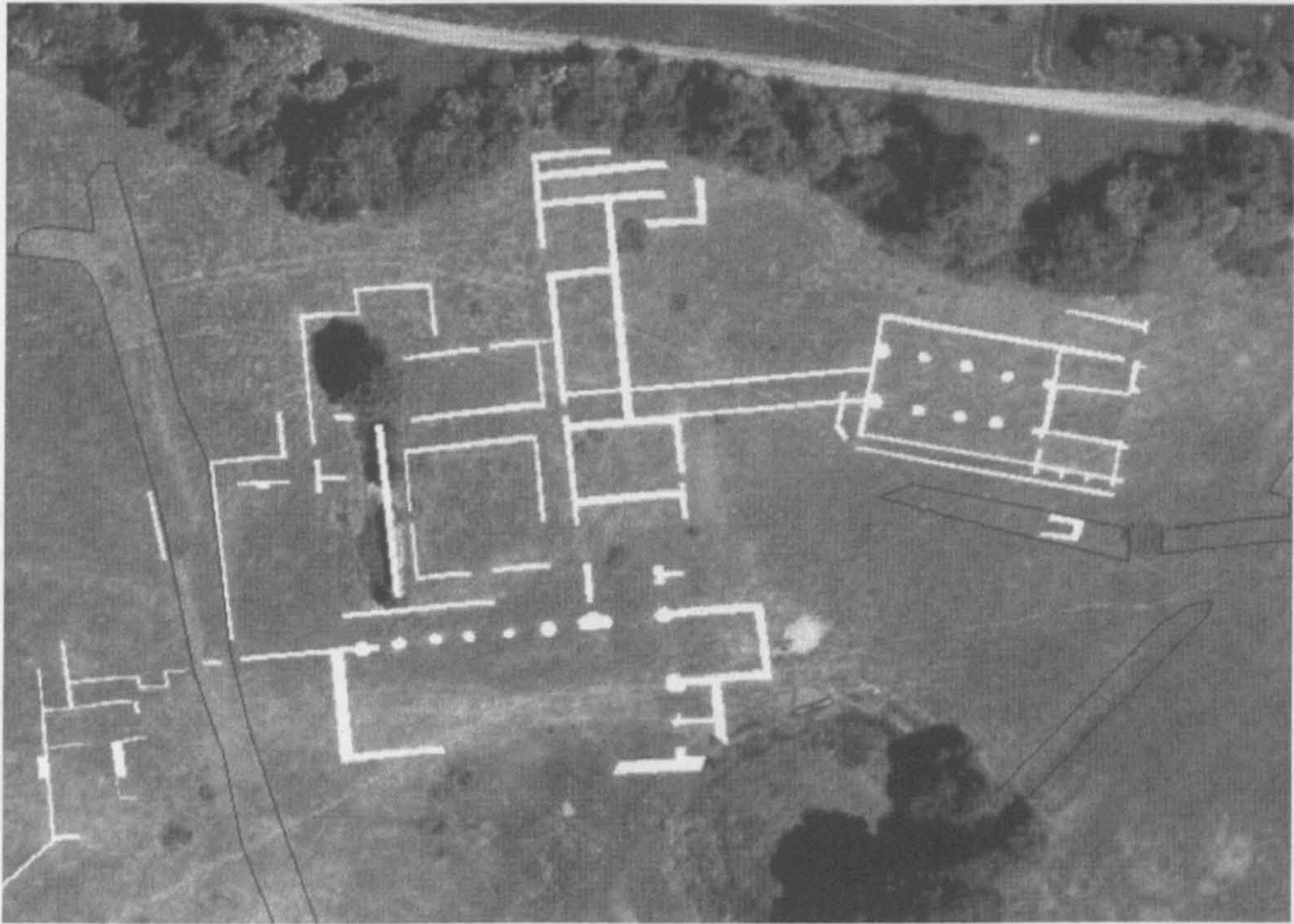


Figure 80: Plan of Waverley Abbey's first stone infirmary. (Coppack 1990).





**Figure 81: Plan of parchmarks on computer rectified aerial photograph of Tilty Abbey, with infirmary on right hand side. (Hall and Strachan 2001).**



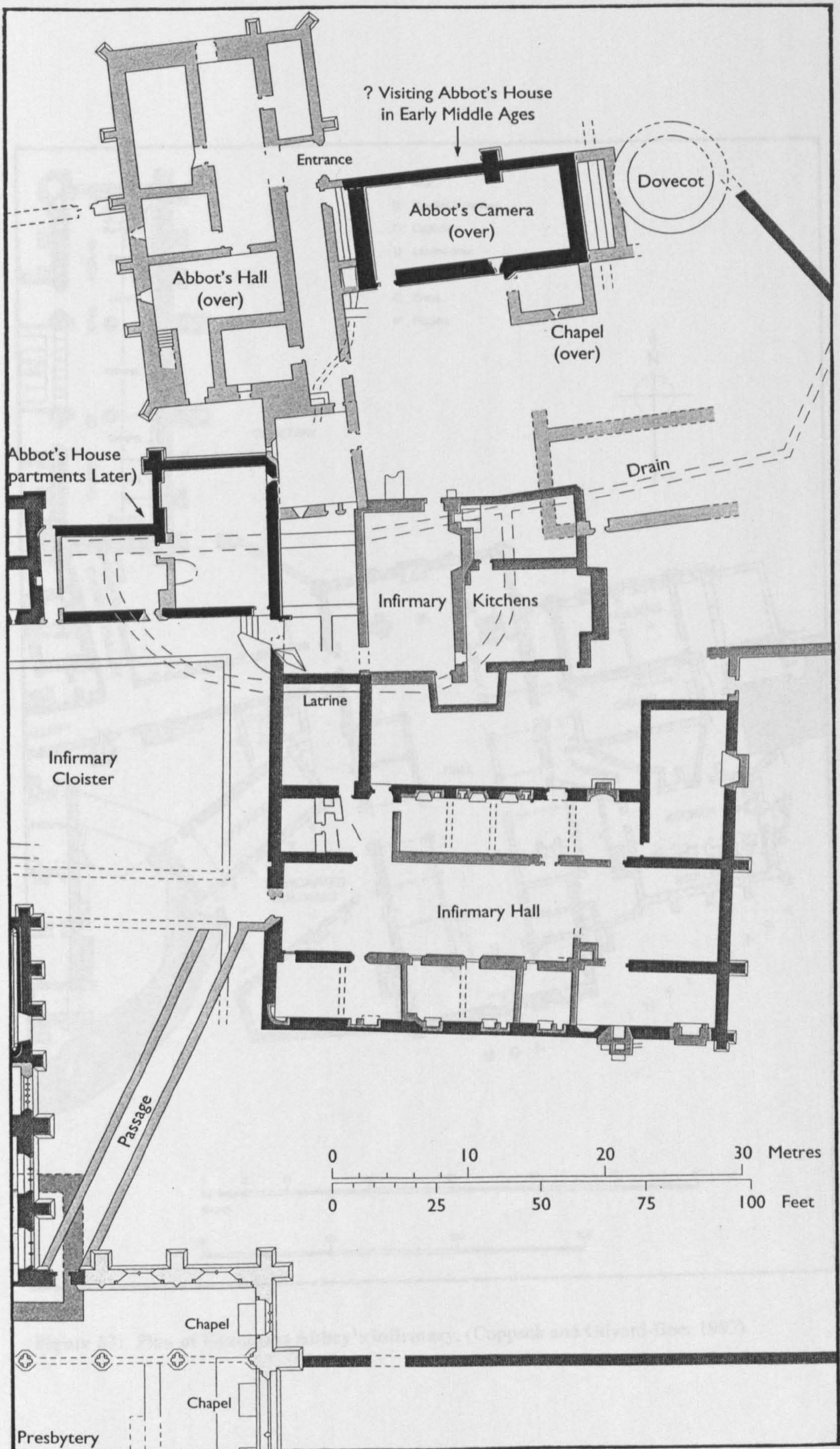


Figure 82: Plan of Tintern Abbey's infirmary. (Robinson 1995).



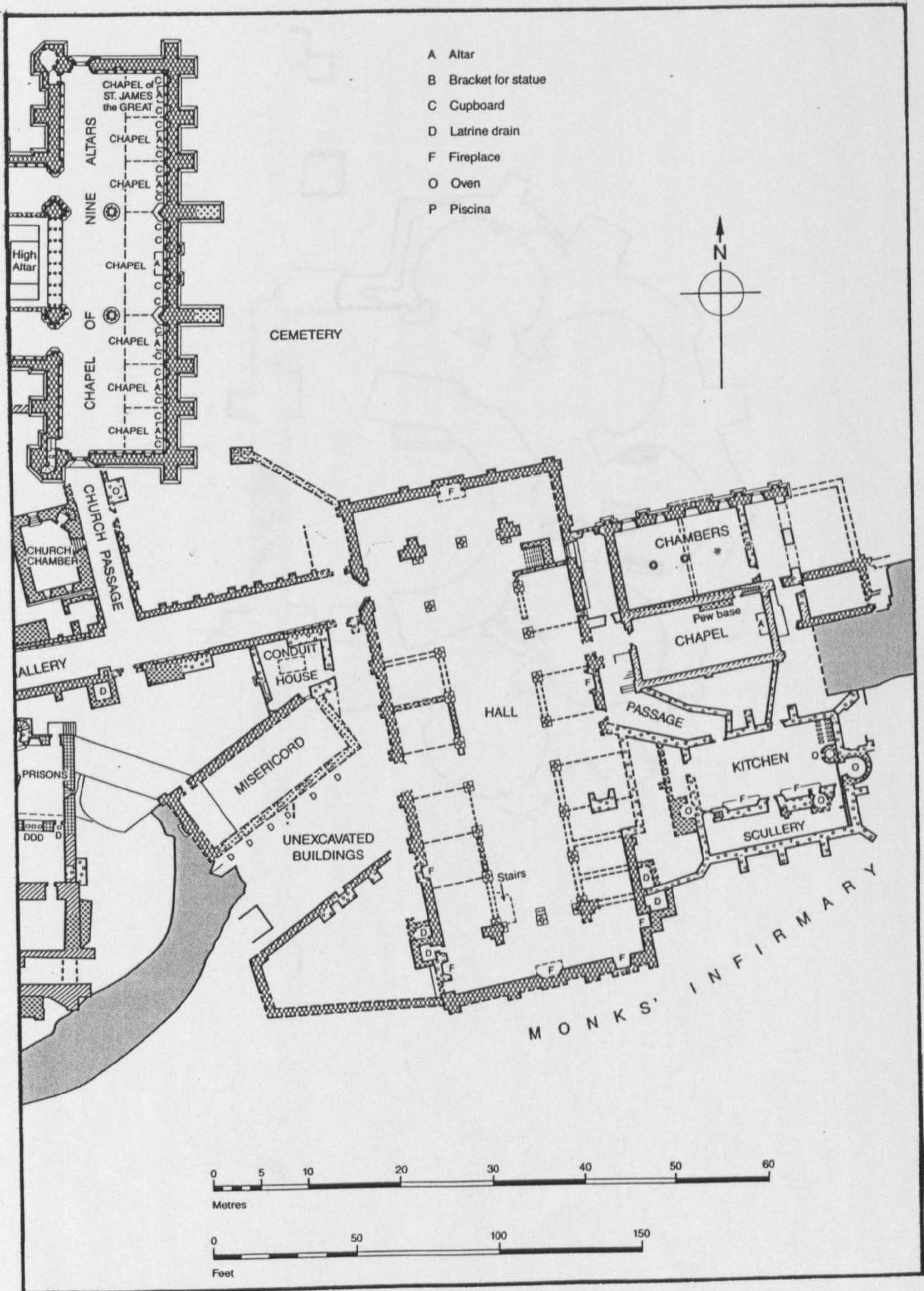


Figure 83: Plan of Fountains Abbey's infirmary. (Coppack and Gilyard-Beer 1993).



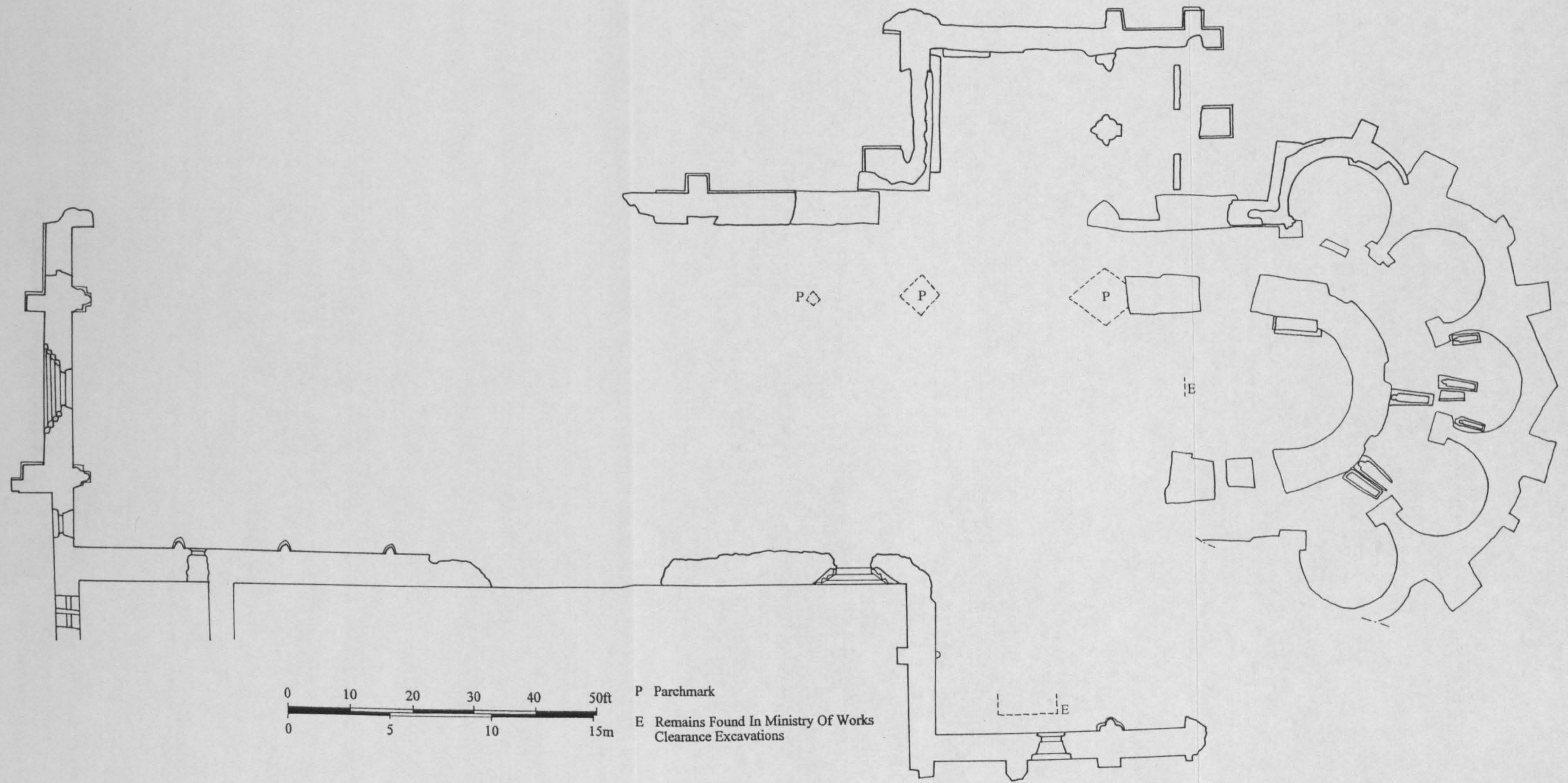


Figure 84: Plan of Church. (Courtesy English Heritage with additions and corrections).



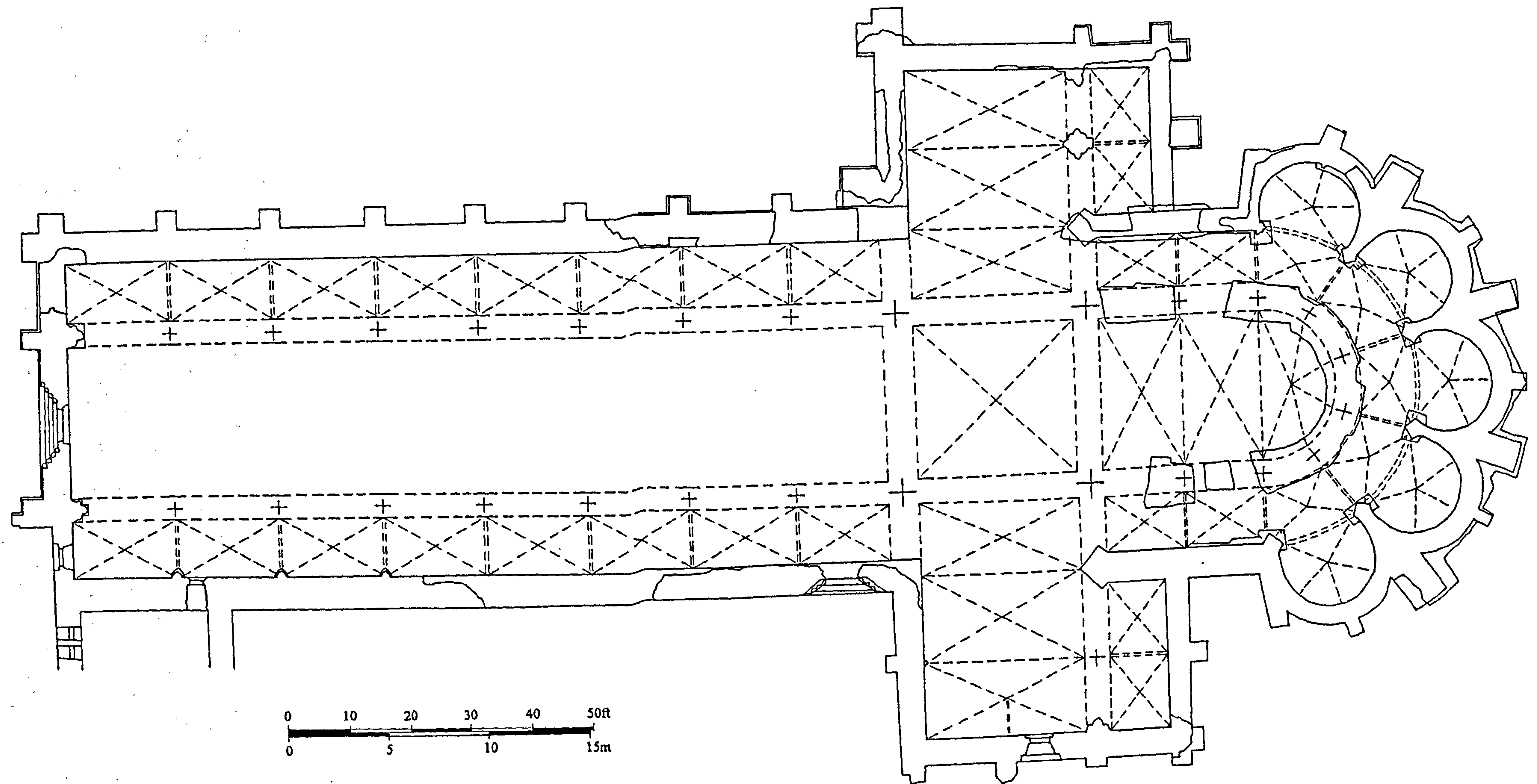


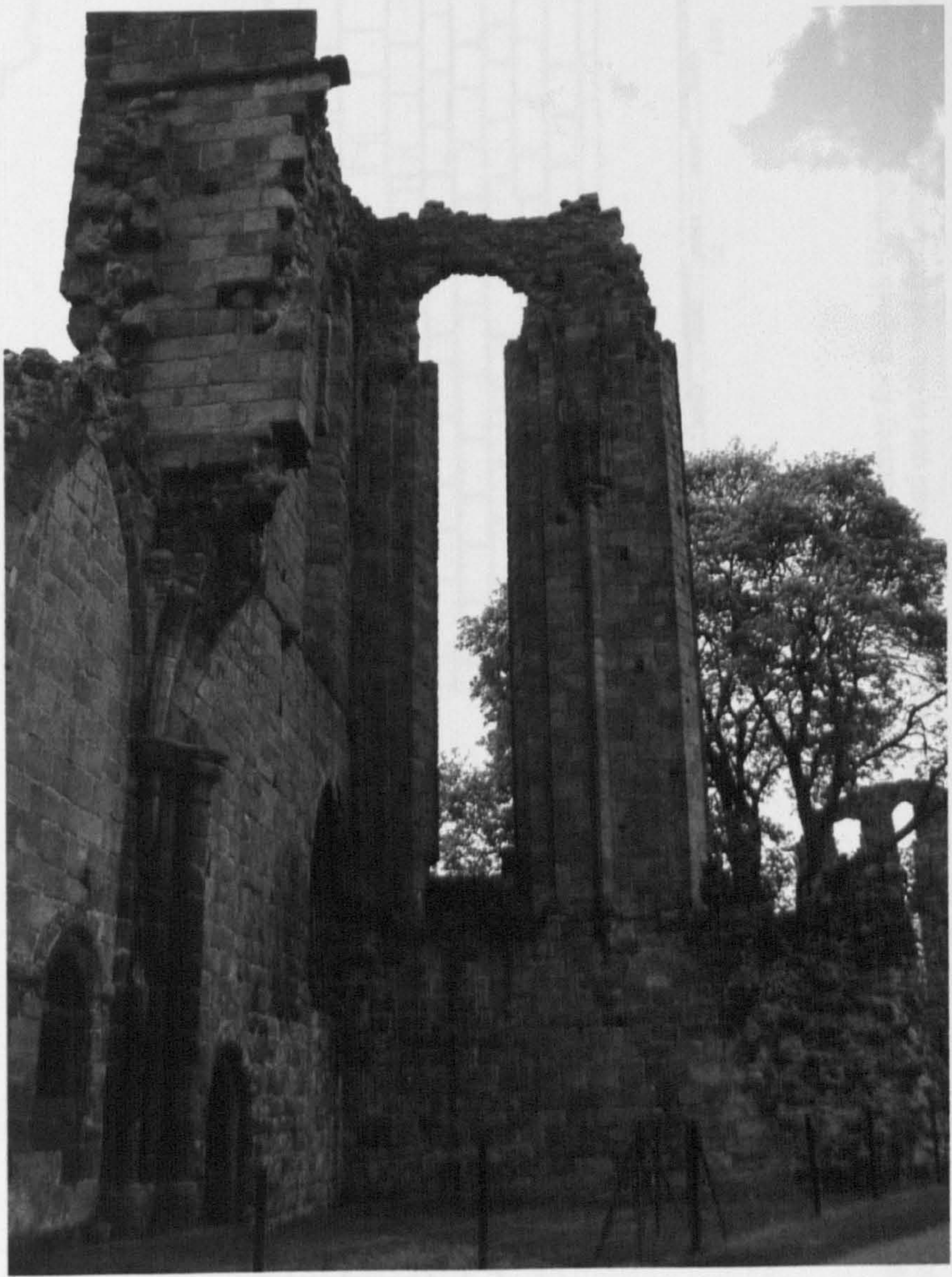
Figure 85: Partial reconstruction of church plan, showing walls, vaults and location of piers.





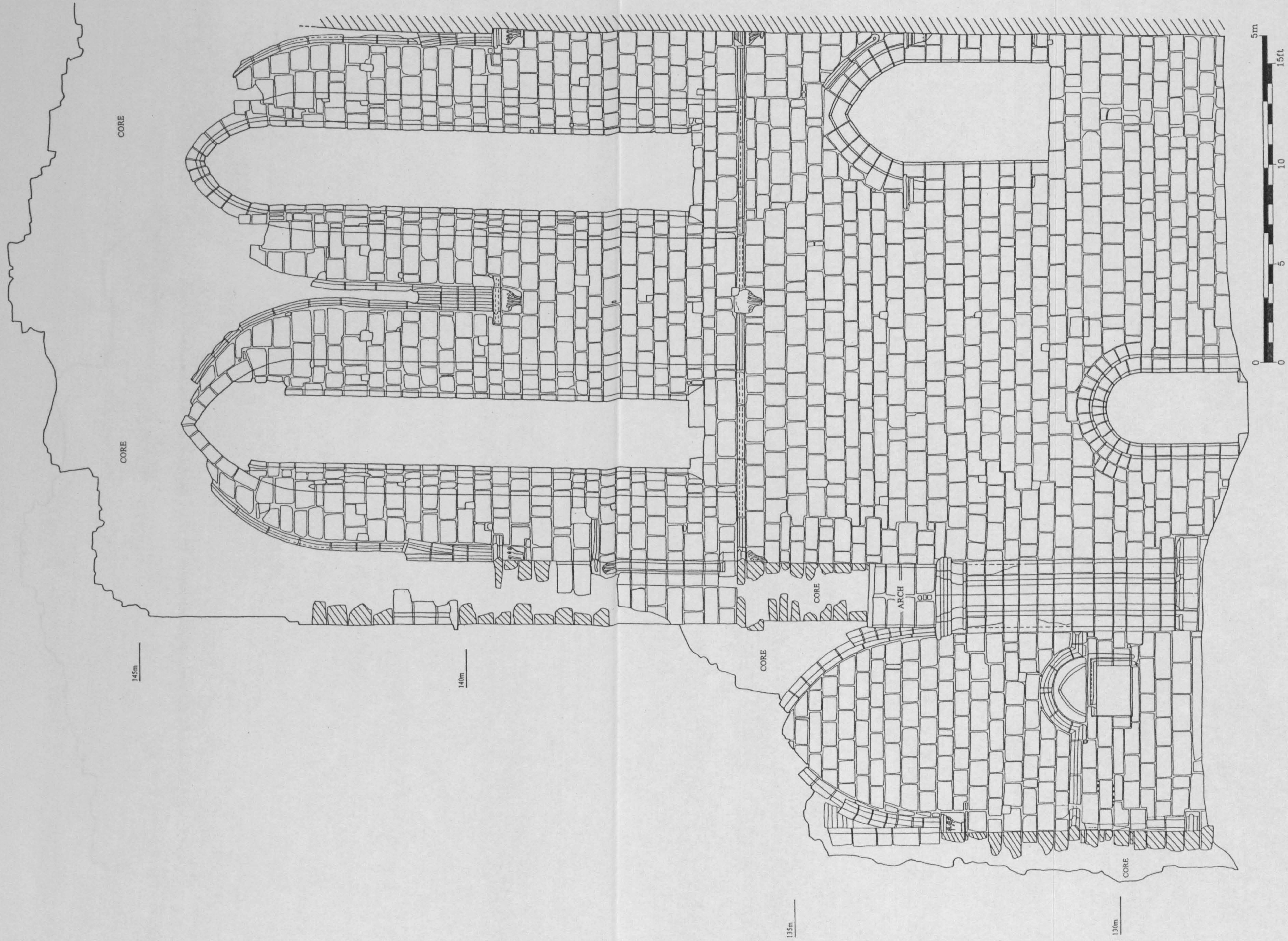
**Figure 86: South transept west wall, external.**





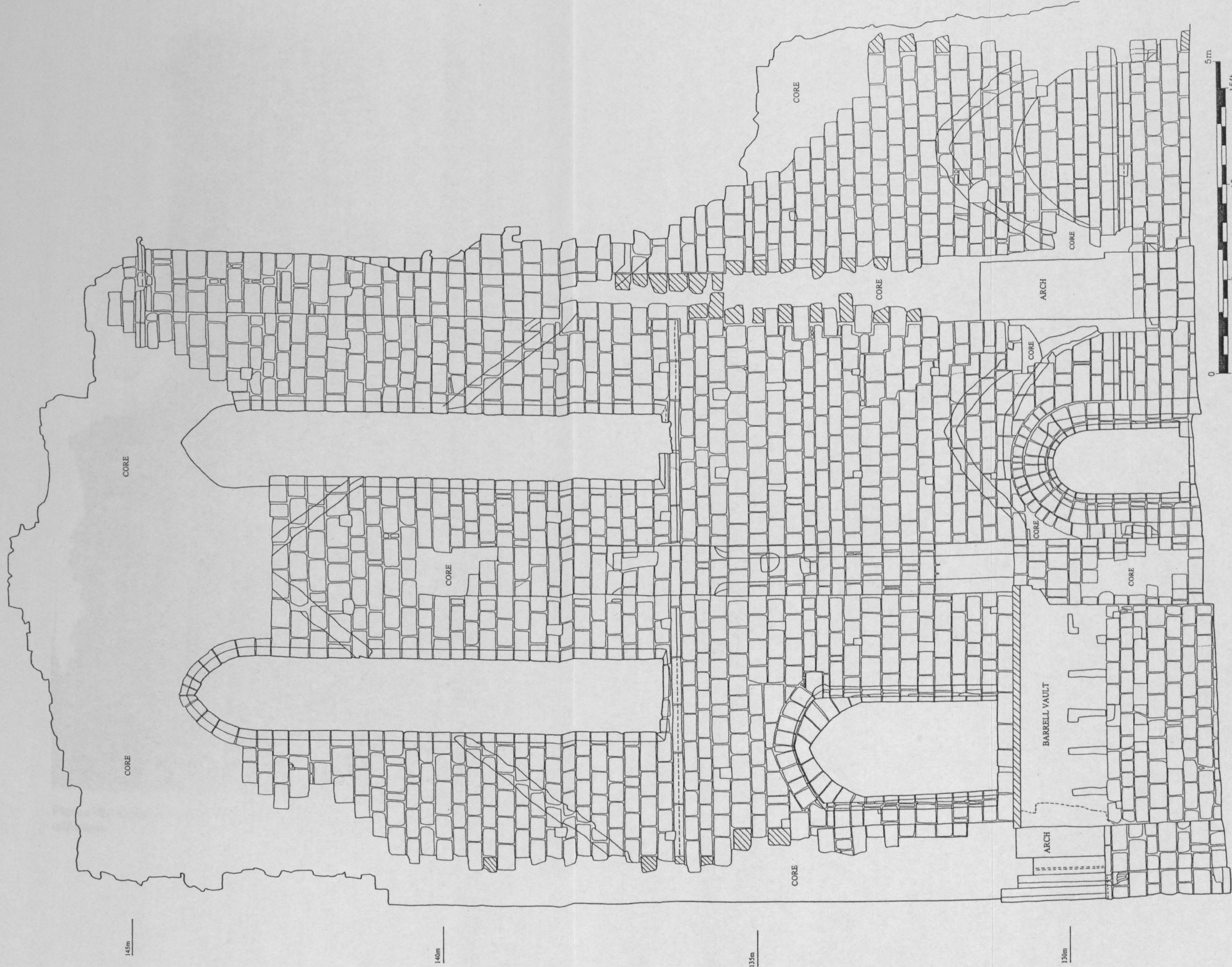
**Figure 87: South transept internal, looking west.**





**Figure 88: South transept south wall, internal.** (Scale approx. 1:60). Based on photogrammetric survey undertaken by BKS Survey for English Heritage. The photogrammetry is corrected, but without the aid of scaffolding. Apart from projecting stones (shown hashed), if one face of a stone is in the core and one in the wall face, only that face in the wall face is shown. The wall top is the product of consolidation.





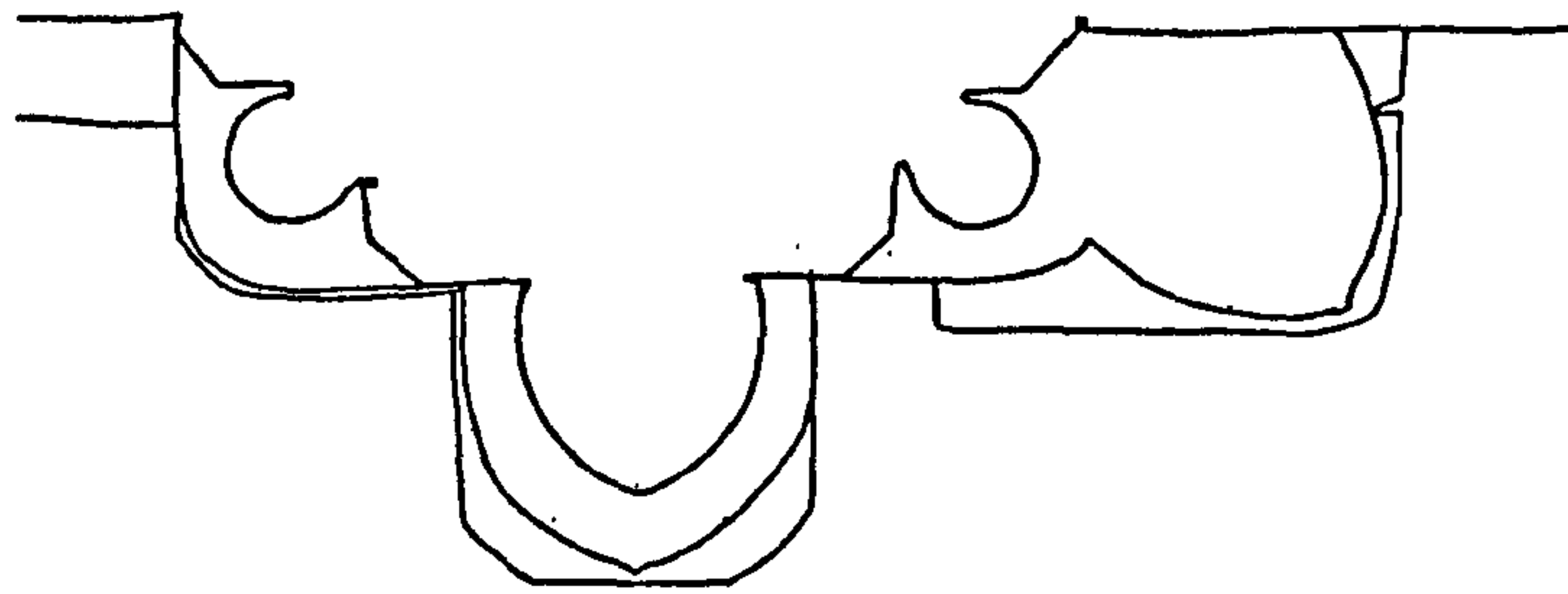
**Figure 89: South transept south wall, external.** (Scale approx. 1:60). Based on photogrammetric survey undertaken by BKS Survey for English Heritage. The photogrammetry is corrected, but without the aid of scaffolding. Apart from projecting stones (shown hashed), if one face of a stone is in the core and one in the wall face, only that face in the wall face is shown. The wall top is the product of consolidation.





**Figure 90: South-east corner of south transept, showing stub of arcade and triforium.**



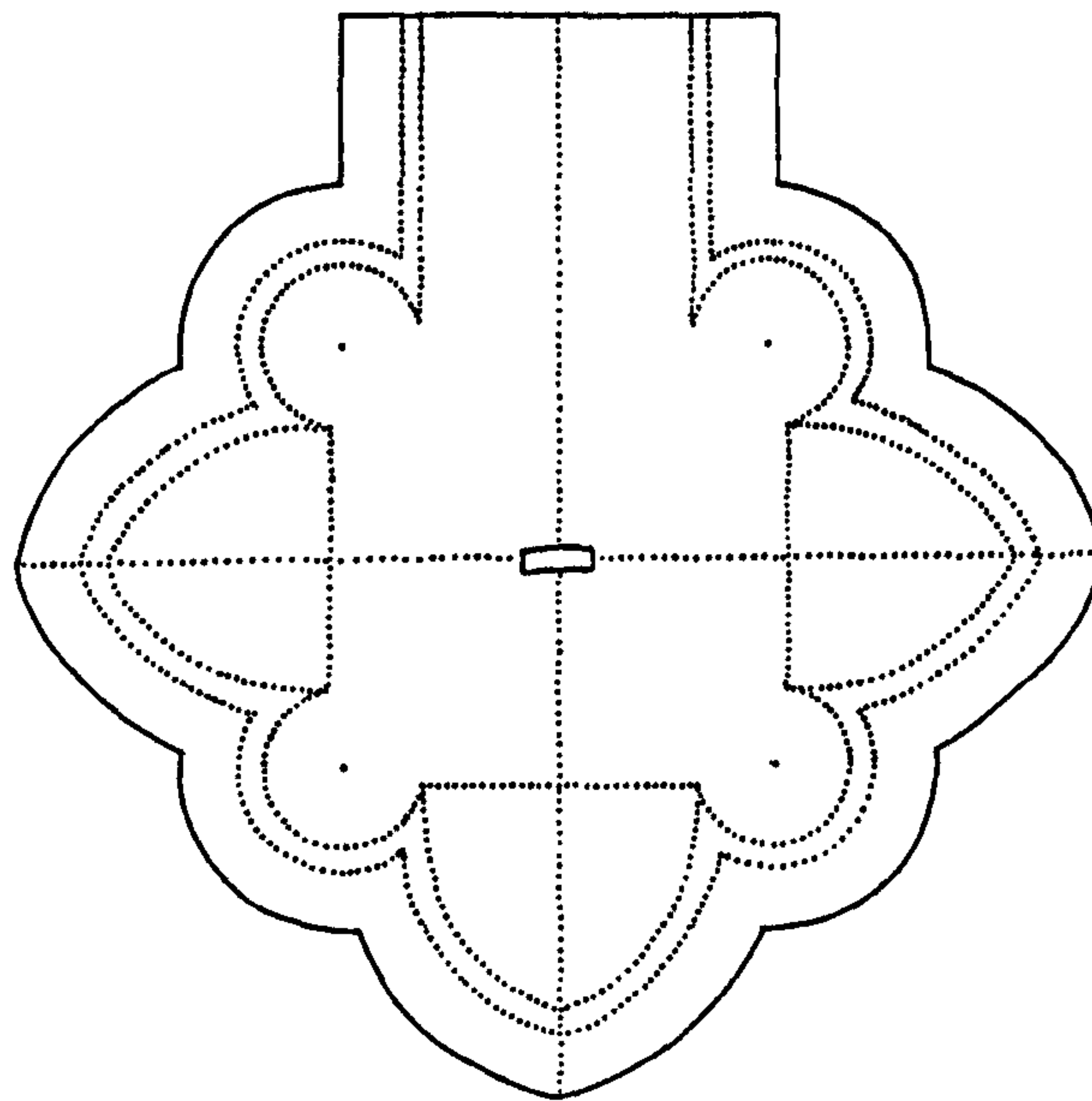


**Plan**



**Base moulding**

**Figure 91: South transept arcade respond. Scale 1:10.**



**Figure 92: Copy of north transept arcade base, now in display area. Scale 1:10.**



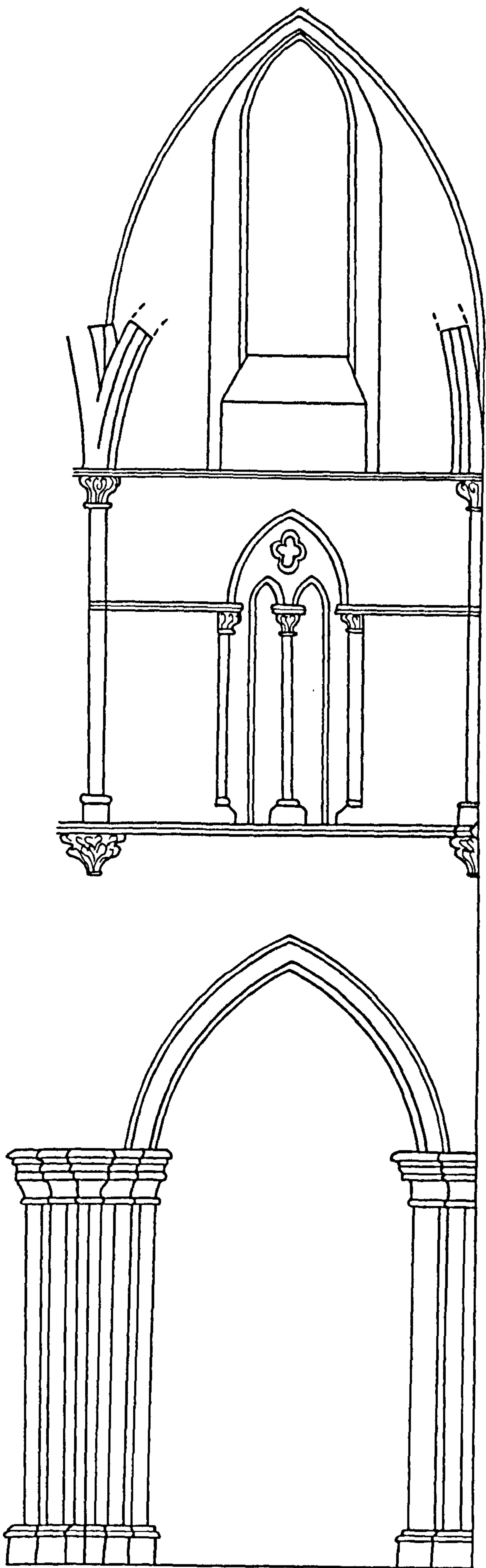
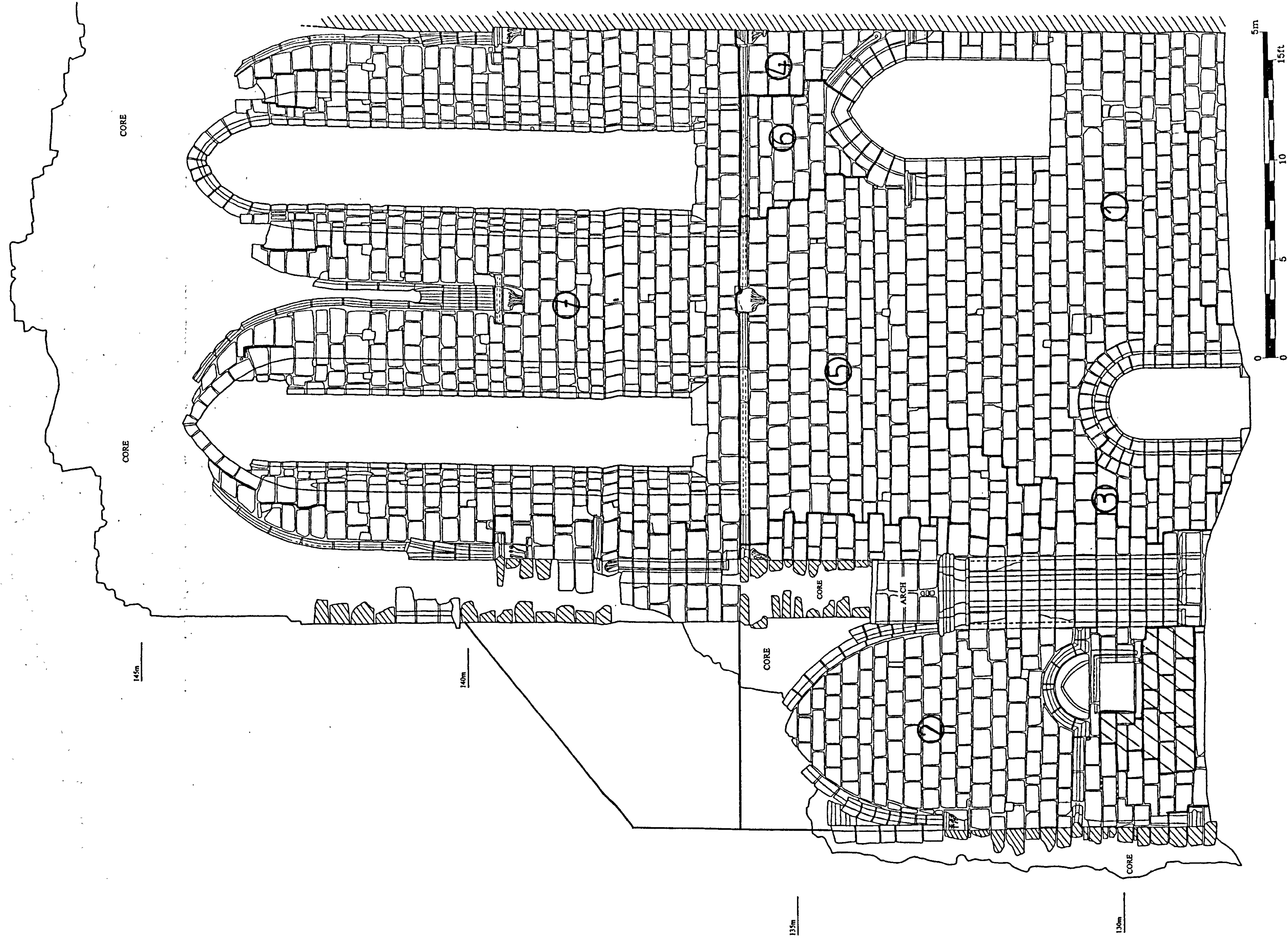


Figure 93: Sketched reconstruction of south bay of south transept elevation. (Scale approx. 1:60).





**Figure 94: South transept, south wall internal, with interpretation.** (Scale approx. 1:60). Based on photogrammetric survey undertaken by BKS Survey for English Heritage. The photogrammetry is corrected, but without the aid of scaffolding. Apart from projecting stones (shown hashed), if one face of a stone is in the core and one in the wall face, only that face in the wall face is shown. The wall top is the product of consolidation. Building breaks and mis-coursings are shown in green; presumed building breaks and reconstructed features in blue.



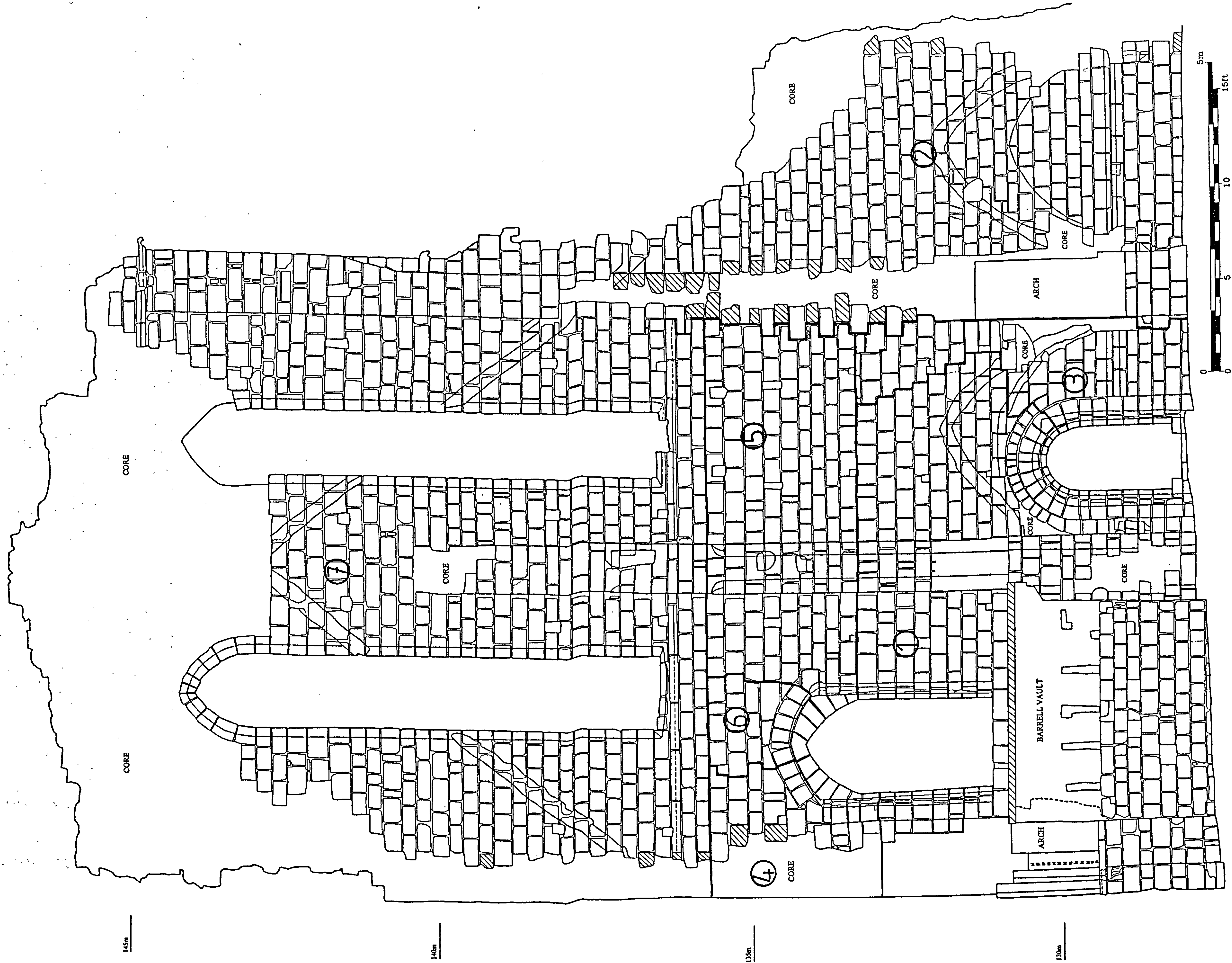


Figure 95: South transept, south wall external, with interpretation. (Scale approx. 1:60). Based on photogrammetric survey undertaken by BKS Survey for English Heritage. The photogrammetry is corrected, but without the aid of scaffolding. Apart from projecting stones (shown hashed), if one face of a stone is in the core and one in the wall face, only that face in the wall face is shown. The wall top is the product of consolidation. Building breaks and mis-coursings are shown in green; presumed building breaks and reconstructed features in blue.





Croxden, corbel in west wall of south transept



Croxden, corbel in south-west corner of south transept



Chester chapter house, foliage capital



Lichfield Cathedral, capital of south-east crossing pier



Lincoln Minster, south-east transept, capital



Thornton Curtis, south arcade pier capital

**Figure 96: Wind-blown foliage capitals.**





Croxden, south transept chapel, capital



Lincoln Minster, St. Hugh's choir, north aisle blind arcade capital



Thornton Curtis, south-east respond, capital

**Figure 97: Stiff-leaf foliage capitals**





Croxden, capital in south-west corner of south transept



Croxden, corbel in south-west corner of south transept



Lichfield Cathedral, north respond capital of south transept arcade



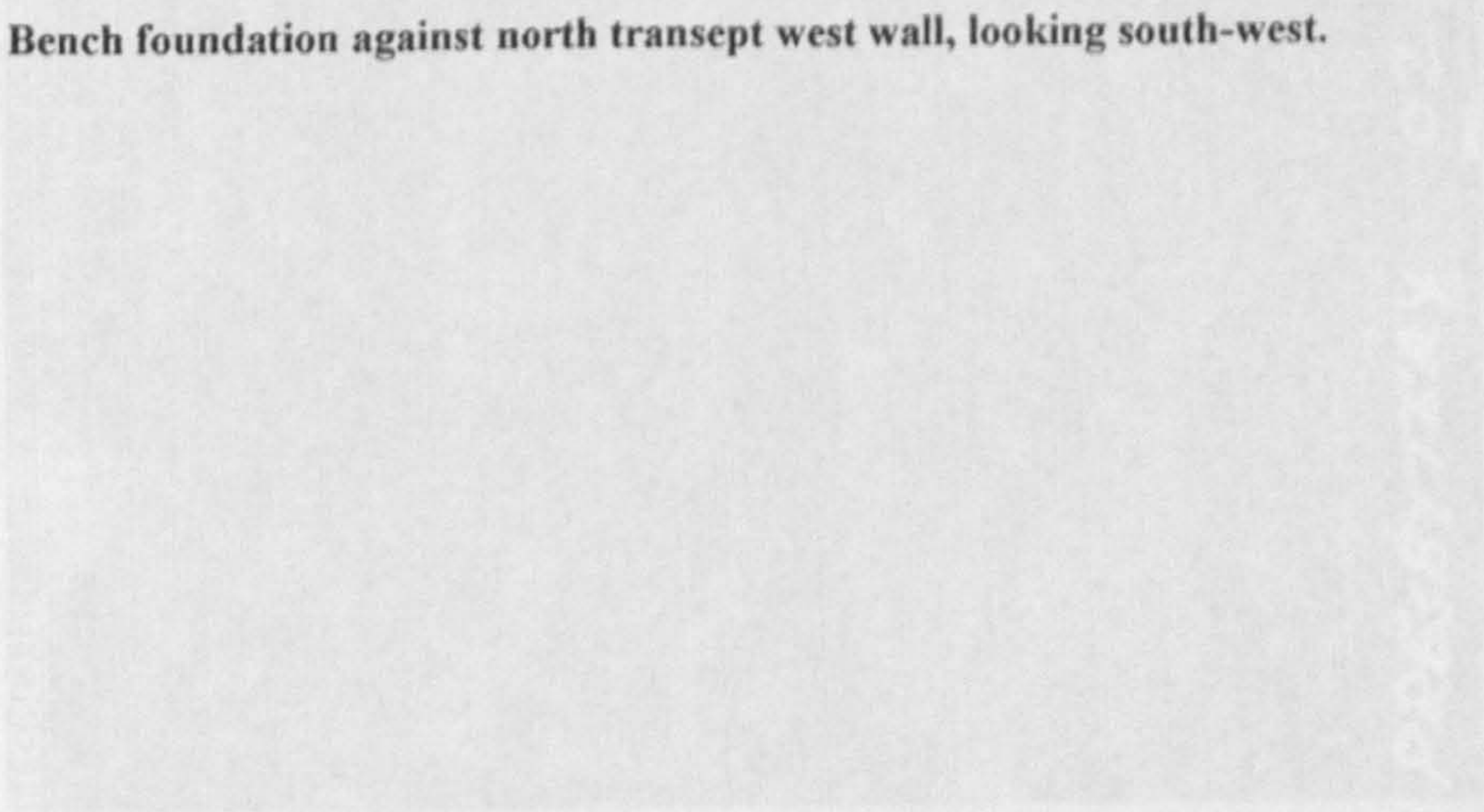
Hugh's choir, Lincoln, north aisle blind arcade capital

**Figure 98: Stiff-leaf foliage capitals.**





**Figure 99: Bench foundation against north transept west wall, looking south-west.**



*Figure 100: North chancel chapel, looking west. (Courtesy Virginia Hervey)*





Figure 100: North chevet chapel, looking west. (Courtesy English Heritage).



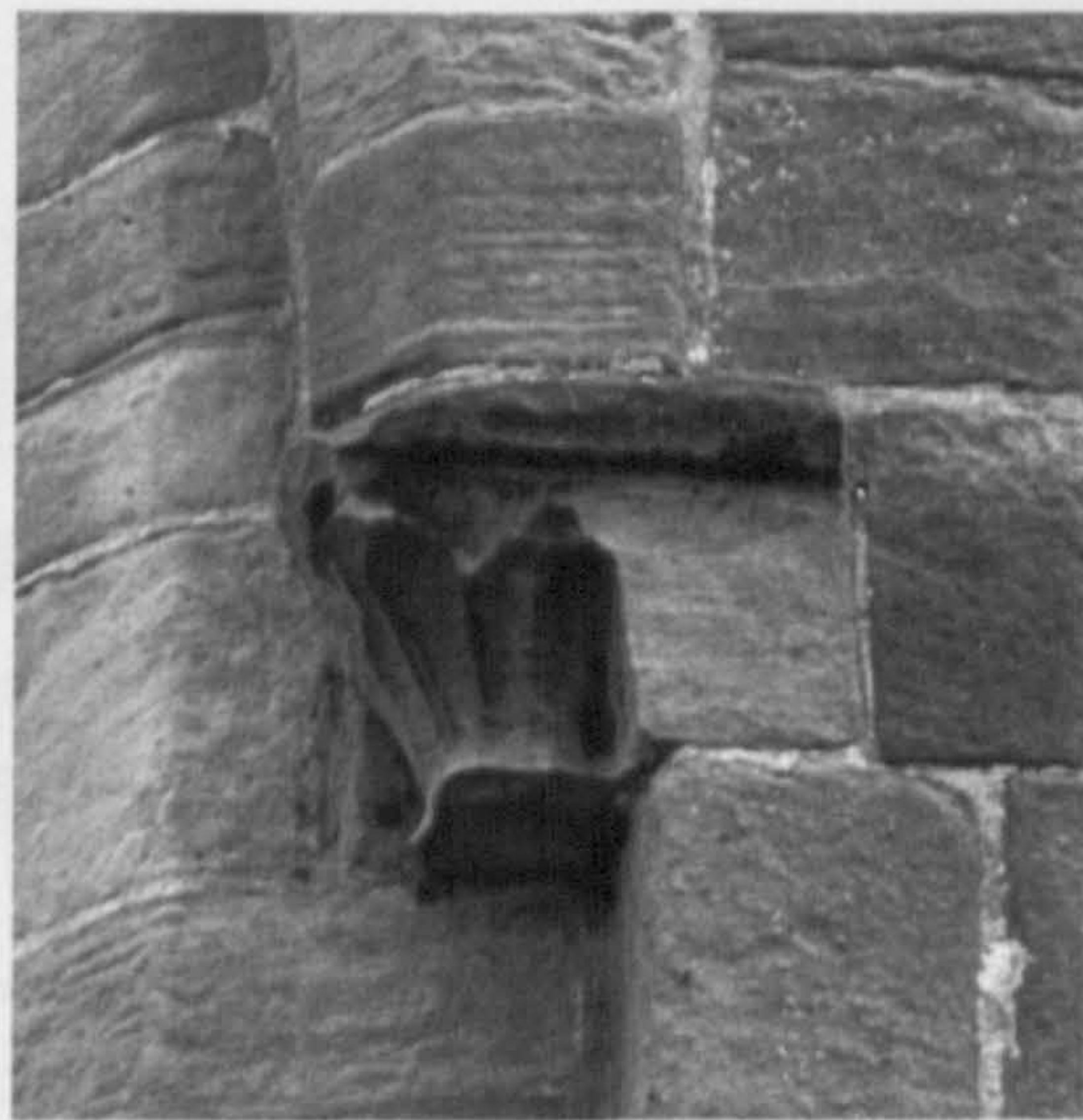


**Figure 101: North chevet chapel, looking north. (Courtesy English Heritage).**



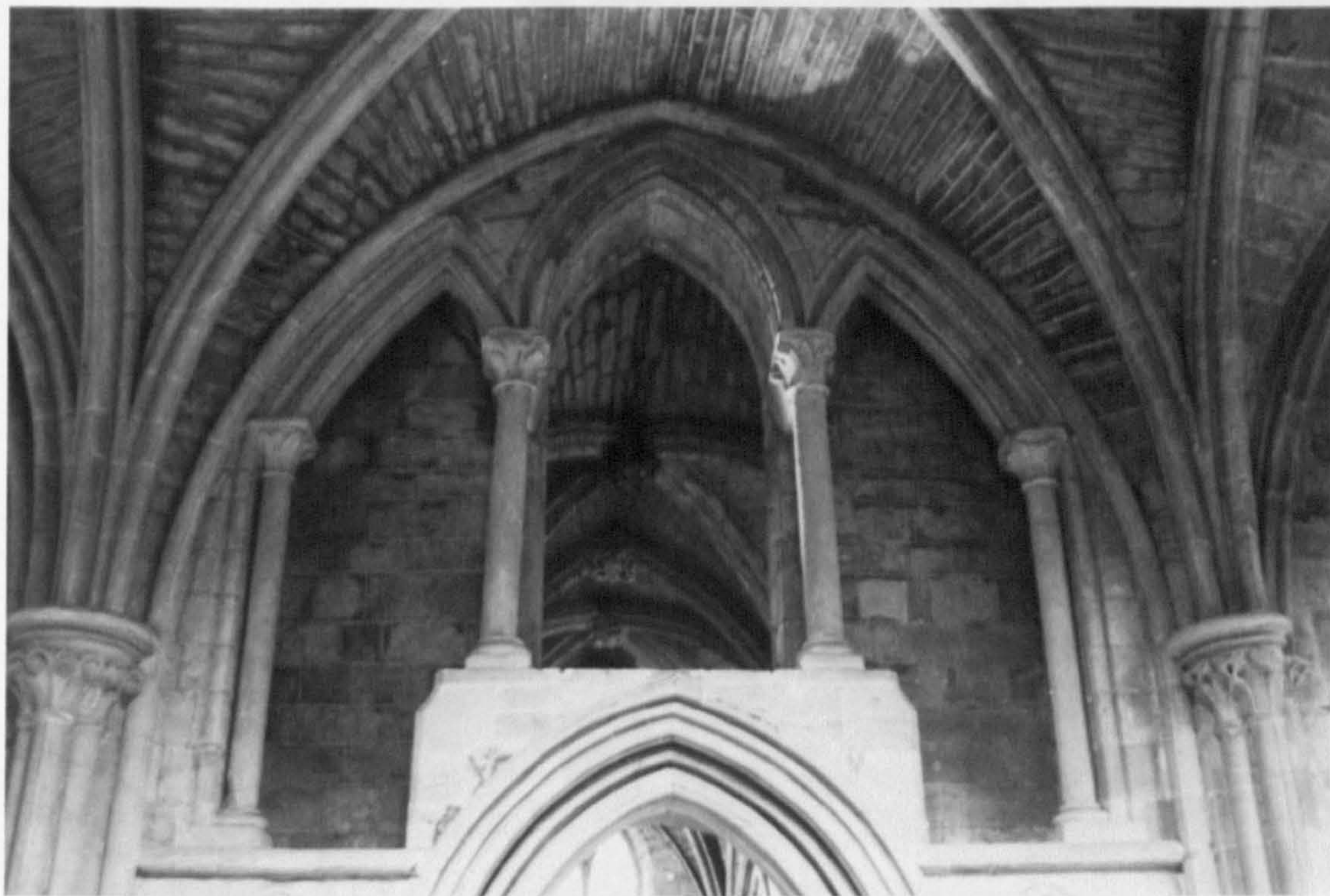


Croxden, corbel in chevet chapel



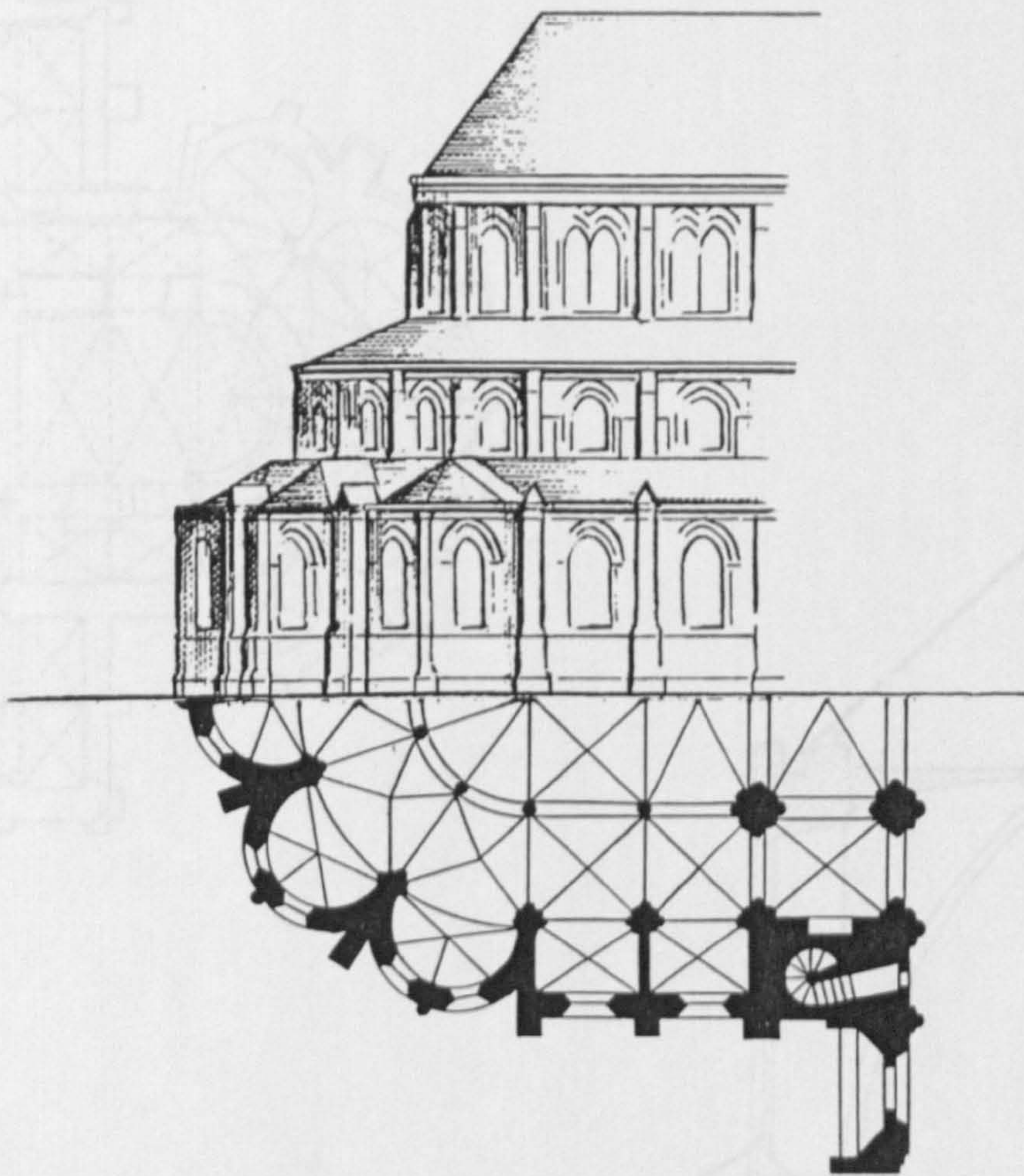
Croxden, chevet chapel window, capital

**Figure 102: Foliage capitals in north chevet chapel.**

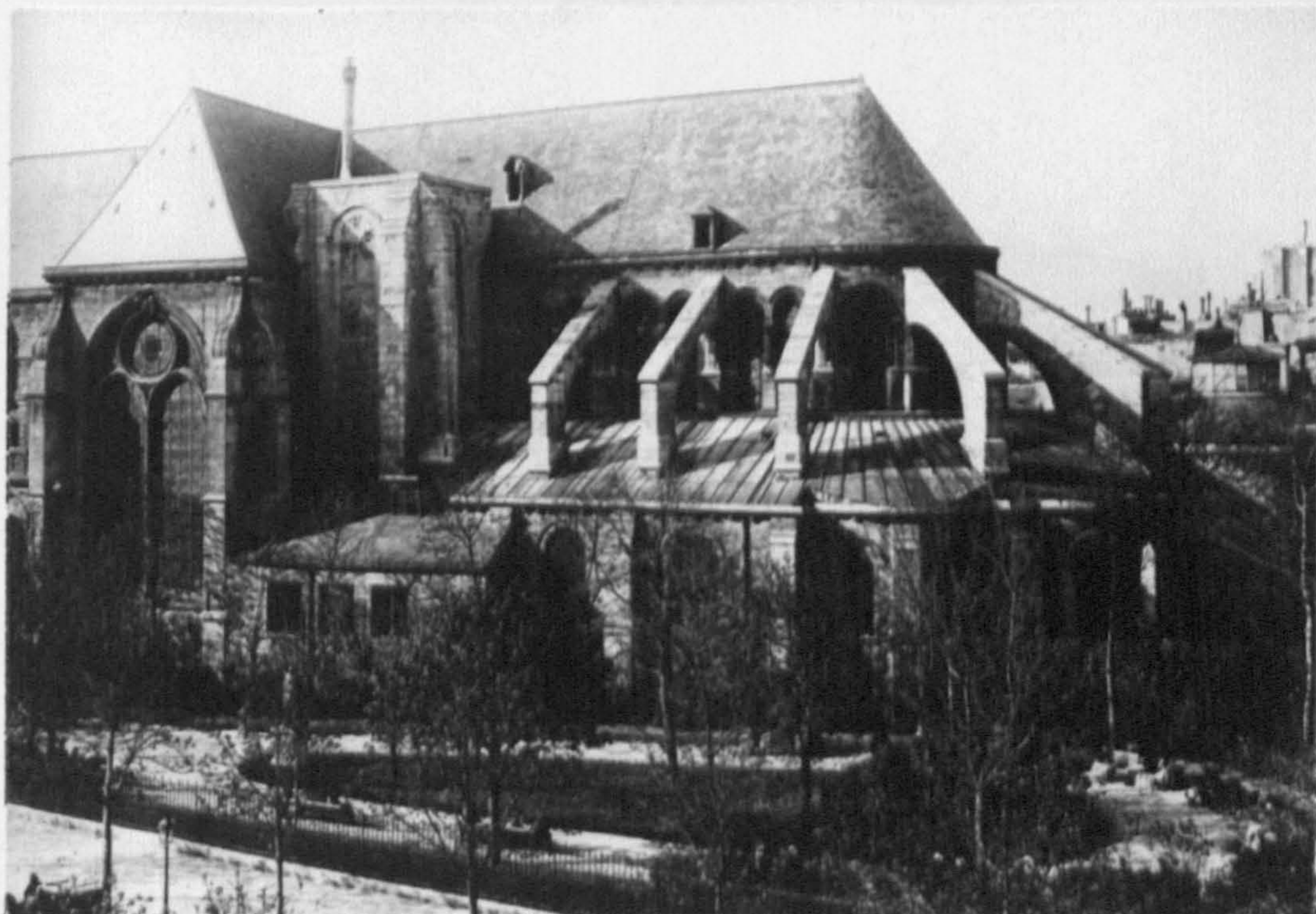


**Figure 103: Lichfield Cathedral, north choir aisle window.**





Noyon Cathedral, choir, with roofs reconstructed as originally built. (Bony 1983).



Saint-Germain-des-Prés, chevet from south-east (roofs restored). (Bony 1983).

Figure 104: Comparative chevet roof structures.



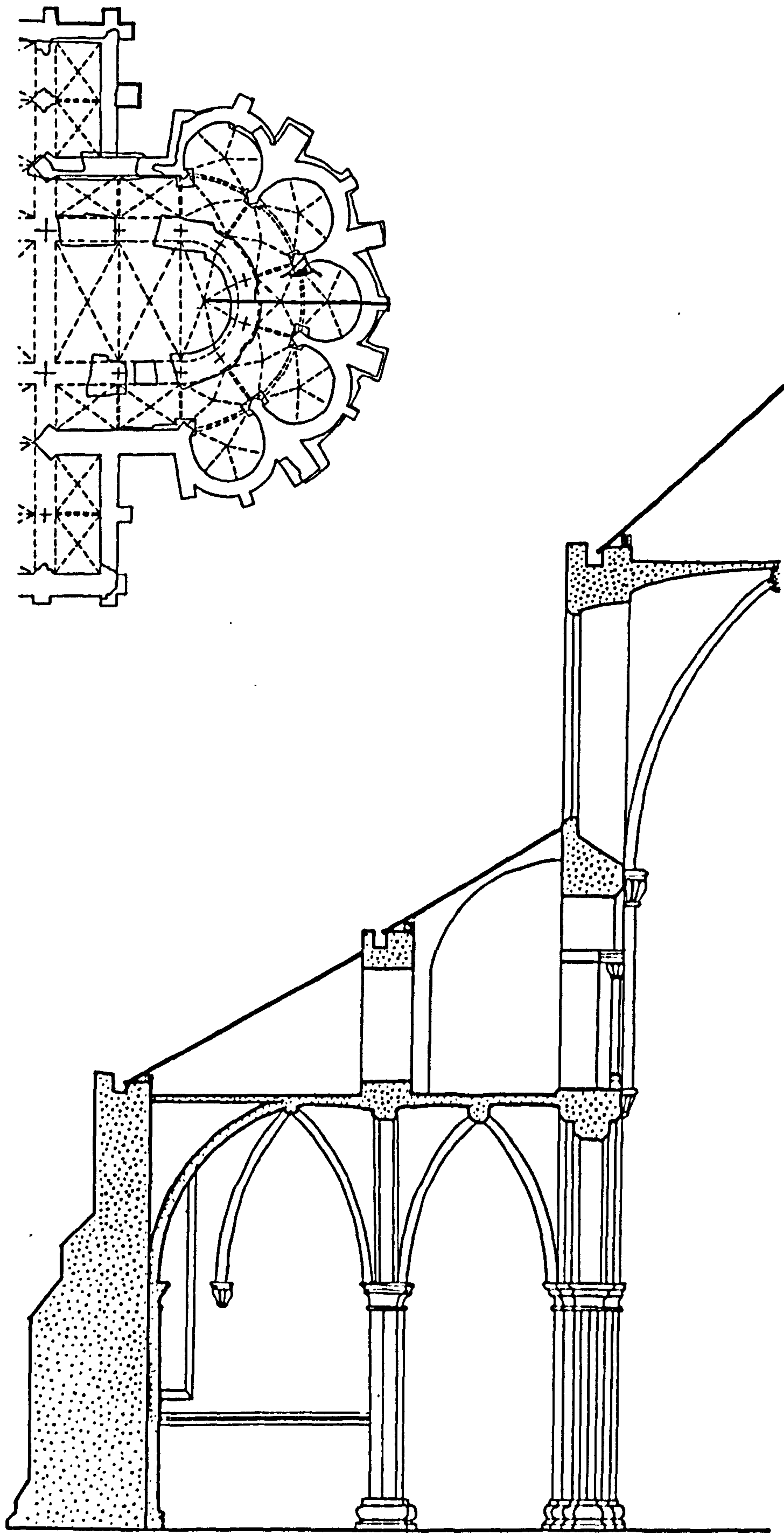


Figure 105: Conjectural section through chevet and eastern chapel, showing possible roofing arrangement. (Scale approx. 1:100).





**Figure 106: Cist in north side of central vessel of chevet.**

Figure 106: Cist in north side of central vessel of chevet.



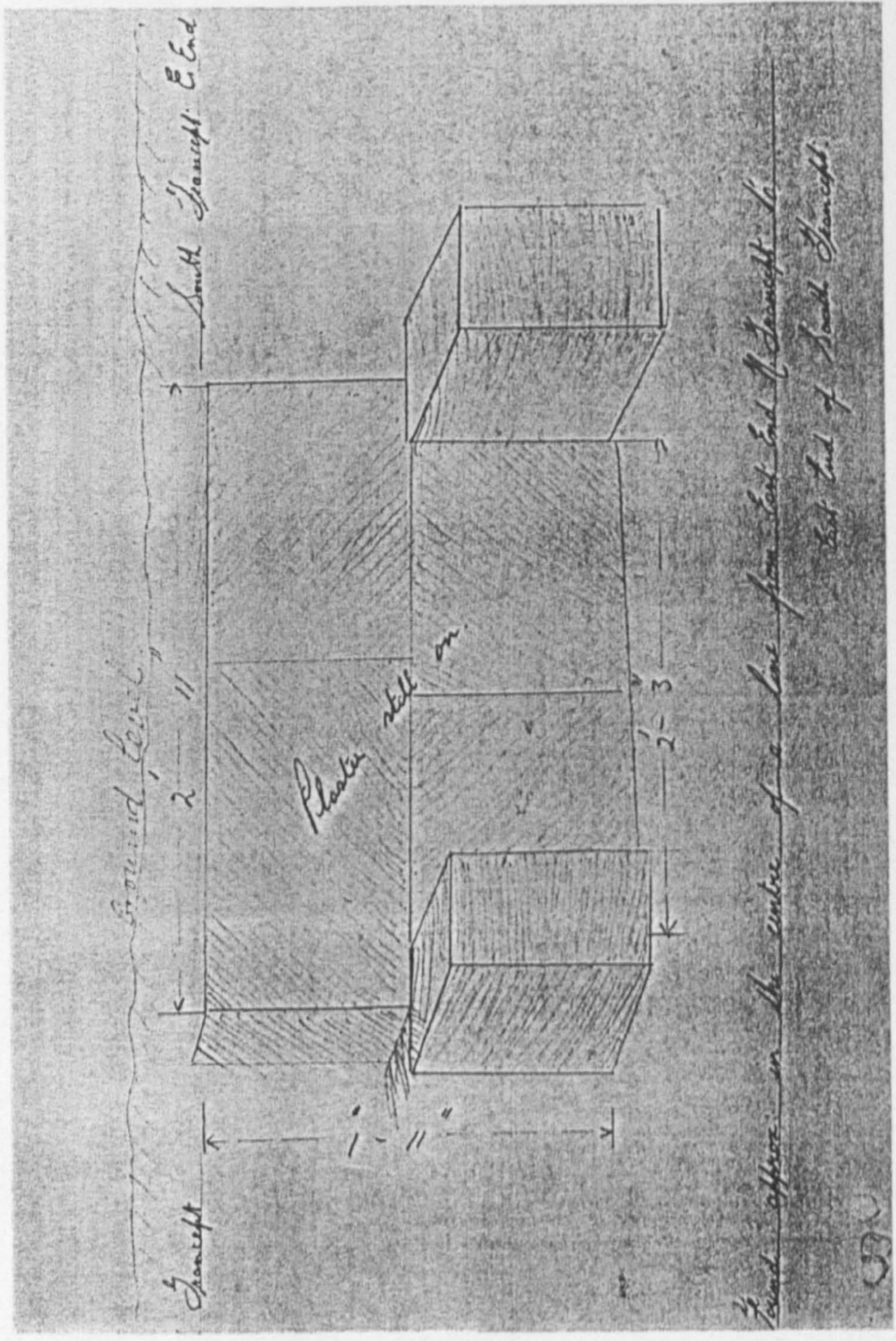
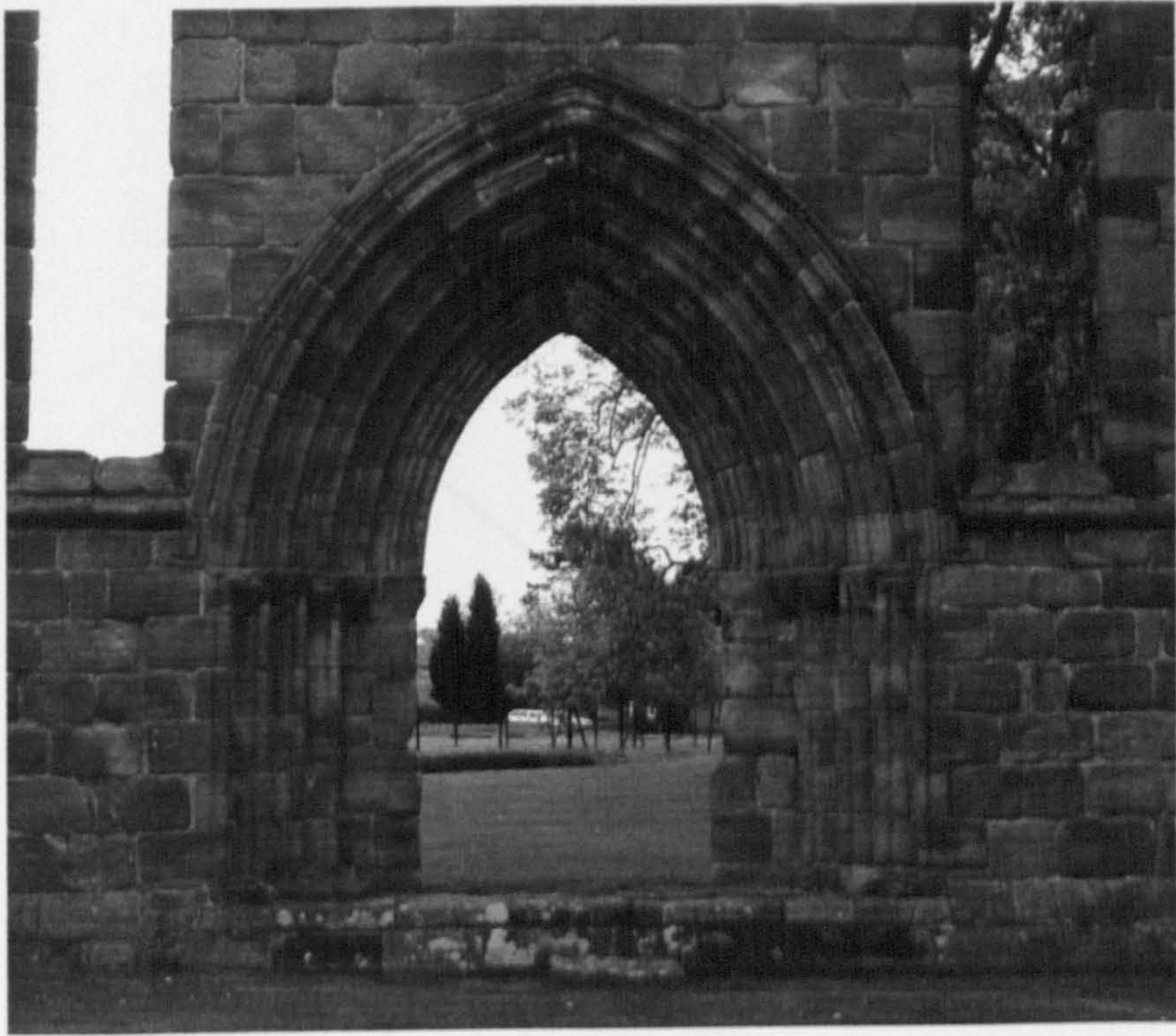


Figure 107: Sketch of structure excavated in chevet. (Courtesy English Heritage).



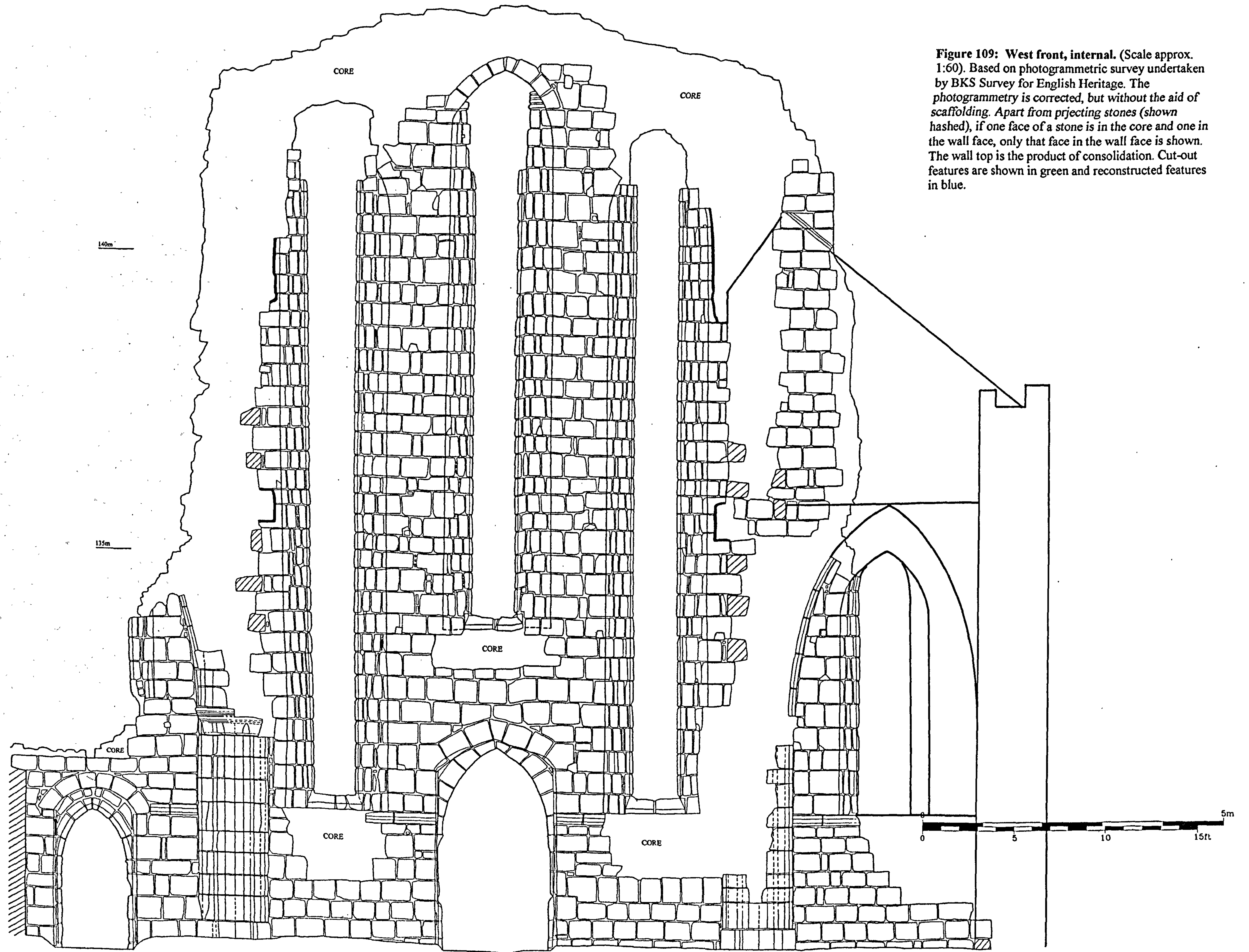
Figure 108: West door, external. Details appear to be based on photographs or survey calculations by B&A Survey for English Heritage. The photograph is corrected, but without the aid of scaffolding. Apart from pointing stones (shown in red), if one face of a stone is in the curve and one in the wall face, only that face in the wall face is shown. The wall face is the product of conventional. Current practice is to show the wall face and reconstructed surface.



**Figure 108: West door of church, external.**

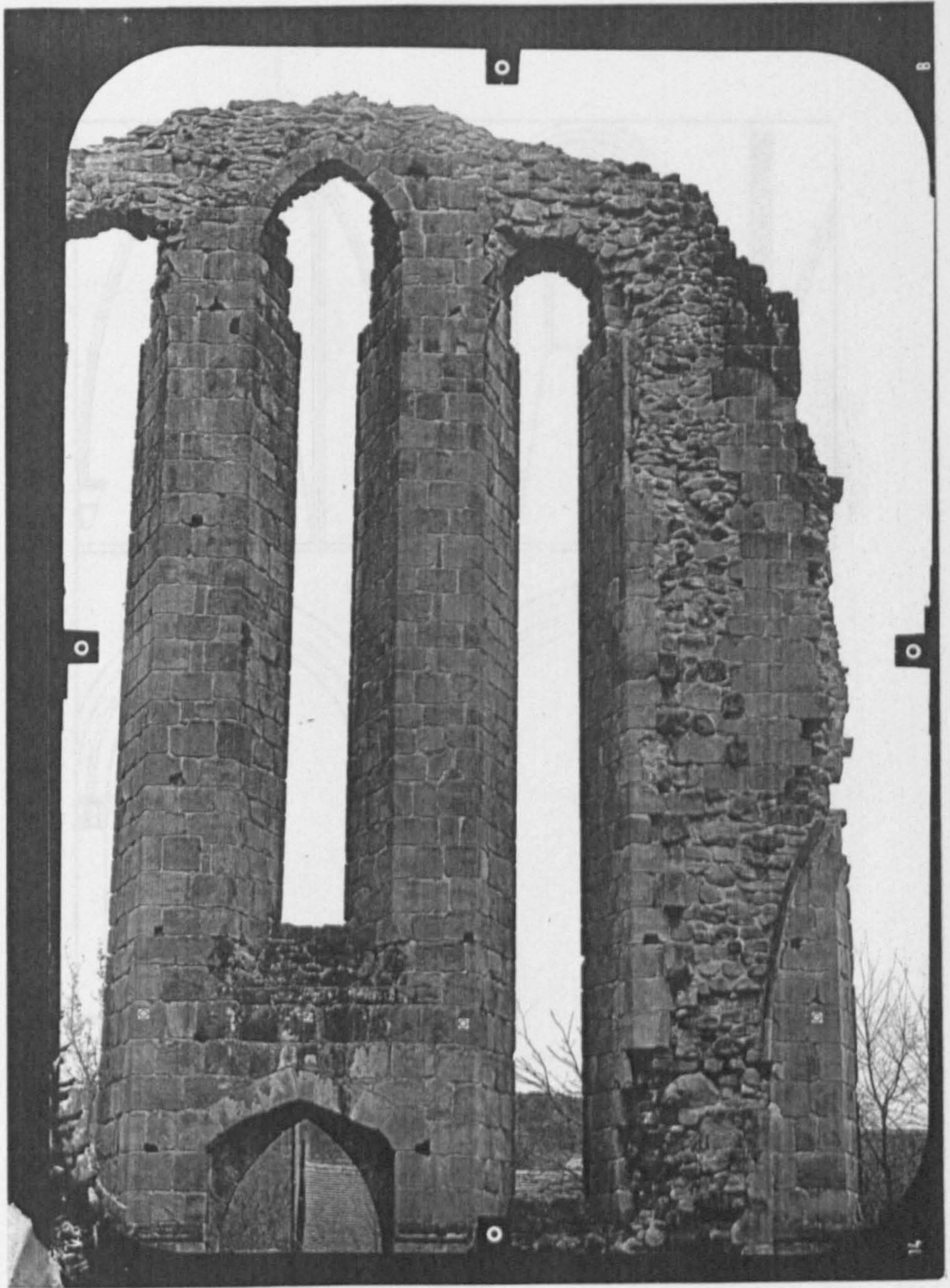






**Figure 109: West front, internal.** (Scale approx. 1:60). Based on photogrammetric survey undertaken by BKS Survey for English Heritage. The photogrammetry is corrected, but without the aid of scaffolding. Apart from projecting stones (shown hashed), if one face of a stone is in the core and one in the wall face, only that face in the wall face is shown. The wall top is the product of consolidation. Cut-out features are shown in green and reconstructed features in blue.





**Figure 110: West front, internal detail, showing cut-out features above main arcade.**  
(Courtesy English Heritage).



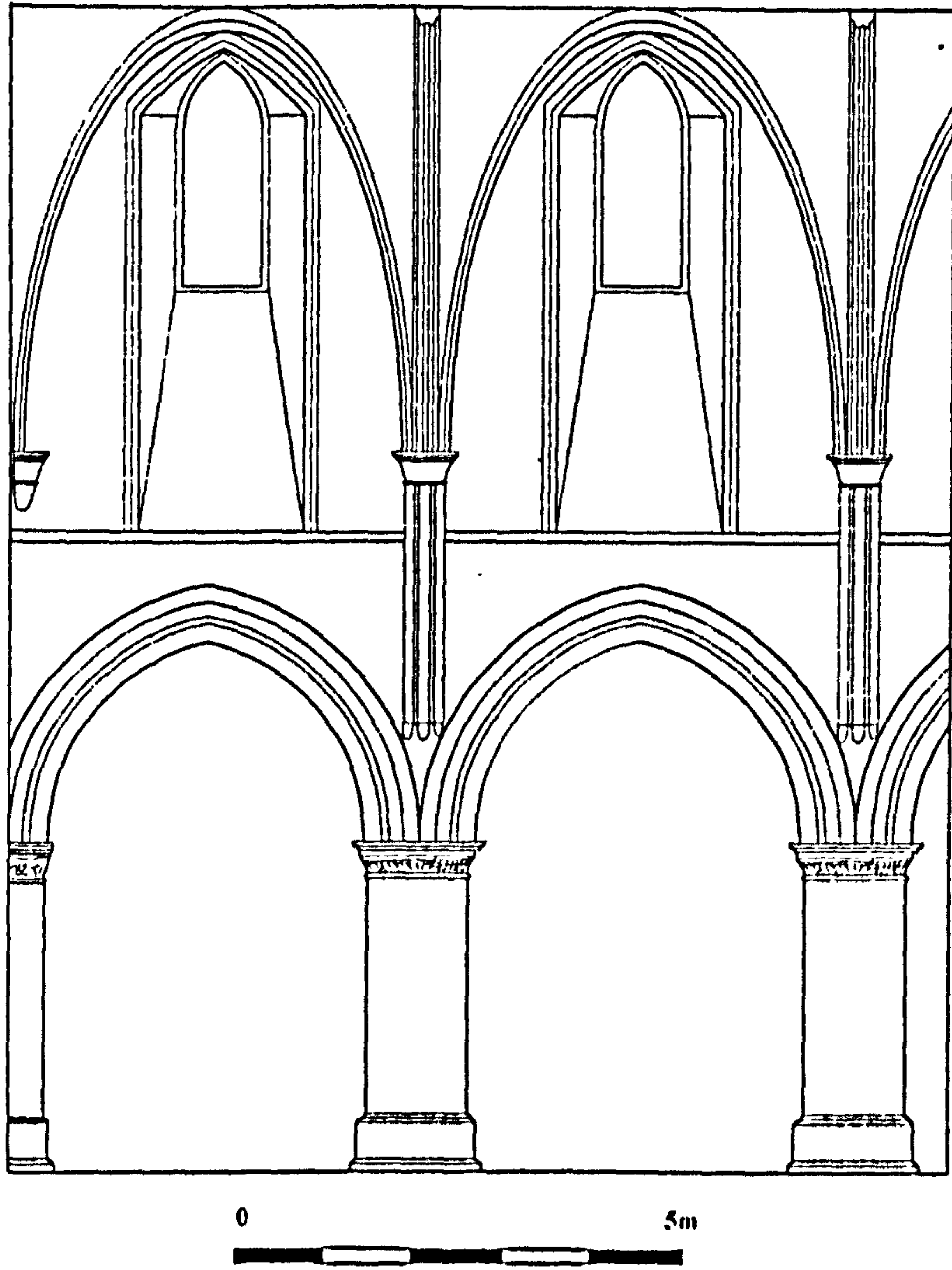


Figure 111: Dore Abbey, choir elevation. (Harrison 1997a).



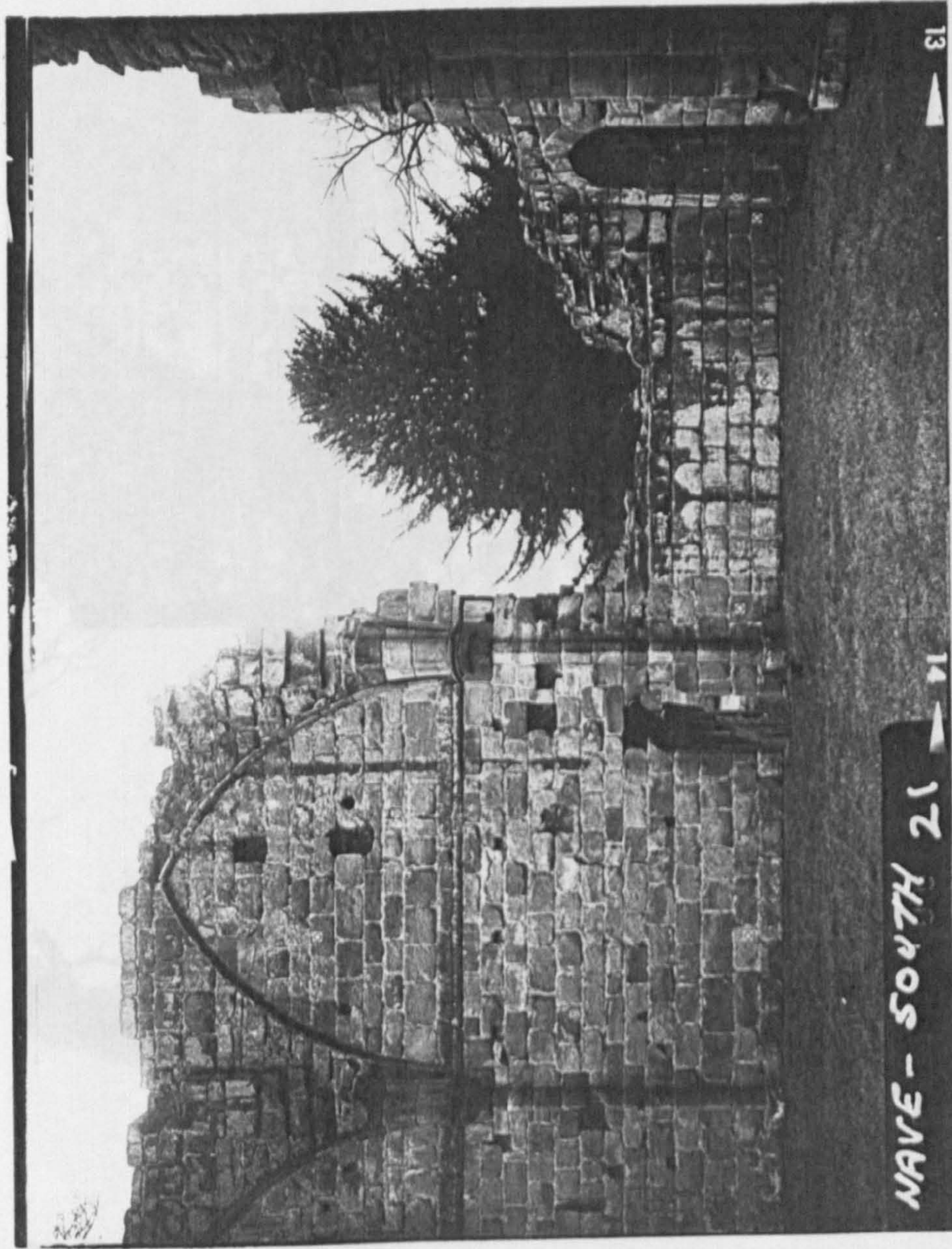


Figure 112a: South aisle, western two bays. (Courtesy English Heritage).



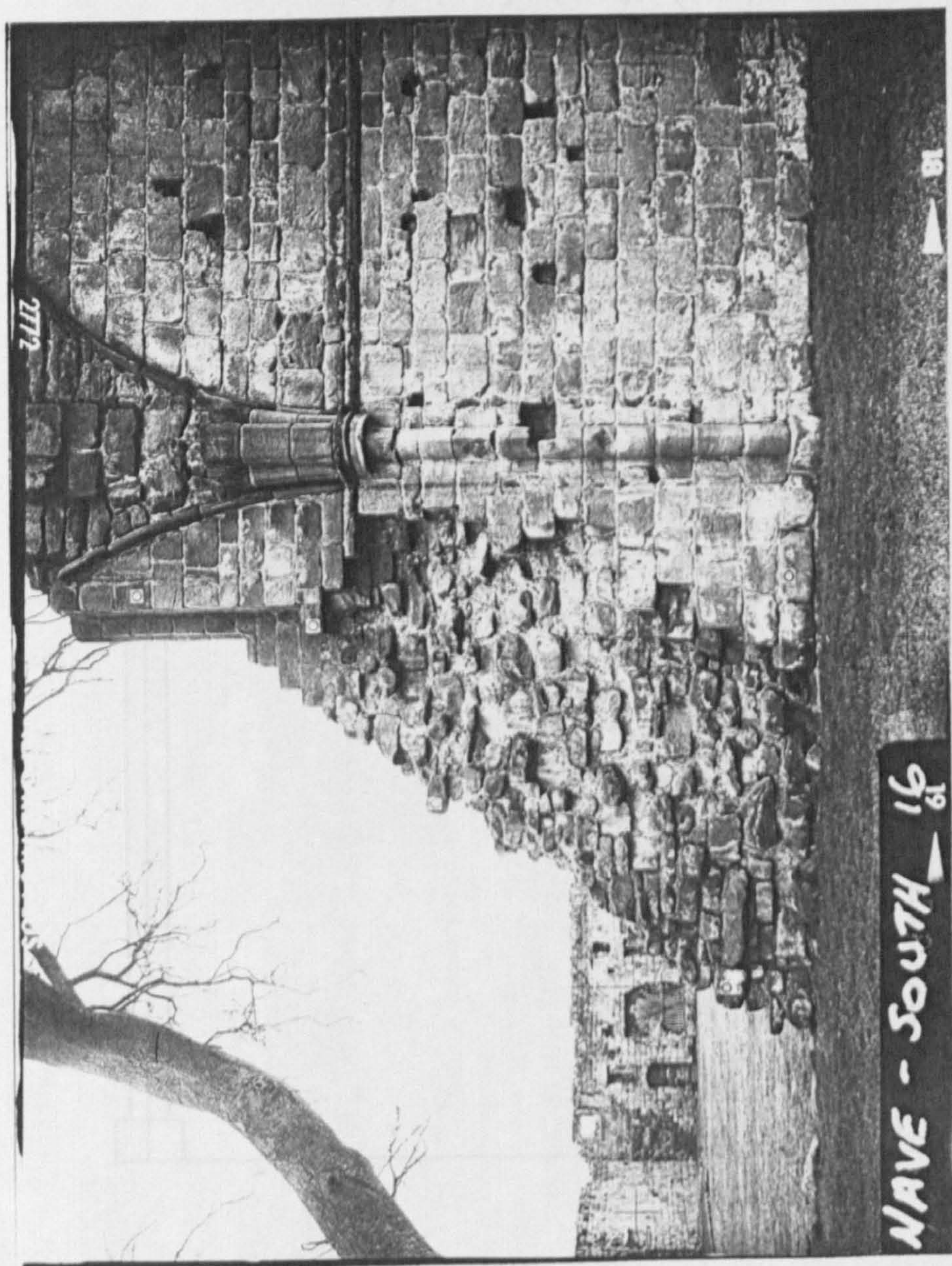
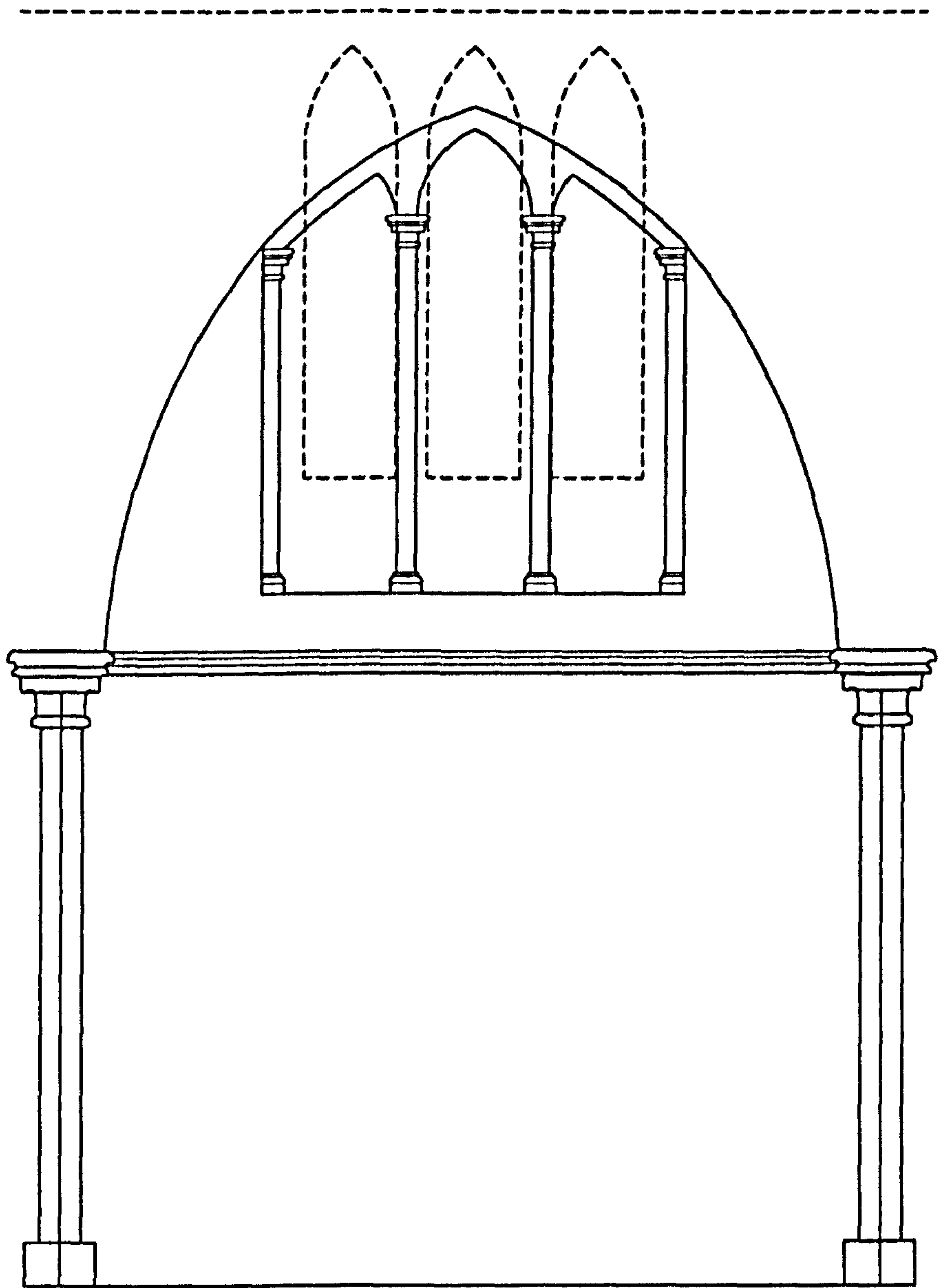


Figure 112b: South aisle, western bays – bays three and four. (Courtesy English Heritage)





**Figure 113: Schematic reconstruction of south aisle window (bay 4).**





**Figure 114:** North-east corner of cloister, showing building break between nave south aisle and south transept.

Figure 115: Lincoln Minster, view from St. Hugh's cloister, south side, 1921 (110)



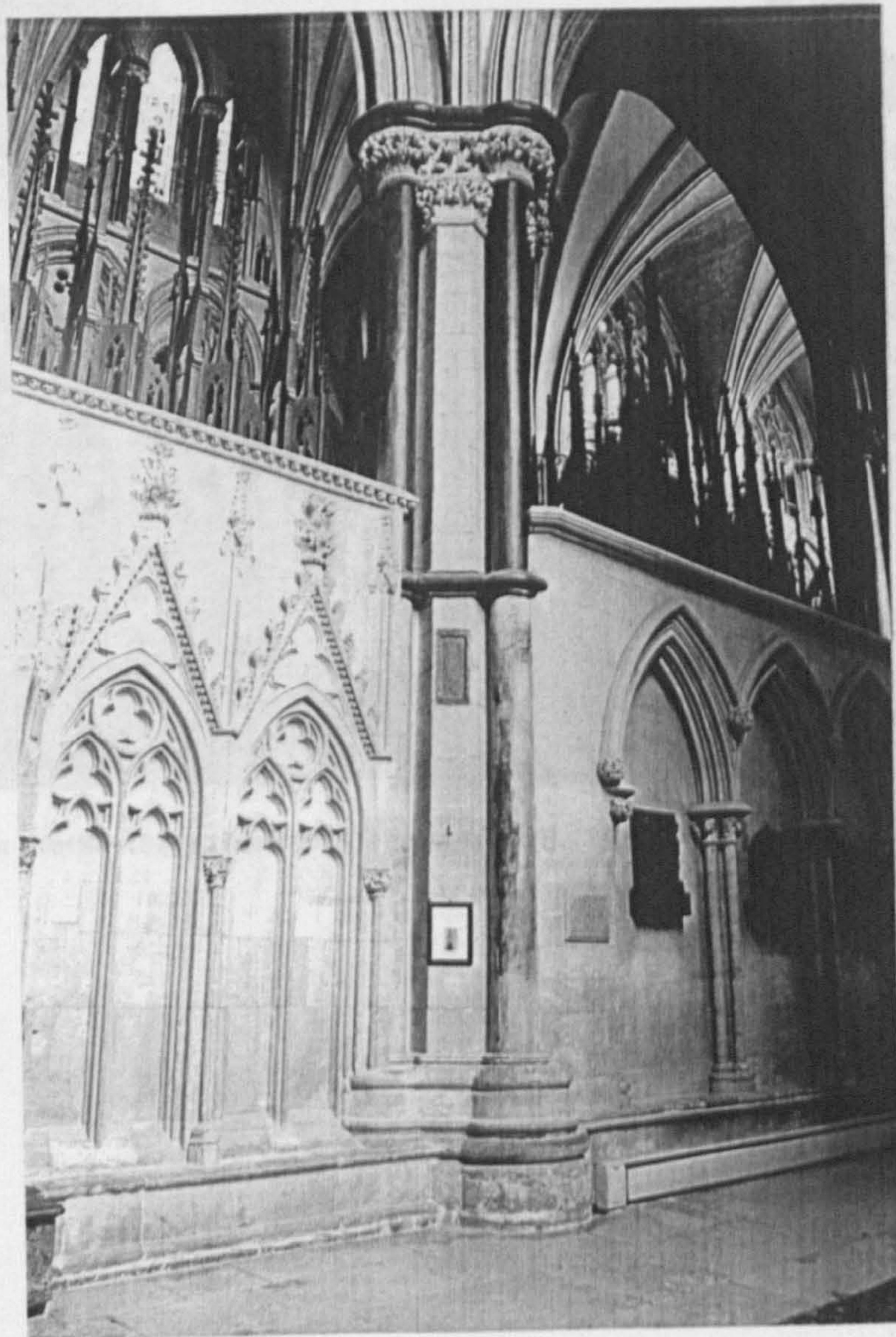
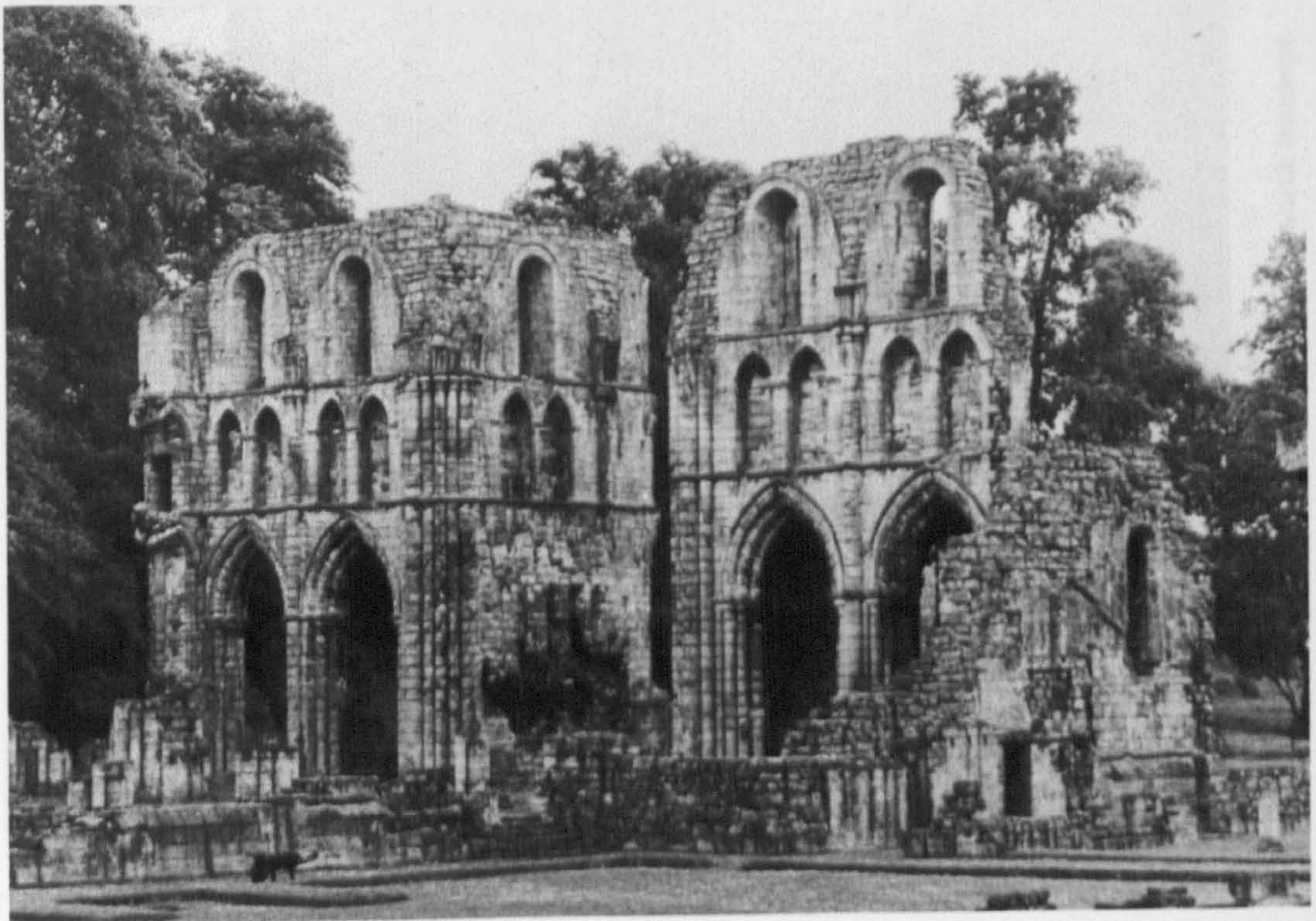


Figure 115: Lincoln Minster, pier from St. Hugh's choir. South side, pier three.





**Figure 116: Roche Abbey transepts. (Fergusson 1984).**



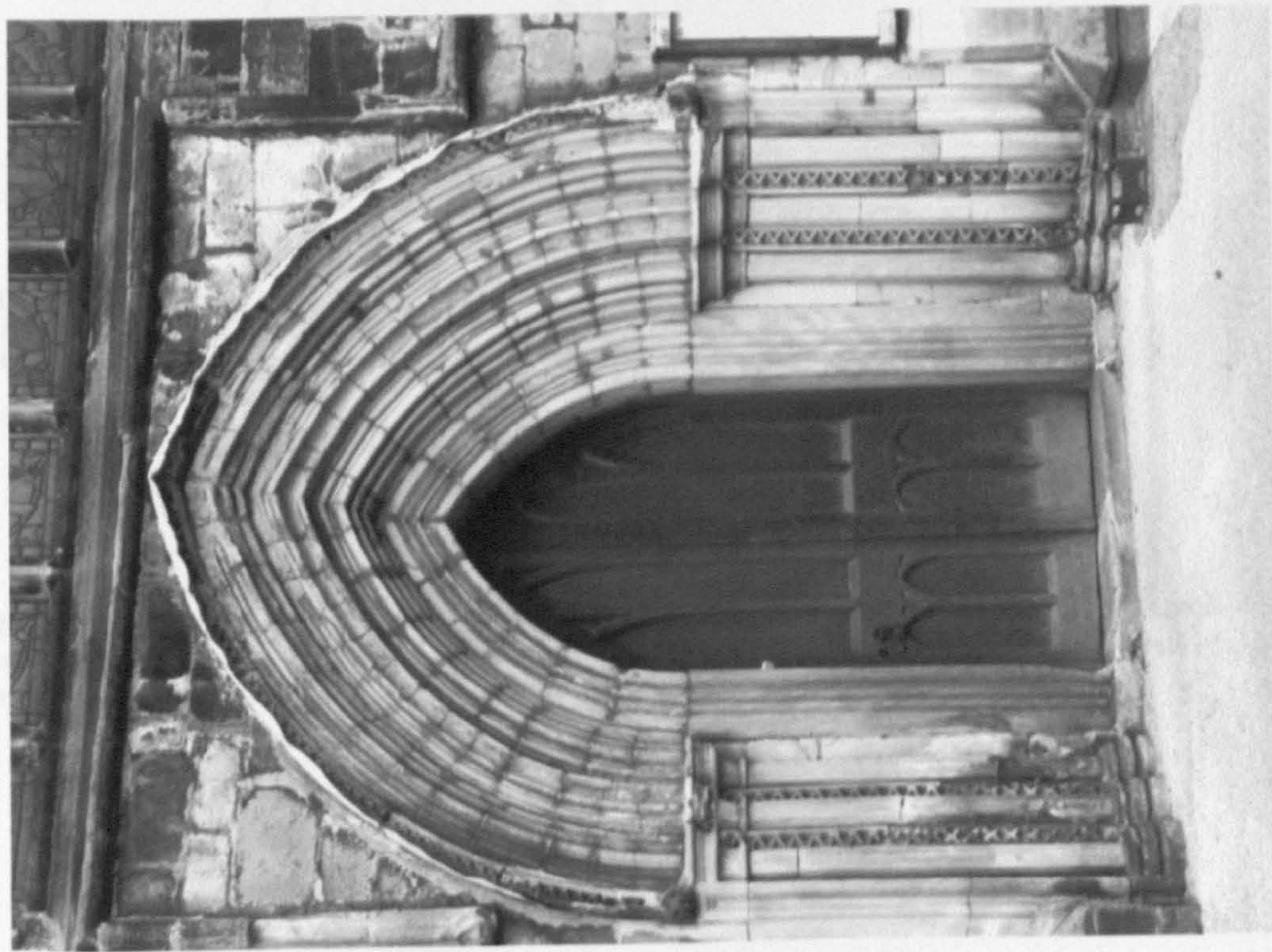


Figure 117: Ashbourne church, south transept door.

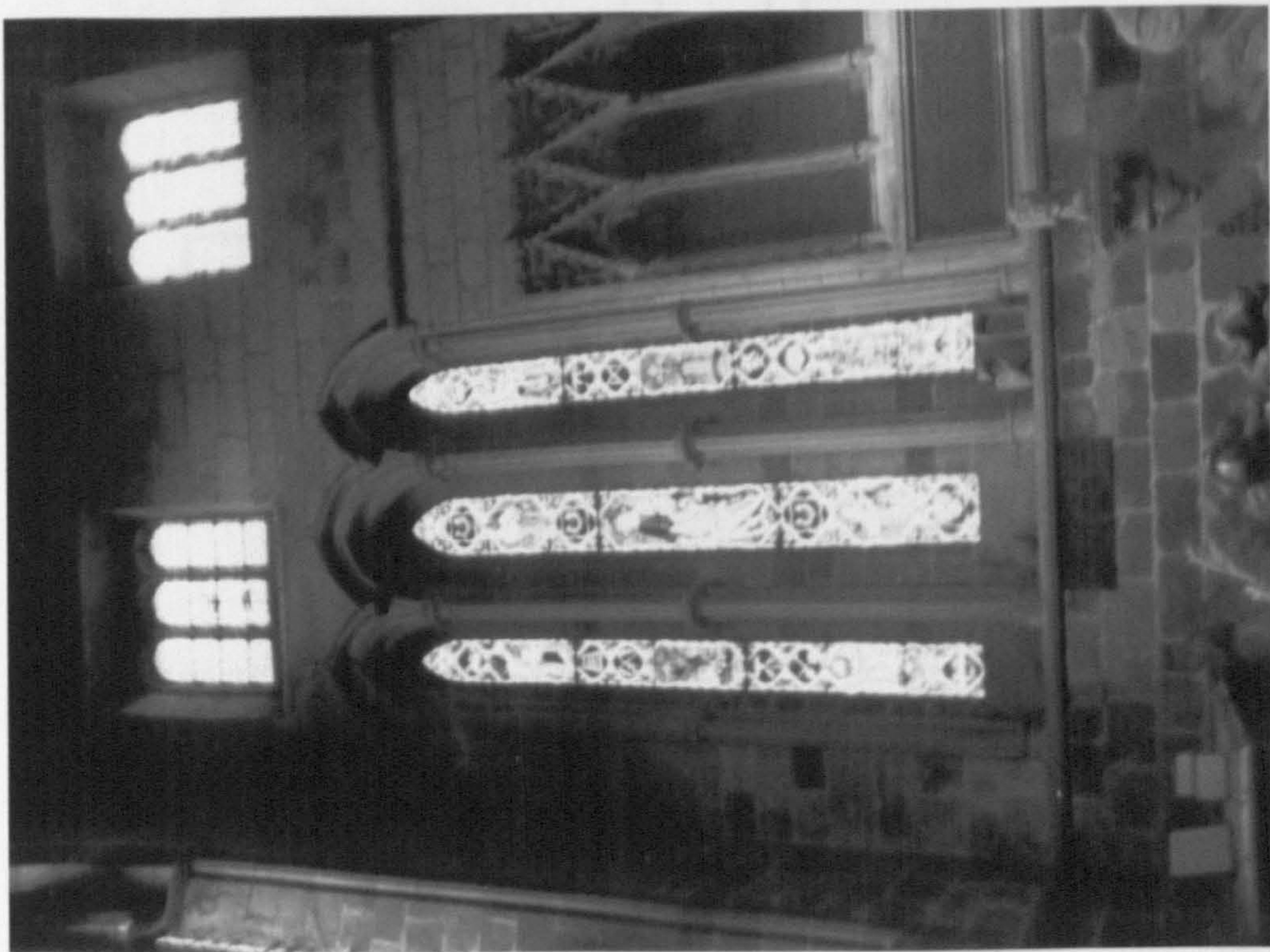
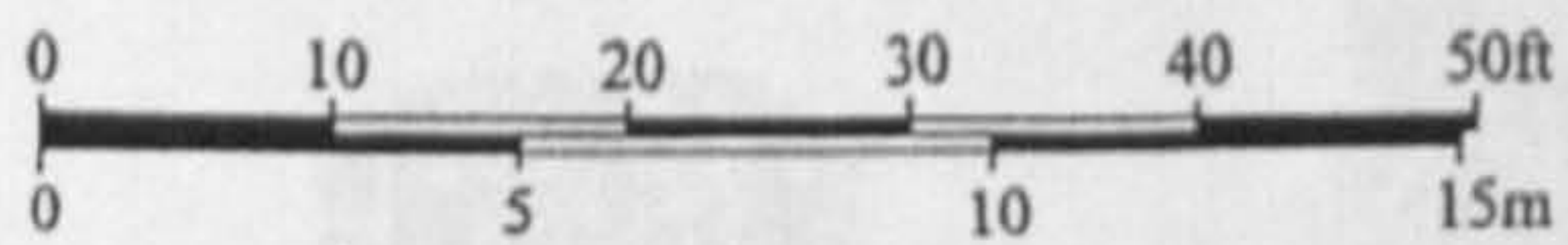
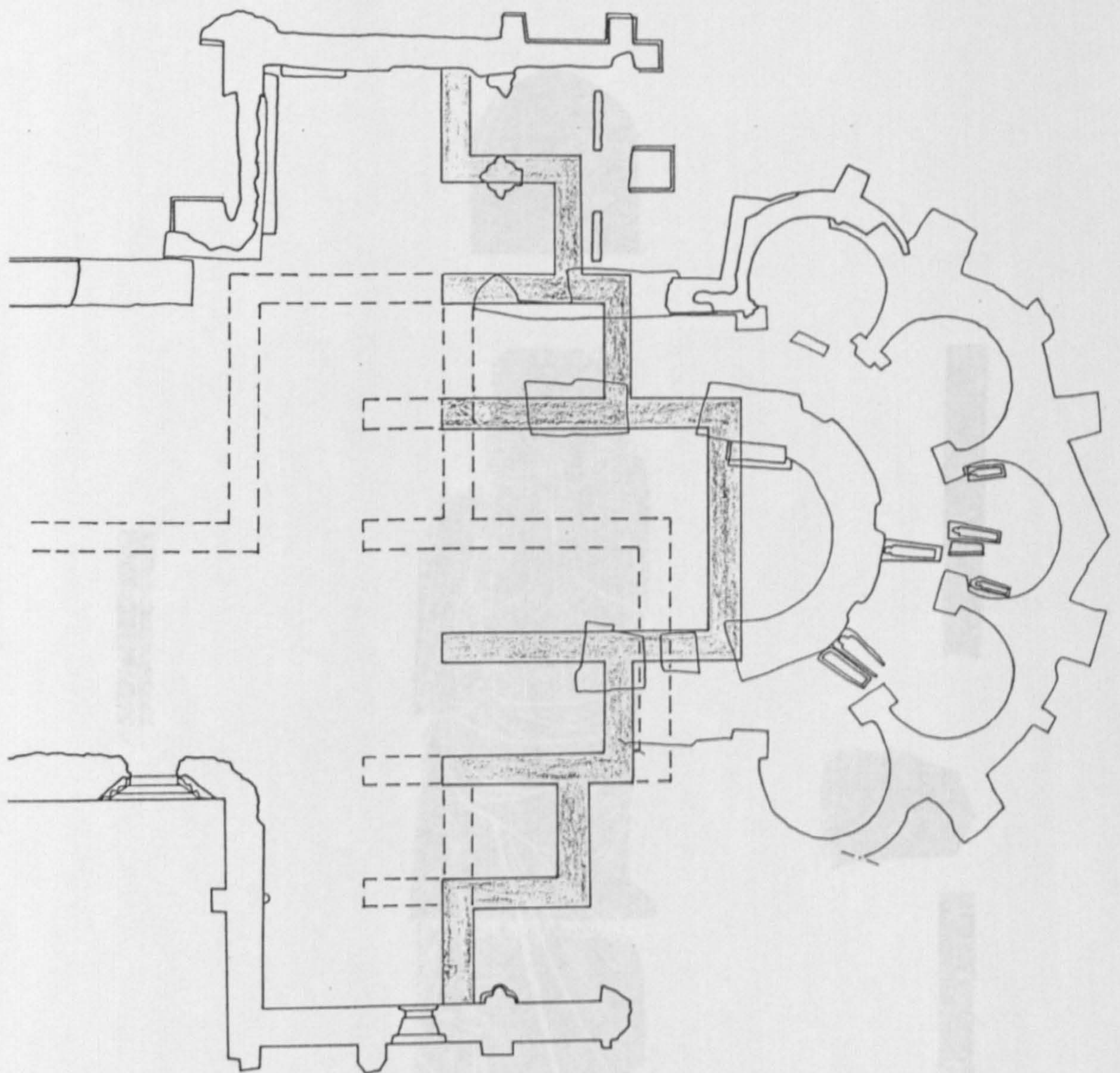


Figure 118: Ashbourne church, windows in north transept.





**Figure 119: Possible plans of eastern arm of first church at Croxden.** The dashed outline shows a small church with an unaisled nave and the shaded outline a church whose nave and transepts would have been the same width as the current nave and transepts.

Figure 119: Author's drawing prepared to be for *Monks of Verdun*, (Paris-Philip 1984)



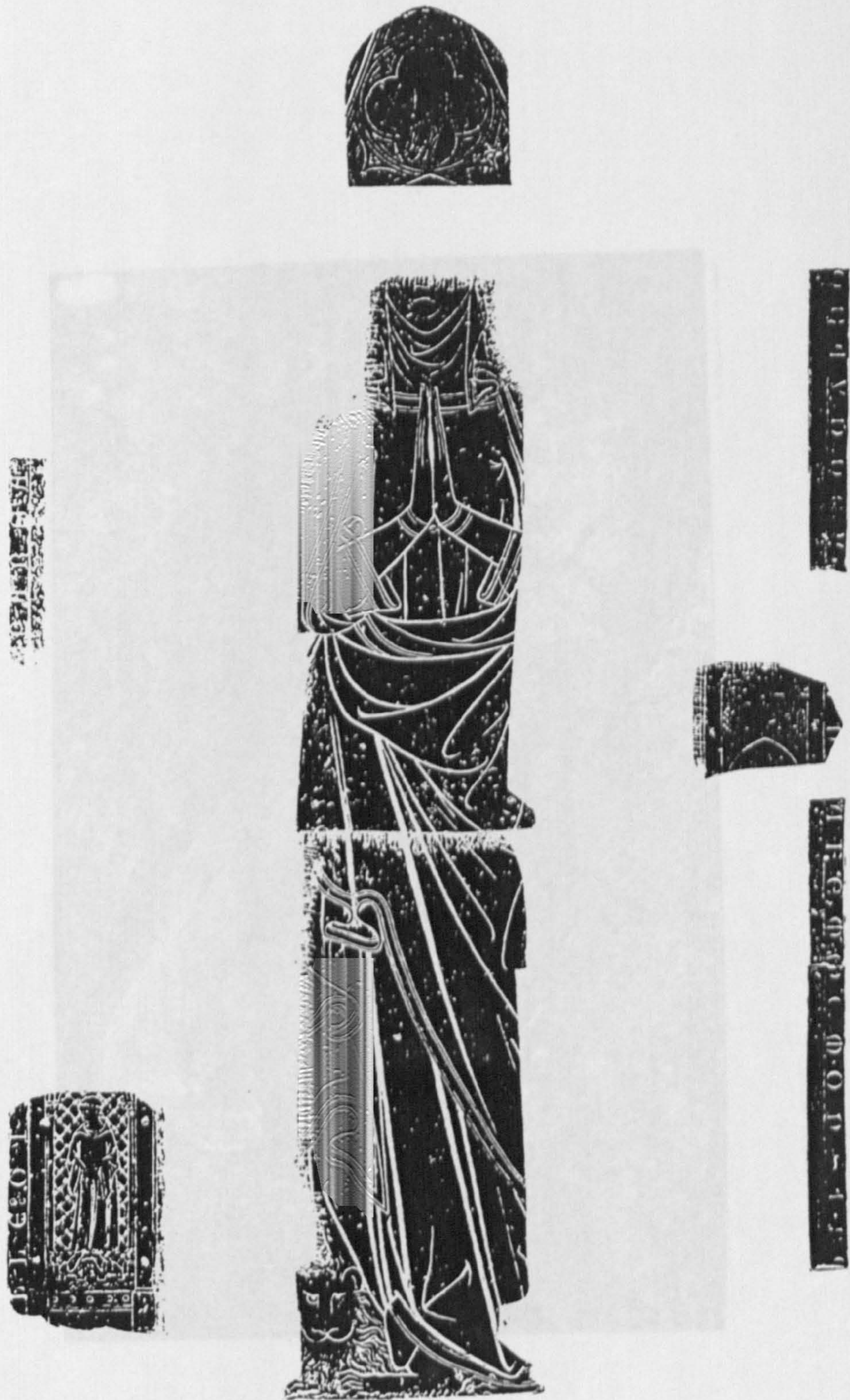


Figure 120: Palimpsest brass presumed to be for Matilda de Verdun. (Page-Phillips 1980).



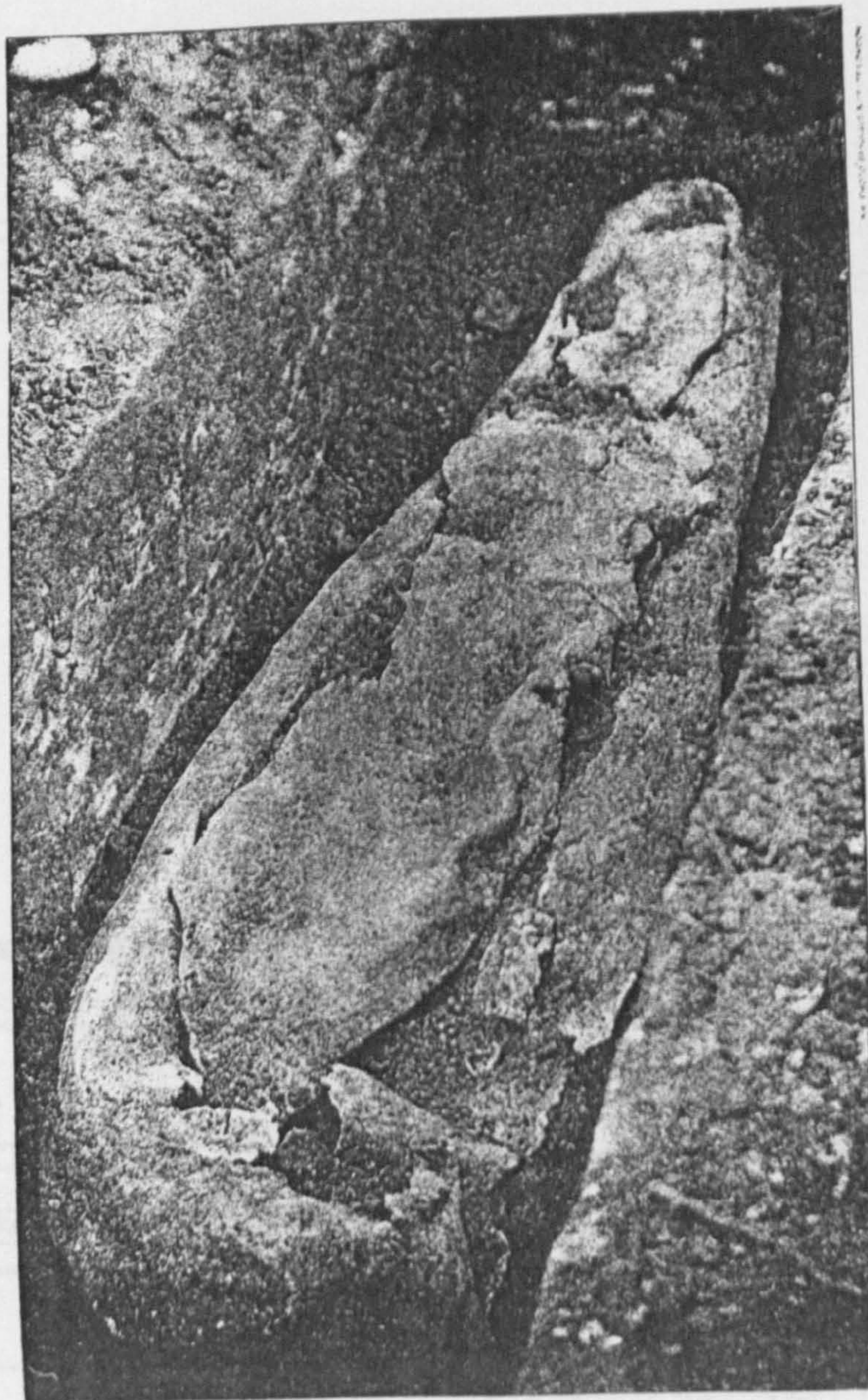


Figure 121: Lead coffin found in cist in choir. (Lynam 1911).



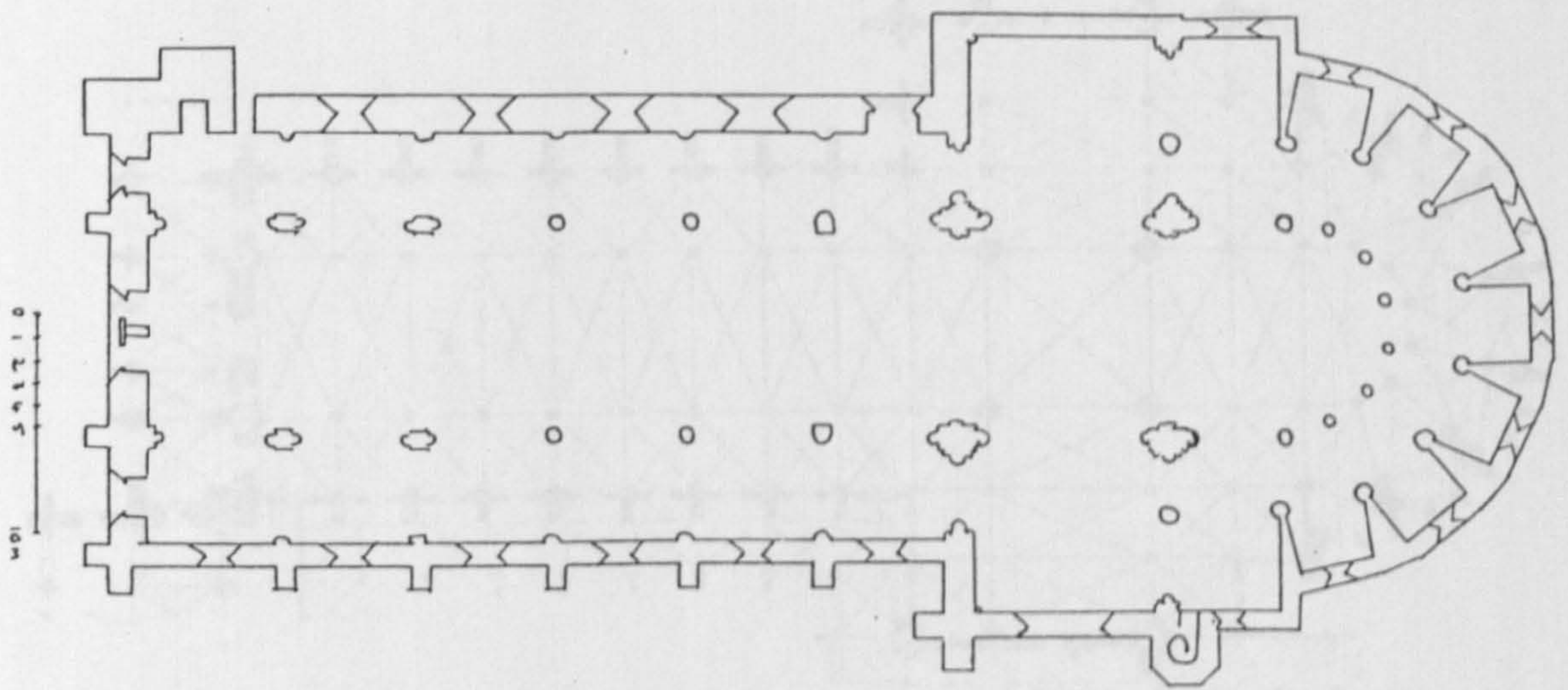


Figure 122: Plan of Bonport Abbey church. (Grant 1991).

Figure 123: Plan of Beaulieu Abbey church. (Hope and Brakspear 1906).

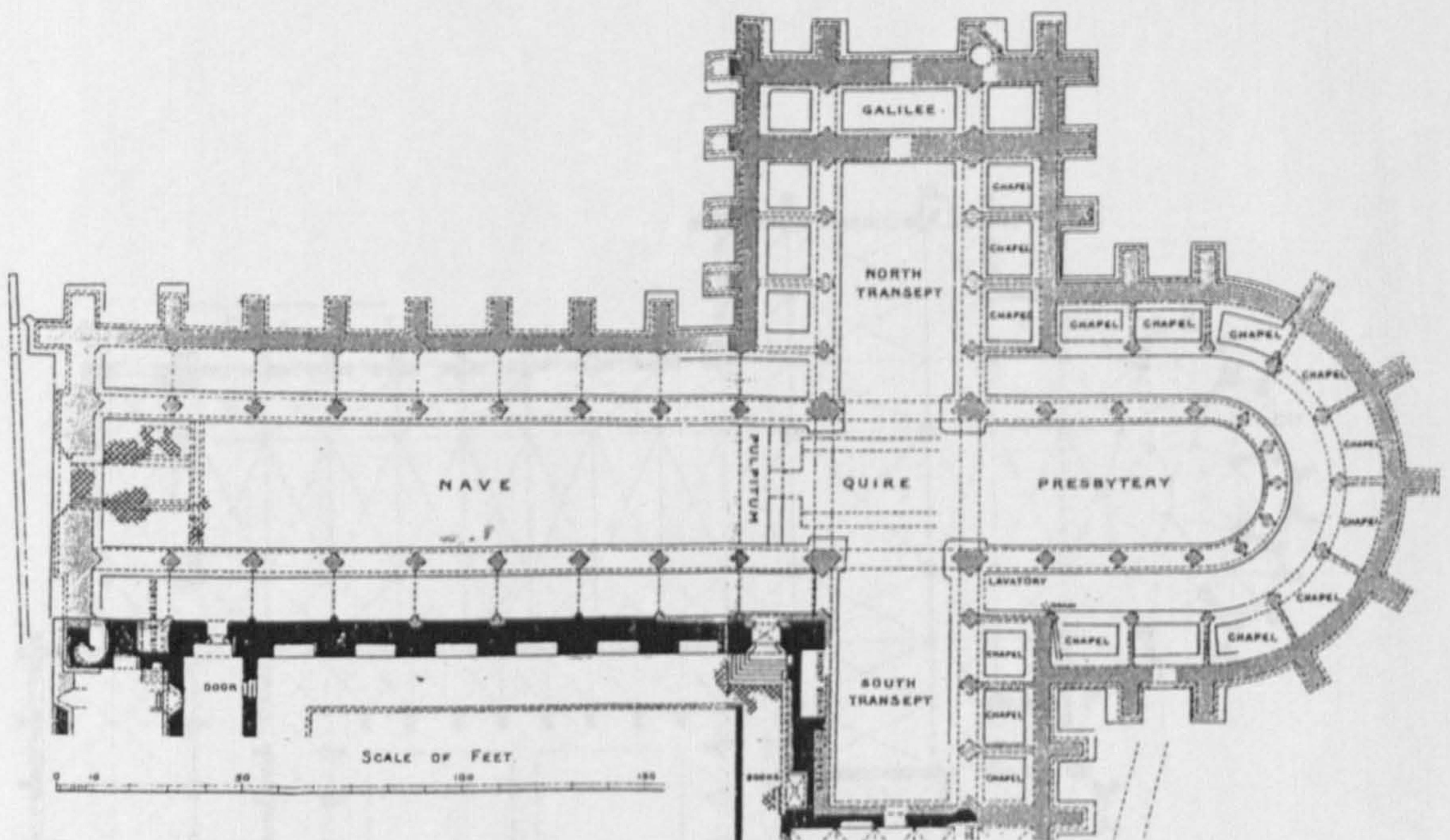


Figure 123: Plan of Beaulieu Abbey church. (Hope and Brakspear 1906).

Figure 124: Plan of Regensburg Abbey church. (Dowling 1979).



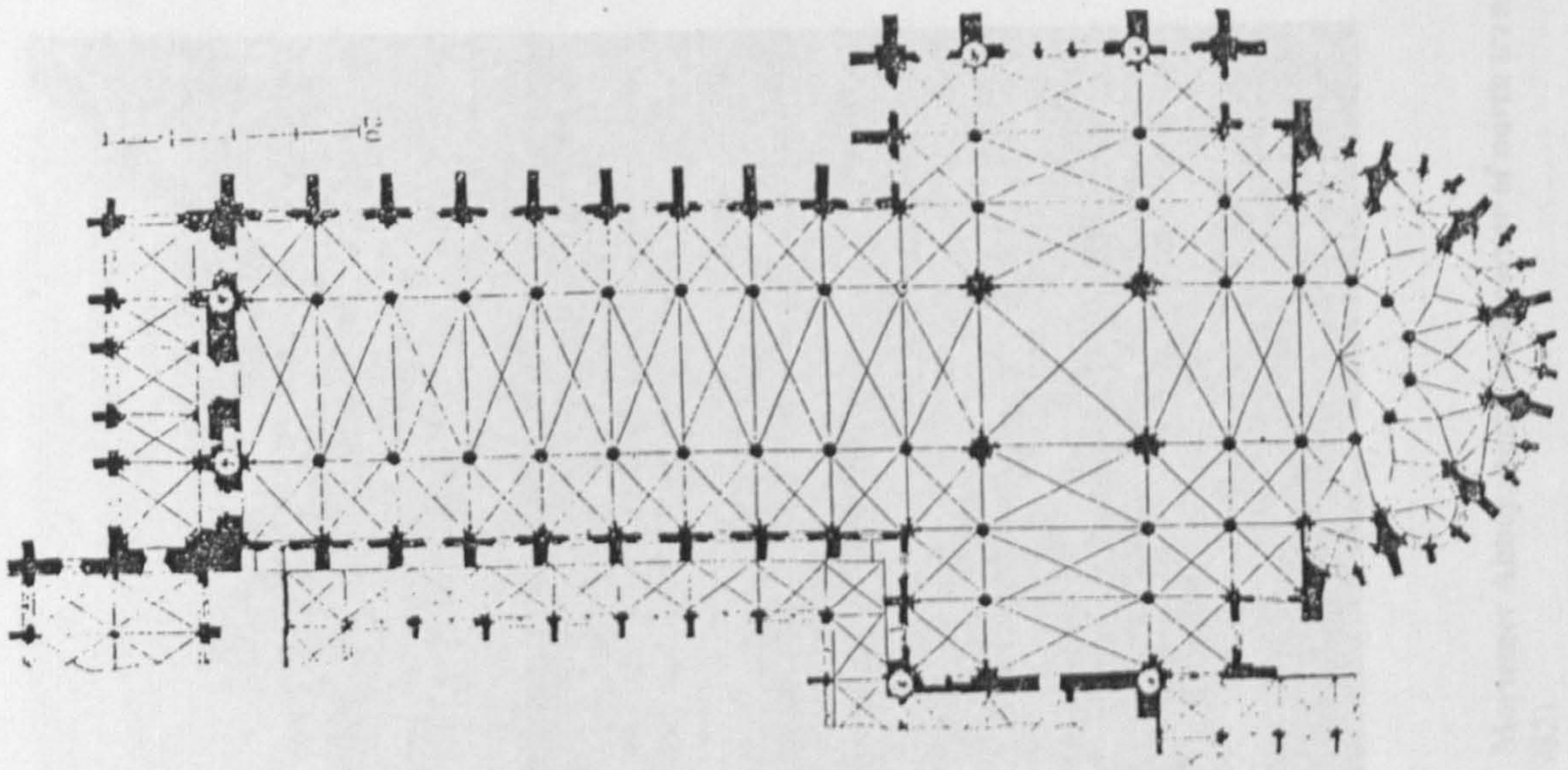


Figure 124: Plan of Longpont Abbey church. (Bruzelius 1979).

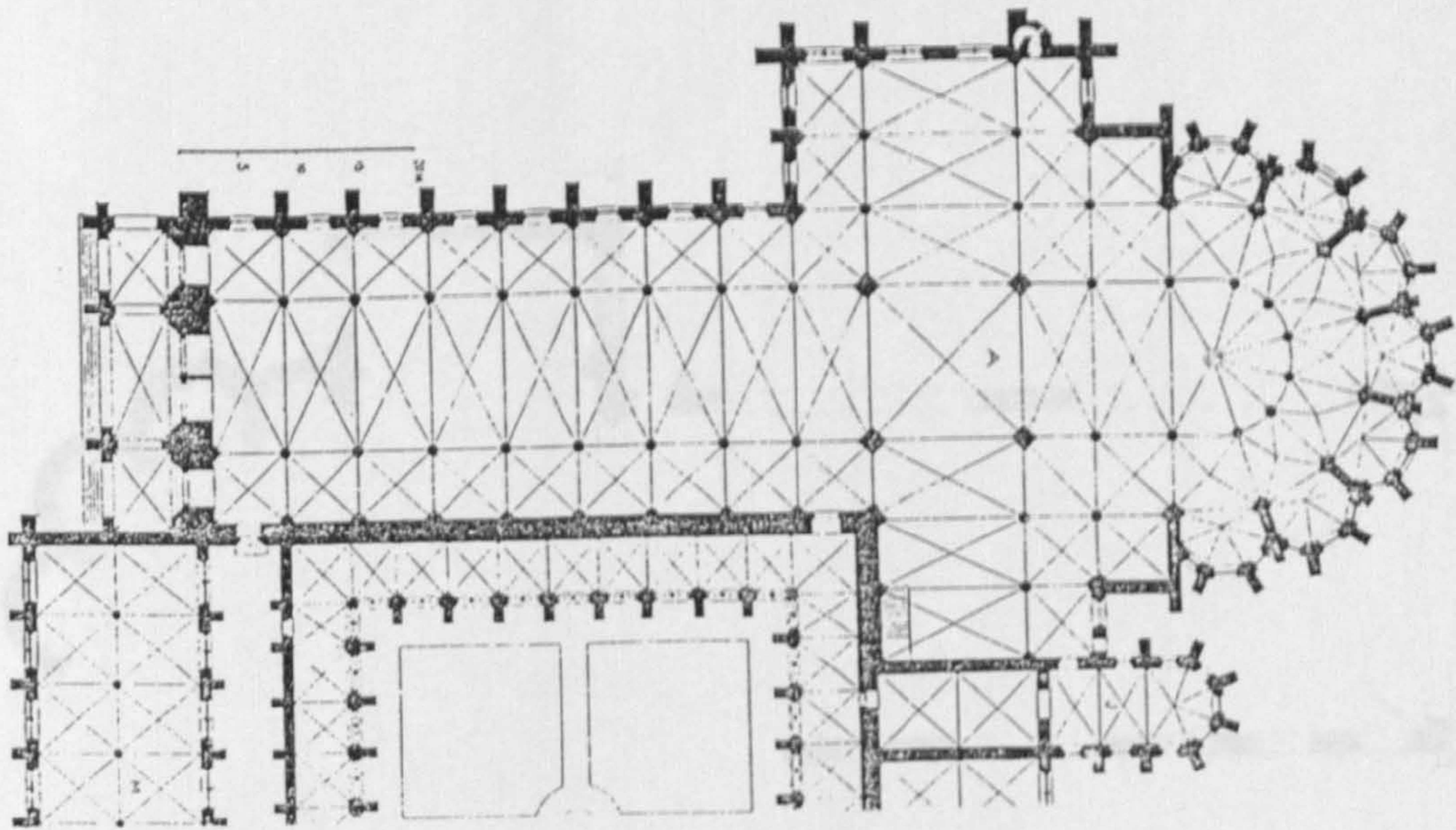


Figure 125: Plan of Royaumont Abbey church. (Bruzelius 1979).



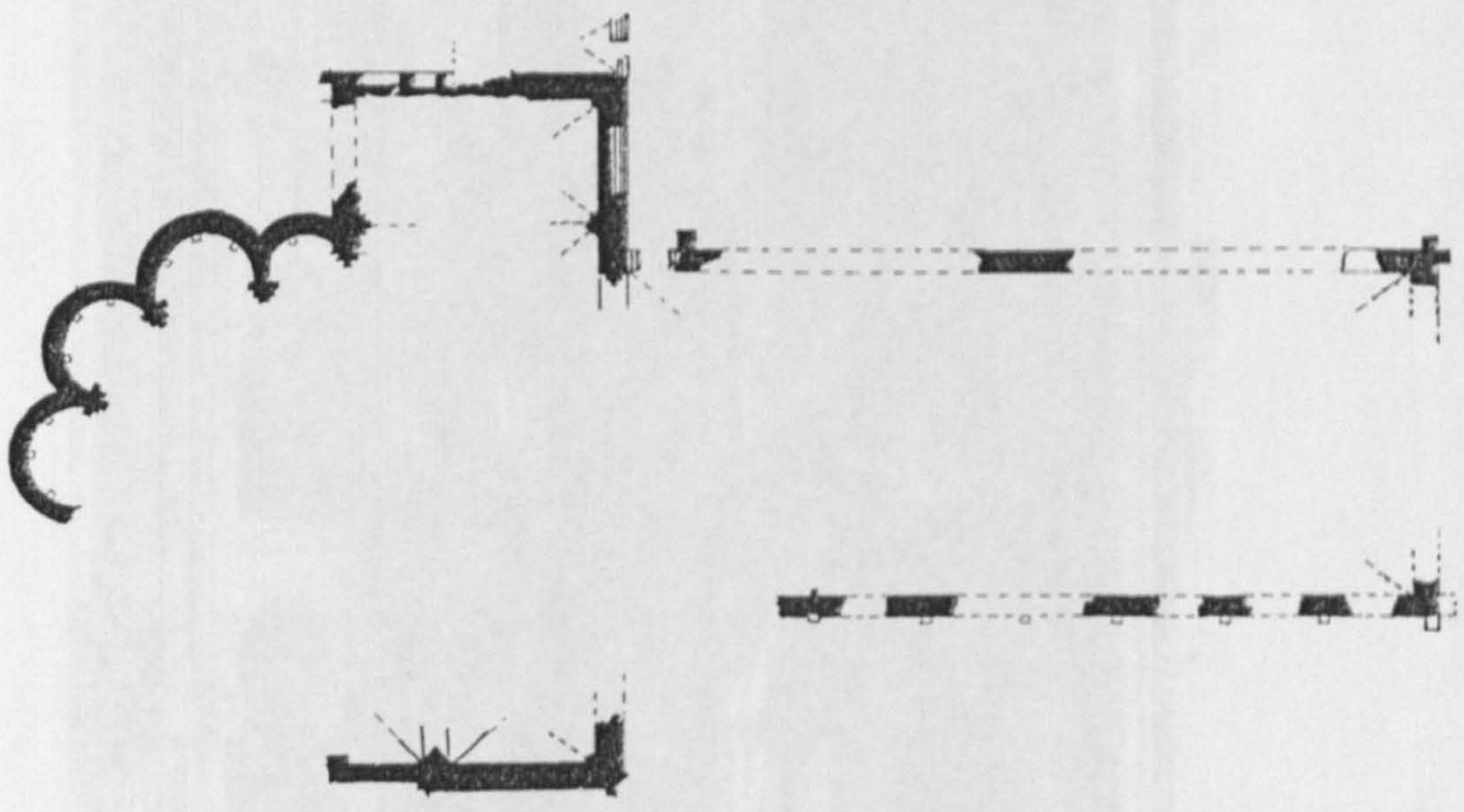


Figure 126: Plan of Mortemer Abbey church. (Gallagher 1982).

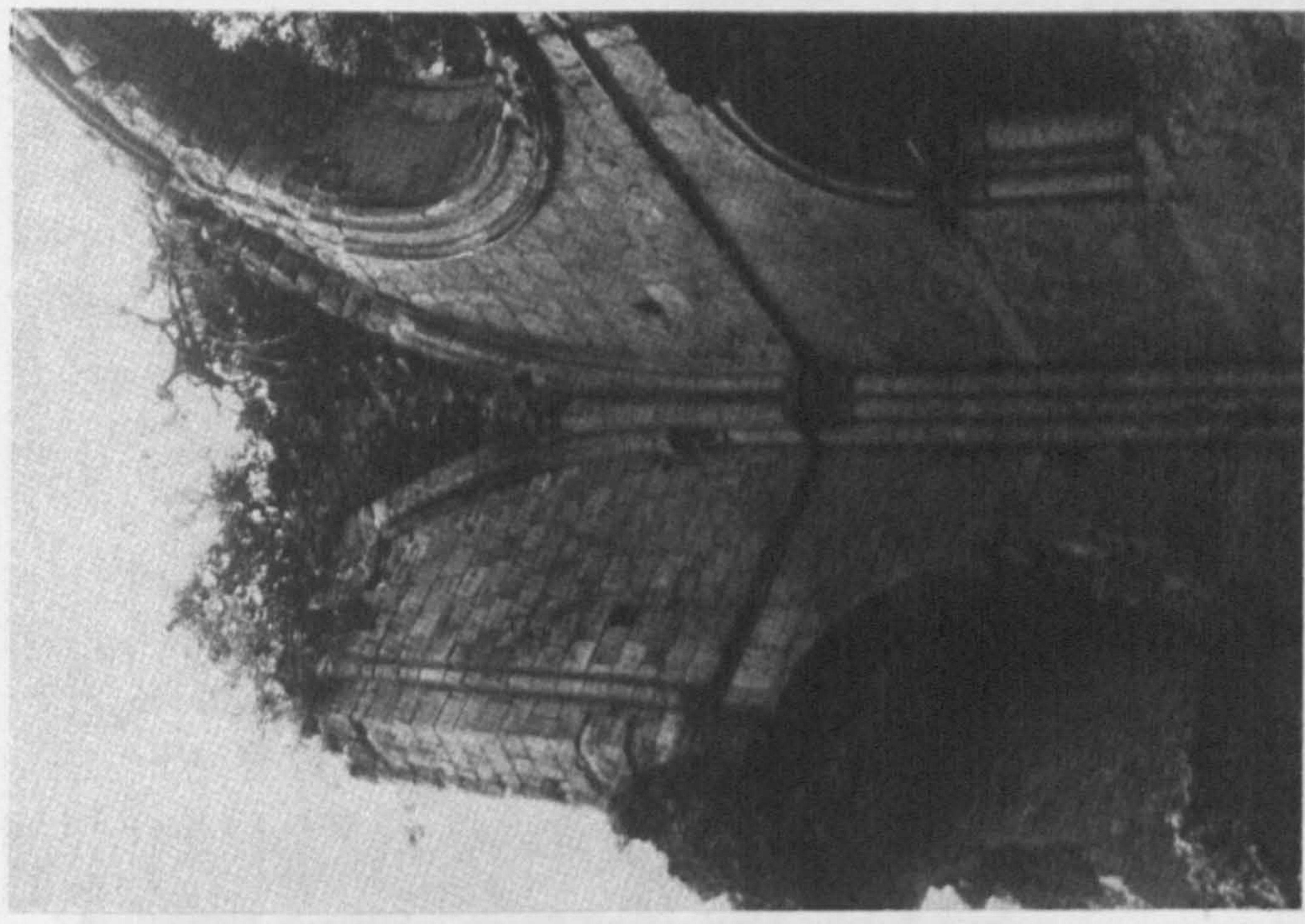
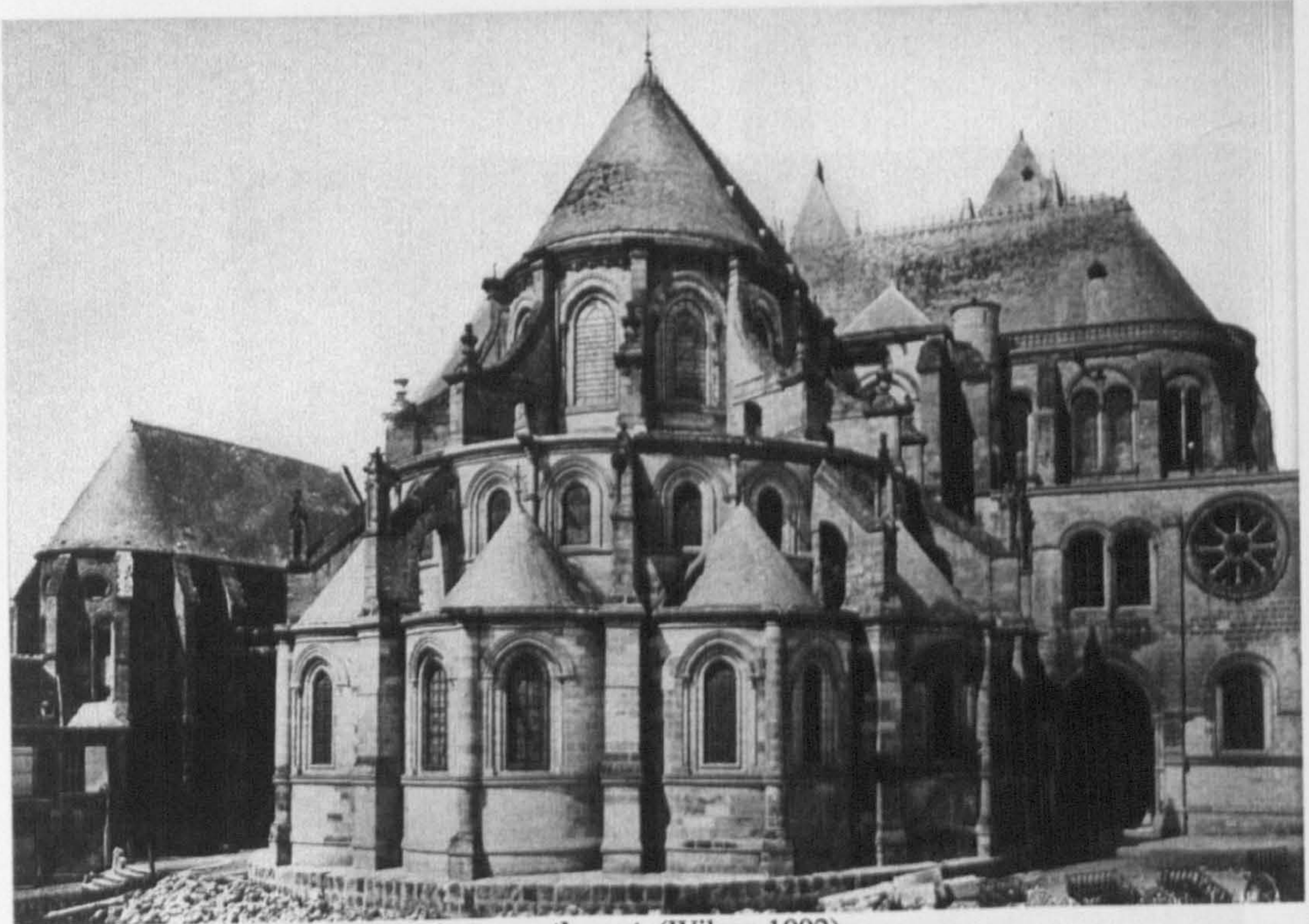
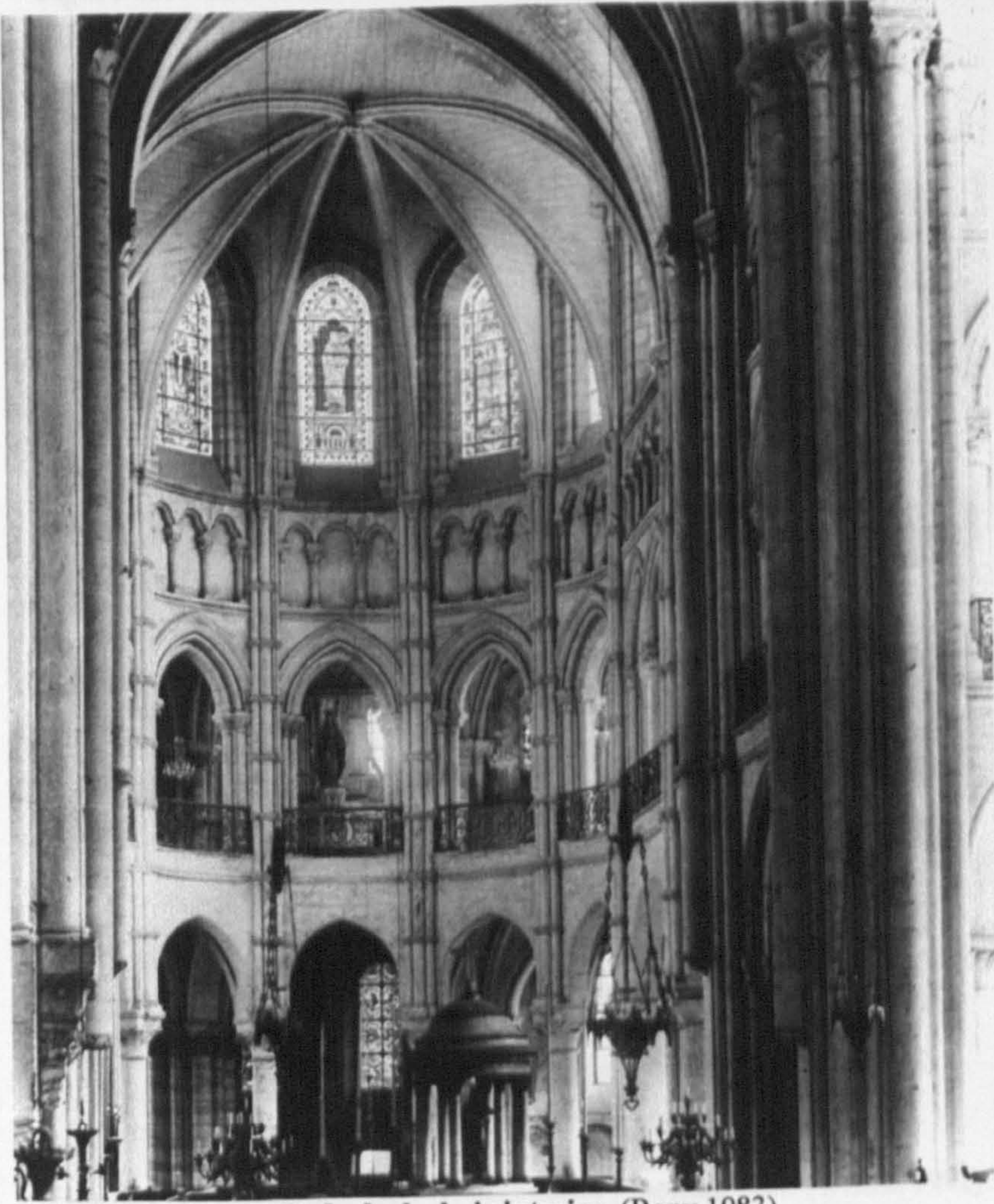


Figure 127: Mortemer Abbey, north-west corner of north transept. (Gallagher 1982).





**Figure 128: Noyon Cathedral, from south-east. (Wilson 1992).**



**Figure 129: Noyon Cathedral, choir interior. (Bony 1983).**



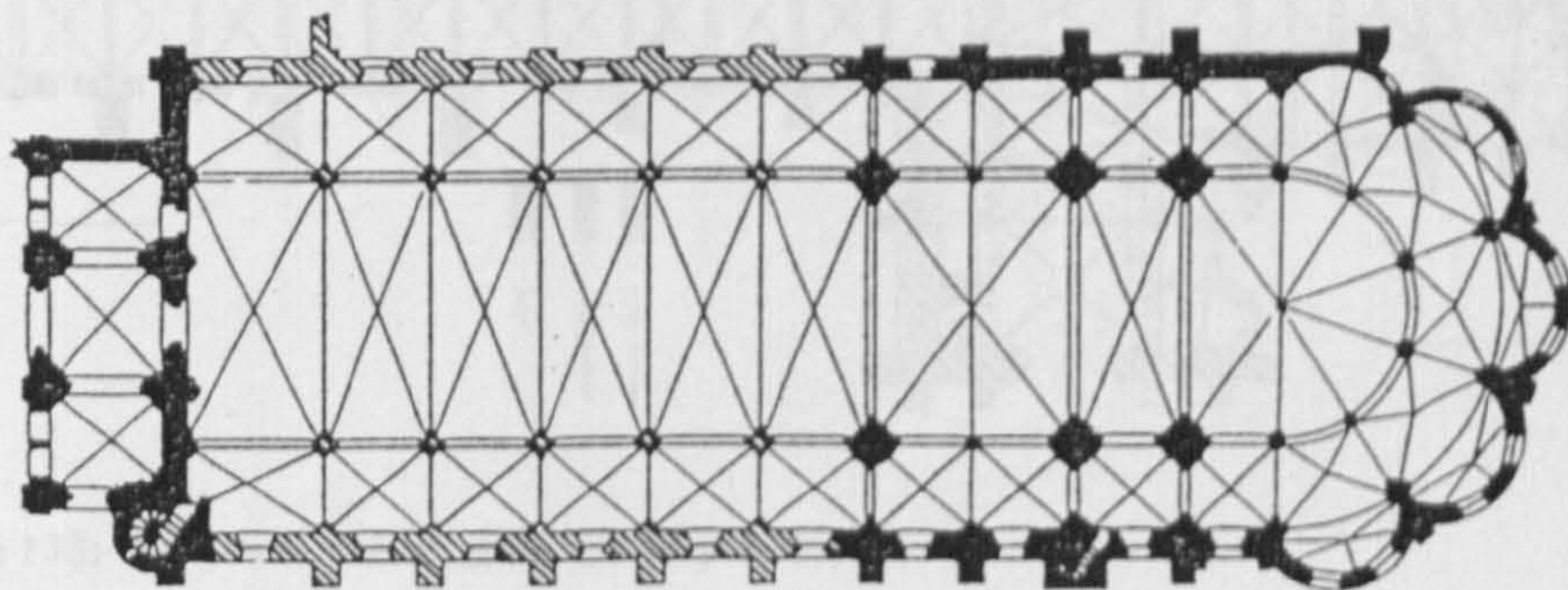


**Figure 130: St-Germer-de-Fly, from south-east. (Bony 1983).**



**Figure 131: St-Germer-de-Fly, ambulatory looking east. (Wilson 1992).**





**Figure 132: St-Leu-d'Esserent, plan reconstructed as originally built. (Bony 1983).**

**Figure 134: St-Hilaire, Reims, choir from south-east. (Wilson 1992).**



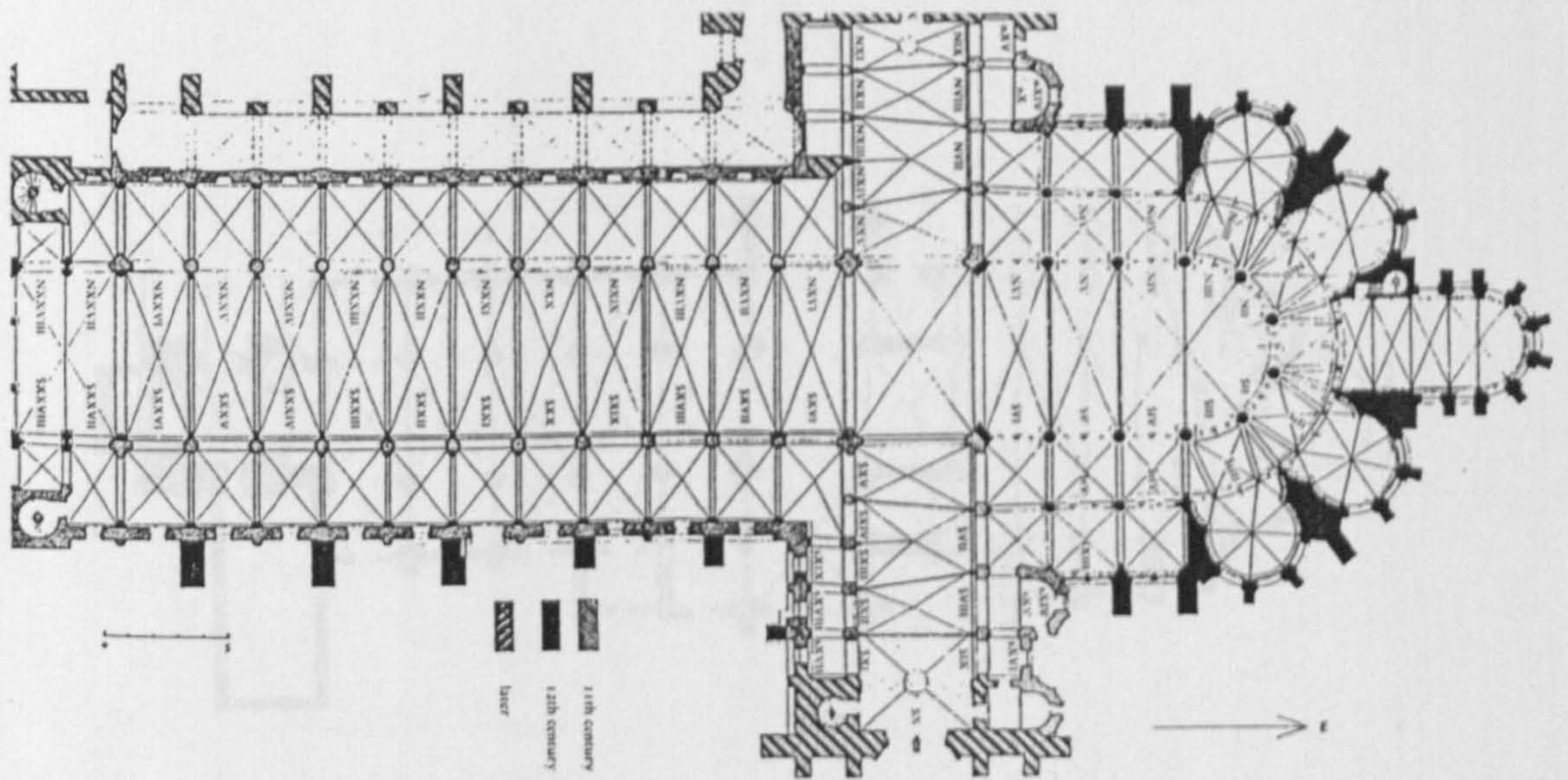


Figure 133: St-Remi, Reims, plan. (Kramp 1995).

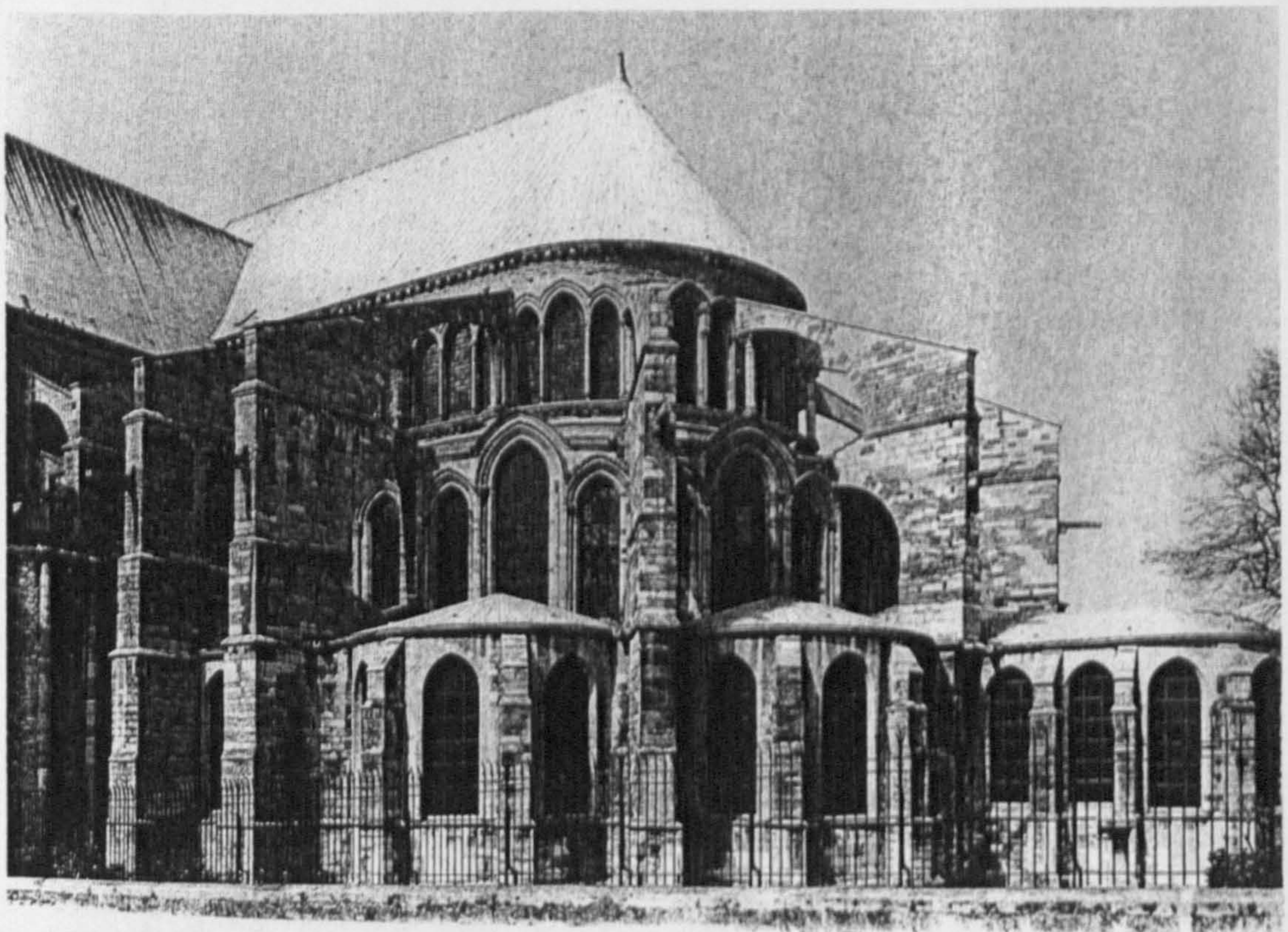


Figure 134: St-Remi, Reims, choir from south-east. (Wilson 1992).



Attribution

The scale drawings are based on those in the volume, and while many of them are by the author they are not. They are therefore attributed to the original author. For example, the drawing of the choir of St. Germain-des-Prés is by the author, but the drawing of the choir of St. Germain-des-Prés is by the author.

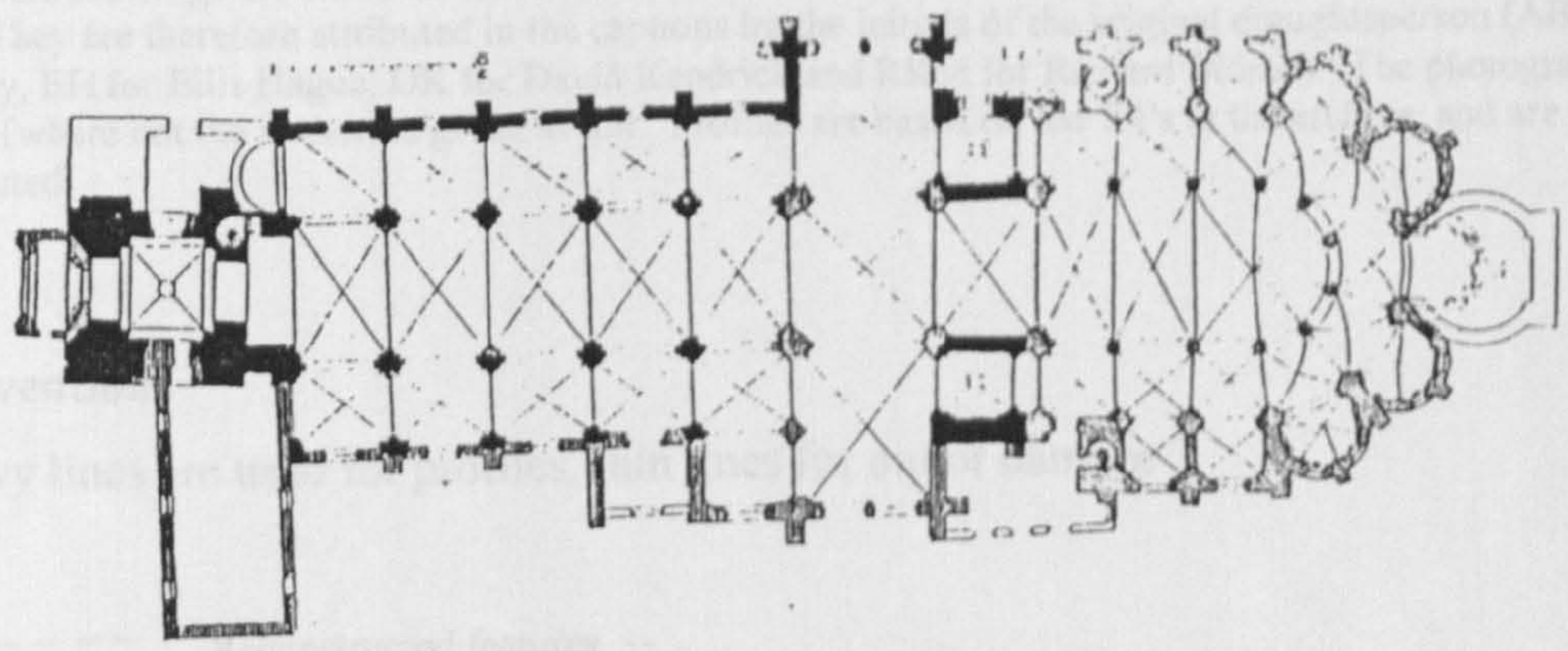


Figure 135: St-Germain-des-Prés, plan. (Kramp 1995).

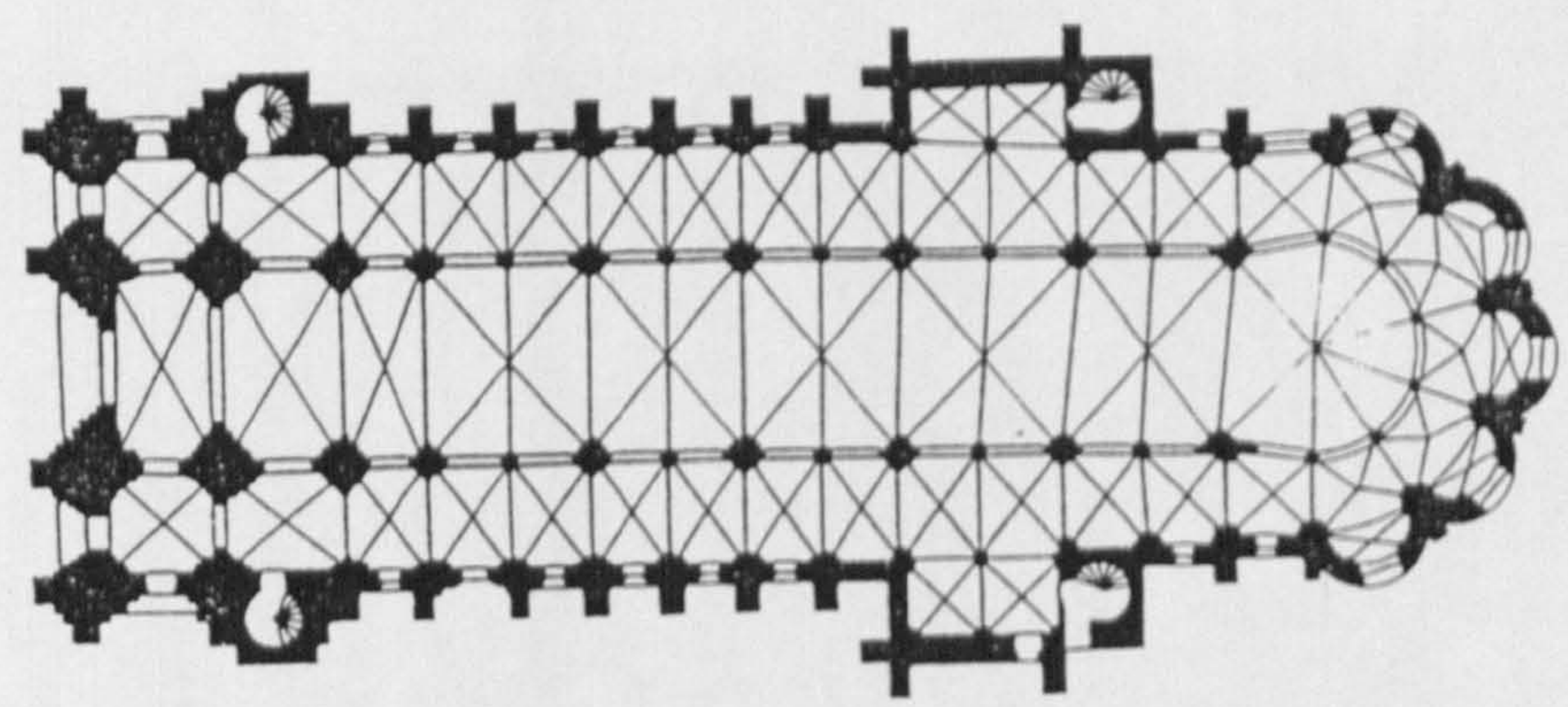


Figure 136: Senlis Cathedral, plan reconstructed as originally built. (Bony 1983).



# FIGURES A1-A51: LOOSE ARCHITECTURAL AND MONUMENTAL STONE

## Attributions

The scale drawings are based on those in the archive, and while many of these are by the author many are not. They are therefore attributed in the captions by the initials of the original draughtsperson (AB for Anna Barsby, EH for Eilis Hague, DK for David Kendrick and RKM for Richard Morris). The photographers name (where not the author) is given in full. Profiles are based on the 1:1's in the archive, and are not attributed.

## Conventions

Heavy lines are used for profiles, thin lines for minor damage

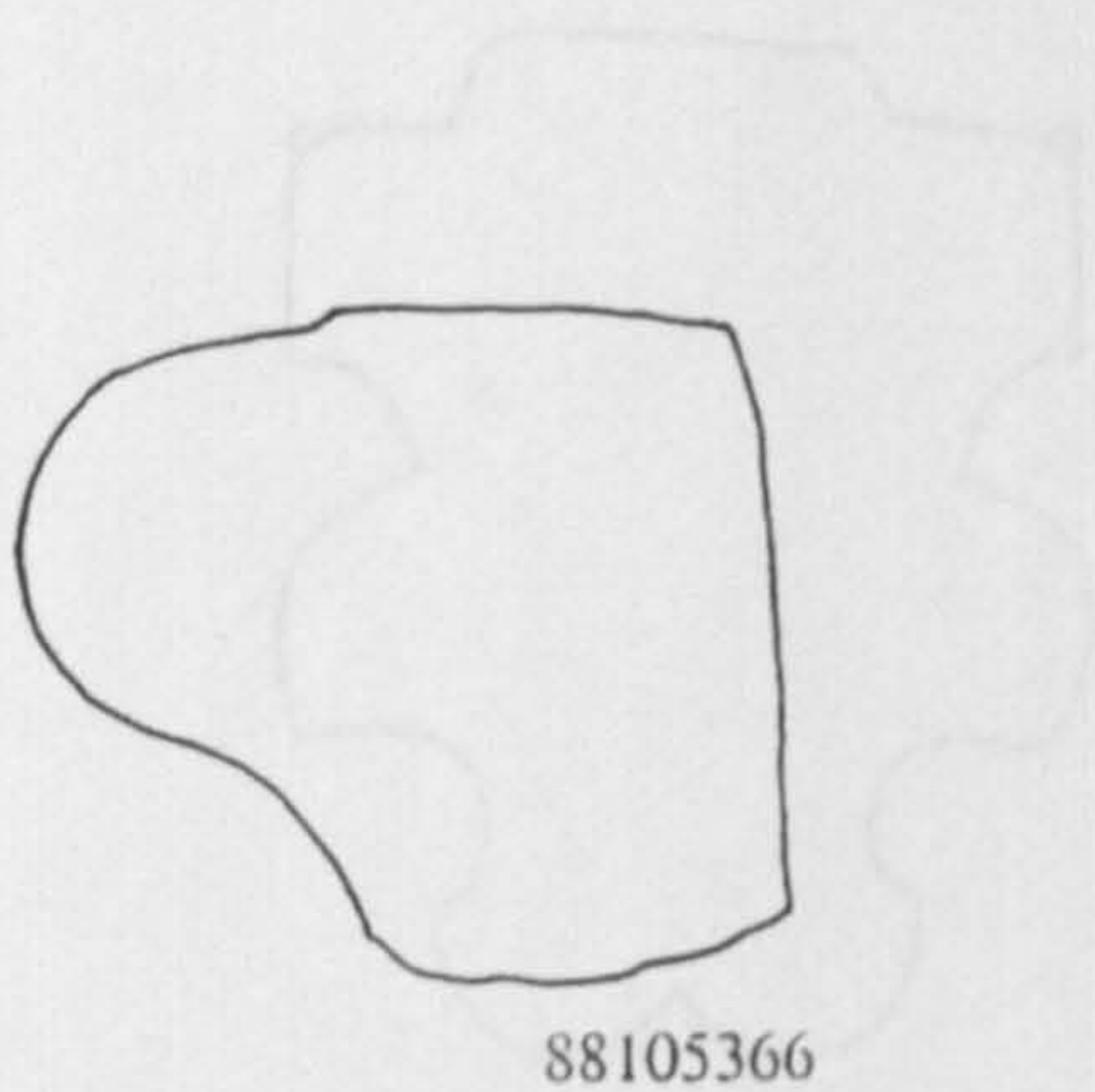
--- Reconstructed features

..... Incised lines

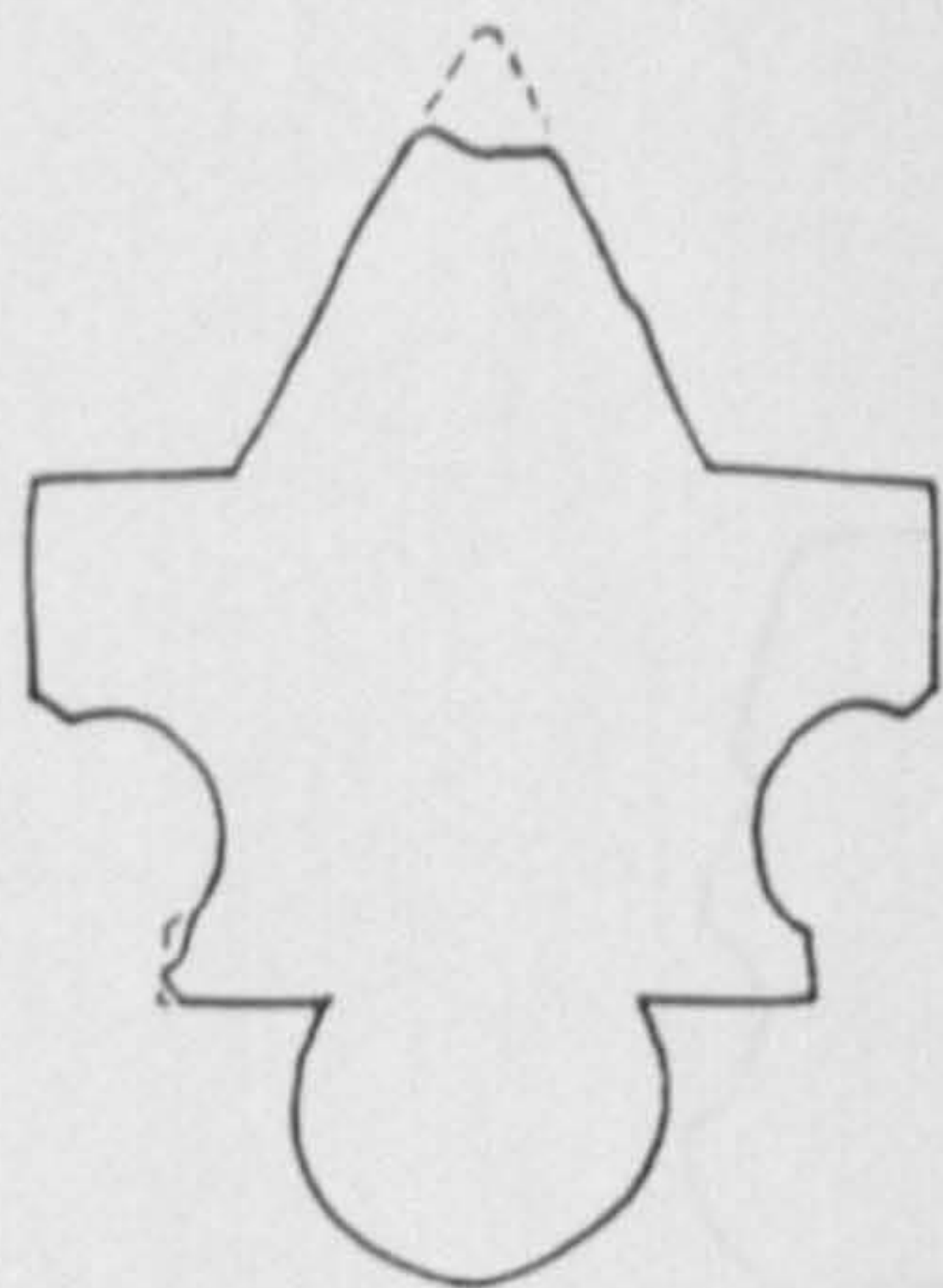
 Mortar

 Limewash/ gesso

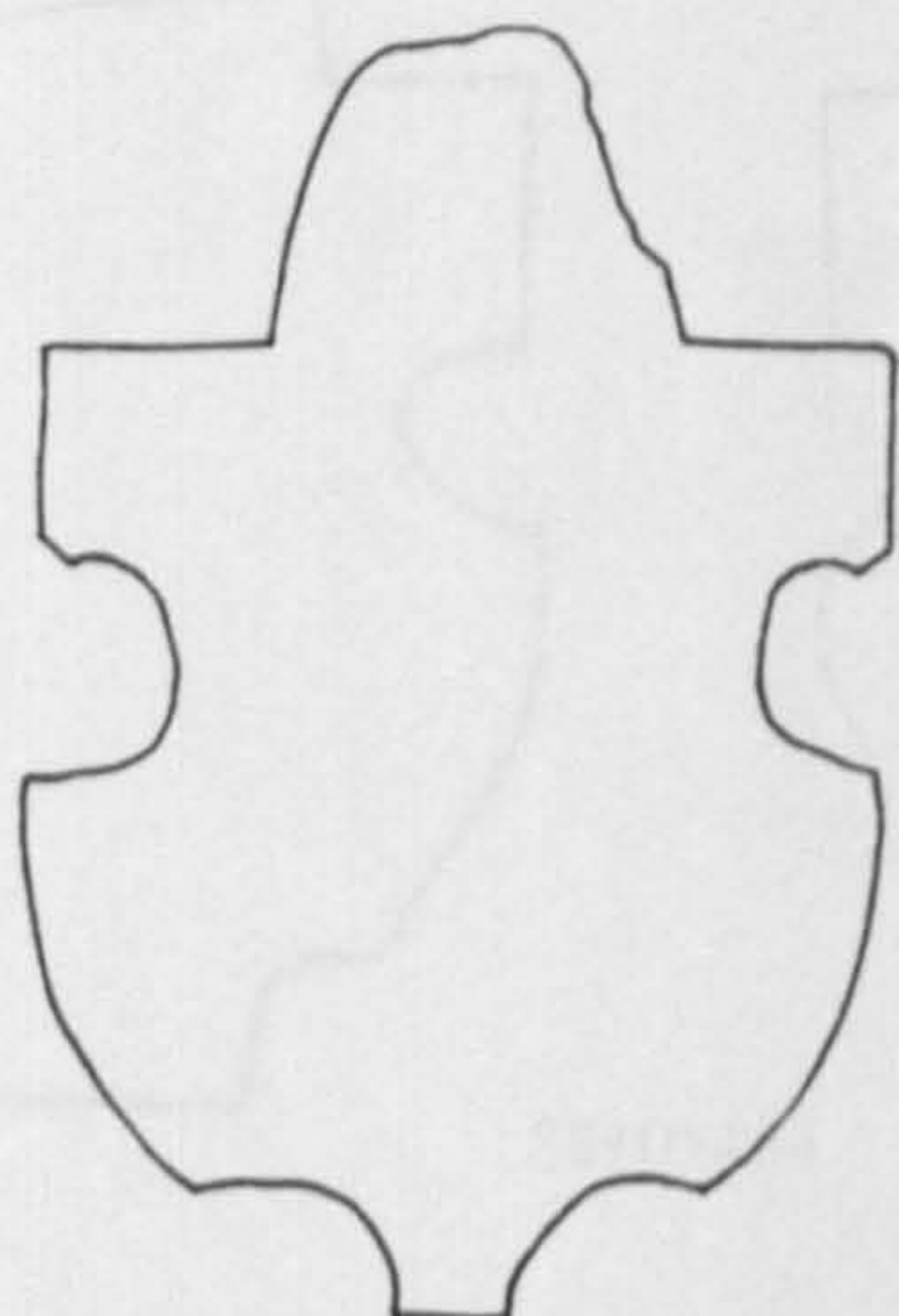




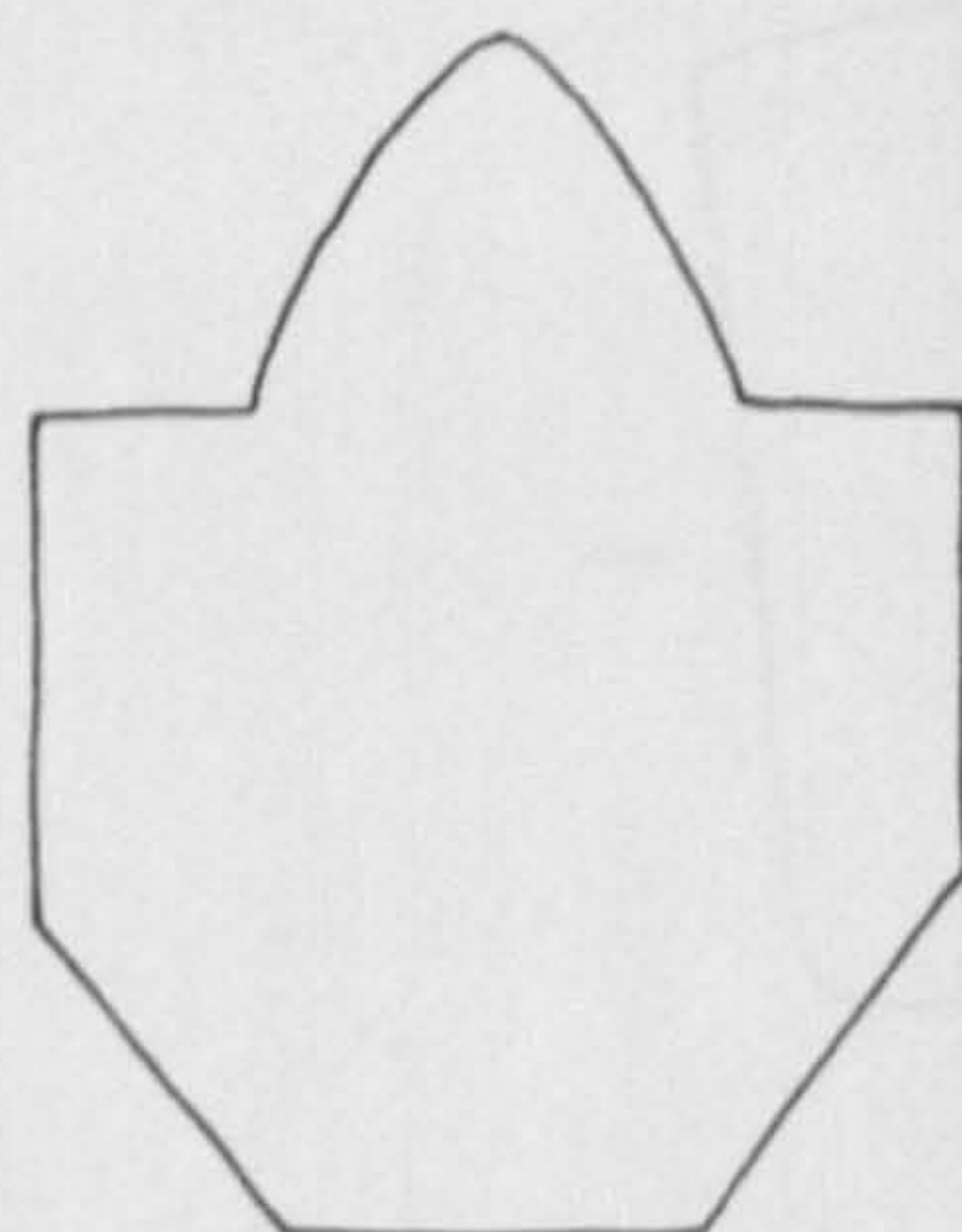
88105366



88105111



88105017



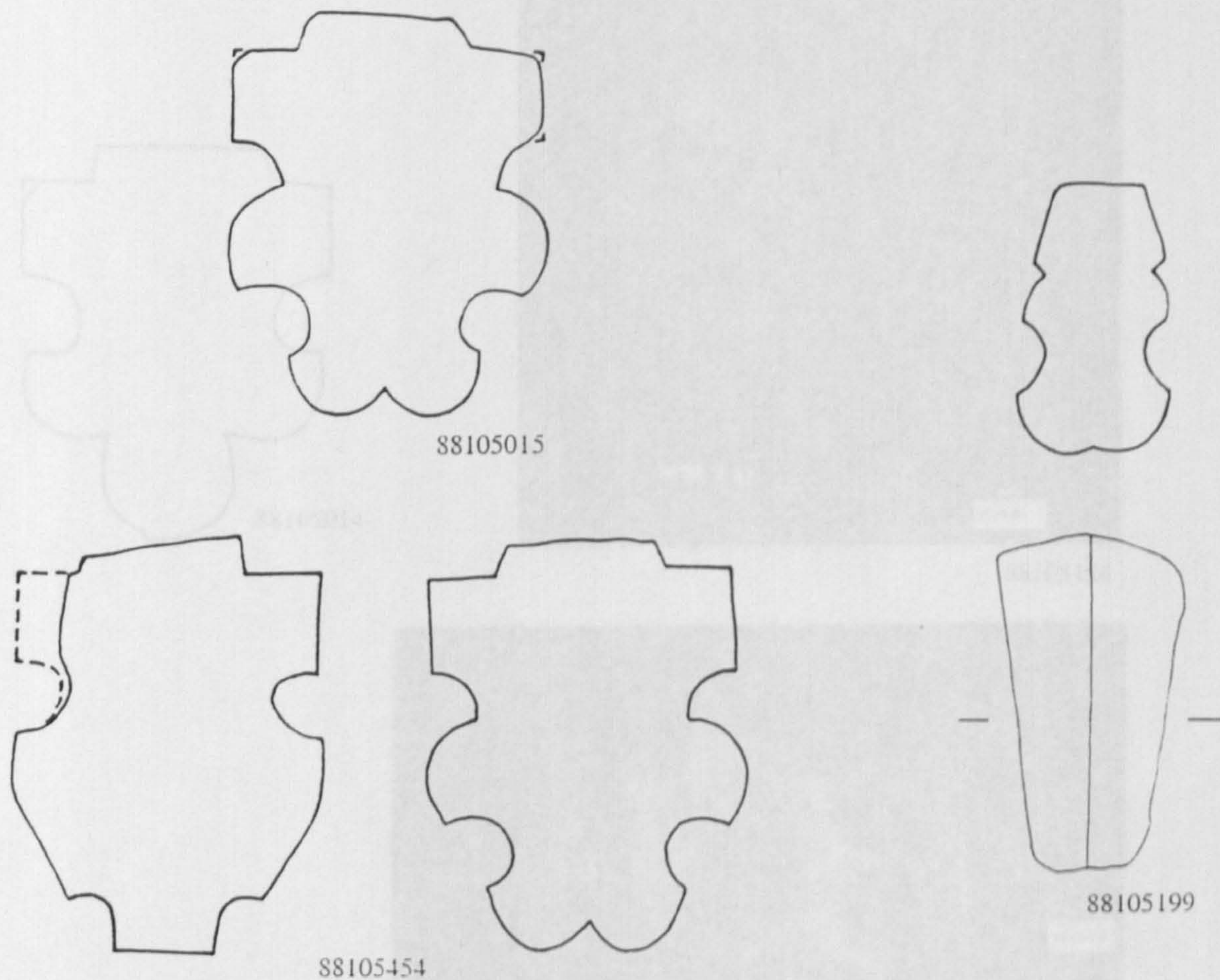
88105010



88105180

**Figure A1: Stones from the chevet and transept.** String-course 366 and rib 017 came from the chevet chapels; rib 111 from the ambulatory (diagonal rib); rib 010 from a transept chapel and triple capital 180 probably from the south transept. Drawn scale 1:5, photographic scale = 0.15m. (photo, D. Kendrick)

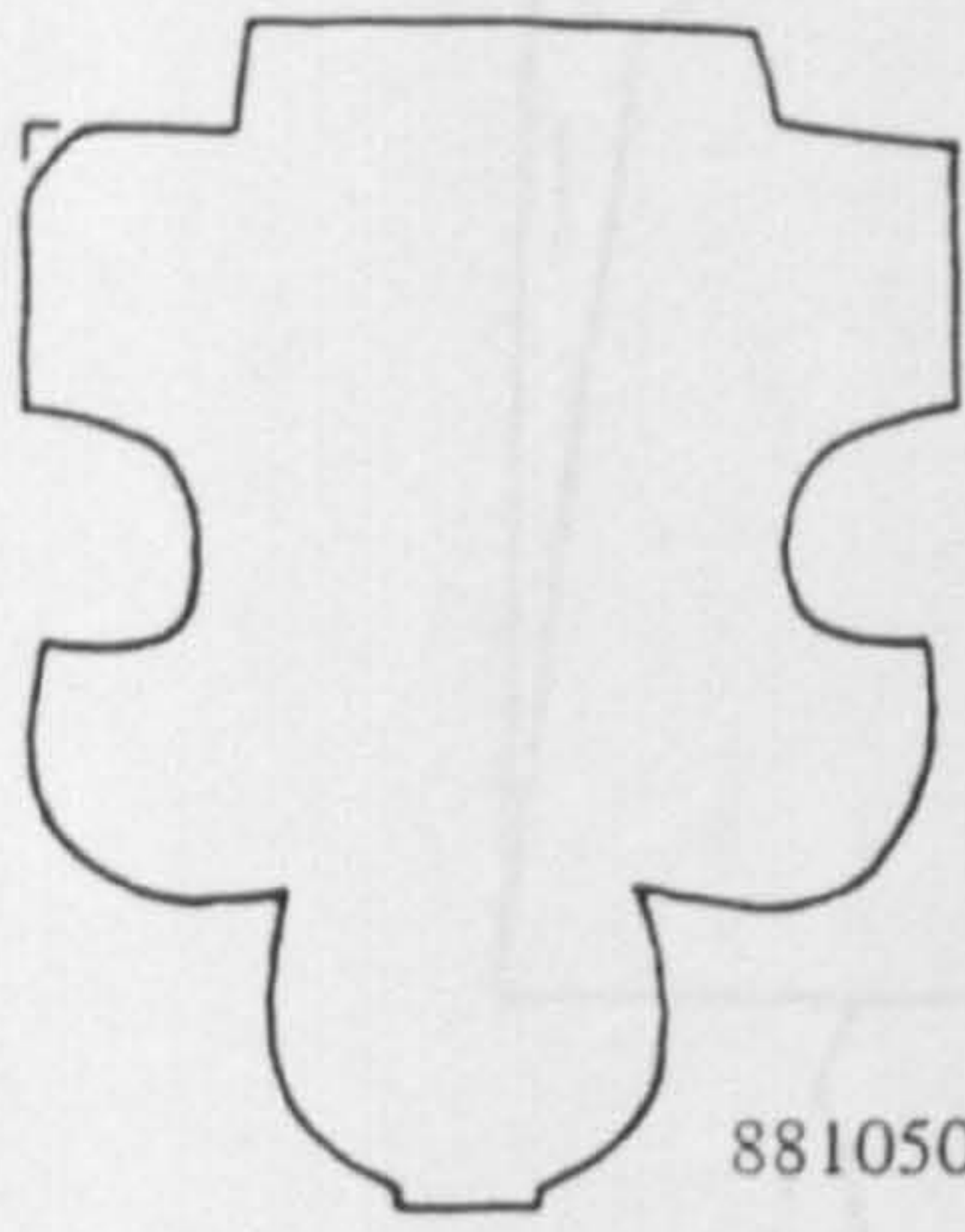




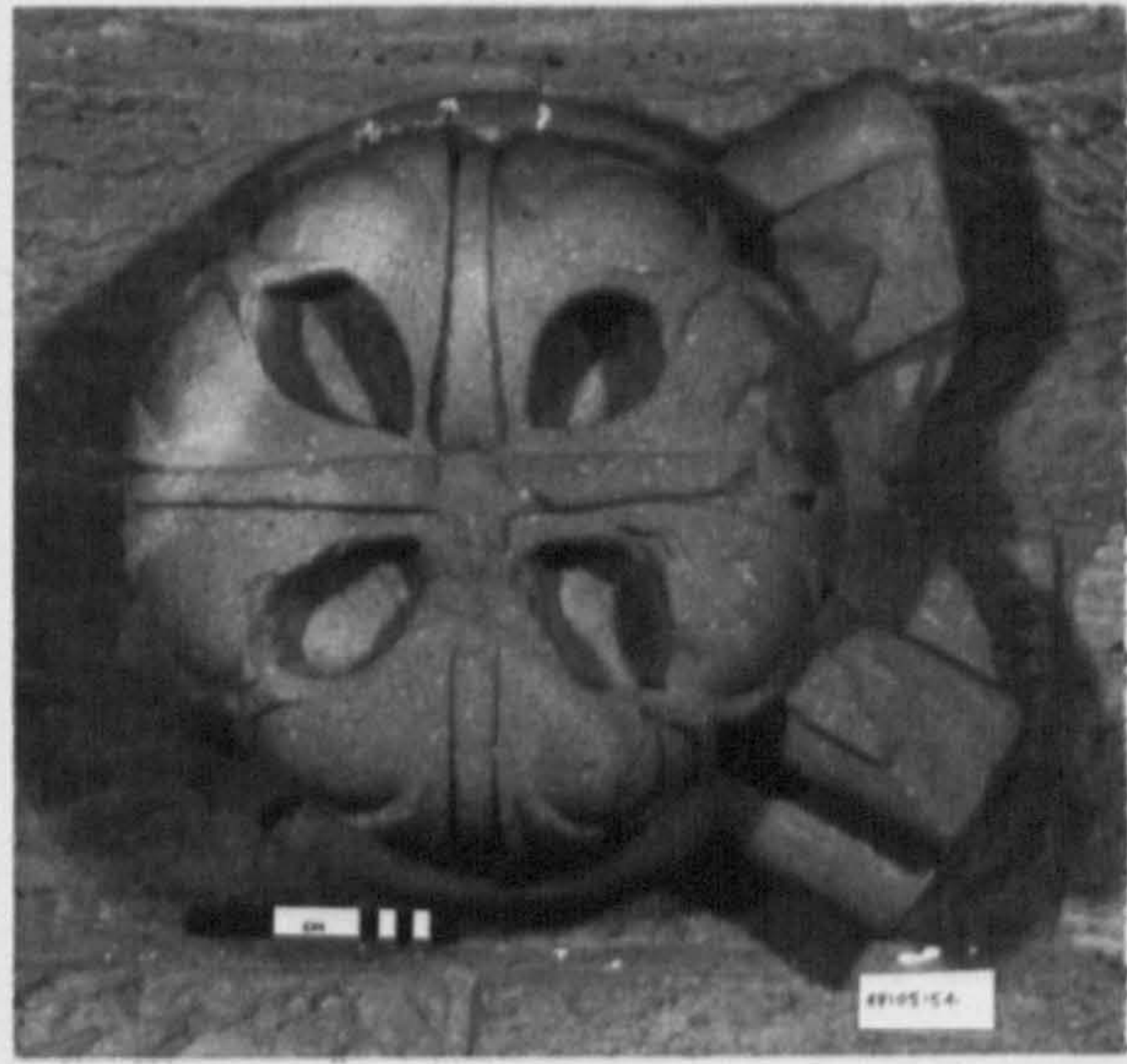
88105157

**Figure A2: Vault stones related to the south transept.** 015 matches the extant material, 454 is a rib with different profiles at each end and 199 is a springer with a similar moulding. The boss, 157, has rib profiles the same as 015. Drawn scale 1:5, photographic scale = 0.15m. (199 after AB; photo, D. Kendrick)



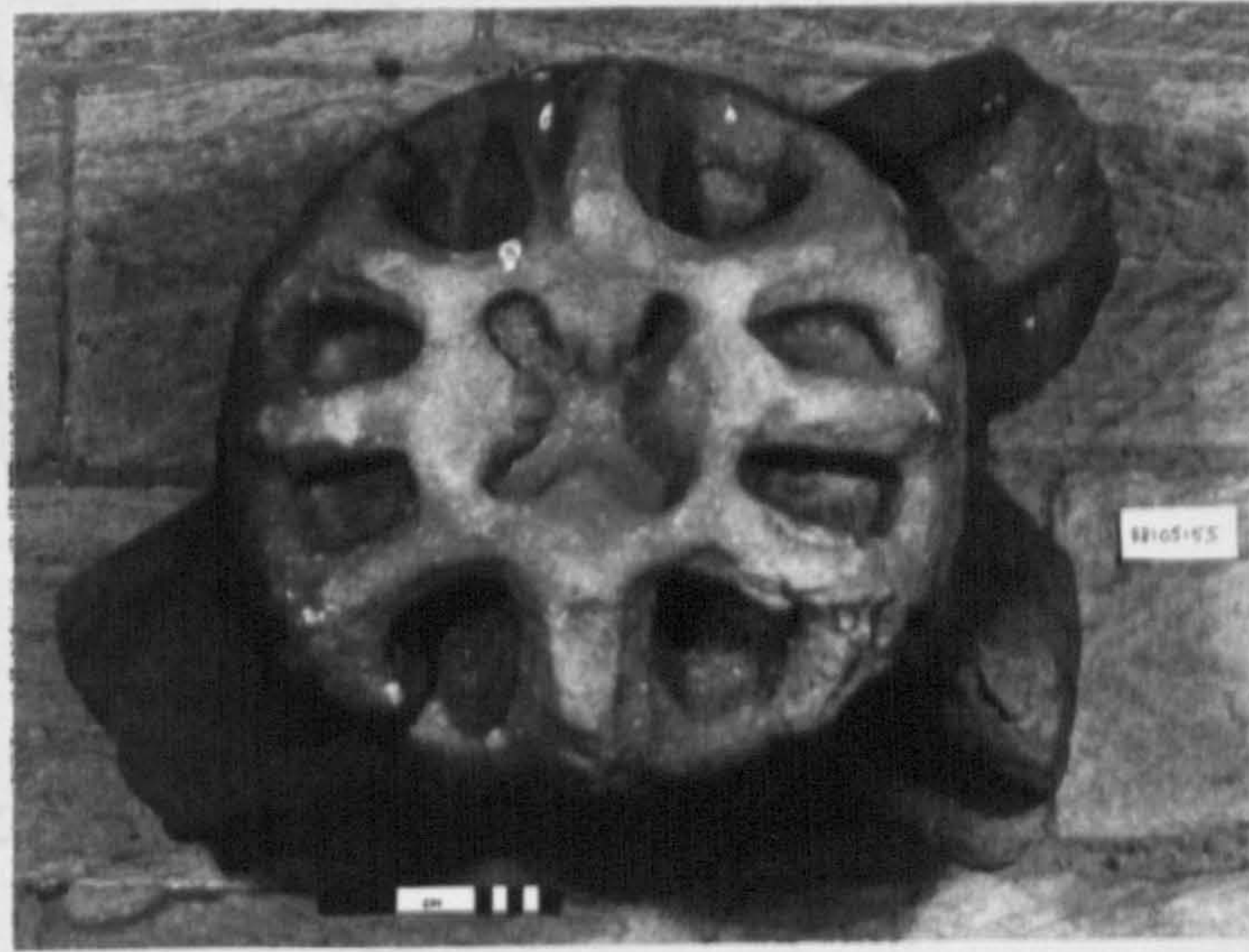


88105014



88105154

88105154



88105155

88105155

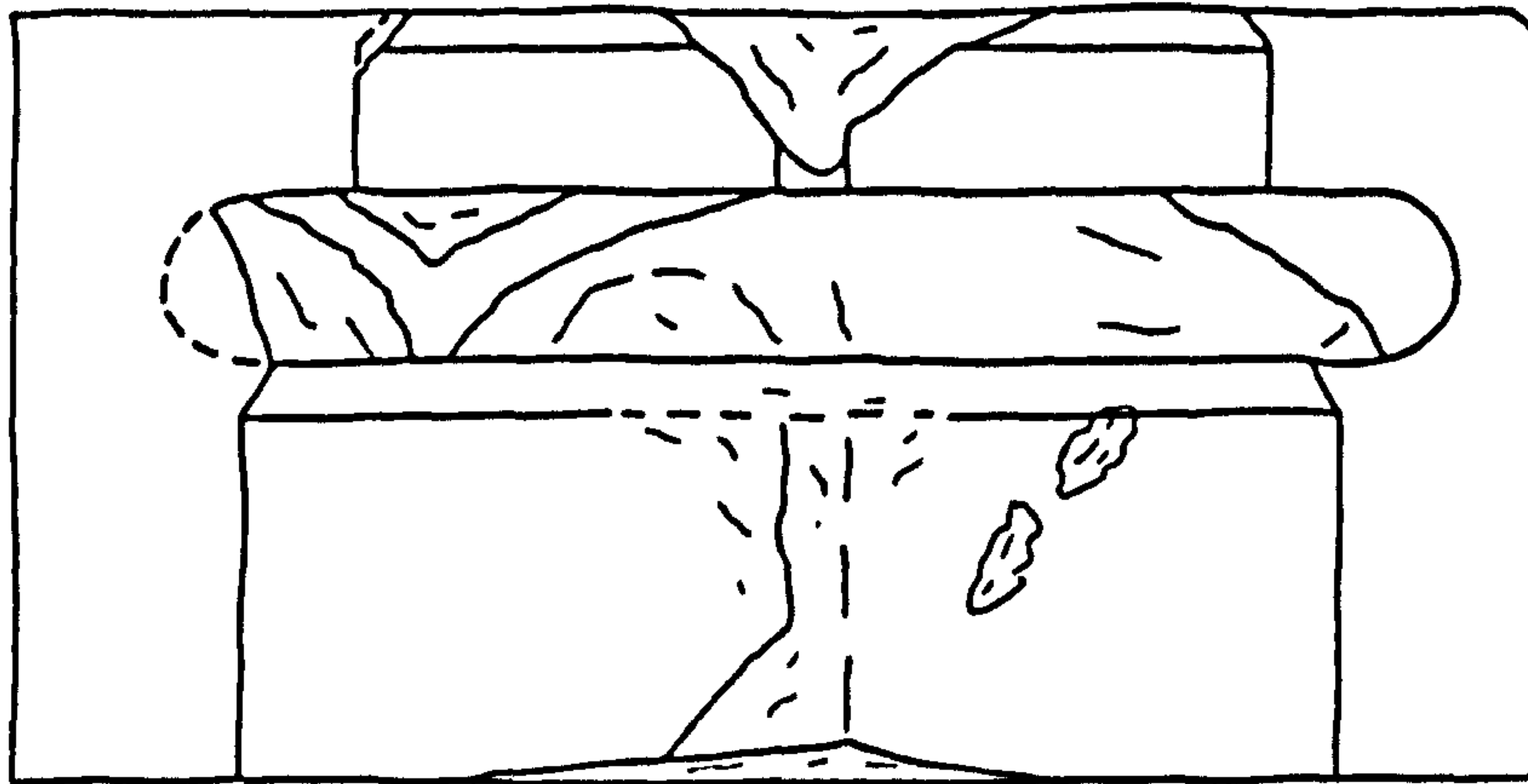
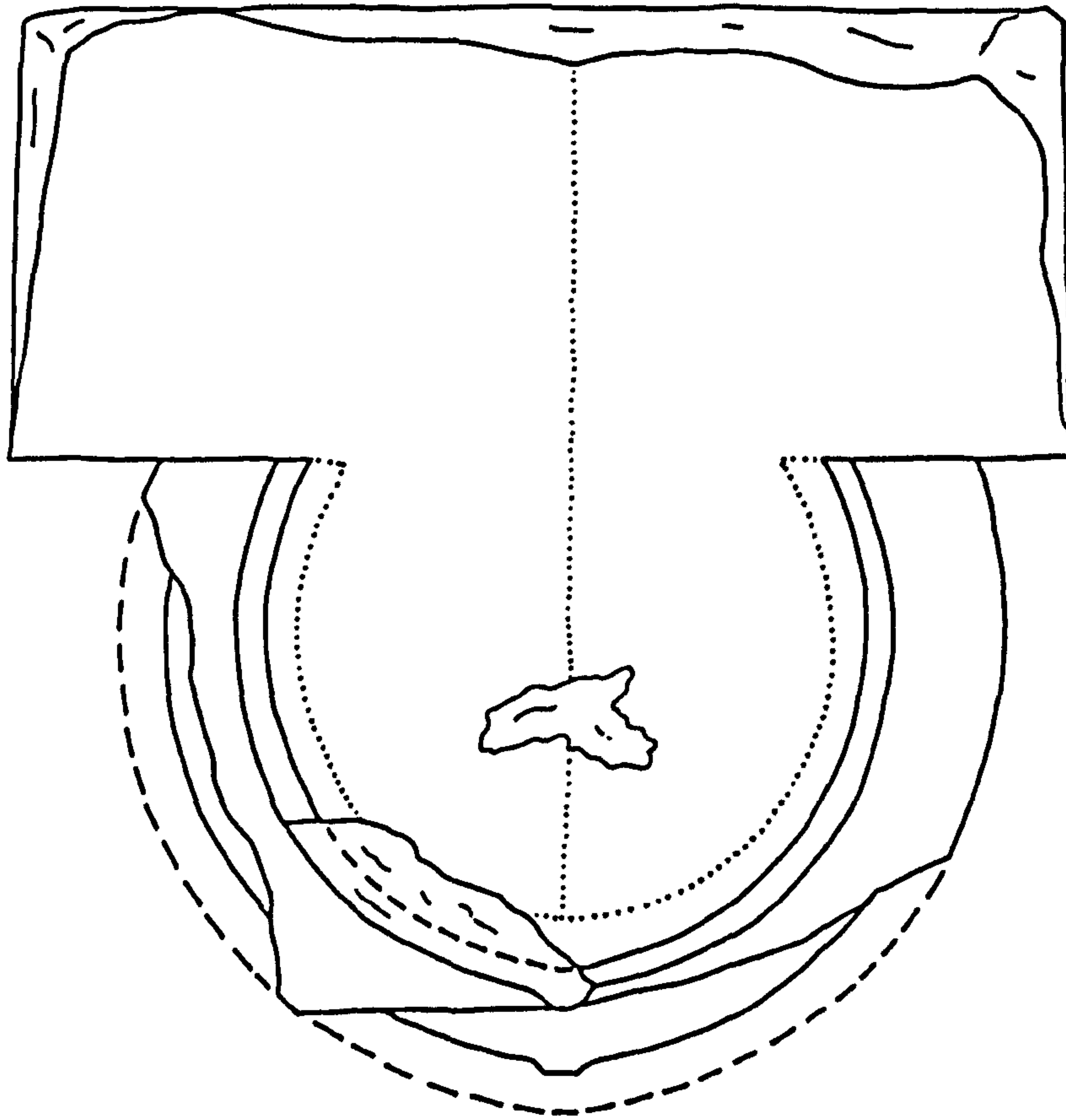


88105156

88105156

**Figure A3: Vault stones from the north transept and the choir and/or the infirmary. Drawn scale 1:5, photographic scale = 0.15m. (photos, D. Kendrick)**

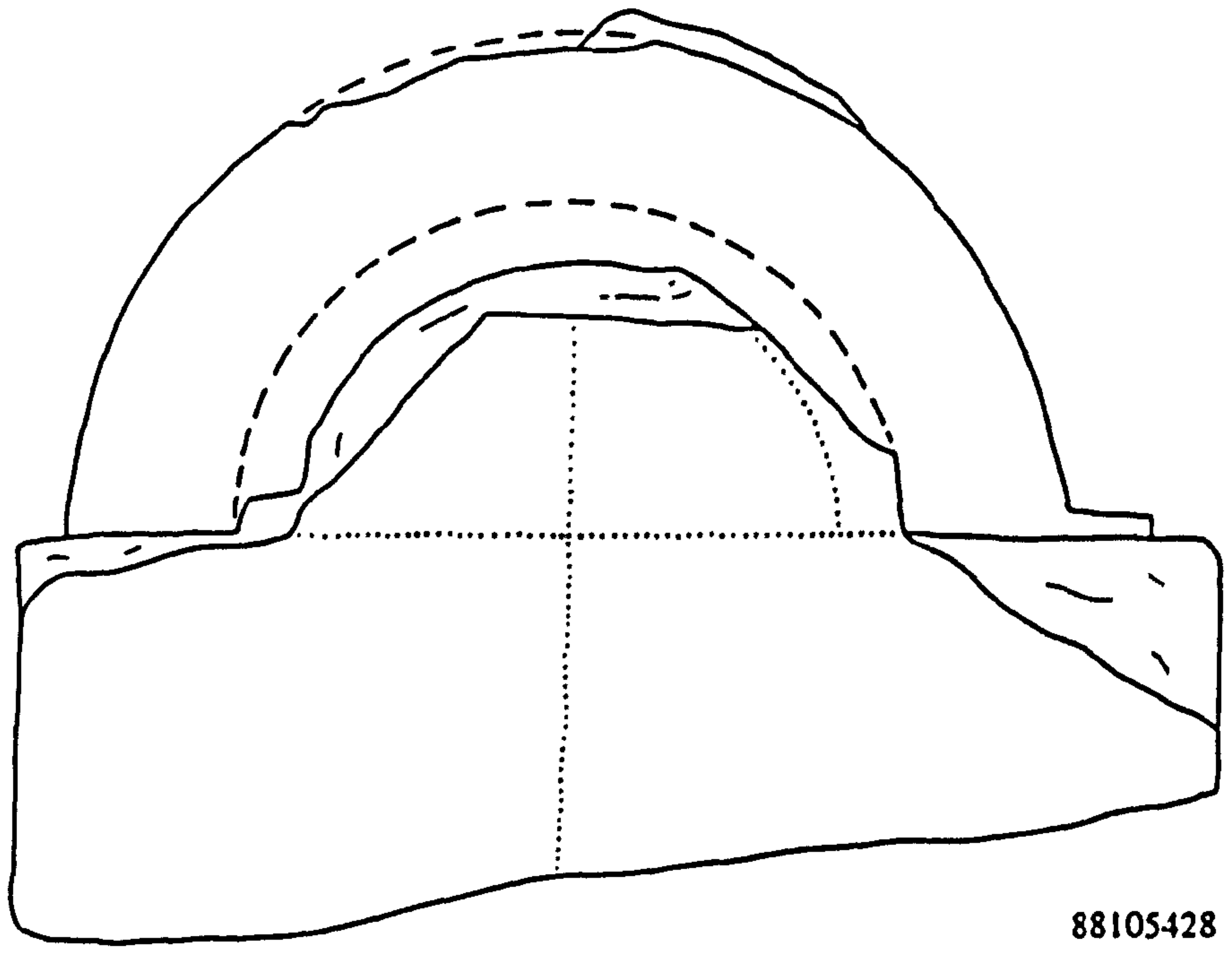
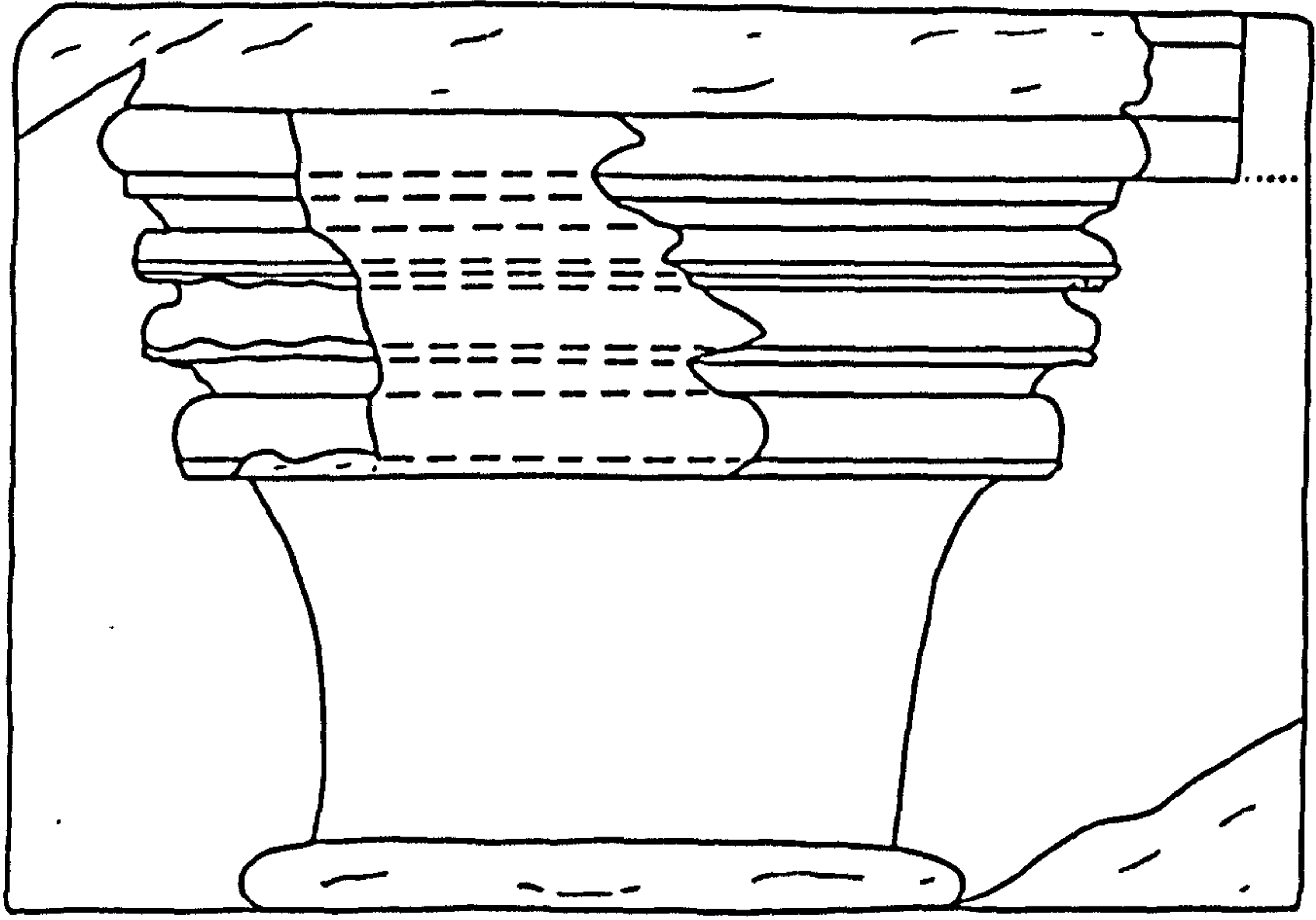




88105224

Figure A4: Base, probably from nave or choir aisle. Scale 1:5.

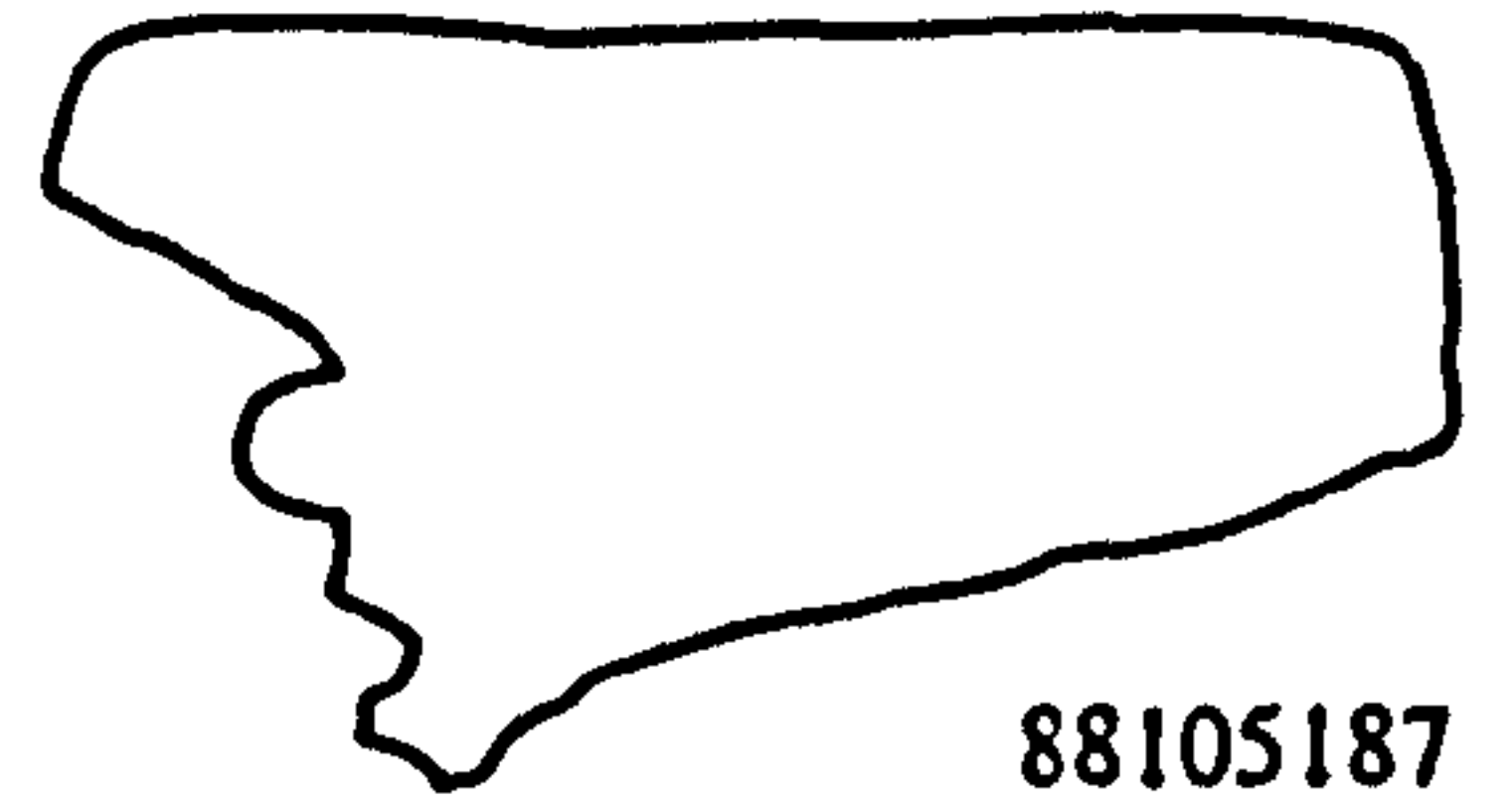
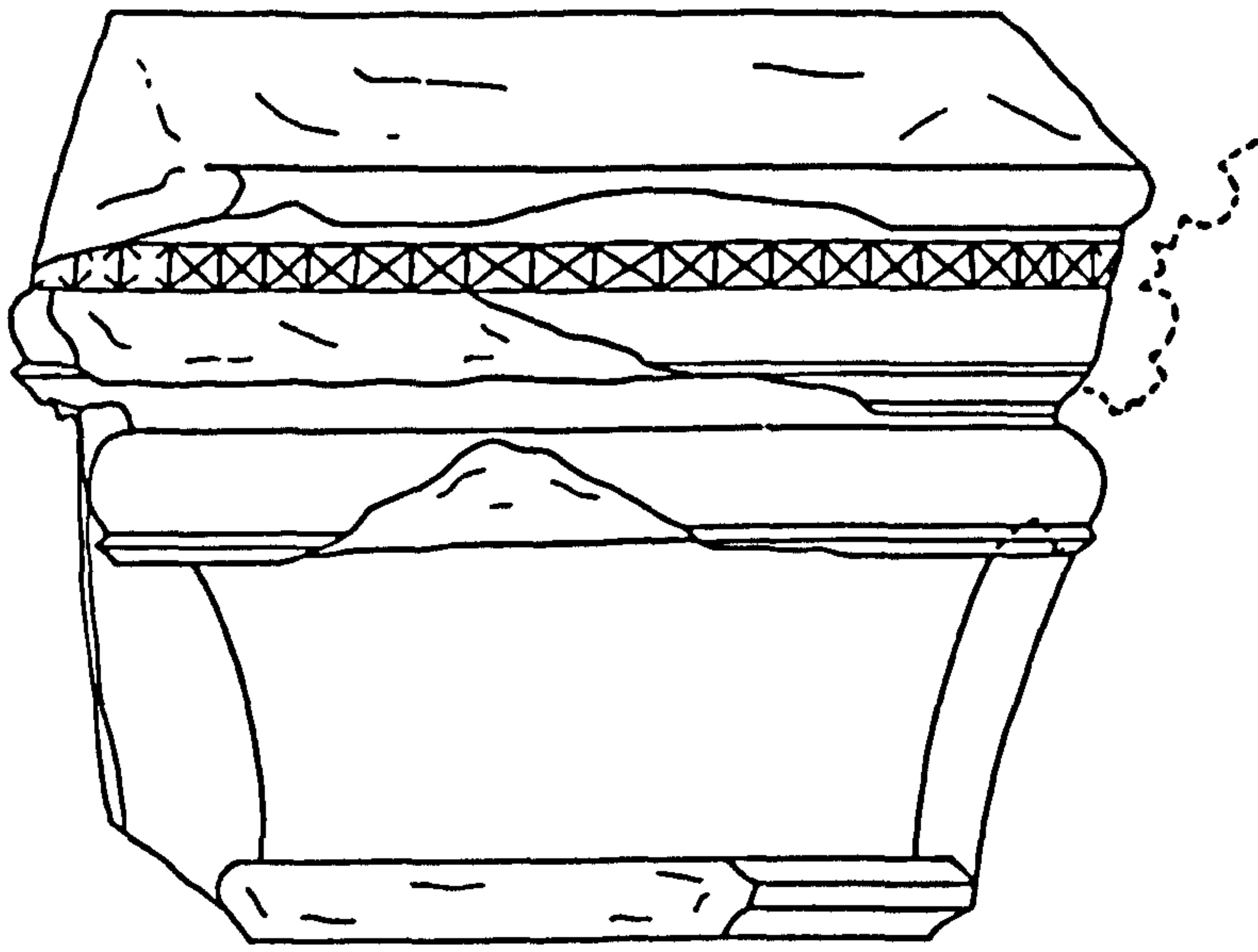




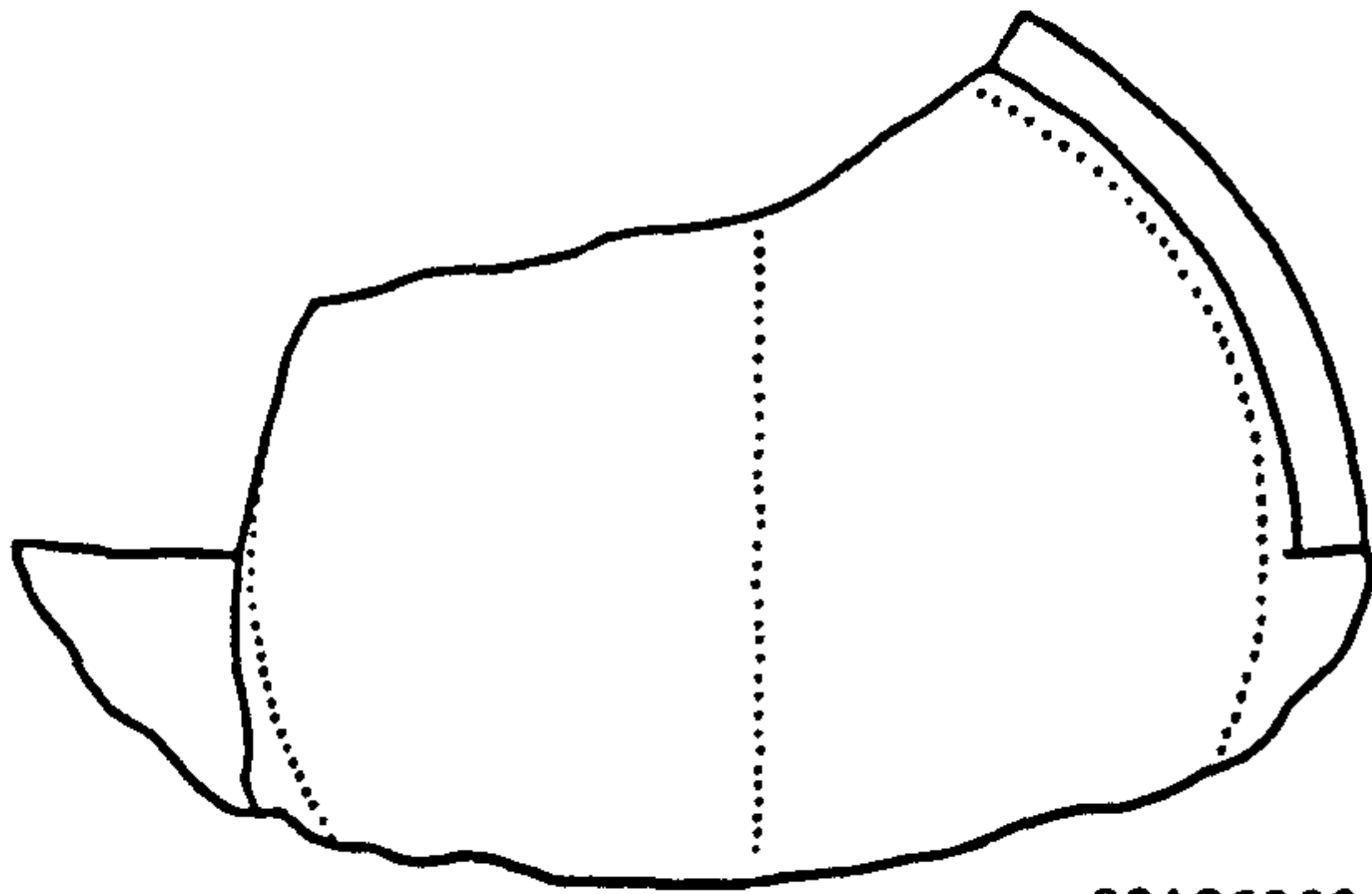
88105428

Figure A5: Respond capital, probably from the nave aisles. Scale 1:5.

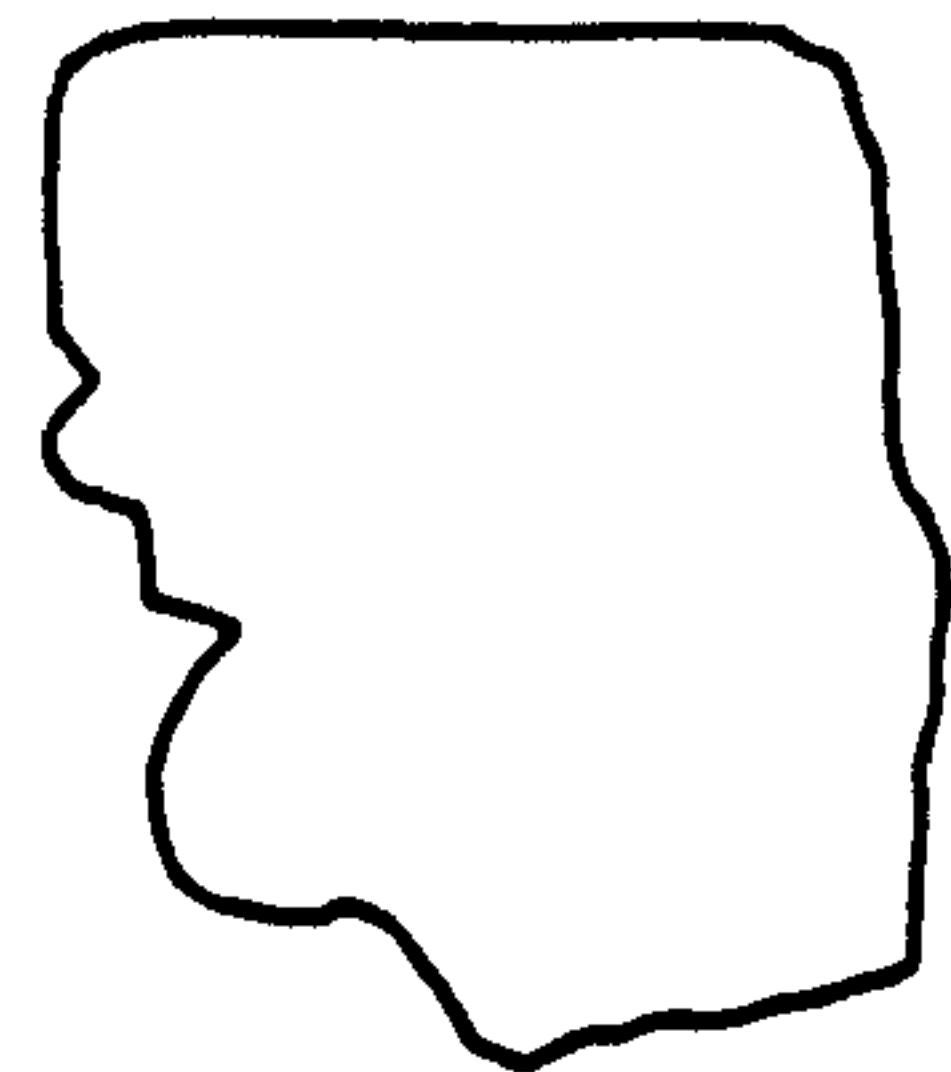




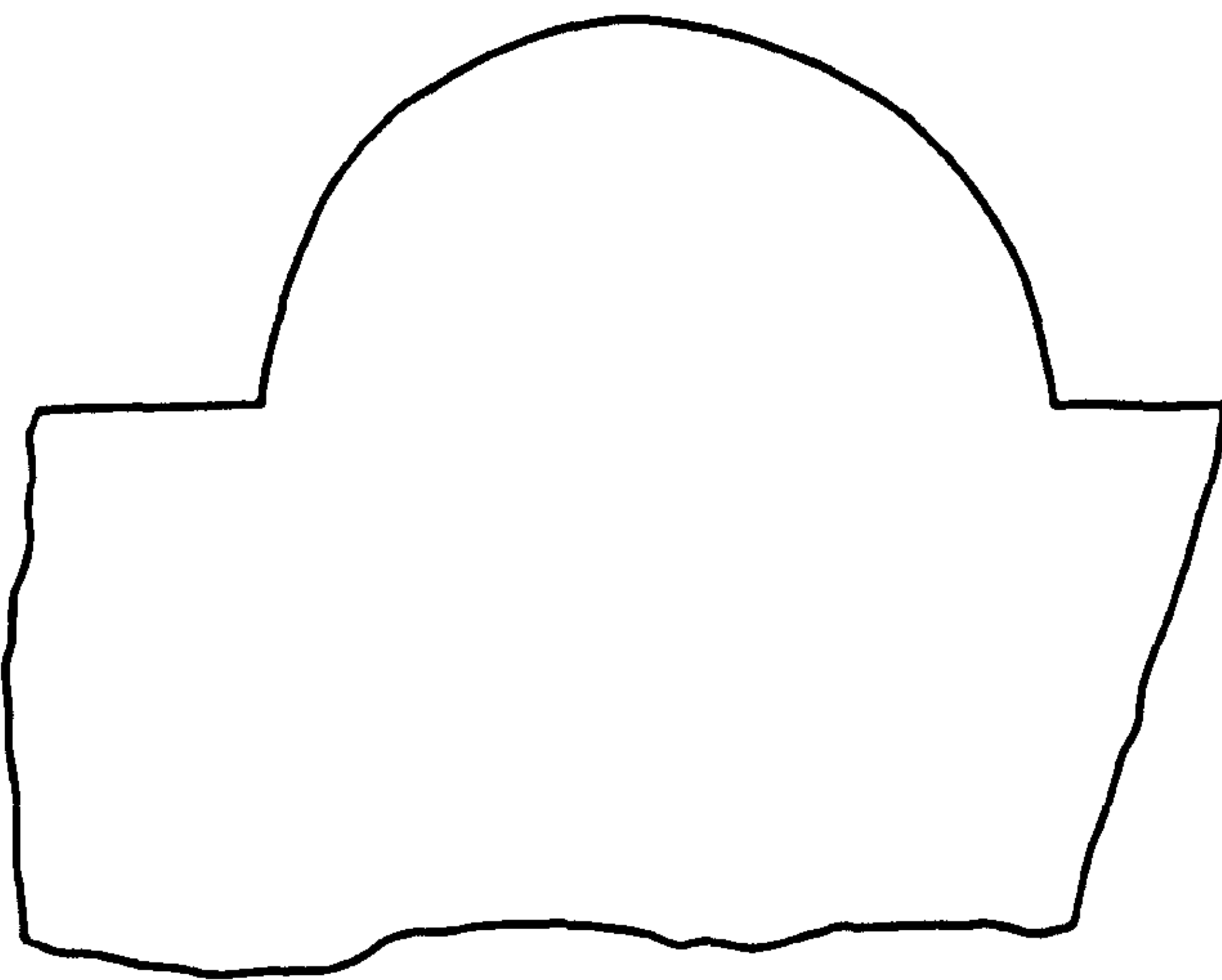
88105187



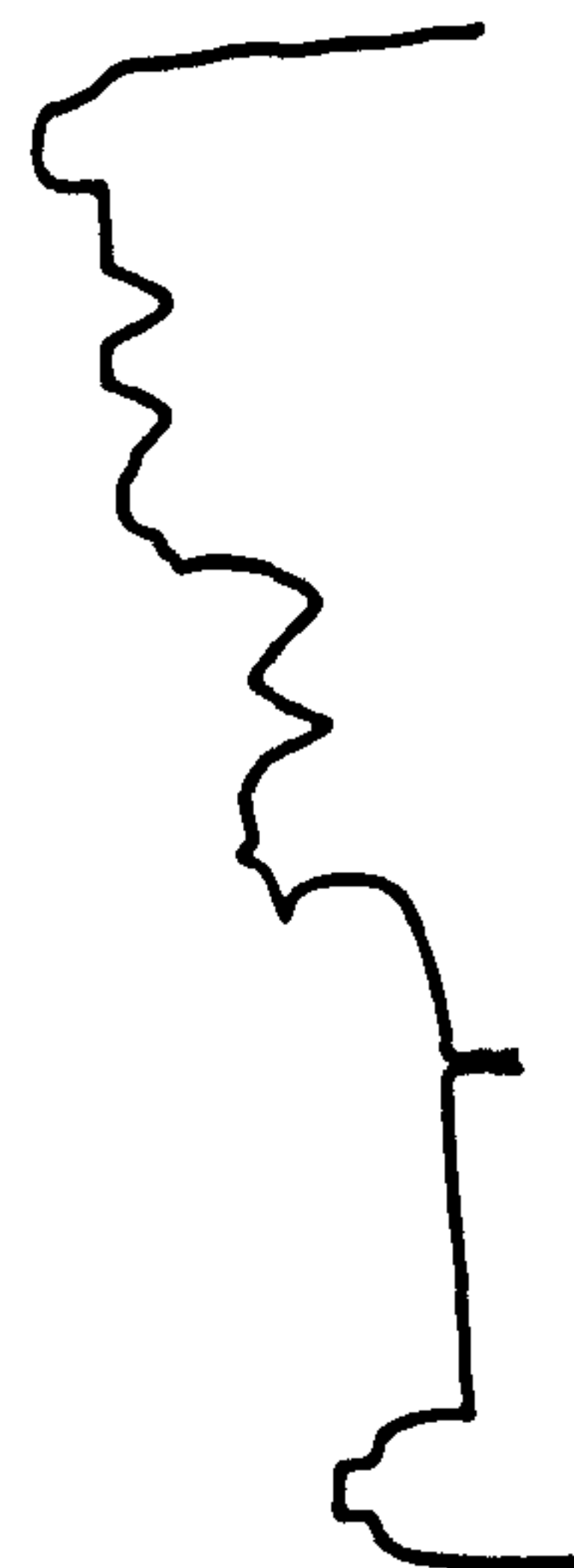
88105383



88105188



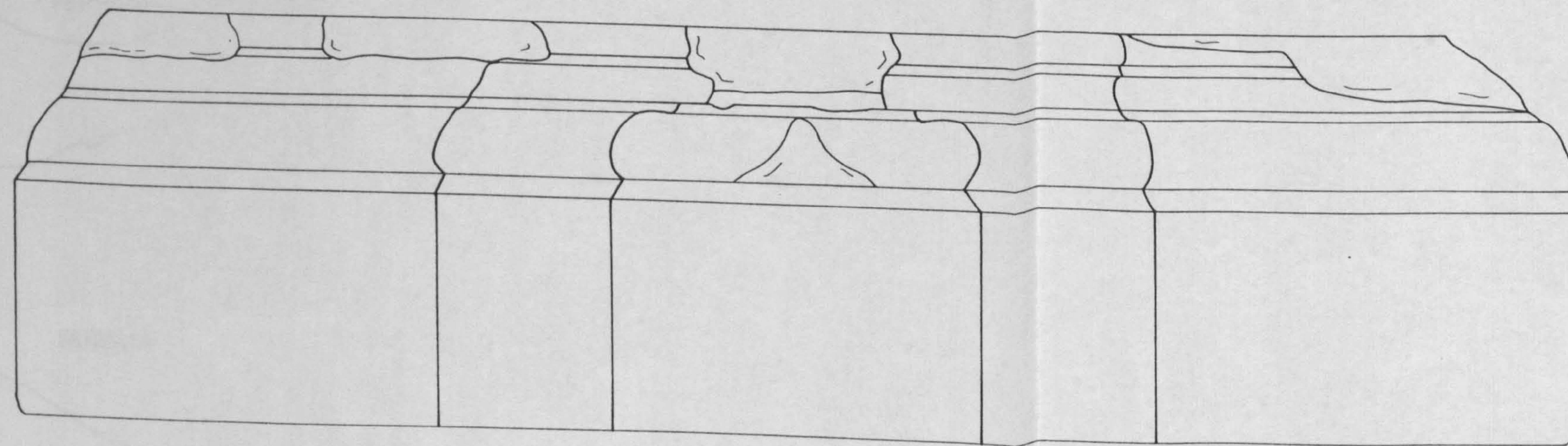
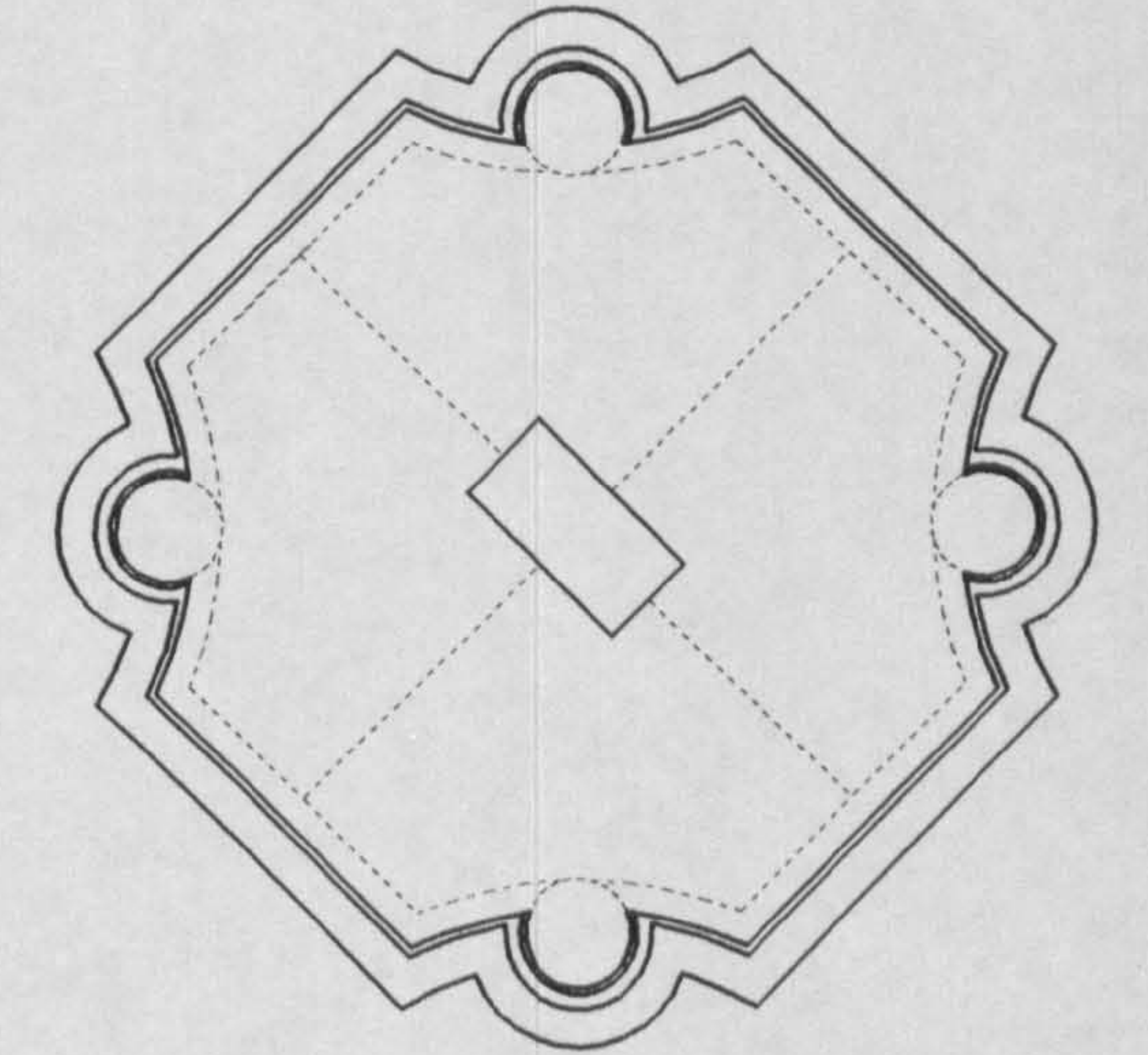
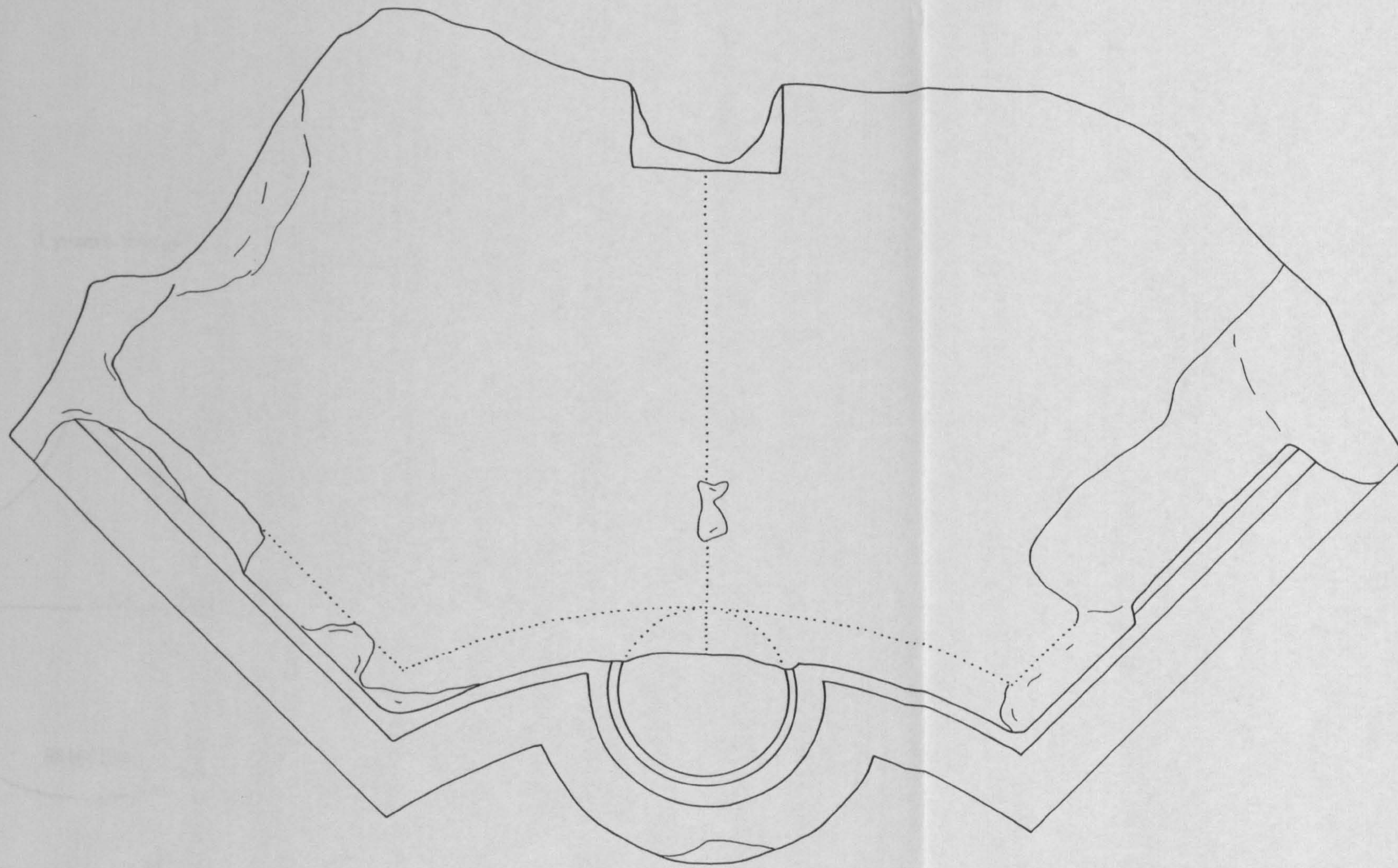
88105162



88105189

Figure A6: Respond capital fragments and shaft, probably from the nave aisles. Scale 1:5.

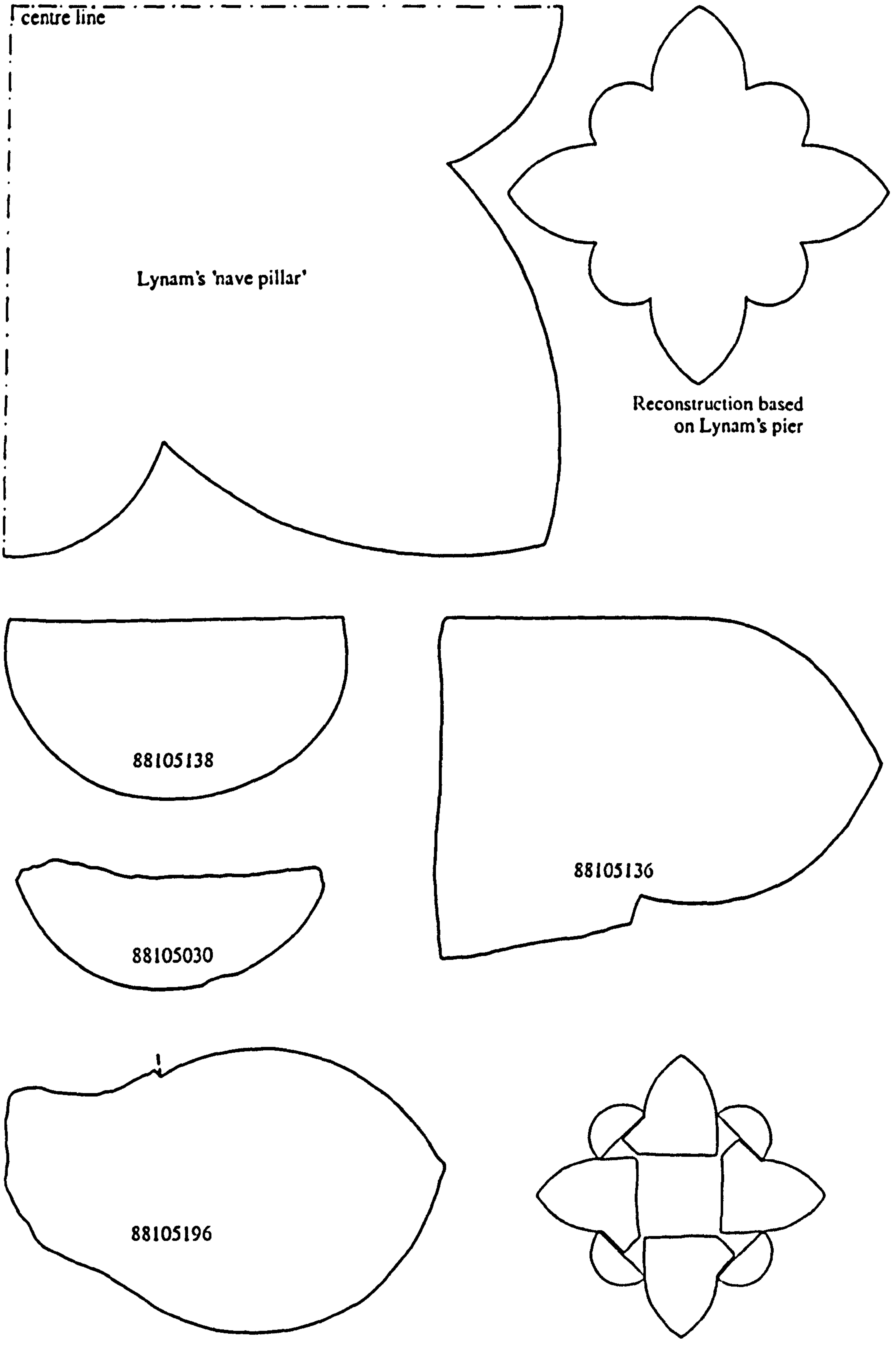




88105429

Figure A7: Pier base, from nave north aisle or crossing. Scale 1:5, reconstruction at 1:20.





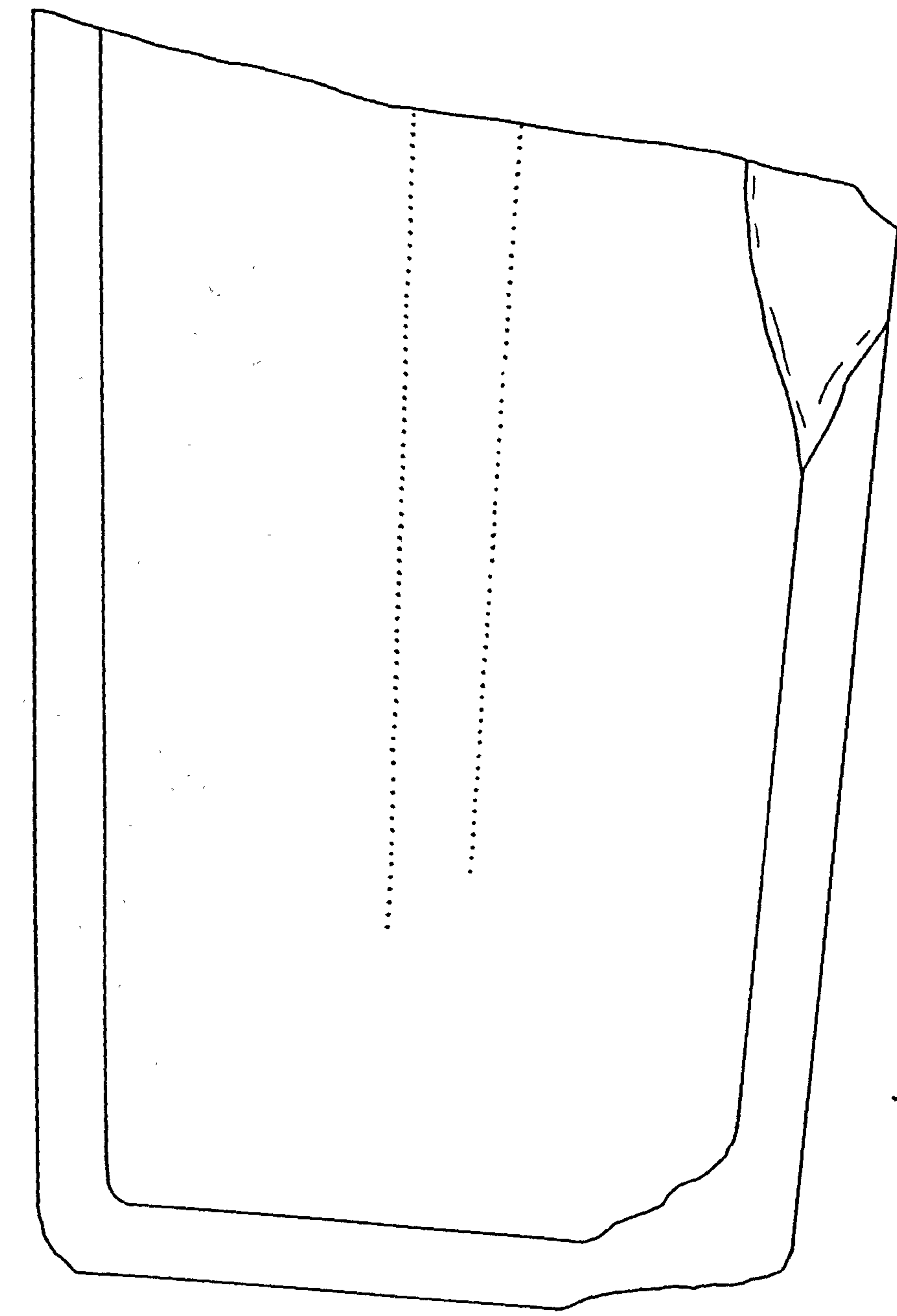
**Figure A8: Pier shaft fragments, probably from church. The upper reconstruction is based on Lynam's drawing, the lower on this and the surviving fragments. Scale 1:5, reconstructions at 1:20.**



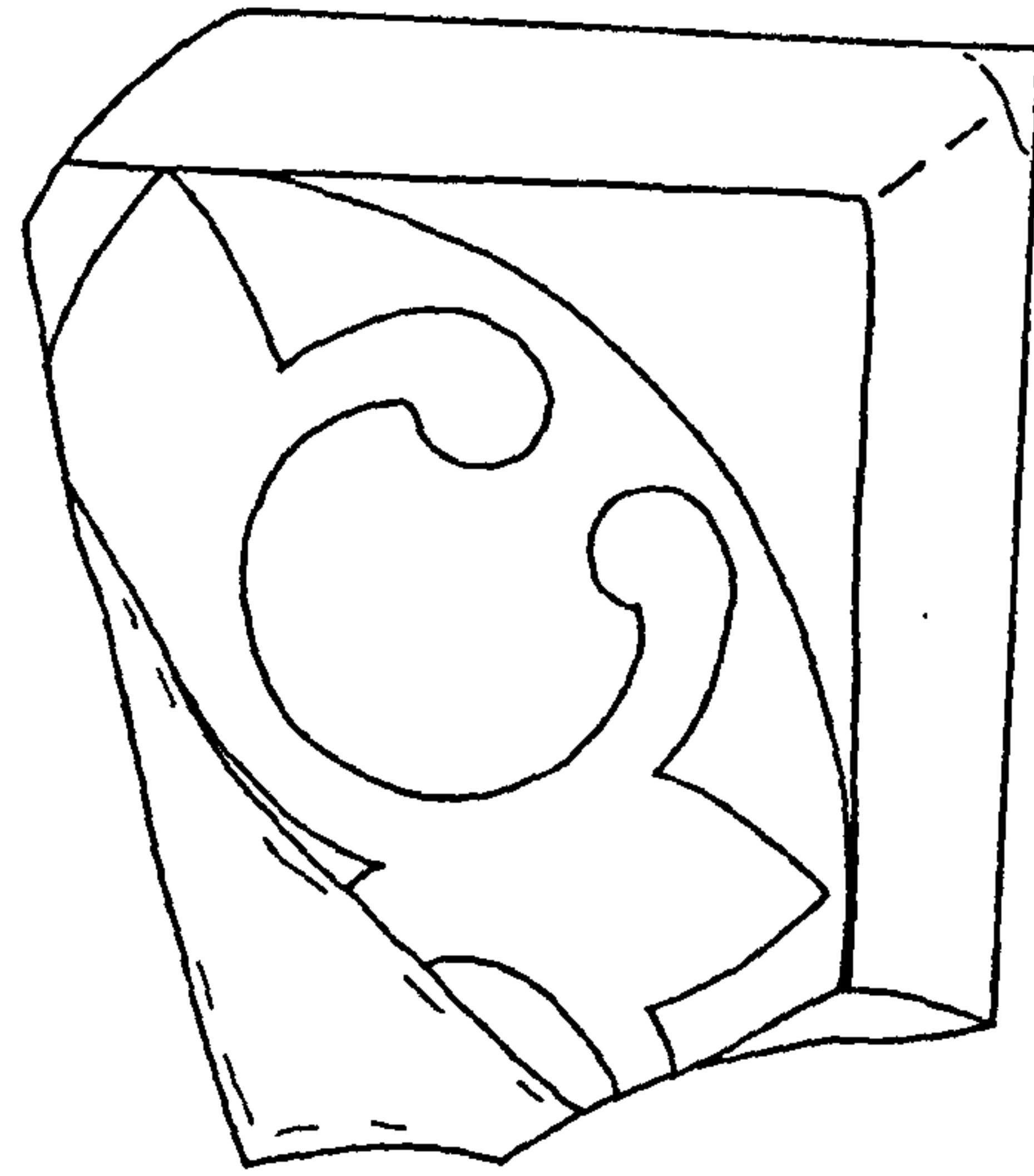


**Figure A9: Fragment of effigy.** Photographic scale = 0.15m. (photo, D. Kendrick).





8810553



88105421

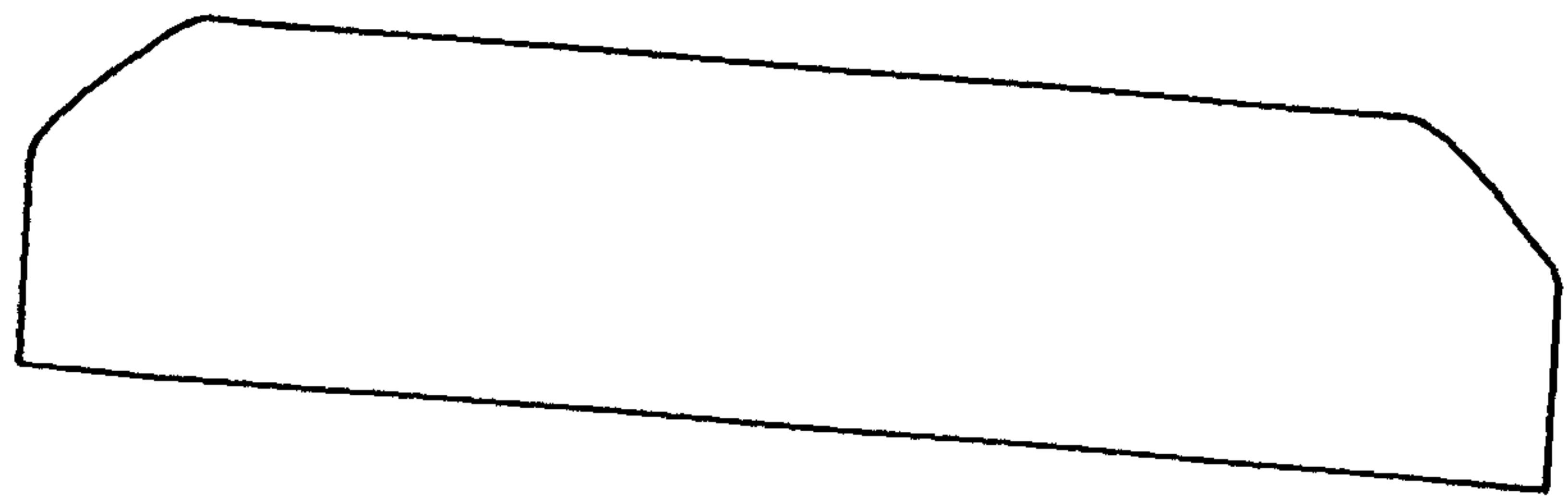


Figure A10: Fragments of cross slab. Scale 1:5.



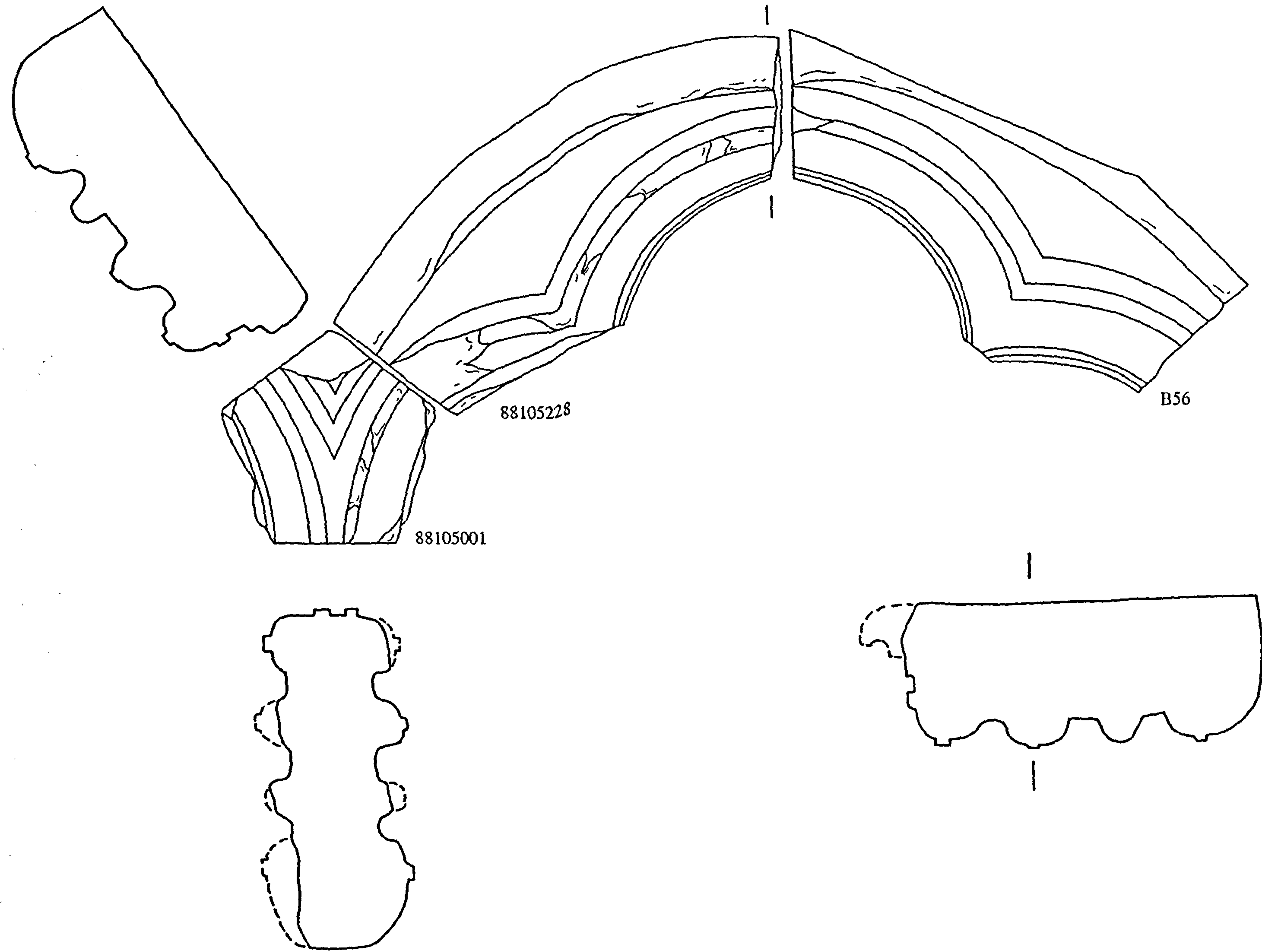


Figure A11: Elements of the cloister arcade, design 1. Scale 1:5



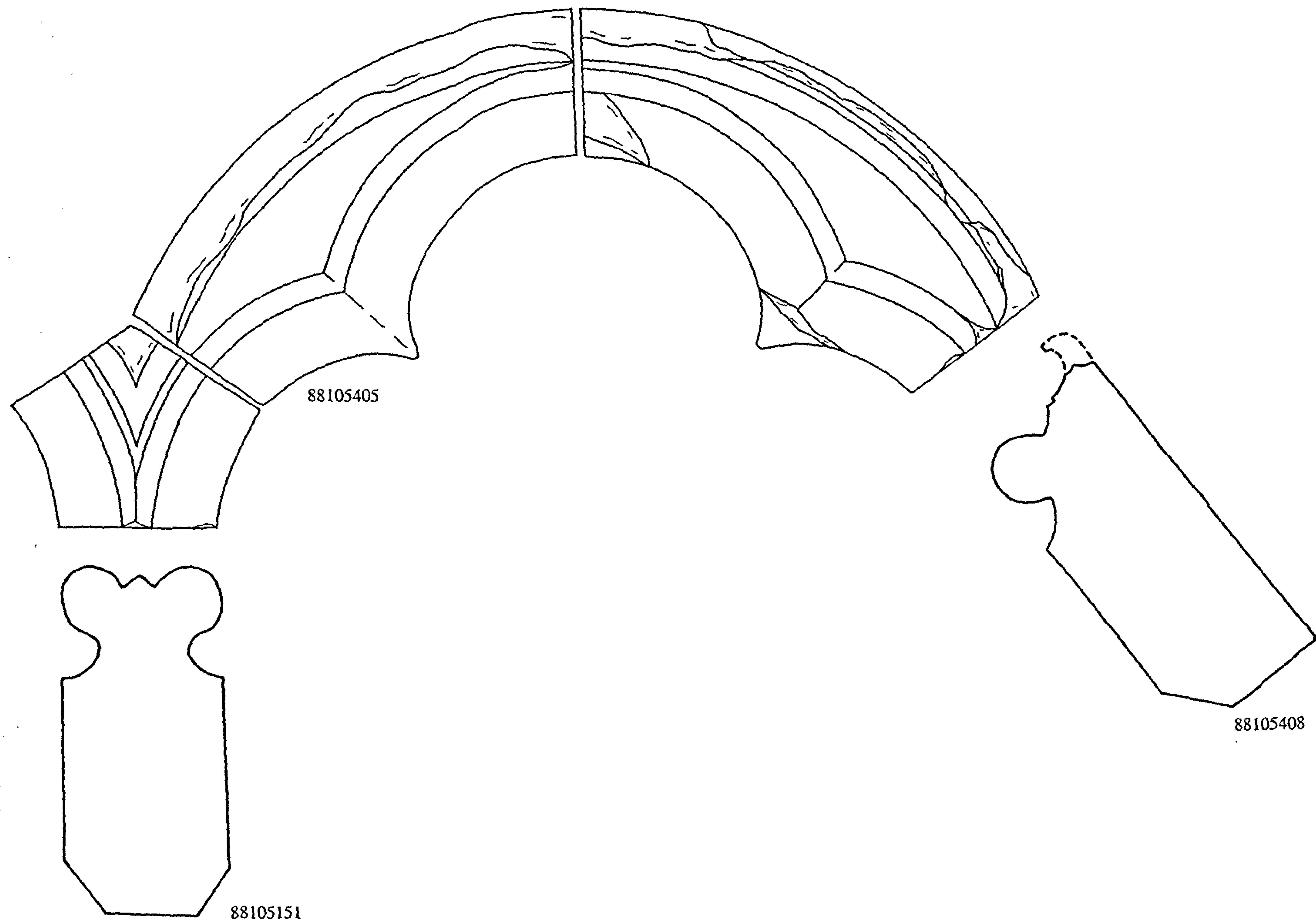


Figure A12: Elements of the cloister arcade, design 2. Scale 1:5





**Figure A13: Springers with foliage label stops, from cloister arcade, design 2.** Photographic scale = 0.15m for top two photographs and 0.30m for bottom photograph. (Photos of 134 and 381 by D. Kendrick).



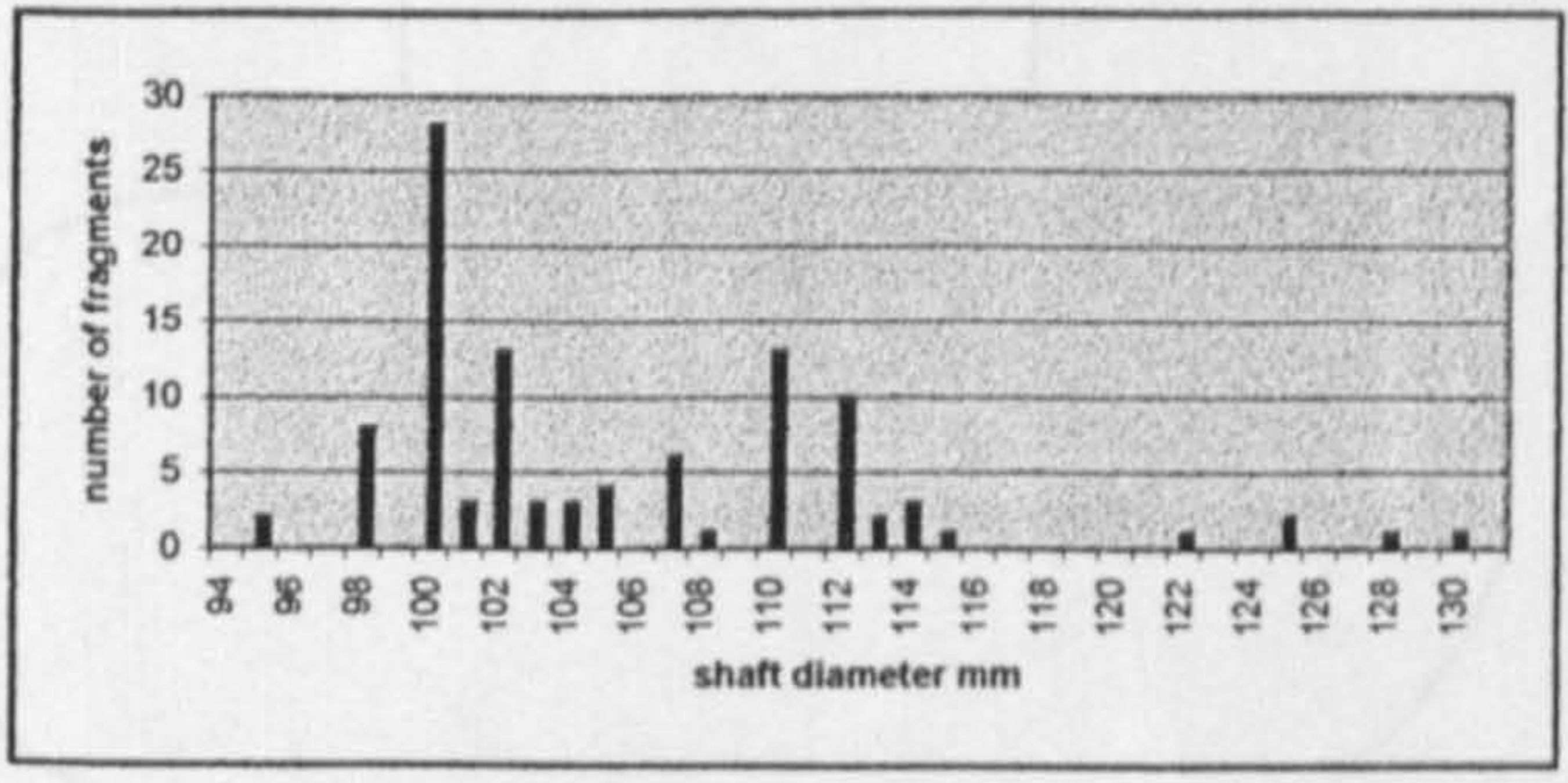
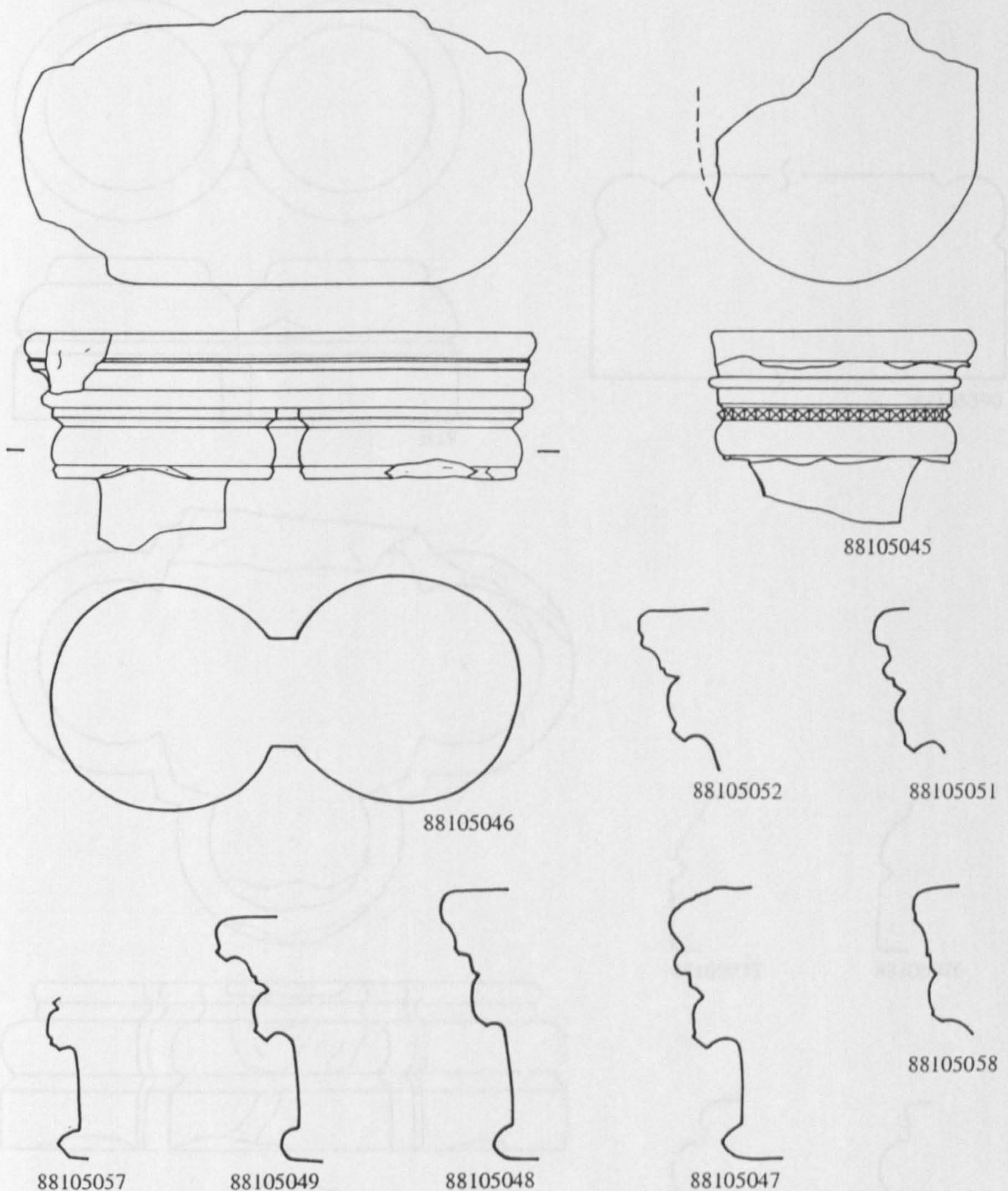
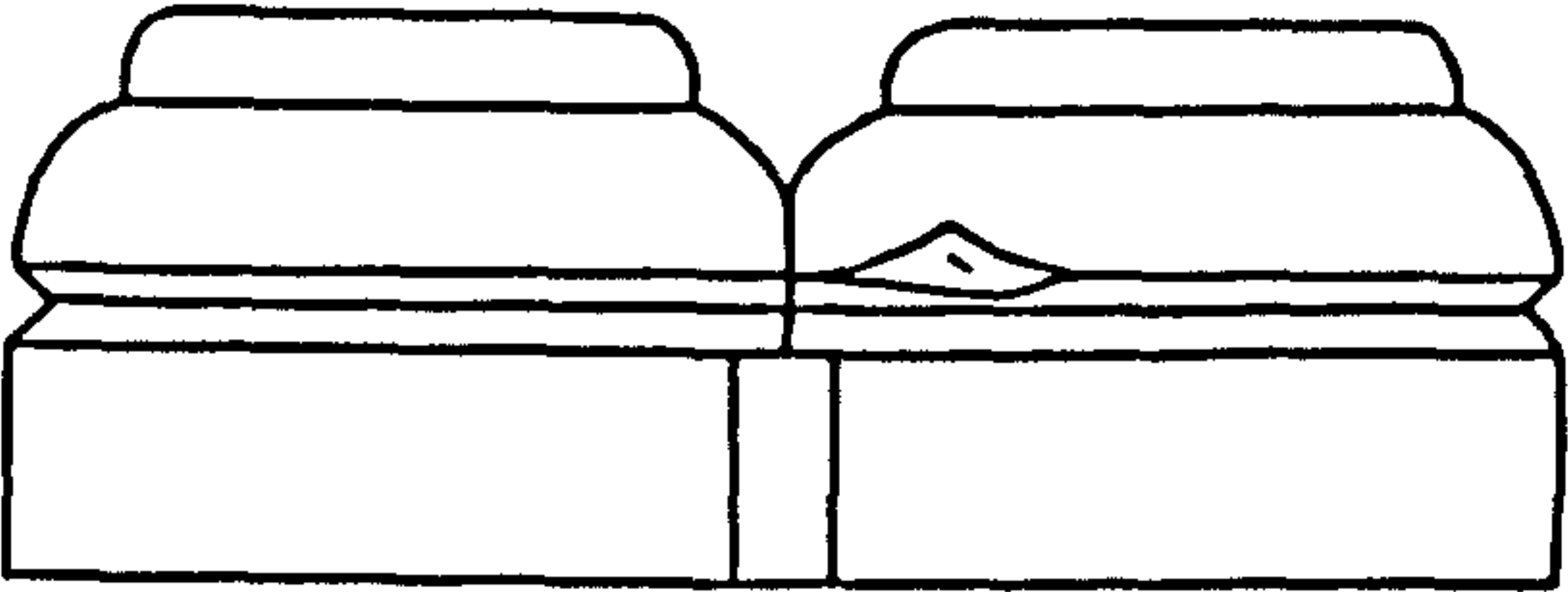
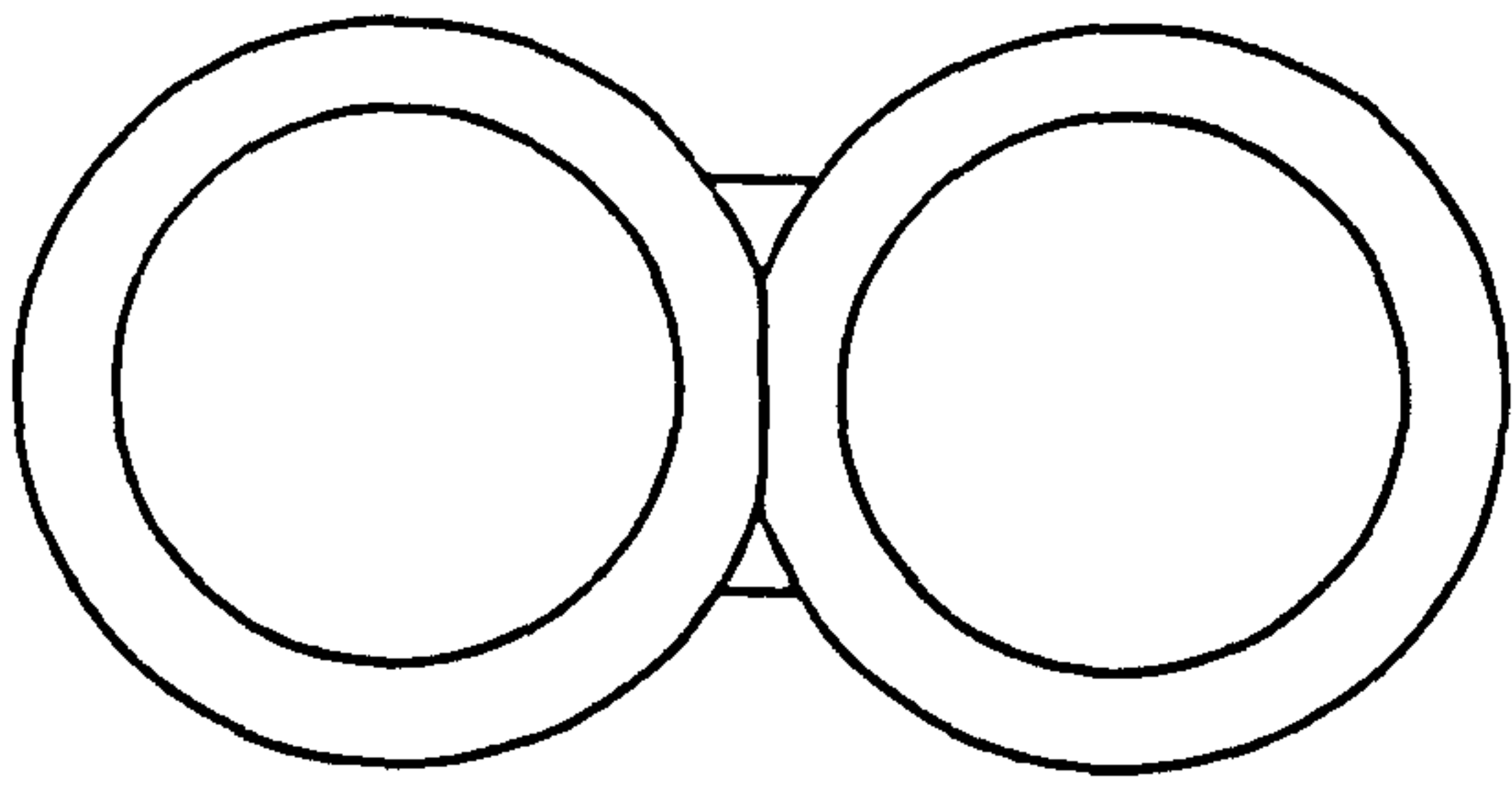
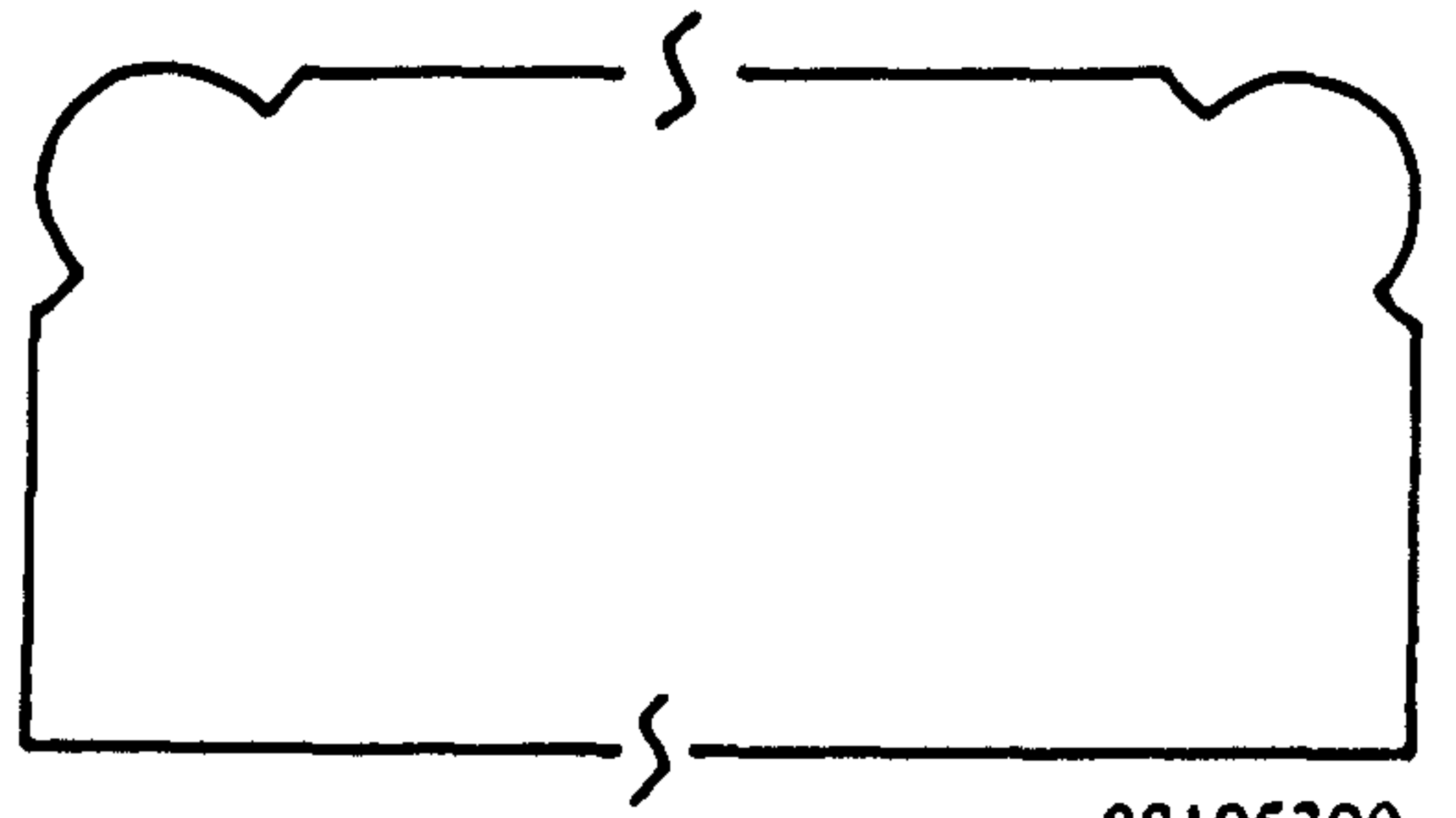


Figure A14: Selection of capitals from cloister arcade, designs 1 and 2 with graph showing distribution of shaft diameters. Scale 1:5. (046 after RKM).

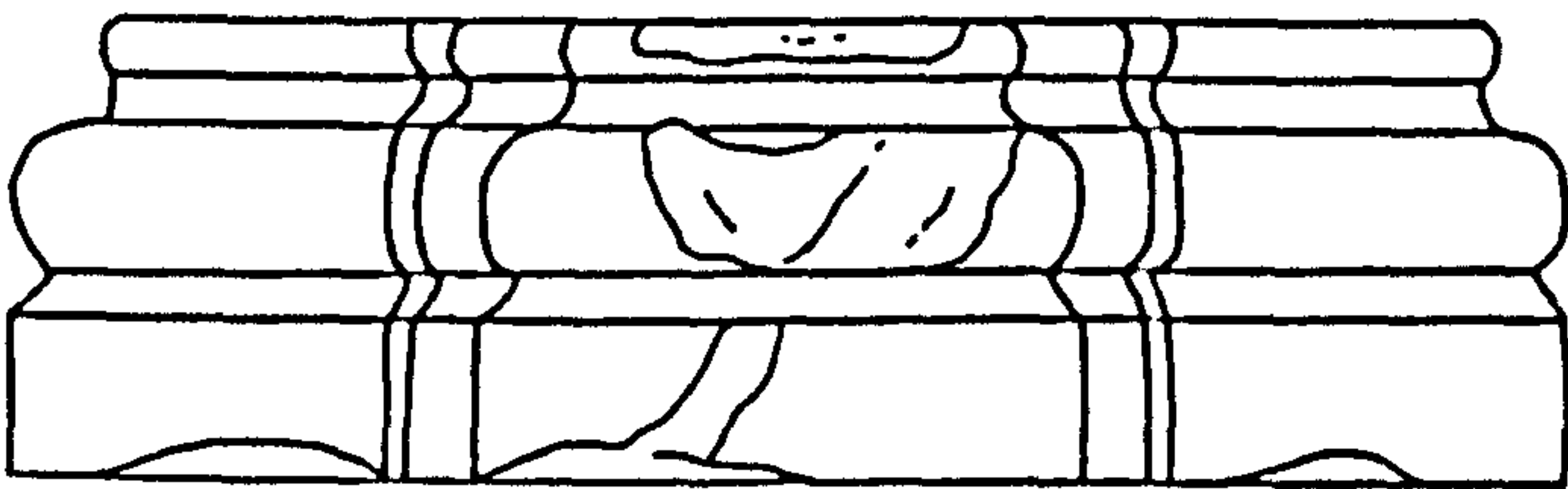
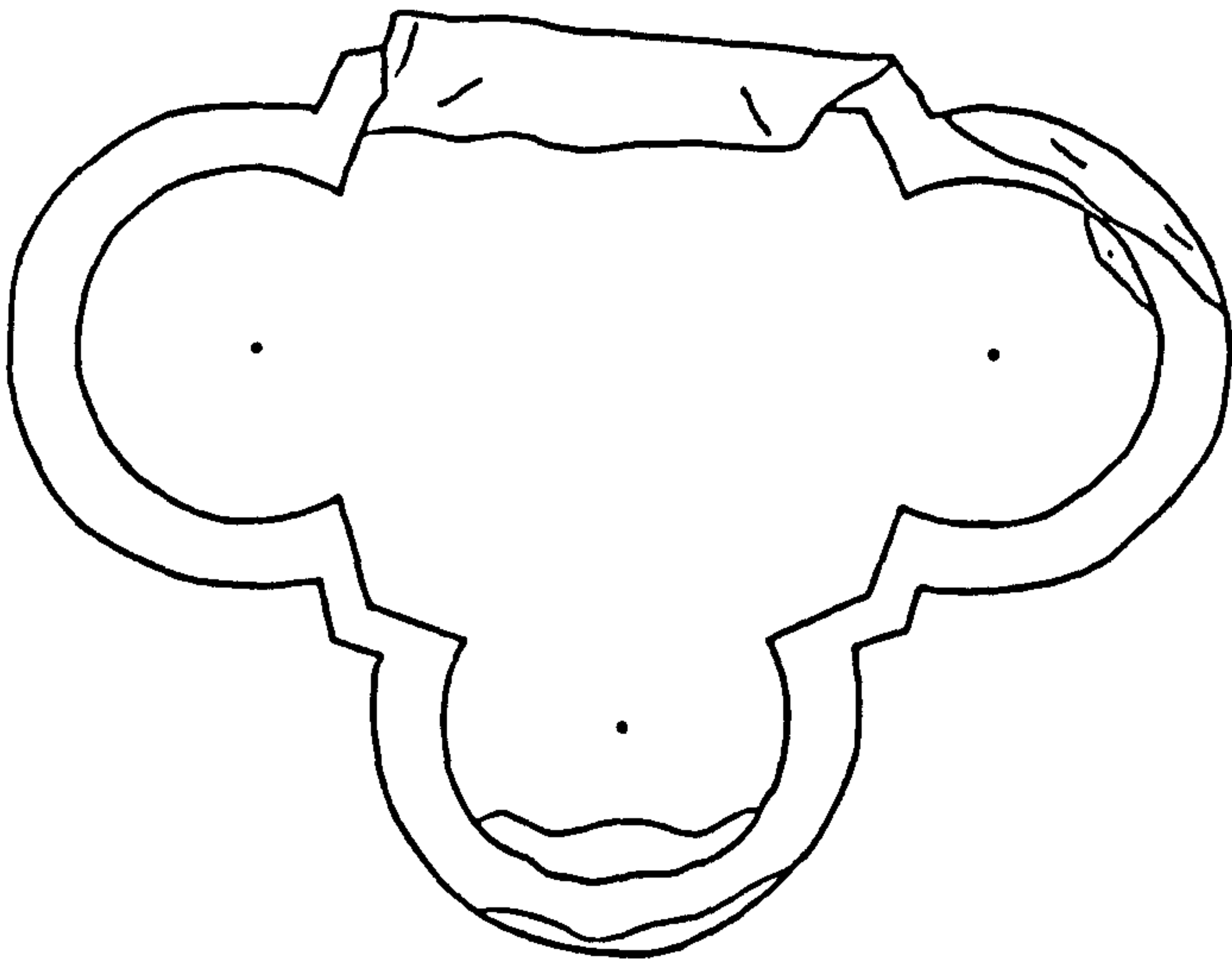




B19



88105390



88105075



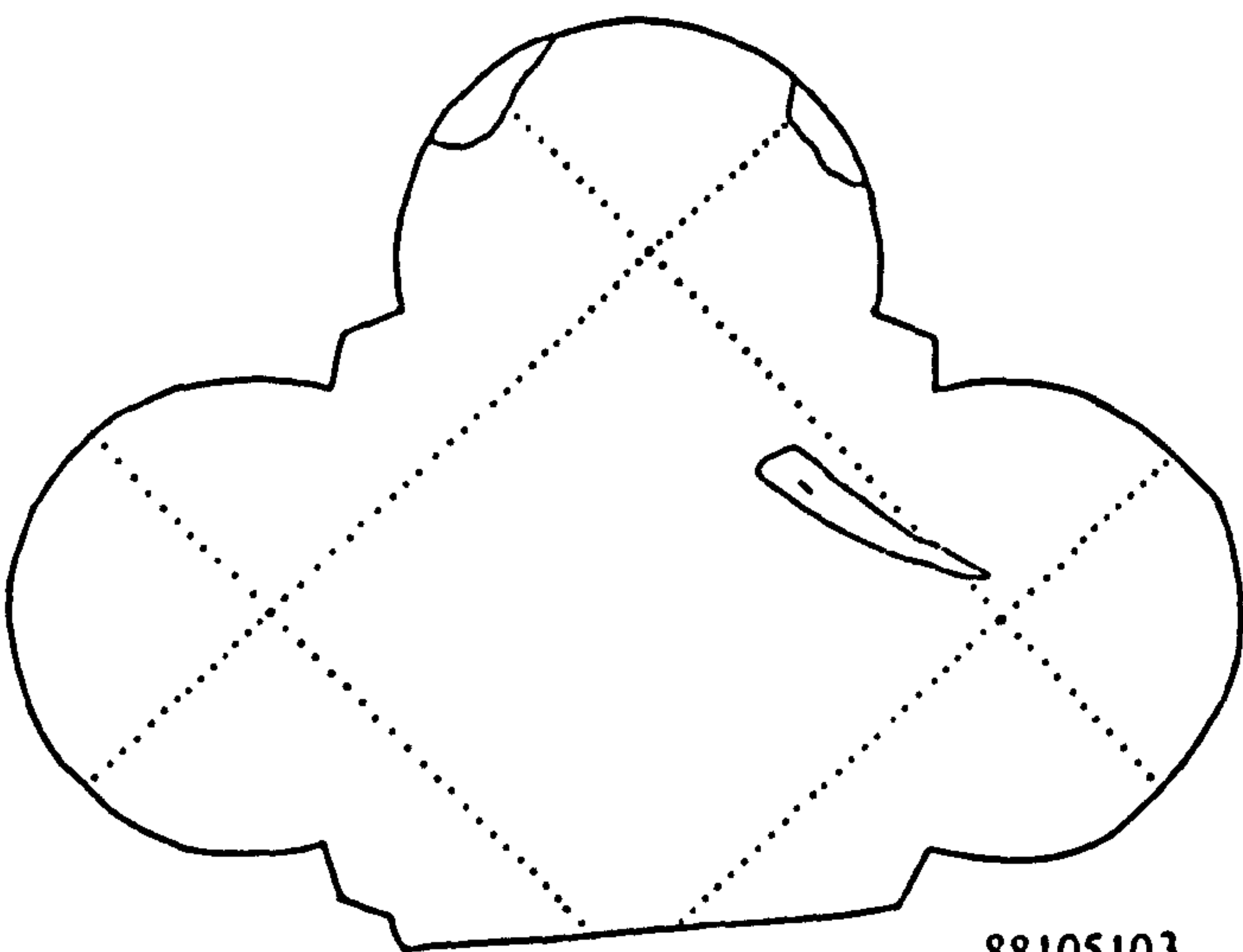
88105076



88105078



88105081



88105103



88105082



88105092

Figure A15: Selection of bases from cloister arcade, designs 1 and 2. Scale 1:5.



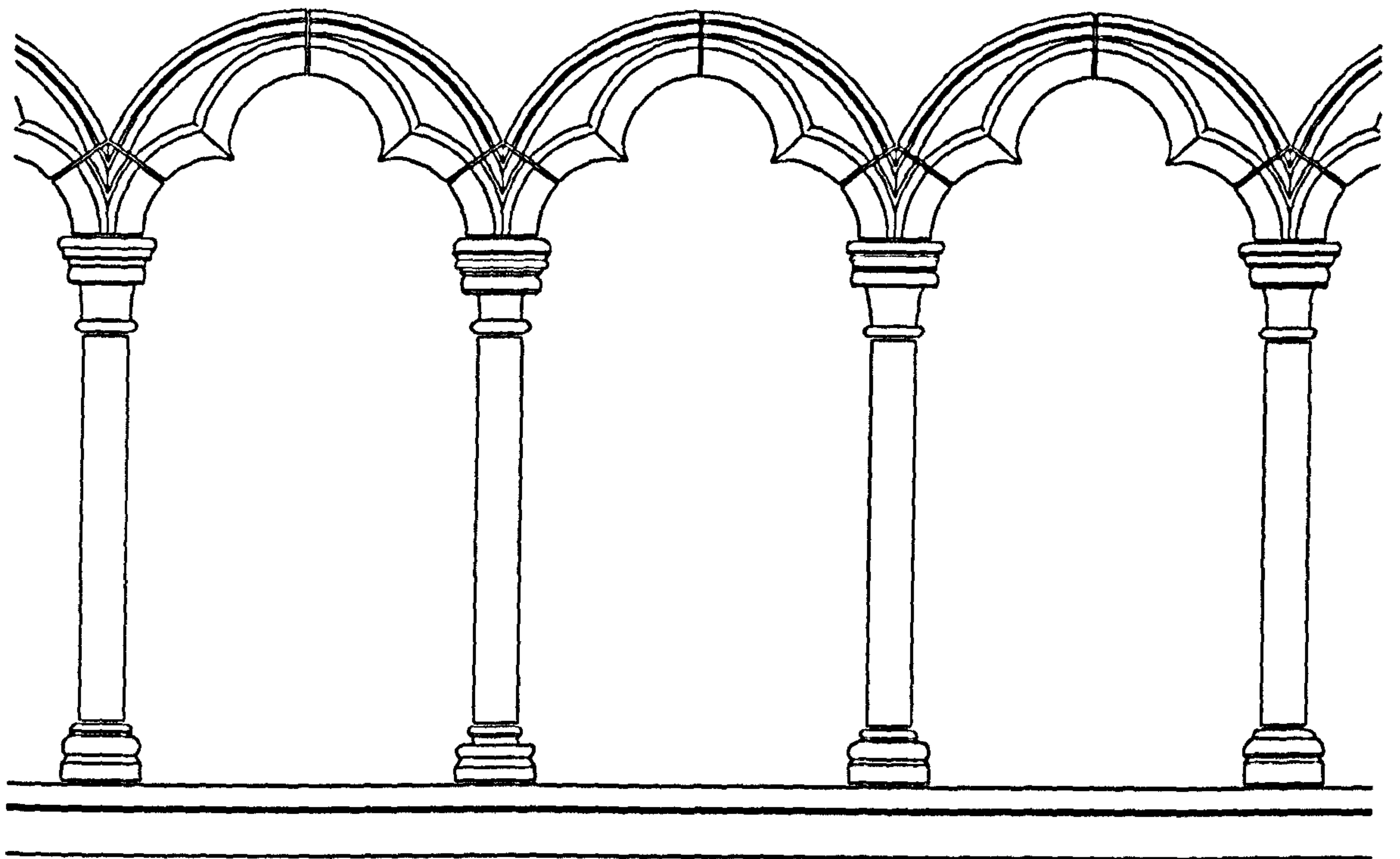


Figure A16: Reconstruction of cloister arcade, design 2. Scale 1:20.



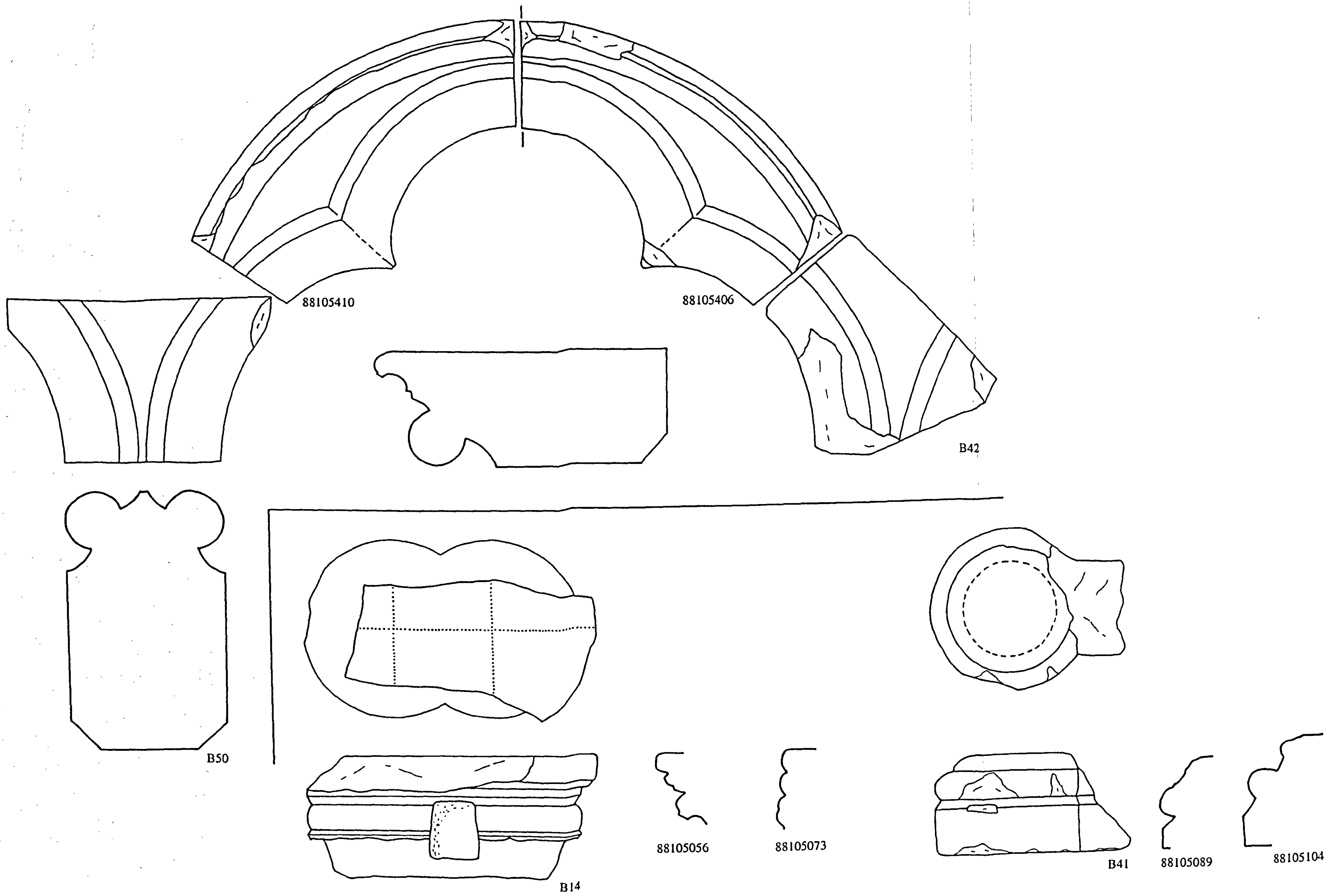
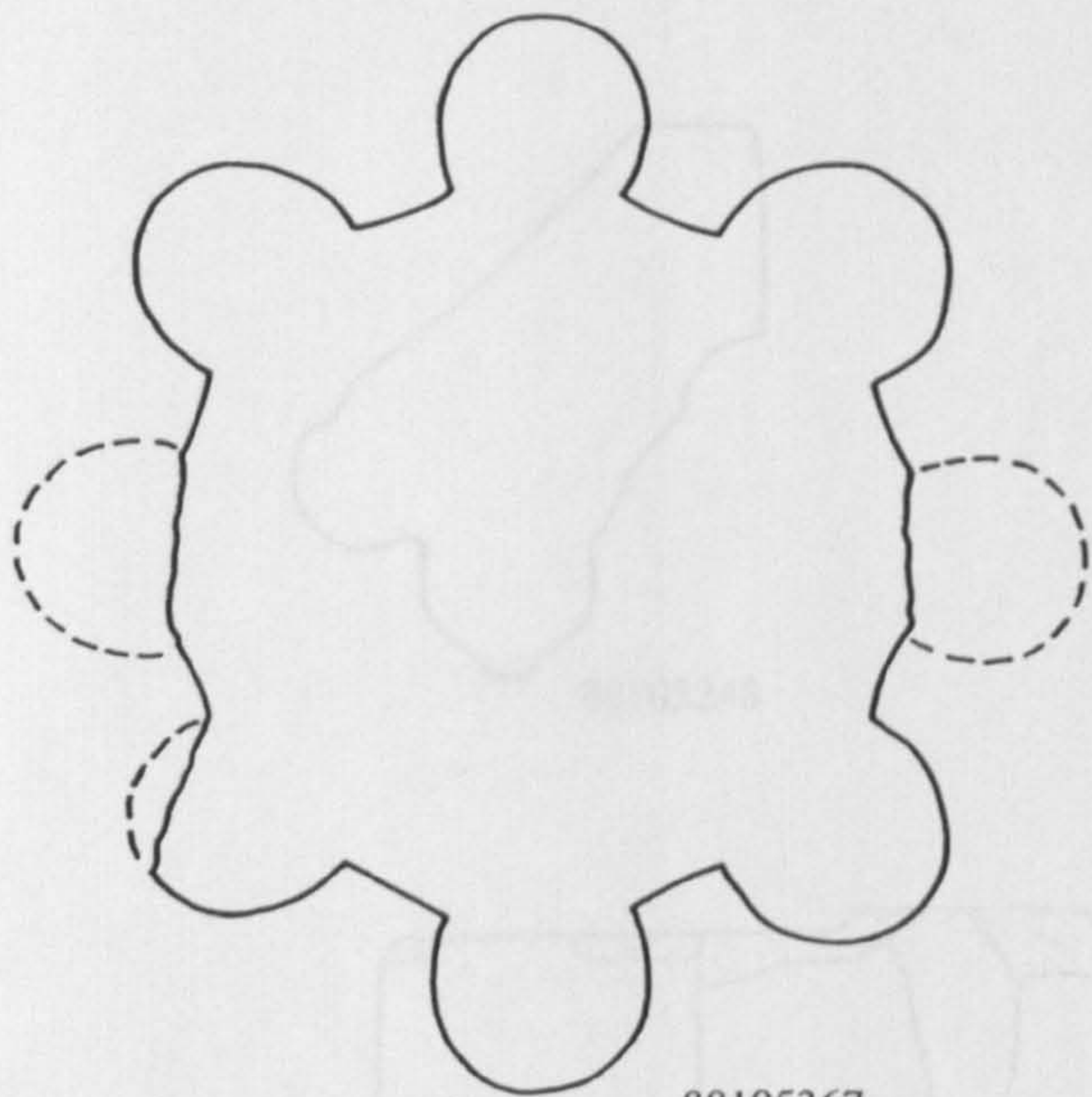
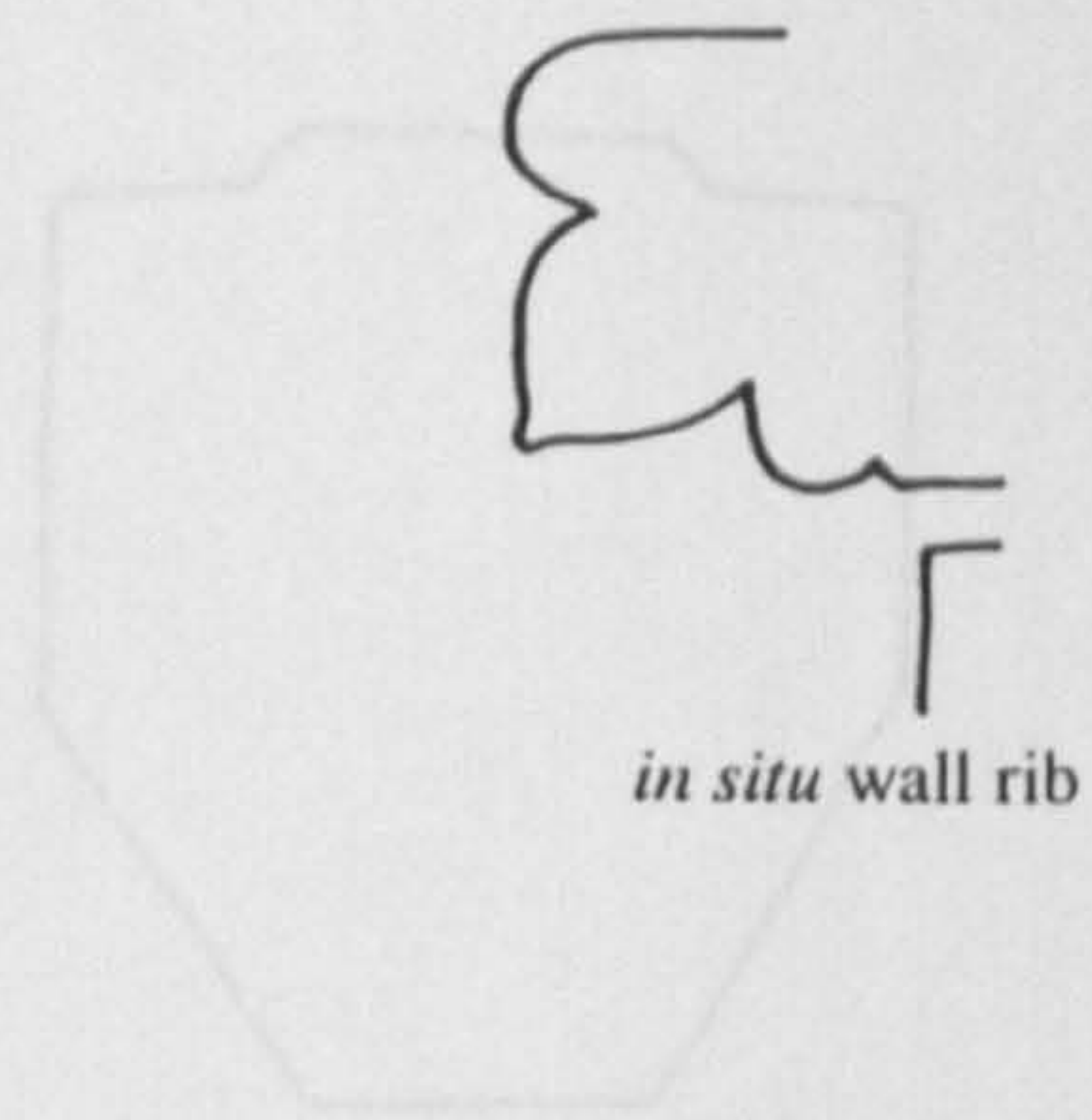


Figure A17: Elements of the cloister arcade, design 3. Both springers have been recut to make walling stones. Scale 1:5.

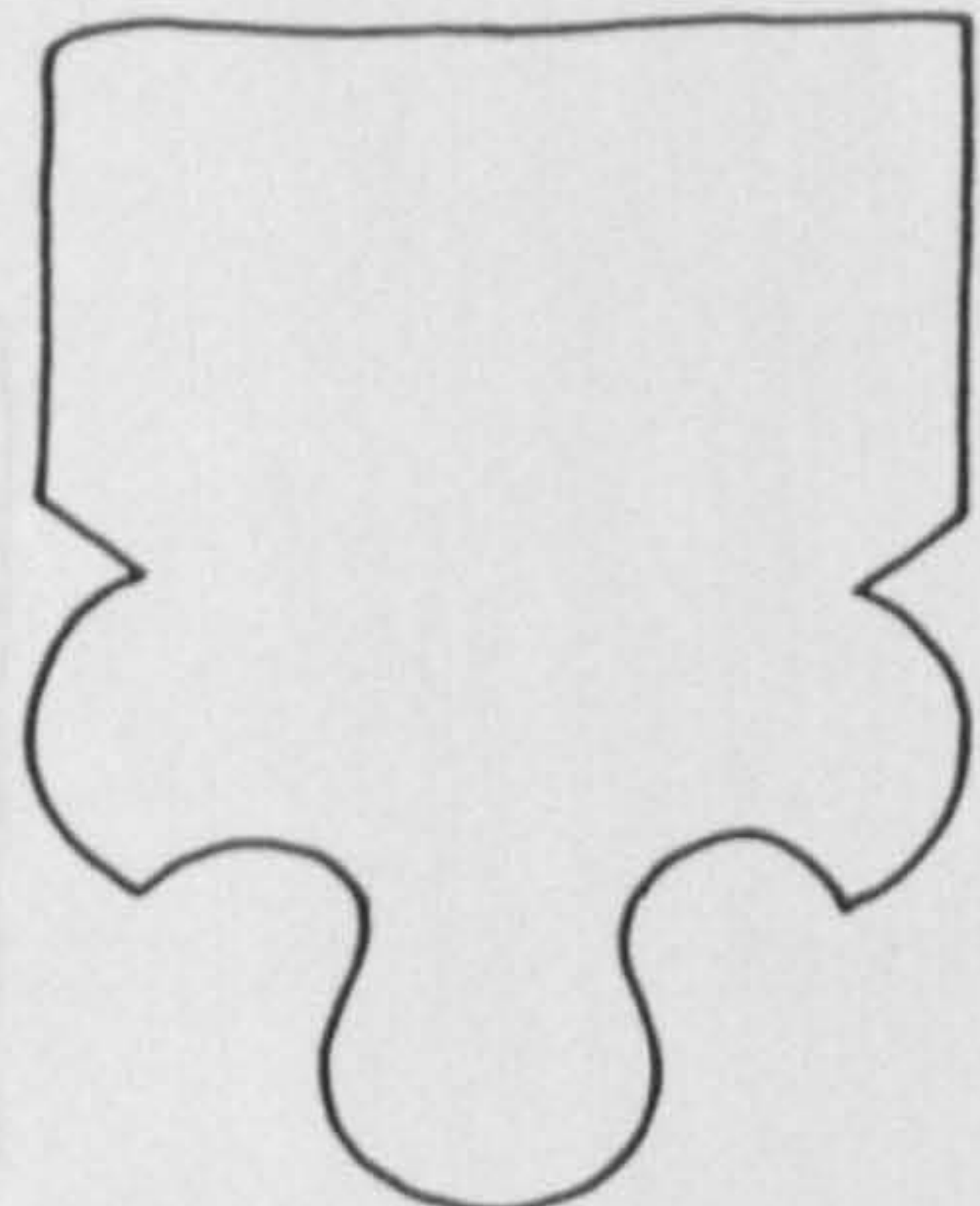




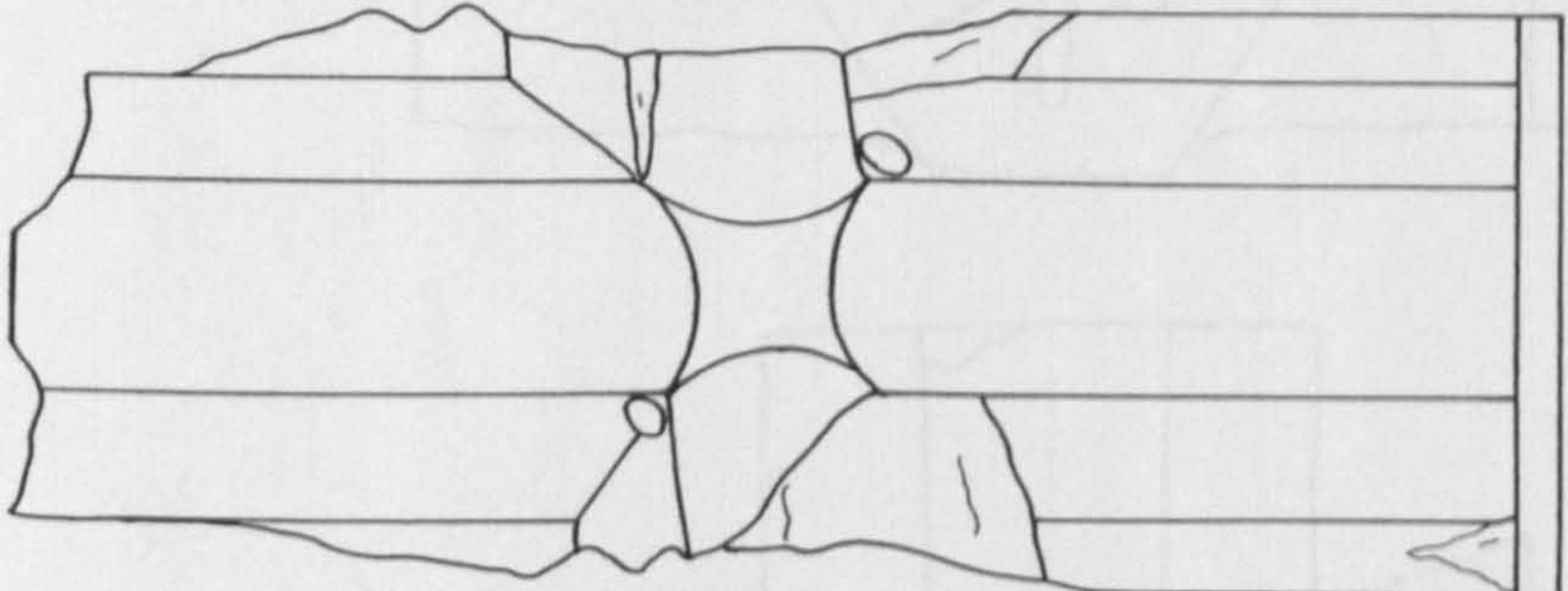
88105367



*in situ wall rib*



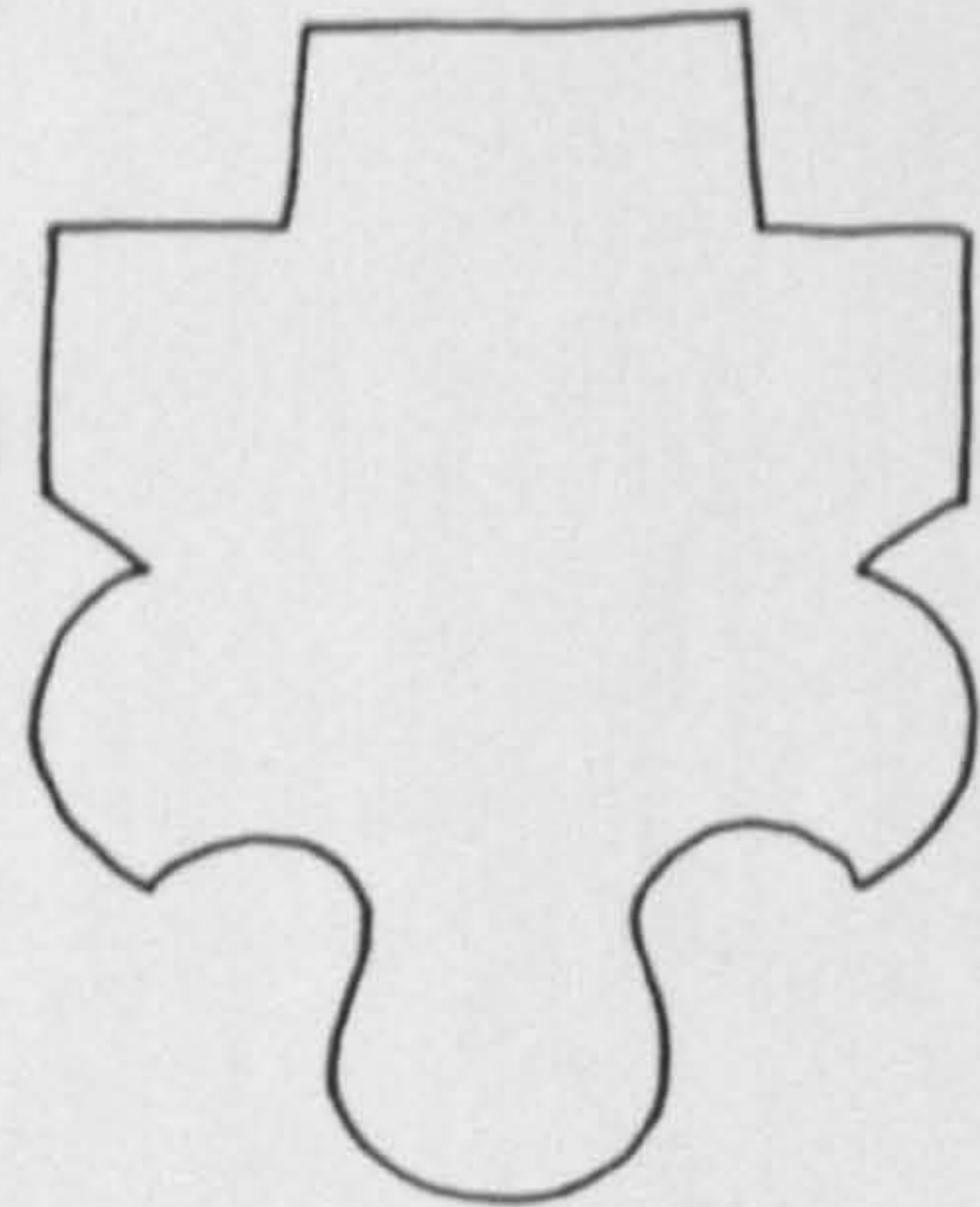
88105007



88105214



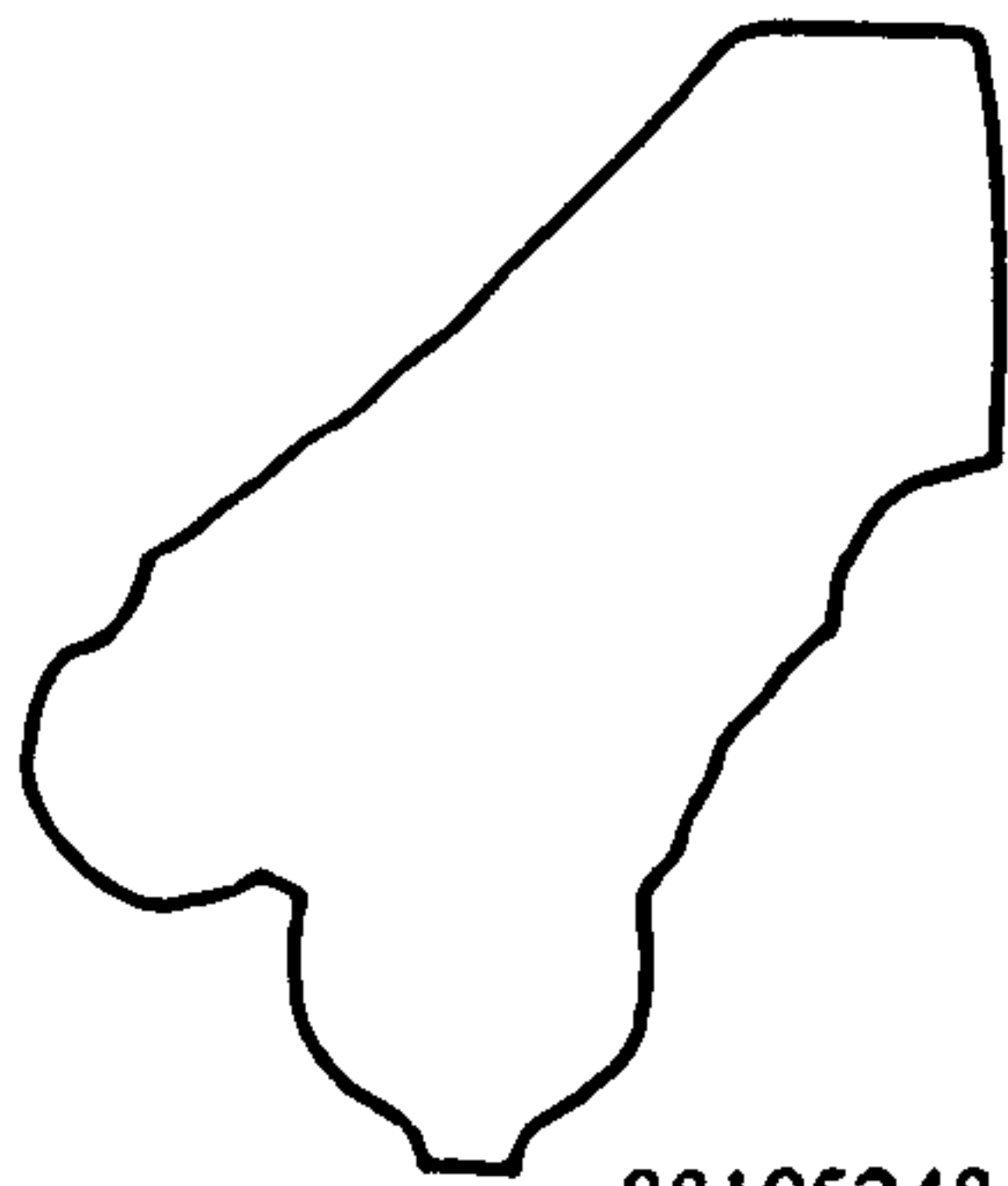
B1



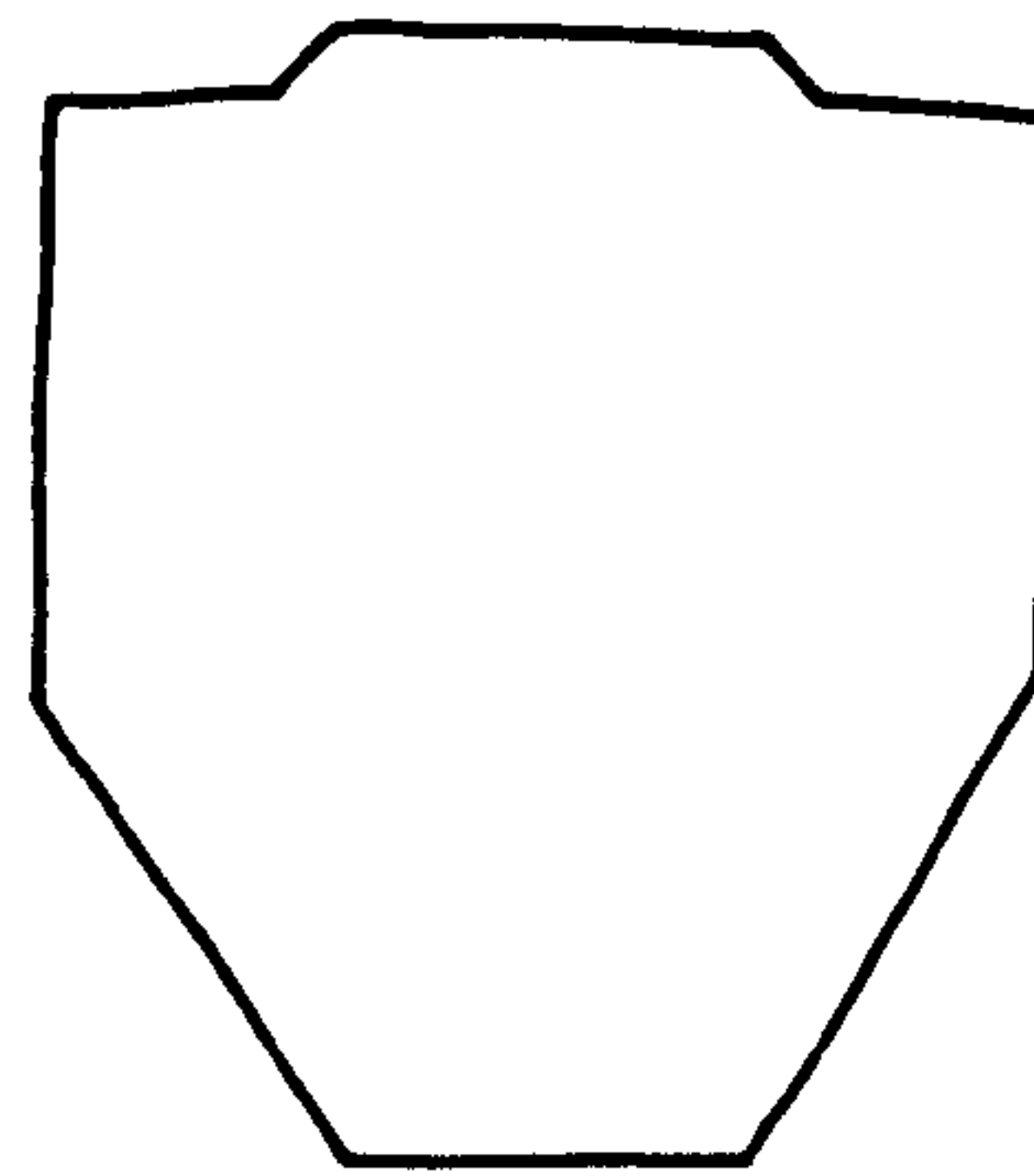
88105007a

Figure A18: Stones from the chapter house. Drawn scale 1:5, photographic scale = 0.30m. (214 after RKM).

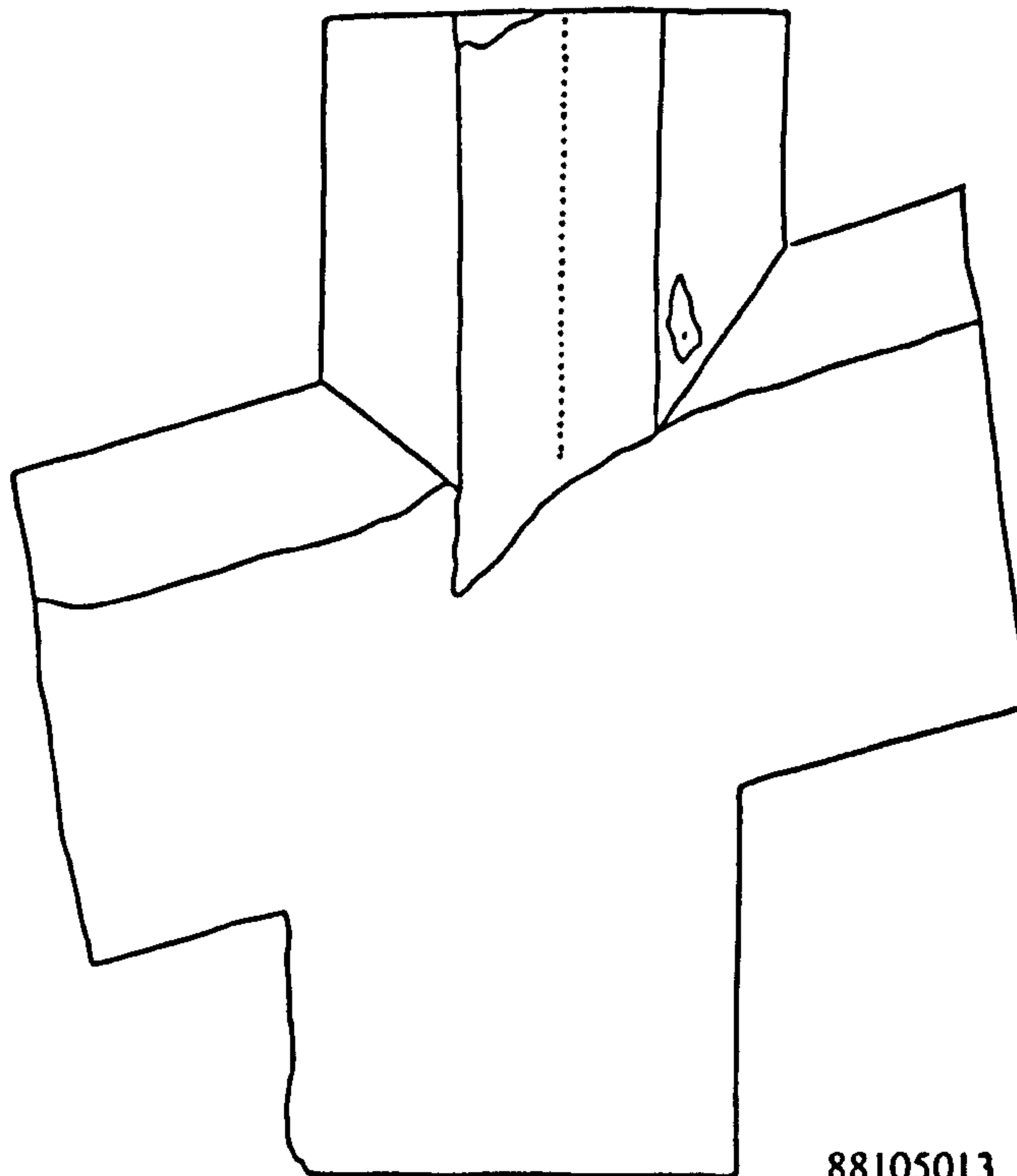
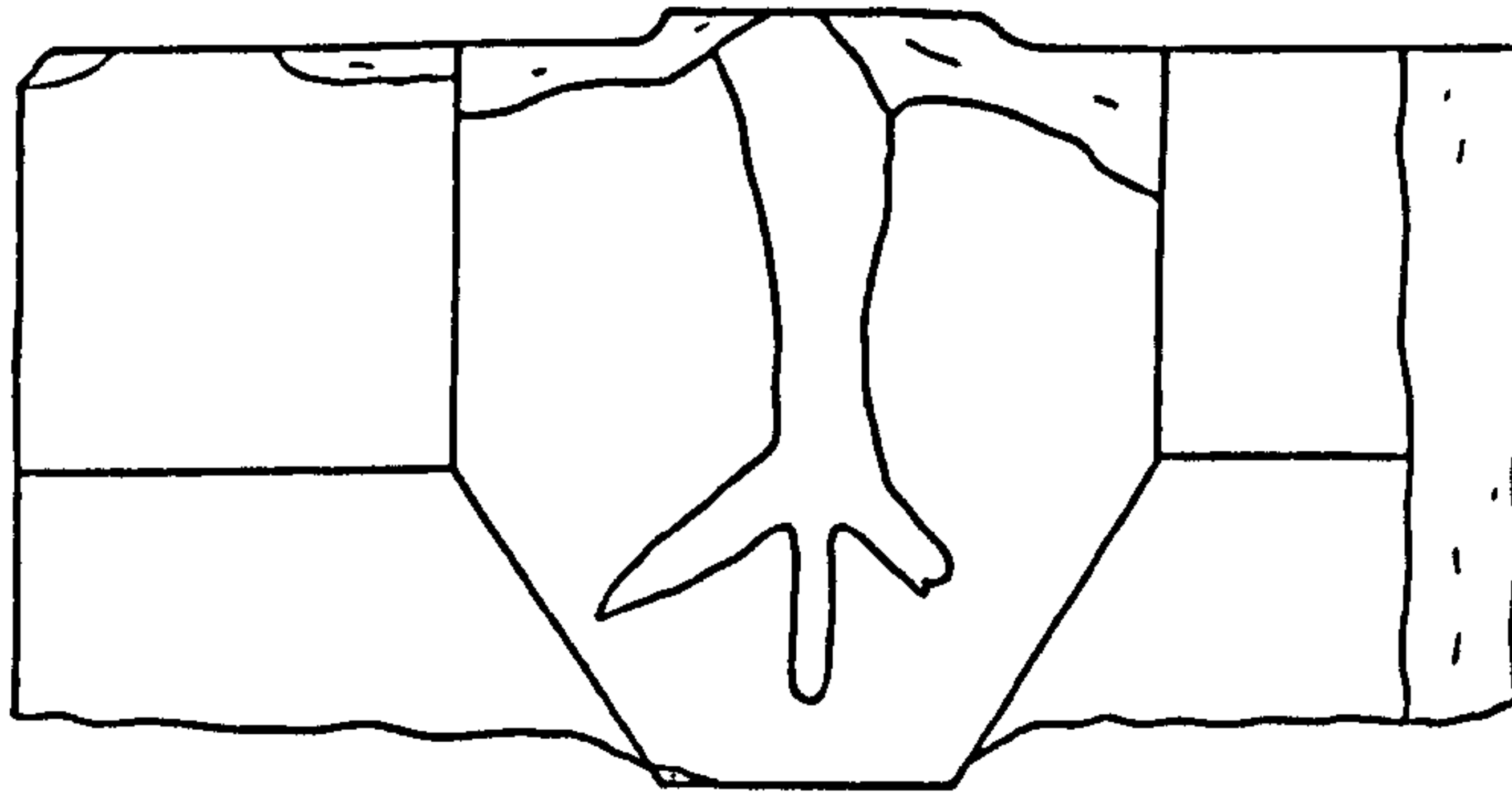




88105248



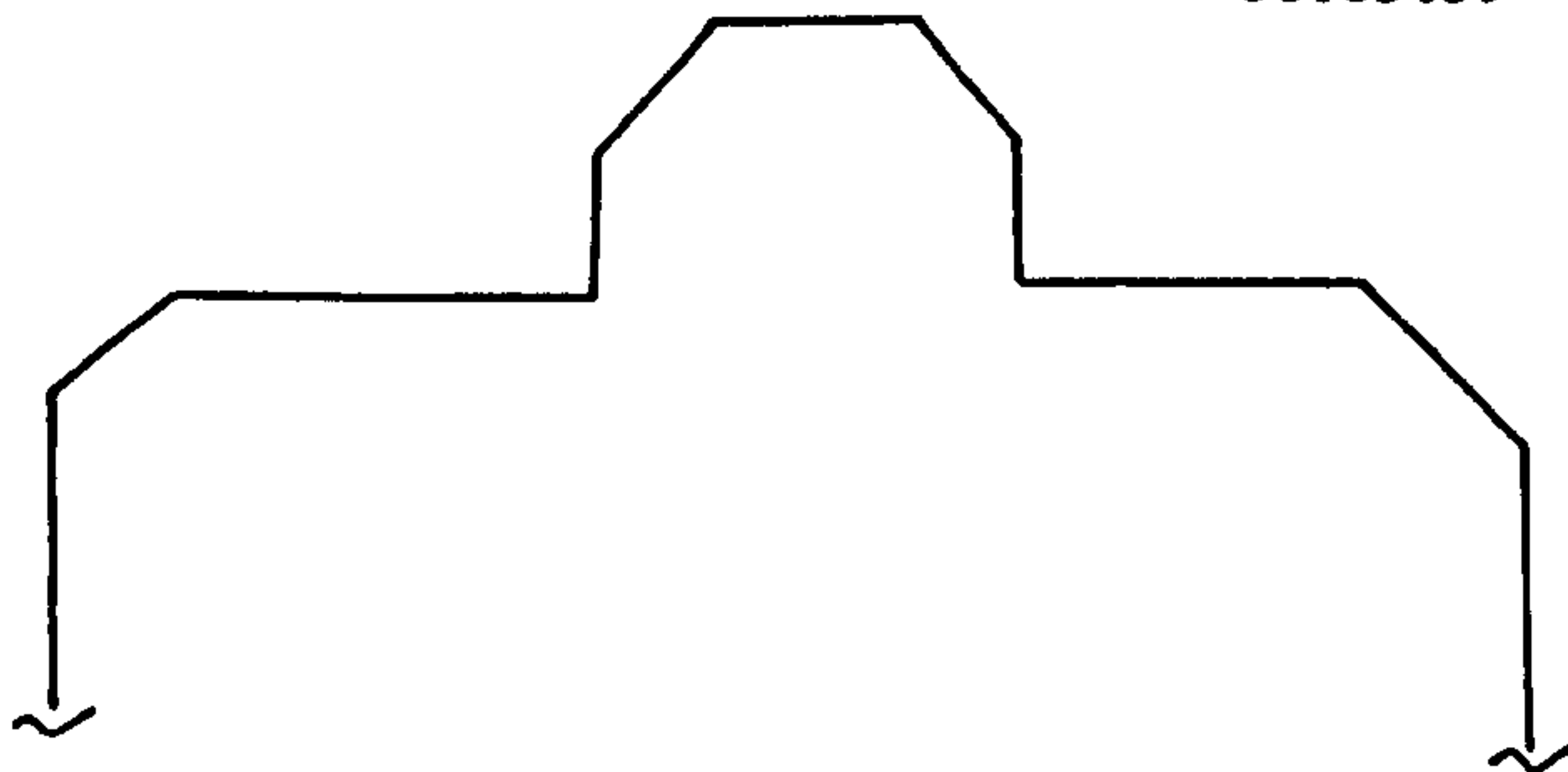
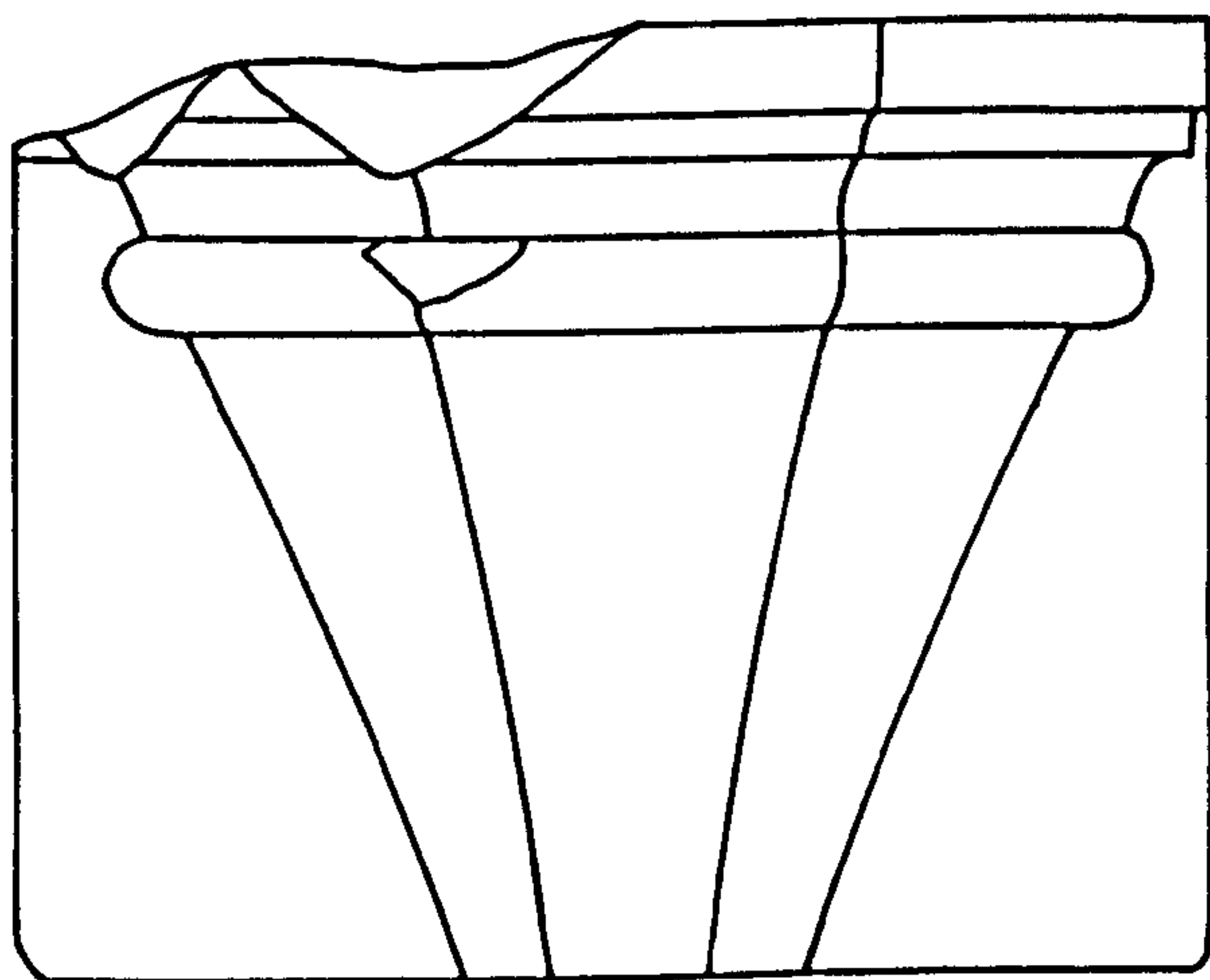
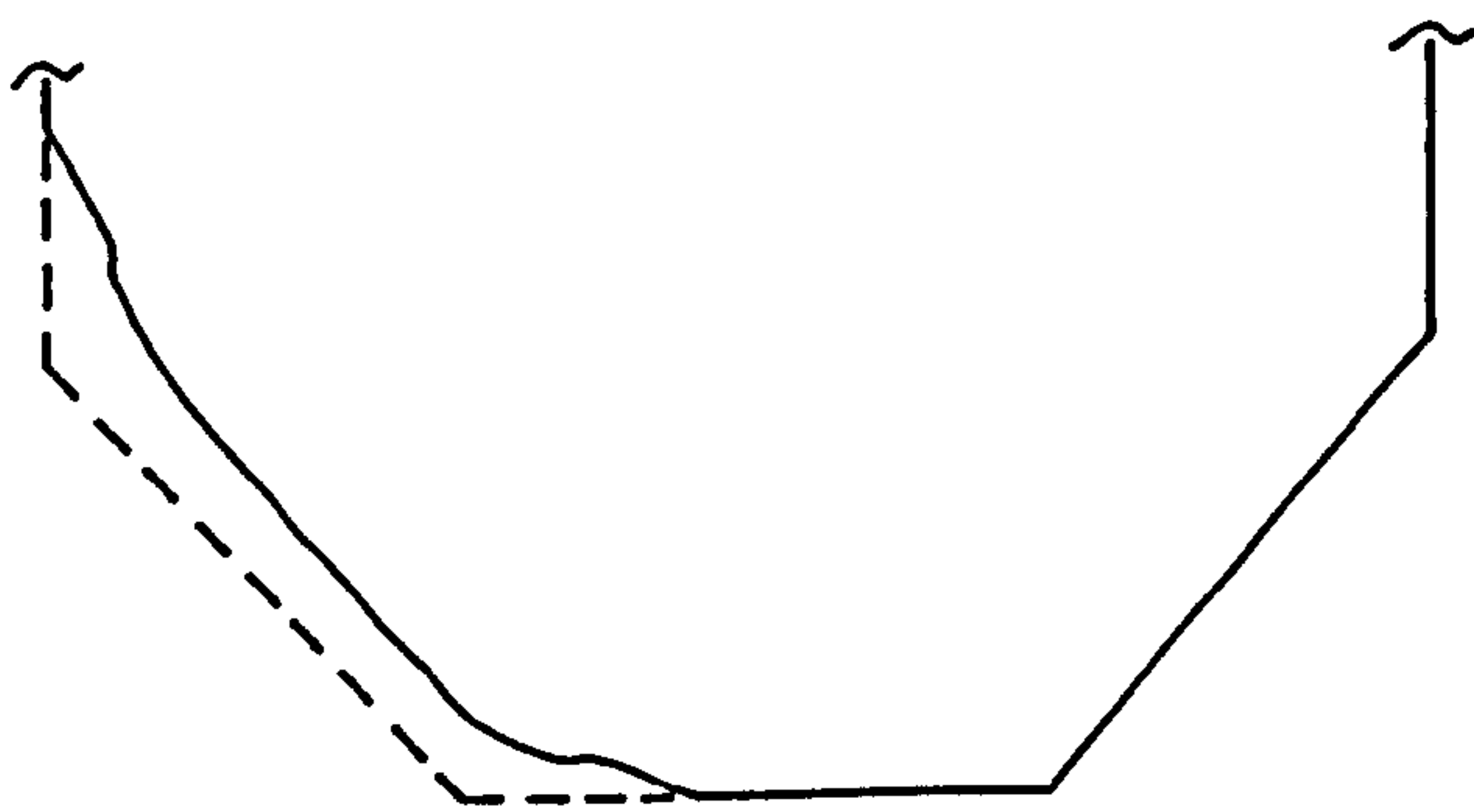
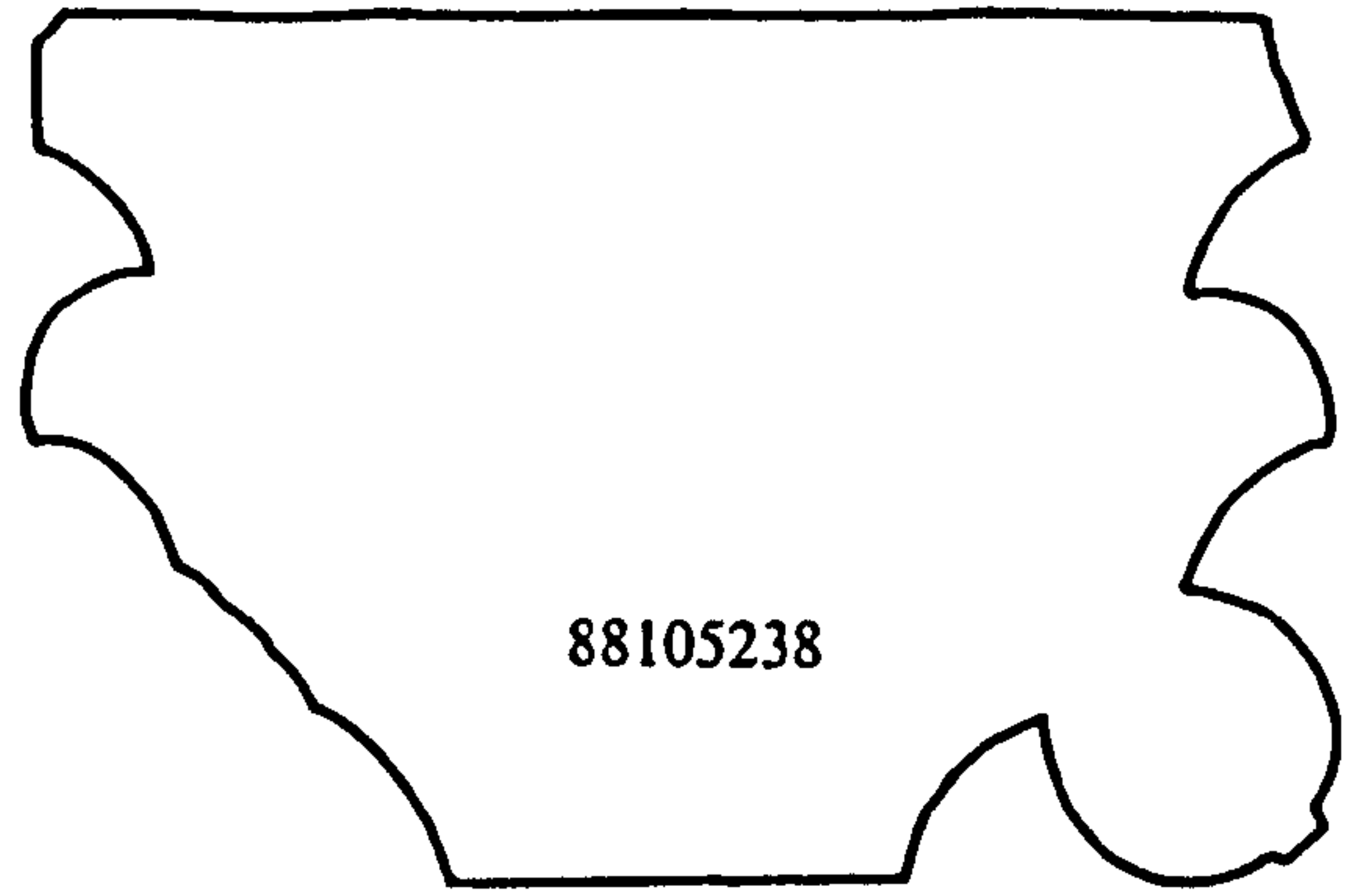
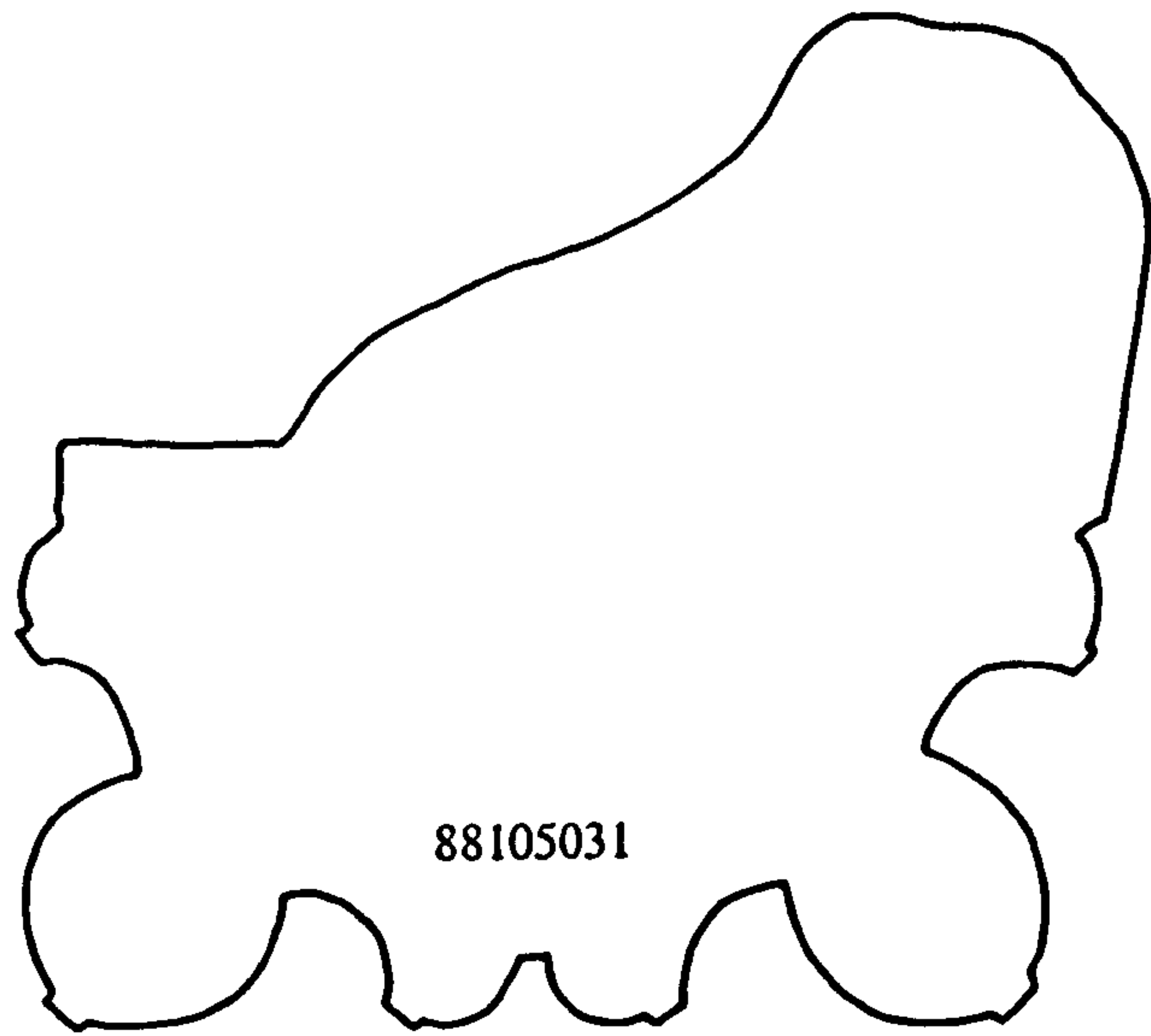
88105009



88105013

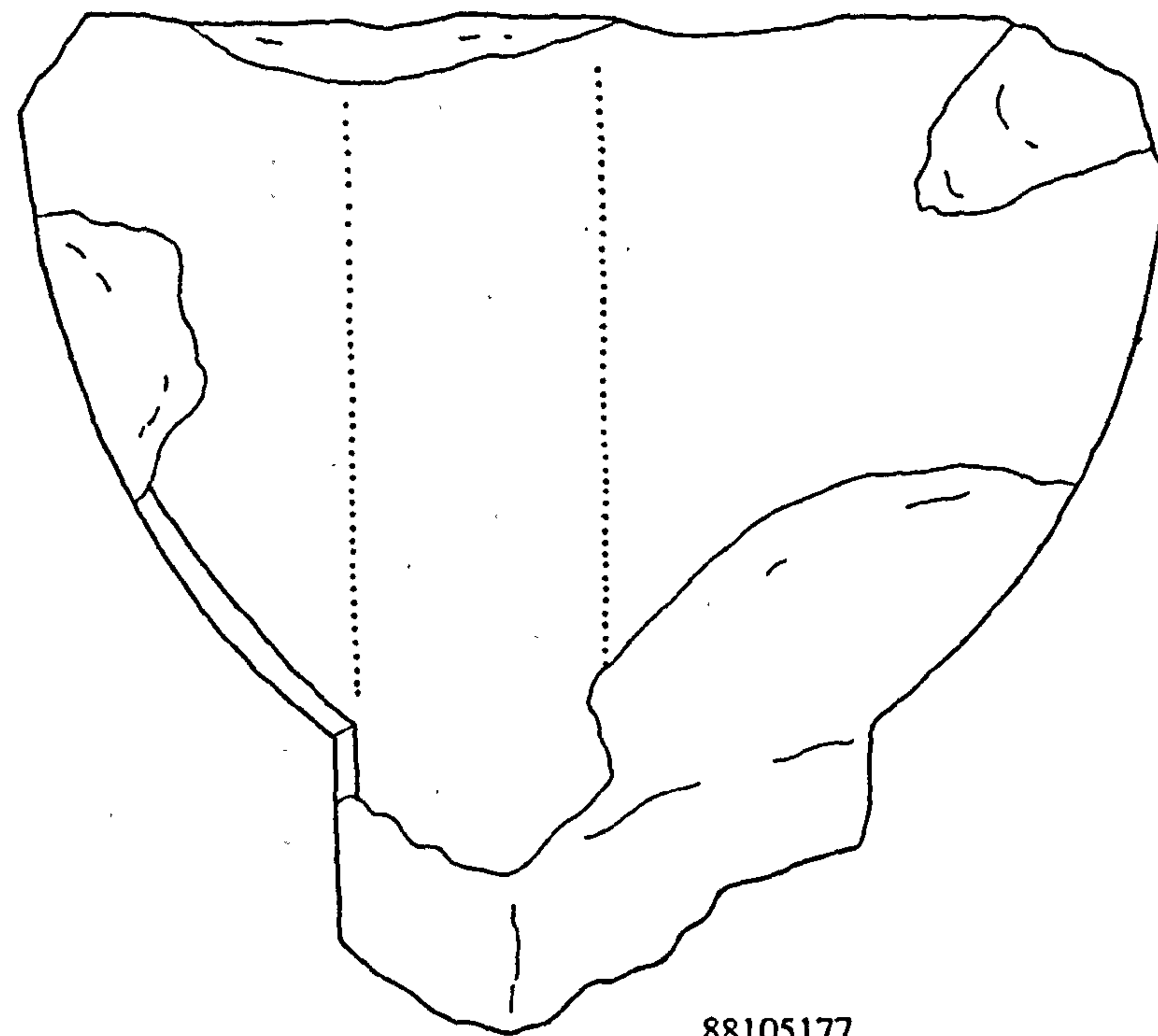
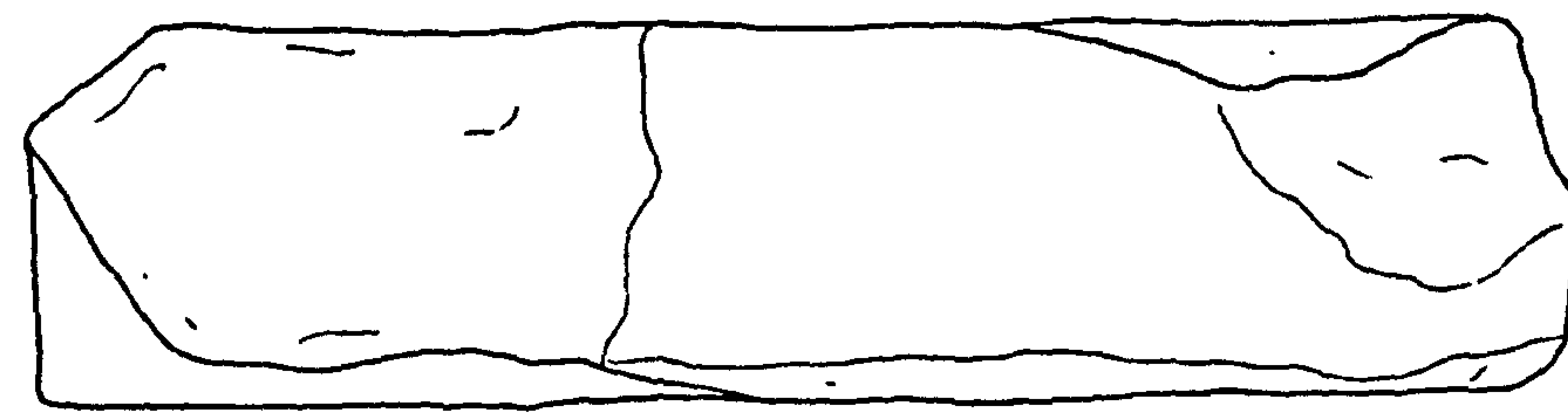
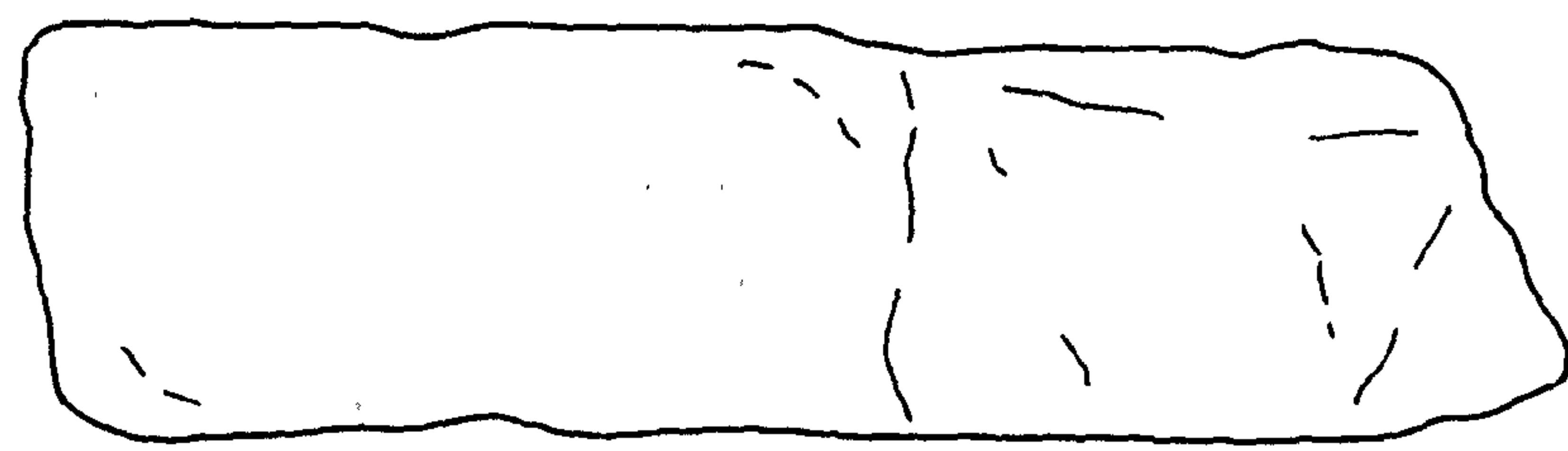
**Figure A19: Other stones from the east range. 248 comes from the parlour, and the chamfered ribs from the latrine undercroft. Scale, 1:5. (013 after DJK).**



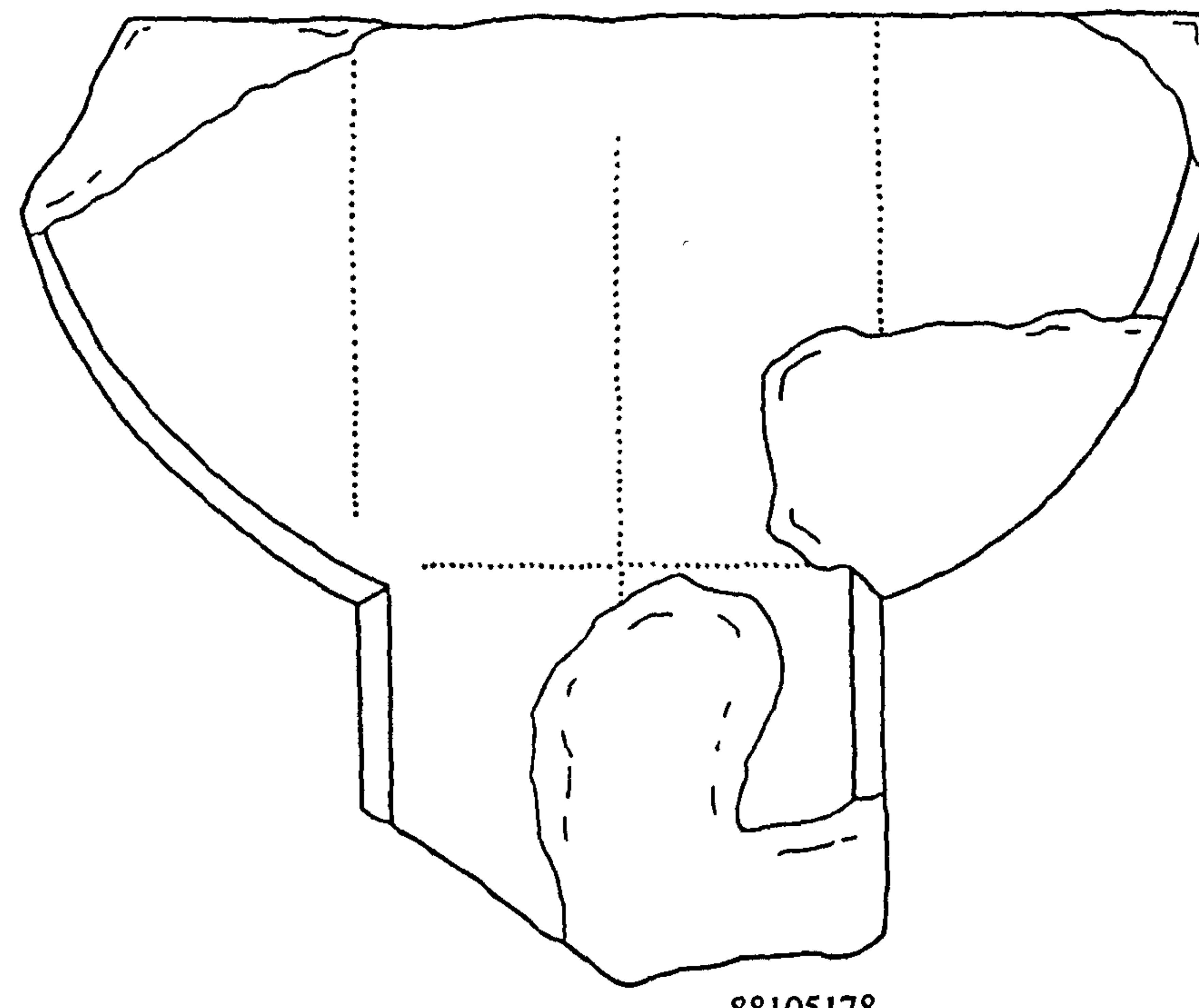


**Figure A20: Stones from the south and west ranges. 159 comes from the west range, the other stones from the refectory. Scale 1:5.**

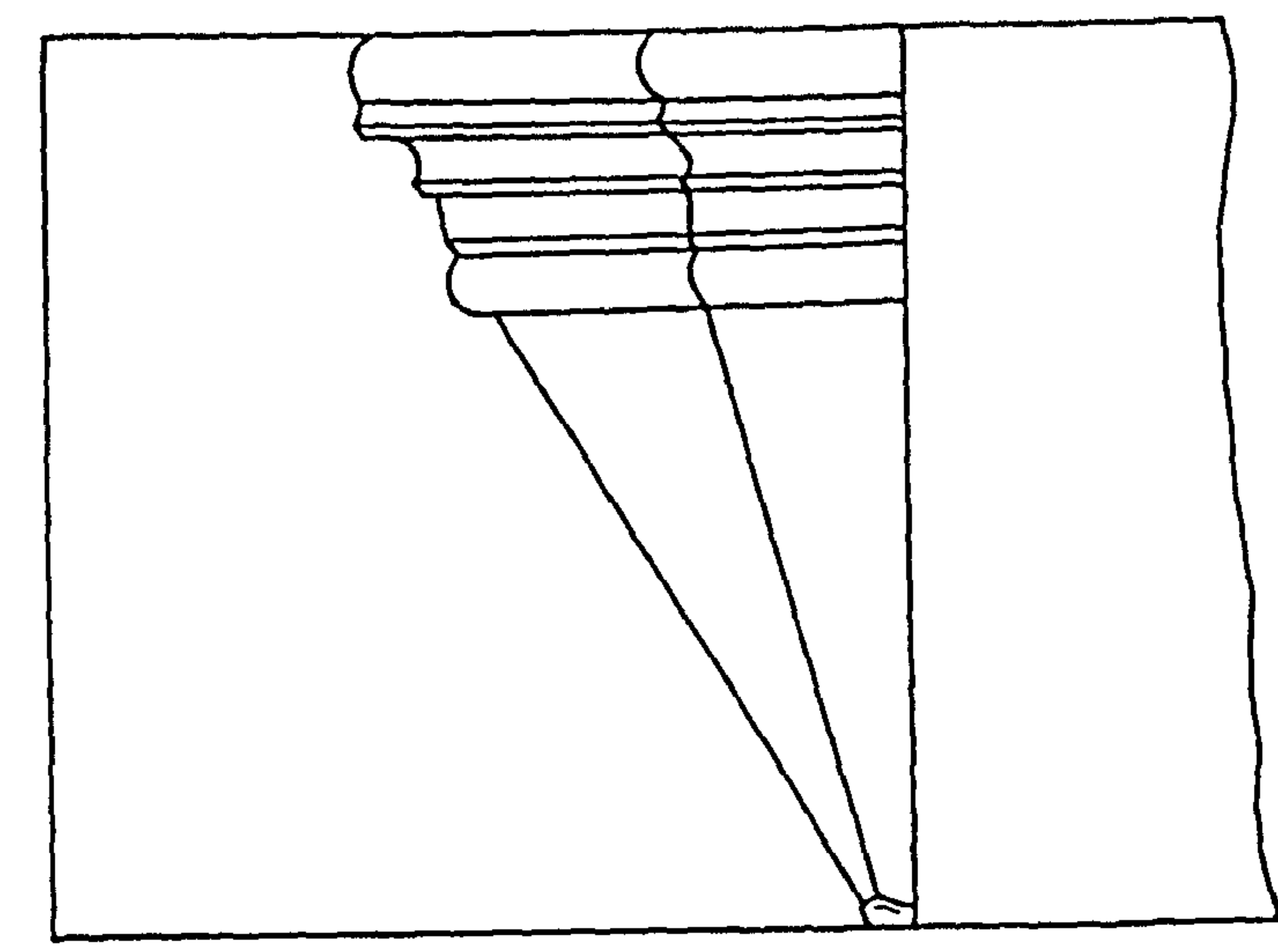
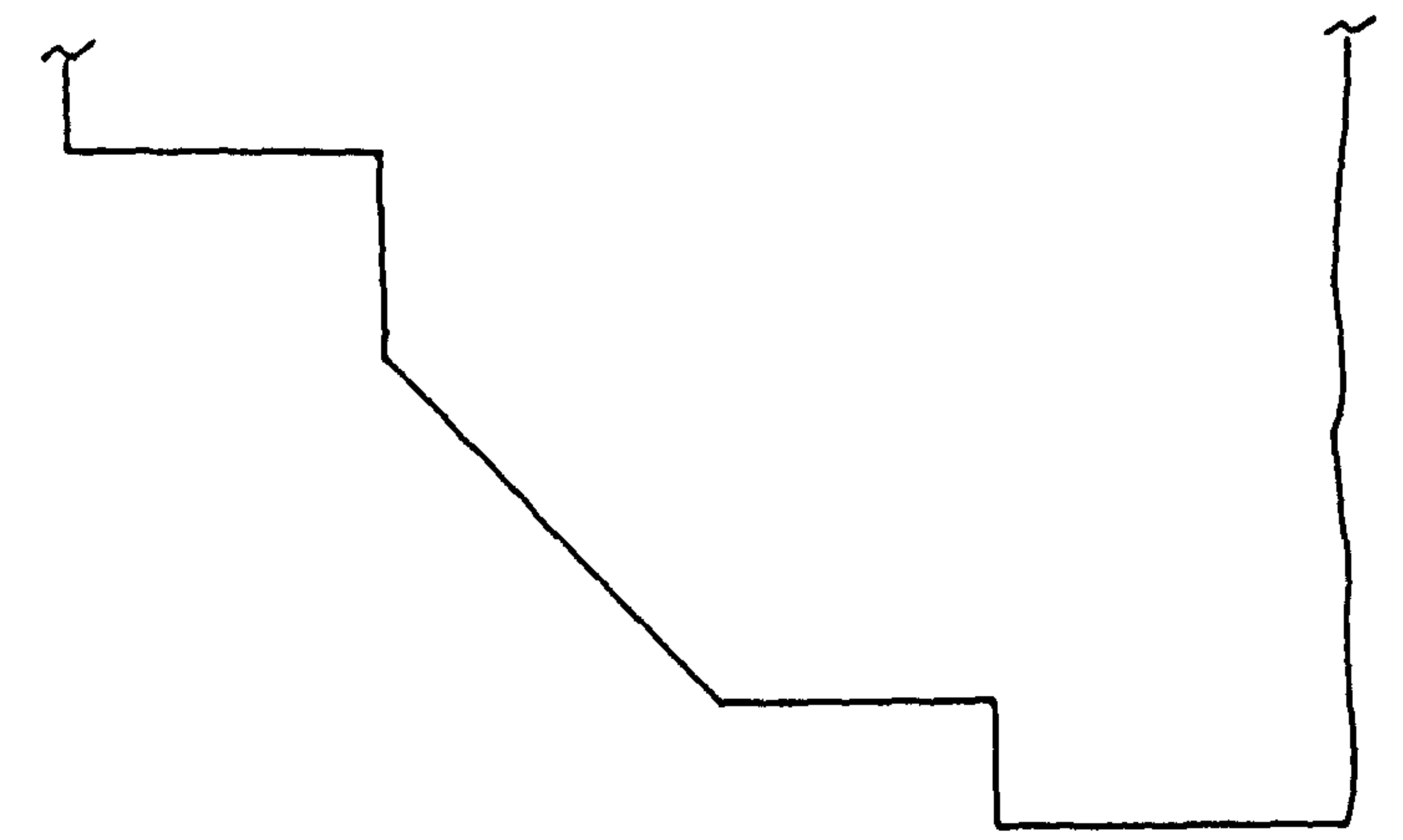




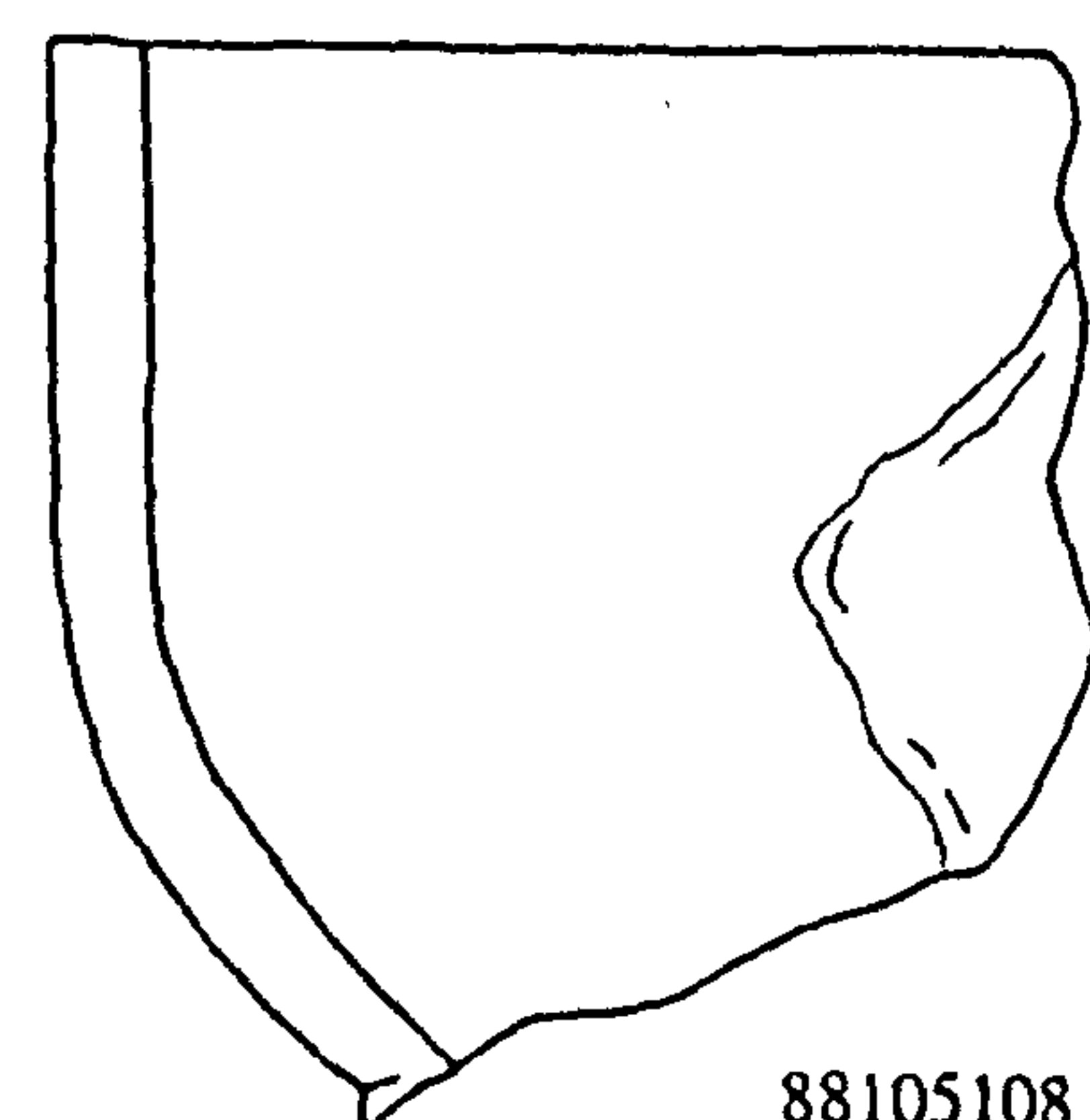
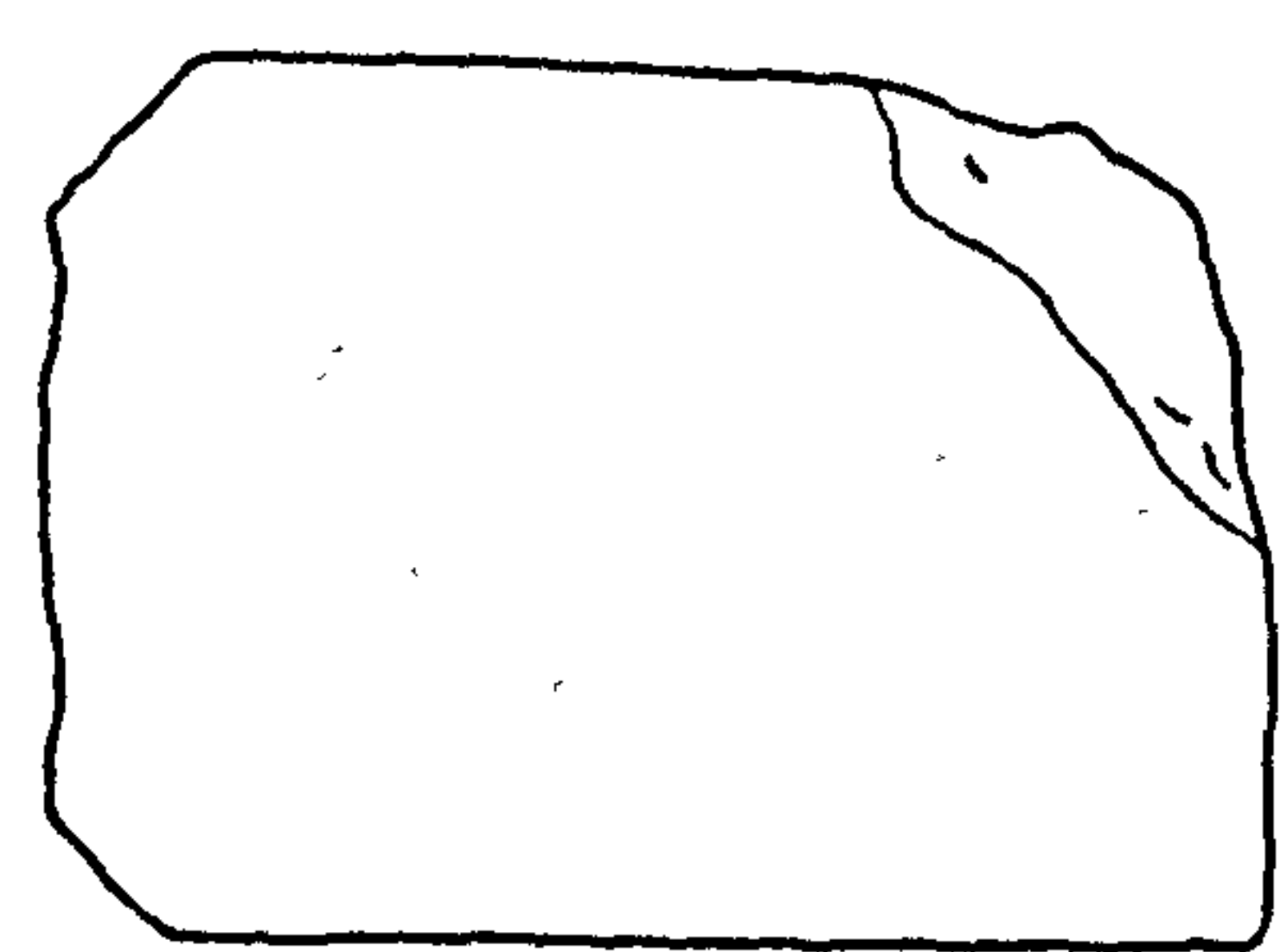
88105177



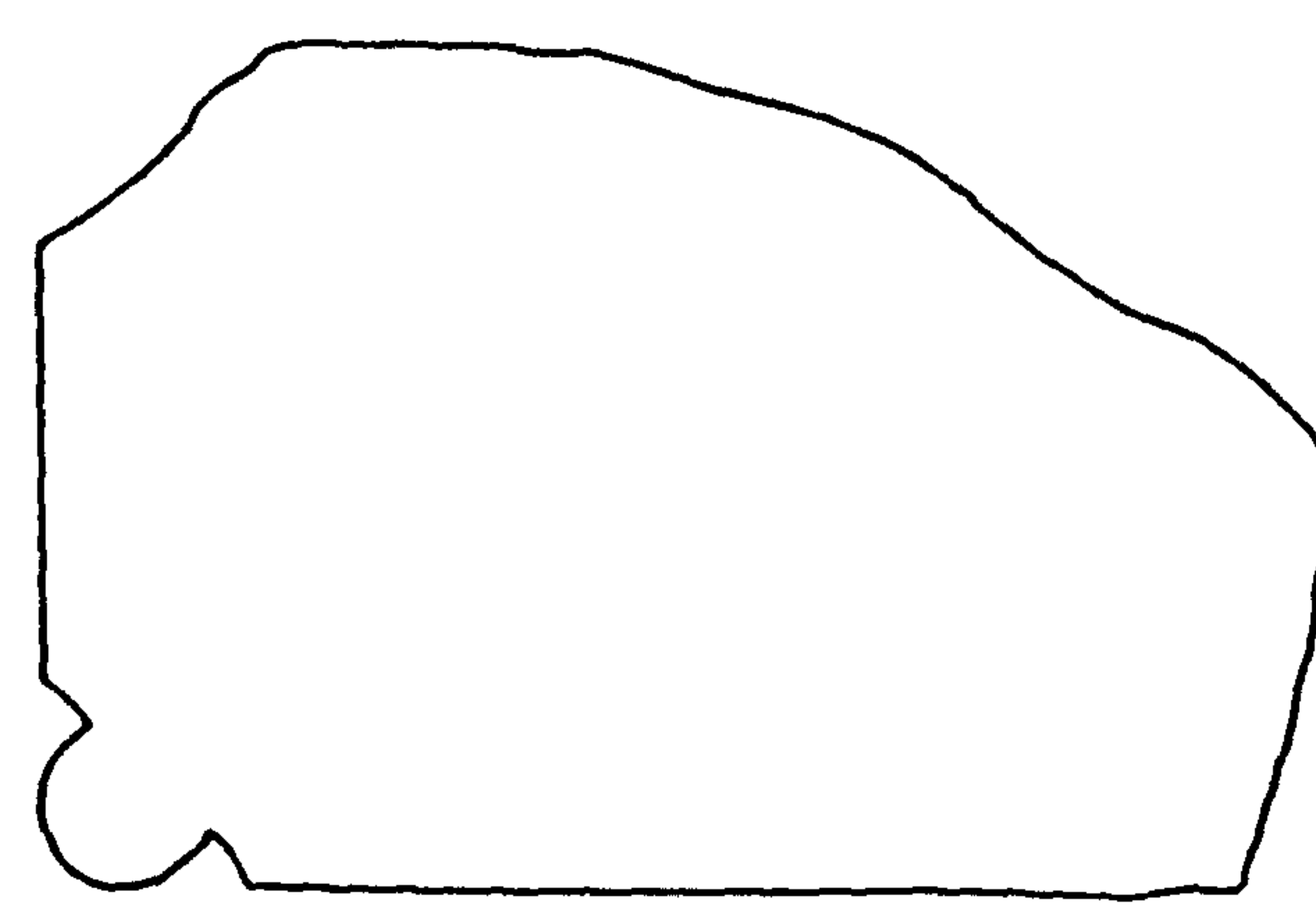
88105178



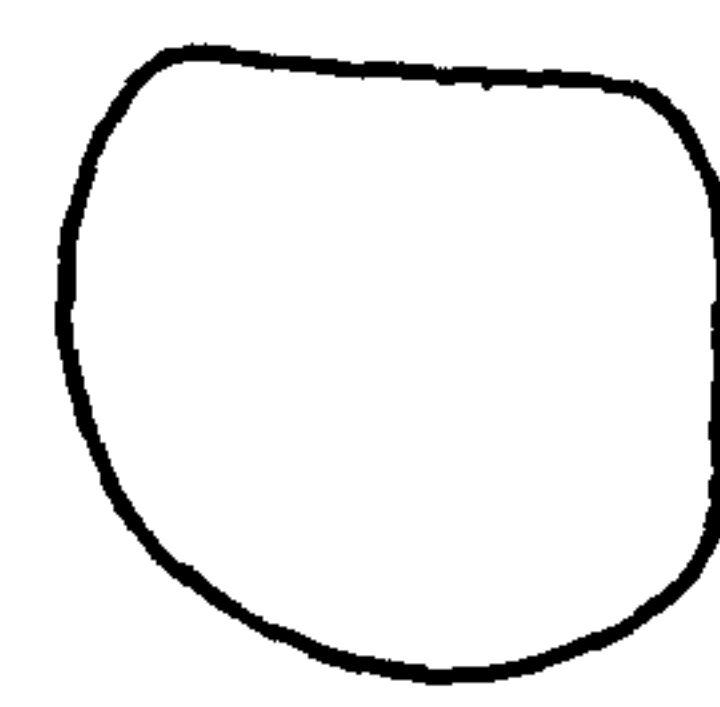
88105218



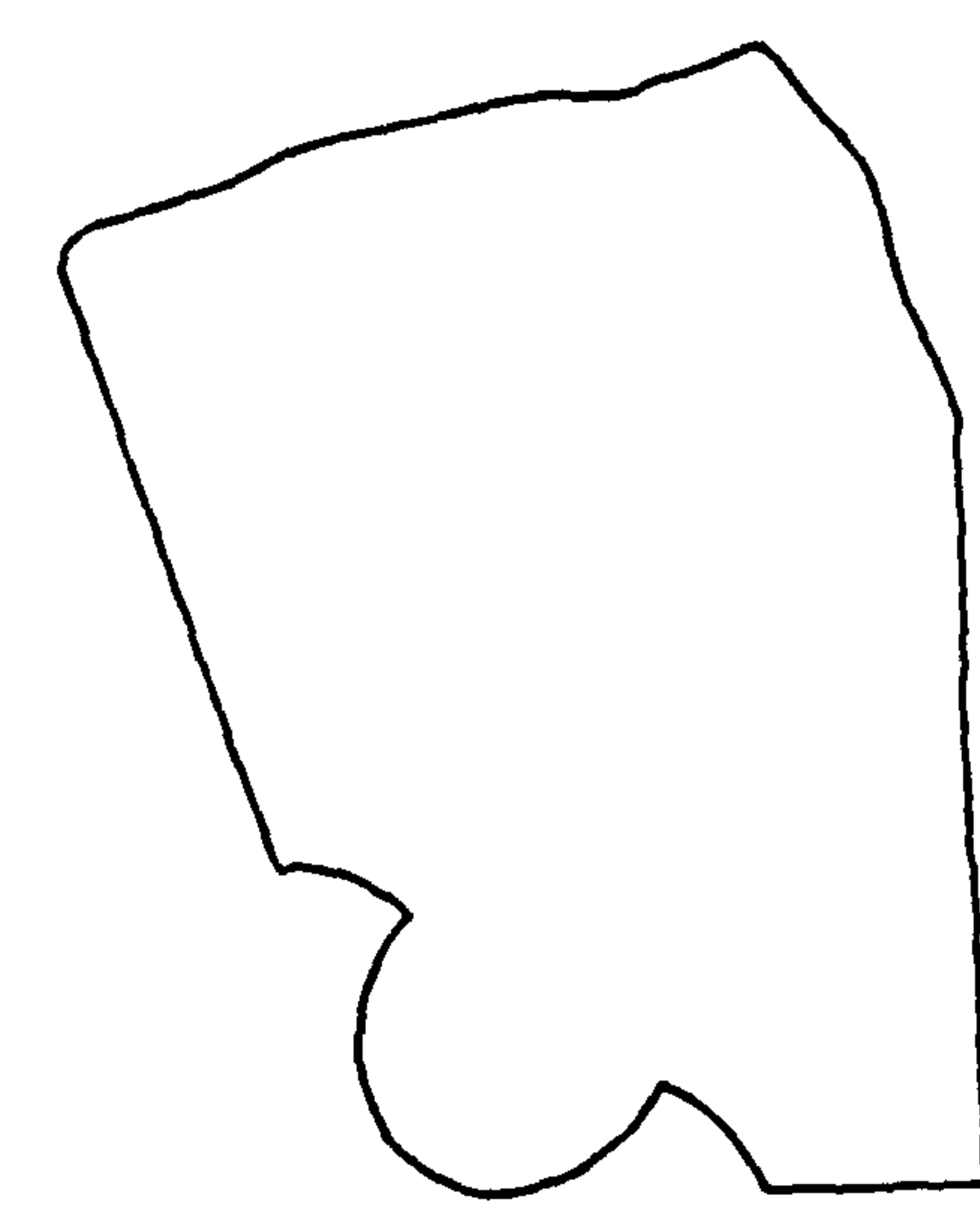
88105108



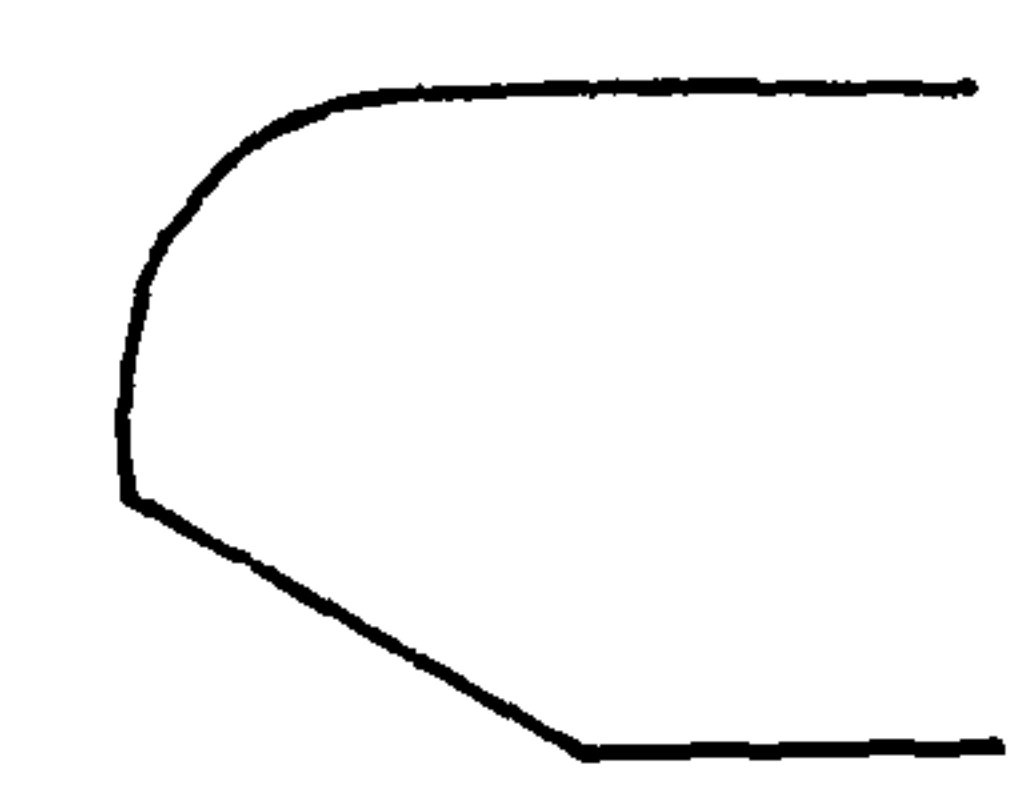
88105191



88105357



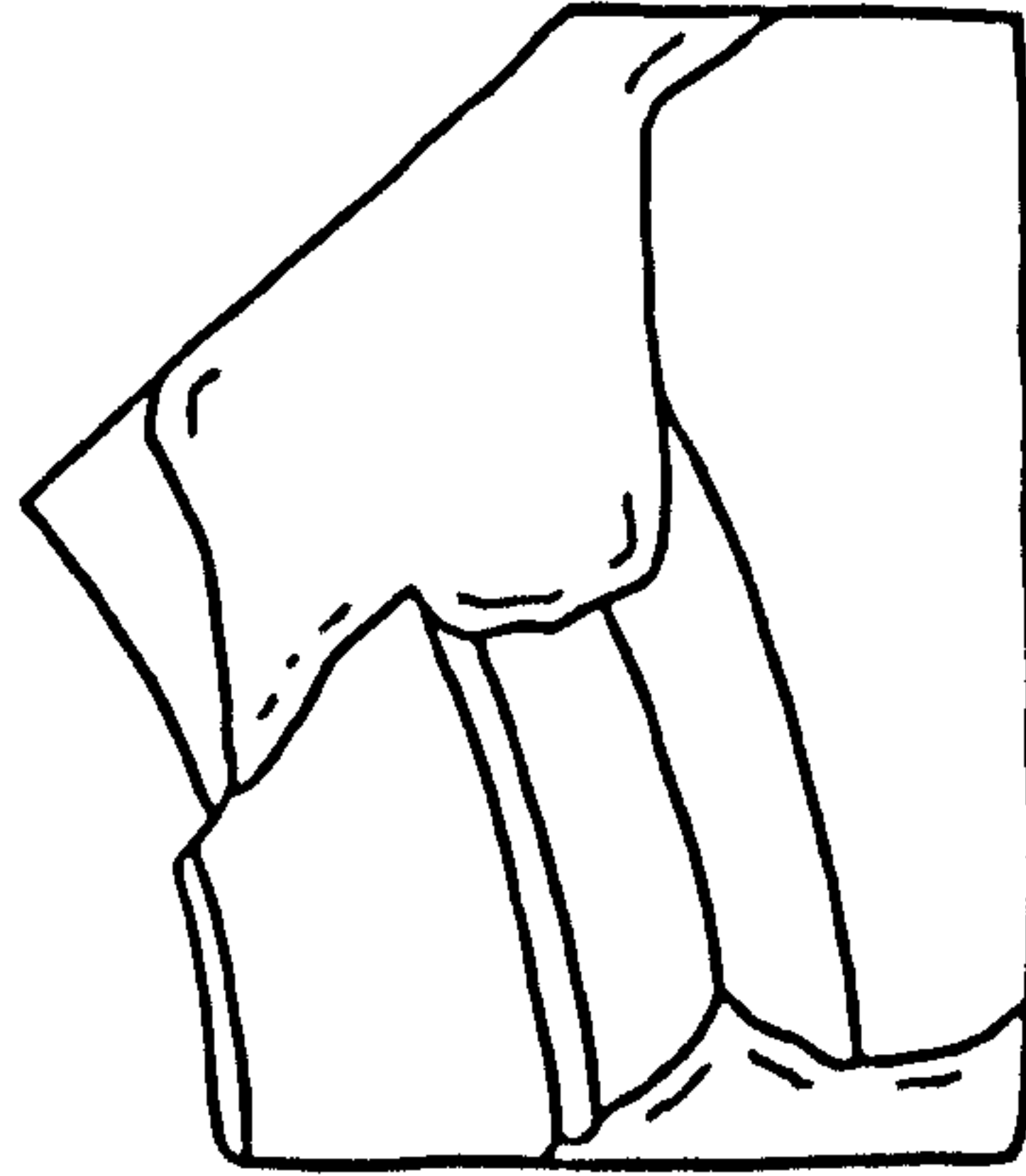
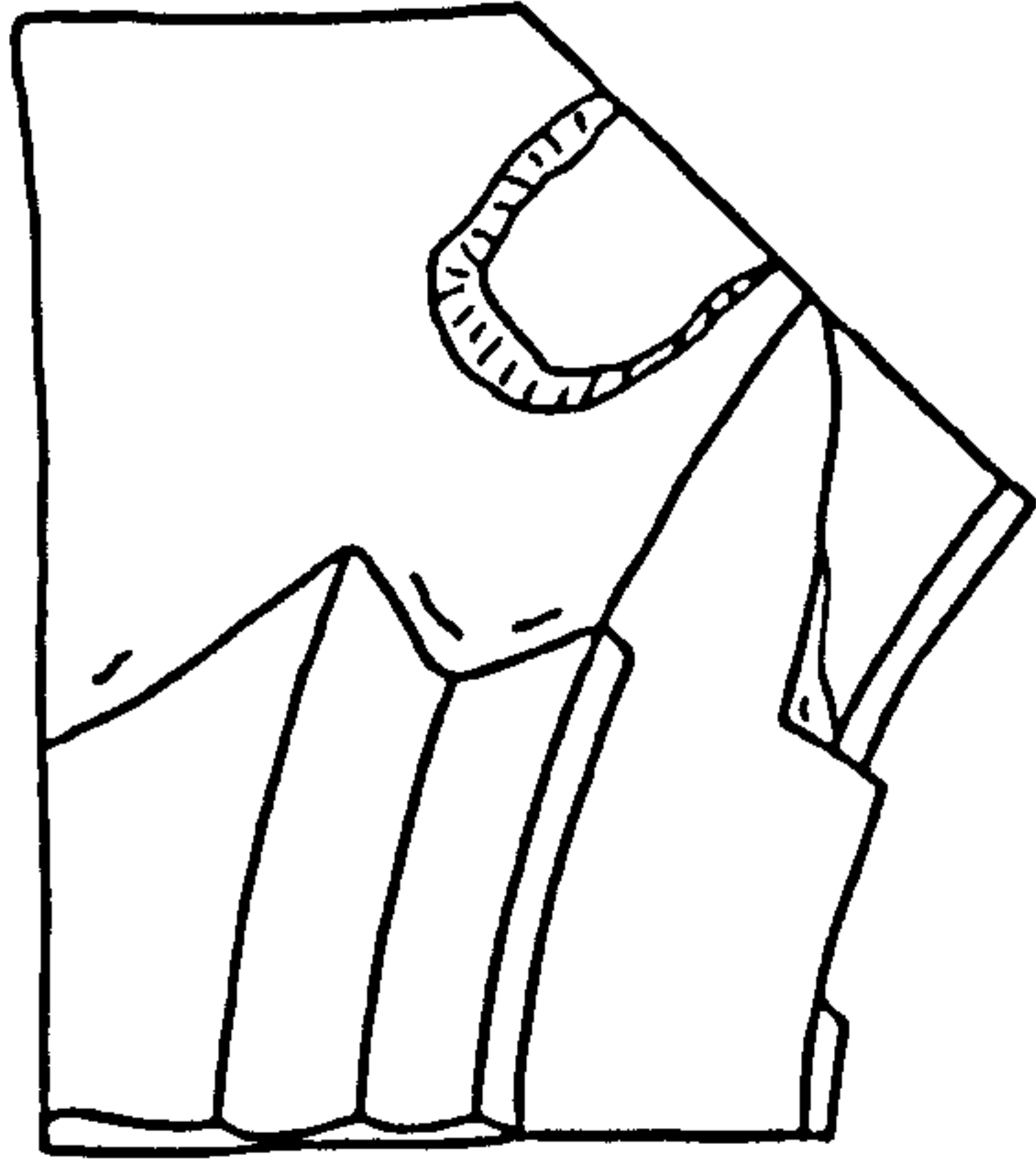
88105043



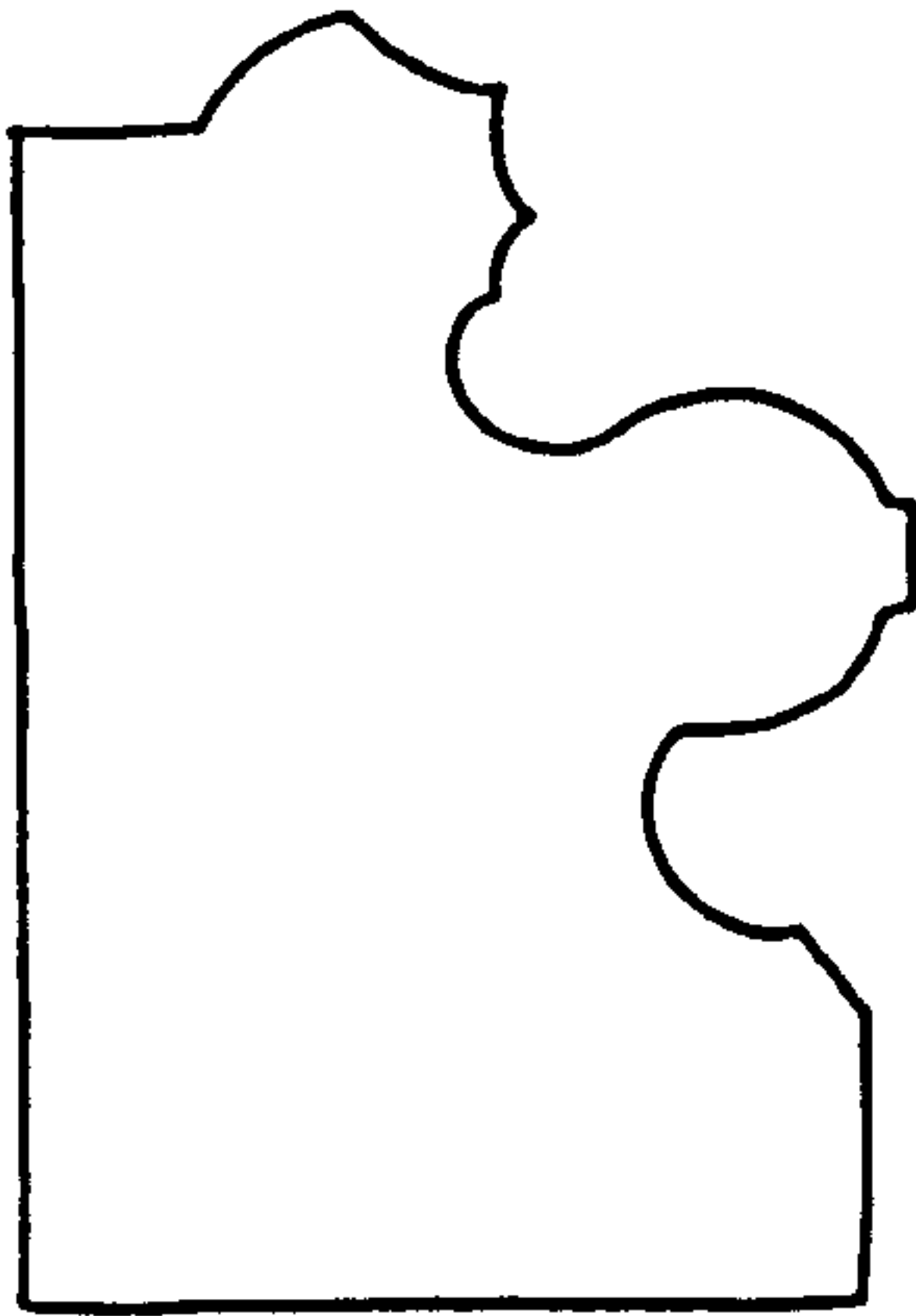
88105123

Figure A21: Stones from the infirmary and abbot's lodging. Those on the left are from the infirmary and those on the right from the abbot's lodging. Scale, 1:5. (177, 178 and 108 after AB).

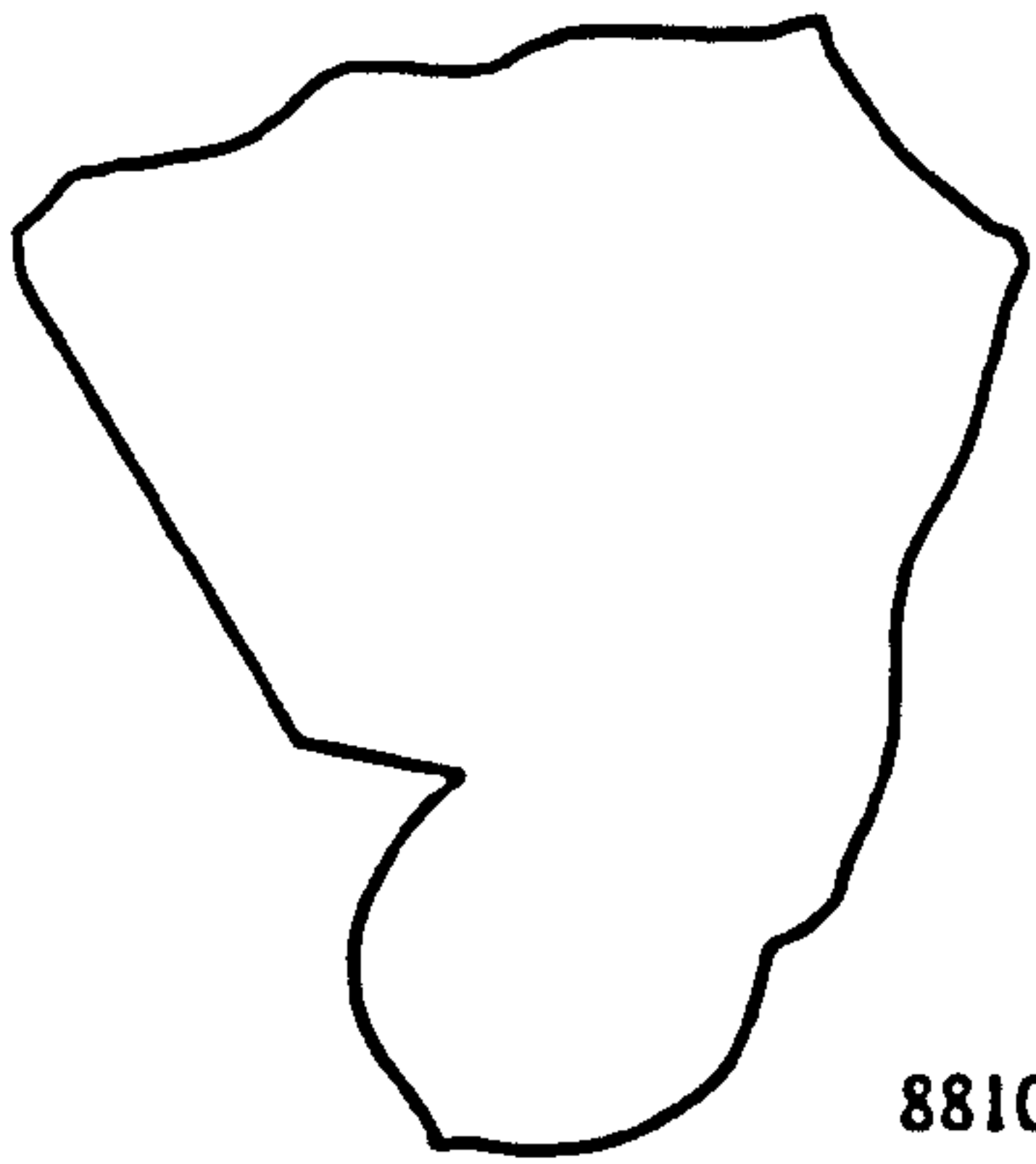




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Figure A22: Unlocated stones from lancet and other simple windows 1. Scale, 1:5.



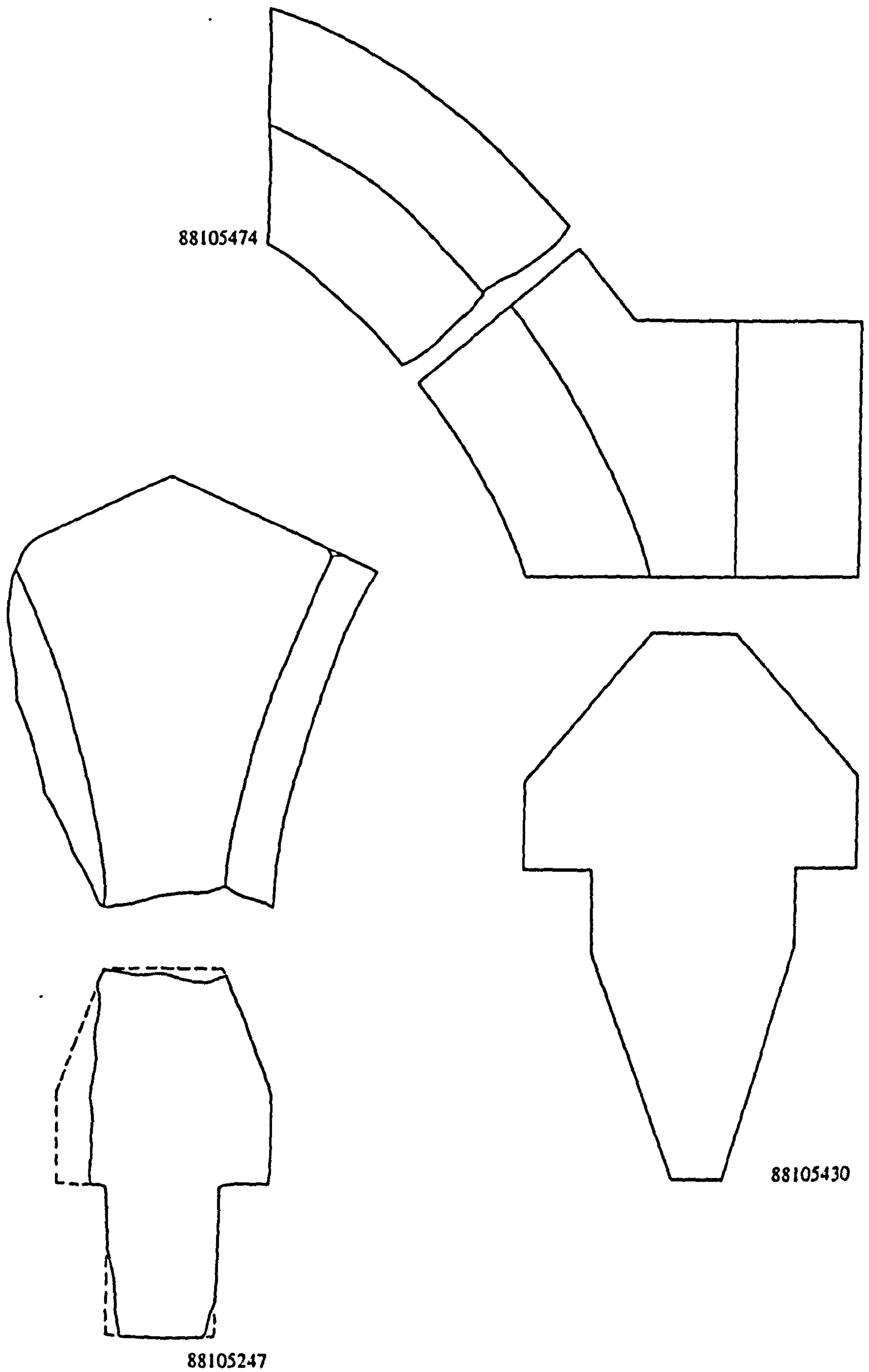


Figure A23: Unlocated stones from lancet and other simple windows 2. Scale, 1:5.



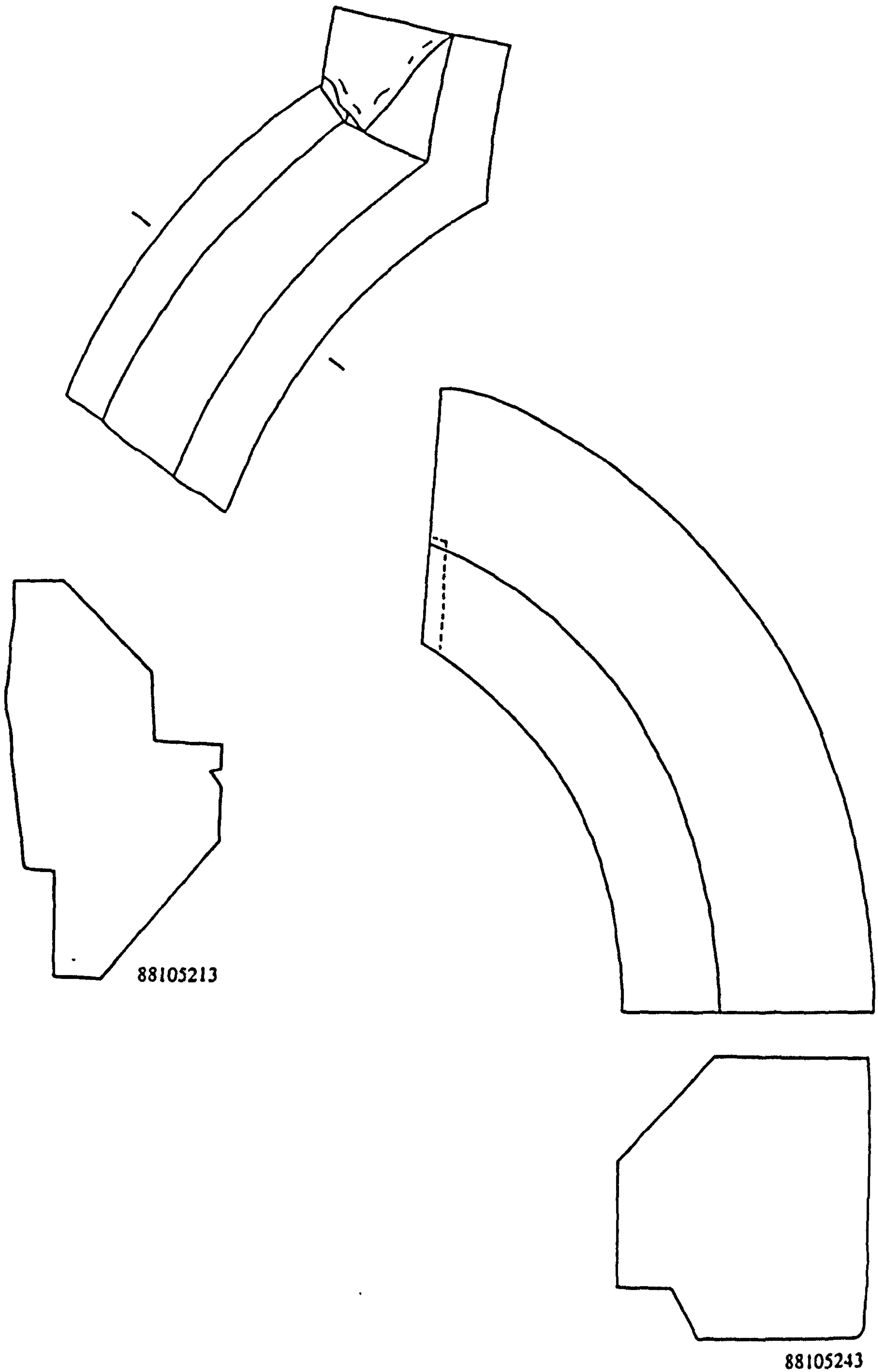


Figure A24: Unlocated stones from lancet and other simple windows 3. Scale, 1:5.



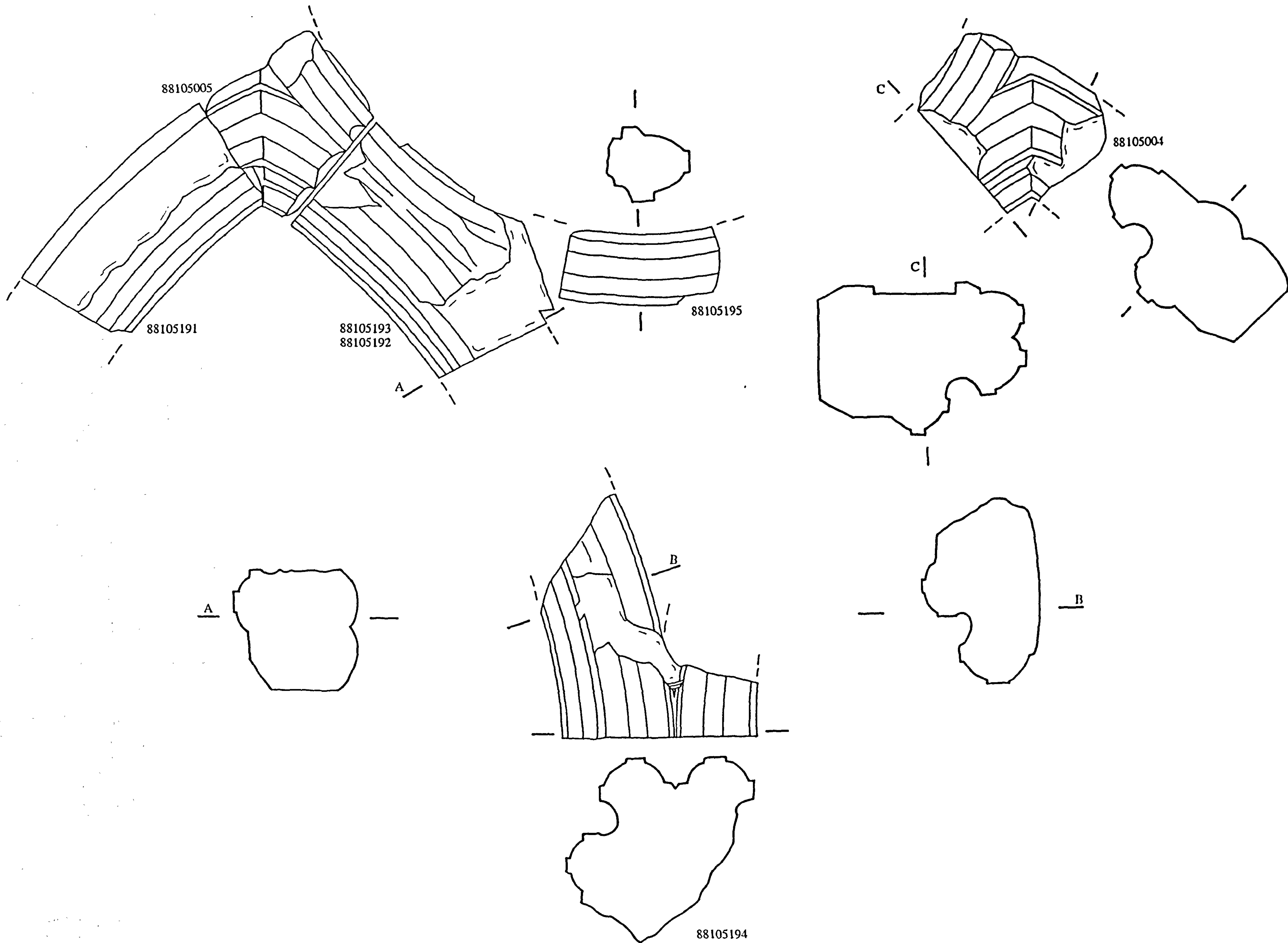
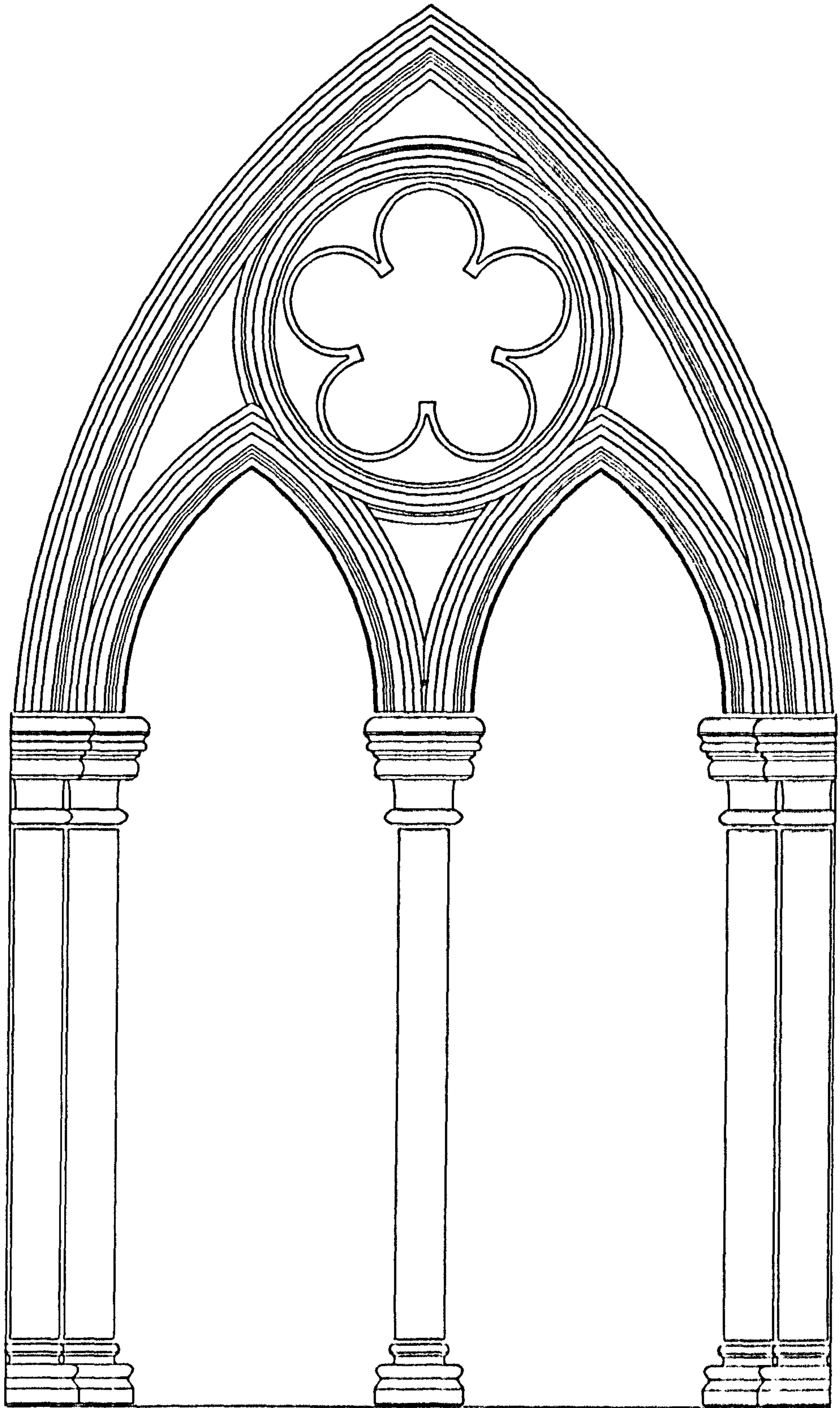


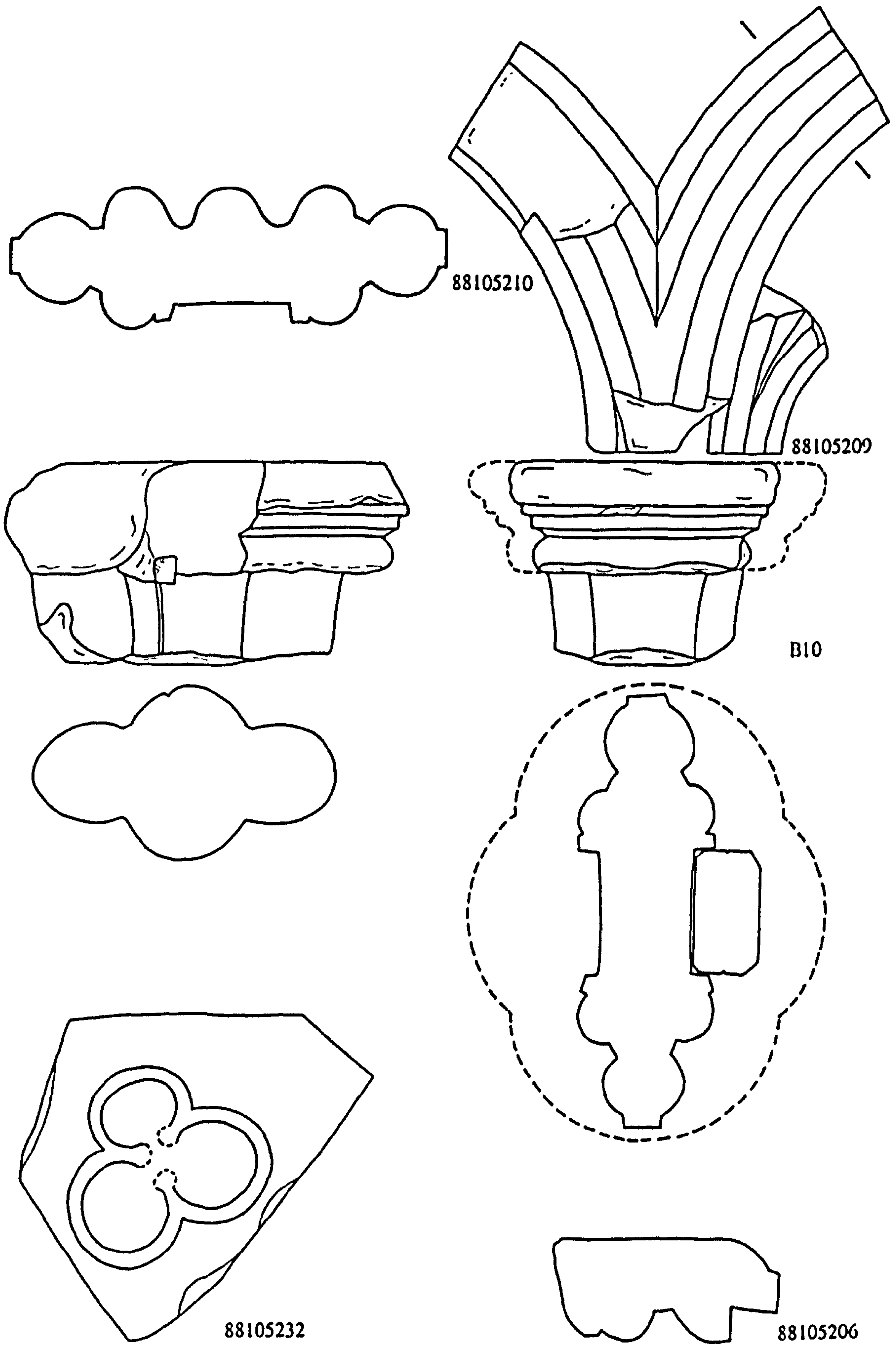
Figure A25: Tracery fragments: group 1. Scale, 1:5.





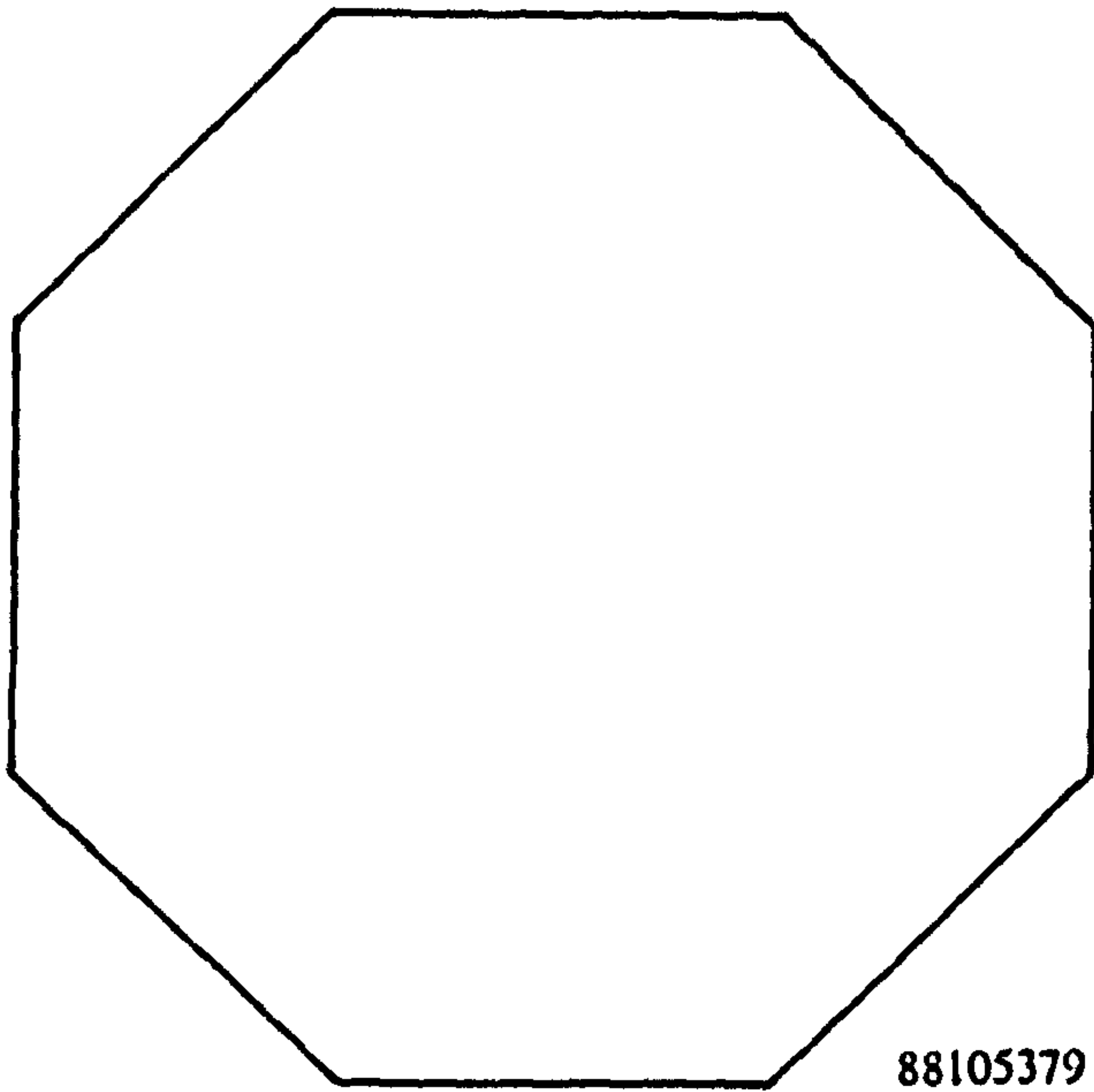
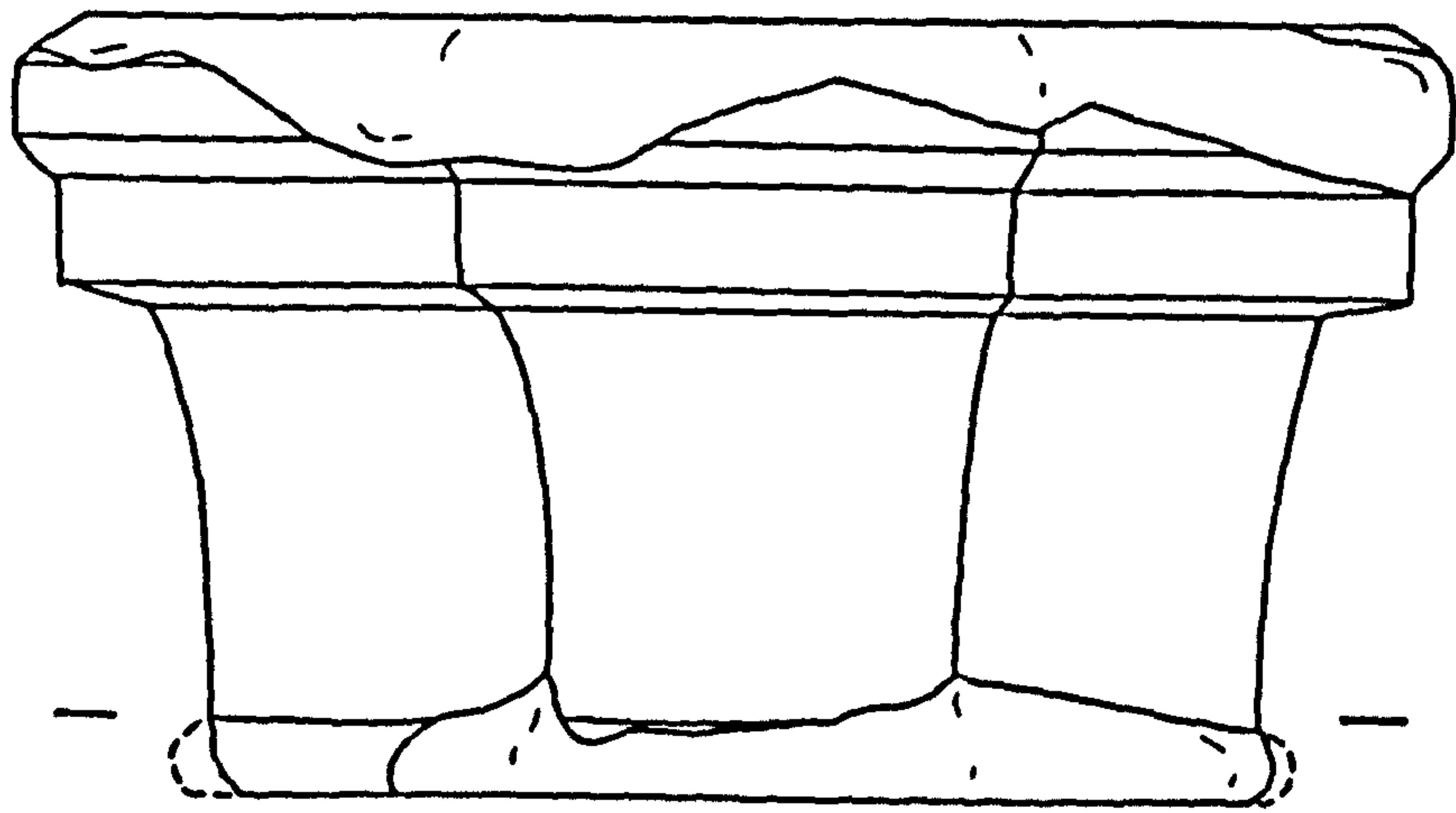
**Figure A26: Reconstruction of tracery based on fragments in group 1. Additional information was taken from the cloister arcade capitals and bases, and the design of the windows in Westminster Abbey choir. Scale 1:20.**



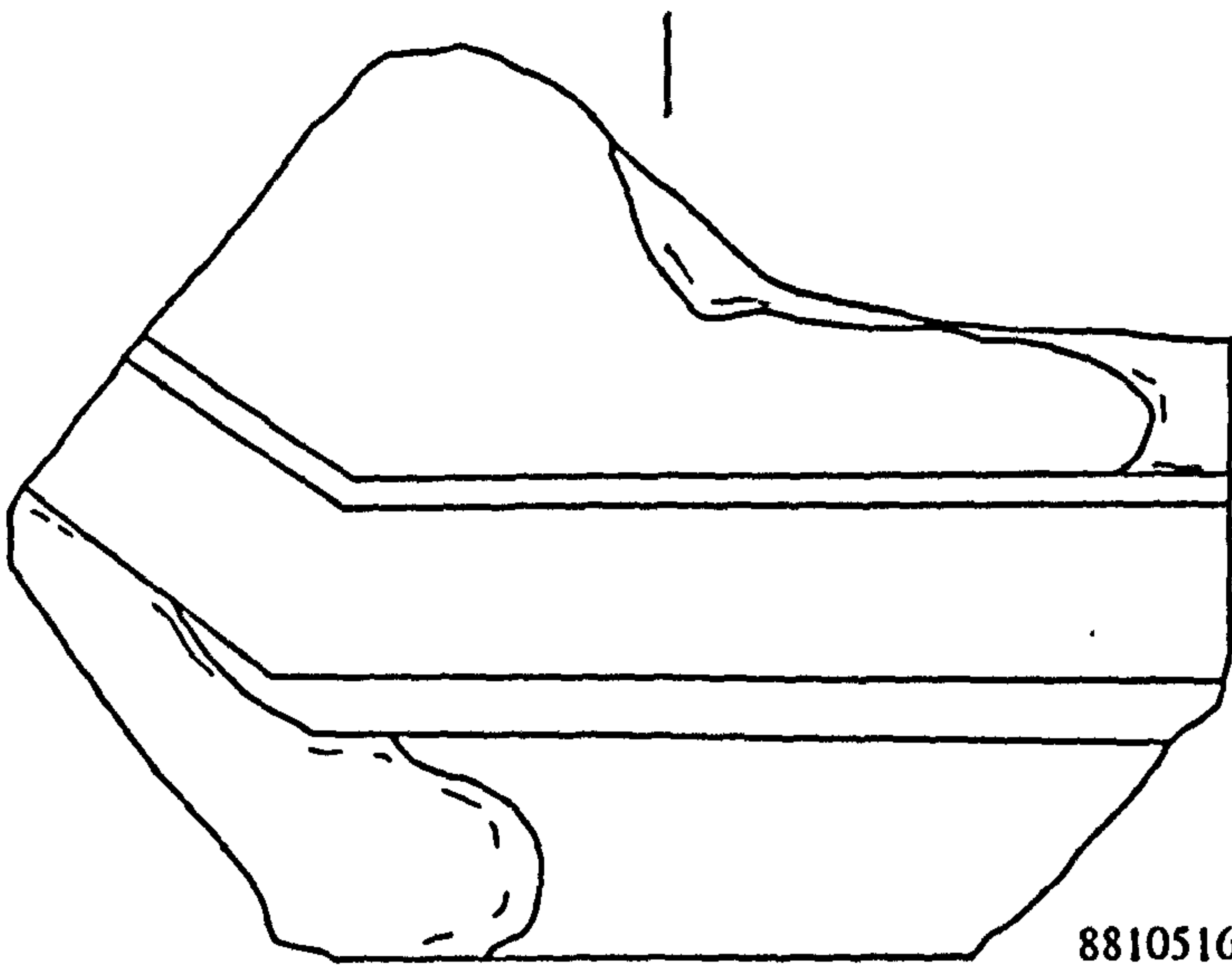


**Figure A27: Tracery fragments (group 2) and associated pieces. Scale 1:5. (209 after AB and 232 after EDH).**





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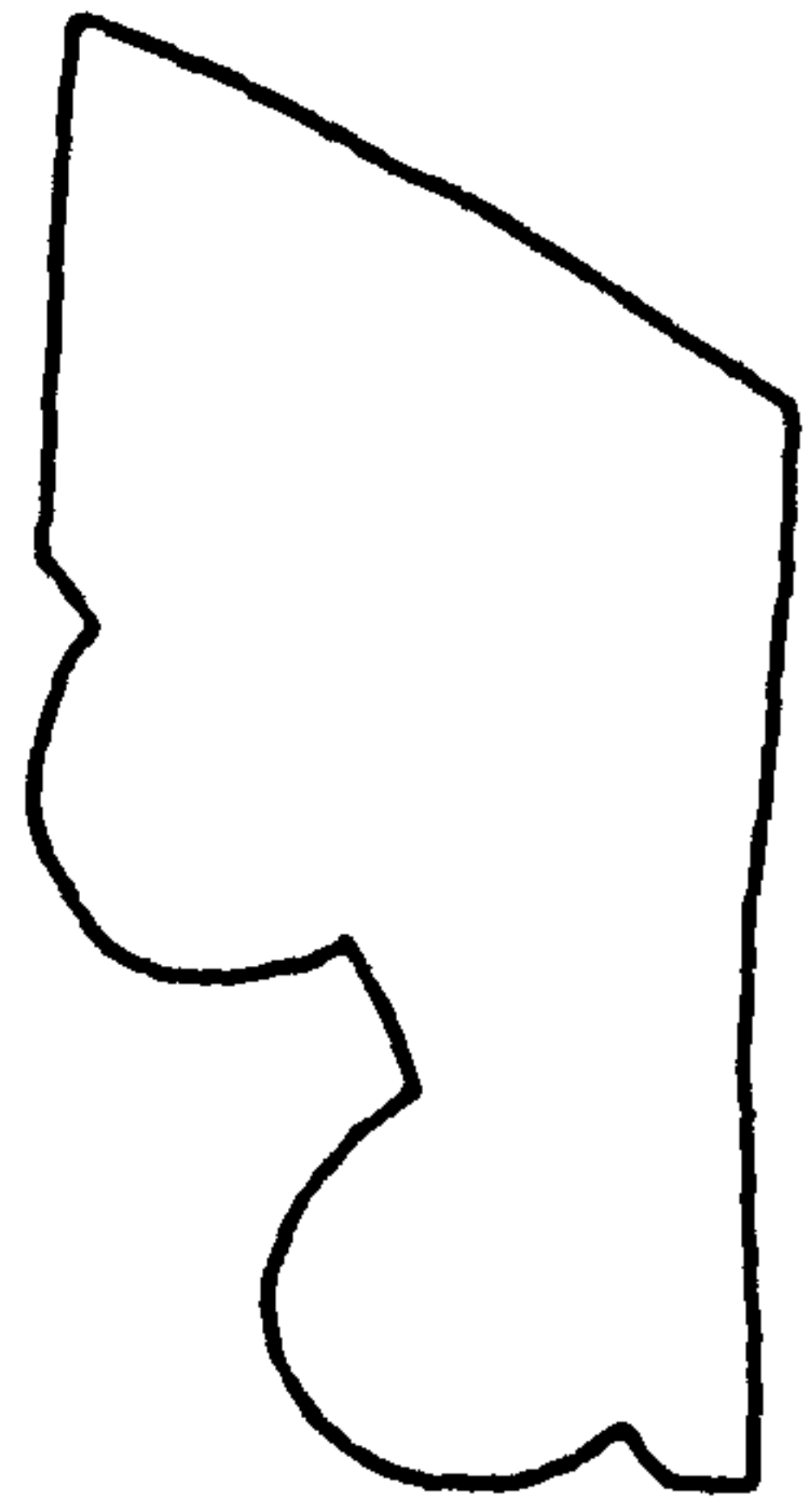


Figure A28: Octagonal capital and base (unlocated). Scale 1:5.



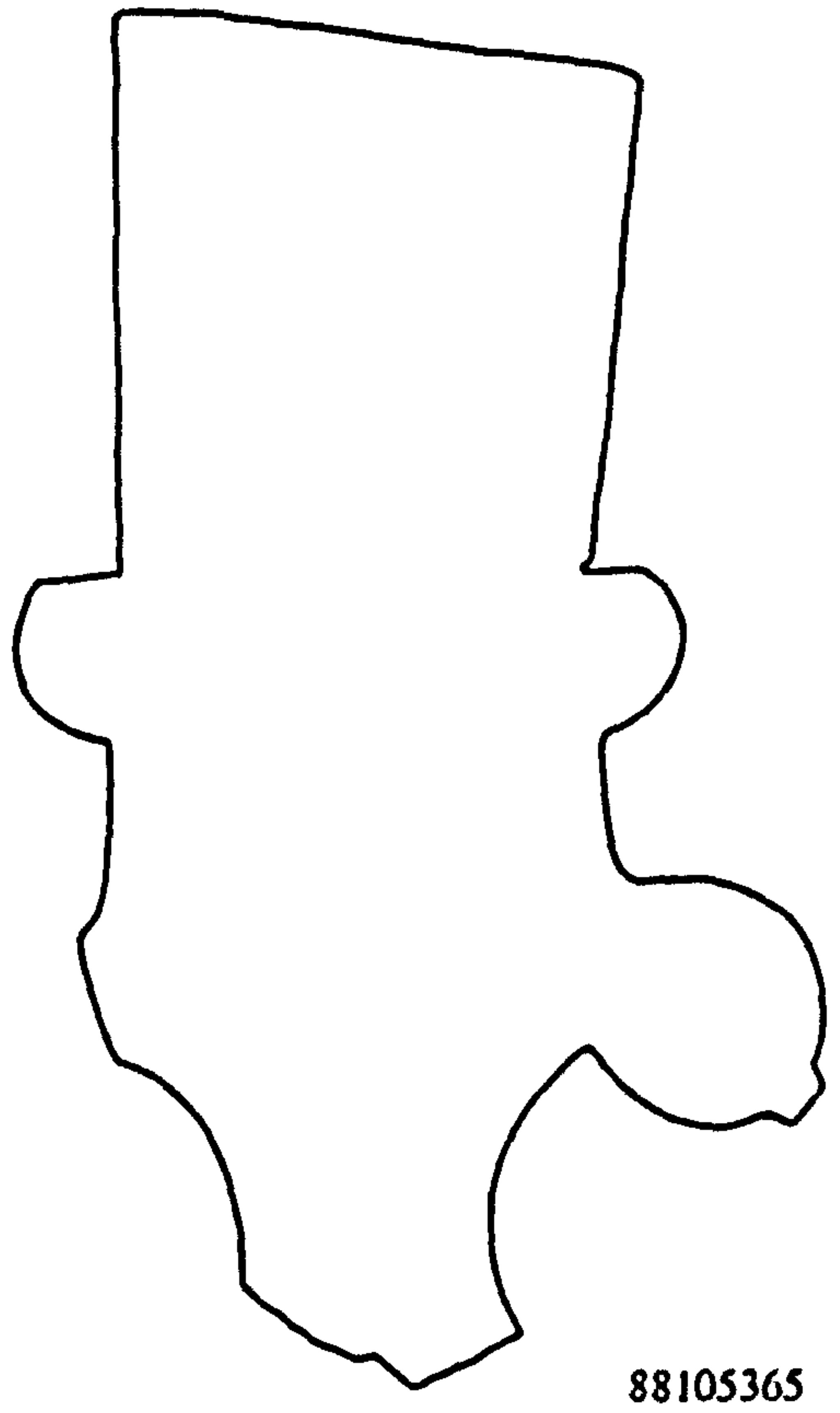
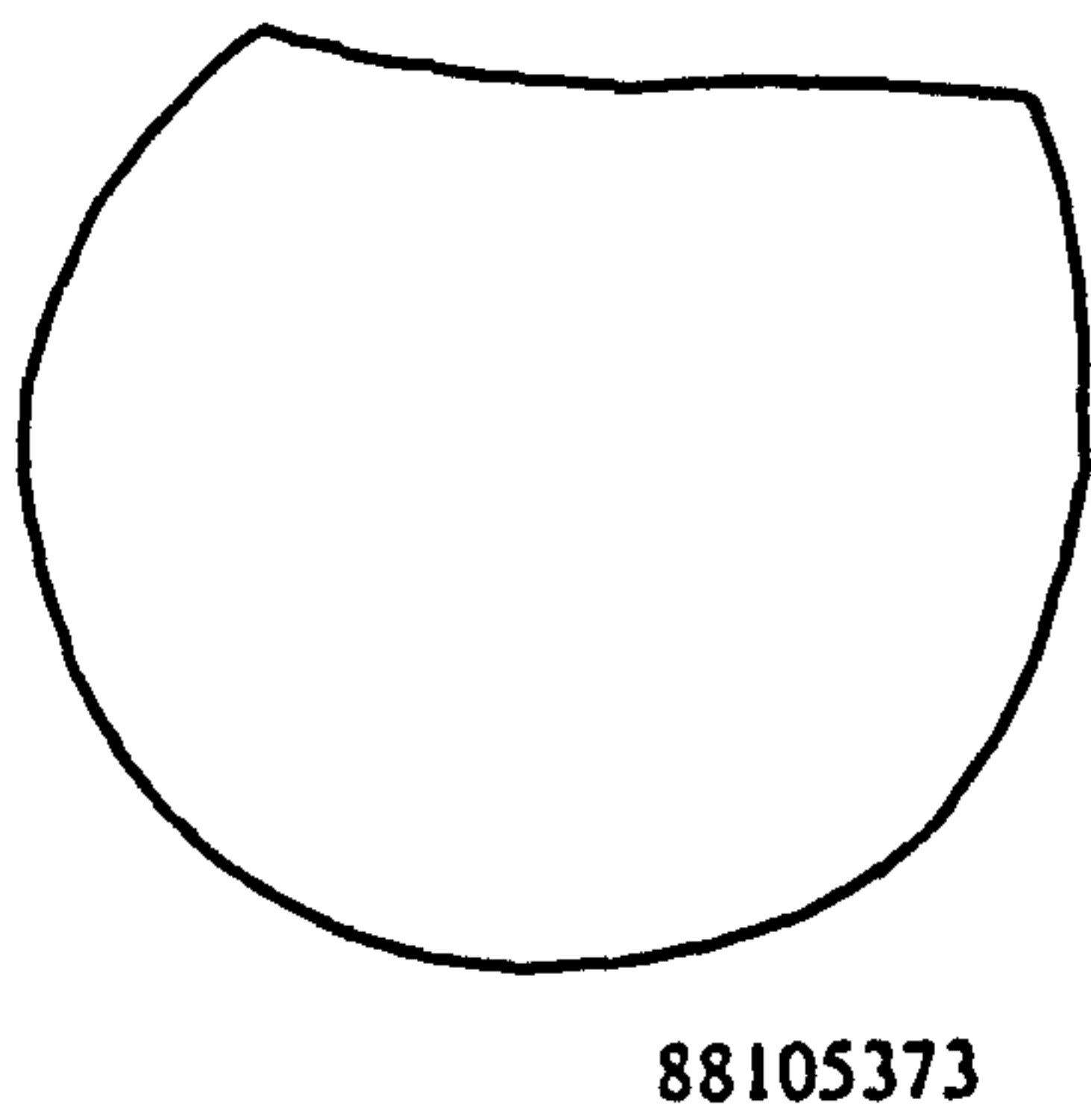
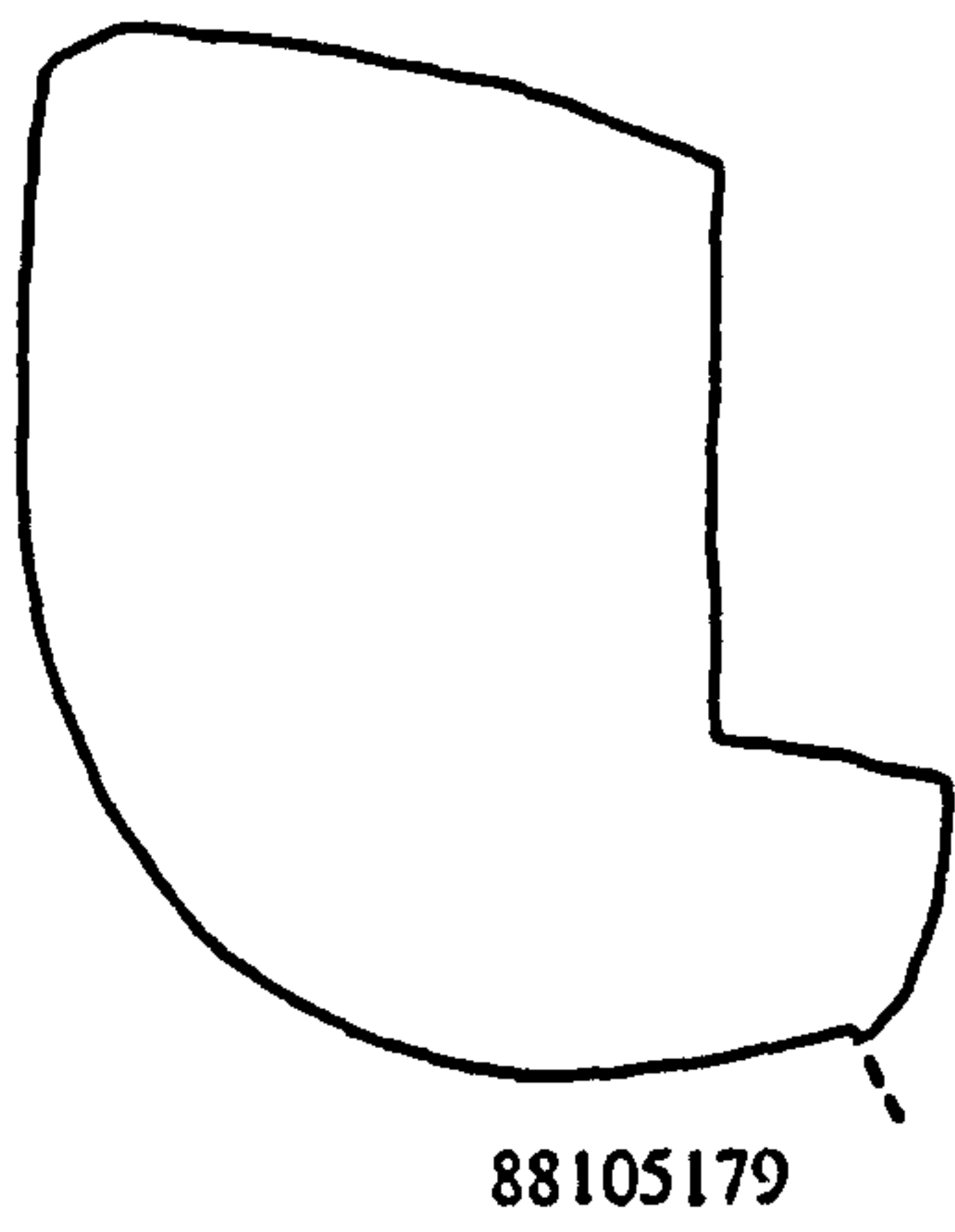
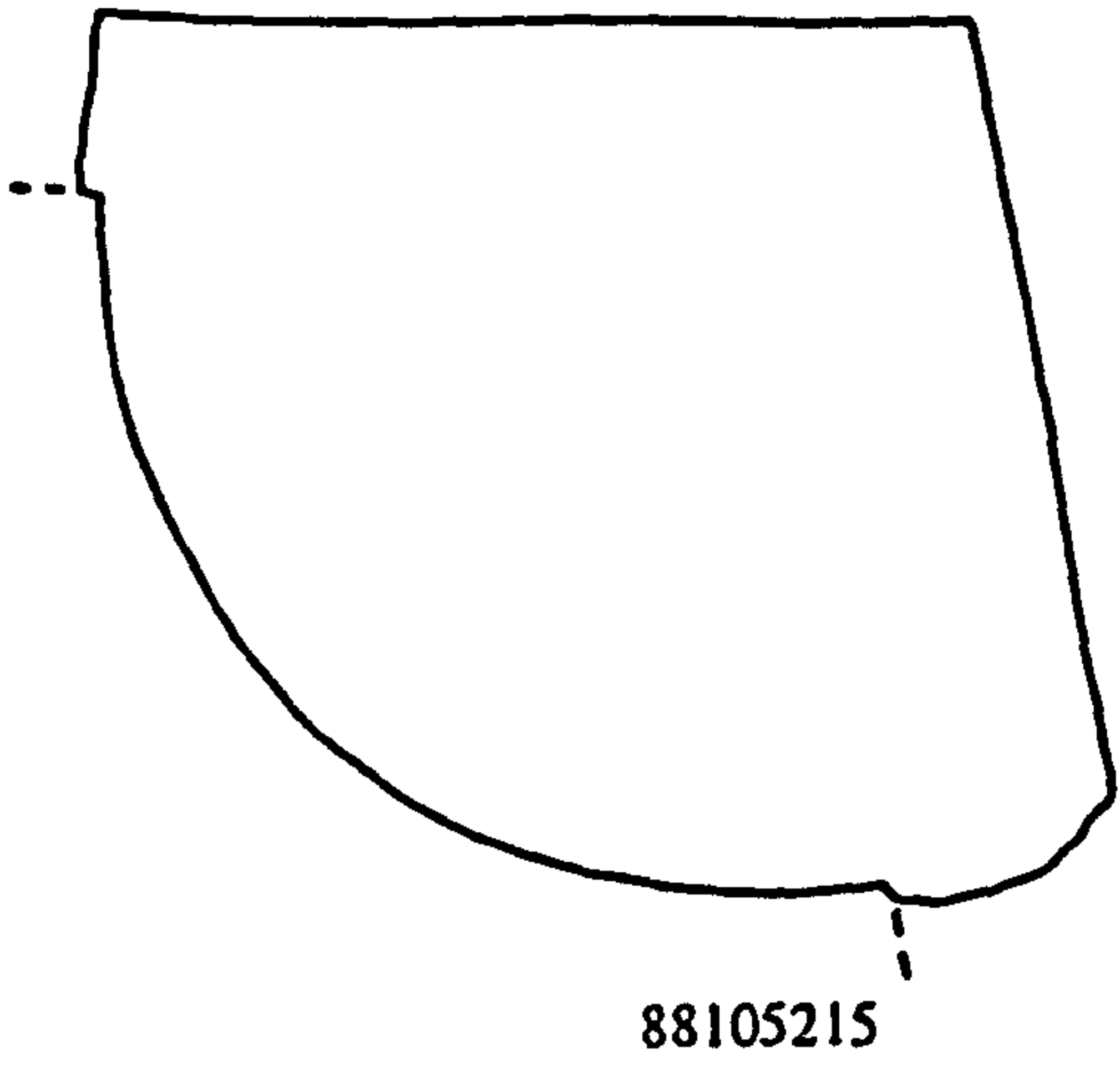
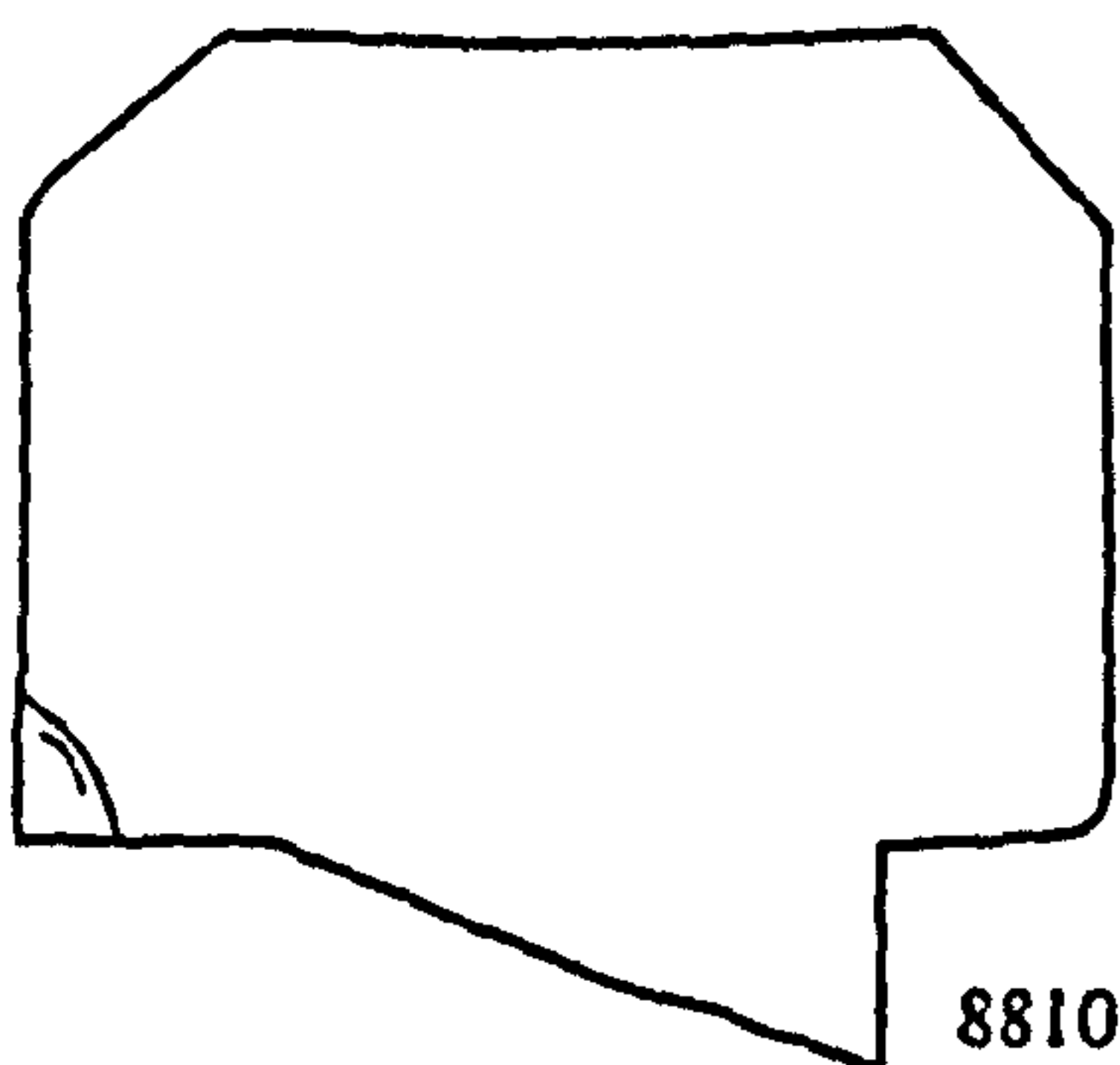
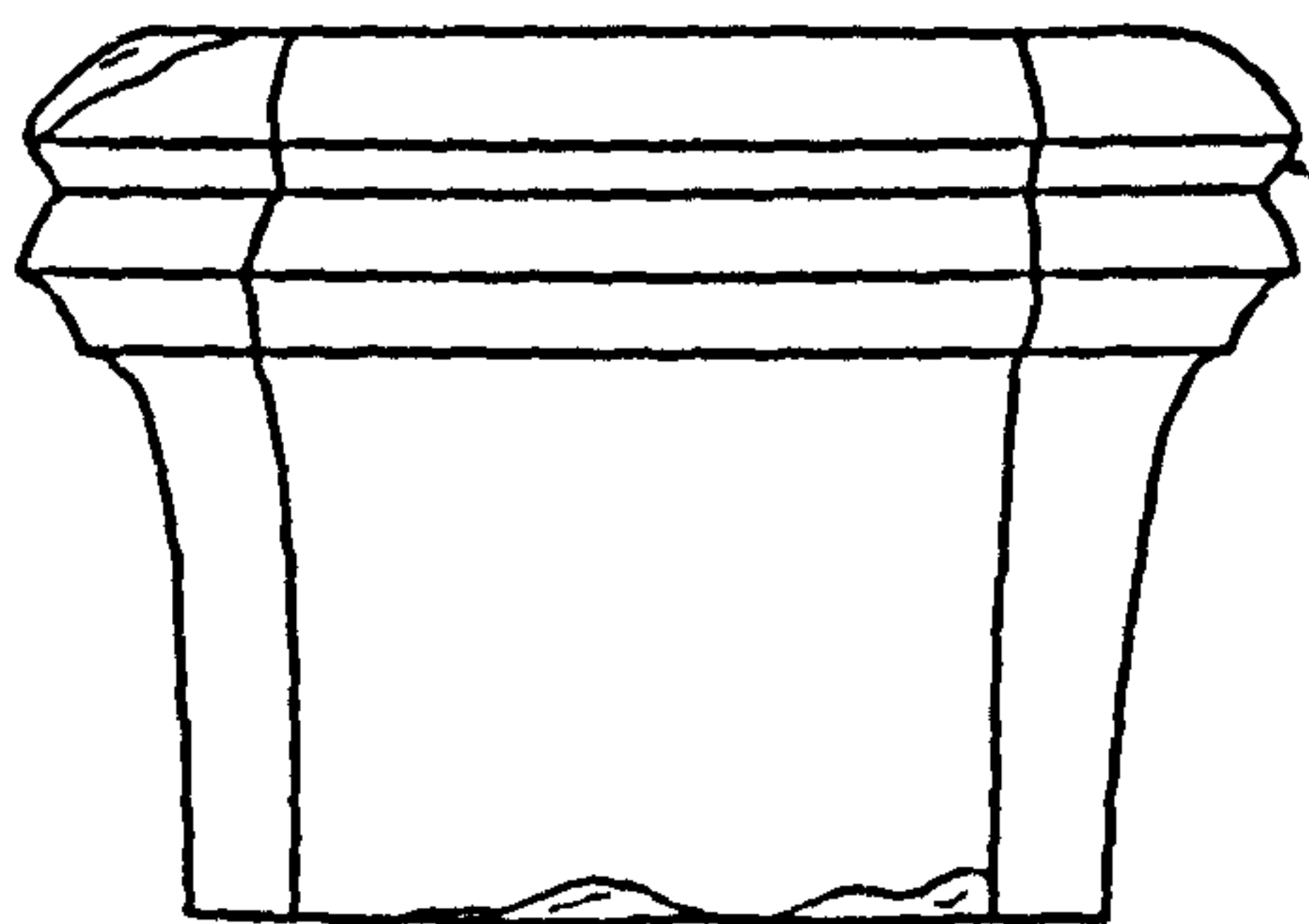
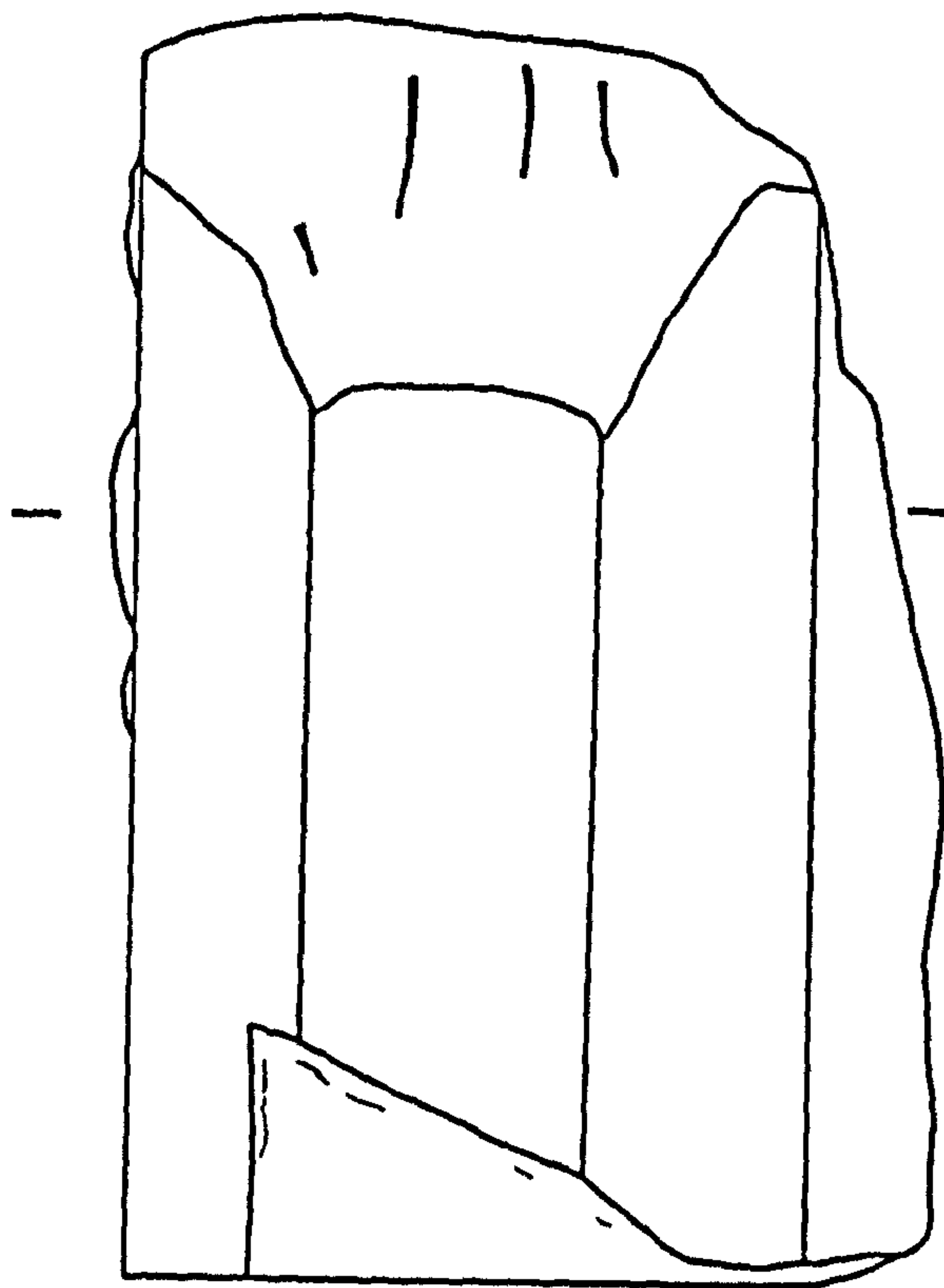
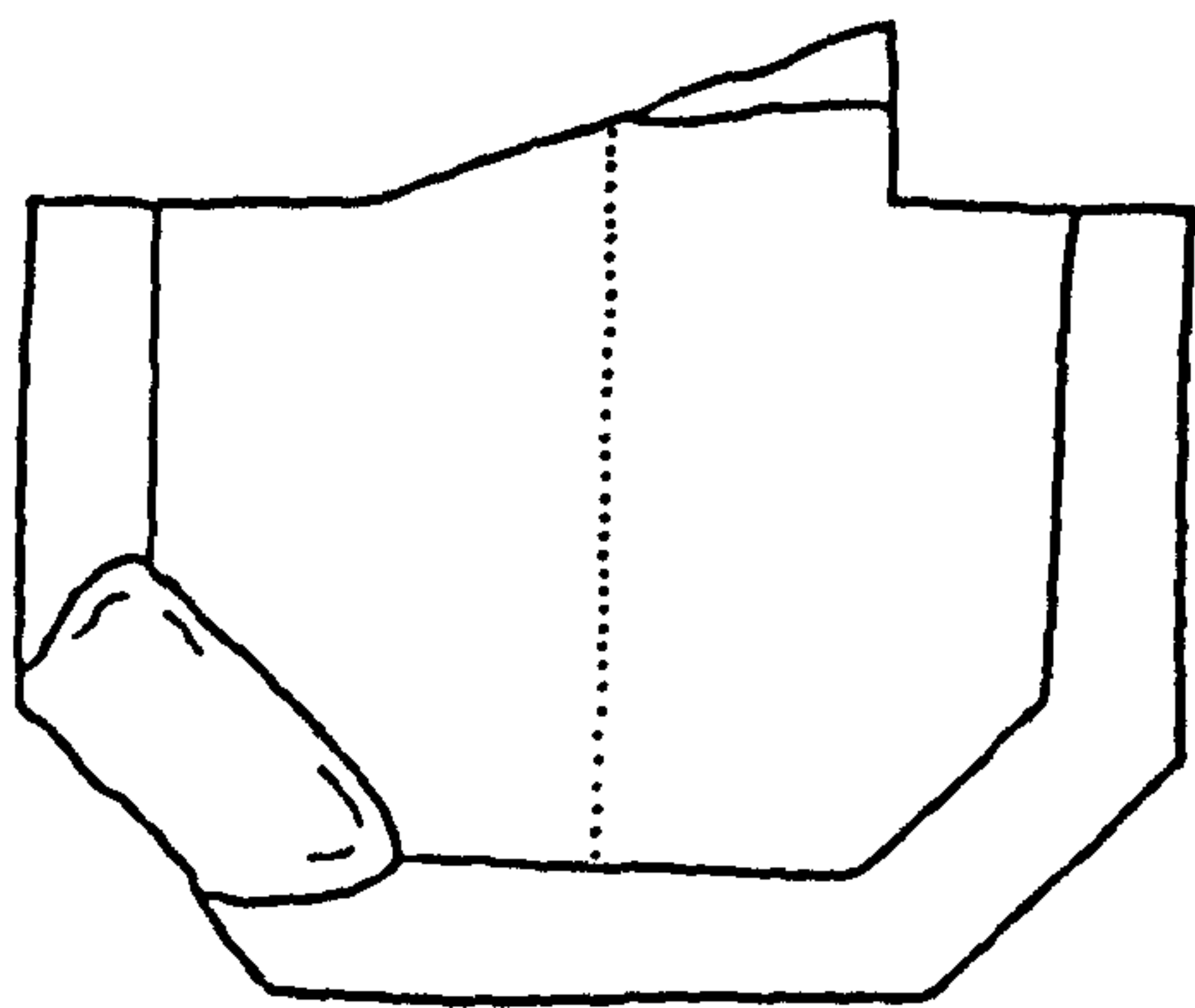
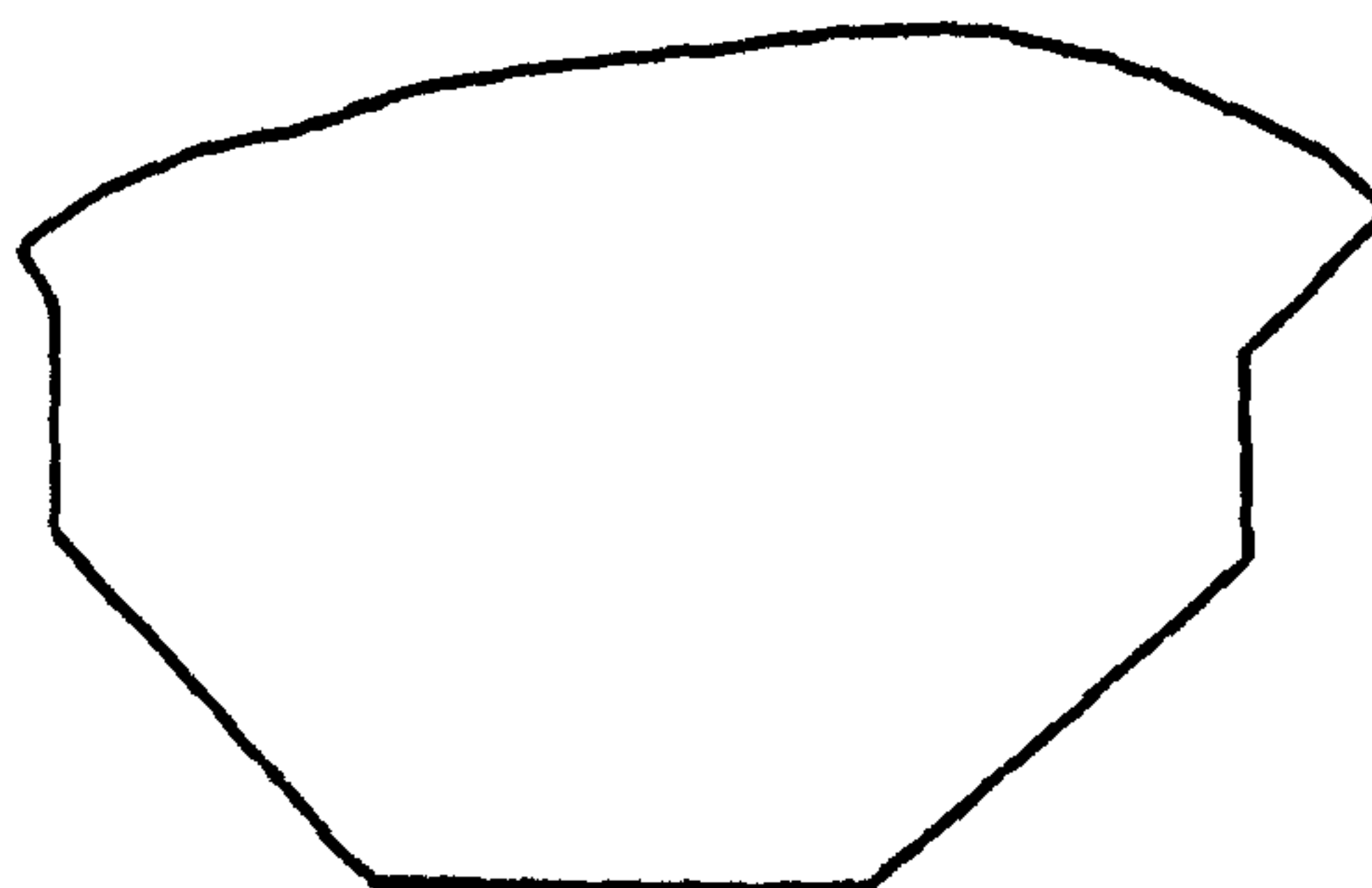


Figure A29: Shaft profiles (unlocated). Scale 1:5.

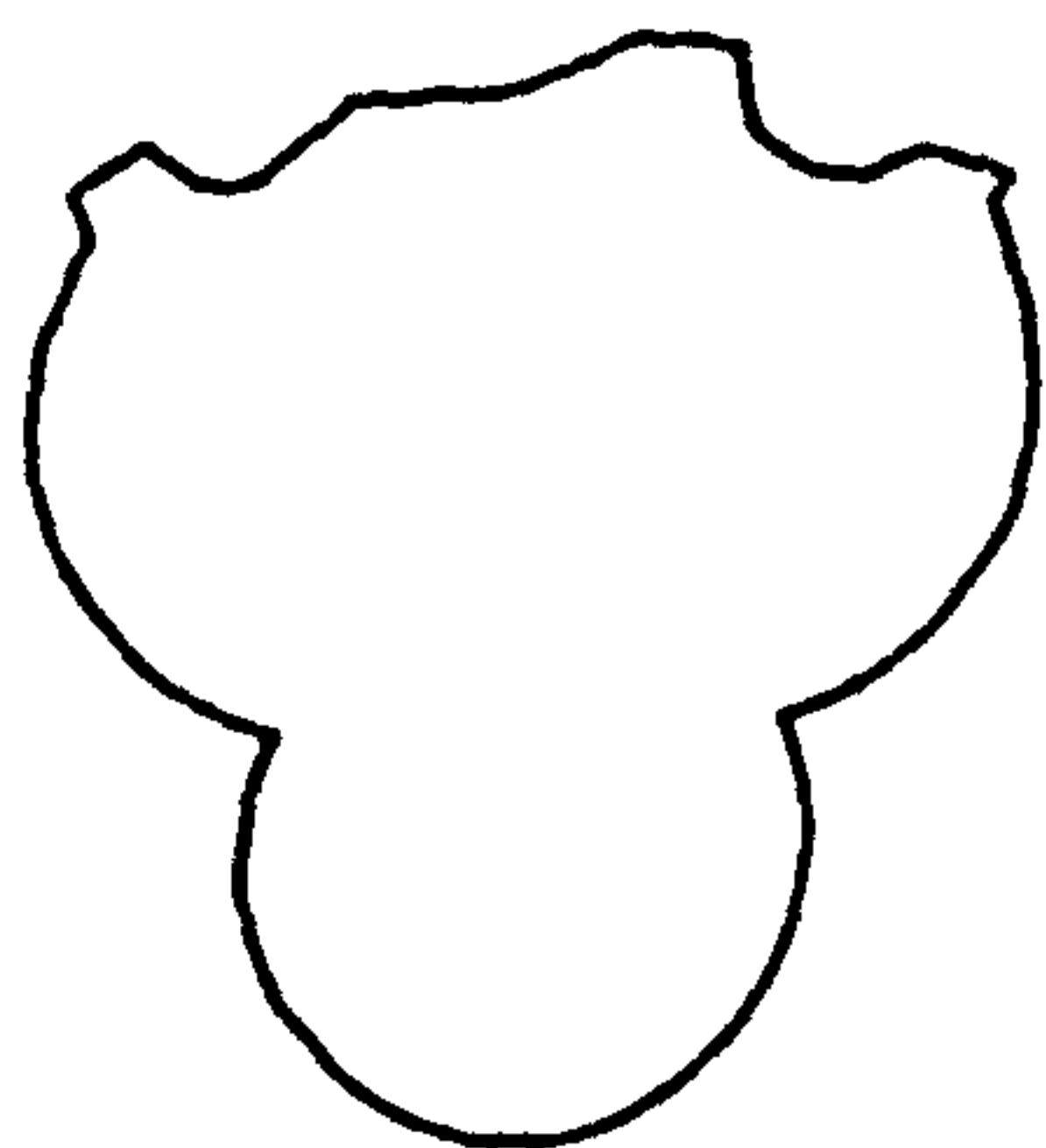




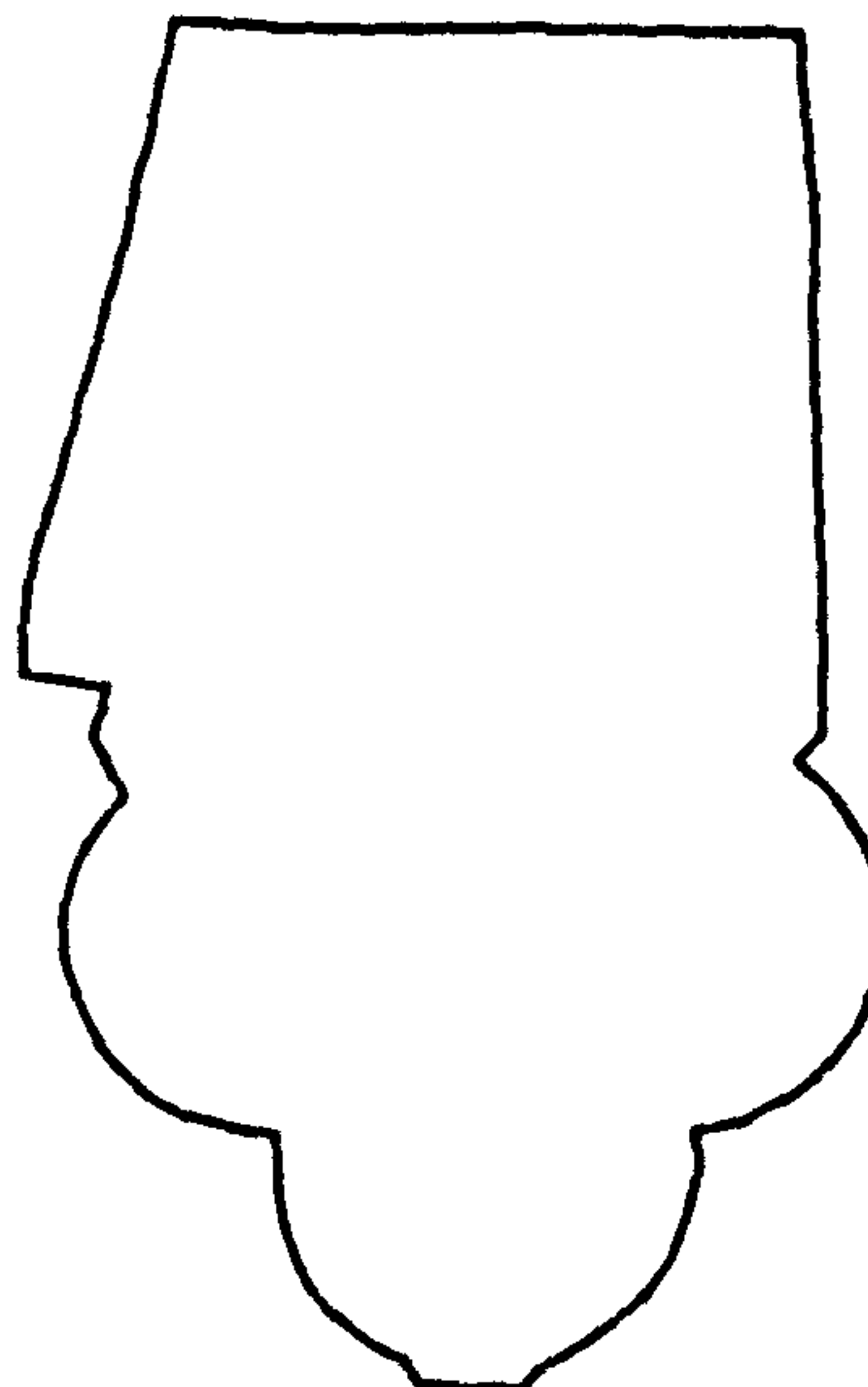
88105137



88105377



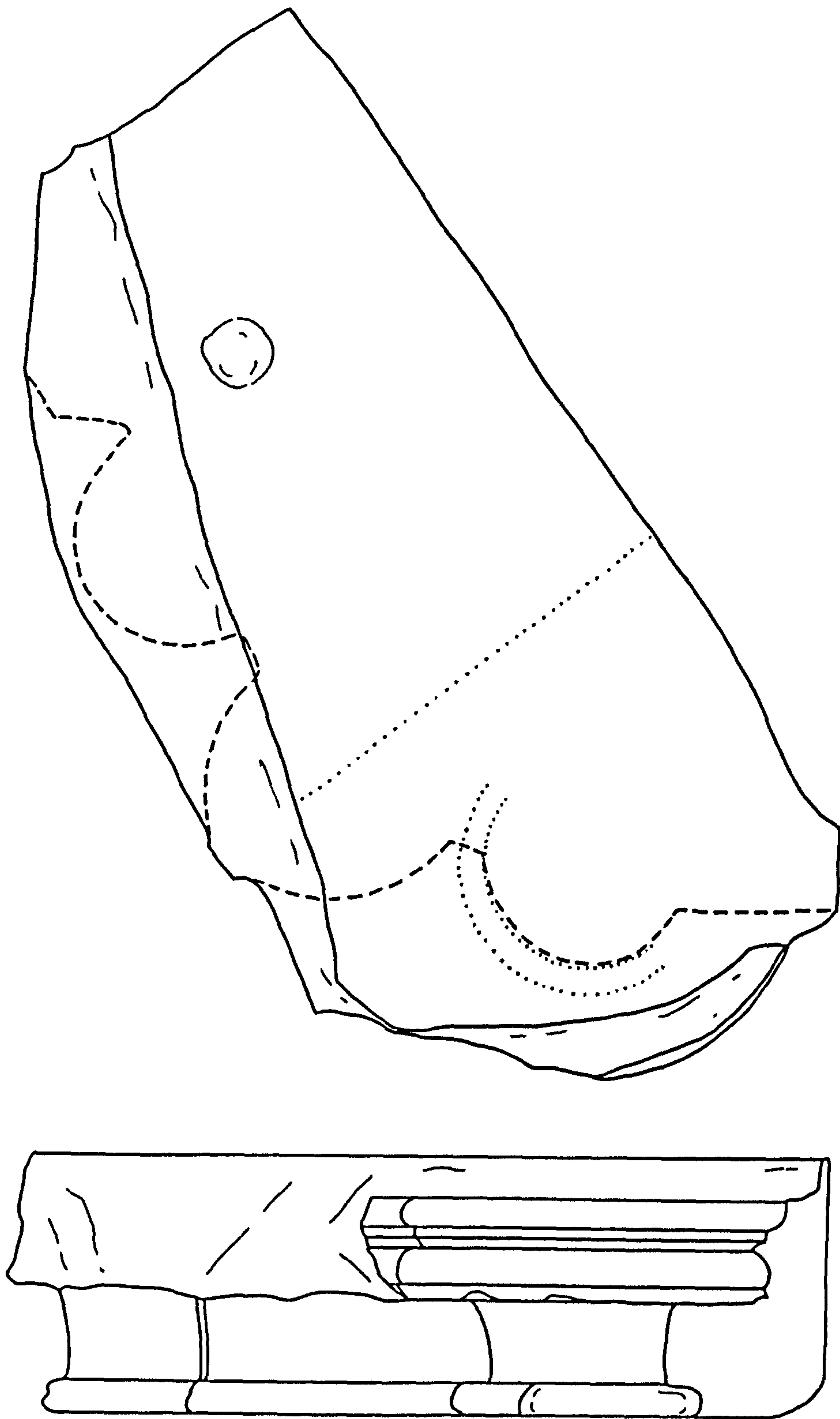
88105029



B48

Figure A30: Chamfered capital and respond, and triple shafts (unlocated). Scale 1:5.

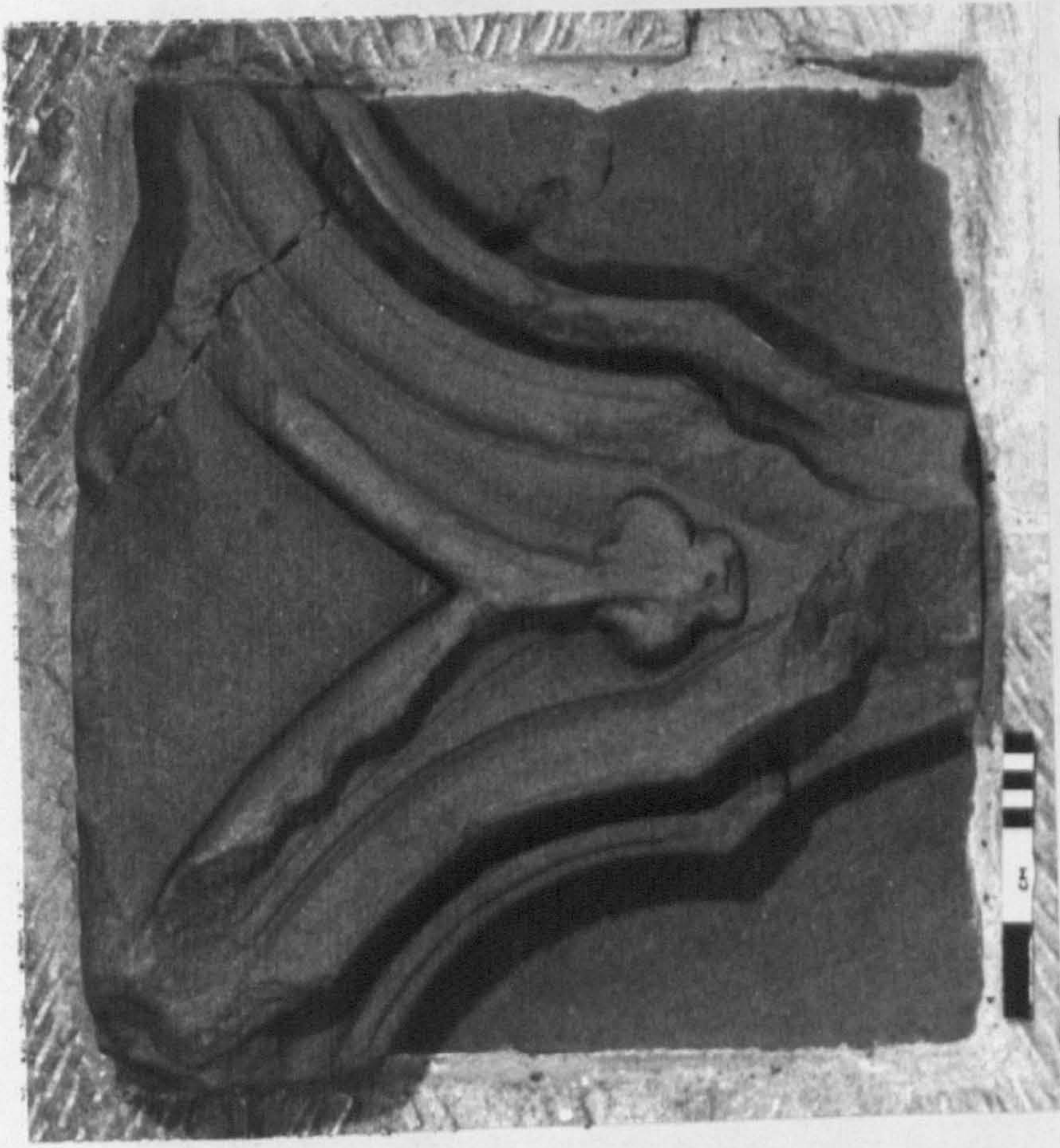




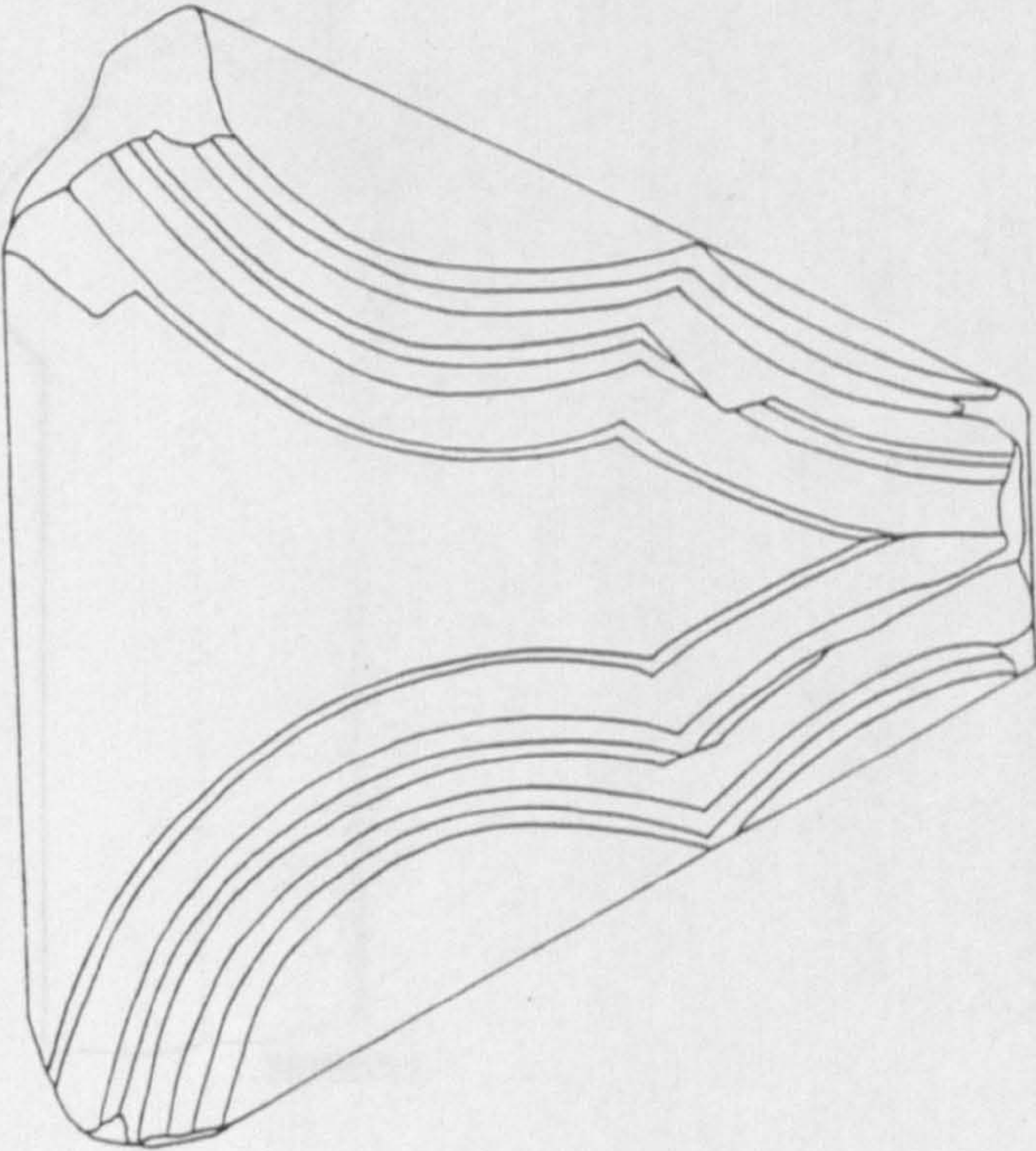
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Figure A31: Corner Capital (unlocated). Scale 1:5.





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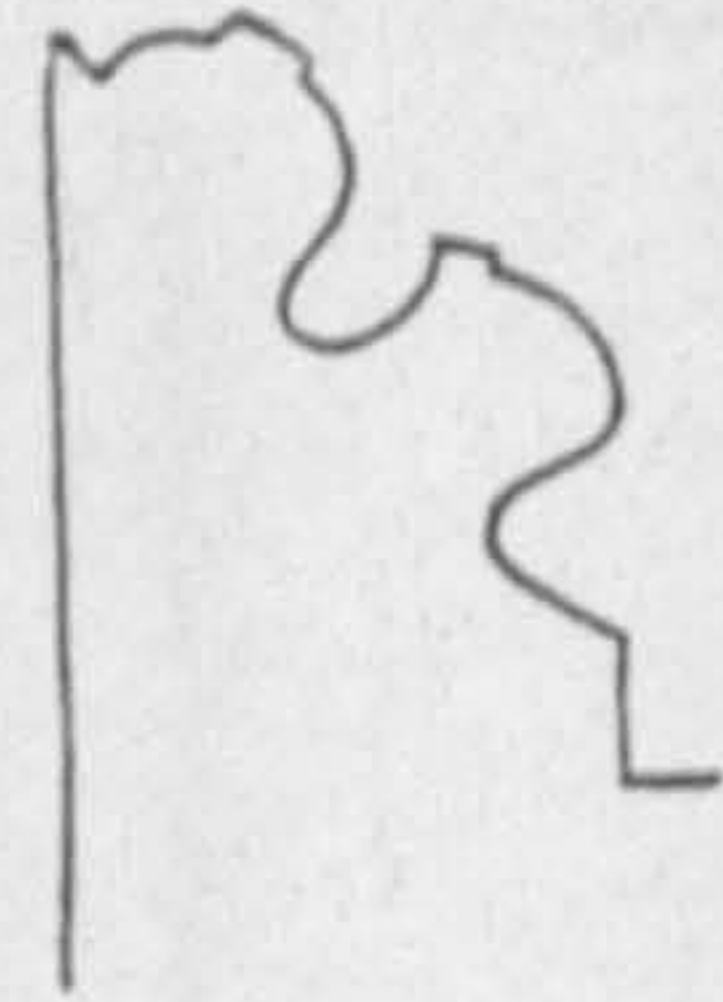
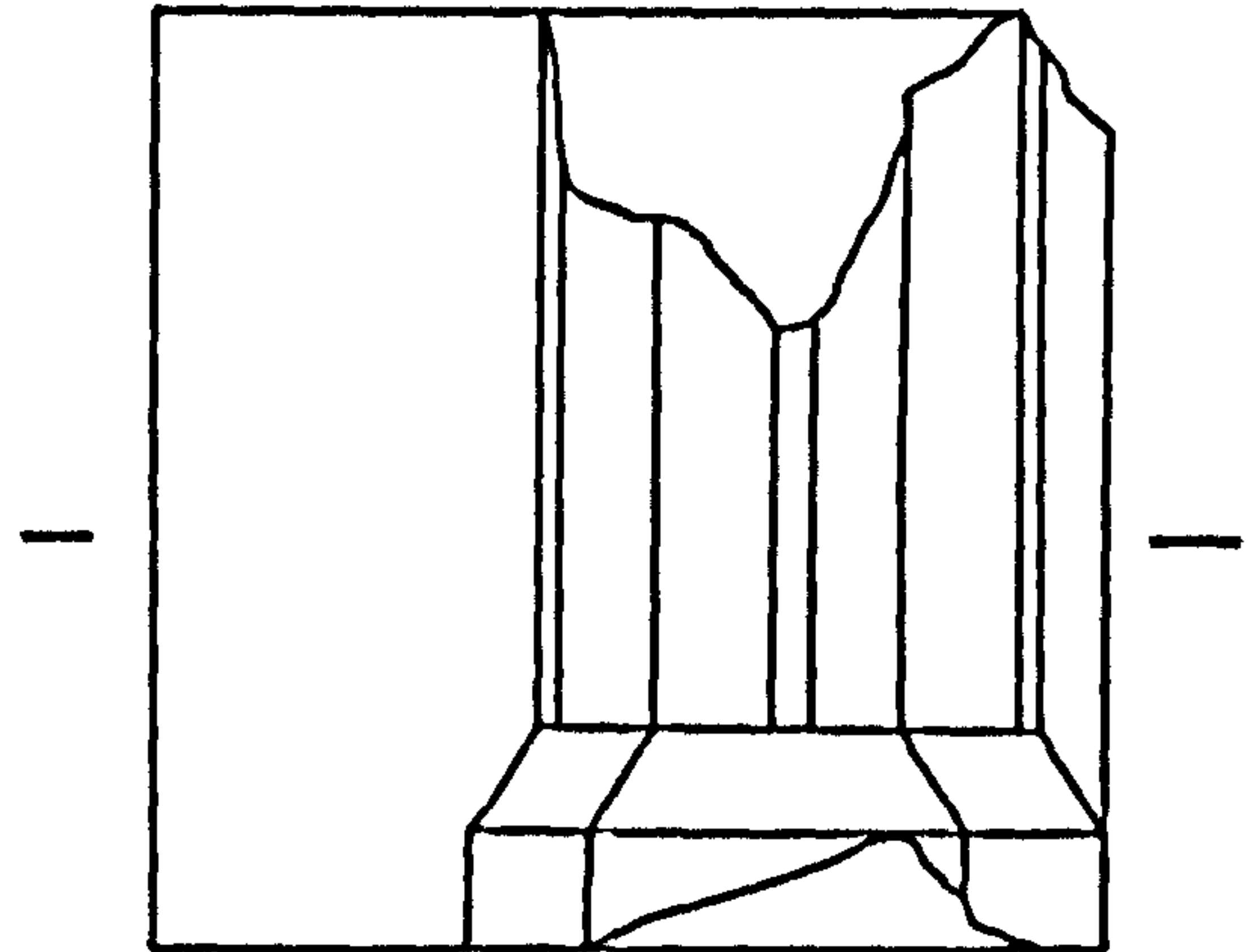
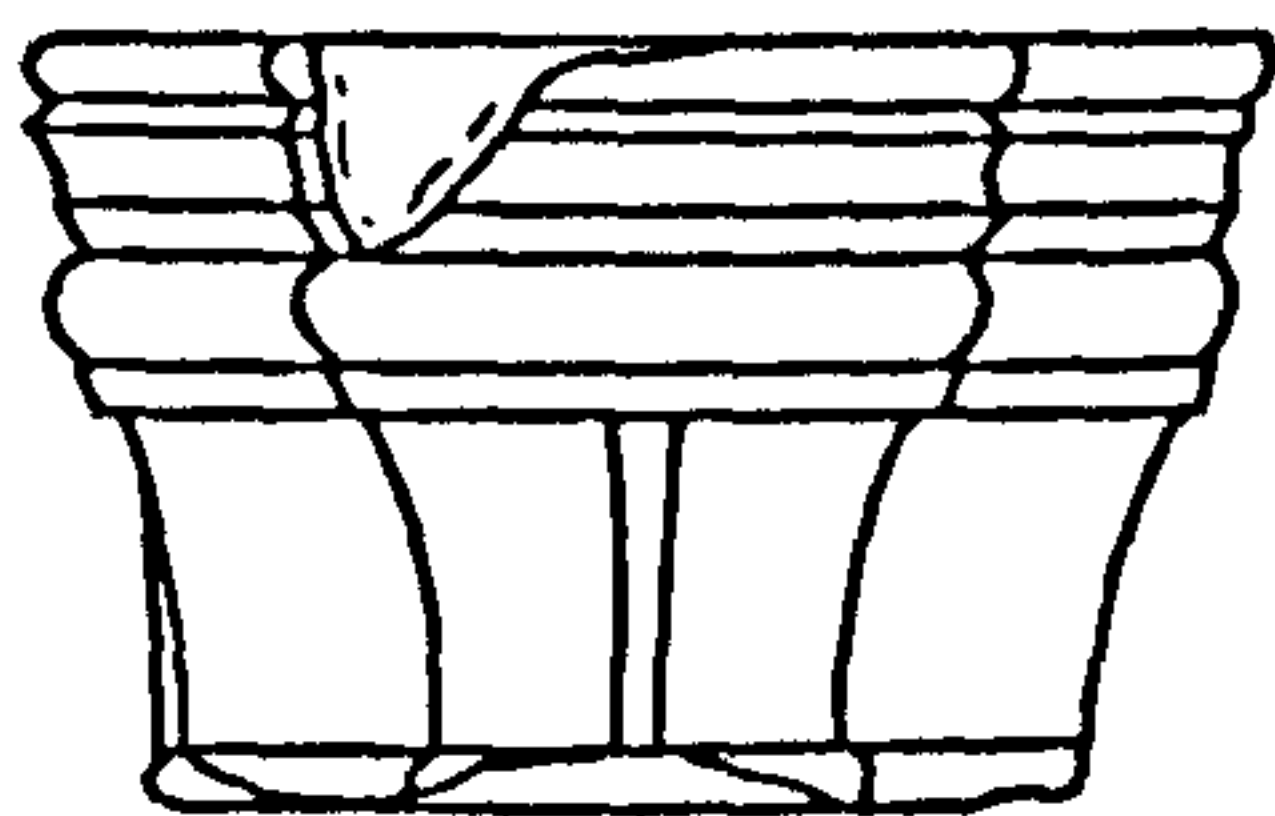
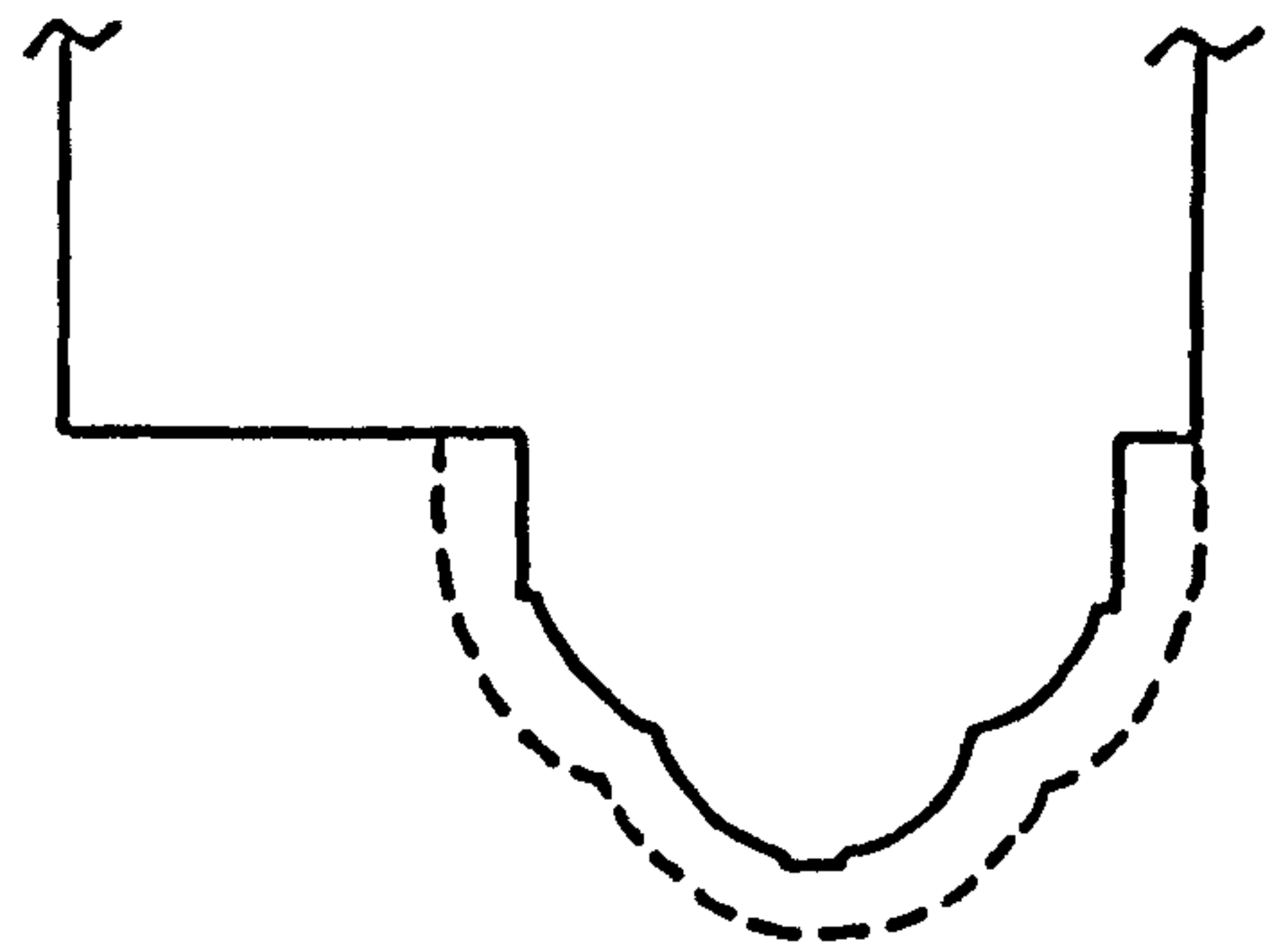
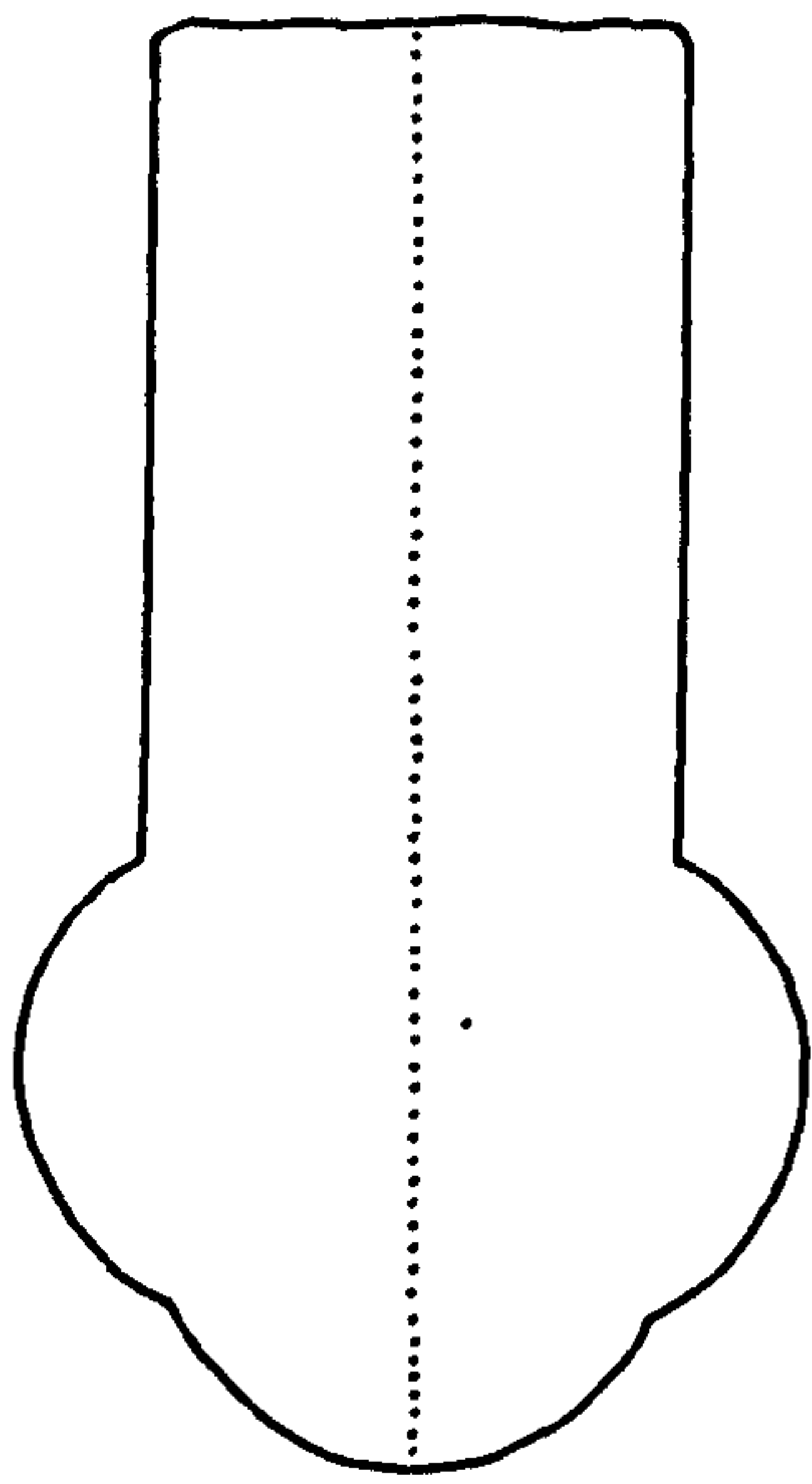


Figure A32: Blank arcading (unlocated). Drawn scale 1:5, photographic scale = 0.15m. (160 after AB; photo, D. Kendrick).

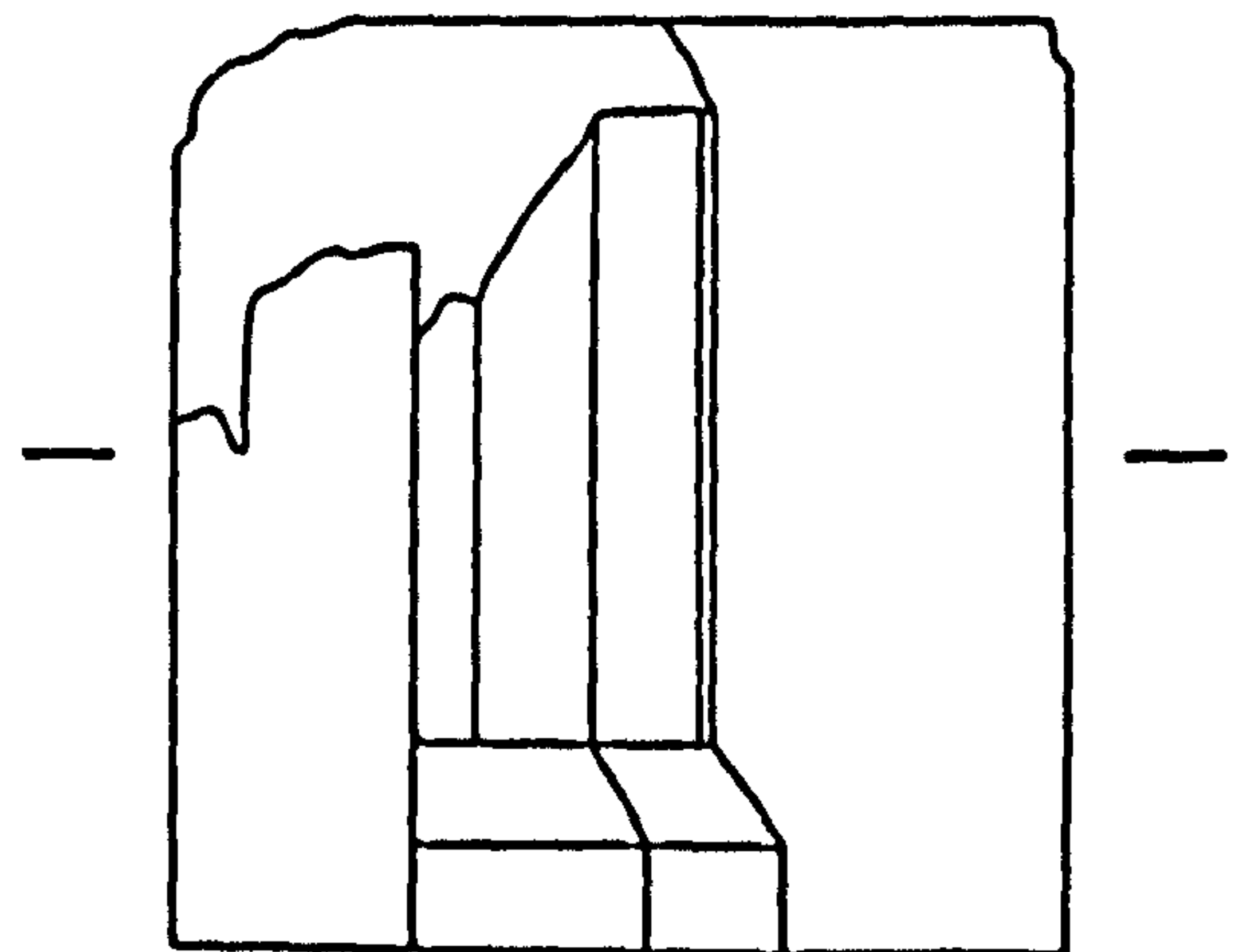
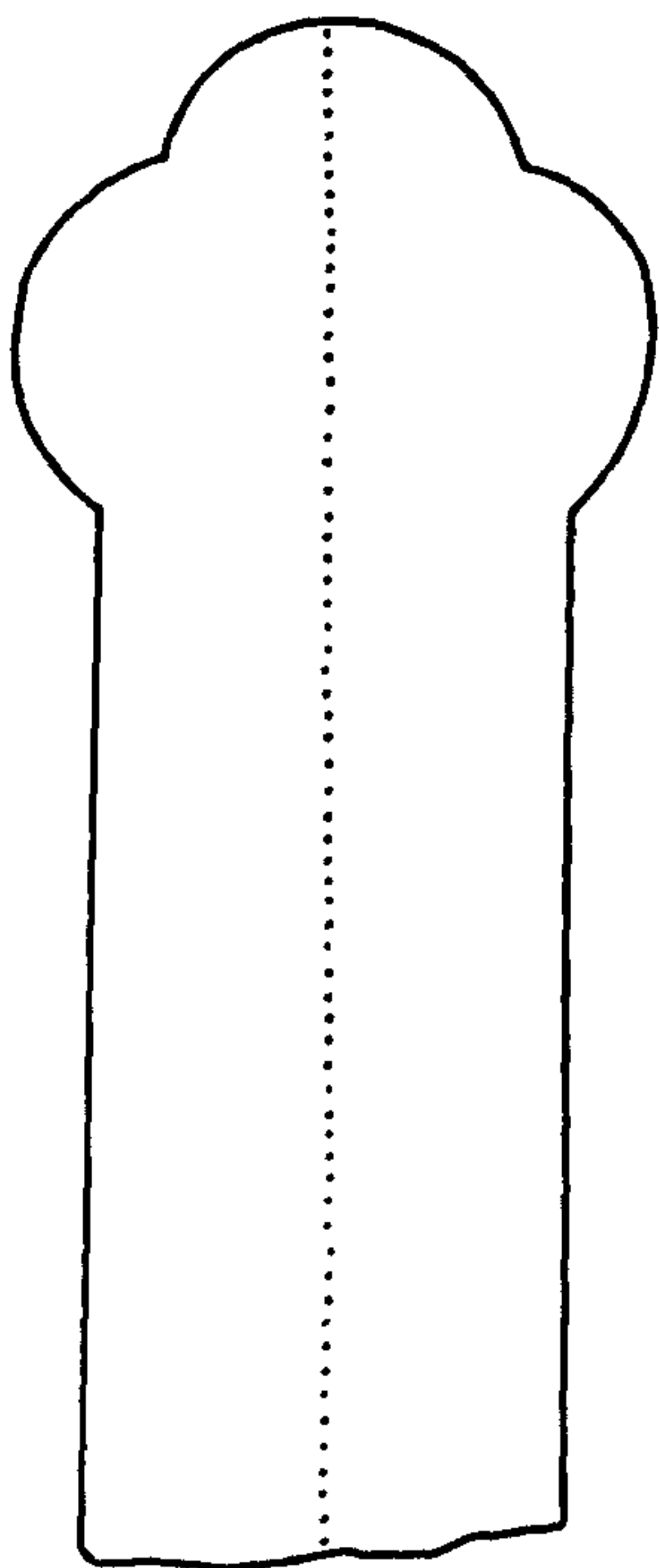
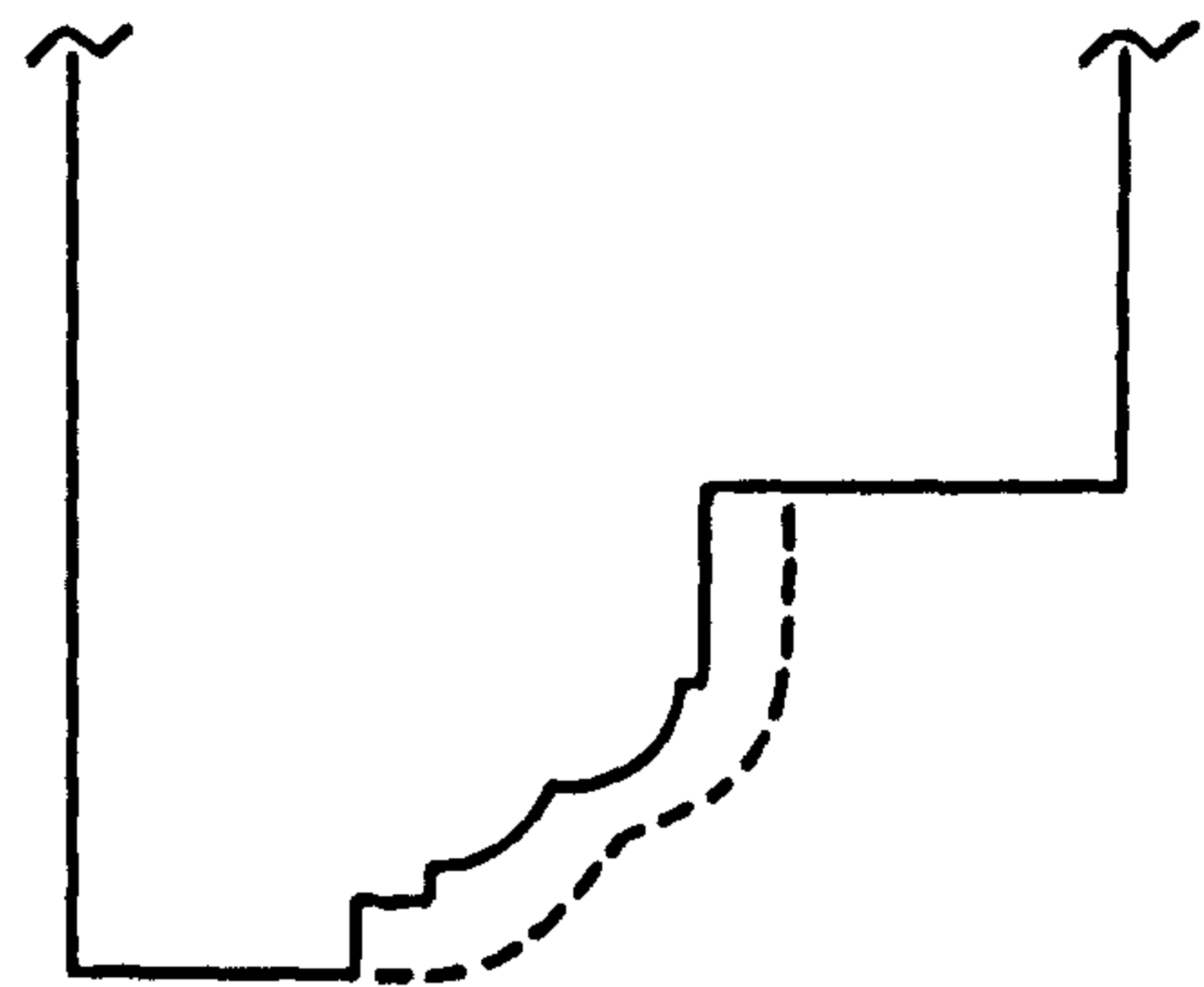
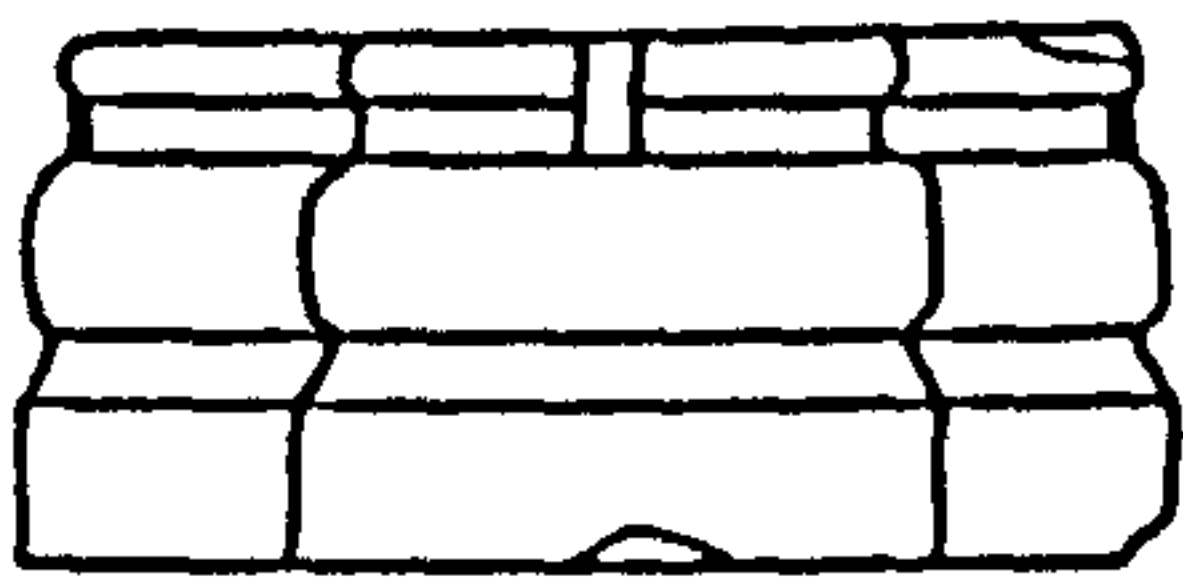
Figure A33: Triple capitata arcades (unlocated after AB)





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Figure A33: Triple capitals and bases, possibly associated with blank arcading. Scale 1:5. (023 and 161 after AB).



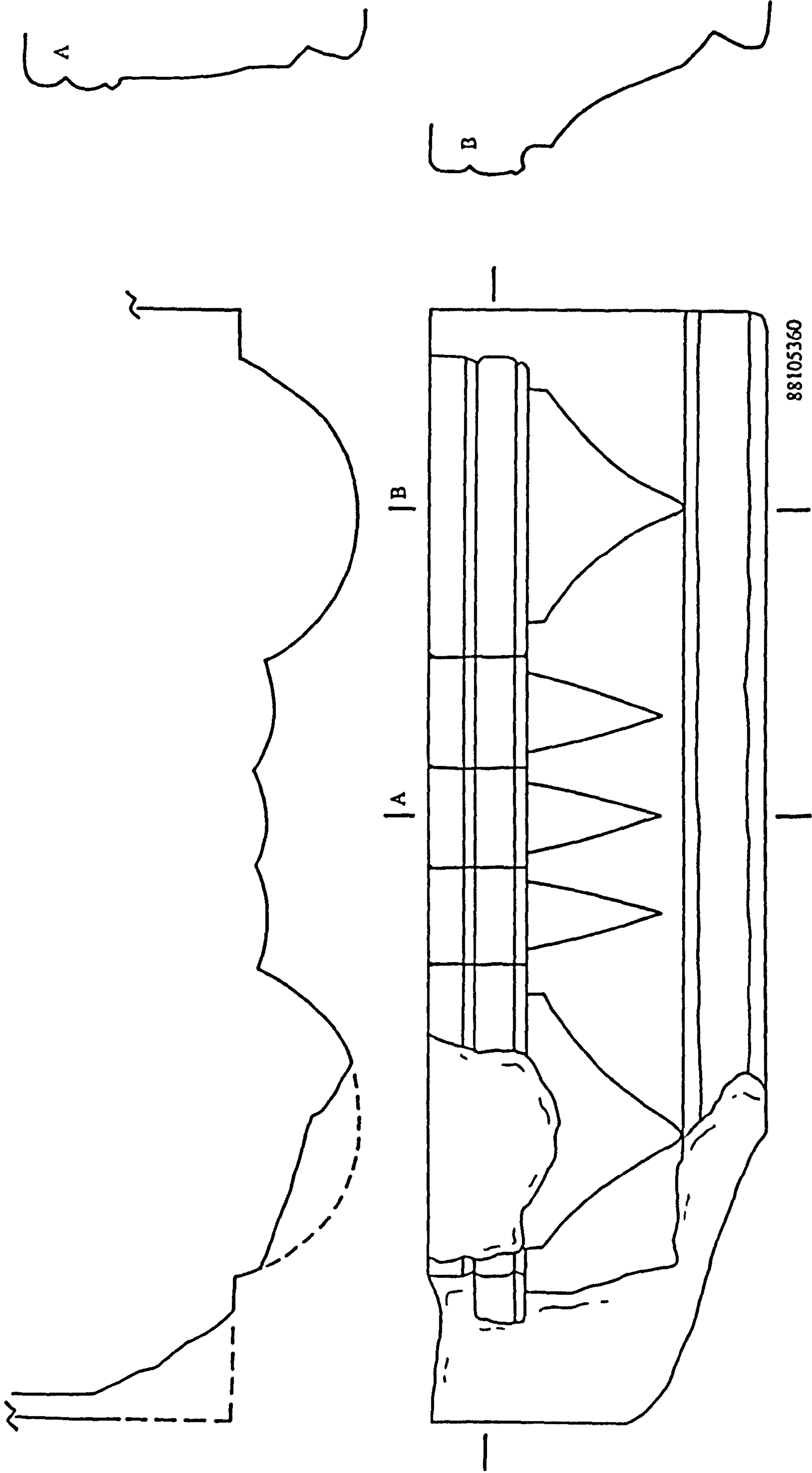
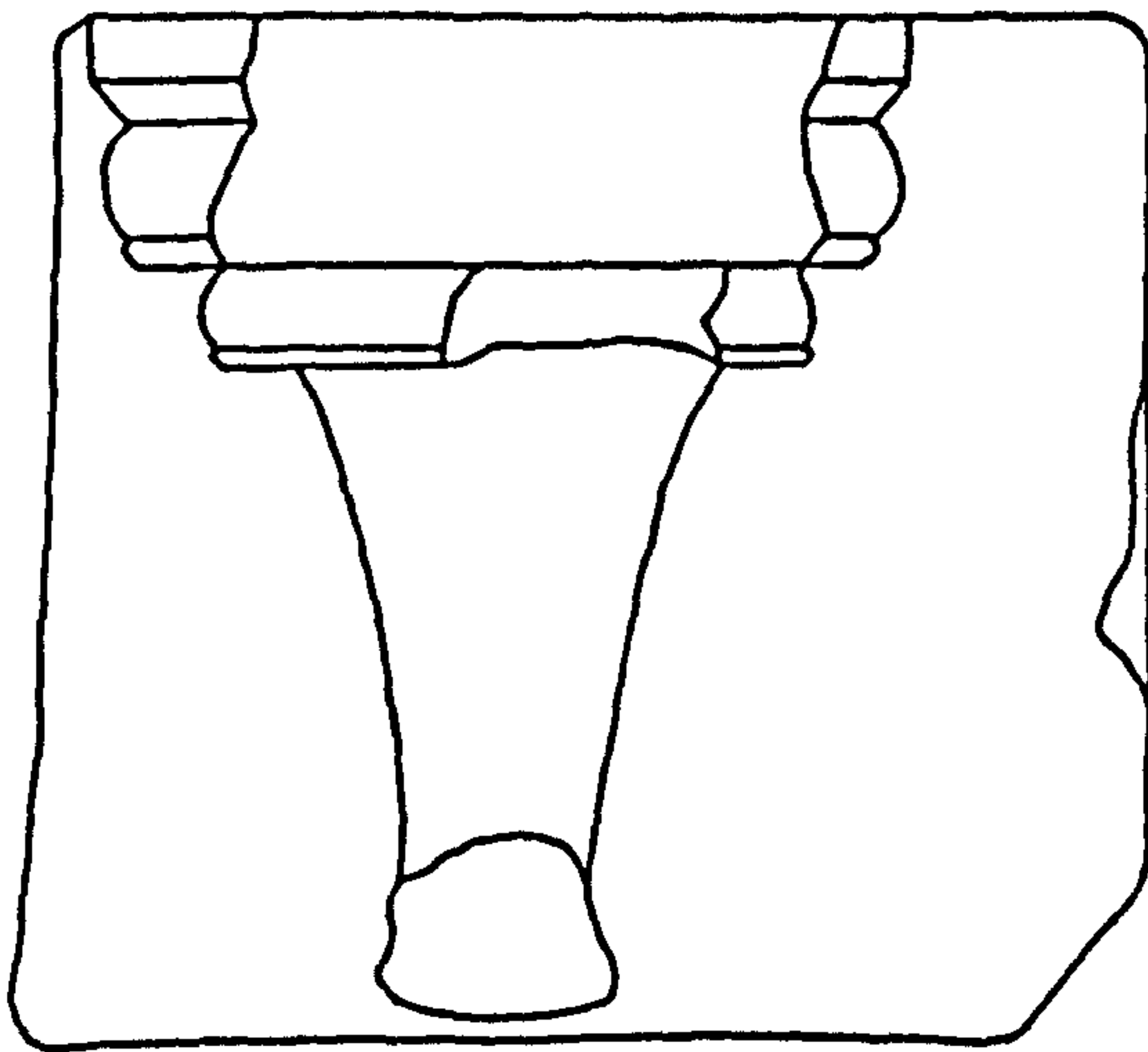
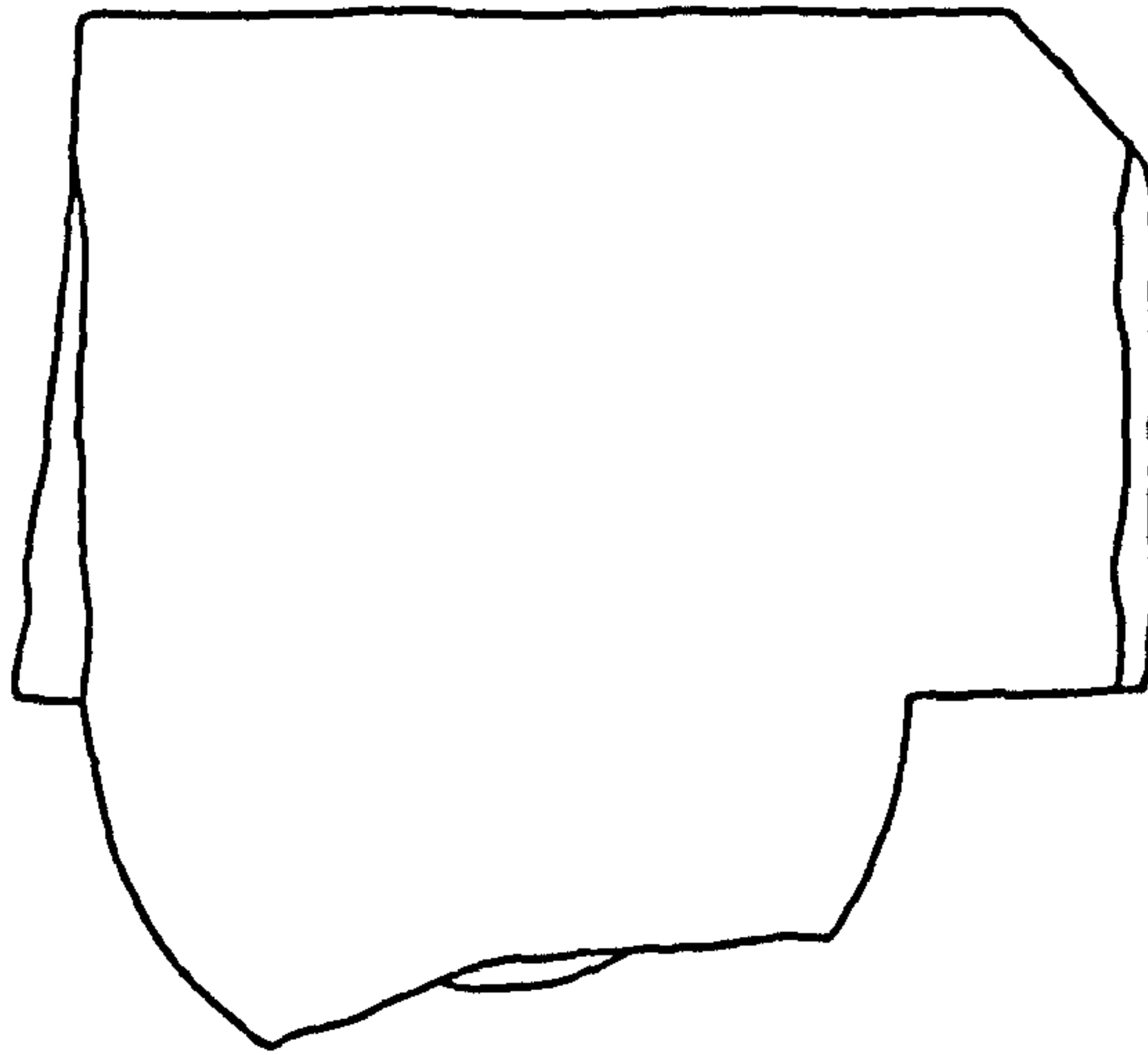
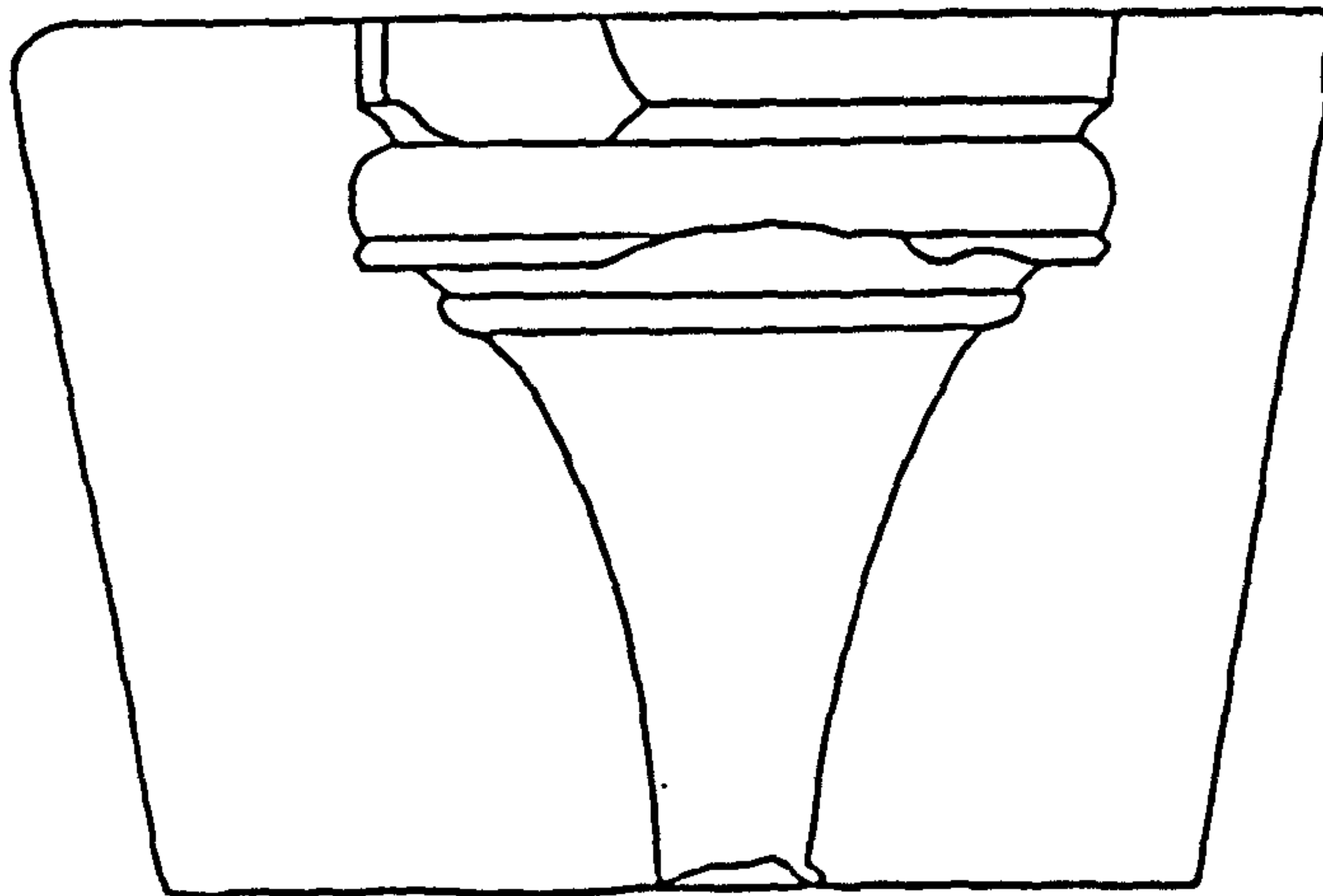
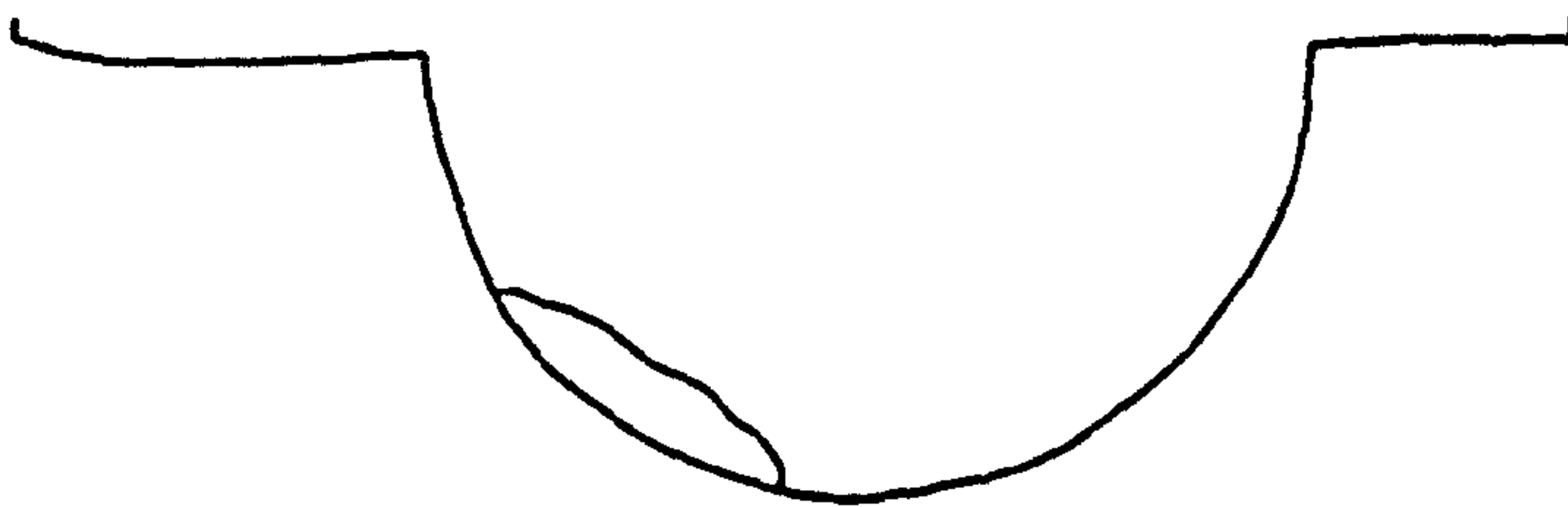


Figure A34: Corbel block (unlocated). Scale 1:5. (after AB).





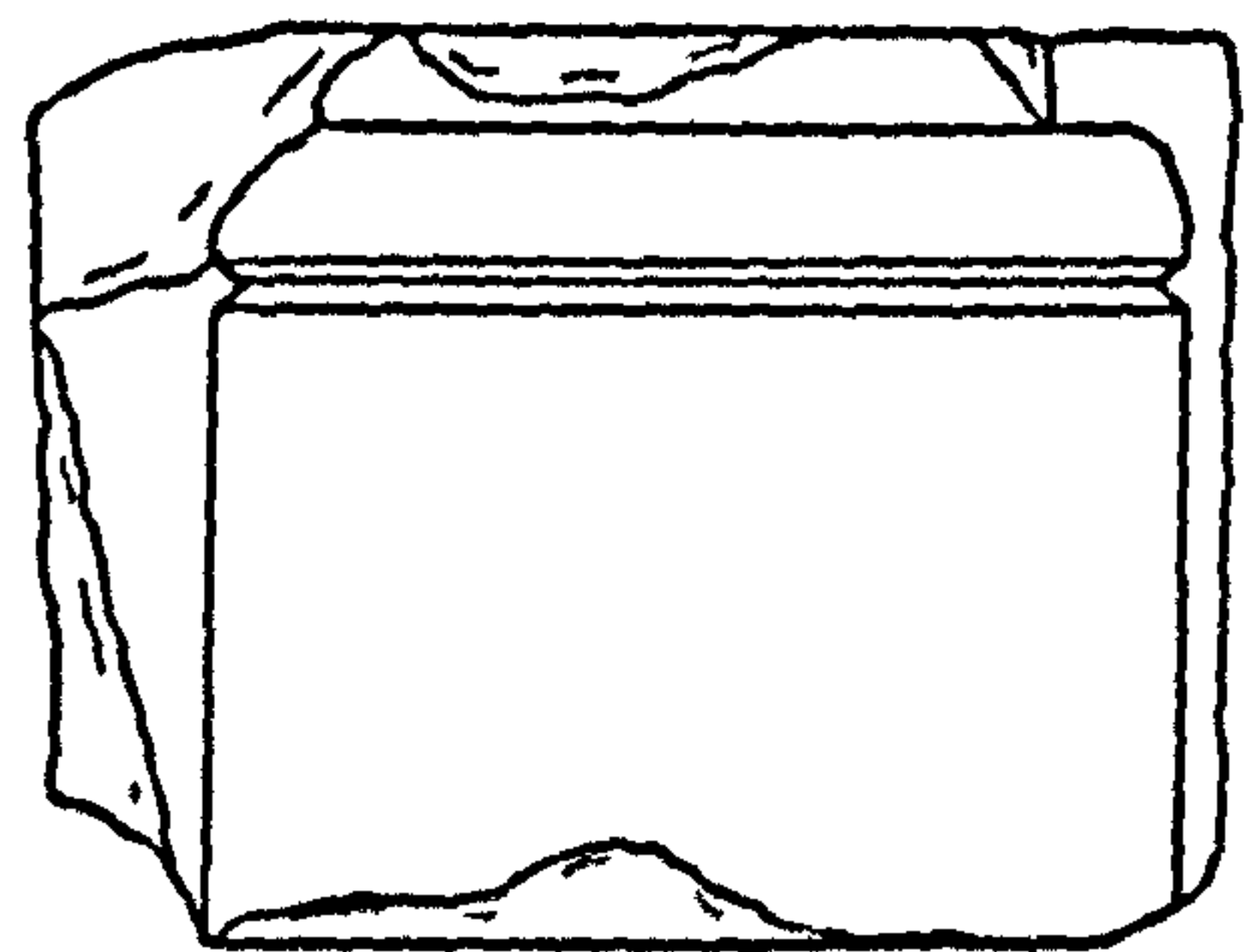
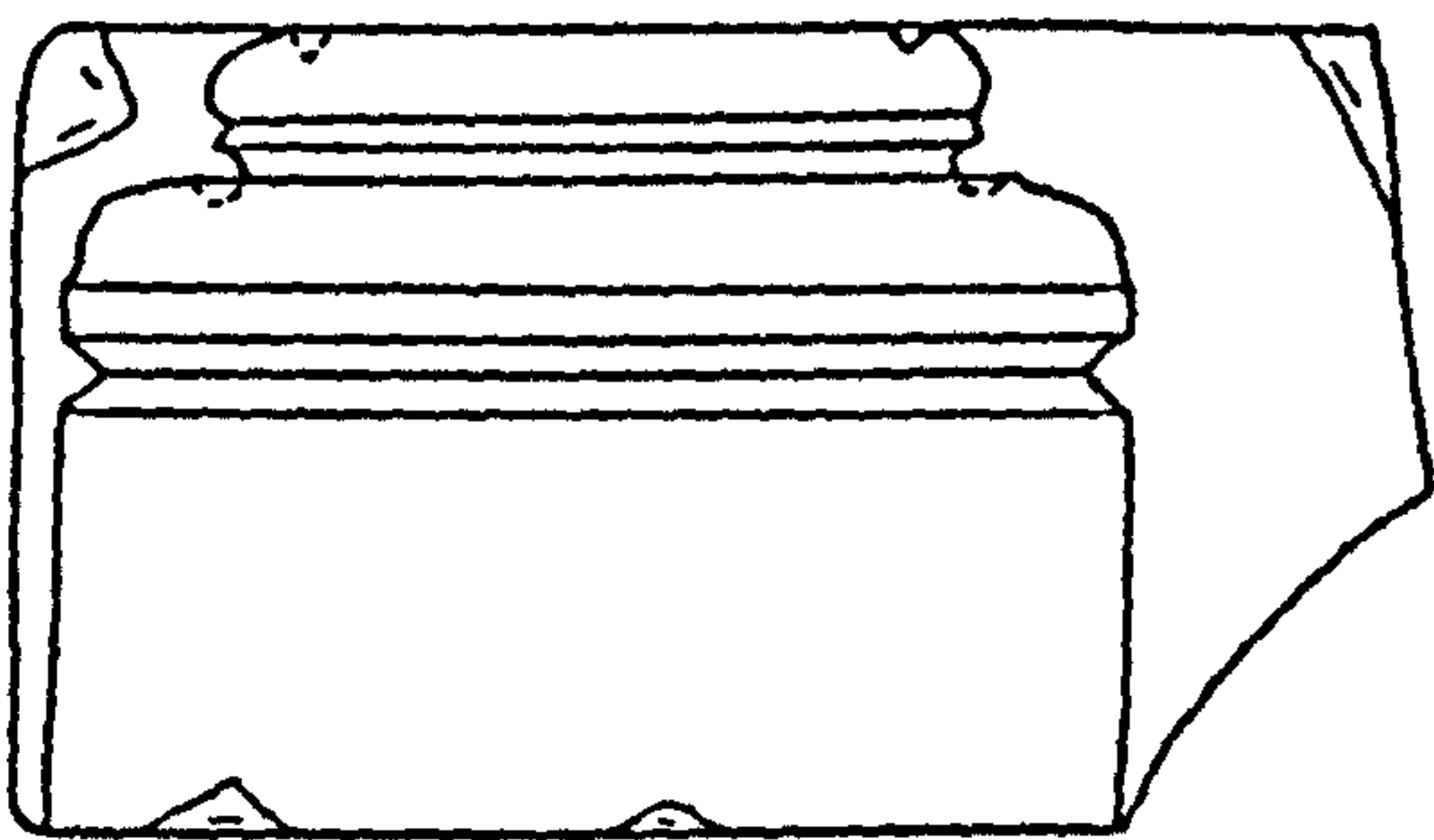
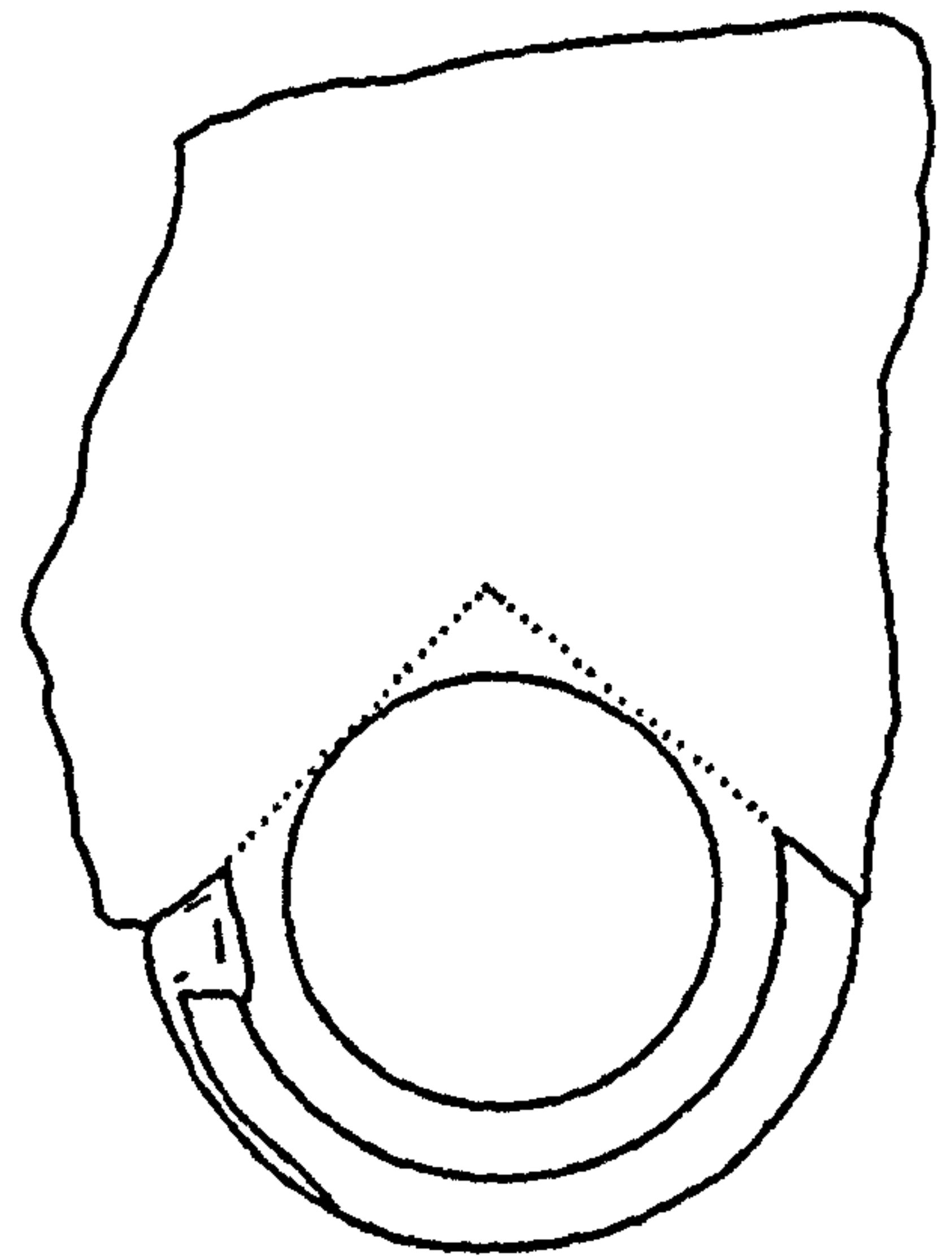
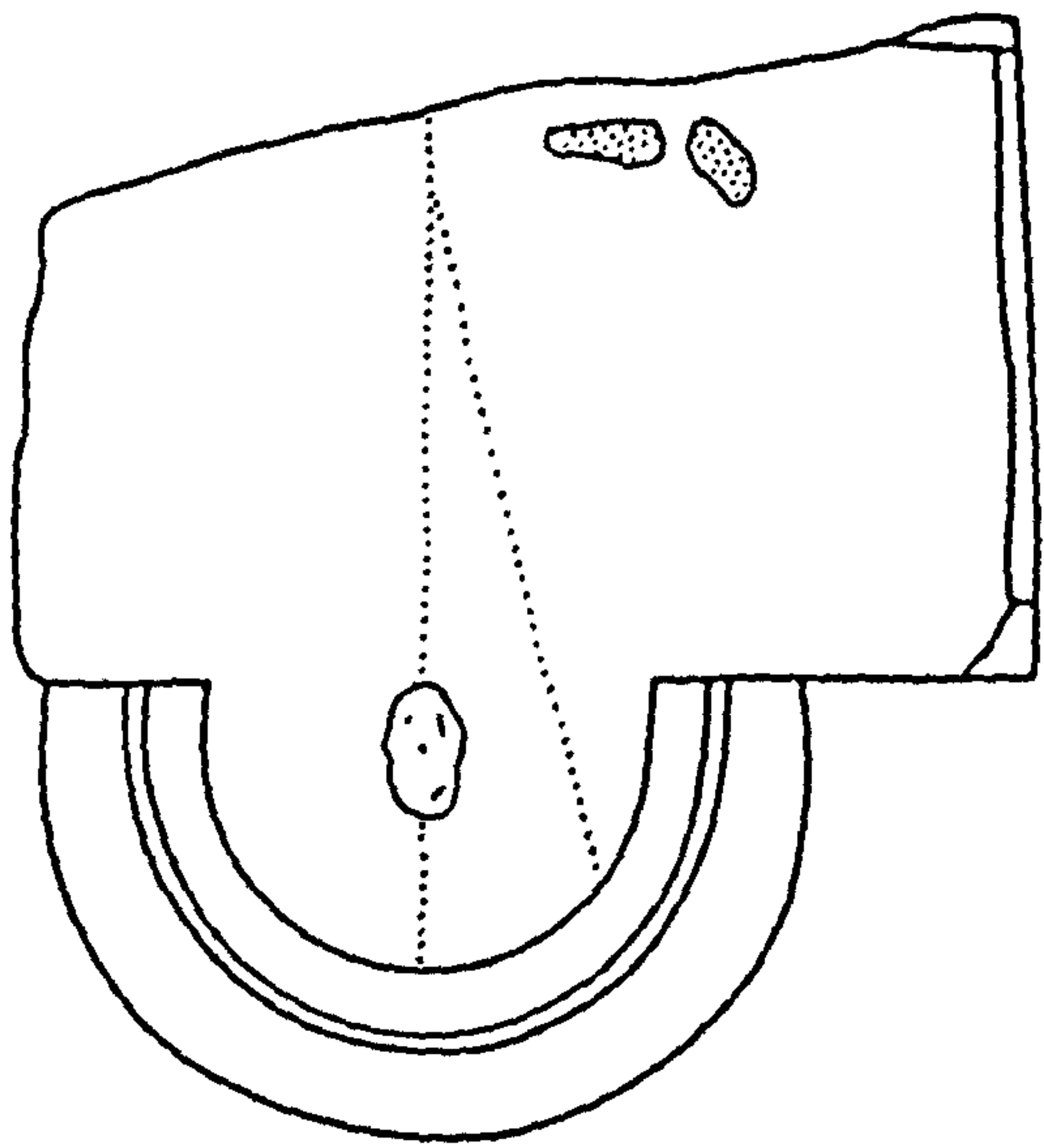
88105158



B58

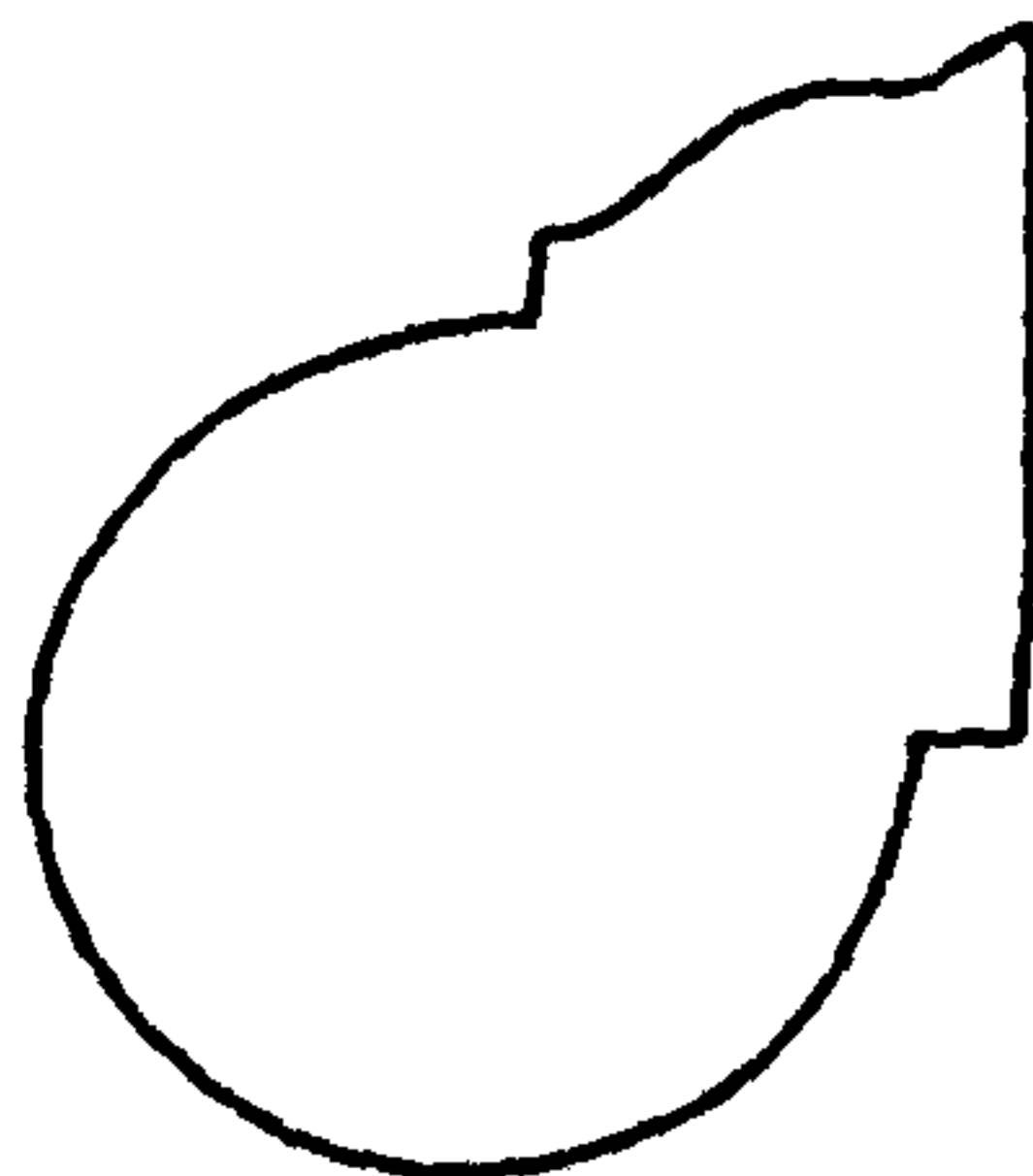
Figure A35: Corbels (unlocated). B58 is still in the wall of a nearby building. Scale 1:5.



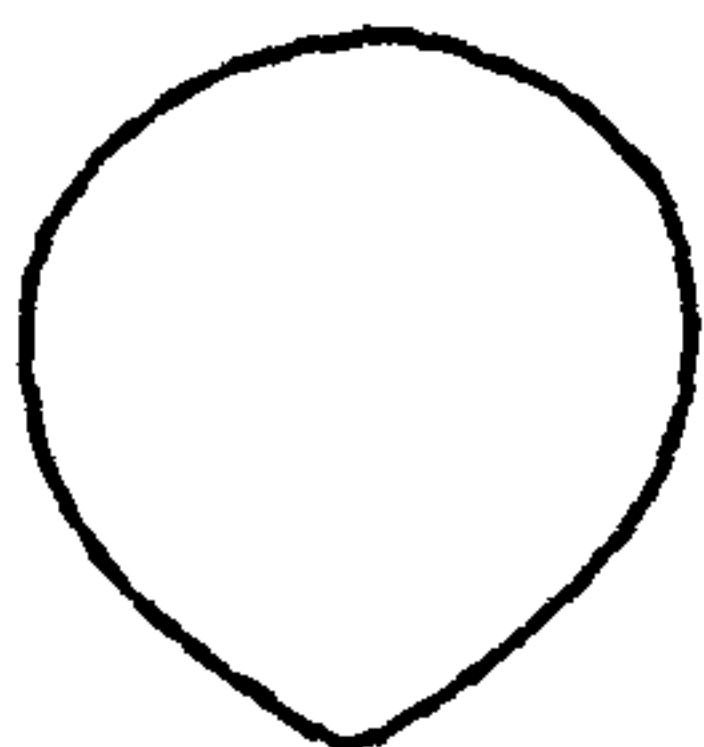


88105027

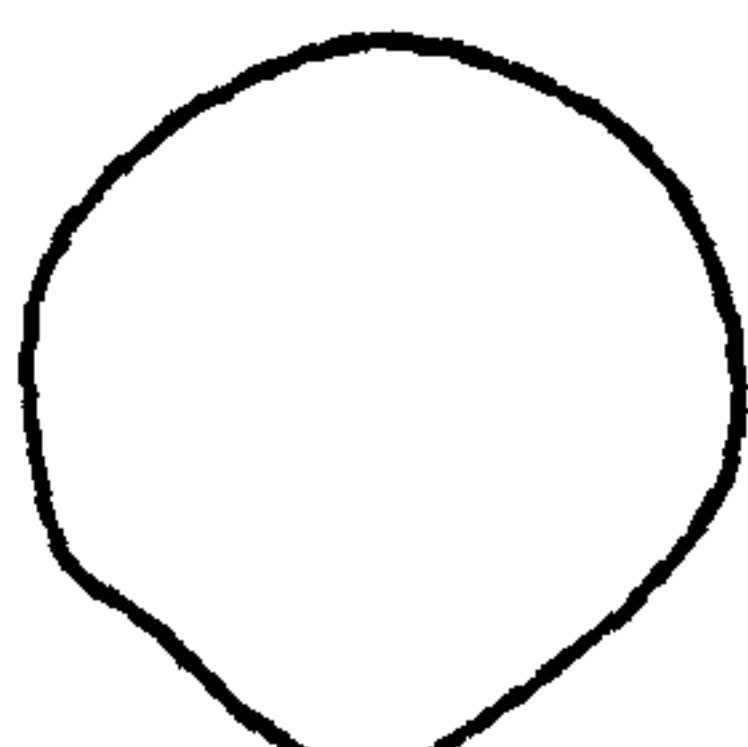
88105028



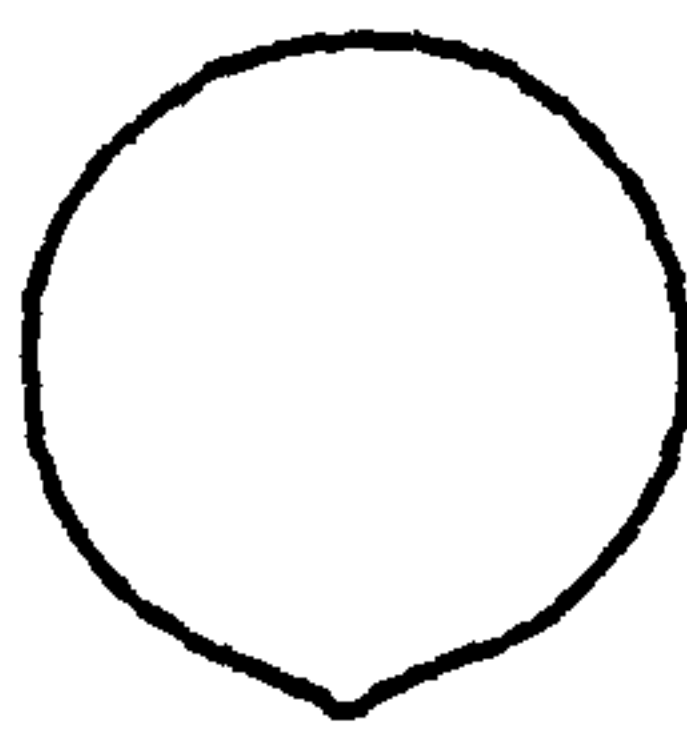
88105135



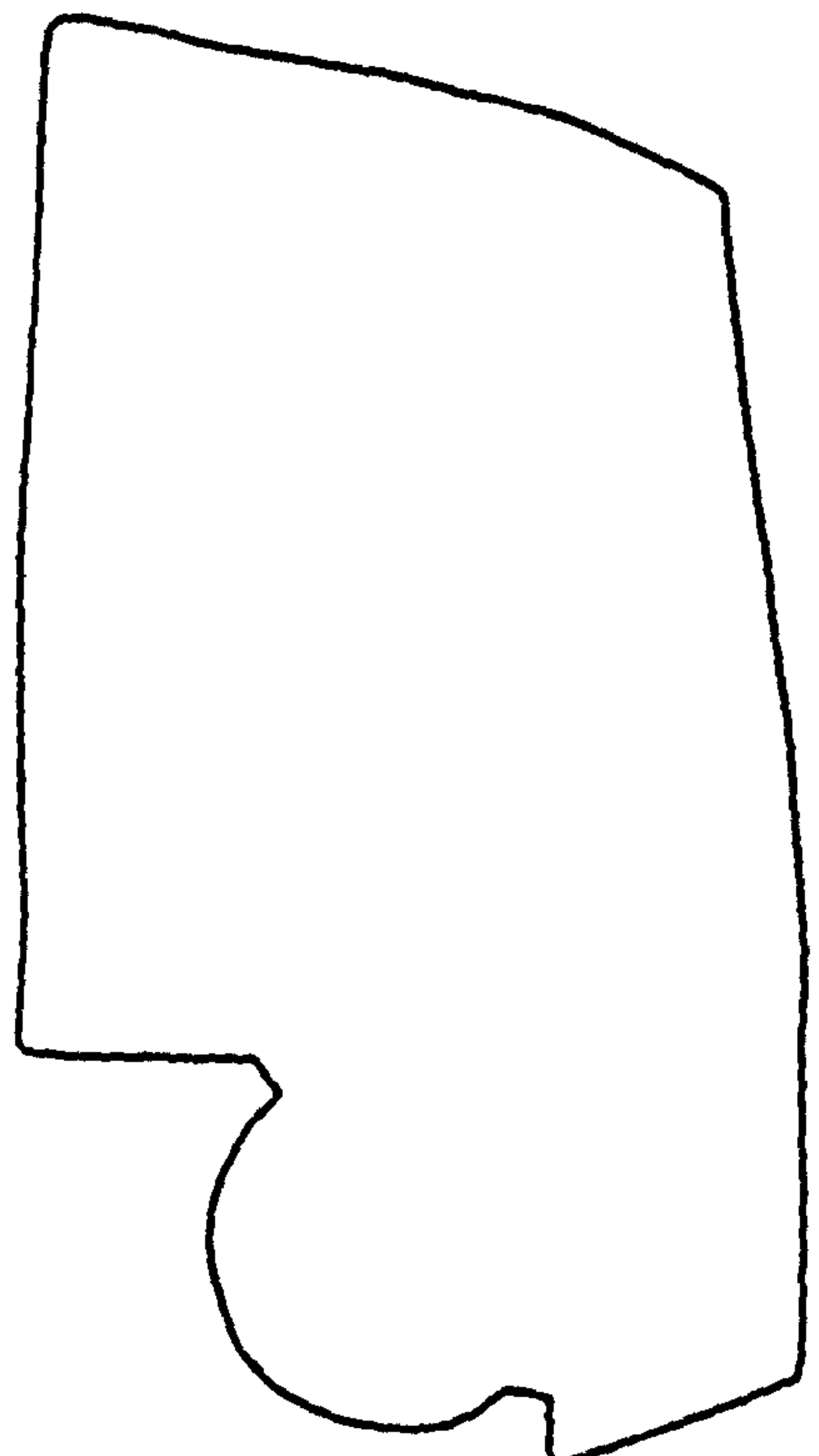
88105183



88105361



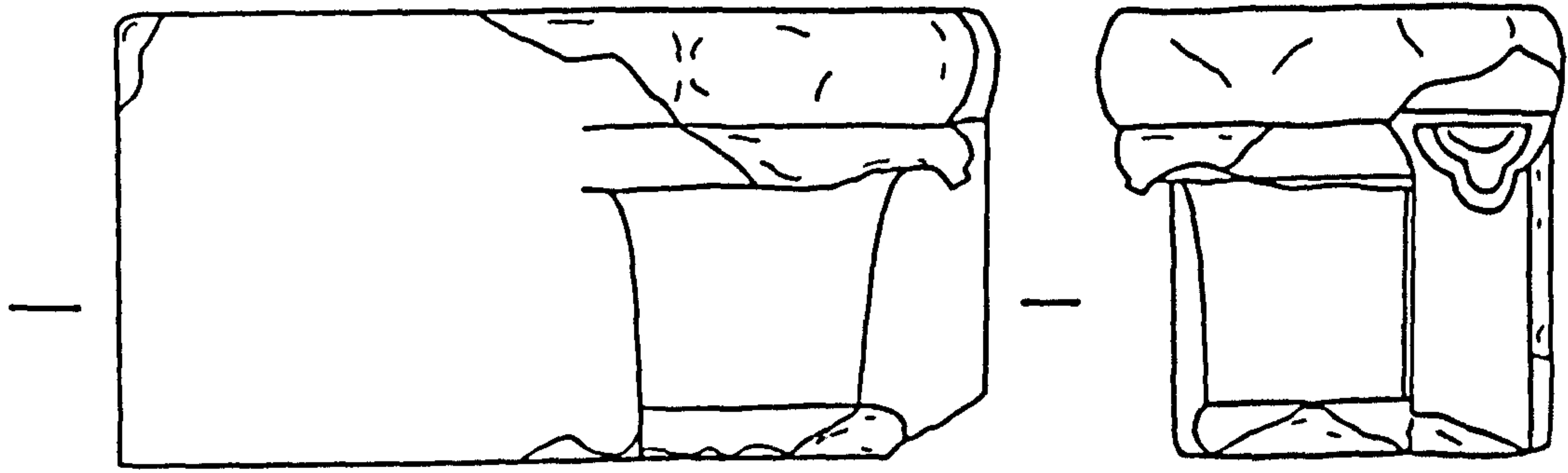
88105360



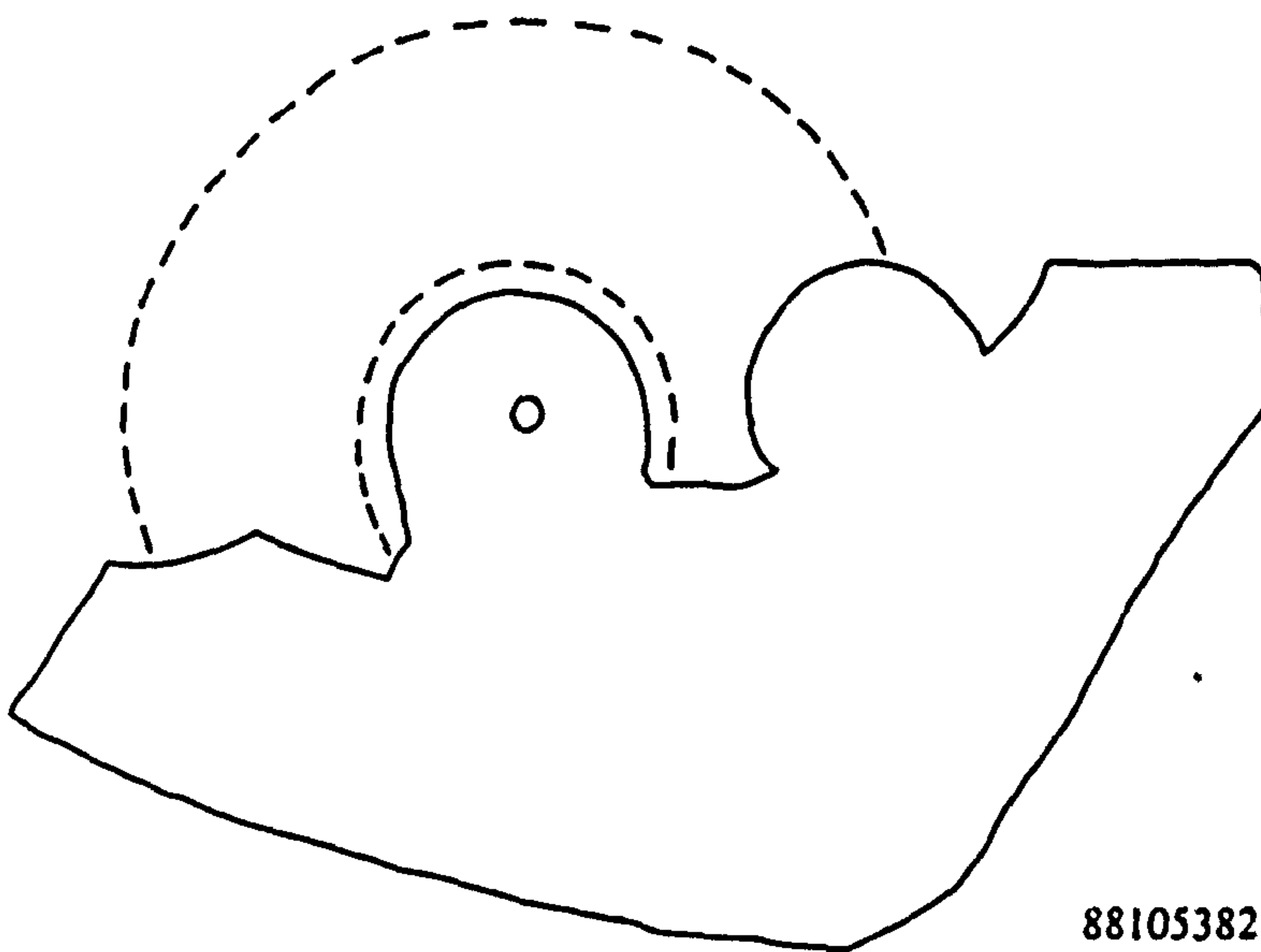
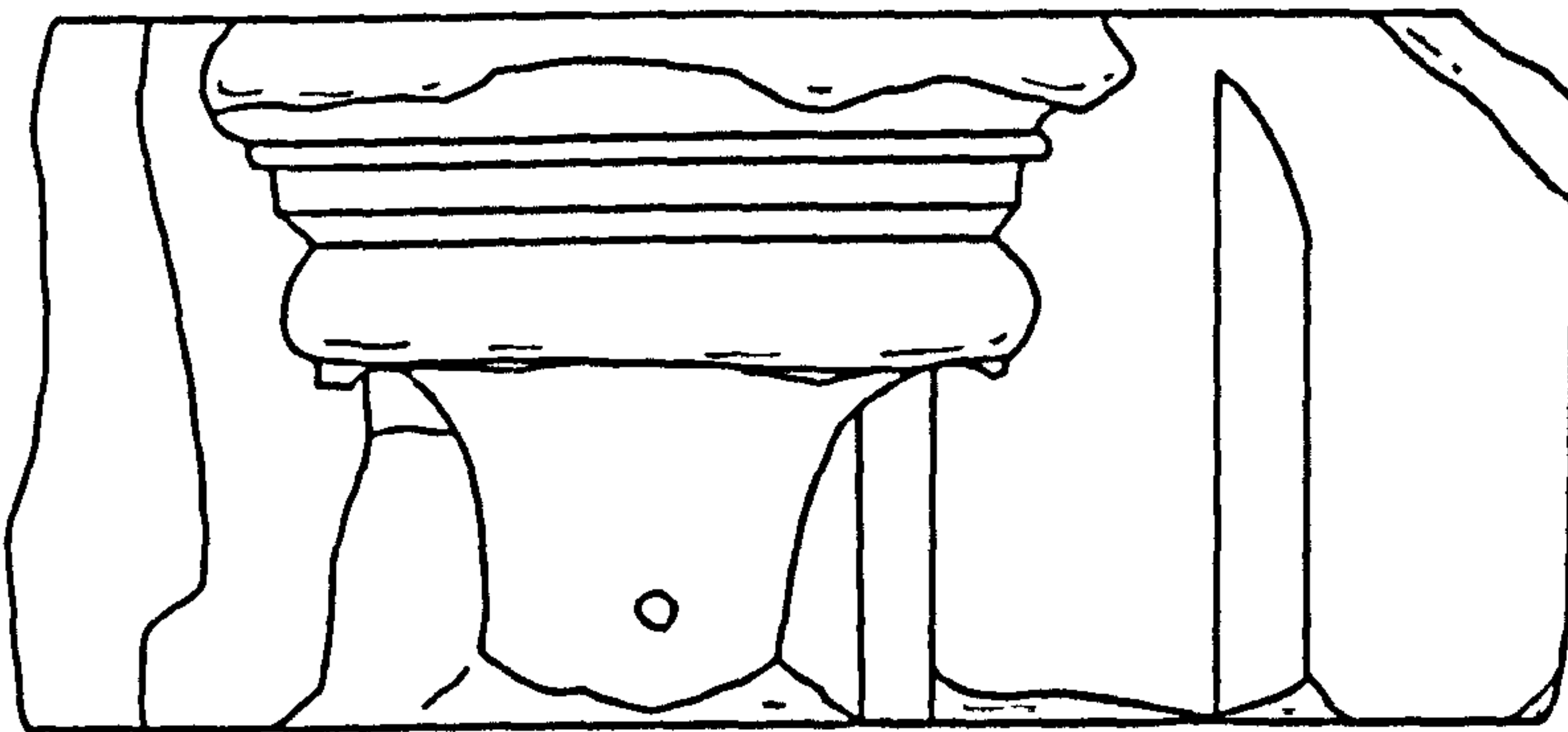
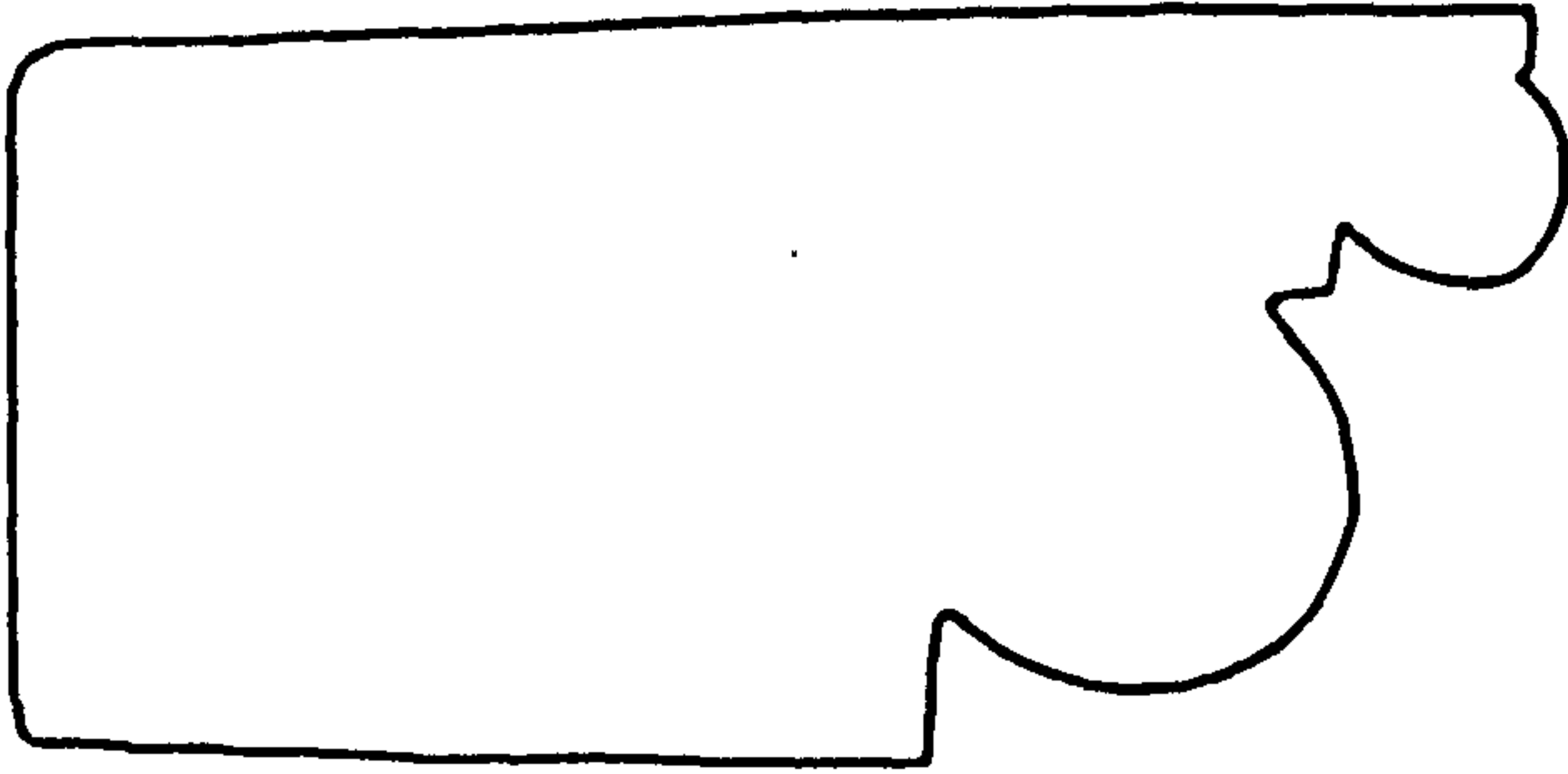
88105418

Figure A36: Bases and shafts (unlocated). Scale 1:5. (027 and 028 after AB).





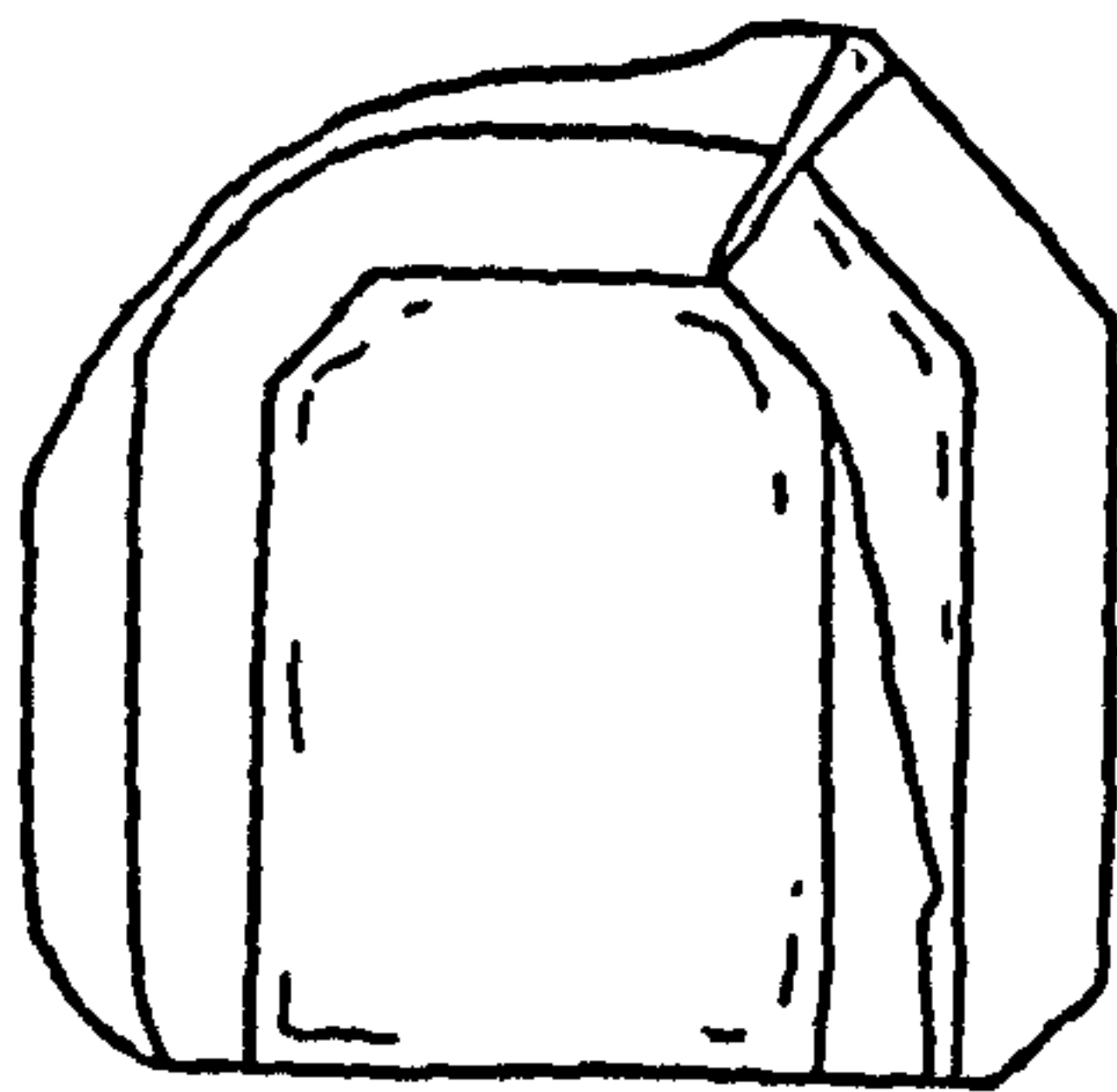
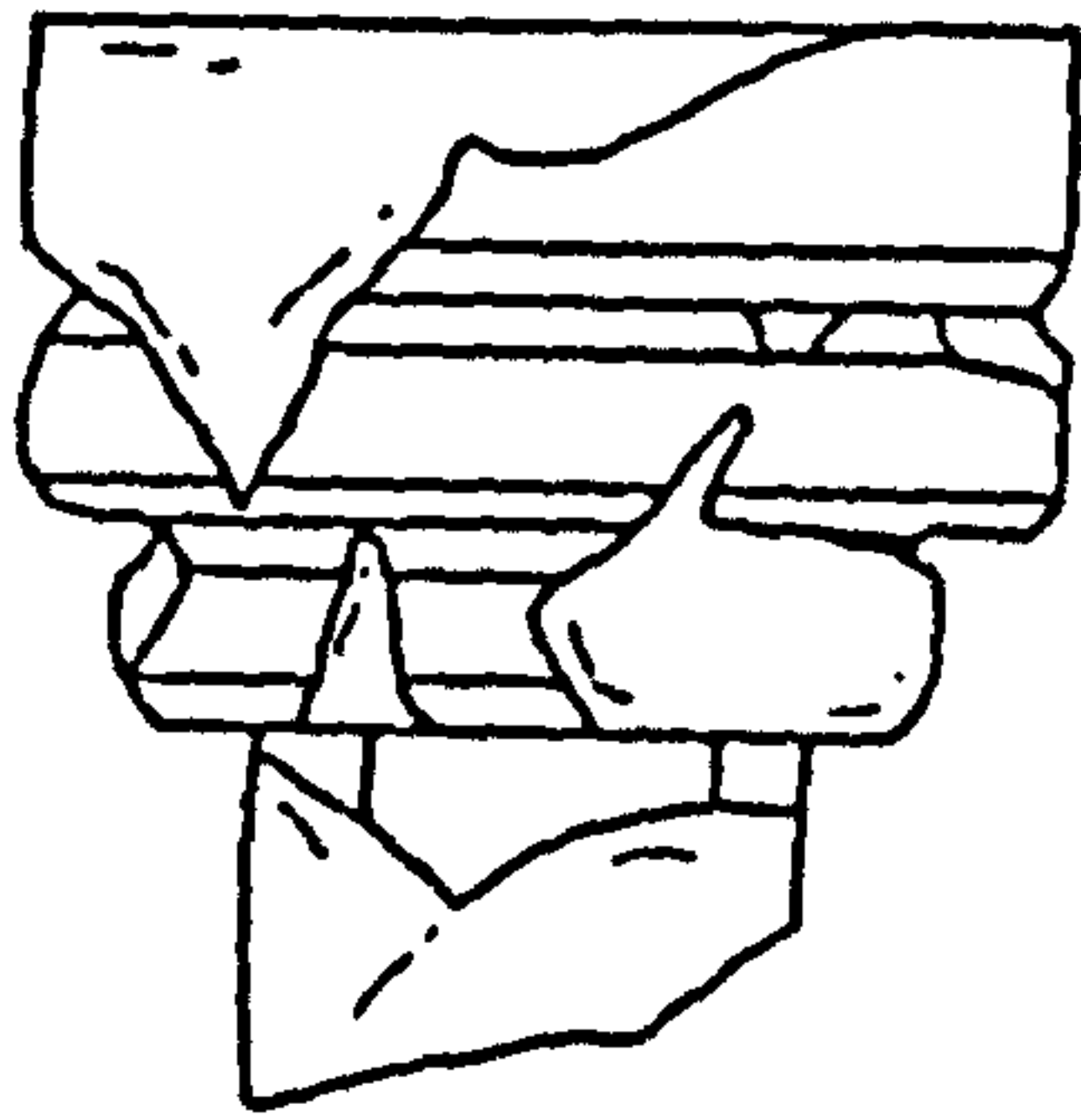
88105182



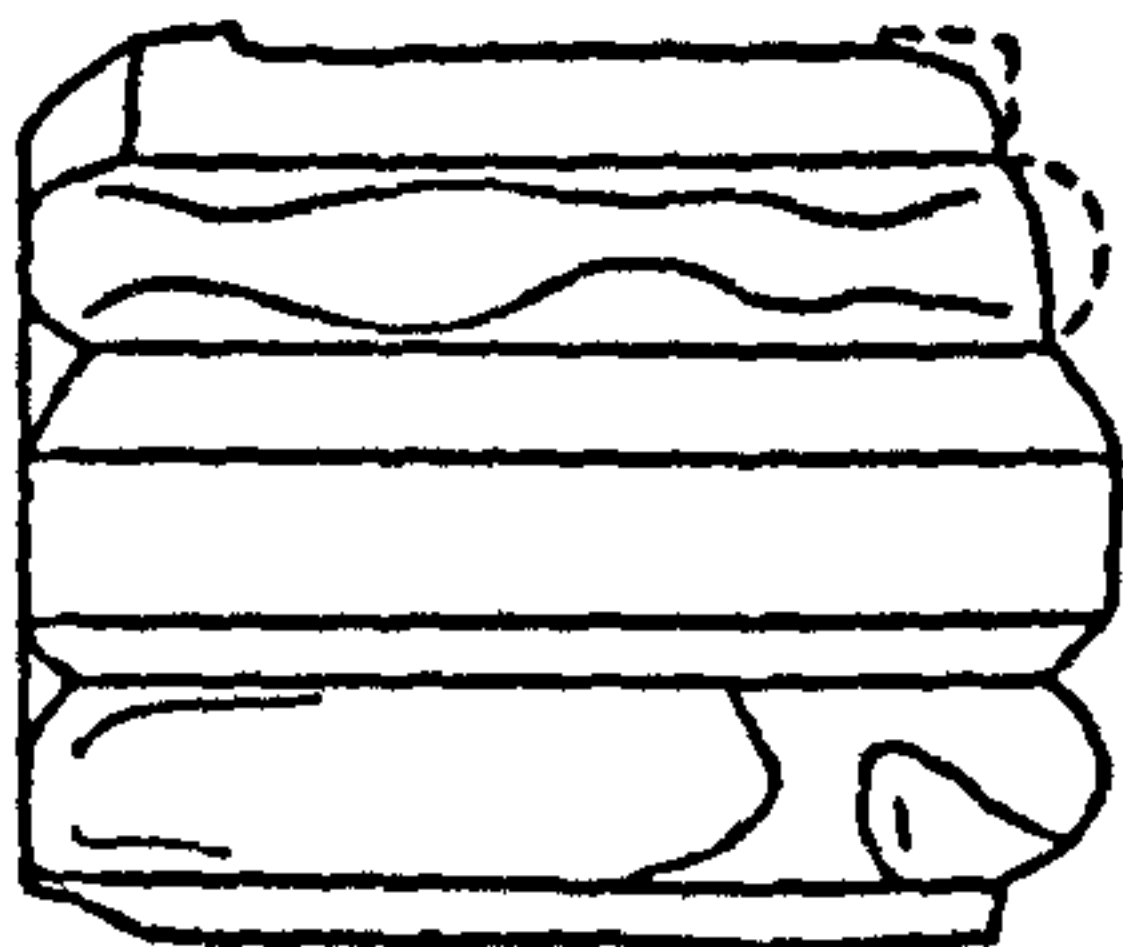
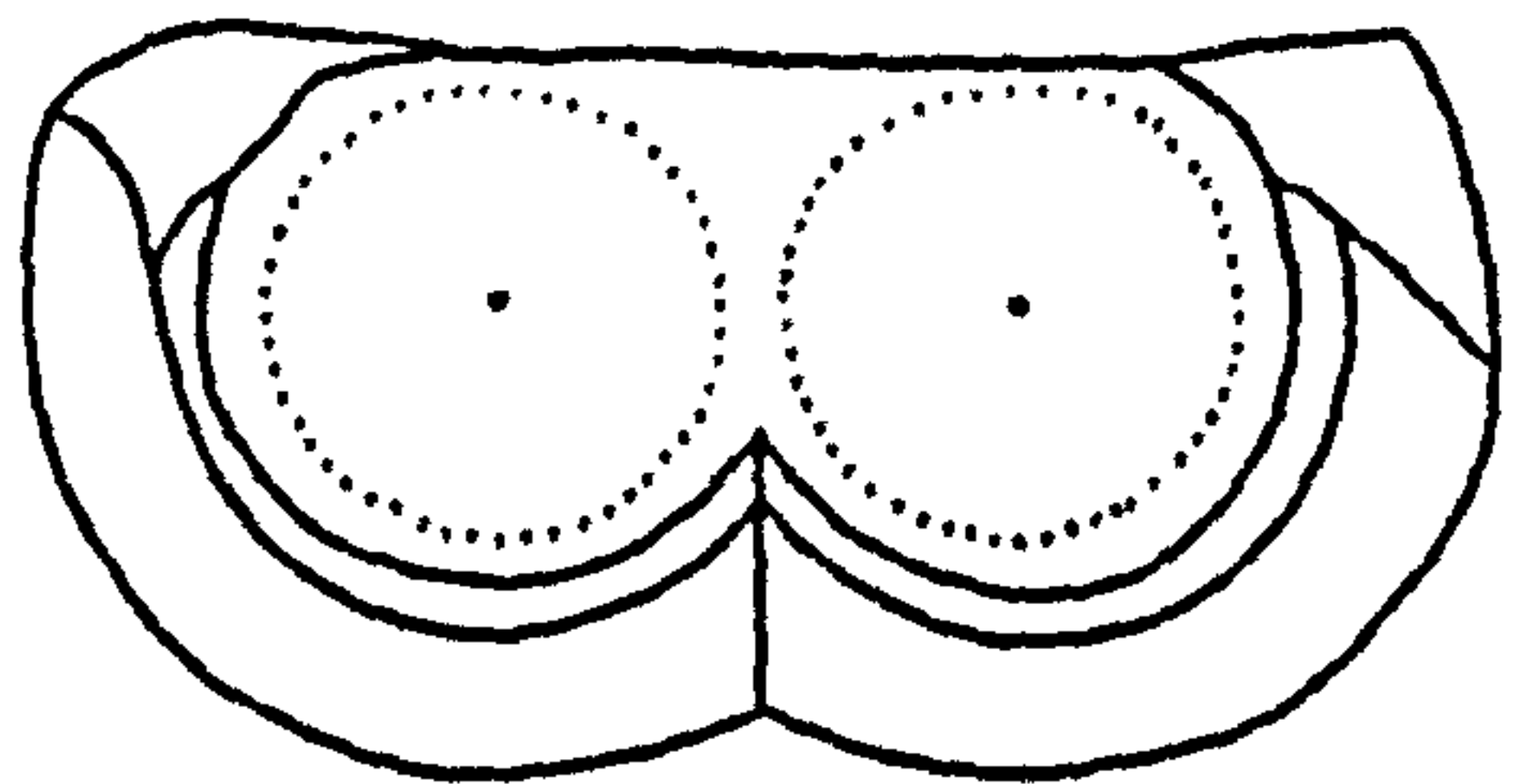
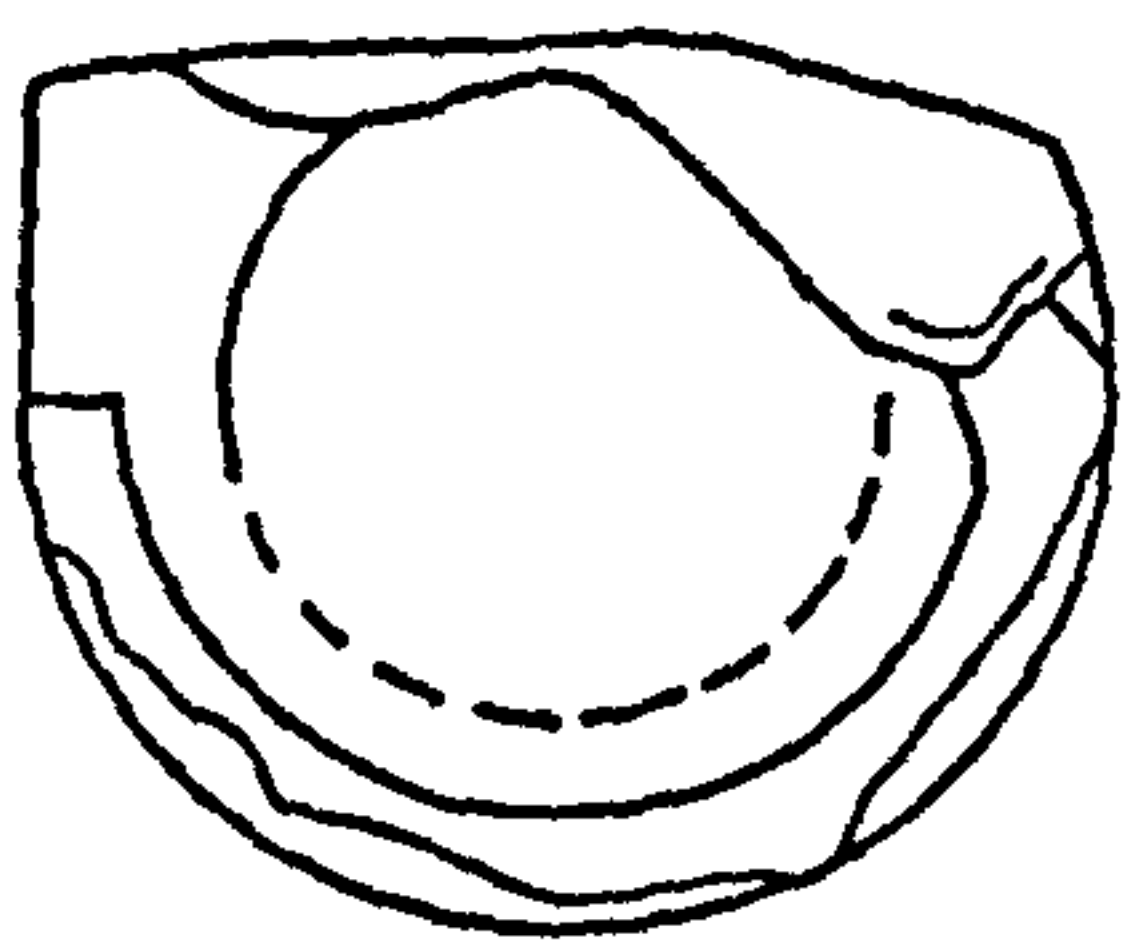
88105382

Figure A37: Corner capitals, for shafts of c.100mm. Scale 1:5. (182 after RKM).

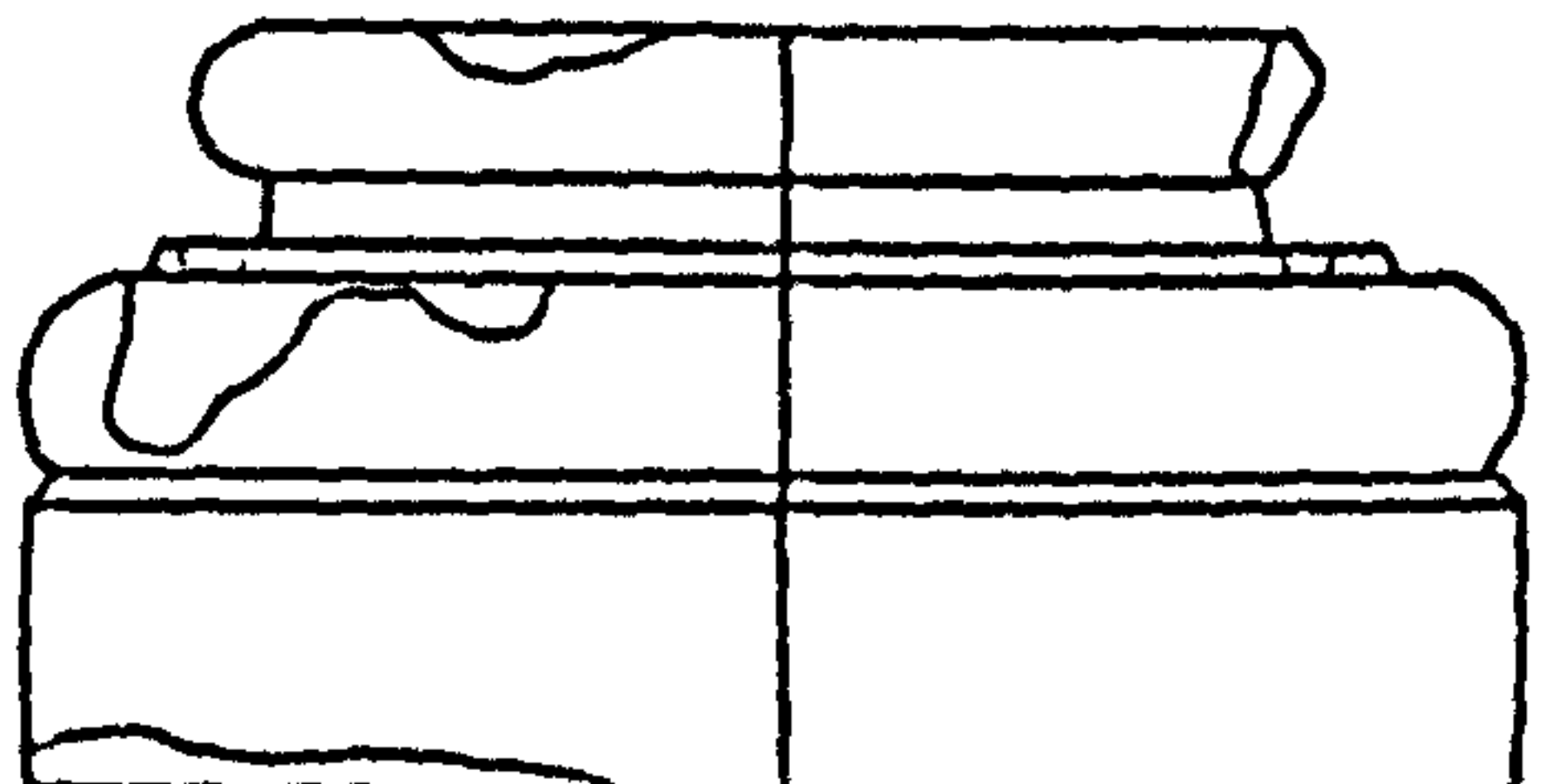




88105186



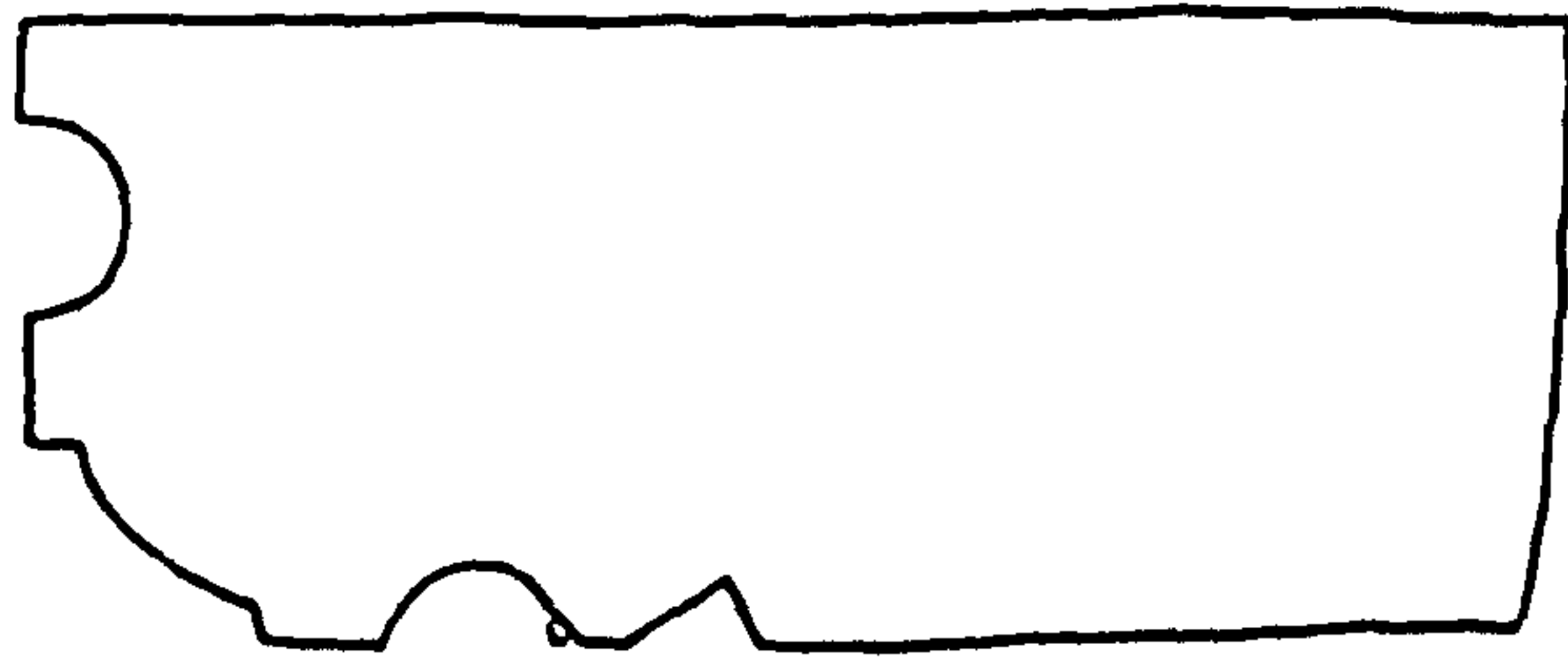
88105093



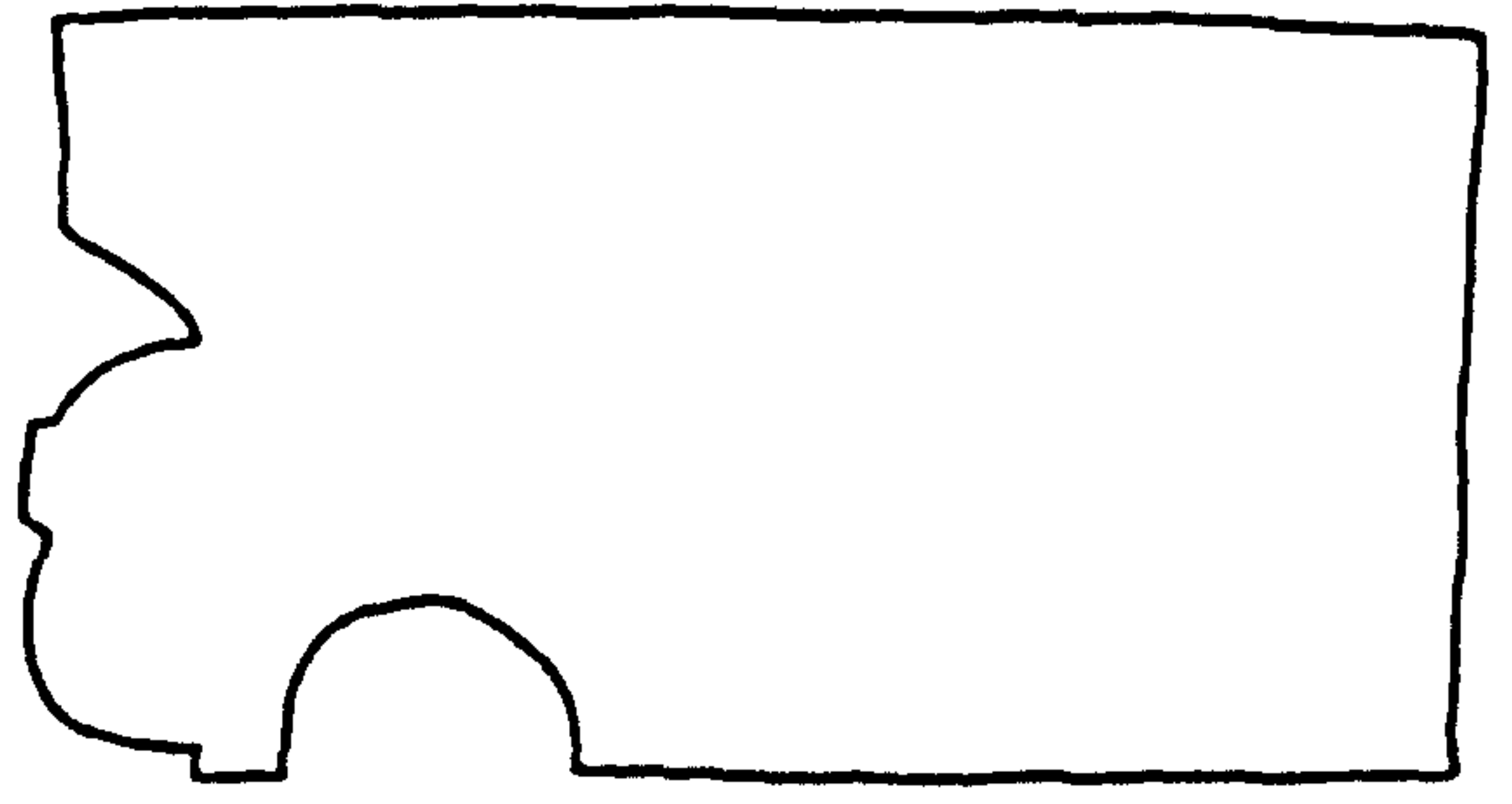
88105022

Figure A38: Capital, annulet and base, small (unlocated). Scale 1:5.

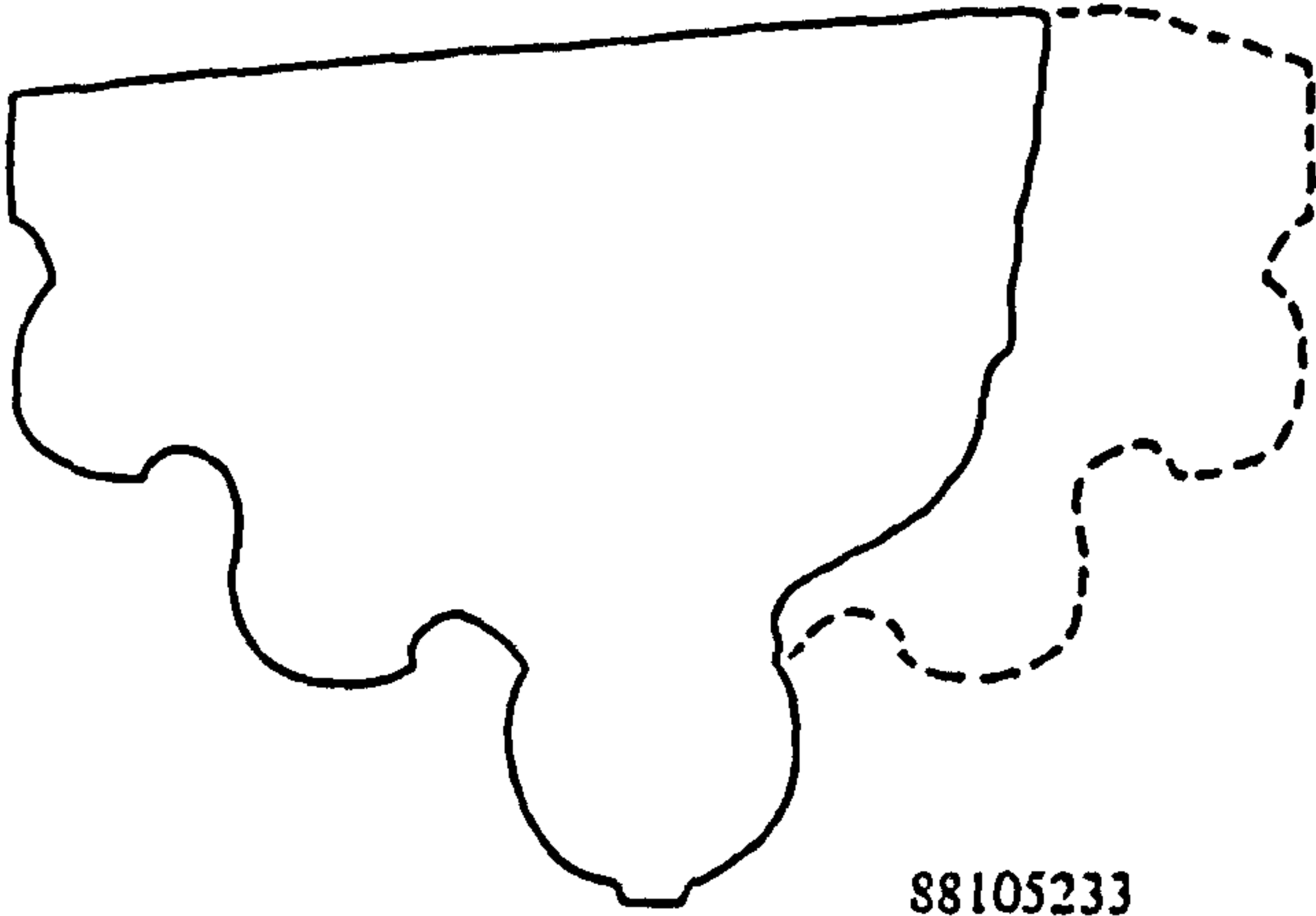




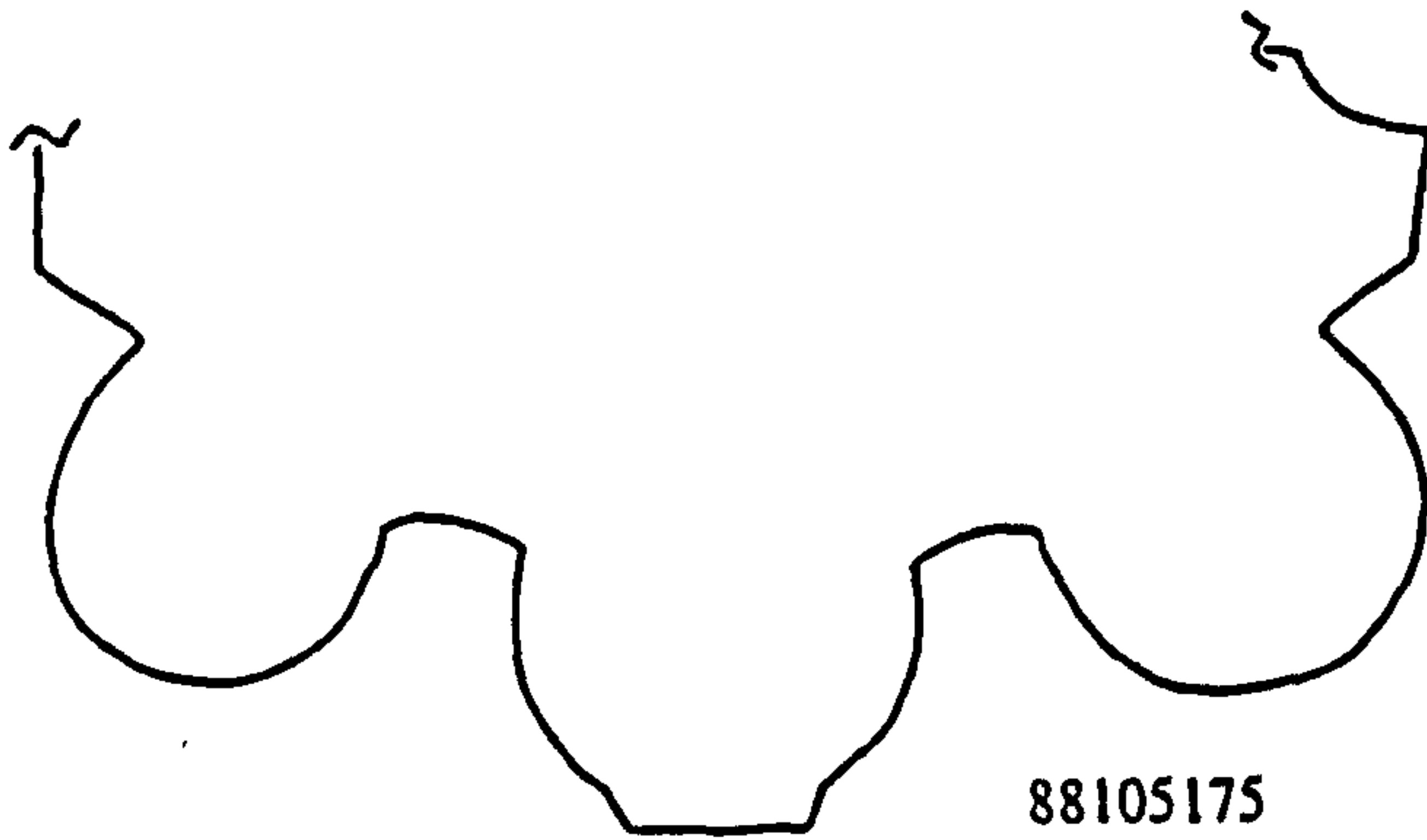
88105034



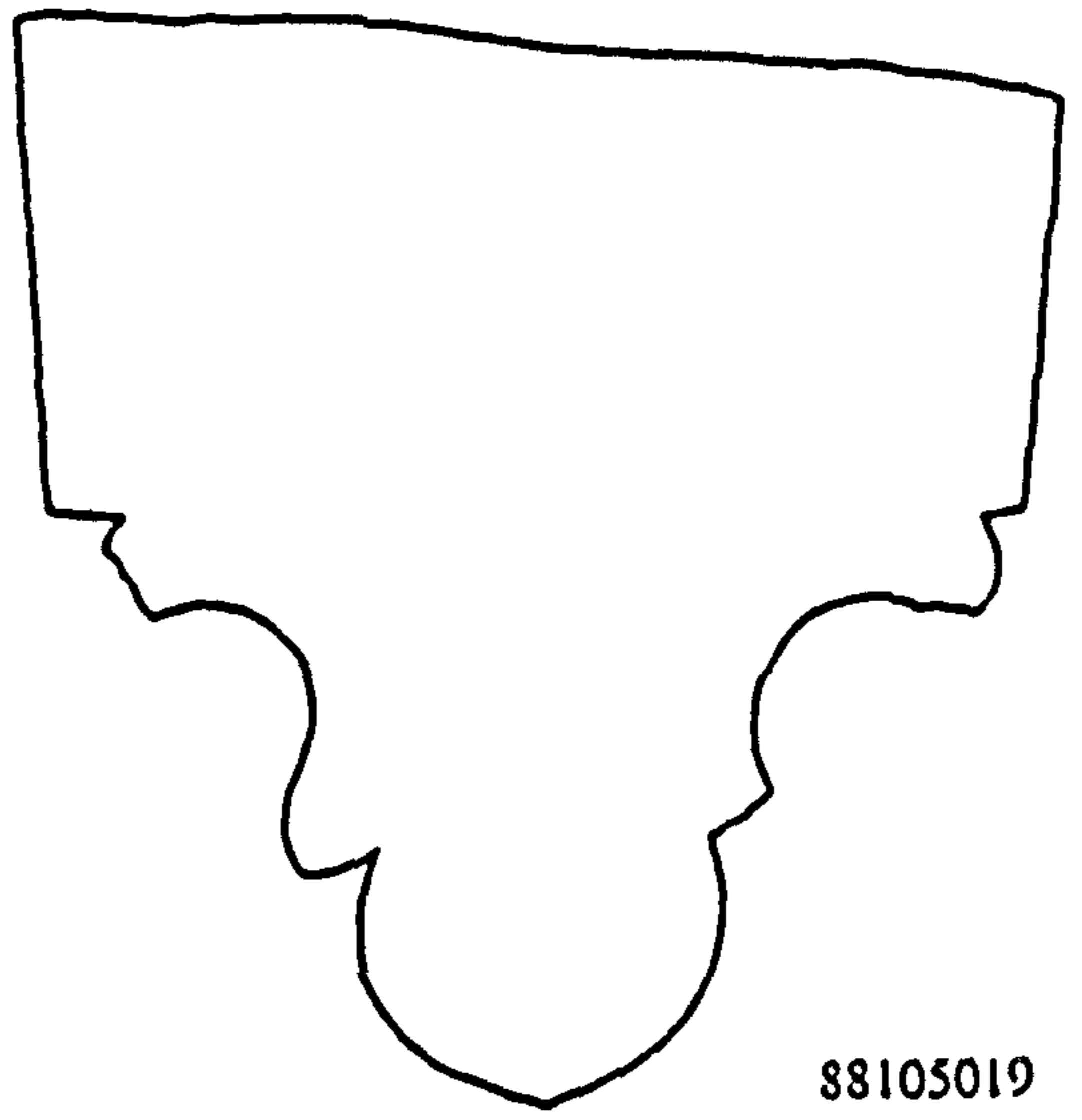
88105236



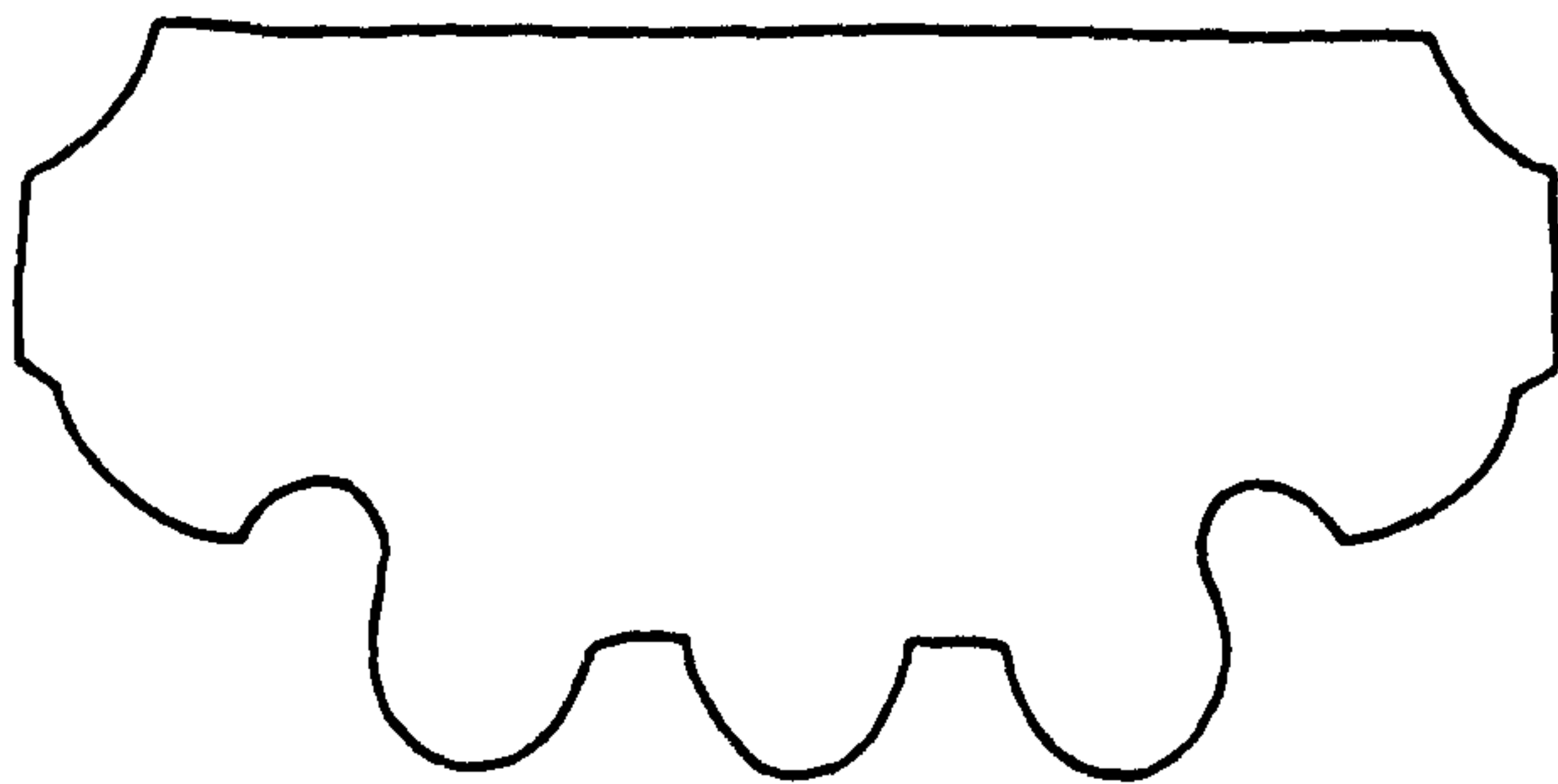
88105233



88105175



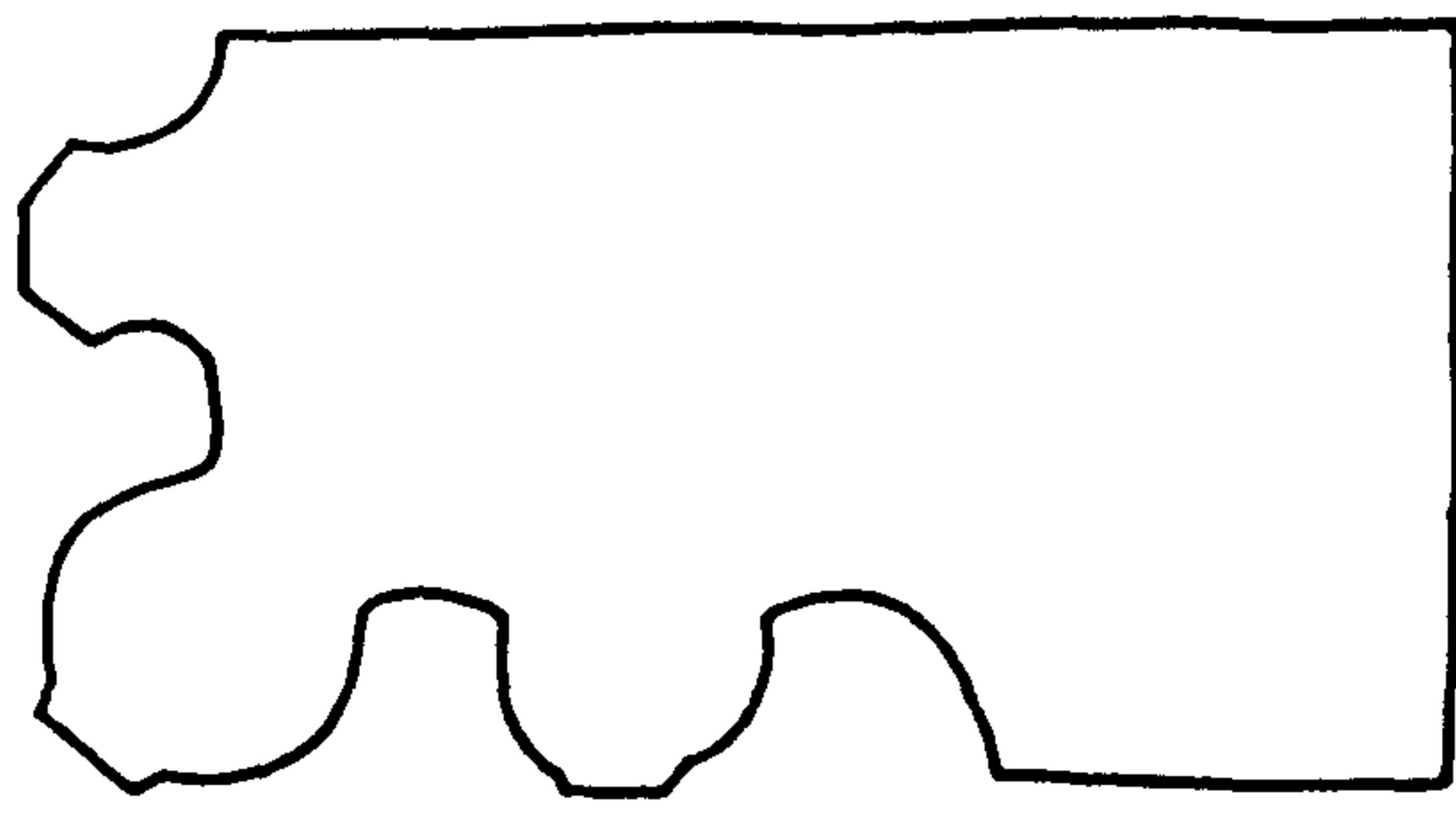
88105019



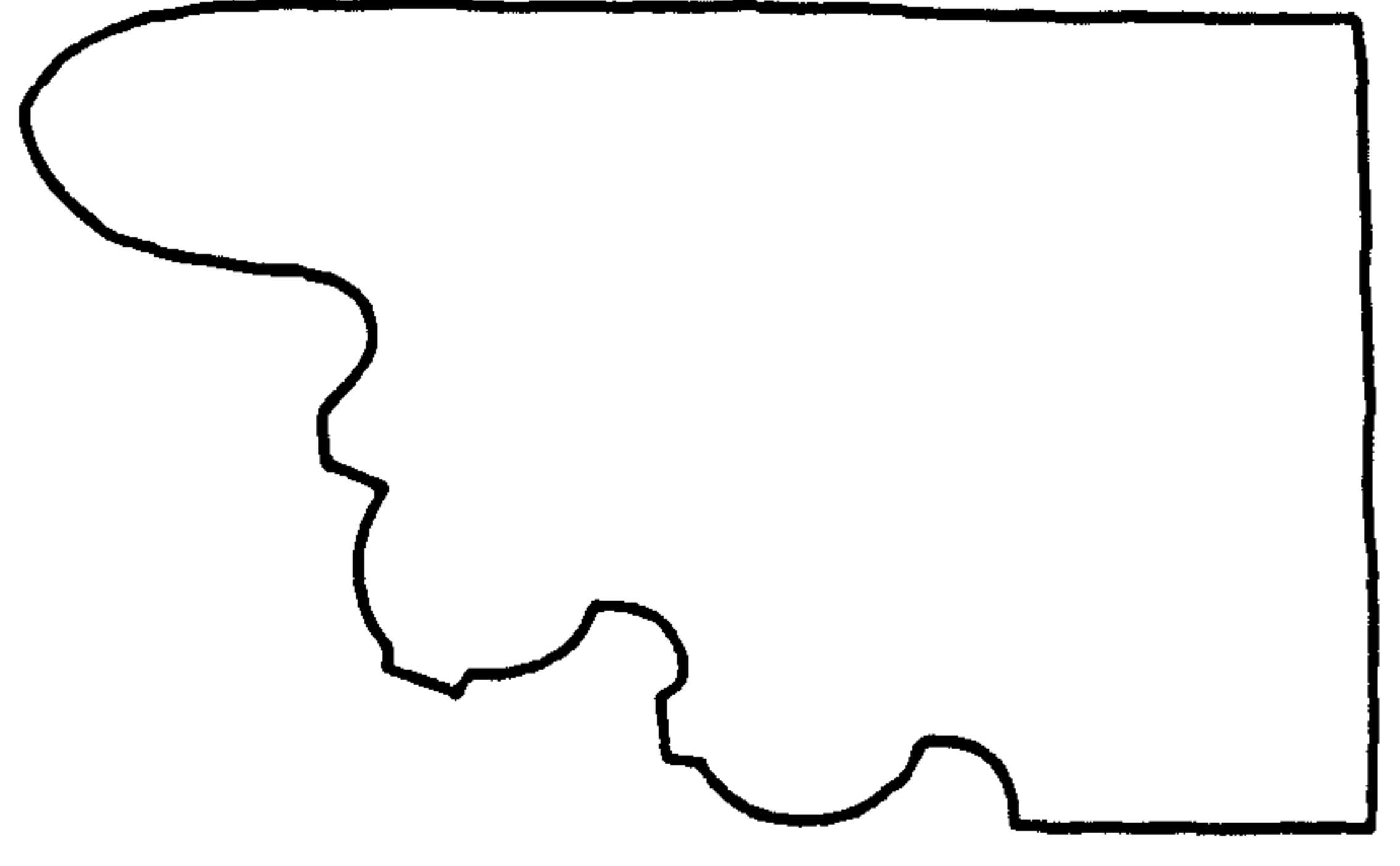
reconstruction based on 88105239 & 240

**Figure A39: Voussoirs, inner orders and those relating to the chapter house. Scale 1:5.**

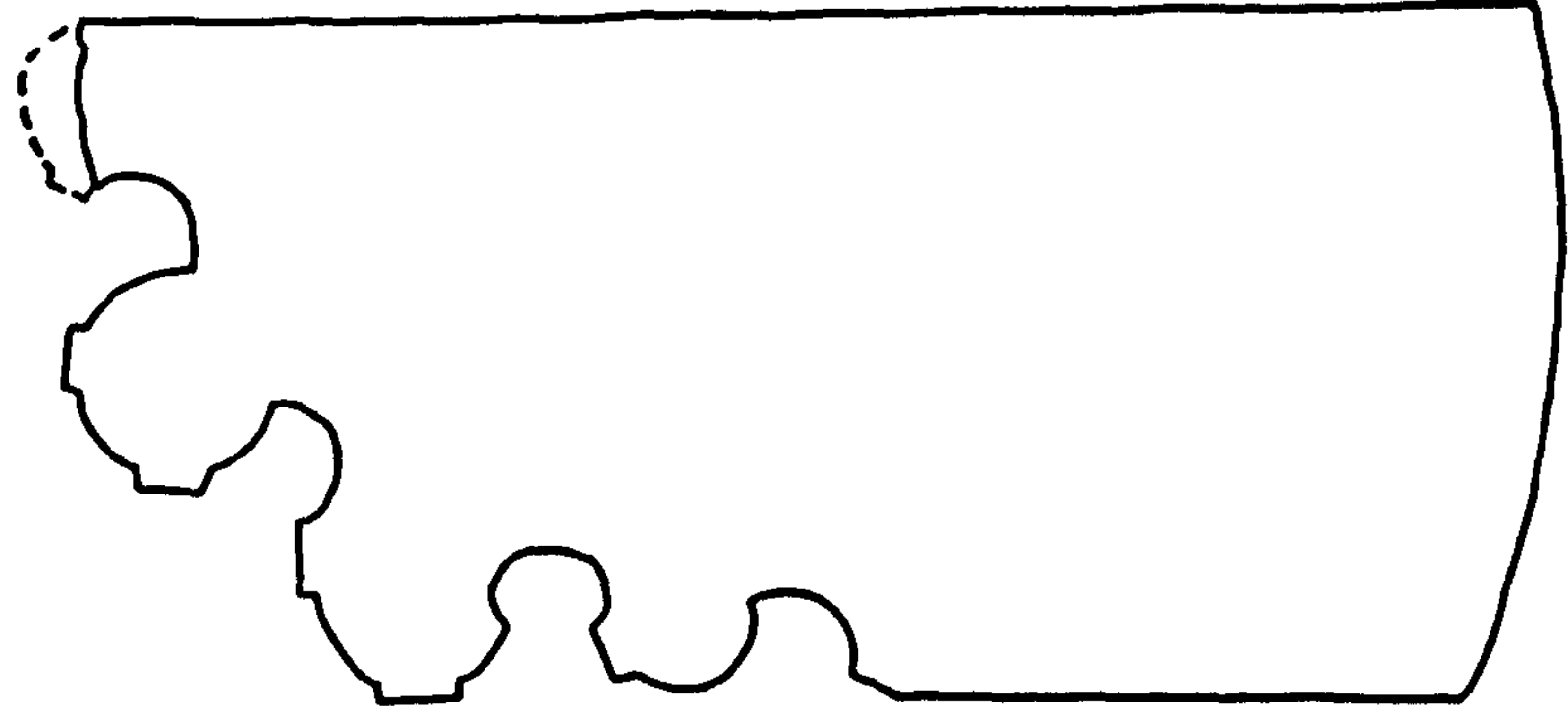




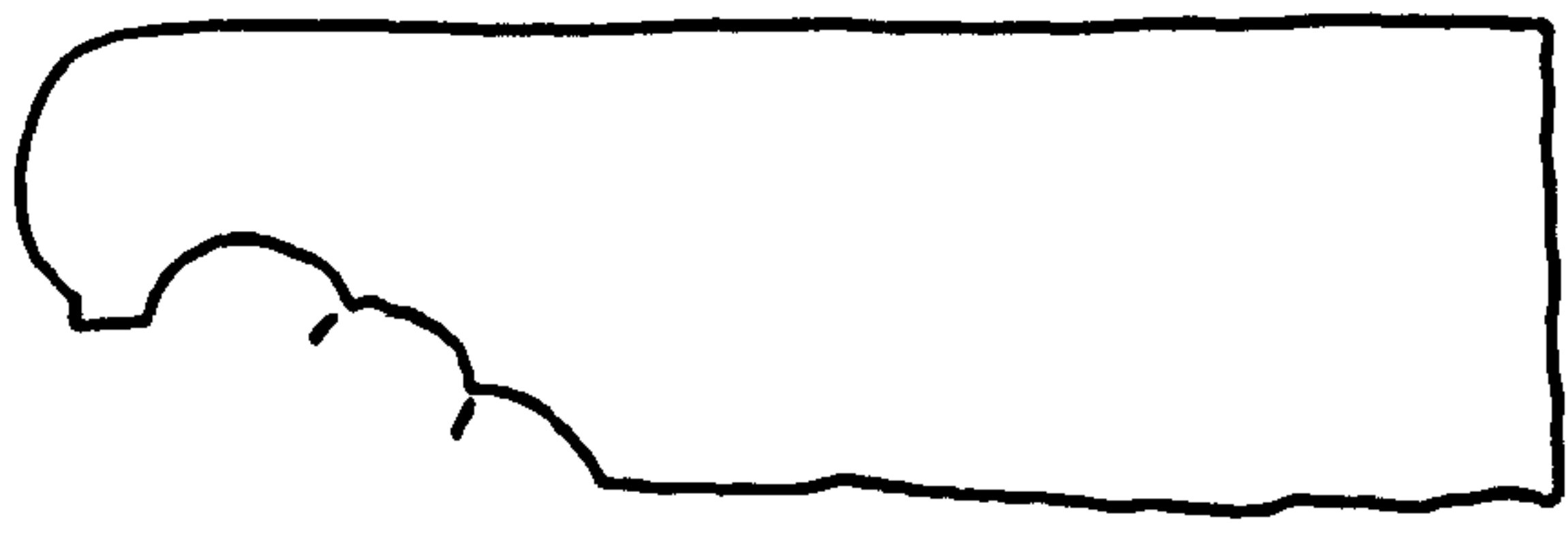
88105234



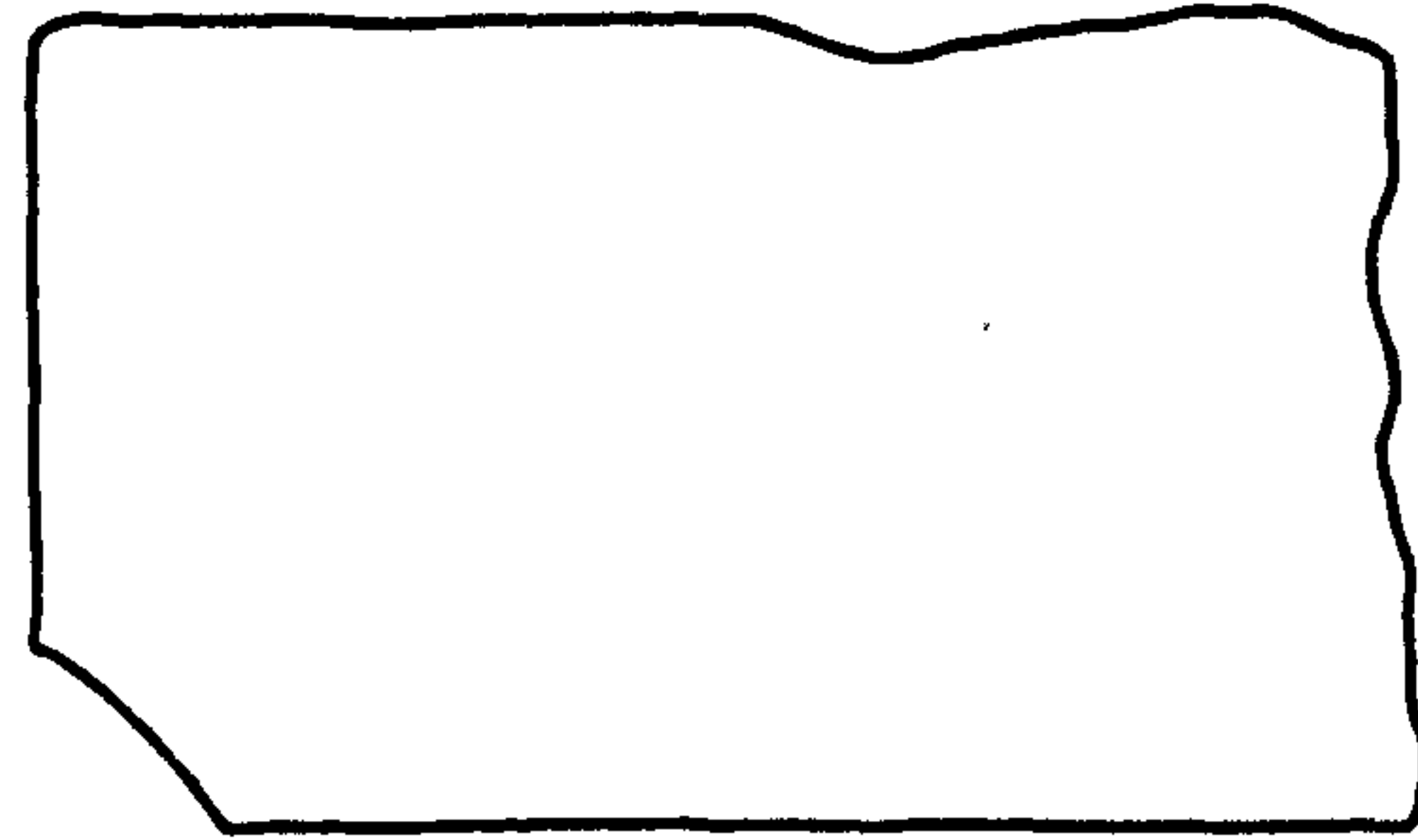
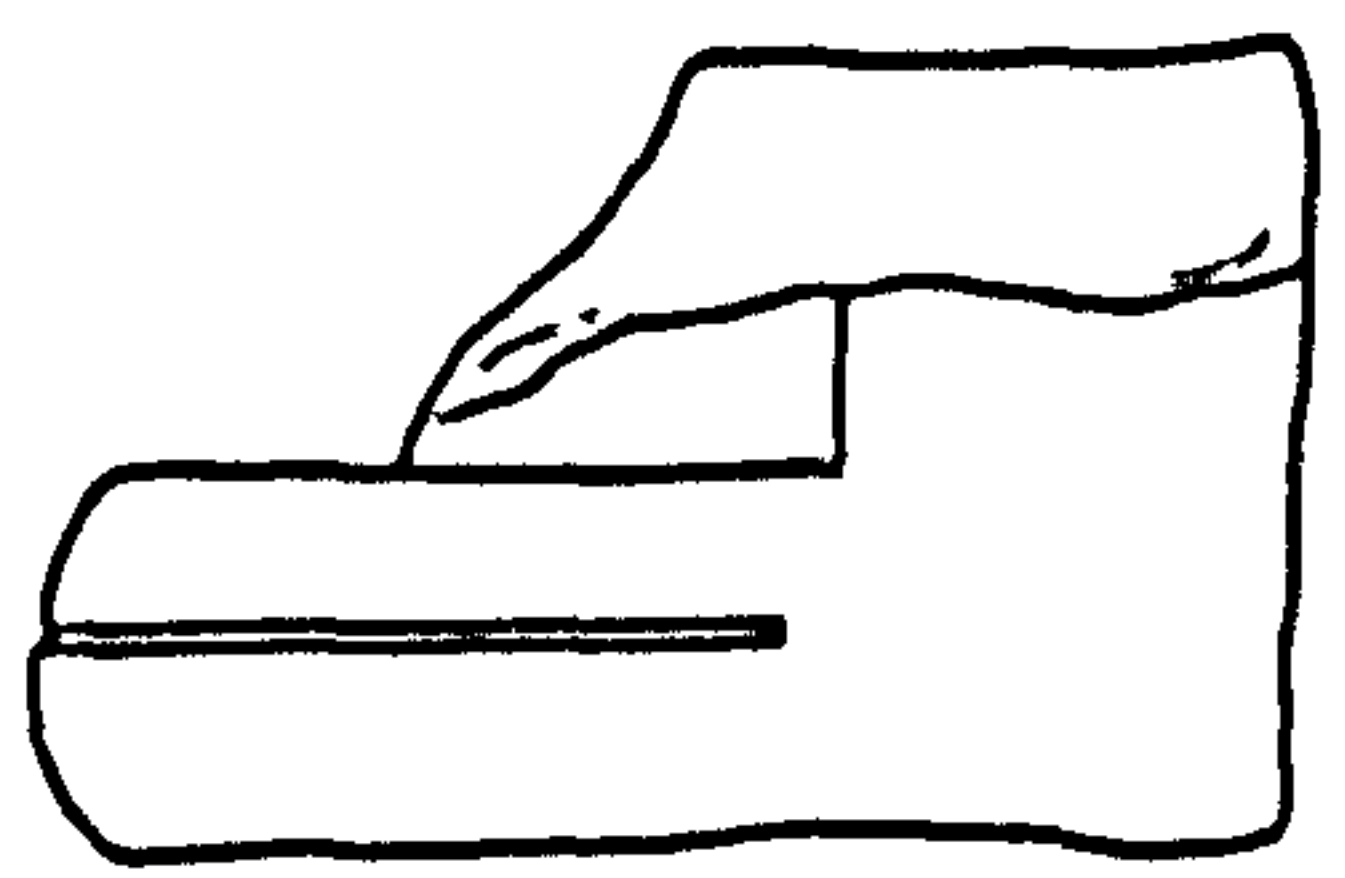
88105033



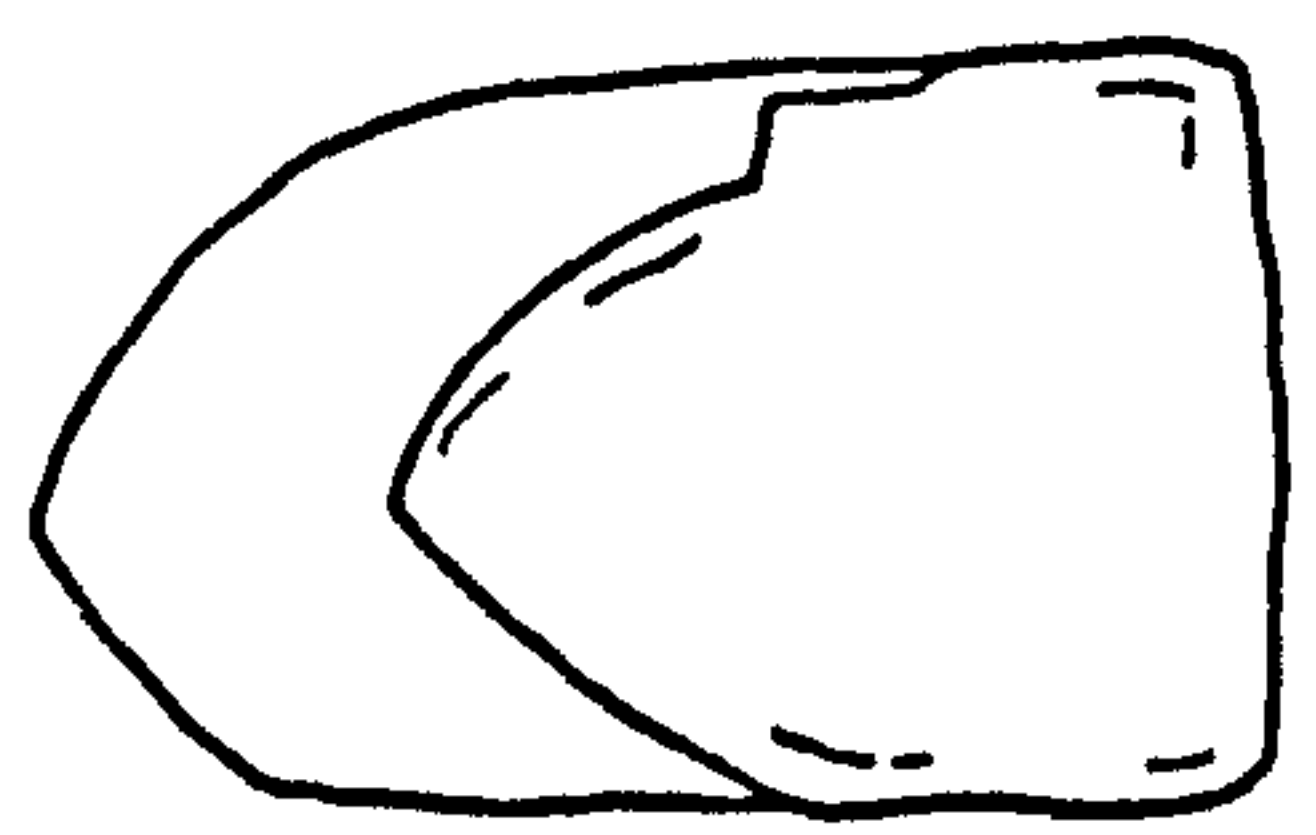
88105235



88105241



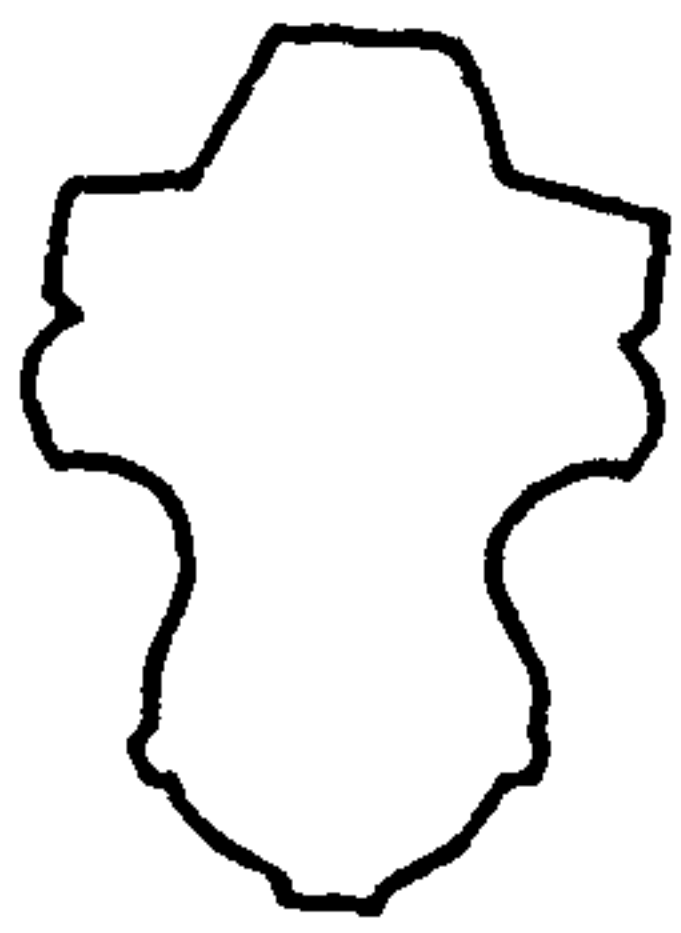
88105458



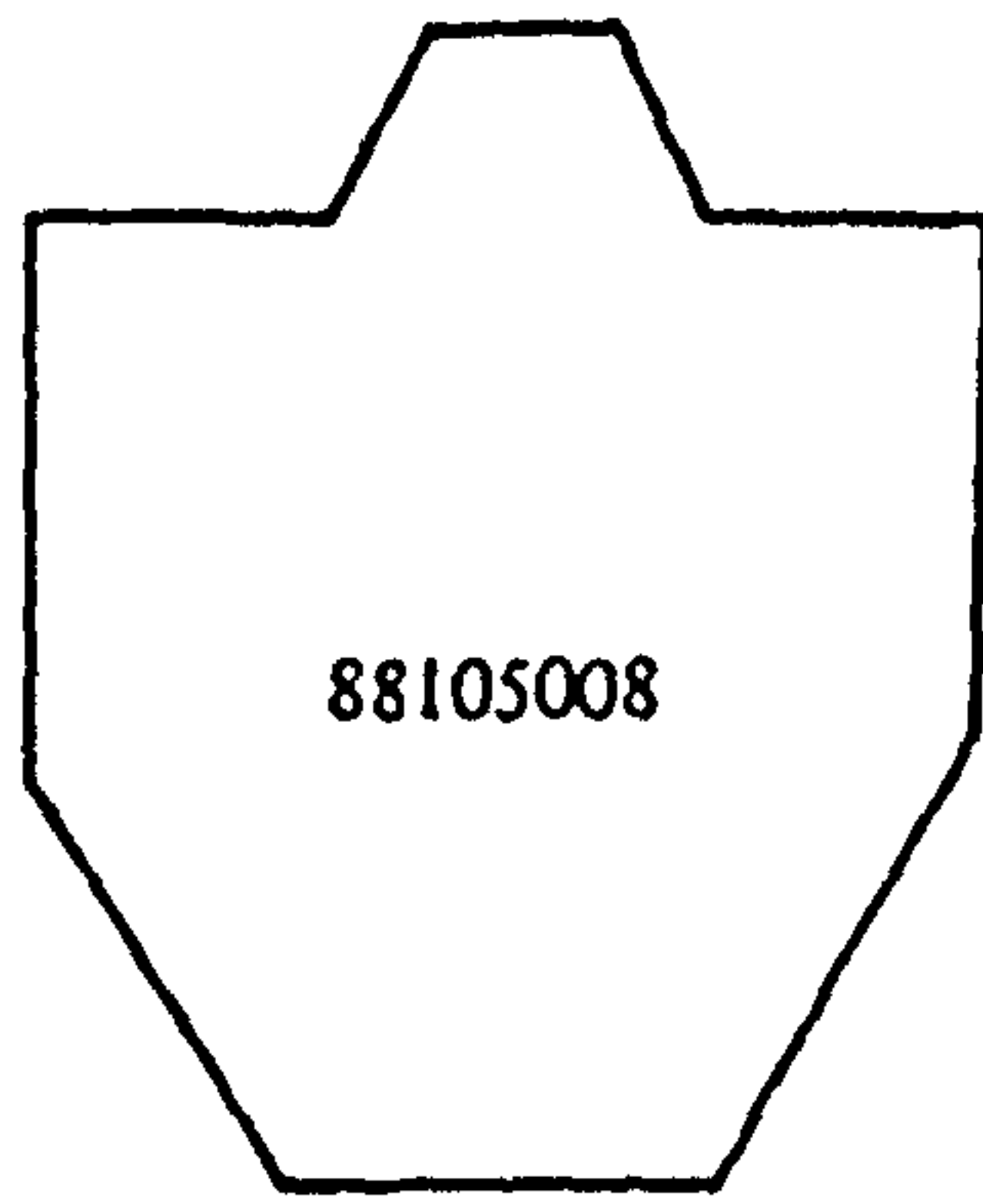
88105109

Figure A40: Voussoirs, middle and outer orders and hoodmoulds. Scale 1:5. (109 after EDII).

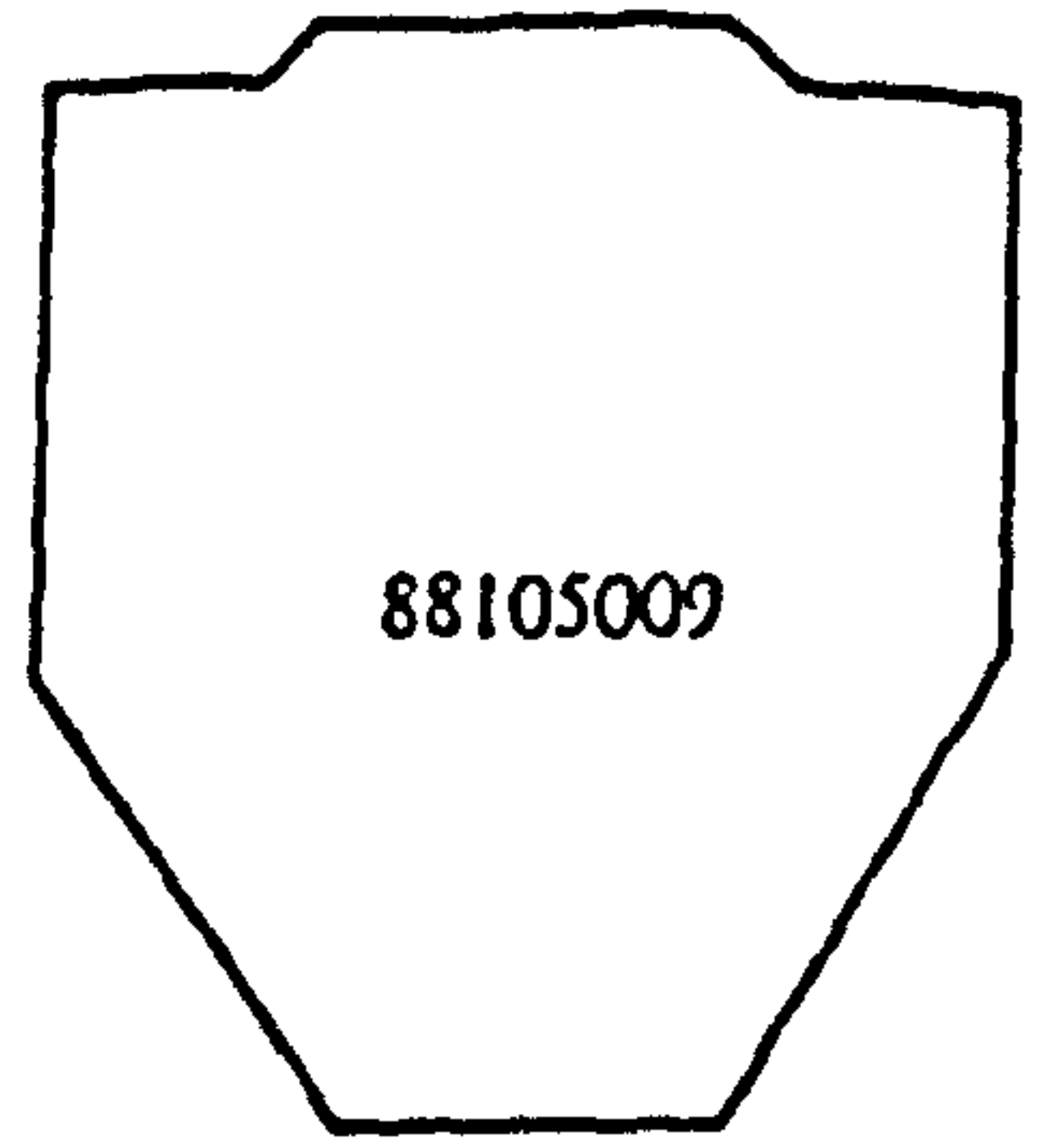




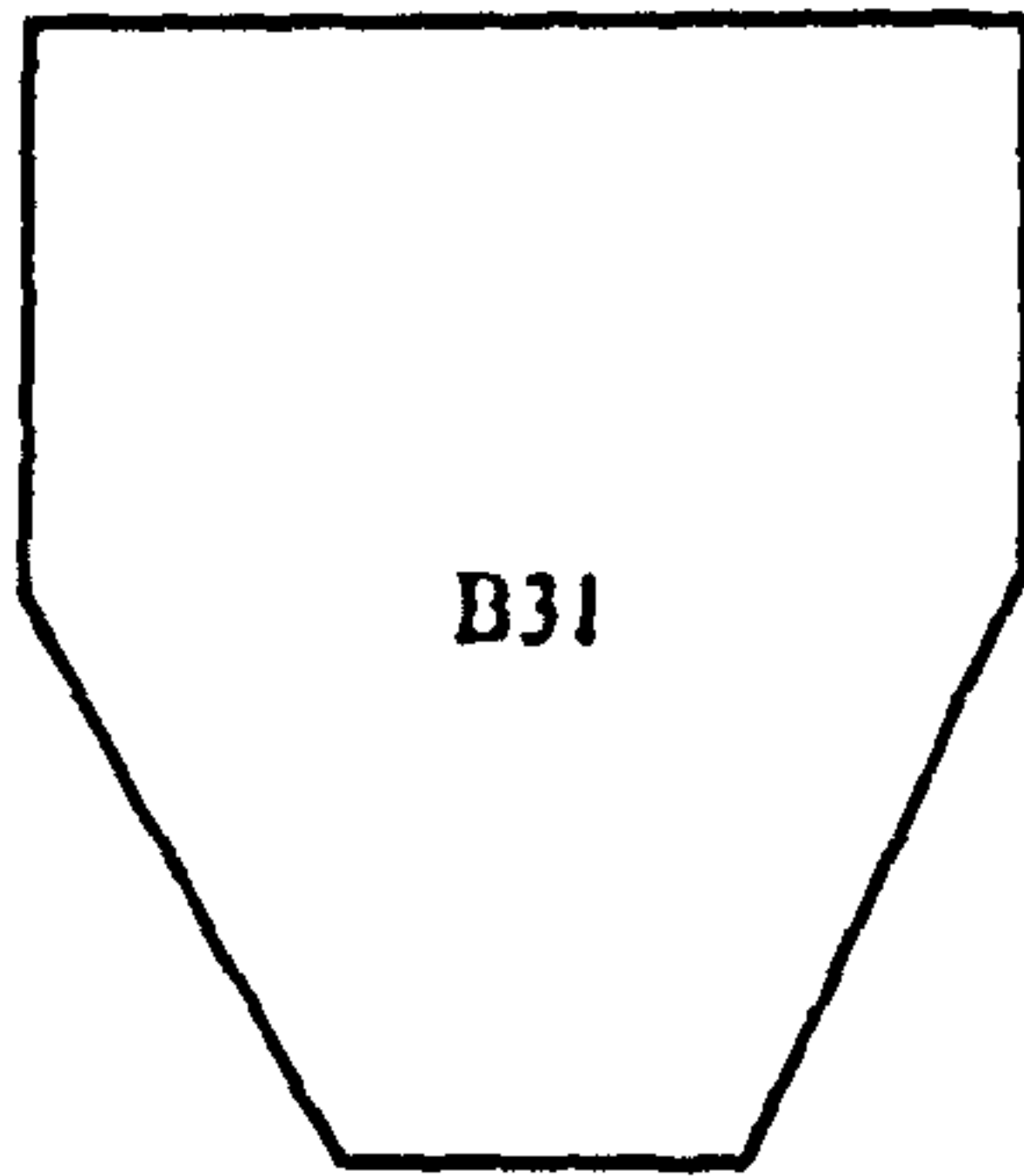
88105018



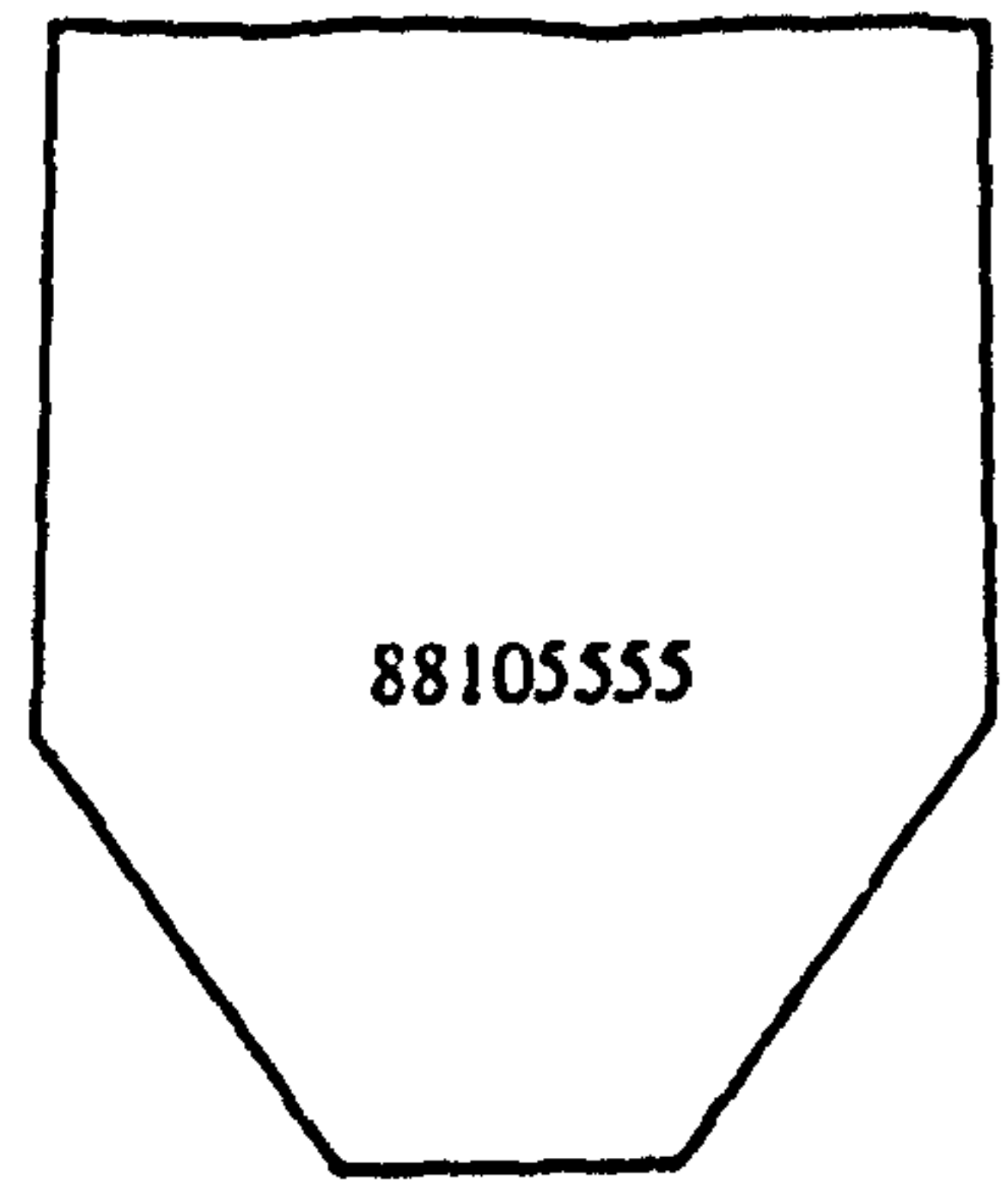
88105008



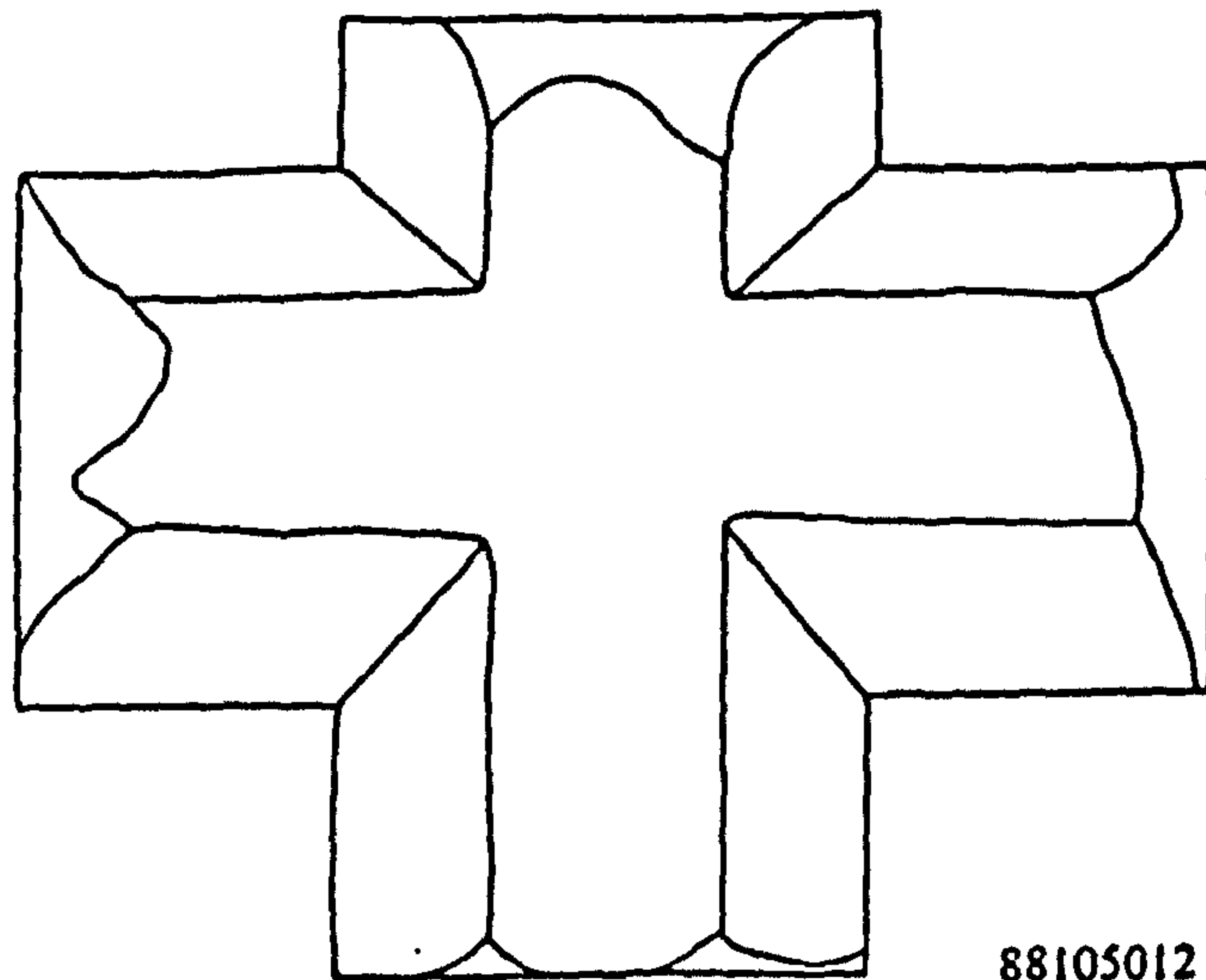
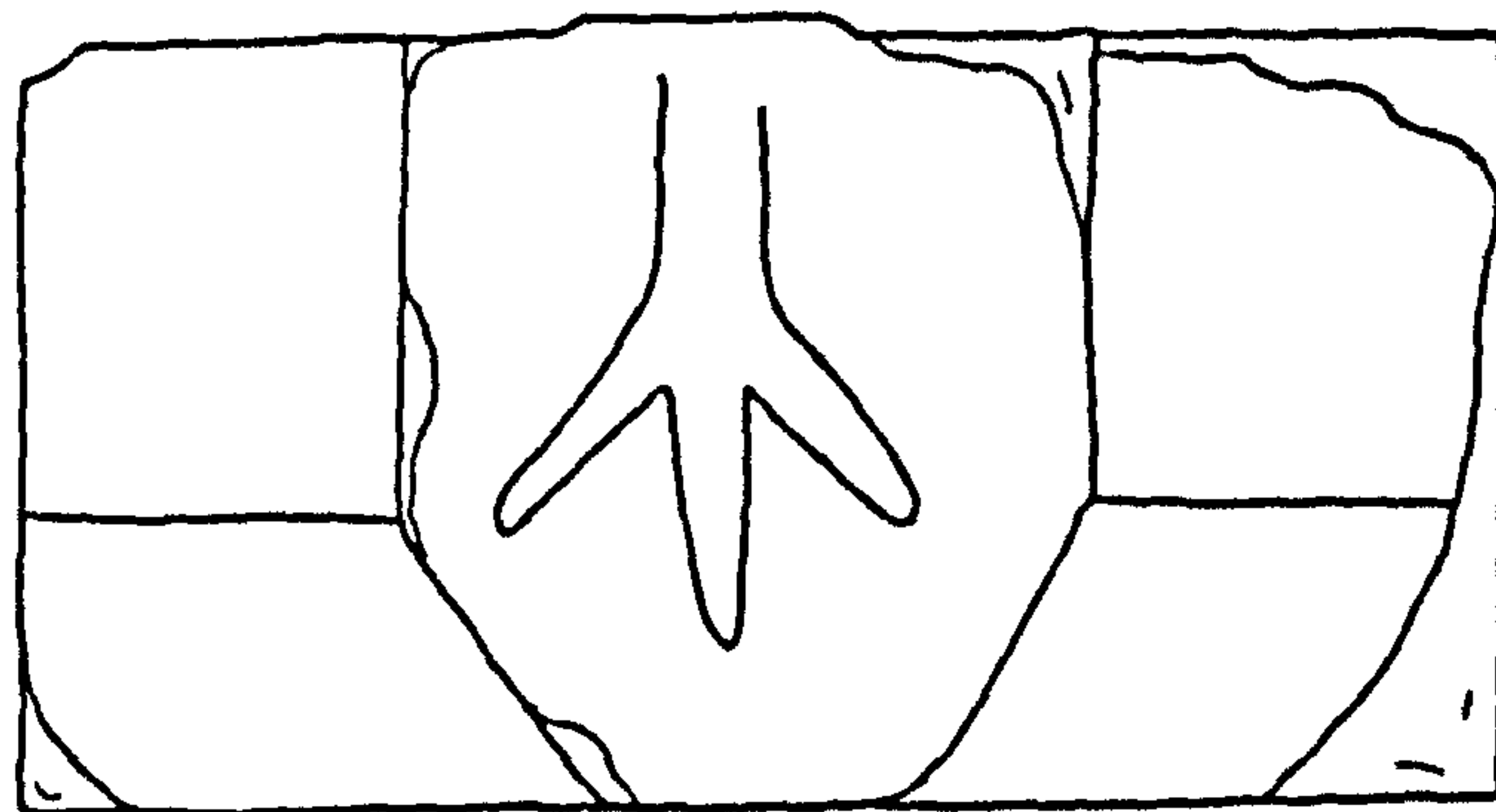
88105009



B31



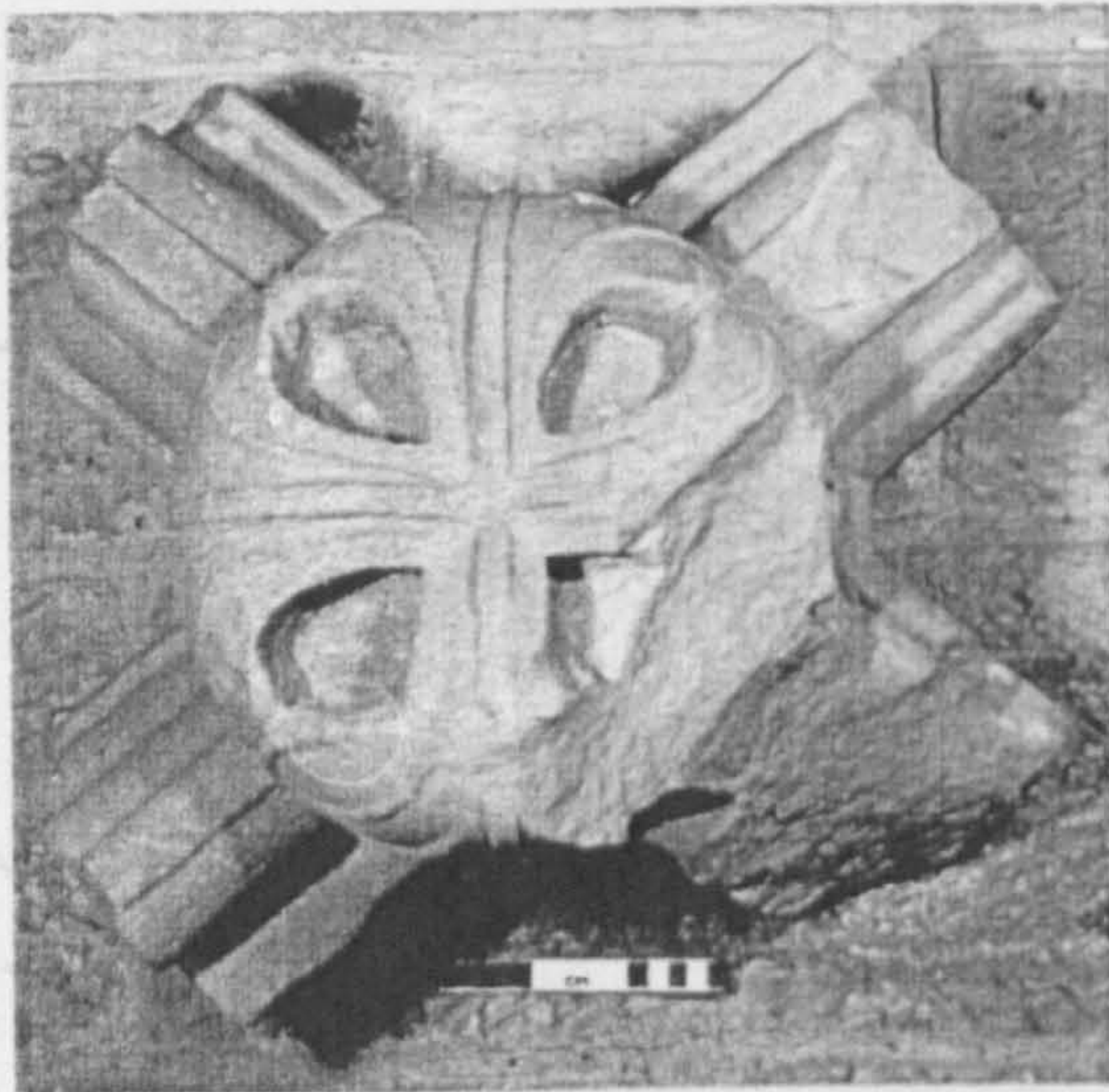
88105555



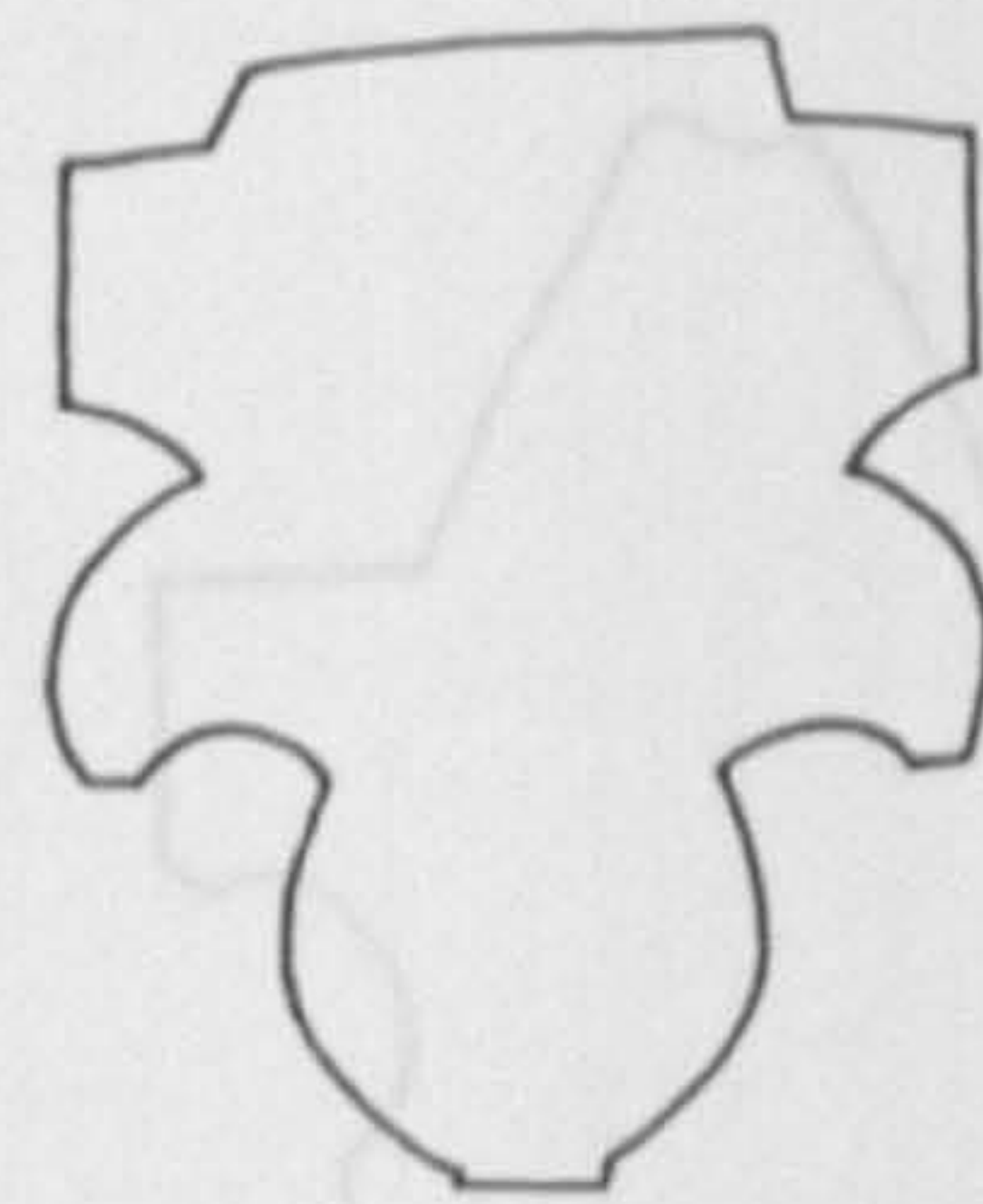
88105012

Figure A41: Unlocated vault ribs and keystone. Scale 1:5. (012 after EDII).





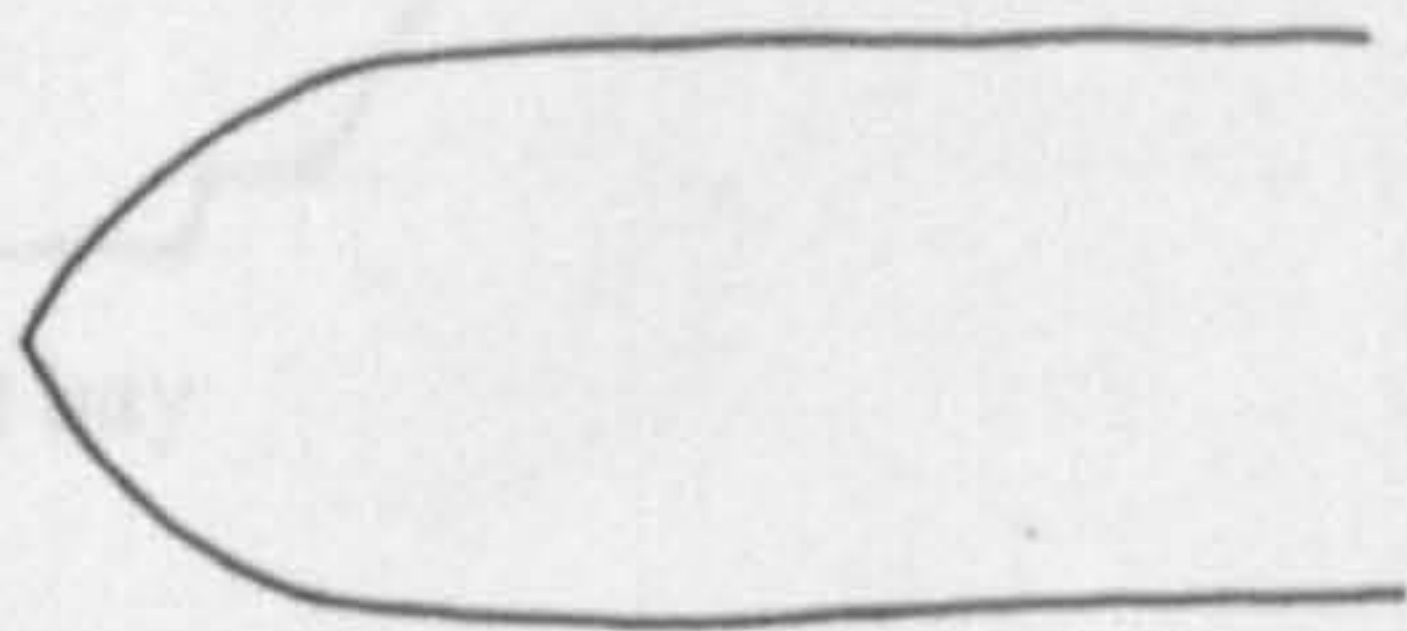
88105026



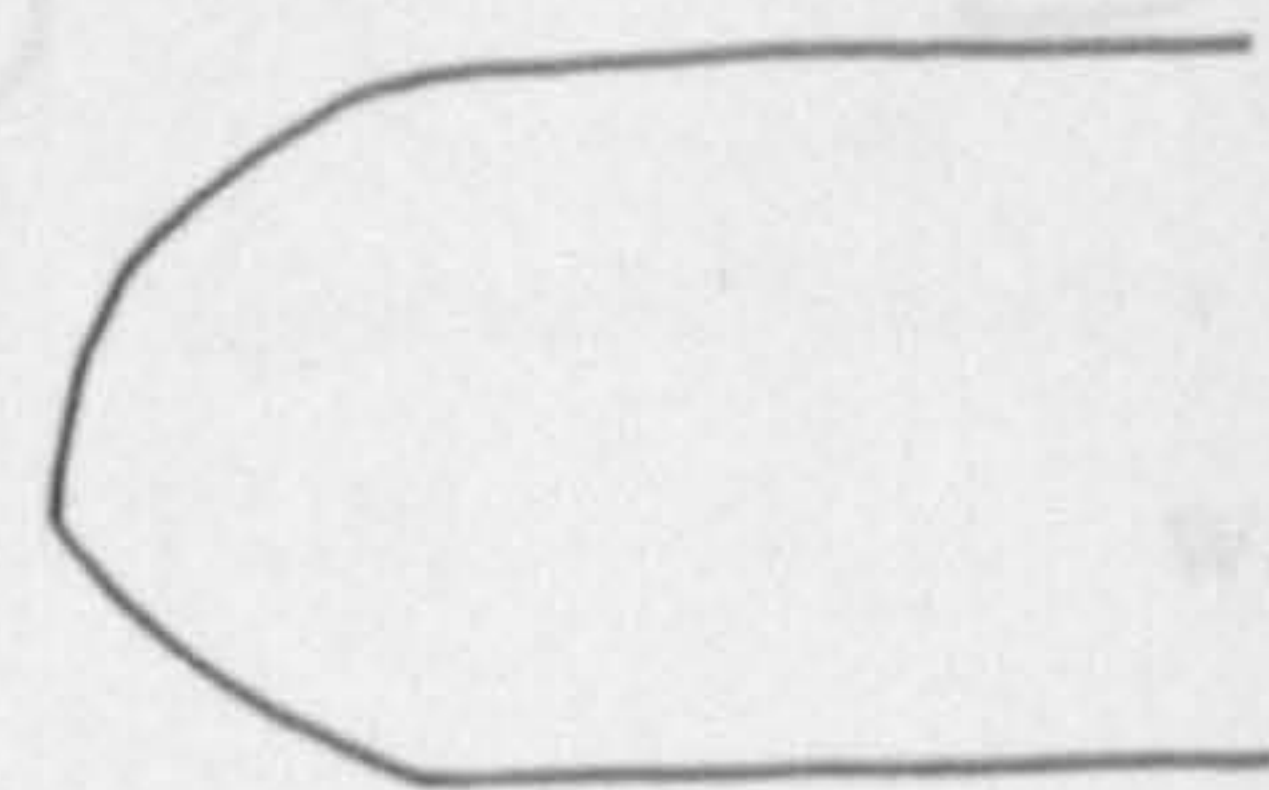
88105006



B27-9



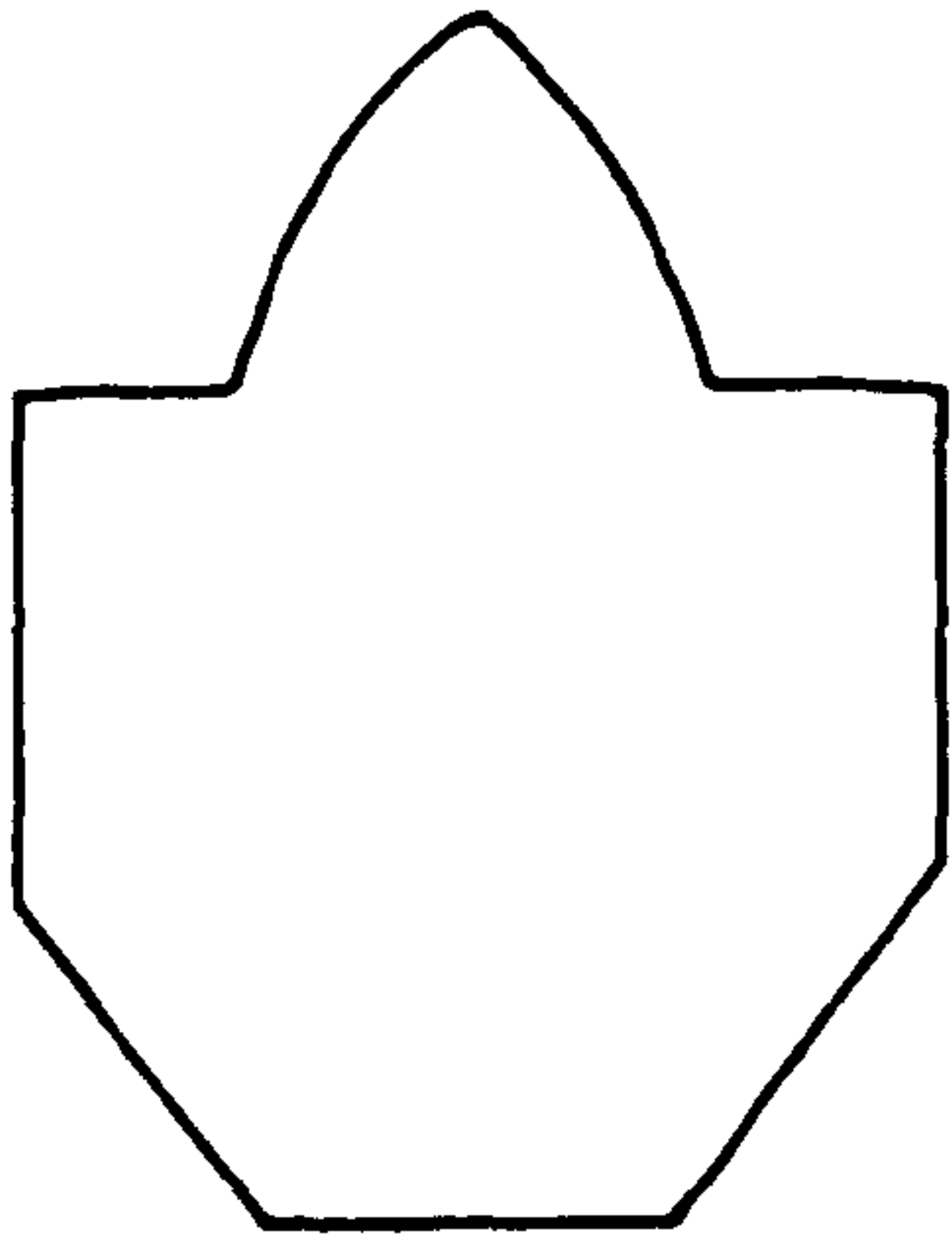
88105114



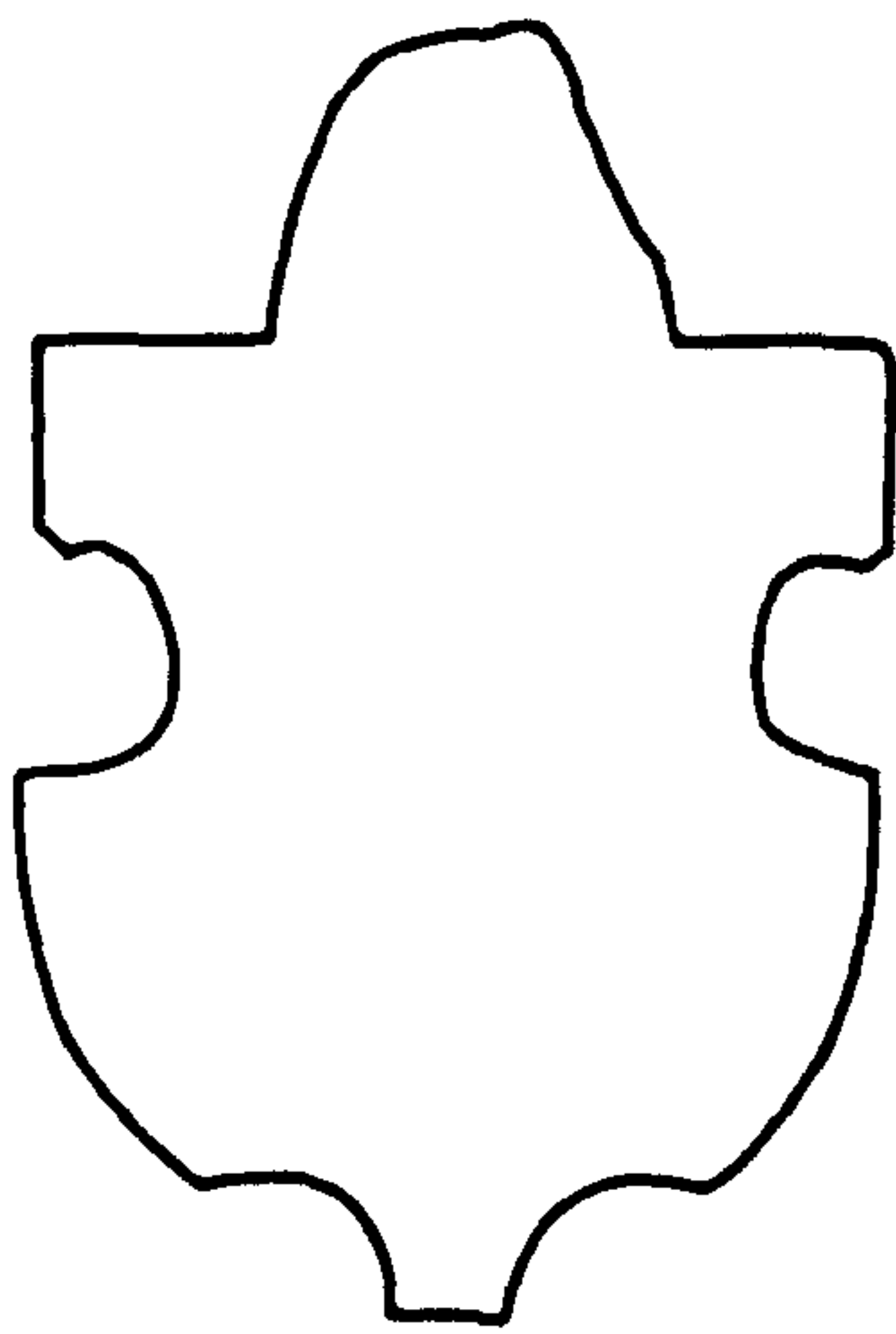
88105121

Figure A42: Vault elements (unlocated). Scale 1:5, photographic scale = 0.30m.

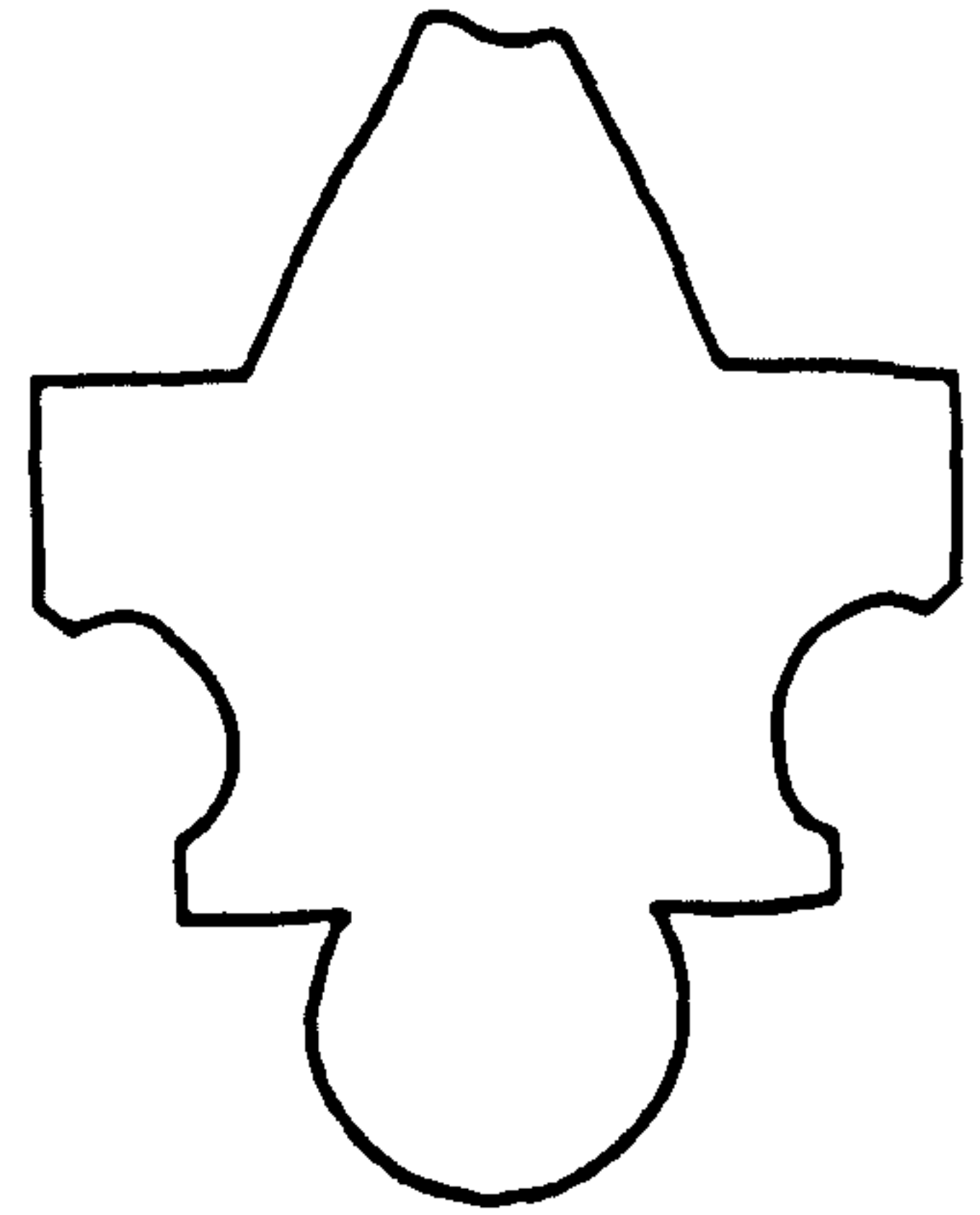




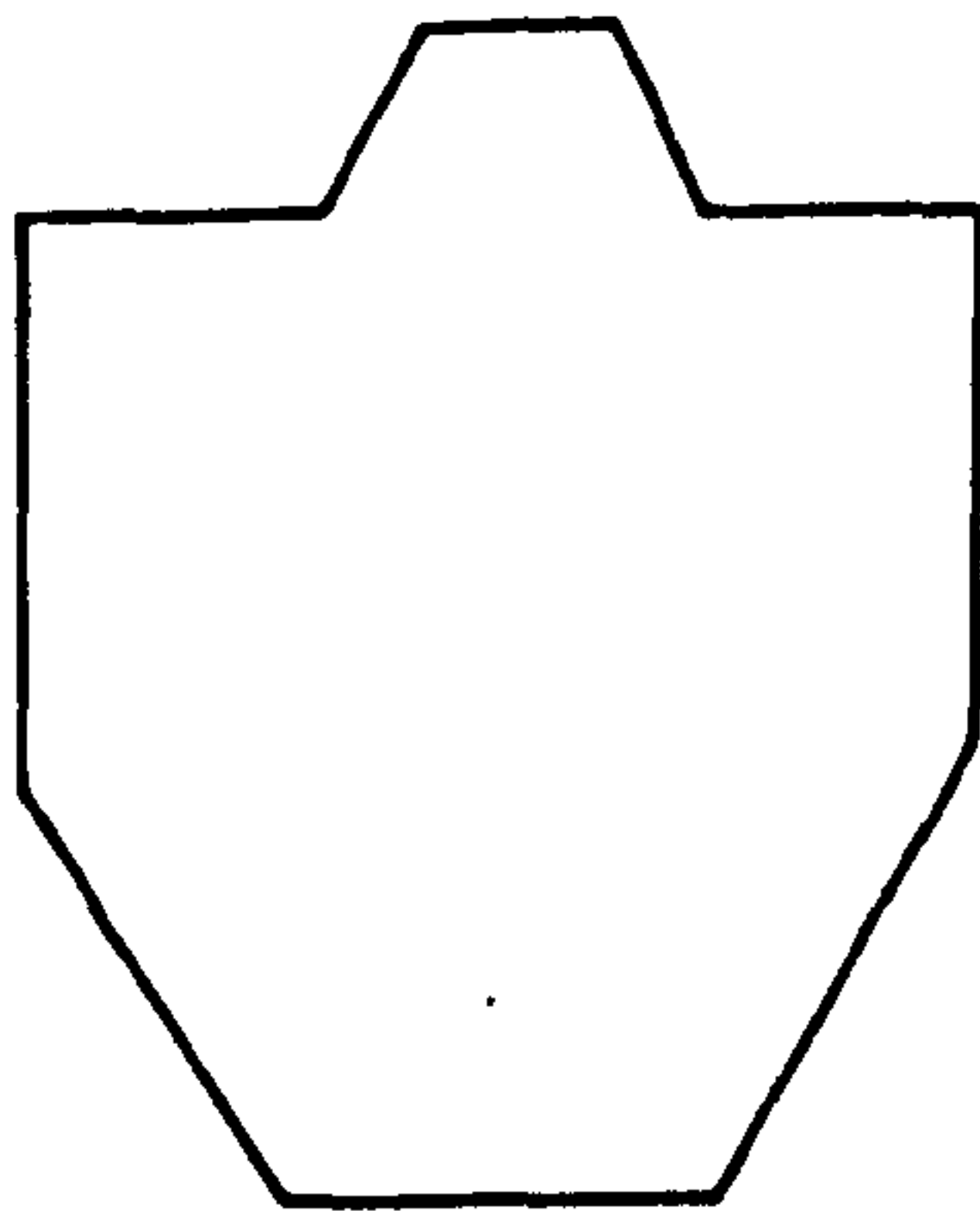
Transept chapel



Chevet chapel

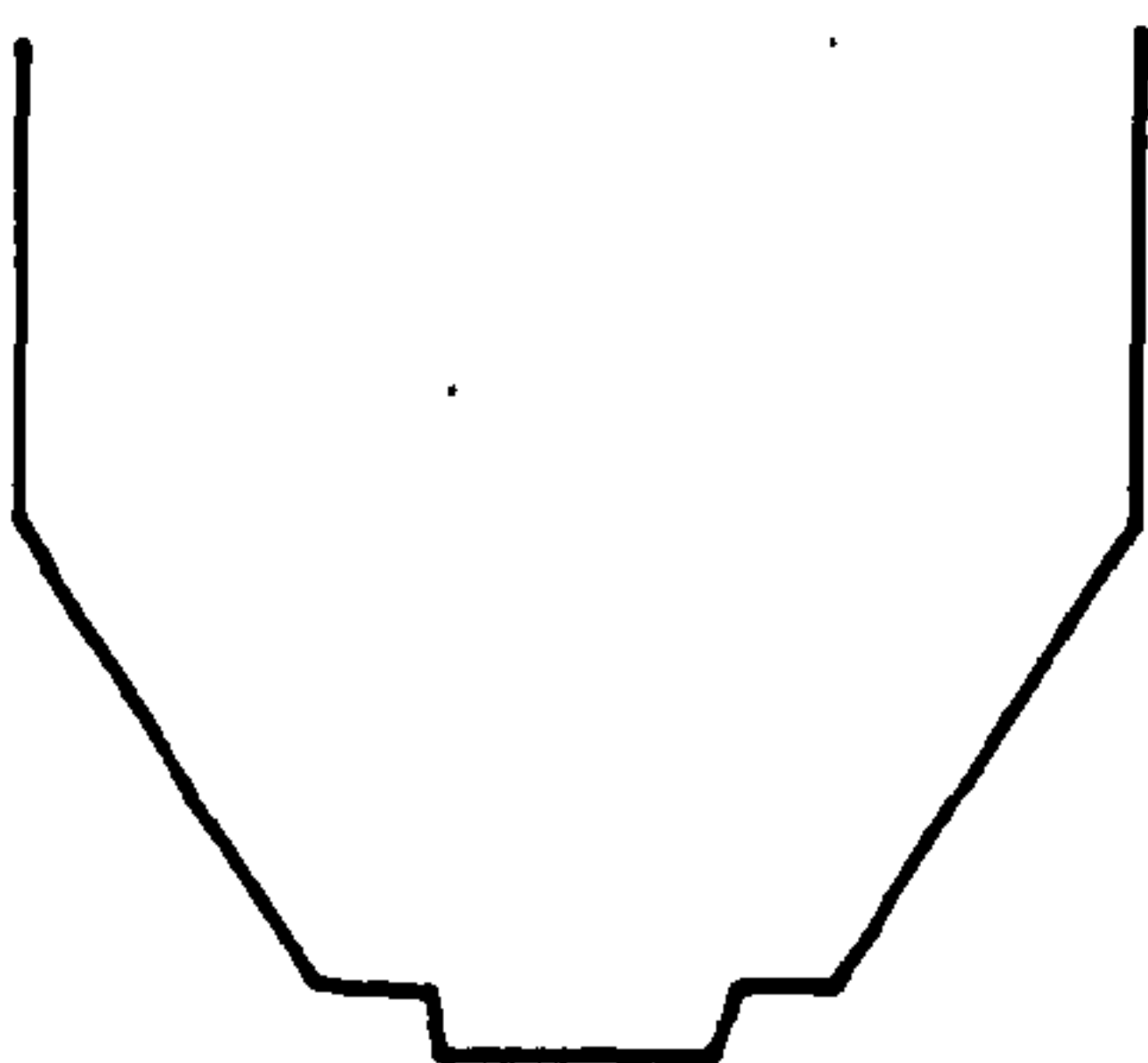


Ambulatory

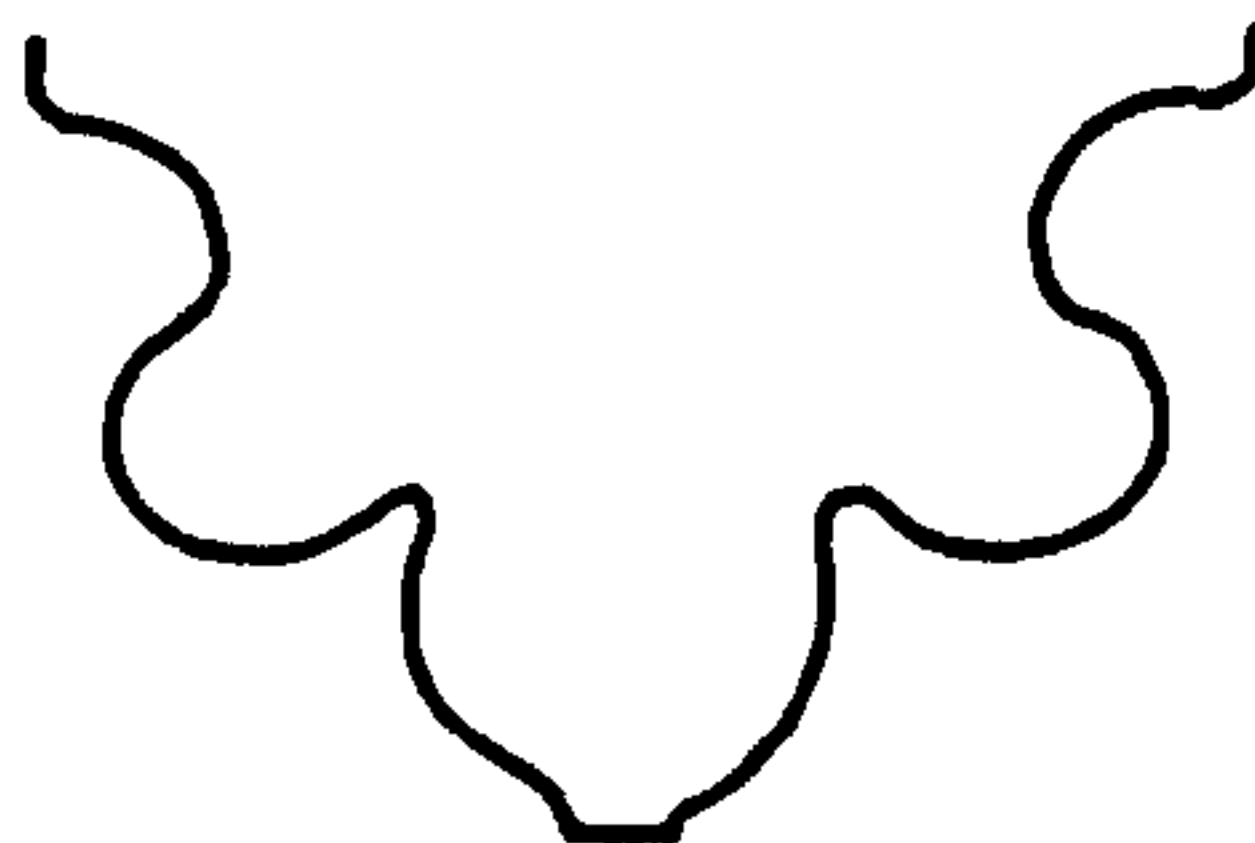


Undercrofts/ nave aisles

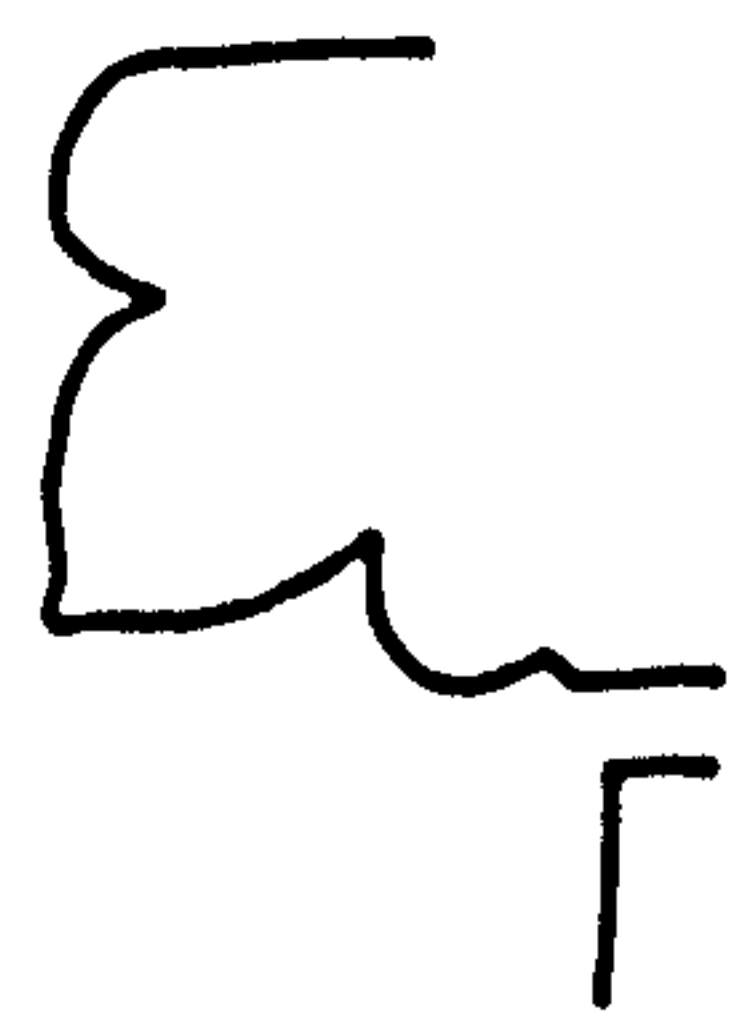
**Parlour Mouldings**



East bay



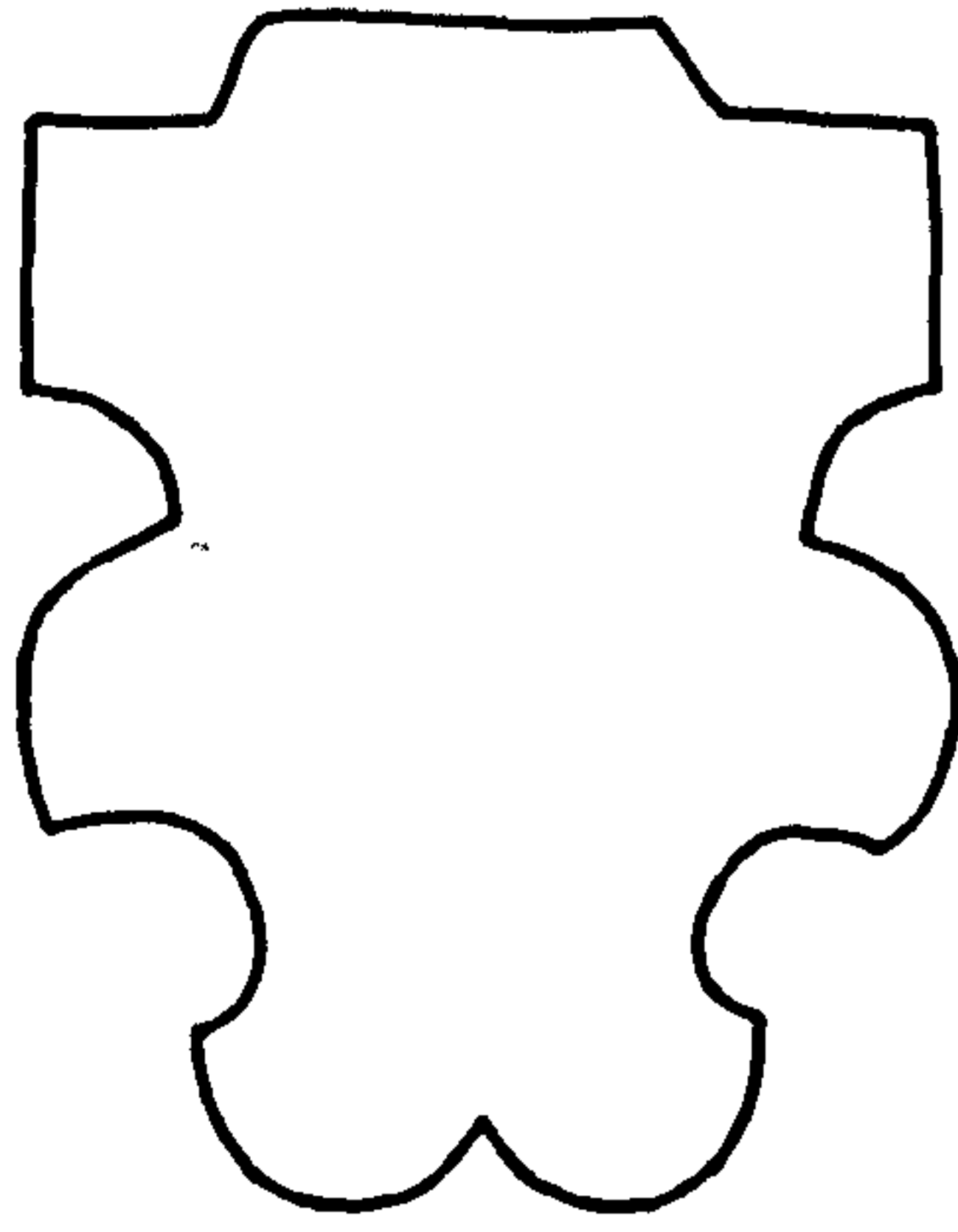
West bay



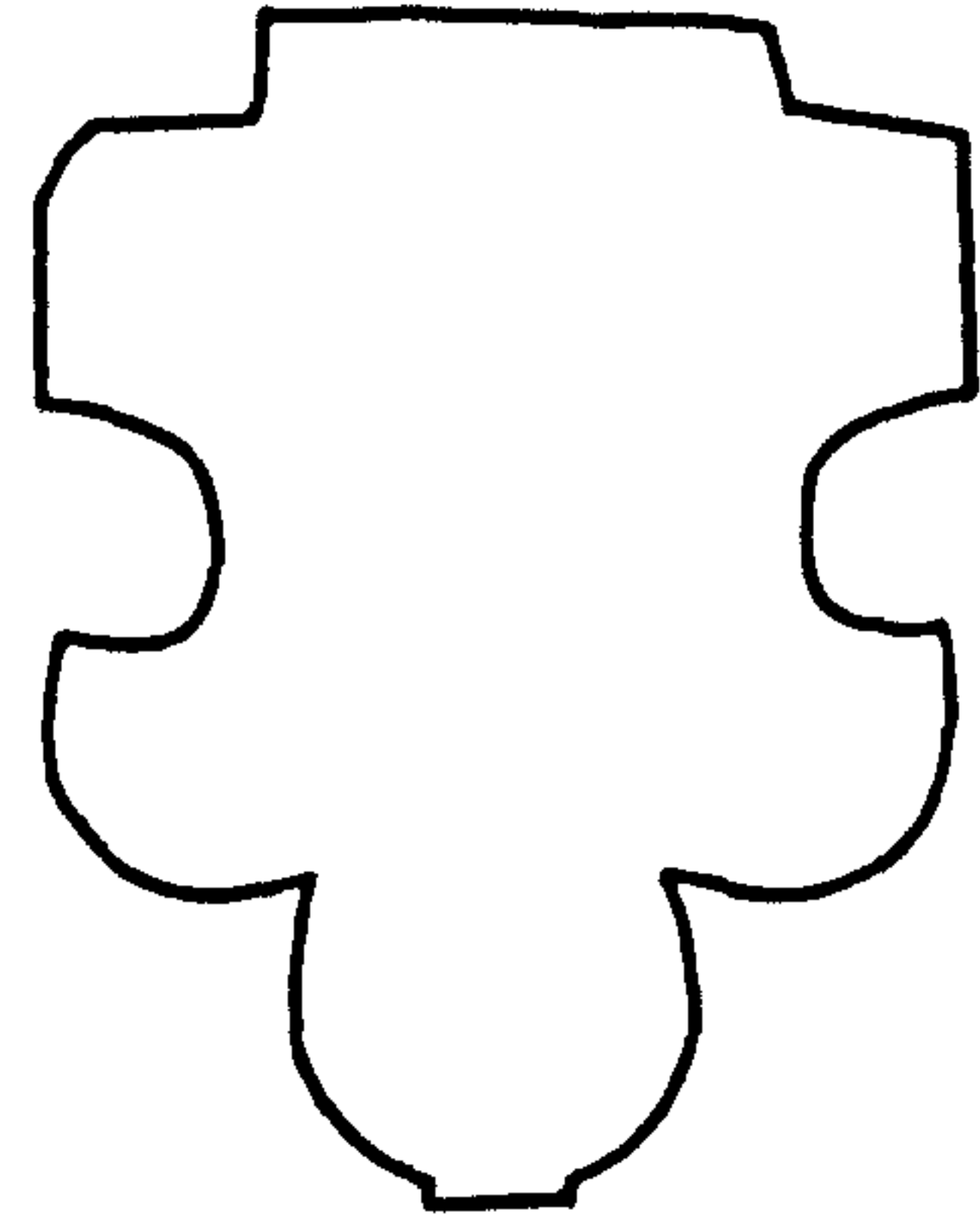
Wall rib

**Figure A43: Vault ribs by spine design – pointed spine and angular spine- and parlour vault mouldings. Scale 1:5.**

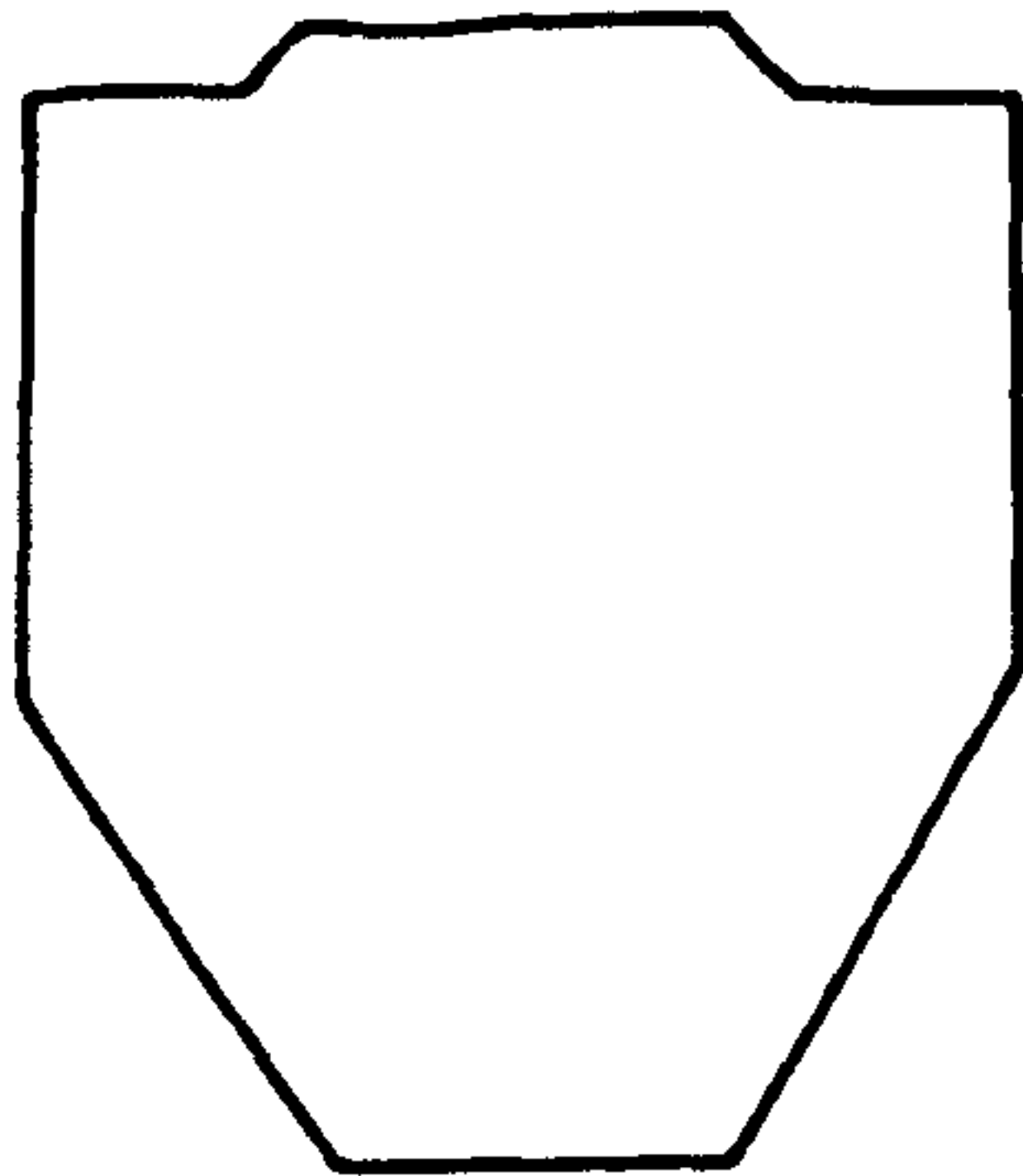




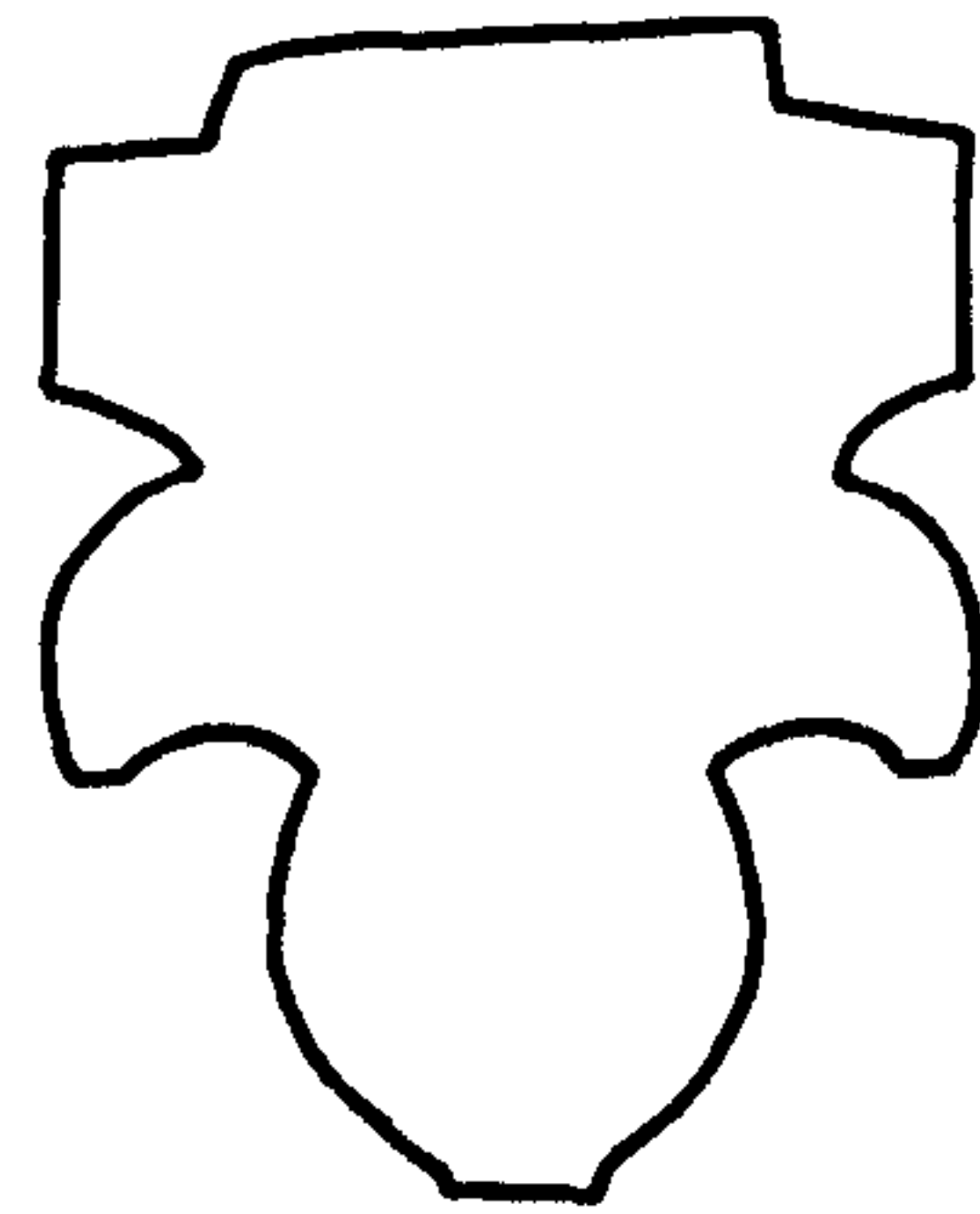
South transept



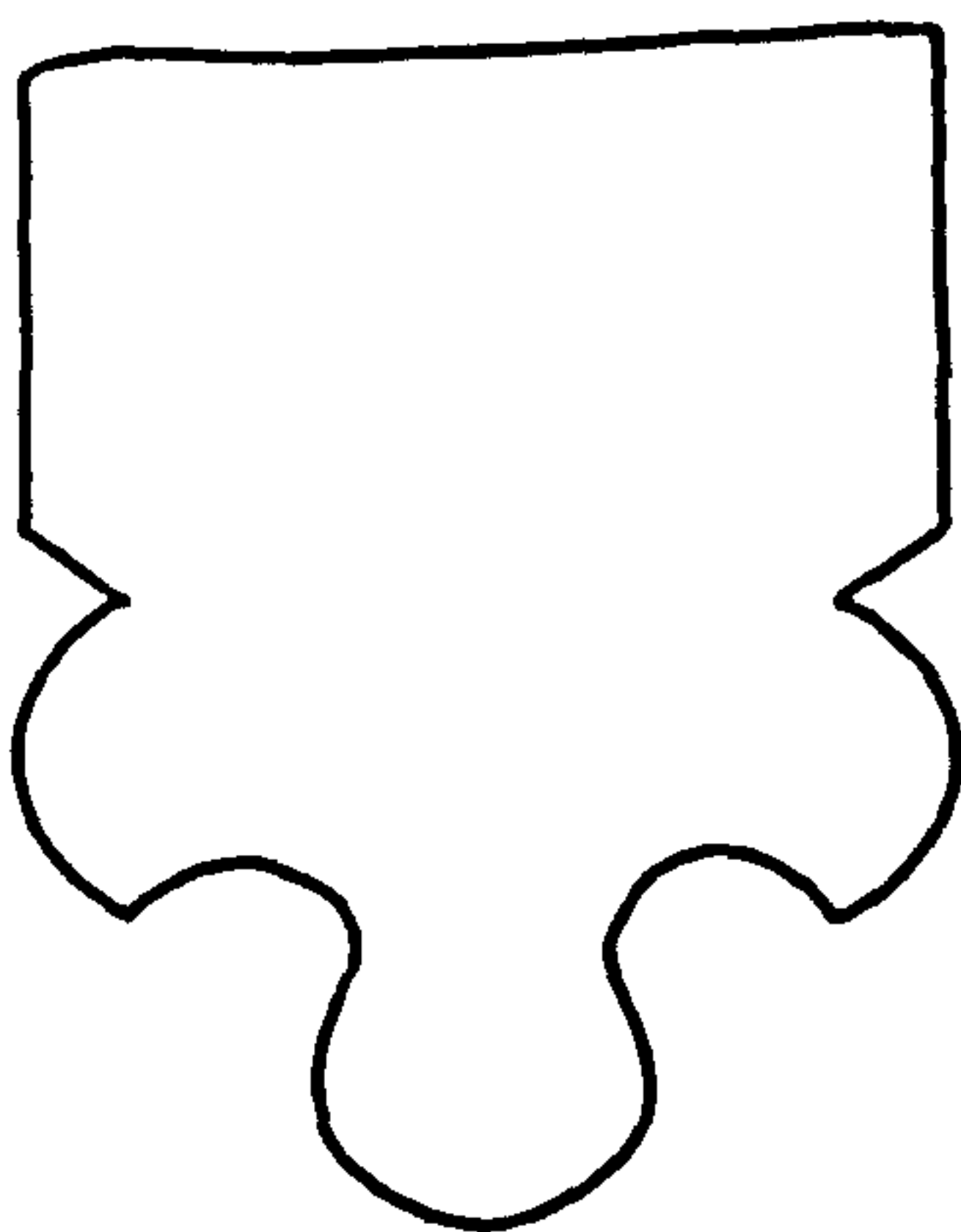
Eastern arm and infirmary



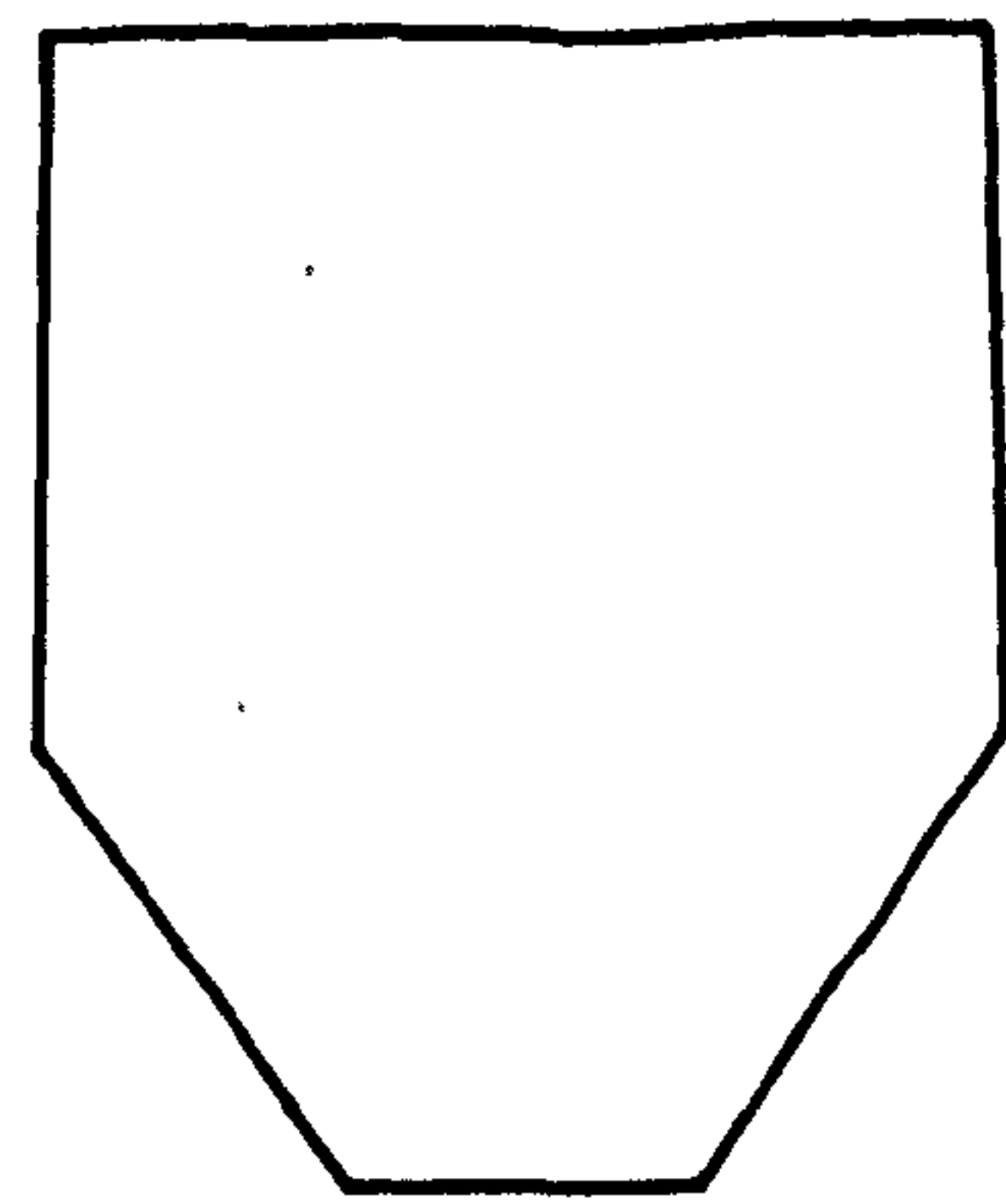
Latrine and west range undercroft



Unlocated



Chapter house



Undercrofts/ nave aisles

Figure A44: Vault ribs by spine design – flat spine and no spine. Scale 1:5.



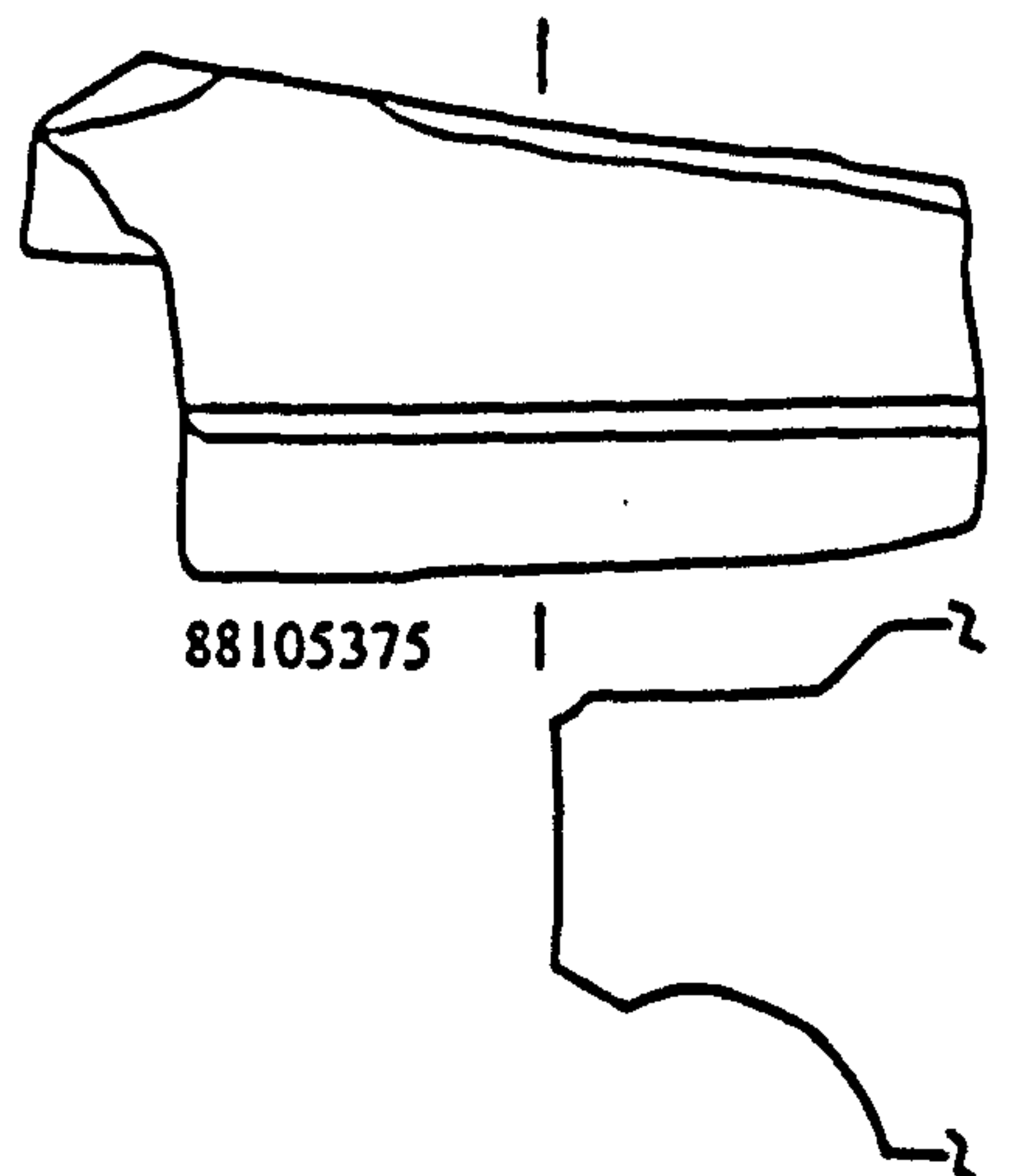
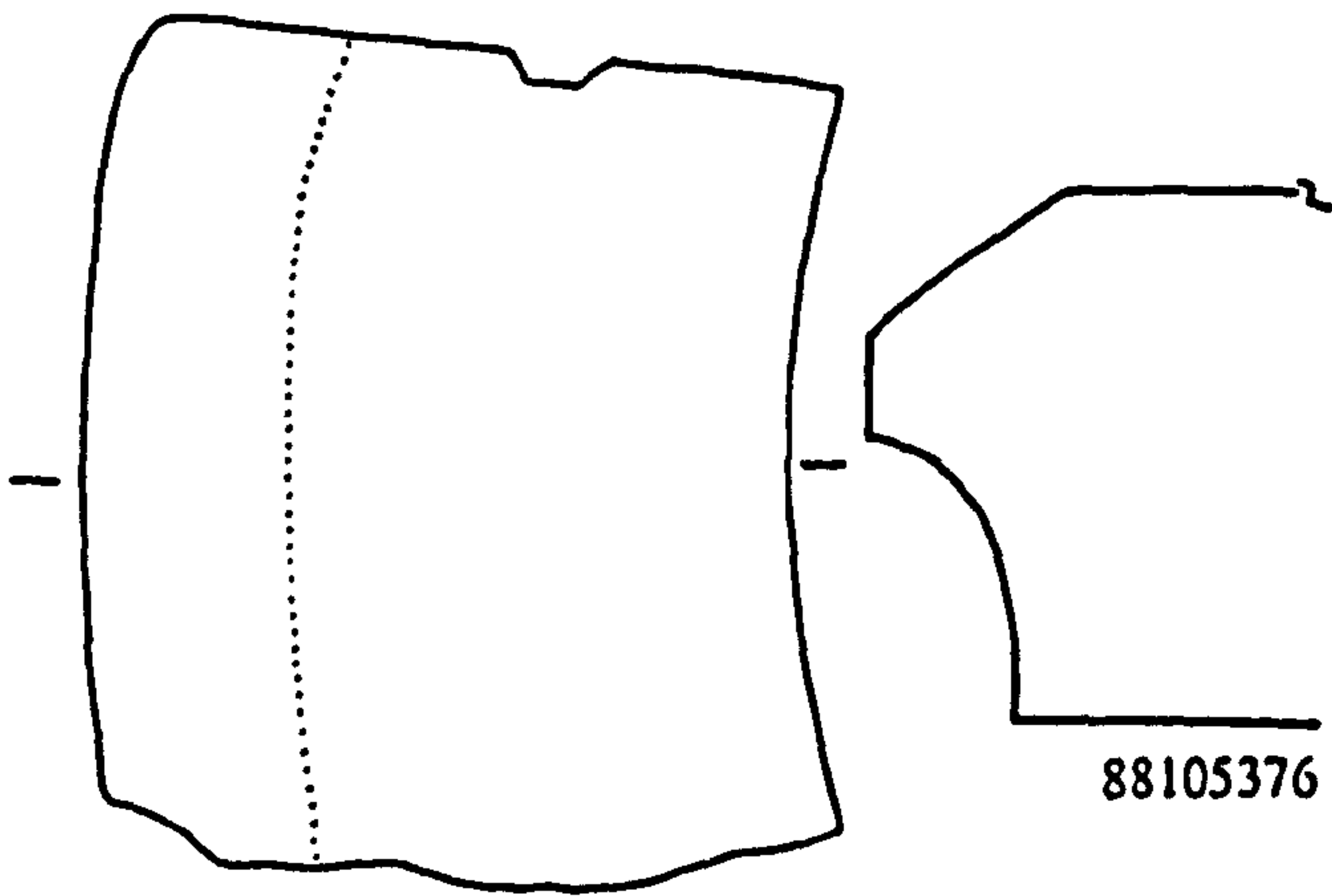
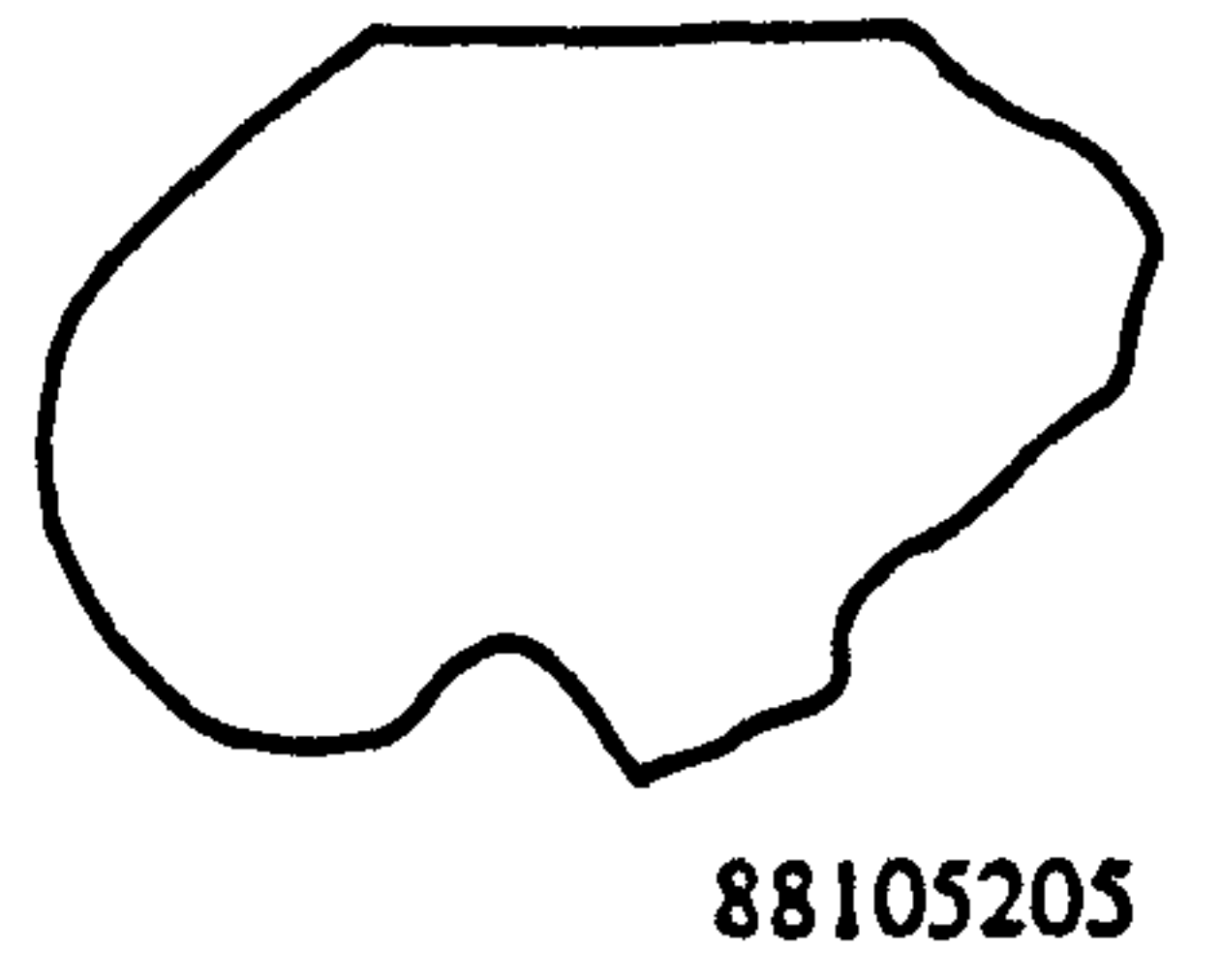
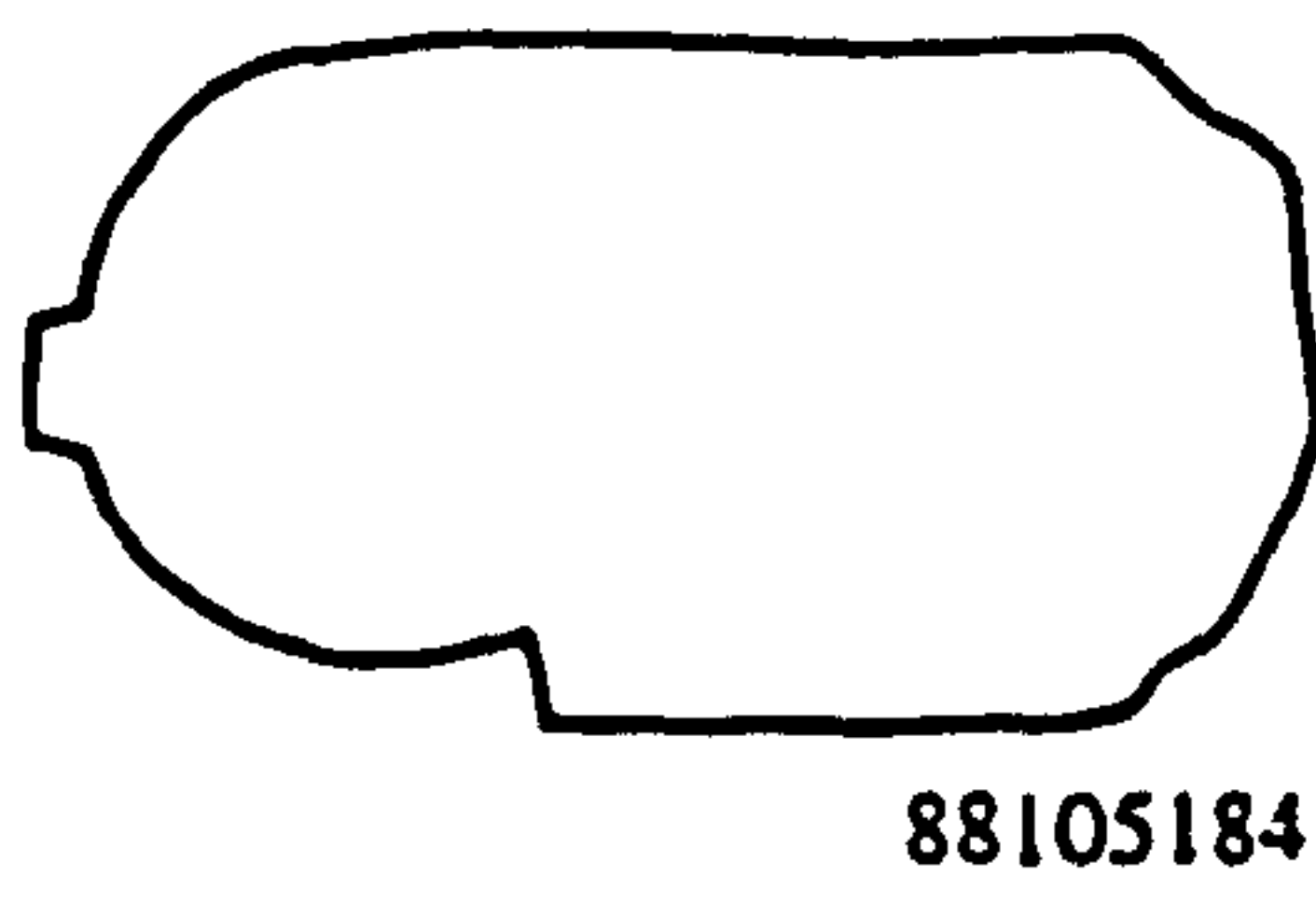
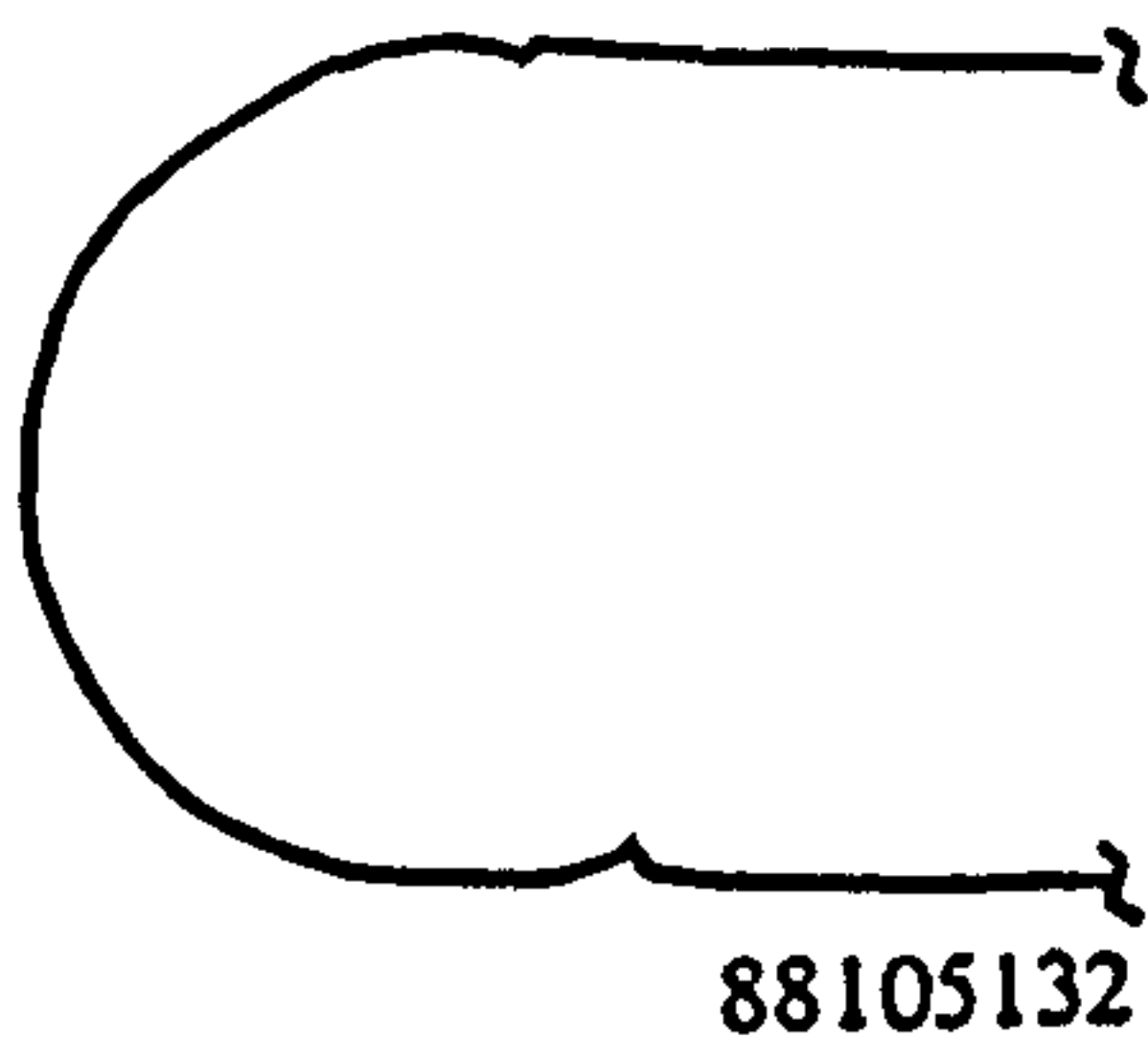
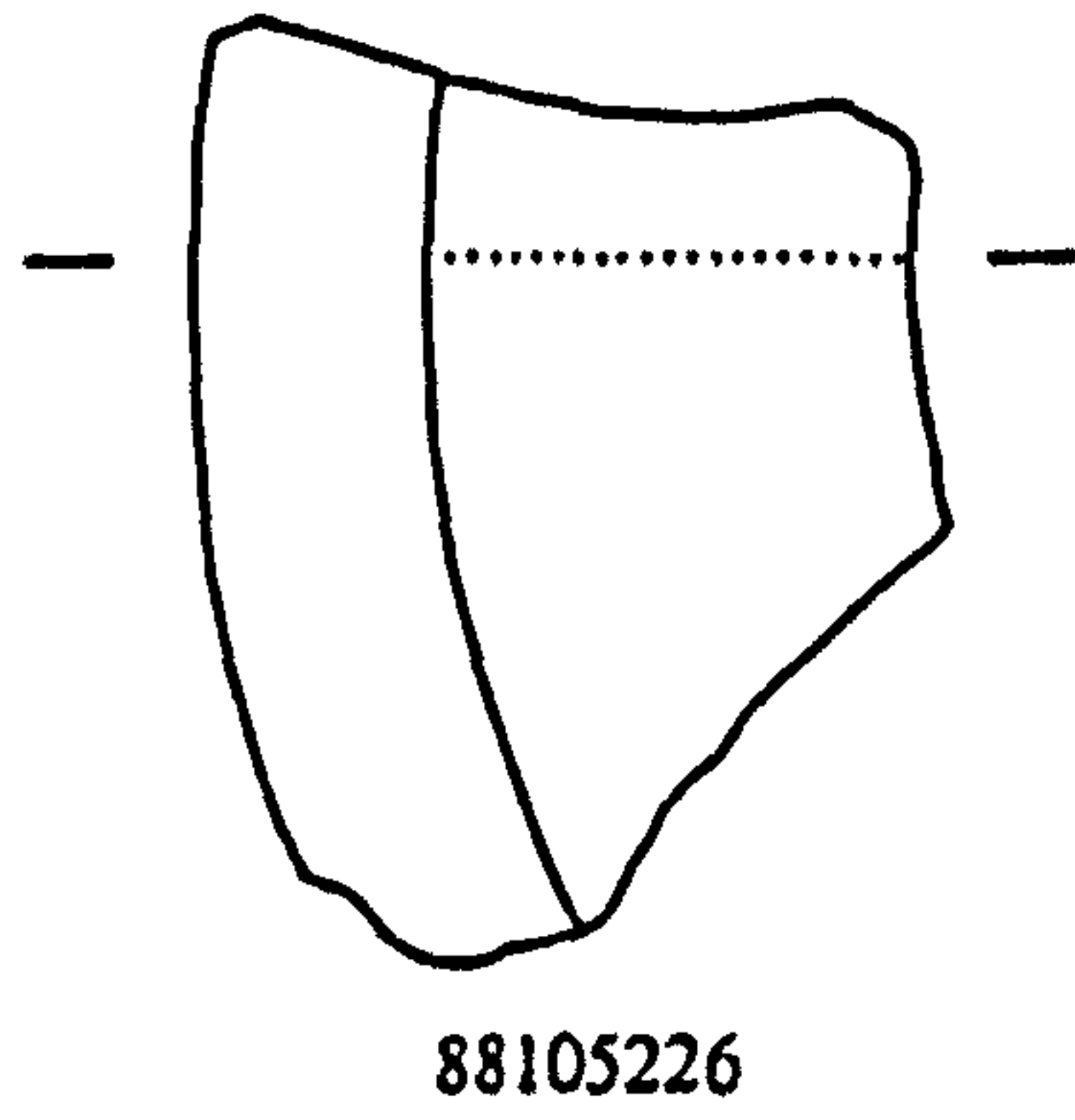
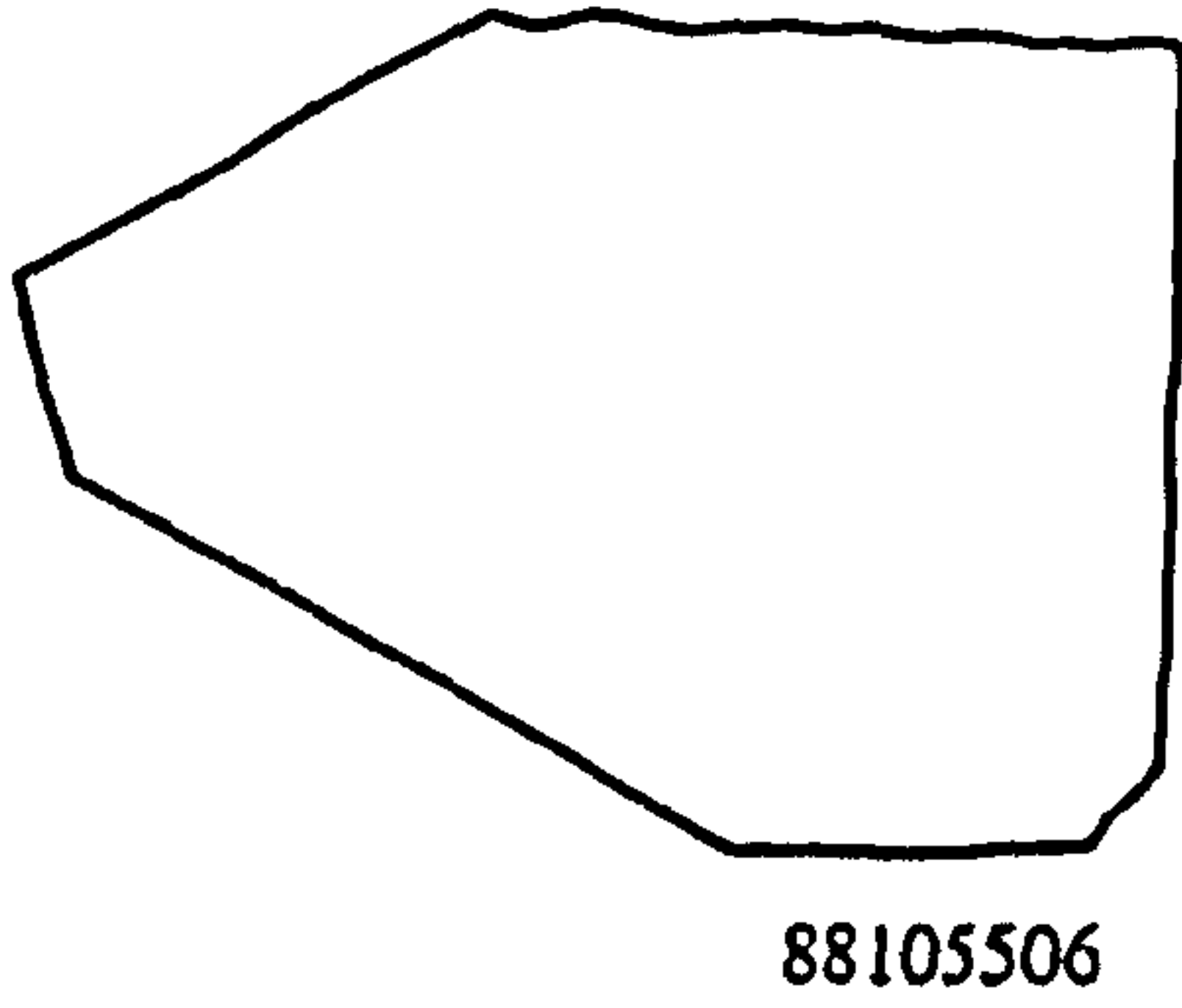
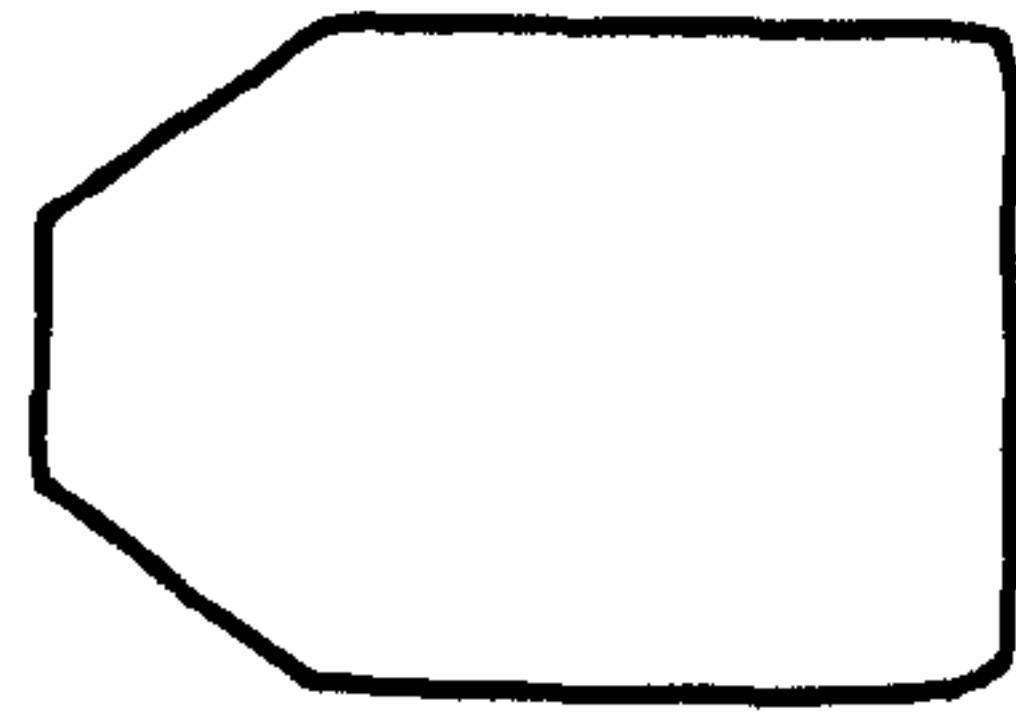
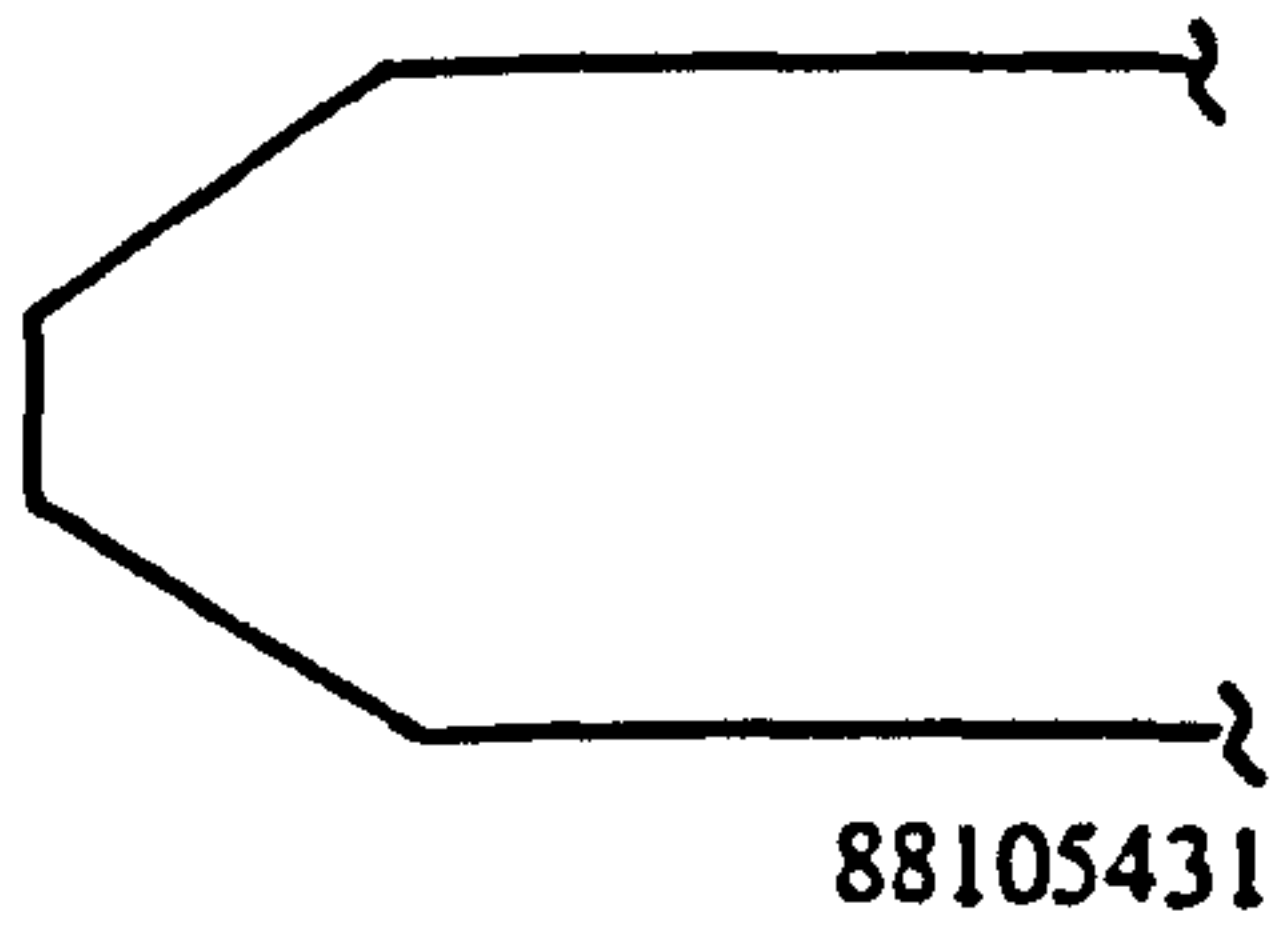
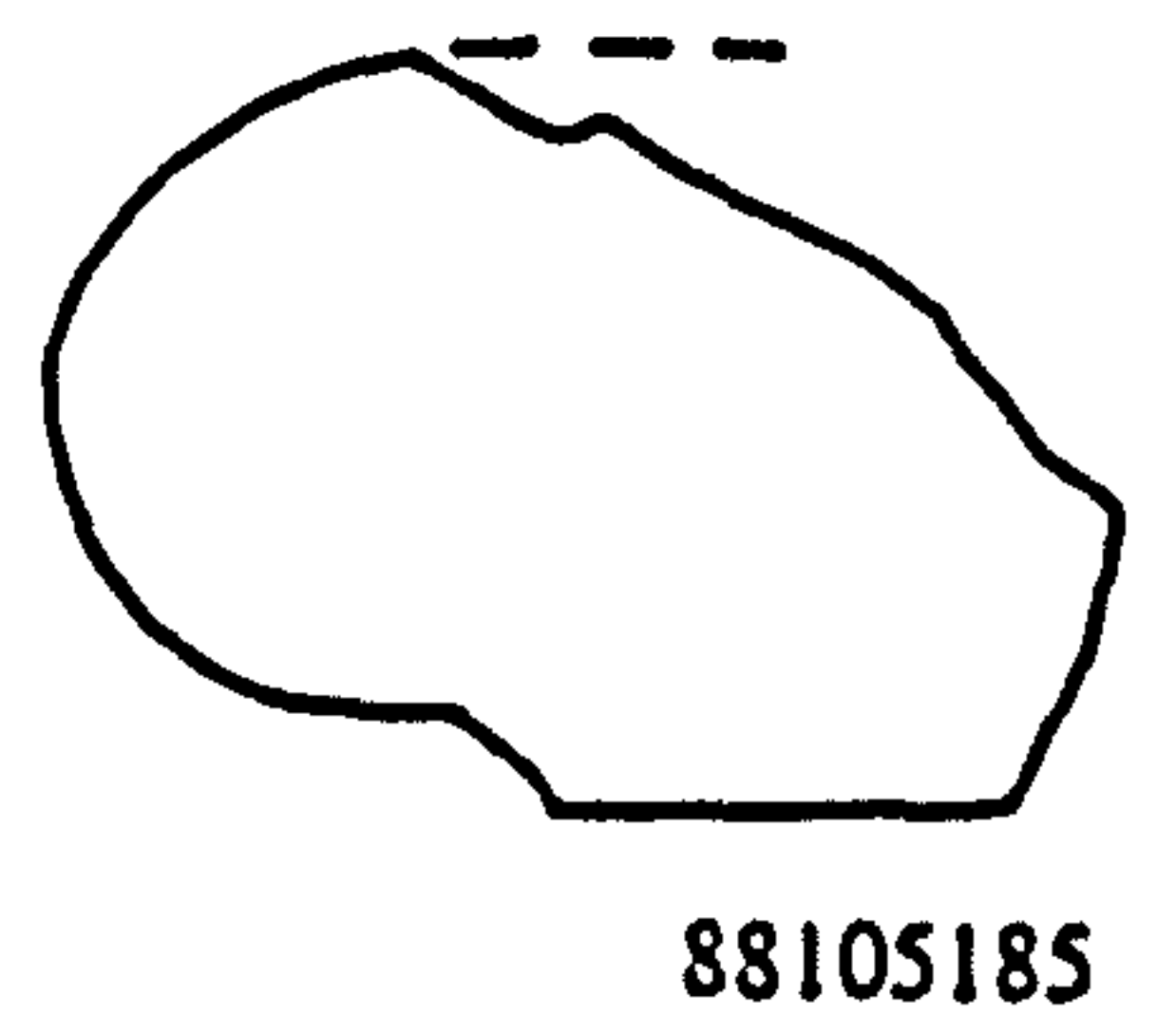
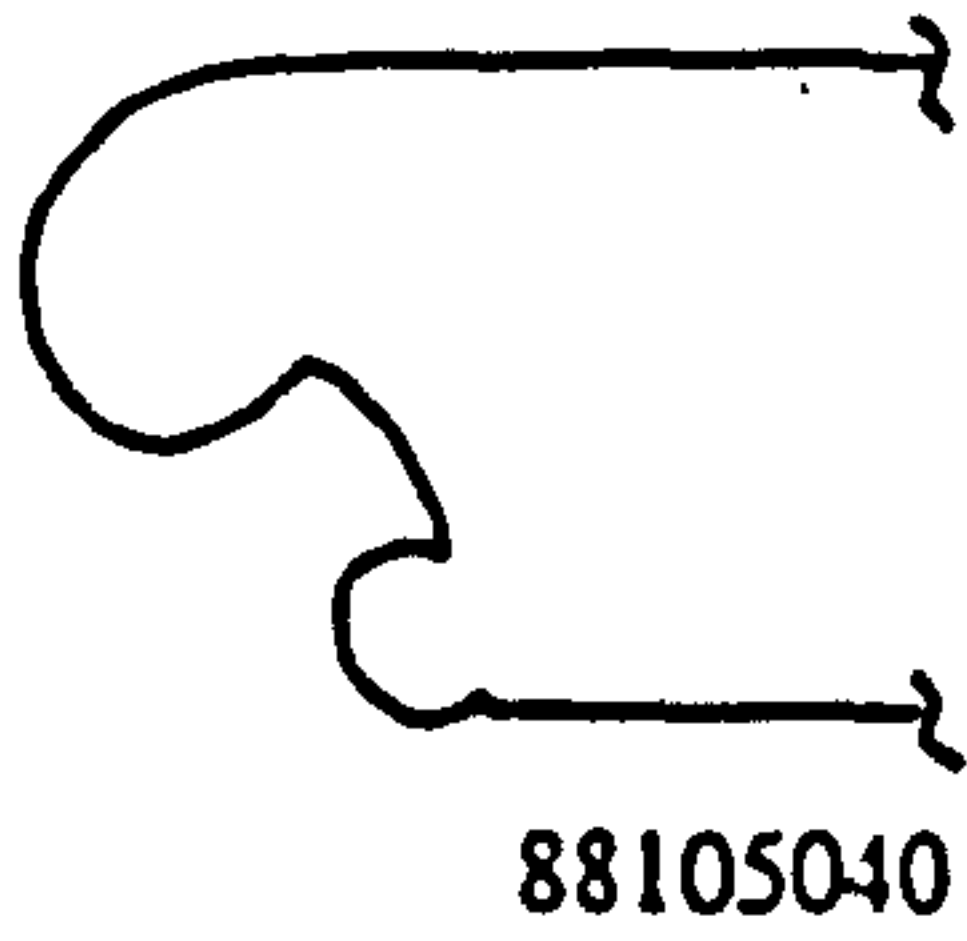
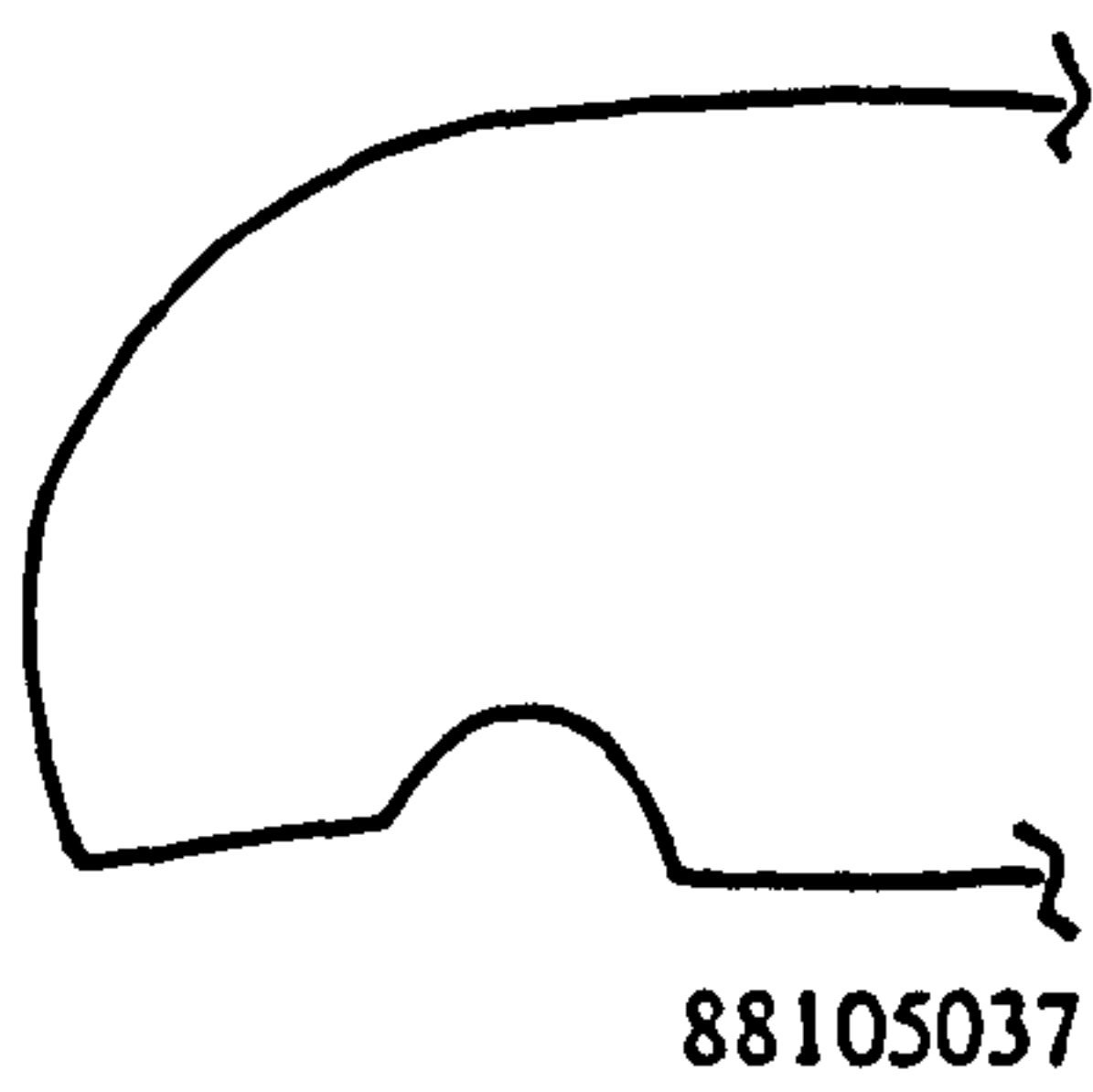
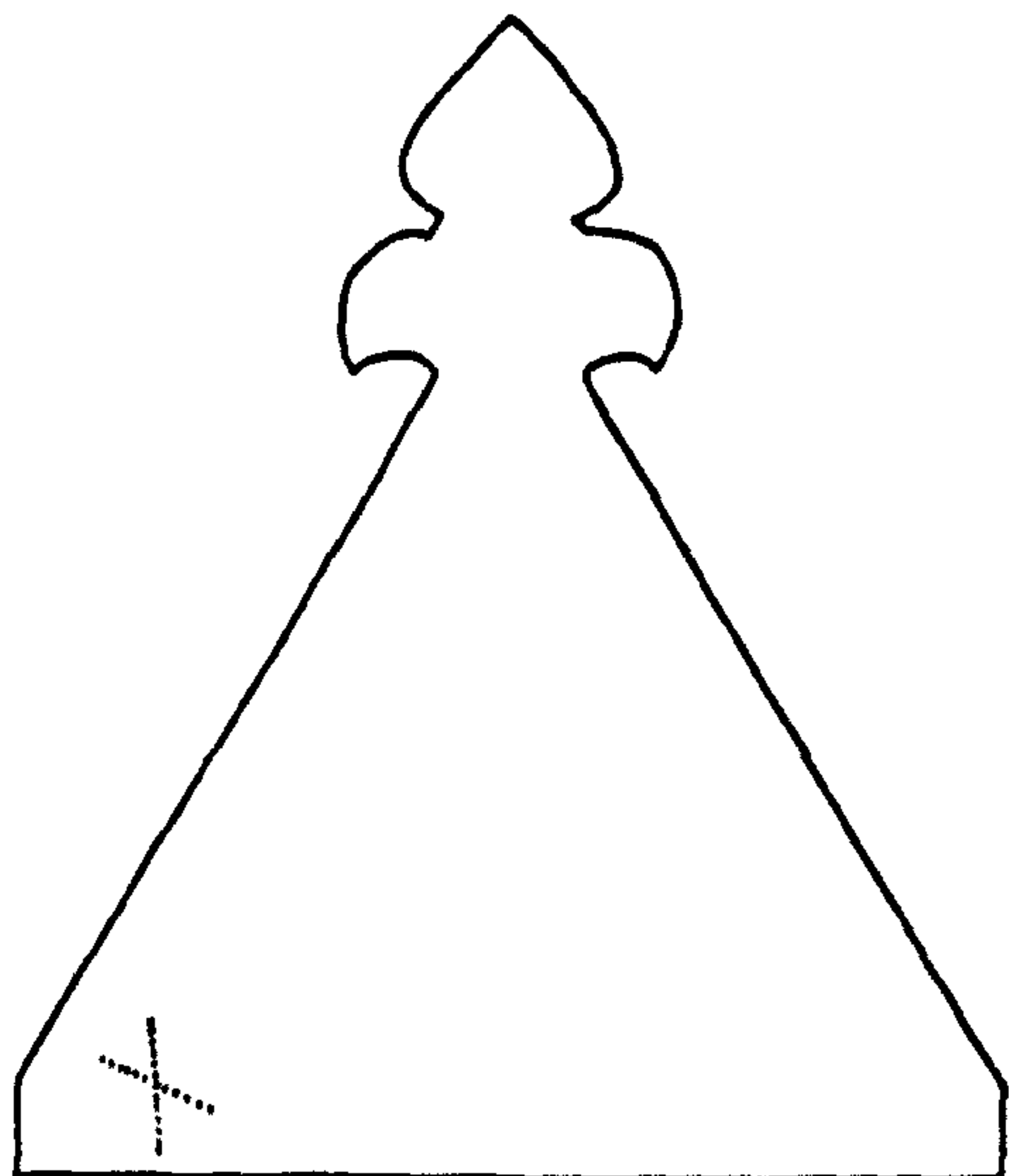
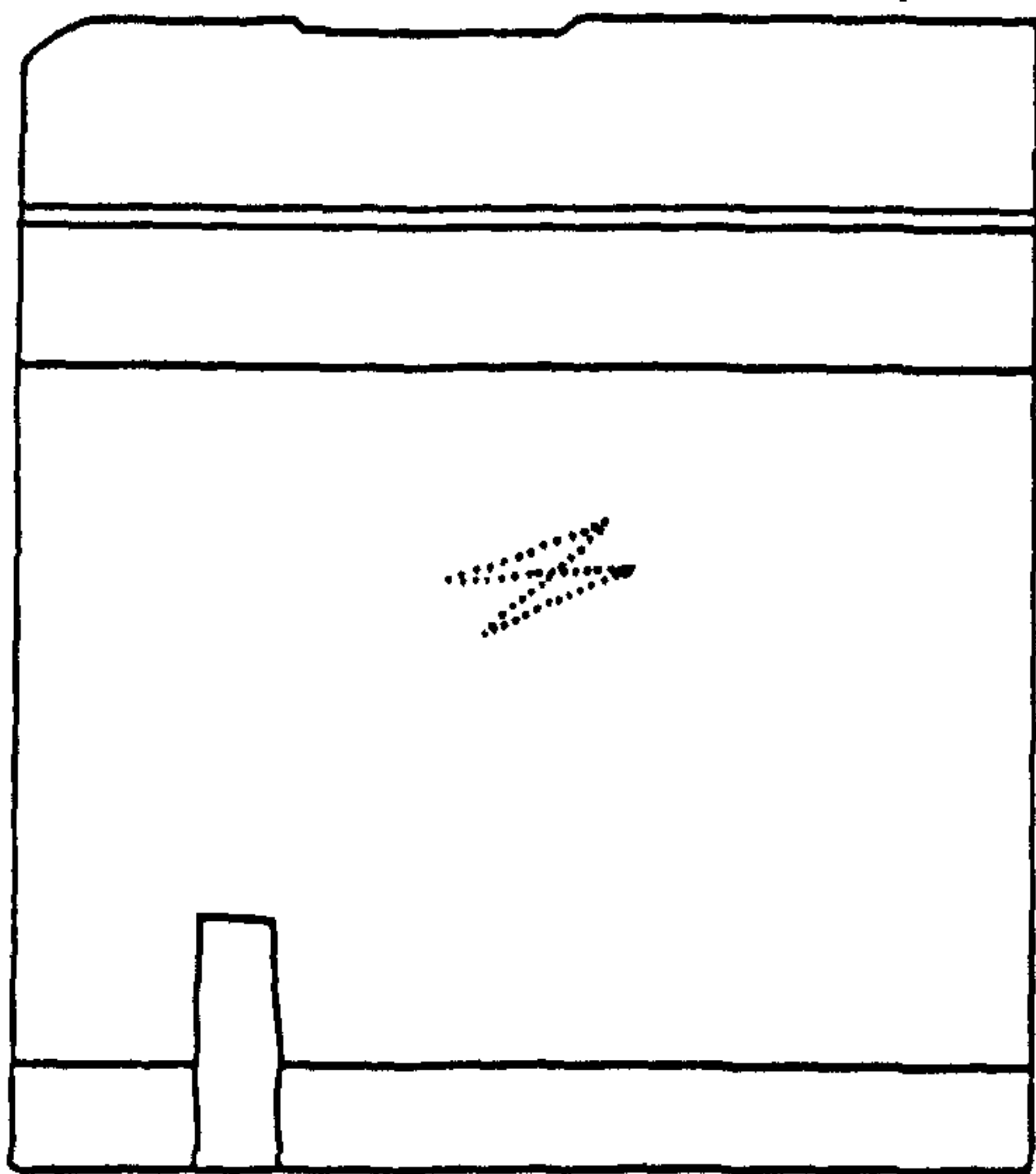
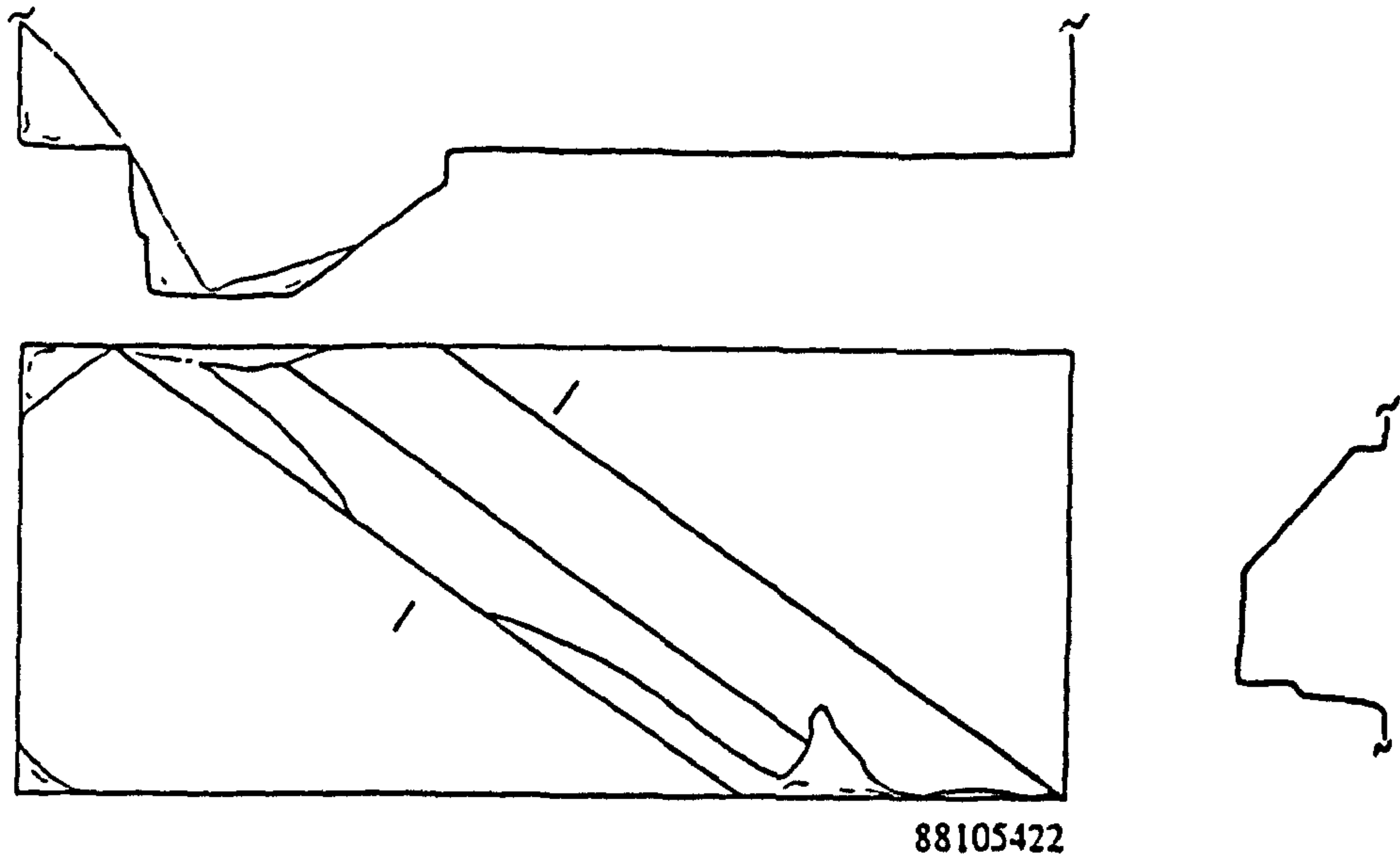
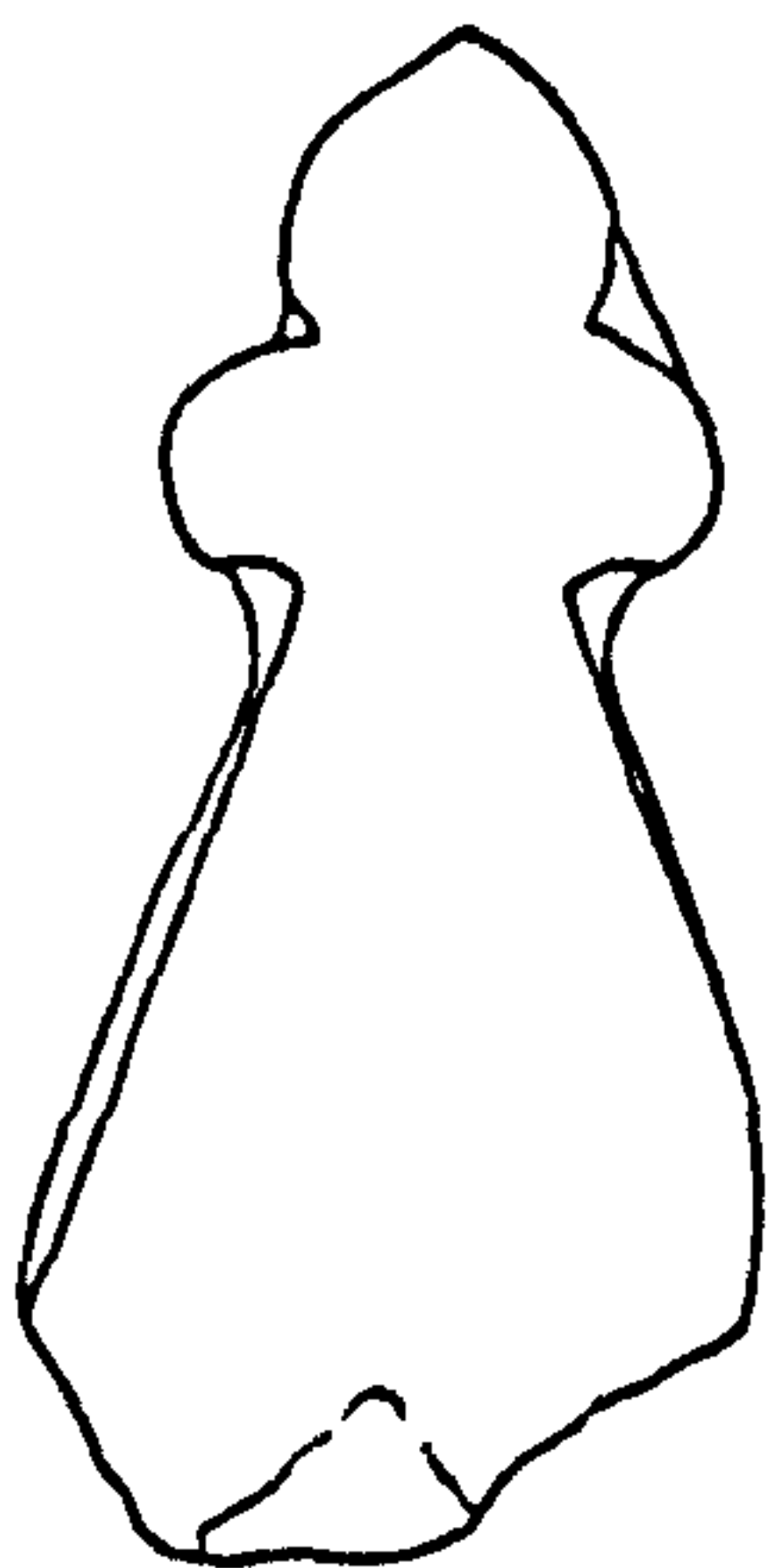


Figure A45: String-courses and abaci. Scale 1:5. (226 after RKM and 376 after EDH).

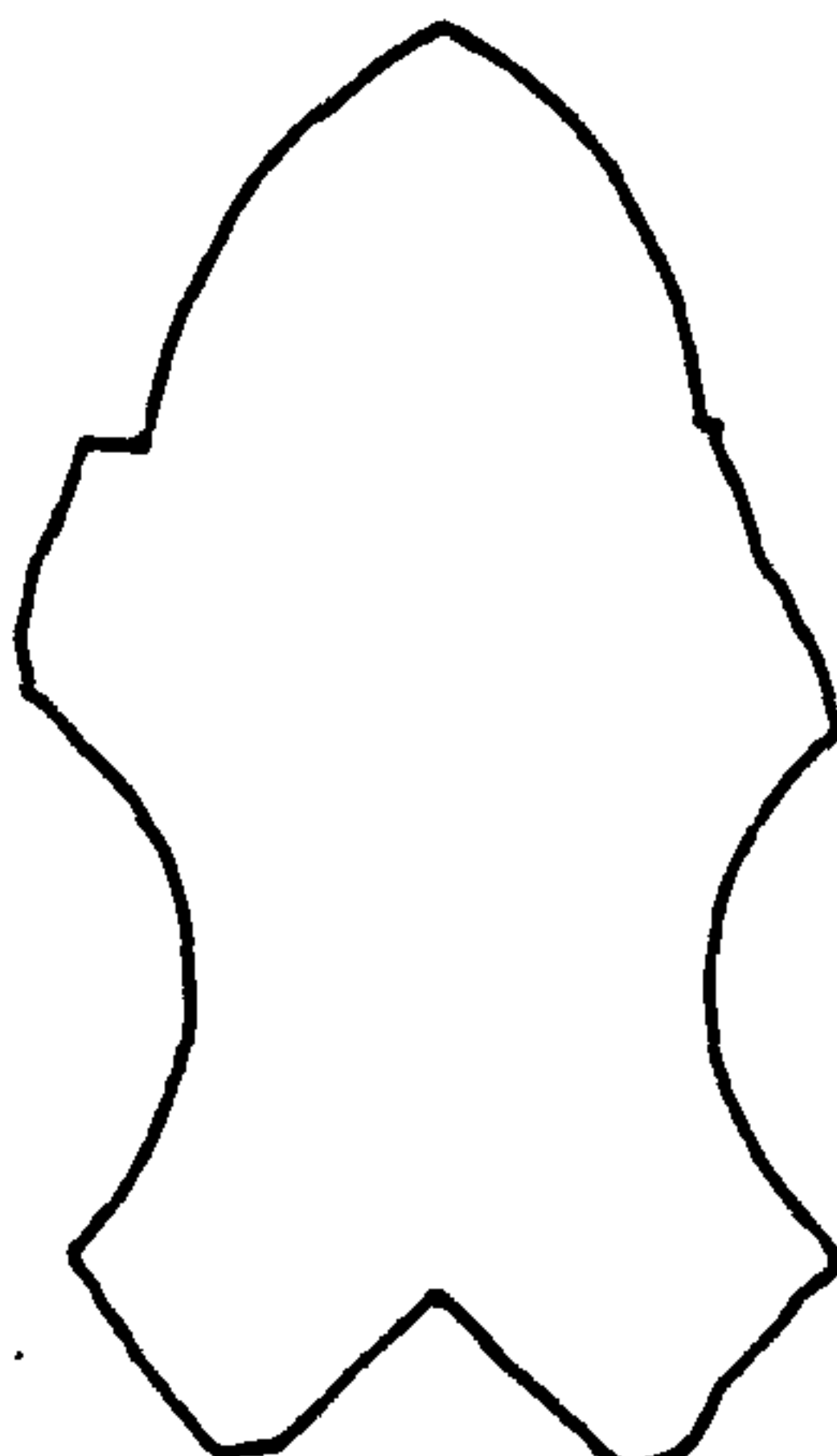




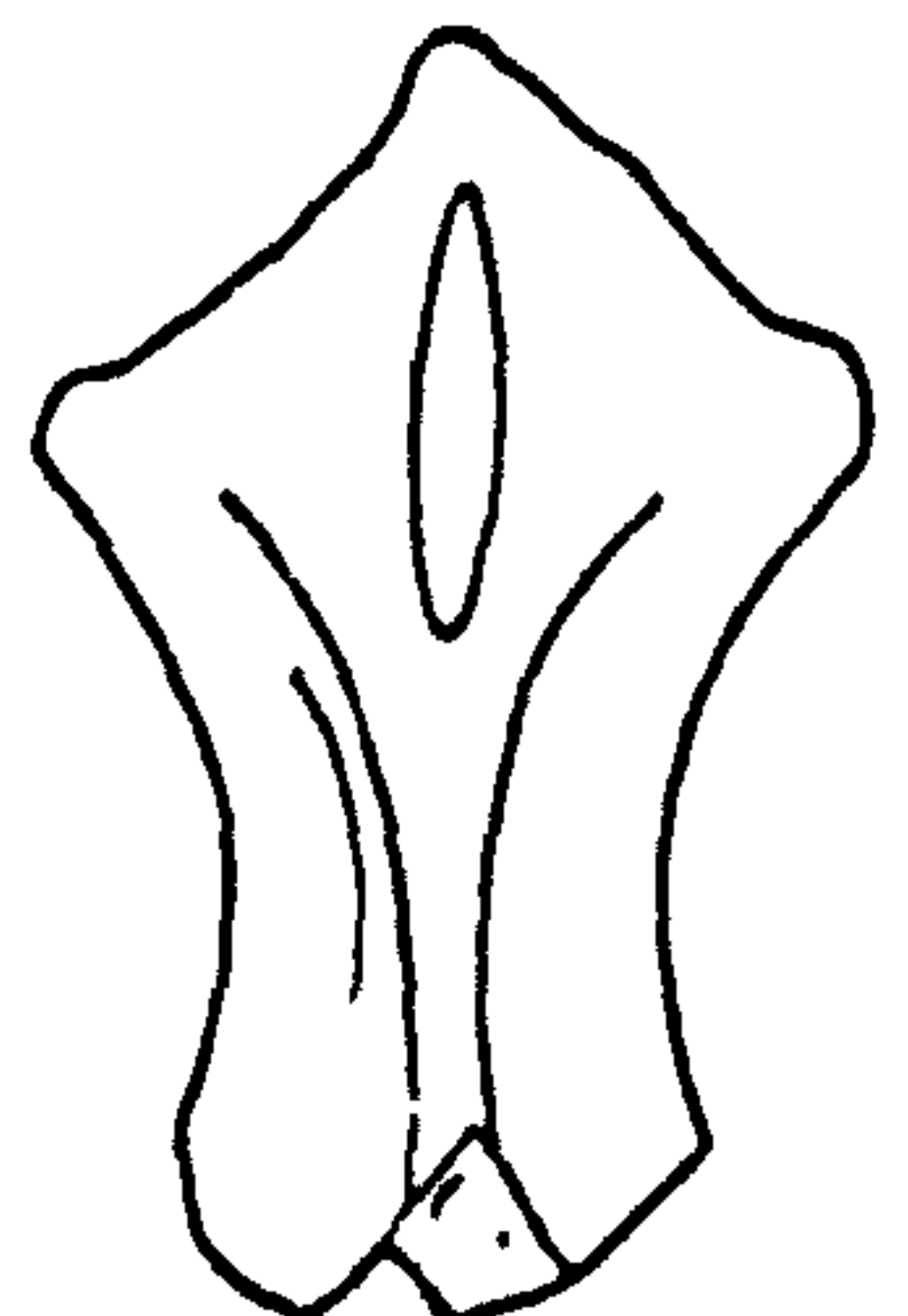
88105105



88105096



88105202



88105204

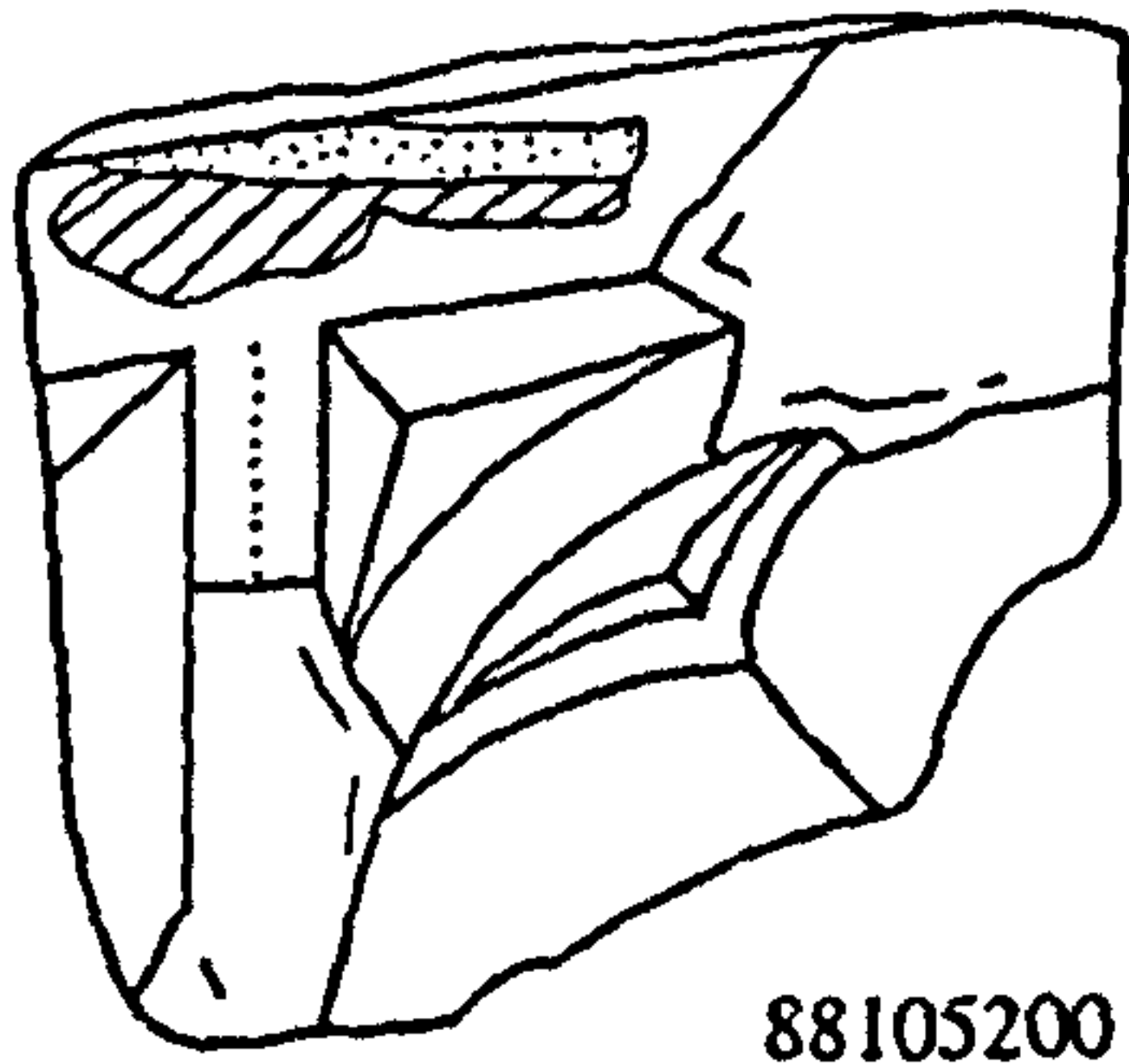
Figure A46: Roof weathering and coping stones. Scale 1:5. (096 and 204 after EDII).



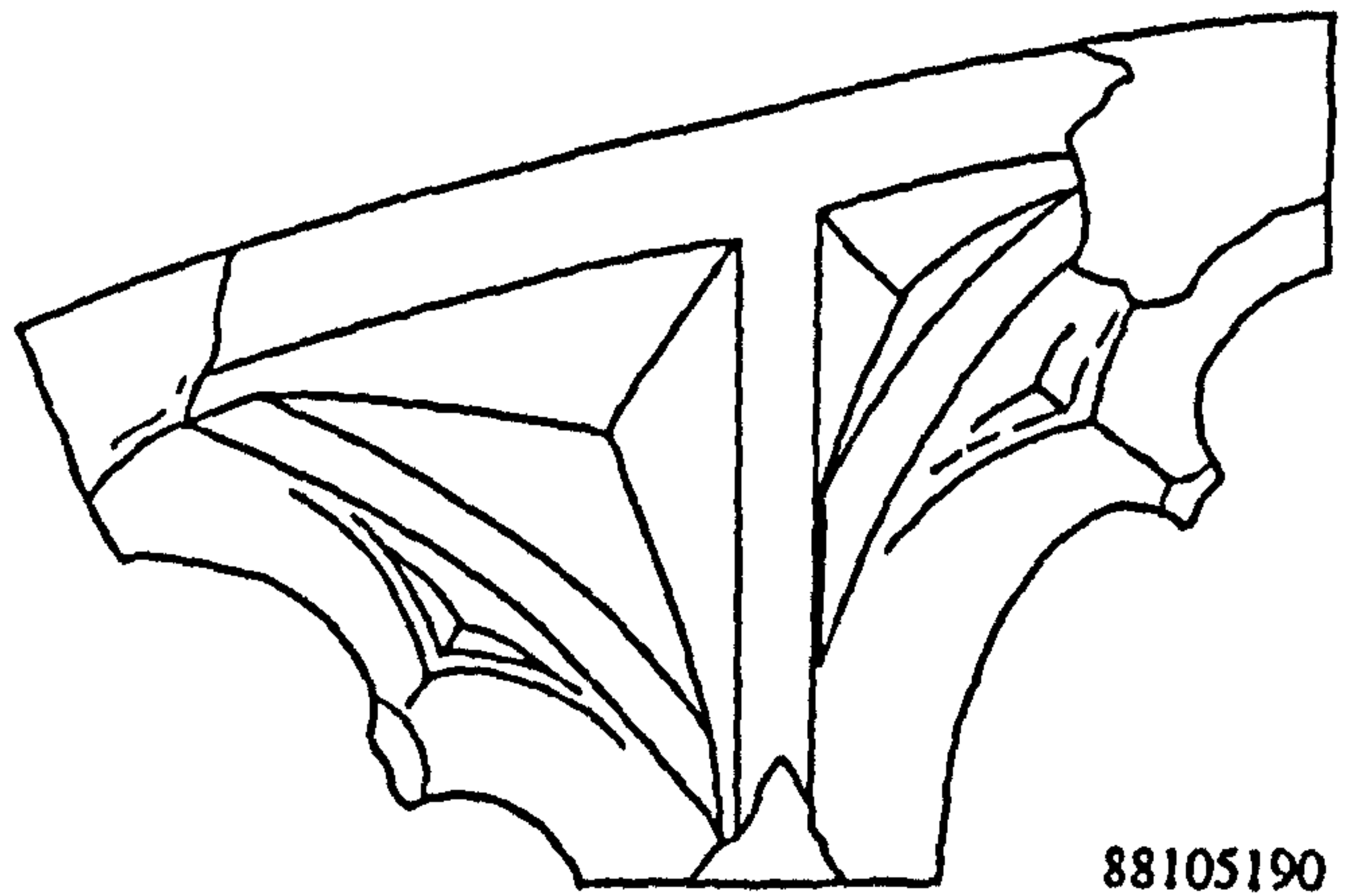


**Figure A47:** Cross fragment. Christ is shown on the left and the virgin on the right. Photographic scale = 0.30m.

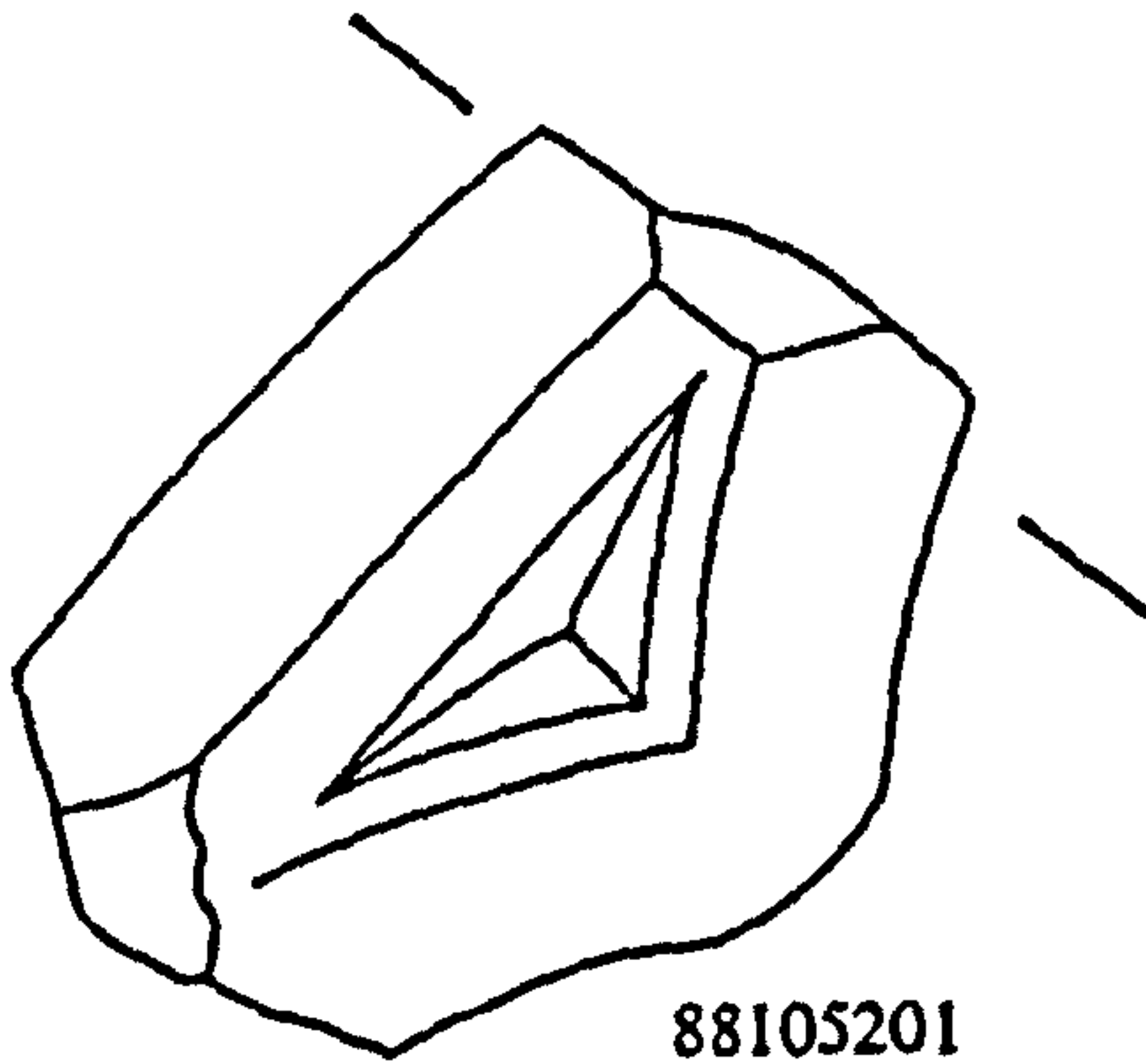
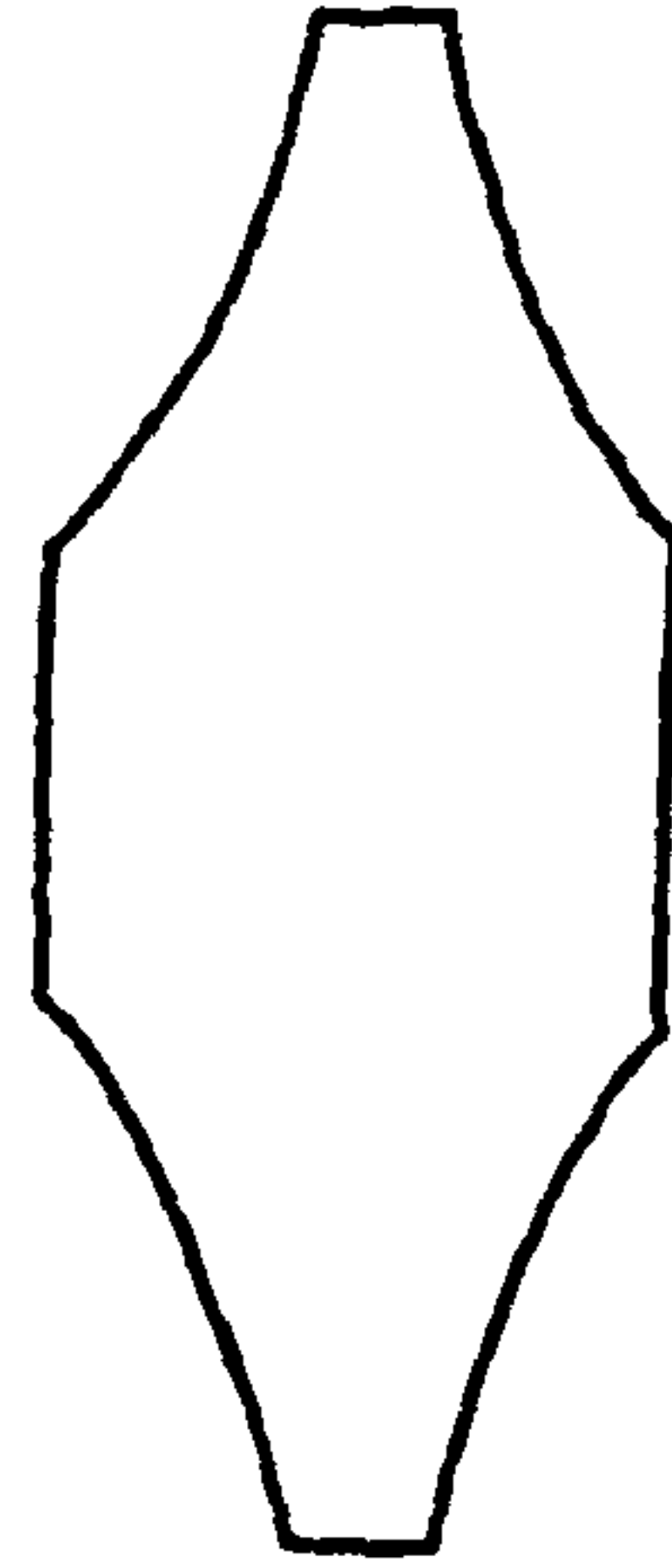




88105200



88105190



88105201

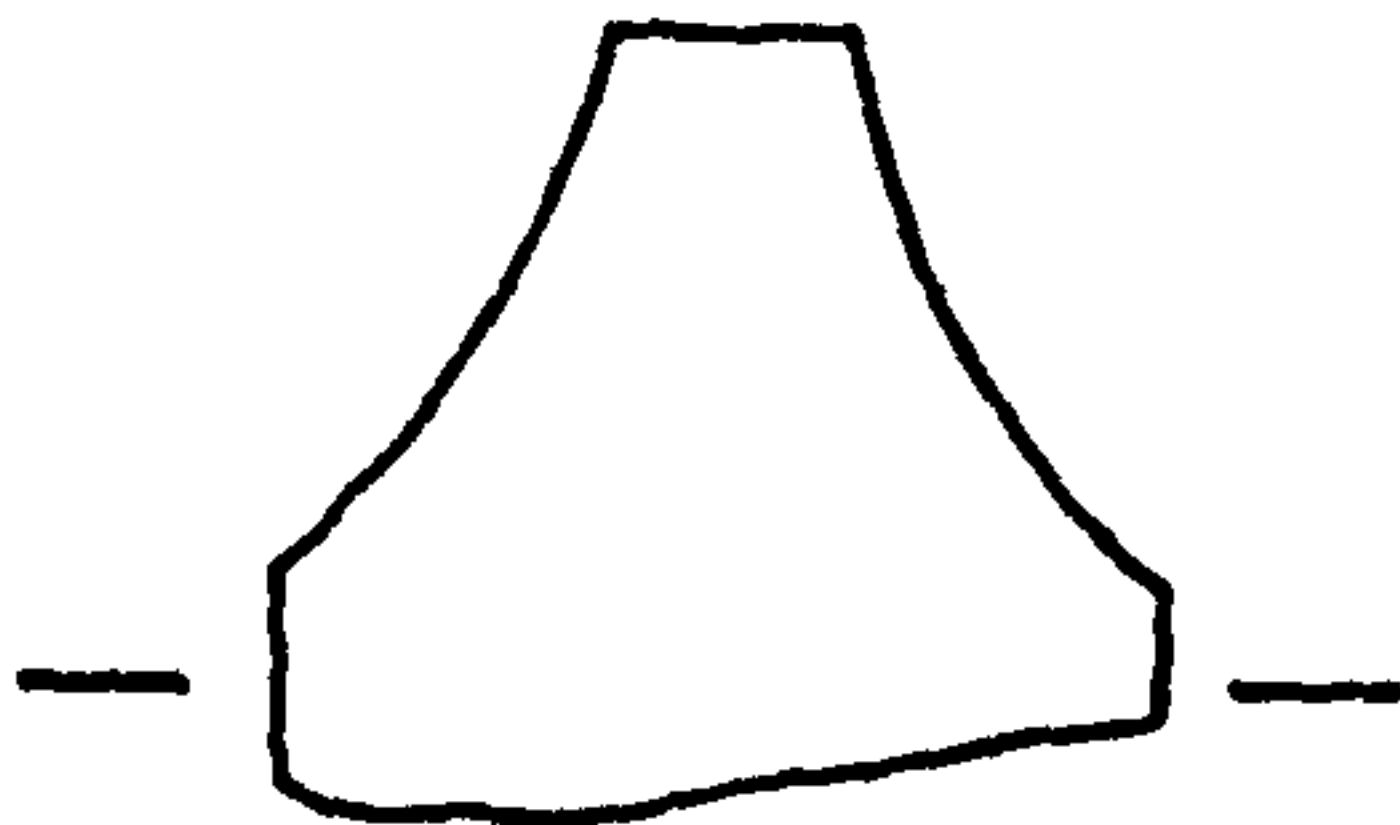
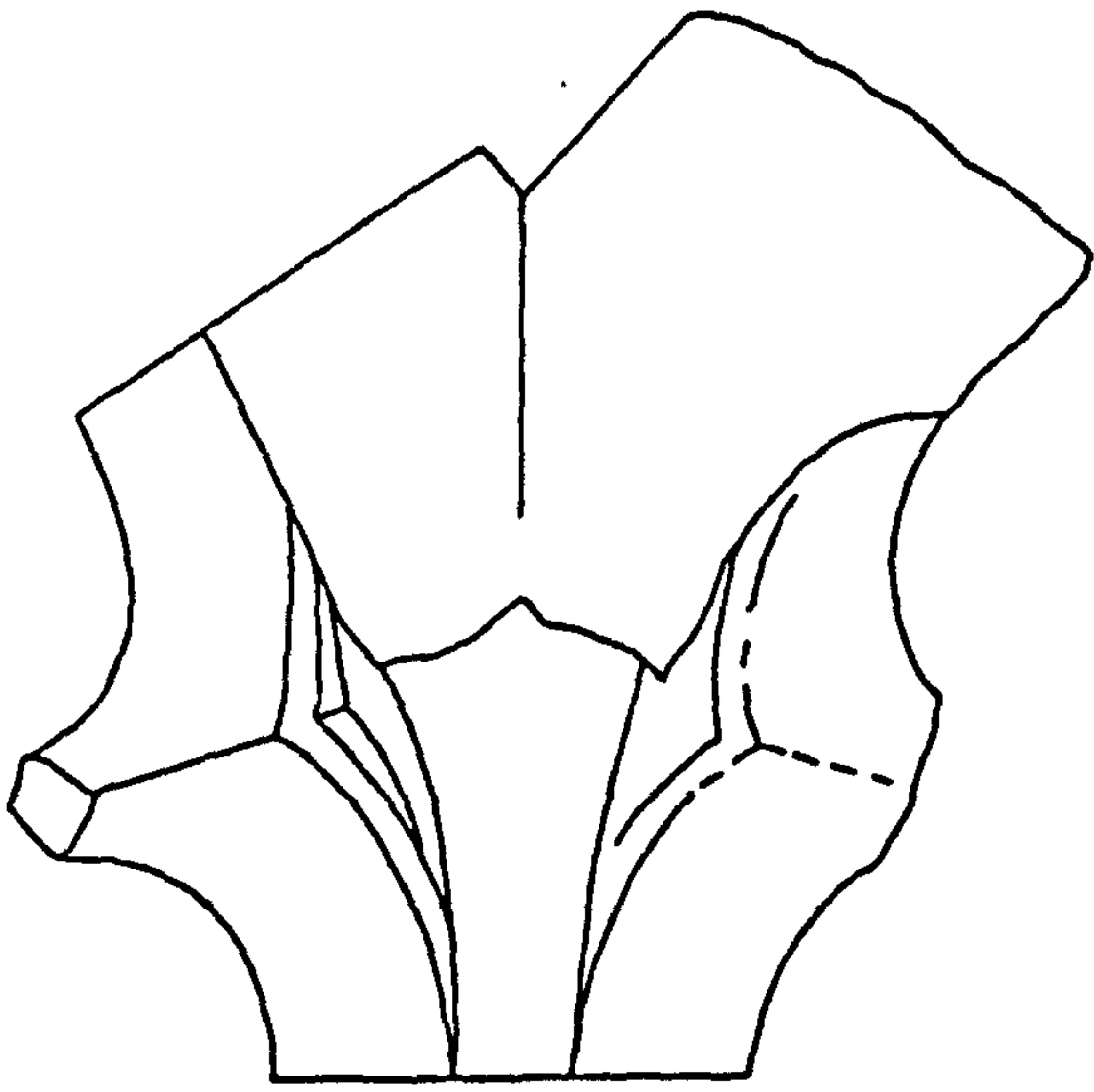
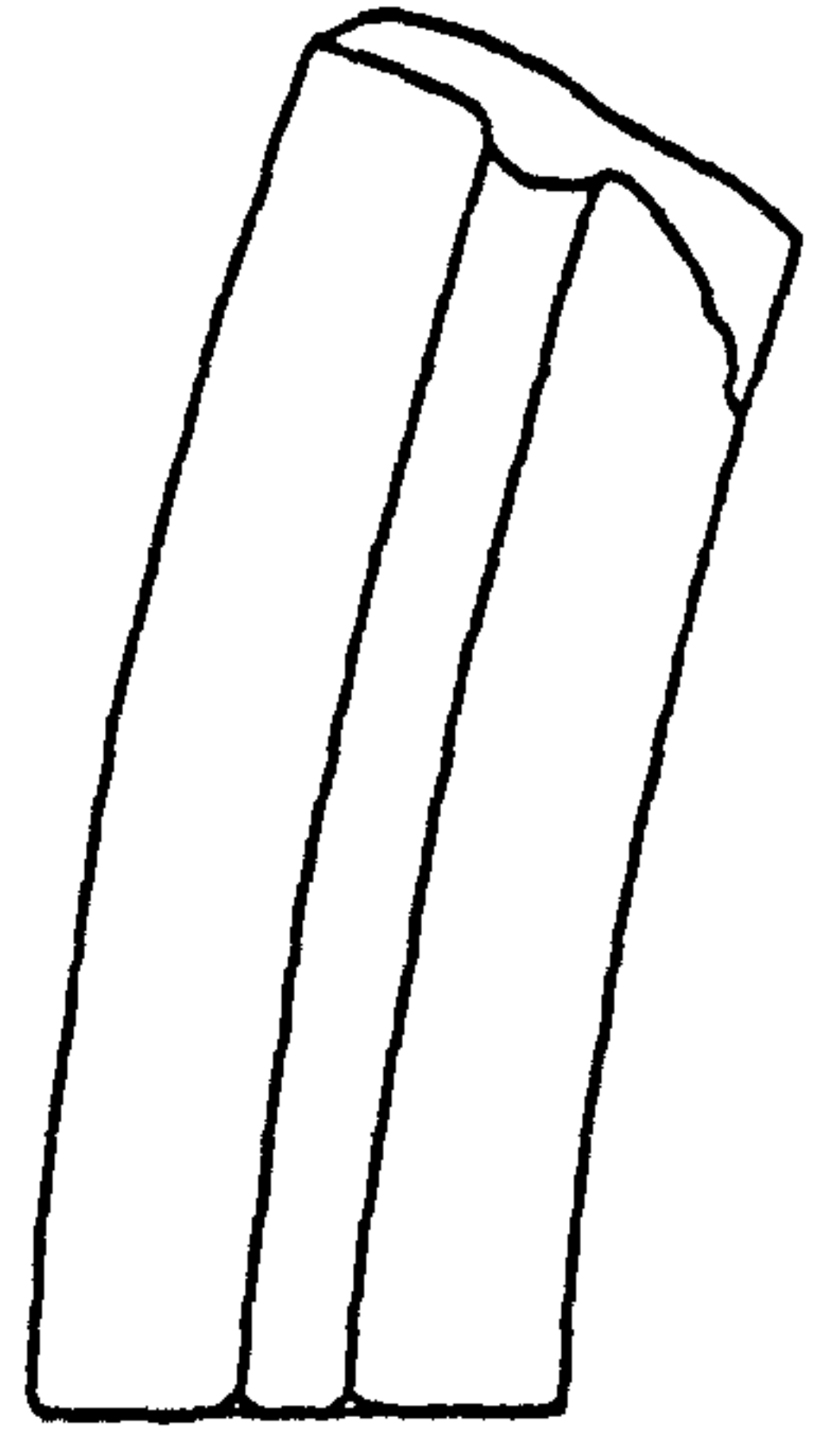


Figure A48: Late window tracery 1. Profile of 190 is reconstructed. Scale 1:5. (200 after EDI).

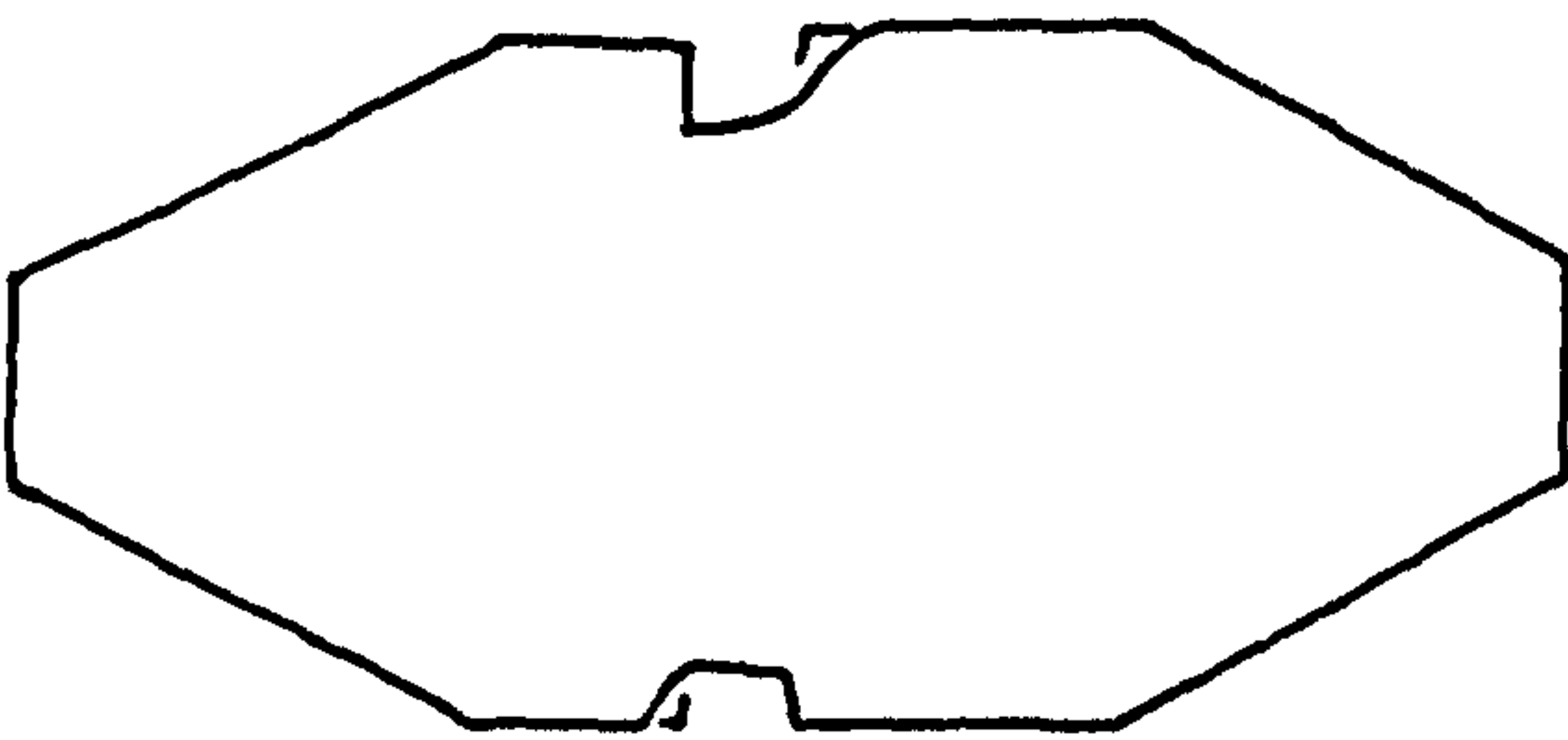
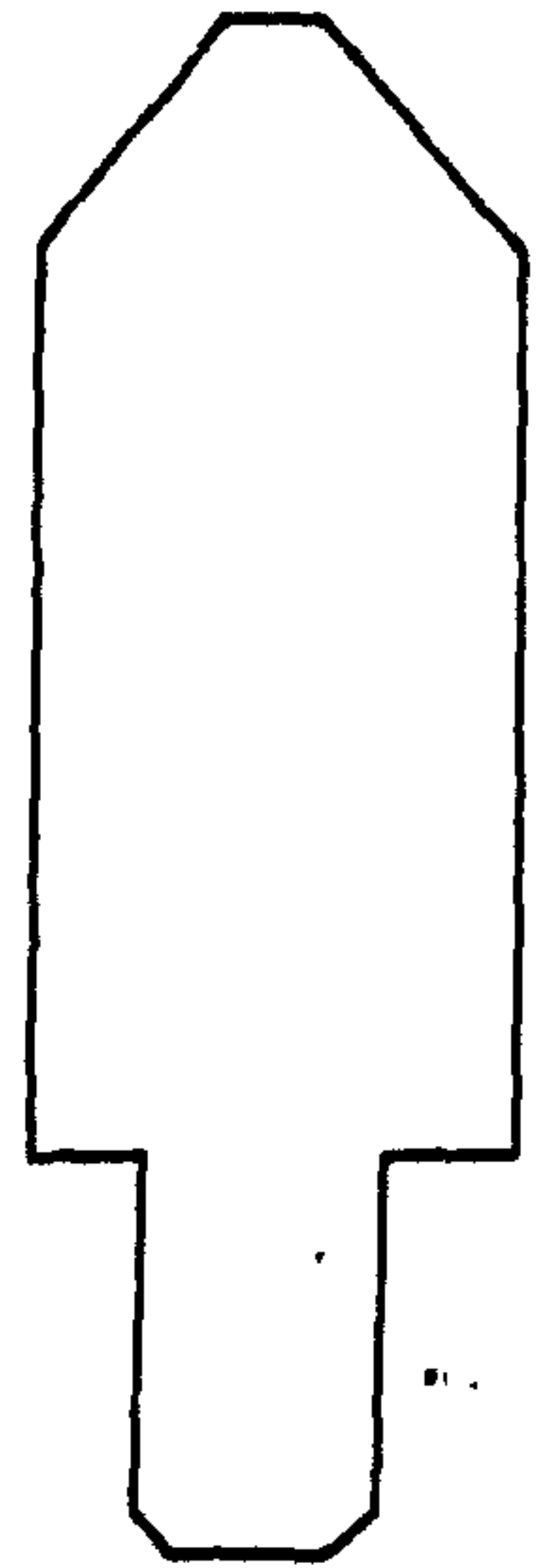
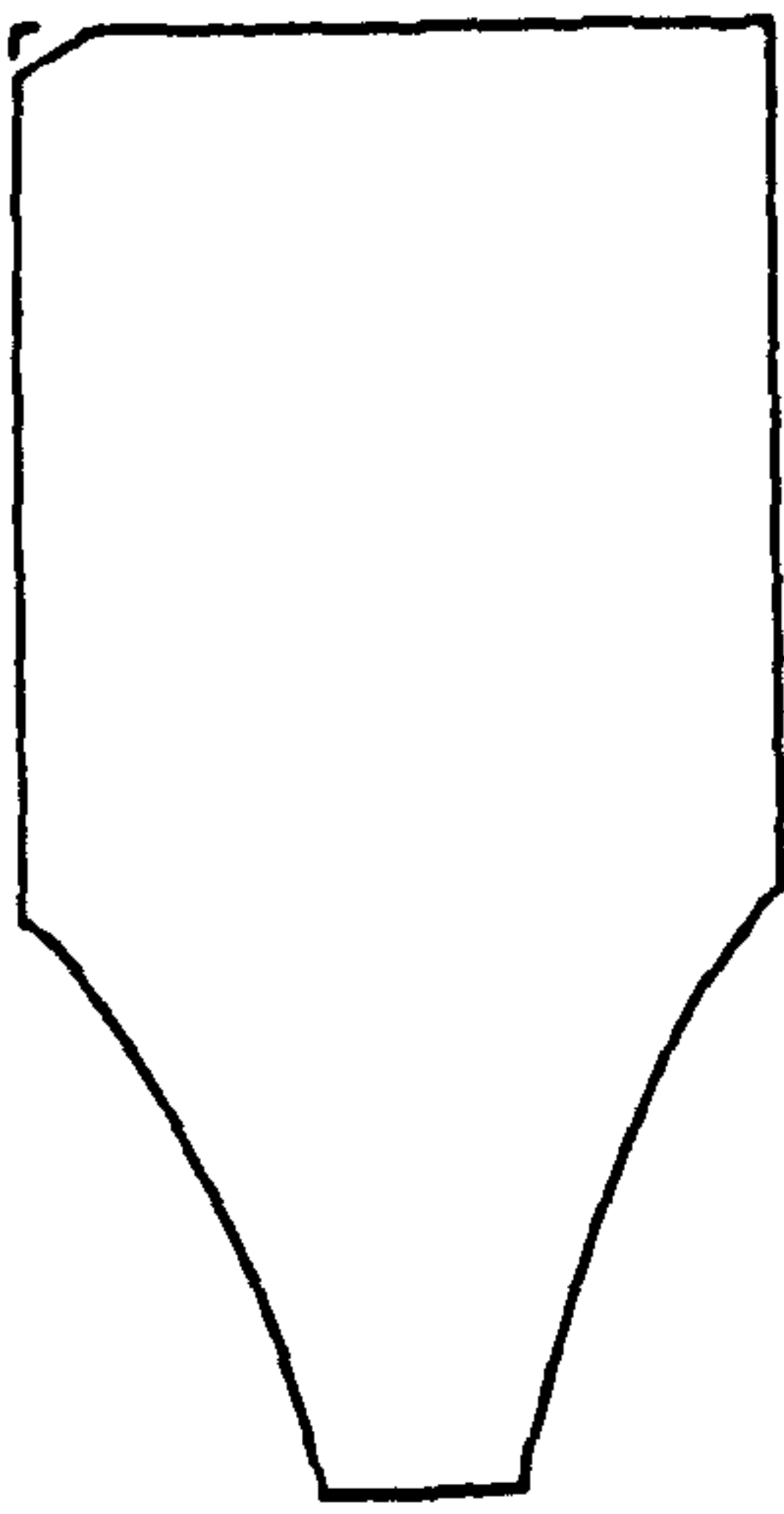




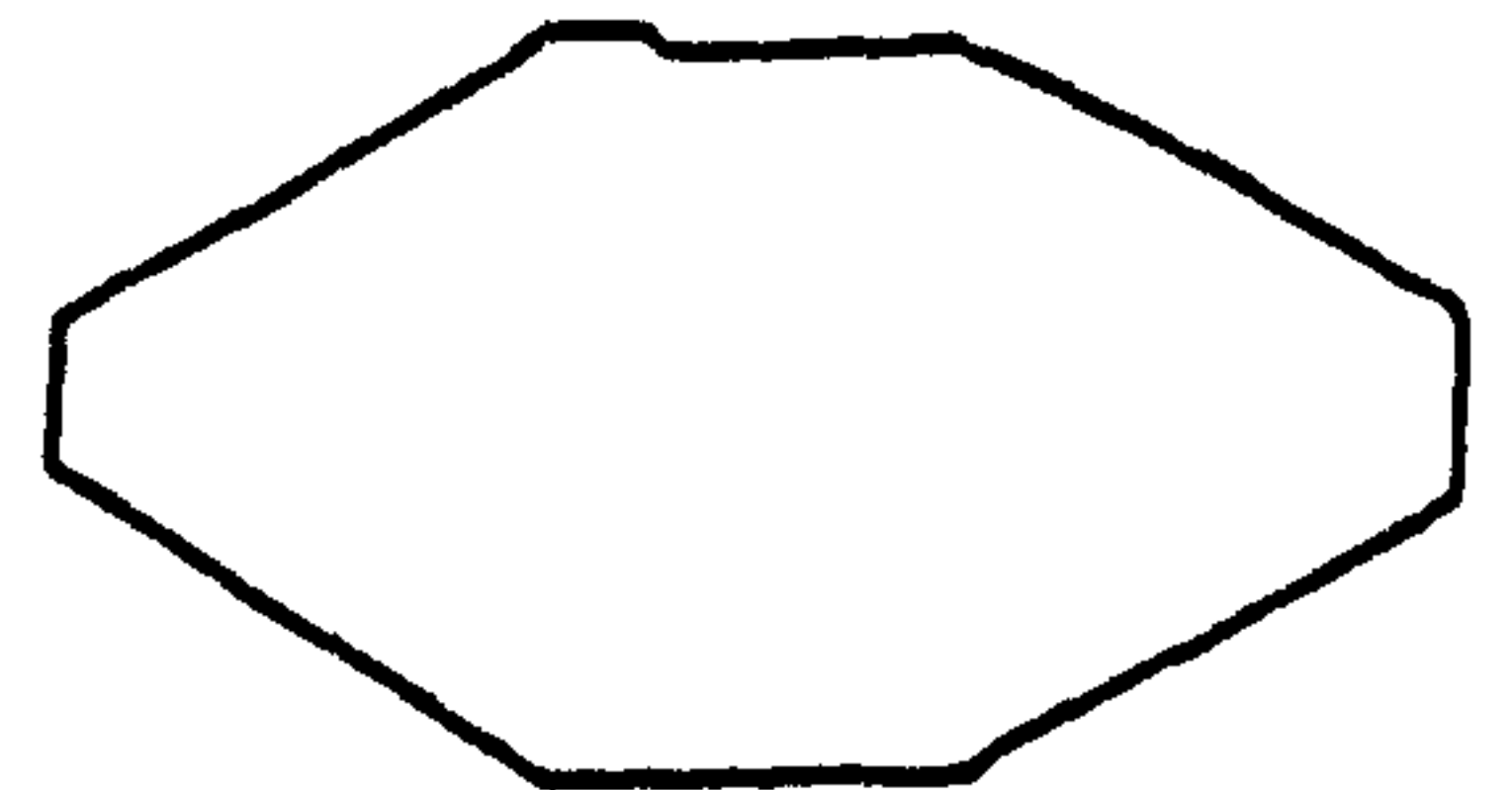
88105211



88105217



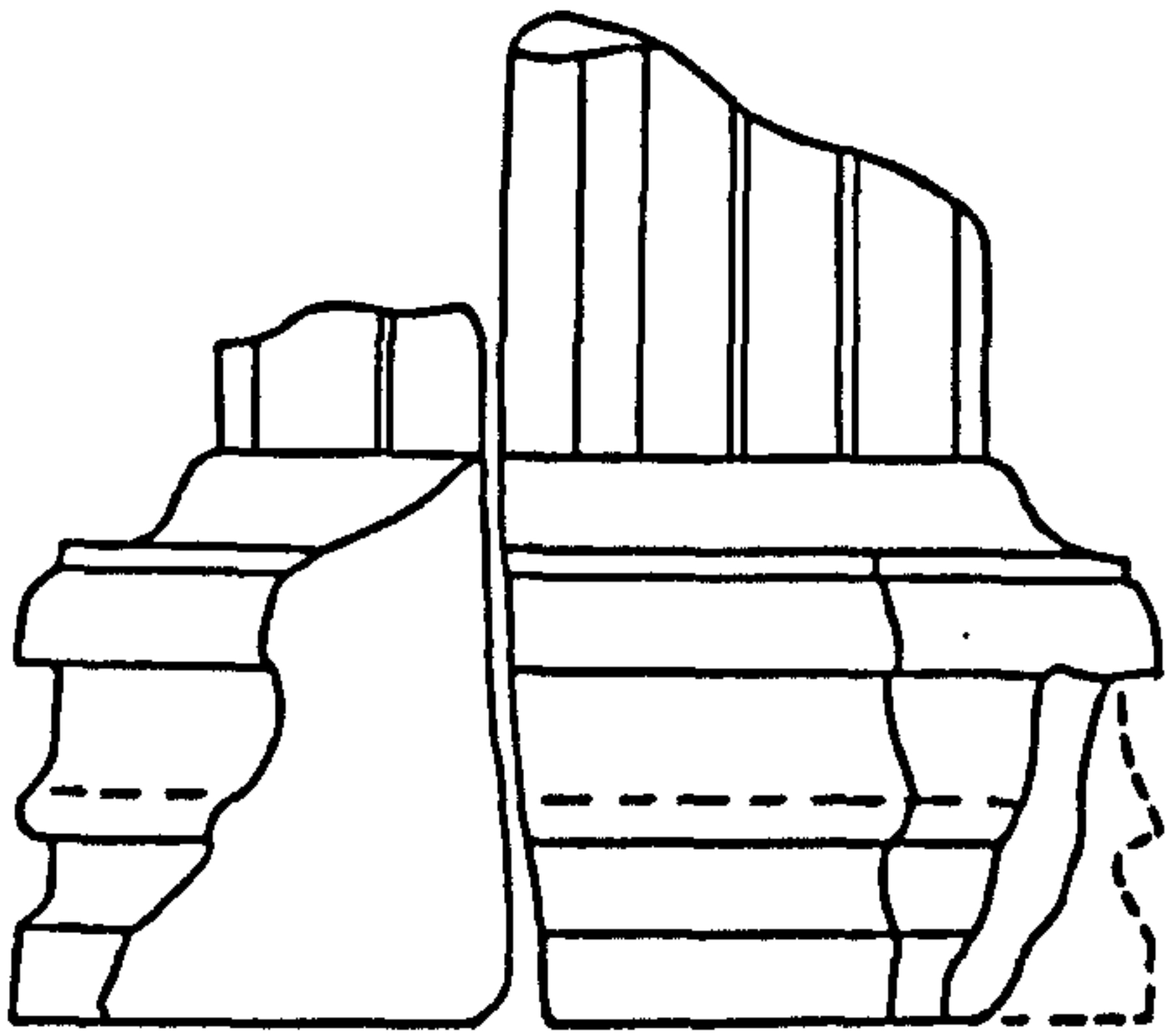
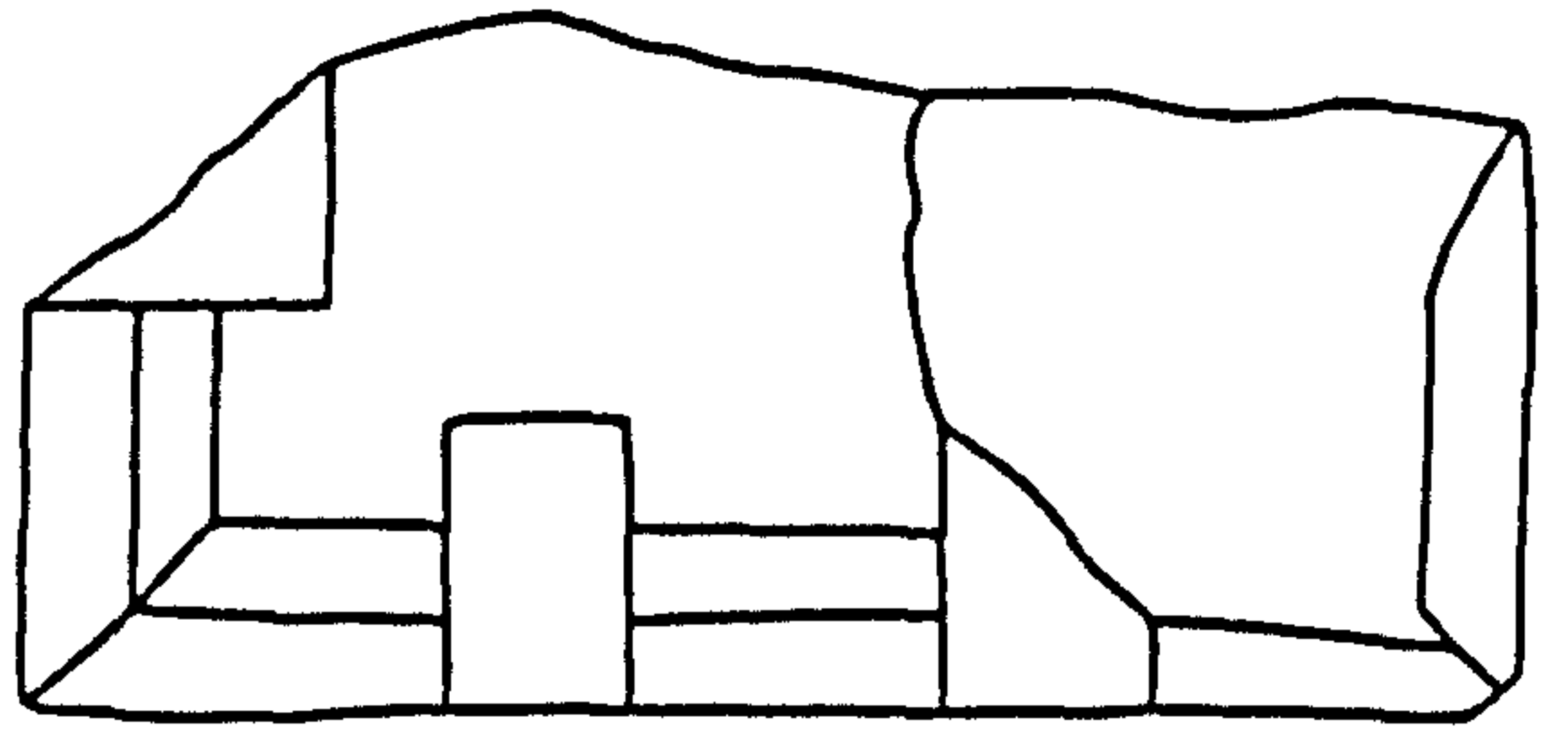
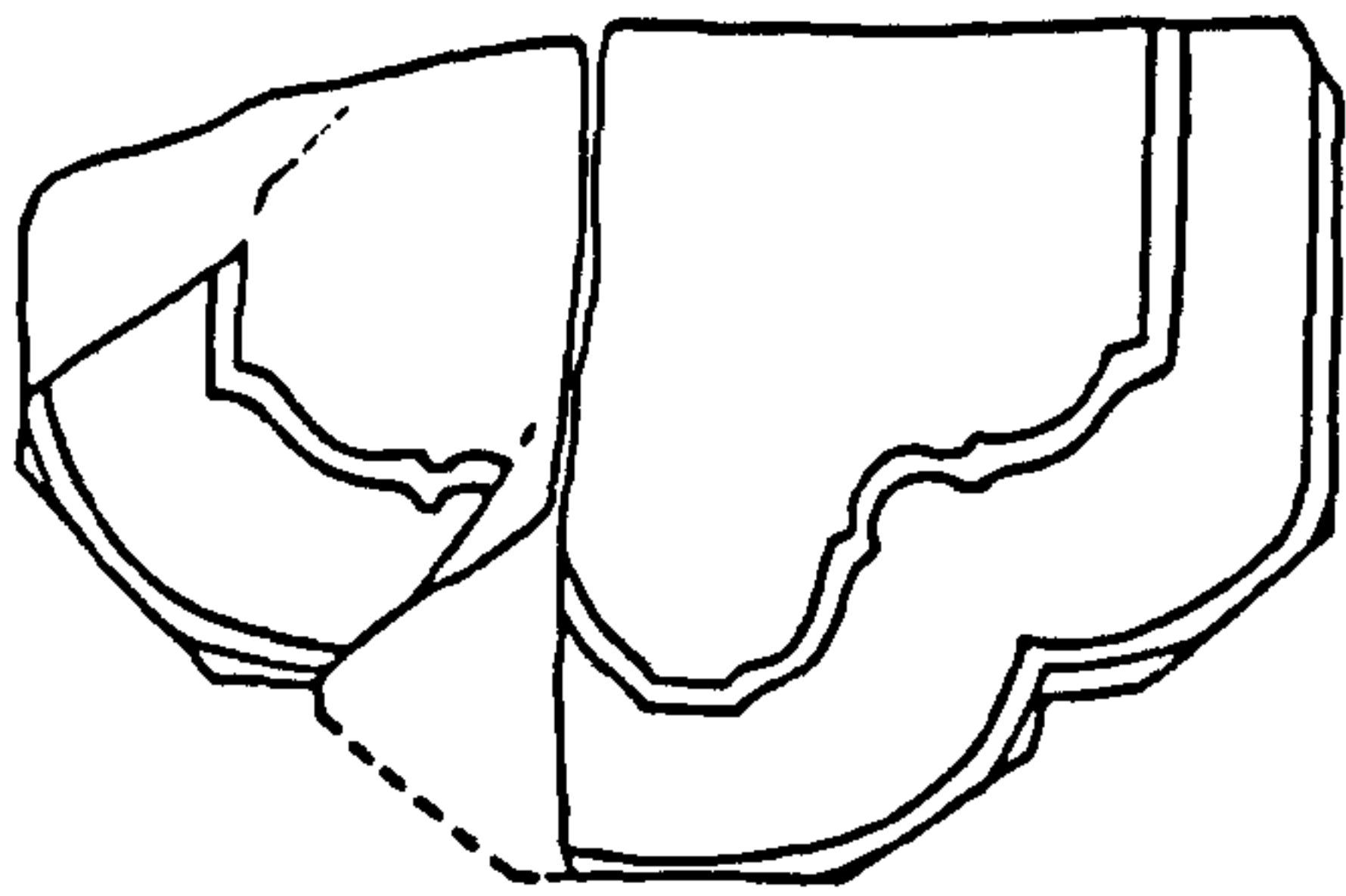
88105220



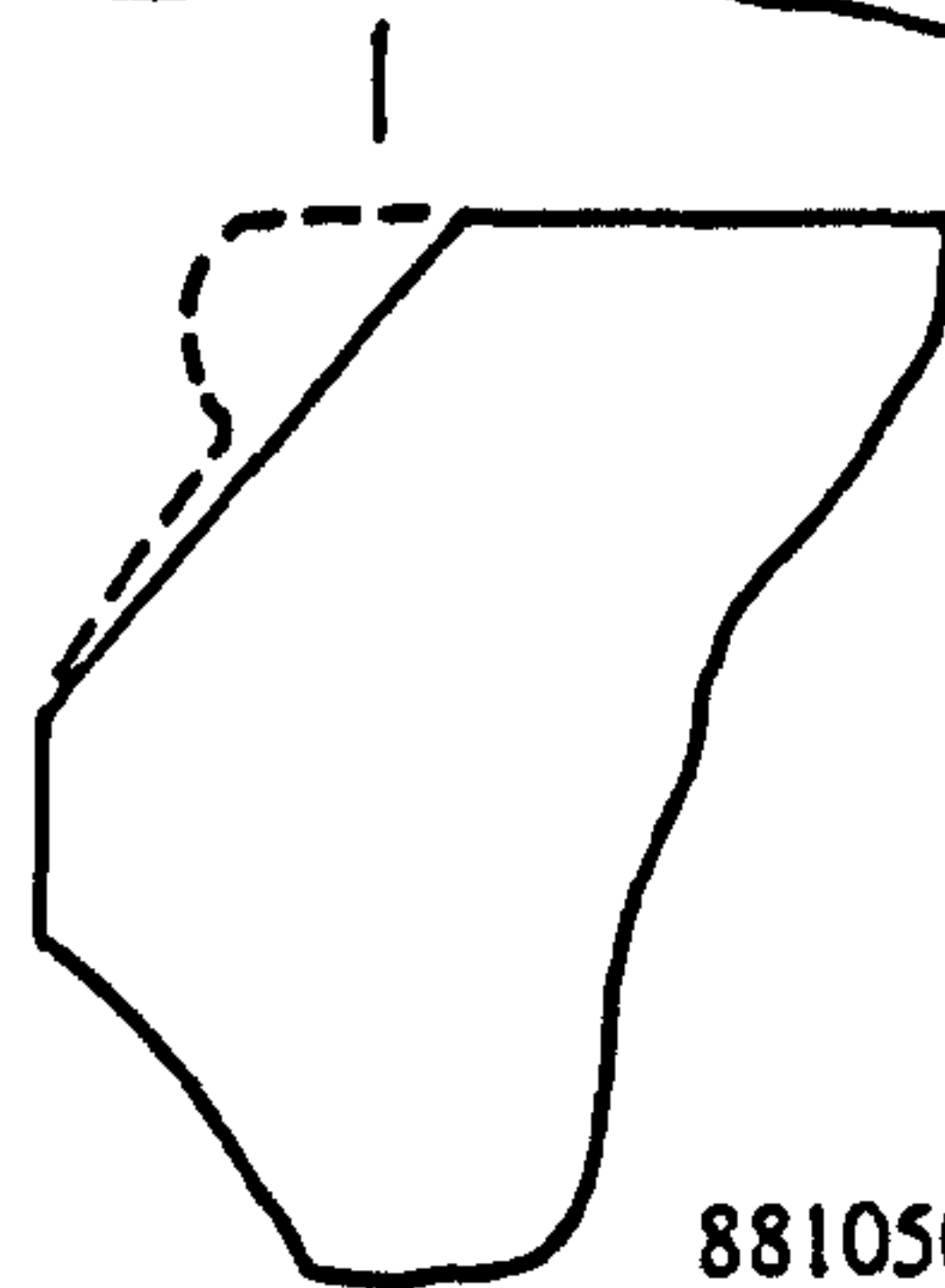
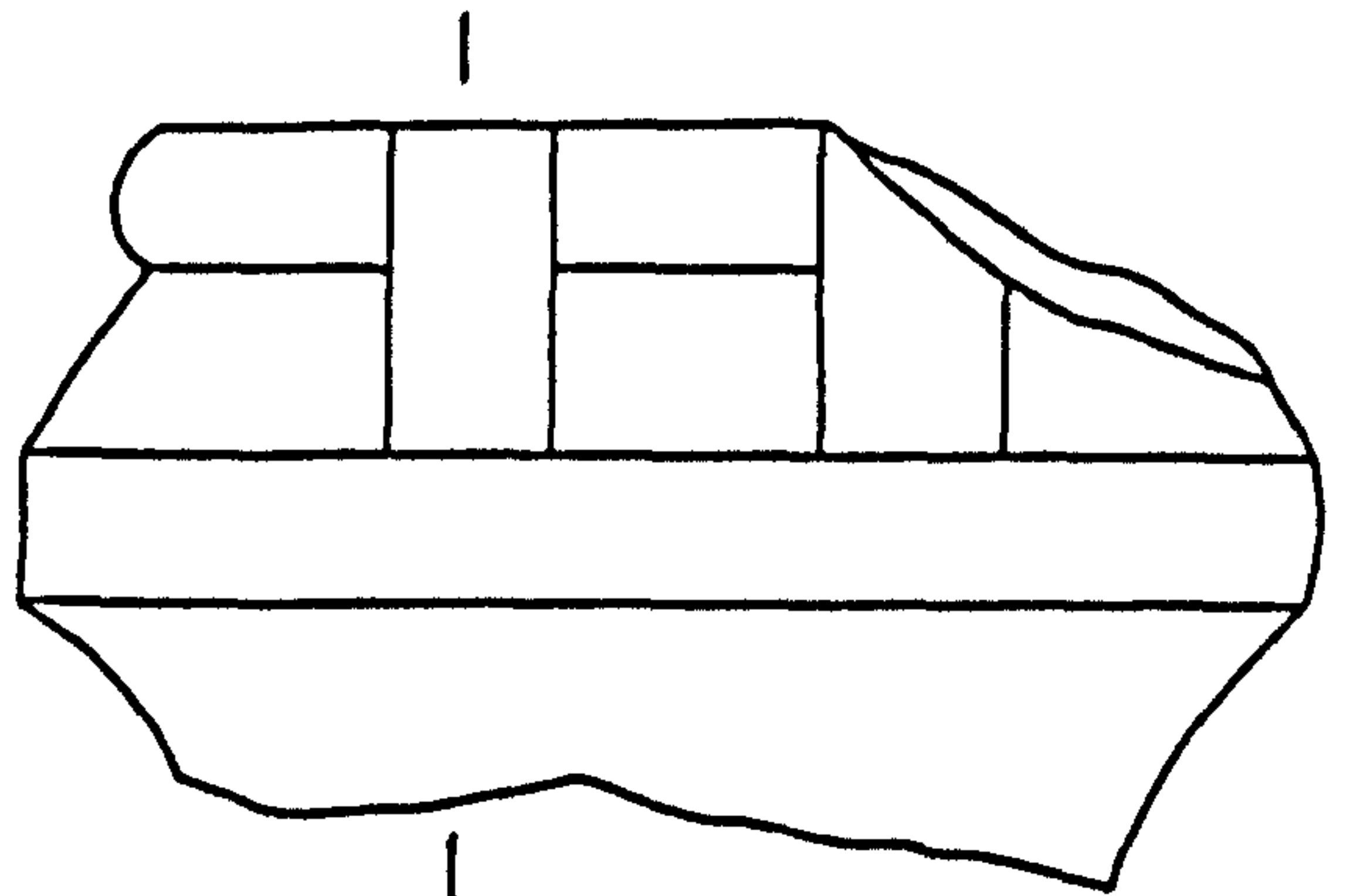
88105174

Figure A49: Late window tracery 2. Scale 1:5.

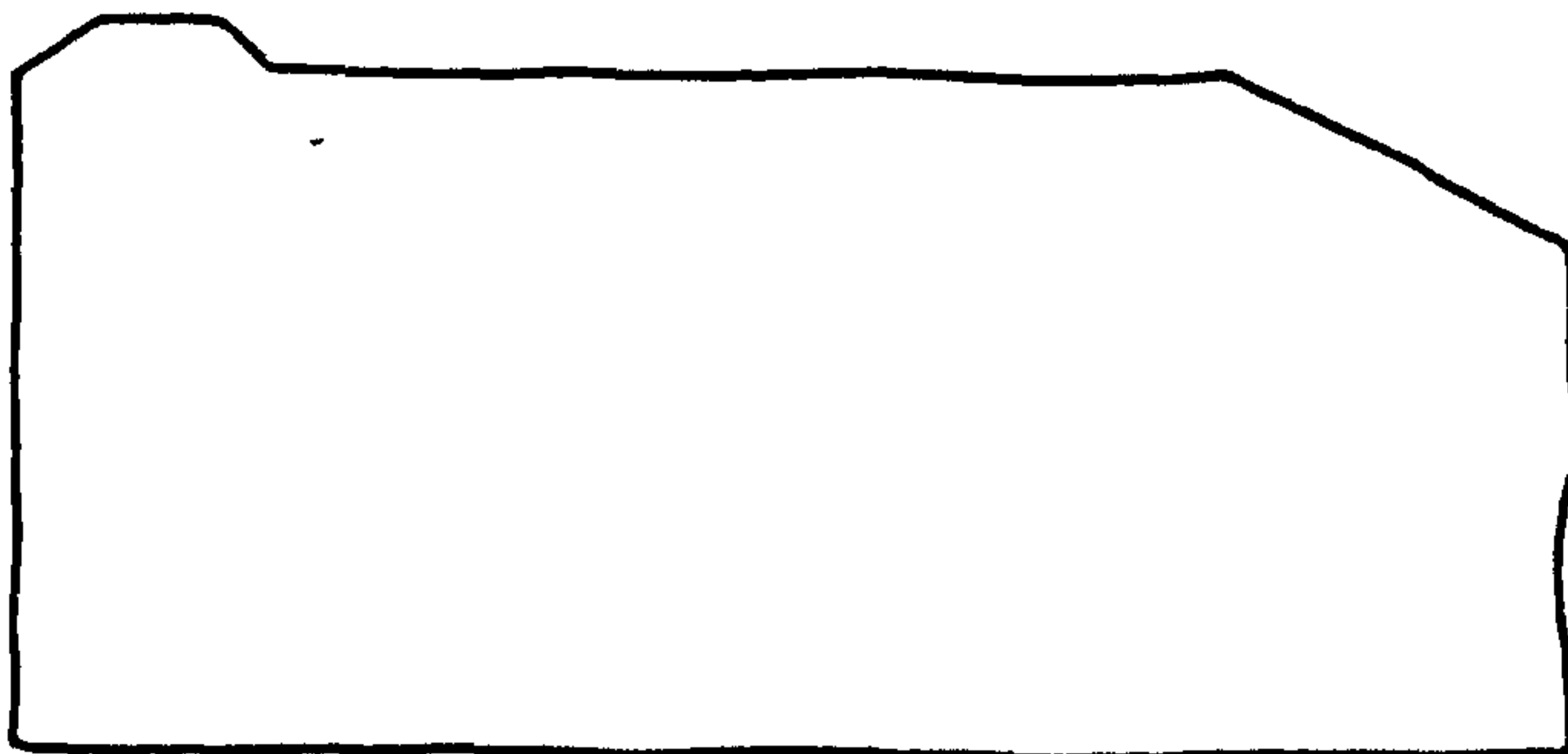
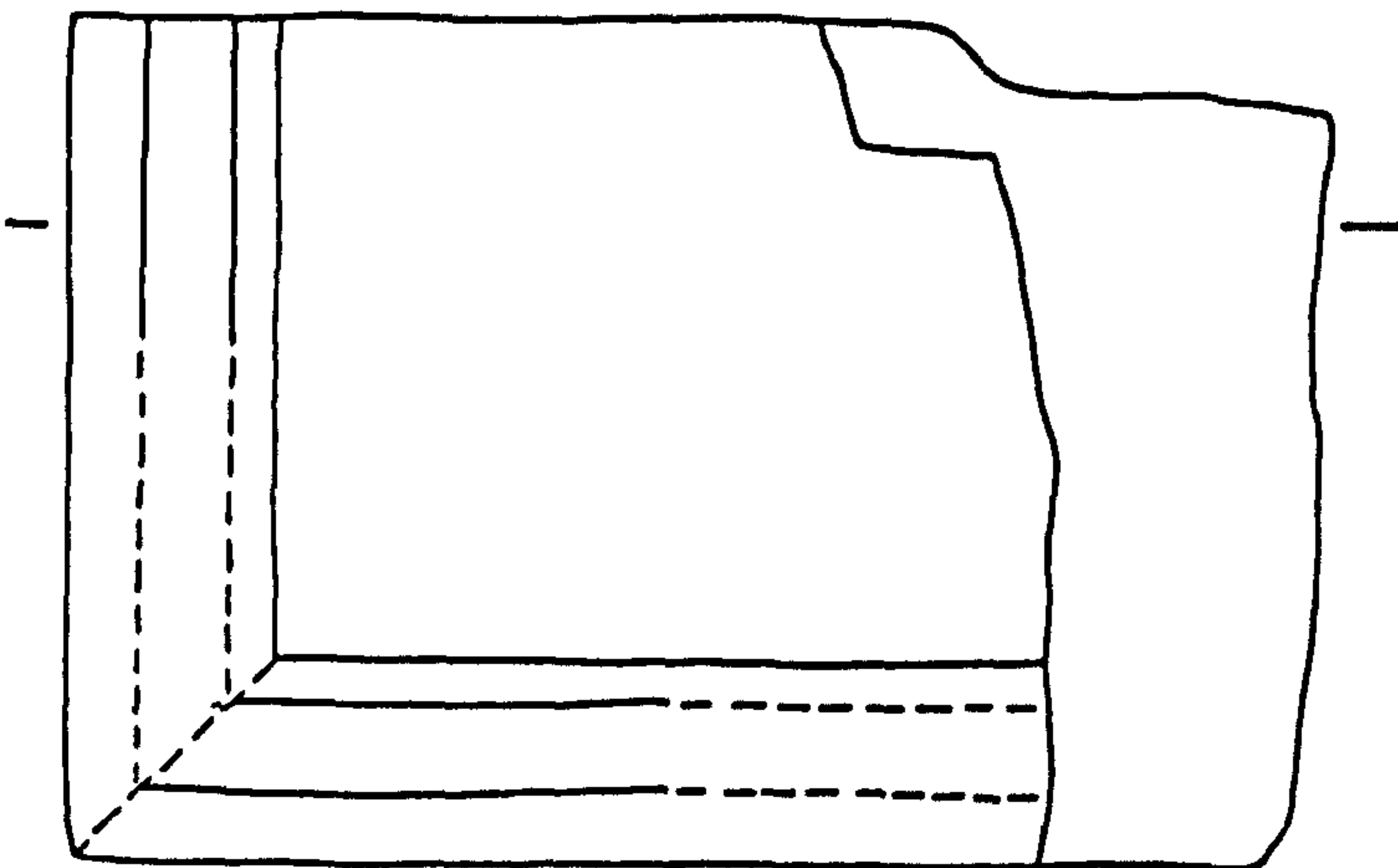




88105024-5



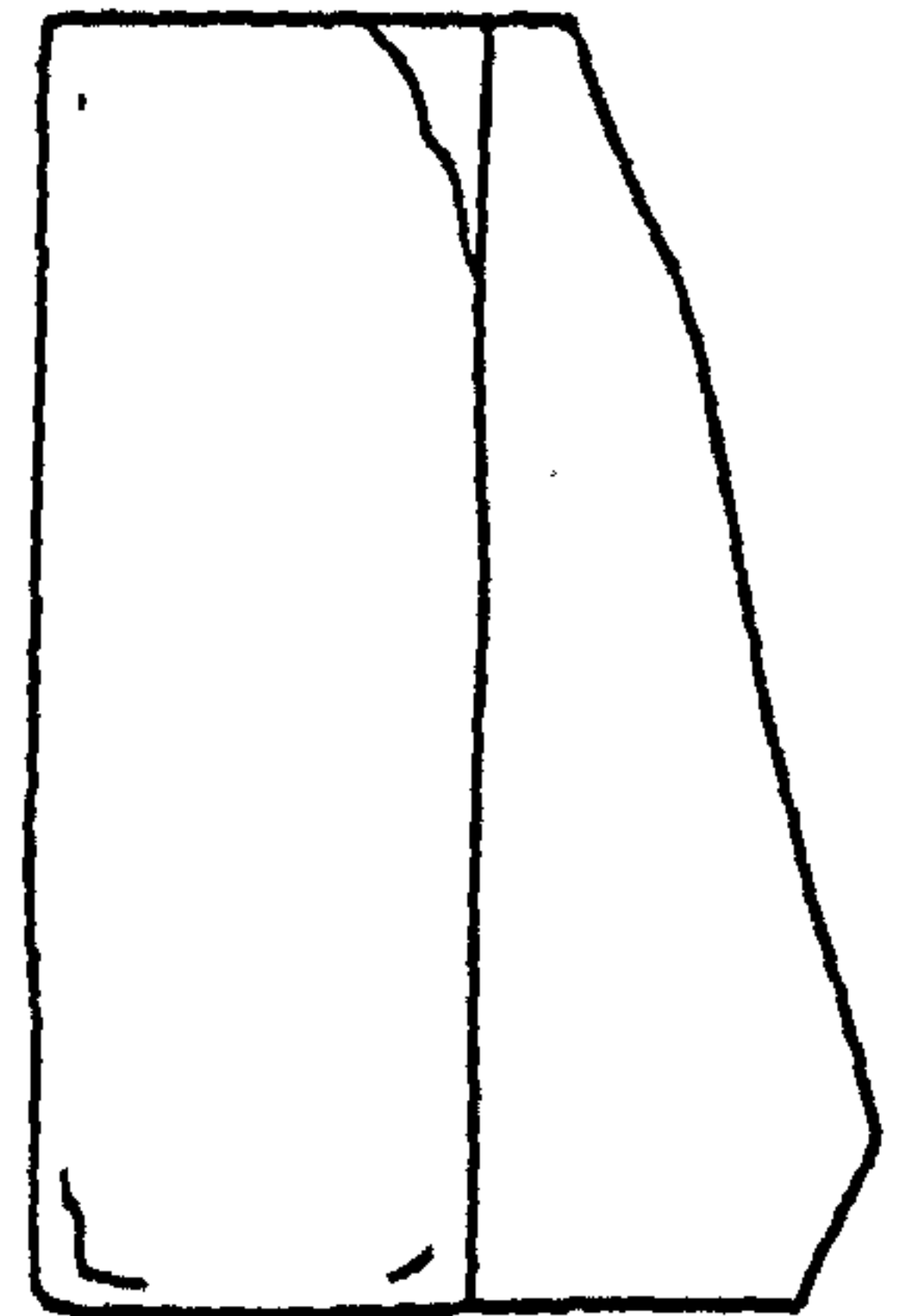
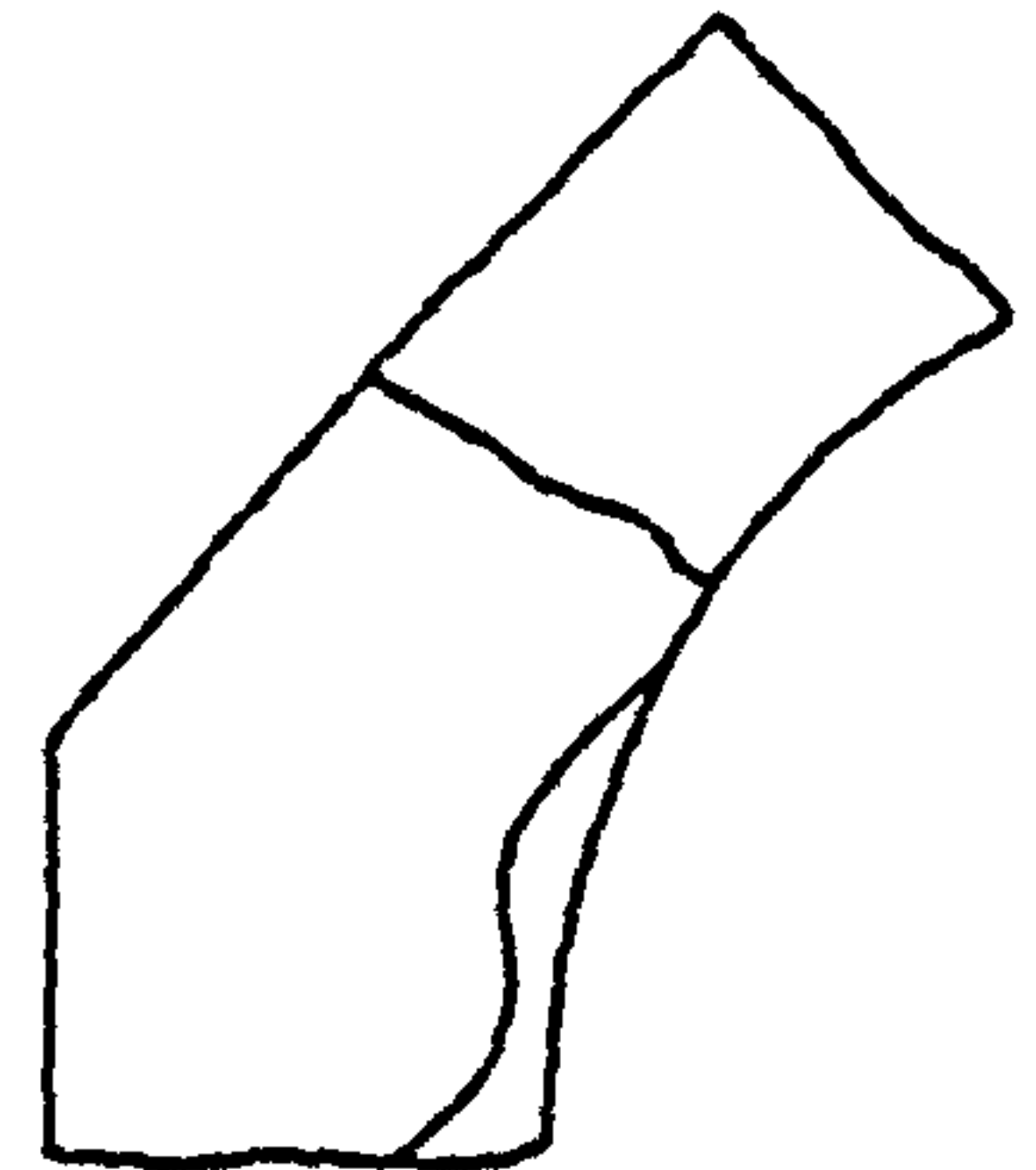
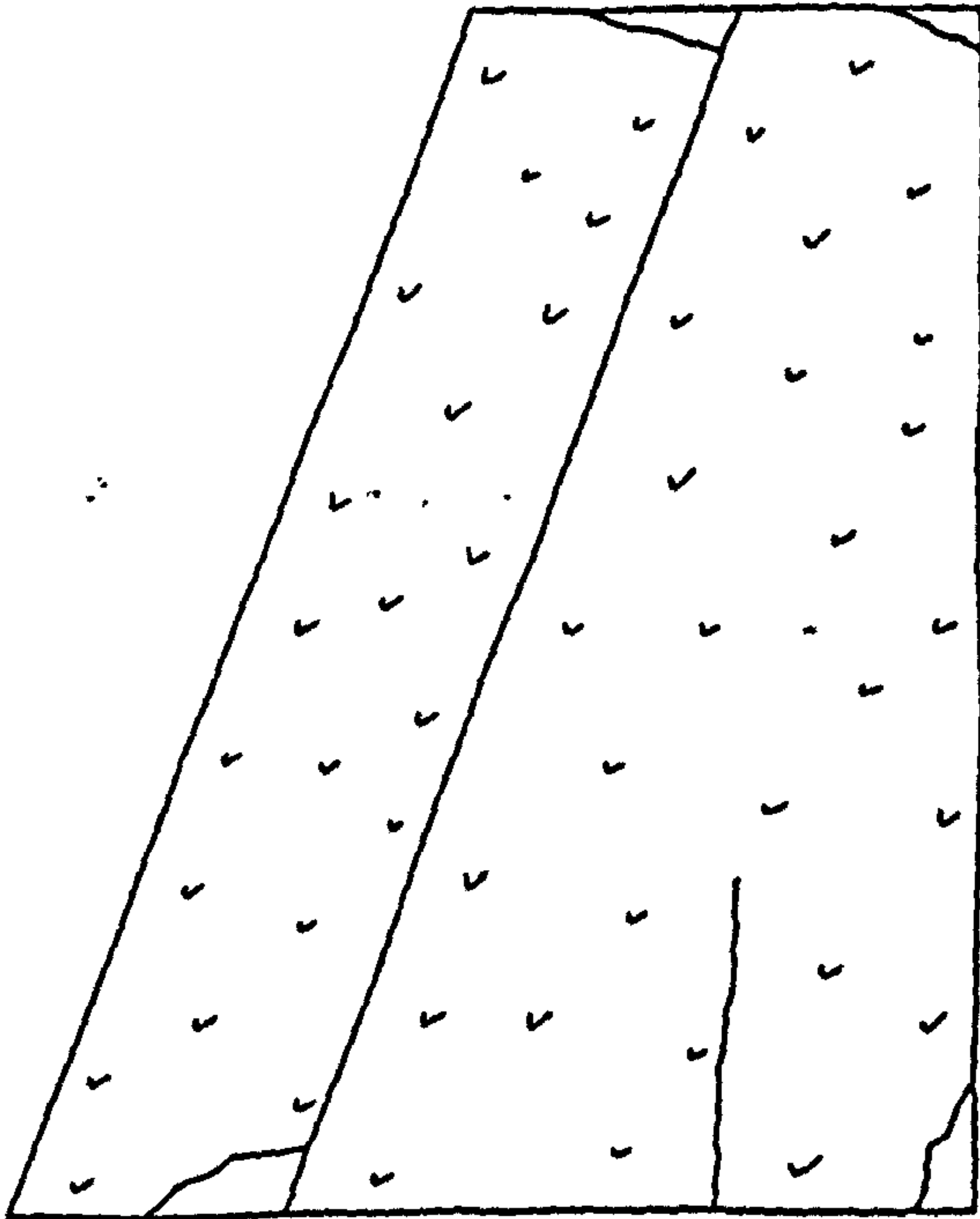
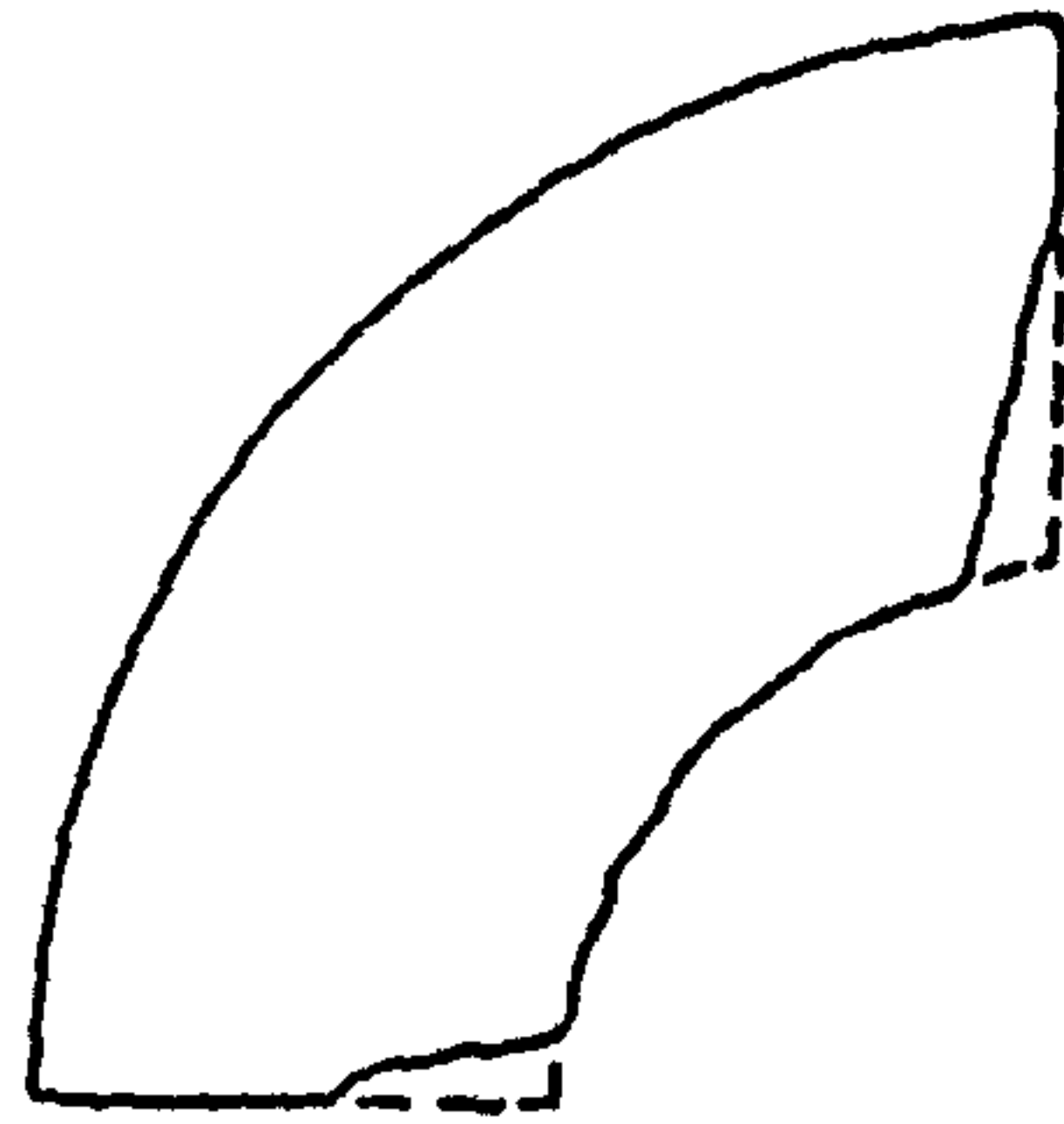
88105094



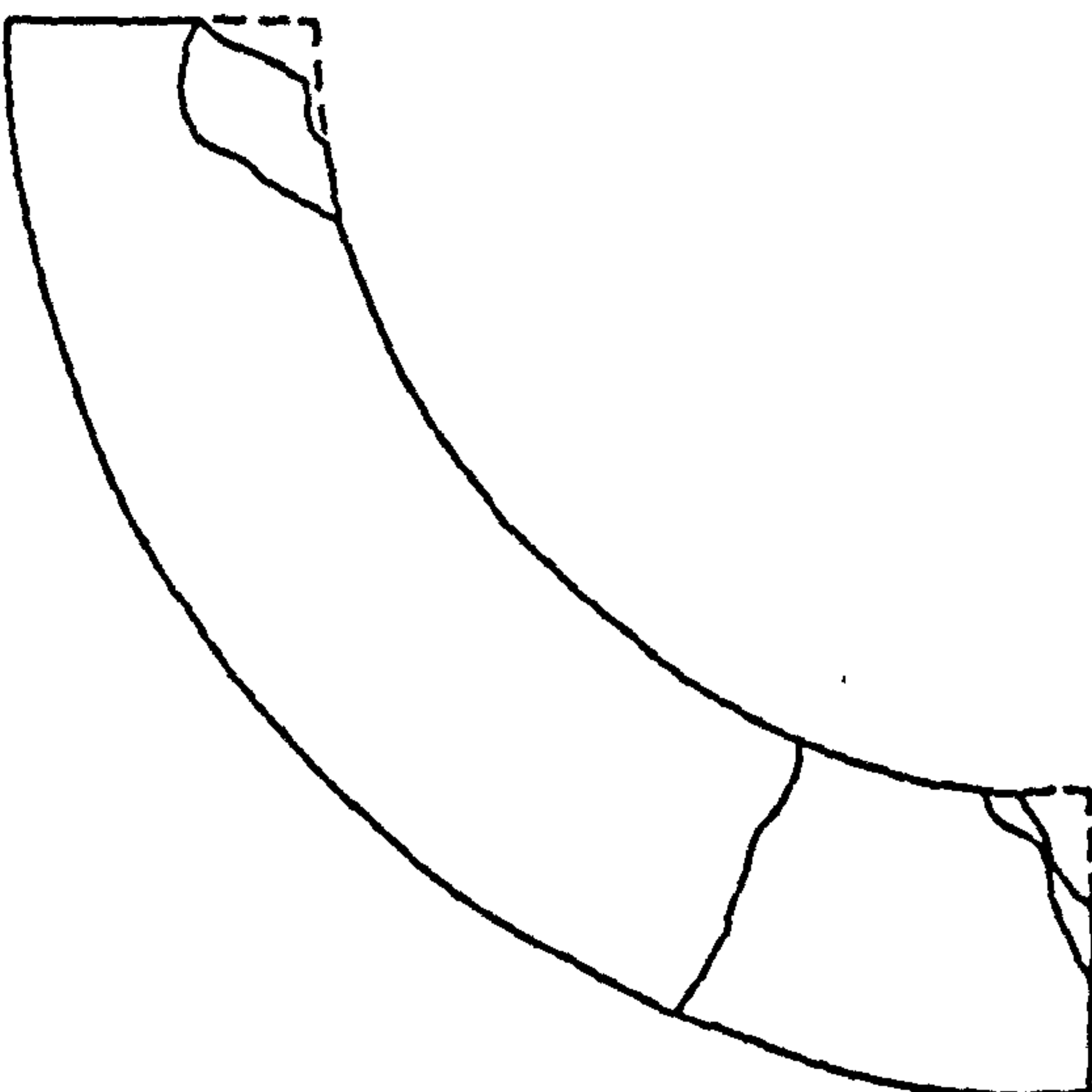
88105550

Figure A50: Later medieval fragments: base, capital and hearth. Scale 1:5.

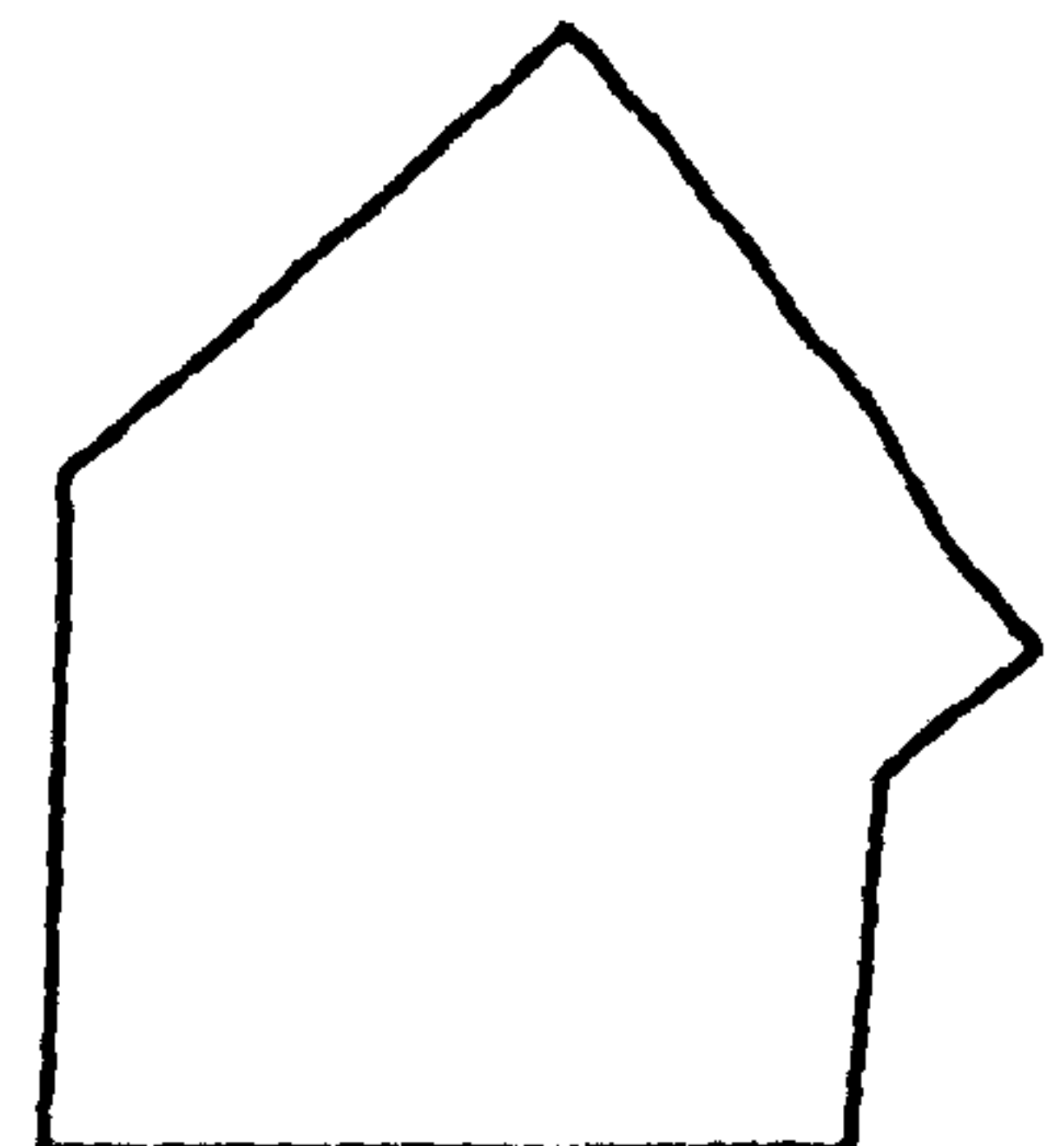




88105102



88105097



88105411

Figure A51: Chimney fragments. Scale 1:5. (097 after RKM).



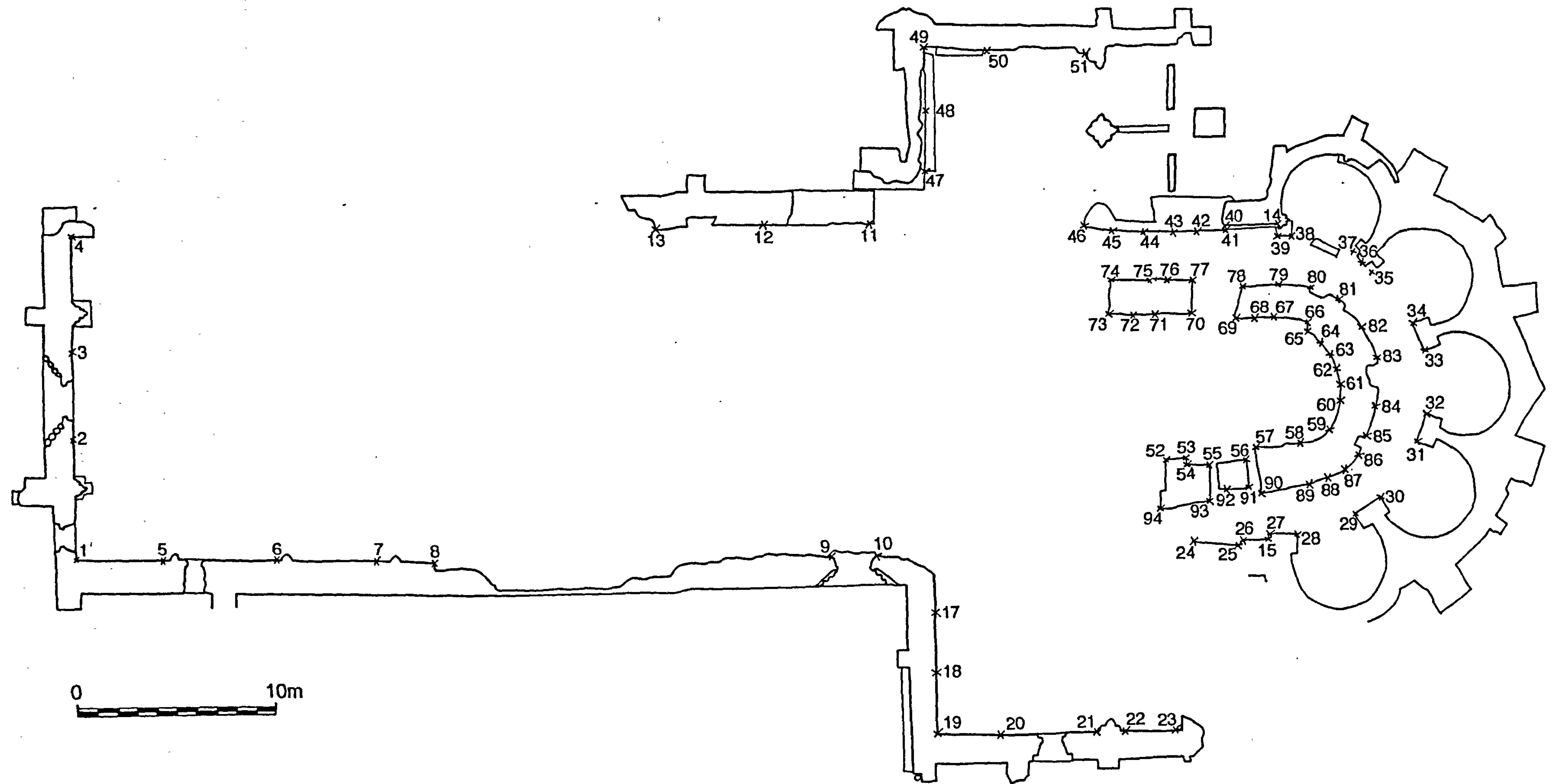


Figure A52: Plan of church showing survey points.



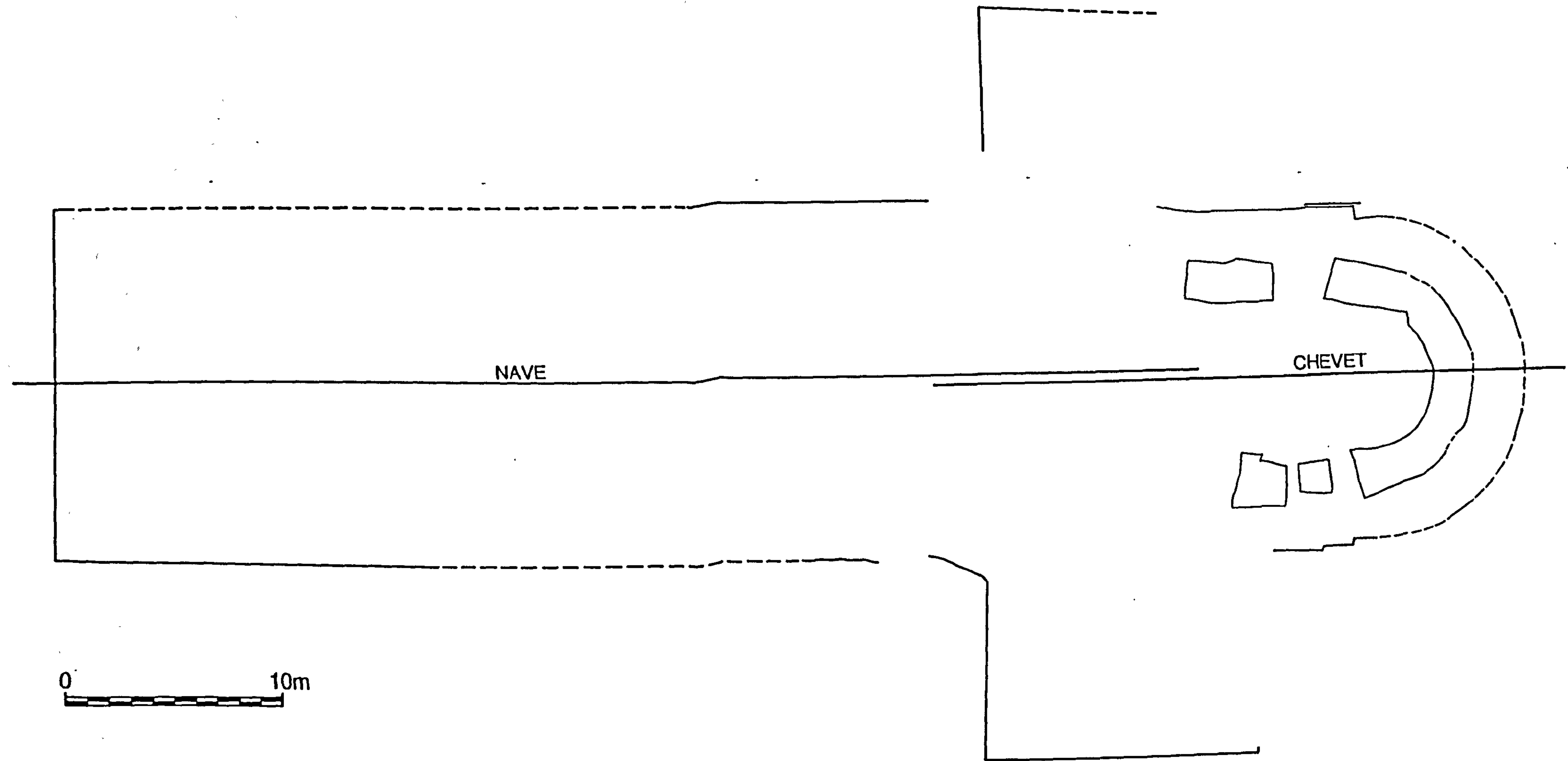
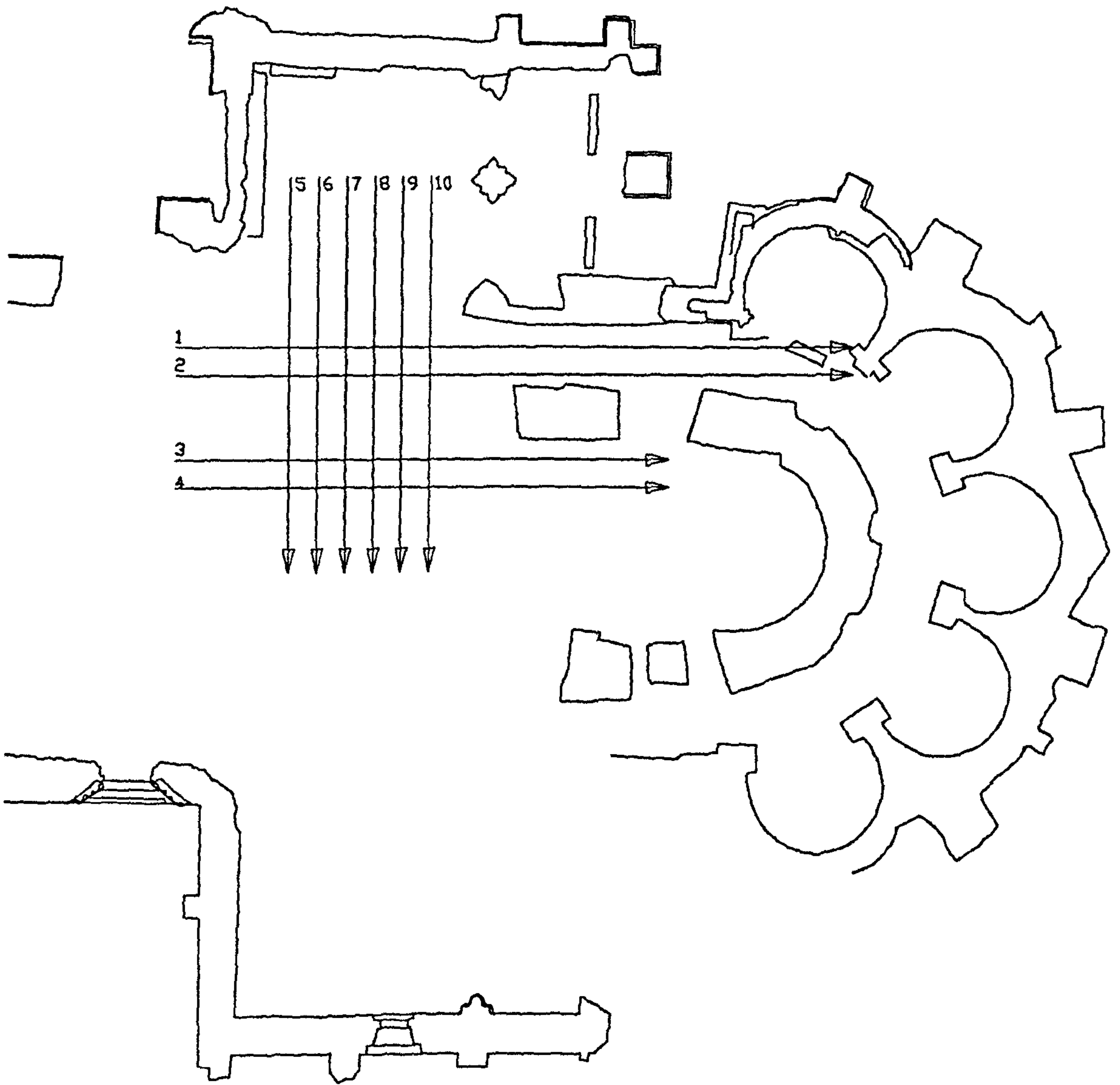


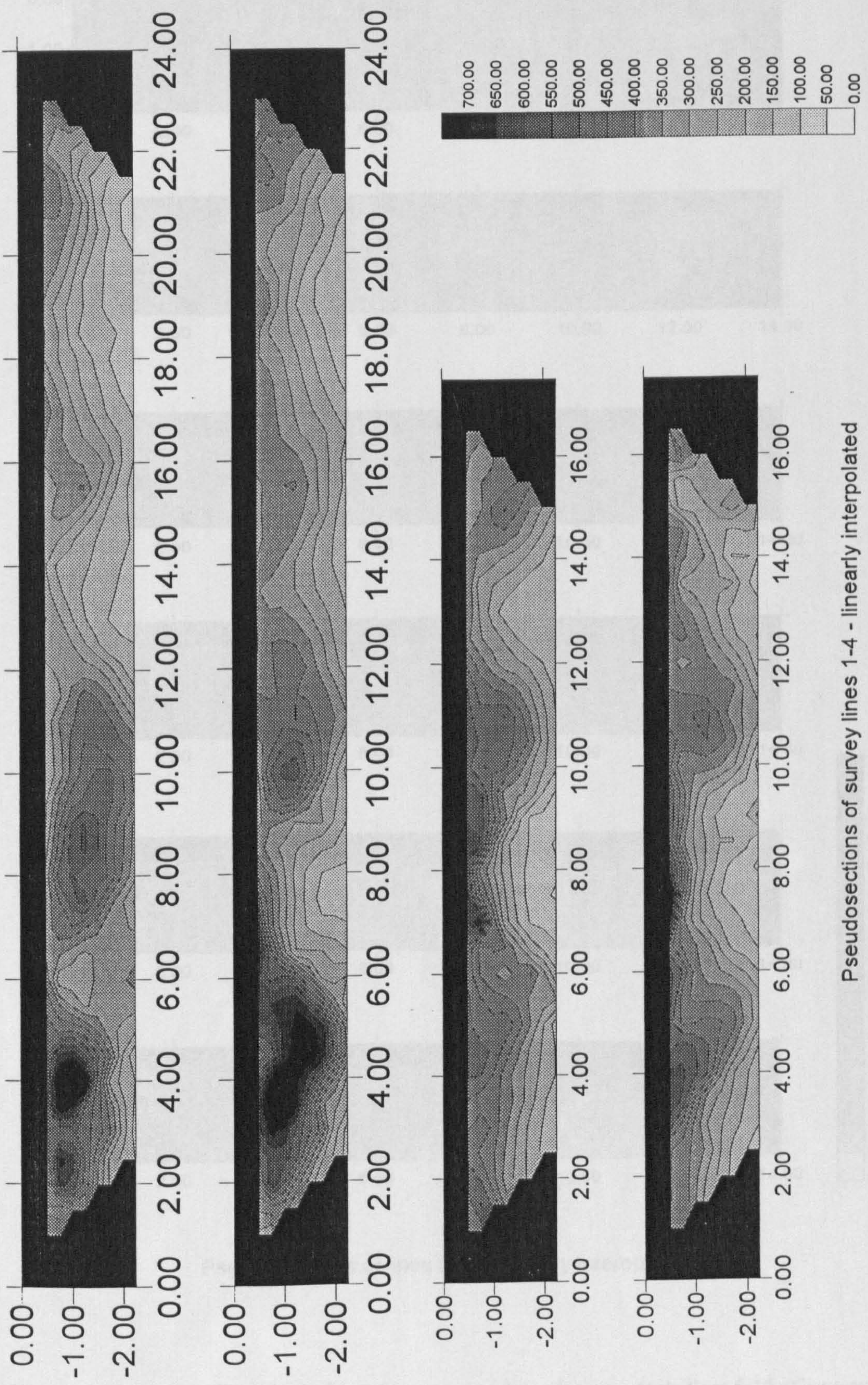
Figure A53: Plan of church from survey points, showing axes of nave and chevet.





**Figure A54: Plan of eastern arm of church showing location of lines used for geophysical survey. (Scale 1:250).**

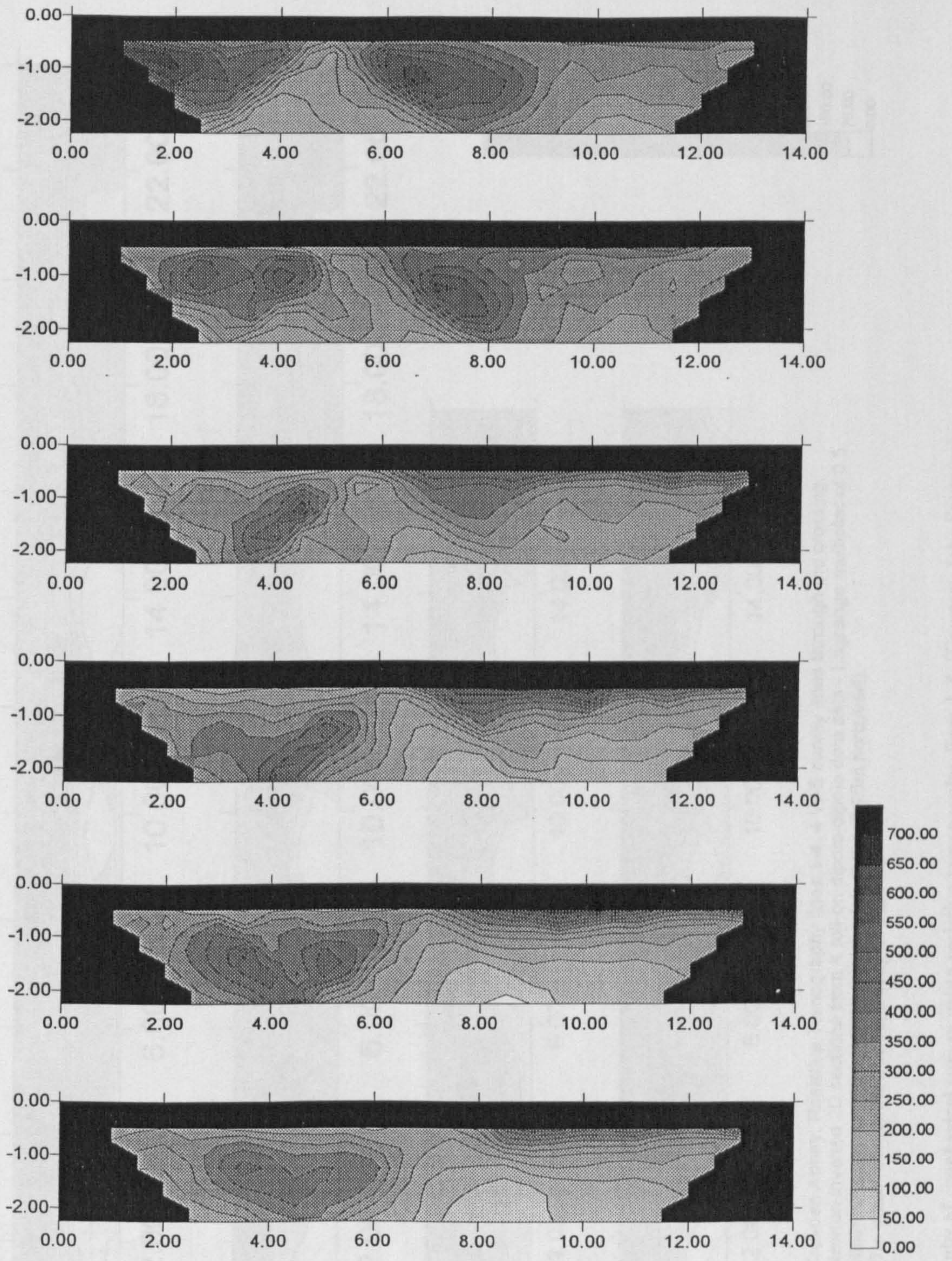




Pseudosections of survey lines 1-4 - linearly interpolated

Figure A55: Results of geophysical survey using pseudosection approach, lines 1-4. (Courtesy John Szymanski).

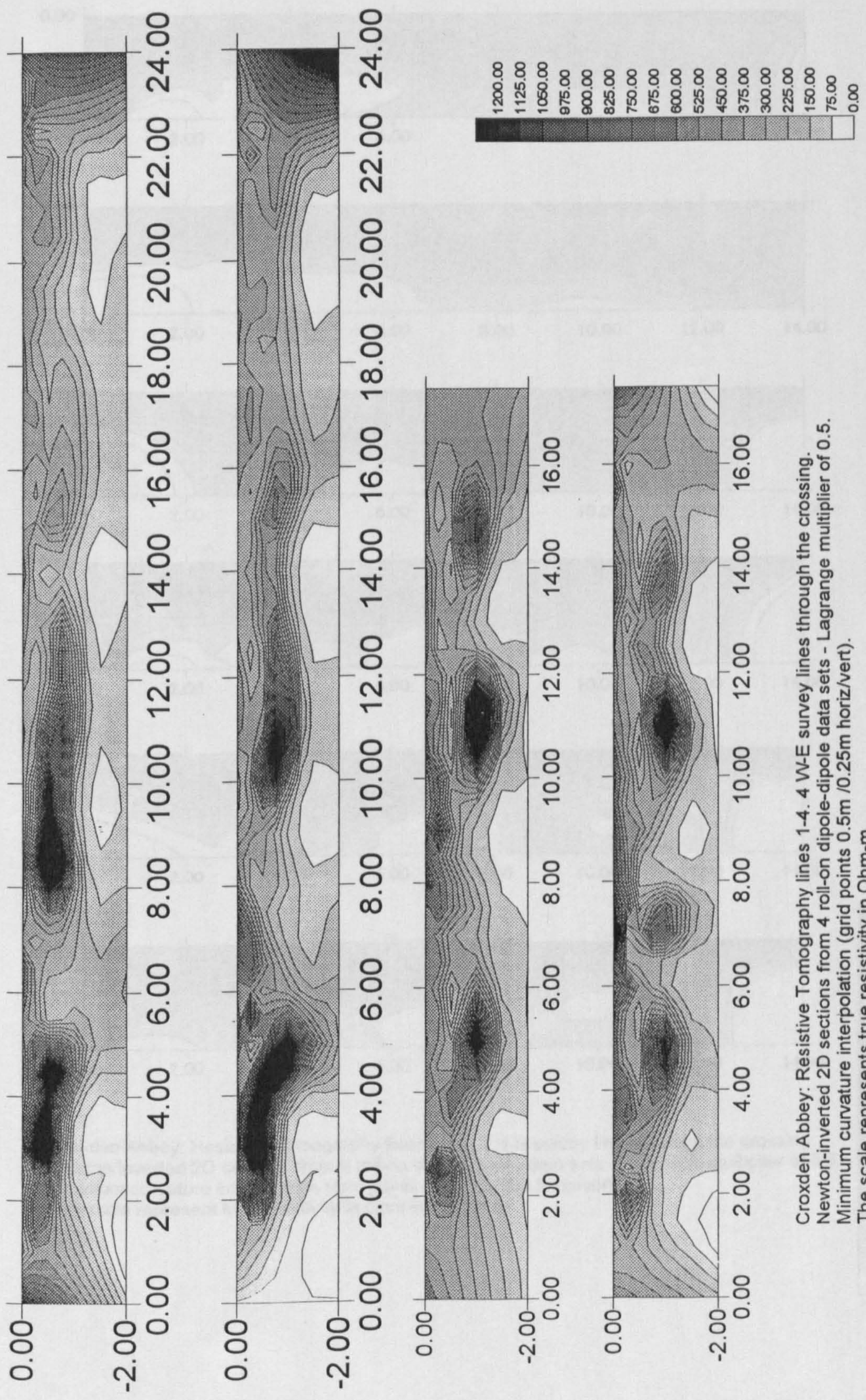




Pseudosections of lines 5-10 - linearly interpolated

Figure A56: Results of geophysical survey using pseudosection approach, lines 5-10. (Courtesy John Szymanski).

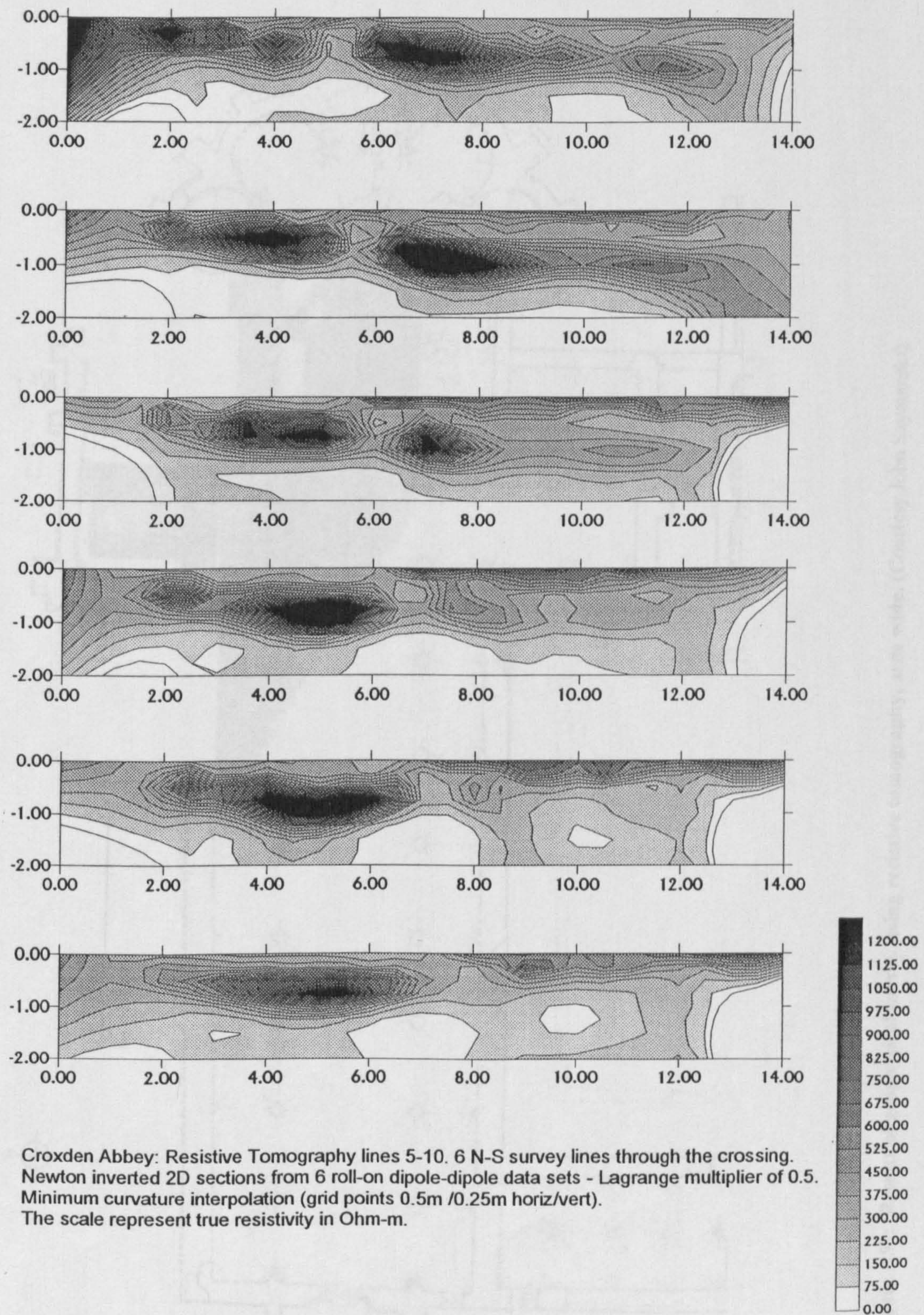




Croxden Abbey: Resistive Tomography lines 1-4. 4 W-E survey lines through the crossing.  
 Newton-inverted 2D sections from 4 roll-on dipole-dipole data sets - Lagrange multiplier of 0.5.  
 Minimum curvature interpolation (grid points 0.5m /0.25m horiz/vert).  
 The scale represents true resistivity in Ohm-m.

Figure A57: Results of geophysical survey using resistive tomography, lines 1-4. (Courtesy John Szymanski).





Croxden Abbey: Resistive Tomography lines 5-10. 6 N-S survey lines through the crossing. Newton inverted 2D sections from 6 roll-on dipole-dipole data sets - Lagrange multiplier of 0.5. Minimum curvature interpolation (grid points 0.5m /0.25m horiz/vert). The scale represent true resistivity in Ohm-m.

**Figure A58: Results of geophysical survey using resistive tomography, lines 5-10.** (Courtesy John Szymanski).



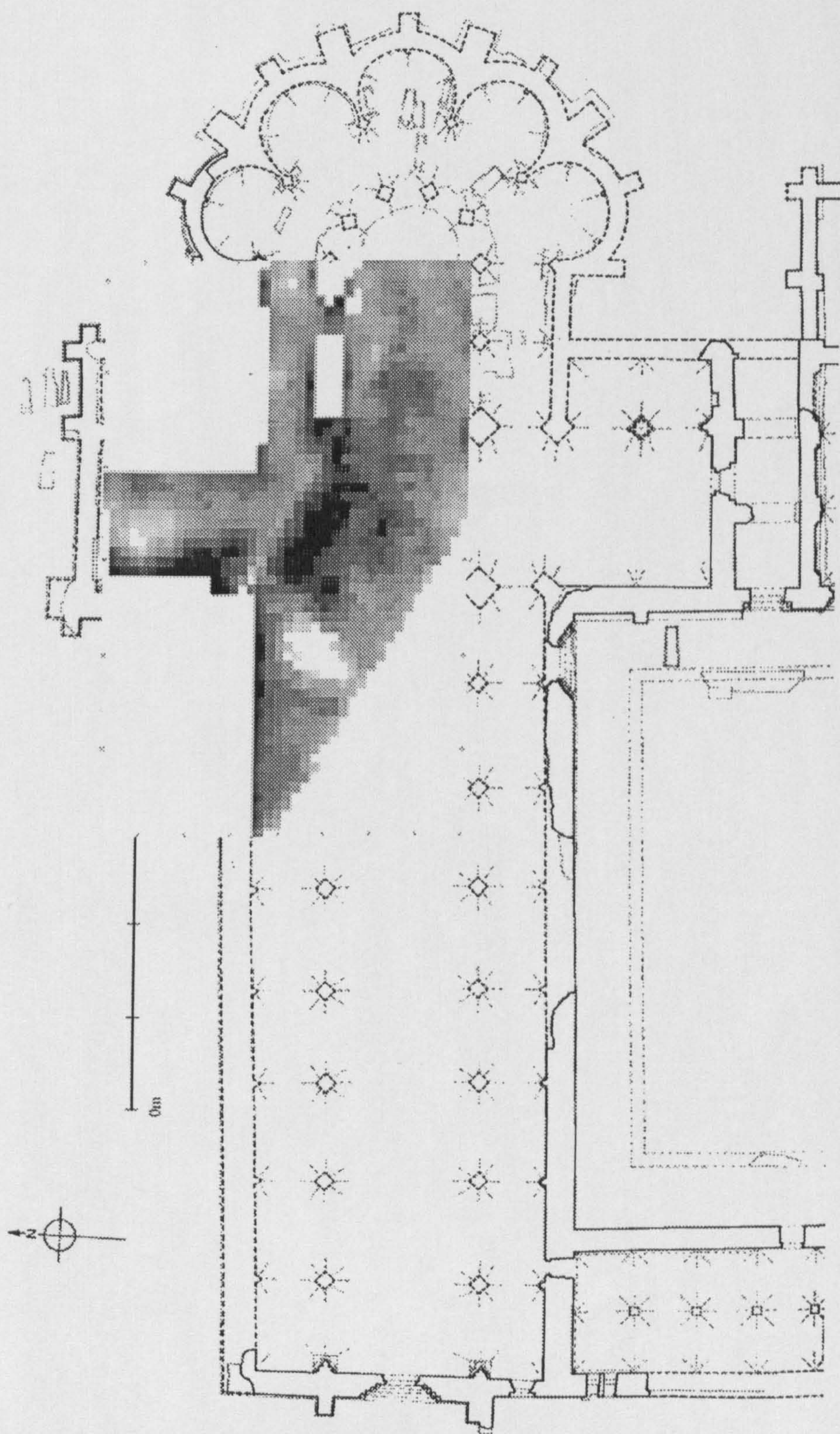


Figure A59: Results of geophysical survey using resistive tomography, area wide. (Courtesy John Szymanski).