

The Chapel, Sherburn Hospital.

The Chapel of Sherburn Hospital, which lies in open country c 3 km to the south-east of the city of Durham, stands at the east end of the north side of the large quadrangle around which the Hospital buildings are grouped. It consists of a nave with a west tower and a two-bay north aisle, and a chancel with a three-bay north aisle. Apart from the much-restored Chapel, the only other surviving building of the medieval Hospital is the restored 14th-century gatehouse in the centre of the south side of the quadrangle.

Description

The Exterior

The **Tower** is square and fairly squat, and rises in three stages divided by sloping set-backs, the lower stage being the tallest of the three. There are heavy paired buttresses at the angles, which, a little below the level of the first set-back, reduced drastically in width and depth. The walling of the lower stage is of fairly small squared and coursed stone; the buttresses are of ashlar, and the upper parts of the tower largely of good-quality squared stone. There are several phases of stone replacement.

The south face of the lower stage has a tall chamfered plinth, and a round-arched doorway of two continuous orders, the inner chamfered and the outer roll-moulded; the hoodmould, chamfered above and below, is continued back along the wall to the buttress on each side. All the dressings of the doorway are of 19th or 20th century date. Above the doorway is a lancet window which again looks all restoration; its inner order is chamfered with a rebate on its inner angle, the outer roll-moulded. On the west a lancet at the same level looks to be medieval, at least in part; here there is the internal rebate, but both orders are simply chamfered. On the north the lower stage has no opening other than a low-level blocked arch, the segmental (?) head of which, with only roughly-shaped voussoirs, just shows above ground level; the walling directly above looks disturbed; is this an inserted opening giving access to a vault? Above this, c 1.5 m from the ground, is an old string course, chamfered above and below, which is continued round the north-eastern buttress; the western buttresses show no sign of any such string, but at this level is all restoration.

A broad double-chamfered set-back marks the base of the second stage of the tower, which has an arcade of three lancet arches on each side; there are considerable detail differences between the elevations. On the south the arcade is carried on detached shafts (which markedly decrease in diameter with height) which have elaborate foliate caps. The central arch encloses a window of two lancet lights with chamfered and roll-moulded surrounds, with a blank quatrefoil in the spandrel. The panels within the flanking arches are of squared stone to two-thirds height, with above that ashlar, grooved to simulate the heads of a pair of blind lancets, with sexfoil panels in the heads. All four shafts are recent replacements; most of the other stonework looks 19th century.

On the west at this level are three separate arches, with plain walling between. The central one encloses a single lancet window, with two roll mouldings in its surround. The outer openings are treated as on the south, except that they have quatrefoil sinkings in their heads. On the north is an arcade on shafts, and a central two-light window, as on the south, except that here much more of the stonework seems medieval; little more than the shafts have been

restored. All the arch heads have quatrefoil panels.

There is no architectural detail on the east side of the tower at this level (the ridge of the present roof rises to the third stage) but the weathering of an old shallow-pitched roof is visible, implying an old floor (or roof) line almost 2 m above the present level.

All four faces of the top stage of the tower have a blind arcade of six trefoiled arches, with roll-moulded and chamfered heads, carried on circular shafts with moulded capitals and bases; above is a string with a sort of dentil ornament on its lower angle, at the base of the parapet which has an embattled and moulded coping. On the south and west all the stonework at this level seems restoration (on the south much of it very recent) but on the east, and particularly the north, much more medieval stonework survives. The parapet however looks largely of 19th century date.

On top of the tower, clear of the parapets, stands a timber-framed bell-turret capped by a gabled slate roof; in its present form this appears of 20th-century date.

The south side of the **Nave** is of neatly-squared coursed stone; there is a small chamfered plinth, above which the wall is divided into three bays by broad flat pilaster buttresses, with a second plinth between them. A string-course, chamfered above and below, is continued round the buttresses at the sill level of the three round-arched windows, which are quite large single lights and appear basically medieval, although some of their stonework has been renewed.. Each has an inner order with a square rebate, and an outer with a roll moulding on the angle; the moulding is not continued across the sill, although the inner sills at least are all 19th-century work. A second string, again chamfered above and below, is stepped over the windows as a hoodmould but not continued around the pilasters. At the wall-head a big hollow-chamfered oversailing course (renewed except in the west bay) links the pilasters.

The eastern pilaster buttress butts up against a large buttress marking the commencement of the **Chancel** ; its south wall, like that of the nave, is of three bays but articulated by larger stepped buttresses; the fabric is similar to that of the nave except that the individual stones are slightly larger. Here there is a large chamfered plinth that rounds the buttresses, stepping up in the eastern bay; at the level of the sills of the windows is a string, chamfered above and below, which continues round the buttresses, but seems entirely renewed. The three round-arched windows, entirely of 19th-century date, have chamfered inner and roll-moulded outer orders, with a string-course carried over them as a hood, which does not continue round the buttresses. Each window is set in a wider patch of renewed masonry, indicating the larger size of their late medieval predecessors; in the eastern bay an area of tooled ashlar, of the same fabric as the window itself, extends down to plinth level, as if there had been an infilled opening below¹ There is a string course, hollow-chamfered on its lower edge, c 0.40 m below the eaves; it appears old in part.

The pair of stepped buttresses at the south-east angle of the chancel, and the large buttress on the east wall between the chancel and north chapel, are entirely of 19th or 20th century ashlar. The lower walling and plinth of the east end look ancient, but the string below the windows is all restoration. Above the string are a pair of round-headed windows with chamfered surrounds, their linked hoodmoulds have a hollow chamfer on the lower angle, studded with small faceted bosses; above and between them is a circular light in a plain chamfered

1 In which case the apparently-13th century piscina cannot be in situ.

surround . The gable has an ashlar coping, chamfered on its lower edge, and a plain wheel-cross finial.

The 19th-century **North Aisle** has a west end of roughly-tooled snecked stone (with considerable 20th-century replacement), and a north wall of roughly-coursed and roughly-squared stone. At the head of the wall is a hollow-chamfered oversailing eaves cornice.

There is a chamfered plinth, and a shallow clasping buttress at the north-west angle. Against the west wall a flight of steps lead down to an archway into a brick-arched boiler room under the west end of the aisle; the plinth is stepped up to clear the archway. Above is a window of two lancet lights with a circular oculus over, all within a larger two-centred chamfered arch; there is a string, chamfered above and below, at the level of the window sill.

The plinth and string are continued on the north side of the aisle which has three round-headed lights with simple chamfered surrounds; at its east end, marking the division between nave and chancel aisle, is a massive buttress (apparently contemporary with the wall; the plinth is continued round it), its courses sloping inwards.

The north side of the **Chancel Aisle** follows the nave aisle in fabric and detail; there are three round-headed lights, chamfered round, towards the west end of the wall, and then a fourth near the east end, beyond a small attached outbuilding; the easternmost light is set a little lower in the wall, and the sill-string steps down beneath it. The east wall of the aisle has similar fenestration, gable and finial to the adjacent east wall of the chancel, except that the linked hoodmoulds of the two main lights are simply chamfered above and below rather than ornamented.

The Interior

The internal walls of the body of the church are plastered, except for exposed dressings.

The walls of the lower stage of the **Tower** are entirely plastered. The south doorway, enclosed in a recent internal wooden porch, has stop-chamfered jambs and a chamfered segmental rear arch; the lancets in the south and west walls have chamfered segmental-pointed rear arches, and steeply-sloped internal sills.

The ceiling of the lower stage has beams with bar stops to their chamfers; an iron ladder leads up to a trapdoor to the upper part of the tower (the clock chamber), occupying the section differentiated externally into second and third stages, but now a single space internally. The walls here are whitewashed but not rendered. Here the two-light windows on north and south each have double-shouldered heads to their rear arches, whilst that on the west (where the outer opening is set a little off-centre from the rear arch) a single shouldered head. There is another shoulder-headed opening in the centre of the east wall¹; a stone shelf divides it into a rear arch for the lancet opening into the nave, and a separate shoulder-headed opening above, stepping upwards into the wall, the upper part of which is blocked by rubble, above the small grilled opening in the apex of the nave roof. These four openings are each flanked by two further shoulder-headed openings. Those on the east are completely blocked, with quadrant-shaped corbels (apparently ancient) inserted in their heads, so as to carry a beam set against the wall face. The other flanking openings all have their lower sections roughly blocked; it would appear that the small quatrefoils visible externally, all now blocked, formerly opened into their heads.

The internal jambs of all these openings are all set square to the walls, without any splay; all their dressings are of diagonally-tooled ashlar; they would appear to be undisturbed 13th-century work.

Above these openings the walling is of large blocks of ashlar, much reddened on the east (presumably the one of the 19th century fires); above 1 m below the roof timbers there is a clear horizontal break, with more heavily rendered fabric, apparently of smaller coursed stone, above. There are some indications that there was a low-pitched roof, its ridge east-west, at this level. At this level there is a recess, with timber lintels of no great age, in the centre of the east wall, partly obscured by the ventilation shaft. Part of its south jamb is of brick, and it may be of 19th-century date; there is no indication of any opening externally at this point.

The roof timbers of the tower are of no great age: a wooden ladder leads up to a trapdoor onto the roof, where there is a central timber-framed bell-cote with a steep slated roof; its timbers appear of 20th-century date. A separate wooden stair rises to a platform against the south wall carrying the clock.

The tower arch in the west wall of the **Nave**, now closed by a timber partition, is of segmental-pointed form and

1 Somewhat obscured by a recent timber shelf and ventilation shaft.

of three orders, the outer order, chamfered, is continued down the jambs towards the nave) whilst the others (the central left square and the inner chamfered) die into the wall. All its stonework seems of 19th century date, with the lower part of the south jamb renewed more recently. High above the arch is a central lancet window, with a roll-moulded surround, with above it, in the apex of the roof, a square panel with a grille; on either side of the lancet is a stone panel with quatrefoil recess within a sunk circle.

The three Romanesque windows on the south of the nave have rear arches of three moulded orders, the outer on shafts with waterleaf capitals; the mouldings of the inner two are continued across the sills. Higher up there is a grooved and chamfered string, carried up over the arches as a hood or label. All this stonework seems restoration.

The two bay arcade on the north has semicircular arches, each moulded with an angle-roll and a hollow; the central pier is of quatrefoil plan, with; the western responds a corbel and the eastern a small half-shaft, all have carved foliage in a late-12th century style to the capital with simpler detail of the same period to the base; detail common to all the large arches of the 19th-century parts of the chapel..

Both walls have a chamfered oversailing course at eaves level, broken by big moulded corbels carrying the trusses of the four-bay roof.

The **North Aisle** is almost as wide as the nave. the west window has a chamfered rear arch, and the three Romanesque windows on the north simple internal ashlar splays. The big arch at the east end of the aisle is very similar to the chancel arch, except that it has no hoodmould, and springs from large half-round responds.

In the east wall of the nave is the Chancel Arch, which is barely pointed, and of the same section as the nave arcade; the inner order is carried on corbels with fluted bases, and the outer continues down the jambs; there is a hoodmould with foliage-carved stops.

In the south wall of the **Chancel** the three windows have detailing like those in the naves, again with a string carried over their heads; there are similar eaves cornices and corbels to the roof trusses. On the north is a three-bay arcade, its arches smaller than those of the nave arcade, but with similar detailing except that both responds are corbels.

At the east end of the south wall is a small aumbry, with any detail concealed by modern woodwork; to the west of it, beneath the sill of the easternmost window, is a piscina with a pair of trefoiled arches, of two orders, each moulded with a filleted roll between hollows. The arches are renewed, but the responds and central circular shaft, all with elaborate but much-damaged foliage carving, and 'holdwater' base mouldings, are medieval. The projecting sill, chamfered on its lower angle, again looks restoration, and incorporates, beneath the western arch, a slightly-projecting circular bowl. Further west are three sedilia; their shallow recesses, the eastern stepped up above the western two, have trefoiled ogee arches. Their jambs and attached shafts have ovolo mouldings - two quarter rounds with a square fillet between, and the same moulding is continued round the heads, which seem all restoration.

The east windows of the chancel have a richly- moulded internal surround, with black marble jamb shafts; the outer moulding forms a trefoil, enclosing the oculus above the two windows.

The **North Chapel**, its floor a step below that of the chancel, has similar detail to the north aisle; its windows all have chamfered ashlar inner splays.

The roofs are all of mid-19th century date; they have collar-beam trusses with short moulded king-posts above the collars, with one level of purlins and a ridge board.

Fittings and Furnishings

The two major 19th-century fires stripped the chapel of all its ancient fittings, including its Post-Reformation chancel stalls. The present furnishings - pewing, chancel stalls, pulpit and a screen closing the easternmost bay of the chancel arcade - all look of mid- to late-19th century date. In the sanctuary is an old chair that may be of 17th century date.

The Organ occupies the eastern bay of the north chapel, with a vestry, enclosed by 20th-century timber partitions,

to its west..

The clock is by Reid and Sons

There are 19th century tiled floors in the north aisle and at the west end of the nave, and concrete in most of nave and chancel, boarded areas under pewing.

Sepulchral Monuments

The oldest monument is a small brass plate now set in a 19th-century paving stone on the north of the sanctuary; the inscription reads:

THOMAS LEAVER PREACHER
TO KING EDWARD THE SIXTE
WHO DIED IN JVLV 1577

Leaver was Master of the Hospital; Hutchinson (17...II, 596) gives a print of this brass (left) set in a slab bearing a foliate cross, a chalice and a book. He and other antiquaries considered slab and brass coeval, although the slab is in fact considerably earlier in character. One presumes that the slab was lost in one of the 19th-century fires.

Set into similar flooring slabs in the central aisle of the chancel, between the stalls, are two small square brass plates with Latin inscriptions commemorating George Stanley Faber (Master of the Hospital, d.1854) and his wife; Faber is also commemorated by a Gothic tablet on the north wall of the basement of the tower signed by W.T.Haile of 35 Baker Street London W. On the south wall of the chancel is a marble tablet to Henry Arthur Mitton, Master 'of Sherburn House' 1874-1913 (d.1918 and buried at Kirby Hill near Boroughbridge).

Historical Notes

The history of the Hospital has been summarised in a number of sources; the following notes are largely from Gibby (1981)

- c1181 The Hospital, dedicated to Our Lord, the Blessed Virgin, Lazarus, Martha and Mary, was established by Bishop Hugh le Puiset ('Pudsey' in most older sources) for the reception of 65 lepers, under the supervision of 3 priests and 4 'clerics'

- c1316 Bishop Kellaw constructed a new chapel 'in honour of the Blessed Virgin, on the north side of the greater chapel'.

- 1434 New rules and ordinances were issued under Bishop Langley; 13 poor men and 2 lepers 'if they could be found' were to be cared for.

- 1552 Following great abuses in the administration of the Hospital and its funding, Anthony Salvin was appointed Master, who, along with his successor, 'in great part remedied' the problems.

- 1585 An Act of Parliament as passed for the regulation of the Hospital.
- c1794 The historian Hutchinson's account of the chapel (1823, II 758-764) is the first to give any detail: 'You enter the chapel through the tower the nave is now totally disused., the chancel only receiving the congregation; the nave is lighted by three narrow windows to the south, under circular arches, and ornamented with small round pilasters, belted and capitalled like those in the east part of Durham cathedral, and apparently of equal date. The pulpit and desk are placed on each side at the entrance to the chancel, which is much more modern than the nave; it is lighted by three windows on the north and south sides, all under pointed arches: In the center south window are the arms of the Montagues in painted glass. The east window is new, consisting of five lights and some elegant tracery, with painted glass: In the roses of the upper tracery are the arms of Neville. In the center light is the figure represented on the hospital seal, above which are the arms of lord Crew, and those of the See. The chancel is neatly stalled on each side for the brethren.
- .c1840 An MS description of the chapel given in Bishop Mitchinson's Album (Durham Chapter Library) is worth reproducing in full, describing the building before the 1846 remodelling. 'The tower is square and low, of two stages. The lower stage is flanked at each angle by massive buttresses: from the sloping ledge of these small staged ones run up the tower wall. The weathering ledge at the base of the belfry stage runs through these; the string course of the arcade above runs round them. The basement stage is lighted on the N2., W., and S. by a small lancet broadly splayed inside. In the belfry stage on each face is a triplet-arcade springing from small circular shafts with foliated caps, the masonry in each arch pierced with 4-foils or 6-foils. The centre one of these is open and contains a pair of small lancets with buffer-boards. Internally these twin lancets are square-head trefoils and cinqfoils (square-head 5-foils occur in the S. transept of Westminster Abbey). Above these runs a blind arcade of 3-foil pointed arches from small circular shafts with bell-shaped caps, six on each side. This is again surmounted by a plain corbel table, above which is a plain embattled parapet without pinnacles.
- The chapel is entered by a round-arched E.E. door on the S. side of the tower, moulded and chamfered but without shafts. Its hoodmoulding is the string-course below the nave windows, carried through (not round) the basement buttress of the tower. The nave (S.side) is flanked by shallow staged buttresses, and is lighted by three lovely round-headed windows, moulded externally like the S., door, of the Pudsey E.E. type Internally they are flanked by slender shafts with 'Galilee' caps. A string-course runs at the base of these windows; a second forms the hood mouldings; and a third runs along the wall just above their heads. Over this is a considerable space of dead wall: then comes a plain corbel table and battlement similar to that of the tower: the roof is flat. the chancel windows are large, 3 light round-headed, filled with tracery and containing among others the arms of Hastings, Lord Crewe, Faber and the

2 This appears to be an error; there is no sign of any lancet on the north.

Hospital seal.

The chancel arch is pointed springing from responds with foliated caps. In the angle formed by it with the nave walls on each side is a grotesque head. The arch is closed by a modern screen. The chancel is furnished with sixteen post-reformation stalls of good design: the bench ends are excellent. In the chancel is a cross commemorating an itinerant preacher of the time of Edw:vi. On the altar are two triangular wooden candlesticks. The chapel was burned in 18.. , having been previously enlarged and altered out of all recognition. It has been rebuilt, but with material variation from its condition when these notes were originally made, cir: 1840.

- 1844 An 1844 drawing of the south side of the tower in Billings (1846, f.p.61) shows it much as it appears today³, except that the embattled parapet of the nave (closely resembling that of the tower) is set considerably higher than at present, at the level of the heads of the arches of the second-stage arcade.
- 1863 Following a fire the Chapel was rebuilt and enlarged, with the addition of a full-length north aisle to nave and chancel.
- 1864 On the evening of Saturday December 3rd the Rev. J. Carr, Master of the Hospital, banked up the fire to warm the chapel for Sunday, but the flue became blocked and wood panelling caught fire in the early hours of Sunday morning; the building as gutted.
- 1869 On Sunday 3rd January the Chapel ‘destroyed some years ago by fire’ was re-opened, Mr Johnson of Newcastle having been the architect.

Faculties and Other Records of Structural Work

Not a useful source of information in this case: Due to the unusual legal position of the Hospital Chapel, faculties for alterations etc were not sought until comparatively recently.

Faculty no.	Date	Works
3/8562	15 Oct 1998	Re-pointing of nave & tower, various repairs.

Structural History

All authorities agree that the south side of the nave, with its three round-headed windows, survives from the original chapel of c 1181. Some older sources (eg Boyle 1892, 473) see the lower part of the tower as contemporary with the nave but the upper as ‘fifty or sixty years later’, but others (eg Pevsner & Williamson 1983, 405) see the nave as of the first build and both chancel and tower as of a second.

³ A footnote on p.61 adds that the tower ‘has been newly faced, but it is a close imitation, and its general features may be relied upon. The parapet is no part of the original design’.

The vicissitudes of the 19th century have greatly obscured evidence for the actual building history of the Chapel. However, the presence of lancet windows in the lower stage of the tower, and the fact that the tower arch is certainly of post-12th century form¹, would argue towards the tower being later.

The fabric, buttresses and plinth of the chancel would correlate with a 13th-century date, coupled with the fact that many chancels in the county were being rebuilt on more elongate lines around this time. The double piscina has 13th-century detail, but may not be in situ.

A series of late 18th century drawings of the Hospital by Samuel Henry Grimm (British Museum Additional Manuscripts 15538-40) include a detailed view of the north side of the Chapel. This shows a round-arched doorway on the north of the tower, the north side of the nave divided into three bays by pilaster buttresses, with a blocked round-arched doorway in the eastern bay, and a string course above that, but no windows. The chancel has three windows, each of three stepped trefoil-headed lights under almost semicircular arches; in style they look c 1300. At a higher level, just below the parapet of the lofty wall, are two blocked square-headed windows. Although references to a Lady Chapel 'on the north side of the greater chapel' c 1316 could be taken as implying that there was some sort of north aisle or transept, the drawing gives no indication of this.

The chancel seems to have been remodelled in the later medieval period. All that remains of this work is the sedilia, which may be of mid-14th century date. Large traceried windows existed before the 19th-century works; a 1780 painting reproduced by Gibby (1981, 24) shows the east end having a five-light window, perhaps of the later 14th century, under a shallow-pitched gable with an embattled coping².

Several old illustrations (Hutchinson II 589, Gibby 1981 9 & 24) show the tower as topped by a cupola-type structure³ which from its vaguely Classical style was probably of 18th-century date; the '1724' date of the present bell, which today is housed in a smaller wooden structure similarly standing on the tower roof, may possibly correlate with its construction.

The present condition of the Chapel is largely the result of mid-19th century works, first the re-facing of c 1840 (?) and then a major reconstruction and enlargement following a fire in 1863 or 1864 (sources vary as to the date), in which virtually all evidence of later medieval work was swept away. A second disastrous fire followed within a year. To judge from a photograph of the interior of the gutted building (reproduced in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, 2nd ser. VIII (1898), 203) the second restoration by Johnson, postponed four years, involved repair rather than further major changes.

The Churchyard

There is now no burial ground or churchyard associated with the chapel; the only evidence of any burials are half a dozen or so old headstones re-set against the boundary wall a short distance north of the tower; one is dated '1755' but the others are 19th century. Attached to the all is a tablet reading 'The skeletal remains of eighteen medieval people disturbed during excavations were re-interred here on the 3rd August 1999 R.I.P.'

Archaeological Assessment

The only archaeological works to have been carried out in connection with the Chapel were in 1999, when archaeological monitoring of a new drain on the north of the Chapel by the Archaeological Services of the

1 The present arch is all new stone, but a late 18th/early 19th century print of the interior of the Chapel (now hanging in the entrance lobby to the main Hospital building) shows that it more or less reproduces the form of its predecessor. It also shows that the old chancel arch was of steeply two-centred form (quite unlike the present semicircular one), carried on shafts of which only the foliate caps remained. Grimm gives a very similar drawing.

2 Although this could be the 'new' window, an exercise in 18th-century Gothic, referred to by Hutchinson.

3 Some also show a similar construction capping the gatehouse

University of Durham(see report ASUD 615, 1999); human remains of medieval date (some disarticulated, and possibly deposited as charnel) were recovered, from which interesting evidence of the diseases was obtained. No structural remains were encountered.

As with any medieval church, any sub-floor disturbances will require archaeological monitoring, although the 19th-century fires and the construction of a sub-floor heating system will have to some extent damaged or disturbed deposits or structural remains. With regard to the standing fabric, it would seem somewhat unlikely that any historic wall plaster survived the two fires; nevertheless, any large-scale disturbance of the present plaster should be monitored; it is possible that significant structural features of the medieval building survive in the internal wall faces currently concealed.

What appear to be photogrammetric elevations of the south elevations of the whole Chapel and the west elevation of the tower have been produced (1998) by Hugh Massey, architect ; these are an invaluable record of the structure as regards its architectural details, although the copies seen are incomplete (some areas of fabric being omitted) and would be more useful if annotated to differentiate between different phases of masonry.

Peter F Ryder January 2001

Bibliography

- Billings, R.W (1846) Illustrations of the Architectural Antiquities of the County of Durham. George Andrews, Durham, 64
- Boyle, J.R. (1892) Comprehensive Guide to the County of Durham.
- Gibby, C.W (1981, reprinted 1998) Sherburn Hospital, Durham
- Hutchinson, W (1794) History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham
- Pevsner, N & Williamson E, (1983) County Durham (Buildings of England series, Penguin),
- Surtees, H.C. (1823) History of Durham

The Chapel Sherburn Hospital Durham

An Archaeological Assessment

January 2001

Interior after the 1864 Fire

**Peter F Ryder
Historic Buildings Consultant**

The Chapel
Sherburn Hospital, Durham
An Archaeological Assessment
January 2001

Contents

Architectural Description	
The Exterior	1-3
The Interior	3-5
Fittings & Furnishings	5
Sepulchral Monuments	6
Historical Notes	6-8
Faculties and Other Records of Structural Work	8
The Structural History of the Church	8-9
The Churchyard	9
Archaeological Assessment	9-10
Bibliography	10-11
Engraving of the Tower after Billings (1846)	
Phased Ground Plan	at end

Peter F Ryder
1 Ford Terrace
Broomhaugh
RIDING MILL

**Northumberland
NE44 6EJ**

- Sherburn Hospital Chapel. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
1. General south view
- Sherburn Hospital Chapel. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
2. South-west view
- Sherburn Hospital Chapel. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
3. Tower from north-west
- Sherburn Hospital Chapel. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
4. Tower from south
- Sherburn Hospital Chapel. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
5. South side of nave
- Sherburn Hospital Chapel. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
6. South side of chancel
- Sherburn Hospital Chapel. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
7. General east view
- Sherburn Hospital Chapel. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
8. North-west view
- Sherburn Hospital Chapel. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
9. Interior looking east
- Sherburn Hospital Chapel. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
10. Interior looking west
- Sherburn Hospital Chapel. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
11. Sedilia and piscina in chancel
- Sherburn Hospital Chapel. Archaeological Assessment January 2001 PFR
12. Upper stage of tower, looking north-east.