

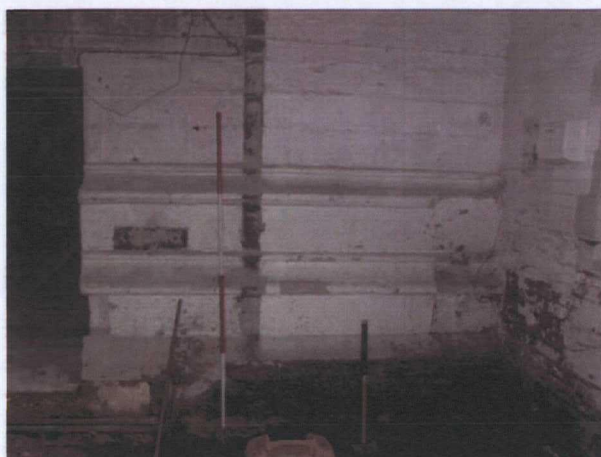
a text which included the word 'departed'; the other stone provided a date of 1817 and the age of death of the individual commemorated as 28 years. It is possible that both stones were from the same monument, but none of the broken edges joined. Both stones had been cut for reuse; the bottom edge of one stone had been cut with a distinct moulded form (Plate 4), perhaps intended as a packer stone in a jamb or cut as a paver to fit around a moulded feature. Both stones exhibited signs of scorching, probably from the fire of 1906. The scorch marks also spanned across the recut edges of the stones indicating that their reuse is likely to have predated the fire.

Three further stone fragments were recovered which had dressed surfaces with fine oblique tooling upon them; the fine tooling has been observed upon *in situ* stonework of 13th-century and later date. One stone retained a slightly curved dressed surface and might have been from a door or window head. The sixth fragment was part of a crudely carved baluster which probably originated from the enclosure of a funerary monument of 16th- to 17th-century date.

Six sherds of residual medieval pottery were recovered from the upcast in addition to some late window glass and lead glazing comes. The window glass and comes were identified as late in date and possibly related to the refurbishment of the east windows of the Latham Chapel in the 1890s, later destroyed in the fire of 1906.

### 3.2 DRAIN TRENCH

On the north side of the boiler house the existing foul drainage pipe trench was partially re-excavated to allow for a new connection to be made to the existing cast iron pipe. The depth (to 5.69m AOD) and width (c.0.75m) of the re-excavation was within the original pipe trench and did not expose any stratified deposits. However, a lower course of masonry of the Latham Chapel east buttress was exposed (Plate 5).



**Plate 2** Exposed plinth of the Latham Chapel



**Plate 3** Exposed plinth of the north wall of the north choir



**Plate 4** Fragments of architectural and funerary stone

#### 4.0 DISCUSSION

The watching brief provided an opportunity to assess the nature and preservation of buried strata in the vicinity of the Latham Chapel and the west end of the North Choir aisle. It was clear that the construction of the boiler house in the early 20th century resulted in the removal of all stratified material within its footprint to a minimum depth of *c.*5.8m AOD, although it is likely that stratified deposits survive below this level.



**Plate 5** Foul drainage pipe looking SW

#### 5.0 ARCHIVE

A paper and electronic copy of this report will be sent to Selby Abbey PCC. The disarticulated human remains collected during fieldwork were given into the care of the Abbey pending reburial on site.

## References

### Primary sources

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