

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



Archaeological Observation
Investigation and Recording
at
122 Strensall Road
Huntington
York

Planning Reference: 06/01020/FUL
National Grid Reference: SE 6027 5713
Site Code: WB2006.072

for

Hogg the Builder

Watching Brief Report Number: 946
August 2007

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D. P. Rawson, July 2007

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Summary

A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during demolition of existing farm buildings, and the groundworks associated with the construction of six dwellings at 122 Strensall Road, Huntington, York.

The farm buildings had been largely constructed in the later 19th century around a fold-yard – the yard being covered in the 20th century. Other buildings showed evidence of adaptation to 20th-century farming practices, such as the addition of a small building housing a vacuum pump, to the south side of the cow shed.

No archaeological features were observed that predated the construction of the farm. A small assemblage of glass and pottery was recovered from the site, these items spanning the period from the late 19th to the mid-20th century.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a programme of architectural and archaeological observation, investigation and recording undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology, on behalf of Hogg the Builder, during demolition of existing farm buildings, and the groundworks associated with the construction of six dwellings at 122 Strensall Road, Huntington, York (*Figure 1, Plate 1*).

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The development site is located on the east side of Strensall Road, and is bounded to the north and south by residential properties, and to the east by agricultural land.

2. Archaeological Background

The site of the development was occupied by a farmhouse and various other farm buildings which were mostly grouped around a covered fold yard. These buildings dated from the latter half of the 19th century and the 20th century.

With regard to the locale, the site lies outside the Area of Archaeological Importance in an area which has produced evidence for late-prehistoric and Roman-British features and deposits. Potential fragments of field boundaries and trackways defined by ditches have been seen as cropmarks on air photographs, though these features have not been dated. Ridge and furrow of medieval date has been seen as earthworks and cropmarks in air photographs in the parishes of Earswick and New Earswick.

It is possible therefore, that any groundworks in this area may encounter archaeological deposits dating from the late-prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and later periods.

3. Methodology

The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from Humber Field Archaeology, in accordance with the archaeological scheme of investigation produced by the City of York Council, Date: 10th October 2006, in response to a condition placed upon the planning application. The condition stated:

‘No development shall take place on the site until the application, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details. (PPG 16, para. 30; Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55)’

The scheme of works comprised the recording of the farmhouse and other farm buildings prior to demolition and the monitoring of the site strip together with the

digging of foundation and service trenches. A series of 22 visits were made to the site between the 11th October 2006 and the 4th May 2007 during which time it was possible to carry out the recording of the buildings and monitor the excavation of the groundworks specified.

The photographic component of the building recording comprised digital photography using an Olympus μ 810 camera with AF 3x optical zoom and 8.0 megapixel image density, supplemented by selected monochrome and colour transparency 35mm SLR shots. All the buildings were subject to a measured survey, with plans of the farmhouse being produced at 1:50 and those of the other buildings at 1:100. These site plans were subsequently digitised to produce AutoCAD drawings. Detailed written descriptions were produced of all external elevations and internal spaces.

With regard to the groundworks, any exposed areas of subsoil and lower stratigraphic units were examined for archaeological deposits. The excavated dimensions of the foundation trenches were recorded, as were the depth sequences of any exposed stratigraphy. Where archaeological deposits/features were identified, context numbers were assigned and detailed descriptions were made, plans and sections were drawn and a photographic record was maintained.

Archaeological artefacts found during the fieldwork were bagged according to their context, and returned to Humber Field Archaeology for further specialist analysis.

It is the intention of Humber Field Archaeology to deposit the site archive with the Yorkshire Museum.

4. Results

Buildings Recording

The buildings comprised the farmhouse adjacent to Strensall Road, a suite of buildings around a covered fold-yard, located immediately to the east of the farmhouse, and a very large, open-sided barn to the east of the aforementioned buildings (*Figure 2*).

The farmhouse (Ilford House)

Exterior description and analysis

This was a later 19th-century, two-storey brick building with a slate roof, gabled to the south and hipped to the north. There was a single storey infill in the north-east corner, having a mono-pitched slate roof. There were two chimney stacks: one at the north end and another centrally placed at the apex of the roof. The bricks used within the property were generally of size 225mm x 110mm x 75-80mm (9" x 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 3-3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "), though the single storey infill was clearly of 20th-century date. All windows had stone sills.

West elevation

This was the principal elevation of the house, facing as it did the main road. All the brickwork was laid in Flemish Bond and there was a straight joint running from ground to eaves level, which appeared to have been repaired with brick ‘stitching’ in recent years. The straight joint was located a little to the south of the bay window (*Figure 3, Plate 1*), and its significance will be discussed later.

At ground-floor level there was a large bay window with what might be described as a dentiled cornice, a 4-pane (replacement) sash window with brick lintel and an original door which will be described in more detail when the interior is considered.

At first-floor level there were three 12-pane sash windows with brick lintels.

North elevation

The brick was laid in an English Garden Wall Bond (five courses of stretchers to each of headers) and there was the projecting flue of the chimney stack. There were no windows at ground floor level and two sashes, each of 2-panes, at first-floor level.

East elevation

The brick was laid in a more irregular English Garden Wall Bond (up to seven courses of stretchers to each of headers) (*Plate 2*). The single storey modern extension will not be mentioned further. The ground floor contained the back door to the property and a single 12-pane Yorkshire, or horizontal, sash with a crude brick lintel comprising a single soldier course.

There were three first-floor windows, one of which was in the north facing part of this elevation, and which will be considered shortly. The window above the door was a 12-pane sash (4-panes over 8-panes rather than the classic ‘6-over-6’), and the north window was a 4-pane sash. The window in the north facing portion was a 12-pane Yorkshire sash, the brick lintel and west reveal of which was slightly obscured by the east of wall of the northern portion of the property (*Plate 3*). The significance of this will be discussed later.

South elevation

The gable end was devoid of detail save for the modern conservatory doors which had been inserted.

Interior description and analysis

Ground floor (Figure 3)

Hall

Measured 8.15m x 2.10m (max). The floor was covered throughout with encaustic tiles (*Plates 4 and 5*), and a moulded corbel helped to carry a north-south structural wall across the hall (*Plate 6*). The front door had a plain light above, but the door

proper had a central acid etched glass panel with a coloured glass edging comprising ruby red squares in the corners containing a glory star decoration, and cobalt blue edgings with a floral, or vine motif (*Plate 4*).

Room 1 (Parlour)

Measured 4.50m x 4.50m. There were 4-panel doors leading into the hall, room 2 and room 4. The room retained its original skirting and picture rail, though there was a later ceiling coving. The floorboards were largely 115mm (4½”) in diameter. The fitted cupboard in the north-west corner had large double-leaf doors below and much smaller ones above (*Plate 7*). Each of the large doors was of two panels, the lower being fielded and the upper beaded. The smaller doors were both beaded. The original fire surround had been removed.

Room 2 (Kitchen)

Measured 3.70m x 3.40m. The only feature of note was the original 4-panel door leading through into room 3.

Room 3 (Pantry)

Measured 2.75m x 0.95m. There was a 4-pane sash in the east wall that would originally have been an external window, prior to the construction of the single storey extension (room 5). The cupboard at the rear of the pantry was probably an original feature (*Plate 8*).

Room 4 (Sitting Room)

Measured 4.60m x 4.60m. The room retained its original skirting, picture rail and moulded cornice. The floorboards were up to 140mm (5½”) in diameter. The principal feature was the bay window which comprised three 4-pane sashes with panelled backs (*Plate 9*). The fire surround may have been of slate painted to resemble marble and was probably an original feature (*Plate 10*), though the beige coloured inset tiles and kerb were of inter-war date or even later. There was a large, walk-in cupboard measuring 1.85m x 0.95m in the north-east corner of the room.

Room 5 (Single storey extension)

The modern extension was not accessible at the time of survey.

First floor

Landing

Measured up to 3.20m x 2.20m. The floorboards were generally 165mm (6½”) wide.

Corridor

Measured 5.35m x up to 1.55m (though mostly 0.95m wide). The floorboards were generally 140mm (5½”) wide.

Room 6 (Bedroom)

Measured 3.30m x 2.20m. The room retained its original skirting.

Room 7 (Bedroom)

Measured 4.60m x 3.70m. The room retained its original skirting. The floorboards were generally 165mm (6½") wide. There was a narrow walk-in cupboard in the north-east corner of the room with a 4-panel door. There was a very plain stone fire surround that may have been original.

Room 8 (Bathroom)

Measured 3.70m x 2.80m. There was a step down into the bathroom from the corridor. The freestanding cupboard set against the west wall was of tongue and groove boarding and had two doors, the lower of which was of 4-panels with beading.

Room 9 (Master Bedroom)

Measured 4.75m x 4.00m. The room retained its original skirting and moulded cornice (*Plate 11*). The floorboards were generally 140mm (5½") wide. The simple stone fire surround had stone brackets or consoles and was probably original.

Room 10

Measured 3.25m x 1.05m. Would appear to have been a general utility room or store as it was a little too small to have been a bedroom.

Buildings around the fold-yard

These will be described running clockwise around the fold-yard and starting with the cow shed (*Figure 5*).

The cow shed

Exterior description and analysis

The was a single storey brick building running east-west and with a slate covered gable ended roof. The brickwork was laid in an English Garden Wall Bond (five courses of stretchers to each of headers), comprising bricks of size 225mm x 110mm x 75mm.

West elevation

There was a door in the south-west corner and a ventilation slot high up in the gable. Further down there were three pairs of land drains used for extra ventilation (*Plate 12*).

North elevation

The elevation contained two brick blocked windows together with three later ones (*Plate 12*). The brick blocked windows would have been the original ones for the cow shed when it was built in the late 19th century and the later ones presumably dated to the post-1945 period when the shed was renovated for the introduction of electric milking machinery.

There were eleven square-shaped openings (each 0.20m x 0.20m, and situated around 0.70m above ground level), regularly spaced along the length of the elevation. Each contained a recessed vitreous pipe and they were presumably used as a convenient means of delivering water (or feed?) to the cows.

East elevation

The small brick addition to this block (*Figure 5*), was added in post-war period when the shed was converted to electric milking, and would have contained a vacuum pump. The principal access to the building was in this elevation, and comprised a large sliding door with timber lintel above.

South elevation

This was viewed from within the covered fold-yard and there were some six blocked windows and doors on this south facing (and when the yard was open, much warmer) side. The one remaining access on this side was a small sliding door connecting with the milling room to the south.

The barn (including granary and milling room)

Essentially a two-storey building - open to the roof in the barn, but with a dividing floor in the eastern portion (see interior description). It was built of brick laid in English Garden Wall Bond like the cow shed, and was orientated north-south, gabled and with a slate covered roof.

East elevation

There was a straight joint running from ground to eaves level and dividing the barn from the granary/milling room, though all three spaces were part of the same range (*Figure 5, Plate 13*). The barn had ventilation slots at three different levels, a large door with concrete lintel above, and a single first-floor window with a soldier course brick head. The granary/milling room had a large entrance with a timber lintel and double-leaf doors at ground-floor level, together with a small window that had been reinforced with an RSJ lintel. At first-floor level there was a single window of type described above and a loading door bearing the caption 'south room'.

Attached to the southern part of the elevation was a stable or loose box (*Figure 5, Plate 13*), which will be described separately below.

South elevation

There were two rows of ventilation slots in the gable end.

West elevation

Although this would originally have been an external elevation, by the time of the survey it was entirely internal, being visible from within the covered fold-yard and the pig pens (see below). The barn portion was very similar to the east elevation, though the large doorway that connected with the fold-yard had a timber lintel, and there was no window at 'first-floor' level. Within the granary/milling room portion there was a brick blocked window and door at first-floor level.

North elevation

The north elevation of barn was an internal elevation due to the presence of the granary/milling room to the north. This wall was featureless save for the presence of a pair of ventilation slots low down and the doorway through to the granary higher up.

The north wall of the granary/milling room would originally have been an external wall since it is clear from the straight joints that the cow shed was built after it (*Figure 5*).

The stable (loose box)

Like the small building housing the vacuum pump for the milking machinery (see above), this was a 20th-century addition to the buildings. It had a slate covered mono-pitched roof and was built in the same muted orange/brown brick as the vacuum pump house, the brick being laid in an English Garden Wall Bond (*Plate 13*). There was a row of ventilation slots and a heck (split) door in the north elevation and an unusual window in the east elevation. This was small and with a segmental brick arch. It had a 6-pane upper portion and a lower part comprising a cast iron sliding grill bearing the caption, 'The Desideratum Sliding Granary Window. Tomlinson-Walker Iron Works. York' (*Plate 14*). The south elevation was featureless with the exception of a row of ventilation slots.

The piggery

This comprised the south side of the fold-yard and had, like the cow shed, been constructed after the barn (*Figure 5*). The structure was single storey, gable ended and orientated east-west. The eastern part of the roof was covered in corrugated asbestos sheeting, whilst the western part was covered in a mixture of corrugated steel and plastic sheet, and was at a shallower pitch. Of all the major structures thus far outlined, this one had been most heavily reworked in the 20th century.

East elevation

This elevation appeared to have been rebuilt in the same brick as used for the stable (loose box) and the vacuum pump house, i.e. it had been rebuilt in the post-war period. There was a blocked door and a 4-pane window above it.

South elevation

This was very largely obscured by vegetation at the time of survey. cursory inspection indicated that it was largely built of the same brick used throughout the site for the 19th-century construction. The wall appeared to be largely featureless - a supposition reinforced by a lack of apparent blockings visible inside the building (see below).

West elevation

Gable end constructed of the brick noted above and laid in a rather irregular English Garden Wall Bond. There was one door in this elevation.

North elevation

This had been very largely rebuilt or reworked in the late 20th century, much having been re-faced in breeze blocks.

The covered fold-yard

By definition a fold-yard is defined by the structures that surround it and these have been described above. However, the covering and complete enclosing of the fold-yard in the post-war period required the erection of a roof, roof trusses and supporting piers, all of which will be described below.

It also required the erection of a wall along the west side of the yard. The lower part of this wall was of brick, with corrugated iron sheeting above and finally, spaced vertical planks applied to the external surfaces of the westernmost roof trusses (*Plate 15* - wall viewed from within the fold-yard). The roof covered was comprised largely of corrugated asbestos sheeting.

Interior description and analysis

The cow shed

This was partially split in two by a section of north-south wall. There were three king-post trusses in the west part of the building (*Plate 16*), and two in the south, with a partial truss aligned with the section of wall noted above (*Figure 5*). There was a concrete floor throughout the shed, with a main channel running east-west and subsidiary ones running north-south. These would have carried away the slurry and spillages. The cows would have stood on a raised concrete slab running the whole length of the north side of the building, and would have been fed from concrete troughs.

The barn (including granary and milling room)

The interior of the barn was a large open space spanned by three east-west aligned king-post trusses (*Plate 17*). The east and west ends of the space were fenced off by low timber structures to create animal pens. In the north-east corner of the barn there was a flight of steps with brick risers and York stone treads, that ran up to the granary.

The milling room was located at ground-floor level. In the south-west corner of the room there was an *in-situ* cast concrete block which carried the milling machine (*Figure 5, Plate 18*). The milling machine was largely of cast iron and carried the maker's (?) name, 'Bentale'. It had been powered by an electric motor.

An RSJ had been inserted into the room and ran east-west across the north end.

The granary was located directly above the milling room and was accessed via the flight of steps mentioned earlier (*Figure 5*). In the south-west corner of the room there was a 0.25m x 0.25m hole in the floor, through which grain would have been fed down into the milling machine. A larger hatch (0.95m x 0.80m) more towards the centre of the room probably allowed sacks of grain to be lowered through it. The window and door in the west wall were probably blocked when the fold-yard ceased to be open.

Stable (loose box)

Devoid of internal features except for a wooden trough set upon a brick plinth that ran along the west wall, and a continuous timber manger that ran above it (*Plate 19*).

The piggery

The east part of the piggery contained three trusses, each with a king-post and a subsidiary queen-post either side (*Figure 5, Plate 20*). There was also a timber post that supported the southern end of one of the roof trusses for the fold-yard roof (below) (*ibid*). The two southernmost trusses of this roof both penetrated the roof of the piggery. The east part was subdivided into pens by means of low brick walls and concrete fences. Dividing the east part from the west part (which may have functioned as a stable), was a roof high wall penetrated by a single heck door.

The west part of the building was featureless save for a low brick wall dividing it in two - possibly to accommodate two horses, though no troughs or mangers were in evidence.

The covered fold-yard

Two 0.45m square brick piers with bullnose bricks at the corners supported four very large north-south running king-post trusses (*Figure 5, Plate 15*). The trusses in turn supported a corrugated asbestos roof. As has already been noted, the south ends of the two southern trusses were carried through into the piggery.

As far it could be seen, the surface of the fold-yard appeared to be of *in-situ* cast concrete, as appeared to be the case throughout the ground floor of all the buildings.

The open-sided barn

Description of this entirely 20th-century structure need only be cursory. It comprised an almost entirely open-sided building with its roof ridge running north-south (*Plate 21*). The northern part had five timber trusses of a king-post type without raking struts. These were supported by square-section timber posts measuring 0.20m x 0.20m

and set in *in-situ* cast concrete bases 0.53m across (*Figure 6*). The southern part had three mild steel trusses supported by round-section timber posts some 0.15m across, and set in the same size concrete bases described above. The roofing material appeared to be cast iron sheeting throughout. The southern part was probably a later addition.

Immediately to the east of the northern portion described above, there was a mono-pitched roof extension supported by five timber trusses comprising merely a beam and a rafter. At their eastern extremities, these trusses were in turn supported by round-section timber posts some 0.25m across. The north-easternmost bay of this extension had been enclosed by later breeze block walls and corrugated iron sheeting.

The Groundworks

The main service trench for the site was observed open for a length of around 27m, running east to west along the centreline of what would be the access road to the new dwelling (*Figure 7, Plate 22*). The trench was 1m wide, except for an area some 7m by 2.50m, intended to accommodate two manholes, and was generally around 2m deep. Throughout the base of the trench was a layer at least 1.50m thick of a firm yellow brown clay, that was largely free of inclusions (1004). Above this there was a 0.30m thick layer of a mid brown silt clay subsoil (1003) and a 0.20m thick layer of dark greyish brown topsoil (1002). No archaeological features were observed.

The 'Aquacell' water storage tank (*Figure 7, Plate 23*) was accommodated in an excavation some 13m long, 4m wide and up to 2.15m deep. The stratigraphy observed was as above, save that the (1004) was up to 1.65m thick and there was, within the (1002), a spread (1001) of especially contaminated topsoil containing ceramic building material and other demolition debris, together with a substantial number of ceramic and glass bottles and jars (see **5. Finds**).

The foundation trenches for plots 1-4 covered an area measuring 21.5m from north to south and 9m from east to west (*Figure 7, Plate 24*). This area was stripped of topsoil (1002) and subsoil (1003) to a depth of around 0.50m. The foundation trenches were up to 2m deep and contained the stratigraphy observed for the main service trench, with the (1004) at least 2m thick. No archaeological features were observed.

The foundation trenches for plots 5 and 6 both measured up to 13.50m by 12.50m (*Figure 7, Plate 25*). They were generally around 0.90m deep, with a layer of (1004) at least 0.40m thick in the base of the trenches. Above the (1004) was a 0.30m thick layer of a very dark charcoal grey silt that was largely free of inclusions (1005) (*Plate 26*). This in turn was covered by a 0.20m thick layer of (1002) that was heavily contaminated with demolition debris. No archaeological features were observed in either plot.

With the completion of the foundation trenches for these plots, the fieldwork was concluded.

5. The Finds

During the course of the monitoring a small assemblage of artefacts consisting mainly of pottery and glass storage jars and bottles dating from the late 19th and early/mid 20th centuries was recorded but not retained. A sample of these are highlighted below.

Both categories of material were recovered from either the spoil heaps (unstratified) or from within a small spread (1001) and represent domestic refuse from the farm. The spread (1001) at least partly covered the area formerly occupied by the pig shed.

The Pottery

U/S

The pottery consists of ten items including two complete stoneware bottles and part of a Late Blackware pancheon and fragments of: Porcelain, Modern Stoneware and assorted Late factory Products including a doll's head. One of the stoneware bottles has the impressed mark LOVAT & LOVAT a mark of the Langley Mill Potters, Nottingham from c. 1895 onwards (Cushion 1983, 52)

(1001)

The pottery recovered also consists of ten items. With the exception of a single sherd of Transfer-Printed Whiteware and two sherds of white Porcelain the pottery was all of Stonewares of the late 19th and early 20th century included four complete preserve jars, a bottle and two shreds from different vessels (pers comm. P. Didsbury). One of these is a sprigged sherd from Stoneware hunting jug. Although produced in the 19th and 20th centuries by a number of manufacturers, the seated drinker is a standard Doulton sprig, used on jugs from c 1870 until the early 20th century in the main production period; earlier jugs were made, but these are not securely dated due to the lack of maker's marks on hallmarked pieces. The style of this type of jug is deliberately anachronistic, and this can be seen in the dress of the figure, that of an 18th-century 'Toby'. The tail of a hound, part of a hunting chase around the lower part of the jug, can be seen below the main sprig, while at the right-hand side, the edge of the next sprig, a seated family party, is visible. These jugs were revived c 1930 and continued to be made after World War II, but this sprig is likely to belong to the period c 1880-90. It is Bristol-glazed internally, the exterior is salt-glazed light brown, with a dark brown dipped glaze at the top. The size of the sprig and curvature of the sherd suggests that it probably comes from a 3 pint jug (pers comm.. T. Brigham also with information from www.brownjugs.org.uk).

The Glass

U/S

The unstratified glass consists of thirteen items consisting of bottles and storage jars all dating from the late 19th and 20th centuries including, a 19th century Goodall Backhouse and Co. Yorkshire Relish bottle, a small bottle of Fletchers Grill sauce, a bottle of Owbridge's Lung Tonic, a jar J. A. Sharwood & Co. Limited London & Bombay, a beer bottle of John J Hunt Brewers York dating from the period 1930 – 59.

(1001)

Twenty-one items were recovered including various beer and cordial bottles, two were from the York Wine and Spirit Co. Ld, St Helen's Square York, a couple of HP Sauce bottles, a couple of Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda, a jar of 'Virol' marrowbone, perfume and medicine bottles.

All of this material dates from the later 19th to mid-20th century and represents domestic waste

6. Discussion

The following is solely the opinion of Humber Field Archaeology, and may not reflect that of the City of York Council.

The straight joint in the west elevation of the farmhouse and the overlapping of the bathroom window by a subsequent wall point to the house having been built in two phases (*Figures 3 and 4*). However, given the stylistic integrity of the two halves of the house and the very similar nature of the brick, it is most probable that the second phase was initiated very shortly after the completion of the first during the later 19th century.

The positioning of farm buildings around a yard was essentially an 18th-century innovation which the Victorians industrialised (Harvey 1975, 31). The most common plan was the U-pattern, with the yard open on its south side (or with the house occupying this position) and the barn, as the largest structure, to the north, to shelter the complex (*ibid*). Stables were usually placed on the east side for the morning light, with pigs being housed near the house.

At Ilford farm, the major determinant behind the layout of the farm buildings appears to have been the Strensall Road. Thus the farmhouse was sited along the west side of the yard to face this important local highway. The barn was located opposite it, providing a good measure of shelter since the land further to the east was flat and open to the elements.

7. Acknowledgements

Thanks are accorded to Hogg the Builder and Mr and Mrs Doherty for help and co-operation during the course of this project.

The work was carried out in accordance with an archaeological scheme of investigation prepared by personnel of the City of York Council. The report was edited by D. Atkinson and the finds were spot dated by S. Tibbles, P. Didsbury and T. Brigham.

8. References

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9. Appendices

Appendix 1 Context list

- (1000) U/S, Unstratified.
- (1001) Heavily contaminated topsoil spread containing ceramic building material and other demolition debris, together with a substantial number of glass bottles
- (1002) Dark greyish brown topsoil, 0.20m thick
- (1003) Mid brown silt clay subsoil, 0.30m thick
- (1004) Firm yellow brown clay, largely free of inclusions, at least 2m thick
- (1005) Very dark charcoal grey silt, largely free of inclusions, 0.30m thick

Appendix 2 Archive

Project Details:

Archaeological observation, investigation and recording at 122 Strensall Road, Huntington York

Site Code: WB2006.072

National Grid Reference: SE 6027 5713

Planning Reference Number: 06/01020/FUL

Author David Rawson **Date of fieldwork** 11.10.06 – 04.05.07

Report Number. Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 946
August 2007

Quantity

1x A4 ring bound folder contains the archive

Summary of work

A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during demolition of existing farm buildings, and the groundworks associated with the construction of six dwellings at 122 Strensall Road, Huntington, York.

The farm buildings had been largely constructed in the later 19th century around a fold-yard – the yard being covered in the 20th century. Other buildings showed evidence of adaptation to 20th-century farming practices, such as the addition of a small building housing a vacuum pump, to the south side of the cow shed.

No archaeological features were observed that predated the construction of the farm. A small assemblage of glass and pottery was recovered from the site, these items spanning the period from the late 19th to the mid-20th century.

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1 Background:

- 1.1 Archaeological Scheme of Investigation
- 1.2 Correspondence

2 Site Data:

- 2.1 Site notes
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3 The Photographic Record:

- 3.1 Photographic Catalogue
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4 Miscellaneous

- 4.1 Developer's Plans

5. Final Report:

Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording at 122 Strensall Road, Huntington, York,
Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 946, August 2007

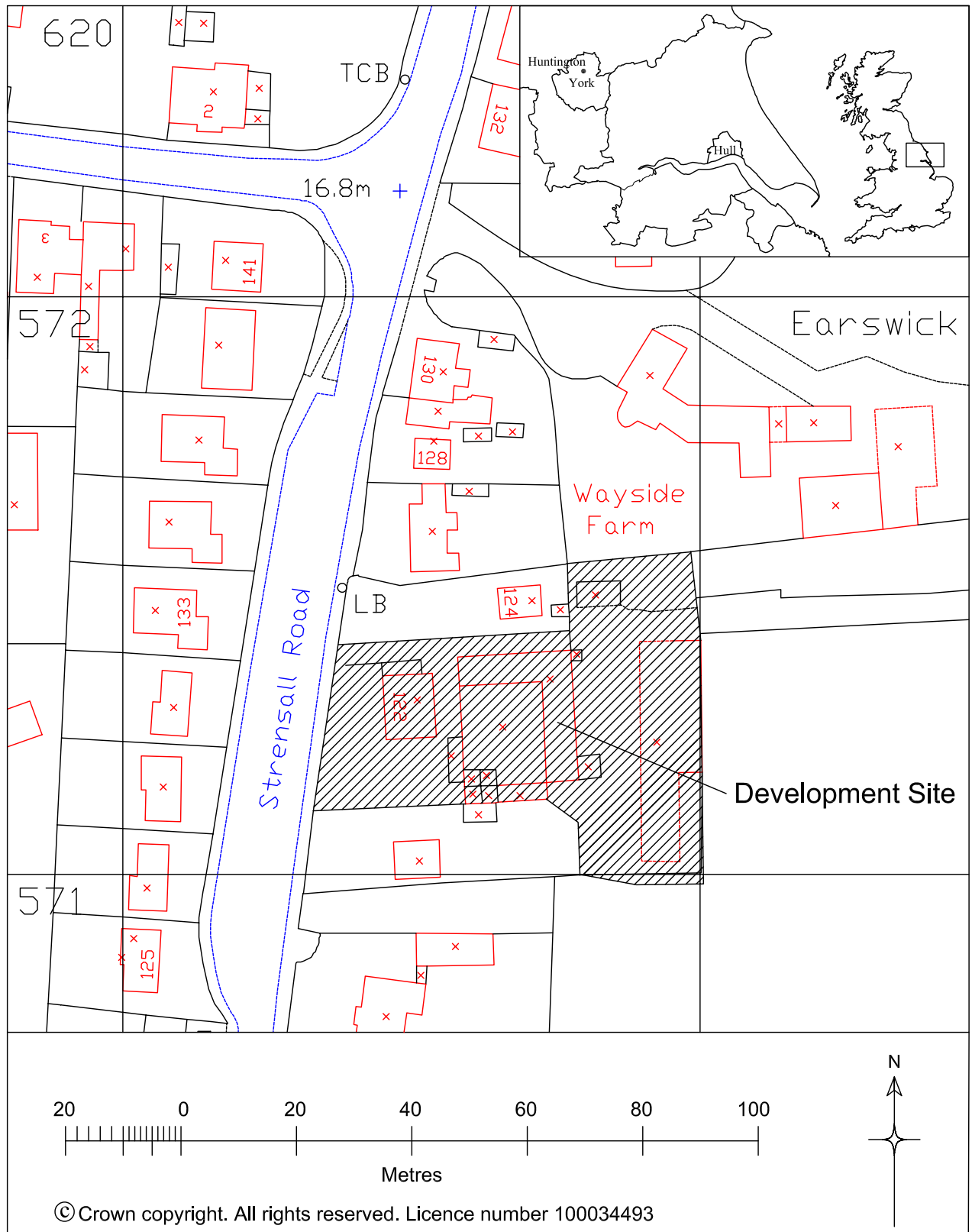


Figure 1 Site location plan



Figure 2 General plan of the farm buildings

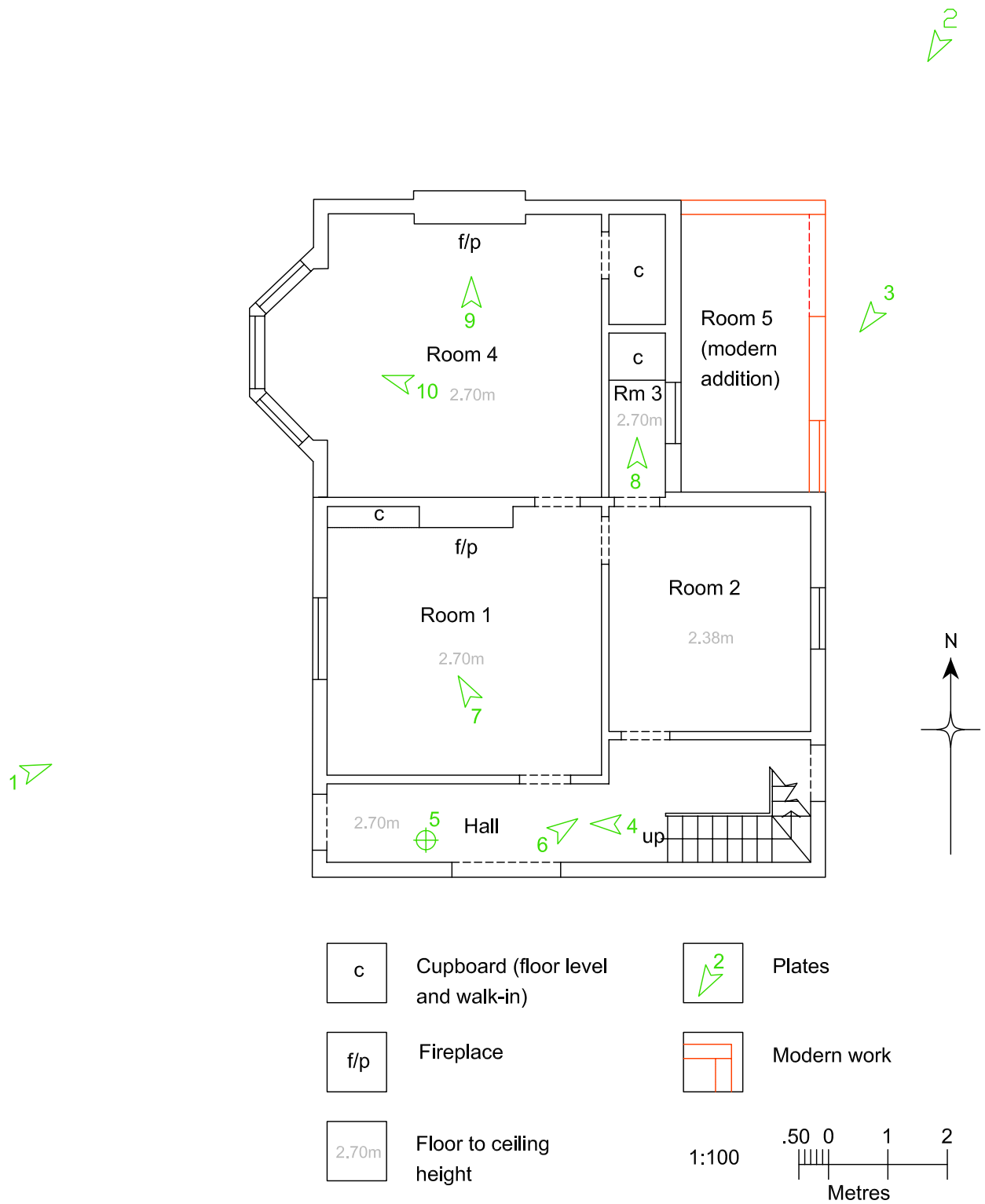


Figure 3 Ground-floor plan of the farmhouse (Ilford House)

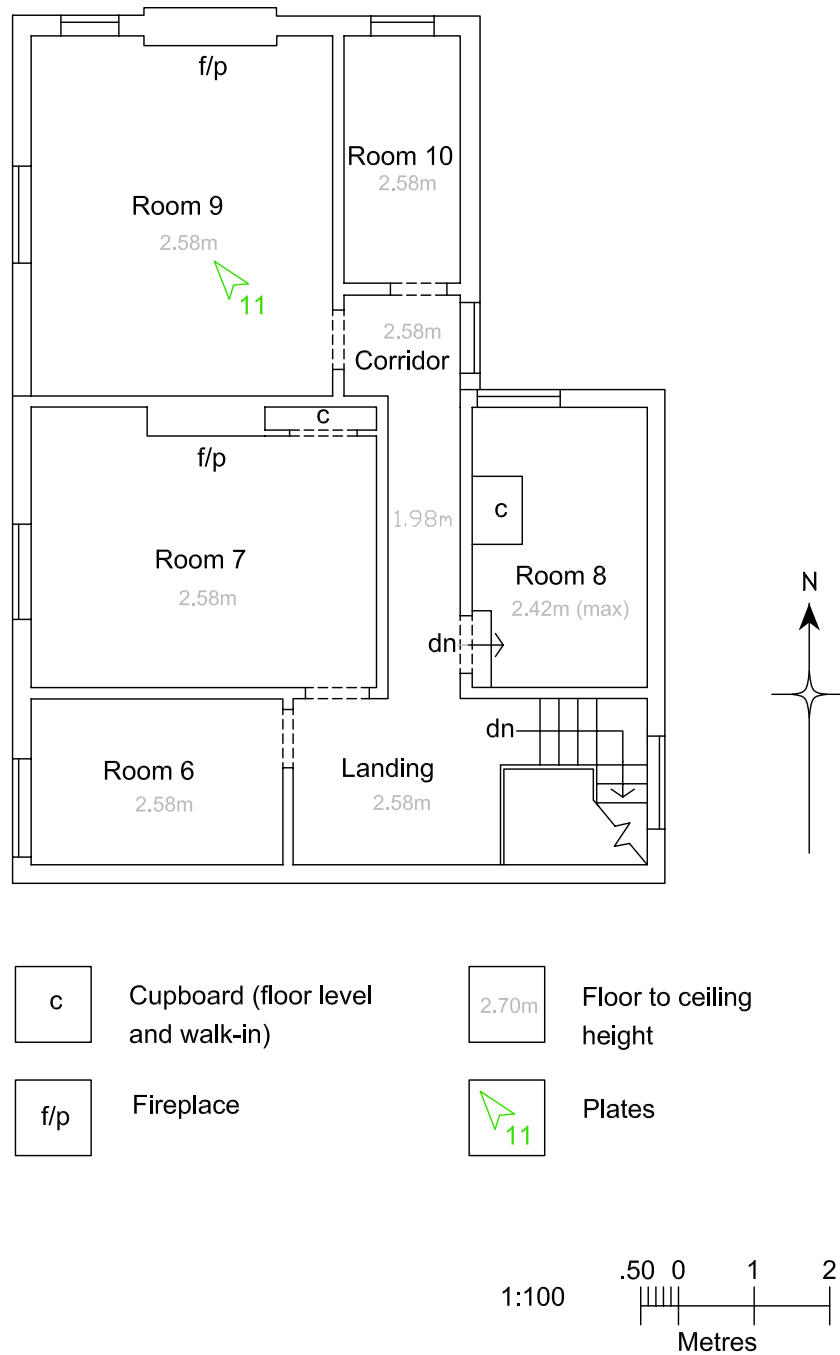


Figure 4 First-floor plan of the farmhouse (Ilford House)

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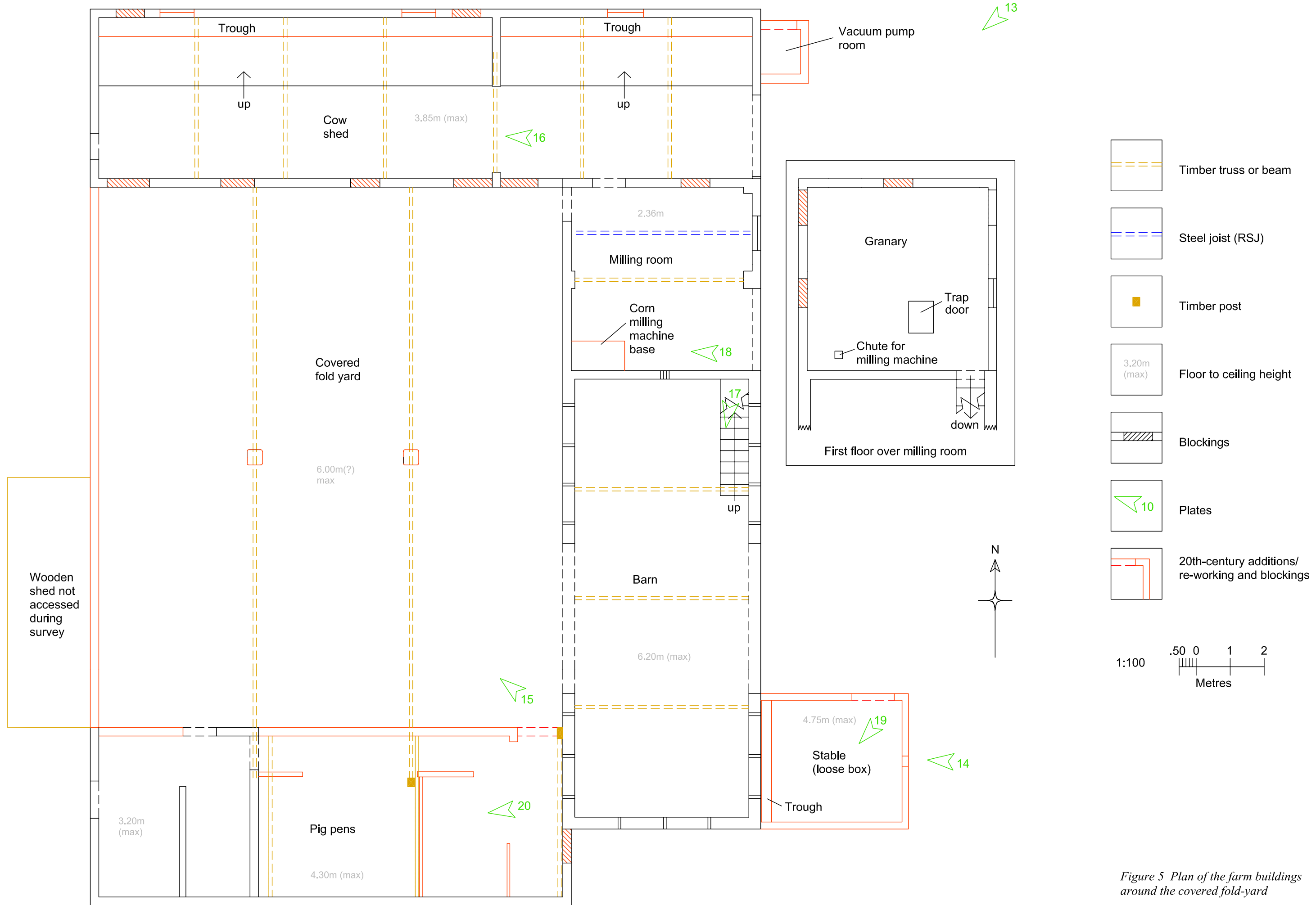
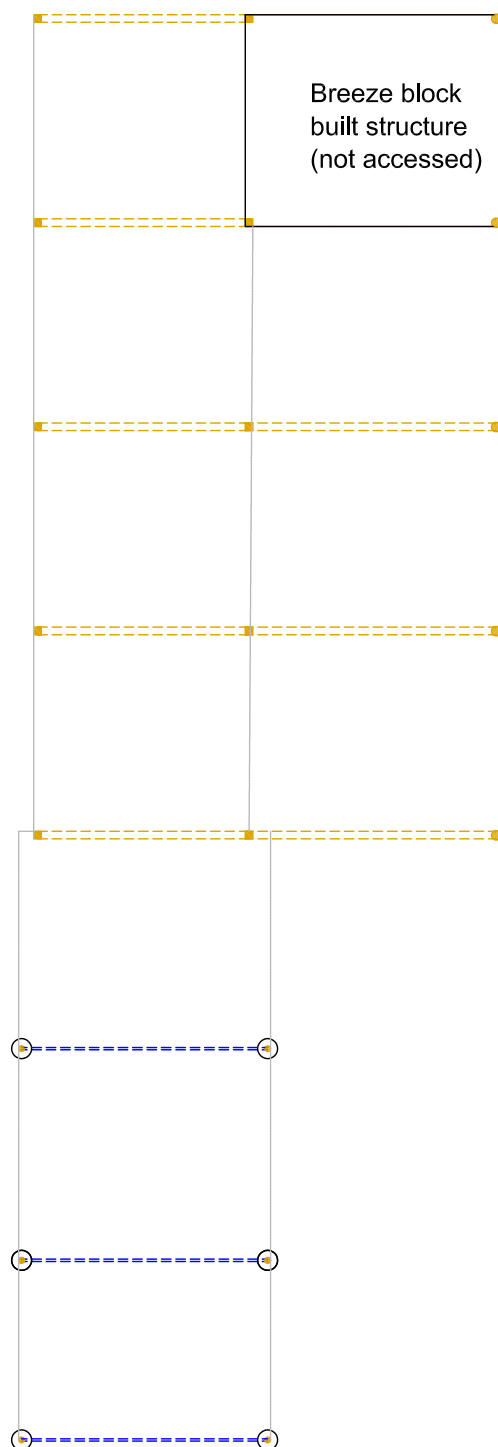






Figure 5 Plan of the farm buildings around the covered fold-yard



-  Timber truss
-  Steel truss
-  Timber post
-  Timber post set in concrete base

1:200

1 0 5

Metres

Figure 6 Plan of the open-sided barn



Figure 7 Plan showing the location of the foundation and other trenches within the development



Plate 1 The farmhouse (Ilford House), west elevation



Plate 2 East elevation, looking south-west



Plate 3 Bathroom window with north-south wall part covering the west reveal, looking south-west



Plate 4 Hall, looking west



Plate 5 Detail of encaustic tiles in hall



Plate 6 Corbel detail in hall, looking north-east



Plate 7 Room 1 (parlour), looking north-west



Plate 8 Room 3 (pantry), looking north



Plate 9 Room 4 (sitting room), bay window, looking west



Plate 10 Room 4 (sitting room), fireplace looking north



Plate 11 Room 9 (master bedroom), looking north-west



Plate 12 The cow shed, looking south-east



Plate 13 The barn and stable (loose box), looking south-west



Plate 14 Window detail in east wall of stable (loose box)



Plate 15 The covered fold-yard, looking north-west



Plate 16 Interior of cow shed, looking west



Plate 17 Interior of barn, looking south



Plate 18 Interior of milling room with milling machine, looking west



Plate 19 Interior of stable (loose box), looking south-west



Plate 20 Interior of piggery, looking west



Plate 21 The open-sided barn, looking south-east



Plate 22 The main service trench looking east



Plate 23 The Aquacell water storage tank in position, looking south



Plate 24 Plots 1-4 looking south



Plate 25 Plot 6 looking west



Plate 26 Contexts (1002), (1004) and (1005) in plot 6

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Humber Field Archaeology is an independently-funded part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, a partnership serving The East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Kingston upon Hull City Council