



BISHOPTHORPE PALACE

BISHOPTHORPE

YORK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

REPORT

OCTOBER 2013

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
BISHOPTHORPE PALACE
YORK

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REPORT
October 2013

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Summary

This document reports the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken at Bishopthorpe Palace, York by FAS Heritage on behalf of WR Dunn & Co. Ltd for the Church of England Commissioners. The watching brief was undertaken during September and October 2013.

The work consisted of pre-intervention Level 1 photographic recording of an area of undercroft host to a new pump sump, followed by archaeological monitoring during its excavation. The excavation of a cable trench adjacent to the western boundary wall and gatehouse was also undertaken.

The excavation of the pump sump identified a clean reddish-brown, possibly riverborne, sand beneath the current brick floor surface. The excavation of the cable trench identified a deep, dry topsoil overlying a layer of overburden containing occasional fragments of ceramic building material and early modern pottery which was recorded but not retained. No significant archaeological remains were encountered.

Acknowledgements

FAS Heritage are grateful to Richard Dunn and Karl Tumman, WR Dunn & Co. Ltd and to Nigel Kynaston and Sam Weller, William Anelay for their support, guidance and cooperation.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document reports the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken at Bishopthorpe Palace, York by FAS Heritage on behalf of WR Dunn & Co. Ltd for the Church of England Commissioners. The watching brief was undertaken during September and October 2013.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

Bishopthorpe Palace lies to the northeast of the village of Bishopthorpe, c. 4km from the centre of the city of York (NGR: SE 5960 4783; Figure 1). The grounds of the palace are defined by the River Ouse to the east, York Crematorium to the north, Bishopthorpe Road to the west and Chantry Lane to the south. The palace itself contains extensive accommodation for the Archbishop, reception rooms, a chapel and offices. Other structures in the palace grounds include the 18th-century gatehouse to the south of a stable block and brew house complex. The remainder of the palace grounds are landscaped with formal features nearer the house, and a pond and river terrace.

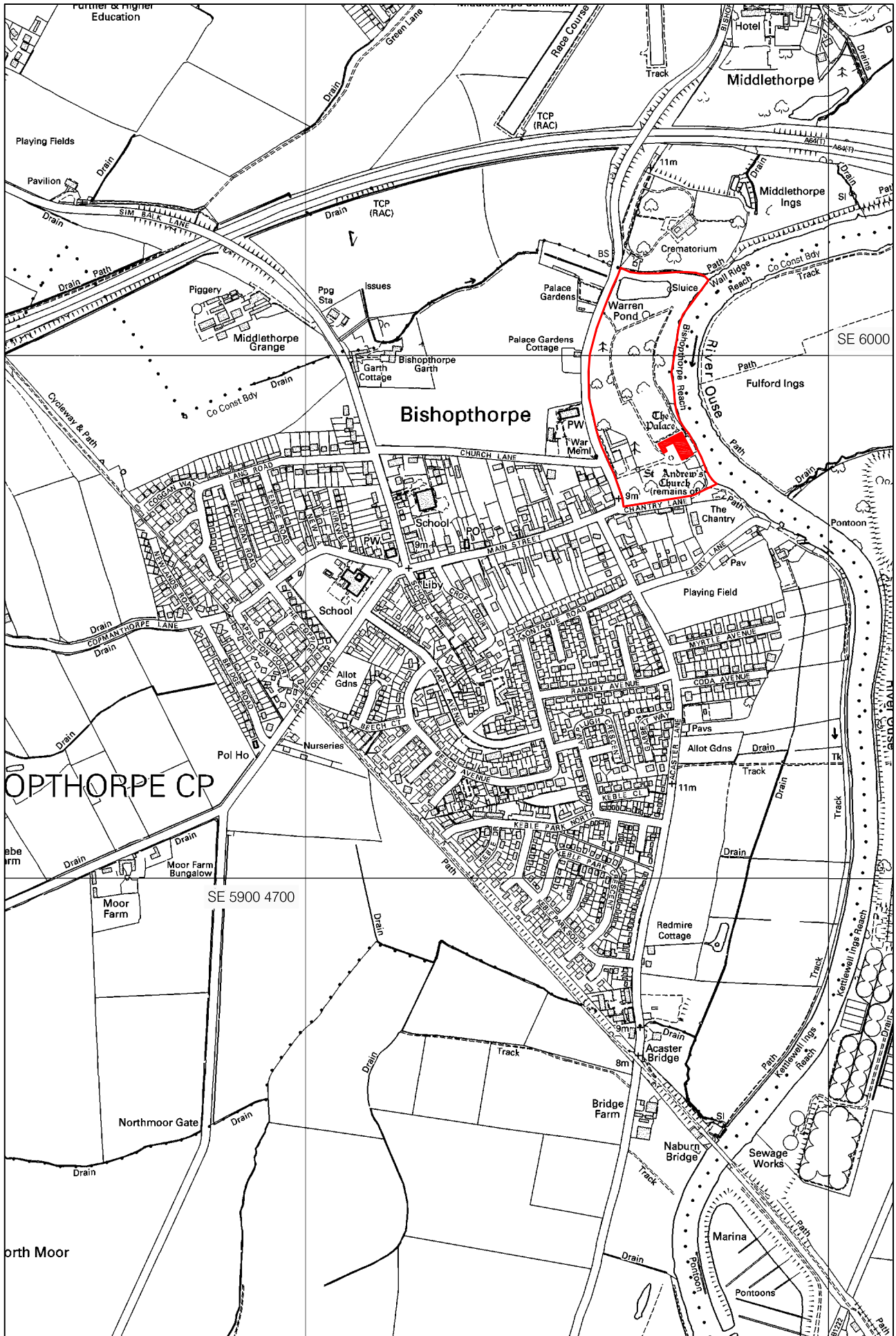
The watching brief was undertaken within two locations in the palace complex. Photographic recording and monitoring was undertaken within the undercroft. Archaeological monitoring was also undertaken during excavation of a cable trench adjacent to the western boundary wall of the site.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the photographic survey and archaeological watching brief was to create a pre-intervention record and subsequently preserve by record any archaeological remains impacted by the excavation of a small submersible pump sump within the palace undercroft. The pre-intervention photographic recording was undertaken in accordance with Listed Building Consent granted for the work (13/01091/LBC). The aim of the archaeological monitoring of the cable trench was likewise to preserve by record any remains impacted by the intervention and also subject to Listed Building Consent (13/02004/LBC). The programme of work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by FAS Heritage and approved by John Oxley, Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council and in accordance with requirements of Janine Riley, Conservation Officer, City of York Council (Appendix A).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The village of Bishopthorpe appears to have been settled in the Saxon period; there is some archaeological evidence for an Anglo-Saxon presence, with two coins from the reign of King Ethelred (AD840-871) found at the church (Keeble 1905, 4). In 1086 the village was recorded in the Domesday Book as 'Thorp' and from the early 13th century the name 'Andrewthorpe' or Thorpe St Andrew was used, following the construction of a church in the village by St Andrew's Priory, York (Keeble 1905, 11). In 1226, Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York, purchased the manor from the monks of Kirkstall Abbey as a location for a country seat, within easy reach of York (Bishopthorpe Local History Group, 1). De Gray had apparently settled in Bishopthorpe by 1228 and by 1241 he had built his house at



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Location map	Scale 1:10000		Figure 1
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the site, including a chapel with a chantry. By 1255 a grant providing a chaplain for the chantry also records the presence of other buildings at the site, and gardens and a fishpond (Gee 1983, 2). This 13th-century house forms the core of the current building, with the great hall and adjacent chapel still extant, although altered. The palace was thought to have been extended in the later medieval period, most notably by Archbishop Rotherham (1480-1500) who is thought to have added the brick-built north wing at right angles to the earlier palace buildings.

The first known drawing of the site was included on Parson's *Map of Dringhouses*, drafted in 1624. The extensive palace complex is portrayed, including two wings extending north from the current north range which have subsequently been demolished. The drawing also depicts the gatehouse of the palace, with two attached ranges of buildings, running to the north and south of the gatehouse. All these buildings have since been demolished, including the gatehouse which was replaced by the current one in the 18th century. However, this complex of buildings undoubtedly represents the service buildings for the palace, including a stable block. Gee (1983, 39) states that the stables were to the south of the entrance drive, the upper of the two ranges depicted in Parson's drawing. It seems likely that services such as the brew house would also have been located in these ranges at this time.

The next significant phase of reconstruction at the palace was undertaken by Archbishop Drummond in the 1760s. This included a new Gothic front to the west elevation of the main block, designed by Thomas Atkinson and constructed 1763-5. Following the demolition of the earlier stable range by the previous Archbishop in 1760, Drummond is also thought to have commissioned Peter Atkinson, a partner to John Carr, to rebuild the stable block in the classical style, constructed 1761-3 (Gee 1983, 39). Smaller alterations continued throughout the early 19th century, with more significant work being undertaken by Archbishop MacLagan (1891-1908), including the restoration of the chapel and the enlargement of a number of rooms in the north range.

At this point the palace complex had reached its fullest extent, with subsequent 20th-century archbishops seeking to consolidate the building, with the demolition of a number of superfluous buildings, particularly service buildings such as the Georgian kitchen block, demolished in the 1950s. Two wings of the stable block were demolished in 1923-4, under the supervision of architect W. D. Caröe, with further buildings to the north of the stable block removed in 1967-68. Work in the palace complex in the 20th century has focussed on the updating of the existing buildings, a process which is continuing with the current installation of new services and disabled access. Recent service trenches, excavated in 2006, were subject to an archaeological watching brief by York Archaeological Trust (Dean 2007) and FAS Heritage (FAS 2006). The watching briefs recorded complex archaeological remains across the palace complex including the remains of a number of structures, investigation of the built fabric of the palace and a medieval inhumation burial.

2.0 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

The photographic survey and watching brief were carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* and English Heritage *Understanding Historic*

Buildings: A guide to good recording practice.

2.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

Prior to the excavation of a new sump within the undercroft, a photographic survey was undertaken of the area of floor affected and its broader context to English Heritage Level 1 requirements. Monochrome and colour 35mm photography of the area to be impacted was undertaken accompanied by a photographic index and photographic location plan.

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

The excavation of the undercroft sump was undertaken by hand under continuous archaeological monitoring. The excavation of the cable trench was undertaken using a small mechanical excavator fitted with a narrow ditching bucket under strict archaeological supervision. The position of these interventions was marked on digital survey plans of the site and a general digital photographic record of the interventions was made.

3.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

3.1 INTERVENTION 6 AND 7

Prior to the excavation of the undercroft sump, a pre-intervention photographic record of its position within the undercroft was created along with a photographic index and photographic location record (Plate 1)(Appendix B). Prior to excavation, the sump location comprised a late 19th or early 20th-century brick floor, crossed by a brick culvert.

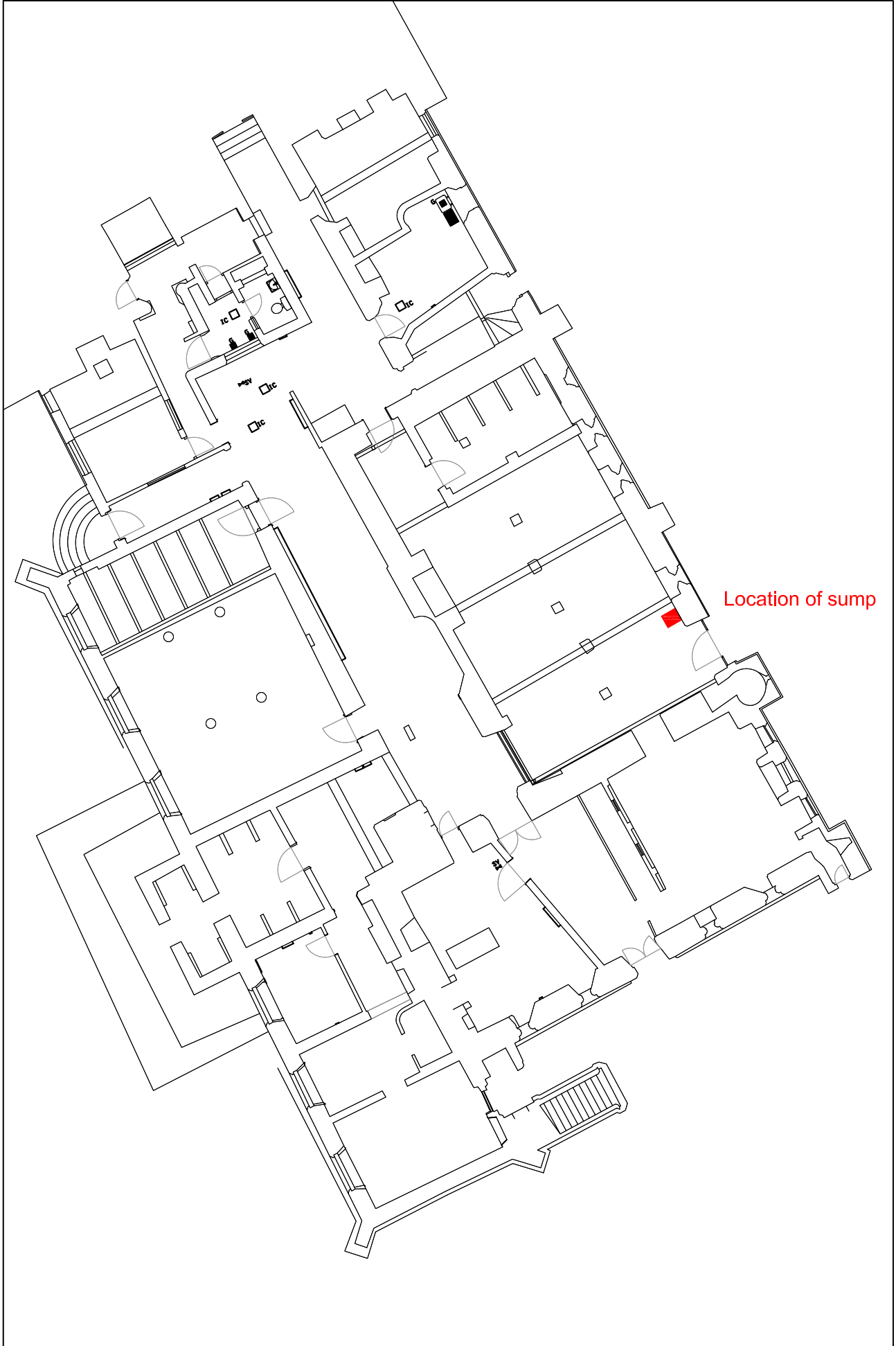
The sump measured 0.5m x 0.6m x 0.45m deep and was positioned to the immediate north of the eastern door of the undercroft (Figure 2). Removal of the brick floor revealed a clean, homogenous and compact reddish-brown coarse sand which appeared to represent a riverborne matrix (Plate 2). The clean interface between the brick floor and the sand implies the area was subject to truncation and levelling in advance of the construction of the undercroft or the insertion of the brick floor; no evidence for earlier historic floor finishes was identified.



Plate 1 Location of undercroft sump pre-intervention



Plate 2 Location of undercroft sump



Location of Intervention 6 and 7

Scale 1:200



Figure 2

3.2 INTERVENTION 8

The excavation of the cable trench adjacent to the gatehouse and western boundary wall of the palace complex was undertaken using a mechanical excavator. The trench connected with an existing duct flanking the southern side of the main driveway and entered the gatehouse at its southeastern corner. This area had been monitored previously in 2006 and was not the subject of further archaeological monitoring. The trench reemerged from the northern side of the gatehouse where it flanked the eastern side of the western boundary wall and was offset from it by c.0.70m. This length of trench measured 0.4m wide x 0.45m deep and continued north from the gatehouse for a distance of c.52.0m where it connected into the eastern end of stable block (Figure 3; Plate 3).



Plate 3 View of Intervention 8 looking north

The sequence encountered consisted of a dry, friable, fine topsoil with frequent roots which generally measured 0.4m deep. Topsoil overlay a layer of overburden exposed in plan in the base of the trench. Overburden consisted of a reddish-brown friable clayey silt with occasional fragments of pan tile and plain roof tile and rare early modern pottery which was noted but not retained. No remains of archaeological significance were encountered.

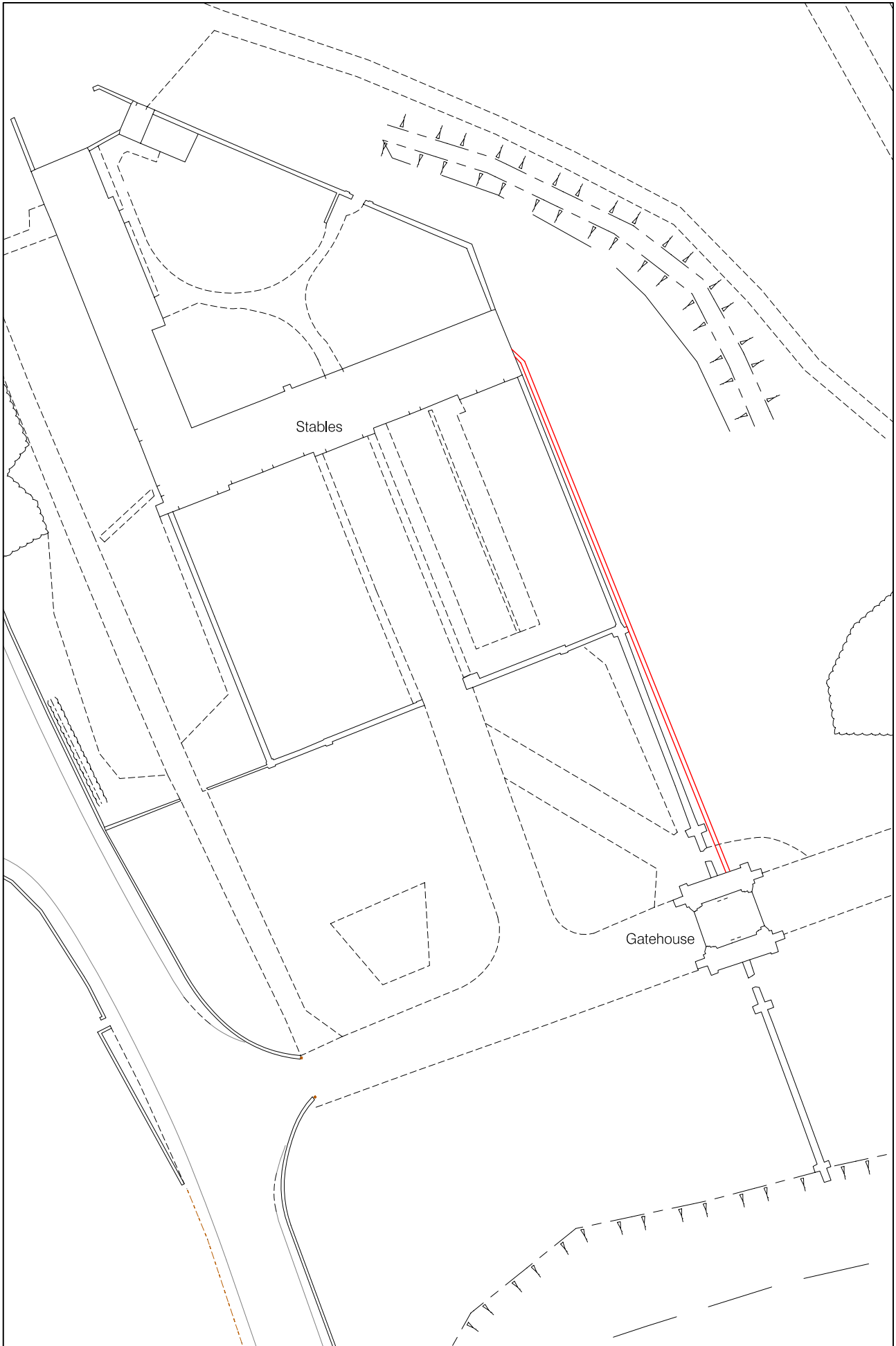
4.0 ASSESSMENT

Both interventions resulted in superficial below-ground disturbance and no archaeological remains were encountered. The results of the pump sump watching brief suggest that the undercroft of the palace overlies natural riverborne deposits directly and no evidence for historic floor finishes was encountered.

The cable trench did not penetrate topsoil and consequently did not disturb archaeological deposits.

5.0 ARCHIVE

An electronic copy of this report (PDF) will be submitted to John Oxley, City of York Council for inclusion in the City of York Historic Environment Record along with the photographic archive. An *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) form will be submitted for the project.



Location of Intervention 8

Scale 1:500



Figure 3

References

Cartographic sources

Parsons, S. 1624. *Map of Dringhouses*

OS. 1851. Sheet CXCI.NE Scale 1:10560

OS. 1893. Sheet CXCI.2 Scale 1:2500

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APPENDIX A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief and Level 1 Photographic Survey to be carried out in advance of and during groundworks required for a security upgrade and new sump at Bishopthorpe Palace, York. The photographic recording and watching brief are required to fulfil conditions of the Listed Building Consents obtained for these works (13/02004/LBC and 13/01091/LBC). The WSI has been prepared by FAS Heritage on behalf of W R Dunn for the Church Commissioners.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

Bishopthorpe Palace (NGR SE 5960 4783) lies to the northeast of the village of Bishopthorpe, c. 4km from the centre of the city of York. The grounds of the palace are defined by the River Ouse to the east, York Crematorium to the north, Bishopthorpe Road to the west and Chantry Lane to the south. The palace itself contains extensive accommodation for the Archbishop, reception rooms, a chapel and offices. Other structures in the palace grounds include the 18th-century gatehouse to the south of a stable block and brew house complex. The remainder of the palace grounds are landscaped with formal features nearer the house, and a pond and river terrace.

1.2 PROPOSED WORKS

The proposed works consist of:

- the excavation of a new cable trench between the Gatehouse and Stable Block
- the excavation of a sump in the Undercroft

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the photographic survey and archaeological watching brief is to preserve by record any archaeological remains to be impacted by the proposed works. This will involve the identification, investigation and recording of any surviving archaeological remains to be revealed during the course of any groundworks.

1.4 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

There are six listed buildings and structures within the grounds of Bishopthorpe Palace. These are: the Grade I listed Archbishop's Palace, the Grade II* listed stables, coach house and dovecote, and the gatehouse and adjoining walls, as well as the Grade II listed Gothick garden folly, a section of wall adjoining the palace buildings, and a sundial to the southeast of the palace.

1.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The village of Bishopthorpe appears to have been settled in the Saxon period; there is some archaeological evidence for an Anglo-Saxon presence, with two coins from the reign of King Ethelred (AD840-871) found at the church (Keeble 1905, 4). In 1086 the village was recorded in the Domesday Book as 'Thorp' and from the early 13th century the name 'Andrewthorpe' or Thorpe St Andrew was used, following the construction of a church in the village by St Andrew's Priory, York (Keeble 1905, 11). In 1226, Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York,

purchased the manor from the monks of Kirkstall Abbey as a location for a country seat, within easy reach of York (Bishopthorpe Local History Group, 1). De Gray had apparently settled in Bishopthorpe by 1228 and by 1241 he had built his house at the site, including a chapel with a chantry. By 1255 a grant providing a chaplain for the chantry also records the presence of other buildings at the site, and gardens and a fishpond (Gee 1983, 2). This 13th-century house forms the core of the current building, with the great hall and adjacent chapel still extant, although altered. The palace was thought to have been extended in the later medieval period, most notably by Archbishop Rotherham (1480-1500) who is thought to have added the brick-built north wing at right angles to the earlier palace buildings.

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1.6 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Previous investigations carried out by FAS Heritage at Bishopthorpe are detailed in Table 1. The current watching brief and photographic survey would be allocated Intervention 6 to 8.

Int	Location	Description
1	Utility room, Palace	Monitoring of groundworks carried out as part of water main installation
2	Exterior, Palace to entrance	Monitoring of service trench excavations for water main
3	Exterior, south of palace	Monitoring of service trench excavations for water main

Int	Location	Description
4	Exterior, Stable block and Brew House Cottage	Monitoring of service trench excavations for water main
5	Interior, north range	Structural watching brief
6	Undercroft	Photographic recording of floor
7	Undercroft	Monitoring of sump excavation
8	Exterior, Gatehouse to Stable Block	Monitoring of trench excavation

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The proposed photographic survey and watching brief will be carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* and English Heritage *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

2.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

Prior to the excavations required for the new sump within the Undercroft, a photographic survey of the area of the floor to be affected and a broad area around it will be carried out, to English Heritage Level 1 specifications.

This will comprise monochrome and colour 35mm photography of the area to be impacted. A photographic index will be maintained and a photographic location plan prepared.

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 Fieldwork procedure

The mitigation strategy for the proposed works consists of preservation by record of archaeological remains to be impacted by the groundworks.

All groundworks will be subject to strict archaeological supervision and where required, archaeological hand-excavation will be undertaken in a controlled and stratigraphic manner.

If human burials are encountered the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act (1857) will be complied with.

2.2.1 Recording procedure

A site grid based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Survey Datum will be used for all recording work.

A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the watching brief. Archaeological deposits, features and structures will be recorded using a standard system of context and other record forms. A series of indexes, capable of interrogation, will be maintained for all site records. The planning of features will be at scales of 1:10 or 1:20; sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. The photographic record will consist of 35mm colour and monochrome photography. Monochrome photography will be undertaken using silver-based film to ensure archival stability.

Any archaeological remains revealed during the re-excavation of existing service trenches will be recorded in

section as appropriate.

2.2.2 Environmental strategy

The environmental strategy will be implemented in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002) and *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations: Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England* (Association of Environmental Archaeology 1995).

2.2.3 Finds recovery and treatment

All finds identified during fieldwork will be hand-collected and processed in accordance with guidelines set down in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Archive preparation will be undertaken in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990). All metalwork and a sample of metallurgical residues will be submitted for X-radiography prior to assessment.

All wet-preserved artefacts will be treated in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998), *Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather* (1995) or *Waterlogged wood, guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood* (1990).

The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

2.3 ARCHIVE PREPARATION

After completion of fieldwork all records will be indexed, ordered, quantified and checked for consistency. Context, finds, sample and other paper-based records will be transferred to an integrated computer based system. The drawn record will be digitised in an appropriate format that will permit the output of standard AutoCAD type DXF files.

The archival record will include all material relating to the site and its excavation including correspondence, written, drawn and computerized records. As part of the preparation for the post-excavation programme, the artefactual, ecofactual and samples will be quantified and described.

The digital archive will be provided in a non-magnetic storage medium using generic file formats including PDF.

Preliminary conservation and stabilization of objects will be undertaken prior to an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.

2.4 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

Upon completion of the fieldwork, all finds, samples and stratigraphic information will be assessed for their potential for further analysis. A Watching Brief Report will be prepared within 3 months of completion of fieldwork and will include the archaeological background, fieldwork procedure, the results of the watching brief, the results of the specialist assessment, interpretation and phasing, illustrations (photographs, plans and sections)

assessment, and conclusions.

3.0 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

A note will be prepared on the results of the recording work for publication in an appropriate local journal. If the results of the work merit it, a full paper will be proposed for publication in an appropriate journal.

An *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) form will be submitted for the project.

4.0 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The work will be monitored by the City of York Council, who will be informed of any developments during the groundworks. Reasonable access will be afforded to the Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council, as required.

5.0 HEALTH & SAFETY

FAS will operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations, and will ensure that all relevant requirements are met with regard both to site personnel and to members of the public. A Risk Assessment will be prepared, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations prior to the start of the site investigation.

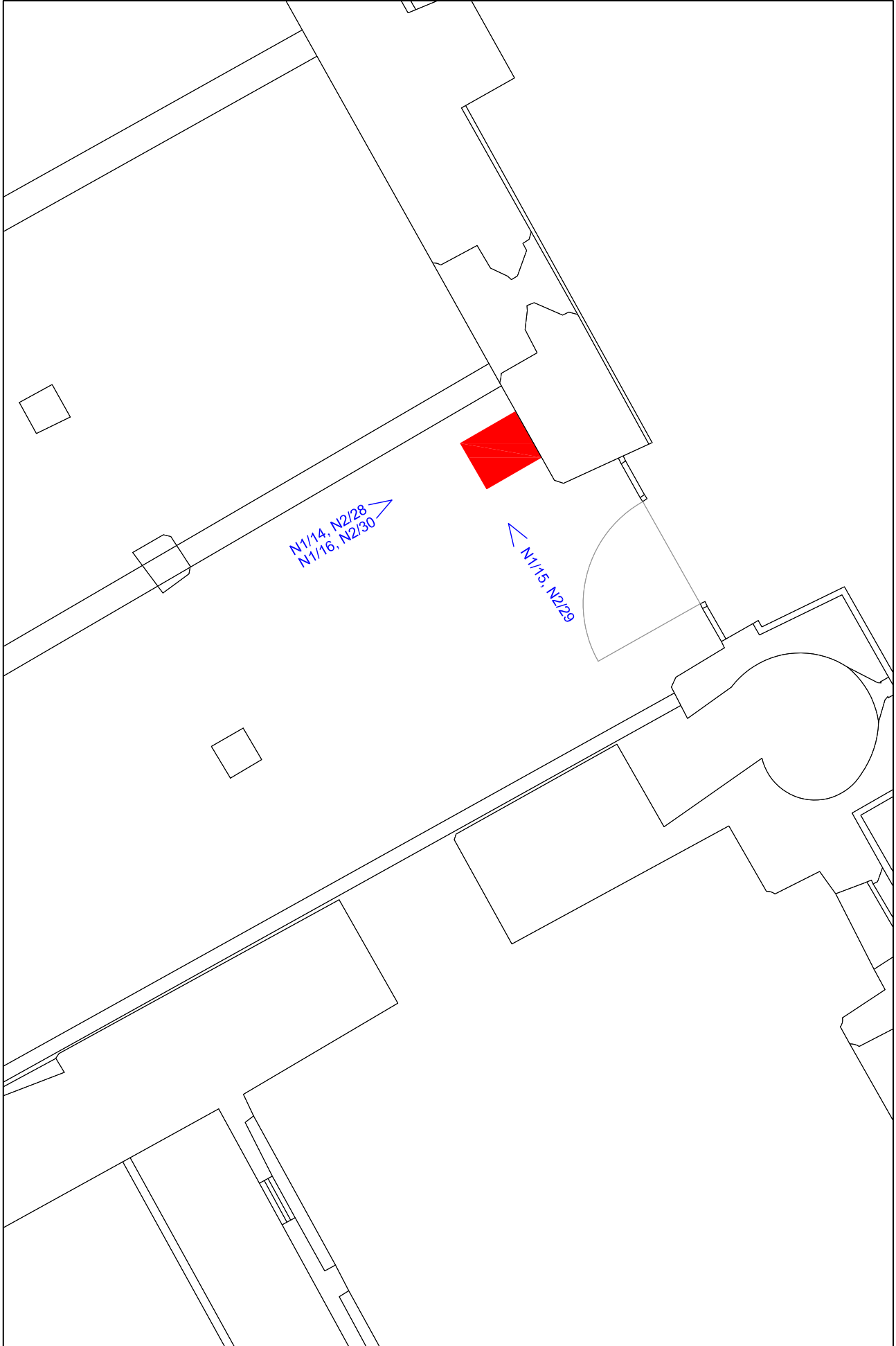
6.0 INSURANCE

FAS carry appropriate levels of Public Liability, Employers Liability and Professional Indemnity insurances.

APPENDIX B PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX AND LOCATION

CAMERA NIKON FM2				FILM FUJICOLOR SUPERIA		FILM NO. N1	
SLIDE <input type="checkbox"/>				PRINT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ISO 400	
				COLOUR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MONO <input type="checkbox"/>		
FRAME	LENS	SCALE	DIRECTION	INTERVENTION	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
14	24-120mm	1m	N	6	Pre-intervention record of the floor	19/09/13	JRC
15	24-120mm	1m	W	6	Pre-intervention record of the floor	19/09/13	JRC
16	24-120mm	0.5m	N	7	Post-excavation photograph	19/09/13	JRC

CAMERA NIKON FM2				FILM ILFORD HP5+		FILM NO. N2	
SLIDE <input type="checkbox"/>				PRINT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ISO 400	
				COLOUR <input type="checkbox"/>	MONO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FRAME	LENS	SCALE	DIRECTION	INTERVENTION	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
28	24-120mm	1m	N	6	Pre-intervention record of the floor	19/09/13	JRC
29	24-120mm	1m	W	6	Pre-intervention record of the floor	19/09/13	JRC
30	24-120mm	0.5m	N	7	Post-excavation photograph	19/09/13	JRC



Photographic location plan

Scale 1:50



Figure Bi