

32-36 NORTH BAR WITHIN, BEVERLEY,  
EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd  
18 Springdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

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Authors: Ed Dennison & Shaun Richardson

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd  
18 Springdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

Mr R G Turner  
PO Box 6500  
Solihull  
B91 1XE

**ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY,  
32-36 NORTH BAR WITHIN, BEVERLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2007, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr J Hobson of Ingleby and Hobson Architects Ltd on behalf of the owner to undertake a programme of archaeological and architectural survey at nos 32-36 North Bar Within, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 03025 38875) prior to and during works to convert the site to residential and commercial units. The work was required as a condition of planning permission and Listed Building consent.

The project involved the detailed recording of the building forming nos 32-36 North Bar Within, latterly the Burgess and Son ice cream shop, together with associated structures in the yard to the rear (east). This recording was achieved through a combination of drawn and photographic survey, together with documentary research. A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) was then undertaken during alterations to the standing buildings and to both internal and external below-ground works.

The earliest evidence uncovered for activity on the site was a small sub-circular pit exposed in a construction trench to the rear of the buildings which contained pottery of late 12th to mid 14th century date. The presence of this pit might suggest that the structures fronting onto North Bar Within did not extend back this far during this period, although this is not certain. A probable *in situ* hearth/oven base, represented by a fractured upper mill stone, might also relate to a late medieval structure, as it is difficult to place it within the early form of the existing building as evidenced by the surviving timber-framing. The existing major internal sub-divisions of nos 32 to 36 North Bar Within, and indeed the whole block of buildings on this side of the street from the North Bar as far as the Royal Standard pub, fall within a standard width of between c.4.5m to c.6m. These widths almost certainly reflect burgage plots or other property sub-divisions established during the medieval period, and which continued to exert an influence on the development of the site well into the early post-medieval period.

The largest area of surviving timber-framing within the surveyed buildings, the party wall between nos 32 and 34, is characterised by a two-storey post and rails, studs spaced at 0.60m centres, and curved downbraces, with an infill of thin bricks, laid flat, rather than on edge; there was an aisle or outshot to the rear. The width of the surviving complete 'panel' of framing at first floor level, together with the chalk footings exposed on the ground floor, indicates that the first floor was jettied out c.0.50m beyond the ground floor. The depth of the main body of the building represented by the framing was c.6m (8.50m including the rear aisle/outshot). Comparison with other local and regional examples suggests that while the framing shares some characteristics with presumed late medieval buildings, it perhaps more broadly resembles that recorded within mid to late 16th century structures elsewhere in the region. The surviving elements of timber-framing throughout the building, the form and position of these elements and their relationship to medieval property divisions on this side of North Bar Within, all indicate that nos 32 to 36 formed three separate units in the later medieval/early post-medieval period. They were most probably all two storey timber-framed buildings, with first floors jettied out over the ground floor and apparently with a single room to each floor; all three buildings may also have been equipped with a rear aisle/outshot, housed beneath a catslide roof, perhaps containing a staircase, heated by fireplaces contained beneath firehoods. In the absence of further documentary research, one can only speculate what the three properties were used for. The survey has uncovered no convincing evidence for shop use during the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, although such use cannot be entirely discounted, and it is more likely that they were domestic in character, reflecting the need for housing as the town's population grew. Such ranges of houses, parallel to the street frontage, continued to be built throughout the 16th century and into the 17th century within the central area of York for example.

The interior of no. 32 also preserved a grid of moulded softwood floor beams and joists, possibly decoratively painted, on the ground and first floors. These moulded softwood timbers, and the



truss in the attic of no. 32, may also be later 16th century in date and possibly contemporary with the timber-framing of the party wall between nos 32 and 34. Alternatively, they may be slightly later insertions. By the late 17th century, structural and documentary evidence suggests that all three properties were under a single ownership and perhaps also forming a single house. Tanning was taking place to the rear of the building by this period. The complex was then subdivided into two properties (i.e. no. 32 and nos 34-36), probably in 1724 and certainly by 1732. The re-fronting of nos 32 to 36 by Peter Duke in brick in 1736 clearly had a major impact upon the building, and may have been stimulated by the cessation of tanning in the immediate area in the early 18th century. However, it is likely that the rear remained far less tidy than the front, and it is possible that exposed timber-framing survived for some time after 1736. The 1736 refronting was almost certainly accompanied by significant alterations to the interior of the building and it is possible that the passage between nos 34 and 36 was also created in this period.

By c.1800, the ground floors of both nos 34 and 36 were given over to shop use, whereas in no. 32 this does not seem to have taken place till after the mid 19th century. In the early 19th century, several ranges of dwellings were erected in the rear yard of the building. There was a marked change in usage from residential to commercial in the rear yard area during the early 20th century, with the demolition of the dwellings and their replacement by light industrial buildings. Extensive internal alterations were undertaken to nos 32 to 36 in the early 1980s. These were apparently not subject to detailed archaeological recording and almost certainly removed surviving elements of timber-framing that would have helped understand the development of the building.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In May 2007, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr J Hobson of Ingleby and Hobson Architects Ltd, on behalf of the owner Mr R G Turner, to undertake a programme of archaeological and architectural survey at nos 32-36 North Bar Within, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 03025 38875), prior to and during works to convert the site to residential and commercial units. The two structures forming nos 32-36 are Grade II Listed Buildings (see Appendix 3).
- 1.2 The project involved the detailed recording of the building forming nos 32-36 North Bar Within, together with associated structures in the yard to the rear (east). This recording was achieved through a combination of drawn and photographic survey, together with documentary research. In addition, a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) was undertaken during alterations to the standing buildings and to both internal and external below-ground works.
- 1.3 The architectural and archaeological recording work was made a condition of full planning permission (application DC/07/00674/PLF/EASTEE, condition 4) and Listed Building Consent (application DC/07/00678/PLB/EASTEE, conditions 4 and 5), both granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 15th May 2007. The scope of the work was defined by an EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 4), which was approved by the Council on 27th October and 1st December 2008 (applications DC/07/30894/CONDET/EASTSE and DC/08/31328/CONDETEAST SE).

## Site Location and Description

- 1.4 Nos 32-36 North Bar Within stand on the street frontage on the east side of North Bar Within, Beverley, East Yorkshire, towards its northern end and close to the early 15th century North Bar (see figure 2). There is a narrow passage between the northern part of the site (no. 36) and no. 38 to the north which has recently been converted to a coffee shop. An internal passage between nos 34 and 36, shown on maps since the mid 19th century, formerly gave access to a yard to the rear (east) of these properties and also the northern half of no. 32; the yard to the rear of the southern half of no. 32 is now owned by the adjacent Royal Standard public house (formerly the Turf Inn) and so falls outside the development area. Apart from the internal passage, the only other access to the rear yard is via a narrow lane set between 'Rolandos' and 'The Beverley Dresser' shops (formerly the King's Arms public house) and St Mary's Manor on the east side of North Bar Within. This lane is now known as Coombs Yard, although in the 19th century it was Coombs Lane while the yard to the east of nos 32-36 was Coombs Yard. The lane retains some cobbling/brick paving/rough metalling where it runs past the King's Arms. After passing along the side of 'The Beverley Dresser' and a number of recently erected residential properties, the lane returns sharply to the north, running to the rear of a property known as The Coach House and then into the rear yard of nos 32 to 36. The yard contained a number of derelict outbuildings and workshops which were to be demolished as part of the development proposals.
- 1.5 Nos 32-36 North Bar Within are basically sub-rectangular in plan and aligned north-south, with several projections to the rear of varying date. A close examination of the ground floor plan suggests that the building preserves internal

divisions approximating to three units or plots, all set on a gentle north-west/south-east alignment. Moving from north to south, the plots appear to measure 4.5m, c.5.0m and c.6.0m wide respectively, and may reflect the medieval property subdivisions laid out on this side of North Bar Within. North Bar Within was Beverley's widest medieval street, and the plots fronting onto it might be expected to have been occupied from an early date, certainly by the end of the 12th century and possibly shortly after the Norman Conquest. The existing structure is two storeys in height with an attic, and it has a pitched pantiled roof. The building had originally been built as a single house, but was divided into two by 1724 and remained as two separate structures (nos 34-36 and no. 32) at the time of the survey; both are Grade II Listed (see Appendix 3). Until relatively recently, the whole complex formed the Burgess and Son Ice Cream shop and factory.

- 1.6 As far as can be determined, the building itself has not been the subject of any previous detailed survey work, although there are references in secondary works which suggest that some of the internal timber-framing exposed during the current scheme of works had been visible previously (Miller *et al* 1982, 64). However, the buildings of the North Bar Within frontage are covered by general architectural studies of Beverley (e.g. Miller *et al* 1982; Hall & Hall 1973), and the development of the North Bar Within area from the medieval period onwards is discussed in more general works on Beverley (e.g. Brown 1989; Horrox 1989a; Neave 1989; Forster 1989).

### **Aims and Objectives**

- 1.7 The aims of the survey work were two-fold:
- to produce a pre-conversion survey of the existing structures on the site, through a combination of drawn, photographic and written records. This pre-conversion survey would then be enhanced as necessary by additional records made while alteration and refurbishment was in progress.
  - to monitor the internal and external groundworks within the site and the adjacent yard, to observe and record any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered.

### **Survey Methodologies**

- 1.8 As noted above, the scope of the recording work was defined by an EDAS methods statement (see Appendix 4). Four main elements of work were involved, and together they equate to a Level 3 analytical record as defined by English Heritage (2006, 14).

#### *Documentary research*

- 1.9 Documentary research was undertaken by Dr Susan Neave (2007) to illustrate the history of the site and to provide a context for the standing and/or buried remains. This research was undertaken at the following archives:
- the Brynmor Jones Library, University of Hull (HUL);
  - the East Riding Archive Office, Beverley (ERAO), including the Registry of Deeds (RDB);
  - the National Archives (formerly known as the Public Record Office) (TNA).
- A full list of the sources consulted, together with their references, is given in the bibliography below.

### *Building recording*

- 1.10 A general photographic record was made of the whole of the site and its significant parts, together with close-up photography of significant details, prior to refurbishment work commencing; further photographs were taken as these works took place. The guidelines produced by English Heritage (2006, 10-12) were followed and each photograph was normally provided with a photographic scale, subject to practicalities and access; artificial lighting in the form of electronic flash was used where necessary.
- 1.11 Photographs were taken using both black and white, and colour formats. The black and white photographs were taken with a medium format camera with perspective control where appropriate, together with selected 35mm colour prints and transparencies (both digital and negative) where relevant, for example when colour was an aspect that needed to be recorded. External photographs were taken, as far as is possible, at a right angle to the elevations, whilst the interior coverage aimed to produce a record of all significant spaces and details. A total of 67 medium format black and white prints, 96 colour 35mm prints, 196 digital shots and 158 35mm colour slides were taken to form the building photographic record.
- 1.12 All photographs have been clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and have been cross referenced to film and negative numbers. All photographic film was exposed and processed to ensure high quality definition, and was processed to archival standards according to manufacturer's specifications. A photographic register detailing the location and direction of each shot has been completed (see Appendix 1). The majority of the photographs are appended to this report, and a selection have been used to illustrate the text.
- 1.13 The drawn record comprised 1:50 scale ground floor, first floor and attic plans, together with a north-south and an east-west section through the buildings prepared at the same scale; a further, more detailed, east-west section was drawn at a scale of 1:20 to show surviving timber-framing and associated brick infill. A plan of the structures in the rear yard was made at a scale of 1:100. Existing plans of the building prepared by Ingleby and Hobson architects were used as the basis for the ground floor, first floor and attic plans. The drawings show all significant details such as openings (blocked or unblocked), constructional detail, fixtures and fittings etc. No elevations were prepared, the internal and external elevations being recorded photographically (see above). The above plans and sections were supplemented by more detailed drawings (e.g. at scales of 1:5, 1:2 etc) to show original fixtures, fittings, joinery etc, as well as sketch illustrations, phased plans etc where appropriate or relevant. All drawings were prepared according to the guidelines established by English Heritage (2006, 8-10). Sufficient notes were also taken to allow the preparation of a detailed description of the building.
- 1.14 The photographic and measured surveys were undertaken before any initial stripping out of the structures, and the survey data was then added to, or amended, as additional architectural information came to light during the conversion works. The main phase of building recording took place on the 11th and 15th June, and the 23rd July 2007. During subsequent watching brief visits, the interior of the building was periodically re-inspected to record any further structural or other information that emerged during the refurbishment works; the majority of this data was gathered on the 28th July, 8th August, 10th October, 15th October and 26th October 2007, with a further visit on 27th February 2008. A final inspection of some of the outbuildings in the rear yard was made on 3rd July 2009.

- 1.15 Allowance was also made as part of the original methods statement for any specialist analyses that might be required, for example the analysis of paint, mortar, stucco, etc and/or dendrochronological dating of timbers, radiocarbon dating etc. Generally, no such specialist analysis was required, although Ian Tyers of Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd was asked to view the exposed timber-framing on the 9th November 2007. As a result of this inspection, he concluded that none of timber, including both hardwood and softwood, was suitable for dendrochronological analysis.

*Watching brief*

- 1.16 An archaeological watching brief on the below-ground works associated with the refurbishment works took place intermittently between 23rd July and 26th October 2007; more details as to the dates of each phase of the watching brief are given in Chapter 5 below. Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 37 archaeological contexts were recorded in seven different areas of excavation; these contexts are all described in the following text as three digit numbers (e.g. 005) (see also Appendix 2). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of all monitored groundworks were indicated on a site plan, and more detailed drawings were made of each area as necessary. A photographic record was also maintained during the watching brief, comprising 45 colour 35mm prints, 20 digital shots and 20 35mm colour slides.

*Report and archive*

- 1.17 A detailed written record of the building was prepared from the observations made on site, and this analyses its form, function, history, and sequence of development, as far as is possible using the previously gathered information. The building is also placed within its historical, social and architectural context, where possible, as are the buried archaeological remains which were also uncovered during the internal and external groundworks.
- 1.18 An archive of material relating to the project, which includes field notes, survey data and drawings, and photographic negatives, prints and slides, has been deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service (site code BUB 07; museum accession no. 2007/108). The photographic prints and slides taken as part of the building recording have been deposited with the Humber Archaeology Partnership SMR.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Introduction

- 2.1 As stated above, the post-medieval history of the site has been the subject of detailed historical research by Dr Susan Neave (2007). This has been combined with information gained from other secondary sources to provide an outline development of the site from the later medieval period onwards.

### The Development of North Bar Within

- 2.2 The North Bar, a gated entrance into Beverley just to the north-west of nos 32-36 North Bar Within, was built in 1409-10. However, there appears to have been an earlier gate or barrier, perhaps just a chain across the road, before this, for controlling the movement of traffic and people in and out of the town, and the collection of tolls and rents. The first documentary record of a North Bar occurs in c.1190, when there may have been two barriers separated by a length of road with ditches on either side, presumably on the north side of the town ditch (English 2009). The surviving two storey North Bar was built in brick at a cost of £100, a small part of which was given by the townspeople. Both facades display crenellated battlements, decorative string courses and cusped ogee-headed niches. The archway is rib-vaulted and there are the remains of a portcullis above. The east passageway was created in 1793-94, and construction on the west passageway in 1867 uncovered a very thick wall which was thought to be part of the earlier gateway structure. The building is the earliest brick-built town gate to survive in England (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 320-321, Miller *et al* 1982, 40).
- 2.3 North Bar Within, which runs from Lairgate to the Bar, was the broadest street in the medieval town, and the North Bar was the main point of entry. The *Alta Via* ran from the North Bar to the Minster and was one of the major thoroughfares through the town. North Bar Within also used to be called North Bar Street, and until the early 15th century it was sometimes called Highgate; before and after the 15th century houses were sometimes described as 'lying within the North Bar'. It is likely that there would have been many large and important buildings on the street frontage, and there were at least two major 18th century coaching inns, the former Tiger Inn (now nos 41-47 North Bar Within) and the surviving Beverley Arms (formerly the Blue Bell Inn - no. 27) in the street. The width of the street meant that it was used for markets and meetings, and it was the location of horse fairs from at least the 17th to the 19th century.
- 2.4 Many of the earlier buildings were rebuilt or altered in the 18th century to conform with the latest taste, and North Bar Within became one of the more fashionable parts of the town (Neave 1989, 120-121). In some cases however, these alterations were merely cosmetic, and several of the structures retain earlier timber-framing beneath their 18th century facades. Despite later rebuilding, there is one important survivor, on the west side of North Bar Within (nos 47-51, St Mary's Court); this retains an essentially 15th century timber frame, with a first floor of thin closely spaced studs and curved braces, and a jettied south gable which extends into Tiger Lane (Miller *et al* 1982, 62).

## **Nos 32-36 North Bar Within**

### *The site before c.1700*

- 2.5 The building numbered 32-36 North Bar Within is located on the east side of the street, bounded by the Royal Standard (formerly the Turf Inn and originally the Boot) to the south and a shop (now cafe) formerly owned by St Mary's church to the north. Originally built as one house (see below), it had been divided into two by 1724 (i.e. nos 32 and 34/36) when it was the property of Edward Johnson, tanner. Behind the house lay a tanyard (ERAO RDB H/695/1418).
- 2.6 Tanning was one of Beverley's principal industries. There were 30 tanners recorded in the town in 1377, 22 in 1596, and 28 tanners between 1715-34, and the town had ten tanneries in 1788 (Horrox 1989b, 41; Allison 1989a, 82; Neave 1989, 116). By this date most were in St John's parish, in the southern part of the town, with half located along Flemingate, the street running from the Minster to Beckside. The Johnsons' tanyard in North Bar Within, in St Mary's parish, which was still in use in the early 18th century, was unusual in that it lay close to the town centre. Entries in the parish registers for St Mary's church include the burial of Hugh Johnson, tanner, in September 1588, and the baptism of Alice daughter of Richard Johnson, tanner, in 1621 (ERAO PE1/1). Both men may have lived and worked in North Bar Within where Mr Thomas Johnson paid tax on a house with four hearths in 1672 (TNA E179/205/504); there can be no doubt from the position of his name in the tax list that this house was 32-36 North Bar Within. Thomas Johnson, a tanner, served as Mayor of Beverley in 1671-72 and 1688-89 (Allison 1989b, 204; Poulson 1829, 400). He died in 1696 and his property in North Bar Within passed to Edward Johnson, also a tanner.
- 2.7 In January 1697 a marriage settlement was drawn up between Edward Johnson and Thomas Bell of Cawkeld in the parish of Watton, further to the marriage of Edward and his wife Jane, presumably Thomas Bell's daughter (HUL DDSY/19/3). This referred to the 'capital messuage' (i.e. one house) in North Bar Within with outhouse, tanyards and a little close on the back side, and land in Fitling and Swine in Holderness. Edward and Jane Johnson had at least seven children. The baptisms of three sons, Thomas, Robert (who died as an infant) and Edward, and four daughters, Sarah, Susanna, Frances and Mary are recorded between 1698 and 1710 (ERAO PE 1/4).

### *The site in the 18th century*

- 2.8 In 1701 Edward Johnson took the lease of another house in North Bar Within (no. 38 - the house immediately north of his freehold property) from St Mary's church (ERAO PE 1/301). In 1724 his freehold property (nos 32-36) was described as being in the occupation of John Johnson and Mark Bell (ERAO RDB H/695/1418); i.e. Edward Johnson was no longer living in his 'capital messuage', which is still described as one messuage but had been sub-divided into two separate occupancies. John Johnson was obviously a relative (possibly a nephew), perhaps the tanner of that name who married in St Mary's parish in 1729 and had children christened there 1730-33 (ERAO PE 1/4). The registers for Beverley Minster (St John's parish) record the baptism of a child of John Johnson, tanner in 1734, and the burial in 1781 of John Johnson, tanner, who died in 'in the 81st year of his age' (ERAO PE 129/6 & 9; EYFHS 1997, 32). Johnson is a common surname, but if this was the same John Johnson, a move to St John's parish in c.1733-34 coincides with the sale of nos 32-36 North Bar Within and demolition of

the associated tanyard. The other occupant in 1724, Mark Bell, was probably a relative of Edward Johnson's wife Jane (HUL DDSY/19/3).

- 2.9 A four acre close on the backside of the freehold house was let by Edward Johnson to John Moyser, who lived in a large 17th century house nearby (later demolished and replaced by St Mary's Manor) (ERAO RDB H/695/1418; ERAO RDB N/101/212; Neave 1994, 1 & 4). This was presumably where Moyser had laid out the splendid formal gardens 'which in four acres of Ground contain great variety of Avenues of Firrs, of parteres, of Statues....' commented on by a visitor to Beverley in 1724. The formal gardens were later swept away when the grounds of St Mary's Manor were landscaped (Hall & Hall 1973, 53; Neave 1994, 1).
- 2.10 Edward Johnson died in October 1727 and by 1732 the house in North Bar Within had been purchased by Peter Duke of Beverley, a house carpenter (ERAO PE 1/4; ERAO RDB N/112/238). It was described as a messuage, tenement or dwelling house, divided into two, with a tanyard on the backside, together with outhouses, barn, stables, mill, garth, garden and other appurtenances and a four acre close let to John Moyser. The mill was presumably a bark mill, used to grind the bark used in the tanning process. Duke took a mortgage on the property, no doubt to finance his building works (ERAO RDB N/259/574), and he also took over the lease of no. 38, the St Mary's church property to the north (ERAO RDB PE 1/396).
- 2.11 By August 1736, nos 32-36 had been rebuilt as three houses (ERAO RDB O/295/743). However, it is clear from the surviving fabric that Duke actually refaced the old house in brick and made other alterations, rather than pulling it down (see Chapter 3 below). The southern most of the three houses (no. 32) was sold to one purchaser, but the other two (nos 34-36) have always been in the hands of a single owner.
- 2.12 Around the same time Peter Duke purchased (from John and Sarah Todd) and rebuilt the property that lay between no. 30 (now the Royal Standard) and the lane (now Coombs Lane) (ERAO RDB O/485/1178). The houses he built were later converted to an inn, the King's Arms, which relocated there from a site elsewhere in North Bar Within (Gibson 2001, 50-1); the building is now used as a wine bar and shop, with some residential accommodation in the rear wing facing Coombs Lane.

### **The 18th to the 20th centuries: Individual Plot Histories**

#### *No. 32*

- 2.13 In March 1737 Peter Duke and his wife Rebecca sold no. 32, which had been let to John Bellasis, to Jane and Frances Weatherill of Beverley, spinsters (ERAO RDB N/503/1033). The house had two yards or gardens behind: one next to the house measuring 84ft by 11ft, the other 60ft by 39ft. John Foster, a painter, inherited the house from his aunt, Frances Weatherill (who had lived there with her sister Jane), and he subsequently sold it to Robert Routledge of Beverley, baker, who in turn sold it to John Appleby the younger of Beverley, a whitesmith, in 1794 (ERAO RDB BS/291/448); a whitesmith is a person who works light-coloured metals such as tin or pewter. At the time of the 1794 sale, the property was occupied by John Appleby the younger, a whitesmith, and John Routledge, a butcher, who may simply have used one of the yards, where there was a stable and slaughter house. John Appleby, smith, is listed in North Bar Within in 1791 and was living in no. 32 in 1805 (Battle's directory, 1791; ERAO DDBC/1/12).



- 2.14 By 1813 no. 32 was in the hands of William Lee of Leconfield, gentleman, who had purchased it from Daniel Merritt to whom it had been sold by Appleby (ERAO RDB CX/63/62). It was described as having previously been occupied by John Appleby, James Turner and William Rudd, but was now or lately in the occupation of Daniel Merritt. He was a butcher, and is listed in North Bar Within in 1814-15 but by 1823 had moved to Butcher Row (Battle's directory 1814-15; Baines' directory 1823). In December 1813 William Lee sold no. 32 to William Coombs, innkeeper, who had purchased the inn next door (then called the Boot, but subsequently renamed the Turf and eventually the Royal Standard) (ERAO RDB CP/293/451). A row of cottages, 'Coombs Yard', was built by Coombs on the land behind no. 32. William Coombs died in 1854 (EYFHS 1995, 52).
- 2.15 At the time of the 1851 census, the house next to the Turf Inn was occupied by William Brainbridge from Skipton (a master boot and shoe maker employing six hands), his wife Ann, and his brother James, a bricklayer (TNA HO 107/2359). Brainbridge was still in North Bar Within in 1855, but the shop was advertised to let in June 1856 (Slater's directory, 1855; *Beverley Guardian*, 4 June 1856). By 1861 it was let to Thomas Richardson, hardwareman, and his wife Martha (TNA RG 9/3568). By 1871 she was widowed and living there alone, and was described as a hardware shopkeeper (TNA RG 10/4768).
- 2.16 In 1873 a notice appeared in the *Beverley Guardian* announcing the forthcoming sale of the Turf Inn, the house and shop adjoining, with yard and warehouse (in the occupation of Mrs Martha Richardson), and the six cottages with yard and stable known as Coombs Yard (*Beverley Guardian*, 5 July 1873). The property was sold as three separate lots. The purchaser of the house and shop (i.e. no. 32) seems to have been William Donaldson, described elsewhere as mariner and tobacconist, probably with a mortgage from George Adolphus Herring of Beverley, gentleman (ERAO RDB LG/221/392 & ME/292/423). The latter then sold no. 32 to William Henry Elwell of Beverley, grocer and provision dealer, in 1879 (ERAO RDB MT/194/288). The deeds makes reference to a right of way through the yard then belonging to John Lancaster Graham (Coombs Yard) into the lane at the east end of the yard which then ran into North Bar Within (Coombs Lane).
- 2.17 William Elwell, who was born at Perry Bar in Staffordshire, was the younger brother of James Elwell, the wood carver, and uncle of Fred Elwell, the artist (Elwell 1964). In 1881 he was at no. 32 with his wife Elizabeth and two young sons, William and Robert (TNA RG 11/4740). He was described as a master grocer in the census, although he apparently started his career as a cabinet maker's apprentice and ended it as an estate agent and accountant! In 1909 he was elected Mayor of Beverley, but died after only six months in office (Elwell 1964). Elwell had moved from North Bar Within by 1891 when no. 32 was a confectionery shop run by Margaret Withell from Goodmanham and her sister Sarah (TNA RG 12/3907).
- 2.18 By 1901 the shop belonged to Sarah Myers, confectioner (no relation to the above Sarah), who lived there with a servant (TNA RG 13/4461). In December 1923 she sold the property to Mark Burgess, described as a bricklayer, who was already occupying the premises (ERAO RDB 276/463/378). He initially traded as a grocer, but soon began to make ice cream. One of Mary Elwell's paintings, dated to 1937, depicts the building through the window of her sitting room (see plate 4).

*Nos 34 and 36*

- 2.19 In March 1737, Peter Duke sold nos 34-36 to George Witty of Beverley, gentleman (ERAO RDB N/500/1027). As well as the garths or gardens behind, there was an

orchard or piece of ground (probably part of the former tanyard) of about half an acre. This was in Duke's own occupation, and so it is possible he was living at no. 38, the house he leased from St Mary's church. One of the houses sold by Duke was occupied by Samuel Leavens and the other had recently been occupied by William Burrough, perhaps the same William Burrow who had been appointed as Corporation Clerk in 1736 (Allison 1989b, 205).

- 2.20 By the 1780s the property had passed to John Binnington, yeoman (ERAO RDB BI/417/652), and in 1792 it was in the hands of his executor, John Binnington, maltster, of Beverley. Described as a 'messuage, tenement or dwelling house divided into two houses', it was said to be late in the occupation of John Binnington and Mrs Rennard (ERAO RDB BQ/489/762). William Binnington was living in no. 34 in 1794 (ERAO RDB BS/291/448) and in 1805 John Binnington was at no. 34 while no. 36 was let to John Sellers (ERAO DDBC/1/12).
- 2.21 In 1827 both houses, described as formerly the property of Mrs Elizabeth Binnington deceased, were sold to James Donaldson of Beverley yeoman (ERAO RDB EB/96/107). They were said to be late in the tenure of Thomas Brown and Peter Dales, and now of Thomas Brown and James Donaldson; Brown was a saddler and Dales a butcher (White's directory, 1826). In 1845 John Donaldson of Beverley, surgeon, only son and heir of James Donaldson of Beverley, maltster, sold the two houses, then occupied by Thomas Easingwood and David Coupland, to Frederick Hobson of Beverley, gentlemen (ERAO RDB GB/83/87). Included in the sale was a cottage occupied by John Tuting, and 'all those six cottages or tenements adjoining each other erected and built by the said James Donaldson' which lay behind. These cottages were built in or around 1827 when the churchwardens of St Mary's complained that Mr James Donaldson was erecting some buildings adjoining their property in North Bar Within, and putting in windows that overlooked it (ERAO PE 1/117). It was ordered that the windows be blocked up, but a compromise seems to have been reached whereby the windows remained and the owner of no. 36 paid a small rent to the churchwardens for 'windows'. A plan of 1837, part of a survey of St Mary's church properties, and which is associated with the 1845 sale notes that 'Six lights in this Wall which are encroachments and pay an acknowledgement'; this payment was still being made in the 20th century (ERAO PE1/116). The development can be seen on Wood's plan of Beverley of 1828 (see figure 3). It was called Donaldson's Yard in the 1851 census but was later known as Hobson's Yard (TNA HO 107/2359 & RG 10/4768).
- 2.22 David Coupland, a master tailor, who was tenant of no. 36 when it was sold to Hobson in 1845, was living there by 1835 and was still the tenant when the 1871 census was taken (Pigot's directory, 1835; TNA RG 10/4768). At that date his age was given as 69, and he lived with his wife Ann and son Thomas, a jockey. It is not always clear from the census returns who occupied the houses fronting North Bar Within, and who lived in the yards behind (in some returns these are not identified by name) but in 1881 no. 34 was almost certainly the home of William Windass, provision dealer, his wife Jane and three children (TNA RG 11/4740). Ten years later, in 1891, when he was 68, he was described as a wood sawyer (TNA RG 12/3907). By that date his neighbour at no. 36 was Frederick Stockton, a 46-year old cabinet maker from Alford in Lincolnshire who lived at the house with his wife Rhoda and daughter Alice, both dressmakers, and son Henry who was still at school. He was still living there when the 1901 census was taken, and William Oliver, a grocer, was at no. 34 (TNA RG 13/4461).
- 2.23 In 1927, when nos 34 and 36 and the cottages behind were in the ownership of Frederick Hobson's descendants, Frederick G. and Charles W. Hobson, no. 36

was occupied by Maud Stockton and no. 34 by Alfred Rick (ERAO CCER/3/9/4). Mrs Stockton was apparently a haberdasher (Loncaster 2001, 68). In the early 20th century there was a thermometer on the wall between the two shops that people tapped as they walked past (Loncaster 2001, 68). In 1930 ownership was transferred to Dora Hobson, spinster, and in 1946 she sold all the property to Mark and Muriel Burgess (ERAO RDB 412/373/308 & 738/226/182). For the first time in over 300 years the house on North Bar Within that had been refronted and divided up in the early 18th century was again in the hands of one family. In 1955 Mark Burgess and his son Ian, trading as grocers, ice cream manufacturers and dealers under the name of 'Burgess and Son', purchased stables and outbuildings adjoining no. 6 Hobson's Yard (ERAO RDB 1006/373/338).

- 2.24 When Mark and Muriel Burgess first set up in business in the early 1920s, they ran a small grocery shop, where they made ice cream that was sold in the shop and at the local Playhouse cinema. When Mark's son Ian joined the business they began their mobile ice cream sales, starting with a three-wheeler bicycle, and later had a fleet of vans (see plate 2). In the 1960s they began to manufacture home freezer packs, and the small factory was enlarged. The factory stood on the north side of Hobson's Yard (Buildings A to C, see Chapter 4 below). In 1979 a new factory in Market Weighton was purchased solely for the manufacture of bulk ice cream ([www.burgessicecream.co.uk](http://www.burgessicecream.co.uk)). The shop in North Bar Within closed in early 2000 (Markham & Deans 1999, 56; local information), and in 2007 work began on converting the empty premises to separate shop units.

### 3 STANDING BUILDING DESCRIPTION: NOS 32 TO 36

#### Introduction

- 3.1 For ease of description, each floor of nos 32-36 North Bar Within has been divided into a number of parts and each assigned a unique letter/number reference code according to floor level (e.g. GF1, 1F2, A3 etc), which is used in the following text and accompanying figures. Although nos 32-36 are actually set on a slight north-west/south-east alignment, for the purposes of the following description, all structures are considered to be aligned either north-south or east-west. Unless otherwise stated, all terms used to describe timber-framing or internal fixtures and fittings are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Alcock and Hall (1994). Finally, in the following text, 'modern' is taken to mean dating to after c.1945.
- 3.2 The building formed by nos 32-36 North Bar Within is described below, commencing with location and plan form, structure and materials, external elevations and finally an internal circulation description. Throughout the following description, reference is made to the 35mm and medium format photographic record (films 1 to 18). These photographs are referenced in the text using bold type, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame (e.g. **2/1**). Appendix 1 provides a catalogue and digital scans of all the photographs taken during the project, and a selection of the photographs has been used to illustrate the following text. This account also includes the results of observations made during the stripping out of the standing building, for completeness.

#### Location and Plan Form

- 3.3 Nos 32-36 North Bar Within stand on the street frontage on the east side of North Bar Within, towards its northern end and close to the early 15th century North Bar (see figure 2 and plate 5). It is adjoined to the north by a narrow covered passage between no. 36 and no. 38, and to the south by the Royal Standard public house (formerly The Turf Inn). An internal passageway between nos 34 and 36 formerly gave access to a yard to the rear (east) of these properties and also the northern half of no. 32.
- 3.4 Nos 32-36 North Bar Within are basically sub-rectangular in plan and aligned north-south, with overall external measurements of 15.50m long (north-south) by a maximum of 9.80m wide (east-west); the maximum width relates to the central part (no. 34), with both nos 32 and 36 being somewhat shorter. Within these overall measurements, from north to south, the existing street frontage of each property in their existing form is c.4.5m (no. 36), c.5m (no. 34) and c.6m (no. 32). It is interesting to note that, excluding the adjacent passageway, no. 38 North Bar Within also falls within this range, as does the Royal Standard, suggesting that this whole block of buildings reflects the medieval property sub-divisions laid out on this side of North Bar Within (see Chapter 6 below). The walls of nos 32 to 36 are subject to much local variation, but have an average external width of between 0.30m to 0.45m; the internal walls are generally narrower.

#### Structure and Materials

- 3.5 Nos 32 to 36 is of two storeys with attic and has a relatively steeply-pitched pantiled roof (see plate 5). There is a stack built of machine-made bricks with projecting bands set just below the apex of the east roof slope towards its north end, a large brick stack running parallel to the ridge and set towards the base of

the east roof slope further south, and a further ridge stack to the south end of the roof (**12/8** and **12/9**). There are a number of two storey additions to the rear (east) elevation of the building (see plate 6), which are described under the elevation and circulation descriptions below. The structural framework of the building is formed by load bearing external walls with wooden beams and joists supporting the internal floors, remains of internal timber-framing and modern insertions of brick pillars and I-section steel beams.

- 3.6 The majority of the building is built of brick, although detailed examination shows that a number of different types of brick has been used, representing different phases of construction; a fuller account of the dimensions, appearance and distribution of these brick types is given in the circulation description below. No *in situ* stonework was observed within the building, apart from chalk padstones, stylobates or footings associated with the timber-framed elements (see below).

### The Timber-framing

*No. 32: north wall* (see figures 5 and 6)

- 3.7 One substantial area and several other lesser areas of timber-framing were revealed during the course of the refurbishment works, the majority within no. 32 (see plates 7 and 8). The largest area formed the north wall of no. 32, rising the full height of the building from ground floor to attic apex (9.35m) and also almost running the full width (8.40m) of the building. The frame is of post, rail and stud construction, pegged throughout (although there are some nailed alterations) and almost all in hardwood, the majority of which appears to be oak (**1/21A** and **1/22A**). The oak used in the frame is characterised by its fast growth and a high number of knots; this does not necessarily denote that it was poorer wood, as it is possible that such timber is actually more dense, making it more likely to resist shattering (Ian Tyers, Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd., *pers. comm.*). In at least one place (the downward braces on the first floor), the pattern of knots demonstrates that the timbers have been halved from the same tree or branch, whereas on the post they indicate that it has been cut from an inverted tree with the splayed head formed from the wider base (Ian Tyers, Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd., *pers. comm.*).
- 3.8 Dealing with the main body of the frame first, the two storey post on the east side rises from a low chalk stylobate or pad stone, relatively small given the height of the post (**14/8A**). Rough chalk rubble footings continue west from the pad stone, although they are partly obscured by adhering modern concrete. Further west, the chalk is replaced by roughly coursed brickwork beneath a shallow sill beam (**14/21A** and **14/22A**). The sill beam has been truncated by modern alterations but supports two of the studs and the remnant of a downward brace. Structural evidence suggests that there were originally at least nine studs set at 0.60m centres, but the majority of these have been removed by modern alterations. Adjacent to the post, one stud may have been removed to insert a doorway; both the lintel of the doorway and a short vertical stud above are nailed to the adjacent timbers. At a later date, the doorway was blocked with brickwork (bricks with average dimensions of 230mm by 140mm by 55mm) (**8/4** and **8/13**), which butts a thick coat of horsehair lime plaster adhering to the west face of the post. The arris of the post is chamfered to just below the level of the doorhead, with a cruder chamfer continued above (**8/7**). A blocked mortice in the south face of the post once held an upward brace to a mid-rail to the south (see below).

- 3.9 The ground floor studs are tenoned into a mid rail (**8/6**), which is in turn pegged into the post. The mid rail appears to have once supported two 'panels' of framing, each 3.30m in length (**2/22A** and **2/23A**); the first floor of the building to which the frame belongs would have been jettied out some 0.50m beyond the ground floor of the existing building. Each panel comprises a pair of downbraces (varying from slightly curved to almost ogee-shaped) and four studs, again set at 0.60m centres (**3/11A** to **3/13A**; **5/16** to **5/18**) (see plate 8). The central stud, forming the division between the two panels, is somewhat wider than the others but it is not tenoned into the mid-rail; it rests on two bricks, which are in turn set on a substantial cross-timber. This appears to have been sawn off, having once continued further south. There is a similarly positioned timber between the central studs of the east panel, which also appears to have been sawn off. The infill between the studs is of brickwork (bricks with average dimensions of 250mm by 130mm by 50-60mm) set with a lime mortar; the same brickwork is used throughout almost all of the elevation where the infill is visible. Immediately above the east downbrace of the east panel, two thin pieces of timber are set into the infill and might possibly have once formed an opening (**6/4**). At approximately the same height in the south face of the post, a blocked mortice once housed a brace, although whether downward or upward is not clear; the height of the mortice may suggest that it was for a downward brace, and there is no clear evidence in the adjacent wall-plate (see below) for an upward brace, although the soffit is damaged in places, perhaps removing the relevant evidence. There are a number of other shallow sub-rectangular recesses cut out of the post's south face, the exact purpose of which is unclear (**6/2**). Finally, very little of the post's north face was revealed by plaster stripping, although after a limited section was removed, there appeared to be a blocked mortice for a brace set at between 1.52m and c.1.82m above ground level here. It was not possible to ascertain any other details, as chicken wire had been attached to the face of the post prior to the most recent coat of plaster, making close inspection of the surface impossible.
- 3.10 The first floor framing panels are surmounted by an upper rail, from which studs rise at 0.60m centres, framing a doorway set to the east of centre (**3/14A** and **3/15A**; **5/5**; **16/8** and **16/9**; **17/21A**). The brick infill is similar to that noted on the first floor, but it changes slightly at 0.80m above the upper rail and also retains a coating of limewash. The studs rise to several horizontal timbers set 1.75m above the upper rail, including a very knotted oak collar similar to that surviving within the roof truss above the attic space [room A3]. The collar supports three studs rising towards the apex of the roof; the infill between the studs is formed by pinkish red bricks set on edge, a similar infill technique noted elsewhere on the first floor of no. 32 (see below), obscured to the north face by later brickwork (**4/8**). The softwood common rafters forming the upper part of the frame are halved at the apex.
- 3.11 To the east of the main body, the timber-framed building was equipped with a single storey aisle or outshot. This was c.2.40m wide and was housed beneath a catslide roof (see plate 9). The surviving part of this structure has been subject to at least one phase of alteration. Roughly squared chalk block footings run beneath the majority of the base but there was no visible bottom rail; the outermost stud rises from a low brick pillar or pad, of similar brick to the general infill of the framing but quite clearly earlier (**14/6A** and **14/7A**; **16/17**) (see plate 14). A thick skin of horsehair lime plaster adhered to the west face of the stud, and this was butted by the adjacent downward brace and brick infill, suggesting that this space was once open below the first floor tie-beam (see below) (**8/5**). At a later date, a doorway was cut into the inserted framing. At ceiling level on the ground floor, a timber runs to the front of the studs but is not associated with them, rather supporting one end of the softwood joists over room GF6. At first floor level, a tie-beam is pegged into

the two-storey post (6/1). All three of the ground floor studs which rise to the tie-beam are nailed, rather than pegged into it. Above the tie-beam, there are three studs; the central stud is again nailed to the tie-beam. The common rafter was removed when the wall here was heightened.

*No. 32: framing south of the north wall*

- 3.12 There is a further substantial area of framing to the south of the wall described above. A mid-rail and wall plate run south from the two-storey post in the north wall towards another post, of similar height and form but displaying less evidence for alteration or change than the former (see figure 7). This rises from a low chalk stylobate or padstone (8/10; 14/5A) towards a splayed head at first floor level (2/24A). Between the two posts, an examination of the soffits of the mid-rail and wall-plate demonstrates that there were probably a pair of upward braces with studs between on the ground floor, with similar studding to the first floor; a single stud and slightly curved upward brace survive at this level (3/17A; 6/7 and 6/10) (see plate 9). The mid-rail and wall plate both continue as far as the south wall of no. 32. Scarring/blocking in the brickwork, together with a large chalk padstone revealed during the reduction of the internal floor level (15/20A and 15/21A), demonstrates that there was once another two-storey post here which has since been removed. Limited plaster stripping to the south wall at first floor level revealed that the wall plate had rotted off, but that at least part of a large horizontal timber, presumably a former tie-beam, remained *in situ*; unlike the tie-beam immediately to the north (see below), the visible part was not moulded. Below the horizontal timber, plaster stripping also partially exposed a downward brace and stud (6/8 and 6/11), and it is probable that further timber-framing exists within the wall at this end of the building. All the timbers noted above are hardwood, probably oak.
- 3.13 On the first floor, a substantial east-west aligned moulded beam runs west from the post's splayed head across room 1F6 (1/15A) (see figure 9). In common with all other moulded timbers used in the ceilings over the ground and first floors (see below), the beam is of softwood, apparently a reddish-orange pine. It is jointed to the post using pegs, and forms the tie-beam of the truss crossing room A3 in the attic. The truss is of principal rafter and collar form, and is of pegged construction throughout. The principals are deep but quite narrow, and slightly tapered towards the collar; both are hardwood (4/3 and 4/5). The collars support a pair of softwood purlins, clasped between the collar and the softwood common rafter. The purlins are scarfed above the collar but on the west side have become detached from it due to a slight alteration to the pitch of the roof slope, probably done when the building was refronted in 1736. The raised wall plate here is clearly re-used from an earlier timber-framed structure, and is formed from four pieces of timber joined with stop-splayed scarfs set at c.5.5m centres. Some of the timbers retain lap-dovetails for tie-beams and also mortices for scotched rafter feet, while others have been turned (11/23A; 16/10 and 16/11). As has been noted above, a collar similar to that in the surviving roof truss here can be seen in the upper part of the north wall of the attic room [A3], although its structural relationship to the rest of the framing here is not clear. Another similar collar is partly visible buried in the south wall of the attic room [A3], suggesting that the roof structure over no. 32 may once have been continuous with that of the Royal Standard to the south. During alterations in this area, a piece of re-used moulded timber was found jammed beneath the foot of a common rafter to form a crude prop. It is of oak and measures 702mm (maximum) long by 46mm wide. The (incomplete) raised moulding, which takes the form of four interlocking curving shapes, with small raised circles and perhaps a group of flowers, is carved from the face of the timber,

rather than being applied (see plate 20). Although fairly crude, its appearance suggests that it forms part of carved fascia board, bargeboard or bressumer intended to be viewed from a distance; it is comparable to other late 16th/early 17th century examples (David Neave, *pers. comm.*) (see Appendix 2).

- 3.14 The moulded softwood beam noted above forms part of the ceiling structure over room 1F6; the ogee-moulded soffit has scrolled stops with bars to the two-storey post (see figure 9 and plate 10). It is butted by similarly moulded north-south beams, which in turn support the east-west joists, ovolo-moulded to the soffits (**6/14**; **15/19A**; **16/13** and **16/14**). The joists were only exposed over the north half of the first floor, but when some of the floorboards in the attic were taken up, it was clear that they also survived across the south half. The joists are jointed into the main beams using bare-faced soffit tenons with housed shoulders. A similar arrangement was exposed on the ground floor room [GF7] below, with the same pattern of beams and joists (**14/11A**, **14/13A**, **14/15A**; **16/18** to **16/21**, **16/23** and **16/24**) (see figure 9). Some of the joists on the west side of the ceiling retained stops at their west ends, suggesting that the existing west wall here lies more or less where an earlier timber-framed one did, and indeed a large block of chalk, possibly part of a sill wall, was revealed here when the internal ground level was lowered (**14/23A** and **14/24A**). Although a fragment of at least one large timber survived within the west wall, it was unclear whether it had once formed part of a timber-framed frontage (**17/13A**). Much of this must have been removed when the building was refronted in 1736, and when the existing shop front was inserted (in c.1865 according to the Listed Building description; see Appendix 3), the soffit of the west end of the main moulded ceiling beam was carved away to provide greater head-height for the shop doorway. As part of the creation of the shop-front, a pair of cast-iron columns flanked the doorway, carrying a timber which supported the reduced beam end. After paint stripping had taken place, both the ground and first floor main beams could be seen to retain traces of a possible early painted decorative scheme. The sides were painted a drab mid green, overpainted in a pinkish red, with the soffit mouldings picked out in a mustard yellow colour. In some cases, the soffit was also painted dark green but in others it appeared to be a deep red (**18/1**, **18/3**, **18/9** to **18/11**).
- 3.15 Two examples of a distinctive and crude form of later timber-framing survive on the first floor of no. 32. The south wall of room 1F7 is formed by hardwood close studding, set at 0.30m to 0.40m centres and rising to the apex of the roof; the infill between the studs is of handmade pinkish red bricks laid on edge (brick average dimensions 240mm by 120mm by 60mm) set with a white lime mortar (**3/19A**; **6/6**). The wall projects some 0.40m beyond the ground floor brick wall, and within the room below [GF7] can be seen to rise from several timbers faced with a piece of skirting board. A similar section of framing with the same brick infill forms the south side of the staircase [1F5] in the north-west corner of no. 32's first floor (**5/6**, **5/8**; **16/12**), making use of an earlier moulded joist (**5/11**). This framing butts a blocked window which is visible externally; the fact that the window probably belongs to the 1736 refronting suggests that the framing is probably mid to later 18th century in date, a conclusion supported by the form of the adjacent staircase (see below) and by comparison with other known examples of such framing within Beverley (Hall 1984, 18). As has already been noted, a similar piece of framing forms the apex of the timber-framed north wall of no. 32.

#### *Nos 34 and 36 North Bar Within*

- 3.16 It is noticeable that almost no *in situ* timber-framing survives to the north of the north wall of no. 32. In the kitchen passage [room 1F3] of the self-contained flat



forming the first floor of no. 34, a beam running along the east side of the ceiling is on the same alignment as the wall plate here within no. 32. However, when it was stripped, only the southern c.2m of the beam appeared to be *in situ* and contemporary with the wall plate, the rest having been replaced with a mixture of 20th century brickwork and re-used timber. Within the south-east corner of the ground floor of no. 36 [room GF1], there is a substantial but very rotten post. This post is housed within a recess and is only visible from the west end of Building A (see Chapter 4) (10/5 and 10/6). It rises to a height of 2.10m from a chalk stylobate, splaying slightly towards the top, and is formed from two pieces of timber joined by a stop-splayed scarf (17/16A and 17/17A). An upward brace rises to the west, while a substantial angled timber runs across the south side of the recess. The back of the recess, to c.1.2m above ground level, is built of the same soft reddish-brown bricks and sandy mortar associated with the herringbone coursing in passage G3 (see below).

### External elevations

- 3.17 The principal elevation of nos 32 to 36 faces west onto North Bar Within (2/4A to 2/8A; 7/2, 7/4 and 7/5) (see plate 5). The majority is built of whitewashed handmade brickwork (bricks with average dimensions of 240mm by 120mm by 60mm) laid in no particular bonding pattern and set with a lime mortar. Starting with no. 32, the ground floor comprises a simple shop front (dating to c.1865 according to the Listed Building description; see Appendix 3) with a recessed central doorway and a fascia continuing to no. 34 to the north (7/7); there is narrow area of blocking on the south side of the shop front and a straight joint beyond between no. 32 and the Royal Standard to the south. There are two near-flush frame four-pane (2/2) horned sash windows to the first floor, with a blocked window of a similar size set to the east of each (7/8); the existing windows were present by c.1920, at which date a dormer with a curved profile lit the attic (Loncaster 2001, 67) (see plate 3). Above the first floor windows, block brackets support a wooden gutter but the dormer has been removed.
- 3.18 The ground floor of no. 34 comprises a shop front of c.1800, with a slightly bowed re-glazed window and a doorway to the south; the doorway retains reeded pilasters with consoles and entablature. Above, there are two first floor windows, both with near-flush frames. The south window is a bowed 12-pane (6/6) unhorned sash of probable later 18th century date, whilst the north window is a 12-pane (6/6) single hung sash with thick ovolo moulded glazing bars (7/10 and 7/12; 12/5 to 12/7) (see figure 9). While elsewhere the latter might be considered to be early 18th century in date, thick glazing bars of this type remained in use throughout the 1730s and 1740s in Beverley (Miller *et al* 1982, 71; Hall & Hall 1973, 50) and so the window could be a survivor from the 1736 refronting. Old photographs show that there was once an eaves cornice formerly fitted with a plaster cove and head, running across nos 34 and 36. A painting of the c.1920's shows that the eaves of nos 34 and 36 were once set slightly lower than that of no. 32 to the south (Loncaster 2001, 67) (see plates 3 and 4), but at some point after this the elevation was heightened, removing the cove and leaving the rendered strip now visible. It may be that the pair of gabled dormers shown to the attic on the same painting were removed at the same time.
- 3.19 The ground floor of no. 36 comprises a similar shop front to that of no. 34; a central opening between the two with a segmental head formerly led into an internal passage leading to the rear yard (2/9A; 7/6). There is a narrow area of blocking on the south side of the window of no. 36 and a single wide 4-pane (2/2) sash window to the first floor. At the very north end of the ground floor, the cleaning of limewash

revealed an inscribed stone, bearing the inscription 'St M Ch P', denoting St Mary's Church property; it is mostly obscured and has been damaged by two down pipes. This stone actually marks the southern boundary of no. 38, which was St Mary's church property (see Chapter 2 above), and it probably dates to 1833 when the churchwardens were either renewing or erecting these boundary stones (Susan Neave, *pers. comm.*).

- 3.20 The north and south gables of nos 32 to 36 are obscured by adjacent properties, although tumbled-in brickwork can be seen to the north gable from within the attic (4/14).
- 3.21 The rear elevation of nos 32 to 36, facing into the rear yard, has been subject to more alteration and additions than the frontage (2/3A; 6/17) (see plate 6). At the far south end of no. 32, the east wall of room GF7 is set back from the central part of the elevation. It has a wide modern window at ground floor level, with an earlier brick arch over the northern half (6/18); above, on the first floor, there is a near-flush 16-pane (8/8) unhorned sash. The central part of the elevation breaks forward; the northern half (in no. 34 - GF4) is a modern creation serving the self-contained first floor flat, butting the earlier southern half (in no. 32). The ground floor of the latter [room GF6] has a single boarded window, while to the first floor there is a flush 12-pane (6/6) unhorned sash, with a modern inserted window to one side. The very north end of the elevation (in no. 36) was rendered and obscured by Building A when survey work commenced. However, when this was demolished, it revealed a doorway with a wooden lintel, blocked with machine-made bricks (10/3 and 10/4). A narrower area of older brickwork was also seen on the north side of the modern archway here (11/5A to 11/7A), which was butted by the brickwork of the south wall of the adjacent passage. The first floor doorway presumably once gave access to the row of dwellings shown to the east on Wood's 1828 map.

### Circulation Description

- 3.22 A circulation description of the interior of nos 32 to 36 is given below. Although formerly separate properties, the three have been much altered since, so that the only access to the attic spaces is through no. 32, whilst the first floors of nos 34 and 36 were converted to a self-contained flat relatively recently.

*Ground floor* (see figure 6)

- 3.23 At the time of the survey work, the principal access to the ground floor was through the various doorways in the west (front) elevation. Modern alterations had created a ground floor which was open from end to end through the building (8/1), although for the purposes of description it has been divided into a number of discrete spaces.
- 3.24 The ground floor of no. 32 is formed largely by a single room [GF7]. This has a modern brick pillar (thought to conceal a steel stanchion) in the centre of the room, at the junction of the moulded ceiling beams over. There are two blocked fireplaces housed in shallow projecting chimneybreasts in the south wall (1/20A); to the east of the fireplaces, the south wall is built of light red handmade bricks (average dimensions 235mm by 150mm by 55mm to 60mm). The central fireplace (1/19A) is the largest and, when the floor level was reduced, it was seen to overlie an earlier fireplace (see Chapter 5 below). The chimney breast butts up against a single earlier skin of brickwork, which itself appears to butt a ragged blocked opening in the wall behind. The southern fireplace is small with a cambered head

(**1/18A; 8/12; 14/16A**); the brickwork to the south butts the fireplace and, in its upper part, appears to conceal a pegged timber buried within the wall. A modern staircase with a scrolled wrought-iron banister rises up the north wall to the first floor above; this was removed during refurbishment works to expose the timber-framing behind. At the south-east corner of the room, there is a small eastward projection, with plain softwood joists over. The east wall of the projection houses a large inserted window with a modern metal frame, and butts the adjacent walls at either end. This corresponds with map evidence, which seems to show that the projection was added between 1854 and 1892; a straight joint in the brickwork beneath the window marks the position of a narrow structure extending eastwards in 1892. However, when the plaster was removed from the south wall, a shadow was visible on the exposed brickwork (**8/11; 14/12A; 16/16**), indicating that the structure built after 1854 replaced an earlier one with a single-pitch roof sloping down to the east. An inserted doorway (subsequently reduced) in the north wall of the projection leads into the other ground floor room of no. 32 [GF6].

- 3.25 This room [GF6] is much smaller than the main room, and is lit by a window in the east wall and has an external doorway to the south wall. It is crossed by north-south aligned softwood joists; an angled joist across the south-east corner apparently supports a fireplace hearth on the first floor above. Plaster stripping revealed that the east wall was very roughly built from fragments of brick of varying sizes set with a lime mortar; many were worn or eroded, suggesting that they had been reclaimed from another structure (**8/8**).
- 3.26 The main ground floor room of no. 34 [GF2] is crossed by a substantial hardwood ceiling beam on a slight north-west/south-east alignment; the beam has been constructed from two re-used timbers, jointed towards the south end using a stop-splayed scarf which has been strengthened with wrought-iron bands (**11/20A; 17/9A** and **17/12A**). The north end is supported by a modern steel beam. Closely spaced joists run east and west from the ceiling beam, none bearing any evidence for re-use (**17/5A** and **17/8A**); they are roughly tenoned into the beam for two-thirds of its length, but at the northern end are lodged across it. A re-used timber is set over the doorway and window on the west side of the room. On the east side of the room, there is a large fireplace that has undergone several phases of development (see plates 11 and 12). It is formed by a wide three-centred opening with a chamfered surround; the chamfers are stopped at c.0.50m above floor level. The bricks making up the surround are handmade (average dimensions 240mm by 110mm by 60mm), deep red with neatly moulded (as opposed to rubbed) chamfers; a material adhering to the surface of the bricks resembles a glaze but does not appear to be bonded with the fabric. Above the fireplace arch, there may be evidence of an earlier opening in the form of ragged joints running upwards towards a large horizontal re-used timber set into the wall; the brickwork around this timber is dull red and has average dimensions of 230mm by 110mm by 60mm. The original base of the fireplace may have been formed by herringbone brickwork, some of which appears to pre-date the later infilling. The fireplace arch itself was partly infilled using brick at a later date to create a tripartite division within (**7/18**), perhaps relating to the installation of a range and associated structures; it is possible to peer up the central flue of this arrangement, and see the remains of a much wider flue, with wrought or cast-iron ties across it, which presumably relates to the earlier fireplace arch. The tripartite infilling of the arch was then altered again to incorporate a smaller central fireplace (**1/23A** and **1/24A**). A doorway at the south end of the fireplace leads through into a small room [GF5] from where the rear of the fireplace arch can be seen. This side contains two further arched openings, both formed from the same brickwork as the fireplace arch on the opposite side (**8/2**); they appear have been inserted into the main body of

brickwork here, which is brownish-red, handmade (average dimensions 225mm by 110mm by 60mm) and set with a lime mortar. The shallow wider south opening has no flue above, and may have been a recess or shallow cupboard, but there is one above the deeper north opening. A doorway in the east wall of this room leads through into the staircase hall [GF4] of the first floor flat; this was entirely fitted out with modern fixtures and finishes and contained few features of interest.

- 3.27 The majority of the passage [GF3] running parallel to rooms GF4 and GF5 has been rebuilt in either blockwork or machine-made brick, although some older brickwork survives towards the west end. Of particular interest is a 0.70m long section of herringbone brickwork at the base of the north side. When this was first exposed, it was thought to be the remains of an arch, but removal of an old junction box showed it was composed of three courses of herringbone brickwork (**7/16**; **17/18A** and **17/19A**); the bricks were reddish brown, decaying/soft (average dimensions 240mm by 140mm by 450mm), and set with a sandy mid-brown mortar. The lowest course of brickwork appeared to be laid on a thin layer of red clay tiles, themselves set on roughly coursed brickwork. Above the herringbone courses, similar soft brown brickwork with sandy mortar continued to 1.60m above floor level, where it was replaced by larger bricks set on edge, very similar to those used as infill to some timber-framing on the first floor of no. 32 (see above).
- 3.28 At the time of the survey, the division between the interiors of nos 34 and 36 was formed by a wide modern brick archway (**7/14**), which carries a substantial re-used timber over. The main ceiling beam over the room to the south [GF2] was crudely dove-tailed into this timber. The timber had been turned, so that mortices for studs (set at 0.60m centres) were visible in the north face only. However, it may have originated here, as its juxtaposition with the post and brace surviving within no. 36 (see above) suggests it could have been a mid-rail, similar to that surviving in the framing of the north wall of no. 32, although the presence of stud mortices in only the face would indicate a different arrangement of framing than in the latter. A wrought-iron strap of early appearance survives at the west end of the timber's north face (**11/18A**). There is a similar archway on the east side of the ground floor of no. 36, leading through into Building A of the rear yard.
- 3.29 The ground floor of no. 36 is formed by a single room [GF1]; the lath and plaster ceiling over was not removed during the refurbishment works, and so the form of any timbers here remains unknown. At the commencement of the works, the north wall was covered by a wallpaper mural of mountains with the shadows of fixed seating beneath (**7/13**), although it could still be seen to butt the west wall. When the mural was removed, the majority of the north wall was revealed to be built of purplish-red handmade bricks (average dimensions 260mm by 110mm by 80mm) laid in no particular bonding pattern and set with a light grey lime mortar; the upper part however was of similar bricks laid on edge. There is a ragged joint or poorly defined line of vertical disturbance in the main body of brickwork towards its east end, which relates to one of three posts partly buried in the south wall of the passage between nos 36 and 38 (see below). Investigation revealed that this brickwork ran between the posts, whereas that to the upper laid on edge part butted them. When the internal floor level was reduced in this area, the lowest two courses of the wall and its footings (a single course of bricks laid on edge) were seen to be built of red handmade bricks (average dimensions 200mm by 140mm by 50mm), much smaller than those in the main body of the wall above (**11/15A**). Furthermore, the footings incorporated pieces of chalk rubble at the point where posts were visible in the adjacent passage. The base of these footings was set at 0.35m BGL.

- 3.30 Also within GF1, the brickwork at the north end of the west wall was seen to be of red handmade bricks (average dimensions 245mm by 120mm by 55mm), laid in no bonding pattern and set with a dark brown lime mortar. On the opposite side of the room, in the east wall immediately to the north of passage GF3, the same decayed red brick was visible as was associated with the herringbone brickwork in the passage itself (**11/16A**) (see above). Finally, the north part of the south wall had a single thickness skin of modern machine-made bricks, obscuring any earlier features that might lie behind.
- 3.31 As noted above, three posts are buried in the south wall of the passage between nos 36 and 38 North Bar Within. The outer posts are relatively small but the central post is more substantial; it supports a beam running along the south side of the passage, which in turn supports the east-west joists. Above the beam, what may be cut-off floorboards are visible at the very top of the wall, which are now supporting the party wall between room 1F1 on the first floor and no. 38. This has led to suggestions that the floor level within no. 36 was once lower, and at the same level as that within no. 38 (Jonathan Hobson, project architect, *pers. comm.*). A larger timber runs part way across the passage towards the west of centre. The north side of the passage is formed by a blank expanse of brickwork. The ground and first floor interiors of no. 38 North Bar Within (recently converted to a café) were briefly inspected but no historic features were immediately visible; the roof space was not available for inspection.

*First floor (see figure 8)*

- 3.32 As stated above, at the time of the survey, the first floors of nos 34 and 36 had been converted into a self-contained flat, accessed from a staircase hall [room GF4] to the rear of the building on the ground floor. These stairs rise up to a narrow kitchen passage [1F3], which has a toilet at its north end and a kitchen [1F4] on the east side. There is a living room [1F2], lit by the two early sash windows in the west wall, and a bedroom [1F1] at the north end. Only very limited stripping out was undertaken in these areas, and the only feature that was revealed was a blocked fireplace with a cambered head in the east wall of the living room [1F2] (**7/11**). This fireplace is served by the large flue rising up from the fireplace arch in room GF2 below. A shallow projection in the south wall of the bedroom [1F1] probably also housed a fireplace, served by a flue rising from the area of herringbone brickwork within the passage [GF3] on the ground floor.
- 3.33 The first floor of no. 32 is formed largely by a single room [1F6] (**6/12**); the majority of the visible historic features here are described in the timber-framing section above. There are two projections from the south wall, the western of which houses a small fireplace (**1/13A**; **6/13** and **6/16**). A smaller room [1F7] in the north-east corner may have had a fireplace set at the south-east angle, while in the north wall, the single-storey aisle or outshot (see above) has been raised to two storeys using orange handmade bricks (average dimensions 235mm by 150mm by 55mm) set with a white lime mortar. There is a simple softwood roof structure over the smaller room (**6/5**; **17/20A**). In the north-west corner of the larger room, an open-string dog-leg staircase [1F5] rises to the attic (**1/12A**; **8/14**). The profile of the handrail, which is pegged to plain newel posts, and the moulded brackets to the treads (**3/16A**; **5/13**) are comparable to late 18th and early 19th century examples in York, suggesting a date of c.1770-1800 for the staircase (RCHME 1975, li). The stripping of wallpaper revealed fragments of newspaper sheets dated September 1863 beneath the staircase and, when these were removed, a plain fielded panel, painted muddy brown, was revealed (**18/5** to **18/8**). The plaster to the south wall beneath the staircase was painted a mid green colour; this could be traced

westwards beyond the staircase, apparently running behind it, and so pre-dated the late 18th century.

*Attic* (see figure 8)

- 3.34 As stated above, at the time of the survey, the attic was only accessible via the staircase [A4] within no. 32. Each property has a single room at attic level, with the remnants of lath and plaster divisions surviving in several places. The doorway leading south from the staircase to the attic room of no. 32 [A3] retains a door with three raised and fielded panels and a handle of early 18th century appearance (1/9A; 4/6); it is hung on H-hinges, each secured by five nails. The doorway to the north was fitted with a plank and batten door (4/7). The room itself (4/2) was floored with narrow north-south aligned boards; however, when these were taken up, much wider pine boards (averaging 0.24m but up to 0.30m wide) were revealed, patched or altered in many places. Prior to plaster stripping, little was visible in the south wall of the room (1/10A and 1/11A). However, after stripping the wall could be seen to incorporate a collar very similar to that surviving in the roof truss crossing this room. Beneath the collar, the wall is built of brownish red handmade bricks (averaging between 50mm to 60mm in depth), roughly laid and plastered over. Towards the east end of the wall, a sloping line in the plaster marks the former position of one side of a firehood; the plaster formerly within the firehood is blackened by soot (4/1; 16/5 to 16/7) (see figure 7 and plate 13). At a later date, the firehood was replaced by a chimney breast projecting from the centre of the south wall, built of red handmade bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 140mm by 60mm) set with a pinkish lime mortar.
- 3.35 A doorway in the north wall of no. 32 gave access to no. 34 [A2] (4/15; 5/4), the floor of which is set some 0.30m higher than in the attic of no. 32 but which was covered with wide pine boards of similar size. The roof structure over this space is of softwood common rafters (nailed at the apex) linked by thin softwood collars; some of the common rafters bear evidence for re-use, including faintly inscribed carpenter's marks in Roman numerals. These did not occur in any logical order, but are the only instance of carpenter's marks noted throughout the whole building. The single purlins are clasped between the collar and the common rafters. A large rectangular chimney flue rises up through the east side of no. 34, eventually emerging as an external stack. A doorway at the west end of the lath and plaster wall (1/4A), leading through into room A1, retained a two-panel door, raised and fielded to one side but fielded only to the other (1/7A and 1/8A; 4/17 and 4/18; 5/2). The form of the door, together with the surviving door handle, suggest it is of late 17th or early 18th century date, although it may have been brought here from elsewhere within the building. Two later 19th century finger-plates bearing the figure of a woman in low relief have been fixed to one side of the door (5/1). Prior to clearance, two plank and batten doors were laid with the general rubbish filling this space; one appeared to have been partly made up from re-used rails/muntins from wall panelling, whilst the other had a handle and strap hinges suggestive of the early 18th century.
- 3.36 The roof structure over the attic [room A1] of no. 36 (4/12) is very similar to that described over no. 34; a few wider pine boards survived, but many had been replaced with narrower 19th century flooring. There is another flue rising from the first floor below, here measuring 1.10m long by 0.80m wide (1/5A; 4/9). There is a smaller projection attached to the north side, while the base of the east side slopes upwards before rising vertically (5/7). This flue is built from the same soft brickwork and sandy mortar as that associated with the herringbone courses on the ground floor passage [G3] (16/4). A floor beam runs south from the flue for a

short distance and is then lost beneath floorboards (**17/23A**); to the north, there are 19th century softwood joists (**17/24A**). The positions of the dormers shown on the c.1920 painting are marked by breaks in the low lath and plaster partition on the west side of A1 and A2.

## 4 STANDING BUILDING DESCRIPTION: STRUCTURES IN THE REAR YARD

### Introduction

- 4.1 For ease of description, the various buildings and structures in the yard to the rear (east) of nos 32-36 North Bar Within have been assigned a unique letter code, running from A to G (see figure 10). The buildings are all on a slight north-west/south-east alignment, but for the purposes of the following description, they are considered to be aligned east-west. Unless otherwise stated, all terms used to describe timber-framing or internal fixtures and fittings are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Alcock and Hall (1994). Finally, in the following text, 'modern' is taken to mean dating to after c.1945.
- 4.2 As with the description of the buildings above, reference is made to the 35mm photographic record. These photographs are referenced in the text using bold type, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame (e.g. **2/1**). Appendix 1 provides a catalogue and digital scans of all the photographs taken during the project, and a selection of the photographs has been used to illustrate the following text. All the buildings and structures were subsequently demolished after recording, when a new terrace of houses was built in the yard (see figure 2).

### Buildings A, B and C

- 4.3 A building or range of buildings is shown here to the rear of no. 36 North Bar Within on Wood's plan of 1828 (see figure 3). In 1854 it is depicted as being subdivided into a number of smaller dwellings, facing into the narrow unnamed space which is named as Hobson's Yard in 1892; the 1892 map suggests around nine cottages (see figure 4). The gable ends and chimneys of these dwellings are just visible on Mary Elwell's c.1920's painting of nos 32-38 North Bar Within (Loncaster 2001, 67) (see plate 3). It is not known when the range was demolished but this may have been done in the 1960s when the Burgess and Son ice-cream factory was enlarged (see Chapter 2 above); the 1985 Ordnance Survey map depicts the Burgess and Son factory (see figure 4).
- 4.4 The existing structures forming Buildings A, B and C are all modern, and form part of the enlargement of the ice-cream factory made in the 1960s, although they were developed in a number of stages (see plate 15). Building A has a slightly angled plan, aligned east-west and measuring 12.70m long by 4.20m wide externally. At the time of the survey, it was separated from Building B to the east by an internal brick partition; however, changes in wall thickness and brick bonding patterns suggest that the east end of Building A was once set some 1.50m to the east of the partition. The building is of a single storey, built of orange machine-made bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 105mm by 70mm) laid in English Garden Wall bond (three stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a cement mortar. It has a pitched corrugated sheet roof and is lit by three steel-framed opening casements in the south wall with concrete lintels (**1/17A**; **7/1**). The interior is floored with concrete and crossed by simple softwood trusses.
- 4.5 Building B, like Building A, has the same angled plan presumably dictated by a pre-existing property boundary. It too is aligned east-west, measuring 12.57m long by 4.40m wide and is of a single storey with a pitched corrugated sheet roof. It is built of similarly sized orange bricks to Building A but here laid in Stretcher bond. The building is lit by four steel-framed opening casements in the south wall, flanking the



two doorways. The interior is crossed by simple softwood trusses and is floored with concrete; a shallowly raised concrete base stands in the north-west corner.

- 4.6 The east gable of Building B is butted by Building C, a small sub-square single-storey block-work structure with a refrigerator door fitted to the wide doorway in the south wall. The interior was almost completely overgrown at the time of the survey but it contained the remains of a Fulton steam boiler. A low partially collapsed wall running east from Building C formed the north boundary of the yard; it too was very overgrown but appeared to be of early to mid 19th century date.

#### **Garden wall D**

- 4.7 A wall is shown in this position on Wood's 1828 map, forming one side of a very narrow enclosure extending to the rear of no. 32 North Bar Within (see figure 3). By 1854 the space had been infilled with a number of small structures, although the overall shape of the enclosure remained visible. By 1892 the eastern half of the enclosure had been demolished along with the small structures, subsumed into Hobson's Yard, although the wall line is still shown as a double line (see figure 4). The wall is interesting in that it creates a small yard to the rear of the south side of no.32, which is separate from Hobson's Yard.

- 4.8 The existing section of wall is aligned east-west, and measures c.8m long and on average 0.30m wide. It stands 2.43m high where it meets no. 32 North Bar Within but then ramps down to the east to a height of 1.88m (see plate 15). The wall is built of handmade red bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 110mm by 70mm), laid in no particular bonding pattern and set with a lime mortar. The wall faces are whitewashed in places, and a coping of headers laid on edge survives along much of the wall's length. There is an integral buttress to the south face, with a ragged joint to the east, and a later buttress of machine-made brick to the north face. At its east end, the wall thickens, apparently to form a gate-pier for a gateway between it and Building E to the east, although on the 1828 map it returns to the north here.

#### **Buildings E and F**

- 4.9 An east-west aligned rectangular building is shown here on Wood's 1828 map, but it may have been demolished and replaced by a smaller structure by 1854 (see figure 3). Both buildings are shown with their existing ground plan by 1892; at this date, Building E was sub-divided into three small cells of equal size (see figure 4). The buildings are also shown on the 1985 plan (see figure 4).

- 4.10 Building E is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, measuring 6.30m long by 1.88m wide externally. It is of a single storey with only the southern cell (measuring 2.02m long) now roofed with a single-pitch pantile roof sloping down to the south; the northern two cells are now roofless and with no east wall, although a roof scar is visible on the west side of Building F (see plate 15). The building incorporates an earlier garden wall similar to Wall D in its north side; this was itself raised in height once before being incorporated into the building (**2/2A**) (see plate 16). The lower part of the wall stands 1.40m high and is built of red/buff handmade bricks (average dimensions 240mm by 110mm by 60mm) laid in no particular bonding pattern and set with a lime mortar. It has a coping of headers laid on edge. The upper part of the wall rises to a total of 2.33m in height and is of the same construction; there is a further 0.40m of modern machine-made brick on top of this. There appears to be a wide blocked opening in the west wall, perhaps representing a former doorway, although this is now infilled with a small window in

the upper part; there is a similar small opening towards the west end of the north wall but at a lower level. The interior of the building was overgrown and difficult to access at the time of the survey. The roofed southern cell has a central wooden door and was most recently a WC, while the south face of the north wall of the northern two cells is plastered.

- 4.11 Building F is also rectangular in plan, measuring 4.80m long by 3.40m wide externally. The earlier garden wall described above incorporated into Building E is not present to the west of a doorway in the north elevation, but it can be seen again to the east. Building F was originally of two storeys but the first floor had largely collapsed by the time of the survey; in addition to the earlier wall incorporated into the north elevation, it is built of a variety of different bricks, including some quite shallow examples, many of which may have been re-used from demolished structures in this area. As well as the doorway in the north wall, there are opposed doorways at the south end of the east and west walls, suggesting an internal passage along this side of the building; the west door also provides access to a narrow yard to the rear of the south side of no. 32. The interior of the building could not be examined in detail (the building was structurally unsound), but it had been white-washed, was crossed by a number of north-south joists and had a small blocked fireplace set at the north-east angle. A modern wooden fence runs between Building F and Building G to the east.

### **Building G**

- 4.12 A long L-shaped building or range of buildings is shown here on Wood's 1828 map (see figure 3); the thickened line used to denote the east and south sides shows that the principal access/elevation was in these directions. By 1854, the projection shown at the north-east corner in 1828 had been removed, and the building had assumed a rectangular plan, sub-divided into three dwellings of equal size; an open walled area is shown to the immediate west (see figure 3). The latter had been infilled by another dwelling of similar size by 1892, with all four being accessed from the narrow Coomb's Yard to the immediate south (see figure 4). The gable ends and chimneys of these dwellings are just visible on Elwell's c.1920's painting (Loncaster 2001, 67) (see plate 3). The structure is shown as a single building on the 1985 Ordnance Plan (see figure 4).
- 4.13 The existing building here is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west and measures 18.20m long by 4.40m wide externally. Prior to the survey, it had most recently been used as a light engineering workshop and still retained a wooden sign for 'The Standard Engineering Co'. The building is of a single storey, the softwood roof structure having collapsed inwards, and is built of two main types of brickwork. The west wall and the western half of the north wall are built of buff-orange handmade bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 110mm by 80mm) laid in English Garden Wall bond (one stretcher course to each header course) and set with a lime mortar (**2/21A**); these walls are a re-used fragment of the rear of the dwellings facing onto Coomb's Yard in the 19th century. The remainder of the building is of orange-red machine-made bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 105mm by 70mm) laid in English Garden Wall bond (six stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a lime mortar. Bull-nosed bricks are used to north-east and south-east corners; the latter is recessed slightly and corbelled out above to allow easier vehicle access into the narrow passage to the south (**2/20A**).
- 4.14 The entire building was in poor structural condition and largely overgrown at the time of the survey, especially the south elevation. There are only a very few small openings, perhaps former vents, in the western half of the north wall, with two part-

collapsed window openings in the eastern half; the west wall again has a single small opening at a high level. The principal access to the interior of the building is through a doorway towards the western end of the south wall, fitted with a plank and batten stable-door. East of the doorway, there are five window openings of varying size, all fitted with either 8 or 9-pane fixed casements; the easternmost window opening has a cambered head and retains a hopper-headed casement. To the west of the doorway, there is a single large window. As stated above, the interior of the building was choked with vegetation and the remains of the collapsed roof at the time of the survey (**2/14A** and **2/15A**). Nevertheless, it retained a number of items relating to its former light engineering use, such as workbenches (**2/16A**). The west end of the interior had been partitioned off using a glazed screen to create an office area (**2/18A** and **2/19A**). A large central projection in the west wall has built-in shelving to one side, but may originally have housed a range in one of the dwellings shown here on 19th century maps.

- 4.15 Building G stands on the north side of a narrow passage (**2/13A**), a much reduced version of the Coomb's Yard shown on 19th century maps. The building on the opposite (south) side of the passage is of a similar form to Building G, apparently also incorporating the remains of earlier dwellings, but it lay outside of the site ownership area and so was not surveyed.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

### Introduction

- 5.1 Between July and October 2007, a number of below-ground works, both inside and outside the building, were undertaken as part of the ongoing conversion and refurbishment works. The extent of the works varied from relatively small pits to building footings and general reductions in floor level. These works were subject to archaeological monitoring (a watching brief), with each discrete area of work being separately identified.
- 5.2 The aim of the watching brief was to monitor the ground works, by either excavating them, by being present when they were being excavated, or by examining them as soon as they had been excavated; in all cases where the works were hand-dug, an archaeologist participated in the excavation. Prior to the start of works, the concrete ground floor of the building was set at an average height (with some very minor local variations) of 11.78m AOD. Within the yard area to the rear (east), the ground surface sloped downwards in a series of rough steps from 11.73m AOD adjacent to the main building to 11.30m AOD at the far (east) end. The maximum depth reached inside the building was within Area 4 (10.76m AOD) and externally within Area 3 (10.73m AOD). Areas 1 and 2 were excavated on the 23rd July 2007, Area 3 on the 28th July 2007, Area 4 and the adjacent areas of clearance on 6th August, Area 5 on the 8th August, Area 6 on the 12th September, and Area 7 in two stages on the 15th and 26th October. With the exception of Areas 3 and 5, which were excavated using a wheeled JCB fitted with a 0.85m wide scraper bucket, all groundworks were excavated by hand.
- 5.3 Following standard archaeological procedure, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. All structural footings forming part of the existing building were described as for a building record, rather than being ascribed a context number; similarly, obviously modern service pipes were not allocated context numbers. Within the main building, all concrete surfaces were given the context number 001, while in the yard all concrete surfaces were given the number 003. It is acknowledged that the concrete surfaces visible at the commencement of the works, especially those in the yard, represent several different phases of activity. However, all are of modern date and of little historical interest, and so a single context number for each is considered adequate.
- 5.4 A total of 37 archaeological contexts were recorded; these are all described in the following text as three digit numbers (e.g. 005) (see Appendix 2). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of all monitored groundworks were marked on a general site plan, and more detailed drawings (plans and elevations) were made of each area as necessary; a photographic record was also maintained using 35mm and digital colour prints (see Appendix 1).

### Summary Area Descriptions

#### *Area 1*

- 5.5 Area 1 was located inside the passage [GF3] on the ground floor of the main building; prior to excavation, the concrete floor of the passage was set at 11.76m AOD. The concrete floor was broken up by machine but all subsequent excavation

was undertaken by hand. In its initial form, the excavation was 2.0m long and located at the east end of the passage, running as far west as a manhole cover. It was subsequently extended west along the whole length of the passage, a total length of 5.50m, and had the same average width as the passage, 1.00m (see figure 11). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m below ground level (11.38m AOD).

- 5.6 Below the modern concrete floor and its associated hardcore (001), which averaged 0.20m thick, a compacted mid-brown sandy silt (002) was exposed, containing frequent inclusions of concrete and modern machine-made brick rubble up to 0.10m across. The deposit was very disturbed, and formed the backfill of numerous cuts for service pipes; a large diameter ceramic pipe ran east from the manhole within the passage, whilst to the west there were further water, gas and electricity services. The deposit (002) was at least 0.38m thick and it continued beneath the base of the excavations.

### *Area 2*

- 5.7 Area 2 was located against the external east wall of the ground floor room of no. 32 [GF6], in the yard to the rear of the main building; prior to excavation, the yard surface here was set at 11.73m AOD. The excavation was c.0.70m square and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.70m BGL (11.03m AOD) (see figure 11).
- 5.8 Following the removal of the concrete yard surface and its associated hardcore bed (003), which averaged 0.20m thick, a compacted deposit of dark brown gritty sandy silt (004) with frequent small flecks of lime mortar/chalk and very small fragments of brick was exposed. This sandy silt extended to 0.43m BGL (11.33m AOD), the same depth as the adjacent building wall, where it overlay a firm sticky mid-brown silty clay (005) containing frequent inclusions of lime mortar and chalk. This deposit, which might represent a building layer, was at least 0.27m thick and it continued beneath the base of the excavations.

### *Area 3*

- 5.9 Area 3 was located against the external east wall of the ground floor room of no. 34 [GF4], in the yard to the rear of the building; prior to excavation, the yard surface here was set at 11.73m AOD. The excavation measured 3.20m long (north-south) by 2.40m wide (east-west) and was dug to a maximum depth of 1.00m BGL (10.73m AOD) around the north, east and south sides, with a central block left at 0.50m (see figures 11 and 12).
- 5.10 Following the removal of the concrete yard surface and its associated hardcore bed (003), which averaged 0.20m thick, a mass of concrete continuous with the yard surface was exposed on the west side of the excavation. This partly obscured the adjacent wall of the main building, which was built of the same modern-machine made brick as the above-ground part. The concrete extended to at least 0.60m BGL, and appeared to have disturbed what may have been an earlier wall footing (006), set at c.0.50m BGL, and built of two courses of brownish-red handmade bricks (average dimensions ? x 130mm x 50mm), roughly laid and set with a lime mortar. The bricks were set into a compacted crushed chalk surface (007 - see below), which was cut along the south side of the trench. The cut (010) was aligned east-west and was at least 0.70m wide; it was seen in plan and in the east-facing section only. It coincided with a straight joint in the adjacent east wall of the main building, between a modern part to the north and an earlier part to the south, and demonstrated that the construction of this earlier part post-dated the

chalk surface (007). The cut was backfilled with a mixed deposit (011), resembling contexts 004 and 005 seen in Area 2 to the south. The chalk surface (007) was 0.20m thick and was set at an average depth of 0.33m BGL (11.40m AOD), sloping gently downwards from west to east on a very similar gradient to the existing yard surface. It was composed of angular pieces of chalk (up to 0.10m across) that had been compacted or crushed to form a possible yard surface.

- 5.11 The north, east and south sides of the excavation were subsequently increased in depth to form a foundation trench. Within this trench, the chalk (007) was seen to overlay a clean sticky dark brown clay (008), 0.15m thick, which in turn overlay a compacted orange-brown sandy clay (009) containing a high proportion of small rounded stones and pieces of chalk, but no brick or tile fragments. This sandy clay was at least 0.32m thick and continued below the base of the excavations.

#### *Area 4 and adjacent areas of clearance*

- 5.12 The excavation forming Area 4 was initially located at the west end of Area 1 within no. 34, and it crossed the full width of the ground floor room [GF2]; prior to excavation, the floor surface here was set at 11.76m AOD. The trench measured 3.80m long (east-west) by 1.60m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m BGL (10.76m AOD); the area was called Area 4 centre (see figure 11).
- 5.13 Beneath the modern concrete floor and associated hardcore (001), the various cuts for modern services observed within Area 1 coalesced into a single 0.50m wide east-west aligned cut (012) in this area, backfilled with the compacted mid-brown sandy silt deposit (002) seen in Area 1. The service cut had disturbed the uppermost context beneath the modern concrete to either side, a possible floor surface of compacted chalk pieces and lime mortar (013 and 014), 0.10m deep and set on average at 0.30m BGL (11.46m AOD). In the north-facing section of the trench, the floor surface (013) was overlain by another floor surface of brick/tile paving (015), set at 0.20m BGL and formed from dull red handmade bricks/tiles (average dimensions ? x 100mm x 50mm) (seen in section only). At a later date, the paving had been covered with a thin layer of compacted alternating bands of lime mortar and a mid-brown dry sandy silt (016).
- 5.14 The chalk surfaces (013 and 014) in the area of excavation were seen to overlay a compacted dark brown clayey silt (017) which contained very frequent chalk flecks, less frequent larger pieces of chalk and brick rubble, and small quantities of animal bone. The frequency and size (up to 0.30m) of the larger chalk pieces was markedly greater towards the west end of the area close to the existing west wall of the building, and it might represent the disturbed remains of a former chalk sill wall. The clayey silt (017) continued beneath the base of the excavations.
- 5.15 The floor surface within the rooms [GF1 and GF2] either side of the excavation was reduced by 0.30m to 0.35m below the level of the modern concrete (an average of 11.43m AOD). In Area 4 north (within room GF1 of no. 36), the dark brown clayey silt (017) was seen to continue across the whole of the reduced area; there may have been a greater concentration of chalk rubble in the centre of the west side of this area, but it was poorly defined. The single feature noted within this area was an east-west aligned brick wall footing (026) located on the boundary between rooms GF1 and GF2 on the same alignment as the modern flattened brick archway over. The wall rested on the surface of the clayey silt (017) and was 0.25m wide, built of a single course of red handmade brick fragments (no whole bricks were incorporated) with a chalk/brick rubble core. A small handle of a Cistercian-ware cup recovered from within the core probably dates to the 16th

century (Peter Didsbury, pottery specialist, *pers. comm.*), although the footings themselves are probably much later, as it appears that the passage through the building here is an 18th century creation (see Chapter 2 above). Towards the west end of the footing, a recess was cut out of the south face; its position suggests that it held a vertical timber forming one side of a doorway.

- 5.16 In Area 4 south (the ground floor room of no. 34 [GF2]), the dark brown clayey silt (017) again continued across the whole of the cleared area, although a greater number of features were present than in the room to the north [GF1]. Towards the centre of the west side of the room, a slightly raised sub-rectangular pad c.1.0m square and formed from large flat pieces of angular chalk rubble (037) was exposed, with a thin spread of compacted crushed chalk (030) to the north; the latter, which covered an area of 1.3m (N-S) by 1.0m (E-W), was similar in appearance to contexts 013 and 014 noted above. The crushed chalk (030) overlay a small area of cobbling (031), formed from small rounded stones and worn tile fragments, set at the south-west corner of the chalk pad. Both the crushed chalk surface (030) and the cobbles (031) appeared to be associated with the chalk pad (037). As in the room to the north [GF1], an east-west aligned brick wall footing (027) was exposed; the footing was 0.15m wide and built from dull red handmade bricks (average dimensions 260mm x 130mm x 50mm) set with a cream lime mortar and bedded on similar material. All of the features noted above appeared to either overlie or be set into the surface of the clayey silt (017). The chalk pad and crushed chalk surfaces may have been partly truncated by an area of disturbance along their eastern side, represented by a compacted/firm dark brown clayey silt (032), similar to the other clayey silt (017) but containing frequent inclusions of black ash and occasional fragments of red handmade brick.
- 5.17 During the reduction in ground level in Areas 4 north and south, a total of 13 quern or more likely millstone fragments were recovered from the upper surface of the dark brown clayey silt (017) (see Appendix 2). The two largest pieces, made from a millstone grit-type grey coloured sandstone, came from the same lower stone although they did not join (see plate 19). The largest piece was 0.45m across, suggesting that it formed a quarter of the base of a composite stone some 0.90m in diameter, and it had a small circular hole c.100mm in diameter in the centre. The stone ranged in thickness from 82mm to 118mm, and it was probably broken during re-dressing. Both pieces had neatly-pecked harp-dressed grooves, laid out in a slightly curved or 'sickle' pattern (Freese 1974, 14), and less deep pecking on the upper surfaces between the grooves; neither showed any sign of wear. Some of the other stones displayed signs of wear on the grinding surfaces, while other fragments did not have grinding surfaces - none could be identified as upper or lower stones. Four fragments which joined up to make another large stone c.900mm in diameter were originally much thicker but had been roughly modified for re-use using a pick. All of the fragments had seen re-use as parts of a hearth or oven base, and their fabric was very similar in appearance to the half millstone identified in Area 7 (see below). None of the fragments appear to have originated from the 18th century bark mill located to the rear of the buildings.

#### Area 5

- 5.18 Area 5 was located towards the west of the centre of the single storey modern building (Building A) to the rear of no. 36, but was not dug until after this had been partly demolished. The excavation was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 4.20m long by 1.00m wide, and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.90m BGL (10.89m AOD) (see figures 11 and 12).

- 5.19 Beneath the concrete yard surface and associated hardcore (003), which was on average 0.20m thick, an approximately east-west aligned cut (018) was exposed towards the east end of the trench. This cut sloped steeply downwards at an angle of more than 45 degrees, and it was probably associated with either the construction of the south wall of the single storey building here (Building A) or the demolition of whatever preceded it. The fill of the cut (019) was formed by a mixed deposit of contexts 021 and 020 (i.e. a dark brown clayey silt, reddish-brown silt clay) and also some orange sand in almost equal parts, with inclusions of red brick rubble and modern painted tiles.
- 5.20 The uppermost deposit disturbed by the cut was a firm reddish-brown silty clay (021), up to 0.38m thick, which contained occasional charcoal flecks but no brick or tile. This silty clay gradually became shallower from east to west, and overlay a deposit of firm dark brown clayey silt (020), up to 0.45m thick, and with frequent flecks of chalk but again no brick or tile fragments. The clayey silt appeared to be cut by a sub-circular pit (022), only partially visible at the south-east corner of the trench (see plate 17). The uppermost fill of the pit, a firm dark brown clayey silt (023) 0.40m thick, was very similar to the clayey silt (020) but it contained frequent charcoal flecks and also occasional small lumps of reddish-brown clay. The lower fill of the pit was a compact mid-brown clayey silt (024) 0.44m thick which contained six burnt pottery sherds, all Beverley 1/2 type ware dating to the late 12th to mid 14th century (Peter Didsbury, pottery specialist, *pers. comm.*), and cut animal bone. Only approximately one quarter of the pit was exposed by the excavation, but extrapolation of the visible portion suggests it might be 1.40m in diameter. The section visible in the western end of the excavation showed the pit to be a maximum of 0.60m deep, with a near vertical side which formed a sharp concave curve at the bottom, leading into the flat base. The clayey silt (020) cut by the pit overlay a deposit formed by alternating bands of firm dark brown clayey silt and an orange sand (025) with frequent angular chalk pieces but no brick or tile. The surface of this deposit was gently undulating, and was 0.34m deep before continuing below the base of the excavations.
- 5.21 The area was excavated to observe the ground conditions prior to the erection of a new rear extension to no. 36. The foundation trenches for this new extension by and large followed the lines of the now-demolished modern single-storey building, but were not as deep as the main area of excavation, averaging only 0.50m in depth. The east foundation trench encountered only modern disturbance whilst the west wall of the building, which was probably a late 19th or early 20th century rebuilding of an older boundary, stood on very shallow footings no more than 0.20m deep.

#### *Area 6*

- 5.22 Area 6 comprised the area of ground level reduction undertaken within the rear rooms of no. 34 [GF4 and GF5]. Within this area, the ground level was reduced by an average of 0.35m BGL (11.41m AOD) (see figure 11)
- 5.23 Beneath the modern concrete floor and associated hardcore (001), the same dark brown clayey silt (017) was exposed as recorded in the clearance areas on either side of Area 4. Two features were noted beneath the concrete, both either resting on or set into the surface of the clayey silt. On the east side of the room, there was a possible small isolated remnant of a brick-paved floor (028), which measured 0.4m by 0.3m and was made up of red handmade brick fragments, while in the south-west corner, and extending into room [GF2] to the south, a 3.60m length of brick foundation (029) survived. This foundation was butted up against the



adjacent timber-framed wall and survived to three courses in height, being built of buff handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm x 120mm x 60mm) set with a lime mortar. At either end, there was a short return to the north; the east return was formed by a large chalk block with crudely chamfered edges. The size of the foundation, and its location against a wall in an approximately central position, might suggest that it represents the base of a fireplace or firehood. Unfortunately, no plaster stripping was undertaken to this face of the timber-framed wall, and so no structural evidence was exposed which might have confirmed this.

#### Area 7

- 5.24 Area 7 comprised the area of ground level reduction undertaken within the rooms of no. 32 [GF6 and GF7] (see figure 11). This reduction was done in two stages; the northern half was cleared on the 15th October 2007 and the southern half on the 26th October. During both stages of reduction, the ground level was reduced by an average of 0.35m BGL (11.41m AOD).
- 5.25 Beneath the modern concrete floor and associated hardcore (001), a compact mid-brown gritty sandy silt (036) was exposed across most of the area, containing frequent fragments of chalk and roof tile. It was quite different to the dark brown clayey silt (017) recorded further north, but no clear division or junction between the two deposits was observed. Three features were noted either resting on or set into the surface of the sandy silt (036). On the north side of the room, half a fragmented millstone (033) measuring 0.90m long (diameter) by 0.55m across was exposed, surrounded by a narrow band of burnt reddish clay extending over an area of 1.40m (N-S) by 0.95m (E-W) and set into the sandy silt (036) (see plate 18); the upper surface was rough and not level. This stone is likely to represent an *in situ* hearth or oven base, originally a single stone which had become fractured and reddened due to the intense heat (see Appendix 2); the large hole in the west side of the stone suggests that it was an upper stone measuring 0.9m in diameter. As the floor levels were not going to be reduced any further in this area, the stone and its associated deposits were left *in situ*.
- 5.26 A crude east-west aligned brick wall footing (035) was also seen on the east side of the area, running south for a distance of 2.45m from a pillar, while in the south wall, the remains of an earlier U-shaped brick fireplace base (034) were observed projecting beyond the base of the existing chimney breast. The earlier fireplace (034) measured 1.70m (E-W) by 0.60m (N-S) and was built of one or two courses of red handmade bricks with average dimensions 240mm x 130mm x 50mm. A small quantity of unstratified late medieval pottery was also recovered during the clearance of the area formed by Area 7.

## 6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The recording work undertaken at nos 32-36 North Bar Within has raised a number of issues meriting further discussion, and these are set out below.

### Early Development

- 6.2 The earliest evidence uncovered for activity on the site was the small sub-circular pit (022) uncovered in Area 5 to the rear of no. 36; the lower fill of the pit contained pottery of late 12th to mid 14th century date. The presence of this pit might suggest that the structures fronting onto North Bar Within did not extend back this far during this period, although this is not certain. Similarly, the chalk pad (037) uncovered during ground reduction works in the front part of no. 34 (in Area 4) might be interpreted as representing a post pad from the front of a timber-framed structure, but again no further evidence was uncovered to support this. However, if this was to be the case, it might suggest that the earlier structures lay slightly further to the east than the surviving timber-framed building. The probable *in situ* hearth/oven base (033), represented by a fractured upper mill stone seen towards the rear of the front room in no. 32, may also be of late medieval date although it is more probably slightly later. The same can be said for the 13 other fragments of mill stone, again representing an *ex situ* broken hearth/oven base, recovered from the floor surface (017) in various parts of the front rooms of nos 34 and 36 (Area 4) (see below). However, it is difficult to place the hearth/oven base (033) within the form of the building as evidenced by the surviving timber-framing (see below), and so it may be a remnant of an earlier building on the site with a different structural form.
- 6.3 North Bar Within was Beverley's widest medieval street, and the plots fronting onto it might be expected to have been occupied from an early date, certainly by the end of the 12th century and possibly shortly after the Norman Conquest. The size of the burgage plots within the medieval town is not known with any degree of certainty, but some plot widths in Saturday Market and Wednesday Market are as small as 9½ft (c.3.1m) to 11½ft (c.3.75m) (Hall 1989, 183). Hall also suggests that this coincides with the usual size of a bay in known medieval buildings, but it is not clear if this is an original feature or a width arrived at by sub-division. On the excavated Eastgate site, the tenements were c.4m wide (Evans & Tomlinson 1992, 273). However, some known medieval buildings such as 49 North Bar Within (see below), have markedly wider frontages which imply fewer commercial pressures.
- 6.4 The last statement may be supported by evidence from nos 32 to 36 North Bar Within. As has already been noted, from north to south, the existing street frontage of each in their existing form is c.4.5m (no. 36), c.5m (no. 34) and c.6m (no. 32); excluding the adjacent passageway, no. 38 North Bar Within also falls within this range, as does the Royal Standard to the south. Furthermore, within nos 32 to 36, the three internal east-west timber-framed divisions for which there is surviving evidence match up closely to the existing street frontage. It therefore seems likely that the whole block of buildings from the North Bar to the Royal Standard, including the surveyed site, reflects medieval property sub-divisions laid out on this side of North Bar Within's street frontage, and which increased gradually in width from north to south.
- 6.5 As with other parts of Beverley, the exact length of the plots behind nos 32-36 is less certain. Miller *et al* show the lane between the former King's Arms public house and St Mary's Manor (which dog legs to give access to the rear of the surveyed site - Coombs Lane) as a medieval feature (Miller *et al* 1982), although

no detailed supporting references are provided. Were this to be the case, then one might estimate a length of some 55m for the plots occupied by nos 32 to 36. Early surviving divisions (see below) indicate that the plots were not set at a right angle to the street frontage, but rather curved very gently around to the south-east; it has been suggested that the reverse-S shape of the lanes and plots on the west side of North Bar Within reflects the arrangement of strips in the former open field (Miller *et al* 1982, 22-23). It is not known whether this is the case for the plots on the east side of the street, but a similar gentle curve of the tenement boundaries can be seen elsewhere in Beverley, for example between Saturday Market and Lairgate.

### **The Later Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Periods**

- 6.6 Assessing what form nos 32 to 36 North Bar Within took during the later medieval period depends heavily on what date is ascribed to the surviving timber-framing. Unfortunately, much of timber-framed Beverley now lies buried beneath 18th and 19th century plasterwork, and few published sites have been recorded to the same level of detail as nos 32 to 36; furthermore, it is believed that no dendrochronological dating has, as yet, been carried out on secular/vernacular buildings in Beverley (Ian Tyers, Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd, *pers. comm.*). It is therefore difficult to seek out comparative evidence from within the town itself, although regional studies of medieval domestic/secular architecture by Evans (2001) and Hall (2001) provide useful summaries.

#### *Timber-framing in Beverley*

- 6.7 The most commonly cited example of a well-preserved medieval timber-framed building in Beverley is no. 49 North Bar Within, located virtually opposite the site on the west side of North Bar Within at the junction with Tiger Lane. Although the plinth of no. 49 is now buried, elsewhere timber-framed buildings of medieval and early post-medieval date in Beverley have been noted to rest on plinths of chalk and limestone blocks (Hall 1989, 184; Dennison 1998). No. 49 extends back c.5.90m from the street frontage, with the first floor jettied out some 0.70m above the ground floor. The ground-floor framing is characterised by relatively closely-spaced studs, with curved downbraces and curving brackets to the jetty bressumer, itself set on closely-spaced joists. A watercolour of c.1840 shows the brackets to be clustered either side of a pair of ground floor doorways; the outer brackets rise from posts, whilst the inner brackets may be supported on moulded corbels (Brown 1983, plate 8). The arrangement of the doors might suggest that the property was divided into two units of equal size from an early date. The first floor framing also has thin closely-spaced studs and downbraces; the larger downbraces are curved, but the thinner examples are almost straight, and the whole first floor has evidently been altered several times, particularly the fenestration. Brown notes the infill of the framing to the first floor front wall is of bricks set on edge, while the building has a crown-post roof inside (Brown 1983, plate 8). No. 49 is generally dated to the 15th century (Hall & Hall 1973, 40; Pevsner & Neave 1995, 320; Evans 2001, 63); the Victoria County History draws a comparison with similar framing surviving in York, dated to the late 15th century (Hall 1989, 184). Although the building has been surveyed, and a sketch reconstruction made (Evans 2001, 63), the results have never been written up or published, and so no detailed analysis is available (David Evans, Humber Archaeology Partnership, *pers. comm.*).

- 6.8 Other than this building, there are few comparative examples of early timber-framed buildings in Beverley that have been recorded in detail. Nos 55-56

Saturday Market retained elements of a two-storeyed jettied timber-framed structure of probable 16th century date, equivalent to the width of two medieval burgage plots and c.6m deep back from the street frontage (Dennison 1998). An assessment of a timber-framed building at no. 15 Flemingate suggests it is probably of late 15th century date, although in this example it was a jettied gable which faced the street frontage (Richardson, Neave & Dennison 2008). Otherwise, it is generally noted that timber-framing was the standard constructional technique in Beverley until the close of the 16th century, replaced almost entirely by brick by the last quarter of the 17th century (Miller *et al* 1982, 59-62).

*Dating the framing at nos 32 to 36*

- 6.9 The largest area of surviving timber-framing within the surveyed building, the party wall between nos 32 and 34, is characterised by a two-storey post and rails, studs spaced at 0.60m centres and curved downbraces, with an infill of thin bricks, laid flat, rather than on edge; there was an aisle or outshot to the rear (see figure 5). The width of the surviving complete 'panel' of framing at first floor level, together with the chalk footings exposed on the ground floor, indicates that the first floor was jettied out c.0.50m beyond (i.e. west of) the ground floor frontage. The depth of the main body of the building represented by the framing was c.6m (8.50m including the rear aisle/outshot).
- 6.10 The use of a two-storey post is typical for timber-framed buildings recorded within central York (RCHME 1981, lxii) and it was probably once also typical of timber-framing within Beverley; the RCHME note that a relatively smooth taper to the jowled head of a post, as seen in the wall between nos 32 and 34, may be indicative of a later 16th century date (RCHME 1981, lxii). According to Pevsner and Neave, the 0.60m spacing of the studs is typical of 15th century buildings surviving in York, while the broad curving braces are unlike those used in 17th century buildings in the same city (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 48-49); the RCHME and Hall illustrate a number of examples of buildings with downward braces in central York of mid to late 16th century date (RCHME 1981, lxiv; Hall 2001, 87). Therefore, while the framing in the party wall between nos 32 and 34 shares some characteristics with the presumed late medieval no. 49 North Bar Within on the opposite side of the street, it perhaps more broadly resembles that recorded within mid to late 16th century buildings elsewhere in the region.
- 6.11 Structural evidence demonstrates that timbers similar to those within the party wall described above are likely to be preserved in the south wall of no. 32, especially given that it lies on a partition between two burgage plots. There is also good reason to believe that the framing on the north side of no. 32, running between these two party walls, is contemporary. With the exception of a possible downward brace at the north end, this framing is characterised by the use of upward braces, as opposed to the downward braces of the party walls. Such differences in the distribution of downward and upward braces are not necessarily indicative of different phases, but they may represent different constructional techniques; in medieval York, downward braces are associated with jettied walls while upward braces correspond with unjettied walls (RCHME 1981, lxiii; Pevsner & Neave 1995, 49). Interestingly, Harrison and Hutton also note that downward braces appear to be an urban phenomenon in North Yorkshire's medieval buildings, being recorded in York and Ripon, but are very unusual in a rural context (Harrison & Hutton 1984, 124).
- 6.12 However, the oak two-storey post within this framing on the north side of no. 32 is neatly jointed to the softwood north-south aligned moulded beam on the first floor,

which is in turn pegged to the east principal rafter of the roof truss over. Miller *et al* state that the beams in nos 34 to 36 have quarter-round mouldings, typical of the 16th and 17th centuries (Miller *et al* 1982, 63). Whether this is a mistaken reference to the beams and joists in no. 32 (which have ogee and ovolo rather than quarter-round mouldings), or to similar features which once existed in nos 34-36 but have since been removed, is not known. Such mouldings are used over a wide chronological period, but the possible early paint scheme exposed on the beams is arguably more reminiscent of later 16th century practice, a modest example of the importance attached to painted walls and ceiling during this period (Mowl 1993, 81). Softwood was also being used locally in Beverley during the late 16th century, and its use here does not necessarily imply a later date (David Neave, *pers. comm.*).

6.13 The party wall between nos 32 and 34 has clearly been subject to some alteration. Both doorways on the ground floor are later insertions, while the ground floor framing of the aisle/outshot is also a later infilling, suggesting that the structure was once open. This contrasts with the doorways, the insertions of which suggests that nos 32 and 34 were two separate properties at the time when the timber-framed wall was built. It is possible that the aisle/outshot housed a staircase, especially given the relatively small size of the main body of no. 32. The upper part of the roof has also been altered, perhaps in several different phases. The brick infill between the attic studs appears to be of two separate phases, while the rail to which they rise is partly formed by a collar, very similar to that in the surviving roof truss in the south room [A3], although it is not clear if it originated here; the party wall preserves no evidence for the form of any alternative roof structure, such as a crown-post roof. Above the collar, there is even later framing using bricks set on edge, which appears to date to the late 18th century (see below). Finally, the two sawn-off timbers visible in the party wall from within no. 32 appear to have once run further south, and are set at a slightly higher level than the moulded floor beams. The larger central one in particular could once have formed the spine of an earlier floor within no. 32, which was then replaced by the existing moulded timbers, although the latter could be contemporary with the party wall of nos 32 and 34 (see below).

6.14 On balance, it is considered most likely that the timber-framing of the party walls of no. 32 is earlier rather than later, perhaps mid 16th century, although it is acknowledged that this is not certain. The isolated scarfed post within no. 36 forms an interesting comparison. Along with the substantial east-west aligned timber carried on the modern brick arch between rooms GF1 and GF2, it could also be a remnant of an early party wall between nos 34 and 36. However, the upward brace from the post is in contrast to the downward braces used in the party walls of no. 32, while the timber carried on the modern brick arch has been turned and has mortices for studs in one face only. This could suggest that these timbers are of a different phase, or that this end of the building had a different spatial organisation to the south end. Nevertheless, the oak used in the timbers within no. 36 is, like all the other exposed within the site, characterised by its fast growth and a high number of knots; the same type of wood is also used in the re-used wall plate running along the west side of the attic. This might denote that the oaks were hedge trees or that they were from a managed woodland, and it also shows that relatively few large pieces of timber were needed to construct framing like that surviving within nos 32 to 36 but rather a much greater number of small to medium sized timbers (Ian Tyers, Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd., *pers. comm.*). The obvious source for such timber in the late medieval period would be the Beverley Westwood, although there were also large managed woodlands around Cottingham. However, structural timber for houses was sometimes transported for

considerable distances, for example a house built in 1582-83 for the Dean and Chapter of York at Bishop Burton sourced its timber from Thorpe Underwood, some ten miles to the north-west of York (Kaner 1994, 16).

- 6.15 The moulded softwood beams within no. 32 may also date to the later 16th century and, if this is the case, they might be contemporary with the party wall between nos 32 and 34, although this would then indicate a deliberate use of softwood for decorative floor frames and hardwood for the timber-framed walls. It would also imply that the truss in the attic room [A3] is of 16th century date as well (see below). Alternatively, and as has been already noted, the sawn-off timbers within the party wall could indicate an earlier floor that has been removed. In this scenario, the softwood floor frames would have replaced this, and would have been neatly jointed into the earlier frame.

*The late medieval/early post-medieval layout of nos 32-36*

- 6.16 Whatever date one places on the surviving timber-framing, the form and position of these elements, together with their relationship to medieval burgage plots on this side of North Bar Within, suggest that nos 32 to 36 formed three separate units in the later medieval/early post-medieval period. They were most probably all two storey timber-framed buildings, with first floors jettied out over the ground floor and apparently with a single room to each floor; all three buildings may also have been equipped with a rear aisle/outshot, housed beneath a catslide roof, perhaps containing a staircase. A firehood was once present against the south wall of no. 32, and it may be that the brick and chalk structure (029) exposed against the south wall of no. 34 also represents the remains of the brick base of a firehood, which rose up the wall as a plastered timber-framed structure; unfortunately, as very little stripping-out was undertaken here, any evidence which might have confirmed this was not revealed. It is also possible that the shallow brickwork with the herringbone courses at the base, visible at the west end of passage G3, represents the remains of an early flue. The bricks and mortar here are quite unlike any others recorded within the building, and remain very similar all the way up to the attic, where the shape of the upper part of the flue suggests that it may once have formed part of a lower roof line, projecting beyond the ridge as an external stack.
- 6.17 Little evidence for any late medieval or early post-medieval floor surfaces was uncovered during the internal below-ground works, with the possible exception of the small area of cobbling (031) seen within no. 34 [GF2] which was laid on a dark brown clayey silt (017). This clayey silt was the lowest surface examined during the watching brief, and it extended across the whole floor area of nos 34 and 36. It is likely that this represents a floor level, possibly late medieval or early post-medieval in date. A compacted mid-brown sandy silt (036) may also have formed a similar floor surface in no. 32 [GF7]; in addition to a small quantity of unstratified late medieval pottery, this area also contained an *in-situ* hearth/oven base (033) made from a disused mill stone which, by comparison with other examples from Beverley, is likely to be late medieval/early post-medieval in date. If these two surfaces do represent floor levels of this date, it suggests that the floors were set some 0.30m to 0.40m below current pavement level.
- 6.18 Access to these three properties was presumably through the frontages, although there may have been separate access to the rear of the tenements via an angled back lane (the present Coombs Lane). It is almost certain that the passage between nos 34 and 36 did not exist during this period, but that between nos 36

and 38 may have done, as a result of one (no. 38) being in the ownership of St Mary's church but the other not.

- 6.19 In the absence of further documentary research, one can only speculate what the three properties were used for. The survey has uncovered no convincing evidence to suggest they were used as shops during the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, although this cannot be entirely discounted. However, the relatively wide frontage widths when compared to other more commercial parts of the town, such as the market places, and the lack of evidence for any sub-division resulting from commercial pressures commonly seen in other medieval market towns (Grenville 1997, 162), suggests that a domestic use is more likely.
- 6.20 There is similarly no evidence that pressure of space caused houses on the plots here to be turned through 90 degrees and to have a gabled end facing onto the street with a hall to the rear, as seen at no. 15 Flemingate and in Low Petergate, York (Richardson, Neave & Dennison 2008; Grenville 1997, 165-168). Indeed, the exact opposite appears to have been the case at nos 32 to 36 North Bar Within, with the properties running parallel to the street. Although few examples have been found (as yet) in Beverley, there are several surviving examples of ranges running parallel to the street in York. One of the earliest is Lady Row in Goodramgate, a row of single cell houses, accurately dated to 1316, running parallel to the street frontage and with jettied first floors, possibly built speculatively for rent. They reflected the need for lower status housing as population levels in the city grew, although, as Grenville points out, they and other similar rows are unlikely to reflect the bottom end of available urban housing (Grenville 1997, 190-193; Hall 2001, 81-83). There was a presumption that the ground floors had been used as shops with accommodation over, but there was no convincing evidence to support this. Such ranges along street frontages continued to be built throughout the 16th century and into the 17th century within the central area of York (RCHME 1981, lx).
- 6.21 It is also interesting to speculate what influence the reconstruction of the North Bar in brick at the beginning of the 15th century had on the usage and development of nos 32 to 36. As Grenville has noted, structures such as the North Bar not only form entry/exit points to towns, but also created areas where people have to wait, which may sometimes have created 'unofficial' marketplaces (Grenville 1997, 159). Did the re-building of the North Bar change the character of this part of North Bar Within, leading to the redevelopment of nos 32 to 36, and might the proximity to traffic in and out of the medieval town in fact strengthen the case that the ground floors did once function as shops?

### **Early Post-Medieval to the end of the 17th Century**

- 6.22 As has already been partly discussed above, both the ground and first floors of no. 32 preserve a grid of moulded softwood floor beams and joists. The main beam over the first floor is clearly pegged to the two-storey oak post here, and it essentially forms the tie-beam of the truss in the attic room [A3], which is of principal rafter and collar form with the purlins clasped between the two. Roof trusses of this type occur in later 16th and early 17th century buildings in the region (RCHME 1981, lxxxi). Pevsner and Neave suggest that from the early 17th century simple trusses of principal rafters supporting tenoned butt purlins had become the norm (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 50); however, the clasped purlin and collar form still persisted, and at least one example dating to the mid 18th century has been recorded in Cottingham (Dennison, Mackay & Richardson, in prep.), while

elsewhere such roofs were very common into the 19th century (Harris 1978, 65; Birdsall 2000, 13).

- 6.23 It is therefore possible that the roof truss is contemporary with the moulded softwood ceiling structure visible over the first floor of no. 32, and could date from the later 16th century. The collar buried in the south wall of the attic room [A3] suggests that the roof structure of the Royal Standard pub may preserve evidence of a roof that is contemporary with the truss surviving within no. 32. Alternatively, if the moulded softwood structure is a later insertion, the truss is likely to be the same. Given the re-fronting of the building in 1736, one can only speculate whether the timber-framed frontage was remodelled at the same time, but it may be significant that, as late as the 1920s, the eaves of the west elevation of no. 32 were set somewhat higher than those of nos 34 and 36, perhaps reflecting an earlier raising.
- 6.24 The earlier firehood against the south wall of no. 32 may have been dismantled during the 17th century as part of this refurbishment, and replaced by a brick structure, perhaps represented by the brick fireplace base (034) exposed in this area. Based on the curve of the head and the form of the chamfering, the large ground floor fireplace (in GF2) in no. 34 might also be tentatively dated to the mid to late 17th century, replacing a firehood formerly positioned against the south wall. Such a date would have interesting implications when combined with the documentary evidence for the occupation of nos 32-36 in this period. The site was owned by Thomas Johnson in 1672, who paid tax on a house with four hearths here. If during this period there was one hearth in no. 32, one or more in no. 34 and another in no. 36 which has since been removed by later alterations, might the site have been used as a single house in the late 17th century? The large fireplace in room GF2 of no. 34 could be seen as heating a floored-over hall or housebody, perhaps with a service area to the rear, while the moulded timbers in no. 32 might denote use as parlours or chambers. The kitchen and main service areas would then need to have been located somewhere in no. 36, although there is no surviving evidence for this. The ground floor doorways inserted into the timber-framed party wall of nos 32 and 34 might belong to this period, and have been created to allow easier circulation between two formerly separate properties.

### **The Later Post-Medieval Period: The 18th century to the Present Day**

#### *The 1736 refronting*

- 6.25 The re-fronting of nos 32 to 36 by Peter Duke in brick in 1736 clearly had a major impact on the building. While the new front wall was set in a similar position to the old timber-framed one, the jettied first floor was substantially cut back, perhaps by as much as 0.5m, causing the moulded beam/joists to the first floor of no. 32 to lose their west ends; similar cutting back of jetties has been recorded in other 18th century alterations to timber-framed buildings in central York (RCHME 1981, ixi). The re-used fragment of fascia board or bressumer discovered during alterations to the attic, if it comes from the site, indicates that the street frontage was originally at least partly decorated, and one might speculate as to what else was removed in 1736. It is possible that the sash window with the thick ovolo glazing bars lighting the first floor of no. 34 is one of the original 1736 windows. If so, it is interesting to note that the sill is set somewhat lower than the two blocked windows visible in the first floor of no. 32, which probably also date to 1736. Such discrepancies suggest that the west elevation of nos 32 to 36 may not have been of uniform appearance even after the re-fronting, probably as a result of having to accommodate features



such as changes in floor level resulting from earlier alterations, including those undertaken during the 17th century.

- 6.26 It is likely that the rear of the building remained far less tidy than the front, and it is possible that exposed timber-framing survived for some time after 1736; at Oakwell Hall in Birstall (West Yorkshire) for example, one of the reasons put forward to explain discrepancies in the external stonework was that, for reasons of economy, parts of the building's rear remained as exposed timber-framing while the more visible parts were built in stone (Dennison & Richardson 2005). The timber-framed rear aisle/outshot visible in the north wall of no. 32 might have been raised to a full two storeys in brick at this date (forming rooms GF6 and 1F7) but it was altered again in the later 18th century (see below); however, it may have continued to house a staircase as it could have done in earlier periods. It presumably continued to the north to the rear of nos 34 and 36, but any structural evidence here has since been removed by 20th century alterations. To the south, the structure attached to the rear of rooms GF7 and 1F6 is, from map evidence, a later infill, being built some time after the mid 19th century, although the shadow of a lean-to on the south wall of room GF7 shows that it replaced an earlier structure which may have in turn been perpetuating an early aisle/outshot.
- 6.27 It is likely that the 1736 refronting was accompanied by significant alterations to the interior of the building. It is possible that the passage between nos 34 and 36 belongs to this period. Hobson suggests, based on what appear to be sawn-off floorboards on the south side of the passage between nos 36 and 38 North Bar Within, that the floor level within no. 36 was once set at a slightly lower level (Jonathan Hobson, project architect, *pers. comm.*). While the wood in the passage might not be sawn-off floorboards, it is set at approximately the same height as the first floor in no. 32 which is a 17th century structure, and therefore Hobson's suggestion may well be correct. The floor levels within nos 32 and 34 were raised, and the passage inserted at the same time. Evidence that the passage is a later insert is also supported by its relationship with the large fireplace on the east side of room GF2, whose appearance suggests that its north end was truncated by the construction of the passage (Jonathan Hobson, project architect, *pers. comm.*); documentary evidence additionally demonstrates that nos 34 and 36 formed two separately occupied houses throughout the 18th century. A change in internal floor level and the insertion of the passage might also explain why so little timber-framing survives to the north of no. 32, and indicate that it was removed at the same time as the 1736 re-fronting.
- 6.28 Beverley enjoyed a period of economic prosperity between c.1690-1740 (Miller *et al* 1982) and the re-fronting of nos 32 to 36 came at the end of this period. The re-fronting was one of a number of pieces of re-development undertaken by Duke on this part of North Bar Within. The end of tanning activity to the rear of nos 32-36 in the early 18th century also played an important part in this re-development, in that it allowed the area to obtain a more upmarket residential status.

#### *The later 18th and 19th centuries*

- 6.29 In the late 18th century, the staircase [1F5] was installed on the first floor of no. 32, giving access to the attic space above. The stud wall on the south side of the staircase is set across one of the blocked first floor windows which are visible externally, and so it is likely that the window openings were created at the same time, although the surviving frames are later. Similar studwork with an infill of bricks set on edge survives on the south side of room 1F7 in no. 32, and also at the very top of the timber-framed party wall between nos 32 and 34. It is therefore

assumed that these alterations were undertaken at the same time as the staircase was installed. The staircase may have allowed access to the attic area of no. 32 for the first time, and it is possible that the dormers were contemporary creations to allow occupation of the attic. Modern alterations have removed any evidence for historic access points to the attic from within nos 34 and 36, although they may always have been accessed from no. 32. By c.1800, both the ground floors of nos 34 and 36 were given over to shop use, whereas in no. 32 this does not seem to have taken place till after the mid 19th century.

- 6.30 Shortly after these alterations were being made to the interior of the building, other changes were taking place in the rear yard. In c.1827, a range of dwellings had been erected to the rear of no. 36, facing into Hobson's Yard; no known detailed images of these exist, but they were probably of similar form to the empty cottages still standing to the rear of no. 38 North Bar Within. These were not accessible during the survey work but the interiors are believed to be broadly 18th century in character (Jonathan Hobson, project architect, *pers. comm.*). Similar dwellings existed at the east end of the rear yard, on the site subsequently occupied by Building G, facing into what was then known as Coomb's Yard; these were built at some point after 1813. The blocked first floor doorway in the rear elevation of no. 36 suggests that there was once some access at this level between it and the dwellings on the north side of Hobson's Yard.

#### *The 20th century*

- 6.31 The site would have been subject to piecemeal change throughout the 20th century but two particular events had an especial impact. There was a marked change in use from residential to commercial in the rear yard area during the early 20th century, with the demolition of the dwellings facing into Coomb's Yard taking place after c.1920; those in Hobson's Yard appear to have survived a little longer. The light industrial buildings which replaced them, such as Building G, even in their derelict state, were interesting examples of increasingly rare surviving pockets of such structures within Beverley. Further survey work to either side of the site, including the similar buildings to the rear of the Royal Standard and the earlier cottages at no. 38 North Bar Within would provide additional information on an element of the historic townscape which has now almost disappeared.
- 6.32 Internally, the alterations undertaken in the early 1980s, apparently subject to no detailed archaeological recording, almost certainly removed surviving elements of the timber-framing that would have helped in the understanding of the development of the building. This is particularly the case with the first floor flat created in nos 34 to 36, where very few visible features of historic interest survived.

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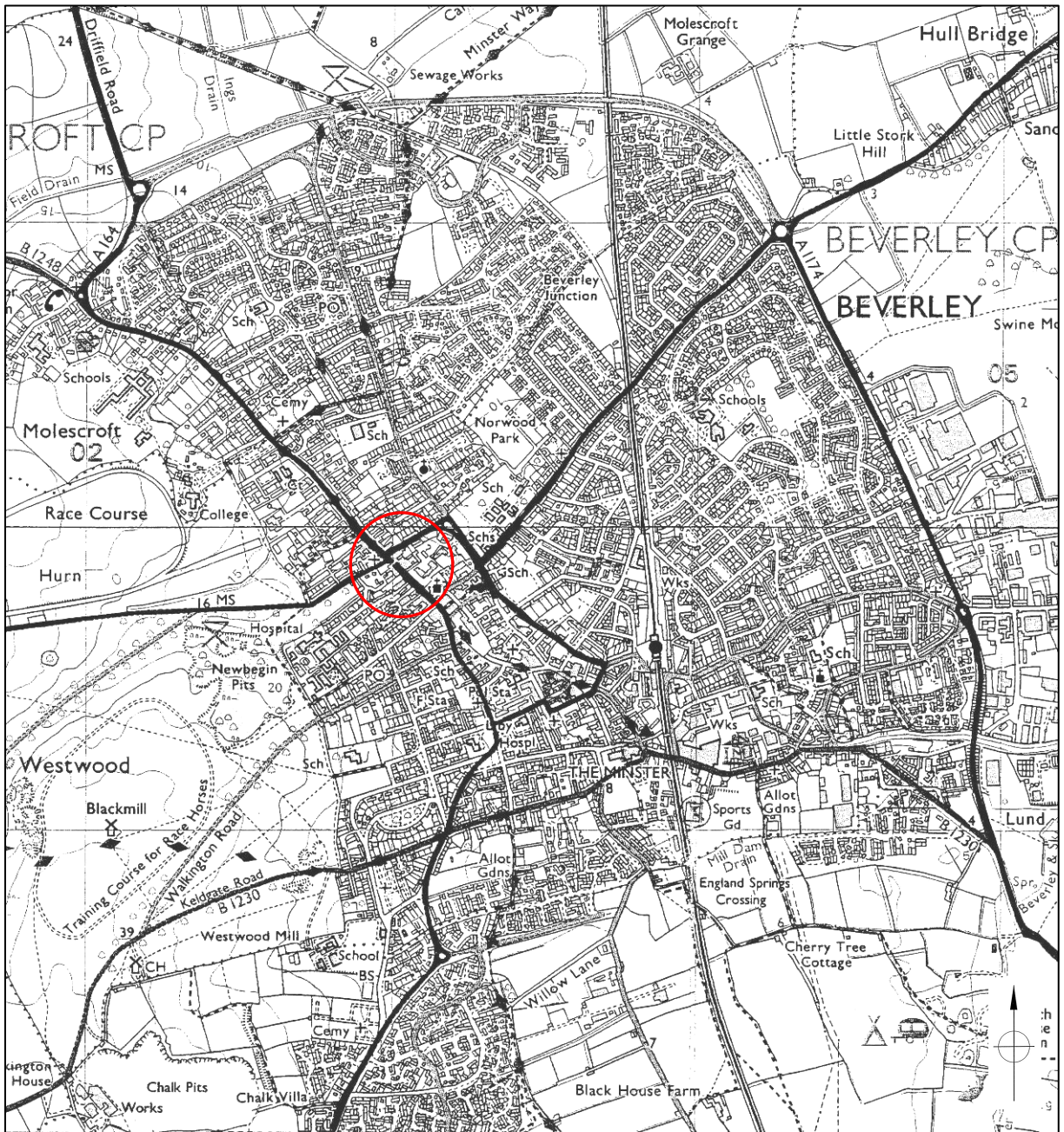
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## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

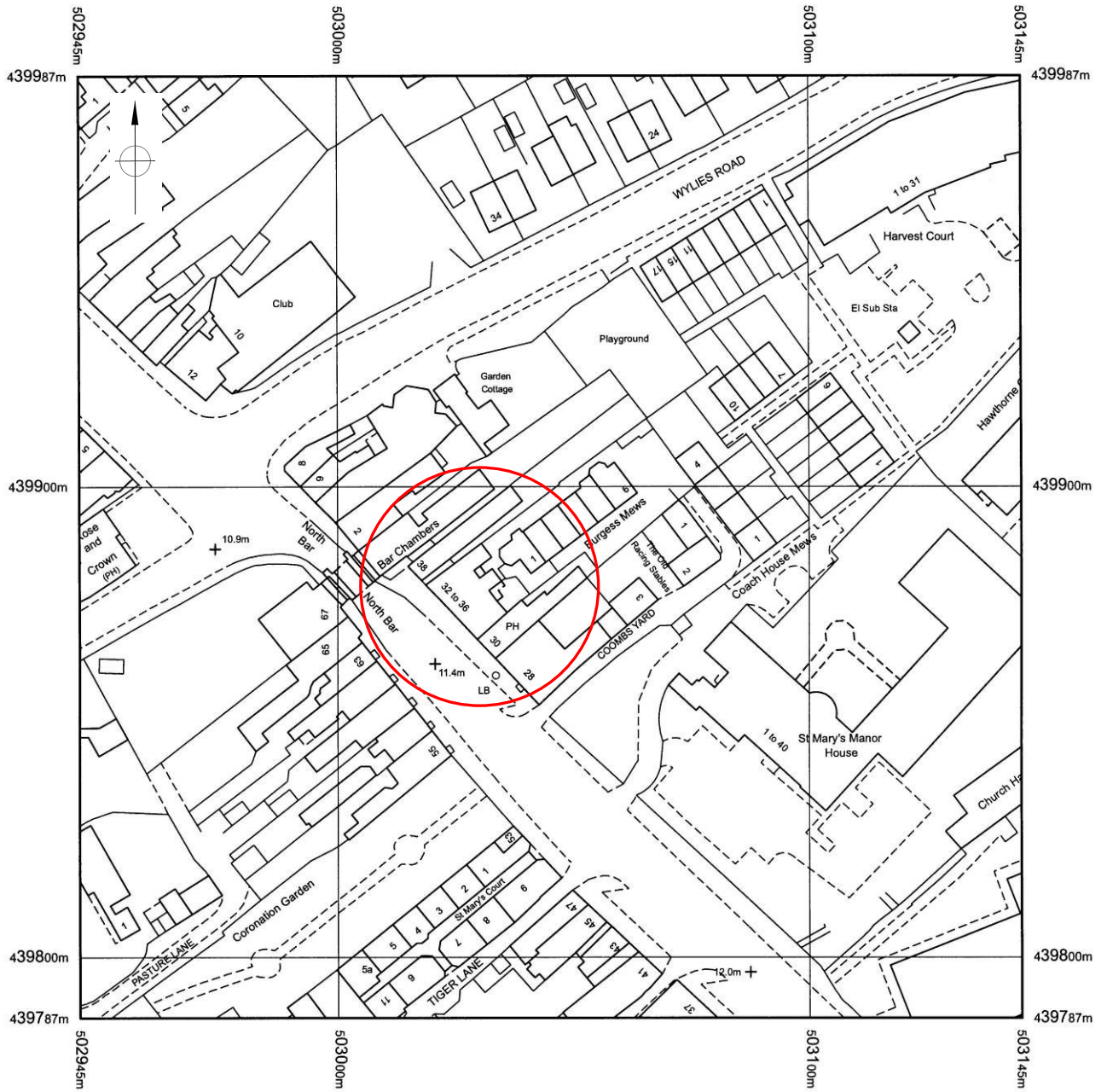
- 8.1 The architectural and archaeological recording at nos 32-36 North Bar Within was commissioned by Ray Turner, through Ingleby and Hobson architects. EDAS would like to thank Ray Turner (client), Jonathan Hobson (project architect) and John Thompson Developments Ltd (contractors) for their co-operation in carrying out the architectural and archaeological investigations.
- 8.2 The on-site building recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson and Richard Lamb, and the subsequent watching brief was done by Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison. The historical research into the building and site was undertaken by Dr Susan Neave. Stephen Haigh took the black and white medium format photographs and Ian Tyers, of Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd., provided information on the timber within the timber-frame. Peter Didsbury (pottery specialist) and Lisa Wastling (finds specialist) provided details of the various artefacts recovered from the watching brief work. The site photographs were taken by Ed Dennison and Shaun Richardson, and Steven Haigh took the black and white medium format shots. The draft of this report benefited greatly from comments and additions made by Drs David and Susan Neave.
- 8.3 Shaun Richardson produced the site archive and the draft report, and the final report was produced by Ed Dennison of EDAS, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



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EDAS		FIGURE	1

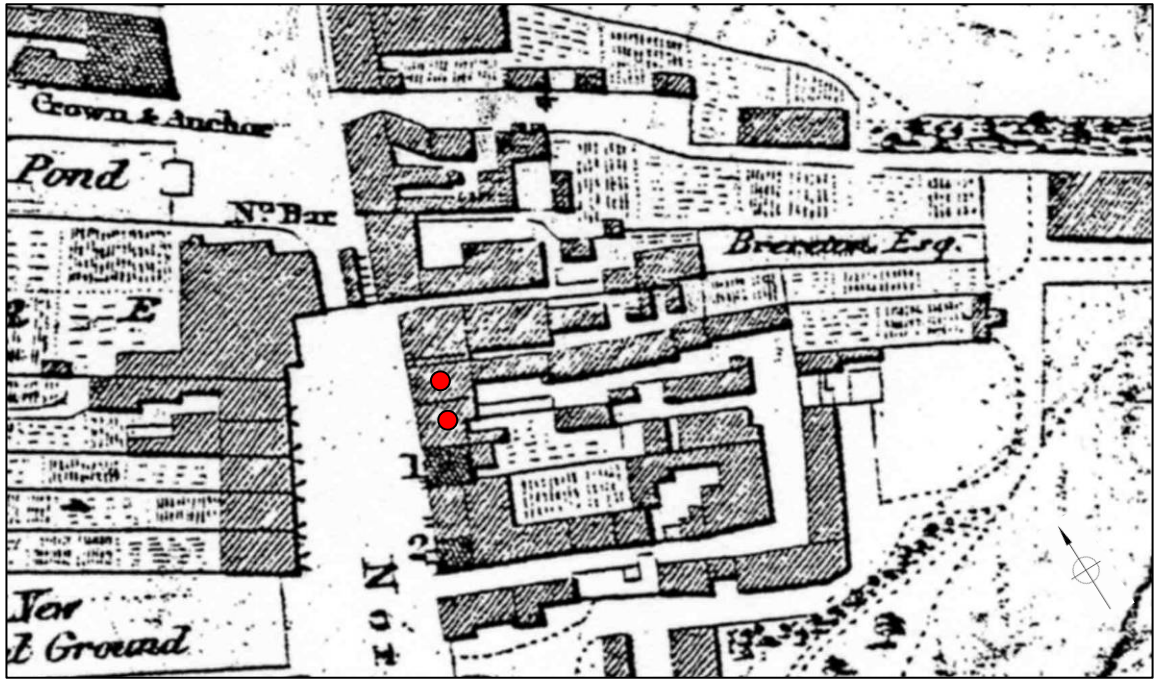




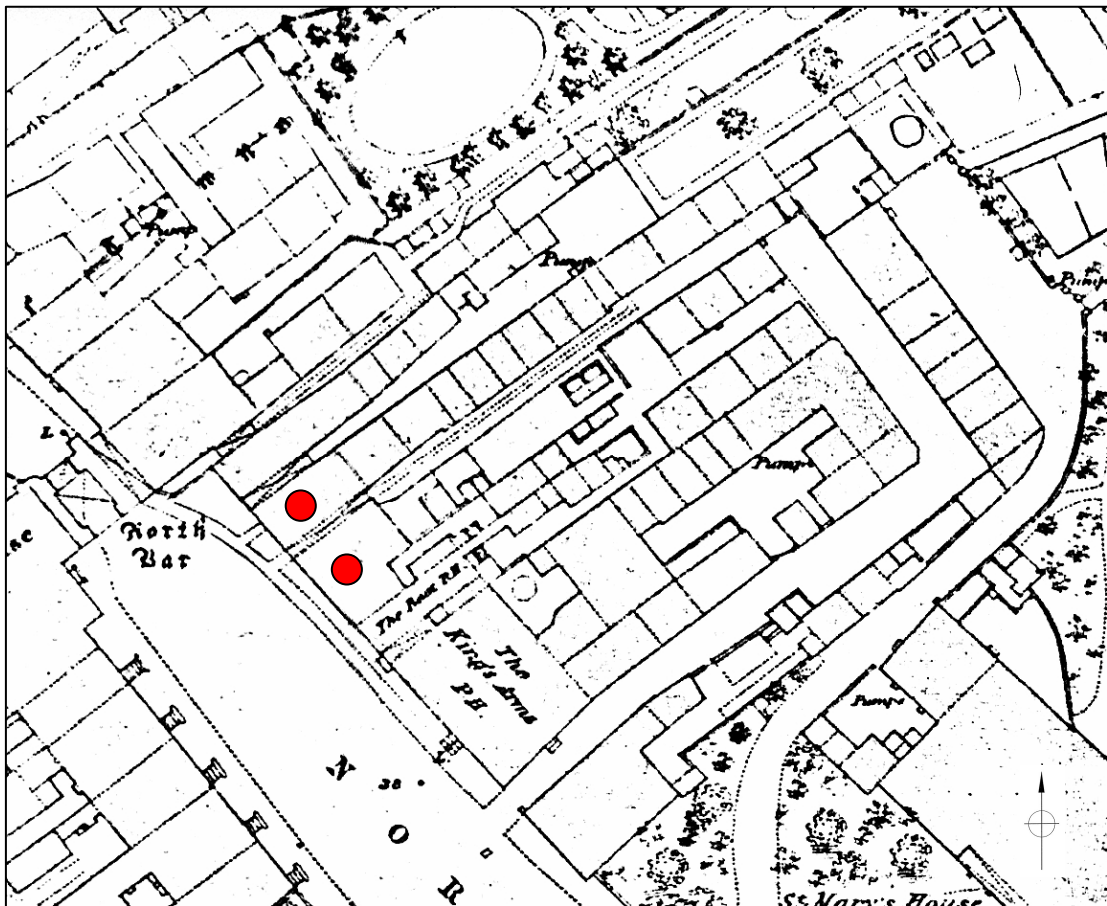
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SITE LOCATION			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	FEB 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	2






Extract from Wood's plan of Beverley, 1828 (Building 1 is the Turf Inn).

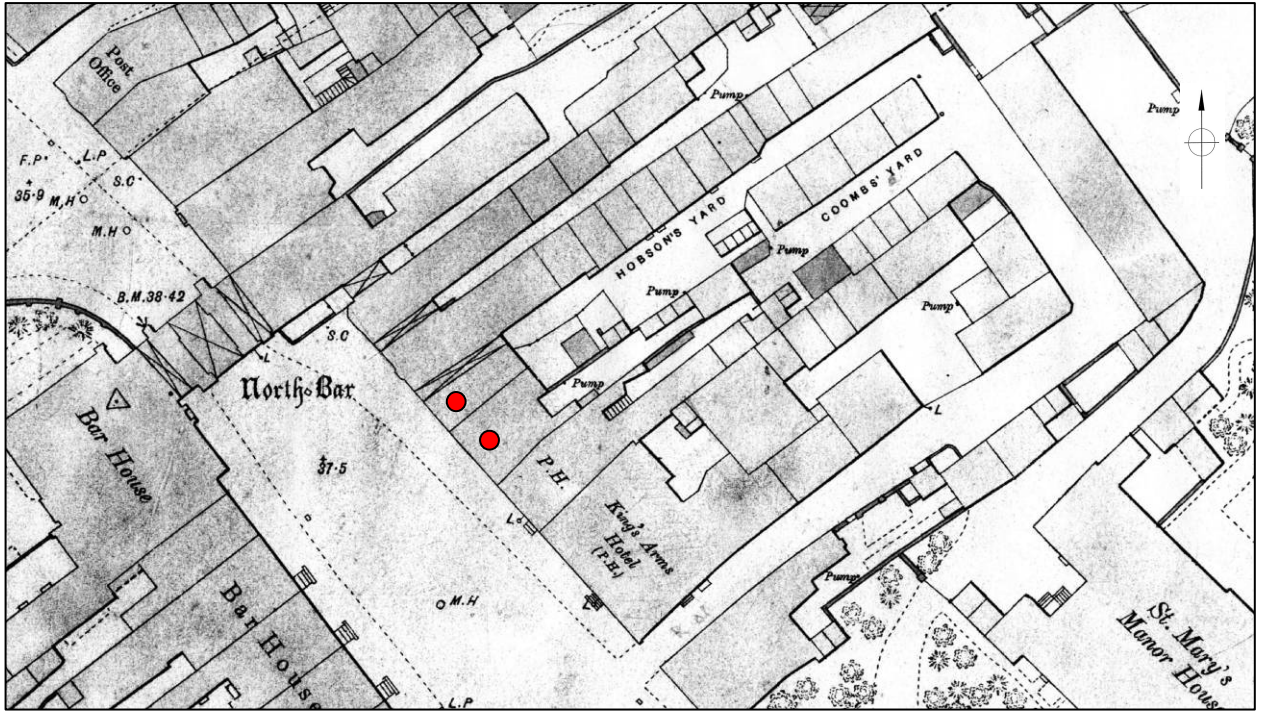


Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:1056 plan (sheet 4 - 1854) (the surveyor has mistakenly shown nos. 32 and 34 as one property).

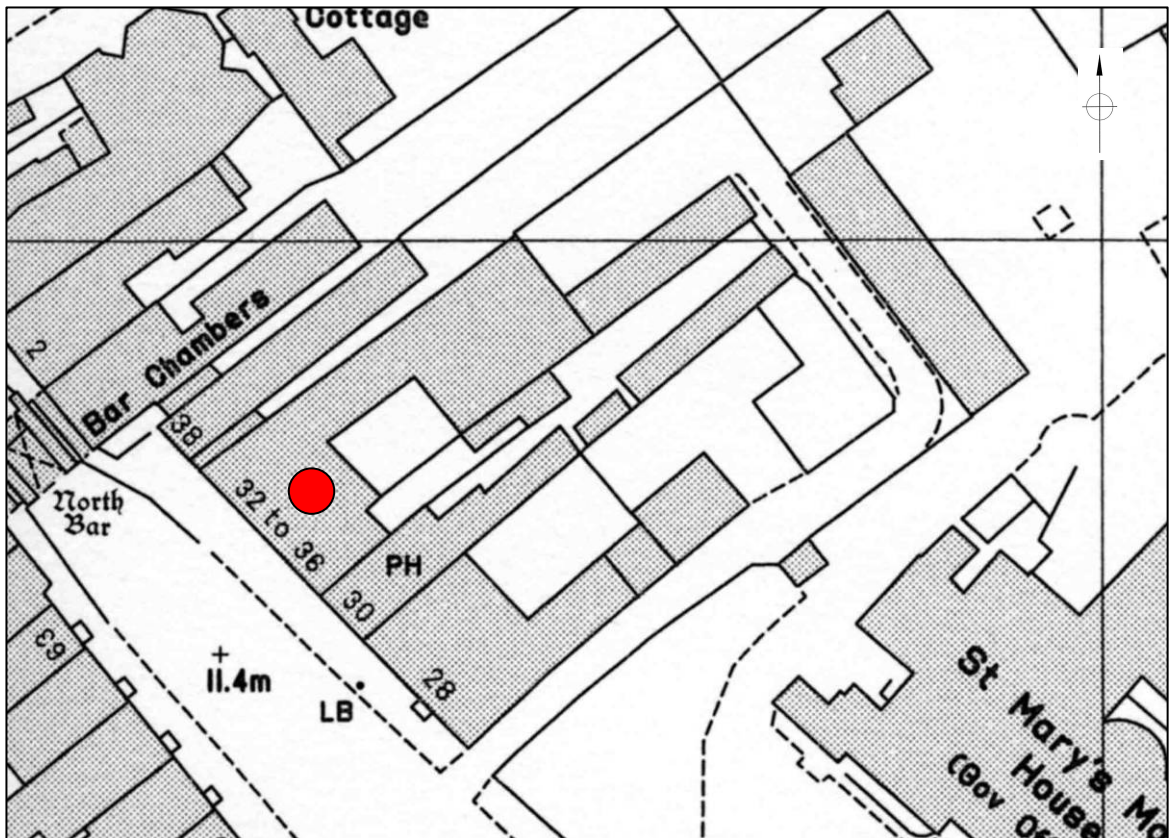
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EDAS		FIGURE	
		3	






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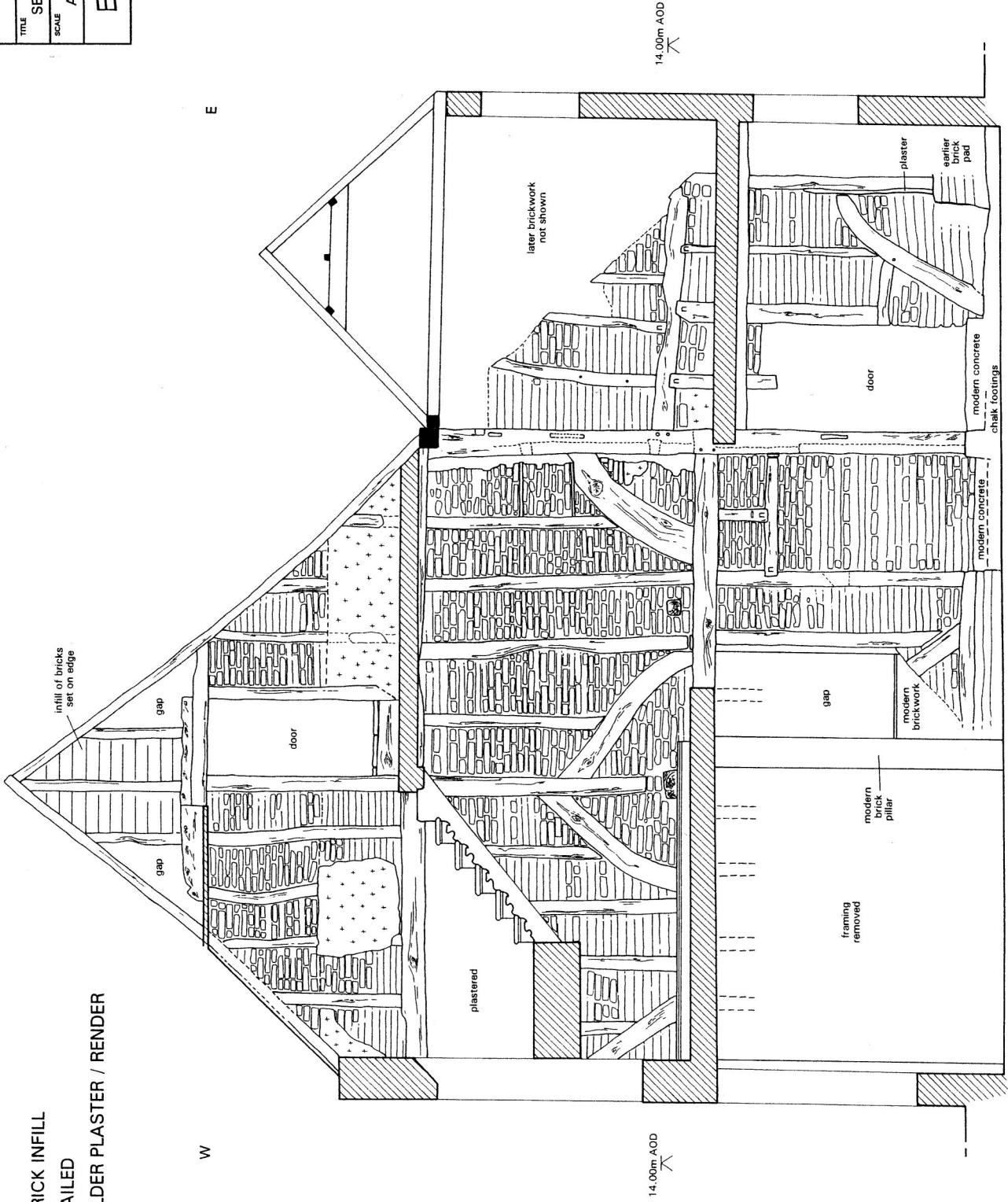
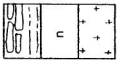
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EDAS		FIGURE	4

PROJECT	32-36 NORTH BAR WITHIN		
TITLE	SECTION SHOWING TIMBE FRAMING		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	FEB 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	5

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 NAILED  
 OLDER PLASTER / RENDER



W

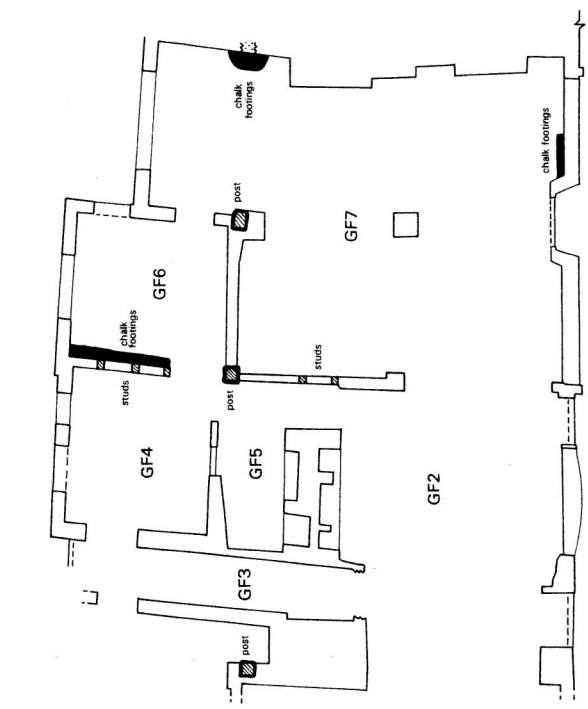
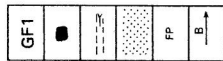
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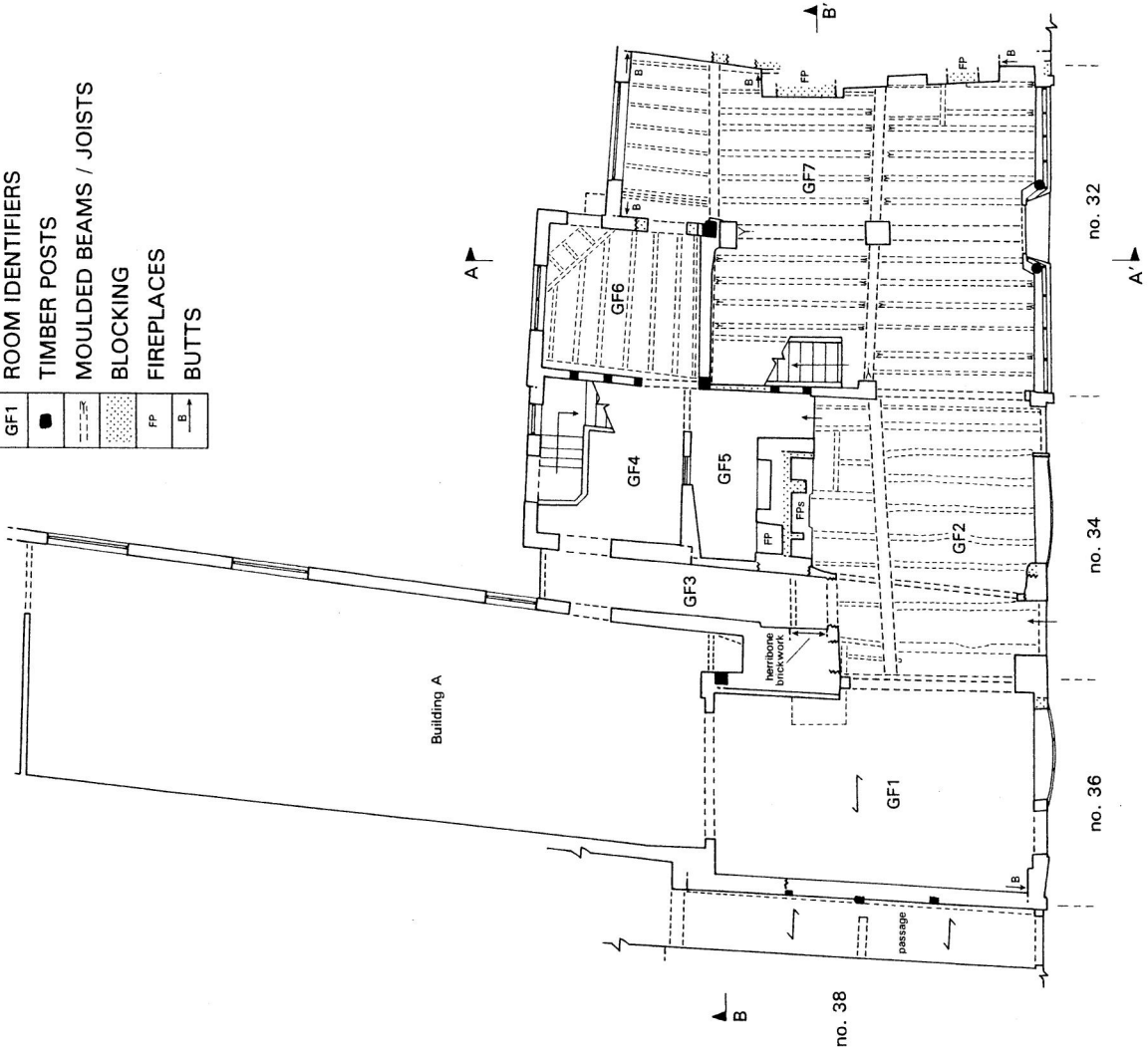
14.00m AOD

0 3m

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- TIMBER POSTS
- MOULDED BEAMS / JOISTS
- BLOCKING
- FIREPLACES
- BUTTS



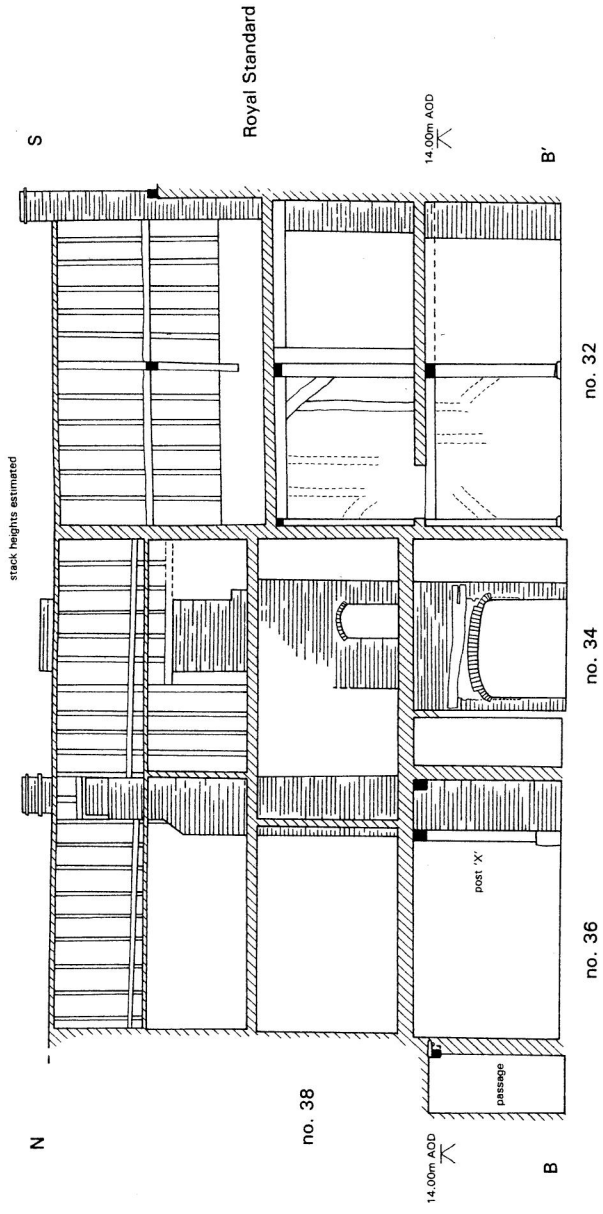
Simplified ground floor plan showing timber frame and chalk footings



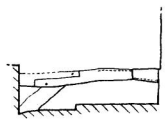
Ground floor plan



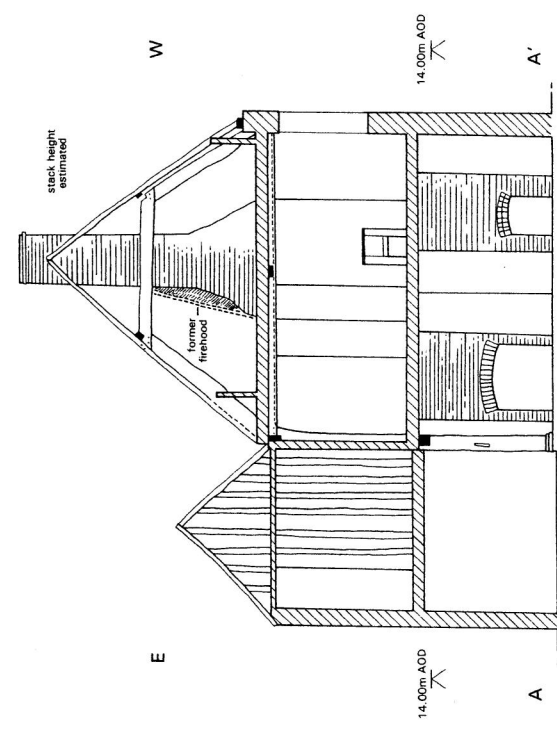
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TITLE	GROUND FLOOR PLAN		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	FEB 2011
	EDAS		FIGURE 6



South side of post 'X'  
in no. 36



Section B-B': Composite long section through nos 32-36



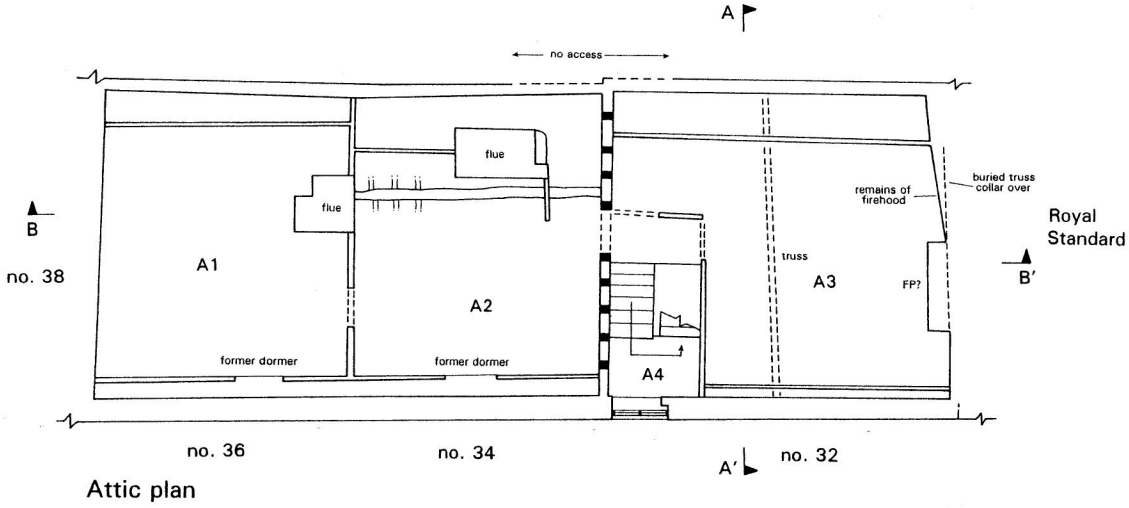
Section A-A': Cross section through no. 32



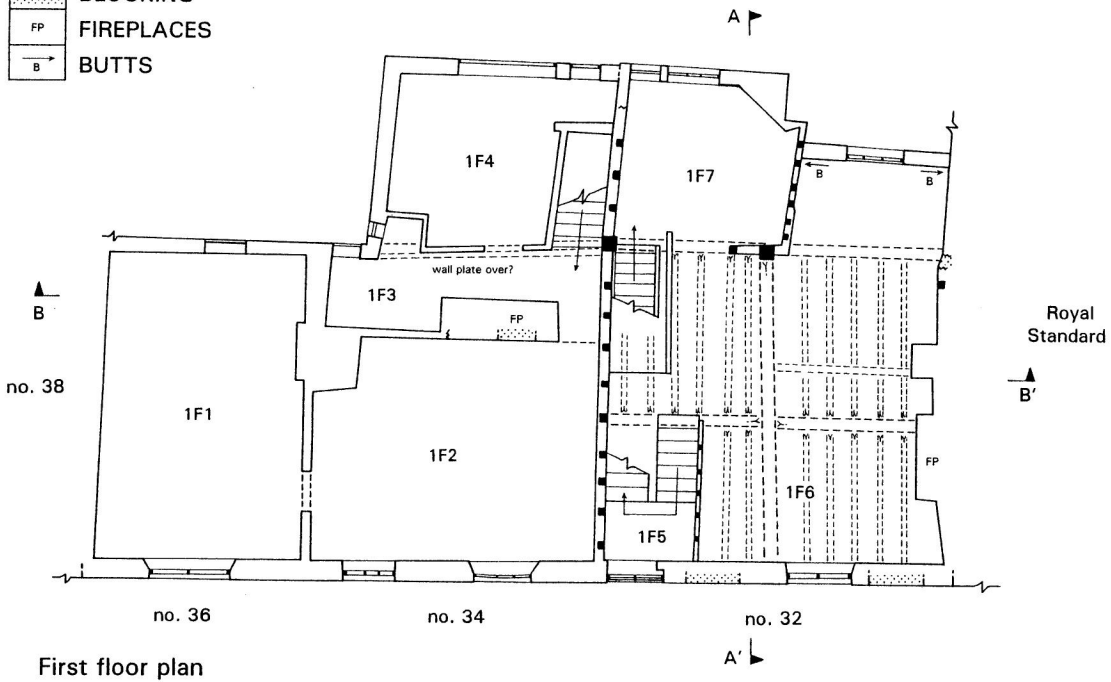
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	EDAS	FIGURE	7

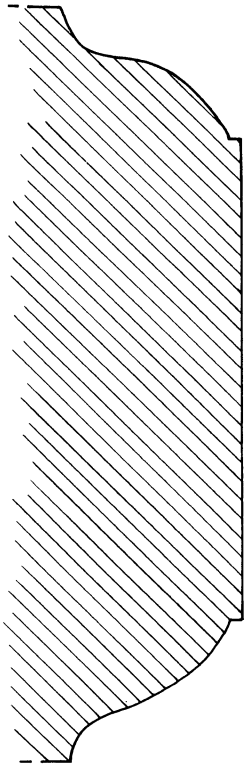


PROJECT		32-36 NORTH BAR WITHIN	
TITLE			
FIRST FLOOR AND ATTIC PLANS			
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	FEB 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	8



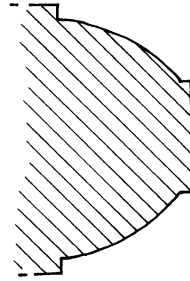
- 1F1 ROOM IDENTIFIERS
- POSTS / STUDS
- ▬▬▬▬ MOULDED BEAMS / JOISTS
- ▨ BLOCKING
- FP FIREPLACES
- BUTTS



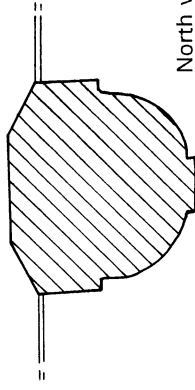


Profiles of moulded beams  
over rooms GF7 and 1F6 (no. 32)

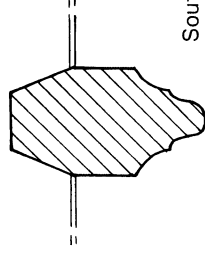
Profiles of moulded joists  
over rooms GF7 and 1F6 (no. 32)



0 100mm



North window



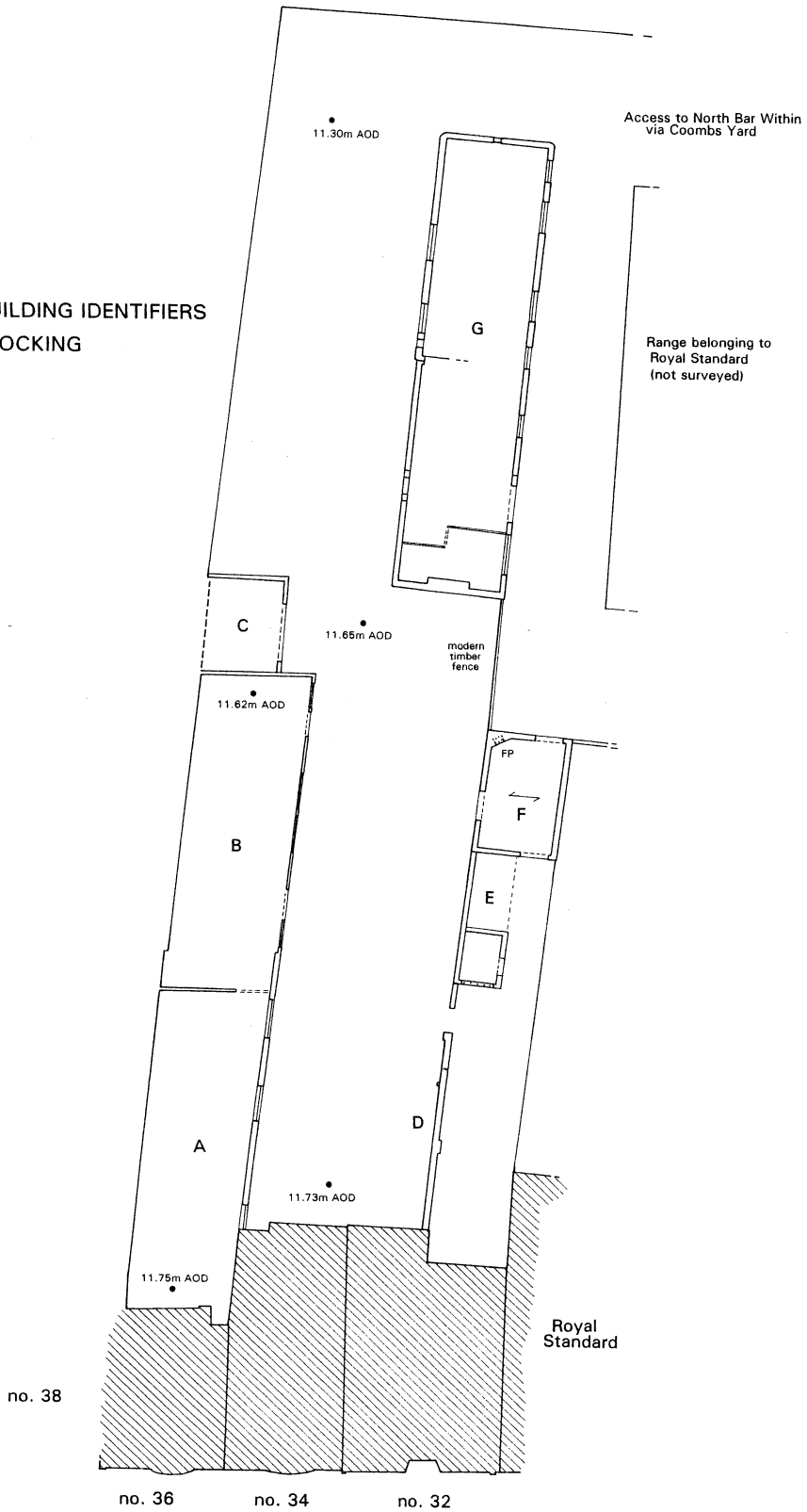
South window

Glazing bars to windows, room 1F2 (no. 34)

0 50mm

PROJECT	32-36 NORTH BAR WITHIN		
TITLE	MOULDINGS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	FEB 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	9

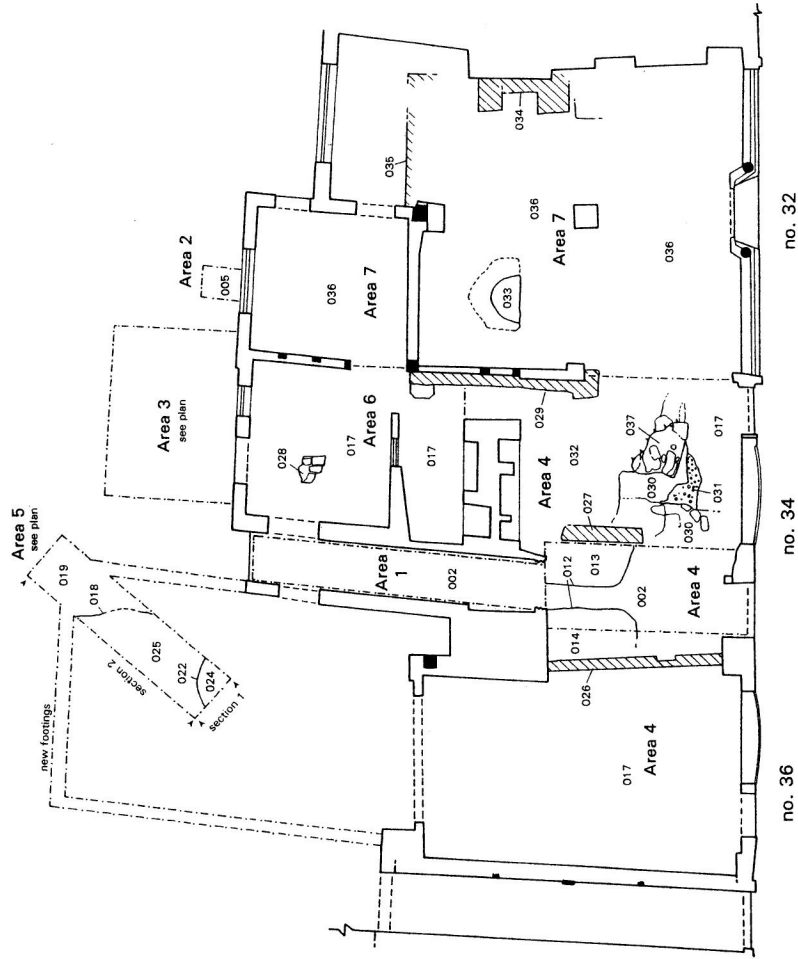
G BUILDING IDENTIFIERS  
 BLOCKING



0 10m

PROJECT		32-36 NORTH BAR WITHIN	
TITLE		STRUCTURES IN REAR YARD	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	FEB 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	10





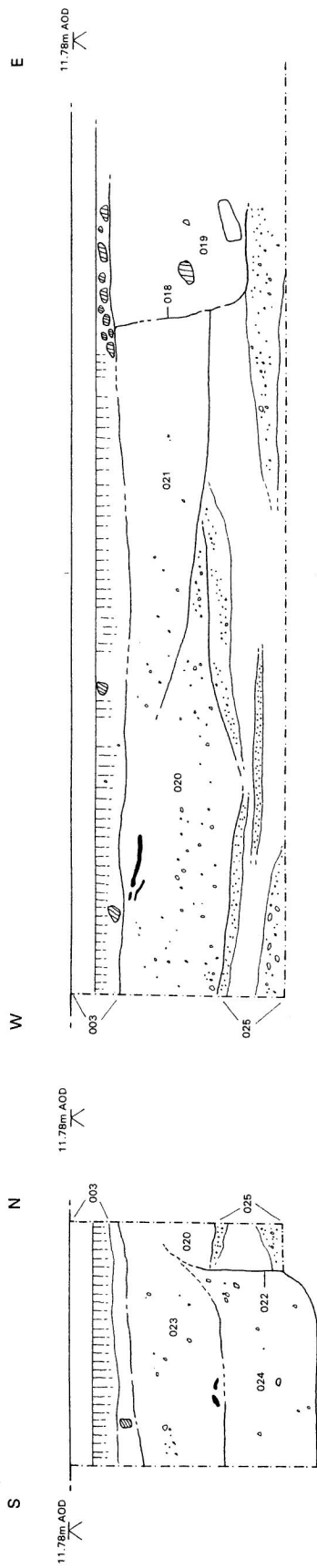
Ground floor plan showing archaeological features and areas of clearance

BRICK FOOTINGS



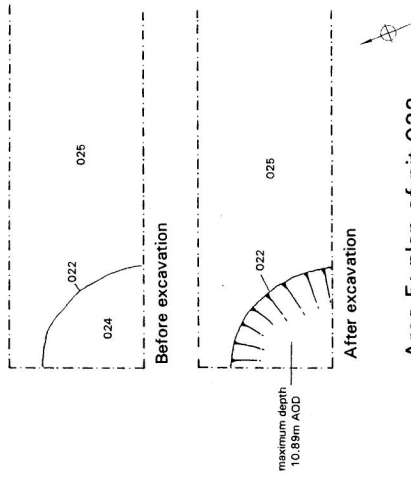
0 10m

PROJECT	32-36 NORTH BAR WITHIN		
TITLE	WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	FEB 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	11

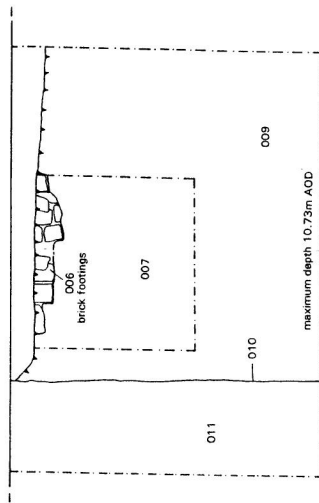


Section 1: west side of Area 5

Section 2: north side of Area 5



Area 5: plan of pit 022



Area 3: plan



PROJECT	32-36 NORTH BAR WITHIN
TITLE	WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE	FEB 2011
FIGURE	12



Plate 1: North Bar Within c.1913 (Markham 2001, 45).



Plate 2: North Bar Within, c.1927  
(provided by Ingleby & Hobson, from a private collection).





Plate 3: 'From Bar House Balcony' - view of nos. 32-38 North Bar Within, painted by Mary D Elwell in the early 1920's (Loncaster 2001, 67).



Plate 4: 'The Room on the Street' - view of no 32 North Bar Within, painted by Mary D Elwell in 1937 (Loncaster 2001, 32).





Plate 5: Nos. 32-36 North Bar Within, west (front) elevation, looking N (photo 30/19).



Plate 6: Nos. 32-36 North Bar Within, east (rear) elevation, looking W (photo 31/30).





Plate 7: Framing to north wall of room 1F6 when first exposed, looking N (photo 31/20).



Plate 8: Framing to north wall of room 1F6 fully exposed, looking N (photo 32/1).





Plate 9: View into 1F7 showing scar of former lean-to roof and posts to east wall of 1F6, looking N (photo 33/12).



Plate 10: Moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking W (photo 40/18).





Plate 11: Fireplace in east wall of GF2 when first exposed, looking N (photo 31/22).



Plate 12: Fireplace in east wall of GF2 when cleared out, looking N (photo 37/13).





Plate 13: South wall of A3 after stripping out, showing firehood, looking SE (photo 38/6).



Plate 14: North wall of GF6 showing chalk and brick footings under framing, looking N (photo 38/22).





Plate 15: Rear yard, prior to clearance, showing Buildings A to G, looking NE (photo 30/5).



Plate 16: North elevations of Buildings E and F, prior to demolition, looking SE (photo 43/13).





Plate 17: Area 5: pit (022) before excavation, looking NW (photo 10/7).



Plate 18: Area 7: *in situ* millstone (033), looking E (photo 14/18a).





Plate 19: Fragments of millstone from floor layer (017) in Area 4 (taken in bright sunlight to emphasise surface dressing).



Plate 20: Re-used moulded timber found in attic room A3.

## APPENDIX 1

## 32-36 NORTH BAR WITHIN, BEVERLEY: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

### 1) 35mm colour prints and medium format black/white prints

Film 1: 35mm colour prints 11th June 2007 (pre-conversion works)  
 Film 2: 35mm colour prints 11th June 2007 (pre-conversion works/during stripping out)  
 Film 3: 35mm colour prints 15th June 2007 (during stripping out)  
 Film 4: Medium format black & white prints 23rd July 2007 (pre-conversion works/during stripping out)  
 Film 5: Medium format black & white prints 23rd July 2007 (pre-conversion works/during stripping out)  
 Film 6: Medium format black & white prints 23rd July 2007 (pre-conversion works/during stripping out)  
 Film 7: Medium format black & white prints 23rd July 2007 (pre-conversion works/during stripping out)  
 Film 8: Medium format black & white prints 23rd July 2007 (pre-conversion works/during stripping out)  
 Film 9: 35mm colour prints 28th July 2007 (watching brief)  
 Film 10: 35mm colour prints 8th August 2007 (watching brief)  
 Film 11: 35mm colour prints 30th August 2007 (watching brief/conversion works)  
 Film 12: 35mm colour prints 30th August 2007 (watching brief/conversion works)  
 Film 13: 35mm colour prints 15th October 2007 (watching brief/conversion works)  
 Film 14: 35mm colour prints 15th October 2007 (watching brief/conversion works)  
 Film 15: 35mm colour prints 15th October 2007 (watching brief/conversion works)  
 Film 16: 35mm black & white prints 26th October 2007 (watching brief/conversion works)  
 Film 17: 35mm colour prints 26th October 2007 (conversion works)  
 Film 18: 35mm colour prints 27th February 2008 (conversion works)

\* = shot not printed

Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
1	4A	No 34: A2 prior to clearance, looking NW	-
1	5A	No 32: A1 and flue prior to clearance, looking SE	-
1	7A	No 34: door to N wall of A2, looking NW	-
1	8A*	No 34: door to N wall of A2, looking NW	-
1	9A	No 32: door in partition between A3 and A4, looking NW	-
1	10A	No 32: A3 prior to clearance, looking SE	-
1	11A*	No 32: A3 prior to clearance, looking SE	-
1	12A	No 32: staircase A4/1F5, looking W	1m
1	13A	No 32: 1F6 prior to partition removal and stripping out, looking S	1m
1	15A	No 32: 1F6 prior to partition removal and stripping out, looking E	1m
1	17A	Rear yard and S elevation of Buildings A & B, prior to clearance, looking N	-
1	18A	No 32: W fireplace in S wall of GF7 when first exposed, looking SE	1m
1	19A	No 32: E fireplace in S wall of GF7 when first exposed, looking SE	1m
1	20A	No 32: fireplaces in S wall of GF7 when first exposed, looking S	1m
1	21A	No 32: framing in N wall of GF7 & 1F6 when first exposed, looking N	0.5m
1	22A*	No 32: framing in N wall of GF7 & 1F6 when first exposed, looking N	0.5m
1	23A	No 34: fireplace on E side of GF2 when first exposed, looking NE	1m
1	24A*	No 34: fireplace on E side of GF2 when first exposed, looking NE	1m
2	2A	Buildings E & F: N elevations, looking SE	2m
2	3A	Nos 32-36: rear (E) elevation from yard, looking W	2m



Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
2	4A	Nos 32-36: W elevation, looking NE	2m
2	5A*	Nos 32-36: W elevation, looking NE	2m
2	6A	Nos 32-36: W elevation, looking E	2m
2	7A*	Nos 32-36: W elevation, looking E	2m
2	8A	Nos 32-36: W elevation, looking SE	2m
2	9A	Nos 32-36: W elevation, shop fronts and doorway, looking E	2 x 1m
2	10A	North Bar from 1F, looking NW	-
2	11A*	North Bar from 1F, looking NW	-
2	13A	Building G: passage to S side, looking SE	-
2	14A*	Building G: interior looking E	1m
2	15A	Building G: interior looking E	1m
2	16A	Building G: interior looking SW	1m
2	18A*	Building G: interior looking W	1m
2	19A	Building G: interior looking W	1m
2	20A	Building G: E elevation, looking W	-
2	21A	Building G: W end of N elevation, looking S	-
2	22A	No 32: framing in centre of N wall of 1F6, looking NW	1m
2	23A*	No 32: framing in centre of N wall of 1F6, looking NW	1m
2	24A	No 32: framing in centre of N wall of 1F6, looking N	1m
3	11A	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking N	1m
3	12A*	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking NW	1m
3	13A	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking NW	1m
3	14A	No 32: framing in N wall of A4, looking N	1m
3	15A	No 32: framing in N wall of A4, looking W	1m
3	16A	No 32: 1F5/A4 staircase mouldings, looking NW	-
3	17A	No 32: post and framing in E wall of 1F6, looking NE	1m
3	18A*	No 32: framing in S wall of 1F7, looking SE	1m
3	19A	No 32: framing in S wall of 1F7, looking SE	1m
4	1	No 32: S wall of A3, looking E	1m
4	2	No 32: SW corner of A3, looking S	1m
4	3	No 32: NE corner of A3, looking N	1m
4	5	No 32: truss in A3, looking NW	1m
4	6	No 32: front of door in partition in S wall of A4, looking N	0.50m
4	7	No 32: front of door in partition in E wall of A4, looking N	0.50m

Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
4	8	No 34: brickwork over doorway at S end of A2, looking SE	-
4	9	No 36: S wall of A1, looking S	1m
4	12	No 36: N wall of A1, looking NW	1m
4	14	No 36: tumbled brickwork at apex of N wall of A1, looking NW	-
4	15	No 34: S wall of A2, looking SE	1m
4	17	No 34: N wall of A2, looking N	1m
4	18	No 34: rear of door in N wall of A2, looking N	0.50m
5	1	No 34: door plates and latch on rear of door in N wall of A2, looking N	-
5	2	No 34: front of door in N wall of A2, looking NE	0.5m
5	4	No 34: NW corner of A2, looking NW	1m
5	5	No 32: framing in N wall of staircase A4, looking NW	1m
5	6	No 32: staircase A4/1F5, looking SW	1m
5	7	No 36: chimney flue in A1, looking SE	1m
5	8	No 32: exposed framing in S wall of staircase 1F5, looking SW	1m
5	11	No 32: detail of moulded beam at top of framing in S wall of staircase 1F5, looking SE	0.3m
5	13	No 32: detail of moulding on staircase 1F5, looking NE	0.3m
5	16	No 32: framing at W end of N wall of 1F6, looking W	1m
5	17	No 32: curved braces of framing in N wall of 1F6, looking NW	1m
5	18	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking N	1m
6	1	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F7 showing scar of lean-to roof, looking N	1m
6	2	No 32: post and framing in NE corner of 1F6, looking NE	1m
6	4	No 32: post and framing in NE corner of 1F6, looking NW	1m
6	5	No 32: roof structure over 1F7, looking W	-
6	6	No 32: framing in S wall of 1F7, looking S	1m
6	7	No 32: post and framing in E wall of 1F6, looking E	1m
6	8	No 32: E end of 1F6 showing exposed framing, looking E	1m
6	10	No 32: NE corner of 1F6, looking NE	1m
6	11	No 32: exposed framing in S wall of 1F6, looking S	1m
6	12	No 32: window in E wall of 1F6, looking NE	1m
6	13	No 32: view of 1F6, looking S	1m
6	14	No 32: mouldings to ceiling beams and joists over 1F6, looking SE	-
6	16	No 32: fireplace at W end of S wall of 1F6, looking SE	0.30m
6	17	Nos 32-36: rear (E) elevations from rear yard, looking SW	2m
6	18	No 32: rear (E) elevation of 1F6 from yard, looking S	-

Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
7	1	No 36: rear (E) elevation and S elevation of Building A, looking W	2m
7	2	Nos 32-36: W elevations, looking N	2m
7	4	Nos 32-36: W elevations, looking NE	2m
7	5	Nos 32-36: W elevations, looking SE	2m
7	6	No 36: shop fronts in W elevation, looking E	2m
7	7	No 34: shop fronts in W elevation, looking E	2m
7	8	No 32: shop fronts in W elevation, looking E	2m
7	10	No 34: early windows in 1F W elevation, looking E	-
7	11	No 34: blocked fireplace exposed in E wall of 1F2, looking SE	2m
7	12	No 34: early sash (interior) to W wall of 1F2, looking W	1m
7	13	No 36: NE corner of GF1, looking N	2m
7	14	No 36: SW corner of GF1 showing modern arch, looking SW	2m
7	16	No 34: herringbone brickwork at W end of N wall of GF3, looking N	2m
7	17	Area 1 excavation in GF3, looking NE	2m
7	18	No 34: Fireplace in E wall of GF2 after clearance, looking NE	2m
8	1	Nos 32 & 34: GF7 and GF2, looking NW	2m
8	2	No 34: fireplace and recess in W wall of GF5, looking W	2m
8	4	No 32: framing in NE corner of GF7, looking NW	2m
8	5	No 32: framing in N wall of GF6, looking NW	2m
8	6	No 32: framing in N wall of GF7, looking NW	2m
8	7	No 32: post in NE corner of GF7, looking N	2m
8	8	No 32: SE corner of GF6, looking E	2m
8	10	No 32: base of post in SW corner of GF6, looking S	2m
8	11	No 32: E end of S wall of GF7, looking SE	2m
8	12	No 32: W end of S wall of GF7, looking S	2m
8	13	No 32: framing in N wall of GF7, looking NE	2m
8	14	No 32: Staircase 1F5, looking W	1m
9	4A	Area 3: brick footings (006), looking W	1m
9	5A*	Area 3: brick footings (006), looking W	1m
9	6A	Area 3: brick footings (006), looking W	1m
9	7A	Area 3: brick footings (006), looking SW	1m
9	8A	Area 3: S facing section, looking N	1m
9	9A	Area 3: S facing section, looking N	1m

Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
9	10A	Area 3: excavations complete, looking N	1m
9	11A	Area 3: excavations complete, looking S	1m
9	12A	Area 3: E facing section, looking E	1m
10	2	Area 4 centre: chalk surfaces (013 & 014), looking E	1m
10	3	No 36: rear (E) elevation after demolition of Building A, looking SW	1m
10	4	No 36: upper part of rear (E) elevation after demolition of Building A, looking SW	-
10	5	No 36: post in SE corner of GF1, visible from within Building A, looking W	1m
10	6	No 36: post in SE corner of GF1, visible from within Building A, looking W	1m
10	7	Area 5: pit (022) before excavation, looking NW	1m
10	8	Area 5: pit (022) before excavation, looking NW	1m
10	9	Area 5: looking NW	1m
10	10	Area 5: W end of S facing section, looking N	1m
10	11A	Area 5: centre of S facing section, looking N	1m
10	12A	Area 5: E end of S facing section, looking N	1m
10	13A	Area 5: E facing section, looking W	1m
10	14A	Area 5: pit (022) after excavation, looking NW	1m
10	15	Area 5: pit (022) after excavation, looking NW	1m
10	16A	Area 5: pit (022) after excavation, looking W	1m
10	17A	Area 5: pit (022) after excavation, looking W	1m
11	5A	No 36: NE corner of rear (E) elevation after demolition of Building A, looking W	1m
11	6A	No 36: NE corner of rear (E) elevation after demolition of Building A, looking NW	1m
11	7A*	No 36: NE corner of rear (E) elevation after demolition of Building A, looking NW	1m
11	9A	Area 4 north: brick footings (026), looking W	1m
11	11A	Area 4 north: brick footings beneath bay, looking W	1m
11	12A	Area 4 south: brick footings (027), looking E	1m
11	15A	Area 4 north: N wall of GF1 after reduction of floor level, showing typical footings, looking N	1m
11	16A	No 34: brickwork in NE corner of GF2, looking NE	1m
11	18A	No 34: W end of beam over modern arch between GF1 and GF2, looking SW	-
11	20A	No 34: S end of ceiling beam over GF2, showing scarf and straps, looking E	-
11	23A	No 32: re-used wall plate on W side of A3, looking W	1m
12	5	No 34: bow window in W wall of 1F2 (external), looking E	1m

Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
12	6	No 34: early sash in W wall of 1F2 (external), looking SE	1m
12	7	No 34: detail of early sash in W wall of 1F2 (external), looking E	1m
12	8	Nos 32-36: W slope of roof of main building, looking S	-
12	9	Nos 32-36: W slope of roof of main building, looking N	-
12	10	North Bar from roof of no 36, looking NW	-
12	12	Area 4 south: chalk pad (037), looking N	1m
12	13	Area 4 south: chalk pad (037), looking N	1m
12	14	Area 4 south: chalk pad (037), looking S	1m
13	2A	Area 4 south: footings (029) with chalk block at E end, looking S	1m
13	3A	Area 4 south: footings (029) with chalk block at E end, looking S	1m
13	5A*	Area 4 south: footings (029) with chalk block at E end, looking S	1m
13	6A*	Area 4 south: footings (029) with chalk block at E end, looking S	1m
13	9	Area 4 south: footings (029) with chalk block at E end, looking S	1m
14	5A	Area 7: base of post on E side of GF7, looking N	1m
14	6A	Area 7: chalk blocks beneath framing in N wall of GF6, looking N	1m
14	7A*	Area 7: chalk blocks beneath framing in N wall of GF6, looking N	1m
14	8A	No 32: base of post in framing in NE corner of GF7, looking N	1m
14	11A	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking NW	-
14	12A	No 32: E end of S wall of GF7 after ground reduction (Area 7) looking S	-
14	13A	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking E	-
14	15A	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking E	-
14	16A	No 32: W fireplace in S wall of GF7 after ground reduction (Area 7), looking SE	1m
14	18A	Area 7: millstone (033), looking E	1m
14	21A	Area 7: brick footings beneath framing on N side of GF7, looking N	1m
14	22A	Area 7: brick footings beneath framing on N side of GF7, looking N	1m
14	23A	Area 7: chalk block beneath W wall of GF7, looking W	1m
14	24A	Area 7: chalk block beneath W wall of GF7, looking W	1m
15	19A	No 32: moulded joists and beams over 1F6, looking E	-
15	20A	Area 7: chalk block at E end of S wall of GF7, looking S	1m
15	21A	Area 7: chalk block at E end of S wall of GF7, looking S	1m
15	22A	Area 7: base of fireplace (034), S wall of GF7, looking SE	1m
15	23A	Area 7: base of fireplace (034), S wall of GF7, looking SE	1m
15	24A	Area 7: E wall of GF7, looking E	1m



Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
16	4	No 34: chimney flue in A2 after stripping out, looking N	1m
16	5	No 32: S wall of A3 after stripping out, looking SE	1m
16	6	No 32: S wall of A3 after stripping out showing firehood, looking SE	1m
16	7	No 32: E end of truss in A3, looking SE	-
16	8	No 32: framing in N wall of A4, looking NW	1m
16	9	No 32: framing in N wall of A3, looking NE	1m
16	10	No 32: W wall plate in A3, showing re-use and scarf, looking W	1m
16	11	No 32: W wall plate in A3, showing re-use and scarf, looking W	0.50m
16	12	No 32: framing on S side of staircase 1F5, looking S	1m
16	13	No 32: moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking NE	-
16	14	No 32: moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking SW	-
16	15	Area 7: millstone (033), looking W	1m
16	16	Area 7: E end of S wall of GF7 after ground reduction, looking S	1m
16	17	Area 7: N wall of GF6 showing brick and chalk footings below framing, looking N	1m
16	18	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking SW	-
16	19	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking SW	-
16	20	No 32: moulded beam over GF7 showing where cut away to S end above doorway, looking NE	-
16	21	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking NE	-
16	23	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking NE	-
16	24	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking SW	-
17	5A	No 32: base of 1F timber framed N wall of 1F5, seen from GF2, looking SW	-
17	8A	No 32: base of 1F timber framed N wall of 1F5, seen from GF2, looking SE	-
17	9A	No 34: scarf and straps to S end of ceiling beam over GF2, looking E	-
17	12A	No 34: ceiling beam and joists over GF2, looking E	-
17	13A	No 34: re-used timber in W wall of GF2, looking W	-
17	16A	No 36: post and pad/stylobate in SE corner of GF1, looking W	1m
17	17A	No 36: detail of scarf to post and pad/stylobate in SE corner of GF1, looking W	-
17	18A	No 34: herringbone brickwork, W end of N wall of GF3, looking NW	1m
17	19A	No 34: herringbone brickwork, W end of N wall of GF3, looking NE	1m
17	20A	No 32: roof structure of E end of 1F7, looking E	1m
17	21A	No 32: framing, E end of N wall of A3, looking NE	1m
17	23A	No 34: floor beam and joists in A2, looking N	1m
17	24A	No 36: joists in A1, looking N	1m

Film	Frame	Subject	Scale
18	1	No 32: early paint scheme? to moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking NE	-
18	3	No 32: early paint scheme? to moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking NW	-
18	5	No 32: painted plank panelling beneath staircase 1F5/A4, looking SE	1m
18	6	No 32: painted plank panelling beneath staircase 1F5/A4, looking N	1m
18	7	No 32: painted plank panelling beneath staircase 1F5/A4, looking N	1m
18	8	No 32: painted plank panelling beneath staircase 1F5/A4, looking SE	1m
18	9	No 32: early paint scheme? to moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking NE	-
18	10	No 32: early paint scheme? to moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking NE	-
18	11	No 32: early paint scheme? to moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking NE	-

## 2) 35mm colour slides

Film 19: 8th June 2007 (pre-conversion works)

Film 20: 8th, 11th & 15th June 2007 (pre-conversion works/during stripping out)

Film 21: 11th June 2007 (during stripping out)

Film 22: 15th June 2007 (during stripping out)

Film 23: 23rd July 2007 (during stripping out)

Film 24: 23rd July 2007 (pre-conversion works/during stripping out)

Film 25: 7th September 2007 (conversion works)

Film 26: 15th October 2007 (watching brief)

Film 27: 6th November 2007 (conversion works)

Film 28: 6th November 2007 (conversion works)

Film 29: 6th November 2007 (conversion works)

19	25	No 34: A2 prior to clearance, looking NW	-
19	27	No 32: A1 and flue prior to clearance, looking SE	-
19	28	No 32: front of door in partition in S wall of A4, looking N	-
19	29	No 32: door in partition between A3 and A4, looking NW	-
19	30	No 32: A3 prior to clearance, looking SE	-
19	31	No 32: 1F6 prior to partition removal and stripping out, looking S	1m
19	33	No 32: 1F6 prior to partition removal and stripping out, looking E	1m
19	35	No 32: fireplace at W end of S wall of 1F6, looking SE	0.5m
19	36	Rear yard, prior to clearance, from E end of 1F6, looking N	-
19	38	No 32: mouldings to ceiling beams and joists over 1F6, looking S	-
19	39	No 32: 1F5/A4 staircase moulding, looking NW	-
19	40	No 32: S fireplace in S wall of GF7, looking SE	1m
20	2	No 32: N fireplace in S wall of GF7, looking SE	1m
20	3	No 32: GF7, looking E	1m
20	4	No 32: framing in N wall of GF7 & 1F6, looking N	0.3m
20	5	No 32: looking towards rear of GF7, looking NE	-
20	6	No 34: fireplace on E side of GF2 when first exposed, looking NE	1m
20	7	Building E: S end of N elevation, looking S	2m
20	8	Nos 32-36: rear (E) elevation from yard, looking W	-
20	10	Nos 32-36: W elevation, looking NE	-
20	11	Nos 32-36: W elevation, looking SE	-
20	14	Nos 32-36: W elevation, looking E	-
20	15	Nos 32-36: W elevation, shop fronts and doorway, looking E	2 x 1m
20	20	Building G: interior looking E	1m
20	21	Building G: interior looking SW	1m
20	22	Building G: interior looking W	1m
20	23	Building G: W end of N elevation, looking S	-

20	24	No 32: framing in centre of N wall of 1F6, looking NW	1m
20	25	No 32: framing in centre of N wall of 1F6, looking N	-
20	26	No 32: framing in N wall of A4, looking W	1m
21	5	No 34: fireplace on E side of GF2 before clearance, looking NE	1m
21	8	No 36: beam over modern arch between GF2 and GF1, looking S	-
21	9	No 32: framing to N wall of GF7 when first exposed, looking N	-
21	20	No 32: fireplaces in S wall of GF7, looking E	2 x 1m
21	29	No 34: fireplace on E wall of GF2 before clearance, looking N	1m
21	30	No 32: framing to N wall of GF7 when first exposed, looking N	0.50m
21	31	No 32: framing to N wall of GF7 when first exposed, looking N	0.50m
21	32	No 32: framing to N wall of 1F5 when first exposed, looking NE	1m
21	33	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking NW	1m
22	27	No 32: framing in N wall of A4, looking W	1m
22	28	No 32: framing in S wall of 1F7, looking SE	-
22	30	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking W	1m
22	32	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking NW	1m
22	34	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F5 / 1F6, looking N	1m
22	36	No 32: wall post of framing in NE corner of 1F6, looking N	1m
22	38	No 32: wall post of framing in NE corner of 1F6, looking NE	1m
22	40	No 32: framing in N wall of GF7, looking NE	1m
23	6	No 32: framing at W end of N wall of 1F6, looking W	1m
23	7	No 32: detail of moulding on staircase A4, looking NE	0.3m
23	9	No 32: detail of moulded beam at top of framing in S wall of staircase 1F5, looking SE	0.3m
23	11	No 32: mouldings to ceiling beams and joists over 1F6, looking SE	-
23	12	No 32: view of 1F6, looking S	1m
23	16	No 32: framing in S wall of 1F6, looking S	1m
23	18	No 32: framing in E wall of 1F6, looking E	1m
23	19	Nos 32-36: rear (E) elevations from rear yard, looking SW	2m
23	20	Nos 32-36: W elevations, looking N	2m
23	21	Nos 32-36: W elevations, looking NE	2m
23	23	Nos 32-36: W elevations, looking SE	2m
23	25	No 34: early sash (interior) to W wall of 1F2, looking W	1m
23	26	No 34: fireplace in E wall of GF2 after clearance, looking NE	2m
23	27	No 32: framing in NE corner of GF7, looking NW	2m

23	28	No 32: framing in N wall of GF6, looking NW	2m
24	23	No 36: N wall of A1, looking NW	1m
24	24	No 36: S wall of A1, looking S	1m
24	25	No 34: N wall of A2, looking NW	1m
24	26	No 34: S wall of A2, looking SE	1m
24	27	No 34: rear of door in N wall of A2, looking N	0.5m
24	29	No 34: door plates and latch on rear of door in N wall of A2, looking N	-
24	31	No 32: S wall of A3, looking SE	1m
24	32	No 32: door into stair partition A4, looking NW	1m
24	33	No 32: framing in N wall of staircase A4, looking NW	1m
24	35	No 32: staircase A4, looking SW	1m
24	36	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F7, looking N	1m
24	38	No 32: wall post of framing in NE corner of 1F6, looking NW	1m
24	40	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking N	1m
25	25	No 36: N end of W roof slope during repair, looking NW	1m
25	26	No 36: N end of W roof slope repair, looking NW	1m
25	28	No 36: N end of W roof slope, rebuilding of dormer, looking NW	1m
25	29	No 36: N end of W roof slope during repair, looking NW	1m
25	30	Nos 34-36: W roof slope during repair, rebuilding of dormers, looking NW	-
25	31	No 34: W roof slope during repair, looking N	-
25	33	No 34: fireplace in E wall of GF2 under repair, looking N	-
25	36	Nos 32-36: W elevation under repair, looking N	-
26	33	Area 7: millstone (033), looking E	1m
26	34	Area 7: millstone (033), looking E	1m
26	35	Area 7: base of fireplace (034), S wall of GF7, looking E	1m
26	36	Area 7: SE corner of GF7 after floor level reduction, looking SE	1m
26	38	No 32: Flue and firehood scar in S wall of A3, looking SE	1m
27	5	No 32: W wall plate in A3, showing re-use and scarf, looking SW	1m
27	6	No 32: W wall plate in A3, showing re-use and scarf, looking W	1m
27	12	No 32: E end of S wall of GF7 showing scar of lean-to roof, looking SE	1m
27	14	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking E	-
27	16	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking E	-
27	18	Area 7: N wall of GF6 showing brick footings below framing, looking N	1m

27	19	Area 7: N wall of GF6 showing brick footings below framing, looking N	1m
27	20	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking NW	-
27	21	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking E	-
27	22	Area 7: N wall of GF6 showing brick and chalk footings below framing, looking N	1m
27	24	No 34: ceiling timbers over E part of GF2, looking E	-
27	25	No 32: base of 1F timber framed N wall of 1F5, seen from GF2, looking SW	-
27	26	No 32: moulded beams and joists over GF7, looking SE	-
27	28	No 36: post and pad/stylobate in SE corner of GF1, visible from within Building A, looking W	1m
27	36	No 36: St Mary's Church property stone, N end of W elevation adjacent to passage, looking E	-
27	39	Nos 34-36: A1/A2 after removal of floorboards and partitions, looking NW	-
27	40	No 32: A3 after removal of floorboards, looking S	1m
28	7	Nos 34-36: A1/A2 after removal of floorboards and partitions, looking N	1m
28	9	Nos 34-36: A1/A2 after removal of floorboards and partitions, looking NW	1m
28	11	No 36: A1, chimney flue, looking SE	1m
28	13	Nos 34-36: A1/A2 after removal of floorboards and partitions, looking SE	1m
28	15	No 36: tumbled brickwork in NE corner of A1, looking NE	-
28	17	No 36: tumbled brickwork in NW corner of A1, looking NW	1m
28	19	No 34: A2, chimney flue and wall to SE corner, looking E	1m
28	21	No 32: truss and fireplace in S wall of A3, looking SE	1m
28	23	No 32: former firehood scar in S wall of A3, looking SE	1m
28	26	No 32: framing in N wall of A4, looking NW	1m
28	27	No 32: detail of W principal of truss over A3, looking S	1m
28	29	No 32: W wall plate of A3, looking S	1m/0.3m
28	31	No 32: W wall plate of A3, looking SW	1m/0.3m
28	33	No 32: Scarf joint in W wall plate of A3, looking SW	0.30m
28	35	No 32: detail of pegged joint to truss in A3, looking S	0.30m
28	37	No 32: truss in A3, looking S	-
28	39	No 32: framing in S wall of 1F5, looking N	-
28	41	No 32: staircase A4/1F5, looking NW	-
29	3	No 32: framing in S wall of 1F5, looking S	-
29	5	No 32: moulded tread end, staircase A4 / 1F5	0.30m
29	7	No 32: post in NE corner of 1F6, looking N	1m
29	9	No 32: detail of framing in N wall of 1F7, looking NW	1m



29	11	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F7, showing former aisle/outshut roof, looking NW	1m
29	13	No 32: moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking SE	-
29	15	No 34: GF3 from GF2, prior to unblocking of doorway, looking E	1m
29	17	No 34: beam over modern arch between GF2 and GF1, looking S	-
29	19	No 34: fireplace to E wall of GF2 after unblocking, looking E	1m
29	21	No 32: moulded beams and joist over GF7	-

### 3) digital colour prints

Film 30: 20th April 2007 (pre-conversion works)  
 Film 31: 8th June 2007 (pre-conversion works/during stripping out)  
 Film 32: 13th June 2007 (pre-conversion works/during stripping out)  
 Film 33: 27th July 2007 during stripping out)  
 Film 34: 28th July 2007 (pre-conversion works/during stripping out)  
 Film 35: 1st August 2007 (pre-conversion works/during stripping out)  
 Film 36: 21st August 2007 (watching brief/conversion works)  
 Film 37: 7th September 2007 (watching brief/conversion works)  
 Film 38: 16th October 2007 (watching brief/conversion works)  
 Film 39: 26th October 2007 (conversion works)  
 Film 40: 6th November 2007 (conversion works)  
 Film 41: 29th November 2007 (conversion works)  
 Film 42: 9th September 2008 (conversion works)  
 Film 43: 3rd June 2009 (rear yard buildings)

30	1	No 32: post on E side of 1F6, looking NE	1m
30	2	No 32: mouldings to ceiling beams and joists over 1F6, looking SE	-
30	3	No 32: moulded beams and post on E side of 1F6, looking N	-
30	4	No 32: mouldings to ceiling beams and joists over 1F6, looking SW	-
30	5	Rear yard, prior to clearance, showing S elevation of Building A and Buildings E/F, looking NE	-
30	6	Rear yard and Buildings E/F, looking NE	-
30	7	No 32: framing to N wall of 1F6 when first exposed, looking W	-
30	8	No 32: framing to N wall of 1F6 when first exposed, looking N	-
30	9	No 32: framing to N wall of GF7 when first exposed, looking N	-
30	10	No 34: fireplace on E side of GF2 when first exposed, looking NE	1m
30	11	No 36: beam over arch between GF2 and GF1, looking S	-
30	12	No 36: arch between GF1 and Building A, looking E	-
30	13	No 34: fireplace on E side of GF2 when first exposed, looking E	1m
30	14	No 32: W fireplace in S wall of GF7 when first exposed, looking SE	1m
30	15	No 32: E fireplace in S wall of GF7 when first exposed, looking SE	1m
30	16	Nos 32-36: rear (E) elevations, looking SW	-
30	17	No 32: rear (E) elevation, looking SW	-
30	18	Building F: N elevation, looking S	-
30	19	Nos 32-36: W elevation, looking N	-
30	20	Nos 32-36: W elevation, looking NE	-
31	1	No 32: SW corner of A3, looking S	-
31	2	No 32: SE corner of A3, looking S	-
31	6	No 32: flue in A1, looking SE	-
31	7	No 32: roof structure of A1, looking SE	-
31	8	No 36: roof structure of A1, looking NW	-

31	9	No 32: door in partition between A3 and A4, looking SE	-
31	10	No 34: door to N wall of A2, looking NW	-
31	11	No 32: post exposed in E wall of 1F6, looking NE	1m
31	12	No 32: E end of 1F6 prior to stripping out, looking NE	1m
31	13	No 32: W end of 1F6 prior to stripping out, looking SW	1m
31	14	No 32: fireplace at W end of S wall of 1F6, looking SE	0.5m
31	16	No 32: 1F5/A4 staircase mouldings, looking W	-
31	17	No 32: E fireplace in S wall of GF7 when first exposed, looking SE	1m
31	18	No 32: W fireplace in S wall of GF7 when first exposed, looking SE	1m
31	19	No 32: fireplaces in S wall of GF7 when first exposed, looking E	2 x 1m
31	20	No 32: framing to N wall of 1F6 when first exposed, looking N	0.50m
31	21	No 32: framing to N wall of 1F6 when first exposed, looking W	0.50m
31	22	No 34: fireplace on E wall of GF2 before clearance, looking N	1m
31	23	No 34: fireplace on E side of GF2 before clearance, looking NE	1m
31	25	No 36: N wall of GF1 prior to stripping out, looking NW	-
31	26	View through modern arch from GF1 into Building A prior to stripping out, looking NE	-
31	27	Buildings E & F: N elevations, looking E	2m
31	28	Buildings E & F: N elevations, looking S	2m
31	29	Building F: N elevation and E gable, looking S	-
31	30	Nos 32-36: rear (E) elevation from yard, looking W	2m
31	32	Nos 32-36: W elevations, looking N	2m
31	33	Nos 32-36: W elevations, looking E	2m
31	35	Nos 32-36: W elevations, looking NE	2m
31	36	Nos 32-36: shop fronts in W elevation, looking SE	2 x 1m
31	37	No 36: shop front in W elevation, looking SE	2 x 1m
32	1	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking N	2 x 1m
32	2	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking W	1m
32	3	No 32: framing and curved braces in N wall of 1F6, looking W	1m
32	4	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking N	1m
32	5	No 32: post in E wall of 1F6, looking E	1m
32	6	No 32: framing in S wall of 1F7, looking SE	1m
32	7	No 32: framing in S wall of 1F7, looking SE	1m
32	9	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking W	-
32	10	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking W	-
33	1	No 36: N wall of A1, looking NW	1m

33	2	No 36: S wall of A1, looking S	1m
33	3	No 34: NW corner of A2, looking NW	-
33	4	No 32: exposed framing in S wall of staircase 1F5, looking N	1m
33	5	No 32: exposed framing in S wall of staircase 1F5, looking SW	1m
33	6	No 32: detail of moulded beam at top of framing in S wall of staircase 1F5, looking SE	0.3m
33	7	No 32: curved brace and framing in N wall of 1F6, looking W	1m
33	8	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F6, looking N	1m
33	9	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F7 showing scar of lean-to roof, looking N	1m
33	10	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F7 showing scar of lean-to roof, looking W	1m
33	11	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F7 showing scar of lean-to roof, looking N	1m
33	12	No 32: framing in N wall of 1F7 showing scar of lean-to roof, looking N	1m
33	13	No 32: mouldings to ceiling beams and joists over 1F6, looking N	-
33	14	Nos 32-36: rear (E) elevations from rear yard, looking SW	2m
33	15	Buildings A & B: S elevations, looking N	-
34	1	No 32: front of door in partition in S wall of A4, looking N	0.5m
34	2	No 34: rear of door in N wall of A2, looking N	0.5m
34	3	No 34: door plates and latch on rear of door in N wall of A2, looking N	-
34	4	No 32: framing in N wall of staircase A4, looking NW	-
34	5	No 32: curving braces of framing in N wall of 1F6, looking NW	1m
34	6	No 32: post in NE corner of 1F6, looking NE	1m
34	7	No 32: post and framing in NE corner of 1F6, looking W	1m
34	8	No 32: exposed framing in S wall of 1F6, looking SE	1m
35	1	No 32: base of framing in NE corner of GF7, looking NW	1m
35	2	No 32: base of framing in N wall of GF6, looking NW	-
35	3	No 32: base of framing in N wall of GF6, looking NW	1m
35	4	No 32: E wall of GF6, looking NE	1m
35	5	No 32: base of post in SW corner of GF6, looking S	1m
35	6	No 32: newly blocked window in E wall of GF7, looking NE	-
35	7	Buildings A & B: S elevations, looking N	-
35	8	No 34: door plates and latch on rear of door in N wall of A2, looking N	-
35	9	No 34: door plates and latch on rear of door in N wall of A2, looking N	-
35	10	No 34: fireplace and recess in W wall of GF5, looking W	1m
35	11	Building A: interior prior to demolition, looking NE	-
35	12	No 32: rear (E) elevation from rear yard, looking S	-
35	13	Buildings A & B: S elevations, looking N	1m

35	14	Area 3: completed footings, looking W	-
35	15	Building A: S elevation, looking W	1m
35	16	Building C: S elevation, looking NW	-
35	17	Building B: S elevation, looking W	-
35	18	Nos 32-34: rear (E) elevations and rear yard, looking W	-
35	19	Building G: E end of N elevation, looking S	1m
35	20	Building G: E elevation, looking W	-
35	21	Building G: W end of N elevation, looking S	-
35	22	No 36: mural on N wall of GF1, looking N	-
35	23	No 36: shop front to W elevation, looking N	1m
35	24	No 36: shop front to W elevation, looking NE	1m
35	25	No 34: early windows in 1F W elevation, looking E	-
35	26	Nos 32-34: shop fronts to W elevation, looking N	1m
35	27	No 34: shop front to W elevation, looking NE	1m
35	28	No 32: shop front to W elevation, looking E	1m
35	29	Nos 32-34: windows in 1F elevation, looking NE	-
35	30	No 32: windows in 1F elevation, looking E	-
35	31	Building G: vegetation on S elevation, looking W	-
35	32	Buildings in yard belonging to Royal Standard, looking SE	-
36	1	Area 5: new footings at rear of No 36, looking W	-
36	2	Area 5: new footings at rear of No 36, looking SW	-
36	3	Area 3: completed footings, looking W	-
36	4	Buildings A & B: demolition in progress, looking NW	-
36	5	Rear yard during clearance, looking NE	-
36	6	Area 4 centre: deposit 014 uncovered, looking N	-
36	7	Area 4S: stripped ground in front of fireplace in E wall of GF2, looking E	-
36	8	Area 4 centre: excavations in progress, looking E	-
36	9	No 34: fireplace in E wall of GF2, looking E	-
36	10	No 34: fireplace and recess in W wall of GF5, looking W	-
37	1	No 36: rear (E) elevation during ground works, looking W	-
37	2	No 34: N end of rear (E) elevation, looking SW	-
37	3	No 36: N end of W roof slope during repair, looking NW	1m
37	4	No 36: N end of W roof slope repair, looking NW	1m
37	5	No 36: N end of W roof slope, looking NW	1m
37	6	No 36: N end of W roof slope, rebuilding of dormer, looking NW	1m

37	7	Nos 34-36: W roof slope during repair, rebuilding of dormers, looking NW	-
37	8	No 32: W roof slope during repair looking E	-
37	9	No 34: W roof slope during repair, looking NW	1m
37	10	No 32: S wall of A3 after stripping out showing firehood, looking SE	-
37	11	No 36: flue in A1, looking SE	-
37	12	Area 4 centre: completed groundworks, looking NW	-
37	13	No 34: fireplace in E wall of GF5 during ground works, looking N	-
37	14	Nos 32-36: front (W) elevations under repair, looking N	-
38	1	Area 7: millstone (033), looking E	1m
38	2	Area 7: millstone (033), looking E	1m
38	3	Area 7: base of fireplace (034), S wall of GF7, looking SE	1m
38	4	No 32: SE corner of GF7 after ground reduction (Area 7), looking SE	1m
38	5	No 34: chimney flue in A2 after stripping out, looking N	1m
38	6	No 32: S wall of A3 after stripping out, looking SE	1m
38	7	No 32: S wall of A3 after stripping out showing firehood, looking SE	1m
38	8	No 32: E end of truss in A3, looking SE	1m
38	9	No 32: detail of E end of truss in A3, looking SE	-
38	10	No 32: framing in N wall of A4, looking NW	1m
38	11	No 32: framing in N wall of A3, looking NW	1m
38	12	No 32: W wall plate in A3, showing re-use and scarf, looking S	1m
38	13	No 32: W wall plate in A3, showing re-use and scarf, looking S	1m
38	14	No 32: moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking NE	-
38	15	No 32: moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking SW	-
38	16	No 32: moulded joists over 1F6, looking E	-
38	17	No 32: moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking SW	-
38	18	Area 7: E end of S wall of GF7 after ground reduction, looking SE	1m
38	19	No 32: moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking W	-
38	20	No 32: moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking W	-
38	21	No 32: moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking E	-
38	22	Area 7: N wall of GF6 showing brick and chalk footings below framing, looking N	1m
38	23	Area 7: N wall of GF6 showing brick and chalk footings below framing, looking N	1m
38	24	No 36: post in SE corner of GF1, looking W	-
38	25	No 36: post in SE corner of GF1, looking W	-
39	1	No 34: re-used timber in W wall of GF2, looking W	-



39	2	No 34: ceiling timbers over N end of E part of GF2, looking E	-
39	3	No 32: base of 1F timber framed N wall of 1F5, seen from GF2, looking S	-
39	4	No 34: fireplace in E wall of GF2, looking N	-
39	5	No 34: ceiling timbers over GF2, looking NE	-
39	6	No 36: post and pad/stylobate in SE corner of GF1, looking W	1m
39	7	No 36: post in SE corner of GF1, looking W	-
39	8	No 36: post and pad/stylobate in SE corner of GF1, looking W	1m
39	9	No 32: W wall plate in A3, showing scarf, looking W	0.3m
39	10	No 32: W wall plate in A3, showing scarf, looking W	-
39	11	Nos 34-36: A1/A2 after removal of floorboards and partitions, looking NW	-
39	12	No 32: foot of W principal of truss over A3, looking S	-
39	13	No 34: scarf and straps to S end of ceiling beam over GF2, looking E	-
40	1	Nos 34-36: A1/A2 after removal of floorboards and partitions, looking NW	2 x 1m
40	2	Nos 34-36: A1/A2 after removal of floorboards and partitions, looking SE	2 x 1m
40	3	No 36: flue in A1, looking E	1m
40	4	No 36: tumbled brickwork in NE corner of A1, looking NE	-
40	5	No 36: tumbled brickwork in NW corner of A1, looking NW	1m
40	6	No 34: flue in A2 after removal of floorboards and partitions, looking E	1m
40	7	No 32: S wall of A3 after stripping out, looking SE	1m
40	8	No 32: S wall of A3 after stripping out showing firehood, looking SE	1m
40	9	No 32: detail of W principal of truss over A3, looking S	1m
40	10	No 32: W wall plate of A3 showing scarf, looking SW	1m/0.3m
40	11	No 32: W wall plate of A3, looking S	1m/0.3m
40	12	No 32: detail of pegged joint to truss in A3, looking S	0.3m
40	13	No 32: post and framing in N wall of 1F5/1F7, looking N	1m
40	14	No 32: moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking SE	-
40	15	No 34: beam over modern arch between GF2 and GF1, looking S	-
40	16	No 34: beam over modern arch between GF2 and GF1, looking SE	-
40	17	No 34: fireplace in E wall of GF2, looking N	1m
40	18	No 32: moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking W	-
41	1	No 36: St Mary's Church property stone, N end of W elevation adjacent to passage, looking E	-
41	2	No 32: joists of 1F6 ceiling exposed in A3, looking E	1m
41	3	No 32: joists of 1F6 ceiling exposed in A3, looking SE	1m
41	4	Nos 34-36: A1/A2 after removal of floorboards and partitions, looking NW	-
41	5	No 32: moulded beams and joists over 1F6, looking NE	-

41	6	No 32: junction of beams, joists and post in NE corner of 1F6, looking NE	-
42	1	Nos 32-36: W (front) elevations, repairs complete, looking NE	-
42	2	Nos 32-36: W (front) elevations, repairs complete, looking NE	-
43	1	Building E: N elevation, looking SE	2m
43	2	Building F : N elevation looking SE	-
43	3	Building E: W gable, looking E	2m
43	4	Building E: W end of S elevation, looking N	2m
43	5	Building F: W gable, looking NE	2m
43	6	Building F: door in N elevation, looking SE	2m
43	7	Building F: door in N elevation, looking SE	2m
43	8	Building F: E gable, looking W	2m
43	9	Building E: S section, looking W	-
43	10	Building F: interior, NW corner, looking W	1m
43	11	Building F: interior, NE corner with fireplace, looking N	1m
43	12	Building F: inside of door in E gable, looking E	1m
43	13	Buildings E & F: N elevations, looking SE	2m

## APPENDIX 2

## LIST OF IDENTIFIED CONTEXTS AND ARTEFACTS

### a) List of Contexts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description &amp; Interpretation</i>	<i>Location (Area)</i>
001	Modern concrete floor and hardcore, average 0.20m thick.	1, 4, 6 & 7
002	Compacted mid-brown sandy silt, at least 0.38m thick, mixed with frequent inclusions of concrete and modern machine-made brick rubble.	2
003	Modern concrete yard surface and hardcore to rear of main building, average 0.20m thick.	2
004	Compacted mid-brown sandy silt, 0.28m thick, containing frequent small flecks of lime mortar/chalk and fragments of brick - possibly associated with 19th century alterations to GF6.	2
005	Firm stiff mid-brown silty clay, at least 0.27m thick, with frequent inclusions of lime mortar and chalk.	2
006	Ruinous brick wall footing, c.2 courses high of brownish-red handmade bricks (average dimensions ?x130mmx50mm), roughly laid and set with a lime mortar, c.0.20m thick., c.0.20m wide and c.1.2m long.	3
007	Compacted white/light grey crushed chalk, 0.20m thick - possible yard surface.	3
008	Firm clean sticky dark brown clay, 0.15m thick.	3
009	Compact orange brown sandy clay, at least 0.32m thick and containing a high proportion of small rounded stones and pieces of chalk.	3
010	E-W aligned cut in base of excavation, at least 0.70m wide (N/S) by 2.30m long (E/W). Construction cut associated with north wall of room GF6.	3
011	Fill of cut 010 - mixture of 004 and 005 in equal proportions.	3
012	E-W aligned cut for modern services, 0.50m wide (N/S), filled with 002, splays out at W end.	4
013	Sub-rectangular spread of compacted and crushed light grey/white chalk, 0.10m thick - former chalk floor surface associated with 014?	4
014	Sub-rectangular spread of compacted and crushed light grey/white chalk, 0.10m thick - former chalk floor surface associated with 013?	4
015	Former brick/tile floor surface, 0.10m thick, seen in section only.	4
016	Laminated compacted bands of white/light brown lime mortar and mid-brown sandy silt, 0.10m thick, with occasional fragments of brick - former floor surface?	4
017	Compacted dark brown clayey slit containing very frequent chalk flecks, less frequent larger pieces of chalk and brick rubble, and small quantities of animal bone - floor surface in main building?	4 & 6
018	Approx E-W aligned cut, 0.55m deep and at least 1.00m wide (E/W) - foundation cut for modern extension to main building.	5
019	Fill of 018 - mixture of 020 and 021 and also some orange sand in almost equal parts, with inclusions of red brick rubble and modern painted tiles.	5
020	Firm dark brown clayey silt, up to 0.45m thick, with frequent flecks of chalk but no brick or tile. Similar to 017 inside the building. Possible levelling layer.	5

021	Firm reddish-brown silty clay, up to 0.38m thick, with occasional charcoal flecks but no brick or tile.	5
022	Quarter circle cut for pit visible in corner of excavation, 0.74m diameter and 0.60m deep, near-vertical sides and a flat base. Possible rubbish pit 1.40m diameter overall.	5
023	Upper fill of 022 - firm dark brown clayey silt, 0.40m thick, with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small lumps of reddish-brown clay.	5
024	Lower fill of 022 - compact mid-brown clayey silt, 0.44m thick.	5
025	Laminated bands of firm dark brown clayey silt and a compacted orange sand, up to 0.34m thick; sand has frequent angular pieces of chalk.	5
026	E-W aligned wall footing, on same line as modern arch over - single course of roughly laid red handmade brick fragments around a chalk/brick rubble core, with no mortar, 0.25m wide. Internal wall line, appears to incorporate a doorway at W end.	4
027	Isolated section of E-W aligned brick wall footing, 0.15m wide, of a single course of dull red handmade bricks (average dimensions 260mmx130mmx50mm) set with a cream lime mortar. W end truncated. Crude footings for internal wall.	4
028	Small and isolated area of possible brick paved floor, 0.4m (N-S) by 0.3m (E-W) and 0.12m thick, of red handmade brick fragments. Rests of 017.	6
029	E-W aligned brick foundation, 3.60m long and 0.6m wide, up to three courses high of buff handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mmx120mmx60mm) set with a lime mortar. Short return to either end, that to the E formed by a chalk block. Possible base of firehood or early fireplace.	6
030	Compacted spread of crushed light grey/chalk pieces, 1.30m (N-S) by 1.0m (E-W) and 0.05m thick - chalk floor surface? May be contemporary with 037 but overlies 031.	4
031	Small area of cobbling, max 2.0m (N-S) by 0.5m (E-W), of small rounded blue stones and worn fragments of red tile. Former floor surface associated with 037?	4
032	Compacted/firm dark brown clayey silt containing frequent inclusions of black ash and occasional fragments of red handmade brick. Similar to 017, disturbed and truncating edge of 030 and 037.	4
033	Half millstone 0.90m long (diameter) by 0.55m across, surrounded by an area burnt clay 1.40m (N-S) by 0.95m (E-W). Upper surface is rough and not level.	7
034	Structure with squat U shape plan, returning to the N at either end. 1.70m long (E-W) by 0.60m wide (N-S), 0.2m deep, built of 1-2 courses of red handmade bricks (average dimensions 240mmx130mmx50mm) set in a cream lime mortar. Base of a former fireplace.	7
035	East-west aligned crude wall footing, 2.45m long (N/S) and 0.50m wide (E/W), built from fragments of red handmade bricks (average dimensions ?x120mmx60mm) set with a lime mortar, with a short W return at S end. W face mostly evident. Possible former internal wall.	7
036	Compact mid-brown sandy gritty silt containing frequent fragments of chalk and roof tile, across whole area. Difficult to see relationship with 017. Make up for floor?	7
037	Large flat angular pieces of chalk rubble forming a possible pad, c.1.0m (N-S) by 0.90m (E-W).	4

## b) Catalogue of Artefacts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
Unstrat from Area 7	1 sherd Humberware (HUM1), C14-C15, 25gm. 1 sherd Raeran stoneware (RAER) drinking jug, late C15-early C16 (1475-1550), 11gm. 1 sherd anthropomorphic jug "orangeware" (ORAN type), glazed inside, C13-mid C14, 24gm. 1 sherd Beverley 2 type ware (BEV2), C13-mid C14, 9gm. 3 sherds coarsewares, generalised quartz and chalk temporing (QC), C12-C14, 57gm.
024 (Area 5)	6 sherds Beverley 1/2 ware (BEV1/2), three from one vessel, probably a thin walled cooking pot, late C12-mid C14, 25gm.
026 (Area 4)	1 sherd, handle from Cistercian cup (CIST), c1485-early C17 (probably C16), 11gm.

## c) Specialist Report on Millstones/Querns

32-36 North Bar Within, Beverley (BUB 07)  
The Stone Objects by Lisa M. Wastling

### *Aims and Objectives*

The following report aims to assess the potential of the following artefacts for further analysis, to meet the requirements of MAP2, Phase 3, 'Assessment of Potential for Analysis', (English Heritage, 1991). The structure of this report is based on guidelines recommended by the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group 700-1700 AD (1993), and the institute of Field Archaeologists Finds group (1991).

### *Discussion by Area*

The stone objects recovered during the watching brief consisted of a total of thirteen quern or millstone fragments (some of which join) plus a fragment of sandstone which may have been part of a quern or other type of grindstone.

All of these had seen re-use as parts of a hearth or oven base(s), but the pieces had been distributed with other hardcore material in the upper layers of context 017 (a compacted dark brown clayey silt) which formed a floor surface within area 4, (the front rooms of nos. 34-36). A second hearth within area 7 (no. 32) was of comparable construction, though this was photographed and left *in situ*.

#### *Area 4*

The hearth/oven base in area 4 consisted of fragments of eight different stones, seven of which were of Millstone-Grit type sandstone, the seventh a finer-grained micaceous sandstone (No. 9). The largest pieces were two fragments of the same large lower millstone of c900mm diameter, one of which represents a quarter of the stone (Nos. 1 and 2). This stone had broken during the re-dressing process. Both pieces bear neatly-pecked harp-dressed grooves and less deep pecking on the upper surface in between the grooves, showing no signs of wear.

Of the other stones some display signs of wear on the grinding surfaces whereas some fragments bear no extant grinding surfaces. None of the these stones could be identified as upper or lower stones. The four joining fragments make up a further large stone of c900mm diameter (No. 3) were originally much thicker, but have been roughly modified for re-use using a pick, to make them of similar thickness to the other re-used stones in this hearth/oven base.

#### *Area 7*

The *in situ* hearth/oven base in area 7 appears to have consisted of a large single stone, which has become fractured and reddened due to intense heat. The large hole in the centre can be seen on the photograph. This suggests that this stone was an upper stone, the perforation forming the hopper through which the material to be ground was inserted. As with the other stones of estimable diameter, this was approximately 900mm.



The photograph of this hearth shows a deep red zone of burnt clay surrounding the hearth (see plate). This could be part of the hearth base, or part of a collapsed oven structure.

#### *Catalogue of Retrieved Fragments from (017), Area 4*

1. *Millstone fragment.* Sandstone, Millstone-Grit type. Grey in colour, even grain size. A quarter of a lower stone with freshly harp-dressed grinding surface bearing no signs of wear. Probably broken during re-dressing. Some adhering mortar.  
L. 600mm W. 390mm Diam. c900mm Th. 82-118mm Perforation diam. c100mm
2. *Millstone fragment.* Sandstone, Millstone-Grit type. Grey in colour, even grain size. Part of the outer edge of the same freshly harp-dressed lower stone as No. 1, though non-joining. Some adhering mortar.  
L. 329mm W.216mm Th. 60-100mm
3. *Millstone fragment.* 4 joining pieces. Sandstone, Millstone-Grit type. Red in colour, even grain size. Heavily burnt and sooted, friable. Trimmed with a pick to a similar thickness as the other fragments, no grinding surfaces extant.  
Diam. c900mm L. 557mm W.410mm Th. 55-82mm Perforation diam. c110mm
4. *Millstone/quern fragment.* 2 joining pieces. Sandstone, Millstone-Grit type. Grey weathered exterior, reddish in centre, uneven grain size. Grinding surface pecked all over, some wear.  
L. 231mm W.218mm Th. 55-70mm
5. *Millstone/quern fragment.* 2 joining pieces. Sandstone, Millstone-Grit type. Grey in colour. Even grain size. Part of circumference present, though insufficient to estimate diameter. Grinding surface not determinate.  
L. 72mm W.43mm Th. 47-58mm
6. *Millstone/quern fragment.* Sandstone, Millstone-Grit type. Reddish in colour, burnt and sooted. Relatively even grain size, with a band of fine grains running obliquely through the thickness of the stone. Part of circumference present, though insufficient to determine diameter. Smooth grinding surface.  
L. 222mm W.180mm Th. 50-64mm
7. *Millstone/quern fragment.* Sandstone, Millstone-Grit type. Reddish in colour, burnt and sooted. Even grain size. Grinding surface radially-grooved and worn.  
L. 78mm W.65mm Th. 50-81mm
8. *Millstone/quern fragment.* Sandstone, Millstone-Grit type. Grey in colour, burnt and sooted. Even grain size. No extant surfaces.  
L. 93mm W.65mm Th. 47-55mm
9. *?Grinding stone fragment.* Sandstone, micaceous. ?Coal Measures. Reddish in colour. One flat, smooth surface, the rest is rough and unworn.  
L.167mm W.102mm Th. 78-95mm

#### *General Discussion*

The secondary use of millstones and querns as hearth/oven bases is a common occurrence in Beverley sites of the medieval period. Further examples of such re-use have been recovered at numerous sites such as Lurk Lane, Beverley Magistrates Court and Becksid North (Foreman 1991, 106; Buglass 2001, 22; Fraser 2002, Plate 3). This type of re-use is also known from other towns, though it is a far less common occurrence in Hull than at Beverley. This may be due to the fact that in addition to food processing, Beverley was the home to various industries for which millstones are likely to have been used as part of the process, such as the preparation of dyestuffs in the textile industry and the grinding of oak bark for use in tanning.

When the stones were no longer useful for their primary function it is likely that they were traded for re-use as hearth bases, padstones and small grindstones.

With regard to date, these stones are likely to have been associated with medieval activity rather than the later bark mill situated in the vicinity. The period in which the documented mill was operational (18th century) post-dates the use of ground level hearths constructed using fired clay.

#### *Assessment of Potential and Recommendations*

Although the stone assemblage serves to indicate some of the activity which has occurred on the site and within the vicinity, this small amount of material has limited possibilities for further work, due to the fact that the nature of the recording possible within the standing building was not on a scale to allow the classification of the hearths as being of either domestic or industrial nature.

The numerous stone fragments may however be useful as part of a general study of the trade networks concerning grit and sandstones.

It is recommended that the two fragments which are harp-dressed and the radially-dressed fragment (Nos 1, 2 and 7) are retained and deposited within the recipient local museum (East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service) along with samples taken from the remaining stones. The remaining stones should also be photographed, so that the information is available for any future studies concerning quern lithology and trade. Once samples have been taken, the remainder may be suitable for disposal.

No further work is recommended.

#### *Bibliography*

Buglass, J., 2001 *Integrated Results of Archaeological Excavations on the Site of the Magistrates Courts, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire* Humber Archaeology Report **75** (unpublished)

Foreman, M., 1991. 'The Objects of Stone and Fired Clay' in P. Armstrong, D. Tomlinson and D.H. Evans, *Excavations at Lurk Lane Beverley, 1979-82*, Sheffield Excavation Reports **1** (Sheffield), 105-114

Fraser, J., 2003 *An Archaeological Excavation on Land Adjacent to 8 Beckside North, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire* Humber Archaeology Report **103** (unpublished)

*Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all Finds other than fired clay vessels*, Report of the joint working party of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700, 1993.

*Guidelines for Finds Work*. The Institute of Field Archaeologists Finds Group First Draft, 1991.

*Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, English Heritage, 1991

#### **d) Report on Moulded Timber**

A piece of re-used moulded timber was found jammed beneath the foot of a common rafter to form a crude prop, on the west side of the attic room in no. 32 [A3]. It is of oak and measures 702mm (maximum) long by 46mm wide; it is 36mm thick including the carving, 19mm without (see plate).

The (incomplete) raised moulding takes the form of four interlocking curving shapes, now resembling slightly curving arches or V's, but perhaps when complete resembling more closely the 'Spade' of a deck of cards. The space between each curving arch contains a small raised circle, while at the junction of the two central curving arches, there are three conjoined circular features that might be taken to be a group of flowers. The moulding is carved from the face of the timber rather than applied to it.

Although fairly crude, its appearance suggests that it forms part of carved fascia board, bargeboard or bressumer intended to be viewed from a distance; it is comparable to other late 16th/early 17th century examples (David Neave, *pers. comm.*; Morrell 1949, 57-58). Comparable examples formerly existed on 179 High Street, Hull (now demolished) (Aldridge 1989, 95) and surviving examples on the 16th century wing at Swans Hall, Hawekdon, Suffolk (Sandon 1977, 265 & 267).

The piece will be retained with the site archive at the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum.

Aldridge, C 1989 *Images of Victorian Hull*  
Morrell, J 1949 *Woodwork in York*,  
Sandon, E 1977 *Suffolk Houses*

## APPENDIX 3

## LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

### No. 32 North Bar Within

Location: 32 NORTH BAR WITHIN(east side), BEVERLEY, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, EAST YORKSHIRE

IoE Number: 167353

Date listed: 02 July 1969

Date of last amendment: 02 July 1969

Grade: II

TA0339

BEVERLEY

NORTH BAR WITHIN

(east side)

No 32

9/235

2.7.69

C17. Timber-framed (one post visible inside). Refronted 1736 by Peter Duke, carpenter and joiner. 2 storeys in painted brick with pantile roof and wood gutter on block brackets. 2 near flush frame sash windows to 1st floor, no glazing bars. Simple shop front c.1865, the fascia continuing to No 34.

### Nos 34-36 North Bar Within

Location: 34, 36 NORTH BAR WITHIN(east side), BEVERLEY, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, EAST YORKSHIRE

IoE Number: 167354

Date listed: 02 July 1969

Date of last amendment: 02 July 1969

Grade: II

TA0339

BEVERLEY

NORTH BAR WITHIN

(east side)

Nos 34 and 36

9/235

2.7.69

C17. Timber-framed (one post visible inside). Refronted 1736 by Peter Duke. 2 storeys in painted brick with pantile roof, now missing its 2 gabled dormers. Eaves cornice formerly with plaster cove and head. 3 window at 1st floor including 2 near flush frame sashes with glazing bars. 2 shop fronts, that to No 34 c.1800 with slightly bowed window reglazed, reeded pilasters with consoles and entablature. Facia now continues from No 32. Door with 6 fielded panels. No 36 has similar shop front with reglazed window, entablature and moulded cornice. Some ovolo-moulded ceiling beams visible on first floor.

Source: Images of England website ([www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk))

## APPENDIX 4



# **METHODS STATEMENT FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING, NOS 32-36 NORTH BAR WITHIN, BEVERLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE**

## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This methods statement details the work required to undertake a programme of architectural and archaeological observation, investigation and recording, to be carried out during proposed alterations, including above and below groundworks associated with the refurbishment of Nos. 32 to 36 North Bar Within, Beverley, East Yorkshire.
- 1.2 This methods statement has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the project architects, Ingleby and Hobson Ltd. This statement forms the “written scheme of [archaeological] investigation” that is required as conditions of the approved planning permission and Listed Building consent (applications DC/07/00674/PLF/EASTSE, condition 4 and DC/07/00678/PLB/EASTSE, conditions 4 and 5) (see below).
- 1.3 There is also separate planning approval for the development of the courtyard to the rear of nos. 32-34, and the archaeological/architectural work arising from these proposals will be dealt with in a further programme of archaeological work.

## **2 SITE LOCATION**

- 2.1 Nos. 32-36 North Bar Within stand on the street frontage (east side) of said street in Beverley, East Yorkshire, close to the late medieval North Bar. Although the principal (west) elevation fronting onto North Bar Within is relatively uniform, the rear elevation is far less so, whilst the plan form reveals evidence for a number of different phases of development. The attendant plot extends for some distance to the rear (east), and contains a number of derelict outhouses and workshops.

## **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the development was granted by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 15th May 2007, and there is a condition which requires a programme of archaeological work (application DC/07/00674/PLF/EASTSE). This condition (no. 4) states that: *No development shall take place until the applicant 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 by the Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.*
- 3.2 Listed Building Consent was also granted by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 15th May 2007, and there are two similar conditions which require a programme of archaeological work (application DC/07/00678/PLB/EASTSE). One condition (no. 4) states that: *No development or demolition shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to record those parts of the building(s) which are to be demolished, disturbed or concealed by the proposed development, in accordance with a detailed 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.* The other condition (no. 5) states: *No development shall take place until the applicant 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 by the Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

- 3.3 This methods statement forms the written scheme of investigation which defines the programme of archaeological work that will be undertaken on site in compliance of the planning permission and Listed Building consents. It is based on specifications produced by the Humber Archaeology Partnership, who act as advisors to the Local Planning Authority.

#### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Nos. 32-36 North Bar Within are basically sub-rectangular in plan and aligned north-south, with several projections to the rear of varying date. A close examination of the plan suggests that the building preserves internal divisions approximating to three units or plots, all set on a gentle north-west/south-east alignment. Moving from north to south, the plots appear to measure c.4.5m, 4.5m and 5.5m respectively, and may reflect the medieval property sub-divisions laid out on this side of North Bar Within. The building is two storeys in height and an attic, with a pitched pantiled roof.
- 4.2 The existing building is mostly built of brick, although limited internal stripping has revealed substantial surviving elements of timber-framing (see below). The principal (west) elevation fronting onto North Bar Within was built by Peter Duke in 1736, refronting an earlier building behind. It contains two ground-floor shop fronts of c.1800 date, whilst the fenestration of the first floor is varied, including 4-pane (2/2) horned sashes and earlier 12-pane (6/6) sashes. A similar 12-pane sash survives to the first floor of the narrow range running parallel to the east elevation, whilst to the south, there is a 16-pane (8/8) unhorned sash lighting the first floor of the main building. The walls sub-dividing the yards to the rear of the building also display evidence of several phases of development.
- 4.3 Internally, much of the building's structure is obscured by wall coverings and fixtures/fittings dating to the 1970s and 1980s. However, limited stripping has revealed a number of features of interest. On the ground floor, in the north-east corner of the north unit, a wall cupboard opens to reveal a decayed post, with other timbers also visible. In the central unit, plaster removal on the east wall has revealed a large three-centred chamfered fireplace opening. Although on a brief inspection, the fireplace opening appears to be of early date, closer inspection suggests that is in fact inserted into what was once a larger flat-headed opening, with a lintel formed by a substantial re-used timber. Two much smaller fireplaces of 18th/19th century date have been exposed in the south wall of the south unit. There are a number of substantial timbers above the central unit supporting lodged joists, but the timbers appear to be re-used or reset here, rather than being *in situ*.
- 4.4 The first floor of the south unit is accessed via an internal staircase set against its north side. Plaster stripping here has revealed a substantial timber-framed wall with brick infill; this clearly once continued further west but has subsequently been truncated. The framing comprises studs set at 0.55m centres on the ground floor, rising to a substantial mid-rail, above which further studs and curved braces are visible. The brick infill between the timbers comprises red handmade brick (average dimensions 220mm by 130mm by 50mm) set with a lime mortar; in several places, the brickwork infill is different, perhaps suggesting former openings that have been infilled. The ends of several timbers project only very slightly from the face of the brickwork infill at first floor level. They appear not to have been sawn off or shortened in any way, perhaps indicating that this elevation was once either an

external wall, that there was a passage here or perhaps an earlier staircase. The form of the timber framing might indicate a date ranging from the late medieval period onwards, although the brick infill is probably later than this.

- 4.5 On the south side of the south unit's first floor, a grid of probable 17th century stop-chamfered ceiling beams with ovolo-moulded soffits is visible, partly supported by a jowled post on the east side. Partial stripping of the ceiling in the range running parallel to the east side of the building revealed a softwood roof of principal rafter and collar form, perhaps mid to late 18th century in date. The attic area above the south unit and the other units preserves doors and door furniture of early date, although these may have been re-used from elsewhere.
- 4.6 North Bar Within was Beverley's widest medieval street, and the plots fronting onto it might be expected to have been occupied from an early date, certainly by the end of the 12th century and possibly shortly after the Norman Conquest. It appears that the plan form of the building may reflect three of these medieval plots, varying from 4.5m to 5.5m in width and running back from the street frontage at a slight angle. The earliest buildings on the site, and into the 17th century, are likely to have had substantial timber-framed elements, and it is probable that internal stripping will reveal further timber-framing and perhaps also decorative features of the same period. The building continued to evolve into the 18th century, being refronted in brick in 1736 and, although modern internal alterations have been most unsympathetic, it is considered likely that there is a good potential for the survival of significant features from the later medieval period to the mid 18th century, both above and below ground. The existing buildings (nos. 34-36 and no 32) are both Grade II Listed Buildings, and the complex was until recently Burgesses Ice Cream shop and factory.

## **5 PROPOSED WORKS**

- 5.1 The proposals for the site involve the refurbishment of the existing structure and its conversion into three shop units. Full details of the proposed works are not yet available, but they will include the removal of some internal partitions, openings and stairs, and the creation of new internal walls and extensions to the rear. The former passageway which existing between nos. 34-36 and 32 will be re-opened.
- 5.2 At present, no information is available regarding any new drainage or other service runs across the site, or the depths to which new foundations will run.

## **6 SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The aim of the archaeological recording work is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be present on the site and which will be affected by the current proposals. The architectural recording work will record the extant structures on the site before and during any development or disturbance, as well as any historic fabric revealed during the course of the works.

### **Documentary research**

- 6.2 Basic documentary research will be undertaken into the history of the site, including a consideration of the following sources:

- a) Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day.
- b) Trade and Business Directories.
- c) Place and street name evidence.
- d) Oral history evidence.
- e) Historical documents and photographs held in libraries, archives and museums. Where relevant specialist collections exist, these will be consulted.

6.3 The results of the documentary research will be used to discuss the development of the site over time and the sequence of construction and use of the buildings. The results will be used to put the site and standing buildings in context and establish their archaeological, architectural and historical significance.

### **Architectural survey**

#### *Measured and drawn survey*

6.4 Ground, first and second floor plans, and a roof plan, of the buildings would be produced at a scale of 1:50, using the existing survey plans as a base, to record the buildings as they currently stand. The drawings would show all significant details such as openings (blocked or unblocked), constructional detail, fixtures and fittings etc. No elevations will be prepared at this stage, the internal and external elevations being recorded photographically (see below). In addition to the plans, two full height sections will be produced at 1:50 scale, again using existing survey plans as a base. The locations of these sections have not yet been determined, as they will partly be influenced by the floor plan surveys and a detailed site inspection; however, it is expected that the sections will show elements of any surviving timber framing. All drawings would be produced according to the guidelines established by the RCHME (now English Heritage). The above plans and sections will be supplemented by more detailed drawings (e.g. at 1:50, 1:20 and/or 1:10 to show original fixtures, fittings, joinery etc), sketch illustrations, phased plans etc. where appropriate relevant.

6.5 The measured and drawn survey will be undertaken before any further stripping out is undertaken on the site. However, given that additional architectural detail and information is certainly to be revealed by this stripping out, and any additional below ground works, the plans and sections will be amended, enhanced and improved as site work progresses.

#### *Photographic survey*

6.6 General photographic recording of the site and its significant parts, together with close-up photography of significant details, will be undertaken. The guidelines produced by the RCHME will be followed and each photograph will normally be provided with a scale where appropriate. Photographs will be taken in black and white, and colour. Some photographic work will be undertaken to record the buildings as they currently stand, but it is expected that the bulk of the photographic survey will be undertaken once stripping out has been completed, i.e. when most internal architectural features are visible.

6.7 All black and white photographs will be taken with a medium format camera with perspective control where appropriate, together with selected 35mm colour prints and transparencies (both digital and negative) where relevant e.g. where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. External photographs will be taken, as far as is

possible, at a right angle to the external elevations, whilst the interior coverage will aim to produce a record of all significant spaces and details. Artificial lighting will be used where necessary and all photographs will contain a photographic scale, subject to practicalities and access.

- 6.8 All photographs will be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and will be cross referenced to film and negative numbers. All photographic film will be exposed and processed to ensure high quality definition, and will be processed to archival standards according to manufacturer's specifications. A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) the location and direction of each shot will be completed.

### **Watching brief during development**

- 6.9 The pre-development survey work will be enhanced by means of an archaeological and architectural watching brief carried out during the refurbishment of the buildings. This watching brief will cover any further stripping out, and will also monitor and record any below-ground excavations associated with the foundations and drainage/service trenches. The latter will also extend to any other ground disturbing works, for example any lowering of existing floor levels. All these development works will be undertaken under strict and direct archaeological supervision, to ensure the proper identification and recording of any archaeological and architectural material that might be uncovered.
- 6.10 EDAS will view the groundworks as they are being excavated. Where mechanical excavation equipment is to be used (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the contractor will use a toothless bucket, wherever possible. Where structures, features or finds of archaeological or architectural interest are exposed or disturbed, EDAS will be allowed time to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record the remains as necessary and appropriate. Plant, excavators or other works will not be carried out in the immediate vicinity of any identified remains until those remains have been recorded and the archaeologist has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

### **Written accounts**

- 6.11 Sufficient notes will be taken on site in order for a detailed description of the site to be prepared, in combination with the drawn and photographic records. The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological/architectural interest identified within these areas, will be accurately located on the floor plans and recorded by photographs (see above), scale drawings (plans and sections at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as appropriate), and written descriptions as judged adequate by the archaeologist on site, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.

### **Scientific analysis**

- 6.12 A contingency allowance will be made for specialist analyses that might be required, for example the analysis of paint, mortar, stucco, etc and/or dendrochronological dating of timbers, radiocarbon dating etc. The requirement for this work will be discussed and agreed with the project architect/client in advance, and it will to a large extent be determined by the impact of the proposals, e.g. timbers will not be subject to dendrochronological survey if they are to be retained as visual features in the refurbished building.

## **Modifications**

- 6.13 The programme of recording work outlined above may be modified in accordance with the professional judgement of the staff undertaking the work, insofar as the overall provisions and objectives of this methods statement would not be changed. Any variations in the project would be discussed and agreed in advance with the project architect and the Local Authority's archaeological advisors, the Humber Archaeology Partnership.

## **General comments**

- 6.14 The recording work should not unduly delay the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the building contractor/developer. However, the contractor should ensure that EDAS have sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this specification. It is likely that the pre-development recording work will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, whereas the amount of work required for the watching brief will be determined by the nature of the final proposals and the speed of the development. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.
- 6.15 All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the contractor's proposed timetable, unless agreed otherwise. Reasonable prior notice (minimum two weeks) of the commencement of development will be given EDAS, who will then inform the Humber Archaeological Partnership, so that they may attend or monitor if they so wish.
- 6.16 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological/architectural interest is likely to survive in specific parts of the site, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site, in consultation with the Humber Archaeology Partnership.

## **7 UNEXPECTED SIGNIFICANT OR COMPLEX DISCOVERIES**

- 7.1 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this specification, immediate contact will be made with the project architect and the Humber Archaeology Partnership. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries has already been discussed with the developer.
- 7.2 Any human remains which might be revealed will initially be left *in situ* but, if their removal is considered to be necessary, such removal must comply with the relevant Department of Constitutional Affairs (formerly Home Office) regulations, as appropriate.
- 7.3 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 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. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing.

## 8 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 8.1 EDAS will obtain the site owner's consent for the deposition of any finds resulting from the project in the local registered museum (East Riding of Museum Service); some of these finds might include architectural fragments/items as well as the more usual range of archaeological material (e.g. bone, pottery and other artefacts). EDAS would contact the museum at the start of the project to determine their requirements for the transfer and deposition of the project archive, and the name of the recipient museum will be included in the project report. EDAS will also adhere to any specific conservation, transfer and deposition requirements which the museum might impose; these are likely to include charges for the storage and long-term curation of the site archive.
- 8.2 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and all finds cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis would be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 8.3 A fully indexed field archive would be prepared, following the guidance produced by English Heritage. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive would also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the site owner, the site archive will be deposited with any finds in the appropriate registered museum. Provision will also be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage on a suitable medium, such as microfilm, a copy of which will be deposited with the NMR (English Heritage).
- 8.4 Within six weeks of the completion of the work (or longer if agreed with the Humber Archaeology Partnership), a report detailing the recording work will be produced. The final report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
  - Site code/project number;
  - Planning reference number and SMR casework number;
  - Dates of fieldwork visits;
  - Grid reference;
  - A brief account of the project plan, research objectives, survey methodology, procedures and equipment used;
  - A summary of the historical and archaeological background to the site;
  - The results of the architectural and archaeological survey work, and an account of the overall form and development of the site and of the evidence supporting any interpretation, in the context of the known architecture/archaeology of the area;
  - Conclusions, including an assessment of the importance of the findings in relation to the other remains on the site and in the region as a whole;
  - Recommendations for any further analysis / work relating to the recorded finds;
  - A bibliography and list of sources consulted;
  - A location plan, with scale;
  - A plan of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored;
  - Survey plans and section drawings, showing ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
  - Selected illustrative material, including general site photographs and photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or architectural material artefacts that are encountered;



- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary;
- Appendices containing a copy of this methods statement, together with the details of any departures from that design, survey data and photographic registers and catalogues.

Appropriate drawn records of the structures and the complex as a whole would be produced as reduced A4 or A3 size paper copies within the body of the report; full scale drawings would be included within the site archive.

- 8.5 Three copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the developer / client, the Local Planning Authority and the Humber Archaeology Partnership SMR. An additional copy may be provided to English Heritage if appropriate. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive. The Humber Archaeology Partnership SMR will also receive an electronic version of the report in line with their current guidance, namely as a pdf file.
- 8.6 It is expected that the architectural/archaeological recording will produce results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right. Allowance will therefore be made for the preparation and publication of a brief note detailing the findings of the project in an appropriate local journal.

## **9 MONITORING**

- 9.1 The archaeological recording work may be monitored by the Humber Archaeology Partnership, and appropriate site meetings and liaison will be arranged as necessary.

## **10 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 10.1 All recording work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. As some of the recording work will be carried out at the same time as the contractor's work, EDAS will also have regard for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the building contractor.
- 10.2 EDAS would comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available on request. The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the recording brief, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

Ed Dennison, EDAS  
20th May 2007