

ERECTION OF SINGLE STOREY EXTENSION TO REAR,
INTERNAL ALTERATIONS AND REPLACEMENT
OF GROUND FLOOR WINDOW,
8 ST JOHN STREET, BEVERLEY,
EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August 2011, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mrs M Stern, via the project architects, Ingleby and Hobson Ltd, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a single storey extension at the rear of no. 8 St John Street, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 03670 39209 centred). The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission (application DC/11/03951/PLF/EASTSE).

Nos 9 to 11 St John Street represent the site of the Minster's parsons' house, built along the street frontage here in 1399. After the Dissolution of St John's College in 1548, the building was converted into a private house, and in the 1672 Hearth Tax it is listed as containing five hearths. In 1701 the property was bought and substantially rebuilt by Joseph Lambert, master of the nearby Beverley Grammar School. At the north end of the 'old house', Lambert also added a two bay two storey brick range with a rear wing (no. 8), a small three storey staircase tower to the south of this wing, and a probable second staircase wing to the rear of no. 10. Subsequent owners of the enlarged house included two tanners, and by 1771 it had been divided into two separate properties. Two more houses (nos 6 and 7) were subsequently built on part of the gardens to the north, and the old house (nos 8 to 11) was extended to the rear and further subdivided into three and later four properties.

The watching brief examined an area to the rear of no. 8 measuring a maximum of 5.00m north-south by 6.00m east-west, and the depth of excavation varied between c.0.91m and 1.15m below existing ground level (7.21m-6.97m AOD). A large number of features and deposits were recorded, which have been divided into three broad phases: Phase 1 (14th-mid 15th century), Phase 2 (mid 15th to late 17th century) and Phase 3 (18th century and later). This chronology was based on the limited range of artefacts and stratigraphic relationships, although precise dates for Phases 1 and 2 could not be firmly established.

The major feature of Phase 1 was an east-west aligned boundary represented by a substantial chalk and brick wall (049/051). The chalk foundation (049) appeared to be more than 1.18m wide, and the brick wall (051) survived to a surprisingly high level until the insertion of a sewer in the recent past. The alignment may have been following an earlier ditch (066). It is thought that this boundary represents the north side of the plot of land granted to the Minster parsons in 1399, when their street frontage house was built. The brick wall (051) presumably remained as a boundary until the start of the 18th century, when Lambert created a unified yard and garden to the rear of nos 8 to 11. Other Phase 1 features included a series of floor deposits (053), a clay deposit (045), a possible slot for a wall partition (076) and a robbed out wall (004/041). One notable find was a complete iron rowel spur dating to the 15th-16th century, found at a level of 7.13m AOD. Several lengths of other wall foundations (030, 040 and 048), tentatively identified as belonging to Phase 2, may represent outhouses or ancillary buildings to the rear of nos 9 to 11, either associated with the medieval parson's house or more likely its post-Dissolution but pre-1701 owners. Nearly all the pre-18th century structural features were noted to be on the same alignment, which is slightly skewed to the existing range of street frontage buildings.

The Phase 3 elements are fairly representative of Beverley sites. One interesting feature was a brick-lined gully or drain (019) which extended under a later 18th century extension built on the south side of Lambert's c.1701 rear wing. This drain probably connected with a cistern or well located in the garden or yard of the house. Other Phase 3 features included the brick foundations for a privy/outhouse (014/006) and a small coal bunker (018).

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2011, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mrs M Stern, via the project architects, Ingleby and Hobson Ltd, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the erection of a single storey extension at the rear of no. 8 St John Street, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 03670 39209 centred).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of full planning permission, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 20th October 2011 (application DC/11/03951/PLF/EASTSE). One condition (number 3) stated 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". A second condition (number 4) stated that: "No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details". The same two conditions were attached to the Listed Building Consent (DC/11/03952/PLB/EASTSE, conditions 2 and 3), also granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 20th October 2011.
- 1.3 A 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was produced by EDAS (see Appendix 4), which was submitted with the planning application. This document was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 20th October 2011 when planning permission and Listed Building Consent were given, following advice from the Humber Archaeology Partnership (ref. SMR/PA/CONS/17222 and 17223).

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies in a row of houses on the west side of St John Street, immediately adjacent to Beverley Minster (see figure 1). The row runs from no. 8 to no. 11 (see plate 1), with no. 8 at the north end. The area of the proposed extension lies at the rear (west) of no. 8, and runs a short way along the south wall which forms a boundary with no. 9 (see figure 2). Prior to the start of work, the area of the proposed development comprised a modern paved patio with raised flower beds to the south and north. Nos 8 to 11 St John Street form a Grade II Listed Building (see Appendix 3), and the site lies within the Beverley Conservation Area.
- 2.2 No. 8 St John Street is 2½ storeys high, forming part of the row which incorporates many individual dormers, chimney stacks and wings of various sizes, unified by a more or less constant cross section with a two storey element facing the street (see plate 1). No. 8 has a similar facade to nos 9 and 10 to the south, but the rear is dominated by the gabled west elevation of Lambert's c.1700 rear wing to the earlier house (see 'Archaeological and Historical Background' below). As the proposed development lies to the rear (west) of the house, the following architectural description concentrates on this area.

- 2.3 The west gable of Lambert's c.1700 rear wing is of two storeys with an attic, and has a relatively steeply pitched pantile roof (see plate 3); the roof slopes are hidden from view from the rear of the house by the slightly raised brick coping of the gable (see plate 2). The gable is built of brownish-red handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 100mm by 50mm), laid in English Bond (one stretcher course to each header course) and recently thickly re-pointed, obscuring the original pointing material. There are limestone quoins to the north and south ends of the gable, with moulded limestone kneelers and also a small triangular piece of limestone forming the apex. The moulding of the limestone kneeler to the north end of the gable is continued along the west half of the north elevation (no detailed access was possible at the time of inspection) by a substantial moulded brick eaves cornice (see plate 4). A similar moulded brick eaves cornice runs the whole length of the front of nos 8 to 11 (Neave 1996, 34). The gable's ground floor sitting room window is an ill-proportioned modern insertion with a modern flat brick soldier course, but the first floor retains a 19th century 16-pane (8 over 8) horned sash with a heavy sandstone lintel. The attic window is similar but smaller, and is flanked by cast or wrought-iron spearhead wall ties (see plates 2 and 3).
- 2.4 The south elevation of Lambert's c.1700 rear wing is hidden by a later two-storey extension or outshot, suggested to date to the early 18th century (Neave 1996, 35), although it is more probably slightly later. The single pitch pantile roof slopes down from north to south at a lower angle to the roof over the gable (see plate 2). This extension, which now forms a kitchen, is built of red to reddish-brown handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 140mm by 45mm); their average size suggests that they actually pre-date the early 18th century, and so they may have been re-used from a significantly earlier building. They are laid in a rough stretcher bond but, as with the main body of the gable to the north, they have been thickly re-pointed, obscuring the original bonding material. A raised half brick parapet with tumbling courses is largely obscured by areas of clumsily scribed render - the subsequent removal of this render as part of the development confirmed the full extent of the tumbling, which was then restored (see plate 6). To the ground floor, there is a modern doorway with a heavy sandstone lintel, flanked by a modern inserted window to the south (see plate 3). To the first floor, at the north end, there is a single 19th century 16-pane (8 over 8) horned sash with a heavy sandstone lintel and projecting sill, very similar to the windows surviving to the first floor and attic of the main gable elevation. The form of the brickwork to the south side of the window suggests that the window is a later insertion to the first floor of the extension; further to the south, there may be a small blocked socket or perhaps the remnants of an earlier, smaller window, associated with a slight change in angle to the brickwork.
- 2.5 Behind and to the east of the probable mid 18th century extension, the top of the small three-storey c.1700 staircase tower is visible (see plate 2). This has a hipped pantile roof, carried on a coggled eaves course to the south side (see plate 5).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The watching brief was defined by the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 4). More general advice produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999) was also considered. The aim of the work was to monitor the groundworks (topsoil stripping and excavation of foundation and service trenches), in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and which might be damaged by the development.

- 3.2 The watching brief was carried out between 22nd and 30th November 2011. The paving slabs were lifted before inspection, but all the soil stripping and excavation were closely and continuously monitored. Adjacent to the house, the site was stripped of soil to a depth of 0.47m below the paved patio. Foundation trenches initially cut to a depth of 0.80m and a width of 0.76m were later widened to c.1.10m after consultation between the builder and the project architect. A deeper rectangular area was excavated at the west end of the site for the insertion of a 2.10m² exercise pool, but, due to the soft loose nature of the baulks left standing, and after consultation with the project architect, the area was finally enlarged to encompass almost the whole site. The final area of excavation measured a maximum of 5.00m north-south by 6.00m east-west, and the depth reached c.0.99m below ground level (BGL) (7.13m AOD) in the east end of the south foundation trench nearest the house, 0.91m (7.21m AOD) in the north foundation trench, and 1.15m BGL (6.97m AOD) in the area of the exercise pool in the south-west corner of the site. The excavations were mostly carried out using a small Kubota tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket, although some areas were hand dug by the contractors and archaeologists.
- 3.3 During the monitoring work, the draining of domestic waste water into the excavated area, together with rain water draining from the roofs of both no. 8 and no. 9 to the south (due to lack of downpipes), meant that the necessary cleaning and recording of the exposed archaeological features was difficult and time-consuming. However, although the method of spoil removal (in very small quantities through a narrow gateway and down a narrow access way at the rear of the property) slowed the machine excavation and development work, it did provide a series of time windows for the cleaning and recording of the archaeological deposits, which might otherwise not have been available on a normal watching brief.
- 3.4 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number (e.g. 004) and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 77 archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on general phased site plans at 1:20 scale, and several more detailed section drawings were produced at 1:10 scale. A photographic record was maintained using a digital camera. Levels OD were obtained from an adjacent Ordnance Survey benchmark.
- 3.5 The artefacts recovered from the watching brief (mostly pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and clay pipes stems but also some glass and animal bone) were assessed and spot-dated; Appendix 1 provides catalogue of the pottery and clay pipe assemblage. A rowel spur (SF047A) retrieved from the site was sent to York Archaeological Trust for X-ray and conservation, and specialist reports were subsequently commissioned (see Appendices 1 and 2). The spur and some of the other artefacts were retained by the landowner, but the rest of the project archive was deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum (EDAS site code SJS 11; accession number 2012/50).

4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies in the heart of historic medieval Beverley, adjacent to the Minster (see figure 2). Nos 9 to 11 St John Street lie on the site of the former Minster's parsons' house. The seven parsons or rectors

choral (*berrefellarii*) originally lived in the Bedern (the communal residence of the Minster clergy), further to the east in the collegiate precinct, but new accommodation was built in 1399 when they were granted a piece of land in the Bedern Close. The east side of this land coincided with what is now St John Street where it measured 62 feet (18.9m) wide - the west side measured 96 feet (29.3m) wide and it was 177 feet (54m) long. The internal arrangements of the parsons' house are unknown, but it was probably a two storey building with timber framing to the first floor, with a hall and communal dormitory (Neave 2000, 201).

- 4.2 The site of the parsons' house can be identified as nos 9 to 11 St John Street, as the existing street frontage measurement of 18.9m accords with the 1399 grant (Neave 2000, 201). Nos 9 to 11 rest on a medieval stone base, and when no. 9 was restored in 1974, its front wall was found to rest on a dressed stone wall of considerable depth, 3ft thick, from an earlier possibly 14th century building (Miller *et al* 1982, 14).
- 4.3 The history and structural development of St John Street has fortunately been researched in considerable detail by Dr Susan Neave (Neave 1996). The College of St John was dissolved in 1548 and many of the collegiate buildings were granted to two officials, Sir Michael Stanhope and John Bellow. Many were then demolished, but the parsons' house apparently survived. It was presumably converted to a private house, for in 1629 it was sold by a John Curdix to Elizabeth, widow of John Winche of Beverley (Susan Neave, *pers. comm.*). A five-hearthed house listed in the 1672 Hearth Tax returns almost certainly refers to nos 9 to 11, and it and the adjoining land were sold by William Smith, his brother Thomas Smith and his step-son John Chappelow in April 1701. The fact that the house was jointly held by the Smith brothers implies that it was a property which had been inherited, and it may have been in the hands of the Smith family for some time (Neave 1996, 6).
- 4.4 The 1701 purchaser was Joseph Lambert, master of the nearby Beverley Grammar School. In his will, dated September 1711, Lambert described how he had 'lately' rebuilt the house, with 'almost all the old house being pulled down', suggesting he retained the foundations (but presumably not much else) of the earlier building. A structural survey carried out in 1996 suggests that Lambert's house originally had a ten bay facade with a central doorway, and a second entrance to the right (see figure 3). The windows (now sash) would have been casements with broad mullions and transoms. At the north end of the 'old house' (i.e. nos 9 to 11), Lambert added a two bay brick range of two storeys and an attic with a rear wing (no. 8), possibly to accommodate school borders. The front wall of this range is considerably narrower than nos 9 to 11, and both the rear wing and north end of the front elevation have ashlar quoins, which may have come from an earlier building (see plates 1 and 3). To the south of the rear wing Lambert built a small three storey staircase tower with a hipped roof (see plate 2). The position and relative simplicity of this staircase, and clues from elsewhere in the building, suggest there was also a second staircase wing to the rear of no. 10, part of which may survive in the existing building. Lambert's gardens were fairly extensive and extended some way west of the house and north as far as Minster Moorgate (Neave 2000, 201 & 210; Neave 1996, 32-42).
- 4.5 Neave's detailed history means that the later development of nos 8 to 11 is also understood. Joseph Lambert died in 1717 and in 1729 the house and gardens were sold to a tanner, John Croft. Croft, who already owned an adjacent plot of land to the west, stretching back to a newly-built workhouse on Minster Moorgate, used some of the land as a tanyard (see figure 4). In October 1769, some four

years after selling the tanyard and orchards to Robert Blanshard, Croft sold the house and adjacent land to George Acklam, another tanner. In 1771 the house was described as being 'two tenements or dwelling houses', suggesting it had been divided into two by then. In 1777 the house was purchased by Joseph Beaumont, a local fellmonger (dealer in hides and skins), together with a brewhouse, a bark mill, an outbuilding, two gardens, an orchard and a tanyard (Neave 1996, 15-19). Two more houses (nos 6 and 7) were subsequently built on part of the gardens, and the old house (nos 8 to 11) was extended at the rear and further sub-divided into three and later four properties (Neave 2000, 211) (see figure 4). This sub-division is evidenced by the complex flying freeholds and the mid-Georgian staircases in nos 9, 10 and 11, as opposed to the late 17th century staircase in no. 8 (Jonathan Hobson, *pers. comm.*). By 1881, five more houses (nos 1 to 5) were built to the north, completing the development of St John Street.

- 4.6 In the mid 19th century, a Board of Health Enquiry into sanitary conditions in Beverley reported on the foul ditch which ran behind nos 8 to 11 (Neave 1996, 23). This ditch, which would have been essential for the operation of the tanneries here, was a continuation of the Walkerbeck, Beverley's main open sewer. In 1853 work at no. 11 included arching over this drain as well as building a new privy and cleaning the old one out, while at no. 10 the well was opened out and cleansed and a new privy built. Thomas Ringrose, a bricklayer, was also paid for 'cutting out and stopping with cement the bad bricks in front of and colouring the fronts of the houses' - this may have been the first time that nos 8 to 11 were colour-washed.
- 4.7 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1853 shows all the houses in St John Street (then named as St John's Street), together with the gardens and orchards to the rear of the street frontage properties (see figure 4). There are what appear to be two extensions to the rear of no. 10, but the more detailed 1890 Ordnance Survey plan shows that they are actually extensions to the rear of both nos 9 and 10 (see figure 5). The back walls of these extensions line up with the rear of no. 8, showing that the kitchen extension had been built on the south side of Lambert's c.1700 wing by 1853.
- 4.8 Some archaeological investigation has been carried out in St John Street. In 1889, skeletons and other human remains were found in the street and around the Minster (Miller *et al* 1982, 15). In 2002-03, an archaeological trench was dug inside the front room of no. 6, which revealed remains pre-dating the existing house. Initial finds were dated to the 18th century, and so may represent an earlier industrial building which was 'embedded' within the present house. Beneath this layer, at some depth, a stone wall and a series of floors dating from the 14th century overlay earlier structural remains dating from the 12th to 13th centuries. These included a medieval hearth built by laying tiles on edge, and 13th century masonry fragments which are identical to those inside the east end of the Minster. Below these deposits lay a bed of chalky mortar that was thought to have formed the bed for a sill beam of a timber-framed building. This feature lay within a peaty layer that contained numerous wattle stakes and pottery dating from the 11th and 12th centuries (Mackey 2003; Rod Mackey, *pers. comm.*). Another archaeological trench excavated at the rear of no. 12 in 2008 revealed a post-medieval chalk platform as well as tanning pits, presumably associated with Croft's tanyard noted above. In general, the medieval deposits lay at depths of more than 1m below existing ground levels (Rod Mackey, *pers. comm.*).
- 4.9 Immediately prior to the work at no. 8, another archaeological watching brief was carried out by EDAS at nos 9 and 10 St John Street during the construction of another extension (Dennison & Dennett 2012). The maximum depth of excavation

here was 0.77m BGL (7.43m AOD), and all of the recorded features were likely to date from the 18th century onwards. Remains of former 19th century outbuildings were noted, together with a large number of existing or abandoned post-medieval drains and water collection systems; the latter included the upper part of a brick well or water tank. Some chalk footings of the probable late 18th century back wall of no. 10 were also exposed. The predominantly 18th-20th century pottery assemblage was fairly limited in range, although there was some earlier residual material including fragments of a 17th century Westerwald stoneware vessel and a small sherd from a mid 18th century white English salt-glazed stoneware vessel. In the animal bone/tooth assemblage, cow, sheep, pig and possibly rabbit were represented, but the assemblage consisted predominately of bird bones, including chicken.

5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF

Chronology and phasing

- 5.1 For ease of description, the identified features and contexts have been divided into three approximate phases. Phase 1 represents the medieval period (i.e. 14th-mid 15th century), Phase 2 represents the late medieval and early post-medieval period (i.e. mid 15th to late 17th century), and Phase 3 represents 18th century and later activity. This chronology is based on the limited range of artefacts recovered and the stratigraphic relationships between contexts. However, it should be noted that the phasing can only be tentative, and precise dates for Phases 1 and 2 could not be firmly established or separated in view of the small area of ground excavated.

Phase 3 - 18th century and later (see figure 7)

- 5.2 The south side of the site was bounded by a heavily over-painted brick wall (016) which was already partly demolished prior to the start of work. This wall was laid on two courses of narrow bricks (028) slightly projecting from the face above, although at its very east end the wall was built directly onto an earlier chalk foundation (030) (see Phase 2 below). To the south of this wall, within the garden of no. 9, was a layer of friable dark brown loam (062) up to 0.65m thick. Within this, towards the west end of the south foundation trench, was a relatively modern 0.5m deep cut (064) for a fence post, filled with a friable brown loam (065) (see Section 4 on figure 8). The west wall of the house (no. 8) was clearly of two separate phases of construction (see Chapter 2 above and plate 3), namely the brick gable of Lambert's c.1700 rear wing (001) and the slightly later (presumed mid 18th century) extension (017) to the south - the foundations of these walls are described below.
- 5.3 The removal of the concrete pavers (002) forming the patio revealed a c.0.1m thick bedding deposit of sand and mortar (003) overlying a firm dirty grey-brown gritty loam (009) less than 0.23m thick, containing fragments of 18th-19th century pottery. Immediately to the west of the mid 18th century extension, a compacted yellow-grey mortar (025) containing moderate amounts of CBM and chalk fragments was revealed, while under the grey-brown gritty loam (009) on the north side of the site adjacent to Lambert's c.1700 gable wall was a c.0.26m depth of firm mid-brown gritty soil (027) with occasional CBM and small fragments of chalk. Both deposits (025 and 027) were probably contemporary and are likely to represent the land surface prior to the construction of the adjacent buildings.

- 5.4 In the south-east corner of the site, below the modern overburden and grey-brown gritty loam (009), a right-angled brick wall (014) 0.25m wide was exposed, butting up to southern boundary wall (016). The top of this wall (014) was at 7.93m AOD, and it was formed by two courses of bricks measuring 230mm by 115mm by 68mm bonded with lime mortar. It defined a small structure measuring 1.62m north-south by 1.94m east-west, with a former doorway at the east end of the north side, adjacent to the back wall (017) of the existing house (see plate 7). Internally, the structure was divided by a thin east-west single brick wall (006) which also returned to the south at the west end and again butted the adjacent garden wall (016); the wall overlay a brick and mortar foundation (073) 0.22m wide. This thin wall created an internal space measuring 1.60m east-west by 0.55m north-south, which was floored with a very compacted grey-brown gritty soil (015), c.0.13m thick (top at 7.89m AOD) in the eastern part, overlain by a mixed grey-brown gritty soil (005 - top at 7.95m AOD) towards the west end. The rest of the structure was floored with a mixture of the grey-brown gritty loam (009) and a compacted yellow-grey mortar (025) which, as noted above, extended further to the north. The whole structure (014) was thought to represent an outhouse containing one or more privys with perhaps the base for a large sink in the southern half. Pottery sherds dating from the 18th-20th century and a clay pipe stem dating to 17th/18th century were noted in the compacted grey-brown gritty soil (005), as well as small fragments of animal bone, brick, tile and glass. Part of the structure is depicted on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map (see figure 5). Below the grey-brown gritty loam (009), to the south of the compacted yellow-grey mortar (025), was a small area of firm light grey-brown sticky clay (029) containing fragments of CBM, oyster shell, chalk, glass and bone and a 19th century sherd of tin-glazed pottery.
- 5.5 Immediately to the west of this probable outhouse was the truncated brick floor (018) of a former small coal bunker measuring 0.80m by 0.66m. The interior was floored with a firm black coal dust deposit (007) containing small pieces of coal; the top of this deposit lay at 7.94m AOD. Once again, part of this structure appears to be depicted on the 1890 map. Further to the west of this structure, at the west end of the site, there was a c.0.39m deep blanket layer of friable dark brown loam (026) containing occasional small stones, brick fragments and one sherd of post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware.
- 5.6 Domestic drainage from the house consisted of two systems, both significant in that their construction had cut through earlier features. A ceramic drain pipe (011), 0.13m wide and within a 0.27m wide linear cut (010), ran on an east-west alignment from the back wall of the kitchen to a brick manhole (013). The loose dark brown backfill (012) of the trench (010) included 17th-early 19th century pottery sherds. The brick manhole (013) measured 0.8m long by 0.58m wide and was located 1.9m to the west of the house; it was contained within an indistinct cut (024) filled with a loose dark brown loamy soil (022) containing CBM, and slate, stone and chalk fragments. A salt-glazed ceramic sewer pipe (052), 0.19m wide, emerged from the west side of the manhole (013) and ran west for a distance of at least 3.2m, up to and beyond the edge of the excavation; this pipe was laid within a linear cut (060) which was found to have damaged and utilised a much earlier brick boundary wall (051) on a chalk foundation (049) (see Phase 1 below). The cut (060) was 0.34m wide at the west end of the site but increased to c.0.8m wide nearer the manhole - it was filled with a friable mid-brown fine gritty soil (057) containing mortar, fragments of CBM and slate, and small stones. The top of the manhole (013) lay at ground level (8.07m AOD) while the top of the west end of the sewer pipe (052) lay at 7.45m AOD.

- 5.7 The second drainage system running from the back of the existing kitchen comprised a 0.13m wide salt-glazed ceramic pipe (034) contained within a c.0.2m wide linear cut (068) filled with a mixed loam clay (075) containing CBM and chalk fragments. This drain ran west beneath the outhouse wall (014) into a brown-glazed ceramic settling drain/sump contained within a brick surround (008). The sump measured 0.54m long by 0.50m wide at the surface (7.91m AOD), although it was wider at a lower level and may have cut through part of an earlier building represented by chalk foundations (030 and 040 - see Phase 2 below). The ceramic pipe (034) emerged at an angle from the west side of the sump (008), to link with pipe 052 c.3m west of the house.
- 5.8 As previously noted, a compacted surface of yellow-grey soil and mortar (025) containing brick and tile fragments was exposed at a level of 7.73m AOD immediately to the west of the presumed mid 18th century extension to the house (now the kitchen) - this probably formed the ground surface when the extension was built. The wall of the extension (017) was founded on a single course of brick headers (021), the top of which was at 7.91m AOD (see Section 1B on figure 8). The headers projected 0.6m-0.8m forward (west) of the wall face above and were c.41mm thick by 110mm wide. Where exposed in the south foundation trench, the bricks (021) sloped down slightly to the south and overlay a friable brown loamy soil (035) c.0.3m deep - this slope might relate to the edge of an underlying clay deposit (039; see Phase 2 below). The row of headers (021) was generally at the same height as the top of the more substantial brick and stone foundation (023) of Lambert's c.1700 wing (see below).
- 5.9 Predating the presumed mid 18th century wall of the extension (017) and surrounded by the compacted yellow-grey mortar surface (025) previously described was a 0.9m length of a brick gully measuring c.0.45m wide overall (019) (see plate 8). Up to three courses of brickwork survived, to create a channel or drain 0.2m wide and up to 0.12m deep with a brick, tile and cobble base. The walls of the channel were built of re-used bricks and half bricks of varying thicknesses but generally measuring 110mm-130mm wide and c.230mm long; the top of the brick lay at 7.79m AOD. The well preserved channel ran WSW/ENE towards and beneath the wall of the extension (017), presumably into a well or cistern - the west end was blocked by a single heavily mortared brick. The interior of the channel was filled by a friable dark grey-brown gritty soil (020), c.0.08m deep and containing some very small mortar, chalk, brick and bone fragments. Where the wall of the extension (017) had been built over it, the channel was covered by part of a flat ceramic roof tile incorporated into the build, and the whole gully may have been similarly covered.
- 5.10 The excavations for the north foundation trench exposed the foundations of the west gable of Lambert's c.1700 rear wing (001) (see Section 1A on figure 8). These foundations (023) consisted of a single course of dressed limestone less than 0.34m wide by 0.20m deep, very tightly laid, over a single course of bricks laid on edge measuring 140mm wide by 41-50mm thick, which was in turn placed on a firm brown gritty soil (033) less than 0.18m deep (see plate 9); this deposit contained some CBM, shell and animal bone. In places, the dressed stones were very heavily plastered with a lime mortar and just above this, the lowest courses of the brick wall (001) had been covered by a row of slates (054), possibly in an attempt to provide a damp course.

Phase 2 - late Medieval to early post-Medieval (mid 15th to late 17th century)
(see figure 6)

- 5.11 The south-west corner of the presumed mid 18th century extension to no. 8 partially overlay a 1.80m length of chalk rubble foundation (030) for an earlier building on a slightly different alignment, i.e. running NNW/SSE (see plate 10). Initially exposed by the stripping of the area adjacent to the house, the substantial foundation was c.0.71m wide and up to 0.34m deep, with the top at 7.60m-7.72m AOD. The base, exposed in the south foundation trench, was at a level of 7.38m-7.42m AOD (see Section 4 on figure 8). A single, much abraded, sherd from the base of a medieval vessel of Humberware 1 or Beverley 2 ware was embedded in the lower part of the chalk, and is likely to be residual, rather than contemporary. The trench cut for the foundation (030) could not be distinguished, but the wall appeared to be built on a firm brown fine gritty soil (046) rather than the solid clay (039/045) just below this (see Section 4). The firm brown fine gritty soil (046) included oyster shell, fragments of brick and tile and a sherd of medieval pottery from a Beverley 2 ware vessel (dating prior to 1350), as well as a sherd from a Humberware vessel (14th-16th century). The firm brown fine gritty soil (046) included oyster shell, fragments of brick and tile and a sherd of medieval pottery from a Beverley 2 ware vessel (dating prior to 1350), as well as a sherd from a Humberware vessel (14th-16th century).
- 5.12 The chalk foundation (030) appeared to continue beneath the south-west corner of the presumed mid 18th century extension (017) and beneath the brick wall (016) forming the southern boundary of the site (see Section 1B on figure 8) (see plate 10). It also probably continued beneath (and was damaged by) the 20th century extension to no. 9 further to the south. As noted above, the foundation (028) of the east end of the southern boundary wall (016) was built directly onto, and utilised, the chalk foundation (030).
- 5.13 A small area of a firm yellow-brown clean clay (038), of unknown thickness, was visible to the east of the chalk foundation (030), and this appeared to continue beneath the foundations (021) of the extension. This deposit was also visible around the north end of the chalk foundation (030) and it may have extended onto the west side, although this was not fully exposed. Although it was difficult to ascertain a function, the clay could represent a floor surface which has later been damaged and spread.
- 5.14 A second length of chalk and brick rubble foundation (040) was seen during the excavation of the south foundation trench, 1.0m to the west of foundation 030. It was 0.55m wide and was contained within a flat-bottomed cut (070). Given that it had the same NNW/SSE alignment and was at the same level as the other foundation (030) to the east, both were probably contemporary. However, 040 was very different in character and was probably the wall of a more minor structure, perhaps an outbuilding associated with 030. There may also have been a similar foundation linking the two lengths of foundation (030 and 040), although the later insertion of the rectangular brick surround of sump 008 (which disturbed a greater area at depth compared to that recorded at the surface) may have cut through this. The north side of the south foundation trench also exposed a loose grey-brown gritty soil (063) containing chalk, limestone and brick rubble with tiles and mortar (see Section 2 on figure 8) - it was not possible to distinguish whether it formed part of the wall linking foundations 030 and 040, whether it was a dump connected to wall 030, or if it was a more modern insertion perhaps associated with sump 008.

- 5.15 In the base of the south foundation trench adjacent to this area, a linear cut (059) of unknown depth and width was exposed at c.7.26m AOD running WSW/ENE; it cut through the firm dark grey-brown gritty soil with charcoal streaks (047) which formed a blanket layer in this part of the site (see Phase 1 below). The cut (059) continued east under chalk foundation 030, and extended west as far as the other foundation 040. It was backfilled by a gritty soil deposit (043) containing brick, tile and mortar fragments, and is likely to be a robber trench, associated with a building predating foundations 030 and 040.
- 5.16 A deposit of a very firm yellow-brown solid clay (039), more than 0.20m thick and more than 0.70m wide, was exposed in both north and east sides and the base of the south foundation trench, beneath the firm brown fine gritty soil (046) and partially beneath the eastern chalk foundation (030) (see Section 2 on figure 8). This clay deposit, which was not thought to be associated with foundation 030, had an undulating surface, 7.40m AOD at its highest, and is likely to be the same as a similar firm yellow-brown clay (045) seen in the base of the south foundation trench and extending for a further 0.6m to the west (see Phase 1 below). These clay deposits are probably associated with a building or feature predating foundation 030.
- 5.17 The excavations for the south foundation trench and the pool area towards the south-west corner of the site exposed an undulating layer of compacted mortar and crushed chalk fragments up to 0.15m thick, with much ceramic roof tile and some brick fragments, bound within a mixed light grey-brown gritty soil (044). This deposit included many oyster and mussel shells, some coal fragments and two pottery sherds of 13th/14th century Low Countries Redware, probably from a grape or tripod pipkin, and several fragments of handmade ceramic roofing tiles, some with good finger marks and finger-tip indentations (see plate 18); the latter may be from Lambert's c.1700 house. Also found in this context were two small fragments of medieval window glass. One, measuring 24mm by 23mm and 4mm thick, from a diamond-shaped quarry, had two grozed edges, meeting at a point (Lisa Wastling, *pers. comm.*). The second very similar piece was slightly larger at 23mm by 30mm. This deposit (044) extended more than 1.7m from the south side of the major boundary wall (049/051 - see Phase 1 below), where at 7.40m AOD it overlapped the south side of its chalk foundation (049), and sloped down towards the south edge of the site and into a pit (055 - see Phase 1 below) at 7.21m AOD (see Section 4 on figure 8). It was interpreted as representing a demolition deposit possibly relating to the building represented by the chalk foundation (048) which appeared to partly define its western extent. Although artefacts from this deposit were of medieval date, it is considered more likely that these are residual, and that the deposit falls within the Phase 2 date range.
- 5.18 At the very west end of the excavated area, a single surviving course of another chalk foundation (048) running approximately NNW/SSE was seen at a level of 7.48m AOD (see plate 11). It comprised roughly dressed chalk blocks forming a section of wall more than 1.52m long, more than 0.23m wide and at least 0.25m deep, and was seen to continue into the adjacent property (no. 9) to the south (see Section 4 on figure 8). At its north end, the wall appears to respect the major boundary wall (049/051 - see Phase 1 below) and it also possibly had a return to the west, although this could not be firmly established. Loose chalk rubble visible at the north end of the wall, may be part of the return of the wall. Immediately to the east of this chalk foundation, was a scatter of smaller chalk rubble (050), at a slightly lower level within deposit 042 (see Phase 1 below).

- 5.19 A bowl-shaped pit (055) was recorded in the south side of the south foundation trench (see Section 4 on figure 8) towards the west end of the trench, although it was not seen in plan. It may be associated with the demolition of whatever structure was represented by chalk foundation 048 or a feature associated with it, as the demolition layer (044) appears to form the primary fill, down to a level of 7.13m AOD. Above the primary fill (044) were successive layers of darker soil and mortar (056) together with small fragments of CBM, indicating a more gradual infill. Overall, the pit was c.0.65m wide and less than 0.35m deep.

Phase 1 - medieval (14th - mid 15th century) (see figure 6)

- 5.20 In the bottom of the north end of the south foundation trench, immediately west of the clay deposits (039/045) described above, and within a firm dark grey-brown gritty soil with charcoal streaks (047) which formed a blanket layer in this part of the site, a complete iron rowel spur (SF047A) dating to the 15th-16th century was found, at a level of 7.13m AOD (see Appendix 1 and plates 19 to 22). Deposit 047 was c.0.2m thick, and included small fragments of coal and animal bone, oyster and mussel shells, and two sherds of pottery from a Humberware vessel (date range of late 14th to 16th century). It appeared to be a build-up of material between two phases of building, and it lay over the uppermost of a series of distinctive floor deposits (053) (see below).
- 5.21 Although the east end of the south foundation trench was not excavated to the same depth as the rest of the site, part of a narrow 'slot' (076), measuring 0.15m wide and of unknown depth, was noted at a depth of 7.18m AOD on the same WSW/ENE alignment as robber trench 059. Filled with a firm mid brown-black sticky charcoal-streaked clay deposit (077), this may be rather too narrow for a structural beam slot, and so was possibly more akin to a minor or partition wall slot. Nevertheless, it can be seen as further evidence for a building/boundary alignment differing slightly from the modern alignment.
- 5.22 As the south foundation trench and the exercise pool area were excavated, a substantial robber trench (004) 0.57m wide and running approximately NNW/SSE became apparent, both in plan and section, c.0.3m west of foundation 040, but on the same alignment (see Phase 2 above) (see plate 12). It was backfilled with a fairly uniform firm greyish gritty soil (041) containing crushed mortar, fine chalk, and small brick and tile fragments. The robbed-out wall represented by the backfill (041) was clearly seen in the south side of the trench (see Section 4 on figure 8), and it must have survived to a height of at least 0.50m, but its full depth was not exposed and the land surface from which it was built is unknown. Seen in section, the profile of the robber trench appears to widen slightly towards the base of the excavation at a depth of 6.99m AOD, and this might indicate a wider or foundation course having been removed. It is likely to have been backfilled immediately. It appears that the original wall, probably a boundary, respected the major WSW/ENE boundary (049/051) or more likely, a ditch (072) or fence preceding the wall (see below).
- 5.23 To the west of the robbed-out wall alignment, and defined by it, was a firm dark grey-brown soil (042) which contained occasional fragments of coal, charcoal, mortar and CBM as well as a single piece of chalk rubble with fine tooling marks. This deposit was also contained by the chalk foundation 048 (see Phase 2 above), and it overlay a firm very dark brown wet peaty soil (058) which extended as a blanket layer over this part of the site (see below).

- 5.24 In the central part of the site, the machine excavation of demolition layer 044 meant that its relationship with a major chalk foundation (049), first exposed at a level of 7.38m AOD, could not be clearly established (see plate 15). This chalk foundation, running approximately east-west, was of rubble and roughly shaped blocks measuring on average c.0.35m wide and 0.22m thick (see plates 13 and 14). The full extent of the base of the wall was not able to be exposed, but it appeared to be more than 1.18m wide. Due to a combination of time constraints and the mechanical excavation, the north edge of the foundation was not seen or recorded, although an estimation of its alignment suggests that it ran towards the south-west corner of Lambert's c.1700 rear wing. Towards the east of the site, i.e. beneath and immediately east of manhole 013, the lowest four courses of a medieval brick wall (051) overlay the chalk foundation (049), although it was not apparent in the central area. However, at the western side of the site, the outer skins of this brick wall (051) survived in excellent condition to at least 13 courses and to a surprisingly high level of 7.87m AOD, i.e. only 0.2m below the existing ground level (see plate 13). The bricks measured 250mm by 126mm by 35mm thick, and were bonded with a distinctive, relatively hard, and thickly applied lime mortar; the brick wall was 0.76m wide at the west end and 1.00m wide at the east. This brick and chalk boundary was obviously long-lived, and it presumably represents a property boundary (see 'Conclusions' below).
- 5.25 It is also possible that this boundary originated as a ditch and fence. A shallow-angled cut (066), typical of a ditch rather than a wall trench, could clearly be seen starting at a level of 7.17m AOD in the west-facing section of the south foundation trench at the east end of the surviving wall (see Section 3 on figure 8). It was also visible in plan on the west side of the site. The base of the ditch cut was not reached in the excavation, and it was filled by a firm mid-brown clayey soil (072). The chalk foundation (049) did not fill this cut completely, as it probably would have done if it had originally been cut for a wall. At the west end of the site, the cut (074) for the chalk foundation (049) appears to have been cut into the ditch fill (072). It was also noted that levels taken on what appeared to be the lowest full courses of brickwork showed that wall 049/051 was sloping slightly, from 7.32m AOD in the east to 7.26m AOD in the west, possibly following the natural drop of the land towards the west where the former Walker Beck ran on an approximate north-south alignment to the rear of nos 8 to 11 St John Street (see Chapter 4 above).
- 5.26 The necessity of replacing the broken sewer pipe (052 - see Phase 1) exiting from the west side of manhole 013 meant that the course of the drain had to be traced. On excavation at the west end of the site, it was seen that the pipe had been inserted neatly into a cut (060) made through the centre of the surviving courses of the brick wall (051), to a level of 7.26m AOD (see plate 16) - as noted above, the cut was backfilled with a friable mid-brown fine gritty soil (057) containing mortar, fragments of CBM and slate, and small stones. It was not clear at what point the central length of the brick wall had been demolished, but it is likely to have been when the drain/sewer (052) had been connected. It was noted during machine excavation that the brick manhole (013) had been built on top of earlier brickwork, i.e. part of wall 051. It is interesting to note that the bricks of wall 051 were mainly laid east-west where visible at the west end of the site, but mainly laid north-south where the wall survived adjacent to the manhole at the east end. It is possible that there was a buttress or pillar at this point, and although not photographed or recorded in detail, the bricks were seen during rapid machine excavation to be battered or stepped on the north side at this point.

- 5.27 The ground level at the time of the construction of wall 049/051 must have been above the level of the highest chalk of the foundation, i.e. at least 7.42m AOD. Various floor levels (053), with pottery likely to date to the 14th century, in adjacent buildings or outbuildings to the south, were evident at 6.97m-7.17m AOD, and they seem likely, on stratigraphic grounds, to predate wall 049/051 although they could be contemporary. These floor levels were seen towards the east end of the bottom of the south foundation trench, and they probably predate most other features on the site. A series of distinctive orange coloured surfaces (053) of burnt clay were seen within a firm very dark brown wet peaty soil (058) which extended as a blanket layer over this part of the site (see below); the top of this deposit lay at 7.03m AOD and it extended below 6.96m AOD. The floor levels (053) included charcoal and a large quantity of oyster shell, as well as some mussel shell and a crab claw. A sherd of pottery from a Humberware vessel with 'tennis racquet' decoration, likely to be at the earliest of its date range of 14th-16th century (Peter Didsbury, *pers. comm.*) was also found on this floor, at 6.97m AOD. A single two-litre sample of this distinctive very fine textured context yielded eight whole and ten fragments of oyster shell, 24 fragments of bird/animal bone, mostly tiny and unidentifiable, six fragments of charcoal, one small iron nail(?) and many lumps of burnt clay. The surfaces were interpreted as possible outhouse floors probably with an adjacent hearth. It was noted that most of the early contexts on this site contained the remains of shell fish (crab, oyster, mussel, cockle, with oyster dominant).
- 5.28 At the east end of the north foundation trench, the edge of a trampled surface of mortar and crushed chalk (032) c.0.12m thick, with oyster shell, bone and tile fragments, and a sherd of Humberware pottery (14th-16th century) was exposed at a level of 7.37m AOD, running approximately NNW/SSE (see Section 1A on figure 8). Also in the same context, a fragment of a thin copper (copper alloy?) strap measuring 10mm by 35mm was found. This deposit (032) overlay the north end of a chalk rubble wall foundation (036), c.0.36m wide with the top at 7.29m AOD, running on the same alignment and disappearing beneath the present house (see plate 17). Not enough of these two contexts was exposed to make any useful interpretation, except that they ran on a slightly different alignment from the 18th-20th century buildings, but were on the same alignment as most of the other earlier features on the site.
- 5.29 At approximately the same level as wall 036, and possibly associated with it, were two larger pieces of chalk rubble (031), just visible at the south corner of the north foundation trench; these were not able to be investigated. Also noted but not recorded in full before being removed by machine, was a sparse alignment of chalk rubble (069) running approximately NNW/SSE at c.7.28m AOD, just north of the major east-west boundary (049/051).
- 5.30 The general background soil (058) at the lowest level of excavation on the south side of the site, at 6.96m AOD, was a very dark brown, moist, peaty deposit of unknown depth, containing small pieces of wood, charcoal, oyster shell, bone and tile fragments. It also included Humberware pottery sherds with a date range of 14th-16th century, and one sherd of possibly Beverley 2 ware (prior to 1350). This moist deposit did not appear to be present on the north side of the site, but it may well underlie the lowest deposit excavated here, which was a firm but friable dry dark brown soil (037) streaked with clay and containing tile and oyster shell fragments - this deposit lay beneath and to the side of foundation 036 (see Section 1A on figure 8).

- 5.31 A large well-cut block of dressed limestone (067) measuring 0.67m by 0.52m by 0.26m thick, initially glimpsed standing vertically, c.0.4m north of the west end of wall 049/051 before excavation, was tipped forward and then removed by machine during the final phase of the excavation. It is estimated that the base was at 7.25m AOD, but the area to the west of this was not excavated, so it is not known whether this was an isolated residual stone or part of another feature/structure.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Although the excavation allowed only a keyhole glimpse of the area, nearly all the pre-18th century features recorded (i.e. Phases 1 and 2) were noted to be on a slightly different alignment from those of the present street. It has been recorded elsewhere (Miller *et al* 1982, 14) that, during restoration work in 1974, the front wall of no. 9 St John Street was seen to rest on a dressed stone wall 3ft thick, but there does not appear to be any recorded evidence as to whether the brick building was exactly aligned on the stone or not.
- 6.2 The consistent NNW/SSE and WSW/ENE alignments exposed by the 2011 watching brief represent a directional layout which appeared to change in the early 18th century. A slight change in the alignment of the east side of St John Street can be seen on the ground which, although not recorded on the modern Ordnance Survey maps, is depicted on the 1890 detailed map (see figure 5). This change in alignment occurs at the north end of no. 8 and so presumably reflects the fact that the street to the south of this was developed from at least 1399 onwards whereas the section to the north was not built up until after the early 18th century. The pre-18th century structural alignments noted by the watching brief (i.e. foundations 004, 030, 036, 040 and 048) may indicate that this change of alignment was more pronounced in the medieval period.
- 6.3 The major feature of Phase 1 (14th to mid 15th century) activity was the substantial approximately east-west aligned medieval boundary as represented by a chalk and brick wall (049/051). The full extent of the base of the chalk foundation (049) was not exposed, but it appeared to be more than 1.18m wide. The brick wall (051) built on top of the chalk was slightly narrower, and it appears to have survived to a surprisingly high level until the insertion of a sewer in the recent past. The alignment of the chalk and brick wall, which may have been following an earlier ditch (066), suggests that it ran towards the south-west corner of Lambert's c.1700 rear wing. It is known that the Minster Parsons were granted a piece of land in the Bedern Close in 1399, for a house which can be identified with the site of nos 9 to 11 St John Street. Although there was no specific dating evidence for this wall, its relationship with other adjacent features on the site suggests that it is medieval in origin, and it seems likely that it (and/or the ditch which preceded it) represent the northern boundary of the parsons' plot of land which measured 62 feet (18.9m) on the east side (St John Street), 96 feet (29.3m) wide on the west side and 177 feet (54m) long. The brick wall (051) presumably remained as a boundary until the first few years of the 18th century, when Lambert rebuilt nos 9 to 11 and added a two bay extension and rear wing to form no. 8 to create a single dwelling with presumably a unified yard and garden to the rear.
- 6.4 The other Phase 1 features are represented on the south side of the site by a series of floor deposits (053), a deposit of clay (045), a slot (076) and a robbed out wall surviving only as a cut (004) and its infill (041). The latter has been recorded as a Phase 1 feature, although the actual robbing of the wall occurred from a Phase 2 level. Unfortunately, it was not possible to determine the relationship between the main east-west chalk and brick wall (049/051) and the nearby floor

(053) and related contexts, which contained pottery likely to be of 14th century origin. On the north side of the site, a length of chalk foundation (036), a compacted surface (032) and other areas of chalk rubble (031 and 069), may also be seen as early structural features. Again, it was not possible to define the relationship between all these features.

- 6.5 The wall foundations (030, 040 and 048) exposed in the south foundation trench have been tentatively allocated to Phase 2 (mid 15th to late 17th century), although this is mainly based on their physical levels rather than any artefactual evidence, which in this case has not been particularly helpful in separating Phases 1 and 2. Some of the early pottery, for example Beverley 2 Ware (prior to 1350) was found in deposit 030 whilst Low Countries Redware (13th-14th century) and medieval window glass was found in the trampled demolition context 044; these may be residual rather than contemporary. The structures as represented by these foundations may well have been outhouses or ancillary buildings to the rear of nos 9 to 11, either associated with the medieval parson's house or more likely its post-Dissolution but pre-1701 owners. Foundation 030 appears large and substantial, and so could represent the west side of a large structure which is presumably mostly buried under and to the south of the presumed mid 18th century extension to no. 8. The less substantial foundation to its west (040) may form part of a small lean-to or outbuilding attached to this larger structure. The layout of the structure represented by foundation 048 at the west end of the site is similarly difficult to interpret. The exposed foundation could form the east side of a structure which would mostly lie to the west beyond the area of excavation - it does not appear to be linked with robbed out wall foundation 004. It was noted above that all these foundations have the same alignment, which is slightly skewed to the existing range of street frontage buildings. Unfortunately, there is at present no further documentary evidence as to what might have stood immediately to the rear of nos 9 to 11 in the 15th-late 17th century, or even earlier when the land formed part of the plot granted to the seven parsons in 1399..
- 6.6 It was also noted that several early Phase 1/2 contexts (042, 044 and 047) contained small fragments of coal. Coal is present in Beverley from 13th-late 14th century contexts and certainly on several excavated sites from 14th-15th century contexts, and was probably mainly used for industrial purposes; it was probably too expensive for general domestic use (Trevor Bringham, Humber Field Archaeology, *pers. comm.*). However, its presence on the south side of the site implies that the original house formed by nos 9 to 11 was a building of relatively high status.
- 6.7 The Phase 3 elements, dating to the 18th century onwards, are fairly representative of Beverley sites. By this time, nos 8 to 11 formed one house which had been rebuilt by Lambert in c.1701. One interesting feature was a brick-lined gully or drain (019) which extended under the later 18th century extension on the south side of Lambert's rear wing. This drain probably formed part of a rainwater collection system with a cistern or well located in the garden or yard of the house - the fact that the drain was accommodated in the base of the wall of this extension (017) probably implies that it remained in use for a while after the extension was in use. A similar brick-lined channel leading to a well or cistern was noted to the rear of no. 9, immediately to the south (Dennison & Dennett 2012). The other Phase 3 features noted in this area included the brick foundations for a privy/outhouse (014) and a small coal bunker (018).

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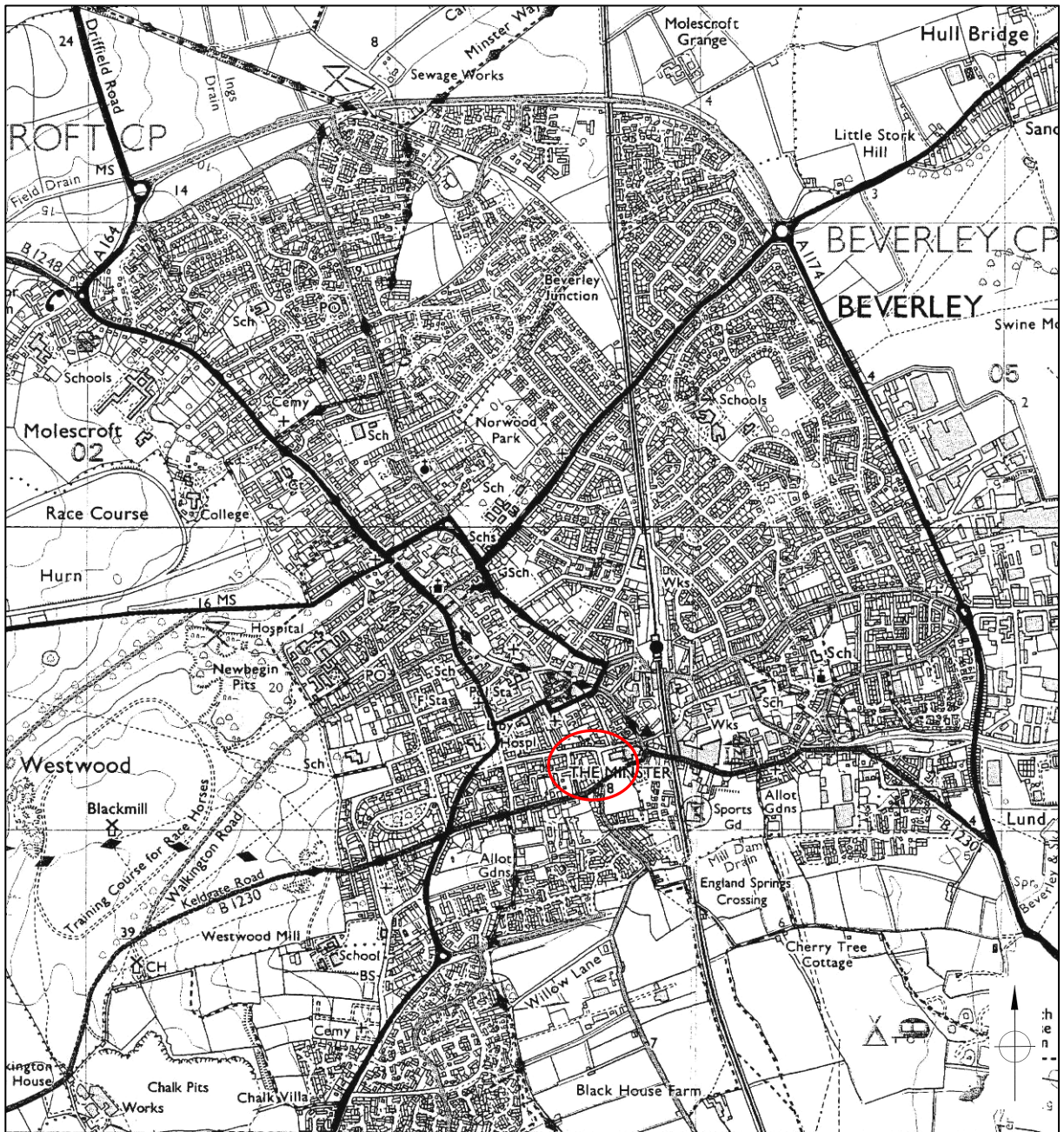
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- 8.2 The site recording was undertaken by Kate Dennett and Rod Mackey on behalf of EDAS, and Kate Dennett produced the fieldwork records. Ed Dennison produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



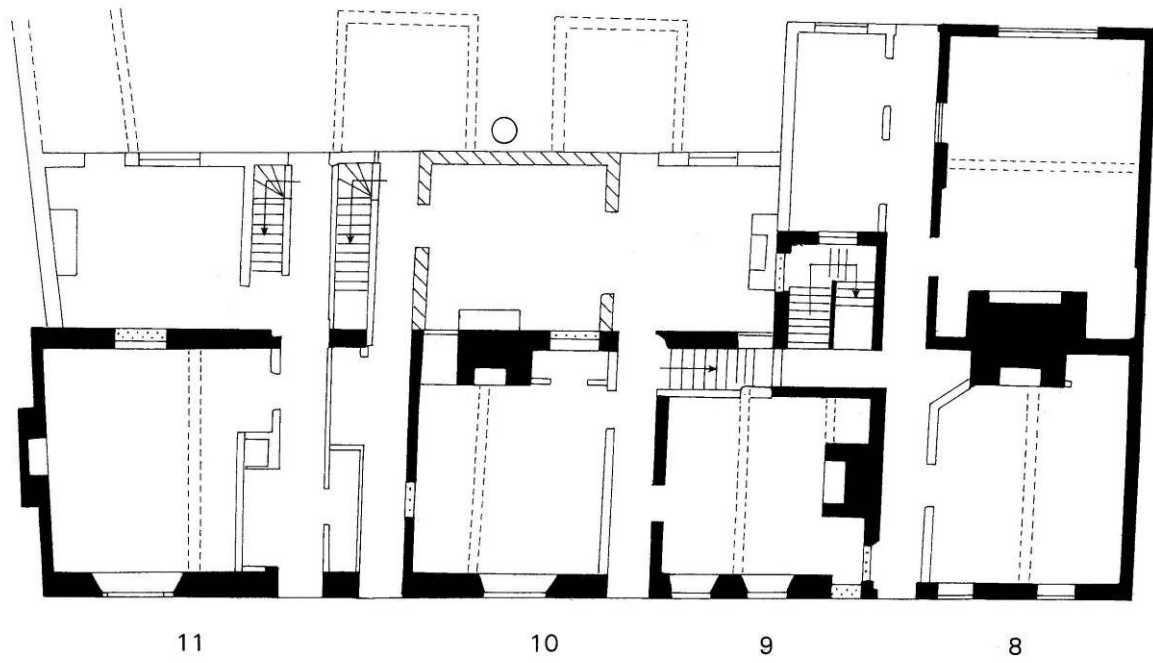
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PROJECT		8 ST JOHN STREET, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	DEC 2012
EDAS		FIGURE	1



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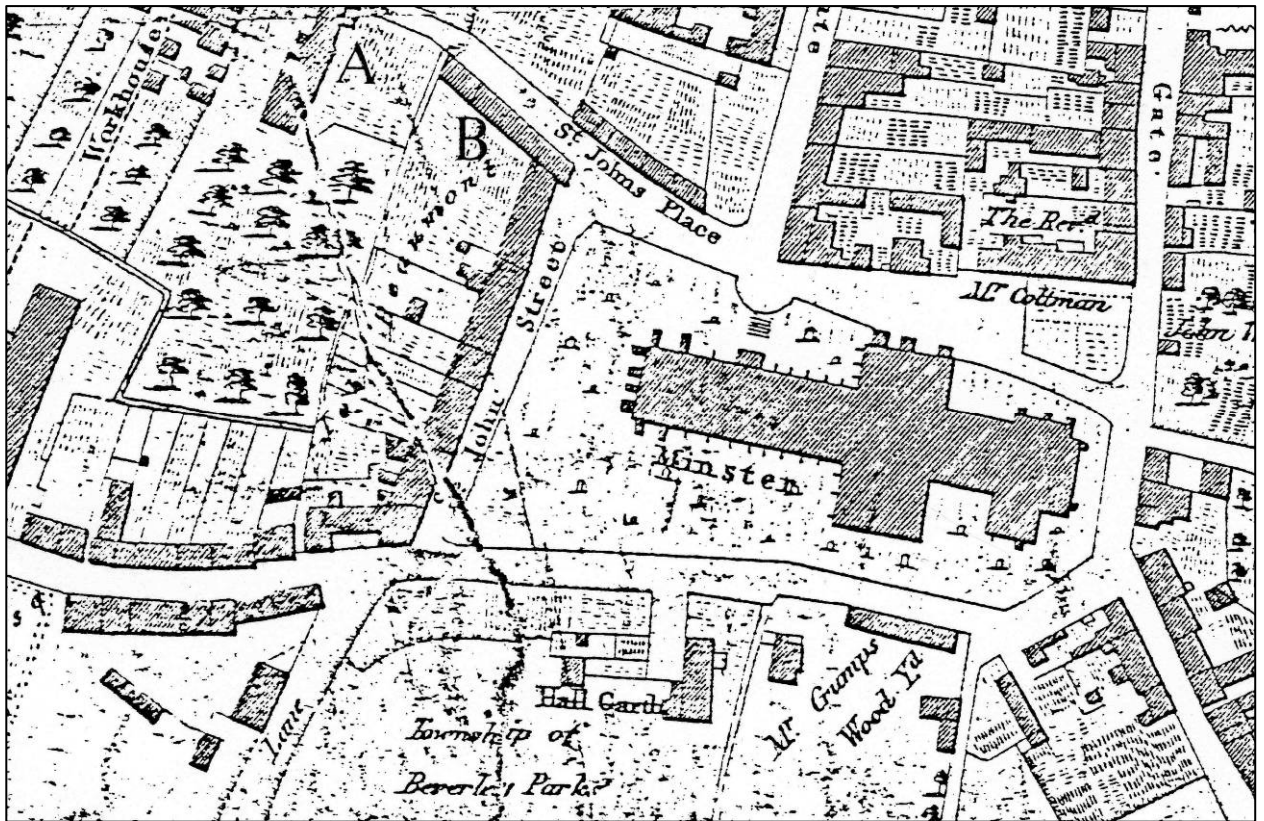
PROJECT		8 ST JOHN STREET, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		AREA OF WATCHING BRIEF	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	DEC 2012
EDAS		FIGURE	2



- 1695-1705 house
- Possible main staircase wing of 1695-1705
- Late 18th-early 19th century additions
- Later extensions
- Blocked opening

After Neave 1996

PROJECT		8 ST JOHN STREET, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		NOS 8 TO 11 GROUND PLAN	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	DEC 2012
EDAS		FIGURE	3

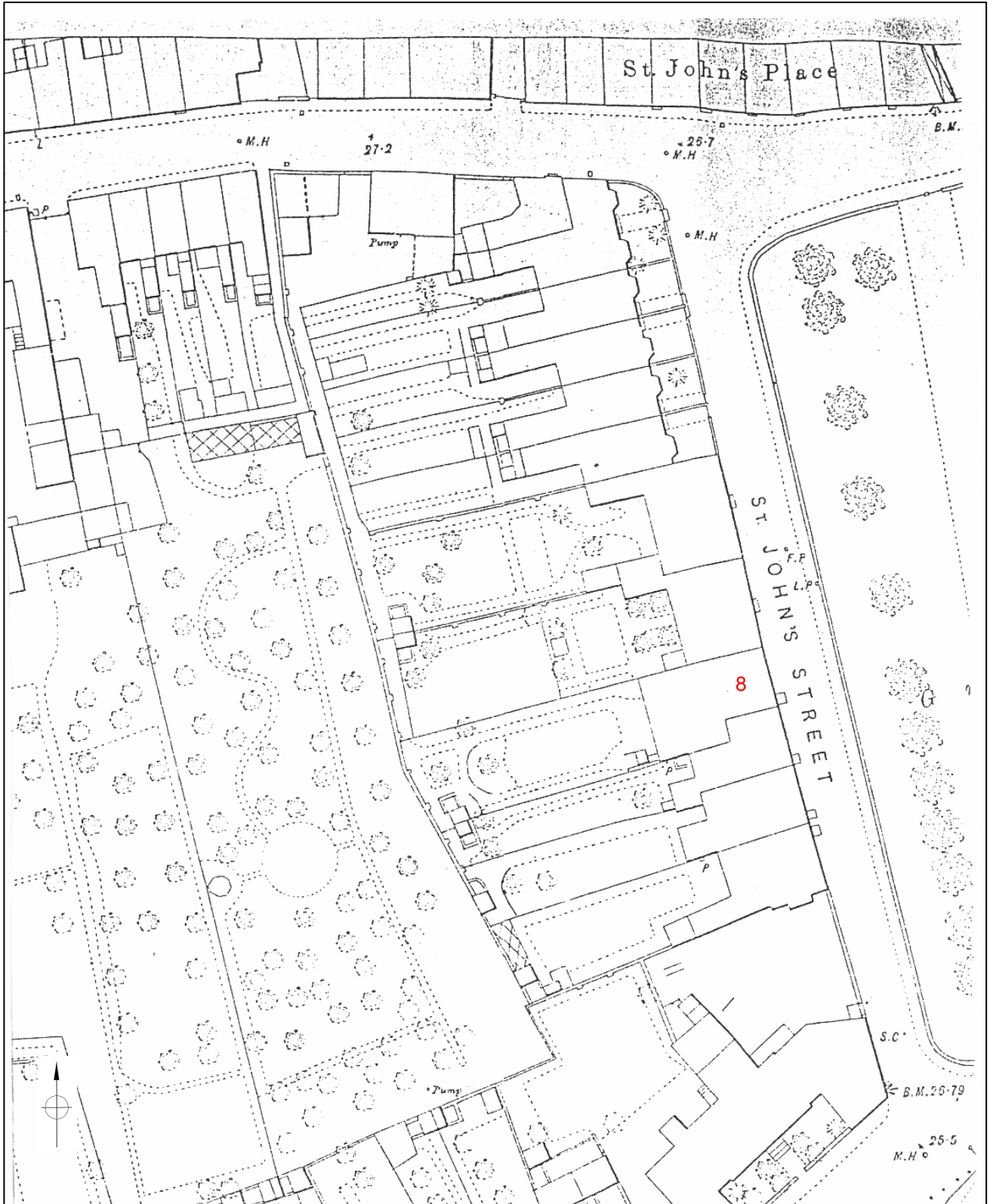


Top: John Wood's plan of Beverley, 1828.
 A = Croft's tannery (early 18th century).
 B = Acklam's tannery (c.1770).
 Source: Neave 1996.

Bottom: Ordnance Survey 1853 map, sheet 4,
 5 feet to 1 mile.



PROJECT	8 ST JOHN STREET, BEVERLEY	
TITLE	HISTORIC MAPS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE DEC 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 4	

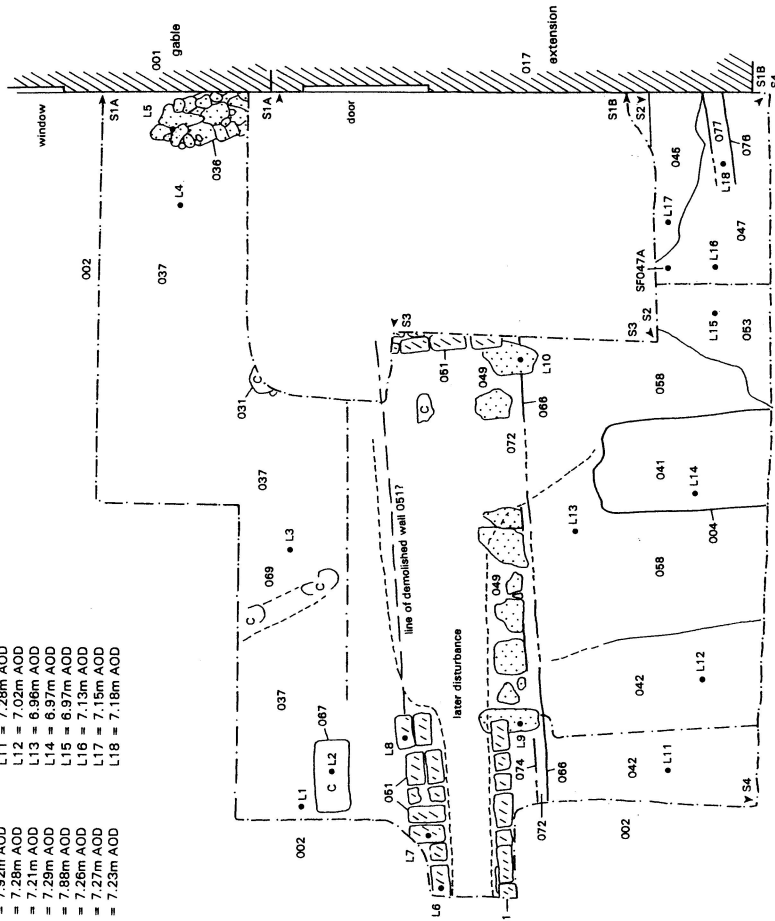


Ordnance Survey 1890 map, sheet 210/12/4,
c.10 feet to 1 mile.

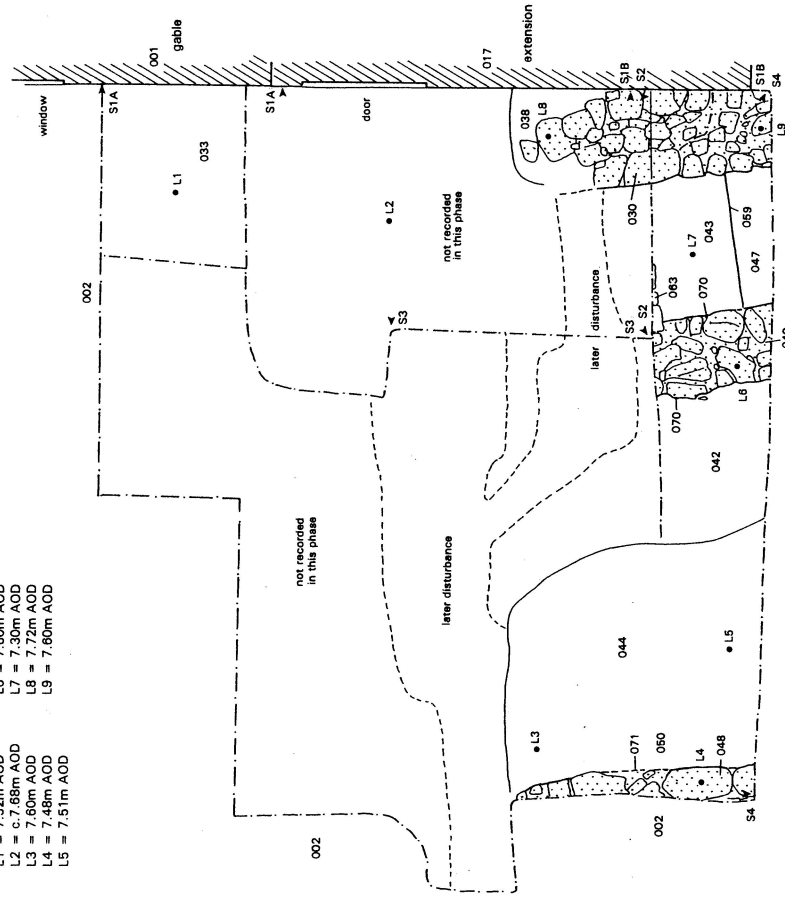
PROJECT		8 ST JOHN STREET, BEVERLEY	
TITLE		1890 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	DEC 2012
EDAS		FIGURE	5

- L1 = 7.25m AOD
- L2 = 7.92m AOD
- L3 = 7.28m AOD
- L4 = 7.21m AOD
- L5 = 7.29m AOD
- L6 = 7.88m AOD
- L7 = 7.26m AOD
- L8 = 7.27m AOD
- L9 = 7.23m AOD

- L10 = 7.11m AOD
- L11 = 7.28m AOD
- L12 = 7.02m AOD
- L13 = 6.96m AOD
- L14 = 6.97m AOD
- L15 = 6.97m AOD
- L16 = 7.13m AOD
- L17 = 7.15m AOD
- L18 = 7.18m AOD



- L1 = 7.52m AOD
- L2 = 7.30m AOD
- L3 = 7.60m AOD
- L4 = 7.48m AOD
- L5 = 7.51m AOD
- L6 = 7.60m AOD
- L7 = 7.30m AOD
- L8 = 7.72m AOD
- L9 = 7.60m AOD



Phase 1 plan (14th-mid 15th century)

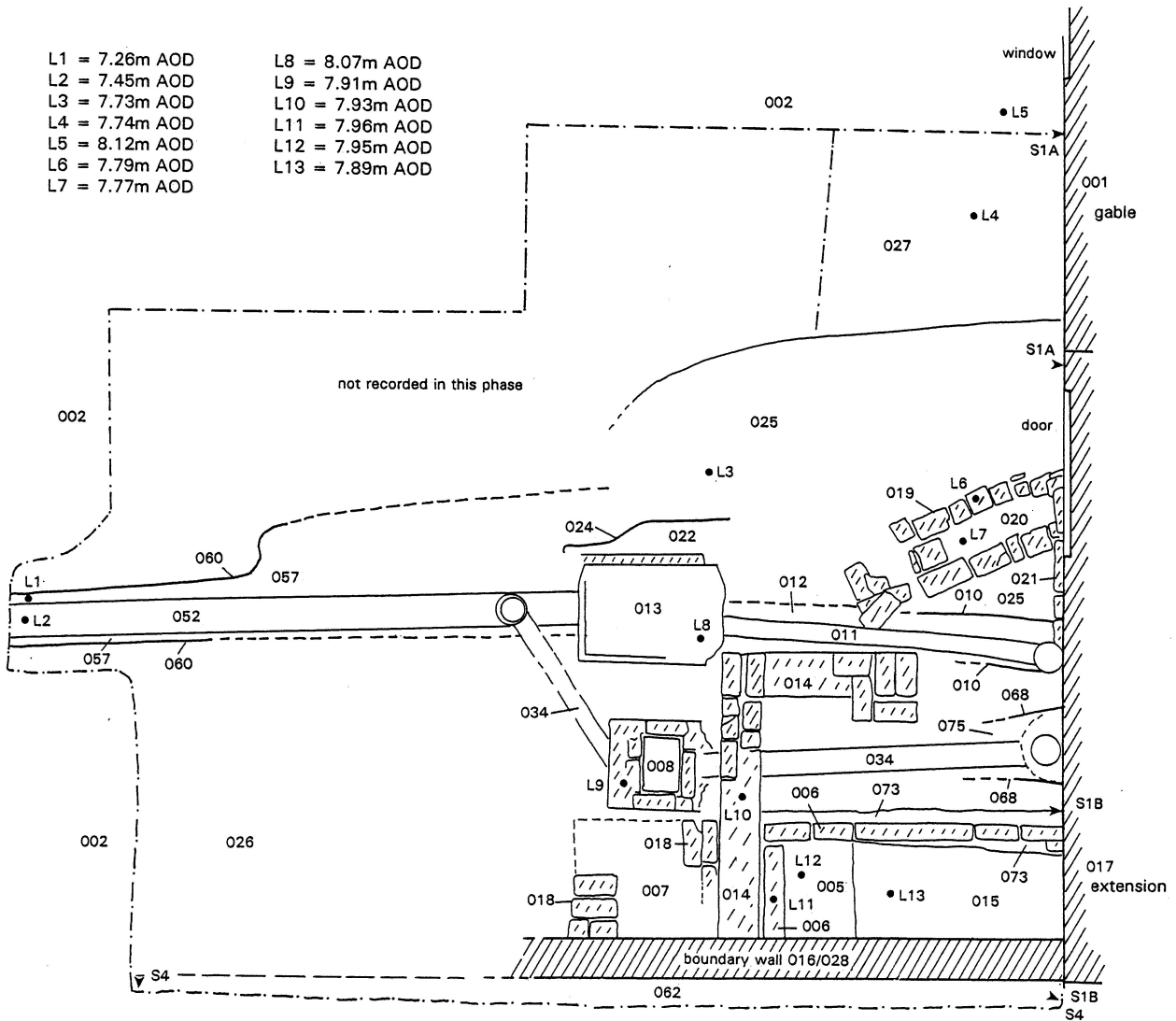
Phase 2 plan (mid 15th-late 17th century)






PROJECT	8 ST JOHN STREET, BEVERLEY
TITLE	PLAN OF PHASE 1 AND 2 FEATURES
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE	DEC 2012
FIGURE	6

PROJECT 8 ST JOHN STREET, BEVERLEY	
TITLE PLAN OF PHASE 3 FEATURES	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE DEC 2012
EDAS	FIGURE 7

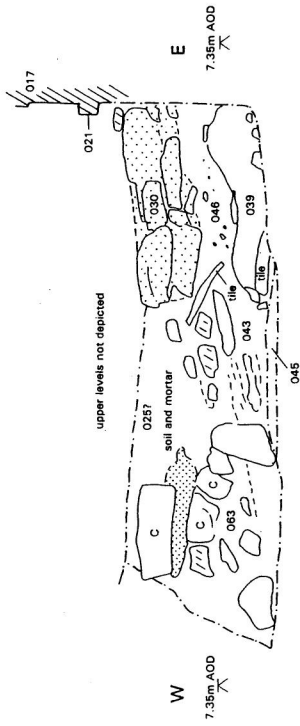
- L1 = 7.26m AOD
- L2 = 7.45m AOD
- L3 = 7.73m AOD
- L4 = 7.74m AOD
- L5 = 8.12m AOD
- L6 = 7.79m AOD
- L7 = 7.77m AOD
- L8 = 8.07m AOD
- L9 = 7.91m AOD
- L10 = 7.93m AOD
- L11 = 7.96m AOD
- L12 = 7.95m AOD
- L13 = 7.89m AOD



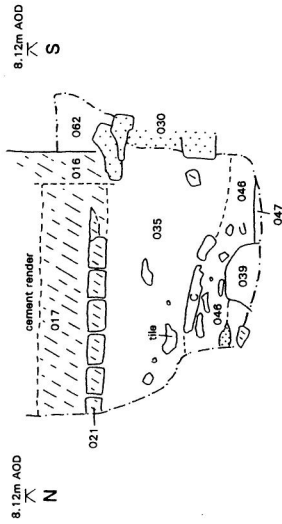
Phase 3 plan (18th century onwards)

-  CHALK FOOTINGS
-  OTHER CHALK
-  BRICK

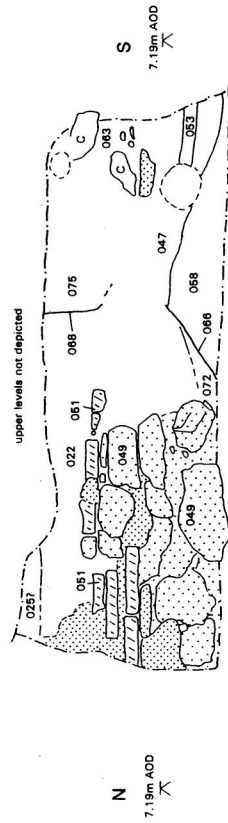
0 3m



Section 2: north side of north foundation trench

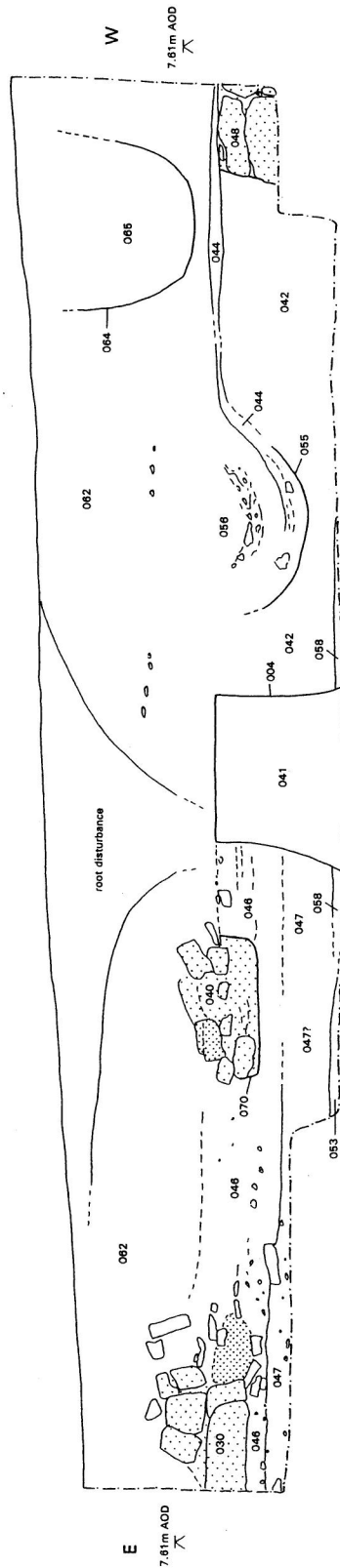


Section 1A: east end of north foundation trench



Section 1B: east end of south foundation trench

Section 3: east side of central area



Section 4: south side of south foundation trench



PROJECT	8 ST JOHN STREET, BEVERLEY		
TITLE	SECTIONS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	DEC 2012
	EDAS		FIGURE
			8



Plate 1: Nos 8 to 11 St John Street, looking S.



Plate 2: Rear of no. 8 prior to development, looking NE.



Plate 3: Rear of no. 8 showing west gable of Lambert's c.1700 rear wing to left, and later kitchen extension to right, prior to development, looking W.



Plate 4: Moulded kneeler and eaves cornice to north side of rear gable, looking E.



Plate 5: Top of small c.1700 staircase showing cogged brickwork, looking NE.



Plate 6: Restored tumbled brickwork of later kitchen extension, after development, looking E.



Plate 7: Brick foundation (014) of outhouse enclosing privy (006), looking S.



Plate 8: Brick gully (019) passing under wall of presumed mid 18th century kitchen extension (017), looking E.



Plate 9: Foundations for gable of Lambert's c.1700 rear wing comprising dressed stone and brick on edge (023) on brown soil (033), looking E.



Plate 10: Chalk foundation (030) running beneath SW corner of mid 18th century extension (017) and brick wall (016) forming the southern boundary of the site, looking E.



Plate 11: Chalk foundation (048) in south-west corner of excavation, looking W.



Plate 12: Base of robber trench (004) with fill (041), looking S.



Plate 13: Brick wall (051) over chalk foundation (049), looking E.



Plate 14: South side of wall foundation (049) and sewer pipe (052), from above.



Plate 15: South side of chalk foundation (049) with central sewer pipe (052), with chalk foundation (048) to rear, looking W.



Plate 16: Sewer pipe (052) cut through centre of brick wall (051) leaving outer skins intact, looking SW.



Plate 17: Chalk wall foundation (036) under gable of Lambert's c.1700 rear wing, from above.



Plate 18: Handmade ceramic roofing tiles with finger marks on top (left) and bottom (right).



Plate 19: Iron rowel spur of 15th-16th century date (SF047A), prior to conservation.



Plate 20: Six pointed rowel of spur (SF047A), after conservation.



Plate 21: Attachment hook of spur (SF047A), after conservation.



Plate 22: Rowel spur (SF047A), after full conservation.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS AND DETAILS OF FINDS

a) List of Contexts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Phase</i>
001	Brick rear wall of Lambert's c.1700 wing, overlying foundation 023 and adjoining wall 017.	3
002	Paving stones of patio and garden area, 0.6m sq and 0.05m thick, overlying 003.	3
003	Deposit of yellowish brown bedding sand and mortar, beneath 002 and over 009, 026	3
004	Linear N-S cut through 046, 047, 058, for robber trench, backfilled by 041. South foundation trench.	1
005	Deposit of compacted, gritty soil overlying 015 within privy? 006, adjacent to house.	3
006	Brick wall of privy? abutting walls 016, 017 and over foundation 073, within outhouse 014.	3
007	Deposit of compacted coal dust, over floor 018, of coal bunker, west of outhouse 014.	3
008	Brown glazed ceramic sump/settling drain with brick surround, south of manhole 013.	3
009	Deposit of soil with CBM beneath 003, and over 025 immediately west of house.	3
010	Linear E-W cut through 009, 025 for drain 011, backfilled by 012, adjacent to house.	3
011	Ceramic drainpipe, running E-W within cut 010 from wall 017 to manhole 013.	3
012	Deposit of dark brown soil with CBM, backfill of drain cut 010.	3
013	Brick manhole with steel cover set in concrete, at ground level adjacent to house.	3
014	Brick wall foundation of former outhouse, abutting walls 016, 017 and enclosing wall 006.	3
015	Deposit of compacted gritty soil beneath 005, within privy? 006.	3
016	Brick boundary wall, running E-W at south side of site, overlying foundations 028 and 030.	3
017	Brick rear wall of mid 18th century extension, overlying foundation 021.	3
018	Brick floor for coal bunker, beneath deposit 007 and abutting wall 016.	3
019	Brick rainwater gully running WSW-ENE beneath house extension foundation 021.	3
020	Deposit of dark brown soil filling gully 019.	3

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Phase</i>
021	Brick foundation for house extension 017, overlying soil deposit 035.	3
022	Deposit of dark brown soil, backfill of cut 024 for manhole 013.	3
023	Brick and stone foundation for rear gable wall 001, overlying soil deposit 033.	3
024	Cut for manhole 013, rectangular in plan, backfilled by deposit 022.	3
025	Deposit of compacted soil, mortar, chalk and CBM beneath 009 adjacent to house extension 017. Land surface at time of building of extension?	3
026	Blanket deposit of garden loam beneath 003 and overlying 044, at west end of site.	3
027	Deposit of soil beneath 009, level with and north of 025, adjacent to original house.	3
028	Brick foundation of south boundary wall 016, overlying deposit 046?	3
029	Deposit of sticky, clay soil partially overlying chalk foundation 030, south of deposit 025.	3
030	Chalk wall foundation, NNW-SSE, beneath 029 and over 046, adjacent to house extension.	2
031	Chalk rubble, exposed in base of north foundation trench.	1
032	Compacted deposit of mortar, with shell, bone, pottery, chalk and tile fragments beneath 033, over foundation 036 and deposit 037 in north foundation trench.	1
033	Deposit of soil with chalk flecks, beneath house foundation 023 and over deposit 032.	2
034	Ceramic drain pipe, within cut 068, running E-W from extension 017 through sump 008 to join sewer pipe 052 west of manhole 013.	3
035	Deposit of soil in south foundation trench, beneath brick foundation 021 and over chalk foundation 030.	3
036	Chalk wall foundation running NNW-SSE beneath compacted deposit 032, over soil 037, in north foundation trench.	1
037	Deposit of soil with CBM in base of north foundation trench, beneath deposit 032 and foundation 036.	1
038	Deposit of clay at east side of, and level with, chalk foundation 030 also around north end of 030. Probably a floor.	2
039	Deposit of clay, exposed in south foundation trench, beneath soil 046, adjacent to house.	2
040	Chalk and brick rubble, wall foundation, running NNW-SSE in south foundation trench, within cut 070, beneath soil 062 and over soil 046.	2
041	Deposit of soil with mortar, small chalk and CBM frags, backfilling of robber trench 004, in south foundation trench.	1

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Phase</i>
042	Blanket deposit of soil with CBM, in central area beneath deposit 044 and over 058.	1
043	Deposit of soil, mortar, chalk, CBM, filling robber trench? 059 in south foundation trench.	2
044	Compacted demolition? deposit of mortar, chalk, with CBM, shell, coal, medieval pottery, medieval glass, in central area overlying soil 042 and partially over chalk foundation 048.	2
045	Deposit of clay exposed in south foundation trench, beneath 043, probably same as 039.	1
046	Deposit of fine, brown gritty soil in south foundation trench, beneath 030 and over 039, 047.	2
047	Blanket deposit of soil in south foundation trench, beneath 046 and over 059 and floor 053. Includes plated iron rowel spur (SF047A).	1
048	Chalk wall foundation, NNW-SSE in cut 071, at SW end of site, beneath 044 and over 042.	2
049	Chalk foundation for major brick boundary wall 051 running ENE-WSW, within cut 074 through deposit 072.	1
050	Scatter of chalk rubble east of foundation 048, including piece with fine tooling marks.	2
051	Major brick wall running ENE-WSW over foundation 049, cut by trench 060 for sewer 052.	1
052	Ceramic salt-glazed sewer pipe within cut 060 running from manhole 013, off site to west.	3
053	Series of floor deposits in south foundation trench. Fine orange-brown burnt clay, with bone, shell, charcoal and pottery over dark, moist deposit 058 and beneath soil 047.	1
054	Row of slates nailed onto wall 001 and overlapping foundation 023 of original house.	3
055	Cut, through deposit 042, bowl shaped profile, exposed in long south section, filled primarily by deposit 044, followed by upper fill 056.	2
056	Upper fill of pit 055, successive layers of soil, with mortar and brick fragments, over 044.	2
057	Backfill of cut 060 for sewer pipe 052. Brown loam with some CBM.	3
058	Blanket layer of dark brown, moist, peaty soil, with fragments of wood, shell and pottery, beneath deposit 047 and floor 053 at south side of site.	1
059	Linear cut E-W, through soil 047, in south foundation trench. Robber trench? filled by deposit 043.	2
060	Linear cut E-W, through major brick wall 051, for sewer pipe 052, back filled by 057.	3

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Phase</i>
061	Brick alignment, WNW-ESE, adjacent to manhole 013, and beneath outhouse 014. Gully?	3
062	Blanket layer of garden soil, in no. 9, over 042, 044, 046 etc, south of wall 016.	3
063	Deposit of mixed rubble - chalk, stone, brick, mortar, in north side of south foundation trench, partially overlying clay 045. Possibly associated with insertion of sump 008.	2/3
064	Cut for fence post, exposed in long south section, through garden soil 062, filled by 065.	3
065	Backfill of cut 064, dark brown loam.	3
066	Cut through soil 058, possibly for ditch, exposed in lower central area, and filled by soil 072.	1
067	Massive, isolated, dressed stone, at W end of site, north of major wall 049/051.	1
068	Linear cut, not clearly identified, through 009/025? for drainpipe 034, adjacent to house.	3
069	Chalk rubble alignment, single course, running approx. NW-SE, seen in base of central area north of major wall foundation 049, but removed before being fully recorded.	1
070	Linear cut running through soil 046 approx. NNW-SSE, for foundation 040, exposed in south foundation trench.	2
071	Linear cut through soil 042, running NNW-SSE, for chalk foundation 048, at west of site.	2
072	Deposit of mid brown sticky soil, filling ditch? cut 066 in base of central area and cut by 074, trench for chalk foundation 049.	1
073	Brick foundation for privy? wall 006 within outhouse 014, adjacent to house extension.	3
074	Linear cut through 072, running ENE-WSW for chalk foundation 049 in base of central area.	1
075	Deposit of mixed soil, backfill of cut 068 for pipe 034.	3
076	Linear cut through 047 running ENE-WSW and filled by 077, in south foundation trench.	1
077	Clay soil deposit with charcoal, filling slot 076.	1

b) Pottery and Clay Pipe Assemblage
by Peter Didsbury

<i>Context</i>	<i>No of sherds</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Comments</i>
005	1	PEAR	Rimsherd, blue-edged Pearlware or possibly Whiteware. 19th/20th century.
	3	PORC	Porcelain flatware. 19th/20th century.
	2	CREA	Bodysherds of Creamware. Late 18th century.
	1	WESGSW	Bodysherd of white English salt-glazed stoneware. Mid 18th century.
	2	GREB	1 rimsherd, 1 bodysherd of late appearance. 18th-20th century.
	1	EST1/3?	Bodysherd. Derbyshire type, kitchenware with impressed floral decoration.
	1	CPIP	Clay pipe stem. 17th/18th century.
009	1	EST	Base sherd of modern English stoneware. Late 19th century.
	1	CREA	Body sherd of Creamware. Late 18th/19th century.
	2	STF1	Staffordshire Slipware. 18th century.
	1	CPIP	Clay pipe stem. Undated.
012	1	PEAR	Rimsherd, blue and white grass-edged Pearlware plate. Early 19th century.
	1	PEAR	Rimsherd, transfer-printed pearlware chinoiserie teacup. Early 19th century.
	1	TIN2	Bodysherd, blue on white hand-painted tin-glazed plate. 17th/18th century.
022	1	FPWW	Rimsherd, yellow glazed, matte black rim. Art Deco period?
026	1	GREB	Bodysherd. Post-medieval.
027	1	TPWW	Rimsherd. Blue on white. 19th/20th century.
029	1	TIN2	Bodysherd from a hand-painted tin-glazed vessel. 19th century.
030	1	BEV2/HUM1	Base sherd, much abraded. Medieval.
032	1	HUM1/4?	Bodysherd of Humberware. 14th-16th century.
044	2	LCRD	Bodysherds of Low Countries Redware, probably a grape or tripod pipkin. 13th/14th century.
046	1	BEV2	Bodysherd. Up to 1350.
	1	HUM1	Humberware. 14th-16th century.
047	2	HUM1	Humberware. 14th-16th century. (TPQ late 14th century).

<i>Context</i>	<i>No of sherds</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Comments</i>
053	1	HUM1	Bodysherd from a Humberware jug with tennis racquet decoration. 14th-16th century. Likely to be early.
058	1	BEV2/HUM1	Rimsherd from a Beverley 2 or Humberware1 vessel. 14th-16th century.
	1	HUM1	Bodysherd, unglazed Humberware. 14th-16th century.
	1	HUM1	Bodysherd, Humberware.
U/S	1	GREB	Rimsherd. 19th century?
	1	EST	Rimsherd of Derbyshire type stoneware kitchenware with impressed decoration. 19th century.
	1	EST3?	Bodysherd of stoneware. 19th century.
	1	FPWW	Rimsherd of a whiteware vessel with blue sprigging. 19th century.
	1	FPWW	Bodysherd from a black on white transfer printed plate. 19th/20th century.
	1	FPWW	Rimsherd from a blue on white transfer printed plate. 19th/20th century.
	1	PORC	Rimsherd from a porcelain cup or bowl decorated with gold and red. 19th/20th century.
	1	CPIP	Clay pipe stem. Undated.

<i>Code</i>	<i>Common name</i>
BEV2	Beverley Ware Phase 2.
CPIP	Clay tobacco pipe.
CREA	Creamware.
EST1	Brown Nottingham-type Stoneware.
EST3	English Stoneware, general.
FPWW	Factory-produced White Ware.
GREB	Brown-glazed Red Earthenware.
HUM1	Humberware.
HUM4	Purple-glazed Humberware.
LCRD	Low Countries Red Earthenware.
PEAR	Pearlware.
PORC	Porcelain.
STF1	Staffordshire Slipware.
TIN2	Tin glazed Earthenware (blue).
TPWW	Transfer Printed White Ware.
WESGSW	White English salt glazed stone ware

c) Other Finds

<i>Context</i>	<i>Pipe</i>	<i>Pottery</i>	<i>Glass</i>	<i>CBM</i>	<i>Bone</i>	<i>Shell</i>	<i>Iron</i>	<i>Copper</i>	<i>Coal</i>	<i>Charcoal</i>	<i>Wood</i>	<i>Slate</i>	<i>Chalk</i>	<i>Stone</i>
001				#										
005	#	#	#	#	#	#			#			#	#	
006				#										
007									#					
008				#										
009	#	#		#	#									#
012		#		#	#								#	#
014				#										
015				#					#					
016				#										
017				#										
018				#										
019				#										#
020				#	#								#	#
021				#										
022		#		#								#	#	#
023				#										#
025				#									#	
026		#		#										
027		#		#	#								#	
028				#										
029		#	#	#	#	#							#	
030		#	#	#									#	#
031													#	
032		#		#	#	#		#					#	
033				#	#	#							#	
034				#										
035				#										
036				#		#							#	
037				#		#								

<i>Context</i>	<i>Pipe</i>	<i>Pottery</i>	<i>Glass</i>	<i>CBM</i>	<i>Bone</i>	<i>Shell</i>	<i>Iron</i>	<i>Copper</i>	<i>Coal</i>	<i>Charcoal</i>	<i>Wood</i>	<i>Slate</i>	<i>Chalk</i>	<i>Stone</i>
040				#									#	#
041				#									#	
042				#					#	#			#	
043				#									#	
044		#		#	#	#			#				#	
045											#			
046		#		#		#							#	
047		#			#	#	#		#	#				
048													#	
049													#	
050													#	
051				#										
053		#		#	#	#	#			#	#			
054							#					#		
056				#									#	
057				#								#		
058		#		#	#	#				#	#			
061				#										
062				#										
063				#									#	#
065				#										
067														#
069													#	
073				#										
075				#									#	
077										#				

d) Specialised report

The Spur (SF047A)

Lisa M. Wastling

A complete iron rowel spur was recovered from context 047 within the south foundation trench.

It is a late medieval or early post-medieval example of 15th or 16th century date. The surface of the spur has probably been plated with a non-ferrous coating in order to both improve its appearance and limit corrosion of the metal (see conservation report by York Archaeological Trust Conservation).

Its slightly curved form has offset figure-8 terminals used to attach the spur leathers and a spur leather attachment hook remains *in situ*.

Deeply curved sided rowel spurs were common during the medieval period with the sides gradually becoming less curved until the majority of iron spurs during the later post-medieval period possess straight sides.

The form of spur leather attachment hook is one with a long date range of the 13th to the 17th century (Ellis 1993, 223). Due to this hook remaining in place, the spur can be seen to be that worn on the left foot. This is due to the convention of the spur leather buckle being attached to the outside of the foot for convenience of fastening and the potential for display of the buckle if a more decorative type were utilised.

This artefact is likely to have been deposited as a result of casual loss, whether of this spur or its partner, in which case the remaining spur may have been discarded.

Rowel spur. Iron. Non-ferrous plated. Complete. With slender, D-sectioned sides bearing a shallow curve under the wearer's ankle. Off-set figure-8, pierced terminals, the right one retaining a spur leather attachment hook *in situ*. c.30mm before the sides join they rise up to form a raised ridge at the heel. The neck is relatively short, low set and bears a slight downward curve. The rowel box is complete and contains a complete six-pointed star rowel of 19mm diameter. The spur leather attachment hook has a central oval disc with a ring hook attaching it to the upper ring of the figure-8 and a hook to attach to the leather at the opposite end and curving in opposing direction to the ring hook. A tiny fraction of the spur buckle attachment remains in the upper ring of the figure-8 on the left-hand side. As the buckle would be attached to the upper ring of the figure-8 terminal and worn on the outside of the foot it is postulated that this spur was worn on the left foot c.f. Ellis 1993, 220. 15th or 16th century in date.

L. 124mm L. of neck 29mm Span 88mm Max. side Th. 13mm.

South foundation trench context (47).

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

As a single artefact from a small scale excavation this object is of limited potential in terms of the study of horse accessories, however it does augment and enhance the range of spurs found within the region. This is due to its date range and the fact that it is complete.

This spur also possesses qualities which potentially make it suitable for museum display, such as this completeness, state of preservation and the accessibility to visitors of objects worn about the person.

Bibliography

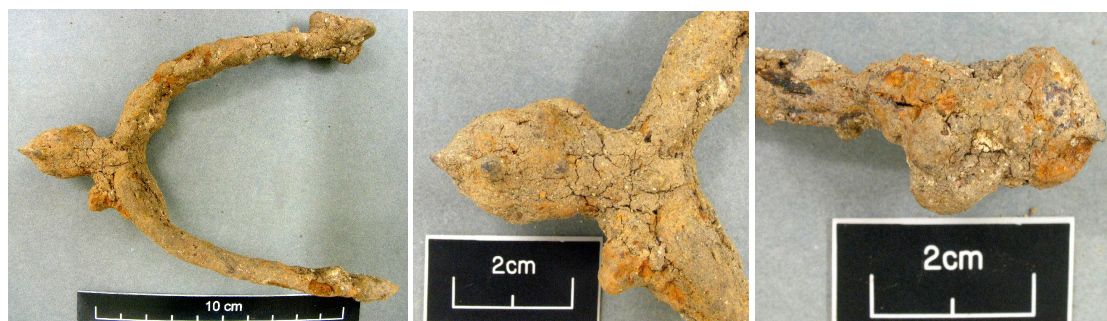
Ellis, B., 1993. 'Spurs' in S. Margeson, *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-1978*, East Anglian Archaeol. Rep. **58** (Norwich) 220-223

APPENDIX 2



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST CONSERVATION RECORD SHEET			
SITE:		SITE CODE: SJS 11	
CLIENT: EDAS		SF NUMBER:	
SIMPLE NAME: Rowel spur		CONTEXT: (047)	
MATERIAL: Iron		X-RAY: X7906	
WORK REQUIRED: investigate terminals for plating			
CONSERVATOR: K. Kenward		DATE: 10.01.2012	
CARE GUIDE	RH: <15%	LIGHT: 300 lux max	TEMP: Stable

Assessment/Description: The spur was first X-rayed using standard YAT procedures and equipment. Two views of the spur were made on one sheet of film which was given a reference number in the YAT conservation laboratory series (X7906). Visual examination showed the spur to be in a good overall condition, although all detail was obscured by a thick crust of soil and bulky brown corrosion products. This crust was cracked in places especially along the arms but there was no sign of active corrosion occurring. Examination of the X-ray showed a fairly even, partially mineralised, metallic core to be present within corrosion layers, with heavier mineralisation towards the ends of the arms and at the terminals. A brighter outline within the corrosion on one of the terminals suggested the possible presence of plating.



Spur before investigation

Rowel before investigation

Terminal with attachment before investigation

Treatment: The overlying corrosion was removed from the terminals using air abrasive equipment with aluminium oxide powder. The fragile attached fitting was consolidated with 5% Paraloid B72.

Investigation: The spur was found to have a 6 point star rowel. The terminals have two circular holes with the remains of a hook attachment present in the rear hole on each side. One of these is more complete than the other and has a rectangular body with a possible ring loop attaching it to the terminal and a hook to attach it to the leather. The presence of surface plating was suggested by the X-ray and traces of a white metal (either silver or tin alloy) were observed on the flat plate of the attachment during cleaning. Similar possible traces were noticed between the spokes of the rowel. These traces were minimal and poorly preserved.



Rowel after investigation



Terminal with attachment



Terminal with broken attachment

Suggested Reference: The Medieval Horse and its Equipment c.1150-1450: Medieval Finds From Excavations in London: 5, Museum of London edited by John Clark

19.12.2012

Following on from the previous investigation, total corrosion removal was requested for publication. This was carried out using air abrasion with aluminium oxide powder. 5% Paraloid B72 in acetone was pipetted into cracks and splits as a consolidant during cleaning, as required. Although a suggestion of plating was occasionally noticed within the corrosion crust, a coherent layer was not present.



After full corrosion removal

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION



IoE Number: 167429

Location: 8-11 ST JOHN STREET (west side), BEVERLEY, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, EAST YORKSHIRE

Photographer: Mr Terry Dawson LRPS

Date Photographed: 01 May 2001

Date listed: 01 March 1950

Date of last amendment: 01 March 1950

Grade II

BEVERLEY ST JOHN STREET TA 0339 (west side) 10/310 No 8 to 11 (incl)

Pre 1690, refronted early C18 (RCHM), parts of structure later in date. 2 storeys, pebble dashed with pantile roof. Moulded brick eaves cornice, repaired round centre, iron gutter. Stone rusticated quoins to right. Sculptured stone mediaeval head built into bracket at eaves at south end. Painted stone string course between ground and 1st floors. 9 windows, hung sashes with exposed frames and glazing bars, the centre 1 in a projection corbelled out above the string course. Ground floor has 2 3-light and 4 single windows. 2 doors of 6 panels and 2 of 4. There are signs of mediaeval work inside these houses. RCHM Beverley Supplementary Series.

Source: <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>

APPENDIX 4

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) DURING PROPOSED ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSION, REAR OF 8 ST JOHN STREET, BEVERLEY, EAST YORKSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological and architectural observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) that will be carried out during groundworks associated with the erection of a single storey extension at no. 8 St John Street, Beverley, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 03675 39215). This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the developers of the site, Mrs Marie Stern through the project architects, Ingleby and Hobson.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies in a row of houses on the west side of St John Street, immediately adjacent to Beverley Minster (see figure 1). No 8 forms the north end of a row of houses, nos 8 to 11. The area of the proposed extension lies at the back of the property, and runs a short way along the south wall which forms a boundary with no. 9. The site of the proposed development is now a flag-paved patio with raised flower beds and lawn to the south (see figure 2). Nos 8-11 are a Grade II Listed Building, and the site lies within the Beverley Conservation Area.
- 2.2 No. 8 St John Street is 2½ storeys high, forming part of the row which incorporates many individual dormers, chimney stacks and wings of various sizes, unified by a more or less constant cross section with a two storey element facing the street. No. 8 is an early 18th century addition to the street frontage, and the north end has a 2½ storey gabled wing to the rear, edged with ashlar quoins. The ground floor of this wing forms the present living room. To the south of this wing is a 19th century extension which houses the present kitchen.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 An application for planning permission has not yet been submitted, but it is assumed that, if permission is granted, there will be a condition requiring archaeological work to be undertaken. It is envisaged that this condition will state: *"No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details"*.
- 3.2 This document forms that 'Written Scheme of Investigation', which will be submitted with the planning application.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 The site of the proposed development lies in the heart of historic medieval Beverley, adjacent to the Minster. Although the present building dates to the early 18th century, nos 9 to 11 immediately to the south lie on the site of the former Minster's Parsons' House. The Parsons originally lived in the Bedern (the communal residence of the Minster clergy), further east in the collegiate precinct, but new accommodation was built in 1399 when they were granted a piece of land in the Bedern Close. The east side of this land coincided with what is now St John Street where it measured 62 feet (18.9m) wide - the west side measured 96 feet (29.3m) wide and it was 177 feet (54m) long. The internal arrangements of the house are unknown, but it was probably a two storey building with timber framing to the first floor, with a hall and communal dormitory (Neave 2000, 201).
- 4.2 The site of the house for the seven parsons can be identified with nos 9 to 11, as the street frontage measurement of 18.9m accords with the 1399 grant (Neave 2000, 201). Nos 9-11

rest on a medieval stone base, and when no. 9 was restored in 1974, its front wall was found to rest on a dressed stone wall of considerable depth, 3ft thick, from an earlier possibly 14th century building (Miller *et al* 1982, 14).

- 4.3 The history and structural development of St John Street has fortunately been researched in detail by Dr Susan Neave. A house on the site of nos 9-11, probably the five-hearthed house of William Smith listed in the 1672 Hearth Tax returns, and adjoining land, were sold to Joseph Lambert, master of the nearby Beverley Grammar School, in 1701. In his will, Lambert describes how he had rebuilt the house, 'almost all the old house being pulled down', suggesting he retained the foundations (at least) of the earlier building. At the north end of the 'old house' (nos 9-11), Lambert added a two bay brick range of two storeys and an attic with a rear wing (no. 8). The front wall of this range is considerably narrower than nos 9 to 11, and both the rear wing and north end of the front elevation have ashlar quoins, which may have come from an earlier building. To the south of the rear wing Lambert built a small three storey staircase tower with a hipped roof. The position and relative simplicity of the staircase, and clues from elsewhere in the building, suggest there was also a second staircase wing, later demolished, to the rear of no. 10. Lambert's gardens extended north as far as Minster Moorgate (Neave 2000, 201 & 210).
- 4.4 Neave's history also means that the later development of nos 8 to 11 are understood. Joseph Lambert died in 1717 and in 1729 the house and gardens were sold to a tanner, John Croft. Croft, who already owned an adjacent plot of land to the west, stretching back to the newly-built workhouse on Minster Moorgate, used some of the land as a tanyard. In 1777 the house was purchased by Joseph Beaumont, a local fellmonger (dealer in hides and skins). By this date it had been divided into two, and there was also a brewhouse, bark mill, outbuilding, two gardens, orchard and tanyard. Two more houses (nos 6 and 7) were subsequently built on part of the gardens, and the old house was extended at the rear and further sub-divided into three and later four properties (Neave 2000, 211). This sub-division is evidenced by the complex flying freeholds and the mid-Georgian staircases in nos 9, 10 and 11, as opposed to the late 17th century staircase in no 8 (Jonathan Hobson, *pers. comm.*). In the last quarter of the 19th century, five more houses (nos 1 to 5) were built to the north, completing the development of St John Street.
- 4.5 There has also been some archaeological investigation carried out in St John Street. Skeletons and other human remains were found in the street and around the Minster in 1889 (Miller *et al* 1982, 15). When no 9 was restored in 1974, its front wall was found to rest on a dressed stone wall of considerable depth, 3ft thick, from an earlier possibly 14th century building (Miller *et al* 1982, 14).
- 4.6 In 2002-03, an archaeological trench was dug inside the front room of no. 6, which revealed remains pre-dating the existing house. Initial finds dated to the 18th century, which may represent an earlier industrial building which was 'embedded' within the present house. Beneath this layer, a stone wall and a series of floors dating from the 14th century overlay earlier structural remains dating from the 12th to 13th centuries. These also included a medieval hearth built by laying tiles on edge, and 13th century masonry fragments which are identical to those inside the east end of the Minster. Below these deposits was a bed of chalky mortar that was thought to have formed the bed for a sill beam of a timber-framed building. This feature lay within a peaty layer that contained numerous wattle stakes and pottery dating from the 11th and 12th centuries. Another archaeological trench excavated at the rear of no. 12 in 2008 revealed a post-medieval chalk platform as well as tanning pits, presumably associated with Croft's tanyard noted above. In general, the medieval deposits lay at depths of more than 1m below existing ground levels (Rod Mackey, *pers. comm.*).

5 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1 The proposals involve the construction of a new single storey extension to the rear of no. 8 (see figure 2). This extension measures 5.20m long (east-west along the boundary wall of no. 9) by a maximum of 4.3m wide (north-south), and will be constructed against the southern half of the west elevation. The extension would be constructed on standard strip foundations c.0.6m deep (subject to Building Control). The extension runs west from the

existing kitchen area to form a dining area and space for an exercise pool. This pool will be located at the south end of the extension and measures 2.10m square; this will be raised above ground level but will still require excavation to a depth of c.0.6m. It is likely that the below-ground excavations will therefore not extend into any medieval deposits, although there will obviously be disturbance to later activity.

- 5.2 The existing kitchen will be remodelled and brick panels marking the position of the south wall of an internal passage will be taken down to create a wider space; the original passage wall was removed in 1984. The modern window opening in the west wall of the kitchen will be widened and lowered to allow passage between the kitchen and extension. The existing modern Magnet Georgian ground floor window in the west elevation of the adjacent living room will also be replaced with a sash window incorporating a stone cill and lintel to match the original above.

6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Architectural Recording

- 6.1 The aim of the architectural recording is to record those parts of the building which are to be demolished, disturbed or concealed by the proposed development.
- 6.2 Discussions with Malte Klockner, Conservation Officer at East Riding of Yorkshire Council, have established that this recording should comprise a photographic record and description. As a minimum, photographs will be taken of the rear elevation of No. 8 both prior to and after development, as well as detailed before and after photographs of any areas of render that are to be removed or brickwork otherwise disturbed. More general photographs, both internal and external, will be taken as necessary, and some additional photography might be required during development work, for example if significant architectural details are revealed.
- 6.3 The photographs will be taken in colour using a digital camera, with a minimum of 10 mega pixel resolution, and all shots will contain a photographic scale, subject to practicalities and access. All photographs will be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and will be cross referenced to digital files. A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) the location and direction of each shot will also be completed.
- 6.4 An architectural description of the rear elevation will also be produced, building on the existing survey of the building, and this will include details of any observations made on site during development works.

Archaeological Recording

- 6.5 The aim of the archaeological recording is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the proposed development.
- 6.6 Any foundation and/or ground reduction works excavated for the new extension will be subject to archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. If mechanical equipment is to be used for the excavations (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the main contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 6.7 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in the site, the recording work may be halted, in consultation with the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP). However, if structures, features, finds or deposits of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, the archaeological contractor will be allowed time to clean, assess, and hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised. Construction will not be continued in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those

remains have been recorded, and the archaeological contractor has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

- 6.8 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the main contractor. However, the main contractor and client will ensure that the archaeological contractor has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to the archaeological contractor at all reasonable times.
- 6.9 Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week) of the commencement of development will be given to the archaeological contractor, who will then inform the HAP, so that they may attend or monitor the recording work if they so wish.
- 6.10 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs (35mm black and white/colour prints and digital shots), scale drawings (plans and sections at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate), and written descriptions as judged adequate by the archaeological contractor, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.
- 6.11 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 WSI, immediate contact will be made with the developer and the Curatorial Officer of the HAP. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits, and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the developer in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.
- 6.12 If human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be removed under the conditions of a Ministry of Justice burial licence, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.
- 6.13 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.

7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 7.1 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be 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 will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 7.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by the National Archaeological Record. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive should also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, and depending on whether

significant artefacts are recovered, the site archive may be deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service. The museum will be contacted at the beginning of the project. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will be sent to the HAP. The archaeological contractor will make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.

- 7.3 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act - see above), all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum. Copies of all recording forms and manuals will be submitted to the HAP prior to the commencement of site works, if these have not been submitted previously.
- 7.4 Within six weeks of the completion of the site work, a report will be produced by the archaeological contractor. This report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Planning reference number and SMR casework number;
 - Dates for fieldwork visits;
 - Grid reference;
 - A location plan, with scale;
 - A copy of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored;
 - Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
 - General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits and artefacts, or architectural detail, that are encountered;
 - A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
 - An architectural description of the rear elevation, together with details of any other observations made during development works;
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.
- 7.5 Three copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the HAP SMR. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive. The HAP SMR will also receive an electronic version of the report in line with their current guidance, namely as a pdf file.
- 7.6 Where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

8 MONITORING

- 8.1 The archaeological recording work may be monitored by the HAP, and appropriate site meetings and liaison will be arranged as necessary.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY, AND INSURANCE

- 9.1 The archaeological contractor must comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the archaeological recording work, and Health and Safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters. The archaeological contractor undertaking the work must ensure that they are adequately insured, to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

10 REFERENCES

Miller, K, Robinson, J, English, B & Hall, I 1982 *Beverley: An Archaeological and Architectural Study* (RCHM Supplementary Series no 4)

Neave, S 2000 'The Precinct'. In Horrox, R (ed) *Beverley Minster: an Illustrated History*, 199-212

E Dennison, EDAS
September 2011

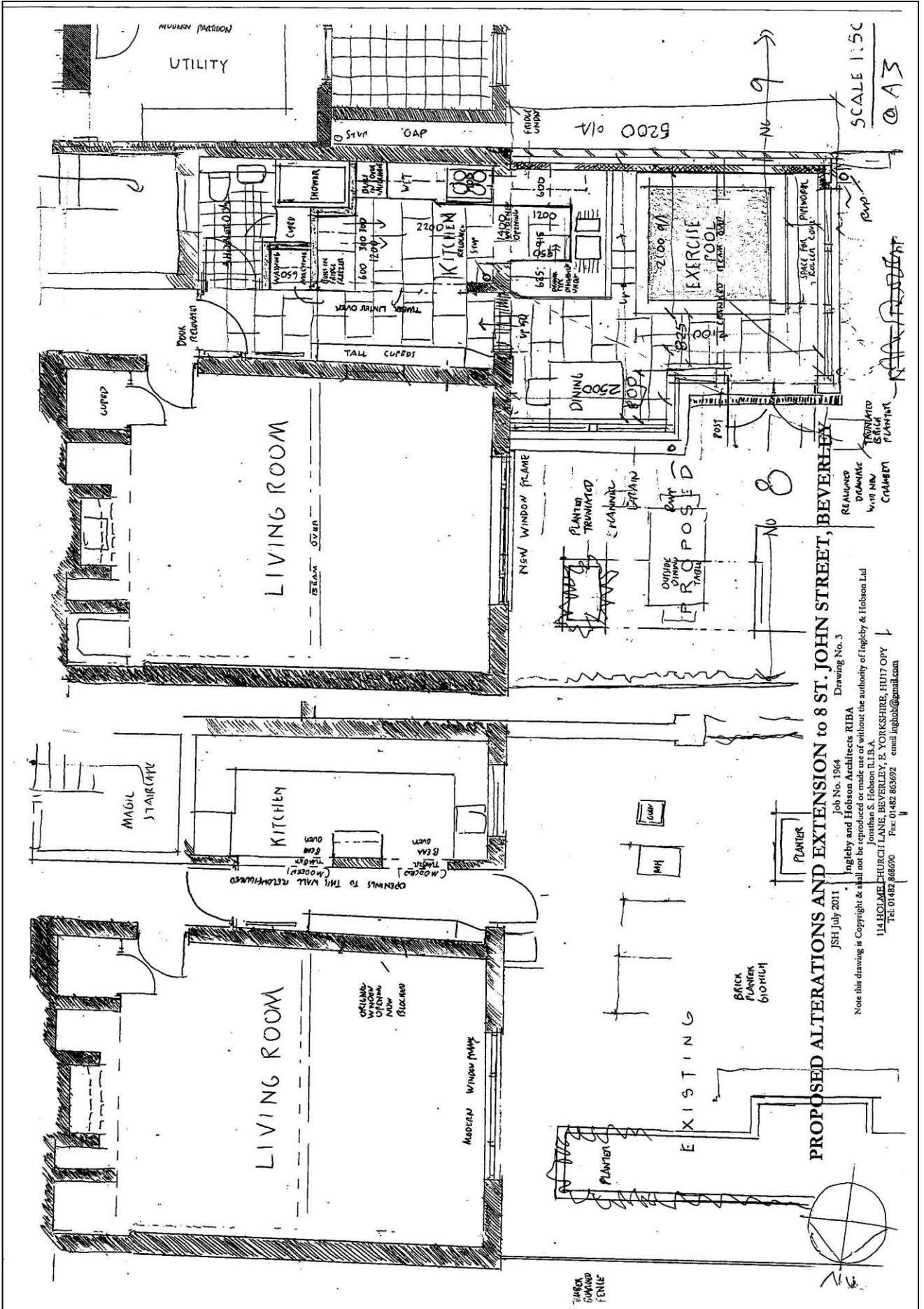


FIGURE 2: EXISTING AND PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLANS
(not to scale - drawing supplied by Ingleby & Hobson)