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**ELECTRIC SUB-STATION, YORK MINSTER  
STONEYARD, DEANGATE, YORK**

**EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT**

*by I.D. Milsted*

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### Abbreviations

YAT York Archaeological Trust

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

BGL Below Ground Level

## **ABSTRACT**

*An excavation conducted at the York Minster Stoneyard encountered early 18<sup>th</sup> century construction activity and a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century building forming part of the prebendary of Strensall. The late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century landscape clearance for the creation of Deangate and the current Stoneyard buildings was also identified.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

A watching brief and subsequent excavation were undertaken at the Minster Stoneyard, Deangate, during groundworks ahead of the installation of a new electrical sub-station, between 25<sup>th</sup> November and 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2010. The groundworks contractors were Simpsons of York Ltd, working on behalf of NEDL.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

An archaeological presence was initially maintained as a watching brief during ground reduction within a room measuring 10.24m<sup>2</sup> in plan. The project design called for a complete ground reduction to the bottom of the wall foundations, at c.0.70m below the floor level, followed by the digging of a T-shaped trench to a final depth of 1.15m below the floor level (Figure 3, Plate 12). This deeper section measured 4.25m<sup>2</sup>, and was required to position the electrical ducting to be passed through the foundations of the north-east wall to connect with cabling works in the footpath, scheduled for January 2011 (Plate 13). The baulks left in place were intended to leave sufficient soil in place upon which to build a platform for the sub-station equipment on the south-east side, as well as retaining sufficient material beneath the wall foundations so as to avoid undermining them.

There was provision in the project design for a small excavation to take place to achieve the final foundation level if sensitive archaeological deposits were found. Archaeological deposits were encountered and recorded during the initial ground reduction, and the decision to transfer from watching brief to excavation was taken when the initial total ground reduction had been completed as the exposed deposits at that level were deemed to be sufficiently significant.

Throughout the excavation, a relative site north was employed that is in reality almost north-east. The corrected compass north is used throughout this report to describe the alignment of walls and other structural features so as to relate them more clearly to the wider

landscape. Archaeological recording was conducted using the YAT recording manual, under the project number 5459. The digital, physical and paper archives are to be passed to the York Minster archives under the consignment number CON. CON. ARCH. 2011/1

### **3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The site is located in a room at the south-western end of the north-west range of the York Minster Stoneyard, 58m SSE of the cathedral on the south-eastern side of Deangate, York (Figure 1). The underlying drift and solid geology consists of the typical glacial sands and clays overlying sandstone. The area is generally level at around 15.8m AOD.

The room, previously used as a store, measures 3.2m square internally, and is enclosed on three sides by brick walls with brick and concrete foundations. There was a concrete floor at 16.03m AOD prior to the start of the current project. To the south-west, a 2.10m wide opening allows access to the room at floor level from a trapezoidal yard. Below the floor level, a brick and concrete foundation runs beneath the opening, completely enclosing the excavated area (Figure 3).

### **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The area lies within the Roman fortress, 110m south-east of the basilica remains discovered beneath York Minster during the excavations of 1967-1972 (Phillips and Heywood, 1995), in the area of the *latera praetorii* (Ottaway, 2004, 32). Roman timber buildings were discovered at a depth of 3.6m BGL near Hornpot Lane, 90m SSW of the current site, by LP Wenham in 1957-8 (Wenham, 1972, 65), and an excavation within the Stoneyard in 1982 encountered 2<sup>nd</sup> century stone buildings at around 12m AOD/3.8m BGL only 30m to the north-east (Hollinrake, 1982, 1). The depth limit of the current excavation made it very unlikely that Roman deposits would be encountered, but evidence for the influence of Roman activity on the later landscape was a possibility, along with the potential for disturbed Roman material in later deposits.

The area of the site lies within the Minster Close, which includes land granted to the Archbishopric from the 7<sup>th</sup> century (Norton, 1998, 16-18). The part now occupied by the Stoneyard lies 95m east of the Anglian cemetery discovered beneath the 13<sup>th</sup> century South transept in 1970 (Phillips and Heywood, 1995, 75-92). This is held by some to be the burial-ground for the Anglian Minster, the location of which is unknown, but may be to the north of the current Minster in Dean's Park (Norton, 1998, 16-17). The Stoneyard site lies just outside

a boundary marked on the 1852 first edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 2), which probably represents the medieval precinct (Tillott, 1961, 339) and may in fact mark the pre-Conquest line as well (Norton, 1998, 21). Sitting at the edge of an Anglian land-division, the current site is therefore adjacent to one of the few Anglian landscapes of York that has any definition, however conjectural.

The Stoneyard site is within the medieval parochial area as defined when permission was granted to wall and gate the Minster Close in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Butler, 1997, 10-11). According to a plan published by George Benson, this part of the Close was within the prebendary of Strensall (marked in green in Figure 2), the boundary of which appears to have survived more or less intact from the 11<sup>th</sup> century (VCH, Vol 2, pp193-195) until the creation of Deangate in 1903 and the building of the current Stoneyard complex by 1913 (Aylmer and Cant, 311). The prebendal manor included a residence that was re-built on several occasions, and a suite of ancilliary structures and features, recorded in 1590 as including "houses, buildings, stables, backsides, orchards, gardens, yards, grounds, cartilages and a brewhouse" (Perring, 2010), some of which may have been encountered during previous cabling works in Deangate and the Queen's Path (Hunter-Mann, 14). Given the relatively shallow nature of the excavation, there was therefore good potential for deposits and structures relating to the later phases of activity within the prebendary, along with evidence for the modern landscape development.

## **5. RESULTS**

Three distinct phases of activity were identified, from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20<sup>th</sup>. These are described with a basic interpretation in phase order in this section, with an interpretative discussion in section 6.

### **5.1 PHASE 1: EARLY 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CONSTRUCTION**

The earliest identified phase of activity consisted of a clayey surface (context 1040), overlain with a series of mixed lime mortar spreads and crushed limestone waste (1038 and 1039; Plate 12), which lay beneath a deposit of firm, mid orange-brown mottled sandy clay (1037, Plate 11). These deposits formed a working area at 15.03m AOD (1m below floor level) to the south-west, with a 0.20m deep depression to the north-east. This depression was filled with 1036, a 0.20m thick deposit of mortar accumulated in laminations (Figure 4, Plates 10 and 15). The clay of 1037 beneath this deposit was markedly cleaner than in the area surrounding the depression, and taken as a whole this sequence was interpreted as a

mortar-mixing well, with evidence for trampling and spreading of mortary material around the top of the well itself (Plate 11).

The only dateable items from this sequence were 3 sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery that are almost certainly residual. Overlying the mortar-mixing well was 1035, a friable grey-brown sandy silt containing frequent CBM, mortar and limestone fragments. This was interpreted as a levelling deposit, as were the overlying clayey sandy silts 1031 and 1034. These were separated by a later truncation but were stratigraphically equivalent. With 1035, they brought the ground level up to 15.23m AOD (Plate 9). All produced 17<sup>th</sup> century material, with the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery in 1035 probably being residual and the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century material from 1031/1034 a more likely date given the landscape history of the area. This phase is interpreted as representing a construction event or series of events in the area of the Strensall prebendary manor during the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The wider interpretative significance of this is discussed below.

## **5.2 PHASE 2: EARLY-MID 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY BUILDING**

The earliest contexts in this phase were a probable robber cut, 1033 and its backfill, 1032 (Plate 8), overlain by two levelling deposits of similar sandy silty clay with CBM fragments, 1030 and 1029, which brought the ground level up to around 15.35m AOD (Plate 7). Cut 1033 was broadly linear, aligned south-west – north-east, around 1.8m wide and up to 0.20m deep with a fairly flat base. Its backfill, 1032, was a fairly clean sandy clay. The feature is not thought to be a ditch and seems rather wide and shallow for a boundary; given the small excavation area, the best interpretation seems to be that it removed something, possibly part of a structure only intelligible in a wider area, prior to the construction of the building described below.

These deposits have been separated from the latest levelling deposits of Phase 1 on the basis of the pottery, which with one residual exception in 1030 is mainly of mid eighteenth century date (see Appendix 1). It is possible that, in fact, the earlier artefacts in Phase 1 deposits 1031, 1034 and 1035 are all residual and that no phase distinction is necessary, but with the possibility of a structure having been removed by cut 1033, it is felt that sufficient difference exists to interpret the sequence as presented in this assessment.

Levelling deposit 1029 was cut by two features and truncated by a slightly later wall that relates to this group. In the eastern corner, a shallow triangular feature recorded as a cut, 1028 (Figure 3), measuring 1.70m across but only 0.09m deep, may represent the robbing-out of a structure, although of what nature this may have been is unclear, and the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery from the backfill, 1026, is very similar to that from the underlying deposit

1029. It seems more likely that this is a shallow 'scoop' or the result of localised disturbance during the levelling of the area that is rendered obscure by limited area seen within the trench.

To the west, the remains of a small wall, 1011, were found. 1011 was aligned WNW-ESE and had been completely truncated by the standing building to the west and by later robbing to the east. What remained of it was only 0.80m long and 0.25m wide (Figure 3). 1011 was constructed of three sub-square blocks of re-used medieval limestone measuring approximately 0.20-0.30m across (Architectural Fragments #2 - #4; see Appendix 3). These exhibited no diagnostic tooling, but had been mortared together with their worked faces to the south-west (Figure 3, Plates 5 and 6). A mortar deposit, 1027, lipped against this face and extended patchily from it to the south-western limit of excavation (Figure 3, Plate 6), and was interpreted as the remains of a sub-floor bedding deposit. The original floor may have consisted of tiles or flagstones and been removed when the building was demolished; although no stain was apparent on the wall face to support this, such a surface would have lain at around 15.40m AOD. 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from the construction backfill, 1010, along with a medieval limestone fragment of an attached roll-moulding (AF #5; see Appendix 3). Wall 1011 had been partially robbed in a later phase by cut 1007 (see 5.3 below); in the overlying levelling material associated with this phase, a badly damaged medieval compound column base (AF #1) was found that may well have originally been incorporated into wall 1011. 1011 was probably an internal division, as its width would not support structural masonry, within an 18<sup>th</sup> century building defined by a further wall, 1005, found to the east of 1011.

1005 had been substantially robbed in a later phase, but the robber backfill 1004 (phase 3; see 5.3 below) had preserved its SSW-NNE alignment, perpendicular to the line of wall 1011 (Figure 3, Plate 6). Wall 1005 extended beyond the northern and southern limits of excavation, and survived only in the southern corner as a heavily truncated foundation 0.60m wide, made with 18<sup>th</sup> century bricks (Plate 4; see Appendix 2). The current Stoneyard building had removed either end, and robbing in phase 3 had removed any evidence for the building material used in the superstructure, but wall 1005 was clearly of sufficient load-bearing size to carry an exterior wall. Together with wall 1011 and sub-floor deposit 1027, there seems to be sufficient evidence for an 18<sup>th</sup> century building. As discussed in section 6, this probably formed part of the later manor of the Strensall prebend, and is identifiable on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 2).



### 5.3 PHASE 3: EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CLEARANCE AND BUILDING

For the sake of clarity and brevity, the clearance of the building described above and the foundation cut for the standing building were conflated into a single event, context 1025. This removed the superstructure of the walls and any associated floors and deposits to a depth of 15.30-15.40m AOD across the trench, and involved the digging of a square strip-foundation for the new stoneyard walls to a depth of 15.13-15.25m AOD. These are aligned on a north-west – south-east axis quite distinct from the earlier building (Figures 2 and 3, Plate 6). The remains of wall 1005 below this level appear to have been left *in-situ* at this point, along with those of wall 1011.

A poured concrete deposit between 0.24m – 0.36m thick (1013 – 1016) created a foundation at 15.49m AOD upon which a three-tiered stepped brick footing was built (1017 – 1020). The bricks used for this footing measured 0.24 x 0.12 x 0.08m thick and were clearly machine-made, and probably of 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The tiered footing projected up to 0.16m from the internal wall line, and it may be assumed that the same is true for the external elevations, which will be encountered during forthcoming cabling works. Above the tiered footing, the walls of the current building had been built (1021 – 1024), with re-used 18<sup>th</sup> century bricks measuring 0.22 x 0.12 x 0.05m and rendered with plaster (Figures 3 and 4).

Following the construction of the current building, a levelling deposit (1003) consisting of a compact mid brown slightly clayey silty sand and containing frequent brick and tile fragments, limestone fragments and a large quantity of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery was deposited over the remains of walls 1005 and 1011, sealing the foundations of the new building and raising the ground level to 15.73m AOD (Figure 4, Plate 2). This may have been where the original floor was positioned, as the remains of a brick-built chamber, 1006, and a robbing cut, 1008, for the remains of wall 1005 were cut through 1003 and may be assumed to have been part of a later phase of the new building's life, possibly associated with replacing and raising the floor. The brick structure 1006 was 0.60m x 0.80m in plan and was interpreted as a possible drainage feature, although no connecting drains were found. Its partial survival limits its interpretative value, but its construction cut, 1007, had disturbed and partially robbed phase 2 wall 1011.

It is suggested that the final robbing of wall 1005 occurred during a putative floor replacement within the current building, perhaps as an *ad hoc* recovery of older style bricks for re-use elsewhere. The brick-rubble and mortar robber backfill, 1004 (Plate 3), and brick chamber 1006 were sealed beneath a 0.10m thick concrete surface, 1002, which may have been a replacement floor at around 15.80m AOD. Above this was 1001, a mixed make-up deposit of cindery, mortary sand with much brick rubble and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery up to 0.10m

thick, the top of which was observed at around 15.85 – 15.90m AOD (Plate 1). Above this, a final concrete floor up to 0.13m thick had been removed by the contractors, Simpsons, before the commencement of the watching brief, in accordance with the project design.

As is discussed below in section 6, the creation of Deangate in 1903 and the arrival of the Stoneyard to their current buildings in 1913 (Aylmer and Cant, 311) provide the context for the phase 3 activity, with the initial clearance of the area probably taking place at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

As can be seen from Figure 2, the excavation area lies within the manor of the prebendary of Strensall. This boundaries of this prebend seem to have survived more or less unaltered from the 11<sup>th</sup> century until the 19<sup>th</sup>, with the earliest records surviving from at least the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (VCH, Vol 2, pp193-195). It seems that the ownership of the land and the right to grant leases was disputed throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Ibid) and that a programme of rebuilding took place in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, creating a new residence in t the medieval manor (Perring, 2010) which still stands as number 7 Deangate (RCHMY 5, 164). This formed the core of the post-medieval prebendary, with an inner courtyard to the south-west which contained stables and coach houses (Perring, 2010). The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map shows a range of buildings that are probably the remains of this complex, one of which seems to correlate well with the Phase 2 building described above.

It seems probable, then, that the Phase 1 deposits relate to construction events within the prebendal holding during the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, as it is entirely plausible that a yard to the rear of the plot would have been used for mixing mortar, amongst other construction-site activities, during a programme of re-building. The small amount of residual 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery can be easily explained in terms of landscaping within an area known to be prebendal land since the conquest, whilst the domestic pottery of late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century provides the likely date of deposition and is entirely appropriate within a residential context.

The 1852 OS map shows an external wall running in the position of wall 1005, with a small building shown beneath the rest of the excavated area (Figures 2 and 3). The end wall of this smaller building does not correlate with 1011 but is parallel to it; as described above, 1011 was clearly not a main wall, and an internal division is entirely plausible. The Strensall prebendal house was acquired for the four residential canons in 1784 (Butler, 19), and whilst this does not provide direct evidence for any further building within the manor in the mid-late

18<sup>th</sup> century, it at least provides a plausible context for it. The range of good-quality kitchen and table wares recovered from Phase 2 (see Appendix 1) is suggestive of a reasonably affluent standard of living, such as one would expect in any prebendal manor, but particularly in that of Strensall, which was sufficiently wealthy to be known as the 'Golden Prebend' (VCH Vol 2 p193), although it must be stated that the assemblage is small and that some of the contexts concerned are levelling deposits which may not have originated from the immediate area (see Appendices 1 and 4). The re-use of medieval limestone in a wall foundation, which in another location might suggest affluence or quality, is here more likely simply the exploitation of a readily available resource. The purpose of the Phase 2 building remains unproven, as the degree of truncation had removed any floors; closer examination of the Strensall prebendal documents in the York Minster Library and the Borthwick Institute may provide further information, possibly confirming the suggestion made above that these were stables.

The impact of Deangate can clearly be seen by superimposing it onto the 1852 OS map (Figure 2), which runs from the only surviving gate of the medieval cathedral close (Dean, 73) and cutting towards Petergate, straight through the prebendal manor, which was transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commission for sale in 1840 (VCH, Vol 2, p195). The south-eastern side of the current Stoneyard complex clearly follows the property boundaries established by 1852, whilst the range of buildings on the north-west side, including the site of the current excavation, cut obliquely south-west – north-east across the former arrangement. The discovery of these earlier buildings, along with a well-stratified assemblage of post-medieval pottery, provides a small but interesting window on the late history of the Strensall prebend and the Minster Close, and the degree of truncation in Phase 3 reminds us of the willingness with which old buildings and sometimes entire landscapes were formerly obliterated to make way for roads. The creation of Deangate was resisted bitterly by Dean Purey-Cust amongst many others, not least for fears of the impact that the traffic might have on the fragile cathedral fabric (Aylmer and Cant, 311; Butler, 21); whilst it was poor foundations and not vibration which precipitated the engineering crisis of 1967 (Phillips and Heywood, 16), it must seem extraordinary to anyone who now stands in the relative peace of this area that it was once part of the A64, bringing traffic from Leeds and Scarborough through York.

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## APPENDIX 1: POTTERY BY DR. A.J. MAINMAN

Context	Find	Quantity	Spotdate	Details
1001	BF1	3	Mid/late 19th century	2 sherds from a large toilet bowl, decorated with black transfer print, vinescroll pattern 1 complete stoneware inkwell
1003	BF2	48	Mid 19th century	8 black earthenware pancheon sherds 10 red earthenware with mid green glaze, pancheon 5 red earthenware with amber glaze 3 late 17th century slipped earthenware platter 1 mid 17th century slipped earthenware plate 1 marbled yellow glazed red earthenware 1 early 17th century trailed slipped 5 residual green glazed medieval sherds 2 small black ware rims 1 white earthenware sherd 1 yellow slipware mug 1 yellow ware sherd 1 fine pearlware yellow/green wash 1 Nottingham stoneware 1 Raeran stone ware 1 ? flower pot - plain earthenware 1 pearl ware with stripes 2 fragments of porcelain 1 flanged bowl, late med 1 pearlware powdered glaze bowl
1006	BF3	4	Late 18th/early 19th century	1 white earthenware 1 pearlware 2 tin-glazed earthenware (1 early patterned)
1010	BF4	1	18th century	1 slipware bowl
1026	BF5	3	Mid 18th century	1 earthenware with green glaze 1 slipware cup 1 ?Ryedale
1027	BF6	4	Mid 18th century	1 tin-glazed earthenware 1 yellow ware 1 slip ware handle 1 earthenware with green glaze
1029	BF7	7	Mid 18th century	1 yellow glaze slipware cup 1 brown glaze slipware cup 1 stoneware coffee cup/ mug rim with brown edge 1 Nottingham stoneware 1 brown glazed earthenware 1 Ryedale ware 1 earthenware
1030	BF8	1	Late 17th/early 18th century	1 slip ware open form
1031	BF9	3	Late 17th/early 18th century	1 yellow slip ware sherd 1 tin glazed earthenware 1 green glazed earthenware
1032	BF10	5	Mid 18th century	3 earthenwares with brown/green glaze 1 salt glaze stoneware

				1 slipware
1034	BF11	1	Late 17th/early 18th century	1 tin-glazed earthenware
1035	BF12	3	Late 16th/early 17th century	1 Hambleton ware 1 Ryedale ware 1 Raeren stoneware
1037	BF13	3	13th century	2 gritty wares 1 York Glazed ware pellet jug

*Table 1 Pottery by context*

This is a small assemblage of just 86 sherds which are mostly of post medieval date. It appears to be normal household refuse and includes both domestic kitchen wares and table wares, some of which are of good quality.

Kitchen wares include mostly pancheons and open forms in both slipware and the later green and amber glazes of the later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, followed by the mid and later 19<sup>th</sup> century black and yellow glazed examples. Slipware mugs, occasional Nottingham stonewares and other utilitarian vessels appear as single sherds.

Tablewares include a range of pearl wares, cream wares and two sherds from a Chinese porcelain tea bowl. Early, good quality tablewares are represented by a range of tin-glazed earthenwares and a single sherd of salt-glazed stoneware.

Earlier, and probably residual medieval and late medieval wares include Ryedale products, York glazed wares and gritty wares, but there are very few residual sherds.

The assemblage as a whole is mostly of late 17<sup>th</sup> - mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Tighter dating could be achieved in an analysis phase following research as some of the slipwares are likely to be products of the newly discovered slipware kiln at Crossgates. If this assemblage can be tied into specific building episodes, it would be worth publishing as it is a good, uncontaminated, assemblage of post-medieval pottery, of which there are few published from York.

## **APPENDIX 2: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS BY J.M. MCCOMISH**

A total of 12.015kg of ceramic building material (CBM) was examined from the site; this was recorded to a standard YAT methodology.

The CBM mainly comprised medieval plain tile of 13-16<sup>th</sup> century date, with smaller quantities of pan tile of 17<sup>th</sup> century or later date and post medieval slop moulded brick of 16-18<sup>th</sup> century date. A single fragment of modern, probably 20<sup>th</sup> century, roof tile with both peg holes and a nib was present. All the material seen was typical for York in terms of its dimensions and fabrics.

The CBM is largely residual (I. Milsted pers. comm.) and as such adds little to the history of the site. The CBM does not merit any further research or retention.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Forms</b>
1001	1850+	Nib/Peg
1003	17TH+	Plain, Pan
1005	16-18TH	Post medieval brick
1006	16-18TH	Post medieval brick, Plain
1010	17TH+	Plain, Post medieval brick, Pan
1026	16-18TH	Plain, Post medieval brick?
1027	13-16TH	Plain
1029	16-18TH	Plain, Post medieval brick
1030	13-16TH	Plain
1031	13-16TH	Plain
1032	13-16TH	Plain
1035	13-16TH	Plain
1037	13-16TH	Plain
1037	13-16TH	Plain

*Table 2 Ceramic building material by context*

### **APPENDIX 3: ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS BY J.M. MCCOMISH**

Five architectural fragments were recovered from the site, all were of medieval date and were limestone. All the fragments had been reused in walls of a later date. The most likely source for the fragments is that they represent reuse of discarded material from York Minster. Three of the fragments were blocks of possible ashlar, one was an attached roll moulding and one was part of a column base. Only the column base was diagnostic to provide a tighter date range being from 1170-1530.

Given that the fragments all represent residual material they contribute little to the history of the site. No further work is recommended. Only AF1 and 5 are recommended for retention, with the remainder recommended for discard.

<b>AF no</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Details</b>
AF1	1003	Badly damaged block, part of a compound column base with two vertical surfaces (F1-2), the base (F3) and the top (F4) surviving. Roll moulding with deep groove wither side at the junction between the vertical faces and the top of the block. Top very uneven perhaps suggesting that this fragment was abandoned before completion. Very faint striated tooling on F1.
AF2	1011	Reused block, numbered Stone 1 on site. Roughly cuboid with only one worked face (F1 ) present. Large lump of mortar adhering to one side. No tooling.
AF3	1011	Reused block, numbered Stone 2 on site. Roughly cuboid with only one worked face (F1 ) present. All other surfaces badly damaged. No tooling.
AF4	1011	Reused badly damaged block, numbered Stone 3 on site. Roughly cuboid with three worked faces (F1-3 ) present, forming the base or top and two opposing sides of the block. No tooling.
AF5	1010	Attached roll moulding fragment, with external surface of roll present, all other surfaces broken off. Roll 70mm in diameter. Fine striated tooling on the moulding.

*Table 3 Architectural fragments by context*



#### **APPENDIX 4: LIST OF CONTEXTS**

<b>Context number</b>	<b>Description</b>
1000	Unstratified
1001	Concrete floor and make-up deposit
1002	Concrete surface
1003	Infill/floor make-up deposit
1004	Robber backfill
1005	Wall foundation
1006	Brick-built chamber
1007	Construction cut for 1006
1008	Robber cut (contains 1004)
1009	Construction cut for 1005
1010	Construction backfill
1011	Limestone wall
1012	Construction cut for 1011
1013	Concrete footing for NE stoneyard wall
1014	Concrete footing for SE stoneyard wall
1015	Concrete footing for SW stoneyard wall
1016	Concrete footing for NW stoneyard wall
1017	Brick footing for NE stoneyard wall
1018	Brick footing for SE stoneyard wall
1019	Brick footing for SW stoneyard wall
1020	Brick footing for NW stoneyard wall
1021	NE stoneyard wall
1022	SE stoneyard wall
1023	SW stoneyard wall
1024	NW stoneyard wall
1025	Clearance/construction cut for footings 1013-1020
1026	Backfill
1027	Sub-floor deposit
1028	Unknown shallow cut
1029	Spread/levelling deposit
1030	Levelling
1031	Ground make-up/levelling
1032	Levelling/possible robber backfill

1033	Possible robber cut
1034	Ground make-up/levelling
1035	Levelling
1036	Backfill (Mortar mixing deposit)
1037	Surface
1038	Dump/levelling
1039	Dump/levelling
1040	Levelling/possible surface

*Table 4 Context list*



Figure 1 Site location with trench and Stoneyard outline in red

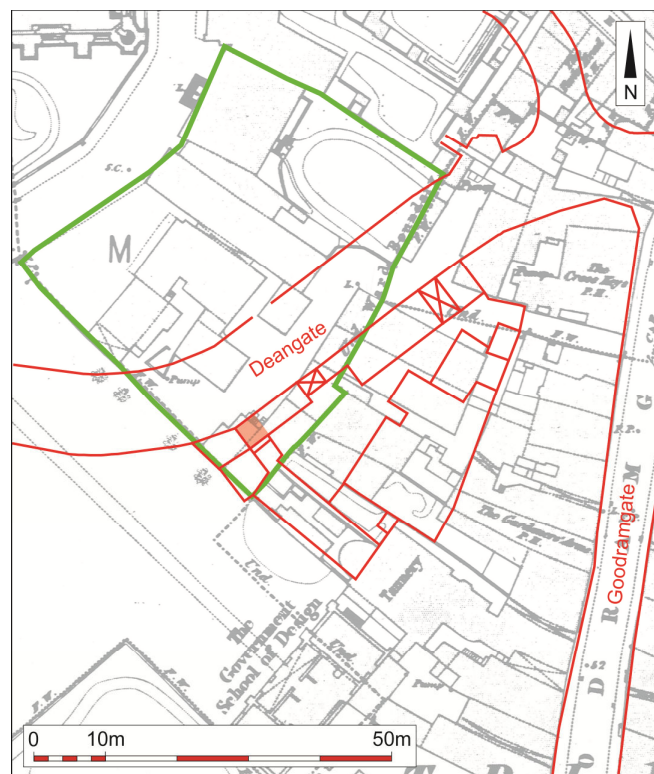


Figure 2 1852 OS map with Strensall prebendary in green and modern OS with site in red

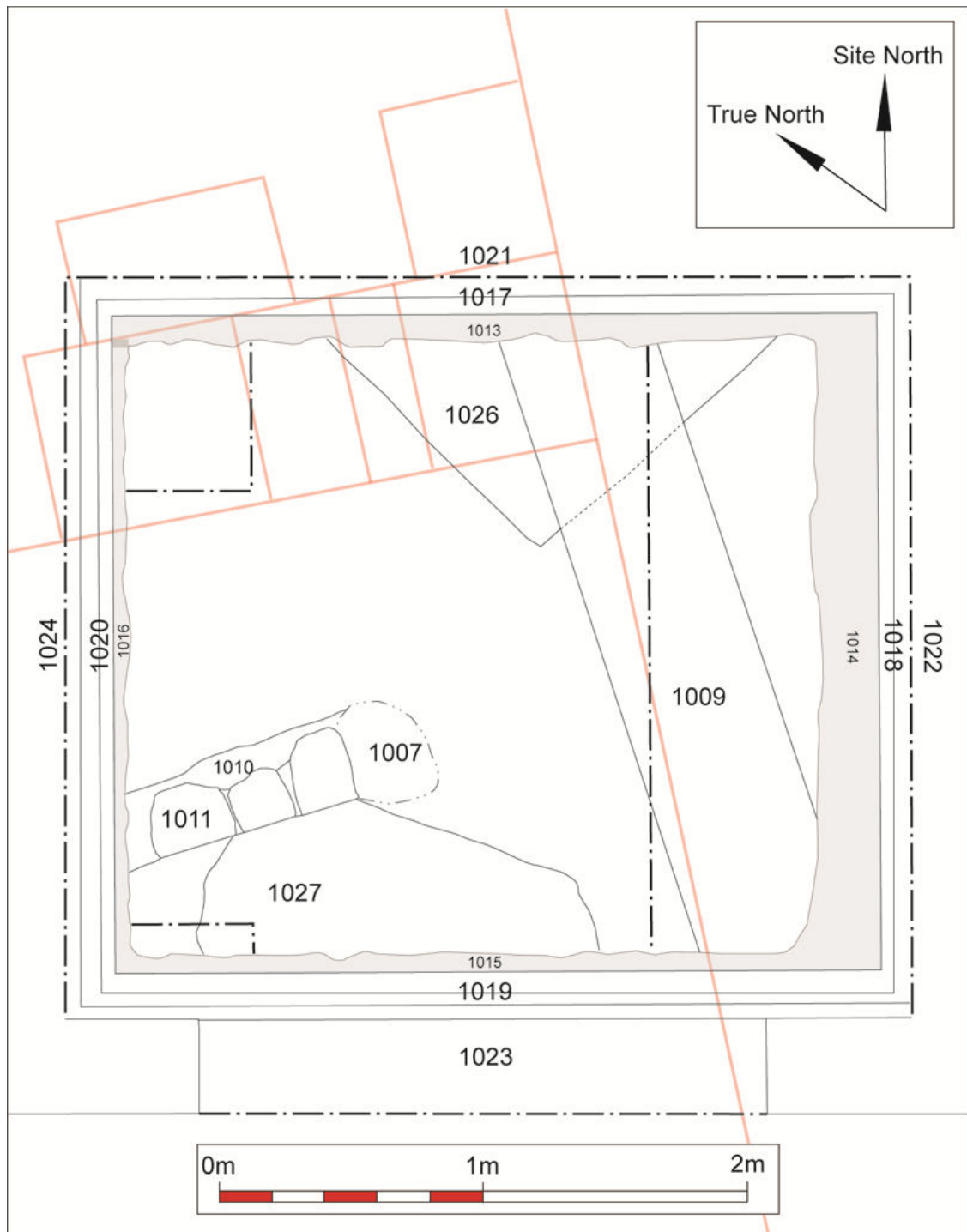


Figure 3 Phase 2 plan showing 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete in grey and 19<sup>th</sup> OS map detail in red

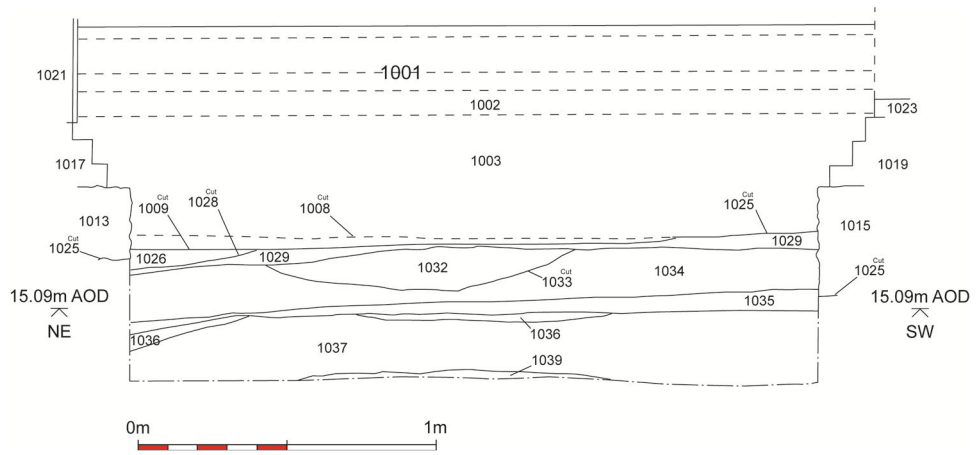


Figure 4 South-west facing section



Plate 1 Context 1001 looking north-east





Plate 2 Context 1003 looking north-east with 1004 on right side and 1006 to bottom left



Plate 3 Robber backfill 1004, looking north-east





Plate 4 Wall footing 1005, looking south-west



Plate 5 Wall 1011, looking north





Plate 6 Looking north before hand-excavation, showing wall 1011, sub-floor 1027 and the outline of the T-shaped deeper part of the trench



Plate 7 Levelling deposit 1029, looking north-east





Plate 8 Cut 1033 looking north-east, showing clayey backfill 1032 in section



Plate 9 Levelling deposit 1035, looking north-east





Plate 10 Mortar deposit 1036, showing mixing well against the back section and spread mortar in foreground



Plate 11 Clayey surface 1037 looking north-east, showing trampling across most of the surface except where mortar 1036 overlay it, visible in the back section.





Plate 12 Final depth limit of excavation, looking north-east, showing contexts 1037 (partially excavated) and 1038 - 1040 (not excavated)



Plate 13 Foundation 1016 and 1020 beneath wall 1024, cut back for insertion of lintel in preparation for 2011 cabling works, looking north





Plate 14 South-west facing section



Plate 15 North-west facing section (see also Figure 4)