



Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of

Holy Trinity Church, Goodramgate, York



Abstract

The archaeological desk-based assessment presents information on the building in a historical context, through visual analysis of records in various formats and relevant historical accounts.

Previous survey understands the site to have ecclesiastical links dating from C12, with the current standing structure, with adaptations, dating from the C15th to C19th.

Notes on the text

The text refers to building elevations regarding their geographical situation; NE, SE, SW, NW. Building sections have commonly used names that fail to correspond to these exactitudes and go by the colloquialisms: North Aisle, East Window etc. What is referred to as North corresponds with NW, East with NE, South with SE, and West with SW.

Abbreviations

YAT - York Archaeological Trust

YCT - York Conservation Trust

YCiT - York Civic Trust

VCH - Victoria County History

HE - Historic England

ADS - Archaeological Data Service

RCHME - The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England

TCCT - The Church Conservation Trust

CVMI - Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi (Medieval Stained Glass in Great Britain)

[Contents](#)

List of Figures

Assessment Objectives

Research Methodology

Site Overview (1)

Non-technical Summary (2)

Research (chronological) (3)

Research Analysis (4)

Conclusion (5)

[Assessment Objectives](#)

The assessment is compiled from images and written information to present the development of the Church through its chronological development. By analysing primary and secondary sources, collating this desk based research into a format that allows for a visual analysis of the construction, a phased sequence of development can be presented to aid conservation works.

Research Methodology

Primary research of the building is sourced from:

Documentary Evidence, Archaeological Assessment, Cartographic Assessment, and Visual Accounts

Secondary research is sourced from:

Heritage Listing, Books and Reports

Site Overview

1.1. Holy Trinity Church stands to the W of Goodramgate in the historic centre of York. The church is first recorded in the C11th, without definitive evidence of its existence at the time, and is evidentially datable to the C12th.

1.2 The church sits to the SE of York Minster. There is little evidence tying the sites other than records of events held in the name of those circulating in the Minster. (Brown, 2003)

1.3 Our Lady's Row on Goodramgate were originally tenement properties of the Church, and their history will be mentioned when appropriate. (TCCT,2011)

1.4 The Church is currently under the care of The Churches Conservation Trust, continuing since 7 November 1972.



Figure 3:
Holy Trinity Church and
surroundings.
British National Grid: 460437,
452051. (Digimaps)



Figure 4:

Tower from the East, showing surrounding buildings

c/o TCCT

Non-Technical Summary

2.1 Currently the buildings consist of a Chancel and Nave, both with two bays; the West Tower and SE Chapel, and the North and South Aisles. (RCHME, 1981) The building is aligned along a NE-SW plane, and screened from the road by tenement properties of 1316.

2.2 Formed of additions and adaptations over nine centuries, the building fabric consists of coursed limestone, rubble, brick, oak, and steel. (HE, 1954) (Simon Sherriff Architects, 2018) (see appendix B)

2.3 The church holds many fixtures and fittings of significance often removed in other parish churches. Previously present in Anglican churches, the C17 box pews are a rare survival unique to York. There are three altar stones, so often removed in the Reformation, seen in the church; the most notable in the Chapel. (TCCT, 2010)

2.4 The stain glass dates from the first half of C14 and the late C15; the most notable section gifted by rector John Walker in 1471, sits in the E elevation of the chancel. (RCHME 1981)

Research (Chronological)

C12

3.1 The earliest writings found referencing the church are those of 1082 and 1093, although potentially forged, and in a certain document of 1125 (RCHME, 1981). A corbel fragment is found to date from the early 12th Century, and there are remnants of reused brick and stone of the same period. A carved fragment displaying a chevron, possibly a voussoir, can be seen in the SE elevation of the chapel from the same period.

3.2 It is likely the church sat as a single building on the footprint of the Nave at its conception, followed by the addition of the Chancel added later in the century. There are remnants found in N wall, with a buttress of the SE wall still showing. (RCHME)

C13

3.3 With the C13th came the construction of the SE Chapel, abutted to the E wall of the chancel with a connection arched opening for passage.

C14

3.4 The South Aisle was added c.1340 and is built to align with the SE elevation of the recently construction chapel. At the time of the construction of the South Aisle, the windows of the SE Chapel were re-fenestrated to match those of the new build. An archway was opened between the W elevation of the South Aisle, connecting it to the Chancel. (RCHME)

3.5 In the E.C13th, the church developed several tenement properties on the land bordering Goodramgate, to the E of the Church. These were constructed from 1316 with the church letting the properties for commercial and residential use. Now known as Our Lady's Row, the houses stand as the oldest properties in York. (YCiT)

3.6 Permission was also granted to build a structure in the churchyard to house the Chantry priest (YCT). Two chantries were conceived in 1316 and 1323, most likely housed in the SE Chapel. (RCHME). The chantry of 1316 was conceived and maintained by William Langtoft, penitencer of the Minster (c.1311) (Brown).

C15

3.7 The Chapel of St James, alternatively named the Howme Chapel, was built in the E. C15th. Funded by Robert de Howme. de Howme founded a chantry in 1361, and his ties to the construction of the chapel can be seen in the will of his son, also a Robert

de Howme, of 1433. There is no mention of the Chapel before the later de Howme's will. The Chapel projects from the SE elevation of the South Aisle.

3.8 The Chapel houses Aumbries and Piscinae from late in the Century, just above ground level set into a vertical.

3.9 The Tower, North Aisle, extension of the South Aisle by one bay, and re-fenestration occurred in the C15th.

3.10 The most notable change to the building was the re-fenestration of the 'East Window' of the Chancel. A donation in 1471 by John Walker, church rector, enabled the change. The window is present still.

3.11 The octagonal stone font was added at c.1470/1480 (with the oak cover added 1787) (TCCT)

3.12 Construction of the bell frame in the tower is considered late C15th. (RCHME) (TCCT)

C16

3.13 1545 is marked as a year to show that two chantries were in operation on the part of the church. Holy Trinity is said to have 'one above the choir', and 'one below'. Presumably the 'one below' was that of St James' Chapel (Drake, 1736, app. XXIX)

3.14 Unification with 'St John Baptist del Pyke, within the close of the Minster' and Holy Trinity occurred on 27th January 1585.

Outside of this Parish bond, were the 'singular mansion houses with the close of the cathedral church, which, as to their parochial rights, were to remain in the same condition as before'. Our Lady's Row is included in a valuation of the church in the 'King's books' at l.04 s.10 d.00 (Drake, p570).

3.15 The Borthwick Archives house Parish Records between 1573 - 1842 regarding the church, and Churchwarden's Accounts from 1559 -1915 of the same subject. Sadly, these are inaccessible but the Churchwarden's Accounts are used to source information on payments for alterations and later works. (Archives, 1965-2013)

3.16 Addition of bells in the tower date from late in the century. An inscription on one bell can be dated to 1626 but the treble bell is considered older, L.C16th. (RCHME)

C17

3.17 In 1633 the floor level of most of the church was raised. (RCHME)

3.18 A parishioner, Ms. Jane Wright, leaves money in the equivalent of a trust (referred to as charity) c1650. The effect of such charity is seen to aid the church until the latest recorded date of 1855. Numerous building works are enabled by the trust. (sec. 96-104, Archives, 1965-2013)

3.19 Monuments and Floor Slabs begin to be added to the church, the earliest seen in the chancel, with slabs dedicated to a William Loe and a Richard Dennis (proctor) of 1678. (RCHME)

3.20 The pulpit was first seen in 1695 at a cost of £6, with ironwork added at the cost of 5s. the following year. (West Gallery Churches from Churchwarden's Accounts)

3.21 '1670 and 1703 large quantities of bricks were purchased, probably for repairs and reconstruction in the upper parts of the walls' (RCHME)

C18

3.22 In 1715, the communion rails and masonry steps of the chancel were added at a cost of £12 7s, with payment received by carpenter John Headlam and mason Jeremiah Myers. The communion table was added in 1736 by carpenter James Smith for £1 6s. (RCHME)

3.23 Made in 1721 for £9; three reredos panels with the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Creed in gold lettering are placed in the North Aisle, originally painted by Mr. Horsley but re-lettered 1823 by Charles James Hansom (RCHME c/o Borthwick Archives)

3.24 The TCCT S.o.S. shows conflicting research for the date of the box pews, citing the Churchwarden's Accounts showing work in 1688, 1700, 1702, 1715 and 1725. The oak box pews seen in the Aisles, Nave and Chancel are thought to have been added in 1738 by carpenter Joseph Barton, paid £11 19s 7d. (RCHME) (TCCT). Clear dates remain undetermined.

3.25 The Gate to the church from Goodramgate was added in 1766, with ironwork from 1815

3.26 The church interior was painted white in 1785 (TCCT)

3.27 An internal Vestry is demolished in 1792 and an external replacement is built. The south porch is dated from the same year (RCHME) (TCCT, S.o.s.)).

C19

3.28 In 1820 the church pews were stained and painted: stained on the faces in the aisles and painted green elsewhere. (TCCT, SoS)

3.29 Major works occurred in 1823, with various alterations across the church. The work involved funding from Ms Jane Wright's charity (Archives). The vestry previously demolished is enlarged alongside works to rebuild the NE wall with new windows.

Glass from the lower panels of the 'East Window' can be seen in the SE window of the North Aisle, and the works preserved older materials and pieces in different settings. At the West end of the aisle adjacent to the Tower is a window jamb dating from construction prior to 1823. The ceiling of the North Aisle was reconstructed leaving a line of stone corbels from the previous form visible between the arches connecting the chancel. (RCHME) (TCCT, SoS)

3.30 The church was lit by gas lamps from as late as 1834 onwards, but is now unlit and unpowered except for the vestry and contemporary extension. (TCCT)

3.31 Illustrations from 1836 onwards show the churchyard as a small area to the east and south of the church with a narrow path leading beyond the south front towards York Minster. The path is no longer present however the boundary remains. (TCCT)

3.32 "In 1869 the extra parochial area of the Minster Yard and the Bedern were added to Holy Trinity but by 1880 the church was in poor repair and the congregation successfully petitioned to be allowed to move en-masse to St Maurice's. Occasional christenings and marriages continued to be performed at Holy Trinity along with services on Easter Sunday, Trinity Sunday and Christmas Day. It was around this time that proposals were made to remove all of the seating, other interior fittings except the communion table and rails and one of the three bells." (TCCT). The acknowledgment that the Church stands as an important relic surviving Victorian renovation interest is jarred by this admission of a proposal.

C20-21

3.33 1905 excavation uncovered the original floor in the SE Chapel at its original level. The C13th Cross mounted was found, and moved to rest near the porch in the South Aisle. (TCCT)

3.34 After the church was vested by The Churches Conservation Trust in 1972 several necessary restoration works were undertaken. Two 14th century two-stage buttresses of the St James Chapel were completely removed and replaced in 1973. The heads and jambs of the Chapel's S window were replaced at the same time. In the vestry are two hanging boards, dated from 1662 and 1772, relocated c.1980.

3.35 A section of the East Window was destroyed by vandalism in 1974, the C15th depiction of the 'Corpus Christi held up by God the Father and with the Dove descending onto Our Lord's head'. This section has been recreated.

Structural Analysis

Exterior

4.1 Holy Trinity is an exceptional example of changes of building process, design, and use for the stratigraphy is clear. The main structure of the Church is formed of squared course limestone, a continuation of the material used in the major construction works of C13th, with various points showing brick infill accommodating alterations. The window frames are carboniferous limestone.

4.2 The central section of the church, alongside the South-East Chapel appears to be built to ground level, with a chamfered course of masonry allowing water to drain to a ground level gutter. St James's Chapel is built on a course of limestone of larger sections, perhaps a plinth, with a chamfered upper edge. The North Aisle is built on a plinth, made from long sections of limestone, now sitting alongside a landscaped gravel strip. The chamfered section seen on the SE Chapel is seen below the window of the Tower Cross, as is likely to date from at latest the period of construction of the SE Chapel (C13th)

4.3 The Porch is built on large sections of coarse squared limestone directly onto the ground. A flagstone path leading to the entrance on Goodramgate is built to abut the prior structure, and fits the layout. The porch shows a two-centred chamfered arch with a broached outer order, and the C19th door is present. Above the arch is an upright Fleur-de-lis.

4.4 Above the NE window of the SE Chapel are the limestone remnants of a previous window frame, blocked on the exterior (brick filled interior). Above the 'East Window' of the Chancel is an area of brick infill with a split in the type of brick used, likely indicating a rebuild of the wall with previous roofing work. The original brick infill uses mixed and over-fired bricks (see appendix B). The NE elevation of the N Aisle displays coherent stonework from the 1823 rebuild, and this end abuts the Vestry largely rebuilt the same year. The Vestry shows coherent English Bond brickwork, with 6-over-6 sash windows and a slate slab roof. A large angled corner buttress sits on the northern corner, next to a section of rebuilt wall under one sash indicating past subsidence.

4.5 On the NW elevation, SW of the Vestry, is a contemporary extension to the Vestry. Made of mild steel clad in adze hewn oak, with large sheet glass windows following the height and angle of the roof pitch. The roof is clad in fine slate. The structure abuts and connects with the vestry without directly blocking the N Aisle windows. SW of this is the visible section of the N Aisle showing coarse squared mixed limestone, without stratigraphical changes. The SW elevation of C15th houses the 'West Window' of the same period. The upper stonework is aged. Coursed square limestone is used, with a small number of stone replacements (see appendix B), alongside rebuilt buttresses of C20th.

4.6 The S Aisle is rosemary tiled, whilst the Nave and Chancel, and N Aisle are covered with pantiles. The Tower roof is tile.

Tower

4.7 Of three stages with moulded string courses, initially constructed in the L15th C. Historic images (appendix D) show the exterior remnants of a roof pitch, now mostly covered by later roofing works on the S Aisle, but only two major changes have occurred. The addition of the brick gabled roof to the top of the tower c.1840 and the brick fill to the C15th windows in C17th. The windows show two trefoiled lights beneath a four-centred arch (RCHME) (TCCT). The parapet and window on the SE elevation show signs of severe deterioration, with the window repaired in brick. The Tower houses a C15th Oak bell-frame with three bells from C15th, C16th, and C17th.

Floor

4.8 The floor interior is made from several materials from a range of different periods. All floor levels were raised in 1633. An excavation in 1904 uncovered the original floor of SE Chapel, which is the only piece of floor that remains at its original height. The floor is widely made of flagstones and monumental floor slabs, laid on top of previous flooring materials (notably Medieval Floor tiles) (Vince, 1999). It is believed that sections of the Medieval floor were formed of yellow and brown ceramic tile with foliate imagery. (TCCT)

4.9 The insertion of the box pews between 1688 - 1738 resulted in re-laying the floor in the nave to abut the pews with a linear course of smaller stones. The flooring inside the pews consists of flags, pine shuttering, and in places concrete, presumably altered in the name of safe use.

Interior

4.10 Between the Nave and Chancel, and the aisle are chamfered four-centred arches, sprung from octagonal piers with a complete moulded capitals and base (covered by raise in floor). The arches are chamfered with a broach stop to flat reveal on the outer faces. The arches vary, with the two original C13th and C14th arches of the SE Chapel springing from stiff-leaf foliate capitals on octagonal piers. The NE arch (C13th) shows a filleted section and meets the NE elevation on a moulded capital, whilst the other shows a chamfered section. The Nave Arcade (SE) shows unequal chamfered arches in size and form, with the outer face showing stops above the moulded capital and the inner face continuing onto the respond. Several piers show remnants of past rood screens along the Aisles ending at the Tower Arches (Huntington). The Tower Arches show chamfered sections springing from moulded capital responds, and those of the North Aisle mirror the South in layout but show broach stopped outer orders chamfers on both faces. On the SW elevation, the S arch meets an earlier (undetermined) capital respond (HE) (Huntingdon). One pier between the North Aisle and Nave shows concrete foundations from 1930 (TCCT) Above the Nave arcade when viewed from the porch entrance, is a walled section of brick, from either 1670 or 1703. (RCHME)

4.11 The East Window of the Chancel is formed of 5 graduated lights with cinque-foiled heads, the stonework is without tracery. The uppermost frames display John Walker, George Neville (Archbishop of York), Thomas Kempe (Bishop of London). The window retains most of its original glass, showing famously compressed figures drawn from templates for a longer window, although the bottom two rows have been removed and parts are reused in the E windows of the N and S aisles. The frames have been filled and covered with L.C17th reredos boards. The window sits within communion rails of 1715. (RCHME)

4.12 The SE Chapel holds some of the earliest built fabric of the church with remnants in the N corner from C12th alongside large structural sections of the C13th and C14th (appendix E). The Chapel displays a brick filled C14th window on the NE elevation, now containing a smaller C19th window of two cinque-foiled lights. Beneath the C14th cill is a partially covered blocked doorway of the same period. The SE elevation of the Chapel holds a blocked 'leper's squint' (likely dated C13th/C14th), a small window from which disabled clergy could take blessing or witness service.

The SE Chapel E window shows twin lights with cinque-foiled heads decorating four-centred arches, without tracery. An internal border is filled with glass pieces of the C15th, notably depicting St Paulinus as archbishop from the Chancel window. The NE window of the N Aisle is of the same form and period, with a wider range of figures in glass from the Chancel window.

4.13 The SE window of the SE Chapel is of an earlier date, C14th, as shows a line of reticulated frames upon four trefoiled lights, set with geometric tracery. Shields of Provence and England are shown in the central lights (RCHME). The Chapel of St. James shows three windows: the NE window and two SE windows. The NE is of three lights with four-centre arch tops, without tracery, much like those to the NE in both aisle. The two SE windows show reticulated frames with foiled lights displaying the shields of Ros and de Vere in the northern most, and Percy and Mowbray in the other (datable post 1433) (RCHME). St. James' chapel also holds two aumbries and a piscinae in the SE Elevation, for much the same purpose as the leper's squint. Used as a chantry, the piscinae allowed for blessing and the washing of hands before food if provided.

4.14 The SW windows, of the S Aisle and Nave, are of different periods. The Nave window of L.C15th, shows split Y tracery filled with quatre-foiled lights and elongated arched windows. The lower five arches are cinque-foiled, with the smaller frame trefoiled. The SW window is of trefoiled lights under reticulated foiled tracery with mismatched stonework.

4.15 The North Aisle shows three NW windows of the 1823 rebuild, of three trefoiled lights under a flat head, with one previous window blocked by an abutting wall of the vestry.

4.16 There are several reredos, benefaction and monument boards dating from 1662 - 1782, of no fixed position due to 1973 Restoration, that rest with value to the heritage of the church. The box pews, restored with TCCT acquisition in 1973 and prior in 1785 and 1820, display a wide variety of strap-work and hide remnants of vertical sections of earlier rood screen, removed C16th.

Ceiling

4.17 The ceiling in the Nave and Chancel is at its original height, showing the plaster infilled timber frame. True cambered beams meet at a central tie beam, with 32 compartments formed (RCHME). The ceiling in the N Aisle has been lowered to a continuous height, one just above the level of the mullions on the NW elevation. The S Aisle and SE chapel are under a lowered ceiling of different height, with one lowered section beginning at the porch leading N to the centre of St James Chapel, where a skylight breaks a ceiling of the same height extending to the NE wall. The Vestry of 1823 shows a structure that follows the exterior roofline.

Conclusion

5.1 The Church of the Holy Trinity, Goodramgate is a fine example of the continued use and change since the C12th, with almost all remnants of each development clearly visible. Altered heavily in 1823 and restored in 1973, there is a large proportion of the building lacking original built fabric as it was, but reuse and resetting is prevalent so large amounts of original fabric lie in altered positions. The Chancel and South East chapel remain from the C13/C14th and display large proportions of original fabric in situ. The church is unrivalled in its integrity in depicting use, change and interest, with comprehensive records and remnants of social histories of those interacting with the building.

Bibliography

Borthwick Archives, 1965-2013, 'Parish Record of York, Holy Trinity Goodramgate - Finding Aid' University of York.

access (<https://borthcat.york.ac.uk/index.php/pr-y-htg>)

Brown.S, 2003, 'York Minster, Our Magnificent Fabric - An Architectural History 1220-1500', 1st Ed., English Heritage. p131

Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi, 'Resources - Glossary', 2010, King's College London.

Accessed 02/11/2020, <http://www.cvma.ac.uk/resources/glossary.html>

Drake.F, 17..., 'Eboracum: The Histories and Antiquities of the City of York'

Harris.J, Lever.J, 1973, 'Illustrated Glossary of Architecture', Faber Editions.

Historic England, 1954, 'Church of Holy Trinity', HE.

accessed 02/11/2020, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1257686>

Holford.M.L, 2001, 'Locality, Culture and Identity in Late Medieval Yorkshire, c.1270 - c.1540',

University of York Centre for Medieval Studies. p207.

Huntingdon.J, date unknown, 'Late medieval sub-division of space within a parish church: Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York '

c/o University of York. accessed 02/11/2020, <https://www.york.ac.uk/teaching/history/pjpg/holytrinity.pdf>

RCHME, 1981, 'An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in City of York, Volume 5, Central (Parish Church of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate)', London. HMSO. accessed 02/11/2020, <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/york/vol5/pp5-9>

TCCT, 2010, 'Your Church Guide, York Holy Trinity Goodramgate', TCCT.

TCCT, 2011, 'Holy Trinity Goodramgate Assessment of Significance', 2nd Revision, TCCT.

TCCT, 2011, 'Holy Trinity Goodramgate Statement of Significance', 4th Ed. TCCT.

Vince.A, (2002). 'Assessment of finds from Holy Trinity Goodramgate'. Lincoln: Alan Vince Archaeological Consultancy.
<https://doi.org/10.5284/1005645>.

Vince.A, (1999). 'Petrological analysis of medieval and later ceramic floor tiles from Holy Trinity Goodramgate, York'. Lincoln: Alan Vince Archaeological Consultancy. Accessed 02/11/2020, <https://doi.org/10.5284/1005568>.

York Civic Trust, 'Our Lady's Row', YCiT.
accessed 02/11/2020, <https://yorkcivictrust.co.uk/heritage/civic-trust-plaques/our-ladys-row/>

Figures

1. Simon Sherriff Architects, Holy Trinity Goodramgate,
(online) accessed 23/10/20, <https://simmonsherriff.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/north-east-view.jpg>
2. Welcome to York, Holy Trinity Church, York,
(online) accessed 23/10/20, <https://www.yorkshire.com/view/attractions/york/holy-trinity-church-york-970905>
3. DigiMaps OS Roam. accessed 02/11/2020, <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/roam/map/os>

Appendices

A

Images c/o Digimaps Historic and Digimaps OS

B

Images c/o: The Church's Conservation Trust, Simon Sherriff Architects, Painton Cowen c/o The Rose Window, and Ian Ashworth (jorvik.co.uk).

C

Images c/o: TCCT, Eleanor's Pages, Graham White, Phil Champion, Joanna Huntington,

D

Images c/o: Historic England, The Card Index, and British History Online.

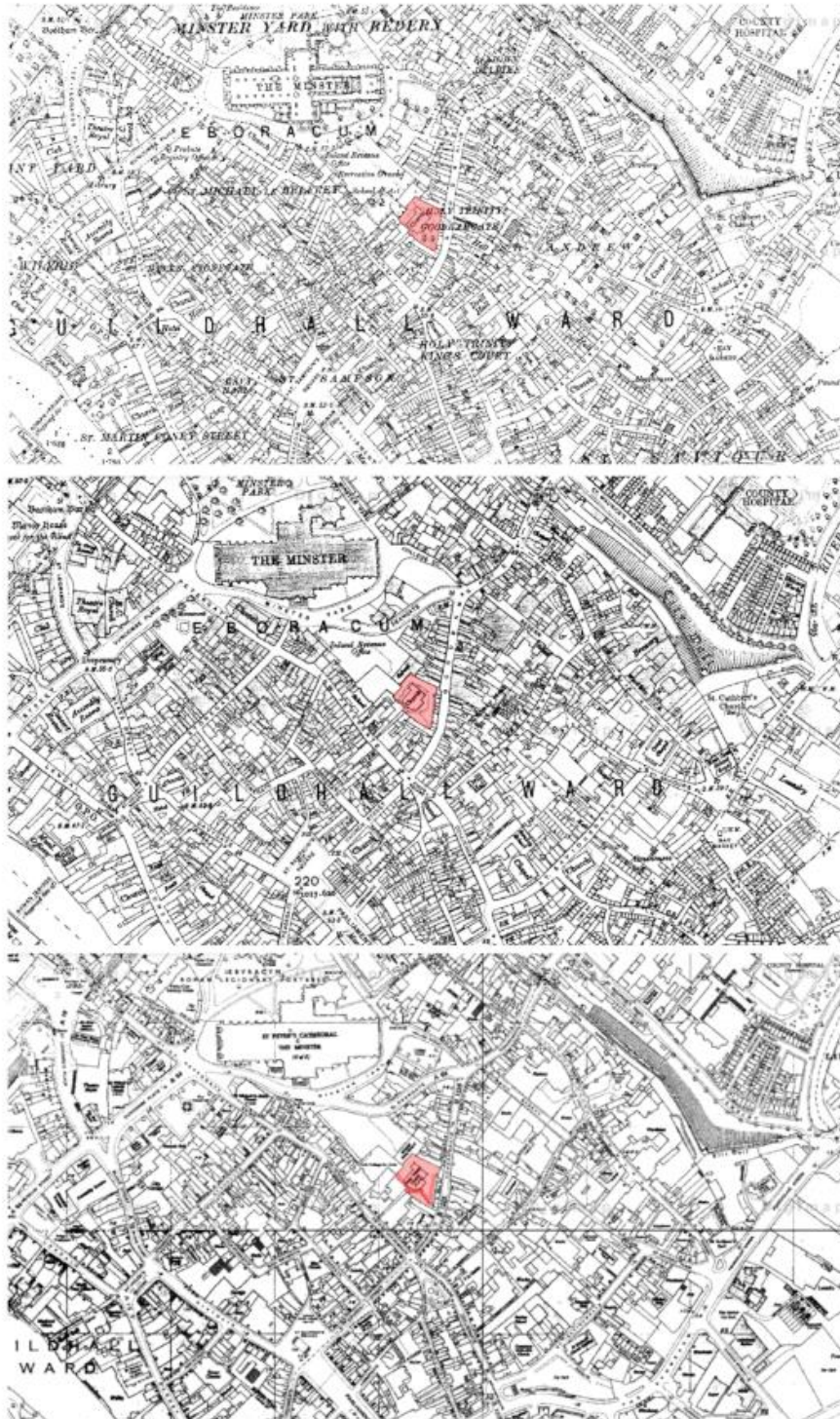
E

Images c/o: TCCT and BHO.

E

Information c/o: TCCT

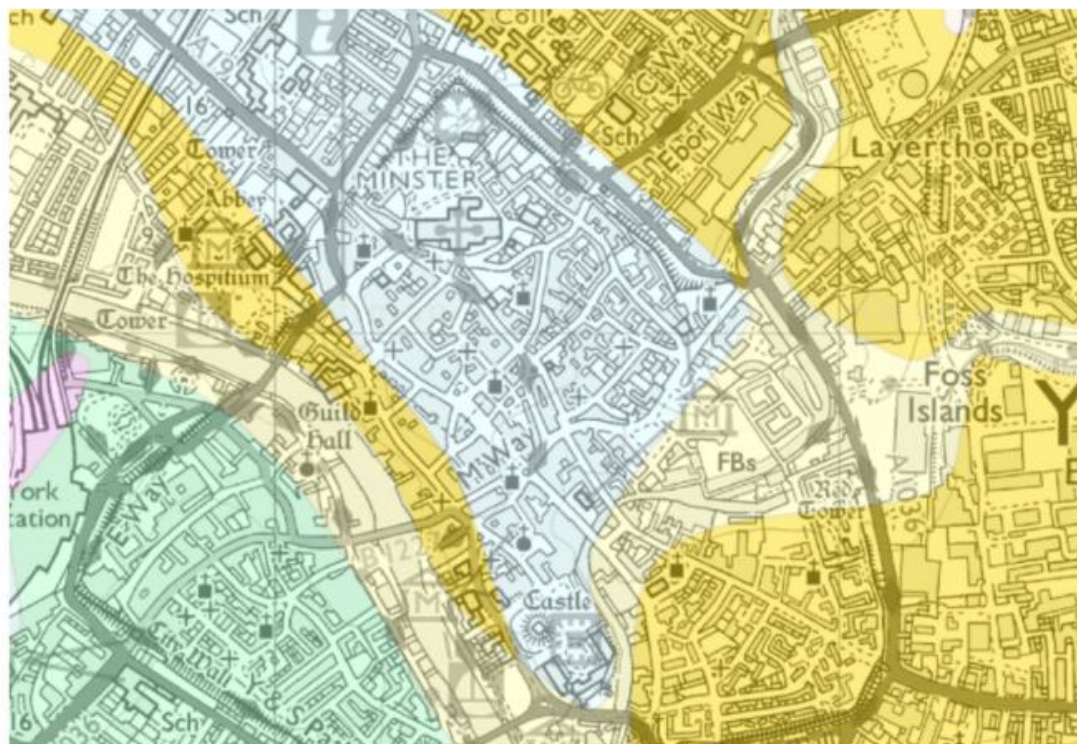
Appendix A: Maps (Chronological)



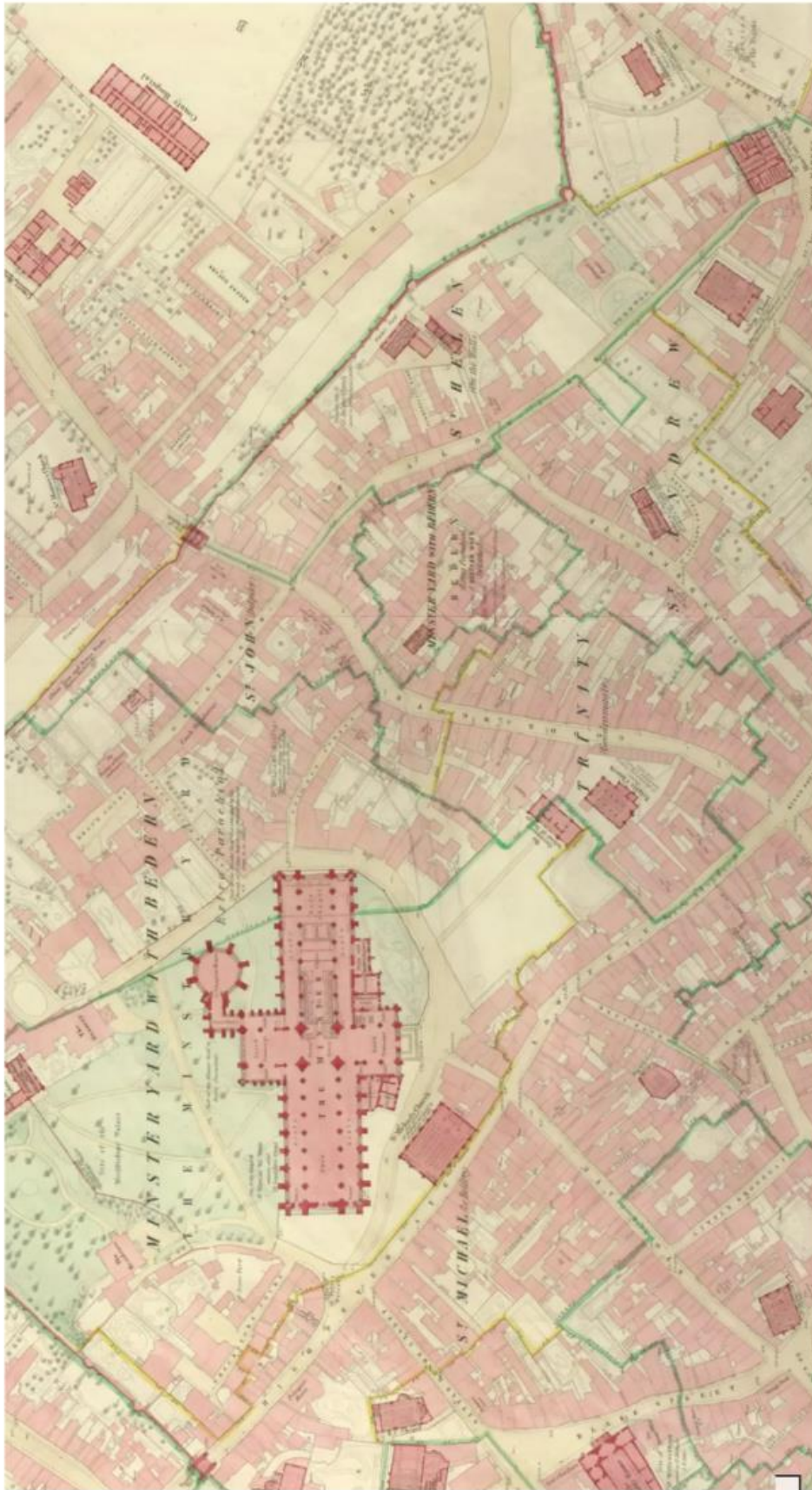
1890, 1900, 1960 British National Grid Maps displaying the Church within the wider context of York c/o Digimaps.



OS Mastermap Nov. 2019, displaying the church within the current cityscape of York c/o Digimaps.



Geological Composition of York, 'DiGMapGB-50 Rock Unit Map', c/o Digimaps.



1852 OS Map with Parish Outlines shown. (c/o York Maps)

Appendix B: Exterior Images



Figure 1: The South Elevation of the Church, showing the scale of the building within the churchyard.

Figure 2: The South and East Elevations, showing greater detail, note the differing window styles and remnants of past structure on the East Elevation.

Figure 3: The East Elevation displaying a number of brick and stonework patterns. Note the differing window styles.

(images c/o TTCCT)





These Figures display the North Elevation of the building with the Vestry added in 1823, built in brick to an indeterminate pattern with 6-over-6 sash windows.

It is important to note that the contemporary vestry extension sits on the grass covered area shown in Figure 6.

(images c/o TCCT)





The Vestry extension completed by Simon Sherriff Architects. The new building uses adze finished oak as cladding and sits to the SW of the vestry.

(images c/o Simon Sherriff Architects)





(L) The roofing materials shown on the Vestry and North Aisle
 (M) The East Window, showing the stratigraphical changes of the Nave
 (R) The East end of the South-East Chapel. (Images c/o TCCT)



(L) The W Elevation from the entrance at Hornpot Lane.



(R) The Tower and Porch from the South.



Brick infill on the SE face of the Tower. Note the reconstructed brick tracery.

Appendix C: Interior Images



(T.L.) Looking SW from the Nave to the West Window. (T.R.) Looking SE into the Chapel of St. James.
 (B.L.) Looking NE into the Chancel. (B.R.) Looking NE into the SE Chapel. (images c/o TCCT)



(L1, L2) Looking E and W in the North Aisle

(M) Looking into the Chancel from the North Aisle

(T.R.) A partially obscured window, blocked by the later Vestry

(B.R.) Looking SW into the Chapel of St James, with Box pews in the South Aisle shown in the foreground

(images c/o TCCT).





(T.L.) The Communion rails of the Chancel (early C18).



(T.R.) The C18 Communion table in St James' Chapel with C16 panelling and a pre-Reformation altar stone.

(B.L.) The memorial to Francis Graham C18.

(B.R.) An example of the painted box pews of the aisles and Nave.



(T.L) The four-centred arch to St James' Chapel, with Hagioscope visible

(T.R) Carving on the outer face of a C18th Box Pew

(B) The Chancel and N Aisle, with 'East Window' and Communion Rail



(Top) The NW Face of the pier opposite the Vestry entrance with clear brick infill from a rood screen.

(Bottom) One of two piers in the SE Chapel of C13th with stiff leaf foliate carving.



Figures Showing:

(L) C13th Burial Cross excavated from St James' Chapel.

(M) C17/18th Benefactor Boards, seen in the Vestry

(R) C15th Font, in the Tower Crossing



Figures showing:

The Hagioscope, or Leper's Squint, for a sightline between the Chancel and the Chapel of Saint James.

The Aumbries and Piscina of St James' Chapel.

A burial stone buried in the flagstone floor of the aisles.

(images c/o TCCT)



(T.L.) The original floor of the SE Chapel, seen from the Chancel



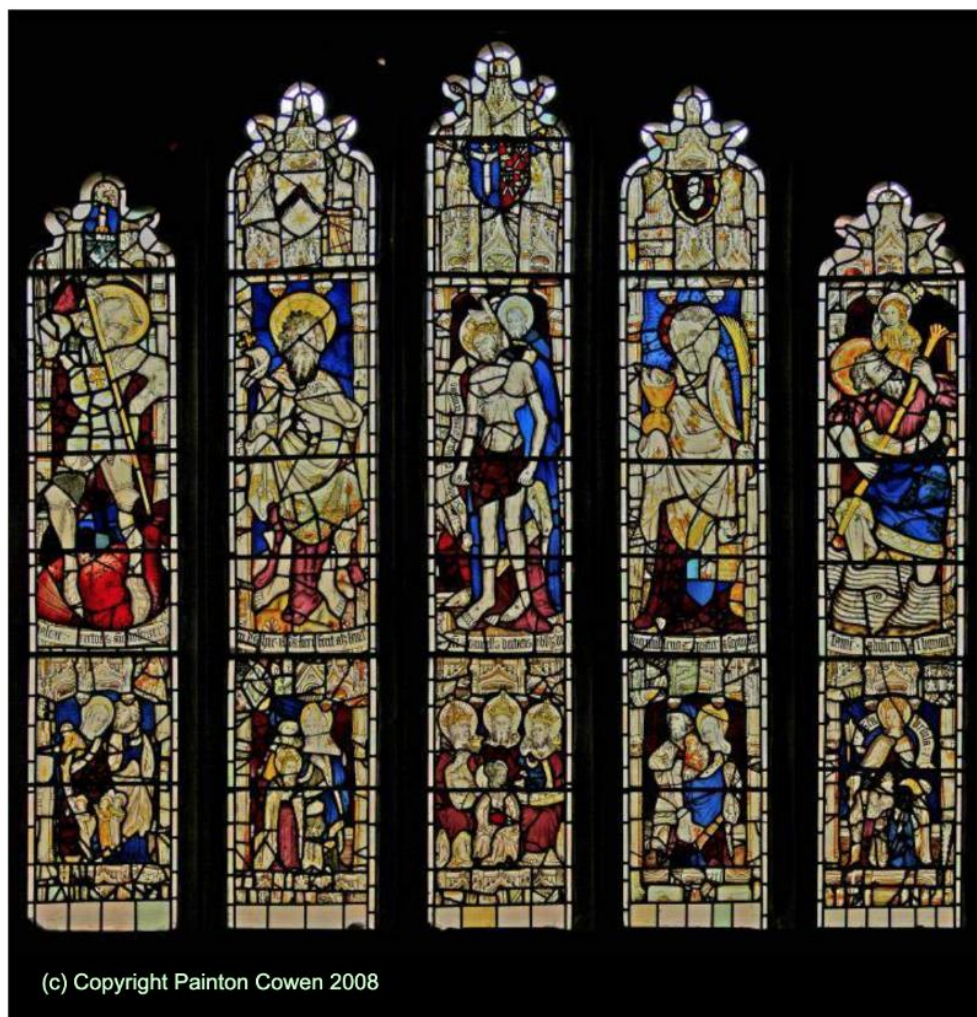
(T.R.) The SE Chapel, looking N



(T.R.) The Provencal Shield on the arch of St James' Chapel

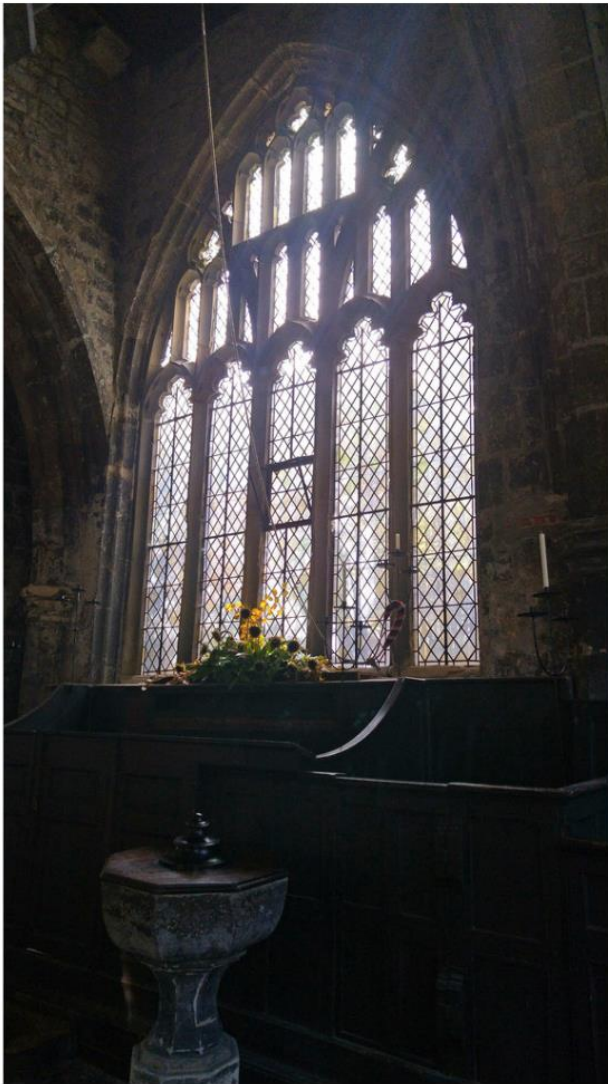


(B.R.) The SE Chapel, looking SW



The East Window Stained Glass, with corresponding meaning below.
(c/o The Rose Window)

The Head of the Light	The Arms of John Walker?	The Arms of George Neville	The Arms of John Kempe	The Head of the Light
St. George	St John the Baptist	The Trinity	St John	St Christopher
St Mary Cleophas, Alpheus and Children	St Anne, The Virgin Mary and Christ	The Trinity	St Mary Salome, Zebebee and St John	St Ursula

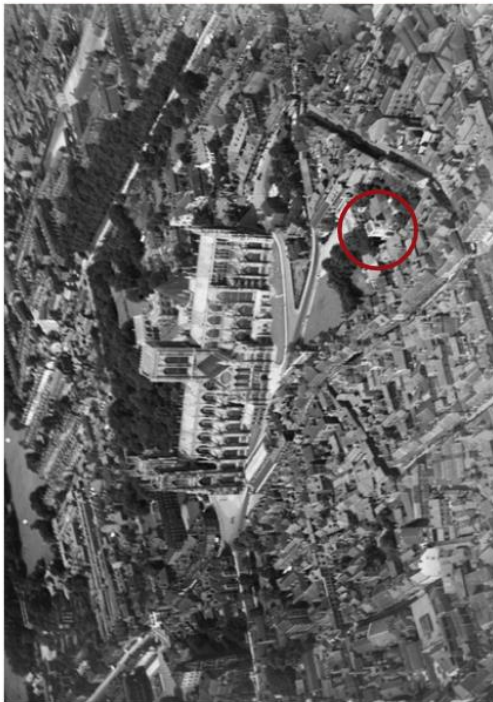
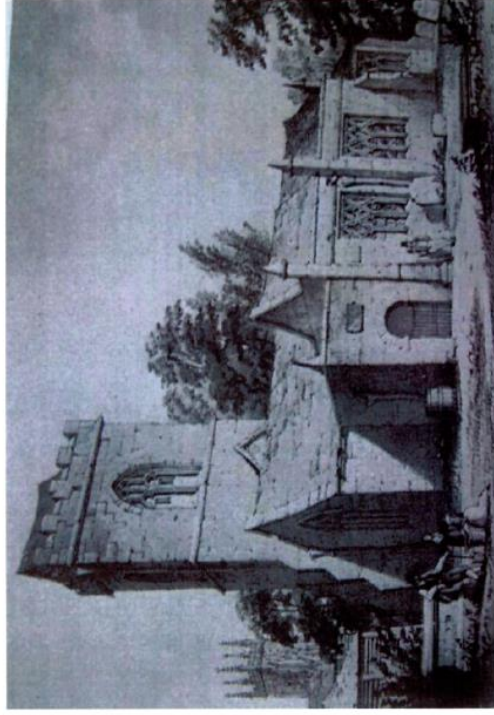
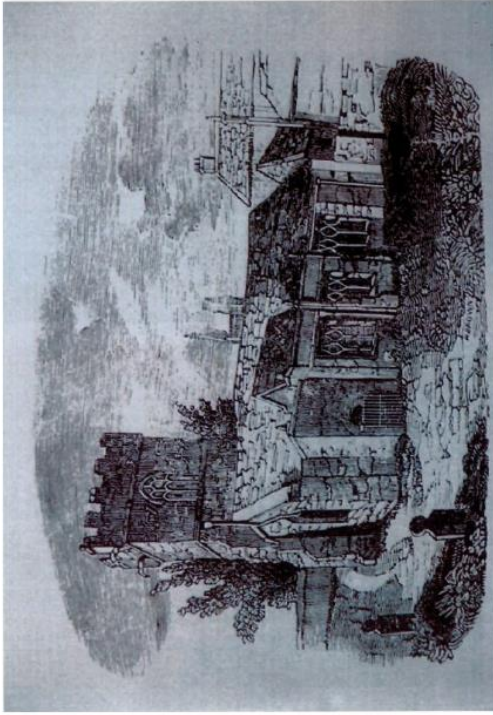


(L) The full West Window



(R) The East Window with C17th Reredos boards covering infill of the removed lower lights.

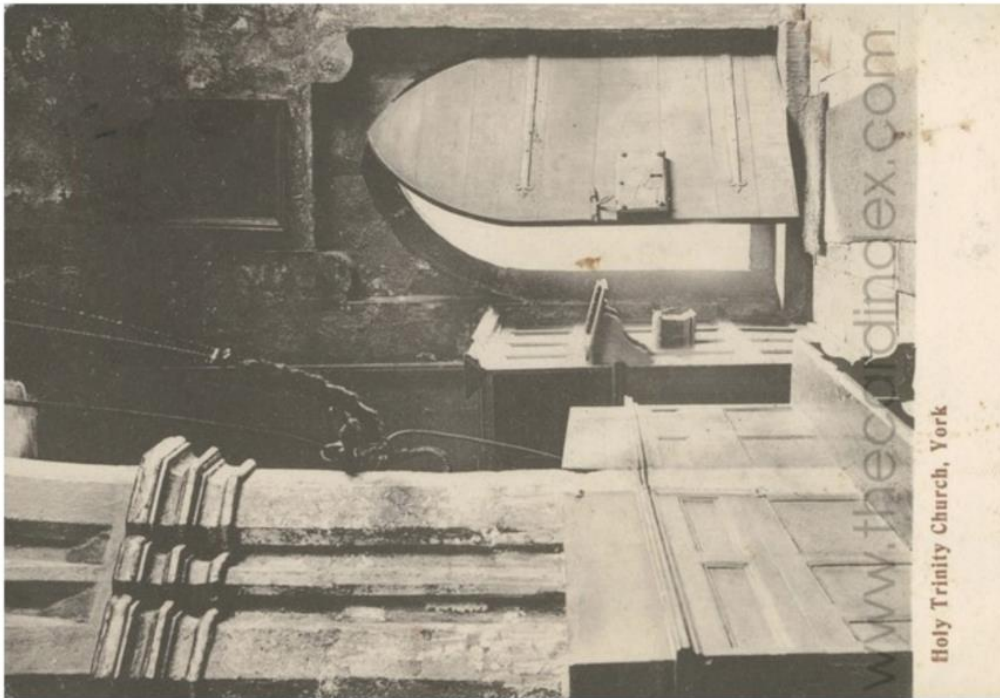
Appendix D: Archive Images



(L.) Holy Trinity Church in relation to York Minster. (1926)

(T.R.) Henry Brown, c. 1836, engraving showing the tower without a roof.

(B.R.) Monkhouse and Bedford, c. 1845, showing the tower with a roof, and the original design of the SE porch.



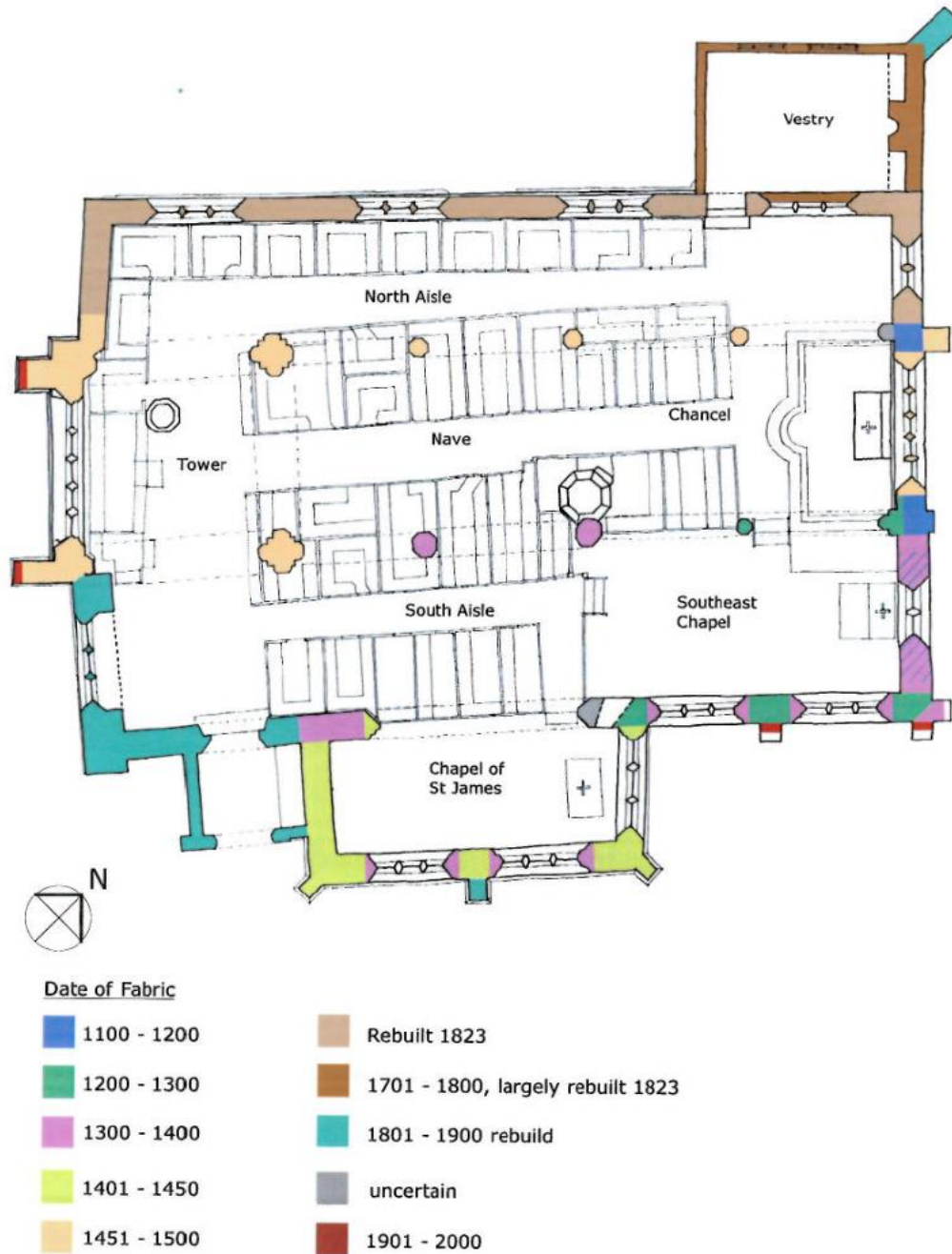
- (T) The Porch exit with C19th door, behind a clear depiction of the moulded pier capitals of C15th.
- (B) The Tower with roof, and SW elevation shown from Hornpot Lane.



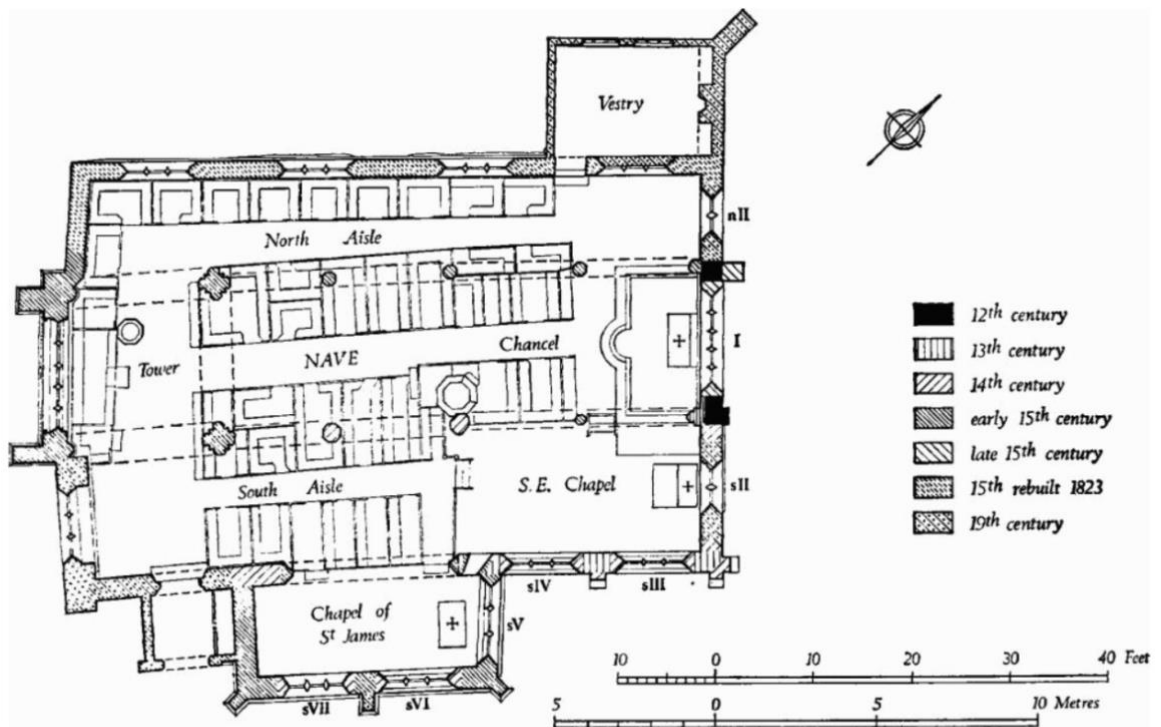
(T) The North Aisle, Chancel, partial SE Chapel, and entrance to St James' Chapel, taken from N Corner facing S.

(B) The Pulpit, before the SE Chapel, with Chapel of St. James to the right.

Appendix E: Layout Plans



Built environment documentation c/o TCCT (AoS, 2011)



Built environment documentation c/o RCHME (HMSO, 1981)

Appendix F: Chronological Changes

Chronology

- C12 (or earlier): Church origins
- Soon afterwards: Chancel added (also C12)
- C13: Southeast chapel added
- c.1340: South aisle added by extending westwards from chapel
- c.1470: North aisle added
- Late C15: South aisle extended west to encompass tower
- Early C15: St James constructed
- 1470-1480: East end comprehensively altered to accommodate stained glass windows, chancel arch removed and north wall of chancel virtually rebuilt
- Late C15: Bellframe (bells C15, C16, C17)
- 1570-71: Rood loft removed (reinstated in 1583, then finally removed soon afterwards)
- 1662-1782: Benefactors boards (now in vestry)
- 1675: Communion rails
- 1695: Pulpit
- C17: Aisle roofs raised (in brick), floor level throughout most of the church raised and floors laid with red brick
- C17 and C18: Box pews
- 1721: Walls and pillars within the church painted white and churchyard extended
- 1738: Holy Table
- 1771: Reredos
- 1775: Altar rails, semi circular gates and steps
- 1792: South porch and north vestry built
- 1795: Pulpit altered (approx date)
- 1823: Exterior walls of north aisle rebuilt and new windows inserted, east and west windows blocked to strengthen tower, vestry enlarged to line up with east end (or largely rebuilt)
- Early - mid C19: Saddleback roof and brick gables to tower
- 1849: Southwest corner of church rebuilt along with the south porch (chimney in southwest corner possibly constructed at this time)
- 1854: Churchyard closed to new burials
- 1875: Interior of church painted white (not known if this was the first time)
- 1986: Proposal made to remove all seating and other fittings except communion table and rails
- 1905: Floor lowered in southeast corner
- 1906: Iron railings erected to Lady Row
- 1930s: New concrete foundations added under a pier on the north side between the nave and north aisle

c/o TCCT SoS

