

## Strensall's origins.

Like many villages in the Vale of York, Strensall has probably been here since pre-Roman times. The first mention we have of the village's existence is in the Domesday book where it has the name Streonshalch. The name is generally believed to mean "Streona's nook of land."

Before and after Domesday our medieval villagers worked the local fields, some of the fields still showing signs of their ridge and furrow farming methods, and lived on their garths, the plots of land that were attached to their houses. Some fields retain their old names and the outline of garths can still be seen in the patterns of gardens in the village.

Otherwise very little remains of the medieval village except for the street layout.

This short walk follows the line of the medieval main street and points out some of Strensall's historic features.

You can find out more about Strensall's history from the local library or from the Strensall Local History Group.

The Group aims to study, record and disseminate the history of the parish of Strensall.

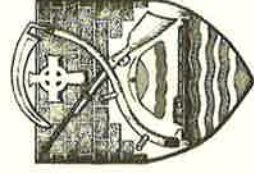
The Group meets on the last Wednesday of the month at the Village hall, 7:00 p.m. Details are in the Outreach, on the village notice boards and on our web site at :

[www.slhg.weebly.com](http://www.slhg.weebly.com).

You can contact the Group by e-mail at

[slhg@gmx.com](mailto:slhg@gmx.com)

The publication 'Strensall Then and Now', a collection of old photographs of the village can be bought from the Library or the Village Post Office.

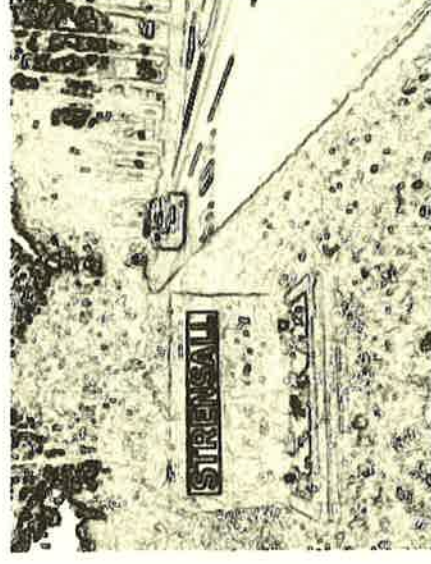


## Discover Strensall.

### 1. The Old Village Walk.

This route follows the line of the main street from the corner of Northfields to the bottom of Church Lane.  
Distance 0.6 miles.

Price 50 Pence



Published by Strensall Local History Group 2011  
with thanks to Tessa Mitchell for most of the data on village houses.

8. **Hall Farm:** originally a moated manor house dating from 1254. A glimpse of the new manor, built in 1695, can be had from the gates.

9. **Cundall's Forge:** over the hedge, past the phone box, can be seen the roof of the last working forge in the village. This forge was mentioned in a parliamentary survey of 1649.

5. **The Ship:** the present building was built between 1811 and 1819.

6. **The Library:** previously the **Coop Store** and before that **Creaser's Grocery**. Henry Creaser may have added the white brick frontage around 1885.

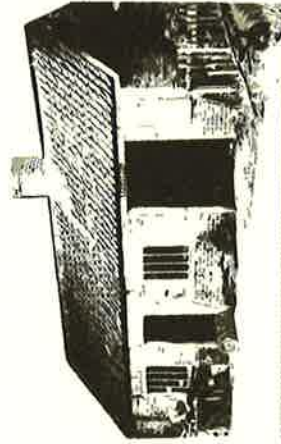
7. **The Half Moon:** rebuilt in 1830 replacing a much older building that had its own brew-house and kiln. The mark of demolished cottages that previously adjoined the Half Moon can be seen on the gable end.

3. **The Grange:** a Georgian style house probably built in the 18th century from 2 inch clamp bricks.

4. Walk past No 49, the old **Coulson's Forge to Fairview:** like some other village houses the gable ends stand proud of the roof possibly because it was thatched when first built.

1. **Meadowside:** this colonial style house is on the site of a Quaker burial ground.

2. **The War Memorial** was erected in 1921. It's on the site of the village pond where Bone Dyke crossed the road.



10. **St Mary's:** the current church dates from 1865. At least two other churches have stood on this site. The 12th century church was originally dedicated to St. James.

12. Across **Duck Lane:** No 4 the Village, **Mansfield House** is the oldest house in the village dating from the mid 17th century.

11. **Berwin House** is a late 17th Century Grade II listed building. It was probably thatched originally and is built in the 'end lobby' style.

13. No6 the Village was once used as a **Primitive' Methodist Church.**

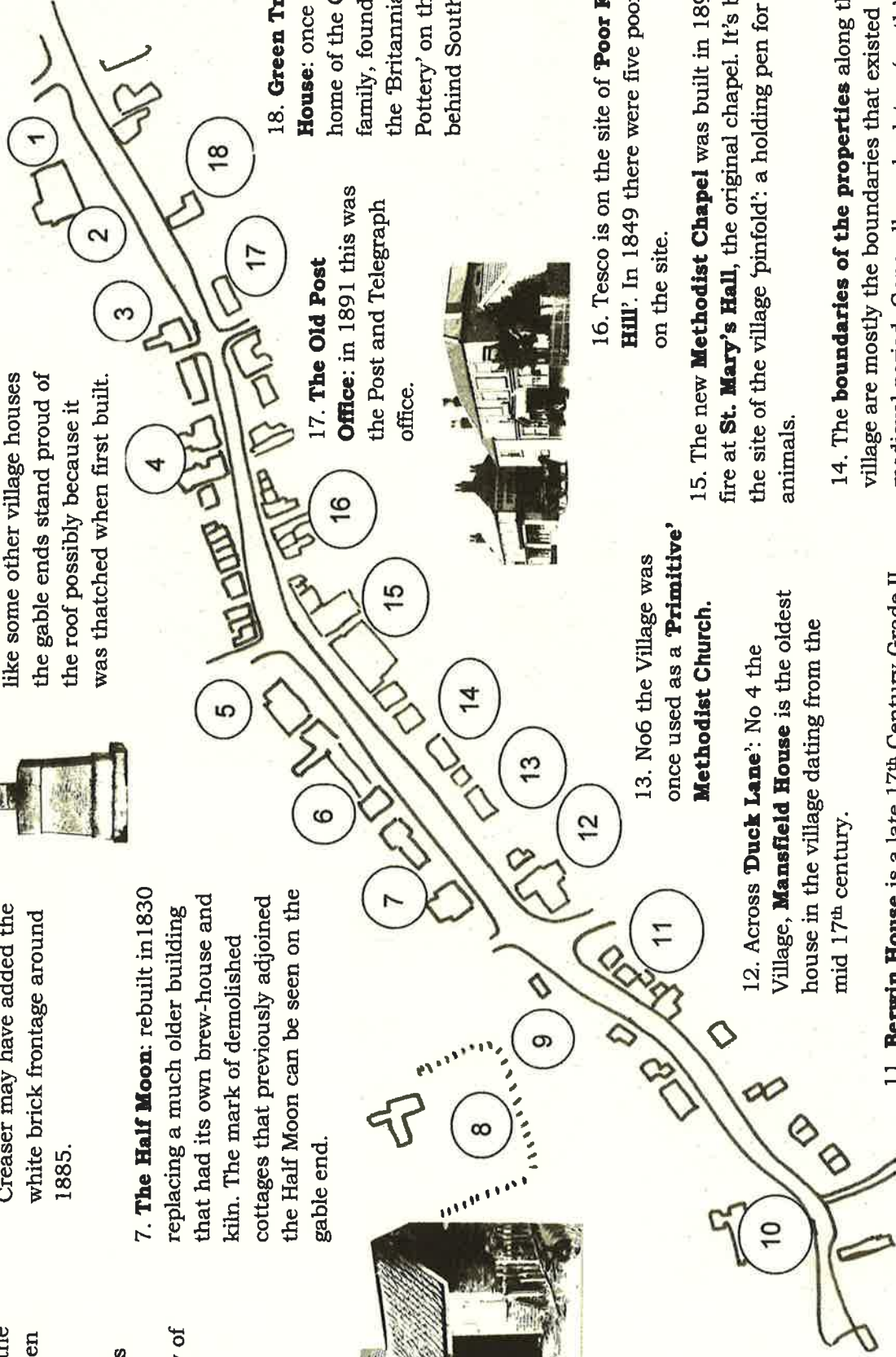
17. **The Old Post Office:** in 1891 this was the Post and Telegraph office.



16. Tesco is on the site of **Poor Folk's Hill'**. In 1849 there were five poor houses on the site.

15. The new **Methodist Chapel** was built in 1895 after a fire at **St. Mary's Hall**, the original chapel. It's built on the site of the village 'pinfold': a holding pen for stray animals.

14. The **boundaries of the properties** along the village are mostly the boundaries that existed in the medieval period. Generally each plot or 'garth' would hold a farmstead and a yard extending from the road here to 'Back Lane' (Southfields).



18. **Green Tree House:** once the home of the Green family, founders of the 'Britannia Pottery' on the land behind Southfields.