



Plate 1: General view of excavations, looking west



Plate 2: General view of excavations, looking east

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Trench 1

- 1000 Concrete layer – top of existing French drain.
- 1001 Reddish brown silt clay - backfill deposit, either associated with French drain or foundation cut for wall of north aisle wall.
- 1002 Yellow grey sand – layer of building debris.
- 1003 Dark brown clayey silt – topsoil.
- 1004 Greyish/greenish brown clayey silt.
- 1005 Well cut stone masonry – part of north aisle wall.
- 1006 Grey stone – part of construction of north aisle wall.
- 1007 Yellow sandstone – foundation of church wall.
- 1008 Inhumation - female within 1004.
- 1009 Inhumation – partly visible with 1004.

Trench 2

- 2000 Dark brown sandy silt – topsoil (as 1003).
- 2001 Greenish grey sandy silt containing large amounts of angular sandstone (as 1004).
- 2002 Large fragments of sandstone - natural

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Location : MIDDLETON, RYEDALE, NORTH YORKSHIRE

IoE number : 382453

Date listed : 10 NOV 1953

Date of last amendment : 27 AUG 1987

SE7885-7985

15/35

10.11.53

GV

A170 (north side, off)

Church of St Andrew

(formerly listed as Church of St Mary)

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Church. C11 tower with C13 bell stage; early C12 north arcade; late C12 south arcade; C13 aisles, and tower and chancel arches; C15 clerestory and nave roof; C18 porch; nave restored and chancel largely rebuilt in 1886 by C Hodgson Fowler. Some re-roofing 1938. Tower coursed rubble sandstone with long and short quoins; bell stage, nave, aisles and chancel roughly-squared sandstone; rebuilt parts in tooled sandstone and sandstone ashlar; porch herringbone-tooled sandstone with hammer-dressed gable end. Lead roof to nave; slate roof to chancel; stone slate roof to porch. West tower; 3-bay aisled nave and south porch; chancel. Blocked round-arched west doorway within raised surround, both with imposts. Crown of outer arch broken by an inserted vesica-shaped diamond latticed window. 2 similarly glazed stair lights to south face of tower. Bell stage set back over string course, with angle lesenes to south and west. Louvred bell openings of paired pointed lights with centre shaft, recessed beneath chamfered pointed arches with nook-shafts. On north face the bell opening is a lancet beneath ogee hoodmould which continues around the tower. Embattled parapet over corbel table with waterspouts to north and south. Fragments of Anglo-Danish sculpted stone incorporated in the tower include a cross head and cross shaft, and a small animal. Restored window of 2 pointed cusped lights in west end of north aisle. 2-light double-chamfered window, in west end of south aisle, has reticulated tracery and pointed hoodmould on foliate stops. Nave: offset buttresses to east of south porch and to each end. Gabled porch with round-arched entrance and circular sundial above: inscription, now illegible, is said to have read: "1782, we stay not". C15 door of traceried panelling in pointed trefoil-arched doorway of 4 orders with one pair of nook-shafts. Coved hoodmould on carved stops. East of porch a restored 2-light window. Eaves corbel table and plain parapet. Square-headed clerestory windows of paired segment-arched lights. Nave north door similar to south door, of 2 orders with imposts, beneath chamfered hoodmould. No corbel table to parapet. Chancel: south side rebuilt; priest's door flanked by 2 light windows with Decorated tracery. Partly-rebuilt north side incorporates a single blocked lancet in a chamfered opening at centre, over continuous sin band. East diagonal offset buttresses and C19 5-light window with curvilinear tracery. Interior: Pointed tower arch of 2 orders with keeled responds and angle shafts, moulded capitals. Traces of painted decoration on inner order. North arcade of 3 round arches on columns with square bases and scalloped capitals. South arcade of 3 double-chamfered arches on columns on octagonal bases. Responds and one column have uncarved or crocketed capitals. Second column from west has a rebated square capital with leaf mouldings in angles and a carved beast's head to north. Chancel arch similar to the tower arch, with a squint in a rebated surround in the south respond. North aisle: stone bench survives: also a fireplace set into east wall, relic from the time when the aisle was used for a school. South aisle: pointed piscina with head-stopped hood mould at east end. Fine C15 nave roof of 7 king-post trusses. Fittings: C18 pulpit with octagonal inlaid tester. Font with C16 cover, C15 stalls in chancel, one with misericord of a man's head and shoulders, one with coats of arms on the sides. Monuments: 2 tablets in the north aisle by Skelton of York: one to Charles Hayes (d1832), the other to Thomas Hayes (d1838), both of Aislaby Hall. On chancel north wall, a monument in marble with draped urn, dove and snake to members of the family of Rev Michael Mackereth, Vicar from 1782-1828. In the north wall of the sanctuary, a monument by J Flintoft of York to William Wells (d1828). Graveslab to Anne Grey, wife of William Grey of Aislaby Hall, died 2 December 1715. In north aisle a substantial collection of C10 sculpture: 2 wheelhead crosses and shafts, one with a hunter and animals, the other with a warrior and weapons, both with interlace; also a cross with a debased wheelhead and interlace, and other fragments carved with warrior's heads.

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: EDAS METHOD STATEMENT

PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF), ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, MIDDLETON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A Church Faculty was issued on 11 February 2003 for a scheme of phased fabric repairs and other works at St Andrew's Church, Middleton. As part of this work, it was stipulated that an archaeologist should be engaged to monitor all external drainage works, so that any archaeological finds could be recorded and reported upon. This work can be accommodated by a programme of archaeological observation and recording, also known as a watching brief.
- 1.2 Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) have been appointed by the Parochial Church Council (PCC) to undertake the watching brief, and this methods statement has been prepared by Ed Dennison of EDAS to outline what work will be carried out.

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 St Andrew's church lies in village of Middleton, some 1.5km to the west of Pickering, in North Yorkshire. The church lies on the north side of Main Street, close to an unclassified road (NGR SE78228543).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 St Andrew's church is a complex structure with 11th century origins, and is listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, Grade I. It has also been described by Pevsner (1996) and is recorded on the North Yorkshire County Sites and Monuments Record (site 3237).
- 3.2 In brief, the church comprises a chancel, a 3-bay aisled nave, a south porch and a west tower. It is built of coursed rubble and roughly tooled sandstone with a roofs of lead and slate. The tower is 11th century in date, with long and short quoins, whereas the 13th century upper bell stage is of roughly coursed sandstone. The north and south arcades are early and late 12th century respectively, while the aisles and tower and chancel arches are 13th century. The clerestory and the nave roof are 15th century and the south porch, which is built of herringbone tooled sandstone, has a 18th century date. The nave was restored and the chancel largely rebuilt in 1886 by C Hodgson Fowler; the new work is characterised by tooled sandstone and sandstone ashlar. This rebuilding work uncovered a large Saxon cross and several sculptured stones which had been built into the tower, and which are now on display inside the church. Further re-roofing of the church was carried out in 1938.

4 PROPOSED WORKS

- 4.1 The proposed drainage works are being carried out to reduce damp ingress into the church (see attached figure).
- 4.2 The main works will involve the excavation of a new storm drain parallel to the north side of the north aisle, which will pick up water from existing downpipes. This drain will then run west to connect to a new soakaway pit which will dug within the existing churchyard. The trench for the new storm drain will be c.0.7m deep by c.0.5m wide while the new soakaway will be c.1m square and deep; true dimensions will be determined on site.
- 4.3 Two new gullies will also be dug on either side of the south porch, to collect water from existing downpipes to channel it into existing gullies.
- 4.4 The existing concrete gullies around the rest of the outside of the church will also be taken up, leaving the underlying soil or existing hardcore in place; it is envisaged that

ground disturbance for these works will be minimal. However, a new French drain c.0.6m deep and c.0.5m wide will be dug along the north side of the north aisle, immediately next to the walls. This drain will connect into the main storm drain, to run into the new soakaway.

- 4.5 In addition to the above, the opportunity is also being taken to excavate a small trench for a gas and water supply. This supply will utilise the French drain along the north side of the north aisle, but a new trench will be dug around the north and east walls of the chancel, then due south through the graveyard (the shortest possible route), and then east to follow the existing path. The dimensions of this trench have still to be determined.
- 4.6 Care has been taken by the church architect to avoid all marked graves within the churchyard, but it is quite possible that other, unmarked, graves will be disturbed by the works, particularly the soakaway, the storm drain and part of the gas/water pipe trench which are located slightly away from the church structure. The excavation of the other trenches around the north and east sides of the church may also uncover structural and archaeological evidence relating to the architectural development of the building.
- 4.7 Other proposed works include the replacement of eroded stones in the north and west tower parapets, the patch repair of the tower roof, internal repointing in the tower, the repositioning of the bell frame, the repair of the bell chamber floors and access platforms, and various electrical improvements. These works are not covered by the archaeological watching brief, although the archaeologists will be on call should unexpected discoveries be made.

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be present on the site and which will be affected by the current proposals.
- 5.2 The watching brief should not unduly delay the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the building contractor. However, the PCC and church architect should ensure that EDAS have sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this specification.
- 5.3 It is likely that the watching brief will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits. The number and duration of the visits will be determined by the speed of the development works.
- 5.4 All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the building contractor's proposed timetable, unless agreed otherwise. Reasonable prior notice (minimum two weeks) of the commencement of development will be given EDAS, who will then inform the relevant authorities.
- 5.5 EDAS will be afforded access to the development site at all reasonable times to view the excavation of the drainage works, or other operations resulting in ground disturbance.
- 5.6 EDAS will closely monitor all development works which involve ground disturbance, both inside and outside the church. The groundworks will be viewed as they are being excavated, and all excavations will be done under direct archaeological supervision, in accordance with the contractor's specification. EDAS will also be allowed time to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record any features and finds where appropriate.
- 5.7 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest identified within these areas, will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions as judged adequate by EDAS, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.

- 5.8 As some of the works will involve excavation within the churchyard, it is likely that human remains will be encountered during the course of the watching brief; although the position of the new drainage works appears to avoid the extent of known graves, medieval internments may be found throughout the area. Any human remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity.
- 5.9 Discussions with the PCC have determined the following course of action should burials be uncovered. Small disarticulated and/or disturbed bones will be re-interred as soon as possible in a place near to where they were exposed. Complete or partial skeletons will, if at all possible, be left *in situ* but if this is not possible they will be recorded, lifted, and removed for storage until such time as reburial can be arranged in an alternative location within the churchyard. The church authorities will be informed if any complete or partial skeletons are noticed, and they will arrange for the appropriate re-committal of the remains into the ground. A Home Office licence for the removal of human remains has been obtained.
- 5.10 All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations. As the watching brief will be carried out at the same time as the building contractor's work, regard will also be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the building contractor.

6 UNEXPECTED SIGNIFICANT OR COMPLEX DISCOVERIES

- 6.1 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this specification, immediate contact will be made with the church architect and the PCC. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the watching brief, in agreement with all parties concerned. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries has already been allowed for in the main Contractor's specification.
- 6.2 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any finds will be removed to a safe place, and recorded 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.

7 POST EXCAVATION WORK

- 7.1 EDAS have obtained the consent of the church authorities for the deposition of any finds resulting from the project in the local registered museum (Malton Museum). EDAS will contact the museum at the start of the project to determine their requirements for the transfer and deposition of the project archive. EDAS will also adhere to any specific transfer and deposition requirements which the museum might impose; these are likely to include charges for the storage and long-term curation of the site archive.
- 7.2 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and all finds cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists will be consulted as necessary; no detailed analysis of any human bones is expected, unless the finds are of particular merit.
- 7.3 A fully indexed field archive will be prepared, following the guidance produced by English Heritage. The archive will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive will also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the church authorities, the site archive will be deposited with any finds in the appropriate registered museum. A copy of the archive index and the name of the recipient museum will be included in the project report.

8 REPORT PRODUCTION

- 8.1 Within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork (unless otherwise agreed), a report detailing the watching brief will be produced.
- 8.2 It is expected that the report will include the following:
- a summary of the works carried out;
 - background information including site code/project number and dates of fieldwork visits;
 - location of the site (including grid reference and location plan);
 - a written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
 - a plan showing the areas monitored, indicating the location of any archaeological features;
 - section and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed), with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
 - photographs (a minimum 35mm format) where significant archaeological deposits are found;
 - a catalogue of finds, features and primary records;
 - specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary;
 - a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, and a copy of this specification.
- 8.3 Four copies of the report will be supplied, to be distributed to the church architect, the PCC, the Secretary to the Diocesan Advisory Committee, and the North Yorkshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

E Dennison, EDAS
18 September 2003