

ST WILFRED'S CHURCH, BRAYTON,  
NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
AND RECORDING

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SELBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE

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Report no: 2008/336.R01  
Version: Final  
Date: December 2009  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2008, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Wilfrid's Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), via the project architect Peter Gaze Pace, to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation and recording during groundworks associated with the erection of a new church hall in the churchyard of St Wilfrid's Church, Brayton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE60413099). The archaeological work was a requirement of planning permission.

In accordance with a "Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation", three phases of work were involved, namely the pre-development recording of headstones (Phase 1), appropriate recording during development (Phase 2), and post-development reporting (Phase 3). As part of the development works, the foundation design for the new church hall was altered to minimise potential impacts on below-ground *in situ* burials.

A total of 28 complete or partially complete headstones were recorded prior to development. They fell within a relatively constricted time period, between 1849 and 1936. The older burials lay towards the eastern end of the watching brief area and, as would be expected, all headstones originally faced east and appeared to form the remains of at least seven north-south aligned rows of burials. A total of nine definite or probable grave cuts were recorded during the below ground excavations, including a part of a brick-lined vault and the uppermost part of a wooden coffin, but the revised depths of excavation meant that none of the burials were disturbed. The depth of disturbance and associated modern materials found in deeper pits excavated for a soakaway and a foul water treatment plant along the northern edge of the churchyard suggest that there had been previous substantial disturbance in this area.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In February 2008, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Wilfrid's Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), via the project architect Peter Gaze Pace, to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation and recording during groundworks associated with the erection of a new church hall in the churchyard of St Wilfrid's Church, Brayton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE60413099).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was made a condition of planning permission (planning application 2006/0527/FUL, condition 10), approved by Selby District Council on 18th September 2006. There was no condition attached to a Diocesan Faculty issued on 14th November 2008, although a watching brief was stipulated in the project architect's specification (Pace 2008); an amended faculty dated 22nd May 2009 also required piling foundations, reflecting archaeological advice. The scope of the archaeological investigation and recording was defined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 3), which was produced in response to the planning condition. EDAS had also previously produced an archaeological assessment of a previous version of the development which outlined the potential archaeological implications (Dennison 2001).

## Site Location and Description

- 1.3 St Wilfrid's Church is located some 2km to the south of Selby, at NGR SE60413099 (centred) at the north end of Brayton village (see figure 1). The church stands within a sub-triangular churchyard, which is bounded to the east by the A19 road and to the west by a track leading to the adjacent Vicarage (St Wilfrid's House) (see figure 2).
- 1.4 The church has a relatively simple ground plan, although it has undergone much rebuilding throughout its history (see below). For ease of description, the church can be broken down into a number of elements, based on the 1995 Quinquennial Inspection (Pace 1995). Overall, the church measures c.37m east-west by c.19m north-south, and is built of Magnesian limestone with a slate roof. It comprises a west tower, a central nave with north and south aisles and a south porch, and a long chancel to the east. The south aisle contains the Crosthwaites Chapel (named after a former parish priest), while the north aisle houses the Lady Chapel, reredos and font. The west tower is surmounted by an octagonal lantern and spire. A vestry and adjacent small room were added to the north side of the chancel in the 19th century.
- 1.5 The church was listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, Grade I, on the 17th November 1966 (DOE 1984, 2). The church is also described in some detail by Pevsner (1979, 144-145), and is listed on English Heritage's National Monuments Record (site SE63SW6) and the North Yorkshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (site 9540.02).

## Aims and Objectives

- 1.6 The aims of the archaeological recording work were:
  - to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains which would be affected by the proposed development;

- to determine the extent, condition, function, relationships, character, quality of survival, importance and date of any archaeological remains affected by the proposed development; and
- to record information that will otherwise be destroyed by the development, to allow for a full understanding of the identified archaeological deposits and remains to be made, to achieve “preservation by record”.

### **Survey Methodology**

- 1.7 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 3), three phases of work were involved in the archaeological investigation and recording, as follows.

#### *Phase 1: Pre-development recording of headstones*

- 1.8 The new church hall was to be located within the churchyard on the north side of the church. The construction area was required to be slightly larger than the actual footprint of the hall, and it measured 14.90m long (east-west) by 6.00m wide (north-south). Prior to the start of groundworks, the development area was overgrown with dense scrub around a number of small trees, although as a result of a previous inspection it was known that there were some 19th century headstones here (Peter Pace, *pers. comm.*). In addition, the location of the new hall lay beyond the area previously reduced in level by the 1887 restoration (see below) and, given the age of the churchyard, it was quite probable that there were other, unmarked and as yet unidentified, graves or burials within the footprint of the new development.
- 1.9 After the clearance of the scrub, more recumbent headstones became apparent and so the removal of the turf and topsoil within the construction area was subject to archaeological monitoring. The turf/topsoil stripping was undertaken on the 21st and 22nd January 2009 using a tracked excavator equipped with a 1.50m wide smooth ditching bucket. As a result of the stripping (and during subsequent groundworks) a total of 28 headstones, the majority laid flat and in various states of preservation, were exposed and recorded. In addition to those headstones exposed within the construction area, the total given above also includes a number found between the new hall and the church, which were required to be removed as they lay across access routes to be used by construction vehicles. Each headstone was located on a 1:50 site plan, and a written record made of its form, construction and decoration, together with a transcription of any surviving inscription. A 35mm colour print photographic record was also produced of each headstone.
- 1.10 Once they had been recorded, all the headstones which needed to be removed were carefully lifted and stored in a small fenced-off area adjacent to the vestry, for replacement or re-erection elsewhere in the churchyard by the church authorities at a later date.

#### *Phase 2: Recording during development*

- 1.11 It was originally proposed that the new hall would be built using a concrete raft supported on a ring beam foundation with a hardcore infill; the total depth of excavation for the foundation footprint would be c.0.50m from the existing ground levels (see Appendix 3). The excavations for this foundation design commenced on the 23rd January 2009 but was postponed due to the wet weather, and was

completed on the 26th and 27th January 2009. Due to the slight downward slope of the ground surface across the construction area from south to north, and from west to east, the depth of the foundation on the south side of the hall had to be increased to a maximum of c.0.90m below ground level (5.68m AOD). At, and also slightly above this level, not only were grave cuts apparent but also the remains of a coffin, with coffin furniture, were partially exposed to the east. In addition, a section of the north foundation trench was found to comprise very boggy sub-soils and underlying deposits which extended beyond the required 0.80m BGL (5.50m AOD) depth. It was therefore decided that, rather than deepening the trench further and risking disturbing potentially large numbers of 19th century burials, the foundations would instead be piled. A piling plan was drawn up by the structural engineer and project architect in consultation with EDAS which avoided the location of the recorded headstones and also any visible grave cuts. The subsequent piling was not subject to any archaeological monitoring.

- 1.12 The new hall required a number of services to be laid through the churchyard. On the 16th and 20th March 2009, a drainage trench was excavated in an east-west direction parallel to the north side of the construction area, and then north-west for a short distance to a soakaway pit located on the northern edge of the churchyard. On the 2nd April 2009, a similar drainage trench was excavated on the south side of the construction area, turning to run parallel to the west side and then into the same soakaway noted above. These drains and the soakaway pit were excavated using a tracked excavator with a 0.35m wide toothless bucket.
- 1.13 On the same day, a foul water drainage trench was led off the centre of the west side of the construction area and then at an angle to the north side, towards the position of a proposed foul water treatment plant. It had originally been planned to place this foul water treatment plant to the north-west of the new hall and to the west of the soakaway. However, following the excavation of the soakaway pit, which uncovered no human remains (see below), and given the identification of 1920s headstones in an area of level ground surface which corresponded to the planned position of the treatment plant, it was decided to move the treatment plant pit to the east of the soakaway. In the event, ground conditions proved to be unsuitable here, and so the treatment plant pit was excavated in its original proposed position on the 19th May 2009. The foul water drainage trench previously excavated on the 2nd April 2009 was therefore backfilled. The foul water pit was then excavated using a tracked excavator initially fitted with a 1.40m wide toothless bucket and then a 1.00m wide toothed bucket when a depth of over 2m BGL was reached.
- 1.14 Following the excavation of the foul water treatment plant pit, which uncovered no human remains, and given the results of the other excavations that were monitored, it was decided to discontinue the archaeological recording. The remaining groundworks, comprising the excavation of a foul water drainage trench from the west end of the construction area to the foul water plant pit, and the provision of gas and electricity services, all involved trenches which were less than 0.50m deep, which were considered unlikely to expose any deposits of archaeological significance, including *in situ* burials.
- 1.15 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual context number and detailed information was recorded on pro forma context sheets. A total of 24 archaeological contexts were recorded; these are all described in the following text and figure 4 as three digit numbers (e.g. 005) (see Appendix 2). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was

cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of all groundworks monitored were indicated on a 1:50 site plan, and more detailed drawings were made of individual features as necessary. A photographic record was also maintained using 35mm colour prints. All heights AOD were calculated from an Ordnance Survey benchmark on the church; a temporary benchmark (TBM) was established on the threshold of the north doorway of the church adjacent to the site, with a value of 6.57m AOD.

- 1.16 No articulated burials were exposed during the course of the groundworks. A small amount of disarticulated human bone was encountered during the excavation of the hall's foundations and drainage trenches; this was carefully lifted, bagged and handed over to the church authorities for safe storage until such time as reburial can be arranged by them in an alternative location within the churchyard.

*Phase 3: Post-development reporting*

- 1.17 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, a report on the site investigations was produced. A fully indexed and ordered archive of material, which includes field notes, survey data and drawings, and photographic prints and slides, has been ordered and indexed according to the standards set by the National Archaeological Record (EDAS site code SWB 09 ). It was deposited with York City Museum at the end of the project, and a copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum was also supplied to the North Yorkshire SMR.



## 2 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following outline account is based on the Listed Building description (DOE 1984, 2), the 1995 Quinquennial Inspection (Pace 1995), and site visits made by EDAS in December 2000 (Dennison 2001) and October 2008, unless otherwise indicated.
- 2.2 The church is dedicated to Saint Wilfrid and the earliest surviving parts have been ascribed to the late 11th or 12th century. The church and a priest are recorded in the 11th century Domesday Book, when the village was called *Bretone* or *Brettan* (Faull and Stinson 1978, 9W20). The surviving Norman elements comprise the three stage tower, the chancel arch and the reset south doorway. These might suggest that the original Norman structure consisted of a nave, a west tower, and a square or apsidal-ended chancel at the east end, although no remains of any earlier timber or stone church survive (Malthouse 1986, 6-8).
- 2.3 The three stage crenellated unbuttressed Norman tower at the west end of the church has central slit windows in the lower and central stages of the west elevation. The upper stage has two-light belfry windows to all four elevations, and a continuous billet frieze at impost level rises above the belfry windows to form hood-moulds. The tower is surmounted by a 15th century octagonal lantern with narrow two-light belfry windows in four of the eight sides. The lantern itself is crowned by a slender octagonal stone spire; its date is unclear but it was shortened in 1766 (Malthouse 1986, 13).
- 2.4 The chancel appears to have been rebuilt and extended in the early 14th century, so that it is actually slightly longer than the nave. On the south side, the second bay contains a small lancet window and priest's doorway with double chamfered continuous moulding separated by a buttress; otherwise, each bay of the north and south elevation contains a two-light window with geometrical tracery. The large four-light window in the east elevation retains curvilinear tracery and some medieval glass. The late 19th century vestry on the north side of the chancel is entered via a doorway in the west elevation and is lit by a single window in the east elevation. The adjacent small room has a doorway in the north elevation.
- 2.5 The arcades to the three bay north and south aisles are also of early 14th century date, although the nave and aisles themselves appear to have been largely rebuilt at a slightly later date, as they are of 14th or early 15th century appearance. The south door was also reset at this time, presumably from an earlier location in the south side of the original nave. The north and south nave clerestory windows have three lights and are square-headed with Perpendicular tracery. Those to the north and south aisles are of a similar form, with the exception of a small lancet window and a larger three-light window with tracery and a pointed arched head, situated in the east and west elevations of the south aisle respectively. In 1684 pews were erected in the church, although their exact location is not known (BIHR Chanc. AB35 f59r and AB35 f62v). The late 19th century south porch is buttressed.
- 2.6 The principal access into the interior of the church is through the doorway at the west end of the south aisle. This door is now covered by the south porch, but it retains a richly carved surround dating from c.1160, comprising four orders of arches with beakhead, medallion and chevron ornament, and roll moulding. As noted above, this doorway was reset in the 14th century and it retains arch moulds of this period on the inner face. The doorway leads into the south aisle, which contains the Crosthwaites Chapel, a medieval tomb recess and trefoil headed piscina. The north aisle contains the Lady Chapel, with a medieval piscina at the

west end and 19th century reredos at the east end. All of the surviving pews in the nave and aisles are from the 19th century, and the wrought iron light pendants were designed by R G Sims in 1974.

- 2.7 At the east end of the nave, the chancel arch, although partly reconstructed, is of decorated Norman work, with an inner order of chevron moulding and an outer plain roll moulded order supported by responds with decorated capitals and abaci. At the east end of the chancel, in the sanctuary, a 14th century sedilia and piscina survive. Within the main body of the chancel, a number of high quality monuments are also present, including a re-positioned mid 16th chest tomb bearing the recumbent effigies of George Lord Darcy (d.1588) and his wife Dorothea. The effigies were mutilated in the mid 17th century and are now both headless.
- 2.8 The 1803 Brayton Enclosure Plan (NYCRO MIC 604) shows that the church was originally placed within a rectangular churchyard. This was still the situation in 1888, but it has since been extended to the south as far as the A19 boundary, to form the present sub-triangular shape; this may have occurred in 1936 when the lynch gate was constructed. The remains of the churchyard cross lie near the south porch, and a sundial was added to it in 1776. A stone coffin, likely to be of medieval date, lies next to the north side of the tower.
- 2.9 Between 1874 and 1883 the church underwent an extensive restoration by the architect J L Pearson. His detailed specification for the works, as well as a list of alterations requiring a diocesan faculty produced in 1877, a proposed ground plan, two proposed sections, and other documents survive (BIHR Faculty 1877/3, Fac.Bk.6, pp206-209). The major structural works involved the addition of the vestry, with an organ chamber above and heating apparatus below, on the north side of the chancel, and the rebuilding of the south porch. The nave, aisles and chancel were also re-roofed, in some places to a different pitch, the floor level of the nave was lowered, and that in the chancel altered. Various windows were rebuilt and all had the glazing removed, although the glazier was instructed to keep "the iron bars, the small fragments of old painted glass" for re-fixing. Pearson's 1877 specification notes that the ground around the aisles and tower was to be lowered "to a distance of three feet from the walls", and this difference in ground level can still be seen in part. The contractors were also instructed to retain or otherwise re-instated any "ancient remains" that were uncovered by the works.
- 2.10 In 1895, a stained glass window to the design of Heaton, Butler and Bayne was inserted on the east side of the chancel, and the original faculty and design for this still survive (BIHR Faculty 1895/4; Fac.Bk.6, pp1091-1092). The room to the west of the 19th century vestry, on the north side of the chancel, must post-date the 1870s, as a flight of steps are shown here on Pearson's ground plan, leading to the heating apparatus beneath the vestry (BIHR Faculty 1877/3, Fac.Bk.6, pp206-209). Another plan of the church, drawn in 1920 by S D Kitson and held by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in Leeds, also shows the church without the vestry and associated building, although it was in place by then.
- 2.11 Other alterations were carried out in the 20th century. In 1963-64, the stonework of the octagonal lantern and spire was repaired under the direction of the architect R G Sims. In 1991-93, the present church architect, Peter Gaze Pace, directed repairs to the external stonework of the tower and other parts of the church, and underpinned the nave piers in two phases; the later works may have uncovered part of the original nave wall (Peter Pace, *pers. comm.*). Exterior flood lighting was provided in 1994 and the 19th century leaded roof of the nave was replaced with Welsh in slate in 1995.

- 2.12 To summarise therefore, St Wilfrid's church retains a number of important Norman features, principally the three stage tower, the south doorway and the chancel arch. The building forms one of a group of three churches between Selby and Doncaster (the other two being at Campsall and Arksey, both in South Yorkshire) in which the Norman towers have survived either unchanged or with later additions which have not greatly altered their structural or architectural integrity (Hey 1986, 54-56). At a regional level, the south doorway, although not so well known as similar features at Adel in West Yorkshire or Stillingfleet in North Yorkshire (Hey 1986, 54-56), is an important example of Norman decorative work.
- 2.13 The distribution of Norman elements within the church, together with the possible identification of an earlier buried wall under the north nave arcade, implies that the original Norman building was entirely contained within the existing footprint of the present structure. However, the location of any earlier, possibly timber, church or chapel is not known, and it could lie within or adjacent to the existing building, or anywhere within the present churchyard. The presence of an earlier structure in the vicinity might help to explain the fact that the existing church is not aligned precisely east-west.
- 2.14 The surviving church also retains a number of important features from the later medieval and early post-medieval periods. The 14th century sedilia and piscina in the chancel have been previously noted as being of a high quality (Pace 1995) and the d'Arcy tomb, although damaged, forms an interesting comparison with the d'Arcy tomb of 1411 at Selby (Pevsner 1979, 144-145).

### 3 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

#### Phase 1: Pre-development Recording of Headstones

- 3.1 As noted in Chapter 1 above, the pre-development recording largely involved the exposing and recording the headstones which lay in the way of the development (see plate 1). For the purpose of the recording, each headstone was given a unique identifier number, which is used in the following text and on figure 3. Some of these headstones were visible on the ground surface prior to clearance work starting, and the rest were set immediately below the turf. The dimensions of all headstones are shown accurately on figure 3 and all were less than 0.15m in depth.
- 3.2 Details of the recorded headstones are given in Appendix 1, with the following table providing a summary.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name / family / date</i>
1	Thomas Sayner of Biggin (186(8?)) Mary Sayner - wife (1873) (see plate 3)
2	Illegible
3	William Spink of Hambleton (1875) Martha Spink - wife (1899) (see plate 5)
4	John Sayner of Hambleton (1868) Thomas Sayner of Biggin - brother (1868)
5	Richard Rheeder of Bare House (1867) Richard Rheeder - son (1870) Mary Rheeder - relict (1874)
6	John Todd of Hambleton (1850)
7	Joseph Winterburn of Great Ouseburn (1864)
8	Thomas Leach of Hambleton (1905) Sarah Leach - wife (1909) Charles Leach - son (1888)
9	George Anson of Hambleton (1875) Sarah Anson - wife (1904) Mary Anson - daughter (1857)
10	George Anson of Gateforth (1849) Eilen Anson - wife of John Anson jnr (1849) Hannah Anson - wife (18(64?))
11	Ruben Wilson of Hambleton (1859) David - son (1861) Robert Wilson - father (1870)
12	Thomas Anson of Hambleton (1865) Eliza - daughter (1864) Martha - wife Thomas Anson (1876?)
13	Mary Anson of Hambleton (1867)
14	Hannah Sayner of Hambleton (1853?) Christopher Sayner
15	Janet(?) Mortisher (185(?)) Susannah Mortisher (1880)
16	James Cothorp (1850) Thomas Cothorp - father (1862) Joe Cothorp - son (?) (see plate 4)
17	Hannah Laycock (1918) Samuel Laycock - husband (1923)
18	Mary Newson (1875) Elizabeth Newson - sister

19	Samuel Laycock of Brayton (1883) Matilda Laycock - wife (1890)
20	John Stoker of Hirst Courtney (1896) Jane Stoker - wife (1896) William Turner Stoker - son (1896) Robert John Stoker - son (1897) (see plate 2)
21	No inscription - recovered during excavation.
22	No inscription - recovered during excavation.
23	No inscription - recovered during excavation.
24	No inscription - recovered during excavation.
25	James ? (18(?)) - not in situ
26	Charlotte Braithwaite of Brayton (1934) William Braithwaite - husband (1936)
27	Inscription not revealed
28	Ann Braithwaite of Brayton (1886) George Braithwaite - husband (1917) (see plate 6)

- 3.3 During the Phase 2 excavation work (see below), the stone edging defining the burial plot marked by headstone 8 was uncovered. The plot measured c.2m square and the headstone had been laid flat on the plot, rather than at its head or foot. Other headstone fragments (numbers 21, 22, 23 and 24) were also uncovered by the Phase 2 excavations (see below).

#### **Phase 2 Excavations: Building footprint**

- 3.4 As has been noted above, the construction area for the church hall was slightly larger than the footprint of the building itself, measuring 14.90m long (east-west) by 6.00m wide (north-south). Within the construction area, the ground surface slopes gently downwards from south to north, there being a fall of some 0.54m from the north side of the church to the north side of the construction area (from c.6.60m AOD to 6.06m AOD). There is also a slight fall in levels across the site from west to east. Beyond the construction area, the ground falls away more markedly towards the post and wire fence which forms the north boundary of the churchyard here, apparently into a former ditch or watercourse (see below).
- 3.5 The excavation of the construction area and the building footprint was undertaken using a tracked excavator with a 1.50m wide ditching bucket. Within the majority of the construction area, the ground level was reduced by an average of 0.75m (5.86m AOD) (see plate 7). Around the south, east and north sides, a slightly deeper 0.65m wide foundation trench was excavated (see figure 4). On the south side, this foundation trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.54m at the east end (5.68m AOD), increasing in depth to 0.90m in the centre, although due to the rising ground level, the reduced height (5.68m AOD) remained the same. On the east side, the foundation trench was a maximum of 0.54m deep at the south end (5.68m AOD), falling to 0.66m at the north end (5.63m AOD). To the north, the foundation trench was 0.66m deep at the east end (5.63m AOD) and it increased in depth gradually as it moved west, reaching a maximum of 0.80m in depth (5.50m AOD). At this level, the sub-soils and underlying deposits were very boggy and so excavation was halted.
- 3.6 Across the whole of the construction area, the uppermost deposit was the turf and dark brown/black silt topsoil (001), which extended to an average depth of 0.10m BGL. The topsoil overlay a friable clean dark brown/black silt subsoil (002), which extended to an average depth of 0.30m BGL. Below this was a soft mottled dark brown/pinkish silty sand (003) containing occasional stones up to 0.10m across. The silty sand extended beyond the base of the excavation (5.50m AOD) and

contained a small amount of disarticulated human bone. This natural deposit became very boggy in the central part of the north foundation trench.

- 3.7 The stripping of the construction area and the excavations for the foundations exposed a number of features, including a modern gas pipe running across the eastern end of the area at c.0.75m BGL. The base of three sandstone headstones (numbers 21, 22 and 23) were found, all at approximately 0.20m BGL (i.e. just below the topsoil (001)). The headstone bases were all of the same form - the stone was only dressed for the top two-thirds, the lower third having been placed beneath the ground, and the upper edges were chamfered; stones 22 and 23 also once contained projecting lugs to the short sides where the headstones rose from the bases. None of the bases bore any inscriptions.
- 3.8 A number of probable grave cuts were also revealed, all in the base of the construction area or the foundation trenches around three of its sides, and all made from the dark brown/black subsoil (002). In the north-east corner, an east-west aligned sub-rectangular cut (004), at least 1.55m long and at least 0.30m wide, was visible, filled with a compacted mid-brown silty sand (005) with frequent inclusions of sandstone rubble up to 0.10m across. On the same side of the construction area, but to the west, another east-west aligned cut (006) of a similar size was partially exposed, filled with a similar material (007). On the east side of the construction area, another east-west aligned possible cut (013), at least 0.70m long and 0.55m wide, was partially exposed in the foundation trench. On the south side of the construction area, a fourth rectangular east-west aligned cut (008) was seen, measuring 2.20m long and 0.85m wide, containing the remains of the upper parts of a wooden coffin and metal fittings, and filled with a mid-brown silty sand (009); within this silty sand there was a narrow band of limestone/chalk rubble lining the long sides of the cut.
- 3.9 Further to the west, the upper part of an east-west aligned brick-lined coffin-shaped burial vault (010) was exposed (see plate 8). Internally, the vault was at least 1.55m long and 0.30m deep, and was built of pinkish-red neatly handmade bricks (average dimensions 240mm by 120mm by 75mm) set with a buff lime mortar. The exposed part of the vault was filled with a mid-brown mottled silty sand (011). Adjacent to the north side of the vault, there was a narrow east-west aligned possible grave cut (012), poorly defined, which might represent another burial.

## **Phase 2 Excavations: Drainage and Services**

### *Drainage trenches and soakaway pit*

- 3.10 As outlined in Chapter 1 above, a drainage trench was excavated parallel to the north side of the construction area, using a tracked excavator with a 0.35m wide toothless bucket. This trench started at a point 4.10m west and 1.60m north of the north-east corner of the construction area (see figure 4). At the east end, the trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m BGL (5.42m AOD). It then ran directly west for 9.75m, increasing in depth to a maximum of 0.80m (5.26m AOD). It then turned north-west for 3.10m, maintaining a similar depth, before entering a soakaway pit (see below). Throughout the length of the trench, the exposed deposits were the same as those seen in the main construction area; the uppermost deposit was the turf and topsoil (001) extending to 0.30m BGL, overlying a dark brown/black silt subsoil (002) to 0.60m BGL and finally a mottled silty natural sand (003) extending beneath the base of the trench. Two fragments of headstone (number 24), probably not *in situ*, were recovered from the line of the

drainage trench at a depth of c.0.20m BGL. The first fragment was the piece of a base of a sandstone headstone, with no surviving inscription, while the second piece may form the base/stump of rock-faced cross-shaft. At a later date, the east-west aligned section of the trench was backfilled, and the angled north-west section continued on the same alignment to the building footprint; no new features were exposed.

- 3.11 A second drainage trench was excavated along the south side of the construction area, again using a tracked excavator with a 0.35m wide toothless bucket. This trench started 4.00m to the east of the south-west corner of the construction area where it was 0.35m in width and a maximum of 0.35m BGL deep (5.87m AOD). It then ran south-west for 6.80m, increasing in depth to 0.64m BGL (5.64m AOD). At this point it was crossed by a metal pipe, set at 0.20m BGL and aligned north-south, and carrying either water or electricity. The pipe reappeared to the north, assuming a more north-easterly direction, and it may have been running towards the adjacent Vicarage. The trench returned to the north and ran for a distance of 12.20m to meet the soakaway pit, increasing in depth to 0.55m BGL (5.47m AOD) at its north end. Throughout this trench, the exposed deposits were the same as those seen in the main construction area and the north drainage trench. However, at least three probable grave cuts (021, 015 and 017) were partially exposed at the southern change in angle, all aligned east-west and averaging 0.90m wide and up to 1.60m long. They were all cut from context 002 and sealed by the topsoil and turf (001), and were all filled with very similar backfill (014, 016 and 018), namely a compacted mid-brown silt subsoil very similar to deposit 002 but with frequent inclusions of angular chalk rubble up to 0.10m across.
- 3.12 The drains ran towards a soakaway pit, set to the north of the north-west corner of the construction area. The pit was 2.00m square and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.50m BGL (4.43m AOD). Beneath the turf and topsoil (001), a mixed deposit (019) of topsoil and sub-soil (001/002) extended to a depth of 1.20m BGL, and contained the remains of plastic pots, silver foil, some brick fragments, 1970s pottery and plastic bags. It also contained some yellowish sand, with a particular concentration in the south-west corner; this may have formed the fill of a cut here, but it was so disturbed that it was not possible to be certain and there was no indication of any associated burial. The mixed deposit (019) overlay the natural mottled silty sand (003), which extended beyond the base of the pit. Soon after excavation, the base of the soakaway pit filled with water to a depth of 0.20m.

#### *Foul water trenches and treatment plant*

- 3.13 The trench for the foul water drain commenced approximately mid-way along the west side of the construction area. The southern end of the trench was slightly enlarged to take an inspection chamber, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m BGL (5.79m AOD). It then ran north for a distance of 3.30m, increasing in depth to 0.40m BGL (5.69m AOD), before returning to the north-east for a further 9.50m; its final depth, where it was to meet the foul water treatment plant pit, was 0.65m BGL (5.55m AOD). Towards the eastern end of the latter section, a fragment of headstone (number 25) was recovered at 0.30m BGL. The headstone was face down, and in a very similar position (although slightly lower) to an adjacent headstone (number 24), suggesting that all these fragments had been dumped here, rather than laid flat on or at the head / foot of a grave. Approximately 0.50m to the west, the trench appeared to disturb a line of what appeared to be yellowish-cream well-cut stone blocks (020), possibly limestone, about the same size as a brick. The blocks could first be seen at c.0.30m BGL

and were aligned north-south, and so perhaps formed the lining or edging of a grave cut or burial vault.

- 3.14 As has already been noted, it had been planned to excavate the foul water treatment plant pit to the east of the soakaway pit, but ground conditions were unsuitable, and so the foul water drainage trench described above was backfilled. The pit was then excavated in its original planned position to the west of the building footprint. The pit was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 3.40m east-west by a maximum of 2.60m north-south, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.90m BGL (3.02m AOD). Beneath the 0.40m deep turf and topsoil (001), a friable dark brown/black silt subsoil (022) was encountered, extending to 0.80m BGL. This overlay a firm clean orange clayey sand (023) which extended to 1.60m BGL, and then a natural deposit of wet mottled clayey sand and dark brown sandy clay (024) which extended below the base of the pit. Soon after excavation, there was a significant amount of water ingress into the base of the pit from between contexts 023 and 024.



## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 A total of 28 complete or partially complete headstones were recorded during the archaeological work. They fell within a relatively constricted date period; the earliest headstone was almost certainly number 6, dating to September 1850 and recording a single burial only. Number 10 has two dates late in 1849 but, in common with many other headstones, it also commemorates a later death apparently in the mid 1860s, and so is likely to have replaced a temporary marker or stone when the grave was filled by two or more burials.
- 4.2 In general, the headstones record earlier deaths towards the eastern end of the watching brief area, and becoming more modern towards the western end. The most recent death recorded on a headstone was March 1936 (number 26) but the majority date to before 1900. As would be expected, all headstones originally faced east and appear to form the remains of at least seven north-south aligned rows of burials across the watching brief area. A number of family groupings were also evident, most notably the Anson family (numbers 9, 10, 12 and 13) and the Sayner family (numbers 1, 4 and 14). A particularly tragic example of a family grouping appears on headstone number 20, where four members of the Stoker family (parents and 10 month old twins) died within a space of nine months, perhaps as a result of disease such as typhus or cholera. The majority of the individuals commemorated on the headstones came from either Brayton or Hambleton, although some of the other places, e.g. Biggin, Hirst Courtney and Gateforth, are slightly further away. A single example of a mason's name, M Lomas of Selby, was recorded on headstone number 3.
- 4.3 The below ground excavation work uncovered no *in situ* burials and a surprisingly small amount of disarticulated bone, although the uppermost part of a coffin was partially exposed in one grave cut (008). A number of grave cuts and probable grave cuts were recorded, including one brick-lined vault (010). It was difficult to match any of the grave cuts precisely with the recorded headstones, but it is possible that headstone 21 was associated with the brick-lined vault (010), and headstone 23 may have been connected with grave (008). It appears that the headstones were laid flat at the head of the grave, although there was at least one example (number 8) where the stone border of the burial plot showed that the headstone had been placed on the grave, rather than at its head.
- 4.4 The depth of disturbance and associated modern materials found in the soakaway pit suggests either previous substantial disturbance in this part of the churchyard in the last 30 to 40 years, or perhaps the recent infilling of a former ditch / depression running along the north side of the churchyard. The soakaway pit lined up with a slight linear depression running along the full length of the south boundary of the Vicarage garden, and it was noticeable that the base of the pit filled with water very quickly after excavation. The presence of such a feature, especially one that contained standing or running water, would also explain the apparent lack of burials on this edge of the churchyard, particularly within the area of the foul water treatment plant pit, where apparently undisturbed natural deposits (023) and (024) were encountered below 0.80m BGL.

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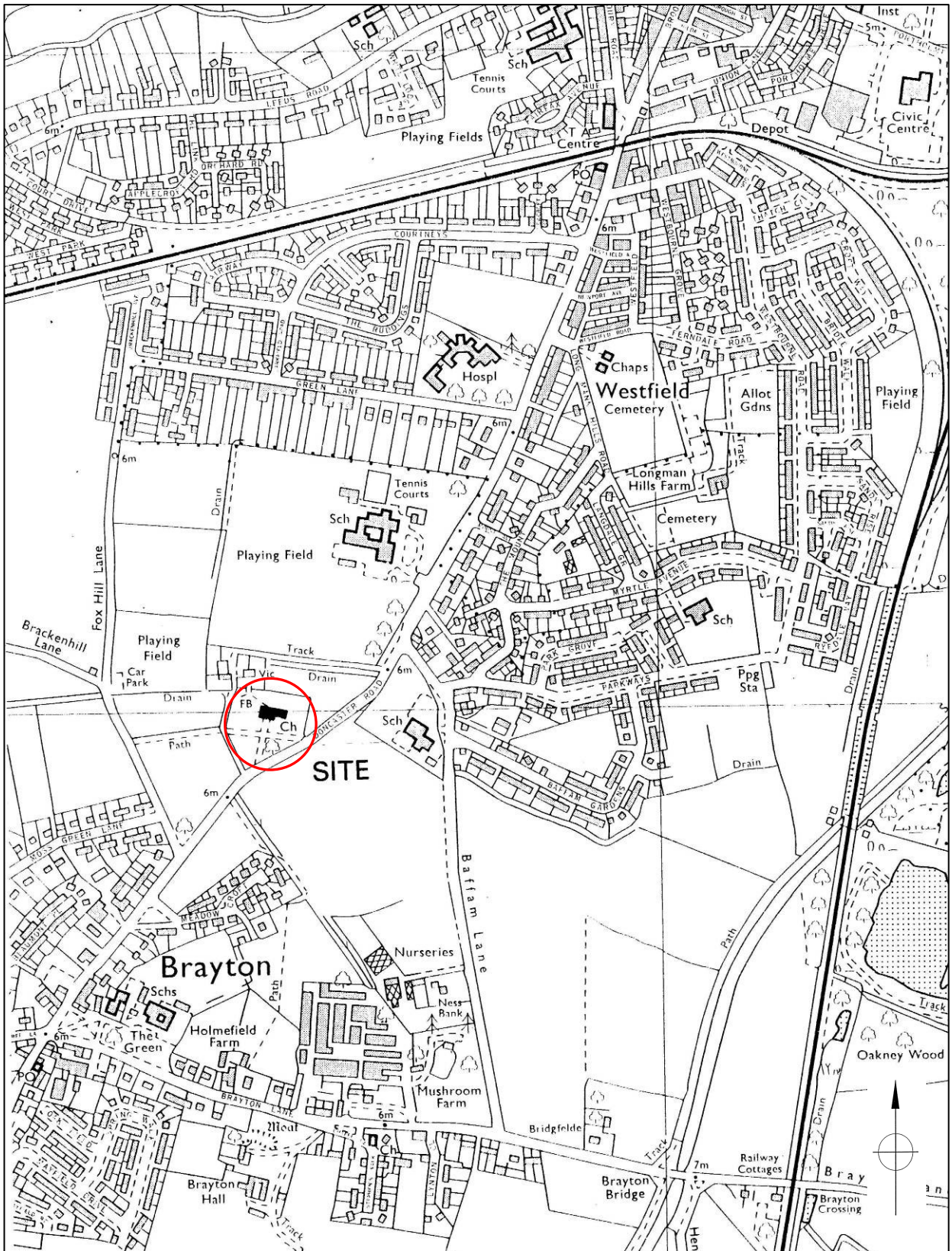
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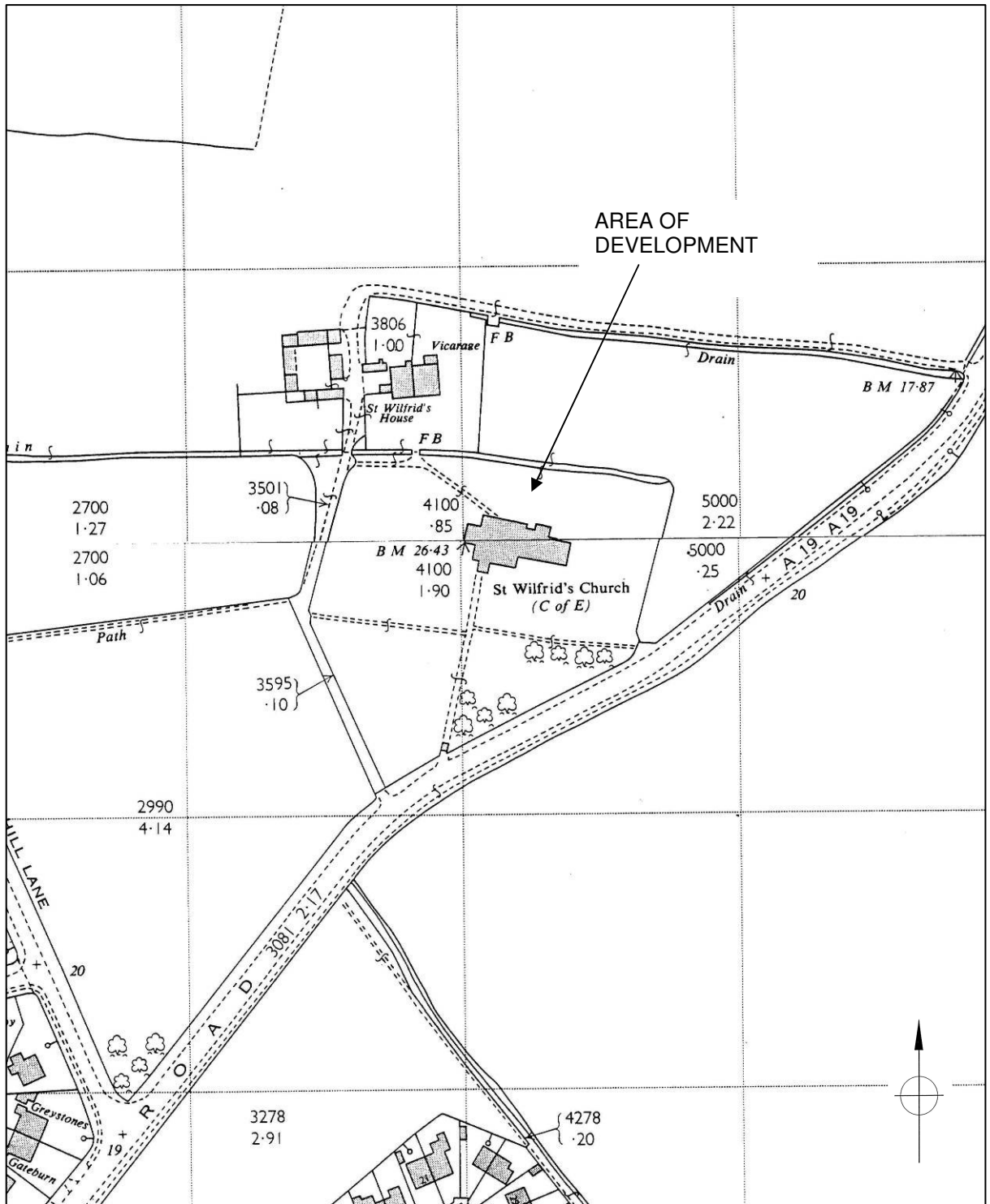
## **6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 6.1 The archaeological recording was commissioned by St Wilfred's Church PCC, via the project architect, Peter Gaze Pace. EDAS would like to thank all those concerned for their assistance and co-operation in carrying out the survey work.
- 6.2 The on-site recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson, with assistance from Richard Lamb and Ed Dennison. The building contractors, Manor House Developments (UK) Ltd, were particularly helpful and co-operative, and thanks are due to Mark Nelson and the site staff. Shaun Richardson produced the site archive and a draft report. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison of EDAS, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



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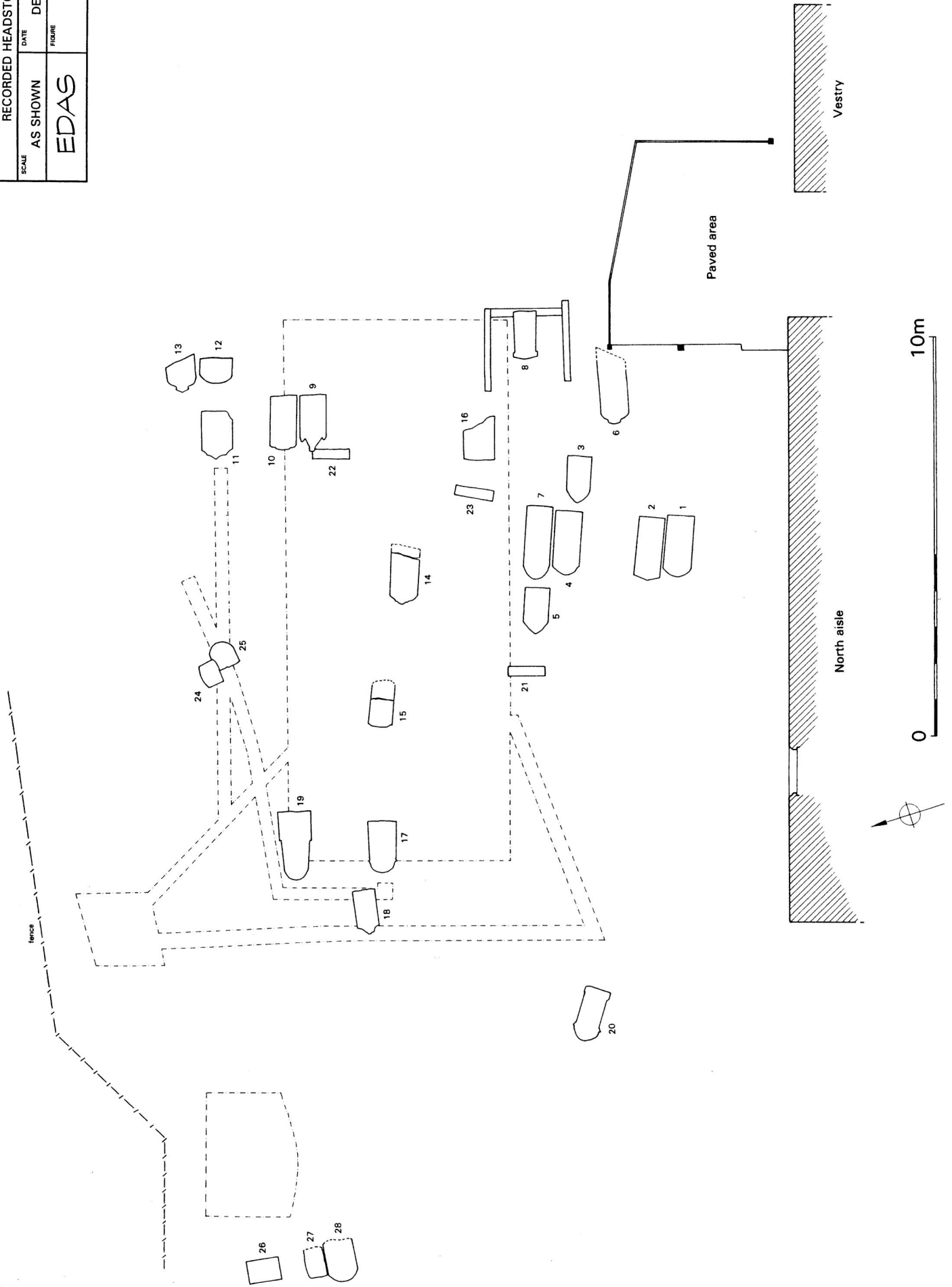
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TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	DEC 2009
EDAS		FIGURE	1



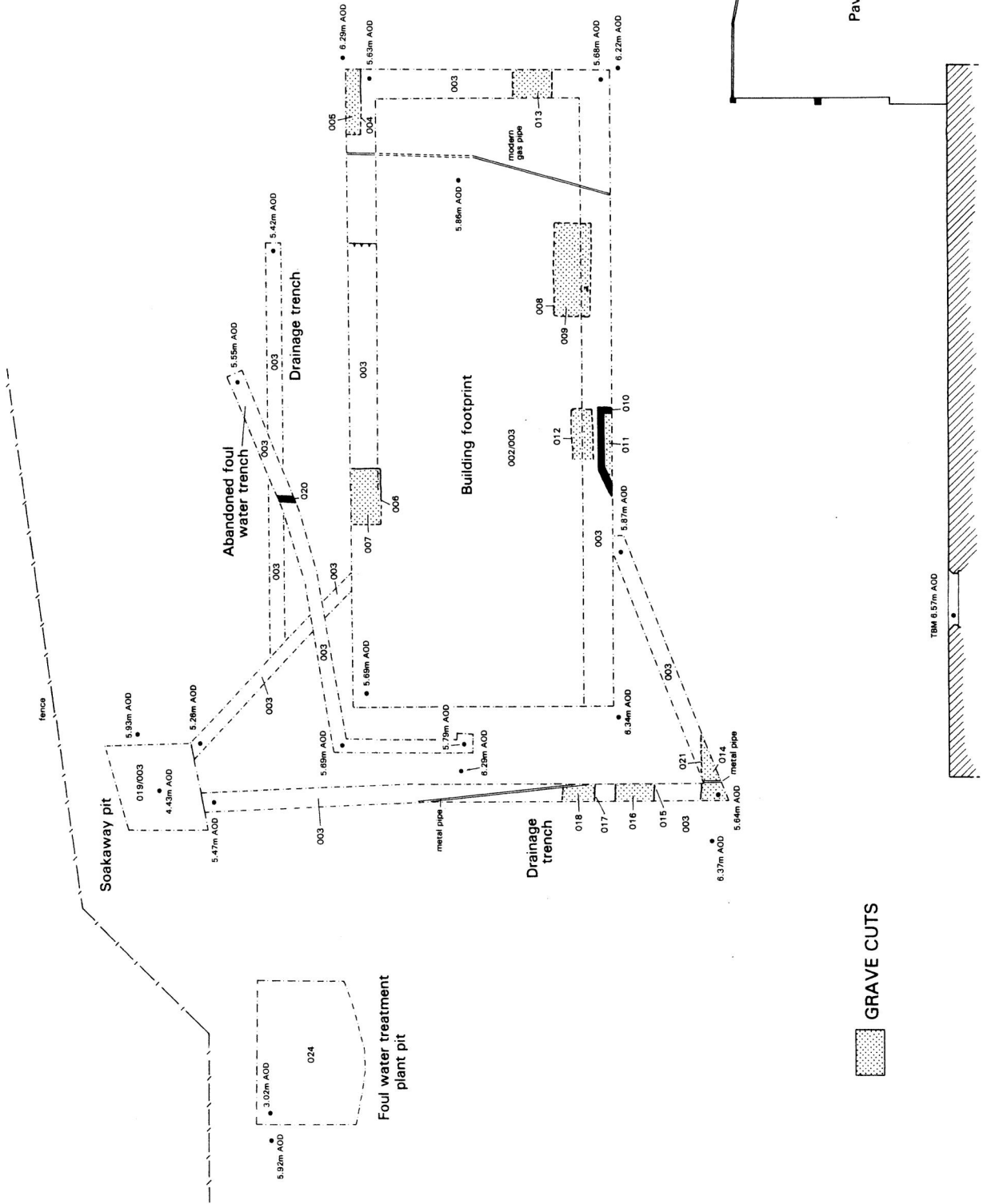
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PROJECT		ST WILFRED'S CHURCH, BRAYTON	
TITLE		SITE PLAN	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	DEC 2009
EDAS		FIGURE	2

PROJECT	ST WILFRED'S CHURCH, BRAYTON		
TITLE	RECORDED HEADSTONES		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	DEC 2009
	EDAS	FIGURE	3



PROJECT	ST WILFRED'S CHURCH, BRAYTON		
TITLE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	DEC 2009
	EDAS	FIGURE	4



GRAVE CUTS

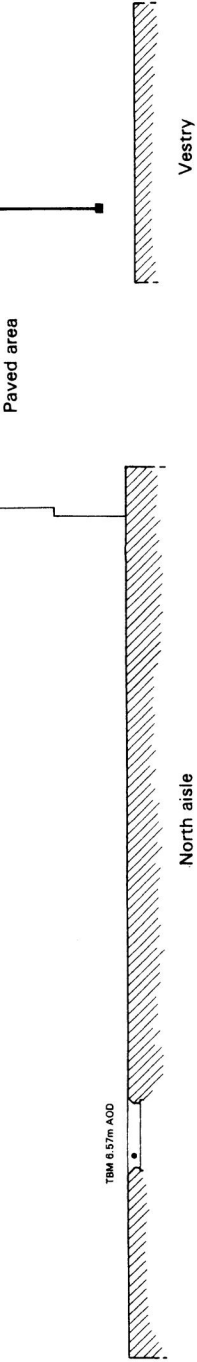




Plate 1: Cleared burial ground, showing headstones 17, 18 and 19, looking W.



Plate 2: Top part of headstone 20 (John Stoker of Hirst Courtney d.1896).





Plate 3: Headstone 1 (Thomas Sayner of Biggin d.186(8?)).



Plate 4: Headstone 16 (James Cothorp d.1850).



Plate 5: Headstone 3 (William Spink of Hambleton d.1875).



Plate 6: Headstone 28 (Ann Braithwaite of Brayton d.1886).



Plate 7: Stripped main construction area, looking NW.



Plate 8: Burial vault (010) fully exposed, looking S.

## **APPENDIX 1**

## APPENDIX 1: RECORDED HEADSTONES

A forward slash indicates a new line of the inscription.

### *Headstone 1*

A sandstone headstone, with a semi-circular head bearing the inscription "In Affectionate Remembrance" surrounded by shallowly incised floral decoration. Below the head, it bears the inscription "of / THOMAS SAYNER / OF BIGGIN / WHO DIED OCTOBER 7<sup>TH</sup> 186(8?) / AGED 67 YEARS / ALSO MARY, WIFE OF THE ABOVE / THOMAS SAYNER, WHO DIED AT BURN DEC 2<sup>ND</sup> / 1873 AGED 68 YEARS / So death passed on all" (illegible).

### *Headstone 2*

A sandstone headstone with shallow pointed head, very worn and broken into three pieces. The head bears the incised (and blackened?) inscription "IN MEMORY OF"; the rest is illegible.

### *Headstone 3*

A sandstone headstone with a shallow arched head supported on ovolo lugs and bevelled edges. The head bears a shallow sunken band decorated with trailing ivy leaves in relief above a panel enclosing a lily of the valley, also in relief. Below the head, it bears the incised inscription "In / Loving Memory of / WILLIAM SPINK, / OF HAMBLETON, / WHO DIED OCTOBER 5<sup>TH</sup> 1875 / AGED 60 YEARS. / ALSO MARTHA SPINK / RELICT OF THE ABOVE NAMED / WHO DIED JANUARY 6<sup>TH</sup> 1899 / AGED 75 YEARS". At the base of the face, the mason's name "M. LOMAS, SELBY" can be read.

### *Headstone 4*

A sandstone headstone with a semi-circular head, bearing a shallow sunken band with a laurel wreath in relief and a blank shield at the apex, over incised floral decoration. Below the head, it bears the inscription "In Memory of / JOHN SAYNER / OF HAMBLETON IN THIS PARISH / WHO DIED THE 24<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF FEBRUARY 1868 / AGED 77 YEARS / It is appointed unto men once to die / But after this the Judgement / ALSO THOMAS SAYNER / OF BIGGIN / BROTHER OF THE ABOVE / WHO DIED OCT 7<sup>TH</sup> 1868 / AGED 67 YEARS".

### *Headstone 5*

A sandstone headstone with an arched head and moulded edge, bearing Gothic traceried decoration in the form of a central roundel with a four-point cross, sunken spandrels and trailing ivy in relief. The incised inscription is contained with shallow recessed panel and reads "Sacred / TO THE MEMORY OF / RICHARD RHEEDER / OF BARE HOUSE / WHO DIED THE 10<sup>TH</sup> DAY / OF JANUARY 1867 / AGED 57 YEARS / ALSO RICHARD / SON OF THE ABOVE / WHO DIED MAY 5<sup>TH</sup> 1870 / AGED 19 YEARS / ALSO MARY / RELICT OF THE ABOVE / WHO DIED DEC 4<sup>TH</sup> 1874 / AGED 53 YEARS".

### *Headstone 6*

A sandstone headstone with a shaped head, an incised lined border, and broken into three pieces. The incised inscription reads "IN / MEMORY OF / JOHN TODD / OF HAMBLETON / WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE / 20<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1850 / AGED 68 YEARS".

### *Headstone 7*

A sandstone headstone, with a moulded edge and semi-circular head bearing the inscription "In Affectionate Remembrance of" surrounded by shallowly incised floral decoration. Below the head, it bears the inscription "JOSEPH WINTERBURN / OF GREAT OUSEBURN / WHO DIED AT HAMBLETON / SEPTEMBER (20<sup>TH</sup>?) 1864 / AGED (24?) YEARS / illegible two line quotation in lower case script".

### *Headstone 8*

A sandstone headstone with a shaped head and slightly projecting lugs. A raised central tablet contains the inscription, and is flanked/surmounted by a wreath of raised bay/laurel leaves; beneath the tablet, there are inverted Art Nouveau style roses and a strapwork pattern in relief. The inscription is incised, with white lead letters set into the incisions so that the lettering stands slightly proud of the surface. It reads "In Loving Memory Of / THOMAS LEACH, / OF HAMBLETON, / WHO DIED APRIL 8<sup>TH</sup> 1905 / AGED 86 YEARS. / ALSO SARAH WIFE OF THE ABOVE / WHO DIED DEC 18<sup>TH</sup> 1909 / AGED 74 YEARS / ALSO CHARLES SON OF THE ABOVE / WHO DIED DEC 23<sup>RD</sup> 1888 / AGED 42 YEARS / "UNTIL THE DAY BREAK"". During the phase 2 excavation work, the stone edging defining the burial plot that the headstone marks was uncovered. The plot measured c.2m square and the headstone had been laid flat on the plot, rather than at its head or foot.

### *Headstone 9*

A sandstone headstone, elaborately decorated with a pointed head and finial, flanked by lower finials with floral decoration surmounting semi-circular columns. The pointed head has a recessed diamond-shaped panel containing lilies in relief. The inscription is incised, with white lead letters set into the incisions so that the lettering stands slightly proud of the surface. The words "IN AFFECTIONATE / REMEMBRANCE OF" lie along the top angles of the pointed head. The main text reads "GEORGE ANSON, / OF HAMBLETON, / WHO DIED JULY 28<sup>TH</sup> 1875 / AGED 61 YEARS / ALSO SARAH ANSON, / THE BELOVED WIFE OF THE ABOVE, / WHO DIED FEBRUARY 14<sup>TH</sup> 1904 / AGED 86 YEARS. / ALSO MARY ANSON, / THE BELOVED DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE / WHO DIED OCTOBER 28<sup>TH</sup> 1857, / AGED 12 YEARS".

### *Headstone 10*

A plain sandstone headstone, with a slightly shaped head, bearing the incised inscription "SACRED / TO THE MEMORY OF / GEORGE ANSON / OF GATEFORTH, WHO DIED ON THE / 9<sup>TH</sup> of SEPT 1849 AGED 63 YEARS / ALSO EILEN ANSON THE WIFE OF / JOHN ANSON JUNIOR / WHO DIED 30<sup>TH</sup> of DECEMBER 1849 AGED 35 YEARS / ALSO / OF HANNAH ANSON WIFE OF THE ABOVE / NAMED GEORGE ANSON OF GATEFORTH / SHE DIED AT HAMBLETON ON THE 28<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF / NOVEMBER 18(64?) AGED 75 YEARS".

### *Headstone 11*

A sandstone headstone with a concavely scalloped head and incised margin decoration. The incised inscription reads "IN / MEMORY / OF / RUBEN WILSON, OF HAMBLETON, / WHO DIED / JULY 4<sup>TH</sup> 1859 AGED 29 YEARS / ALSO OF DAVID SON OF THE ABOVE / WHO DIED AUG. 19<sup>TH</sup> 1861 AGED 3 YEARS / ALSO ROBERT WILSON, / OF HAMBLETON, FATHER OF THE / ABOVE NAMED RUBEN WILSON / WHO DIED THE 1<sup>ST</sup> DAY OF FEBRUARY / 1870, AGED 79 YEARS".

### *Headstone 12*

A plain sandstone headstone with a shallow semi-circular head. The incised inscription reads "In / Memory Of / THOMAS ANSON / OF HAMBLETON / WHO DIED AUGUST 17<sup>TH</sup> 1865 / AGED 76 YEARS. / ALSO ELIZA, / DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE / WHO DIED AUGUST 13<sup>TH</sup> 1864 / AGED 35 YEARS / BLESSED ARE THE DEAD (rest illegible) / ALSO OF MARTHA WIFE OF THE ABOVE / THOMAS ANSON / WHO DIED FEBRUARY (9<sup>TH</sup> 1876?) / AGED 80 YEARS".

### *Headstone 13*

A sandstone headstone with a shaped head having incised scrolled and foliate decoration to the border. The incised inscription reads "IN / AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF /

MARY ANSON / WIFE OF JOHN ANSON / OF HAMBLETON / WHO DIED NOVEMBER 26<sup>TH</sup> 1867 / AGED 46 YEARS / PREPARE TO MEET THY GOD”.

#### *Headstone 14*

A sandstone headstone with a shaped head. The incised inscription is rather worn and reads “IN / MEMORY OF / HANNAH SAYNER / OF HAMBLETON / WHO DIED OCTOBER 14<sup>TH</sup> (1853?) / AGED (?) YEARS / ALSO CHRISTOPHER SAYNER / (three more lines, all illegible)”.

#### *Headstone 15*

A sandstone headstone with a shallow curved head, broken into two pieces. The incised inscription is rather worn and the stone has spalled: the inscription reads “Sacred / TO THE MEMORY OF / (JANET?) MORTISHER / THE WIFE OF (JOHN?) MORTISHER / WHO DIED (?) JUNE 185(?) / (?) YEARS / HER PAR(?) (illegible words) EMSELFE / WITH HOPE (illegible words) VAIN / THAT A (illegible words) ST / HIS LO(VE?) MUST BE HE(?) / ALSO SUSANNAH SECOND WIFE OF / JOHN MORTISHER / WHO DIED OCTOBER 27<sup>TH</sup> 1880 / AGED 77 YEARS”.

#### *Headstone 16*

A sandstone headstone with a flat head, badly damaged in the past and in a number of pieces. An incised band to the head in the form of a shallow arch, with scrolled incised decoration below and spandrels with floral decoration above. The incised inscription reads “IN / MEMORY OF / JAMES COTHORP / THE BELOVED SON OF THOMAS AND / HARRIET COTHORP OF SELBY / WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 28<sup>TH</sup> DAY / JULY 18(50?) / AGED 5 YEARS (illegible) / (four lines of illegible verse in incised italic script) / ALSO / THE ABOVE NAMED THOMAS COTHORP / WHO DIED DECEMBER (?) 1862 / AGED 40 YEARS / ALSO JOE COTHORP, SON OF / THE ABOVE NAMED THOMAS (?) / WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE / AGED 4(?) (illegible)”.

#### *Headstone 17*

A sandstone headstone with a semi-circular head, bevelled edges and incised floral decoration to the head, very similar to that on headstone 19. The words “In Loving Memory of” are incised around the head. The main inscription reads “HANNAH, / THE BELOVED WIFE OF SAMUEL LAYCOCK / OF TEMPLE HIRST / WHO DIED JULY 16<sup>TH</sup> 1918 / AGED 83 YEARS / THY WILL BE DONE / ALSO THE ABOVE NAMED / SAMUEL LAYCOCK / WHO DIED NOV 15<sup>TH</sup> 1923 / AGED 89 YEARS. / JESUS LOVER OF MY SOUL / LET ME TO THY BOSOM FLY / WHILE THE NEARER WATERS ROLL / WHILE THE TEMPEST STILL IS HIGH”.

#### *Headstone 18*

A sandstone headstone, with a shaped head probably once surmounted by a cross, although this has since snapped off. The incised inscription reads: “IN / LOVING / MEMORY OF / MARY THE BELOVED / DAUGHTER OF JOHN AND / MARY NEWSON OF BURN / WHO DIED MAY 31<sup>ST</sup> 1875 / AGED 15 MONTHS / ALSO ELIZABETH / WHO DIED IN INFANCY / SAFE IN THE ARMS OF JESUS”.

#### *Headstone 19*

A sandstone headstone with a semi-circular head, bevelled edges and tapered inwards toward the head, broken into three pieces. Within the head, there is incised floral decoration very similar to that on headstone 17. The inscription “In Affectionate Remembrance Of” is inscribed around the head. The main inscription reads “SAMUEL LAYCOCK / OF BRAYTON / WHO DIED NOV 13<sup>TH</sup> 1883 / AGED 83 YEARS / HE WAS THE PARISH CLERK FOR 46 YEARS / ALSO MATILDA LAYCOCK / WIFE OF THE ABOVE NAMED /

WHO DIED MAY 17<sup>TH</sup> 1890 / AGED 89 YEARS / WEEP NOT FOR US BUT WEEP FOR YOURSELVES / AND FOR YOUR CHILDREN LUKE XXII' 28'''.

#### *Headstone 20*

A sandstone headstone with a semi-circular head. A recessed curve around the head bears the inscription "IN LOVING MEMORY OF" in relief, over a roundel with roses and foliate decoration. The incised inscription reads "JOHN STOKER, / OF HIRST COURTNEY, / WHO DIED APRIL 11<sup>TH</sup> 1896 / AGED 40 YEARS. / ALSO JANE THE BELOVED WIFE OF THE ABOVE / WHO DIED DECEMBER 16<sup>TH</sup> 1896 / AGED 39 YEARS / THY WILL BE DONE / ALSO WILLIAM TURNER / WHO DIED DECEMBER 21<sup>ST</sup> 1896 / AGED 10 MONTHS / ALSO ROBERT JOHN / WHO DIED JANUARY 1<sup>ST</sup> 1897 / AGED 10 MONTHS / CHILDREN OF THE ABOVE."

#### *Headstone 21*

The sandstone base of a headstone, uncovered during the Phase 2 excavation works. The rectangular base is dressed only for the top two-thirds, the lower third having been placed beneath the ground. The upper edges are chamfered. No inscription.

#### *Headstone 22*

The sandstone base of a headstone, uncovered during the Phase 2 excavation work. The rectangular base is dressed only for the top two-thirds, the lower third having been placed beneath the ground. The upper edges are chamfered, and there were once projecting lugs to the short sides where the headstone rose from the base. No inscription.

#### *Headstone 23*

The sandstone base of a headstone, uncovered during the Phase 2 excavation work. The rectangular base is dressed only for the top two-thirds, the lower third having been placed beneath the ground. The upper edges are chamfered, and there were once projecting lugs to the short sides where the headstone rose from the base. No inscription.

#### *Headstone 24*

Two fragments, probably not *in situ*, uncovered during the phase 2 excavation work. The first fragment is the piece of a base of a sandstone headstone, with no surviving inscription. The second piece may form the base / stump of rock-faced cross-shaft.

#### *Headstone 25*

The head of a sandstone headstone, probably not *in situ*, uncovered face down during the Phase 2 excavation work close to headstone 24. Part of the inscribed face had sheared off from the main fragment but was recovered close by. The head is semi-circular with a moulded edge, and bears the inscription "IN LOVING MEMORY" in incised capitals over shallowly incised foliate and scrolled decoration. The incised inscription reads "JAMES, / SON OF JA(?) & ELIZABETH M(?) / WHO DIED JUNE 20<sup>TH</sup> 18(?) / AGED (?) YEARS".

#### *Headstone 26*

A polished granite headstone exposed during the vegetation clearance works for the foul water treatment plant pit. The headstone has a very shallow pointed head, and is flanked by rectangular panels bearing roses and foliate decoration in low relief. The incised inscription reads "In Loving Memory Of / CHARLOTTE, / THE BELOVED WIFE OF / WILLIAM BRAITHWAITE, / OF BRAYTON, / WHO DIED SEPT 26<sup>TH</sup> 1934 / AGED 70 YEARS / "MY PEACE WITH GOD" / ALSO THE ABOVE NAMED / WILLIAM BRAITHWAITE / WHO DIED MARCH 4<sup>TH</sup> 1936 / AGED 82 YEARS".

*Headstone 27*

A sandstone headstone exposed during the vegetation clearance works for the foul water treatment plant pit. The headstone appeared to have a square / flat head but no inscription was visible, and so it is assumed that it was laid face down; there was no need to disturb the headstone during the works, and so the other side was not viewed.

*Headstone 28*

A polished granite headstone exposed during the vegetation clearance works for the foul water treatment plant pit. The headstone has a semi-circular head bearing a recessed panel of similar form with ivy carved in relief and the inscription "In Affectionate Remembrance of" beneath. The incised inscription reads "ANN, / THE BELOVED WIFE OF / GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, / OF BRAYTON, / DIED AUGUST 25<sup>TH</sup> 1886 / AGED 58 YEARS. / ALSO THE ABOVE NAMED / GEORGE BRAITHWAITE / OF BRAYTON / DIED JULY 22<sup>ND</sup> 1917 / AGED 93 YEARS".



## APPENDIX 2

## APPENDIX 2: LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	Turf and dark brown/black silt topsoil, average 0.1m thick.
002	Dark brown/black friable silt subsoil, average 0.3m thick.
003	Soft mottled dark brown/ pinkish silty sand with occasional stones up to 0.10m across - natural deposit.
004	Probable east-west sub-rectangular grave cut, at least 1.55m long and 0.35m wide.
005	Fill of 004 - compacted mid-brown silty sand with frequent sandstone pieces up to 0.10m across.
006	Probable east-west sub-rectangular grave cut, at least 1.20m long and 0.35m wide.
007	Fill of 006 - compacted mid-brown silty sand with frequent sandstone pieces up to 0.10m across.
008	Probable east-west rectangular grave cut, 2.20m long by 0.85m wide containing remains of a wooden coffin and metal fittings. Possibly associated with headstones 16 or 23.
009	Fill of 008 - compacted mid-brown silty sand with frequent sandstone pieces up to 0.10m across, with a thin band of limestone or chalk lining in the long sides.
010	Brick-lined coffin-shaped east-west burial vault, c.2.00m long by 0.35m wide and at least 0.30m deep. Possibly associated with headstone 6 or 21.
011	Fill of 010 - compacted mottled mid-brown silt sand.
012	Possible east-west rectangular grave cut, at least 1.20m long at 0.55m wide - poorly defined.
013	Possible east-west grave cut, at least 0.70m long and 0.95m wide - only partly exposed.
014	Fill of 021 - compacted mid-brown silty sand with frequent angular chalk pieces up to 0.10m across.
015	Probable east-west grave cut, at least 0.40m long by 0.95m wide.
016	Fill of 015 - compacted mid-brown silty sand with frequent angular chalk pieces up to 0.10m across.
017	Probable east-west grave cut, at least 0.40m long by c.0.80m wide.
018	Fill of 017 - compacted mid-brown silty sand with frequent angular chalk pieces up to 0.10m across.
019	Mixed deposit of 001 and 002, containing 20th century pottery and rubbish, and yellow sand in SW corner, 1.10m deep.
020	North-south alignment of roughly squared ?limestone, c.0.40m long, c.0.12m wide and c.0.20m deep - possibly one end of a lined grave cut or burial vault.
021	Probable east-west grave cut, at least 1.55m long by at least 0.65m wide.
022	Friable dark brown/black silt soil, with no inclusions - subsoil, 0.40m deep.
023	Clean firm orange clayey sand, 0.80m deep - natural deposit.
024	Firm dark brown/mottled orange-brown clayey sand at least 1.30m deep - natural deposit.

## **APPENDIX 3**

ERECTION OF NEW CHURCH HALL,  
ST WILFRID'S CHURCH, BRAYTON,  
NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
(Planning application 2006/0527/FUL)

Report no: 2008/336.R01  
Version: Final  
Date: November 2008  
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# **ERECTION OF NEW CHURCH HALL, ST WILFRID'S CHURCH, BRAYTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

## **WRITTEN SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 A new single storey church hall is proposed to be constructed within the churchyard of St Wilfrid's Church in Brayton, on the north side of the church. An archaeological assessment undertaken by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) in January 2001, for an extension to the church in a similar location to this new proposal, concluded that there would be archaeological implications to development.
- 1.2 The Heritage Section of North Yorkshire County Council's Environmental Service Department, who advise Selby District Council on the archaeological implications of developments, recommended that the previous EDAS assessment should be updated to take account of the new proposals, and that a programme of archaeological work should be carried out as part of the development. This programme of work could be secured by the use of a condition on any planning permission that was approved.
- 1.3 This Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation has been prepared by Mr E Dennison of EDAS, on behalf of St Wilfrid's Church Parochial Church Council. It effectively updates the previous assessment report, and details the programme of archaeological work that will be undertaken on site in compliance with the archaeological condition that was attached to the planning permission.

### **2 SITE LOCATION AND SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 St Wilfrid's Church is located some 2km to the south of Selby, at NGR SE60413099 (centred) at the north end of Brayton village (see figure 1). The church stands within a sub-triangular churchyard, which is bounded to the east by the A19 road and to the west by a track leading to the adjacent vicarage (St Wilfrid's House) (see figure 2).
- 2.2 The church has a relatively simple ground plan, although it has undergone much rebuilding throughout its history (see below). For ease of description, the church can be broken down into a number of elements, based on the 1995 Quinquennial Inspection (Pace 1995).
- 2.3 Overall, the church measures c.37m east-west by c.19m north-south, and is built of Magnesian limestone with a slate roof. It comprises a west tower, a central nave with north and south aisles and a south porch, and a long chancel to the east. The south aisle contains the Crosthwaites Chapel (named after a former parish priest), while the north aisle houses the Lady Chapel, reredos and font. The west tower is surmounted by an octagonal lantern and spire. A vestry and adjacent small room were added to the north side of the chancel in the 19th century.
- 2.4 The church was listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, Grade 1, on the 17th November 1966 (DOE 1984, 2). The church is also described in some detail by Pevsner (1979, 144-145), and is listed on English Heritage's National Monuments Record (site SE63SW6) and the North Yorkshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (site 9540.02).

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The current planning application (2006/0527/FUL) was given full permission on 18th September 2006. The planning permission was subject to a number of conditions, one of which relates to archaeological issues. Condition no. 10 states:

“No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant 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”.

- 3.2 As noted above, this document represents the “written scheme of investigation” referred to in the planning condition.

### 4 DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD

- 4.1 The following account is based on the Listed Building description (DOE 1984, 2), the 1995 Quinquennial Inspection (Pace 1995), and site visits made by EDAS in December 2000 and October 2008.

- 4.2 The church is dedicated to Saint Wilfrid and the earliest surviving parts have been ascribed to the late 11th or 12th century (Pace 1995; DOE 1984, 2). The church and a priest are recorded in the 11th century Domesday Book, when the village was called *Bretone* or *Brettan* (Faull and Stinson 1978, 9W20). The surviving Norman elements comprise the three stage tower, the chancel arch and the reset south doorway. These might suggest that the original Norman structure consisted of a nave, a west tower, and a square or apsidal-ended chancel at the east end, although no remains of any earlier timber or stone church survive (Malthouse 1986, 6-8).

- 4.3 The three stage crenellated unbuttressed Norman tower at the west end of the church has central slit windows in the lower and central stages of the west elevation. The upper stage has two-light belfry windows to all four elevations, and a continuous billet frieze at impost level rises above the belfry windows to form hood-moulds. The tower is surmounted by a 15th century octagonal lantern with narrow two-light belfry windows in four of the eight sides. The lantern itself is crowned by a slender octagonal stone spire; its date is unclear but it was shortened in 1766 (Malthouse 1986, 13).

- 4.4 The chancel appears to have been rebuilt and extended in the early 14th century, so that it is actually slightly longer than the nave. On the south side, the second bay contains a small lancet window and priest's doorway with double chamfered continuous moulding separated by a buttress; otherwise, each bay of the north and south elevation contains a two-light window with geometrical tracery. The large four-light window in the east elevation retains curvilinear tracery and some medieval glass. The late 19th century vestry on the north side of the chancel is entered via a doorway in the west elevation and is lit by a single window in the east elevation. The adjacent small room has a doorway in the north elevation.

- 4.5 The arcades to the three bay north and south aisles are also of early 14th century date, although the nave and aisles themselves appear to have been largely rebuilt at a slightly later date, as they are of 14th or early 15th century appearance. The south door was also reset at this time, presumably from an earlier location in the south side of the original nave. The north and south nave clerestory windows have three lights and are square-headed with Perpendicular tracery. Those to the north

and south aisles are of a similar form, with the exception of a small lancet window and a larger three-light window with tracery and a pointed arched head, situated in the east and west elevations of the south aisle respectively. In 1684 pews were erected in the church, although their exact location is not known (BIHR Chanc. AB35, f59r and AB35 f62v). The late 19th century south porch is buttressed.

- 4.6 The principal access into the interior of the church is through the doorway at the west end of the south aisle. This door is now covered by the south porch, but it retains a richly carved surround dating from c.1160, comprising four orders of arches with beakhead, medallion and chevron ornament, and roll moulding. As noted above, this doorway was reset in the 14th century and it retains arch moulds of this period on the inner face. The doorway leads into the south aisle, which contains the Crosthwaites Chapel, a medieval tomb recess and trefoil headed piscina. The north aisle contains the Lady Chapel, with a medieval piscina at the west end and 19th century reredos at the east end. All of the surviving pews in the nave and aisles are from the 19th century, and the wrought iron light pendants were designed by R G Sims in 1974.
- 4.7 At the east end of the nave, the chancel arch, although partly reconstructed, is of decorated Norman work, with an inner order of chevron moulding and an outer plain roll moulded order supported by responds with decorated capitals and abaci. At the east end of the chancel, in the sanctuary, a 14th century sedilia and piscina survive. Within the main body of the chancel, a number of high quality monuments are also present, including a re-positioned mid 16th chest tomb bearing the recumbent effigies of George Lord Darcy (d.1588) and his wife Dorothea. The effigies were mutilated in the mid 17th century and are now both headless.
- 4.8 The 1803 Brayton Enclosure Plan (NYCRO MIC 604) shows that the church was originally placed within a rectangular churchyard. This was still the situation in 1888, but it has since been extended to the south as far as the A19 boundary, to form the present sub-triangular shape; this may have occurred in 1936 when the lynch gate was constructed. The remains of the churchyard cross lie near the south porch, and a sundial was added to it in 1776. A stone coffin, likely to be of medieval date, lies next to the north side of the tower.
- 4.9 Between 1874 and 1883 the church underwent an extensive restoration by the architect J L Pearson. His detailed specification for the works, as well as a list of alterations requiring a diocesan faculty produced in 1877, a proposed ground plan, two proposed sections, and other documents survive (BIHR Faculty 1877/3, Fac.Bk.6, pp206-209). The major structural works involved the addition of the vestry, with an organ chamber above and heating apparatus below, on the north side of the chancel, and the rebuilding of the south porch. The nave, aisles and chancel were also re-roofed, in some places to a different pitch, the floor level of the nave was lowered, and that in the chancel altered. Various windows were rebuilt and all had the glazing removed, although the glazier was instructed to keep "the iron bars, the small fragments of old painted glass" for re-fixing. Pearson's 1877 specification notes that the ground around the aisles and tower was to be lowered "to a distance of three feet from the walls", and this difference in ground level can still be seen in part. The contractors were also instructed to retain or otherwise re-instated any "ancient remains" that were uncovered by the works.
- 4.10 In 1895, a stained glass window to the design of Heaton, Butler and Bayne was inserted on the east side of the chancel, and the original faculty and design for this still survive (BIHR Faculty 1895/4; Fac.Bk.6, pp1091-1092). The room to the west of the 19th century vestry, on the north side of the chancel, must post-date the

1870s, as a flight of steps are shown here on Pearson's ground plan, leading to the heating apparatus beneath the vestry (BIHR Faculty 1877/3, Fac.Bk.6, pp206-209). Another plan of the church, drawn in 1920 by S D Kitson and held by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in Leeds, also shows the church without the vestry and associated building, although it was in place by then.

- 4.11 Other alterations were carried out in the 20th century. In 1963-64, the stonework of the octagonal lantern and spire was repaired under the direction of the architect R G Sims. In 1991-93, the present church architect, Peter Gaze Pace, directed repairs to the external stonework of the tower and other parts of the church, and underpinned the nave piers in two phases; the later works may have uncovered part of the original nave wall (Peter Pace, *pers. comm.*). Exterior flood lighting was provided in 1994 and the 19th century leaded roof of the nave was replaced with Welsh in slate in 1995.

## 5 ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 5.1 St Wilfrid's church retains a number of important Norman features, principally the three stage tower, the south doorway and the chancel arch. The building forms one of a group of three churches between Selby and Doncaster (the other two being at Campsall and Arksey, both in South Yorkshire) in which the Norman towers have survived either unchanged or with later additions which have not greatly altered their structural or architectural integrity (Hey 1986, 54-56). At a regional level, the south doorway, although not so well known as similar features at Adel in West Yorkshire or Stillingfleet in North Yorkshire (Hey 1986, 54-56), is an important example of Norman decorative work.
- 5.2 The distribution of Norman elements within the church, together with the possible identification of an earlier buried wall under the north nave arcade, implies that the original Norman building was entirely contained within the existing footprint of the present structure. However, the location of any earlier, possibly timber, church or chapel is not known, and it could lie within or adjacent to the existing building, or anywhere within the present churchyard. The presence of an earlier structure in the vicinity might help to explain the fact that the existing church is not aligned precisely east-west.
- 5.3 The surviving church also retains a number of important features from the later medieval and early post-medieval periods. The 14th century sedilia and piscina in the chancel have been previously noted as being of a high quality (Pace 1995) and the d'Arcy tomb, although damaged, forms an interesting comparison with the d'Arcy tomb of 1411 at Selby (Pevsner 1979, 144-145).

## 6 THE PROPOSED WORKS

- 6.1 Full details of the proposed new hall are contained within a specification of works produced by the project architect, Peter Pace (Pace 2008).
- 6.2 In summary, the proposed works involve the construction of a new detached structure in the north part of the churchyard, 8m to the north of the north aisle (see figures 2 and 3). This new building will be single storey, aligned parallel to the church, and will measure 14.5m east-west by 6.1m north-south. It will be constructed of Magnesian limestone to match the church and the hipped roof will be of Welsh slate to match that of the nave. Access from the church will be through the existing doorway at the west end of the north aisle, via a path which will rise slightly on entry into the new building. Another path will access the hall



from Rectory Lane to the west. Within the new structure, the largest area will comprise a hall, although there will be a kitchen, WC, store room and lobby at the west end (see figure 4).

- 6.3 The new building will be "floated" on a concrete raft supported on hardcore surrounded by a ring beam foundation. The total depth of excavation for the 14.5m by 6.1m foundation footprint will be 0.49m from existing ground level (see figure 5). Trenches will also be excavated for surface water runoff around the north, south and west sides of the building, leading to a soakaway positioned off the north-west corner of the building (see figure 4). Foul water will be led off other trenches from the kitchen and WC to a small treatment plant located further away from the north-west corner, near St Wilfrid's House (see figure 2). A new electricity supply will also be laid from the west end of the south aisle, around the north side of the church and tower, and into the building, while a gas supply will be laid through the churchyard to connect with an existing supply which serves the rectory in the field to the north (see figure 2). It is assumed that the drainage trenches will be 0.6m deep and 0.45m wide and the rainwater soakaway will be 2m square and 2m deep. The excavation for the circular foul water treatment plant could be up to 3.0m deep and 3.0m in diameter.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT**

- 7.1 The area of the churchyard within which the new hall is to be located is presently overgrown, and it is difficult to see whether there are any marked burials within or adjacent to the footprint of the proposed new building. However, previous inspection by the project architect suggests that there are two Victorian gravestones within the area (Peter Pace, *pers. comm.*). The location of the new building lies beyond the area previously reduced in level by the 1887 restoration, and so it is quite probable that there are other, unmarked and as yet unidentified, graves or burials within the footprint of the new development. No other stonework or foundations could be seen in or around the new building footprint, apart from modern concrete footings presumably associated with now disused heating equipment just beyond the vestry on the north side of the church.
- 7.2 The routes of all service trenches have been aligned by the project architect so as to avoid any marked burials. However, given the age of the churchyard, it is quite possible that unmarked burials could be affected by any of the new service trenches, rainwater soakaway and/or foul water treatment plant. As noted above, the presence of any earlier building or structure adjacent to the existing church or elsewhere within the churchyard, although unlikely, cannot be discounted at this stage.
- 7.3 As the churchyard is still in use, it is presumed that any legal issues relating to the excavation, removal or disturbance of any burials and their markers affected by the proposed development will be covered by the Diocesan faculty jurisdiction (still to be issued). It is also presumed that any considerations relating to the reburial of any remains, the repositioning of any grave markers, and the notification to, and the liaison with, any surviving relatives will be covered by any Diocesan faculty. These items are therefore not included in the following scheme of archaeological investigation.

## **8 SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

- 8.1 In order to mitigate any disturbance to burials or other archaeological deposits within this part of the churchyard, a programme of archaeological fieldwork will be

undertaken by EDAS, who will be appointed and commissioned by the Parochial Church Council. Depending on the scale and timing of the archaeological work, EDAS may need to appoint various subcontractors to assist with the investigations.

- 8.2 The aims and objectives of the archaeological investigations in the area of the proposed development will be:
- to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains which will be affected by the proposed development;
  - to determine the extent, condition, function, relationships, character, quality of survival, importance and date of any archaeological remains affected by the proposed development; and
  - to record information that will otherwise be destroyed by the development, to allow for a full understanding of the identified archaeological deposits and remains to be made, to achieve “preservation by record”.
- 8.3 The scheme of archaeological investigation will comprise a combination of “strip, plan and record” and watching brief techniques. In all cases, advice previously issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999), and advice relating to archaeological work in Christian cemeteries and burial grounds (ADCA 2004; EH/CoE 2005) will be followed.
- 8.4 Three phases of work will be required to achieve the aims and objectives outlined above.

#### **Phase 1: Pre-development Work**

- 8.5 Prior to any work on site, the new building footprint will be subject to an archaeological survey, so that the precise position of any grave markers and other items of interest likely to be affected by the development can be determined. The new footprint will be accurately marked out by the Main Contractors, and the existing vegetation will be cut and strimmed to a low level and removed from site. A detailed plan of the footprint area would be made, at a scale sufficiently detailed to enable small-scale items to be recorded. Any grave slabs or markers that might be already present or otherwise revealed would be planned and recorded by written description and photographs.
- 8.6 Depending on the requirements of the church authorities (Diocesan faculty currently pending), any marked burials may need to be exhumed by other contractors and removed from the area of development in accordance with the wishes of any living relatives. Irrespective of this, any exposed grave markers and/or slabs will also be carefully lifted for replacement or re-erection elsewhere in the churchyard by the church authorities, once they have been recorded.

#### **Phase 2: Work during Development**

##### *New building footprint, and soakaway and water treatment plant*

- 8.7 The turf and topsoil over the areas of the new building footprint, the rainwater soakaway and the foul water treatment plant will be stripped using an appropriate mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, in level spits, under direct and constant archaeological supervision. Stripping will be undertaken to either the top of the first archaeological horizon or to the depth of required foundation, depending on whichever is encountered first. Stripping will take place in a logical manner, from one side of the area to the other, to avoid the excavator

moving over the stripped surface. Spoil will be stockpiled at locations determined by the main contractor, who will also fence off the areas of excavation as necessary.

8.8 The resulting stripped surfaces will then be inspected for archaeological remains; some hand cleaning by archaeologists may be required to clarify or assist with the identification of specific features or deposits. This should fully reveal any existing graves and should provide an indication of any unmarked graves or other items of interest (wall footings etc). Any archaeological features that might have been uncovered by this process will be re-planned and the results added to the detailed survey produced in Phase 1.

8.9 Any archaeological remains which lie within the 0.5m depth of excavation required for the construction of the new building and drainage systems will be archaeologically excavated by hand, in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above. A sufficient sample of the exposed features will be investigated in order to understand the complete stratigraphic sequence, down to the naturally occurring deposits. It is to be expected that the following strategy will be adopted:

- Linear features: a minimum of 20% along their length (each sample section to be not less than 1m) for features up to 5m in length, or a minimum of 10% along their length for features over 5m in length, of the deposits within linear features such as boundary or drainage ditches associated with domestic, agricultural, industrial, funerary or ritual enclosures, or fields, or trackways, will be excavated to their full depth. Where possible one section will be located and recorded adjacent to the edge of the trench.
- Intersections of linear features: the deposits at the junctions of, or interruptions in, linear features will be totally removed over a sufficient length to determine the nature of the relationship between the components. Excavation of an 'L'-shaped section will be undertaken in the first instance to demonstrate and record relationships, and then expanded to the full widths if necessary, planned and recorded.
- Discrete features: pits, post-holes and other isolated features of less than 1.5m diameter will normally be half-sectioned to determine and record their form with a minimum sample of 50% of discrete features. Features of greater than 1.5m diameter will be subject to a minimum sample of 25%. Stake-holes will be 100% excavated. Potential sunken-floored buildings, wall-settings, working hollows, floor levels, hearths, kilns, storage pits or other identifiable domestic, agricultural, industrial, funerary or ritual structures or buildings will be excavated to a sufficient degree whereby their extent and location are defined, and if possible the nature, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits may also be established. The complete excavation of such features may also be undertaken, if it is deemed necessary.
- Built structures, such as walls, will be examined and sampled to a degree whereby their extent, nature, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established.
- Human burials: it is to be expected that any human burials will lie beneath the 0.5m depth of excavation. If this is the case, only the upper levels or grave cuts will be recorded in plan, and the burials will remain undisturbed.

However, if shallow articulated burials are encountered, these will be screened from view and be carefully excavated, lifted, bagged (individual burials kept separate) and removed for safe storage until such time as reburial can be arranged by the church authorities in an alternative location within the churchyard. In accordance with current advice (EH/CoE 2005, 23), articulated burials should not be “chased” beyond the limits of the excavation. Small disarticulated and/or disturbed bones will be re-interred as soon as possible in a place near to where they were exposed. All human remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity.

#### *Drainage and other service trenches*

- 8.10 Any trenches excavated for the new development for the provision of new or altered services will be subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. If mechanical excavators are used, these should be fitted with toothless buckets.
- 8.11 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific parts of the site, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site. However, if structures, features or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, time will be allowed for the archaeologist to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised. Work will not be allowed to continue in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded.

#### *Recording of archaeological remains*

- 8.12 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the investigations will be made. Larger scale hand-drawn plans of archaeological features at 1:50 or 1:20 scale will be produced, as appropriate, while sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10 scale. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places.
- 8.13 Small finds will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. All non-modern artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil, where practicable. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments. All artefacts recovered by the investigations will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 8.14 All excavated archaeological contexts will be recorded by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and in accordance with EDAS recording guidelines. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique identifying numbers. Colour transparency and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm.
- 8.15 The scale and nature of the proposed investigations suggest that a soil-sampling programme for the recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate

remains, molluscs and small artefactual material will not be necessary for this project. However, such a programme will be initiated should the need be identified.

- 8.16 EDAS will also make provision for the recovery of samples suitable for scientific dating, as necessary. Any finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to H.M. Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act.

### **Phase 3: Post-development Work**

#### *Project archive*

- 8.17 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.
- 8.18 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, in accordance with published guidance (e.g. MGC 1994) and the requirements of the recipient museum. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive. 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 also be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed 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.
- 8.19 Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the site archive will be deposited with any finds with York City Museum. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will also be sent to the North Yorkshire SMR.

#### *Reporting*

- 8.20 All of the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information recovered from the site investigations will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis. If necessary, a post-excavation assessment will be undertaken, which will conform to the requirements defined by English Heritage (1991); if further post-excavation work is recommended, an outline research design will be prepared and costed.
- 8.21 Within ten weeks of the completion of the site work, a report on the site investigations will be produced. 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;
  - National 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 or artefacts that are encountered;
- A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the archaeological investigations, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.

8.22 Three copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the PCC (client), the Local Planning Authority and the North Yorkshire SMR. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.

### **Other Considerations**

#### *Health and Safety*

8.23 EDAS would comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available on request. All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. As some of the recording work will be carried out at the same time as the Main Contractor's work, EDAS will also have regard for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the Main Contractor.

8.24 The archaeologists undertaking the investigations will be equipped with a mobile phone that will be switched on at all times during fieldwork operations to enable contact to be made between the site and other interested bodies.

8.25 EDAS will also undertake a Risk Assessment detailing project-specific Health and Safety requirements, which all members of staff are made aware of prior to on-site work commencing. This will take into account the location of the nearest Accident and Emergency Unit Department to the site, take precautionary measures for overhead and below-ground services, dangers to/from the public and the identification of potential dangers and risks to the archaeologists and approved visitors to the site during fieldwork and when the site is not in operation (e.g. evenings and weekends).

#### *Insurance*

8.26 The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the recording brief, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

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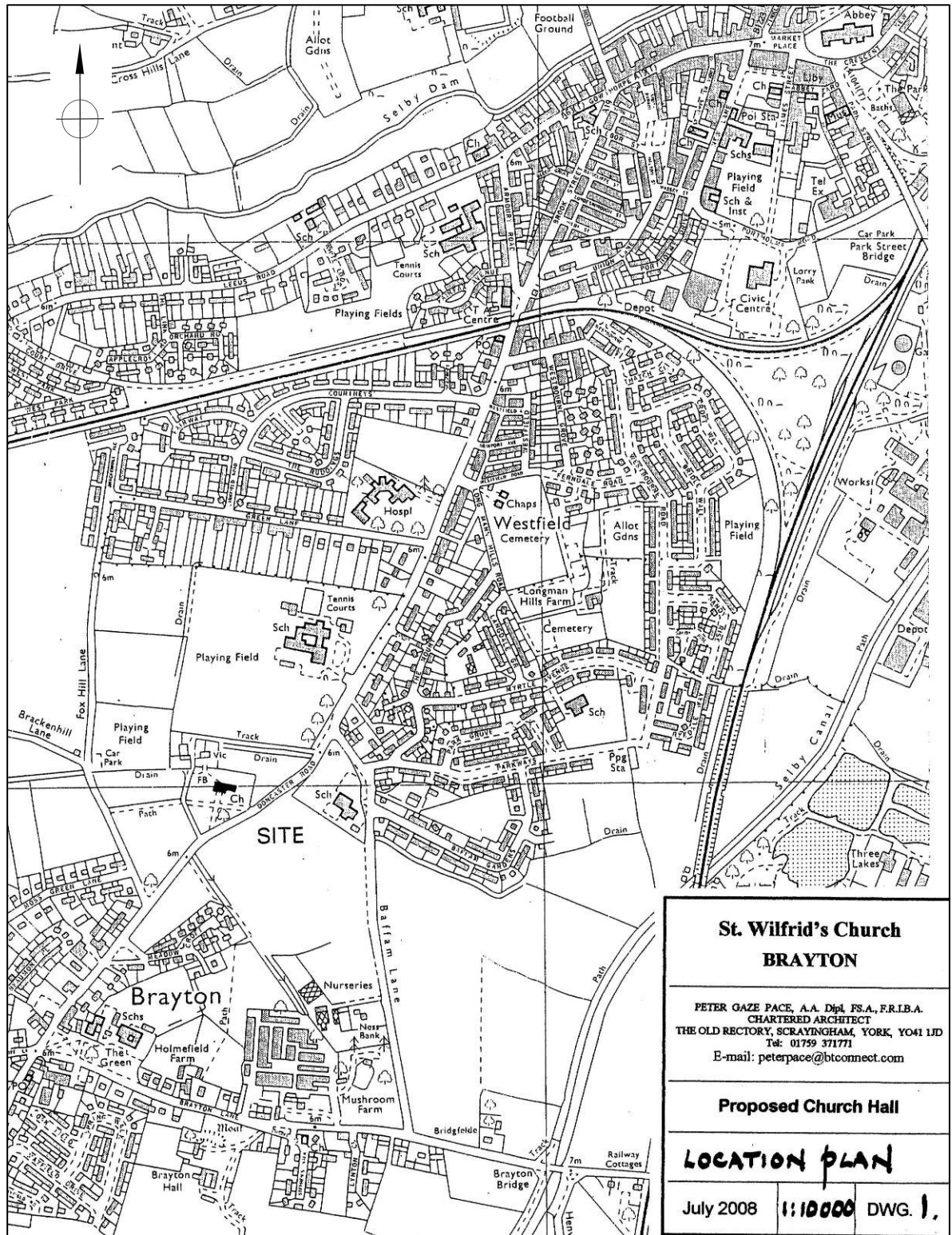


FIGURE 1: LOCATION  
(not to scale)



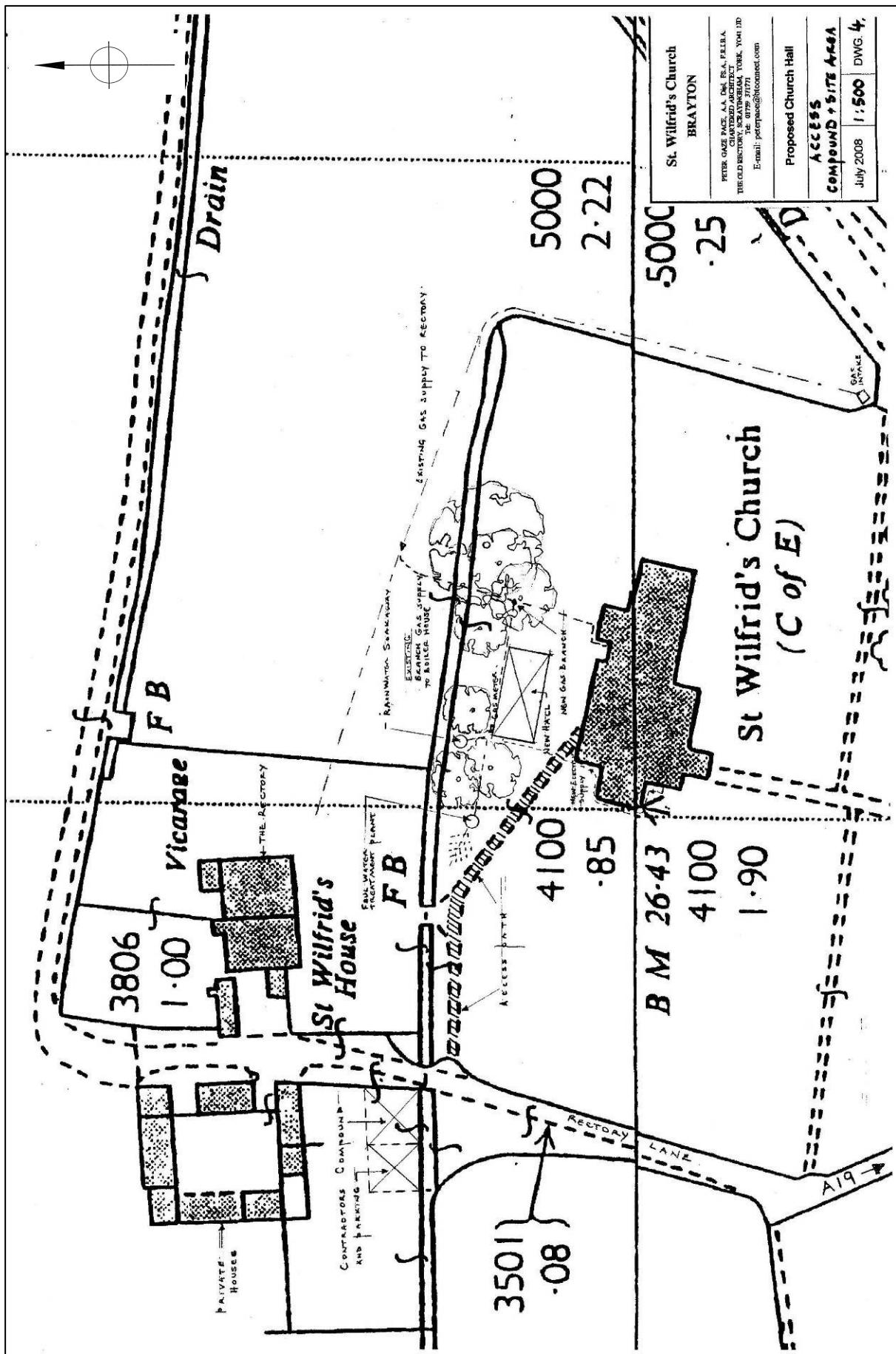
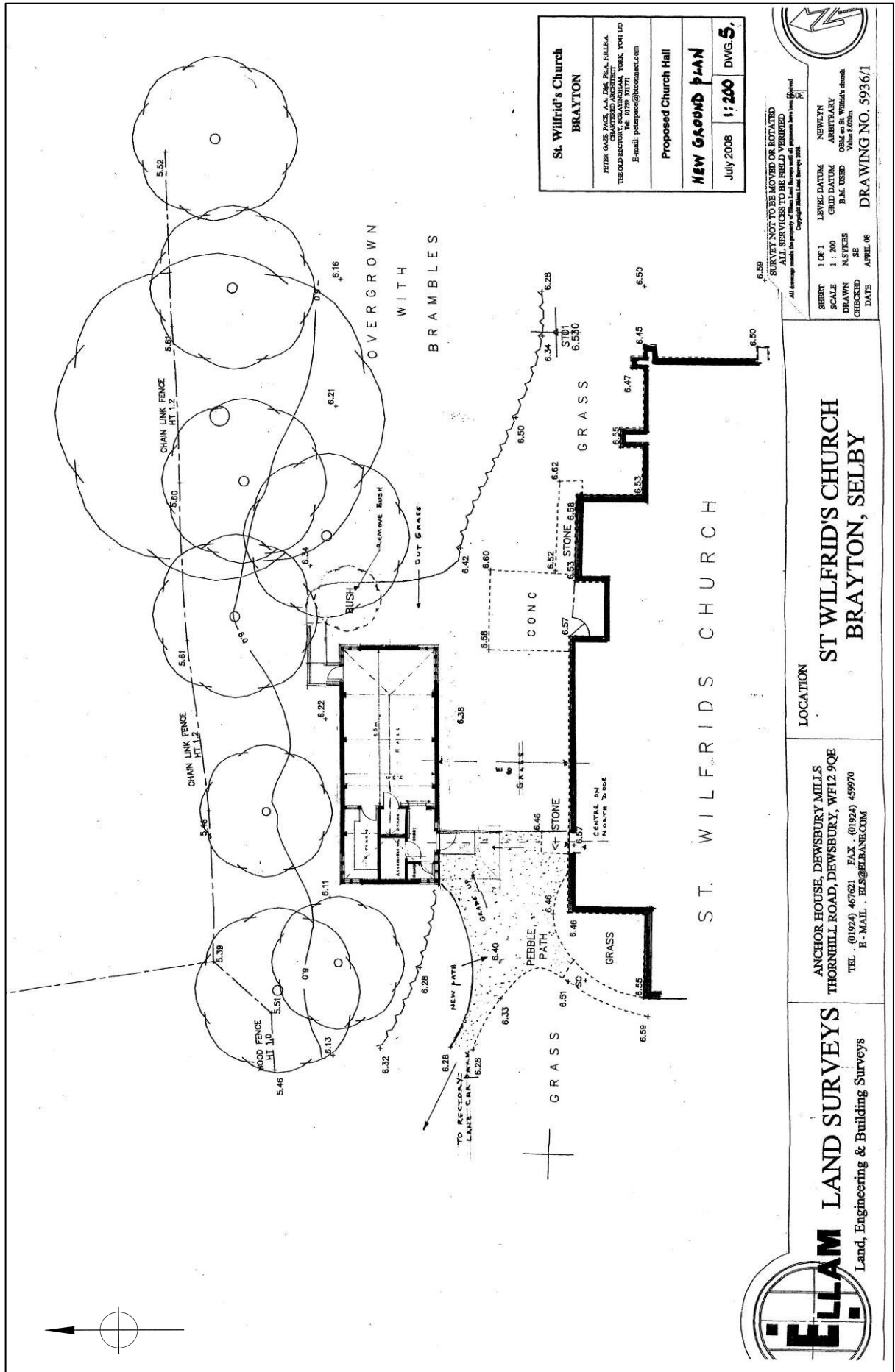


FIGURE 2: DETAILED LOCATION  
(not to scale)



<b>St. Wilfrid's Church</b>	
<b>BRAYTON</b>	
PETER GAZE PACE, A.A. INC. P.E.A. F.E.L.B.A. CHARTEDED ARCHITECTS THE OLD RECTORY, 10799 207TH, TORONTO, ONTARIO M3H 1Y7 E-mail: peterpace@hccoutnet.com	
Proposed Church Hall	
<b>NEW GROUND PLAN</b>	
July 2008	DWG 5.

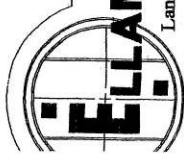


SHEET 1 OF 1  
 SCALE 1:200  
 DRAWN N. STYCES  
 CHECKED DATE APRIL 08  
 LEVEL DATUM  
 GRID DATUM  
 P.M. USED  
 N. STYCES  
 SE  
 VALUE 3.020m  
 NEWBY  
 ORAS & WILFRID'S CHURCH  
 VALUE 3.020m  
 DRAWING NO. 5936/1

SURVEY NOT TO BE MOVED OR ROTATED  
 ALL SERVICES TO BE FIELD VERIFIED  
 All drawings made the property of Peter Gaze Pace & Associates Inc. All  
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**LOCATION**  
**ST WILFRID'S CHURCH**  
**BRAYTON, SELBY**

ANCHOR HOUSE, DEWSBURY MILLS  
 THORNHILL ROAD, DEWSBURY, WF12 9QE  
 TEL. (01924) 467621 FAX. (01924) 459970  
 E-MAIL: EL@ELBANE.COM



**ELLAM** LAND SURVEYS  
 Land, Engineering & Building Surveys

FIGURE 3: NEW GROUND PLAN (not to scale)

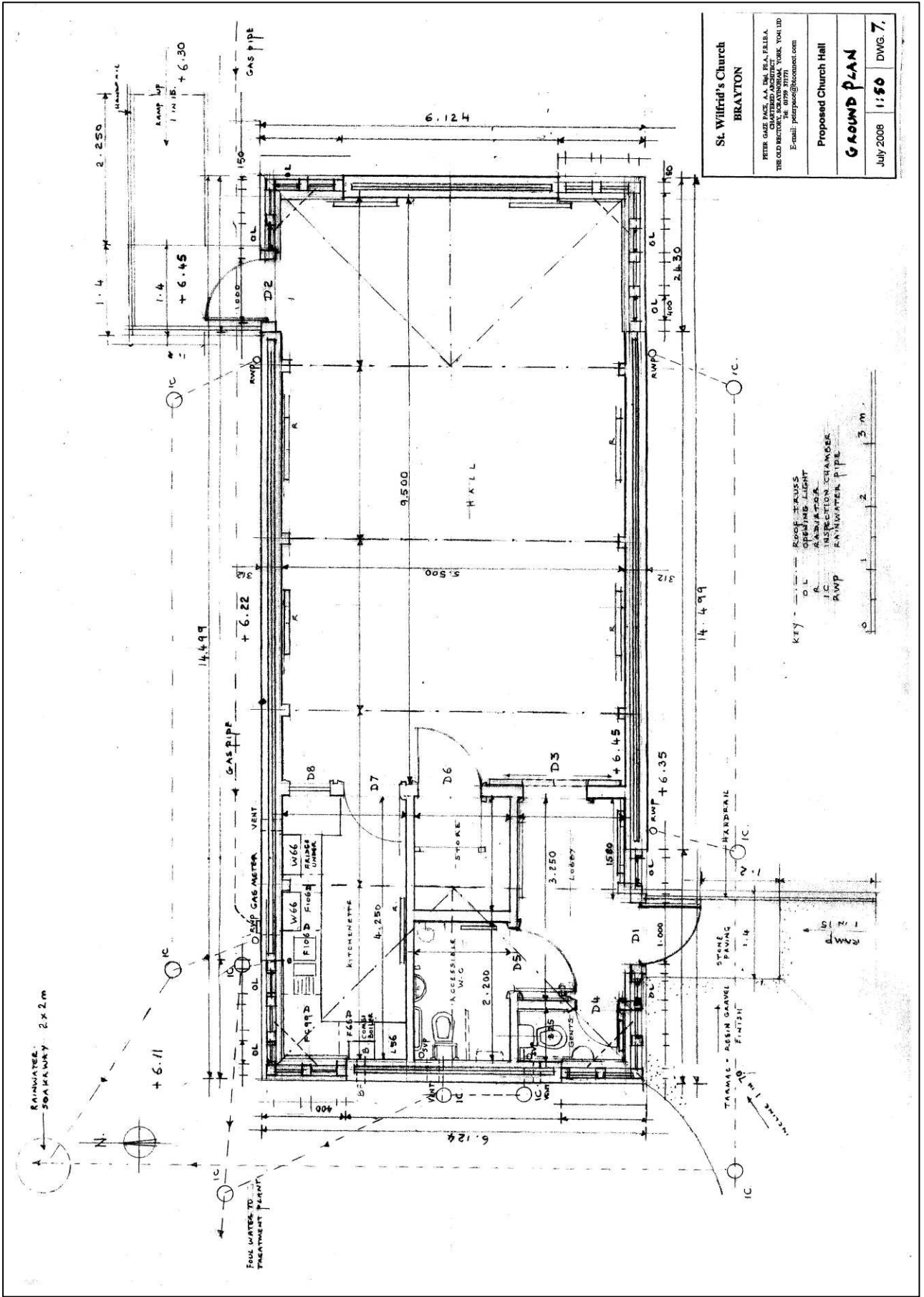
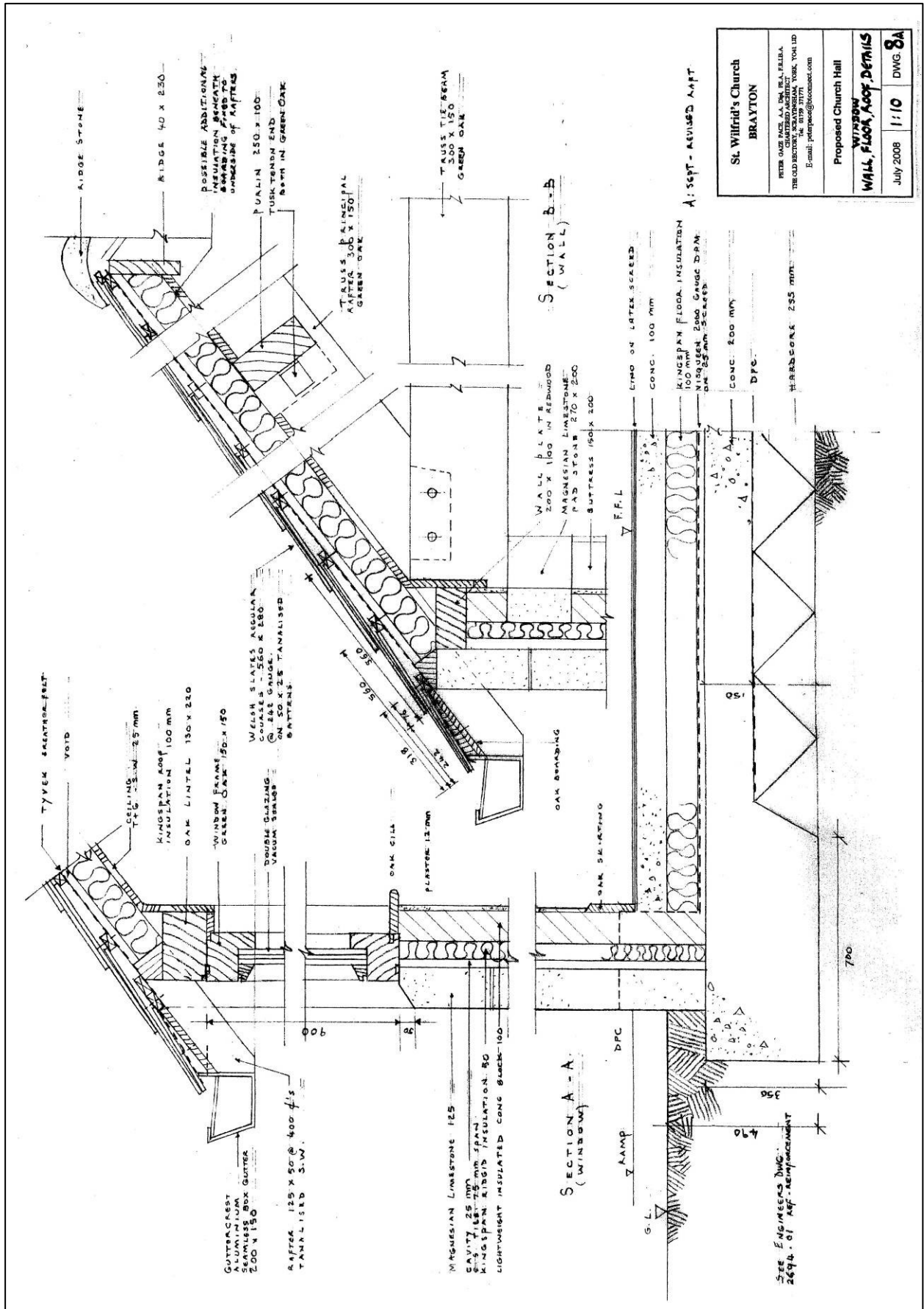


FIGURE 4: DETAILED GROUND PLAN



St. Wilfrid's Church BRAYTON	
PETER OAZE PACE, A.A. IAN, B.A., F.R.I.A. THE OLD RECTORY, SCARSDEN HALL, YORK, YO1 1JD Tel: 01753 31771 E-mail: peter.pace@scarsden.com	
Proposed Church Hall	
WATSON WALL, FLOOR, ROOF DETAILS	
July 2008	1:10 DWG 8A

FIGURE 5: FOUNDATION DESIGN