

EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS,
ALL HALLOWS' CHURCH, WALKINGTON,
EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

All Hallows' Church PCC
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August 2012, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by All Hallows' Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), through Jonathan Hobson of Ingleby and Hobson Architects, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with external drainage at All Hallows' Church, Walkington, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 9985 3684 centred). The archaeological work, which was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, was undertaken on 21st-22nd August 2012.

Little of archaeological interest was observed in the c.44.60m length of excavated trench. Deposits previously disturbed and recorded in 2001 during the installation of a gas pipe were noted adjacent to the north transept wall, and a land drain (006) was seen running east-west, parallel to the north side of a recently laid concrete path. A small spread of very firm dense grey chalky loam less than 0.23m thick (020) immediately below the topsoil might represent a recent infill or levelling deposit, although it could possibly be indicative of an earlier, now unmarked, burial plot. In the north-east corner of the churchyard, two earlier probable wall alignments (019 and 020) were recorded. As far as could be determined, given the narrowness of the trench, no articulated human burials were disturbed by the drainage works, and there were very few disarticulated remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2012, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by All Hallows' Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), through Jonathan Hobson of Ingleby and Hobson Architects, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with external drainage at All Hallows' Church, Walkington, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 9985 3684 centred). A new foul water drainage connection was required to facilitate the construction of a new kitchen in the north transept of the church. The archaeological recording was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, issued by the Diocese of York on 13th August 2012 (see Appendix 2).

2 SITE LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 2.1 Walkington village is located some 4km to the south-west of Beverley in East Yorkshire. The church and surrounding churchyard lie on the southern edge of the village, at the south end of Church Walk (at NGR SE 9985 3684 centred) (see figure 1).
- 2.2 The churchyard lies at a general height of 60.7m AOD. The underlying geology is chalk, while the soils are typical argillic brown earths of the Hunstanton Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).
- 2.3 All Hallows' Church (previously All Saints' - see figure 2) has 12th century origins and comprises a three stage west tower, a two bay nave with a north porch, north and south single transepts, and a two bay chancel with a north vestry attached. Large parts of the fabric are of ashlar of 14th-15th century date although there has been a substantial re-building in brick, particularly the whole north side; this work is attributed to Appleton Bennison of Hull and dates to 1818-19. The medieval windows have been largely retained and are of the Perpendicular style, apart from the south window of the south transept, which is of the Decorated style. The five-light chancel window also has Perpendicular panel tracery. The church was further restored by Temple Moore in 1898-99, who removed the north and south porches and probably added the brick vestry. The present stone and timber north porch is by Temple Moore and Moore, and was built in 1921. Moore also lowered the internal floor level of the church by c.1m as part of his restoration work (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 728; Dept of the Environment 1987, 7).
- 2.4 The church is itemised on the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (site 5799) and is a Grade II* Listed Building (National Heritage List for England no 1161425); the relevant Listed Building description is presented as Appendix 3.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The archaeological recording was not defined by a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' or methods statement, although a specification produced by EDAS for a previous similar development in 2001 (Dennison 2001) was followed. Other general advice produced by the Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999), by English Heritage/Church of England in relation to the treatment of human remains (EH/CoE 2005), and by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists in relation to work in churchyards (ADCA 2004) was also followed.

- 3.2 The aim of the archaeological recording was to monitor the groundworks (topsoil stripping and the excavation of a trench) associated with a new foul water drain dug through the north-east part of the churchyard, in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and damaged by the development. All excavated material was also visually inspected for any finds.
- 3.3 The watching brief was carried out over two days, on 21st-22nd August 2012, a hole for the drainage pipe having already been cut through the base of the north transept wall. The 0.20m-0.30m wide trench was initially dug by hand, adjacent to the north transept wall, and was then cut diagonally across a concrete path. The trench was then dug in a north-easterly direction towards the north-east corner of the graveyard by a tracked, mechanical, mini-excavator with toothless bucket for a distance of 24.50m (see plate 1). After the excavation of an inspection chamber, the trench then turned north for a further 13.60m, alongside the eastern boundary wall, as far as the northern boundary fence. Dense vegetation around the fence and in the paddock beyond had to be cut down and some trees trimmed in order to continue the trench for a further 4.00m into the paddock, from where a connection to the main drainage system in the adjacent road was effected. In order to achieve the necessary fall for the drainage run, the trench was able to take advantage of a natural slope in the ground surface, excavating from an initial depth of 0.45m below the existing ground level (BGL) adjacent to the church, to a maximum of 1.28m BGL within the paddock. The narrowness of the excavation meant that it was not possible to enter, and clean and record, the base and sides of the trench, although the machine cut, in places finished by spade, was very clean and no significant features were encountered.
- 3.4 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 25 archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1), which are referred to in the following text as three figure numbers (e.g. 002). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on a general site plan at 1:50 scale but, in view of the lack of identified archaeological features, no more detailed section drawings were produced. A general digital photographic record was also made.
- 3.5 Given the lack of archaeological results or finds, and in accordance with current East Riding of Yorkshire Museum policy, no archive for the project was deposited with the museum, although site notes, plans and photographs have been retained by EDAS (site code AHW 12).

4 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 3)

- 4.1 The initial part of the trench, adjacent to the north-east corner of the north transept, exposed deposits previously disturbed during the installation of a gas pipe in 2001, namely the limestone foundation (023) and the brick (015) of the transept wall, with a small section of earlier chalk foundation (012) below; the previously laid gas pipe (009) within its own trench (010) filled with a loose dark brown loam (011) was also exposed. The new hole for the sewer pipe was cut at an oblique angle through both the foundations (012/023) of the transept and the brick wall of the adjacent boiler room (022), on the east side of the external steps.

- 4.2 Immediately north of a 1.40m wide concrete path (002) laid since the 2001 installation of the gas pipe, an east-west linear cut (004), 0.60m wide and with a bowl-shaped profile, and filled with a loose creamy-brown sand containing brick and chalk rubble fragments (005), was evident. This contained a brown-glazed ceramic land drain (006), which had been seen slightly further to the west during the previous 2001 excavation. The backfill (005) was very loose, resulting in a slightly less neat excavation at this point, compared to elsewhere along the drainage run. The concrete path was founded on a thin layer of brick rubble hardcore (003) and compacted brown loam (008), and there was a 0.04m layer of gravel (007) between the path and the church wall.
- 4.3 It was noted that over the churchyard in general, the topsoil (001), a friable grey-brown loam less than 0.12m thick, was unusually clean and fine textured for a graveyard soil. Along the excavation approximately 5.00m north-east of the path, a very firm dense grey chalky loam lens-like deposit less than 0.23m thick (014) containing small fragments of chalk rubble, but with also some larger pieces more than 0.20m long, was encountered immediately below the topsoil (001) at 0.12m BGL (see plate 3). This deposit, which extended for a distance of c.3.00m along both sides of the trench, is likely to represent an infill or levelling deposit, laid in relatively recent times, although it could possibly be indicative of an earlier, now unmarked, burial plot beneath. No further archaeological features or deposits of significance were noted in the rest of the trench until the north-east corner of the churchyard - throughout this length, the trench cut through the c.0.12m thick topsoil (001) and firm brown sticky loam subsoil containing moderate amounts of chalk gravel (013); the base of the subsoil (013) was not reached by the excavations.
- 4.4 In the north-east corner of the graveyard, directly beneath the existing boundary fence, the base of a c.0.28m wide brick wall foundation (019) was visible at 0.70m BGL (see plate 2); it lay within a vertical-sided 0.38m wide cut of undetermined depth (024) which had been excavated through the overlying soils (013/017). The bricks of this earlier boundary, apparently on the same alignment as the existing fence, were substantial, 84mm thick and 124mm wide and bonded with lime mortar.
- 4.5 Within the graveyard, but 1.90m south of the north boundary fence and adjacent to a surface dump of spoil resulting from previous grave digging (021), the remains of what might have been a stone wall less than 0.60m wide were exposed in both sides of the trench, at a depth of 0.70m BGL. Pieces of undressed limestone c.0.16m deep and 0.35m wide within a loose brown loam (020) were excavated, but the soil was dry, loose and unstable at this point and so further cleaning or investigation was not possible. The stone may be associated with the remains of an earlier boundary wall forming the east side of the churchyard, before the existing brick retaining wall (025) was built on a slightly more easterly alignment; the 1910 Ordnance Survey 25" map (see figure 2) does show a kink in the field boundary to the north which might suggest that the east side of the churchyard was re-aligned at some point in the later 19th century.
- 4.6 Within the paddock, at the deepest and most northern extent of the trench, what appeared to be the natural chalk (016) was exposed at a depth of 1.22m BGL. The blanket subsoil layer overlying the chalk, within the paddock area, was a firm yellow-brown clayey loam with occasional chalk fragments (017), which was notably lighter in colour, less loamy and more clayey than that seen within the graveyard (013). Over this subsoil was a c.0.33m thick loose dark brown loamy topsoil layer (018).

- 4.7 Surprisingly few residual fragments of disarticulated human bone were exposed during the excavation, and those which were found were re-buried within a deeper part of the trench which had been overcut. No other finds or artefacts were retained from the excavations.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 Little of archaeological interest was observed in the c.44.60m length of excavated trench. Deposits previously disturbed and recorded in 2001 during the installation of a gas pipe were noted adjacent to the north transept wall, and a land drain (006) was seen running east-west, parallel to the north side of a recently laid concrete path. A small spread of very firm dense grey chalky loam less than 0.23m thick (020) immediately below the topsoil might represent a recent infill or levelling deposit, although it could possibly be indicative of an earlier, now unmarked, burial plot. In the north-east corner of the churchyard, two earlier probable wall alignments (019 and 020) were recorded. As far as could be determined, given the narrowness of the trench, no articulated human burials were disturbed by the drainage works, and there were very few disarticulated remains.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

ADCA (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists) 2004 *Guidance Note 1: Archaeological Requirements for Works on Churches and Churchyards*

Dennison, E 2001 *All Hallows Churchyard, Walkington, East Yorkshire: Archaeological Watching Brief* (unpublished EDAS archive report 2001/143.R01 produced for All Hallows' Church PCC)

Department of the Environment 1987 *List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest*

EH/CoE (English Heritage/Church of England) 2005 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

IFA (Institute for Archaeologists) 1999 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

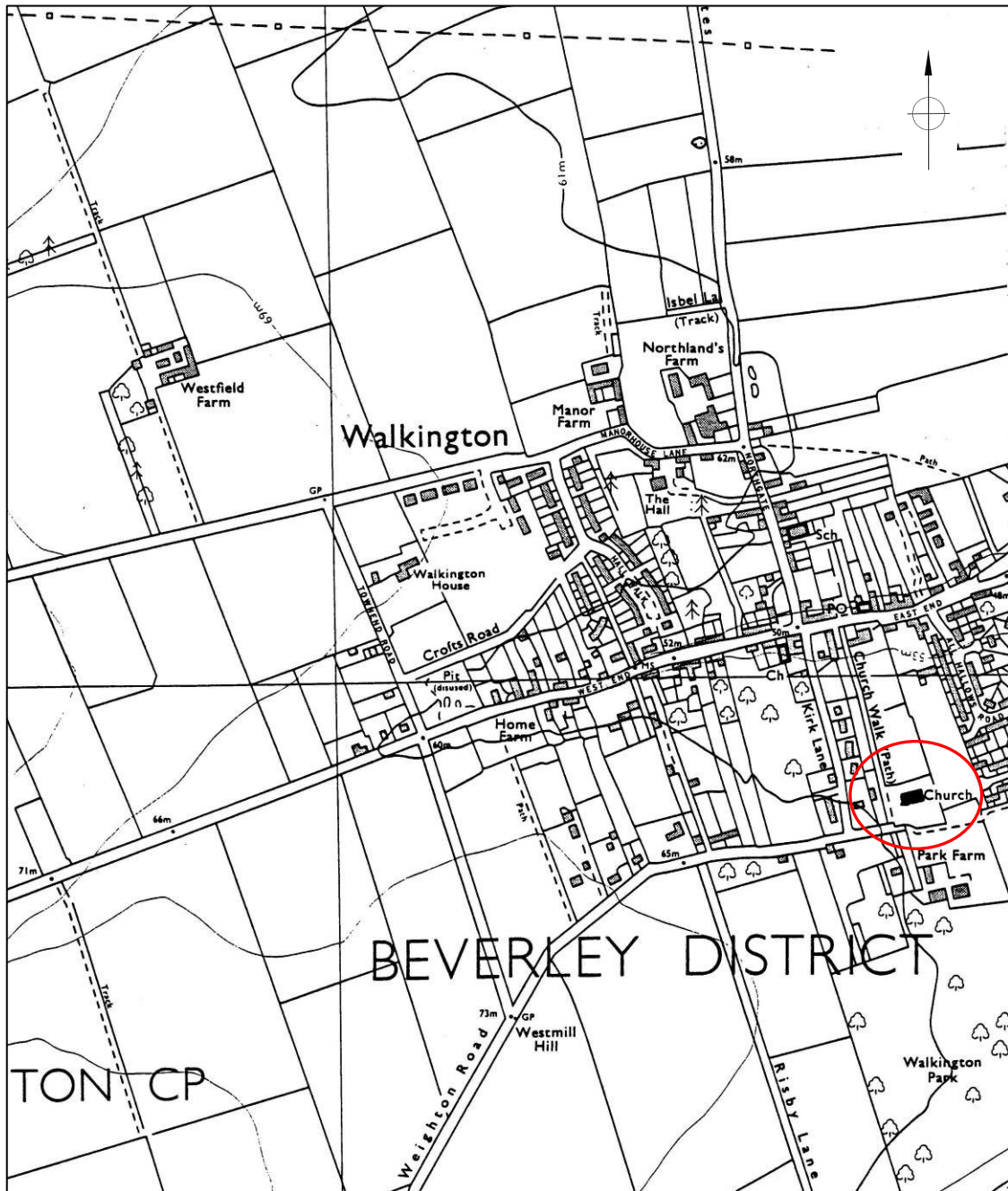
Pevsner, N & Neave, D 1995 *Buildings of England: Yorkshire: York and the East Riding*

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 *Sheet 1: Northern England*

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

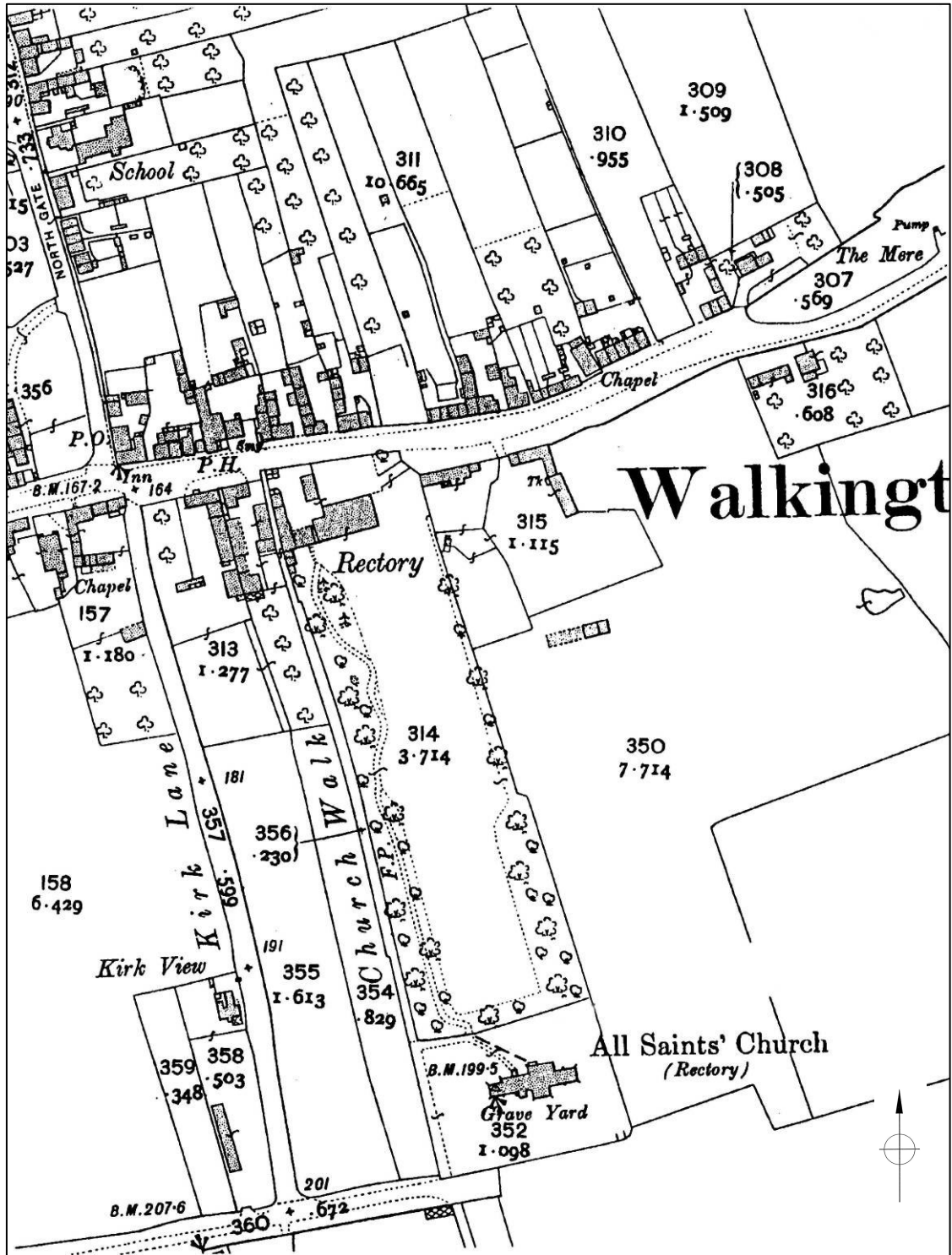
- 7.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by All Hallows' Church Parochial Church Council, and EDAS would like them, Jonathan Hobson (architect), and the contractors (Stephen Holtby Ltd) for their help and cooperation in carrying out the archaeological work.

- 7.2 The site recording was undertaken by Kate Dennett on behalf of EDAS, and she produced the fieldwork records. Ed Dennison produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



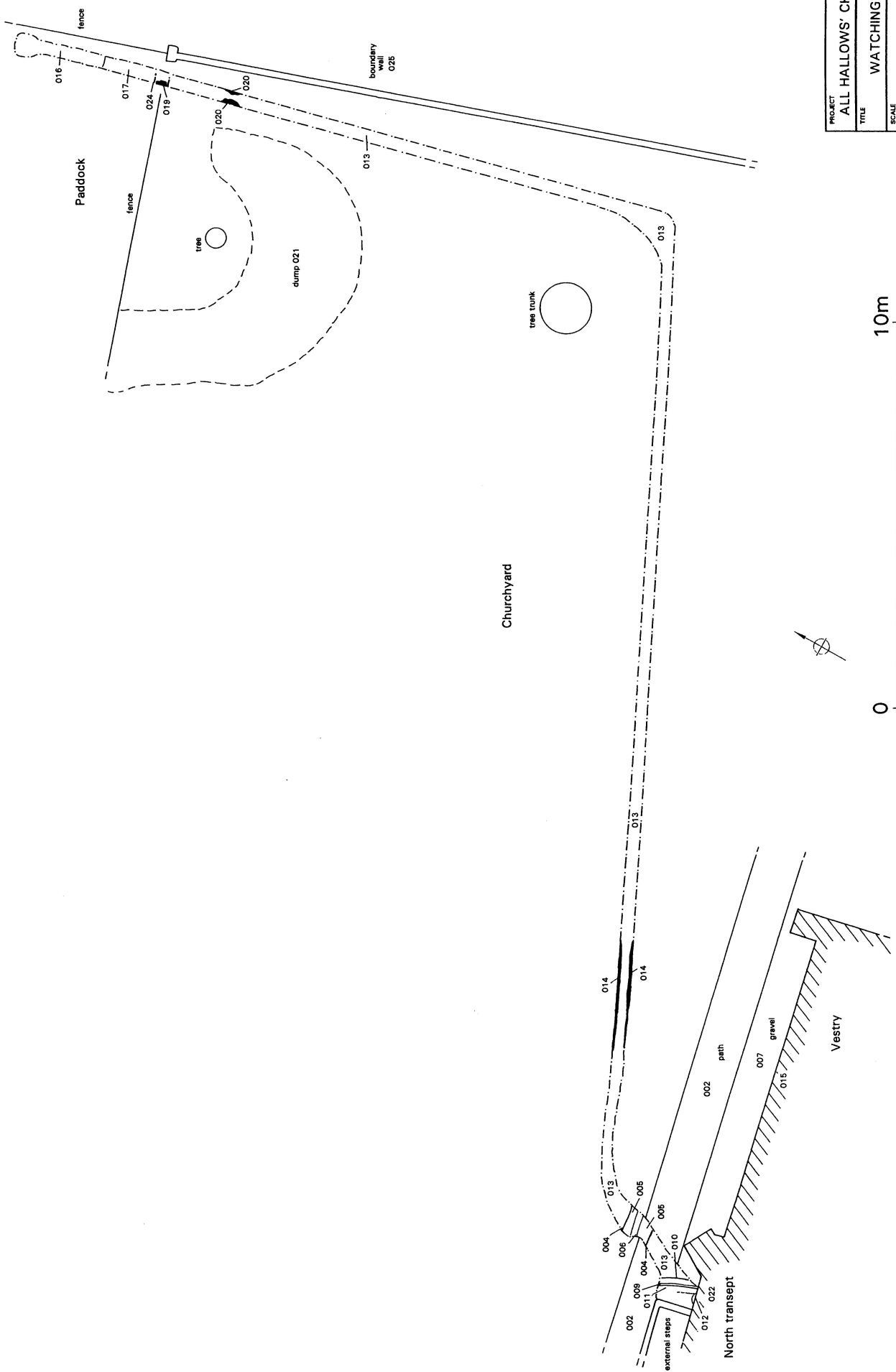
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PROJECT	
ALL HALLOWS' CHURCH, WALKINGTON	
TITLE	
GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	DEC 2012
EDAS	FIGURE
	1



Source: Ordnance Survey 1910 25" map sheet 210/15.

PROJECT	
ALL HALLOW'S CHURCH, WALKINGTON	
TITLE	
ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF 1910	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	DEC 2012
EDAS	FIGURE
	2



PROJECT	ALL HALLOWS' CHURCH, WALKINGTON		
TITLE	WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	DEC 2012
	EDAS	FIGURE	3



Plate 1: Excavations in progress, looking north-east.



Plate 2: Brick wall foundation (019) under north boundary fence of churchyard, looking west.



Plate 3: Lens deposit of chalky loam (014) exposed on both sides of trench immediately below topsoil (001), looking north.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	Blanket layer of friable grey-brown very fine loam top soil with turf, less than 0.12m thick.
002	Concrete path, 1.40m wide and approx east-west parallel to north side of north transept.
003	Brick hardcore with loam beneath 002, less than 0.14m thick.
004	Linear cut with bowl-shaped profile, dug through 013 for land drain 006, running approx east-west adjacent to north side of path 002.
005	Loose creamy-brown sand with frequent brick and chalk rubble fragments - fill of 004.
006	Brown-glazed ceramic land drain within cut 004, running approx east-west.
007	Area of surface gravel, less than 0.90m wide, running east-west, south of path 002 and north of church wall 015.
008	Firm compacted brown loam containing limestone and chalk rubble fragments, 0.18m thick, beneath hardcore 003.
009	Gas pipe within cut 010, adjacent to church wall 015.
010	Vertical-sided cut c.0.28m wide through subsoil 013 for gas pipe trench.
011	Dark brown loam with chalk and brick rubble fragments - fill of 010.
012	Small area of chalk foundation for north transept wall 015, beneath limestone foundation 023, 0.31m BGL.
013	Blanket layer of firm brown loam sticky subsoil with moderate chalk gravel fragments, beneath 001 over whole of graveyard. Depth not established.
014	Very firm dense grey chalky loam less than 0.23m thick containing small fragments of chalk rubble but with also some larger pieces more than 0.20m long, 0.12m BGL.
015	Brick north wall of north transept and chancel - over limestone 023 and chalk foundations 012.
016	Natural chalk exposed in paddock, north of graveyard, 1.22m BGL.
017	Blanket layer of firm light yellow-brown clay loam subsoil with occasional chalk fragments, north of graveyard, 0.33m BGL.
018	Loose dark brown loam topsoil with dense vegetation and litter, c.0.33m thick, north of graveyard.
019	Brick wall foundation, c.0.28m wide, base at 0.70m BGL, beneath fence at north-east corner of graveyard; bricks 84mm x 124mm.
020	Loose brown loam containing large pieces of limestone less than 0.16m thick and 0.35m wide, close to north boundary fence of graveyard.
021	Surface dump of soil, chalk, stone and brick rubble adjacent to north boundary fence.
022	Brick wall of boiler room, cut by present drain installation works.
023	Limestone foundation of brick north wall of transept, overlying chalk 012, 0.12m BGL.
024	Cut through 013/017 for brick wall foundation 019 at north graveyard boundary, 0.38m wide.
025	East brick boundary wall of graveyard running approx NW/SE.

APPENDIX 2

FACULTY IN UNOPPOSED PROCEEDINGS

In the Consistory Court

The Diocese of York

Parish of Walkington

Church of All Hallows

The Worshipful Canon Peter N Collier QC Chancellor of the Diocese and Official
Principal of the Lord Archbishop of York

To: The Reverend Canon A Bailey, Mrs J Barton and Mr N Penton churchwardens

A petition presented by you has been submitted to the Registry of this Court together with designs, plans, photographs or other documents, requesting a Faculty authorising the works or other proposals specified in the petition.

And a public notice was duly displayed giving an opportunity to all persons interested to object and give reasons why a Faculty should not be granted and there are no objections under the Rules to the granting of a Faculty.


This Court now grants a Faculty, until further order, authorising you to carry out the works or other proposals in accordance with the designs, plans or other documents accompanying the petition and subject to the conditions set out in the Schedule below.

The works should be completed within **EIGHTEEN MONTHS** from the date below or such further period as this Court may allow and the certificate of completion is to be sent to the Registry within the period allowed.

A copy of this Faculty is to be supplied by you to the architect or surveyor and contractors to be employed in respect of the authorised work before any work is commenced.

This Faculty is duly authenticated by the seal of this Court.

Dated 13 August 2012


.....
L P M Lennox
Registrar

SCHEDULE

Description of Works or Purposes and any conditions attached to the Faculty.

At the church of All Hallows, Walkington (1) to introduce a disabled accessible WC and a kitchenette into the north transept, together with associated drainage and other works all in accordance with the revised drawings numbered 1896/2 D.1./2 D.2, 1896/3C to 1896/8C and DS1 and DS2 by Messrs Ingleby and Hogson, Architects and (2) to connect to the adjacent neighbours field to the north east of the churchyard and for a Deed of Easement to be made all in accordance with the draft marked "A" attached herewith, all filed in the Registry of the Consistory Court of York SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:-

- (1) Notice shall be given to an archaeologist within 14 days that s/he is required to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavations;
- (2) The archaeologist shall be notified of the date for commencement of work no less than 3 weeks before the date of the commencement of any excavations on the site;
- (3) The Petitioners and their contractors shall cooperate with the archaeologist to enable him/her to do his/her work. This will include examination, recording and photographing.
- (4) Copies of the Archaeologist's final report shall be sent by him/her within 14 days of completion of the report to the following bodies:-
 - (i) The Parochial Church Council (for keeping with the church log book)
 - (ii) The Diocesan Advisory Committee (for its records)
 - (iii) The Diocesan Registry (for placing with the faculty papers)
 - (iv) The local Sites and Monuments Records office (if the address is not known the archaeologist should obtain it from the local authority planning department).
- (5) The Petitioners shall file in the Registry, to be placed with the Petition and accompanying papers, a copy of the completed Deed of Easement.

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

WALKINGTON: Church of All Hallows, Church Walk (east side)

Ref: 8/71 Grade II* First listed 7.2.68

Church. C12 origins, C14, C15 west tower, north side rebuilt c.1818. North porch of 1921. Ashlar, with considerable brick and rubble patching, brick to north side. Graduated slate roofs. 3-stage west tower, 2-bay nave with north porch, north and south single-bay transepts, 2-bay chancel with north vestry. West tower: chamfered and moulded plinth with moulded string courses and diagonal buttresses with offsets. North side has pierced quatrefoil to first floor: above it, a canopied niche with crocketed finials. 2-light pointed belfry opening with Perpendicular tracery under a hoodmould: crenellated parapet with crocketed corner finials. 3-light pointed west window with Perpendicular tracery. Clock face above quatrefoil to west wall. Nave: two 3-light pointed windows with Perpendicular tracery flank the gabled north porch. Similar fenestration to south wall with central pointed door of c.1200: continuous narrow chamfer, chamfered imposts, and hoodmould. North transept: diagonal buttresses with offsets. 3-light pointed window with Perpendicular tracery under a hoodmould. Raised coped gable on shaped kneelers. South transept: diagonal buttresses. 5-light pointed south window with fine curvilinear tracery. Small 2-light square-headed window with Perpendicular tracery to east wall. Raised coped gable on shaped kneelers. Chancel: buttresses with offsets. South wall has two 2-light pointed windows with Perpendicular tracery. 5-light pointed east window with Perpendicular tracery. Raised coped gable on shaped kneelers.

Interior: pointed double-chamfered tower arch dying into responds. North and south crossing arches have plain responds and imposts with narrow chamfers carrying pointed arches: which, rendered and colour-washed, have almost certainly been rebuilt. Double-chamfered pointed chancel arch on moulded capitals and polygonal responds. Font: square with moulded base and top: perhaps C18. At the rear of the tower chamber is a medieval stone coffin.

Source: Department of the Environment 1987 List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, 47 (published 26/03/87)