

PROPOSED NEW DRAINAGE WORKS,  
HOWDEN MINSTER, HOWDEN, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd  
18 Springdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

PROPOSED NEW DRAINAGE WORKS,  
HOWDEN MINSTER, HOWDEN, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Report no: 2009/353.R01  
Version: Final  
Date: November 2009  
Author: Ed Dennison

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd  
18 Springdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

St Peter & St Paul PCC  
c/o Wiles & Maguire  
The Danesmead Wing  
33 Fulford Cross  
York YO10 4PB

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT,  
PROPOSED NEW DRAINAGE WORKS,  
HOWDEN MINSTER, HOWDEN, EAST YORKSHIRE**

**CONTENTS**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY.....	1
3	THE DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF HOWDEN MINSTER.....	4
4	THE RUINED EAST END OF HOWDEN MINSTER.....	7
5	THE PROPOSED DRAINAGE WORKS.....	11
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	12
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	16

Appendices

1	Monumental Inscriptions in the Ruined Choir
2	Listed Building Description
3	EDAS Project Design for Archaeological Investigations
4	EDAS Methodology for Desk-based Assessment

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In April 2009, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Wiles and Maguire Architects Ltd, on behalf of St Peter and St Paul Parochial Church Council (PCC), to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the ruined portions of Howden Minster, Howden, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 7478 2825 centred). The assessment was required by English Heritage to determine the archaeological implications of the proposed drainage works, which form part of the Phase 3 repairs at the Minster.

The proposed new drainage works lie within the scheduled west end of the former Minster choir, which was originally built in c.1267-72 but which was replaced by the present ruined structure in c.1310-40. There are currently 33 marked burial plots in the choir, mostly of 19th and 20th century date, although a few are more recent. There are almost certainly an unknown number of other burials that are not visible or marked with stones, including perhaps that of John of Howden who was buried in the choir in 1272.

The new drainage works are likely to have some archaeological implications, although some of the proposed trenches will be relatively shallow. Nevertheless, some of the trenches have the potential to disturb a number of known and unmarked burials, as well as structural remains associated with the Minster choir and even perhaps the earlier Saxon and Norman church.

A series of archaeological recommendations for mitigation are proposed. Initially, a detailed survey of the west end of the choir should be carried out, followed by the hand excavation of two archaeological test pits along the lines of the proposed drainage runs. Depending on the results of this work, it may be sufficient to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the subsequent drainage works. Alternatively, if significant archaeological deposits are uncovered, it may be necessary to archaeologically-excavate all or some of the proposed drainage alignments. All the archaeological works should then be subject to an appropriate level of post-excavation work, including the production of a detailed report.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1 In April 2009, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Wiles and Maguire Architects Ltd, on behalf of St Peter and St Paul Parochial Church Council (PCC), to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the ruined portions of Howden Minster, Howden, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 7478 2825 centred). The assessment was required by English Heritage to determine the archaeological implications of the proposed drainage works, which form part of the Phase 3 repairs at the Minster.
- 1.2 The archaeological desk-based assessment collates all readily-available information from published and unpublished sources, and archaeological databases. It also includes a summary and assessment of any previous archaeological field investigations or research that have been undertaken within and around the Minster. A detailed inspection of the ruined portions of the Minster was then carried out on 30th July 2009, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites or deposits.

### Site Location and Description

- 1.3 Howden Minster stands on the north-western side of the historic core of Howden town centre (see figure 1). The church is one of the largest in East Yorkshire and is of considerable architectural importance, and comprises both the standing church and the ruins of the choir and associated chapter house. The standing portion comprises a nave of six bays with north and south aisles, north and south transepts (the latter with an east aisle), a crossing below a central tower of three stages, a south porch and a school building attached to the west end of the south aisle. The ruined portion is formed by a six bay choir with north and south aisles, a north transept aisle and an octagonal chapter house (Thorseby Jones (*und*), 14). The west front overlooks a small square, Corn Market Hill. The Minster and its associated ruins are a Grade I Listed Building (see Appendix 2), while the ruined eastern portions are a Scheduled Monument (SM ER116).

## 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 In accordance with initial EDAS proposals (see Appendix 3), and in accordance with the requirements of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999a) and advice produced by English Heritage and the Church of England (EH/CoE 2005, 37), the following sources of information were examined as part of the assessment.

### Archaeological Databases and Listed Buildings

- 2.2 The Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR), which is held and maintained by the Humber Archaeological Partnership in Hull, was consulted for information on the known archaeological heritage of the area. Data from the National Monuments Record (NMR), compiled and maintained by English Heritage in Swindon, was also consulted.
- 2.3 Information on the buildings listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest was obtained from the HSMR and English Heritage's "Images of England" website ([www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)).

## Records of Previous Archaeological Research or Investigations

- 2.4 Howden Minster has been the subject of both archaeological and architectural study and research for a considerable period of time although, as Coldstream (1989, 109) points out, it remains relatively neglected given its architectural importance.

### *Antiquarian accounts and illustrations*

- 2.5 The Minster features in a number of general antiquarian works on Howden, for example, that by Clarke (1850) (see plate 1). More useful from an architectural point of view are the very detailed architectural studies which began to appear from the mid 19th century onwards. For example, in 1843 Richardson reproduced a series of colour plates of the Minster as part of his study of monastic ruins in Yorkshire, including a section through the moulding of the central window of the west front (Richardson 1843).
- 2.6 Shortly afterwards, in c.1848, Edmund Sharpe published a series of detailed volumes on church architecture, concentrating on Yorkshire examples, including Howden. This series included a general volume entitled *Architectural Parallels* (Sharpe 1848) which dealt with all the abbey churches he recorded (including Howden), as well as a volume dealing specifically with Howden (Sharpe c.1848a). It was not possible to source a copy of either *Architectural Parallels* or the Howden volume for this assessment, although the Yorkshire Archaeological Society does hold copies of two other volumes in the series which include details of the church (Sharpe c.1848b; Sharpe c.1848c); Sharpe's original drawings of Howden and the other Yorkshire churches are held by the Royal Institute of British Architects in London (RIBA DRAW-COLL PB181-183).
- 2.7 These mid 19th century volumes, printed in large formats and lavishly illustrated, specialised in comparative architectural survey, with sequences of mouldings placed in what was then thought to be correct chronological order so as to demonstrate the development of a style. In the later 19th century, the information amassed by Sharpe and others began to be used in a more analytical manner, and previous assumptions about the architectural development of the church were challenged (for example, see Petit 1868 and the subsequent challenge to his interpretation by Bilson (1913a)).
- 2.8 During the same period, Sir Stephen Glynn gave a brief description of Howden Minster as part of his voluminous notes on Yorkshire churches (Glynn 1893, 442-445). Studies also appeared discussing the monumental inscriptions (e.g. Fowler 1886) and in 1907 Weddall reproduced the Churchwardens' accounts from 1595 to 1666, which include much detail on the day-to-day running costs of maintaining the church (Weddall 1907). There are also several accounts of the church in the form of guidebooks appeared in the mid 20th century, and some of these are quite detailed (e.g. Thoresby Jones und.; Kitchen 1949).

### *Modern accounts*

- 2.9 Despite the above, there appears to have been a lack of modern academic interest in the Minster until the late 20th century. By far the most detailed modern accounts of Howden Minster were published in the 1989 volume *Medieval Art & Architecture in the East Riding of Yorkshire*. Within this volume, Coldstream (1989, 109-120) provides an outline review of other more recent works on Howden, as well as the most complex architectural analysis of the church's development to date, while

Maddison (1989, 133-148) places the Minster within the wider evolution of the Decorated Style in East Yorkshire as part of a discussion of St Patrick's church in Patrington. The Minster church is also described in some detail in various regional architectural works (e.g. Pevsner & Neave 1995, 485-490).

- 2.10 In the 1990s, the East Yorkshire Family History Society (EYFHS) undertook the Herculean task of recording all of the monumental inscriptions in the Minster churchyard, including sketch location plans, and this work was published in two parts in 1999 (EYFHS 1999a & 1999b). English Heritage also produced a Conservation Statement for the Minster Chapter House in 2002 (English Heritage 2002).

#### *Architectural surveys*

- 2.11 The chapter house was restored in the late 1980s and was subject to an architectural analysis by the Alex Gordon Partnership, presumably during the conservation works (English Heritage 2002, 4 & 13); some of these plans and other documents, which include a 1:50 scale plan of the choir, have been deposited in the East Riding Archive Office in Beverley (ERAO DDX 1120/2/6). The National Monument Record report (NMR SE72NW2) also has a reference to architectural survey work carried out by English Heritage in 1991, but the extent of this is unclear and the whereabouts of the survey data is unknown. There are also some surveys of small but specific parts of the Minster, carried out as part of previous repair schemes in the 1980s and 1990s, held in the East Riding Archive Office (ERAO DDX 1120/1/15 & 17). More recently, the west front was subject to a limited architectural survey, primarily in the form of a photographic record, prior to conservation works undertaken in 2006-2007 (Richardson & Dennison 2008).

#### *Archaeological investigations*

- 2.12 Two archaeological watching briefs have also been undertaken at Howden Minster by Humber Field Archaeology on behalf of the East Riding of Yorkshire Council. The first, in October-November 2002, was carried out during the excavation of seven pits associated with the installation of a series of sculptures around the north side of the Minster. A stone gully or gutter, together with limestone foundations possibly associated with the 13th century north transept, were uncovered (Atkinson 2002).
- 2.13 The second watching brief was carried out in October 2006 and February 2008 during groundworks associated with another sculptural installation at the east end of the ruined portion of the Minster. Three geotechnical boreholes across the site suggested archaeological deposits might extend to a potential depth of 1.3m. The foundation pit for the new sculpture covered an area of 5sqm and was 1m deep, and a sequence of deposits ranging in date from the medieval period to the 20th century was revealed; the main features consisted of a cobbled surface, post-medieval brick structural remains and various demolition layers (Jobling 2008).

#### **Maps and Documentary Sources**

- 2.14 Additional but rather limited material relating to the Minster is held by the East Riding Archive Office. There are a number of 19th century photographs (ERAO DDX 468; DDX 229/1; DDX 732/1), some reports relating to previous flooding and other events including the provision of new drains on the south side of the Minster (ERAO DDX 1120/1/15; DDX 1120/1/19), and various other files and reports relating to previous programmes of repairs carried out in the 1980s and 1990s

(ERAO DDX 1120/1/15; DDX 1120/1/17; DDX 1120/2/6; PE71/T27); many of these records form part of a larger deposit of material donated by the previous Minster architect, Andrew Anderson (ERAO DDX 1120). Other records held by the ERAO include details of the 1853-54 re-roofing of the nave and various extensions to the churchyard (ERAO DDTR 208/1-30).

- 2.15 Various editions of the Ordnance Survey maps, at both 6" and 25" scales, were examined for this desk-based assessment, as were any other appropriate or relevant maps and documents. There appears to be a general dearth of large scale plans of the Minster and the ruined sections. A number of other published and unpublished documentary sources in both local and national collections were consulted for background information and specific data on specialised aspects of the history and archaeology of the Minster (see above). A list of all the sources consulted by this assessment is provided in the bibliography (Chapter 7) below.

### **Geological and Soil Surveys**

- 2.16 As yet, no detailed information relating to the underlying geological conditions and soils in the ruined portions of the Minster is available for inclusion in this assessment.

### **Detailed Site Inspection**

- 2.17 A detailed site inspection of the ruined parts of the Minster, and the area of the proposed new drainage scheme, was carried out on 30th July 2009, to determine the extent of survival of any gravestones or other structures, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any additional recorded and unrecorded archaeological remains, and to identify any concentrations of material which might serve as an indication of sub-surface archaeological features. As part of this work, details of the visible gravestones and burials was also collected.

## **3 THE DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF HOWDEN MINSTER**

### **The Earliest Church**

- 3.1 There was a church dedicated to St Peter at Howden before and after the Norman Conquest. Both the church and the manor of Howden had been appropriated to the Abbey of Medehamstede at Peterborough, but both were in the hands of the Crown by the time of the Conquest. William I then granted the church and manor to the Bishop of Durham in 1086-87, who in turn conferred the church on the Priory and Convent of Durham, retaining the manor for the bishopric. The latter was to include the Bishop of Durham's Manor House complex, parts of which are still extant to the south-east of the Minster (Thoresby Jones und., 9-10; English Heritage 2002, 2). Almost all above-ground traces of the early church have disappeared, with the exception of a Norman corbel table on the east wall of the north transept (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 485). Earlier accounts also speculated that large "gritstones" to the exterior of the transepts and nave may have been re-used from the earlier church, and also noted fragments of 12th century work in the vicarage garden (Bilson 1913a, 159).

### **The Collegiate Foundation**

- 3.2 In c.1265, in order to improve the pastoral guidance for the several townships in Howden parish, the Prior of Durham made unsuccessful attempts to establish a community of sixteen monks at Howden. However, two years later in 1267



collegiate status was finally attained. The Archbishop of York, Walter Gifford, ordained that there should be five prebendaries (secular canons), who took their titles from the places from where they were to receive their tithes (Howden, Barmby, Thorpe, Laxton and Skelton, and Saltmarshe), and from this income each had to provide the stipend for a priest and clerk. A sixth prebend of Skipwith was added in 1279 (Solloway 1913, 361; English Heritage 2002, 2).

- 3.3 The canons were to be resident for three months in every year, and an area of the churchyard was divided amongst the canons for their residences (Solloway 1913, 361). There was also a communal residence, or Bedern, for the five vicars-choral who deputised for the canons, each of whom was assisted by a curate or lay-deacon. Subsequent records show that the Bedern complex lay just to the south-west of the church, between Pinfold Street and Parsons Lane, while the prebendal houses were originally located just to the south of the chapter house, on the north and west sides of a courtyard which also included the Bishop's manor house complex (Bilson 1913b; HAU *und.*). These latter buildings were later recorded as stables, and so some of the pebendaries may have moved to the north of the Minster, along Churchside (Butler & Powls 1994, 8). The prebend houses and Bedern were sold after the Dissolution, and were taken down in c.1854 (Anon *und.*, 16); only the west and north walls of the courtyard complex survive adjacent to the remains of the manor house (Bilson 1913b). From the late 14th century, if not earlier, there were also schools of grammar and song at the Minster each with its own master, and by the 15th century there were five chantries, to Saints Thomas, Mary, Katherine, Cuthbert and Andrew, which also had their own priests (Solloway 1913, 361-62).

### **The Present Minster**

- 3.4 With regard to the existing church, some authors previously placed the initial stage of construction in the early to mid 13th century (Bilson 1913a, 160; Thoresby Jones *und.* 10), although modern studies now place the first major works in the later 13th century, possibly associated and coinciding with the gaining of collegiate status. The transepts, crossing and the first bay of the nave were probably built between c.1267-72. This building campaign also included the earlier choir, funded by John, one of the canons and Chaplain to Queen Eleanor; he is sometimes referred to as St John of Howden, and he was buried in the choir in 1272 - his grave later became a centre for pilgrimage and it was visited by Edward I, Edward II and Henry V (Butler & Powls 1994, 9-10). The nave was completed by c.1310, and the west front is generally thought to have been completed in the period c.1308-11, based on the evidence of the arms of Bishop Anthony Beck of Durham which were formerly part of the stained glass of the north aisle window (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 485-486). Coldstream states that the west front follows a type which was very popular in the north, a design based on the east facades of Ely and Lincoln, with details also borrowed from work undertaken at York Minster in c.1300 (Coldstream 1989, 111).
- 3.5 A new and more ambitious choir with aisles was constructed between c.1310 and 1340 (see below), partly with the proceeds from the Cult of St John. The chapter house was begun in 1349-50, but there was then a period of inactivity, and construction did not recommence until 1380. The central tower of the church was begun after 1388 by Bishop Skirlaw of Durham, who completed the lower Perpendicular stage, but the tower remained unfinished at his death in 1405 (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 486). The upper stages were subsequently completed in the later 15th century, together with an extension of a chapel in the south transept (English Heritage 2002, 3). The grammar school, abutting the west end of the

south aisle, was built in c.1500 (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 486). The church is of considerable architectural importance - Pevsner and Neave stress the unity of the internal appearance of those elements built between c.1270 and c.1320, and point to the quality of the surviving medieval and early post-medieval furnishings (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 487-490).

- 3.6 Although the collegiate church was not affected by the Dissolution of the Monasteries, it fell in 1548-50 when Edward VI enacted the Suppression of the Chantries (Solloway 1913, 362). The ecclesiastical lay officers, the Churchwardens, were then created to be responsible for the fittings and repair of the church fabric. However, the task of maintaining the fabric was difficult as the revenues which the canons had previously reserved for the upkeep of the choir passed into private hands. There was therefore a resulting period of serious decay, and in 1609 the parishioners obtained permission from the archbishop to close the arches between the choir and the crossing, so that only the nave was used for worship (Butler & Powls 1994, 29). The lead was stripped from the choir in 1634 to repair the roof of the nave, and this led to the collapse of the choir vault in 1696. However, the choir had already been "miserably rent to pieces" by Parliamentary soldiers in 1643, who also pulled down the organ and took the pipes to nearby Wressle Castle (Anon *und.*, 16). Abraham de la Pryme visited Howden in 1698 and noted that "*this chancel, which was of most curious workmanship and great bigness, was most sacrilegiously sufferd to fall into decay about fifty or sixty years ago so that ye lead was taken off and sold and ye fine monuments therein defaced: and on Michaelmas day two years ago the whole roof fell down, and pull'd down with it most parts of the walls and pillars, so that it lys now in rubbish*" (Butler & Powls 1994, 30). The stone roof and spire of the chapter house collapsed in 1750 (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 485).
- 3.7 The parishioners continued to maintain the functioning part of the church, and in 1784 a vestry was built against the east wall of the tower and a door was cut through the closed central arch of the pulpitum; the vestry had previously been in the entrance from the chapter house but this had become unusable after the collapse of the chapter house roof (Butler & Powls 1994, 74). In c.1789 the ruined choir was "tidied up" and the capitals and carvings were stacked against the walls on each side. The early 18th century galleries which ran along the north aisle and west front were taken down in 1854, and the old wagon roof of the nave was rebuilt; as noted in Chapter 2 above, detailed accounts and documents of the latter event survive, including the borrowing of £800 to effect the repairs (ERAO DDTR 208/1-28).
- 3.8 In 1884 the pulpitum was repaired, a stained glass window was inserted above, the vestry building attached to the east side of the tower was pulled down and the south porch was converted for a new one. The lath and plaster board partitions which had filled the tower arch and closed the north and south aisles were removed, thus opening up the crossing and the transepts to the nave once more. The crossing then became the present chancel. The dangerous ruins of the choir were also secured with iron clamps and new stonework was inserted to prevent further collapse (Anon *und.*, 18; Butler & Powls 1994, 75). The grammar school was restored in 1863 (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 490).
- 3.9 The tower and chancel were badly damaged by fire in October 1929 and restoration work, which cost £40,000, was not complete until 1932; the top stage of the tower was taken down and rebuilt, the eight bells were recast and all the woodwork in the tower and chancel was renewed. In 1956 a new Lady Chapel was created in the south transept (Anon *und.*, 20). There have been other repairs

to most other parts of the church in the 1980s and 1990s (ERAO DDX 1120/1/15; DDX 1120/1/17; DDX 1120/2/6; PE71/T27), including the re-roofing of the chapter house in 1984, apparently as an experiment, when some of the window tracery was also renewed and glazed (English Heritage 2002, 4).

## 4 THE RUINED EAST END OF HOWDEN MINSTER

### Introduction

- 4.1 The proposed new drainage works lie within the ruined east end of the Minster, within the former choir, and so it is this area which forms the core of the archaeological desk-top assessment. The ruined parts of the Minster were placed into the guardianship of the Secretary of State for the Environment (now Culture, Media and Sport) by Rev. R J Graham in July 1971; the guardianship area effectively covers the internal parts of the ruins, but excludes the west side of the choir (i.e. the east wall of the present parish church) and the Saltmarsh Vault which lies under the ruined choir (English Heritage 2002, 2).

### Architectural Description

#### *The choir*

- 4.2 The choir to the east of the crossing, started in c.1310 and completed by c.1340, replaced the earlier one in which John of Howden was buried (see above). This structure is now in ruins, the roof and upper walls having collapsed in 1696.
- 4.3 The choir is six bays in length, formerly comprising a central choir flanked by north and south aisles. The external walls stand relatively intact, with the exception of the third, fourth and fifth bays of the north aisle from the north transept, of which only the lower parts now survive. All but the westernmost bay of each outer aisle wall (see below) contained a Decorated window comprising three trefoil-headed lights and a group of four quatrefoils over. All the windows have lost their original tracery, with the exception of a single example to the north aisle which retains an almost complete (albeit partly restored) arrangement. To the north aisle, the bays are divided externally by buttresses, and there are similar buttresses to the exterior of the south aisle, although these are provided with niches to the upper part. The south aisle windows also have crocketed gables cutting into the diapered parapet, whereas those to the north aisle also cut into the parapet but are without the gables; the two-tiered pinnacles above have weathered into strange, amorphous shapes. The aisle windows are also largely missing their tracery, and what fragments do survive around the edges of the windows are the products of recent restoration work. The outer stepped buttresses flanking the aisle windows have two tiers of image-niches.
- 4.4 The east wall of the choir contains the great east window, now without tracery, and this is flanked by four tiers of image-niches to the stepped buttress. Above the east window, there are climbing image-niches flanking an upper four-centred arched gable window which is crowned by a broad pinnacle, now quite badly weathered. The crocketed gable over the east window turns into open tracery in front of the gable window, an idea which may have been sourced from York Minster (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 487). The gable was originally surmounted by a balustraded parapet but this has long since disappeared. Pevsner and Neave (1995, 487) liken the overall composition of the choir to the east end of Selby Abbey. All parts of the choir exterior retain evidence for what appear to be former

putlog holes, similar to those recorded on the west front (Richardson & Dennison 2008).

- 4.5 The central space of the choir was of three storeys, with a triforium and clerestory; two roof scars can be seen on the east side of the tower, showing that the later choir was taller than the earlier structure, but with a slightly less but still steeply pitched roof. Apart from the present doorway to the south of the altar, at the base of the south transept opening, the former openings from the transepts into the choir are blocked, as is that from the crossing which contains a 19th century window. There is a small projection at the base of the blocked crossing opening of early 20th century appearance, although it incorporates a semi-circular inscription apparently commemorating one or more churchwardens and dated 1784 (see plate 2); this date presumably refers to the construction of a vestry in this location at that time (see Chapter 3 above). There is another low flat-roofed projecting structure, a Blower Chamber, of early 20th century date to the north (see plate 4).
- 4.6 The aisle arcading, on both the north and south sides, has been lost, apart from the responds at the very east and west ends. Pevsner and Neave (1995, 488), citing the earlier Bilson (1913a), note the differences between the west and east responds, which Bilson suggested resulted from them belonging to the different phases of the choir. Only two pier stumps survive, one to the north aisle (fourth pier from the west end) and one to the south (second pier from the west end), both of quatrefoil section like those to the nave but with the former having the addition of leaf capitals. The aisles, and possibly also parts of the choir, were stone-vaulted, as demonstrated by the remains of diagonal ribs projecting from wall corbels, and some surviving infill.
- 4.7 There is a low arched opening at the west end of the interior face of the north aisle's north wall, which leads into the remains of a chantry positioned against the east side of the north transept. Beyond this, to the east, are the six bays of the main body of the wall. As has already been noted above, five of the bays have three-light Decorated windows, but the westernmost bay has a much narrower window and correspondingly a more pointed arch; the window was of two trefoil-headed lights with a single quatrefoil over. Below the window, there is a straight joint in the masonry beneath the chamfered string which forms the base of the aisle windows. This string runs as far as a doorway beneath the fourth bay from the transept, where it is interrupted, and it then re-appears to the east of the doorway.
- 4.8 The interior face of the south aisle's south wall is similarly structured, but with some notable differences. The first bay to the west of the south transept was also once provided with a narrower window as on the north aisle, but this was subsequently blocked, leaving a ragged joint rising up the masonry here. The remaining bays have an alternating pattern of projecting and flush blocks around the outermost moulding, resembling brattishing, which is absent from the north aisle. Beneath the restored window of the fourth bay from the south transept, there is an ogee doorway flanked by canopied niches with empty pedestals which gives access to the chapter house. The masonry beneath the chamfered string to the south aisle is noticeably more ragged and less well dressed than that to the north aisle.
- 4.9 The interior east wall of the choir is of three bays and, as to the exterior, the central bay is taken up by the great east window (see plate 3). There are two tiers of niches to the window's jambs; the lower niches are very deep, and might once have connected with the aisle windows, forming short passages. The upper niches are shallower with canopies and empty pedestals. The remains of

shouldered doorways formerly leading to passages immediately above the arcades are still visible. Immediately above the east window, the masonry is composed of small random rubble but it becomes more regular around the gable window, and also bears the scar of the choir roof. Over the gable window, the wall face is inset substantially at the former roof level, and the gable rising behind is decorated with shallow blind traceried panels. It is flanked by hexagonal turrets with low doorways to their west faces formerly leading out over the clerestory. Above both aisle windows, small blocked windows are visible towards the choir, with the gently sloping single-pitch aisle roof line over these. There is much eroded decorative detail above the former aisle roof level, with further hexagonal turrets having ogee doorways to their west faces giving access to aisle roof walks.

- 4.10 The choir is now used as part of the Minster churchyard, and is grassed over, with patches of wild flowers becoming established; it forms a pleasant space and maintains a sense of enclosure and peace even though the roof is missing. Glynn also recorded that the whole of the area of the choir was “without pavement” and was grassed in 1826 (Glynn 1893, 443). There is a large pile of architectural fragments heaped against the eastern end of the south aisle wall, with lesser accumulations in other parts. There is also one, possibly two, stone coffins at the east end of the choir, which were found and placed here in 1785 when the ruins of the roof were removed (Bulmer 1892). The ground surface within the choir slopes very gently upwards from east to west, and is c.0.50m higher than that within the adjacent chapter house, suggesting that burials within the choir (see below) have raised the ground level significantly over the last perhaps 200 years.
- 4.11 The choir contains a number of marked graves of predominately 19th and 20th century dates, with the most recent being 2003, and also undoubtedly a much larger number of unmarked burials (see figure 2; plates 3 and 4). The monumental inscriptions were recorded by the East Yorkshire Family History Society in the 1990s (monuments 1325 to 1357), but there have been changes since and some are no longer visible (EYFHS 1999b, 162-166). The EYFHS plan of the graves is somewhat schematic and it is possible that some gravestones have been moved since the 1990s recording. As part of the July 2009 site visit, the inscriptions were re-recorded and a comparison with the EYFHS data is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.12 The choir is also reputed to contain a weathered cross slab of c.1300 with an unusual arched base containing a female figure. When John Leland visited the church in c.1540, John of Howden’s tomb was still visible, and in 1825 Glynn noted that there was a flat stone in the choir with the figure of a cross and inscribed “Hic jacet John”, although it is not known whether this marks the tomb of “Saint John” (Butler & Powls 1994, 10; Glynn 1893, 443). This stone was not visible during the June 2009 site visit, and it was not recorded by the EYFHS.
- 4.13 Towards the south-west corner of the choir lies a crypt, with steps (now boarded over) going into it. The name and association of this crypt is not known, but it may be associated with the adjacent Saltmarsh chantry. The top of the crypt is covered by two large unmarked slabs, which extend into the south aisle by c.2m; it is not known whether this represents the full extent of the underground crypt. The Saltmarsh crypt was opened in February 1986 when it was flooded; a report notes that the crypt had 18 niches for three levels of coffins, with six coffins on each level, most of which were occupied (ERAO DDX 1120/1/15(8)).

### *The chapter house*

- 4.14 The ruined chapter house lies on the south side of the ruined choir. The architectural evidence suggests that the chapter house was built after the new choir was complete. The entry from the choir is via a vestibule in the third bay from the east end, and the archway has an ogee gable, fluerons in the mouldings and empty niches to the left and right, with niches for six figures above. The archway opens into a passage with quadripartite vaulting, constructed to link the chapter house with the choir. To the west is a spiral stair leading to rooms over the vestibule.
- 4.15 To the east, a doorway leads into a further vaulted anteroom. This opens into a chapel, positioned in the angle between the chapter house and choir. This structure is slightly later in date than the chapter house itself, and is said to have been dedicated to St Cuthbert, as evidenced by the former presence of his arms in the parapet of the east gable and on the label stop to the south window (Bilson 1913a, 164). In the south wall, and aligned parallel with the north wall within the angle created by the junction with the chapter house, is an arched “bridge” to take the roof of the chapel. To the west are two windows, lighting rooms above the vestibule, the lower of which retains a cinquefoil head.
- 4.16 The interior of the octagonal chapter house is lit from each panel by a three-light window with Perpendicular tracery. The entrance from the vestibule is marked by an ogee-pointed doorway flanked by blind arcading filled with panels of quatrefoils above stone benches, a scheme which is continued around the internal walls. The archway is surmounted by a three-light Perpendicular window, the lower portion of which is filled with a frieze containing two canopied niches per light, now empty, and a blind panel of single foils beneath. The interior was not accessible at the time of the June 2009 site visit.
- 4.17 Externally, the windows of the chapter house are all set beneath ogee canopies. The walls retain the unusual feature of engaged stone rings in the upper parts of the south and south-west walls, apparently intended to hold downpipes. The exterior is supported by a series of staged angled buttresses with armorial shields against the upper portions, one of which represents the Neville family (Bilson 1913a, 164).

### **Antiquarian Illustrations**

- 4.18 Some of the sources above include views of the ruined east end of the church. These tend to focus on the ruins of the chapter house, and for aesthetic reasons often appear to reduce radically in number or miss out completely the adjacent churchyard monuments. For example, Richardson’s 1843 illustration of the chapter house ruins includes only a very few headstones and chest tombs in the foreground (Richardson 1843), while in 1850 Clarke depicts the east end of the church with no graves present at all (Clarke 1850, frontespiece) (see plate 1). A more realistic depiction is perhaps given by William Small, printer of Howden, whose undated late 19th century engraving of the east end shows both graves and bushes within the churchyard (Small *und.*). Thoresby Jones (*und.*, 26) includes details of graves incidentally in photographs of the east end of the church and the south aisle.

## **Importance and Significance**

- 4.19 The 2002 English Heritage Conservation Statement states that the choir, chapter house and vestibule of Howden Minster are of “considerable significance” due to the quality of their architectural detailing; this detailing is particularly fine in the upper part of the gable wall of the choir, in the panelling of the chapter house, and on the external buttresses (English Heritage 2002, 6). The ruins of the choir and chapter house are also of “moderate significance” due to their considerable visual impact on the surrounding townscape, and their contribution to a sense of place for the inhabitants of Howden. The Minster formed the focal point for the development of the town, standing adjacent to a formerly much larger market place (English Heritage 2002, 6-7).

## **Conservation Statement Policies**

- 4.20 In addition to policies relating to the adoption of the Conservation Statement, research and understanding, on-site interpretation, collections, education and access (none of which are especially relevant to this assessment), the 2002 Conservation Statement also includes a number of policies associated with the conservation of the site (English Heritage 2002, 8-12). In particular, the Statement states that all conservation works should be preceded by an assessment of the need for non-destructive archaeological investigation, that all conservation work will require Scheduled Monument Consent or Class VI permission as appropriate, and that works will be guided by an understanding of current conservation philosophy (English Heritage 2002, 8).

## **5 THE PROPOSED DRAINAGE WORKS**

- 5.1 In summary, the proposed works involve the demolition of the 20th century Blower Chamber located against the north-west corner of the choir, and the excavation of several drainage runs through the west end of the choir, for surface water discharge and a gravel drain (see figure 3). It should be noted that figure 3 is not an accurate survey or representation of the west end of the ruined choir, and it does not show any of the marked graves.

### **Surface Water Discharge**

- 5.2 Two new rainwater downpipes will be fixed as part of a future scheme in the north-west corner of the choir, one against the north side of the small extension located in the base of the blocked crossing opening and one on the north side of the north aisle respond. As part of the current proposals, new gulleys will be installed at the base of these future downpipes. Drains from these gulleys will then run east and north-east for a distance of c.3m to a new inspection chamber which will lie just to the east of the former Blower Chamber. This inspection chamber will measure c.300mm in diameter and will need to be c.400mm deep.
- 5.3 A further new rainwater downpipe will be fixed as part of a future scheme against the south side of the extension in the blocked crossing opening. As part of the current proposals, a new gulley will be installed at the base of this future downpipe, and a drain will run east from this for a distance of c.4m to another new inspection chamber which will lie between the two westernmost south aisle arcade pier bases. This inspection chamber will also measure c.300mm in diameter and c.400mm deep.

- 5.4 A new surface water drain will connect these two inspection chambers, running in a general north-west to south-east direction, and will then continue south through the south wall of the choir under the westernmost window. This will then connect with an existing manhole located adjacent to the north-east corner of the Saltmarsh chantry chapel. The total length of this drain will be c.13m, and the depths only need to be sufficient to provide correct falls to the existing invert level - this depth is envisaged to be a maximum of 300mm (possibly only 200-250mm) and the trench will be 300mm wide.

#### **Gravel Trench**

- 5.5 A new gravel trench will also be excavated around the west end of the choir, along the edge of an existing concrete ledge. The drain will run from north to south, with angles to maintain its parallel alignment to the west end of the choir. To minimise the archaeological implications of these works, a deep soakaway is not proposed. Therefore, the new drain will be just a simple gravel trench to assist moisture close to the foundations to percolate away and evaporate. The total length of gravel trench will be c.14m, and it would be 450mm wide and c.600mm deep.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Implications of the Proposed Works**

- 6.1 The proposed new drainage works lie inside the former west end of the Minster's choir, which is now ruined. As has been noted in Chapter 3 above, the original choir was built c.1267-72 but this was replaced by the present ruined structure in c.1310-40 which presumably had the same width as the original. It was also noted in Chapter 4 that there are 33 marked burial plots in the choir, mostly of 19th and 20th century date, although there are a few more recent examples. There are almost certainly an unknown number of other burials that are not visible or marked with stones, including perhaps that of John of Howden; he was buried in the choir in 1272 and the gravestone was still visible in 1825, although it is no longer evident. The ground surface within the choir slopes very gently upwards from east to west, and is c.500mm higher than that within the adjacent chapter house, suggesting that burials have raised the ground level significantly over the last perhaps 200 years.
- 6.2 The demolition of the 20th century Blower Chamber is unlikely to have any archaeological implications, and it is assumed that there are no significant foundations which need to be removed or grubbed out. It is recommended that any groundworks associated with this demolition are kept to a minimum, and any such works should be accompanied by an archaeological watching brief so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be recorded.
- 6.3 However, the excavation of the various drains and inspection chambers may have archaeological implications. The depths of the new gravel drain around the west end of the choir will be up to 600mm deep below existing ground levels, while the inspection chambers and connecting surface water drain will be up to 400mm deep. However, the extent of build-up of material and previously disturbed ground at the west end of the choir is unknown. The drains and inspection chambers have the potential to affect below-ground archaeological deposits associated with the collapse of the former choir roof and the ruined choir and the former choir themselves (e.g. floor surfaces and other structural elements), as well as an unspecified number of unmarked graves. It is also possible that excavations within the former choir will uncover evidence for the earlier Saxon and/or Norman church



on the site, although it is presumed that these remains will lie at a greater depth than those needed for the drainage works.

- 6.4 From the northern of the two inspection chambers, the new surface water drain appears to pass through the position of the westernmost north aisle arcade pier base, and then very close to one of the marked graves (no 1328 - Vicars H Fisher d.1900), and will require a passage to be created through the south wall of the choir. The gravel drain will also pass close to and possibly through another marked grave (no 1326 - John Singleton d.1865, his wife Margaret Singleton d.1866 and their son John Arthur Singleton d.1877). It may be necessary to modify the alignment of the drainage trenches slightly to avoid these features once work starts on site (see paragraph 6.8 below).

### **Recommendations for Mitigation**

- 6.5 In order to mitigate disturbance to any archaeological deposits affected by the proposed works, a programme of archaeological work would be undertaken by EDAS, appointed and commissioned by the Parochial Church Council. A project design for this work is attached as Appendix 3, but it would need to be agreed with English Heritage and the Diocesan Advisory Committee in advance of any work taking place; this agreement also extends to the number and locations of any test pits.
- 6.6 It is considered that three phases of archaeological activity would be required. These phases will ensure that all archaeological deposits and features disturbed by the drainage works are adequately recorded, allowing for "preservation by record".

#### *Phase 1 pre-drainage work*

- 6.7 As a first phase of work, a new and accurate archaeological-based topographical EDM-survey of the interior of the west end of the choir would be produced. This would allow the position of the grave markers, grave plots and other structural elements etc to be accurately located and married with the new drainage proposals. In particular, the extent of the underground Saltmarsh crypt needs to be confirmed (if possible by gaining access), and any slight depressions in the ground signifying other unmarked burials or other features would be identified.
- 6.8 The proposed line of the new drainage runs would then be inspected in detail, so that any surface variations in the ground that might signify buried wall lines or burials can be identified, and an agreed alignment would be marked out on the ground. Once the detailed archaeological survey is complete, it may be necessary to amend the proposed drainage plans, so that identified grave plots etc can be avoided. A geophysical survey is not considered to be appropriate or cost-effective in helping to determine the drainage alignments in this area, as the amount of debris likely to be evident under the ground following the collapse of the former choir roof would lead to confusing results. A photographic survey would also be undertaken of the grave stones and markers likely to be affected by the works, as well as the Blower Chamber and the historic fabric in the south wall under the westernmost window which is to be disturbed by the new surface water drain.
- 6.9 Two archaeological test pits would then be excavated by hand within the central part of the choir along the alignment of the two new drains. This work would allow the archaeological potential of the west end of the choir to be determined, and will allow detailed recommendations to be made concerning what further

archaeological work might be required to mitigate any archaeological damage and to achieve “preservation by record”.

- 6.10 The approximate positions of the two test pits are indicated on figure 3. Their precise locations can only be determined once the detailed survey of the choir is available, and the preferred route of the drainage runs have been marked out on the ground. It is envisaged that the test pits will measure 1.50m square - the pit at the west end of the choir would be c.700mm deep to assess the implications of the c.600mm deep gravel trench, while the eastern pit could be less, perhaps c.400mm deep, to accommodate the c.300mm deep surface water drain. Although it might be considered that 1.5m square is relatively large given the width of the future drainage trenches, a sufficient surface area has to be excavated to allow any identified remains to be fully recorded and put into context - it is also possible that *in situ* elements, such as masonry and burials, may prevent the whole of the test pit being excavated to its full depth. Provision for the excavation of a third test pit has also been made, probably in the position of the northern inspection chamber in the north aisle, and this could be slightly smaller, perhaps 1.00m square by c.500mm deep. As noted above, the final positions and dimensions of these pits would need to be confirmed with English Heritage, and the excavation of the third pit will also be dependant on the available funding and time scale of the project. Depending on the scale and timing of the archaeological work, EDAS may need to appoint various subcontractors to assist with the investigations.
- 6.11 Appendix 3 provides a project design for the archaeological excavations. Any archaeological deposits and artefacts that might be uncovered by these investigations would be recorded, analysed and reported on according to standard archaeological procedures. Advice previously issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs and evaluation works (IFA 1999b & c), as well as other advice relating to archaeological work in Christian cemeteries and burial grounds (ADCA 2004; EH/CoE 2005) would be followed. Given the proposed depths of the test pits, it is possible that no human remains will be disturbed by these works. However, any shallow articulated burials that might be encountered would be screened from view and recorded *in situ*; they will not be lifted until a later phase of work (see below). In accordance with current advice (EH/CoE 2005, 23), articulated burials would not be “chased” beyond the limits of the excavation. Small disarticulated and/or disturbed bones would be gathered together for subsequent reburial, and all human remains that are uncovered would be treated with due dignity. Given that any disturbed human remains (either articulated or disarticulated) will not be leaving the churchyard, it is envisaged that no Ministry of Justice Burial Licence will be required.
- 6.12 On completion of the site work, a short summary interim note would be produced outlining the results of the excavations, supported by appropriate photographs and drawings. This would not be a formal report, but simply a note to inform the second phase of archaeological fieldwork.
- 6.13 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 repairs will be covered by the forthcoming Diocesan faculty. 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.

- 6.14 The Phase 1 pre-drainage work can therefore be summarised as:
- accurate archaeological/topographical survey of the west end interior of the ruined choir;
  - agree and mark out proposed trench alignments and test pit locations;
  - undertake archaeological excavations of test pits;
  - produce appropriate interim report.

*Phase 2 work during drainage work*

- 6.15 The results obtained from the archaeological excavation of the two (or three) test pits will determine the scope and scale of any subsequent archaeological work, married to the depths of the proposed new drainage runs. If significant archaeological remains are found immediately beneath the ground surface, it may be necessary to redesign the drainage proposals to minimise their archaeological impacts, for example by slightly altering their horizontal or vertical alignments. The requirement for any further archaeological work would be defined by a mitigation strategy, which will be discussed and agreed by all parties prior to implementation.
- 6.16 If the results from the archaeological test pits show that the proposed drainage works will not extend into archaeologically significant horizons, it would be appropriate to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of these trenches by the drainage contractor, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be recorded; the desire to widen the trenches for archaeological reasons should be resisted, especially given the protected status of the site.
- 6.17 The archaeological watching brief would be undertaken during the period of ground works, in accordance with current best practise (e.g. IFA 1999b; EH/CoE 2005, 40-42). All ground works undertaken by the drainage contractor should be dug by hand and under constant archaeological supervision. The potential nature of the underlying deposits and the widths of the drainage trenches means that, without this constant presence, important stratigraphical layers and features could easily be missed – it would not be acceptable for the drainage contractor to excavate without an archaeological presence on site, and it would not be appropriate to allow an archaeologist to view the trenches once they have been dug and left open for inspection. The potential for burials, floor surfaces and other remains within the west end of the former choir means that the drainage trenches will have to be dug carefully and in spits, with sufficient time being allowed for archaeological recording as necessary.
- 6.18 If the results from the archaeological test pits do show that the drainage runs will extend into archaeologically significant horizons, it may be necessary for the whole or localised parts of the drainage trenches and/or inspection chambers to be archaeologically excavated. The depths and widths of the trenches would be determined solely by the drainage requirements, and the desire to widen the trenches for archaeological reasons or to excavate any *in situ* burials should be resisted, especially given the protected status of the site.
- 6.19 If the drainage works do uncover *in situ* structural elements relating to the former Minster choir as well as articulated burials, they should be preserved undisturbed wherever possible and practicable, perhaps by a localised change in either the vertical or horizontal alignment of the drainage trenches. If this is not possible or practicable, it may be necessary for EDAS to continue the excavation. Any to-be-affected structural features will have to be carefully recorded and excavated, while human burials will need to 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, all in accordance with current archaeological practice (e.g. ADCA 2004; EH/CoE 2005, 40-42). If the new drainage trenches do need to pass through buried upstanding masonry, the actual amount of disturbance should be relatively small - the masonry may need to be cut to keep the width of disturbance to a minimum.

### *Phase 3 post-drainage work*

- 6.20 In line with standard archaeological practice, a final report detailing the results of both Phase 1 and Phase 2 archaeological investigations should be produced, and copies presented to the Parochial Church Council (the client), the County Historic Environment Record, English Heritage and other interested parties. The level of post-excavation analysis and reporting should be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists should be consulted as necessary (EH/CoE 2005, 43-44). The project archive, which may also include artefacts and specialist reports, should also be deposited with an approved museum, subject to the client's permission.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **Unpublished material**

- 1845 Photograph of Howden Minster (ERAO DDX 229/1)
- 1848 Studies made by Edmund Sharpe in preparation for publication in *Architectural Parallels* (RIBA DRAW-COLL PB181-183)
- 1852 Photograph of Howden Minster (ERAO DDX 732/1)
- 1852-67 Documents relating to repairs to Howden Minster (ERAO DDTR 208)
- c.1900 Photographs of Howden Minster (ERAO DDX 468)
- 1982-92 Documents relating to repairs and conservation work at Howden Minster, including reports and specifications (ERAO DDX 1120/1/15)
- 1983-2001 Documents relating to repairs and conservation work at Howden Minster, including reports and specifications (ERAO DDX 1120/1/17)
- 1983-2001 Documents relating to flooding at Howden Minster, including reports and specifications (ERAO DDX 1120/1/19)
- 1983-2003 Files relating to various church restorations (ERAO PE71/T27)
- 1984 Plans and documents relating to repairs and conservation work at Howden Minster (ERAO DDX 1120/2/6)
- 1986 Report on the opening of the Saltmarsh crypt, 27th February 1986 (ERAO DDX 1120/1/15(8)).

### **Published material**

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

- Anon und. *The Minster Church of St. Peter, Howden* (guide book)
- Atkinson, D 2002 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Howden Minster for East Riding of Yorkshire Council* (unpublished HFA report 563)
- Bilson, J 1913a "Howden Church: Some Notes on its Architectural History". *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* vol 22, 159-165
- Bilson, J 1913b "The Manor-House of the Bishops of Durham at Howden". *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* vol 22, 254-269
- Bulmer, T 1892 *History and Directory of East Yorkshire: Howden* (available at [www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/ERY/Howden/Howden92.html](http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/ERY/Howden/Howden92.html) - accessed 26th July 2009)
- Butler, S & Powls, K 1994 *Howden: an East Riding Market Town*
- Clarke, T 1850 *The History of the Church, Parish and Manor of Howden*
- Coldstream, N 1989 "St Peter's Church, Howden". In Wilson, C (ed) *Medieval Art and Architecture in the East Riding of Yorkshire*, 109-120 (British Archaeological Association Conference Transactions for 1983)
- East Yorkshire Family History Society 1999a *Howden Minster Monumental Inscriptions Part 1*
- East Yorkshire Family History Society 1999b *Howden Minster Monumental Inscriptions Part 2: nos 466 to 1366*
- English Heritage 2002 *Howden Minster Chapter House: Conservation Statement*
- EH/CoE (English Heritage/Church of England) 2005 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*
- Fowler, J 1886 "Notes XXVII: Earliest Monumental Inscription in Howden Church in 1885". *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* vol 9, 398-99
- Glynn, Sir S 1893 "Notes on Yorkshire Churches". *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* vol 12, 433-463
- HAU (Humberside Archaeology Unit) und. "Notes on the Collegiate Church of St Peter, the Bedern, Prebendal Houses, Bishop of Durham's Manor and the development of the town. Taken from the Humberside Archaeological Unit's town survey carried out 1979-80" (unpublished mss held in HSMR)
- IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) 1999a *Standard Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (and subsequent revisions)
- IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) 1999b *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)
- IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) 1999c *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (and subsequent revisions)

Jobling, D 2008 *Archaeological Observation Investigation and Recording at Howden Minster, Market Place, Howden DN14 7BL for East Riding of Yorkshire Council* (unpublished HFA report 1011)

Kitchen, T 1949 *The Minster of St Peter Howden*

Maddison, J 1989 "The Architectural Development of Patrington Church and its Place in the Evolution of the Decorated Style in Yorkshire". In Wilson, C (ed) *Medieval Art and Architecture in the East Riding of Yorkshire*, 133-148 (British Archaeological Association Conference Transactions for 1983)

Petit, J 1868 "Howden Church". *Archaeological Journal* vol 25, 179-191

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

Richardson, S & Dennison, E 2008 *Minster Church of St Peter and St Paul, Howden, East Yorkshire: Photographic Survey of the West Front* (unpublished EDAS report 2006/289.R01 for St Peter & St Paul PCC)

Richardson, W 1843 *The Monastic Ruins of Yorkshire*

Sharpe, E 1848 *Architectural Parallels: or, The Progress of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England through the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, exhibited in a series of parallel examples selected from the .... Abbey churches [of] Fountains, Kirkstall, Furness, Roche, Byland, Hexham, Jervaulx, Whitby, Rievaulx, Netley, Bridlington, Tintern, St Mary's, York, Guisborough, Selby and Howden*

Sharpe, E c.1848a *Illustrations of the Collegiate Church of St Peter at Howden* (Vol 11)

Sharpe, E c.1848b *Illustrations of the Sculptural Foliage & Other Ornamental Details of the Following Abbey Churches: Fountains, Kirkstall, Furness, Roche, Byland, Hexham, Jervaulx, Whitby, Rievaulx, Netley, Bridlington, Tintern, St Mary's, York, Guisborough, Selby and Howden* (no Volume number)

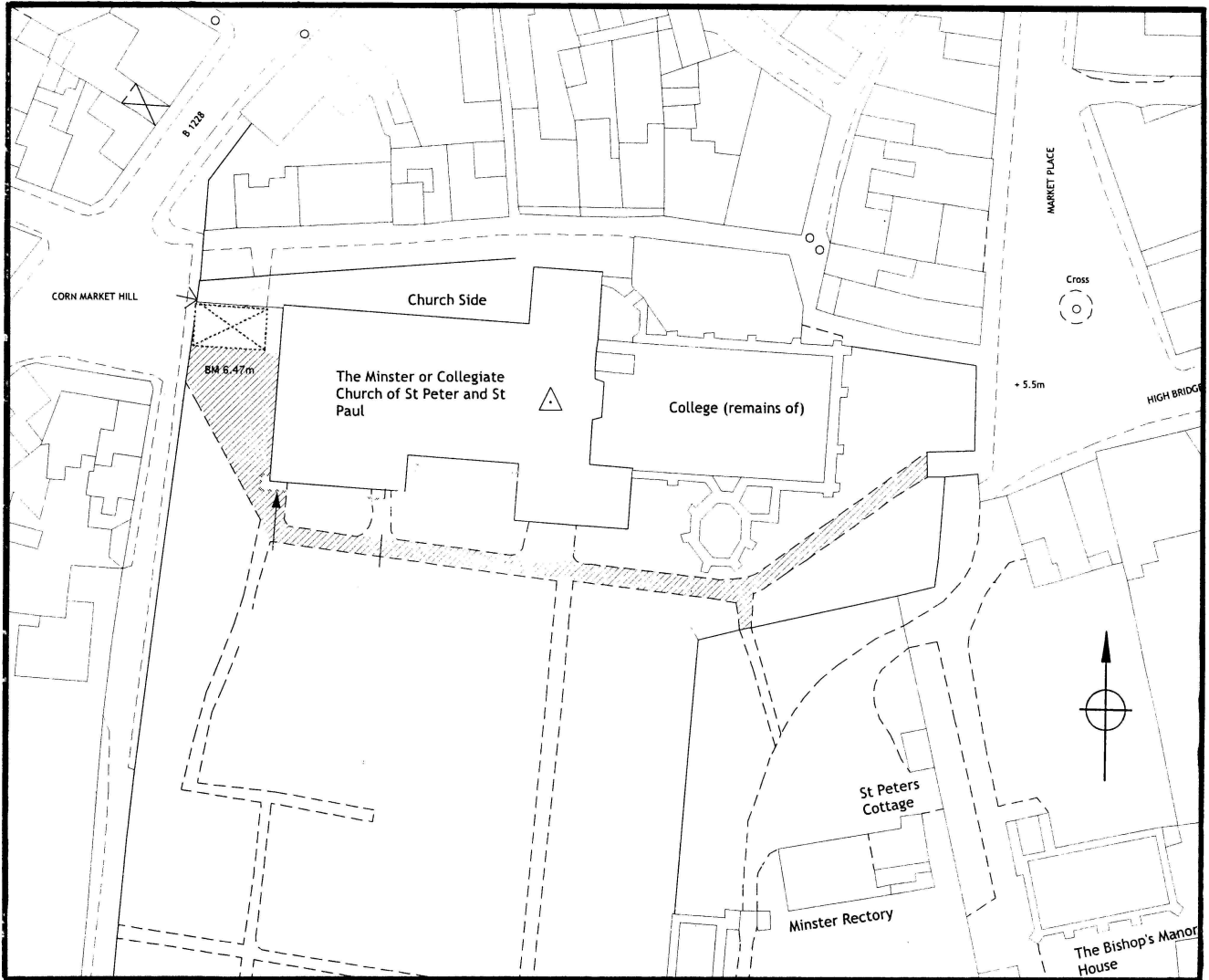
Sharpe, E c.1848c *Plans, Elevations and Sections of the capitals, bases, arch mouldings, window jambs etc and other details of the Following Abbey Churches: Fountains, Kirkstall, Furness, Roche, Byland, Hexham, Jervaulx, Whitby, Rievaulx, Netley, Bridlington, Tintern, St Mary's, York, Guisborough, Selby and Howden* (Vol 14)

Small, W (und) *Illustrations of Howden Church, in a Series of Six Views and a Ground Plan...*

Solloway, J 1913 "College of Howden". In Page, W (ed) *The Victoria History of the County of York volume 3*, 361-362

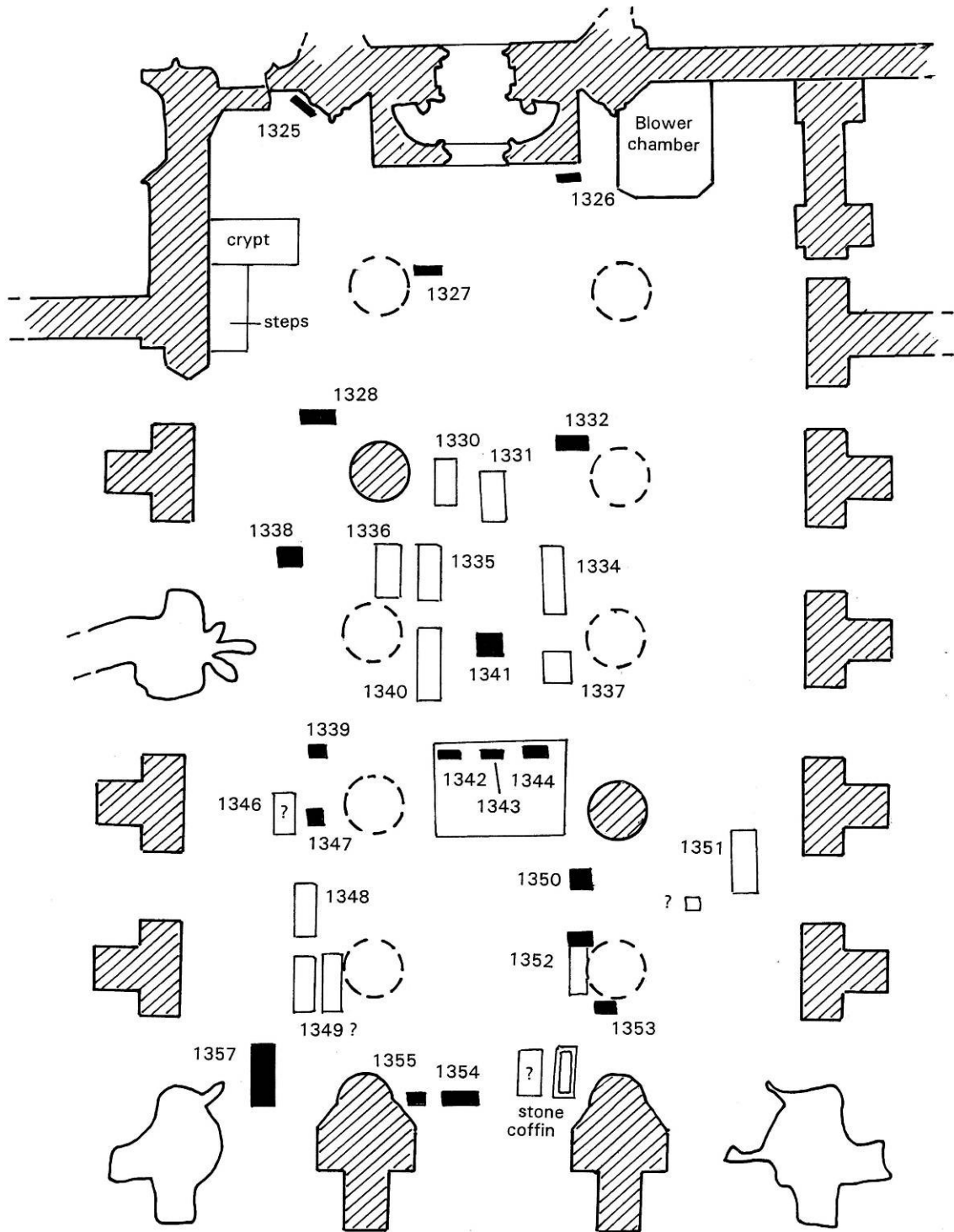
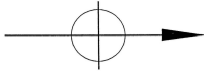
Thoresby Jones, P (und) *The Parish Church of St Peter, Howden*

Weddall, G 1907 "Churchwarden's Accounts and Other Documents relating to Howden". *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* vol 19, 455-481



Base plan provided by Wiles & Maguire.

PROJECT		HOWDEN MINSTER DRAINAGE WORKS	
TITLE		GENERAL SITE PLAN	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	NOV 2009
EDAS		FIGURE	1



1329 identifiers

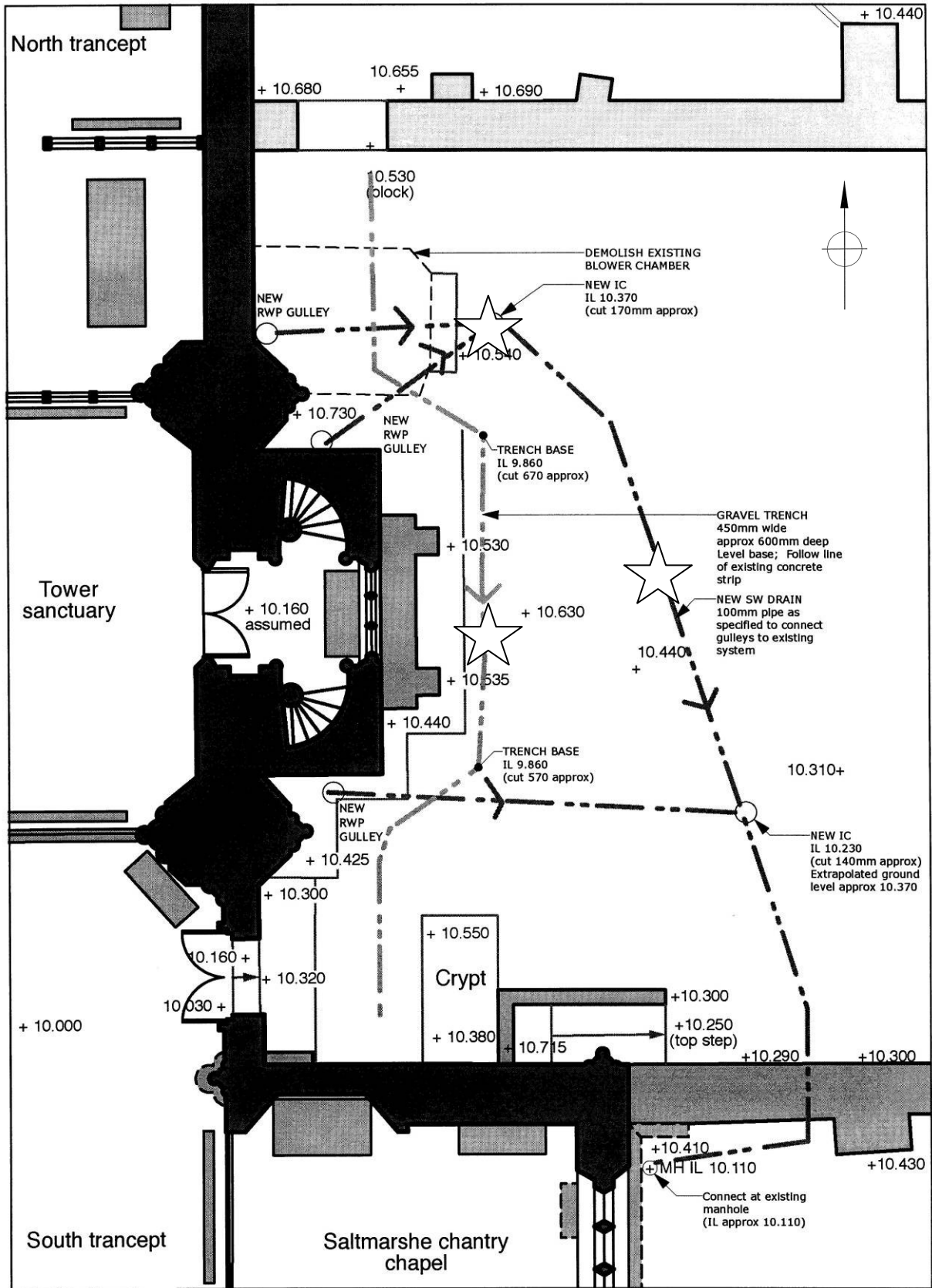
■ upstanding stones, crosses etc

□ recumbent slabs, grave plots etc

Base plan provided by Wiles & Maguire.

PROJECT HOWDEN MINSTER DRAINAGE WORKS	
TITLE SKETCH OF VISIBLE GRAVES	
SCALE NTS	DATE NOV 2009
EDAS	FIGURE 2





Approximate test pit locations

Plan provided by Wiles & Maguire.

PROJECT HOWDEN MINSTER DRAINAGE WORKS	
TITLE DRAINAGE PROPOSALS	
SCALE NTS	DATE NOV 2009
EDAS	FIGURE 3

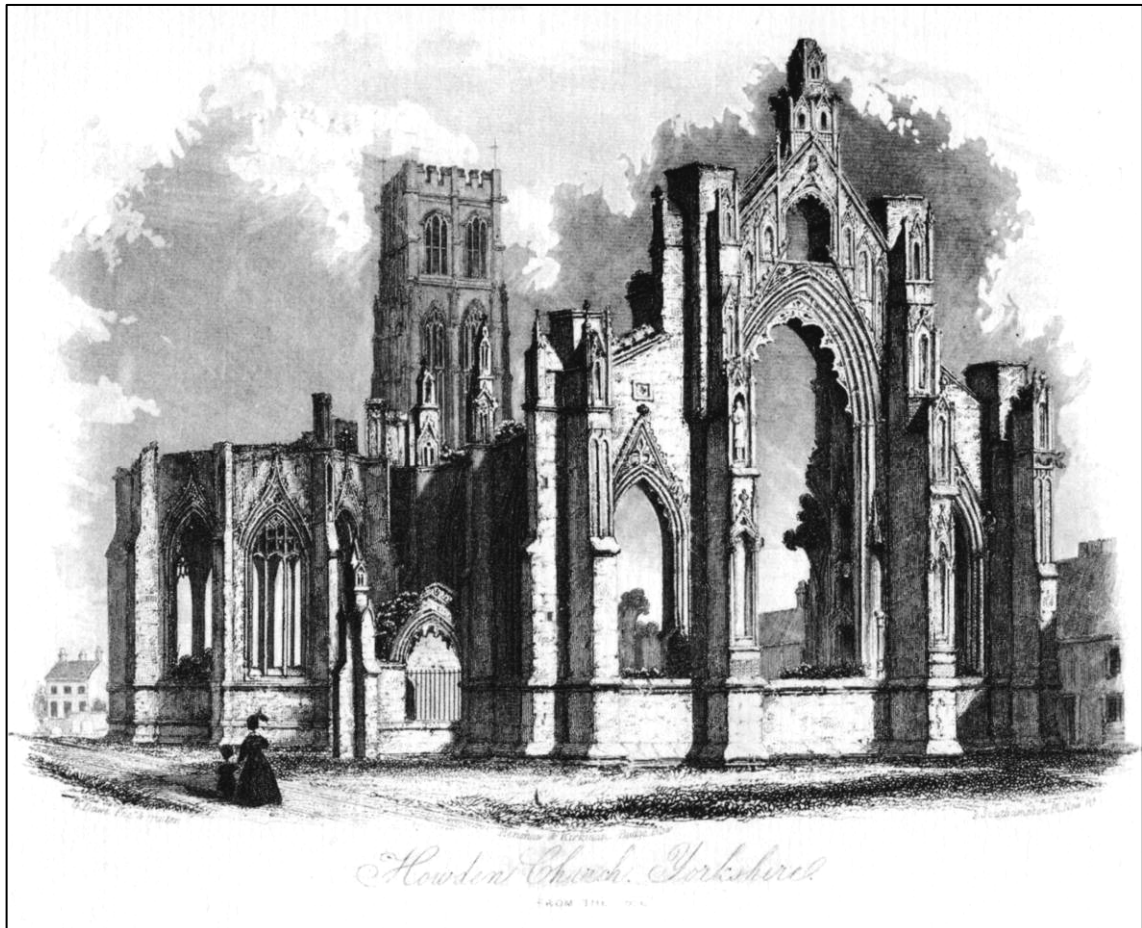


Plate 1: General view of ruined choir and chapter house, looking north-west (Clarke 1851, frontispiece).



Plate 2: Interior of west end of ruined choir, looking north-west.



Plate 3: Interior of east end of ruined choir, looking east.



Plate 4: Interior of north-west corner of ruined choir, looking north-west.

## **APPENDIX 1**

## APPENDIX 1: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE RUINED CHOIR

<i>Identifier</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>EYFHS record</i>	<i>July 2009 record</i>
1325	NW corner of choir S aisle, north side of entrance from church. Mounted on wall.	In memory of SARAH the wife of JOHN CARTER / Wine Merchant of this place who died the 26th day of January 1831 aged 27 years / Also / of the above named JOHN CARTER / late of P[ ] / who died the 21st day of February 1853 / aged 5[ ] years.	Now partly eroded. Sarah's death year might be 1881.
1326	Towards NW corner of choir, between N side of eastern projection of crossing and N aisle respond.	In memory of / JOHN SINGLETON, of Howden / who died April 20th 1865 / aged 64 years / And of MARGARET wife of the above / who died at Leeds, December 6th / 1866 aged 67 years / Also of JOHN ARTHUR their son / who died at Bridlington Quay / September 25th 1877 / aged 40 years.	No change.
1327	W end of choir, centre, upstanding cross on plinth.	Sacred / to the dear / memory / of / HENRY MARK CARTER / who / departed / this life / June 22nd 1901 / aged 68 years / Not changed / But glorified / And of MARY A his wife / who departed this life / October 3rd 1910 / "Peace, perfect peace".	No change.
1328	W end of choir, in S aisle, upstanding cross on plinth.	Sacred / to the beloved memory of / VICARS H Fisher, M.D. / who departed this life on / 16th April (Easter Monday) 1900 / aged 41 years / Thy will be done. Vale desiradissime! / /Hic demum conquescan tecum / Tecum in Christo resurgam.	No change, although "Thy will be done" is in quotation marks.
1329		In / memory / of / JOHN son of / /JOSHUA and HANNAH / DUNN / born 9th November 1869 / died 23rd January 1870 / Also of Dorothy their daughter / born and died in London / July 13th 1876.	Not located.
1330	W centre end of choir, south side. Flat grave slab.	Sacred / to the memory / of MARY the wife of THOMAS FOSTER / late of this place who departed this / life the 16th day of March 1809 / aged 5[4] years / Also the above named THOMAS FOSTER / who departed this life 20th day of March 1805 aged 57 years / Also JAMES son of the above / named THOMAS and MARY / FOSTER who died the 27th day / of December 18[ ]6 / aged 54 years.	Eroded and worn.
1331	W centre end of choir, centre. Flat grave slab.	In / memoriam / JOSHUA DUNN / of Howden & Keadby / born March 30 1836 / died January 1 1892.	No change.
1332	W centre end of choir, N side. Upstanding monument.	In / loving memory of / IRENE MAY / the dearly loved and / loving daughter of / GREENWOOD and / MARY RHODES / born May 2nd 1893 / called home / January 14th 1900 / Jesus called a little / child unto him / Also BEATRICE ANNIE, dearly loved daughter of G & M RHODES / & wife of PHILIP EVERATT, born March 31st 1887, died March 9th 1916 / "He giveth his beloved sleep" / Also / GREENWOOD / RHODES / born March / 4th 1866 / died January / 26th 1922 / Into thy hands / O Lord.	No change, although "Jesus called a little / child unto him" is in quotation marks.

1333		In remembrance / of / [C N] WILSON / of Howden / who departed th[ ] [ ] / September [ ] / aged 67 years / Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.	No longer visible - obscured.
1334	Centre of choir, N side. Grave slab.	In memory of JOHN DUNN who died September 8th 1866 / aged 45 years / Also MARGARET / younger daughter of JOHN DUNN / who died Octr 29 1873 aged 16 years / Also MARY, the wide of WALTER FREEMAN / of Bilton Court, Knaresborough / eldest daughter of JOHN DUNN / who died April 4th 1886 aged 30 years / Also HARRIET RODFORD widow of JOHN DUNN / who died April 17th 1910 / aged 80 years.	No change.
1335	Centre of choir, S side. Grave slab.	In loving memory of / a dear husband and father / CHARLES BLYTH / who died June 3rd 1952 / aged 92 years / Also a dear wide and mother / ANNIE BLYTH / who died October 26th 1954 / aged 90 years / At rest / Also WILFRED BLYTH / died 28th September 1987.	No change, although penultimate line reads WILFRED D. BLYTH, and last line is obscured.
1336	Centre of choir, S side. Grave slab.	In / loving memory of / dear parents / LAURENCE EVERATT GLEW / aged 86 years / And his wife / MARJORIE / died 16th April 1987 / aged 81 years / In loving memory of a dear husband WILLIAM GLEW / who died Jan 13th 1953 aged 86 years / And a dear wife ADA ANNIE GLEW / who died July 6th 1953 aged 84 years.	Should read ... LAURENCE EVERATT GLEW / died 18th November 1980 / aged 86 years ... Also newly added "In loving memory of BLYTH BACKHOUSE 1900-1975 / ETHEL BACKHOUSE 1910-2003".
1337	Centre of choir, N side. Ex situ flower holder.	Memory of / ALICE M OGLE / died July 26th 1955.	No change.
1338	Centre of S aisle, small upstanding cross on plinths.	In memoriam / GEORGE GREEN / Howden / aetat 71, obit 13th Novr 1887 / who in his time / held many public offices / Also JANE his wife / aetat 73 / obit 29th January 1891 / WALTER GREEN / of Howden / aetat 72 / obit 20th Novr 1952 / grandson of GEORGE / and JANE GREEN / Also MOLLY his wife / aetat 87 / obit 13th March 1974.	Also newly added "HARRY GREEN aetat 79 obit 6th May 1997 elder son of WALTER & MOLLY GREEN. JOHN GREEN of Howden aetat 80 obit 10th March 2000 younger son of WALTER & MOLLY GREEN".
1339	Centre of S aisle, upstanding monument.	Lady EMILIA RUDD / widow of the late ERIC RUDD / Barrister at Law of Lincoln's Inn / died 2nd October 1901 / But thy loving kindness and mercy shall follow / me all the days of my life and I will dwell in / the house of the Lord for ever / Also JESSIE FORRESTER / widow of / ERIC De SIOBLADE SUTHERLAND / RUDD-CLARK / who died on the 17th October 1950 / she married secondly in 1933 / The Revd. ARTUR WARING / Vicar of Howden 1913-1947 / ERIC De SIOBLADE / SUTHERLAND / RUDD-CLARK / son of ERIC RUDD / Barrister, Lincoln's Inn / died December 17th 1925 / "Blessed are the merciful, for they / shall obtain mercy".	No change, but first biblical quotation is now eroded.
1340	Centre of choir, S side, flat grave slab.	In loving memory of / JOHN THOMAS HODGSON / who passed away Jan 31st 1954, aged 86 years.	No change.

1341	Centre of choir, central position. Upstanding monument.	In / memory of / SARAH / the beloved wife of / GEORGE ENGLAND / Solicitor, Howden / died Decr 14th 1876, aged 65 years / Also the above named / GEORGE ENGLAND / died Decr 11th 1882, aged 70 years.	No change.
1342	Centre of choir, southern of three upstanding stones in an enclosure.	In memory / of / WILLIAM BLAND / who died May 1st 1867 / aged 63 years / Also HANNAH BLAND / wife of the above / who died January 11th 1867 / aged 70 years / Also JESSIE BLAND, daughter of / CHARLES and MARY HANNAH / born Jan 10th 1901 / died May 25th 1948.	No change.
1343	Centre of choir, central of three upstanding stones in an enclosure.	In loving memory of / CHARLES SINGLETON BLAND / (of Howden) / Private R 28326 C Company / 9th Battalion / Kings Royal Rifle Corps / Killed in action / on the 15th September 1916 / at the Battle of the Somme / aged 19 years.	No change.
1344	Centre of choir, northern of three upstanding stones in an enclosure.	In loving memory of / ANNIE / wife of / CHARLES BLAND / (of Howden) / born October 25th 1857 / died June 26th 1886 / Also of / ANNIE HANNAH / infant daughter of / CHARLES and ANNIE BLAND / died July 11th 1886 / Also / WILLIAM BLAND / (of Howden) / born November 12th 1840 / died June 18th 1897 / Also MARY HANNAH BLAND / the wife of CHARLES BLAND / born December 26th 1865 / died October 10th 1908 / Also CHARLES BLAND / born August 25th 1842 / died August 8th 1933.	No change.
1345		In / loving memory / of / HANNAH BRIGGS / of Bradford / who died March 23rd 1894 / aged 84 years.	Not located.
1346	Towards E end of S aisle, centre. Flat grave slab.	E.C. / 1824 / E.C. / 1847 / E.C. / 1849 / T.C. / 1871.	Now obscured.
1347	Towards E end of S aisle, N side. Upstanding monument.	In / loving memory of / THOMAS ROBERTSON CARTER / CLOUGH / only son of / Major THOMA CARTER CLOUGH / of the York & Lancaster Regiment / and HELEN his wife / drowned in Loch Lomond 24th May 1908, buried here 10th June 1908, aged 21 years.	No change.
1348	Towards E end of S aisle, N side. Flat grave slab.	J.C. / 1889 / S.C. / 1900.	No change.
1349		In memory of / ANNIE ELIZABETH CHESTNUTT / widow of the late / JOHN CHESTNUTT, Physician / of this Town / and grand daughter of the late / THOMAS CLOUGH / also of this Town / died 3rd July 1909 / aged 45 years.	Now obscured.
1350	Towards E end of choir, N side. Upstanding monument.	IHS / Sacred in the memory of / SARAH / the beloved wife of / JAMES HOPWOOD / of Bradford / and youngest daughter of the late / ROBERT and SARAH CLAYBOURN / of Howden / who departed this life / October 6th 1892 / aged 55 years / "Till the day dawns".	No change.

1351	Towards E end of N aisle, flat grave slab.	In memory of / MARY ANN daughter of / WILLIAM and MARY ANN IBBETSON / of Goole Fields / who died March the 6th 1848 / aged 23 years / And must this body die / This well wrought frame decay / And must these active limbs of mine / Lie mouldering in the clay.	No change.
1352	E end of choir, N side. Upstanding monument with plot.	In / affectionate remembrance of / CHARLOTTE / the beloved wife of / DAVID LAWTON the Collector of H.M. Inland Revenue at Bangor / who died at Upper Bangor / North Wales, November 10th 1873 / aged 60 years and was / interred here on the 14th day / of the same month / Also the above named DAVID LAWTON / of The Poplars, Upper Bangor, North / Wales who died June the 14th 1879 / aged 71 years / He was upwards of 50 years in the service of / H.M. Inland Revenue (Excise Department) / 28 of which he was collector in the / Cities of Hereford, Bath, and Bangor / Also MARY ANN COOPER / the only daughter of the above named / CHARLOTTE LAWTON formerly COOPER / who died November 25th / 1851 aged 16 years / and was interred in the Wesleyan Chapel ground / at Bilston in the County of Stafford / Also of their only son EDWIN AUGUSTUS LAWTON / Law student, born September 10th 1843 / who died at Bath August 3rd 1863 / and was interred in the Abbey Cemetery / in that City.	No change, although the section "Also MARY ANN COOPER / the only daughter of the above named / CHARLOTTE LAWTON formerly COOPER / who died November 25th / 1851 aged 16 years / and was interred in the Wesleyan Chapel ground / at Bilston in the County of Stafford" is now eroded.
1353	E end of choir, N side. Upstanding monument.	In loving memory of / SARAH HARPER / of Howden / died April 6th 1900 / aged 85 years / at rest.	No change.
1354	E end of choir, central position. Upstanding monument.	IHS / In / loving memory / of / LUCY ELIZABETH BUCKLE / of The Chestnuts, Howden / who died December 11th 1901 aged 93 years / daughter of the late / JOHN and ELIZABETH BUCKLE of Howden / For so he giventh his beloved sleep.	No change, although "Chestnuts" is spelt Chesnuts.
1355	E end of choir, S side. Upstanding monument.	In / loving memory of / CHARLOTTE BULL / cousin of the above / who died at Howden / April 27th 1896 / aged 92.	No change.
1356		In memory / of JAMES WETHERELL late of / this place who died at Bendico / Australia November 30th 1852 / aged 55 years / Also of ANN his wife / who died at Howden December the 18th / 1858 aged 63 years / Also of JAMES the eldest son / H.B.M. & Vic-Consol at Pariba, Brazil / who died at that place April 25th 1856 / aged 36 years / Also of JOHN WETHERELL late of this / place who died at Melbourne, Australia / March the 24th 1854 / aged 56 years / Also of JANE his wife / who died at Howden July the 11th 1876 / aged 83 years / SARAH WIKELY / born March 29th 1794 / died February 9th 1885.	Now obscured.



1357	E end of S aisle, flat grave slab.	Beneath / this stone lie interred / the mortal remains of / JOHN WRIGHT / late of Howden , Tanner, who died on the 7th of January / 1836 in his 61st year / leaving a widow and nine children / to deplore their irreparable loss / DOROTHY WRIGHT / widow of the above named JOHN WRIGHT / died at Acomb, near York / on the 8th of May 1861 / aged 78 years / and was interred in his vault / on the 13th of May 1861.	Now eroded.
------	---------------------------------------	--	-------------

## APPENDIX 2

## APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Location : MINSTER CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL AND CHAPTER HOUSE,  
CHURCHSIDE (south side), HOWDEN EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, EAST  
YORKSHIRE

IoE number : 165326

Date listed : 16 December 1966

Date of last amendment : 16 December 1966

Grade : I

HOWDEN CHURCHSIDE SE 7428 (south side) 12/98 Minster Church of St Peter and St Paul and Chapter House GV I

Collegiate church including the Grammar School and attached chapter house. Begun c.1270-1275 with transepts. Nave finished c.1300 with west front completed between 1306 and 1311. Choir, also often referred to as chancel, completed between 1320-1340. Chapter house begun 1340-49, and recommenced after a long intermission in 1380, with the addition in the early C15 of a ground-floor chapel or vestry and its vestibule, 2 chambers above and an access stair. Tower begun late C14, with upper stage of late C15. Grammar school c.1500. Restored 1840's and 1850's. Restoration of chapter house underway at time of resurvey (1987). Endowments: by John de Howden (d1272); of £10 by Henry de Snaith, Canon of Howden, Lincoln and Beverley for Chapter House in 1380; of £40 by Walter Skirlaugh, Bishop of Durham for tower in 1406. Magnesian limestone ashlar, copper and timber roofs. 6-bay aisled nave with grammar school to two westernmost bays on south side and porch to third bay; central tower with north and south transepts, both with east chapels; 6-bay aisled choir with chapter house, linking passage and chapel or vestry to south. West front: pointed doorway with thin shafts, leaf capitals and thin filleted rolls flanked by 2 panels of blind arcading with quatrefoils to spandrels. Above is a tall 4-light window, with lights grouped in pairs and an inserted Perpendicular transom; tracery of pointed trefoils and quatrefoils, with a large cusped quatrefoil enclosed in a square with convex sides to the apex. Above the window is a crocketed gable with cusped statue niche, and flanking it are 2 panels of blind arcading with 3 trefoils to their apexes and crocketed gables. The nave is flanked by gabled buttresses with 2-light blind arcading with figures under canopies. Surmounting the buttresses are hexagonal pierced turrets with crocketed spirelets. The aisles each have 3-light windows with tracery circles divided into pointed and rounded trefoils. Blind parapets flanked by buttresses surmounted by turrets similar to those of nave but differently aligned. To extreme right is the west window of the Grammar School with an inserted pointed C19 three-light window, an outer buttress and a low pediment above the parapet. Aisles: 3-light windows throughout. The westernmost bays alternate between Y tracery infilled with quatrefoils and pointed trefoils, and pointed lights with a group of 3 pointed trefoils above. The easternmost bay has tracery of 3 encircled quatrefoils. The bays are divided by stepped, gabled buttresses. Above is a corbel table of heads and foliage, in alternate bays beneath a plain parapet. Paired 2-light clerestory windows with quatrefoil tracery. South porch: 2 storeys, south doorway of 2 orders with narrow shafts, leaf capitals and filleted rolls beneath a crocketed gable with beast stops. Above is a square-headed 2-light window with trefoils above each light. Porch flanked by buttresses with crocketed finials. To the left are the 2 bays of the grammar school with low small trefoiled windows and above them large 4-light basket-arched windows with Perpendicular tracery cut by 4-centred arches. To extreme left: a narrow door beneath a 4-centred arch. South transept: south doorway of 2 orders with shafts, stiff leaf capitals and roll-mouldings. Above a 4-light window with lights grouped in pairs, inserted Perpendicular transom, and encircled quatrefoils and a large encircled sexfoil to head. Small quatrefoil above. Flanking stepped gabled buttresses. West side: two 2-light windows with encircled quatrefoils and stepped gabled buttresses. East side: chapel, whose south front has 2-light windows with encircled quatrefoils, but whose east front has inserted 3-light Perpendicular windows. North transept: north front similar to south transept south front except that shafts and capitals are absent from the doorway which has continuous roll mouldings. The west side is the same as that to the south transept. The windows on the east side are blocked and the polygonal east chapel is ruinous. Tower: octagonal stair turret to north-west angle. Lower stage has very tall 3-light double-transomed windows with flanking stepped and gabled buttresses. Upper stage: 3-light single-transomed windows. String courses between stages. Embattled parapet. Choir now ruinous: 3-light windows

with 3 quatrefoils where tracery survives. East end: tall central window with no surviving tracery has gable above breaking into upper 4-centred-arched window, flanked by climbing statue niches. The whole is flanked by stepped buttresses with statue niches to each stage. Aisles: pointed windows with no surviving tracery with crocketed gables above, and outer stepped buttresses. Chapter house: 3-light windows with Perpendicular tracery where surviving, with crocketed ogee gables above. Stepped buttresses to angles with shields to upper sections. Foliage frieze with moulded cornice above. C20 timber roof. Interior: west end of nave has blind arcading with shafts and leaf capitals to paired trefoiled arches with quatrefoils in the spandrels. Very tall arcade on quadripartite filleted piers with octagonal capitals. Part of Norman corbel table reset in north-west wall of arcade. Very plain clerestory with inner passage. Decorated octagonal font with ogee gables and finials. 2 medieval parish chests to north aisle. Fine C20 pulpit with richly carved sounding board by Elwell of Beverley. Compound crossing piers have round capitals and octagonal abaci. Very fine Decorated pulpitum with basket-arched central opening with open work quatrefoils to jambs and arch, crocketed ogee-arched gable with finial and quatrefoil to tympanum. Flanking pairs of statue niches containing contemporary figures and balustrade above with open trefoiled lights above doorway and blind trefoiled lights above niches. Screens in transepts are part of original pulpitum with 4-centred-arched doors flanked by statue niches containing figures originally in east wall of choir. South transept: C14 statue of the Virgin; brass to a knight of 1480; chest tomb with shields and beasts heads, now supporting late C13 statue. North transept: royal arms of 1718. Saltmarshe Chapel: decorated tomb recess with ogee arch and finial flanked by statue niches with nodding ogees, containing recumbent figures of a knight, possibly Sir John Metham (d.1311) and his lady, not original to the recess. Chest tomb in centre has trefoiled panels to sides containing figures, and supports recumbent knight in chain mail, possibly Sir Peter Saltmarshe (d1338). Choir interior: anomaly to west end where there are early round capitals to responds which have later been raised and given leaf capitals. The lower capitals may represent the arcade of the earlier choir. Niches to jambs of main east window. Cusped ogee-arched doorway with dogtooth to hollow-moulded jambs leads to passage to chapter house which has quadripartite vaulting. Chapter house: stalls have cusped ogee arches with crockets and finials and quatrefoil diaperwork to their backs. Perpendicular screen across north window. Alex Gordon Partnership, Howden Minster Chapter House - Analysis, 1986; Keeton, Revd B, A Guide Book to Howden Minster, 1982, Pevsner N, Yorkshire: York and The East Riding, 1972, Sharland J S, The Collegiate Church of St Peter, Howden, 1967.

Source: Images of England website ([www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk))

## APPENDIX 3

## **APPENDIX 3: EDAS PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

### **HOWDEN MINSTER, HOWDEN, EAST YORKSHIRE PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

#### **Background**

In order to assess the archaeological implications of new external drainage works at Howden Minster, East Yorkshire (NGR SE74782825), two archaeological test pits will be dug at the west end of the ruined choir.

These investigations 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. In all cases, advice previously issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs and evaluation works (IFA 1999a & b), and advice relating to archaeological work in Christian cemeteries and burial grounds (ADCA 2004; EH/CoE 2005) will be followed. Contact will also be made with the receiving museum (East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service) and the Humber SMR in advance of the start of the project.

#### **Aims and Objectives**

The aims and objectives of the archaeological test pits will be:

- to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains which will be affected by the proposed drainage works;
- to determine the extent, condition, function, relationships, character, quality of survival, importance and date of any archaeological remains affected by the proposed drainage works; and
- to record and recover any information relating to the construction, development and/or destruction of the Minster choir and churchyard.

#### **Methodology**

Two archaeological test pits will be excavated, in the general positions indicated on the attached plan. Their final positions will be determined by the results of a survey of the ruined choir so that existing burial plots, surface depressions representing unmarked burials etc can be accurately identified. The two test pits will measure 1.5m square; that nearest the west end of the choir will be c.700mm deep while that to the east will be c.400mm deep. It is possible that a third test pit will be excavated, probably in the location of the proposed northern inspection chamber in the north aisle of the choir - this pit will be 1.0m square by c.500mm deep. All test pit dimensions and positions will be agreed with English Heritage prior to the start of any site work.

The test pits will be dug by hand, by archaeologists. The existing turf will be carefully stripped off and appropriately stored for subsequent reinstatement. Spoil will be positioned to one side of each pit on boards so as to minimise land-take and for ease of reinstatement. All excavation will be by hand and exposed surfaces will be taken down in level spits to the required depth of excavation. Although the ruined choir is not generally open to the public, the pits will be surrounded with orange mesh fencing.

A sufficient sample of all archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to achieve the aims and objectives stated above. The complete excavation of archaeological features is not regarded as necessary but a sufficient sample will be investigated in order to understand the stratigraphic sequence in each pit, down to naturally occurring deposits or the required depth of excavation; any decision to extend the depth of excavation if significant archaeological deposits are uncovered will be discussed and agreed with English Heritage. All archaeological recording, including any sampling for environmental deposits if required, will be sufficient and appropriate depending on the nature of the archaeological material being uncovered.

All excavated archaeological contexts (deposits, fills, cuts, structural remains etc) 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 following EDAS recording guidelines. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique identifying numbers.

A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material and features revealed during the course of the excavations. The position of each pit relative to a plan of the west end of the choir will be produced at a scale of 1:50. Individual trench plans will be completed at a scale of 1:20 (or larger if necessary), whilst section drawings will be at a scale of 1:10. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. Colour and black and white print film, as well as digital photographs (10m megapixel resolution) will be taken, using appropriate scales and identifiers, and cross referenced to a photographic catalogue.

All bulk finds, defined as brick and tile, building materials, animal bone and shell, will be collected by context. They will also be washed and marked in a manner agreed with the receiving museum. Any marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. The bulk finds will be appropriately bagged and boxed, and statistically recorded.

All non-modern artefacts recovered will be treated as small finds, will be recorded three dimensionally, and will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis. Non-modern artefacts will also be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil, where practicable. The following categories of finds may be predicted: pottery, ferrous and non-ferrous metalwork, glass, ceramic and stone building materials, clay pipes, worked bone, flint and/or worked stone. Any artefacts recovered and retained from the excavations will be packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that minimal deterioration takes place. The guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be followed, and conservation work, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators following UKIC guidelines (UKIC 1990).

Given that the trenches are being excavated in a churchyard, it is expected that human burials will be uncovered, although they may lie below the c.700mm 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 in this phase of excavation. In accordance with current advice (EH/CoE 2005, 23), articulated burials will not be "chased" beyond the limits of the excavation. Small disarticulated and/or disturbed bones will also be gathered together (bagged by individual pit or context) for subsequent reburial by the church authorities. All human remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity. Given that any disturbed human remains (either articulated or disarticulated) will not be leaving the churchyard, no Ministry of Justice Burial Licence will be required.

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 etc will not be necessary for this project. However, such a programme will be initiated should the need be identified. Provision will also be made 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.

The test pits will be backfilled and reinstated immediately after excavation and recording has been completed, to avoid subsequent contamination and/or unauthorised public access. The areas of the test pits will be left in a tidy and clean state on completion of the fieldwork programme.

On completion of the site work, a short summary interim note will be produced outlining the results of the test pit excavations, supported by appropriate photographs and drawings. This will not be a formal report, but simply a note to inform the second phase of archaeological fieldwork.

### **Subsequent Archaeological Investigations**

The results obtained from the archaeological excavation of the two (or three) test pits will determine the scope and scale of any subsequent archaeological work, married to the depths of the proposed new drainage runs. If significant archaeological remains are found immediately beneath the ground surface, it may be necessary to redesign the drainage proposals to minimise their archaeological impacts, for example by slightly altering their horizontal or vertical alignments. The requirement for

any further archaeological work would be defined by a mitigation strategy, which will be discussed and agreed by all parties prior to implementation.

If the results from the archaeological test pits show that the proposed drainage works will not extend into archaeologically significant horizons, an archaeological watching brief may be carried out during the excavation of the drainage works. This archaeological watching brief would be undertaken during the period of ground works, in accordance with current best practise (e.g. IFA 1999b; EH/CoE 2005, 40-42).

Alternatively, if the results from the archaeological test pits do show that the drainage runs will extend into archaeologically significant horizons, it may be necessary for the whole or localised parts of the drainage works to be archaeologically excavated. The depths and widths of the trenches would be determined solely by the drainage requirements, and the desire to widen the trenches for archaeological reasons or to excavate any *in situ* burials should be resisted, especially given the protected status of the site.

Any *in situ* structural elements relating to the former Minster choir as well as articulated burials would be preserved undisturbed wherever possible and practicable. If this is not possible or practicable, further archaeological excavation may be required. Any to-be-affected structural features would be carefully recorded and excavated, while human burials will need to 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, all in accordance with current archaeological practice (e.g. ADCA 2004; EH/CoE 2005, 40-42).

## Reporting

### *Project archive*

On completion of all 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.

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.

Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the site archive will be deposited with any finds with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will also be sent to the Humber SMR.

### *Reporting*

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.

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;



- Dates for fieldwork visits;
- National grid reference;
- A location plan, with scale;
- A copy of the site plan showing the areas excavated/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.

Five copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the PCC (client), the DAC, English Heritage, the project architect and the Humber SMR. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.

EDAS also subscribe to English Heritage's OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, and all EDAS projects are fully OASIS compliant. Prior to the start of the fieldwork, an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be subsequently completed for submission to English Heritage. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.

## **Other Considerations**

### *Health and Safety*

EDAS and any sub-consultants they use for this project would comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of EDAS's 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 may be carried out at the same time as the main contractor's work, EDAS and their sub-consultants will also have regard for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the Main Contractor.

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.

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*

The site is privately owned and EDAS and their sub-consultants 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 archaeological investigations, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

## **Bibliography**

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

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

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*

IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) 1999a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

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

MGC (Museum and Galleries Commission) 1994 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation) 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*

Ed Dennison,  
Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd  
25 November 2009

## APPENDIX 4

## **APPENDIX 4: EDAS METHODOLOGY FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

### **HOWDEN MINSTER, HOWDEN, EAST YORKSHIRE PROPOSALS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

#### *Background*

In order to assess the archaeological implications of new external drainage works at the east end of Howden Minster, East Yorkshire (NGR SE74782825), English Heritage have requested that a desk-based assessment (DBA) is carried out. These drainage works are being carried out as part of Phase 3 repair works at the Minster.

#### *Assessment Methodology*

The production of a DBA will involve an examination of all readily-available primary and secondary records and sources, both published and unpublished. The purpose of this work will be to review, validate and supplement existing information. It is normal for a slightly wider study area to be considered, to allow the specific development site/area to be put into context; for this reason, the whole of the Minster Church and its immediate surroundings will be considered.

The following sources would normally be expected to be consulted:

- County Sites and Monuments Record, held at Humber Archaeology Partnership;
- National Archaeological Record maintained by English Heritage in Swindon;
- Records of previous archaeological investigation and activity;
- Printed and manuscript maps held in local libraries and record offices (including OS maps);
- Published and unpublished documentary sources in local and national collections;
- Geological and soil survey data;
- Information on listed buildings and other structures
- Appropriate records held by the Minster authorities, architects etc.

In addition, a detailed inspection of the survey area, and the area of proposed drainage works in particular, would be carried out. This would determine the extent of survival of any archaeological sites and features, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any additional recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, and to identify any concentrations of material which might serve as an indication of sub-surface archaeological features.

The identified archaeological resource will be categorised and assessed in terms of its importance. The archaeological potential of the area of proposed drainage works will also be determined, based on known and predicted remains within the site and in the vicinity.

Liaison with the architects dealing with the Phase 3 repairs would also be carried out, to assist with the production of the drainage proposals so as to avoid major archaeological constraints. Once the extent of the new drainage works is known, an assessment of the effects of the proposals would be produced, which would in turn lead to the production of an effective set of appropriate mitigation measures. These measures may include further archaeological investigation (e.g. test pits or other survey), but this will not be undertaken as part of the DBA; any requirement for such work would be subject to separate programme and fee structure.

A stand-alone EDAS archaeological DBA report would then be produced.

Ed Dennison  
Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd  
7 May 2009