

EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS,
CHURCH OF ST HILDA,
DANBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2015, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Hilda's Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), through Peter Gaze Pace Chartered Architects, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with external drainage works at St Hilda's Church, Danby, North Yorkshire (NGR NZ 69619 06309 centred). The archaeological recording was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, issued by the Diocese of York on 11th November 2014.

The drainage excavations revealed evidence of the earlier restoration works at the church, in Trench 1 alongside the south wall to the west of the tower and in Trench 2 around the west end of the church (Trench 2), in the form of construction backfill containing irregular fragments of worked and unworked stonework. In the absence of any secure dating evidence, it is not known which phase of restoration is represented by this material, but it is presumably either the late 18th century rebuilding of the church by the Parish or that carried out by Temple Moore in 1903-04.

A total of six graves were identified in the excavations, one in Trench 1 and five in Trench 4, all of which contained east-west aligned supine articulated skeletons; a disarticulated skull as well as over 100 other disarticulated pieces of bone were recovered from the site as a whole. Overall, the level of bone preservation ranged from very poor to good, and the skeletal evidence suggested that two of the burials in Graves 2 and 3 were female. Graves 3 and 4 may be medieval in date given the presence of a long cross silver penny and medieval pottery in the fills of the burials, but these artefacts could also be intrusive. Grave 3 also contained undisturbed dark staining around the skeleton which might suggest a shroud burial, a common medieval practice. Grave 1 may also have been medieval in date, as it was disturbed by overlying construction backfill associated with one of the aforementioned phases of restoration. Conversely, Grave 2 is probably of later post-medieval date, as it was surrounded by the remains of a coffin and several pieces of coffin furniture. The burial in Trench 1 lay at 0.69m below ground level (175.43m AOD), while the burials in Trench 4 lay at between 0.70m-0.85m below ground level (175.48m-175.51m AOD).

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2015, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Hilda's Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), through Peter Gaze Pace Chartered Architects, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with external drainage works at St Hilda's Church, Danby, North Yorkshire (NGR NZ 69619 06309 centred). The archaeological recording was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, issued by the Diocese of York on 11th November 2014 (see Appendix 3).

2 SITE LOCATION AND OUTLINE ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 St Hilda's Church lies in an isolated location c.2km to the south of the village of Danby in the North York Moors, on the east side of Danby Dale off Tofts Lane (see figure 1). The following summary is taken from a variety of sources, including Russell (1923), Brandwood (1997, 130 & 207), Pace (2014) and the Listed Building description (see below).
- 2.2 The church consists of a chancel and nave with north and south aisles, a south tower and a small vestry to the north-east of the chancel (see figure 2). The first church on the site was probably of 12th century date, but it seems to have been entirely rebuilt during the first half of the 13th century. The tower is of early 15th century date, and is the earliest remaining fabric. The first of the subsequent recorded restorations was in 1685. The next was by the Parish towards the end of the 18th century, when the double arcade of pillars of the early Norman nave were pulled down. The west end of the church was also taken down and rebuilt at this time, and in 1798 a gallery was built on the north side of the nave and accessed by external stone steps. Another gallery at the west end was erected in 1808. In 1829 the ancient oak pews were removed and deal box pews were put in their place.
- 2.3 The medieval chancel remained, in a more or less ruinous condition, until 1847-48, when it was taken down and reconstructed in a 13th century 'Early English Style' by William Downay, 7th Viscount Downe; it was probably designed by William Butterfield who carried out a large amount of church building under Downe's patronage. The most significant restoration work took place in 1903-04, carried out by Temple Moore. His work revealed that the nave originally had north and south aisles, and new arcades were erected on the old foundations, the 18th century walls being retained, and the old piers at the west end were left exposed behind the face of the wall. The height and pitch of the 18th century roof were left unaltered, but the plaster ceiling was taken down and the arches of the arcade carried up to the underside of the spars. As far as possible, the ancient masonry was used in the new four bay arcade; the north gallery was taken down, but that at the western end was retained.
- 2.4 Externally, the church retains all its 18th century features except that the windows have been reglazed with leaded lights. The west end has a large round-headed window, with a small circular opening in the gable above. As noted above, access to the north gallery is via an external stone staircase located at the west end of the north wall. The tower has diagonal buttresses to the four stages on the south side, finishing at the level of the belfry floor, and it terminates in an embattled parapet with small angle pinnacles. The stages are not marked externally by stringcourses or set backs, and on the east and west sides the walls are blank below the belfry windows. The south doorway has a plain chamfered segmental head with the

chamfer continued down the jambs, and above it is a small square opening. The belfry windows are square-headed and of two cinquefoiled lights without hood moulds. The walls of the tower are c.1.00m thick, and the inner doorway is apparently of 18th century date with a medieval grave slab forming the lintel. Under the tower is a large sepulchral slab with incised cross, now much weathered, and on the south side of the churchyard is the base and shaft of a cross or sundial; the shaft is now surmounted by a circular stone which may have formed the gable cross of the old church.

- 2.5 The church is a Grade II* Listed Building, first listed on 6th October 1969 (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) entry 1316255). The Listed Building description reads: *“Church. C14 tower-porch. Nave rebuilt 1789, chancel added 1848 possibly by Butterfield; restoration by Temple Moore in 1903. Sandstone, the tower large square blocks, nave finely-coursed tooled blocks, chancel ashlar. Graduated Lakeland slate roof with ridged stone copings, finials and gable crosses. Aisled nave with south porch/tower, chancel with short north vestry. West end has 2 stout buttresses flanking large round-headed window with triple keystone and impost blocks; oculus above; small square-headed aisle end windows. At north-west corner external stair to gallery added 1808 (dated on plaque inside window). Plinth around nave; tall keyed round-arched aisle windows. South tower of one tall stage with diagonal buttresses, eaves string with prominent waterspouts to east and west and battlemented parapet with corner pinnacles. Short extruded west vice with tiny window. Hollow chamfered, segment-headed doorway. Single tiny light above and paired bell openings with cusped heads. Chancel in Early English style with narrow lancets to north and south and 3-light east window with plate tracery head. Pent vestry under continuous roof. Asymmetrical: vestry and east end each have one straight and one diagonal stepped buttress. Interior plastered. 4-bay nave. Very tall double-chamfered pointed arcade on round piers, rebuilt by Temple Moore but leaving most of one capital to show the reconstruction was correct. C19 king-post nave roof and arch-braced chancel roof. Panelled west gallery. Minton tiles in chancel and raised sanctuary. In porch and inside door boards giving names of subscribers to the school and benefactors of the parish from C17 to early C19. Medieval grave cover in porch (Pevsner, N. Riding p.135)”*.
- 2.6 Within the churchyard, there are a number of other Grade II Listed Buildings, namely two headstones dating to the 1770s (the Prudom headstone and stone - NHLE entry 1148594), a mid-late 18th century table tomb (the Agar tomb - NHLE entry 1316256), the medieval churchyard cross (NHLE entry 1316257), and the late 18th century churchyard wall, gatepiers, gates and stables (NHLE 1148592). The early-mid 19th century Grade II Listed Mackwood headstone also lies in the north-east corner of the nave (NHLE 1148593).
- 2.7 The Revd J C Atkinson, who was a local antiquarian and Vicar of the parish between 1847 and 1900, reports numerous instances of finding flints, medieval pottery, charcoal and “at least half a dozen small silver coins” have been found while digging graves in the churchyard (Atkinson 1923, 157 & 213-215).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The archaeological recording was defined by an EDAS ‘Written Scheme of Investigation’, which included general advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (CIfA 2014), by English Heritage/Church of England in relation to the treatment of human remains (EH/CoE

2005), and by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists in relation to work in churchyards (ADCA 2004) (see Appendix 4).

- 3.2 The aim of the archaeological recording was to monitor the below-ground excavations associated with the external drainage works, in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and damaged by the scheme. All excavated material was also visually inspected for any finds.
- 3.3 The watching brief was carried out over eleven days, between 30th March to 22nd April 2015. Four trenches were excavated by a combination of machine and hand by the building contractors; Trenches 1, 2 and 3 ran around the south, west and north sides of the church, while Trench 4 formed a detached excavation for a Trench Arch worm bed drainage system off-set but parallel to the north side of the north aisle (see figure 3). All trenches were monitored throughout their excavation, and spoil was searched for artefacts.
- 3.4 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 45 archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1), which are referred to in the following text as three figure numbers (e.g. 102); the first digit refers to the specific trench excavation - deposits or layers are identified by the use of round brackets while cuts are signified by square brackets. In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on general site plans at 1:20 scale, and appropriate sections of excavated trenches were also made at 1:20 scale. A general digital photographic record was maintained. Levels AOD were taken from an Ordnance Survey benchmark located on the church (176.93m AOD).
- 3.5 A small assemblage of pottery, as well as a Victorian 1896 half-penny and a medieval silver long cross penny, were recovered from Trench 4; specialised reports are contained in Appendix 2. An assemblage of disarticulated human remains was also recovered during machining, as well as six burials - the remains were recorded, photographed, bagged and returned to the PCC for re-interment. The recovered artefacts were also returned to the PCC, and the remaining archive for the project, comprising site notes, plans and photographs etc has been retained by EDAS (site code SHD 15).

4 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF

Trench 1: South side of the Church (see figure 4)

- 4.1 Trench 1, measuring 5.00m long (east-west) by a maximum 0.80m wide and up to 0.65m deep, was excavated against the outside of the south wall of the south aisle, to the west of the tower and south porch. There were no marked or known graves in this area.
- 4.2 A firm stiff mid-brown/yellow clay silt (105) more than 0.30m wide, representing a possible construction horizon, was encountered in the base of the trench at c.0.65m BGL (175.47m AOD) along the south side of the wall.
- 4.3 The trench exposed a 0.65m depth of stone footings (107) of the south wall of the church (108) (see Section 1 on figure 4, and plate 1). These footings (107)

comprised three courses of dressed ashlar sandstone blocks up to 0.70m long by up to 0.27m high, with occasional roughly squared sandstone blocks and at least two pieces of reused decorative masonry (perhaps representing part of a column), projecting out by 0.10m from the overlying wall face. Only the top course of the foundations, which was encountered at 176.15m AOD, was bonded with lime mortar; no bonding was visible in the lower two courses. It could not be determined whether the footings (107) extended below the limit of excavation, but it seemed likely. The stone rubble footings of the west side of the tower were also exposed in the east end of the trench (112), at 176.08m AOD.

- 4.4 Cut into the stiff mid-brown/yellow clay silt (105) on the south side of the trench was an east-west orientated grave [104] (Grave 1) over 1.80m long and more than 0.20m wide, containing the partial remains of a supine articulated skeleton (102) and an associated loose mid-dark grey clay silt grave fill (103) (see plate 2). Only the left side of the skeleton (102) was exposed in the excavated trench, with only the poorly preserved upper left arm and upper left leg surviving with fragments of the left hand; it was encountered at 0.69m BGL (175.43m AOD). A small number of skull fragments were recovered from the vicinity of a cut [110] and fill (111) for a modern salt-glazed drain (109) to the west of the grave [104], which had probably disturbed the west end of the skeleton (102) during its excavation. A small assemblage of disarticulated human bone was also recovered from the loose mid-brown sandy silt backfill (111) of the drain.
- 4.5 A c.0.40m thick loose mid-brown/yellow sandy silt (106), containing frequent irregular fragments of sandstone and roughly squared sandstone blocks, overlay Grave 1 [104] (and was probably responsible for some of the damage to the skeleton) and the stiff mid-brown/yellow clay silt (105) adjacent to the footings of the south wall of the church (107); this made-ground deposit probably represents a backfill from the 1903-04 restoration. A small assemblage of disarticulated human bone was recovered from this deposit, which was in turn overlaid by a 0.15m thick layer of very loose mid-dark grey clayey silt topsoil (101) which formed the current ground surface, encountered at 176.07m AOD at the east end of the trench and falling to 175.79m AOD at the west end.

Trench 2: West side of the Church (see figure 4)

- 4.6 Trench 2 measured 11.60m long (north-south) by up to 0.45m wide and up to 0.66m deep (175.65m AOD), and was excavated against the outside of the west wall of the nave; it also stepped around the base of the two buttresses along the wall and had a short return to the east at the north end. Although a single headstone stood adjacent to the south side of the northern buttress, there was no evidence of an associated grave. Natural deposits were not encountered in this trench, and no burials were disturbed.
- 4.7 The trench exposed a 0.66m depth of the stone footings (205) of the west wall of the church (206) and the two buttresses (207 and 208), although they continued below the base of the trench. The wall footings comprised three courses of mortar-bonded dressed sandstone ashlar blocks, the blocks measuring roughly 0.50m long by 0.30m high, and each course was stepped out slightly from the one above (see plate 3). The footings for the northern buttress (207) comprised three courses of mortar-bonded dressed sandstone ashlar blocks, of which only the lower two courses were stepped out from the face above by 0.30m. The footings for the southern buttress (208) also comprised three courses of mortar-bonded dressed sandstone ashlar blocks, each course again stepping out by varying degrees (see

plate 4). The sandstone blocks used in the construction of the buttresses were typically up to 0.60m long by 0.50m wide by 0.30m high.

- 4.8 Abutting the footings (205) of the west wall of the church between and either side of the two buttresses, was a backfill deposit of a loose mid-brown clay silt (203) of unknown depth, exposed in the base of the trench, which presumably results from the earlier restorations. Between the two buttresses, this deposit was overlain by a c.0.50m thick loose mid-brown sandy silt (202) containing frequent small stones; this deposit (202), which is likely to represent an upper fill of a construction trench forming part of the earlier restorations, was very difficult to distinguish from the similar deposit (203) below. A very small assemblage of disarticulated human bone was recovered from deposit 202. In the areas around the north and south buttresses, a 0.40m thick construction backfill of brown sand silt (204) containing numerous fragments of unworked sandstone blocks and sandstone ashlar overlay the basal loose mid-brown clay silt (203); it was probably the same as deposit 106 seen in Trench 1.
- 4.9 Both the made ground deposits (202 and 204) were overlain by a 0.15m thick layer of very loose mid-dark grey clayey silt topsoil (201), which formed the current ground surface encountered at 176.40m AOD.

Trench 3: Parallel to West end of the Church (see figure 4)

- 4.10 Trench 3 was angled in plan and measured a total of 19.00m long by 0.24m wide and up to 0.53m deep (175.90m AOD). It was located roughly 2.60m west of, and parallel to, the west wall of the church, on the west side of the perimeter path, and was connected up to the north and south ends of Trench 2 and the west end of Trench 4 by three inspection chambers (see plate 5). The excavations for these three inspection chambers varied in size from roughly 0.60m by 0.60m at the south end to 0.60m by 0.90m at the north end of the trench, and they were between 0.35m-0.55m deep (175.92m-175.81m AOD).
- 4.11 The trench cut across the east end of eight marked graves and at least three unmarked graves, although these were not disturbed by the works. The lowest deposit seen in the trench was a loose mid-brown clay silt (302) more than 0.56m thick containing small stones, which probably represented made ground above the graves to the west. Although no grave cuts were visible, an assemblage of disarticulated human bone was recovered from this deposit. This deposit (302) was encountered throughout the length of the trench, and was overlain by a 0.16m thick layer of loose mid-grey/brown sandy silt topsoil (301), which formed the current ground surface, encountered at 175.97m AOD at the south end of the trench, rising to 176.34m AOD at the north end.

Trench 4: North side of Church (see figure 5)

- 4.12 Trench 4 measured 9.10m long (east-west) by 1.10m wide and up to 1.00m deep, and was sited 2.40m north of, and parallel to, the north wall of the church and close to the north side of the perimeter path. There were no marked graves in this area.
- 4.13 A natural deposit of a firm mid-light brown-yellow clay (402) of undetermined depth and containing abundant mudstone, sandstone and ironstone fragments, was encountered at 0.82m BGL (175.53m AOD) at the west end of the trench, falling slightly to 1.00m BGL (175.40m AOD) at the east end. A total of five graves had been cut into the natural (402).

- 4.14 Grave 2 [405] was located on the south side of the trench, c.4.20m from the west end, and measured 1.64m long (east-west) by more than 0.30m wide. It contained a supine articulated skeleton (403) and an associated loose mid-light grey-brown clay silt grave fill (404). The skull, encountered at 0.85m BGL (175.51m AOD), and the entire left side of the skeleton were exposed including the ribs, vertebra and pelvis, as well as the right lower leg bone (see plates 6 and 7). The skeleton was in a good condition, with the exception of the skull which had been clipped by the machine during excavation of the trench, and the left foot that may not have been intact. The right side of the burial remained *in situ* within the south side of the trench. The small size of the mandible and mastoid process suggested that the burial was a female. The skeleton was buried in what remained of a wooden coffin, and a number of coffin fittings were also present, namely a single iron coffin handle at both the head and feet (possibly dating to c.1763-1837), a copper alloy riveted hinge attached to small piece of wood (coffin) at the head, and the degraded traces of a tinned sheet probably from the hand grip at the foot.
- 4.15 Grave 3 [408] was located on the north side of the trench, also c.4.20m from the west end, and measured 1.80m long (east-west) by more than 0.30m wide. It contained a supine articulated skeleton (406) and an associated loose mid-grey/brown clay grave fill (407). Only the skull, encountered at 0.70m BGL (175.48m AOD), some ribs and the right arm and hand of the skeleton were exposed, the rest remaining *in situ* under the north side of the trench (see plate 8). The skull was in reasonable condition (minimal damage to left eye socket), although the arm and hand were in fair/poor condition. The size and narrowness of the mandible suggested that the burial may have been female. The fill (407) around the skeleton was stained black, which on analysis, was found to be organic although its origin could not be determined (see Appendix 2). A very worn, but otherwise in excellent condition, silver long cross penny (RF1) of medieval date was found in the vicinity of the right hand (see below and plate 13).
- 4.16 Grave 4 [411] was located on the south side of the trench, c.4.00m from the east end, and measured c.1.70m long (east-west) by 0.40m wide. It contained a supine articulated skeleton (409) and an associated loose mid-light brown-grey clay silt grave fill (410). All of the skeletal remains were in very poor degraded condition, with only the skull and long bones being distinguishable; a few very fragmentary remains of the ribs, vertebrae, scapula and pelvis were also present (see plate 9). The skull was encountered at 0.80m BGL (175.64m AOD). Three sherds of pottery dated to the 12th-early 13th century were recovered from the grave fill (410). There was no evidence of a coffin or any fittings.
- 4.17 Grave 5 [415] was located on the south side of the trench, c.1.40m from the east end, and measured at least 1.25m long (east-west) by c.0.40m wide. It contained a supine articulated skeleton (413) and an associated loose dark grey clay silt grave fill (414). The skeleton was in a poor condition, with only the lower half being present; the right and left leg long bones with some fragments of the pelvis, were encountered at 0.74m BGL (175.54m AOD), and there were very few foot bones (see plate 10). There was no evidence of a coffin or any associated finds.
- 4.18 Grave 6 [419] was located on the north side of the trench, c.1.40m from the east end, and measured at least 1.65m long (east-west) by c.0.40m wide. It contained a supine articulated skeleton (417) and an associated loose dark grey-brown clay silt grave fill (418). Only the skull, encountered at 0.74m BGL (175.52m AOD), and right side of the skeleton were exposed (see plate 11). The skull and right arm were in a very poor condition, although the right upper leg including the patella were in a fair condition. The right lower leg continued under the northern edge of

the trench and there were fragmentary remains of the pelvis and right hand. There was no evidence of a coffin or any fittings.

- 4.19 A disarticulated skull (416) was also located on the north side of the trench, c.3.40m from the west end, at 0.77m BGL (175.59m AOD). It was in a very poor degraded condition and it was not possible to identify the gender, and there was no evidence of a grave cut.
- 4.20 All of the burials were overlain by a c.0.53m-0.65m thick loose dark brown clay silt deposit (412) representing made ground which contained c.10-25% stones and some sandstone ashlar blocks (see Sections 2 to 6 on figure 4). The blocks were very concentrated in an area 7.00m-8.00m from the west end of the trench. Also recovered from this context was a Victorian half-penny stamped 1896 (see plate 14), 14 sherds of later 13th-14th century pottery, three coffin fittings, and some fragments of disarticulated human bone. Extensive root damage/activity was noted at the east end of this trench.
- 4.21 Finally, a 0.16m-0.25m thick layer of very loose mid-dark grey-brown clay silt topsoil (401) sealed the dark brown clay silt (412) and formed the current ground surface, encountered at 176.35m AOD at the west end of the trench, falling slightly to 176.28m AOD at the east end.

Summary of the Finds Assessments

- 4.22 The following represents a summary of the results obtained from the various finds assessments - full, more detailed, reports can be found in Appendix 2.

Pottery Assemblage

- 4.23 A total of 18 sherds of pottery, weighing 74 grams, was recovered from the watching brief. The material came from the fill (410) of grave (411), and from the made ground deposit (412), both from Trench 4.
- 4.24 A small assemblage of three sherds came from grave fill (410). Two sherds were of a sandy reduced ware with heavily pitted olive-green glazes on the exterior. These are a base and body, but not necessarily from the same vessel. They are likely to belong to a c.12th or early 13th century regional splash-glazing tradition, and can best be compared to the Fine Reduced splashed wares fabric group. The third sherd was a body sherd of a fine sandy fabric, with a grey core, red-orange margins and dark red surfaces. There are orange glaze splashes on the interior, and the exterior has an applied thumbled strip of uncertain orientation. The sherd may be broadly contemporary with the remainder of the assemblage, though this is far from certain.
- 4.25 Fifteen sherds were recovered from the made ground deposit (412). All but one were in the same light-firing fabric, within the North Yorkshire Whiteware tradition. It may conveniently be described as a lightly gritted pinkish cream ware, and is best dated to the later 13th or 14th century. The sherds come from an estimated two jars, both having flared or everted rims which are internally dished, presumably to act as a lid-seating. Both rims are essentially flat-topped, one of them being grooved on its upper face. A final sherd was very abraded, with a sandy reduced core and red surfaces, and it has not been possible to attribute this to a named fabric type.

- 4.26 The chronological range of the recovered pottery may be from the later 12th to the later 14th centuries. The material from deposit 412 may come from rod-handled jars of later 13th or 14th century date. The material is of limited evidential value, being essentially de-stratified, and no further work is recommended.

Metalwork

- 4.27 Two coins were recovered and allocated recorded finds numbers, RF1 (from the hand area of burial 406 in grave 3 (408) and RF2 (from made ground deposit 412), both in Trench 4.
- 4.28 RF1 is a silver long cross penny of medieval date. It is near complete and in a very good condition although the surfaces are heavily worn (blank in some areas). The obverse is not distinguishable, but the reverse has a long cross with three pellets within each quadrant (see plate 13). The coin may have been intentionally placed with the burial, but it could also have been a chance loss when the burial was interred or may be intrusive as a result of later Victorian restoration work. The lack of any clear distinguishing marks means it was not possible to provide a more specific date other than the general medieval period.
- 4.29 RF2 is a copper alloy half-penny of Victorian date (Old head issue) (see plate 14). It is complete, and in a good condition with soil adhering to the surfaces. The obverse shows a crowned bust facing left with inscription 'VICTORIA DEI GRA BRITT REGINA FID DEF IND IMP'. The reverse shows Britannia seated facing right, with a trident in the left hand and the right hand resting on the shield, inscribed 'HALF PENNY' '1896'. The coin is of no archaeological significance and probably reflects a chance loss.

Coffin Fittings

- 4.30 Three coffin fittings were recovered from burial 403 in grave 2 (405), in Trench 4. One was a cast iron D-shaped grip or handle, and is similar to others dated to c.1763-1837. Corrosion adhering to the surface obscures any surface detail/decoration, if present. Another was a copper alloy hinged fitting, formed by two rectangular plates with D-shaped ends. There are three rivet holes within each sheet, with five copper alloy rivets *in situ*. A small fragment of timber coffin was also attached. Corrosion obscures any surface details/decoration, if present. The small size and ornate appearance would suggest it is a decorative coffin fitting. The final fitting was another probable D-shaped cast iron grip or handle, but heavy corrosion makes identification difficult.

Disarticulated Bone

- 4.31 Approximately 100 disarticulated human bones were recovered from construction backfill/made ground deposits (106) (202) (302) and (412) and the back fill (111) of drain [110]. The number of individuals was not attempted but all appear to be adults. The remains ranged from fair to poor condition. A variety of bones were identified including fragments of pelvis, cranium, a metatarsal, a calcaneus (ankle/foot), and a scapula but mainly ribs and fragments of long bones were present.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The external drainage works at St Hilda's Church revealed evidence of the earlier restoration works, in Trench 1 alongside the south wall to the west of the tower and

in Trench 2 around the west end of the church (Trench 2); this evidence took the form of construction backfill (106, 202, 203 and 204), some of which contained frequent irregular fragments of worked and unworked sandstone blocks and ashlar. In the absence of any secure dating evidence, it is not known which phase of restoration is represented, but it is presumably either the late 18th century rebuilding of the church by the Parish or that carried out by Temple Moore in 1903-04. Trench 1 also revealed some re-used masonry in the footings of the south wall (107). The concentrations of large stones and ashlars in the made ground (412) within Trench 4 (opposite the church door) also suggest some dumping of material during previous restorations.

5.2 A total of six graves were identified in the excavations, one in Trench 1 [104] and five in Trench 4 [405, 408, 411, 415 and 419], all of which contained east-west aligned supine articulated skeletons (102, 403, 406, 409, 413 and 417). A disarticulated skull (416) was also recovered from Trench 4, as well as over 100 other disarticulated pieces of bone from elsewhere on the site. Overall, the level of bone preservation ranged from very poor to good, and the skeletal evidence suggested that the burials in Graves 2 and 3 (403, and 406) were female. Two of the burials (Graves 3 and 4, Trench 4) may be medieval in date given the presence of the silver long cross penny with burial (406) and the medieval pottery in the fill associated with burial (409). However, it is possible that these medieval artefacts could also be intrusive, given the re-working of the churchyard, although those burials in Trench 4 were a short distance away from the church. Grave 3 also had undisturbed dark staining around the skeleton (406) which, on analysis, was found to be organic but it was inconclusive as to whether this was unmodified plant remains (e.g. flowers, leaves, moss) or natural fibre textiles (e.g. linen, wool); it was not considered to be the remnants of a coffin, which might suggest a shroud burial, a common practice during medieval times (Roberts 2009, 50). Grave 1 in Trench 1 [104] may also have been medieval in date, as it was disturbed by overlying construction backfill (106) associated with one of the aforementioned phases of restoration, as well as more recent drainage works [110]. Based on the associated coffin fittings, Grave 2 [405] in Trench 4 was probably of late post-medieval date, as it was surrounded by the remains of a coffin, which was the predominant burial practice during this period (Roberts 2009, 51); it is possible that this burial may have been moved from its original position, as the coffin fittings had been repositioned at the head and feet. The burial in Trench 1 lay at 0.69m BGL (175.43m AOD), while the burials in Trench 4 lay at between 0.70m-0.85m BGL (175.48m-175.51m AOD). The excavated remains were separately bagged and returned to the PCC for later reburial.

5.3 In Trench 2, there was no evidence of any burial associated with the single headstone adjacent to the south side of the north buttress, which suggests that the headstone had been repositioned at some earlier time. Although Trench 3 cut across a number of marked graves, none were affected by the works, although some disarticulated human bone was recovered from a made ground deposit (302) at a very shallow depth.

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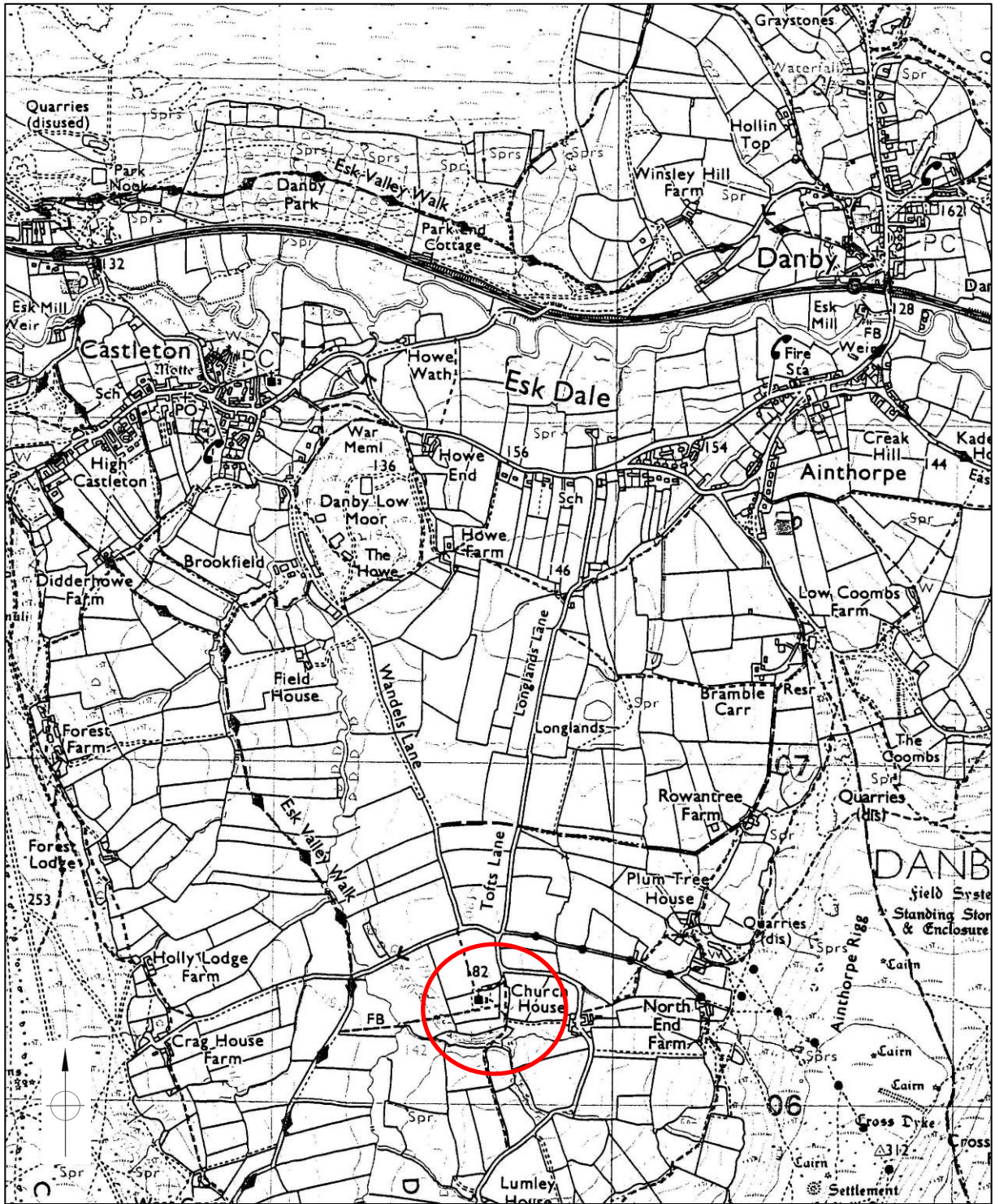
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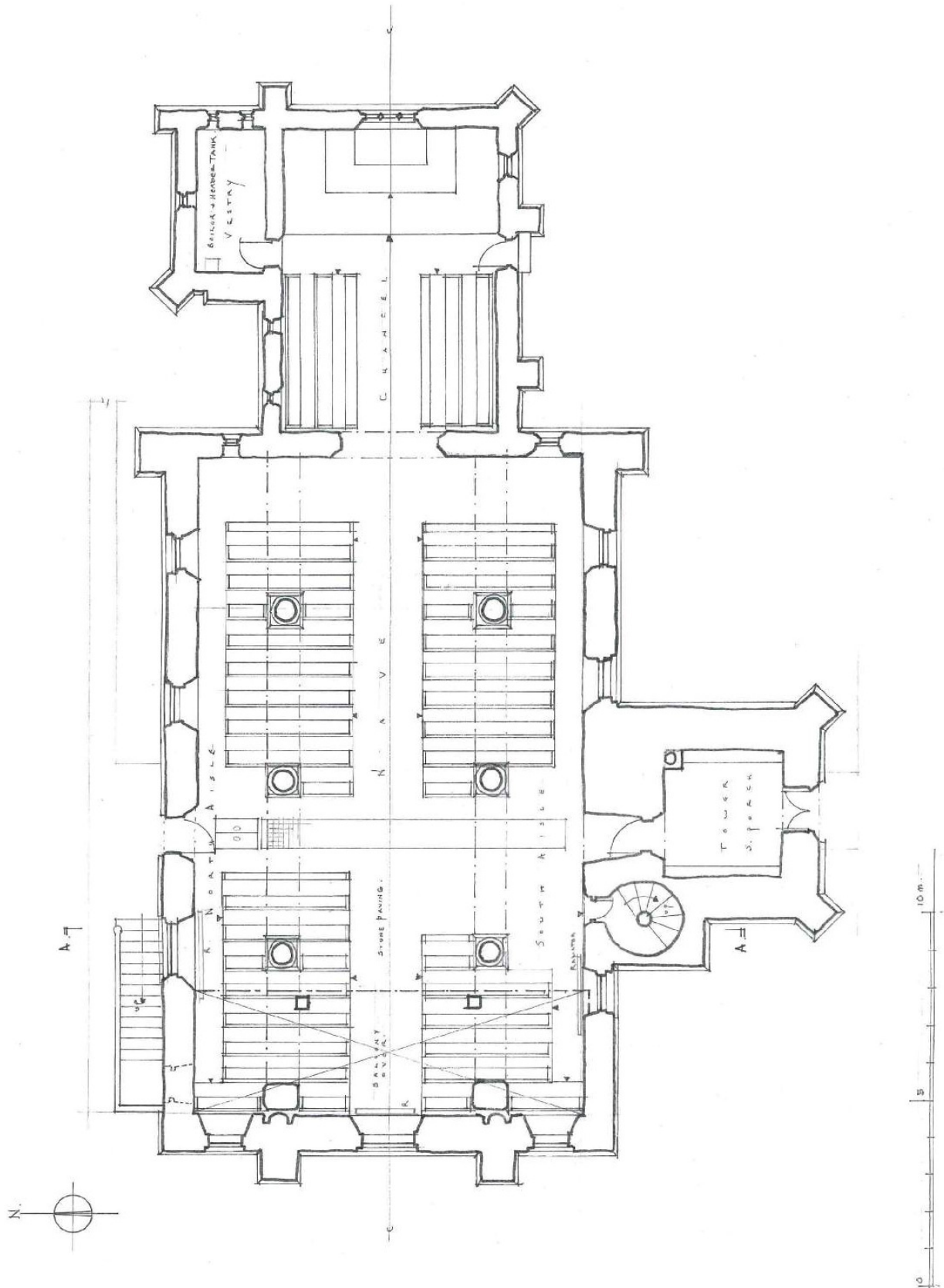
7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by St Hilda's Church Parochial Church Council, and EDAS would like to thank Peter Dingle and Jane Dingle (PCC), the Revd Dr Michael Hazelton, Peter Pace (architect), and the contractors (Scothern Construction Ltd.) for their help and cooperation whilst carrying out the archaeological recording.
- 7.2 The site recording was undertaken by Richard Coates with the assistance of Sophie Tibbles of East Riding Archaeology, on behalf of EDAS, and Richard Coates produced the fieldwork records. Thanks are also due to Peter Didsbury, Sophie Tibbles and John Carrott (Palaeoecology Research Services) for their specialist reports. The final report and drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



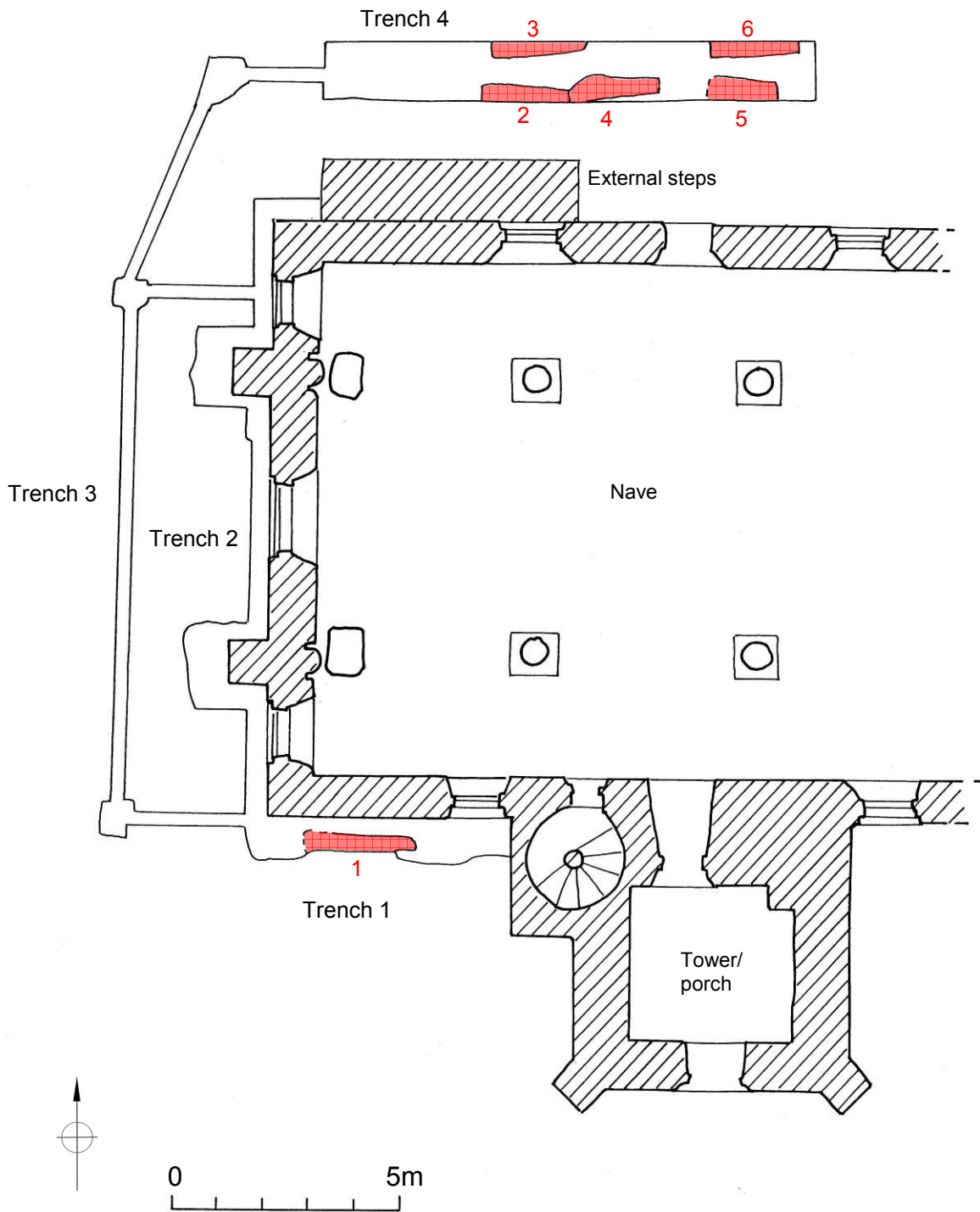
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PROJECT		ST HILDA'S CHURCH, DANBY	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	AUG 2015
EDAS	FIGURE		1



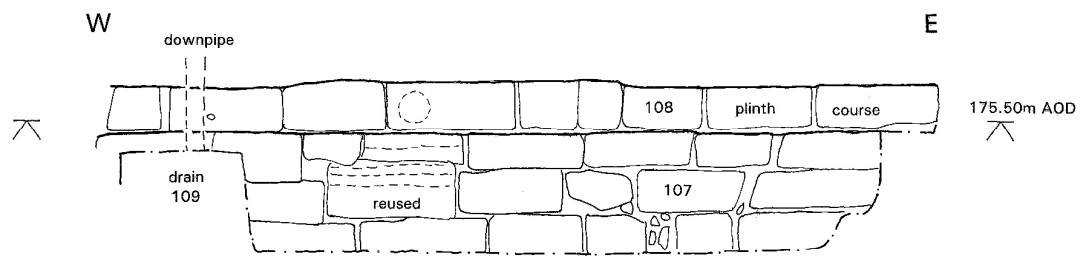
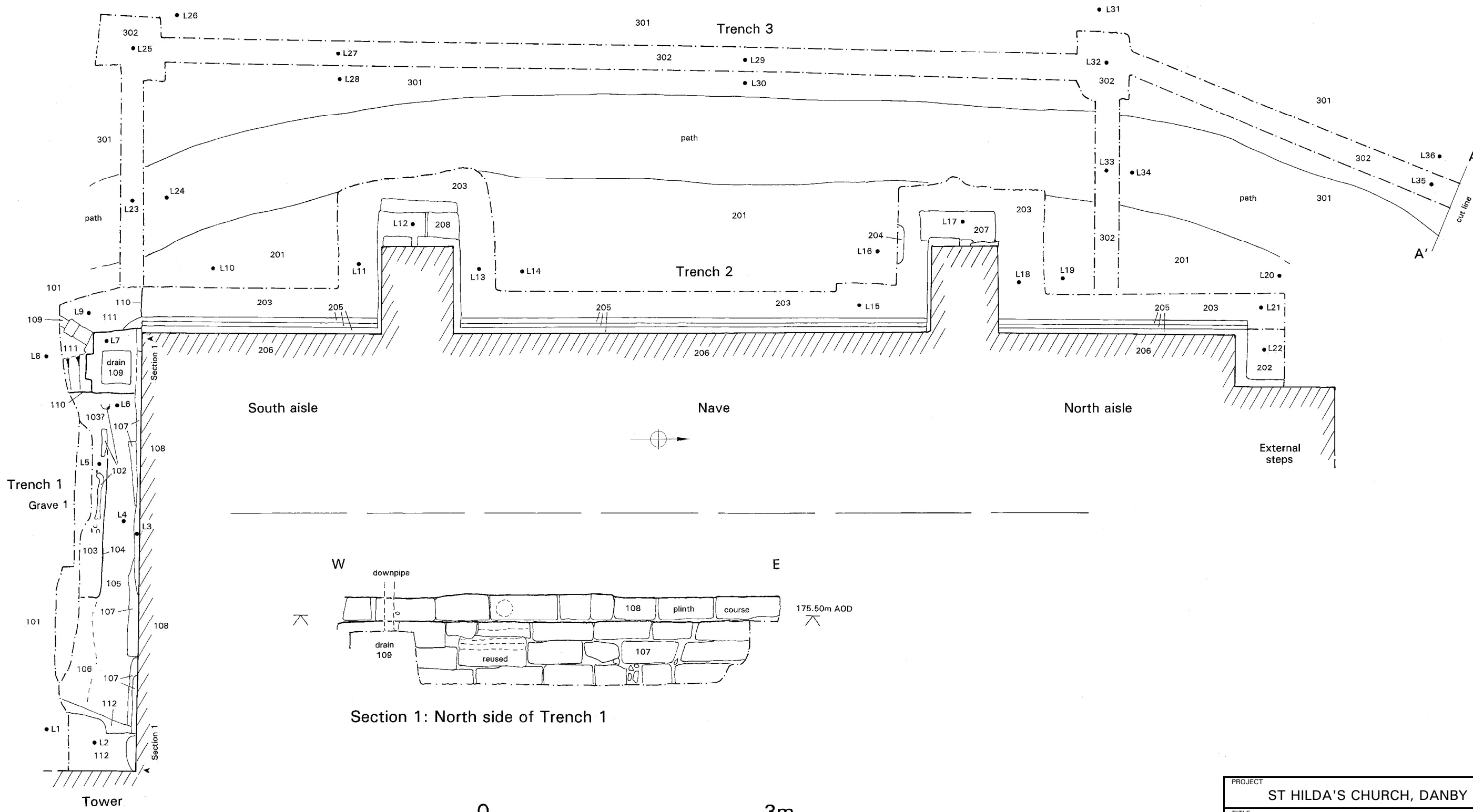
Plan provided by Peter Gaze Pace, Architect.

PROJECT		ST HILDA'S CHURCH, DANBY	
TITLE		GROUND PLAN	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	AUG 2015
EDAS		FIGURE	2



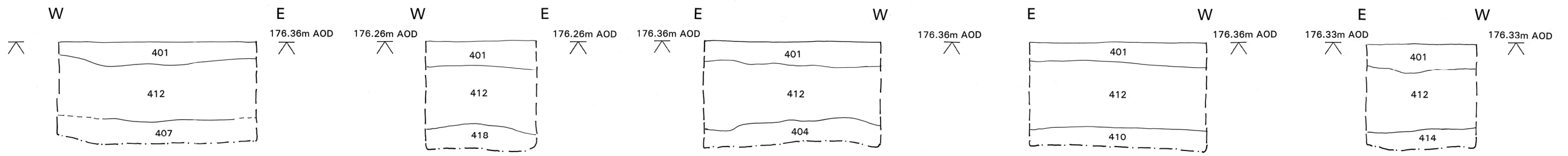
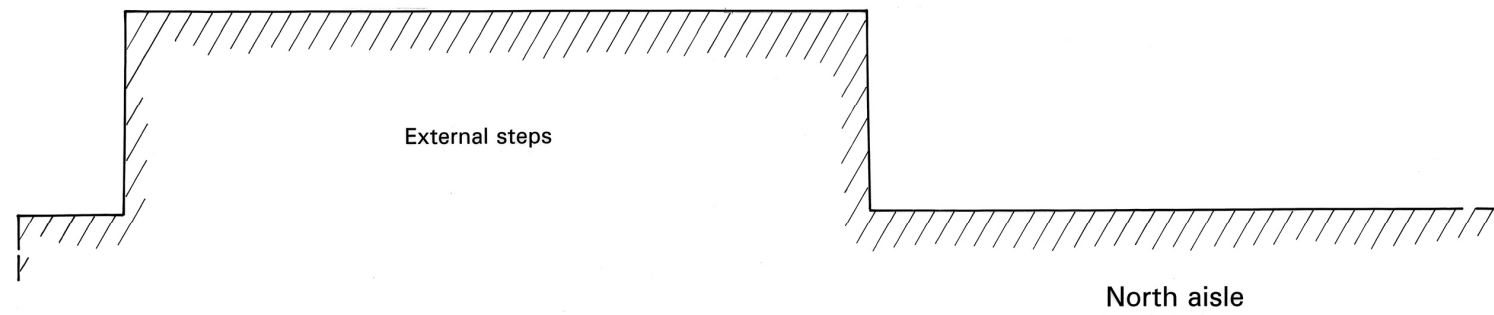
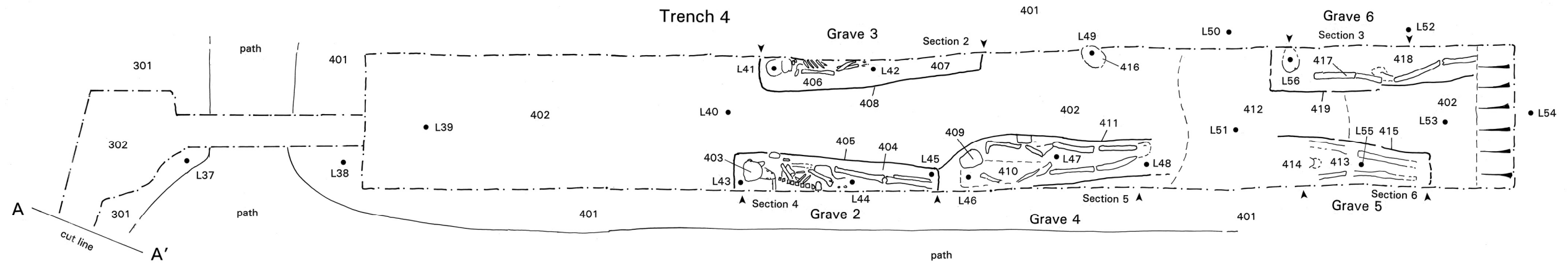
 Graves

PROJECT	
ST HILDA'S CHURCH, DANBY	
TITLE	
LOCATION OF DRAINAGE WORKS	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	AUG 2015
EDAS	FIGURE
	3



Section 1: North side of Trench 1

PROJECT		ST HILDA'S CHURCH, DANBY	
TITLE		TRENCHES 1 TO 3	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	AUG 2015
EDAS		FIGURE	4



Section 2: North side of Trench 4 (Grave 3)

Section 3: North side of Trench 4 (Grave 6)

Section 4: South side of Trench 4 (Grave 2)

Section 5: South side of Trench 4 (Grave 4)

Section 6: South side of Trench 4 (Grave 5)



PROJECT		ST HILDA'S CHURCH, DANBY	
TITLE		TRENCH 4	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	AUG 2015
EDAS		FIGURE	5

ST HILDA'S CHURCH (SHD 15): LEVELS AOD

TBM - 176.93m AOD bench mark on church

Trench 1

L1	176.07m	Top of grass, south-east corner
L2	176.08m	Upper foundations of tower (112), east end
L3	176.15m	Upper foundations of south wall (107), north side
L4	175.47m	North side centre, base of excavation
L5	175.43m	Pelvis of skeleton 102 in Grave 1
L6	175.49m	Skull area of skeleton 102 in Grave 1
L7	176.08m	Top of drain casing (109), west end
L8	175.79m	Top of grass, south-west corner
L9	175.65m	West end, base of excavation

Trench 2

L10	176.40m	Top of grass, south-west corner
L11	175.70m	South side of south buttress, base of excavation
L12	176.16m	Foundation stone (208) of south buttress
L13	175.70m	North side of south buttress, base of excavation
L14	176.44m	Top of grass, north side of south buttress
L15	175.65m	South side of north buttress, base of excavation
L16	176.43m	Top of grass, south side of north buttress
L17	176.19m	Foundation stone (207) of north buttress
L18	175.71m	North side of north buttress, base of excavation
L19	176.44m	Top of grass, north side of north buttress
L20	176.39m	Top of grass, north end
L21	175.73m	North end, base of excavation
L22	176.23m	East return at north end, base of excavation

Trench 3

L23	176.28m	East return at south end, base of excavation
L24	175.97m	Top of grass, north side of east return
L25	175.92m	South inspection pit, base of excavation
L26	176.27m	Top of grass, north side of south inspection pit
L27	175.90m	South end central area, base of excavation
L28	176.37m	Top of grass, south end central area
L29	175.90m	North end central area, base of excavation
L30	176.43m	Top of grass, north end central area
L31	176.36m	Top of grass, west side of central inspection chamber
L32	175.81m	Central inspection chamber, base of excavation
L33	175.86m	East return from central inspection chamber, base of excavation
L34	176.41m	Top of path, north side of east return from central inspection chamber
L35	175.85m	North end, base of excavation
L36	176.39m	Top of grass, north end
L37	176.34m	Top of grass, north inspection chamber

Trench 4

L38	176.35m	Top of grass, south-west corner
L39	175.53m	West end, base of excavation
L40	175.52m	West end central area, base of excavation
L41	175.48m	Skull of skeleton 406 in Grave 3
L42	175.37m	Right hand area of skeleton 406 in Grave 3
L43	175.51m	Skull of skeleton 403 in Grave 2
L44	175.46m	Pelvis of skeleton 403 in Grave 2

L45	175.43m	Feet of skeleton 403 in Grave 2
L46	175.64m	Skull of skeleton 409 in Grave 4
L47	175.53m	Pelvis of skeleton 409 in Grave 4
L48	175.60m	Feet of skeleton 409 in Grave 4
L49	175.59m	Skull 416
L50	176.23m	Top of grass, north central side
L51	175.38m	East end central area, base of excavation
L52	176.26m	Top of grass, north-east corner
L53	175.40m	East end, base of excavation
L54	176.28m	Top of grass, east end
L55	175.54m	Leg bones of skeleton 413 in Grave 5
L56	175.52m	Skull of skeleton 417 in Grave 6



Plate 1: Excavated Trench 1, showing reused stone in foundations (107) of south wall of church, looking NE.



Plate 2: Remains of skeleton 102 in Grave 1 [104] (Trench 1), looking N.



Plate 3: Trench 2 under excavation, showed stepped footings (205) of west wall, looking SE.



Plate 4: Trench 2 under excavation, showing foundations of southern buttress (208) and construction backfill (204), looking N.



Plate 5: Trench 3 under excavation, looking S.



Plate 6: Skull of skeleton 403 in Grave 2 [405] (Trench 4).



Plate 7: Skeleton 403 in Grave 2 [405], skull removed (Trench 4).



Plate 8: Skeleton 406 in Grave 3 [408] (Trench 4).



Plate 9: Skeleton 409 in Grave 4 [411] (Trench 4).



Plate 10: Skeleton 413 in Grave 5 [415] (Trench 4).



Plate 11: Skeleton 417 in Grave 6 [419] (Trench 4).



Plate 12: Trench 4 reinstated after installation of Trench Arch worm bed drainage system, looking W.



Plate 13: Medieval silver Long cross penny (RF1) from Grave 3 [406], Trench 4 (reverse side).



Plate 14: Victorian copper alloy half penny (Old head issue) from made ground deposit (412), Trench 4. Obverse (left): crowned bust facing left 'VICTORIA DEI GRA BRITANNIA REGINA FID DEF IND IMP'. Reverse (right): Britannia seated facing right. Trident in left hand, right hand resting on shield. 'HALF PENNY' '1896'.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Trench</i>
100	Unstratified.	T1
101	Very loose mid-dark grey clayey silt with less than 10% small stones, c.0.15m thick. Topsoil (same as 201).	T1
102	Skeleton in Grave 1 [104]. Supine E-W articulated burial, very fragmented due to backfill and modern disturbance. Only left side evident, poorly preserved upper L arm and upper L left. Rest still in section or not present due to damage.	T1
103	Loose mid-dark grey clay silt with less than 5% small stones. Fill of Grave 1 [104].	T1
104	Cut for E-W Grave 1, over 1.80m long by more than 0.20m wide, not fully exposed.	T1
105	Firm stiff mid-brown/yellow clayey silt with less than 10% small stones, along S side of church wall. Possible construction horizon.	T1
106	Loose mid-brown sandy silt with more than 80% medium-large irregular sandstone blocks (500mm x 300mm x 200mm), c.0.40m thick, some disarticulated bone. Construction backfill, same as 204.	T1
107	Foundation of south church wall, of three courses of regular dressed sandstone blocks, typically 0.70m long x up to 0.27m high, no mortar to lower two courses, c.0.65m deep but base not reached. Includes at least two reused pieces. Same as 205.	T1
108	Existing south church wall, same as 206.	T1
109	Salt-glazed square drain, 0.30m square with ceramic pipe c.150mm diameter emerging from S side. Fed by cast iron downpipe. Modern drain.	T1
110	Cut for modern drain 109 - difficult to determine.	T1
111	Loose mid-brown sandy silt with less than 20% small stones, some disarticulated bone possibly from 102. Back fill of modern drain cut 110.	T1
112	Stone footings of tower, less well coursed than 107, 0.65m deep, base not exposed.	
200	Unstratified.	T2
201	Very loose mid-dark grey clayey silt with less than 10% small stones, c.0.15m thick. Topsoil, same as 101.	T2
202	Loose mid-brown sandy silt with less than 25% small stones, unknown depth. Some disarticulated bone. Upper level of construction back. Difficult to distinguish from 203 below.	T2
203	Loose mid-brown clay silt with less than 25% small stones, unknown depth. Lower level of construction back fill. Difficult to distinguish from 202 above.	T2
204	Loose mid-brown sandy silt with more than 80% medium-large sandstone blocks (500mm x 300mm x 200mm), c.0.40m thick, around buttresses. Construction backfill, same as 106.	T2
205	Foundation of west church wall, of three offset courses of regular mortar-bonded sandstone blocks, typically 0.50m long x 0.30m high, c.0.66m deep but base not reached. Same as 107.	T2
206	Existing west church wall, same as 108.	T2
207	Foundations of north buttress, three courses of regular mortar-bonded sandstone blocks, typically 0.60m long x 0.50m wide x 0.30m high, c.0.66m deep but base not reached. Lower two courses stepped out by 0.30m.	T2
208	Foundations of south buttress. As 207, but each course stepping out slightly from the one above.	T2
300	Unstratified.	T3
301	Loose mid-grey brown sandy silt with less than 10% small stones, c.0.16m thick. Topsoil, same as 101 & 201.	T3
302	Loose mid-brown clay silt with less than 10% small stones, more than 0.56m thick. Contains disarticulated bone. Made ground above graves on W end of church.	T3
400	Unstratified.	T4

401	Very loose mid-dark grey brown clayey silt with less than 10% small stones, c.0.16m-0.25m thick. Topsoil, same as 101, 201 & 301.	T4
402	Firm mid-light brown yellow clay with c.50% stones, unknown depth. Natural deposit.	T4
403	Skeleton in Grave 2 [405]. Supine articulated E-W burial, in remains of coffin with some fittings. Left side exposed including ribs, vertebrae, pelvis and lower R leg, right side in trench section. L foot not intact. Some damage to skull from machine, bone in good condition, probably female.	T4
404	Loose mid-light grey-brown clay silt with less than 10% stone/shale. Fill of Grave 2 [405].	T4
405	Cut for E-W Grave 2, c.1.64m long by more than 0.30m wide, not fully exposed.	T4
406	Skeleton in Grave 3 [408]. Supine articulated E-W burial, some slight damage to skull, only partially exposed, left side in trench section. Bone condition poor - skull, rib fragments, R arm and hand, probably female. No evidence for coffin, but three fragments of tinned sheet near skull, possible intrusive. Medieval silver coin (RF1) near hand. Dark staining around skeleton.	T4
407	Loose mid grey-brown clay silt with less than 10% shale/stones, black staining. Fill of Grave 3 [408].	T4
408	Cut for E-W Grave 3, 1.80m long by at least 0.30m wide, not fully exposed.	T4
409	Skeleton in Grave 4 [411]. Supine articulated E-W burial, possibly truncated by 405 to W. All bone very degraded, with only skull and long bones distinguishable. Fragmentary ribs, vertebrae, left pelvis or scapula. No evidence for coffin or fittings.	T4
410	Loose mid-light brown-grey clay silt. Contains two sherds of late 12th-early 13th century pottery. Fill of Grave 4 [411].	T4
411	Cut for E-W Grave 4, c.1.70m long by more than 0.40m wide.	T4
412	Loose dark brown clay silt, with 25-10% stones, shale fragments and ashlar blocks, 0.53m-0.65m thick. Blocks concentrated in an area 7.00m-8.00m from the W end of the trench, root disturbance at E end. Contains Victorian half-penny (RF2), disarticulated bone and 14 sherds of late 13th-14th century pottery. Made ground levelling layer.	T4
413	Skeleton in Grave 5 [415]. Supine articulated E-W burial, poor degraded bone condition, only L&R legs and possible fragments of pelvis. Unclear if feet present. No evidence for coffin or fittings.	T4
414	Loose dark grey silt clay with less than 10% small stones/shale. Fill of Grave 5 [415].	T4
415	Cut for E-W Grave 5, more than 1.25m long by c.0.40m wide.	T4
416	Disarticulated skull, with no other bones present, very degraded and poor condition, not possible to determine whether mandible present. No evidence for grave cut.	T4
417	Skeleton in Grave 6 [419]. Supine articulated E-W burial, skull and arms very poor condition, legs poor. No ribs, scapula, clavicle, fragmentary remains of pelvis and R hand. Not fully exposed, left side in trench section. No evidence for coffin or fittings.	T4
418	Loose dark grey-brown clay silt. Fill of Grave 6 [419].	T4
419	Cut for E-W Grave 6, more than 1.65m long by c.0.40m wide, not fully exposed.	T4

APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST REPORTS

An assessment of the pottery from St Hilda's Church, Danby, North Yorkshire (SHD 15)

Peter Didsbury MPhil FSA

Introduction

A total of 18 sherds of pottery, weighing 74 grams, was submitted for examination. The material came from fill (410) of grave [411], and from made ground (412), within the churchyard.

The assemblages

Fill (410) of grave [411]

This small assemblage comprised, firstly, 2 sherds (37 grams) of a sandy reduced ware with heavily pitted olive-green glazes on the exterior. These are a base and body, not necessarily from the same vessel. Although there is a slight resemblance to 17th-century Ryedale Ware, the sherds are possibly better thought of as belonging to a *c.* later 12th- or earlier 13th-century regional splash-glazing tradition. In terms of the published York typology, they might be compared to fabric group FRED (Fine Reduced splashed wares, Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1190-1191).

Secondly, there is a single body sherd (8 grams) in a fine sandy fabric. The sherd has a grey core, red-orange margins and dark red surfaces. Orange glaze splashes occur on the interior, and the exterior has an applied thumbled strip of uncertain orientation. The sherd may be broadly contemporary with the remainder of the assemblage, though this is far from certain.

Made ground (412)

All but one of the sherds from this context, amounting to 14 sherds (74 grams), were in the same light-firing fabric, within the North Yorkshire Whiteware tradition. It may conveniently be described as a lightly gritted pinkish cream ware. It has very close similarities to some of the sherds attributed to Brandsby-type ware in the Humber Field Archaeology reference collection, in which case it might best be dated to the later 13th or 14th century. The sherds come from an estimated two jars, both having flared or everted rims which are internally dished, presumably to act as a lid-seating. Both rims are essentially flat-topped, one of them being grooved on its upper face. In addition, the junction between rim and body components is marked by a sharp change of angle on the interior. It is difficult to cite close published parallels for these vessels, though some of the above characteristics certainly appear on Brandsby vessels, cf. Brooks 1987, fig. 63, no. 667, including handled jars, cf. Mainman and Jenner 2013, fig. 506, no. 4334. Similar forms appear in other light-firing fabrics in the north-east, *e.g.* in Tees Valley Ware (Wrathmell 1990, fig. 31, no. 2), as well as in Sandy Red Ware (Mainman and Jenner 2013, fig. 511, nos 4372, 4373). The latter fabric is regarded as being available in York from the mid 13th century, reaching a peak in the late 14th to mid 15th.

In addition, there is a very abraded sherd with sandy reduced core and red surfaces. It has not been possible to attribute this to a named fabric type.

Conclusions and recommendation

The chronological range of the pottery present may be from the later 12th century to the later 14th. The material from (412) may come from rod-handled jars of later 13th- or 14th-century date. The material is of limited evidential value, being essentially destratified, and no further work is recommended. It would, however, be useful to deposit the material in the appropriate regional museum, in the interests of future work on regional pottery fabrics, unless it is returned to the landowners.

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St Hilda's Church, Danby, North Yorkshire
EDAS Site Code: SHD 15

The Finds (excluding the pottery)

Sophie Tibbles.

Aims and objectives

This assessment aims to identify the archaeological potential of the finds assemblage recovered from the archaeological investigation at St Hilda's Church, Danby, North Yorkshire, in keeping with the specific aims of the written scheme of investigation (Dennison 2015) and the requirements of MoRPHE, 'PPN3: Archaeological Excavation' compliant with MAP2 requirements (English Heritage 2008; 1991).

Introduction and methodology

The finds assemblage comprised two material categories: metalwork (including 2 Recorded Finds) and human remains, recovered from ground-raising/made ground (106) (202) (302) and (412) and backfill (111) of drain [110].

The recorded finds numbers were allocated to a medieval silver long cross penny (RF1) and a copper alloy Victorian penny (RF2) recovered from the fill of burial (406) and a made ground deposit (412), respectively. Details were recorded on 'Recorded Finds' sheets and a database was completed as part of the digital archive. The recorded finds were appropriately packed (desiccated environment) for long term storage. The remaining metalwork (coffin fittings), were recorded on-site (digitally photographed) and retained by the PCC for re-burial. Notes on these artefacts are included within this assessment.

The disarticulated human remains were recorded on-site (digitally photographed), bagged and re-buried at the church as per the methodology set out in the WSI (Dennison 2015) and English Heritage/ Church of England guidelines (2005). Notes on the human remains are included within this assessment as part of the site records, the identifications and comments based on the digital photographs only.

Condition of the assemblage

The recorded finds are in very good condition, the remaining metalwork (coffin fittings) were in poor condition. The condition of the human remains ranged from poor to fairly good (based on digital photographs).

Catalogue by material type

Metalwork – Recorded Finds

Two coins were recovered and allocated recorded finds numbers, RF1 and RF2. The silver coin was in very good condition and little further information would be gleaned from x-ray, the copper alloy coin was early modern in date, therefore, X-ray and a conservation assessment were not considered necessary.

RF 1:- Silver Long Cross Penny

Medieval. Near complete. Very good condition although surfaces are heavily worn (blank in some areas). No concretions adhering to the surfaces. Obverse: legend and bust? Not distinguishable. Reverse: long cross with 3 pellets within each quadrant. Recovered from the hand area of human burial (406) [SK 3], fill (407) cut [408].

Diameter: 14mm Thickness: 0.3mm Weight: 0.5g

RF2 :- Copper Alloy Penny

Victorian (Old head issue). Complete. Good condition with soil adhering to surfaces. Obverse: crowned bust facing left 'VICTORIA DEI GRA BRITT REGINA FID DEF IND IMP'. Reverse: Britannia seated facing right. Trident in left hand, right hand resting on shield. 'HALF PENNY' '1896'.

Recovered from made ground deposit (412).

Diameter: 31mm Thickness: 2mm Weight: 9.1g

Coffin Fittings (retained by the church for re-burial)

Three coffin fittings were recovered from burial (403), grave fill (404), grave cut [405].

Iron grip (handle).

Cast iron. D-shaped grip. The style is comparable to Type 2a handles at Spitalfields, dated c. 1763-1837 (Reeve & Adam 1993, 144; *ibid* microfiche M3:E11-F3). Corrosion products adhering to surface obscure any surface detail/decoration (if present). Recovered from the head area.

Copper alloy hinged fitting.

Two rectangular plates with D-shaped ends. Three rivet holes within each sheet, five copper alloy rivets *in-situ*. Small fragment of timber (coffin) attached. Corrosion products obscure surface details/decoration (if present). Small size and ornate appearance would suggest a decorative coffin fitting. Recovered from the head area.

Iron grip (handle) (from digital photographs)

Cast iron. Heavily corroded. Type not identifiable but probably same as D-shaped grip above c. 1763-1837 (*ibid*). Remnants of tinned sheet visible probably from the grip plate. Recorded at the foot area.

Human remains

(Notes based on the digital photographs)

Approximately one hundred disarticulated human bones were recovered from construction backfill/made ground deposits (106) (202) (302) and (412) and the back fill (111) of drain [110] (Table 3). The number of individuals was not attempted but all appear to be adults.

The remains ranged from fair to poor condition. A variety of bones were identified including fragments of pelvis, cranium, a metatarsal, a calcaneus (ankle/foot), a scapula but mainly ribs and fragments of long bones were present.

Discussion and recommendations

The size of the assemblage is small providing little material for detailed interpretation.

However, the coin could attest to the medieval origins of the church and associated burials. It may have been intentionally placed with the burial or possibly a chance loss when the burial was interred. It is worthy to note that three sherds of 12th-13th century pottery were recovered from the fill of another burial encountered just to the south, within the same trench (see Didsbury pottery report).

Although, the area of the churchyard was subject to ground-raising with the insertion of later burials within close proximity, and so it cannot be discounted that the coin may be intrusive as a result of this later activity; sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were recovered from made ground (412) (Didsbury pottery report).

The Victorian coin is of no archaeological significance and probably reflects a chance loss.

Although some of the disarticulated remains from Trench 4 may be associated with the burials encountered, overall the assemblage of disarticulated human remains provide evidence that the churchyard was subject to episodes of ground disturbance, not only from the insertion of modern drains but also earlier landscaping and/or ground-raising resulting in the disturbance of burials. Disturbance may also have occurred during the excavation of later graves.

No further work is recommended on the retained artefacts. If the landowner does not request their return, the coins and pottery are recommended for deposition within the appropriate museum.

Tables

Table 1: The Recorded Finds

RF No.	Context	Material	Comments
1	407	Silver	Long cross penny. Very good condition despite heavily worn surfaces. Medieval
2	412	Copper Alloy	Coin. Victorian, Good condition

Table 2: The coffin fittings

Context	Quantity	Comments
Trench 4: Burial (403) Fill (404) Grave cut [405]	1	Iron grip (handle). D-shaped. Heavily corroded obscuring any surface details/decoration. C. 1763-1837. Recovered from head area.
	1	Copper alloy hinged fitting. Rectangular plates with D-shaped ends. Three rivet holes in each plate. 5 copper alloy rivets <i>in-situ</i> . Concretions obscure surface details/decoration. Small fragment of coffin timber attached. Contemporary date with the handle. Recovered from head area.
	1?	(from digital photograph). Iron grip (handle). Very poor condition and heavily corroded. Type not identifiable but more than likely to be same as D-shaped grip from head area. C. 1763-1837. Tinning probably from remnants of grip plate. Foot area of burial.

Table 3: The human remains

Context	Quantity	Comments
Trench 1 (106): Made ground deposit	1	Pelvis (sacrum)
	c. 3+	Cranium (skull) fragments
	c. 5	Ribs fragments
	1	Femur– distal end.
	c. 8+	Long bone shaft fragments – not identifiable
Trench 1 (111): Backfill of drain [110]	1	Humerus – distal end
	c. 2	Long bone shaft fragments – not identifiable
	1	Long bone fragment – not identifiable
	1	Rib
	2	Unidentifiable fragments
Trench 2 (202): Back fill deposit	2	Cranium (skull) fragments
	1	Long bone shaft – not identifiable
Trench 3: (302) Made ground deposit	1	Calcaneus (ankle/foot)
	1	Phalange/Metatarsal (toe?)
	2	Humerus/Femur heads (ball joints)
	1	Pelvis (Innominate – hip bone)
	c. 5	Cranium (skull) fragments
	c. 5	Ribs
	1	Long bone (radius?/ulna?)
	c. 11	Long bone shaft fragments – not identifiable
	c. 24	Unidentifiable fragments
Trench 4: (412) Made ground deposit	c. 5	Cranium (skull) fragments
	1	Scapula
	1	Tibia? – distal end.
	c. 11+	Ribs
	c. 3+	Long bone shaft fragments – not identifiable

References

Dennison, E., 2015

External drainage works, St Hilda's Church, Danby, North Yorkshire: written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (unpublished)

English Heritage 2008

PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (MoRPHE)

English Heritage, 1991

Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)

English Heritage/Church of England, 2005

Guidance for Best Practise for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England.

Reeve, J., & Adams M., 1993 *The Spitalfields Project Vol. 1: The Archaeology- Across the Styx*, CBA Res Rep 85, York.

Notes on a sample associated with a skeleton (406) at St Hilda's Church, Danby, North Yorkshire

John Carrott

Palaeoecology Research Services

05.06.2015

A single sample of sediment from around one of the skeletons (406 - Grave 3 in Trench 4) encountered during archaeological works undertaken by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd at St Hilda's Church, Danby, North Yorkshire (NGR NZ 69619 06309), was submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Ltd for assessment. The works were undertaken to satisfy an archaeological condition on a Diocesan Faculty associated with improvements to the external drainage of the church, and the sample was collected as the sediment surrounding this particular skeleton was discoloured – something which was not seen for other burials encountered at the site. It was hoped that investigation of the sample would provide some information regarding the likely cause of this.

A subsample of 0.8 kg/0.5 litres was sieved to 300 microns with a washover of the lighter organic fractions and a small subsample was also examined for microfossils using the 'squash' technique of Dainton (1992). Approximately 0.25 litres of unprocessed sediment remains.

The sediment was a moist, dark grey to very dark grey-brown (flecked with mid brown), crumbly (working soft), humic, slightly sandy silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm) and modern rootlet present.

The very small washover (15 ml) was mostly sand and waterlogged organic detritus, with abundant small rectilinear fragments of poorly preserved (very soft and crumbly) indeterminate charcoal (to 9 mm) and rootlet common. Lesser components comprised a trace of fine coal (to 2 mm), occasional fragments of beetle sclerites (indeterminate), earthworm egg capsules and small 'crumbs' of undisaggregated silt (to 1 mm). Two bone fragments (to 15 mm) were removed and returned to the residue for drying. Much of the rootlet was encased in a pale, off-white, organic material (and smaller fragments of this material formed a significant proportion of the organic detritus). This material could not be definitively identified but was perhaps a fungus – given the abundance of fungal spores recorded in the 'squash' subsample (see below).

The fairly small residue (~150 ml; dry weight 228.8 g) was mostly sand and stones (to 34 mm), with a little very heavily decayed (extremely fragile and crumbly) wood or perhaps more likely woody root (given their contorted appearance) fragments (to 34 mm; 11.2 g) which were predominantly bright mid orange in colour on their outer surfaces (the fragments were far too fragile for species identification). There was also a little bone (to 21 mm; 2.1 g), five fragments (including the two returned from the washover) which was separated to be returned to the archaeologist to be considered together with the hand-collected skeletal remains.

The 'squash' subsample was almost entirely organic detritus, with just a trace level of inorganic (~5%). Fungal spores were abundant and there were also some fungal hyphae present. Other microfossils were restricted to a single pollen grain/spore (this

could not be identified within the constraints of the assessment but was well preserved and would probably be identifiable to further study). No eggs of intestinal parasitic nematodes were present.

Overall, the dark colouration seems likely to be the result of the presence of a significant but heavily decayed organic content within the deposit (most of which less than 300 microns and so has passed through the sieve during processing). A little macrofossil charcoal was present but no microscopic charcoal was observed in the 'squash' subsample so this seems unlikely to be a major contributor to the colour. There were, however, no substantial quantities of remains at either a macro- or microscopic level to suggest the original nature of the organic material. It may be that this derives from decomposition of the body itself, from unmodified plant remains (e.g. flowers, leaves, moss) or natural fibre textiles (e.g. linen, wool), or some combination of these – it is, however, highly unlikely that it originates from the total disintegration of something as substantial as a wooden coffin (especially as the discolouration closely follows the skeleton rather than forming the outline of such – S. Tibbles pers. comm.).

Reference

Dainton, M. (1992). A quick, semi-quantitative method for recording nematode gut parasite eggs from archaeological deposits. *Circaea, the Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology* **9**, 58-63.

APPENDIX 3: DIOCESAN FACULTY

Form 6
(Rule 6.4)

FACULTY

In the Consistory Court of the Diocese of York

Parish of Danby with Castleton and Comondale

Church of St Michael and St George, Castleton

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

To: The Reverend M Hazelton, Mrs S Smith, treasurer, Mrs J Dingle churchwarden and
Mr P Dingle PCC

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

A public notice was duly displayed giving an opportunity to all persons interested to object and give reasons why a Faculty should not be granted.

The proceedings were unopposed and did not give rise to a question of law or of doctrine, ritual or ceremonial or relate to proposals that affect the legal rights of any person or body.

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

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

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

This Faculty is duly authenticated by the seal of this Court

Dated 11 November 2014



.....
C F Mockford
Registrar

SCHEDULE

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

At the Church of St Michael and St George Castleton to (1) to remove two pews from the north-west corner and re-position the font,(2) to slightly re-position the under-tower screen, glaze the inner face with leaded glazing and plain-glaze the tympanum of the tower arch, (3). within the base of the tower introduce a kitchenette, glazed wooden draught lobby to the west door, and a disabled accessible WC, together with associated trench arch drainage to the north of the nave, and (4) to introduce a new glazed oak door into the outer arch of the south porch, and other associated works, all in accordance with the Specification for Internal Improvements and Alterations by Peter Gaze Pace Chartered Architects dated May 2014, together with associated drawing snumbered 14, 15, 16, 18, and 20 – 25 consecutively filed in the Registry of the Consistory Court of York SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:-.

- A
- (1) The churchwardens shall within 14 days of the completion of the drainage works record details of the same on the Churchyard Plan including the measured dimensions of the location of any trench arch drainage system.
 - (2) The churchwardens shall within 14 days of the completion of the work record in the church property register (Terrier) information about the construction and location of the drainage system.
- B.
- (1) Notice shall be given to an archaeologist within 14 days that s/he is required to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavations;
 - (2) The archaeologist shall be notified of the date for commencement of work no less than 3 weeks before the date of the commencement of any excavations on the site;
 - (3) The Petitioners and their contractors shall cooperate with the archaeologist to enable him/her to do his/her work. This will include examination, recording and photographing.
 - (4) Copies of the Archaeologist's final report shall be sent by him/her within 14 days of completion of the report to the following bodies:-
 - (i) The Parochial Church Council (for keeping with the church log book)
 - (ii) The Diocesan Advisory Committee (for its records)
 - (iii) The Diocesan Registry (for placing with the faculty papers)
 - (iv) The local Sites and Monuments Records office (if the address is not known the archaeologist should obtain it from the local authority planning department).

APPENDIX 4: EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS, ST HILDA'S CHURCH, DANBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) that will be carried out during groundworks associated with external drainage works at St Hilda's Church, Danby, North Yorkshire (NGR NZ 69619 06309). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) on behalf of their clients, St Hilda's Church Parochial Church Council (PCC).

2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND DESIGNATIONS

- 2.1 St Hilda's Church lies in an isolated location c.2km to the south of the village of Danby in the North York Moors, on the east side of Danby Dale off Tofts Lane (see figure 1).
- 2.2 The church consists of a chancel and nave with north and south aisles, a south tower and a small vestry to the north-east of the chancel (Russell 1923). The first church on the site was probably of 12th century date, but it seems to have been entirely rebuilt during the first half of the 13th century. The chancel then erected stood, though in a more or less ruinous condition, until 1848, when it was taken down and reconstructed in a 13th century style by Viscount Downe. The nave had been previously rebuilt by the parish at the end of the 18th century, with tall round-headed windows, a flat ceiling and galleries on the north and west sides. The tower is of early 15th century date. The nave, of five bays, originally had north and south aisles, as revealed at the time of the 1903 restoration. New arcades were erected on the old foundations, the 18th century walls being retained, and the old piers at the west end were left exposed behind the face of the wall. The height and pitch of the 18th century roof were left unaltered, but the plaster ceiling was taken down and the arches of the arcade carried up to the underside of the spars. As far as possible, the ancient masonry was used in the new four bay arcade; the north gallery was taken down, but that at the west end remains.
- 2.3 Externally, the nave retains all its 18th century features except that the windows have been reglazed with leaded lights. The west end has a large round-headed window, with a small circular opening in the gable above. Access to the gallery is via an external stone staircase at the west end of the north wall. The tower has diagonal buttresses to the four stages on the south side, finishing at the level of the belfry floor, and it terminates in an embattled parapet with small angle pinnacles. The stages are not marked externally by stringcourses or set backs, and on the east and west sides the walls are blank below the belfry windows. The south doorway has a plain chamfered segmental head with the chamfer continued down the jambs, and above it is a small square opening. The belfry windows are square-headed and of two cinquefoiled lights without hood moulds. The walls of the tower are c.1m thick, and the inner doorway is apparently of 18th century date with a medieval grave slab forming the lintel. Under the tower is a large sepulchral slab with incised cross, now much weathered, and on the south side of the churchyard is the base and shaft of a cross or sundial; the shaft is now surmounted by a circular stone which may have formed the gable cross of the old church.
- 2.4 The church is a Grade II* Listed Building, first listed on 6th October 1969 (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) entry 1316255). The Listed Building description

reads: “Church. C14 tower-porch. Nave rebuilt 1789, chancel added 1848 possibly by Butterfield; restoration by Temple Moore in 1903. Sandstone, the tower large square blocks, nave finely-coursed tooled blocks, chancel ashlar. Graduated Lakeland slate roof with ridged stone copings, finials and gable crosses. Aisled nave with south porch/tower, chancel with short north vestry. West end has 2 stout buttresses flanking large round-headed window with triple keystone and impost blocks; oculus above; small square-headed aisle end windows. At north-west corner external stair to gallery added 1808 (dated on plaque inside window). Plinth around nave; tall keyed round-arched aisle windows. South tower of one tall stage with diagonal buttresses, eaves string with prominent waterspouts to east and west and battlemented parapet with corner pinnacles. Short extruded west vice with tiny window. Hollow chamfered, segment-headed doorway. Single tiny light above and paired bell openings with cusped heads. Chancel in Early English style with narrow lancets to north and south and 3-light east window with plate tracery head. Pent vestry under continuous roof. Asymmetrical: vestry and east end each have one straight and one diagonal stepped buttress. Interior plastered. 4-bay nave. Very tall double-chamfered pointed arcade on round piers, rebuilt by Temple Moore but leaving most of one capital to show the reconstruction was correct. C19 king-post nave roof and arch-braced chancel roof. Panelled west gallery. Minton tiles in chancel and raised sanctuary. In porch and inside door boards giving names of subscribers to the school and benefactors of the parish from C17 to early C19. Medieval grave cover in porch (Pevsner, N. Riding p.135)”.

- 2.5 Within the churchyard, there are a number of other Grade II Listed Buildings, namely two headstones dating to the 1770s (the Prudom headstone and stone - NHLE entry 1148594), a mid-late 18th century table tomb (the Agar tomb - NHLE entry 1316256), the medieval churchyard cross (NHLE entry 1316257), and the late 18th century churchyard wall, gatepiers, gates and stables (NHLE 1148592). The early-mid 19th century Grade II Listed Mackwood headstone also lies in the north-east corner of the nave (NHLE 1148593).

3 DIOCESAN FACULTY

- 3.1 A Diocesan Faculty was granted on 11th November 2014 for a number of alterations and improvements to the church. These included: (1) the removal of all but two of the pews and associated pew platforms from the area of the nave and aisles to the west of the transverse aisle, and lay a new stone floor; (2) the introduction of a new leaded-glazed oak screen recessed beneath the west gallery; (3) within the screened area, the construction of a new kitchen, meeting room, storage and fully-accessible WC, together with associated trench arch drainage to the north of the nave and electrical and plumbing works; (4) the introduction of an 1,800 litre water-harvesting tank within a new softwood enclosure in the south-west corner of the gallery and water supply arrangements from the nave roof; and (5) the creation of a French drain around the west end of the church, together with associated minor works. The alterations and improvements were detailed in a specification of work produced by the church architect (Pace 2014).
- 3.2 Some of the conditions (B) of the Diocesan Faculty relate to archaeology, and they state that:
- (1) Notice shall be given to an archaeologist within 14 days that s/he is required to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavations;
 - (2) The archaeologist shall be notified of the date for commencement of work no less than 3 weeks before the date of any commencement of any excavations on the site;

- (3) The Petitioners and their contractors shall cooperate with the archaeologist to enable him/her to do his/her work. This will include examination, recording and photographing;
- (4) Copies of the Archaeologist's final report shall be sent by him/her within 14 days of completion of the report to the following bodies:-
 - (i) the Parochial Church Council (for keeping with the church log book)
 - (ii) the Diocesan Advisory Committee (for its records)
 - (iii) The Diocesan Registry (for placing with the faculty papers)
 - (iv) The local Sites and Monuments Records office (if the address is not know, the archaeologist should obtain it from the local planning department).

4 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1 The external drainage works comprise the excavation of a new French drain along the west wall of the church, with returns to the north steps along the north aisle and to the south tower along the south aisle (see figure 2). This drain will be c.0.45m wide by 0.65m deep. A new east-west aligned Trench Arch worm bed sewage system will also be excavated parallel to the north side of church, adjacent to the north steps, in an area of the churchyard which does not contain any marked burials. This drain will have concrete sides and top, and will be placed in a trench 1.10m wide by 0.50m deep by c.11.00m long, and will be connected to a new foul water drain excavated around the west side of the church via three inspection chambers of uncertain dimensions. This foul water drain may run in the French drain, although this is not yet certain. The position of the excavations has been designed to avoid burials, but they can be moved from the location shown on the drawing to avoid disturbance if necessary.
- 4.2 Other internal works include the removal of the existing pews from the west end of the nave and aisles, the infilling of the void beneath and renewing the floor. However, this and other internal works will not require excavation, and so this work will not be subject to archaeological monitoring.

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Aims of the Project

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological recording is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the new churchyard excavations. It is possible that these excavations may uncover evidence relating to any earlier structures on the site, as well as potentially unrecorded post-medieval or earlier burials.

On-site Fieldwork

- 5.2 The scale and scope of the archaeological fieldwork will be determined by this Written Scheme of Investigation. Additional guidance published by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (ADCA 2004), English Heritage and the Church of England (EH/CoE 2005), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) will also be followed.
- 5.3 All trenches or other below-ground excavations in the churchyard will be subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. It is

envisaged that the excavations will be using small mechanical excavators, which should be fitted with toothless buckets to facilitate the archaeological recording.

- 5.4 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific areas, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site. However, if structures, features or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, time will be allowed for the archaeologist to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised. Excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and the archaeologist has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 5.5 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all deposits and material revealed during the course of the excavations will be made, irrespective of results. A general site plan showing areas of ground disturbance will be produced at 1:50/1:20 (as appropriate), as well as larger scale (1:20/1:10) hand-drawn plans or sections of any exposed archaeological features as necessary. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places.
- 5.6 All excavated archaeological contexts will be recorded by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and in accordance with current recording guidelines. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique identifying numbers. A full digital colour photographic record will also be kept.
- 5.7 The location of any small finds will be recorded. Bulk finds will be collected by context. All non-modern artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis as appropriate. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil, where practicable. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments. All artefacts recovered by the investigations will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 5.8 The scale and nature of the proposed investigations suggest that a soil-sampling programme for the recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material will not be necessary for this project.
- 5.9 If articulated human remains/burials are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be appropriately screened from view and recorded. If the remains are to be disturbed by the works, the remains will be carefully excavated, lifted, bagged (individual burials kept separate) and removed for safe storage until such time as reburial can be arranged by the church authorities in an alternative location within the churchyard. In accordance with current advice (EH/CoE 2005, 23), articulated burials will not be 'chased' beyond the limits of the excavation. Any small disarticulated and/or disturbed bones will be re-interred as soon as possible in a place near to where they were exposed; if there is a significant quantity of disarticulated material, it may be appropriate to collect and bag them, and remove

them for safe storage until such time as reburial can be arranged by the church authorities in an alternative location within the churchyard. All human remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity. As noted above, the position of the groundworks has been designed to avoid burials, but they can be relocated to avoid disturbance to large number of burials if necessary. No human remains are expected to be removed from site for further assessment etc.

- 5.10 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the client in advance of the project commencing.
- 5.11 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI (e.g. significant number of burials within the trench arch excavations), immediate contact will be made with the client and project architect. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits, and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the project architect in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.

Reporting

Project archive

- 5.12 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, 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.
- 5.13 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, in accordance with published guidance (e.g. MGC 1994); 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.
- 5.14 Subject to the agreement of the church authorities, and depending on the number and type of any recovered artefacts, a site archive will be deposited with any finds with an appropriate registered museum. In the absence of any finds, the site

archive will either be deposited with the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNP) Historic Environment Record, or will be retained by EDAS.

Reporting

- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 Within six 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;
 - 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.
- 5.17 Four copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the PCC (client), the Diocesan Advisory Committee, the Diocesan Registry and the NYMNP Historic Environment Record. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.

Other Considerations

Attendance

- 5.18 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the main contractor. However, the main contractor and client will ensure that EDAS has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through one or more separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.
- 5.19 Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week, ideally two weeks) of the commencement of development will be given to EDAS, who will then inform the local archaeological curator, so that they may attend or monitor the recording work if they so wish.

Health and Safety

- 5.20 EDAS and any sub-contractors will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy

will be made 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. Due regard will be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the main contractor. The proposed nature of the works means that a formal Risk Assessment is not required.

- 5.21 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.

Insurance

- 5.22 The site is privately owned and EDAS and any sub-contractors would indemnify the church authorities in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the archaeological watching brief, to the extent of their Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

6 REFERENCES

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

CIFA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief*

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*

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*

Pace, P G 2014 *St. Hilda's Church, Danby, North Yorkshire Moors YO21 2NQ: Specification for Internal Improvements and Alterations*

Russell, A 1923 'Danby'. In Page, W (ed) *The Victoria History of the County of York, North Riding, volume 2* (available on-line at <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/north/vol2/pp332-340>)

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

Ed Dennison, EDAS,
March 2015

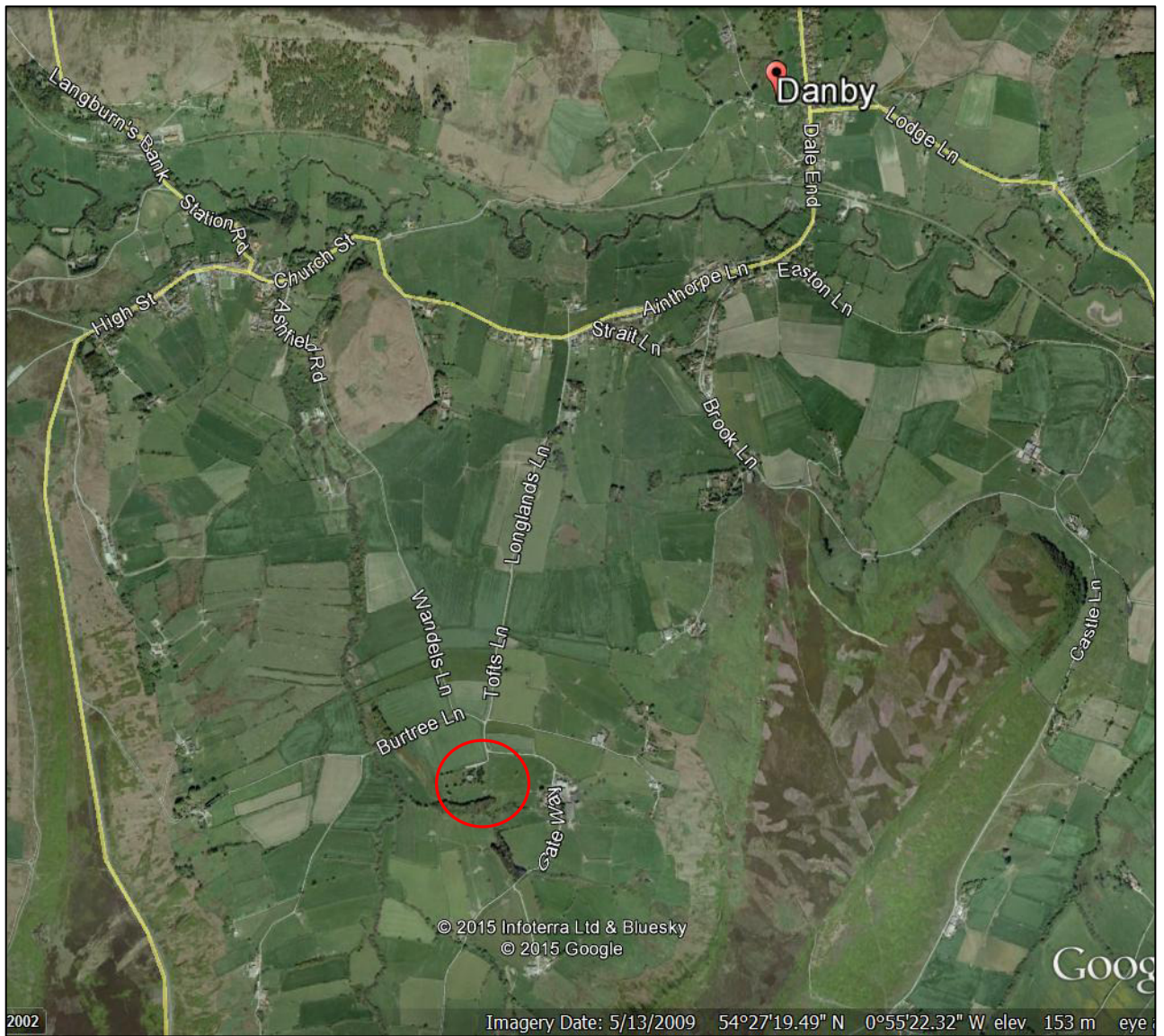


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

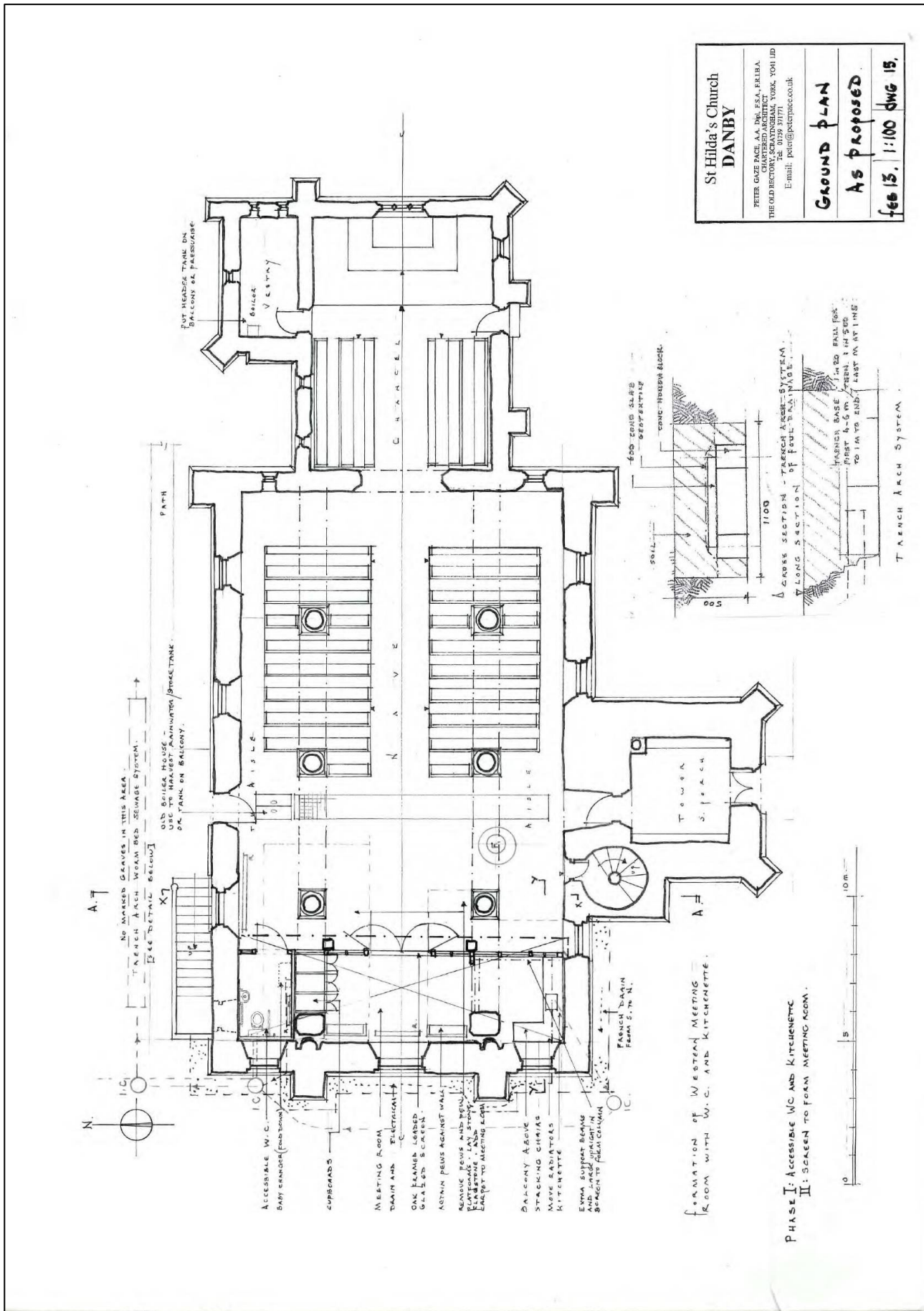


FIGURE 2: DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS (Plan provided by Peter Pace Architect)