

EXTERNAL LANDSCAPING WORKS,
ST BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, ARKENDALE,
NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2017, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were asked by Mr Brian Shipman (churchwarden), on behalf of St Bartholomew's Parochial Parish Council (PCC), to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording during various landscaping works at St Bartholomew's church, Arkendale, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 38876 61011). The scope of the archaeological works was defined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which was subsequently approved by the Leeds Diocesan Advisory Committee; reference to the document was later included in the Diocesan faculty for the work, approved on 27th July 2017. The archaeological fieldwork was carried out on 7th September, after a commission from WGC Landscapes Ltd, who were undertaking the landscaping works.

The work involved the archaeological monitoring of the landscaping works around the First World War memorial in the north-west corner of the churchyard, and the hand excavation of eleven fence post holes along the east and south-east sides of the churchyard close to modern cremation burials. No in situ or ex situ human remains, including cremations, were encountered during the watching brief, nor were any deposits of archaeological significance uncovered. A small number of 19th-20th century artefacts were found, but not removed from site.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2017, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were asked by Mr Brian Shipman (churchwarden) on behalf of St Bartholomew's Parochial Parish Council (PCC) to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording during various landscaping works at St Bartholomew's church, Arkendale, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 38876 61011). The scope of the archaeological works was defined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (see Appendix 2), which was subsequently approved by the Leeds Diocesan Advisory Committee's archaeological advisor, Mr Ian Roberts; reference to the document was later included in the Diocesan faculty for the work, approved on 27th July 2017.
- 1.2 The archaeological fieldwork was carried out on 7th September, after a commission from WGC Landscapes Ltd, who were undertaking the landscaping works.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 St Bartholomew's Church lies at the north end of the existing village, in the angle between Moor Lane, the Reins and Holgate Bank. It stands at the highest point in Arkendale village, and forms a striking landmark which can be viewed in most directions (see figure 1).
- 2.2 The existing church is built on the site on an earlier medieval chapel of ease, about which relatively little is known, although it is recorded in 1393; there are also other references to a chaplain in the village throughout in the 15th century (Wilcock 1986, 7). At the time of the Dissolution, the chapel contained a chantry to St Bartholomew, with William Dent as the incumbent, and a holding of 15 acres was used to support the priest in 1568 (Wilcock 1986, 8). The chapel was further mentioned throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. The building was substantially repaired in 1812 and again in 1814, when a wall was built around the chapel yard, other minor repairs took place in 1820, and heating was installed in 1826 (Wilcock 1986, 11-12). A surviving image of the chapel, dating to 1825, shows a four-bay structure with a pitched roof and a western bell-cote. In 1836 it was described as being built partly of stone and brick, internally measuring 42ft long, 17ft wide and 11ft 6ins high, without a tower or spire, but was now in a very dilapidated state, with the west and south wall and some of the roof timbers having given way and being propped (Wilcock 1986, 14).
- 2.3 Presumably due to this dilapidation, the chapel was completely rebuilt in 1836, thanks to the efforts of Henry Stockton, the then curate, for a cost of £678 (Wilcock 1986, 14-15). The new building occupied the footprint of the old chapel, although it extended further to the south and west. The present semi-Gothic structure is characterised by an impressive high, square, western four stage tower complete with a stone parapet, pinnacles and crenellations, an aisleless four bay central nave and a small eastern one bay chancel, all built on a stone plinth. It is built in an austere lancet style of white brick, now weathered to grey, with white facings. A crypt under the sanctuary and the east end of the nave was accessed by two flights of stone steps, one from each side of the chancel. This space was also used as a school as well as accommodating the vestry; the former was replaced in 1867 by a new purpose-built school elsewhere in the village, which closed in the late 1940s and is now a private house. St Bartholomew's was the first church to be consecrated in the newly formed Diocese of Ripon (now the Diocese of Ripon).

and Leeds), by its first Bishop, the Right Reverend Dr Charles Thomas Longley, on 16th January 1837.

- 2.4 The interior of the church underwent a major transformation in 1888, at the cost of c.£300, paid for by Samuel James Brown of Loftus Hill near Ferrensby (Wilcock 1986, 23). The work involved taking out the earlier flat plastered ceiling and supporting beams and timbers, and replacing them with the existing pitch pine ceiling. The height of the sanctuary roof was raised and finished so it matched that of the nave, the heights of the east windows were increased, and a much larger chancel arch was created, replacing the previous small opening and adjacent openings to the vestry and school room stairs. A new vestry extension was also built on the east end of the north side of the nave. New floor tiles replaced the earlier flags in the nave and the two stone staircases were blocked off. New choir stalls were provided, and heating was installed. The crypt, now currently flooded, also contains early stonework, of reputed Anglo-Saxon date (Brian Shipman, former churchwarden, *pers. comm.*).
- 2.5 The topography is such that the churchyard is elevated above the road and is bounded by a stone retaining wall with rounded coping stones; as noted above, this wall was first erected in 1812-14, although it has presumably been repaired and perhaps replaced in part since then. The main entrance to the church is off the Reins, via a sloping tarmacked path which then curves round to the east to a door in the south side of the west tower. A secondary path runs around the west and north side of the tower and then along the north side of the nave to a door in the west side of the 1888 vestry.
- 2.6 The largest part of the churchyard lies to the south of the church. This was used for burials between 1837 and 1893, with subsequent burials in a separate cemetery away from the church. The majority of the grave markers were cleared in 1982, and are now stored in the currently flooded crypt (Brian Shipman, former churchwarden, *pers. comm.*). There are however, three chest tombs near the south side of the church, of 19th century date. A number of more recent small 20th century stones around the east and south-east sides of the churchyard wall commemorate the deposition of cremation burials, and it was reported that no earlier human remains were encountered during the excavations for these burials; these cremations were placed in urns or other receptacles and are thought to be buried or immediately adjacent to the appropriate plaque - no unmarked cremation burials have taken place (Brian Shipman, former churchwarden, *pers. comm.*). There is also a large tree in the centre of this part of the churchyard.
- 2.7 The church does not lie within any village conservation area, nor is it a Listed Building. It is also not listed on Historic England's National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE - Pastscape), or the North Yorkshire County Council's Historic Environment Record.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

3.1 In summary, the proposed landscaping works involved:

- the re-grading of the existing ground levels around a First World War memorial off the north-west corner of the church, to provide a level area which would then be surfaced with stone setts, and a new notice board erected;
- the replacement of the existing sloping path from the entrance gate on the Reins to the door in the south side of the tower, and the replacement of the

part buried existing path around the west and north side of the tower to the west vestry door. Both paths would have a resin bonded surface laid on a granular sub-base, and the work would require the removal of the existing path surface and underlying deposits to a depth of c.300mm;

- the existing stone flags laid around the south tower entrance were to be re-pointed;
- a new seat was to be placed against the north-east end of the church, on the reset stone flags;
- a new 1.0m high steel fence was to be erected along the inside of the existing churchyard wall, involving the hand excavation of holes for post supports at c.1.0m centres, the holes being typically 300mm wide by c.400mm deep;
- a new circular seat was to be built around the existing tree in the centre of the churchyard.

3.2 Discussion with the DAC Archaeological Advisor (Mr Ian Roberts) established that the extent of the proposed groundworks (and thus the potential for archaeological disturbance or discoveries) was relatively low, particularly given that the medieval chapel was a 'chapel of ease', and so was unlikely to have seen burials in its churchyard. Known burials in the churchyard date from 1837 to 1893, but most of these are now unmarked as grave markers were cleared in 1982. There are also a number of more recent 20th century markers for cremation burials along the east and south-east sections of the churchyard wall, but it was hoped that there would be sufficient clearance, both immediately adjacent to the wall and between the individual markers, for the churchyard fence to be erected without disturbing them.

3.3 The most significant of the groundworks, in terms of their potential archaeological impact, were the re-grading of existing levels around the First World War memorial, and for the excavation of the fence supports around the churchyard wall. Ground disturbance for the rest of the landscaping works was likely to be minimal, and those for the new paths, for example, were likely to be confined to previously disturbed ground. It was therefore considered appropriate that the archaeological monitoring and recording would be confined to the ground levelling works around the First World War memorial and the excavation of fence post holes along the east and south-east sections of the churchyard wall, i.e. in the area of the known cremation burials.

4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.1 The watching brief was defined by the approved 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 2). Additional guidance published by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (ADCA 2004), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2017) was also followed. The aim of the work was to monitor the potentially damaging groundworks in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present.

4.2 The archaeological fieldwork was carried out on 7th September 2017. All relevant below-ground excavations were subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they were dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered could be immediately identified and recorded; the fence post holes adjacent to the

cremations were excavated by the archaeologist. All excavation was undertaken by hand, with no mechanical excavators being used. 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 two contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1), which are identified in the following text by round 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 recorded on a general site plan and a more detailed plan at 1:50 scale, and a digital photographic record was made; for the general site plan, and the reduced heights AOD, a topographical survey previously prepared by Groundwork Landscape Architecture of Leeds was used.

- 4.3 In the event, only a very small number of finds were made, comprising 19th/20th century ceramics and glass. These were described, but not retained or removed from site. No articulated or disarticulated human remains were encountered, and no features for environmental sampling were identified. In view of the lack of finds, and results generally, no archive for the project was deposited with any relevant museum, the site notes, plans and photographs being retained by EDAS (site code ARK 17).

5 RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

The War Memorial

- 5.1 A broadly triangular area around the First World War memorial in the north-west corner of the churchyard was landscaped, measuring a maximum of c.6m north-east/south-west by 2.70m north-west/south-east (see figure 2). Prior to the commencement of the works, the area was roughly turfed, with a small overgrown border to the immediate south (see plate 1). The ground surface to the south of the memorial was set at an average of 64.20m AOD, sloping away to 63.90m AOD adjacent to the churchyard wall.
- 5.2 The ground surface was reduced in height by an average of 0.20m below ground level (BGL) across the whole area, with a slightly deeper (0.30m BGL) narrow trench adjacent to the churchyard wall to facilitate the planting of a box hedge; the maximum depth reached by the excavation was therefore c.63.60m AOD. The war memorial was founded on a stone rubble base topped with concrete. Once the turf from the area around the memorial had been removed, a single context only was encountered, a friable, dark brown, sandy silt topsoil (001), which extended below the base of the excavation (see plate 2). No finds were recovered.

The Fencing Posts

- 5.3 As noted above, only the erection of the east and south-east sections of the new churchyard fence, i.e. in the area of the known cremation burials, was considered to require archaeological monitoring. A total of 11 post holes were excavated by hand by an archaeologist (see figures 1 and 3). Prior to the excavation, the area was formed by a narrow strip of turf between the coping of the churchyard wall and the 14 cremation burial markers; at the south-western extent of the south-east section, the gap between the two was barely 0.30m.
- 5.4 Across the area where the post holes were excavated, the ground surface rose from c.64.10m at the north end to c.64.30m at the south-western end. All holes were c.0.30m square and excavated to a maximum depth of c.0.40m BGL; at the

north end of the area, they reached a maximum depth of c.63.70m AOD. In each hole, the exposed contexts were the same. A layer of turf and friable, dark brown, sandy silt topsoil (001) extended to an average depth of 0.20m BGL. This overlay a deposit of compacted, orange-brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of stone (002); this deposit extended below the base of all of the post holes. A small number of finds were recovered from the topsoil (see below).

5.5 The post holes are described below, from north to south-west. In order to aid description, each hole was given a unique identification number, starting at the north end and running south. The adjacent cremation markers are also described; where the marker commemorates more than one individual, only the first named is given. At the north end, hole 1 contained no finds. The face of the churchyard wall exposed in the east side of the pit was of roughly dressed stone rubble, and projected up to 0.10m into the pit. The marker to the south commemorated Fred Ingelby (d.1986). Hole 2 exposed stone rubble to the churchyard face as described for hole 1, and there were again no finds. There were two markers to the west; the north marker for W Midgley (d.1981) and the southern for Robert Atkinson (d.1981). Hole 3 was as hole 2, and again has two markers to the west; Francis Stephenson (d.1983) to the north and Elizabeth Knott (d.1984) to the south. Hole 4 was as hole 2, and had the marker of George Atkinson (d.1988) to the west. Hole 5 produced a single piece of late 19th/early 20th century dark brown bottle glass from the topsoil (001), and there were two markers to the west, the northern for Margaret Kay (d.1992) and the southern for Ethel Moxon (d.2002). Hole 6 produced a single piece of late 19th/early 20th century dark brown bottle glass from the topsoil (001). The face of the churchyard wall in the east section of this hole had been repaired with concrete blockwork. A single marker to the west commemorated Nora Stockill (d.1998). Hole 7 was located at the point where the churchyard wall angled to the south-west. Here, the wall had again been repaired with concrete blockwork. The marker to the west was for William Haythornthwaite (d.2001) (see plate 3).

5.6 Moving south-westwards from the change in angle of the churchyard wall, a modern flower holder was temporarily moved to allow hole 8 to be excavated. The hole produced a single piece of 19th century stoneware, with blockwork as described above exposed to the churchyard wall. The marker to the west was for John Bramham (d.2003). Hole 9 produced four pieces of early 20th century transfer printed ware from the topsoil (001). The face of the churchyard wall in the east section returned to rubble by this point, and projected 0.10m from the coping stone above. There were two markers to the west, the northern to Elizabeth Harvey (d.2003) and the southern to William Knott (d.2007). Hole 10 had the marker of Reginald Buckle (d.2010) to the immediate west. Hole 11 was excavated c.1.00m beyond the south-westernmost visible marker. It produced no finds, and the face of the churchyard wall was as described for hole 9 (see plate 4).

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 No *in situ* or *ex situ* human remains, including cremations, were encountered during the watching brief. The post holes excavated against the churchyard wall revealed that the internal face has been repaired with concrete blockwork in the recent past in several places.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists)

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 1999 *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief*

Wilcock, R 1986 *Arkendale: Its Church and People*

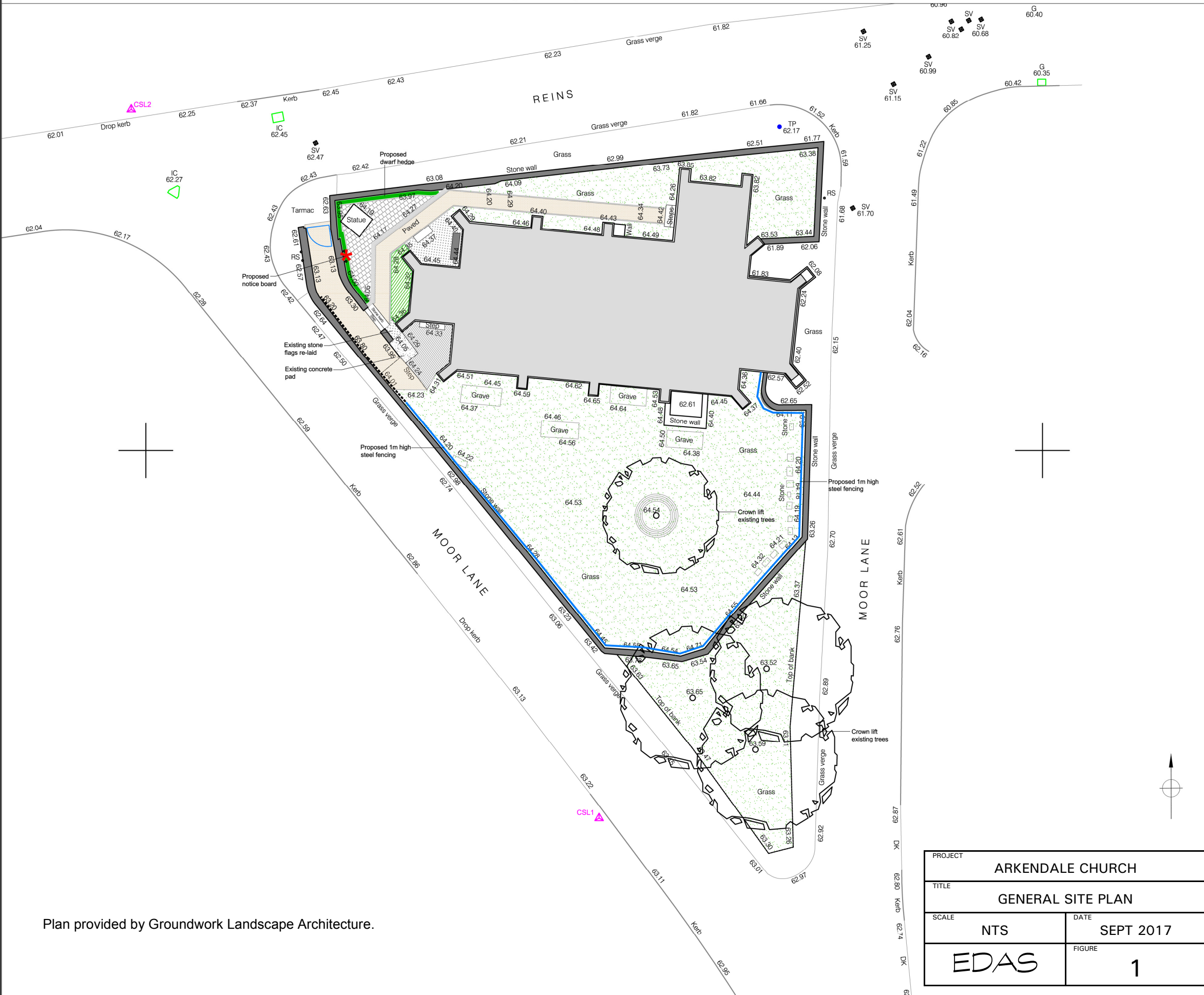
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 The archaeological work was commissioned and funded by WGC Landscapes Ltd, on behalf of St Bartholomew's PCC. Thanks are also extended to the former churchwarden (Mr Brian Shipman) for initiating the project, the project architect Michael Walback (Groundwork), Mr Ian Roberts (DAC Archaeological Advisor), and Mr Charles Warren and the site contractors (WGC Landscapes Ltd). The archaeological site work was undertaken by Shaun Richardson of EDAS, and he produced the fieldwork records. Shaun Richardson produced the final report and drawings, although the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with Ed Dennison.

St Bartholomew PCC Landscape Proposals

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Notes:
 1) Figured dimensions to be taken. Do not scale dimensions. Contractors must verify all dimensions on site before preparing shop drawings or commencing any work.
 2) Copyright ©. This drawing must not be reproduced without the permission of The Leeds Groundwork Trust



- KEY:**
- Church building
 - Existing stone retaining wall
 - Section of existing handrail to be painted black
 - Existing trees
 - Existing grass
 - Existing planting bed
 - Existing stone flags to be re-pointed
 - Proposed resin bonded surfacing (Autumn Gold)
 - Proposed stone setts
 - Stone flags re-using existing flags and proposed seat
 - Proposed 1m high steel fencing
 - Proposed steel self closing gate
 - Proposed tree seat

Rev	Revision Notes	Dwn	Ckd	Date
-	-	-	-	-

GROUNDWORK
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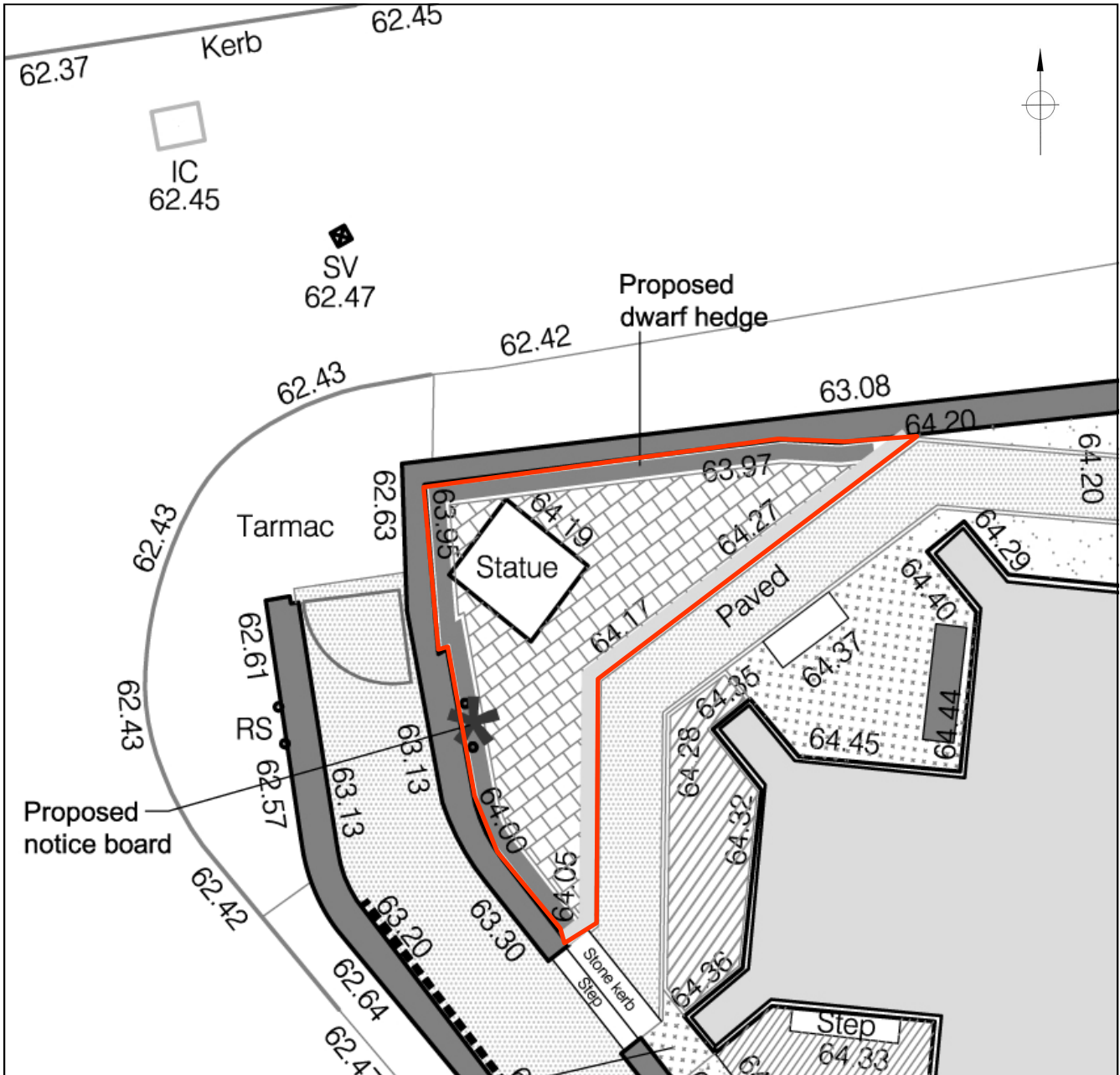
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 Client: Arkendale Parish Church
 Site code: HG5 0QU

Title: Landscape Proposals
 Drawing No: 03
 Date: 01-07-16

Rev: -
 Date: -
 Scale: 1:200
 © AS

PROJECT		ARKENDALE CHURCH	
TITLE		GENERAL SITE PLAN	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	SEPT 2017
EDAS		FIGURE 1	

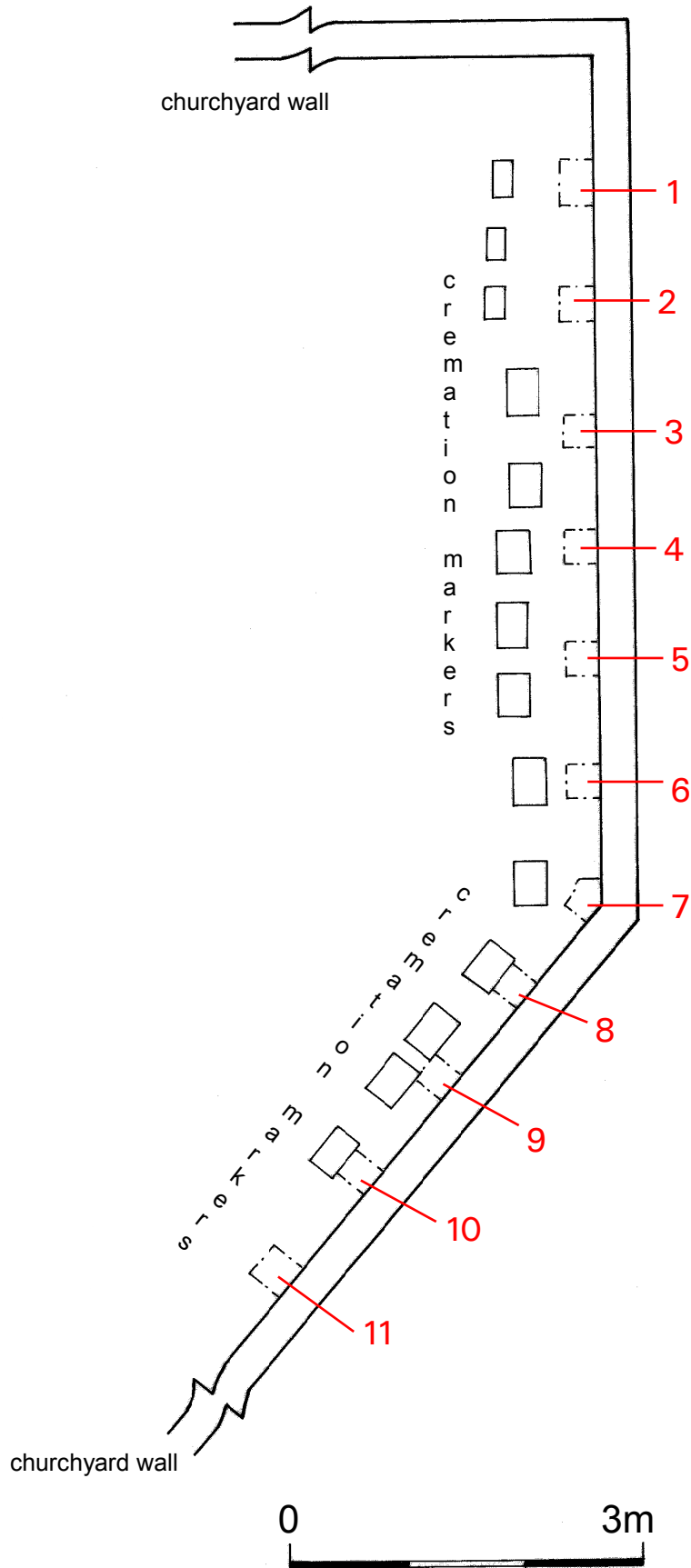
Plan provided by Groundwork Landscape Architecture.



Extent of monitored groundworks

Plan provided by Groundwork Landscape Architecture.

PROJECT		ARKENDALE CHURCH	
TITLE		WAR MEMORIAL WORKS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	SEPT 2017
EDAS		FIGURE	2



11 Excavated fence posts

PROJECT		ARKENDALE CHURCH	
TITLE		CHURCHYARD WALL WORKS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	SEPT 2017
EDAS		FIGURE	3



Plate 1: War memorial prior to start of landscaping works, looking W.



Plate 2: War memorial after excavations for landscaping works, looking W.



Plate 3: Fence post holes 2 to 7, looking N.



Plate 4: Fence post holes 8 to 11, looking NE.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>
001	Friable, dark brown, sandy silt, with an average depth of 0.20m, but extending to at least 0.30m around the war memorial.
002	Compacted, orange-brown, silty sand with frequent inclusions of stone, at least 0.20m deep.

APPENDIX 2: EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

EXTERNAL LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENT WORKS, ST BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, ARKENDALE, 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 proposed landscaping works in the churchyard of St Bartholomew's church, Arkendale, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 38876 61011). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) at the request of Mr Brian Shipman (churchwarden) on behalf of the Parochial Church Council (PCC). Ed Dennison visited the site on 10th February 2017.

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 2.1 St Bartholomew's Church lies at the north end of the existing village, in the angle between Moor Lane, the Reins and Holgate Bank. It stands at the highest point in Arkendale village, and forms a striking landmark which can be viewed in most directions.
- 2.2 The existing church is built on the site on an earlier medieval chapel of ease, about which relatively little is known, although it is recorded in 1393; there are also other references to a chaplain in the village throughout in the 15th century (Wilcock 1986, 7). At the time of the Dissolution, the chapel contained a chantry to St Bartholomew, with William Dent as the incumbent, and a holding of 15 acres was used to support the priest in 1568 (Wilcock 1986, 8). The chapel was further mentioned throughout the 17th century and 18th centuries. The building was substantially repaired in 1812 and 1814, when a wall was built around the chapel yard, and other minor repairs took place in 1820, and heating was installed in 1826 (Wilcock 1986, 11-12). A surviving image of the chapel, dating to 1825, shows a four-bay structure with a pitched roof and a western bell-cote. In 1836 it was described as being built partly of stone and brick, internally measuring 42ft long, 17ft wide and 11ft 6ins high, without a tower or spire, but was now in a very dilapidated state, with the west and south wall and some of the roof timbers having given way and being propped (Wilcock 1986, 14).
- 2.3 Presumably due to this dilapidation, the chapel was completely rebuilt in 1836, thanks to the efforts of Henry Stockton, the then curate, for a cost of £678 (Wilcock 1986, 14-15). It occupied the site of the old chapel, although it extended further to the south and west. The present semi-Gothic structure is characterised by an impressive high, square, western four stage tower complete with a stone parapet, pinnacles and crenulations, an aisleless four bay central nave and a small eastern one bay chancel, all built on a stone plinth. It is built in an austere lancet style of white brick, now weathered to grey, with white facings. A crypt under the sanctuary and the east end of the nave was accessed by two flights of stone steps from each side of the chancel. This space was also used as a school as well as accommodating the vestry; the former was replaced in 1867 by a new purpose-built school elsewhere in the village, which closed in the late 1940s and is now a private house. St Bartholomew's was the first church to be consecrated in the newly formed Diocese of Ripon (now the Diocese of Ripon and Leeds), by its first Bishop, the Right Reverend Dr. Charles Thomas Longley, on 16th January 1837.
- 2.4 The interior of the church underwent a major transformation in 1888, at the cost of c.£300, paid for by Samuel James Brown of Loftus Hill near Ferrensby (Wilcock

1986, 23). The work involved taking out the earlier flat plastered ceiling and supporting beams and timbers, and replacing them with the existing pitch pine ceiling. The height of the sanctuary roof was raised and finished so it matched that of the nave, the heights of the east windows were increased, and a much larger chancel arch was created, replacing the previous small opening and adjacent openings to the vestry and school room stairs. A new vestry extension was also built on the east end of the north side of the nave. New floor tiles replaced the earlier flags in the nave and the two stone staircases were blocked off. New choir stalls were provided, and heating was installed. The crypt, now currently flooded, also contains early stonework, of reputed Anglo-Saxon date (Brian Shipman, churchwarden, *pers. comm.*).

- 2.5 The topography is such that the churchyard is elevated above the road and is bounded by a stone retaining wall with rounded coping stones; as noted above, this wall was first erected in 1812-14m although it has presumably been repaired and perhaps replaced in part since then. The main entrance to the church is off the Reins, via a sloping tarmacked path which then curves round to the east to a door in the south side of the west tower. A secondary path runs around the west and north side of the tower and then along the north side of the nave to a door in the west side of the 1888 vestry.
- 2.6 The largest part of the churchyard lies to the south of the church. This was used for burials between 1837 and 1893, after which burials have taken place in a separate cemetery away from the church. The majority of the grave markers were cleared in 1982, and are now stored in the currently flooded crypt (Brian Shipman, churchwarden, *pers. comm.*). There are however, three chest tombs near the south side of the church, of 19th century date. A number of more recent small 20th century stones around the east and south-east sides of the churchyard wall commemorate the deposition of cremation burials, and it was reported that no earlier human remains were encountered during the excavations for these burials; these cremations were placed in urns or other receptacles and are thought to be buried or immediately adjacent to the appropriate plaque - no unmarked cremation burials have taken place (Brian Shipman, churchwarden, *pers. comm.*). There is also a large tree in the centre of this part of the churchyard.
- 2.7 The church does not lie within any village conservation area, nor is it a Listed Building. It is also not listed on Historic England's National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE - Pastscape), or the North Yorkshire County Council's Historic Environment Record.

3 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

Summary of Proposed Work

- 3.1 In summary, the proposed works involve (see attached figure):
- the re-grading of the existing ground levels around a First World War memorial off the north-west corner of the church, to provide a level area which will then be surfaced with stone setts, and a new notice board will be erected;
 - the replacement of the existing sloping path from the entrance gate on the Reins to the door in the south side of the tower, and the replacement of part buried existing path around the west and north side of the tower to the west vestry door. Both paths will have a resin bonded surface laid on a granular

sub-base, and the work will require the removal of the existing path surface and underlying deposits to a depth of c.300mm;

- the existing stone flags around the south tower entrance will be re-pointed;
- a new seat will be placed against the north-east end of the church, on the reset stone flags;
- a new 1m high steel fence will be erected along the inside of the existing churchyard wall, involving the hand excavation of holes for post supports at c.2m centres, the holes being typically 400mm wide by c.500mm deep;
- a new circular seat will be built around the existing tree in the centre of the churchyard.

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

- 3.2 Discussion with the DAC Archaeological Advisor (Ian Roberts) of the Leeds Diocese has established that the extent of the proposed groundworks (and thus the potential for archaeological disturbance or discoveries) is relatively low, particularly given that the medieval chapel was a 'chapel of ease', and so is unlikely to have seen burials in its churchyard. Known burials in the churchyard date from 1837 and 1893, but most of these are now unmarked as grave markers were cleared in 1982. There are a number of more recent 20th century markers for cremation burials along the east and south-east sections of the churchyard wall, but it is hoped that there will be sufficient clearance, both immediately adjacent to the wall and between the individual markers, for the fence to be erected without disturbing them.
- 3.3 The more significant groundworks involved with this project involve the regrading of existing levels around the First World War memorial, and for the excavation of the fence supports around the churchyard wall. Ground disturbance for the rest of the proposed works is likely to be minimal, and those for the new paths, for example, are likely to be confined to previously disturbed ground.
- 3.4 It is therefore considered appropriate that the archaeological fieldwork set out below will only be carried out during the ground levelling works around the First World War memorial and during the erection of the east and south-east sections of the new churchyard fence, i.e. in the area of the known cremation burials.

4 DIOCESAN FACULTY

- 4.1 A Leeds Diocesan Faculty for the proposed drainage works has not yet been issued, and this WSI will be submitted as one of the documents for the Diocesan Advisory Committee to consider as part of the formal application. If granted, it is expected that the Faculty will contain an archaeological condition, with the following (or similar) wording:
- (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 2 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.

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Aims of the Project

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological recording will be 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 proposed groundworks. It is possible that these excavations may uncover evidence relating to earlier structures on the site, as well as potentially unrecorded post-medieval burials. However, as a general rule, there should always be a presumption of the preservation of any archaeological remains *in situ*, wherever possible, in accordance with current guidance (APABE 2017, Annexe E4).

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), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2017), and will also be followed.
- 5.3 All below-ground excavations will be subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. If mechanical excavators are used, these should be fitted with toothless buckets.
- 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 burials, 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 (see also below). Mechanical 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 1:100/1:50/1:20 (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 Any small finds will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. All non-modern artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis 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 ClfA Guidelines for Finds Work. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990). It should be noted that any artefacts and soil samples cannot be removed from the consecrated area without prior permission from the Chancellor of the Diocese, and artefacts and samples etc will only be subject to post-excavation processing, assessment, analysis and/or conservation work if sanctioned by the Chancellor of the Diocese, in the light of what has been recovered, and its context; such processing etc should not be automatically assumed.
- 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, 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, immediate contact will be made with the appropriate bodies, including the Chancellor of the Diocese (via the DAC). 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 has been discussed with the PCC 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.
- 5.10 In the event that articulated human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be initially screened from view and recorded *in situ*. Groundworks will then cease in the area of any such discoveries, and the circumstances and nature of the findings will be referred to the Chancellor of the Diocese (via the DAC) for guidance, before any exhumation is undertaken. Subject to the agreement/permission of the Chancellor, and if the remains are likely 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 (APABE 2017, Annex E5), 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. All human remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity.

- 5.11 It is hoped that no cremation urns will be affected by the works. However, to ensure that they are not, the holes for the fence posts will be carefully hand dug by archaeologists. If a cremation urn is uncovered, a decision will be made to either move the location of the hole or, if this is not possible or practicable, and subject to the agreement/permission of the Chancellor, the urn and its contents will be archaeologically excavated, lifted, bagged and removed for safe storage until such time as reburial can be arranged by the church authorities in an alternative location within the churchyard. All cremated remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity.
- 5.12 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.

Reporting

Project archive

- 5.13 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, and with the approval of the Chancellor of the Diocese (via the DAC), 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.
- 5.14 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, in accordance with published guidance (e.g. MGC 1994) and the requirements of the recipient museum. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive. With the exception of human remains and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act) (see above), all finds are the property of the landowner (i.e. the PCC). 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.
- 5.15 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.

Reporting

- 5.16 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.

- 5.17 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.
- 5.18 Four copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the PCC (client), the Diocesan Advisory Committee, the Diocesan Registry and the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.

Other Considerations

Attendance

- 5.19 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 should 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.

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, including the preparation of any formal Risk Assessment.
- 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 landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or

damage to property arising on site in connection with the recording brief, to the extent of 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*

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 1999 *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief*

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*

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

Wilcock, R 1986 *Arkendale: Its Church and People*

Ed Dennison, EDAS
7th March 2017

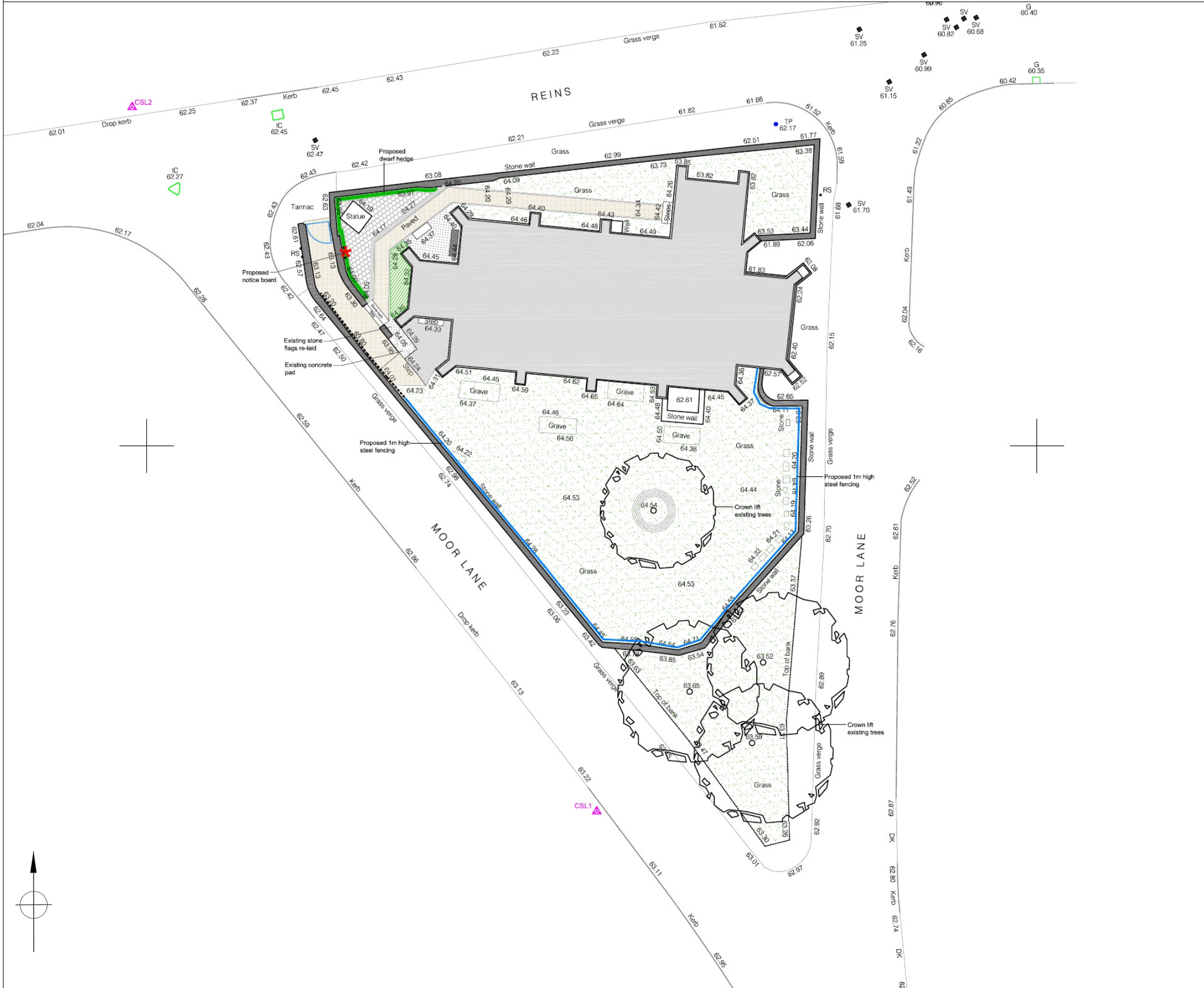
St Bartholomew PCC Landscape Proposals

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Notes:

- 1) Figured dimensions to be taken. Do not scale dimensions. Contractors must verify all dimensions on site before preparing shop drawings or commencing any work.
- 2) Copyright ©. This drawing must not be reproduced without the permission of The Leeds Groundwork Trust

KEY:

- Church building
- Existing stone retaining wall
- Section of existing handrail to be painted black
- Existing trees
- Existing grass
- Existing planting bed
- Existing stone flags to be re-pointed
- Proposed resin bonded surfacing (Autumn Gold)
- Proposed stone sets
- Stone flags re-using existing flags and proposed seat
- Proposed 1m high steel fencing
- Proposed steel self closing gate
- Proposed tree seat



Rev	Revision Notes	Dwn	Ckd	Date
-	-	-	-	-

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Groundwork Landscape Architecture
Environment and Business Centre
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Landscape Institute
Registered Member

Client	St Bartholomew PCC Churchyard Improvements	Project No.	03	Date	01-07-16	Scale	1:200 @ A3
Drawn	Arkendale Parish Church	Checked	MW				
File no.	HGS 0QU						

FIGURE 1: PROPOSED WORKS