

EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS,
ST JOHN'S CHURCH, SALTON,
NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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Report no: 2017/540.R01
Version: Final
Date: October 2018
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On behalf of

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING DURING
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2017, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Andrew Wiles of Wiles and Maguire Architects Ltd, on behalf of St John's Parochial Church Council (PCC), to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during external drainage works in the churchyard of St John of Beverley's church, Salton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 71636 79971). The scope of the archaeological works was defined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

Three separate phases of fieldwork were undertaken. On 10th May 2017, two test pits were archaeologically excavated by EDAS against the north side of the church in order to inform the new drainage works (Phase 1). On 25th September 2018, EDAS monitored the topsoil stripping and excavations for drainage work on the north side of the chancel and nave (Phase 2). Finally, on 4th October 2018, EDAS monitored the re-grading of the existing ground levels along the north side of the church, the work being undertaken to facilitate water movement away from the building (Phase 3).

No in situ or ex situ human remains, including cremations, were encountered during the archaeological investigations, and no other finds were uncovered. The Phase 1 test pits excavated on the immediate north side of the church revealed a substantial medieval stone foundation for the church, formed by hard packed pieces of angular stone and smaller rounded cobbles set within a clay binding matrix. The foundations extended north for a distance of c.0.95m from the face of the walls' respective chamfered plinths, but the full depth was not determined. The top of the foundations for the chancel and nave walls were set at very similar heights (25.86m and 25.93m AOD respectively). The chancel foundations terminated 3.00m from the east corner of the north wall, almost certainly due to the rebuilding of the east end of the chancel as part of the 1881 restoration.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2017, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Andrew Wiles of Wiles and Maguire Architects Ltd, on behalf of St John's Parochial Church Council (PCC), to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during external drainage works in the churchyard of St John of Beverley's church, Salton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 71636 79971). The scope of the archaeological works was defined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.2 Salton village is an isolated settlement, lying c.3.5km to the west-north-west of Great Barugh and c.5.5km to the north-east of Slingsby, in North Yorkshire (see figure 1). St John's Church lies off south side of the village, on the south side of the unclassified road running between Salton and Brawby and adjacent to Salton Manor (see figure 2)

2 DIOCESAN FACULTY

- 2.1 A faculty for the improvement works was granted by the Diocese of York on 16th January 2018. In addition to the external drainage in the churchyard, the proposals included some replacement of the roof timbers and re-roofing work in the chancel, the refurbishment of all rainwater goods, the localised repointing and stone replacement to the chancel, nave and tower walls, and the introduction of a new pump to the internal hypocaust. No condition requiring archaeological investigations or monitoring was attached to the diocesan faculty.

3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Introduction

- 3.1 The extent of the archaeological monitoring work was defined by an EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (WSI) (see Appendix 2). In addition to standard archaeological practices, this WSI incorporated advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (CIfA 2014), by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Christian Burials in England (APABE 2017), and by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists in relation to work in churchyards (ADCA 2004).

Nature of the Proposed Works

- 3.2 The full extent of the proposed surface water drainage works in the churchyard was covered by a detailed specification drawn up by the project architect (Wiles and Maguire 2017). In summary, these works involved:
- the re-grading of the existing ground levels along the north side of the church to facilitate water movement away from the church, the area of the ground works measuring c.150m square);
 - the excavation of a 550mm wide strip along the north wall of the church and chancel, and the re-pointing of any newly-exposed stonework;
 - the excavation of a new land drain parallel to the north side of the church, between the rising ground to the north and the church wall foundations to the south, in a trench 450mm wide and 450mm deep;
 - various excavations to allow for the inspection and repair of an existing drain running parallel to the north side of the church, immediately south of the new drain;

- the excavation of ten north-south drainage trenches, c.2.00m long by 300m wide, dug across the two above drainage alignments, to help move water away from the north church walls;
- the excavation of a number of inspection chambers along the two northern drainage runs, and their east ends terminating in a new inspection chamber measuring 2.00m square by 600mm deep;
- various excavations to allow for the inspection and repair of the existing south drain, running along the path on the south side of the church, with connections to the existing rainwater downpipes and the excavation of several new inspection chambers - this drain will connect with the larger inspection chamber at the east end of the northern two drains;
- the excavation of a new inspection chamber on the north-eastern edge of the churchyard, in line with an existing drainage trench which extends from the larger inspection chamber noted above across the full extent of the churchyard.

3.3 In practice, some of these works were not undertaken, and it was also decided following discussions between EDAS and the project architect that there would be no archaeological interest in monitoring any works which were replacing existing drainage i.e. being cut through ground which had previously been disturbed. The archaeological monitoring work therefore concentrated on the drainage works to the north side of the nave and chancel.

Fieldwork Methodology

3.4 In accordance with the WSI, the aim of the archaeological recording was to monitor the below-ground excavations associated with the churchyard drainage works, in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features, and any human burials, which might be affected by the scheme. All excavated material was also visually inspected for any finds.

3.5 The fieldwork took place in three different phases. On 10th May 2017, two test pits were archaeologically excavated by EDAS against the north side of the church in order to inform the new drainage works (Phase 1). On 25th September 2018, EDAS monitored the topsoil stripping and excavations for the drainage work on the north side of the chancel and nave (Phase 2). Finally, on 4th October 2018, EDAS monitored the re-grading of the existing ground levels along the north side of the church, the work undertaken to facilitate water movement away from the building (Phase 3).

3.6 All relevant below-ground excavations were subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they were being dug or immediately after they were dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered could be immediately identified and recorded. All work during the watching brief was undertaken using a tracked mini-excavator equipped with either a 1m wide scraper bucket or a 0.3m wide ditching bucket. All heights AOD were calculated from the Ordnance Survey cut benchmark on the north wall of the church's tower (value 27.58m AOD). A full written, drawn and photographic record of all deposits and material revealed during the course of the excavations was made, irrespective of results.

3.7 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 eight archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1); deposits or layers are

identified in the following text by 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 a 1:50 scale general site plan (based partly on a plan provided by Wiles and Maguire Architects). All sections and plans include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres correct to two decimal places. A general digital photographic record was also kept. Surprisingly, no articulated or disarticulated human remains were encountered during the course of the watching brief.

- 3.8 As there were no finds resulting from the watching brief, and in accordance with current archaeological archive deposition policies for museums in Yorkshire and the Humber (Turnpenny 2012), no archive for the project was deposited with an appropriate museum, although site notes, plans and photographs have been retained by EDAS (site code STN 17).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 St John of Beverley's Church is a Grade I Listed Building, first listed on 14th July 1955 (National Heritage List for England 1315726). The Listed Building description reads:

Church. Early C12 nave and chancel; north wall rebuilt and tower added in late C12 following a Scottish raid; early C13 tower arch. Restoration of 1881 when tower was buttressed, crenellated and re-roofed, porch rebuilt, chancel roof raised and east end rebuilt. Squared sandstone with porch of sandstone and reused chancel timbers; tiled roofs to nave, chancel and porch; lead roof to tower. West tower, 5-bay nave and south porch, chancel, 2-stage tower with clasping buttresses, the south-west one housing the stair. North and south lancets to the lower stage, and C19 three-light west window with panel tracery. Louvred bell-openings recessed beneath round arches on nook-shafts. Continuous string below bell-openings; corbel table below crenellated parapet. Pyramidal cap surmounted by filigree cross. Gabled south porch contains fine round-arched doorway of 2 orders, the inner with a double band of beak-heads continuing down to the responds. Outer order of radial masks of renewed shafts. Renewed 2-light window to west, and 3 lancets, of early and late C12, to east. Offset angle buttress at west end and 2 pilaster buttresses to east. Nave north wall has plain round-arched doorway and 5 lancets. Chancel has chevron-moulded, round-arched priest's door with imposts, one with traces of dogtooth moulding. Lancet with incised lintel to east. Later lancets with hoodmoulds at each end. North wall has 2 lancets with incised lintels and one lancet with hoodmould. Nave and chancel have mask corbel table, renewed in places. C19 east window of 3 lights with panel tracery. Coped gables and gable crosses to nave and chancel. Interior: pointed tower arch of 2 chamfered orders on triple responds with tall bases and plain capitals beneath hoodmould. Round chancel arch of 2 orders of chevron moulding, on triple responds with scalloped capitals and cable-moulded neckings. Hoodmould of alternating pellets and pomegranates. C13 iron-bound muniment chest with C17 panelled cover. C17 altar table; pulpit and lectern incorporate C17 carved panels. Monuments. Nave north wall:- to John and Mary Dowker (d1816 and 1820 respectively), by Bennett and Flintoft of York. Nave south wall:- to George Woodcock Dowker (c1835) and his son, Henry Thomas (d1814, aged 7), probably by the same masons.

- 4.2 A group of three table tombs just to the south of the church are also Grade II listed (National Heritage List for England 1296525). The church is also included on

Historic England's National Record of the Historic Environment (Pastscape 1060805), and North Yorkshire County Council's Historic Environment Record (MNY 3108).

- 4.3 The village, which takes its name from the Norman French word 'saule', meaning 'willow', has one of the few complete examples of a Norman church in Yorkshire. As early as the beginning of the 12th century, Archbishop Thurstan appropriated the church of St John of Beverley to the Prior of Hexham in Northumberland. It is assumed that this church was built of wood, but it was soon replaced by a stronger construction of stone with a thatched roof. However, at the end of the 12th century, a Scottish incursion burnt the church and the villagers who had taken refuge inside, although the walls survived. It was then repaired, and it can be seen that, although the walls of the nave and chancel appear contemporary, they are not fully bonded together. Large lancet windows replaced some of the Norman slits and a west tower and north doorway were added. Further attacks took place in the early 14th century, and it was again repaired. No further work was undertaken until a major restoration was carried out in 1881. This involved the rebuilding of the east wall of the chancel and the south-east corner of the nave, the buttressing of the tower, the renewal and raising of the chancel roof, and the replacement of several windows; the old timbers from the chancel roof were used to repair the upper part of the south porch. The small fireplace with its outside external chimney was probably added at this time, and the east window was installed. Finally, a lead pyramid cap was added to the tower, together with the embattled parapet (<http://www.mkm-churches.org.uk/churchpage.html?churchid=5>; Page 1914).

5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF

Phase 1 Test Pits (see figure 3)

- 5.1 On 10th May 2017, EDAS excavated two test pits against the north side of the nave and chancel, in order to investigate the nature of any pre-existing drainage and the form of the wall foundations here. Both pits were excavated by hand.

Test Pit 1

- 5.2 Test Pit was excavated adjacent to the base of a rainwater pipe, situated approximately half way along the north wall of the nave. A chamfered plinth, averaging 0.15m wide, formed the base of the wall here. The pit had maximum dimensions of 0.65m east-west by 1.15m north-south, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.28m below ground level (BGL) (25.93m AOD). A straight-sided cut [002] had been made for the existing French drain against the chamfered plinth; the cut was 0.40m wide and extended to 0.20m BGL. The upper part of the fill of the cut (003) comprised a layer of loose gravel chippings 0.05m deep over a membrane; the lower part comprised small angular pieces of concrete and stone. The cut had been excavated through a mid-brown clayey sandy silt topsoil (001) containing occasional inclusions of abraded red brick.
- 5.3 Both the sandy silt topsoil (001) and the fill of the drain cut (003) overlay the medieval footings of the nave (004). The surface of these footings was set at c.25.93m AOD, or 0.28m below ground level; there was only a single, very shallow course of dressed stone between the base of the chamfered plinth and the top of the footings. The footings (004) were formed by hard packed pieces of angular stone, up to 0.35m long, and smaller rounded cobbles, sometimes with a thin layer of clay adhering to the surface and as a binding matrix (see plate 1). They clearly continued beneath the base of the wall, whilst their outer edge was apparently set

0.95m north of the face of the chamfered plinth; they continued below the base of the test pit. No finds were revealed in the test pit.

Test Pit 2

- 5.4 Test Pit 2 was excavated adjacent to the base of a rainwater pipe, situated at the west end of the north wall of the chancel. A chamfered plinth, averaging 0.08m wide, formed the base of the wall here. The pit was 0.65m square, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m below ground level (BGL) (25.60m AOD). The uppermost deposit was formed by the existing French drain (005), which extended to 0.25m BGL. The upper part comprised a layer of gravel (0.05m deep) over a membrane, below which there was a layer of limestone chippings. No cut for the Trench drain was exposed in the test pit.
- 5.5 The French drain overlay the medieval footings of the chancel (006). The surface of the footings was set at c.25.86m AOD, or 0.20m below ground level; there was a single course of dressed stone between the base of the chamfered plinth and the top of the footings. The footings (006) were formed by hard packed pieces of angular stone, up to 0.30m long, and smaller rounded cobbles, sometimes with a thin layer of clay adhering to the surface and as a binding matrix (see plate 2); the upper 0.25m of the footings was generally of smaller pieces of stone, and these were partly removed during the process of excavation until the larger stones were encountered. The footings clearly continued beneath the base of the wall and below the bottom of the test pit, and their outer (northern) edge was not located. As with Test Pit 1, no finds were revealed in the test pit.

Phase 2 Monitoring Work (see figure 4)

- 5.6 On 25th September 2018, EDAS undertook a watching brief associated with topsoil stripping and drainage work on the north side of the chancel and nave.
- 5.7 Prior to the topsoil stripping taking place, the area to the immediate north of the nave was occupied by a very slight earthwork. For the majority of its length, this comprised a south-facing scarp, set c.1.0m to the north of the wall face and standing between 0.20m to 0.30m in height. It had been created by the excavations for the earlier French drain (005) which ran along the north side of the chancel, nave and tower. In a few places, up-cast from the cut [002] for the French drain (005) had created a very slight bank to the north of the scarp. The ground surface generally sloped very gently downwards from west to east, from c.26.33m AOD at the west end of the nave to c.26.12m AOD at the east end of the chancel.
- 5.8 The area of topsoil stripping measured c.29.40m long, with an average width of between 2.30m to 2.50m. Over the majority of this area, only the turf and a very shallow depth of underlying topsoil (001) was removed (see plate 3); the topsoil (001) was formed by the same mid-brown clayey sandy silt with occasional inclusions of abraded red brick noted in Test Pit 1. At the north-east corner of the chancel, an L-shaped excavation, measuring 2.25m north-south by 1.60m east-west had been dug to a maximum depth of 0.60m BGL (c.25.52m AOD) to replace an existing drain and install a new plastic circular inspection chamber. This excavation was not monitored, as it had previously been agreed that the replacement of existing drains would not be of archaeological interest (see above), but the contractors reported that they had had to move a wooden cross in order to undertake the excavation. The wooden cross bore the inscription "In Memory of Roy Brown died 16th Nov 1946 Aged 4 Years 10 Mts"; no human remains were reported to have been encountered during the excavation work. The topsoil (001)

was seen to extend to 0.30m BGL. It overlay a clean, sticky light to mid brown sandy clay subsoil (007), containing infrequent inclusions of angular sandstone up to 0.30m long, which extended below the base of the excavation.

- 5.9 Once the topsoil strip was complete, a new drainage trench averaging 0.50m wide, was excavated along the base of the chamfered plinth that ran the complete length of the nave and chancel. This was to be filled with clay, to provide a waterproof barrier to prevent damp seeping through the church's north wall. The trench was excavated to the level of the top of the footings (004 and 006) previously described under Test Pits 1 and 2 above (on average at c.25.90m AOD) (see plate 4). The easternmost c.3m of the chancel's chamfered plinth is set 0.26m higher than the top of the plinth to the west, and there is a ragged joint between the two. When the trench was excavated, it was revealed that, rather than the projecting rubble footing previously described in Test Pits 1 and 2, the footings (006) continued as roughly coursed stone, stepping outwards only very slightly to each course and continuing to at least 25.74m AOD, and terminating 3.00m from the east end of the wall. It is assumed that this gap in the footings derives from a re-building of the north-east corner of the chancel, and also explains why no footings were visible in the excavation for the replacement drain and new inspection chamber here. As before in Phase 1, the outer edge of the rest of the chancel footings (006) was not exposed in the trench, although a brief hand-excavated investigation suggested that they extend c.0.95m from the base of the chamfered plinth like those to the nave. There was no clear junction or joint between the nave and chancel footings (004 and 006). No features were observed in the trench, and no *ex situ* human remains or other finds were uncovered.
- 5.10 A second drainage trench was dug, broadly parallel to the north wall of the nave and chancel and previously excavated trench, to replace an existing drain, although in the event it did not follow the earlier line exactly (see plate 5). A number of very short cuts were made from existing down-pipes to join up with the main drainage trench. The main trench was 24.70m long, with an average width of 0.30m, and it linked up with the new inspection chamber at the chancel's north-east corner; the trench was placed 1.00m to the north of the nave, and 1.60m to the north of the chancel. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m BGL (c.25.52m AOD) at the east end where it met the inspection chamber, sloping shallowly upwards to 0.40m BGL (c.25.93m AOD) at the west end. Only two deposits were observed, the aforementioned mid-brown clayey sand silt topsoil (001), which extended to 0.30m BGL and overlay the sticky light to mid brown sandy clay (007); the clay continued beneath the base of the trench. No features, including grave cuts, were observed in the trench, and no *ex situ* human remains were uncovered, or indeed any other finds.

Phase 3 Monitoring Work (see figure 4)

- 5.11 On 4th October 2018, EDAS monitored the work associated with the re-grading of the existing ground levels along the north side of the church to facilitate water movement away from the building.
- 5.12 An area on the immediate north side of the nave, measuring c.16.0m east-west by 3.5m north-south was re-graded. A 1.40m wide strip along the north side of the re-graded area was sloped gently downwards from north to south; the remaining part of the re-graded area was then levelled off, with the maximum ground reduction being 0.30m (see plate 7). Only the previously described topsoil (001) was encountered. It had been thought that there might be a need to temporarily dismantle a monument adjacent to the east end of the chancel to facilitate the re-

grading work. The monument was represented by stone edging to the burial plot, with a cross on a stepped plinth at the west end of the plot. The inscription to the cross was faded, but appeared to read "In Memory Of William, Second Son of George and Tamar Marton of Salton Manor, who died 11th November 1918 Aged 39 Years" (see plate 6). However, in the event, when the re-grading work was undertaken, there was determined that there was no need to move the monument.

- 5.13 During this phase of the watching brief, it was noted that an inspection chamber pit had been dug to the north of the chancel's east end since the previous visit on the 25th September. The pit measured c.1.00m east-west by c.0.80m north-south, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m BGL (c.24.92m AOD). It revealed the same sequence of deposits as had been already noted in the inspection chamber described under Phase 2 above. Beneath the topsoil (001) and light to mid brown sandy clay (007), at 0.90m BGL, the natural stiff clean yellowish-brown clay (008) was encountered. This continued below the base of the excavation. A pipe trench ran for 3.30m to the west of pit, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m BGL.

Other Works

- 5.14 A brief photographic record was made on 25th September 2018 of other works which had been undertaken around the churchyard and which, by agreement, had not been subject to archaeological monitoring. These were the replacement of an existing drain at the nave's south-west external corner, the replacement of an existing drain to the approximate centre of the nave's south wall, the investigation of the connection between two existing drains and the installation of new inspection chamber adjacent to the footpath to the east of the church (see plate 8), and the excavation of a new inspection chamber at the north-east corner of the churchyard (see plate 9).

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 No *in situ* or *ex situ* human remains, including cremations, were encountered during the archaeological investigations, and no other finds were uncovered. The Phase 1 test pits excavated on the immediate north side of the church revealed substantial medieval stone footings for the church, represented by hard packed pieces of angular stone and smaller rounded cobbles set within a clay binding matrix. The foundations extended north for a distance of c.0.95m from the face of the respective walls' chamfered plinths, but the full depth was not determined. The top of the foundations for the chancel and nave walls were set at very similar heights (25.86m and 25.93m AOD respectively) (004 and 006). The chancel foundations (006) terminated 3.00m from the east corner of the north wall, almost certainly due to the rebuilding of the east end of the chancel as part of the 1881 restoration.

7 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 Christian Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

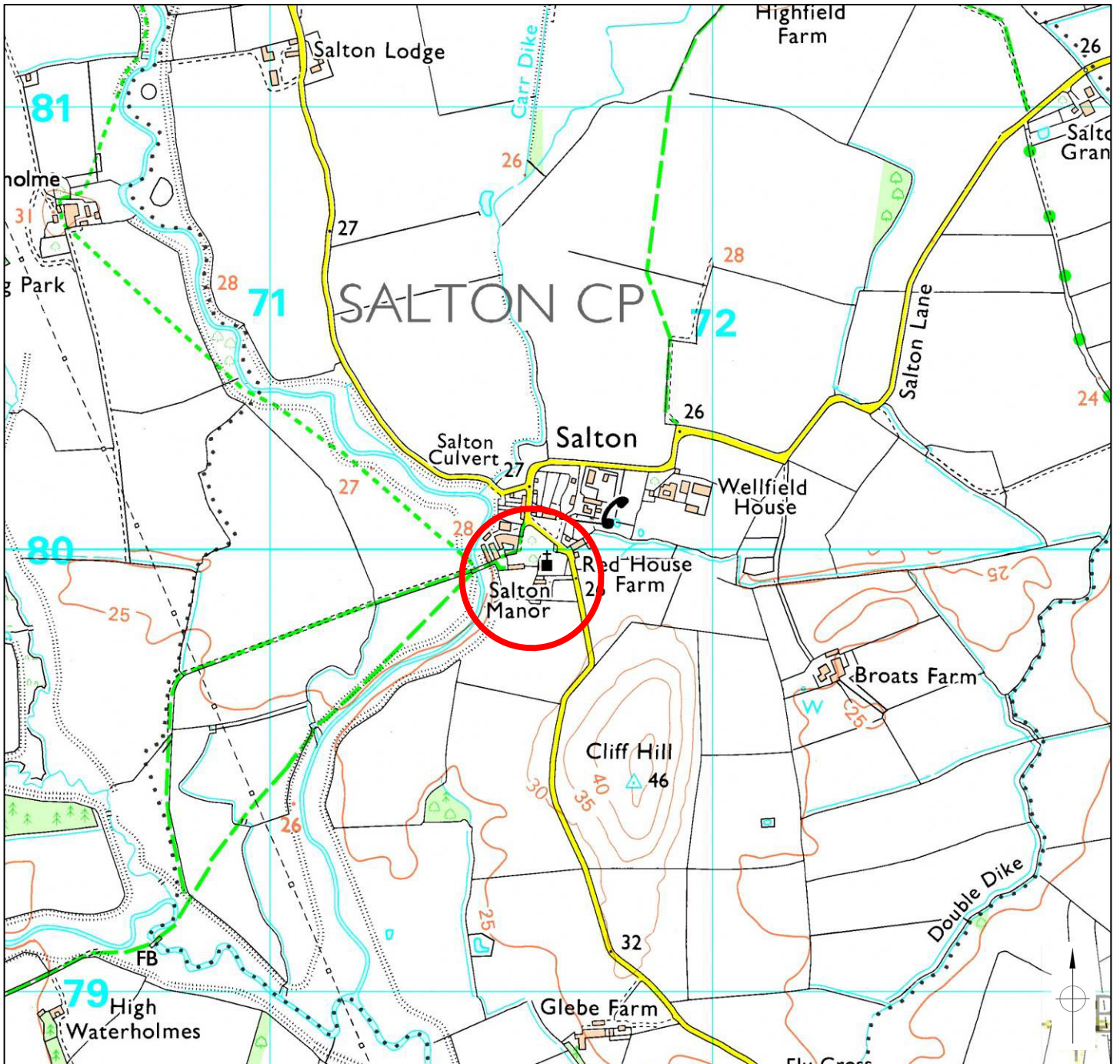
Page, W 1914 'Salton'. In Page, W (ed) *A History of the County of York North Riding*: volume 1, 552-555

Turnpenny, M 2012 *Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber*

Wiles & Maguire 2017 *The Church of St John of Beverley, Salton: Chancel Roof Repairs and General Masonry Work: Specification*

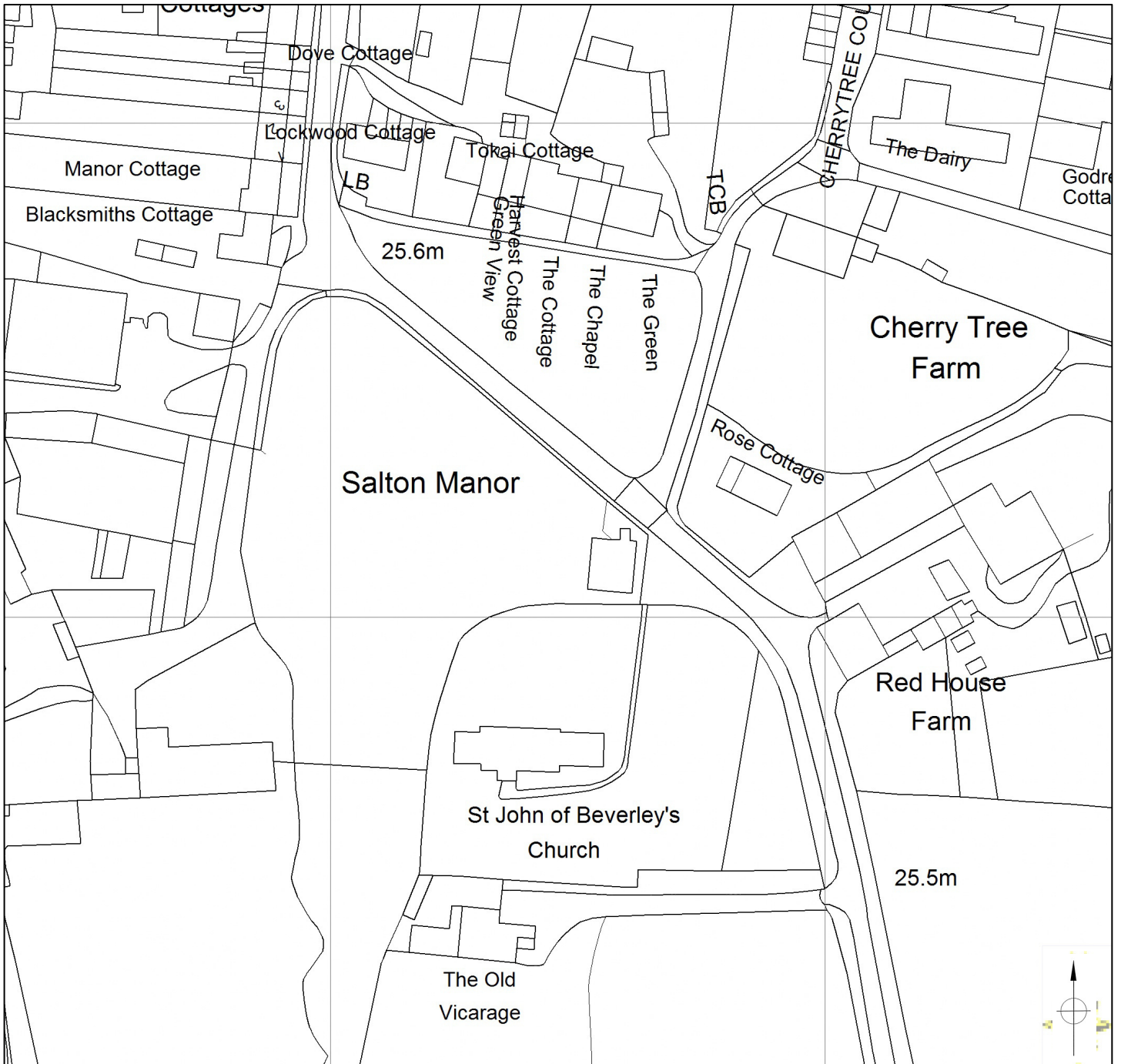
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The archaeological investigations were commissioned and funded by St John's Church PCC, via Mr Andrew Wiles of Wiles and Maguire Architects Ltd. The groundworks were undertaken by Bridgett Conservation Ltd of Bawtry near Doncaster. EDAS would like to thank all concerned for their help and co-operation in carrying out the archaeological work. The archaeological recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson of EDAS, and the final report and other drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies.



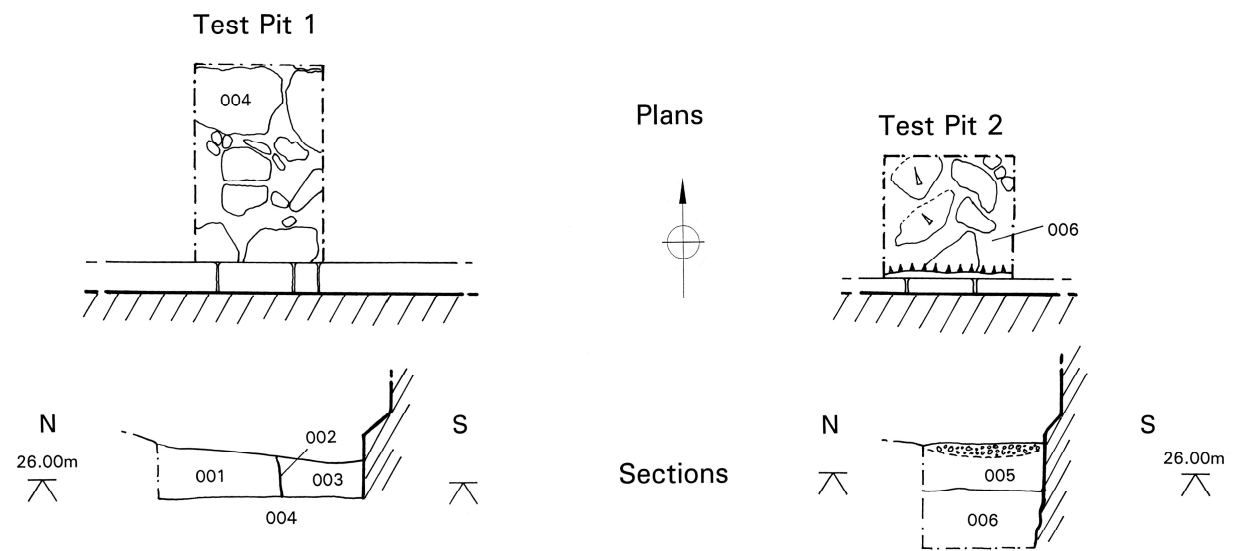
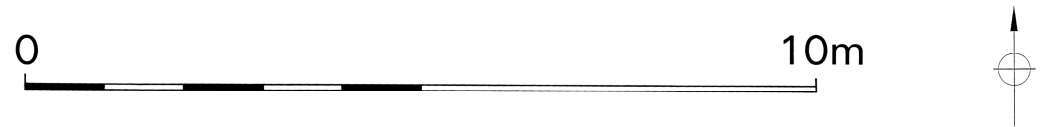
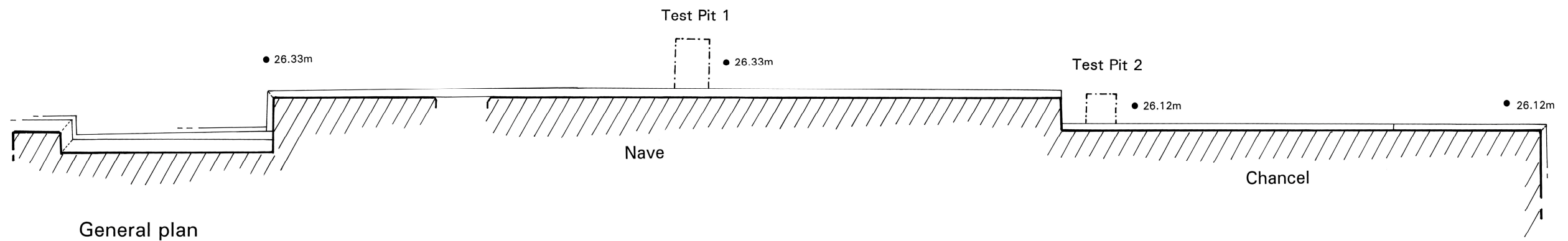
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SCALE	DATE	NTS	OCT 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	1

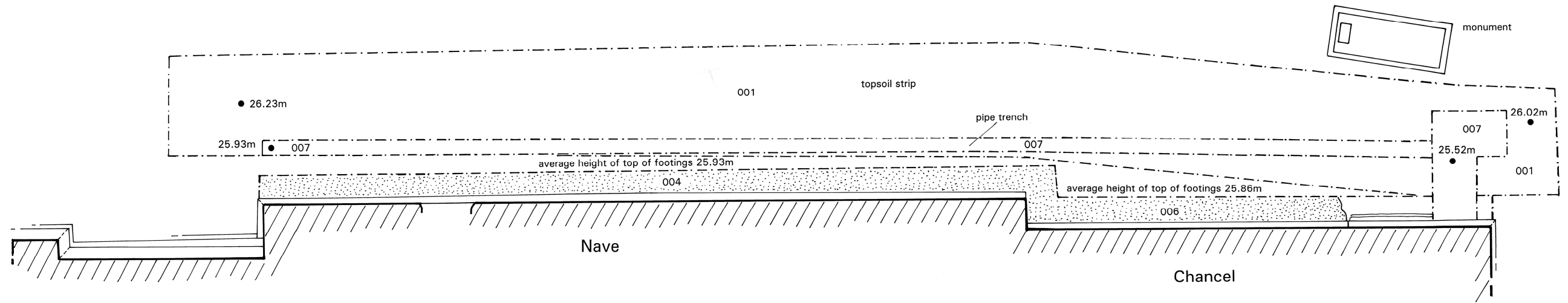


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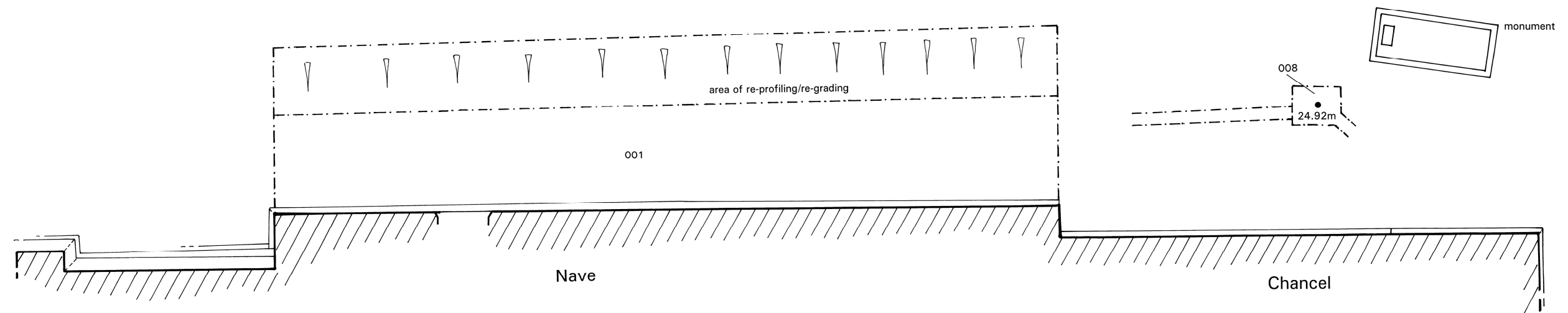
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TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	2



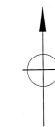
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TITLE		ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PITS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	3



Phase 2 plan



Phase 3 plan



PROJECT		ST JOHN'S CHURCH, SALTON	
TITLE		WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2018
EDAS		FIGURE	4



Plate 1: Phase 1 excavation complete in Test Pit 1, showing nave foundations (004), looking SE.



Plate 2: Phase 1 excavation complete in Test Pit 2, showing chancel foundations (006), looking S.



Plate 3: Phase 2 topsoil stripping in progress, looking W.



Plate 4: Phase 2 drainage trench excavated along chancel north wall, looking SW.



Plate 5: Phase 2 drainage trench excavated north of north church wall, looking E.

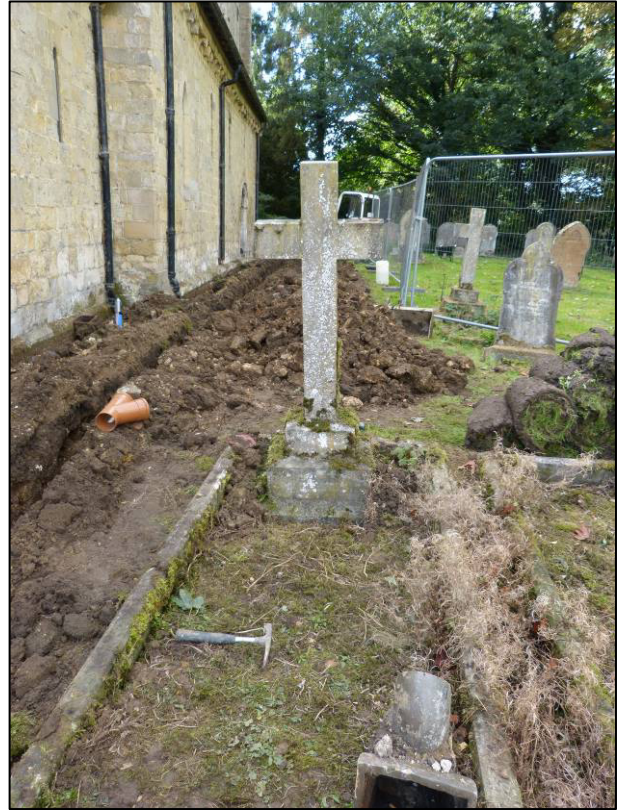


Plate 6: Monument, north of east end of the chancel, looking W.



Plate 7: Phase 3 re-profiling work along the north wall of the church, after completion of drainage excavations, looking W.



Plate 8: Position of new inspection chamber adjacent to footpath to the east of the church, looking N.



Plate 9: Position of new inspection chamber in north-east corner of churchyard, looking N.

APPENDIX 1
LIST OF CONTEXTS

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description & Interpretation</i>
001	Compacted mid-brown clayey sandy silt with occasional inclusions of abraded red handmade brick, average 0.30m thick - topsoil.
002	Near vertical cut for French Drain along north side of nave, 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep.
003	Loose grey gravel chippings (20% - upper 0.05m) and compacted grey-brown concrete and stone (80%), 0.40m wide and 0.20m thick - fill of cut 002 (French Drain) in TP1.
004	Hard packed pieces of angular stone, up to 0.35m long, and smaller rounded cobbles, sometimes with a thin layer of clay adhering to the surface and between the stones. Projected 0.95m from base of chamfered plinth of north wall, subsequently exposed along whole nave. Medieval footings for nave.
005	Loose grey gravel chippings (20% - upper 0.05m) and compacted light grey limestone chippings (80%), 0.50m wide and 0.25m thick - fill of French Drain in TP2.
006	Hard packed pieces of angular stone, up to 0.35m long, and smaller rounded cobbles, sometimes with a thin layer of clay adhering to the surface and between the stones. Projected 0.95m from base of chamfered plinth of north wall, subsequently exposed along majority of chancel. Medieval footings for chancel.
007	Firm clean sticky light-mid brown sandy clay with infrequent angular fragments of sandstone up to 0.30m long, at least 0.60m deep - subsoil.
008	Stiff clean yellow-brown clay, at least 0.30m thick - natural.

APPENDIX 2
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS, ST JOHN'S CHURCH, SALTON, 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 drainage works in the churchyard of St John's church, Salton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 71636 79971). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) at the request of the project architect, Andrew Wiles of Wiles and MacGuire on behalf of the Parochial Church Council (PCC).

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 2.1 St John's Church lies in the south-east corner of the existing village, on the south side of the unclassified road running between Salton and Brawby. Salton itself is an isolated settlement, lying c.3.5km to the west-north-west of Great Barugh and c.5.5km to the north-east of Slingsby, in North Yorkshire.
- 2.2 The village, which takes its name from the Norman French word 'saule', meaning 'willow', has one of the few complete examples of a Norman church in Yorkshire. As early as the beginning of the 12th century, Archbishop Thurstan appropriated the church of St John of Beverley to the Prior of Hexham in Northumberland. It is assumed that this church was built of wood, but it was soon replaced by a stronger construction of stone with a thatched roof. However, at the end of the 12th century, a Scottish incursion burnt the church (as well as the villagers who had taken refuge inside), although the walls survived. It was then repaired, and it can be seen that, although the walls of the nave and chancel appear contemporary, they are not fully bonded together. Large lancet windows replaced some of the Norman slits and a west tower and north doorway were added. Further attacks took place in the early 14th century, and it was again repaired. No further work was undertaken until a major restoration was carried out in 1881. The east wall of the chancel and the south-east corner of the nave were rebuilt, the tower was buttressed, the chancel roof was renewed and heightened, and several of the windows were replaced. The old timbers from the chancel roof were used to repair the upper part of the south porch. The small fireplace with its outsize external chimney was probably added at this time, and the east window was installed. Finally, a lead pyramid cap was added to the tower, together with the embattled parapet (<http://www.mkm-churches.org.uk/churchpage.html?churchid=5>).
- 2.3 The church comprises a five bay nave and chancel, a two stage west tower with clasping buttresses, and a south porch. It is built of squared sandstone, with tiled roofs to the chancel, nave and porch, and a lead roof to the tower. The nave and chancel date from the early 12th century, with the north wall being rebuilt and the west tower added in the late 12th century following the Scottish raid. The tower arch was inserted in the early 13th century, when some of the original windows were also enlarged. The gabled south porch was added as part of the 19th century restoration, but it contains a fine round-arched doorway of two orders, the inner forming a double band of beak-heads continuing down to the responds. There is a plain round-arched doorway to the north wall of the nave, while the chancel has a chevron-moulded round-arched priest's door (Listed Building description; Page 1914).
- 2.4 As far as can be determined from readily-available sources, no previous archaeological investigation has been carried out at the church. However, in order to inform the new drainage works, two test pits were archaeologically excavated by EDAS against the north side of the church. Test Pit 1, located approximately half way along the north wall of the nave, had maximum dimensions of 0.65m east-west by 1.15m north-south, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.28m below ground level (BGL) (25.93m AOD). Test Pit 2 lay at the west end of the north wall of the chancel, and it had maximum dimensions of 0.65m east-west by 0.65m north-south, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m below ground level (BGL) (25.60m AOD). In both cases, the substantial foundations

for the nave and chancel walls were uncovered at depths of 0.20m-0.28m below existing ground level, formed by hard packed pieces of angular stone and cobbles; in test pit 1, these foundations extended out from the north wall for a distance of c.1.00m but their full extent was not determined in test pit 2.

- 2.5 The church is a Grade I Listed Building, first listed on 14th July 1955 (National Heritage List for England 1315726), and a group of three table tombs just to the south of the church are Grade II listed (National Heritage List for England 1296525). The church is also included on Historic England's National Record of the Historic Environment (Pastscape 1060805), and North Yorkshire County Council's Historic Environment Record (MNY 3108).

3 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

Summary of Proposed Work

- 3.1 The full extent of the churchyard surface water drainage works are covered by a detailed specification drawn up by the project architect (Wiles 2017). In summary, the proposed works involve (see attached figure):

- the re-grading of the existing ground levels along the north side of the church to facilitate water movement away from the church (area of groundworks measure c.150m square);
- the excavation of a 550mm wide strip along the north wall of the church and chancel, and the repointing of any exposed stonework;
- the excavation of a new land drain parallel to the north side of the church, between the rising ground to the north and the church wall foundations to the south, in a trench 450mm wide and 450mm deep;
- various excavations to allow for the inspection and repair of an existing drain running parallel to the north side of the church, immediately south of the new drain;
- the excavation of a total of ten north-south drainage trenches, c.2.00m long by 300mm wide, dug across the two above drainage alignments, to help move water away from the north church walls;
- the above two long northern drains will have a number of inspection chambers dug along their lengths, and their east ends will terminate in a new inspection chamber measuring 2.00m square by 600mm deep;
- various excavations to allow for the inspection and repair of the existing south drain, running along the path on the south side of the church, with connections to the existing rainwater downpipes and the excavation of several new inspection chambers - this drain will connect with the larger inspection chamber at the east end of the northern two drains;
- the excavation of a new inspection chamber on the north-eastern edge of the churchyard, in line with an existing drainage trench which extends from the larger inspection chamber noted above across the full extent of the churchyard.

- 3.2 There will be a significant amount of other work undertaken as part of the same contract, namely the repointing of areas of decayed pointing, the replacement of eroded stones, the renewal of the chancel roof, various repairs to the tower roof and the replacement/renewal of some existing rainwater goods. However, these works will not be subject to archaeological supervision.

4 DIOCESAN FACULTY

- 4.1 A Diocesan Faculty has not yet been applied for, and it is assumed that 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 two 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 external groundworks. It is possible that these excavations may uncover evidence relating to earlier structures on the site, as well as potentially unrecorded 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 churchyard. 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. 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). A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the client in advance of the project commencing.
- 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 is unlikely to be required 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 archaeological advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee). 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 PCC and the main contractor, 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 archaeological advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee for guidance, before any exhumation is undertaken. Subject to the agreement/permission from the relevant authorities, 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 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.

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) 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.
- 5.14 Subject to the agreement of the church authorities, and depending on the number and type of any recovered artefacts, the site archive will be deposited with any finds with an appropriately registered museum. Depending on the size of this archive, the recipient museum may charge for archive deposition.

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 (unless otherwise agreed), 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 electronic (pdf format) 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

- 5.18 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 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

- 5.19 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.
- 5.20 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

- 5.21 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*

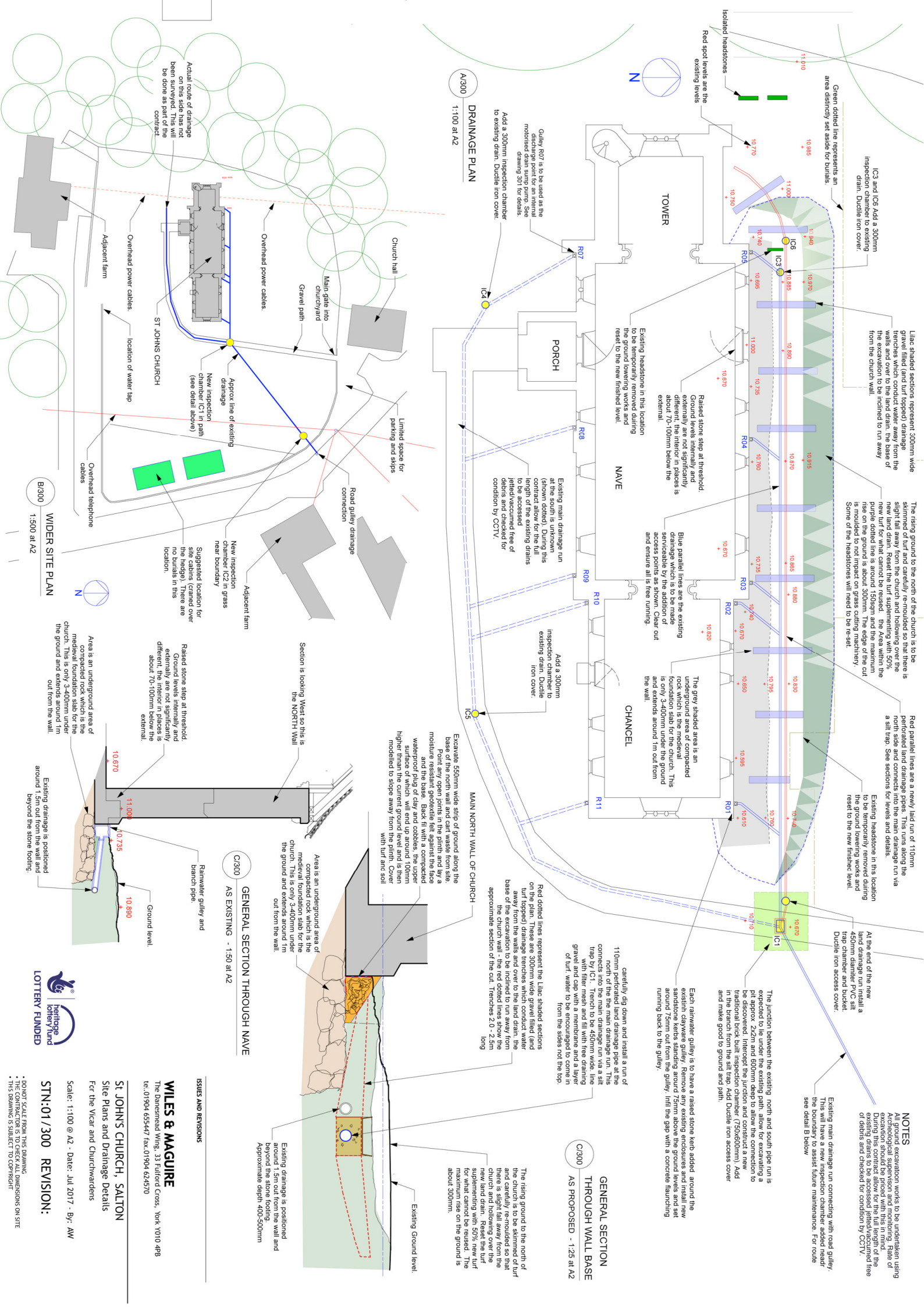
MGC (Museum and Galleries Commission) 1994 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

Page, W (ed) 1914 'Parishes: Salton'. In Page, W (ed) *A History of the County of York North Riding, volume 1*, 552-555

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

Wiles, A 2017 *The Church of St John of Beverley, Salton: Chancel Roof Repairs and General Masonry Work: Specification*

Ed Dennison, EDAS
3rd November 2017



NOTES
 All excavation works to be undertaken using archaeological supervision and monitoring. Rate of excavation should be paced with this in mind. During this contract allow for the full length of the excavation to be completed. The contractor is responsible for debris and checked for condition by CCTV.

Existing main drainage run connecting with road gully. The boundary to assist future maintenance. For route see detail B below.

The junction between the existing north and south pipe run is expected to lie under the existing path. Allow for excavating a pit approx. 2x2m and 600mm deep to allow the connection to be discovered. Intercept the junction and construct a new traditional brick built inspection chamber (750x600mm). Add in the branch from the silt trap. Add Ductile Iron access cover and make good to ground and path.

Each rainwater gully is to have a raised stone kerb added around the gully. The kerb is to be 450mm high and 75mm wide and set around 75mm out from the gully. Infill the gap with a concrete launching running back to the gully.

carefully dig down and install a run of 110mm perforated land drainage pipe at the north of the main drainage run. This connects to the north of the main drainage run via a silt trap. The silt trap is to be 450mm high with filter mesh and fill with free draining gravel and cap with a membrane and a layer of turf. Water to be encouraged to come in from the sides not the top.

Red dotted lines represent the Lias shaded sections on the plan. These are 300mm wide gravel filled (and turf topped) drainage trenches which conduct water away from the walls and over to the land drain. The base of the excavation to be inclined to run away from the walls and over to the land drain. Trenches 2.0 - 2.5m long.

Excavate 550mm wide strip of ground along the base of the north wall and cart waste from site. Point any open joints in the plinth and lay a moisture resistant geotextile felt against the face and the base. Back fill with a compacted waterproof plug of clay and cobblestones. Operate a water pump to remove any water that is higher than the current ground level and is then modelled to slope away from the plinth. Cover with turf and soil.

Area is an underground area of compacted rock which is the medieval foundation slab for the church. This is only 2-400mm under the ground and extends around 1m out from the wall.

C/300
AS EXISTING - 1:50 at A2
GENERAL SECTION THROUGH NAVE

Existing drainage is positioned around 1.5m out from the wall and beyond the stone footing. Approximate depth 400-500mm

C/300
AS PROPOSED - 1:25 at A2
GENERAL SECTION THROUGH WALL BASE

The rising ground to the north of the church is to be skinned off turf and carefully re-landscaped so that the rising ground is not significantly different. The interior in places is to be re-landscaped with 50% new turf for what cannot be reused. The maximum rise on the ground is about 300mm.

Lias shaded sections represent 300mm wide gravel filled and turf topped drainage trenches which conduct water away from the excavation to be inclined to run away from the church wall.

The rising ground to the north of the church is to be skinned off turf and carefully re-landscaped so that the rising ground is not significantly different. The interior in places is to be re-landscaped with 50% new turf for what cannot be reused. The maximum rise on the ground is about 300mm. The edge of the cut is rounded to not impact on grass cutting machinery. Some of the headstones will need to be re-set.

Red parallel lines are a newly laid run of 110mm perforated land drainage pipes. This runs along the north side and connects into the main drainage run via a silt trap. See sections for levels and details.

Existing headstone in this location to be temporarily removed during the ground lowering works and reset to the new finished level.

Raised stone step at threshold externally are not significantly different. The interior in places is about 70-100mm below the external.

Blue parallel lines are the existing drainage which is to be made serviceable by the addition of a new section around the wall out and ensure all is free running.

The grey shaded area is an underground area of compacted rock which is the medieval foundation slab for the church. This is only 2-400mm under the ground and extends around 1m out from the wall.

Existing headstone in this location to be temporarily removed during the ground lowering works and reset to the new finished level.

Existing main drainage run at the south is unknown (shown dotted). During this excavation the length of the existing drains to be accessed jettied/vacuumed free of debris and checked for condition by CCTV.

Add a 300mm inspection chamber to existing drain. Ductile iron cover.

Excavate 550mm wide strip of ground along the base of the north wall and cart waste from site. Point any open joints in the plinth and lay a moisture resistant geotextile felt against the face and the base. Back fill with a compacted waterproof plug of clay and cobblestones. Operate a water pump to remove any water that is higher than the current ground level and is then modelled to slope away from the plinth. Cover with turf and soil.

A/300
1:100 at A2
DRAINAGE PLAN

Gully RG7 is to be used as the discharge point for an internal moisture drawing 301 for details. Add a 300mm inspection chamber to existing drain. Ductile iron cover.

Actual route of drainage on this side has not been surveyed. This will be done as part of the contract.

B/300
1:500 at A2
WIDER SITE PLAN

Adjacent farm
 Overhead power cables.
 Main gate into churchyard
 Gravel path
 Church hall
 Limited space for parking and skips
 Road gully drainage connection
 Adjacent farm
 New inspection chamber IC2 in grass near boundary
 Suggested location for site cabins (grated over no burials. There are no burials in this location.)
 Overhead telephone cables
 Location of water tap
 Overhead power cables.
 Location of water tap
 Overhead telephone cables

ISSUES AND REVISIONS

WILES & MAGUIRE
 The Darnley Wing, 33 Fulford Cross, York YO10 4PB
 Tel: 01904 653447 Fax: 01904 624570

ST JOHN'S CHURCH, SALTON
 Site Plans and Drainage Details
 For the Vicar and Churchwardens

Scale: 1:100 @ A2 - Date: Jul 2017 - By: AW
STN:01/300 REVISION:

• DON'T SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING
 • THE CONTRACTORS TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE
 • THIS DRAWING IS SUBJECT TO COPYRIGHT

