

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BRANDSBY,  
NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS,  
ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,  
BRANDBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

Report no: 2018/563.R01  
Version: Final  
Date: March 2019  
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On behalf of

All Saints' Parochial Church Council  
c/o Alison Buckingham  
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North Yorkshire YO61 4RJ

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,  
ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BRANDSBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*In March 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Andrew Wiles, architect, of Wiles and Maguire Ltd, on behalf of All Saints' Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (watching brief) during external groundworks associated with drainage works in the churchyard at All Saints' Church, Brandsby, North Yorkshire. The archaeological recording was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, granted by the Diocese of York on 15th August 2018.*

*Unfortunately, the majority of the drainage work had been completed and backfilled by the time EDAS visited the site on 4th March 2019. However, the previously excavated main drainage trench, on the north side of the church and measuring 5.80m long by 0.90m wide by 0.80m deep, was able to be inspected. In the event, no archaeological features were revealed, and the exposed deposits appeared to be undisturbed.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In March 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Andrew Wiles, architect, of Wiles and Macguire Ltd, on behalf of All Saints' Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (watching brief) during external groundworks associated with drainage works in the churchyard at All Saints' Church, Brandsby, North Yorkshire (NGR SE59840 71939). The recording was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, granted by the Diocese of York on 15th August 2018.
- 1.2 The 18th century All Saints' Church lies on the south side of Town Street adjacent to Brandsby Hall, c.1km to the south-east of Brandsby village. Brandsby village lies on the B1363 York to Oswaldkirk road, c.5km to the north of Stillington and c.2km south of Yearsley (see figures 1 and 2). A single visit to record part of the works after excavation was carried out by EDAS on 4th March 2019.

## **2 DIOCESAN FACULTY**

- 2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological recording was produced by EDAS in March 2018, on behalf of Wiles and Macguire Ltd, and this was submitted by the Diocesan Advisory Committee when they considered the application for the proposed works.
- 2.2 A Diocesan Faculty was subsequently granted by the Diocese of York on 15th August 2018, with the following condition:
  - (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 three weeks before the date of any commencement of any excavations on the site;
  - (3) The Petitioners and their contractors to 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.

## **3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The archaeological recording was defined by the EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation', which included general advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (CIfA 2014), by English Heritage and the Church of England in relation to the treatment of human remains (EH/CoE 2005), and by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists in relation to work in churchyards (ADCA 2004) (see Appendix 2).
- 3.2 The aim of the archaeological recording was to monitor the below-ground excavations associated with the drainage work, 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.

3.3 The full extent of the churchyard drainage works was covered by a specification drawn up by the project architect, Andrew Wiles. In summary, the proposed works involved:

- excavations for a new 'Trench Arch' drainage system, the main trench being at least 11.50m long (north-south), c.3m wide and c.1.00m deep (although the precise dimensions were to be decided after site investigations and percolation testing);
- excavations for a new drainage trench running west from a new sink in the vestry kitchen, through the east vestry wall and across the existing path to a new inspection chamber, and then north-east to the south end of the new Trench Arch drain;
- excavations for a new drainage trench running north from a new WC in the north-west corner of the vestry, through the north vestry wall and then north to the south end of the new Trench Arch drain;
- the renewal of some of the church access path in sandstone slabs to provide a wheelchair accessible route.

3.4 As noted above, the archaeological monitoring was a condition of the Diocesan Faculty, but unfortunately, excavations were started without advance notice being given to EDAS or the project architect. When EDAS attended on 4th March 2019, it was found that the main drainage trench had been excavated and the concrete slab structure inserted within it. However, this was dismantled and removed, so that the trench could be examined and recorded. The other churchyard excavations had also been completed and backfilled.

3.5 The drainage trench was located on the north side of the church, and was aligned north-east/south-west. It measured 5.80m long, had an average width 0.90m, and was excavated to an average depth of 0.80m below ground level (BGL). All excavated material was also visually inspected for any finds.

3.6 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 three archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on a general site plan at 1:100 scale (based partly on a plan provided by the project architect), and a representative section of the drain trench constructed; given the simple nature of the archaeological deposits that were uncovered, this was also done at 1:50 rather than 1:20 scale. All sections and plans include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places; the cut benchmark at the north-east corner of the church (height 93.68m AOD) was used to calculate levels. A general digital photographic record was also made. No articulated burials or disarticulated human bone were encountered. Given the lack of archaeological results or finds, no archive for the project was deposited with the local registered museum, although site notes, plans and photographs have been retained by EDAS (site code BRA 19).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 All Saints' Church is closely connected with Brandsby Hall, which was for over 300 years the seat of the Cholmeley family, who in turn, were linked by marriage with the Fairfaxes of Gilling Castle. Towards the end of the 1740's, Francis Cholmeley, having acted for a time as the Fairfaxes' agent, started to rebuild the present Hall. As part of these improvements, the old and ruinous church was pulled down in 1767 and rebuilt on a new site which Cholmeley donated to the north-east of the Hall and where it would not interfere with the view from the house. Little is known of the old church, and no plans survive, though a small sculpture on the south wall of the present chancel in the form of a Crucifixus is probably Norman, and is thought to have come from the earlier building.
- 4.2 All Saints' Church is a fine example of contemporary Georgian style. The architect was Thomas Atkinson and the mason Richard Scurr, the latter already having been employed in the alterations to the Hall. Cholmeley was not only responsible for the building of the new church in 1770 but also appears largely to have paid for it, apart from £45 raised by the parish. Architecturally, the church has three bays, nave and aisles, but it is, in fact, aisleless with a cross axis of two pairs of columns forming a square groined bay and two narrow groined passages. This emphasis on the centre is also repeated externally where the hipped roof of Yorkshire stone carries a central open cupola. An interesting set of monuments built into the east wall outside commemorates the Wiley family.
- 4.3 The church was restored by Temple Moore in 1905 when he added a new pulpit and lectern, and again in 1913 by H Rutherford who added the baptistry, porch and vestry at the west end. Within the building, the brass chandeliers, the commandment boards on the east wall, the Cholmeley hatchments on the north and south walls of the chancel, and the 18th century pillar font in the baptistry, are of special interest. Also of note are the pulpit and brass lectern by Temple Moore, the wrought ironwork gate at the entrance to the nave, and a number of marble and brass monuments on the walls, some with excellent lettering. On the south wall, near the east end, is part of stone carving, probably Saxon in date. The west end of the church was panelled in oak in 1919, and electric light was installed in 1933. The church was re-roofed in 1937 at a cost of £232. The old stone stoup or font at the west end was found in the beck at Stearsby, and the other piece of carved stone is probably from the nearby Marton Old Abbey (information from <http://brandsbychurch.co.uk/history/history-of-all-saints-church-brandsby/>).
- 4.4 The church is a Grade II\* Listed Building, first listed on 19th May 1960 (National Heritage List for England 1150750). The Listed Building description reads: *“Church. 1767-70 with addition of 1913. By Thomas Atkinson of York for Francis Cholmeley; restored by Temple Moore in 1905, porch by H Rutherford. Ashlar sandstone with herringbone tooling, stone slate roof. Nave, ‘crossing’ with tower, and chancel in one 3-bay range. South side: to left, added flat-roofed porch with vestry behind has leaved oak doors of 8 panels, in architrave, band below parapet, and 3 flat-headed windows in architraves to west side. Added white brick chimney near left corner of main range. Church: plinth; 3 round-arched windows, in centre with Gibbs surround and with corbels below sill; square corbels below cornice containing gutter; hipped roof with central tower with oculus and paired brackets to cornice, surmounted by cupola of 8 round-arched openings with threequarter columns at the angles, Doric frieze, stone dome with ball finial and weather-vane. East end: Venetian window; below, mounted on wall, 6 memorial tablets to members of Wiley family. North side: as south, but the central window blind, the outer 2 with Gibbs surrounds. Interior: in porch, leaved 6-panel doors from inner*

*vestibule in architrave; small font on fluted column; door of 2 fielded panels to vestry; stained-glass in west window by T Kempe; to right, original entrance to church, now with wrought-iron gate, in rich architrave surmounted by cornice on brackets. In the church, crossing laterally between nave and chancel, a tripartite groin vault supported on four Roman Doric columns; under the vault, oak pulpit of 1905 by Temple Moore; in chancel, Commandment Boards and hatchments of Cholmeley family; west gallery with front of fielded panels, supported on 2 fluted octagonal columns; a number of brass chandeliers. The VCH records an inscription in the dome 'This church built Anno Domini 1767 by Francis Cholmeley Esqre; Thomas Atkinson, Architect; Richard Scurr, Mason'. VCH ii, pp.103-104. Photos in NMR".*

## **5 RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 3)**

- 5.1 As noted above, the drainage trench was set on a north-east/south-west alignment. Prior to the excavation, the site was a grassed area on the north side of the church, with no grave stones or other grave markers present. The majority of the ground surface was relatively level, with an average height of 92.57m AOD, although a spread, south-facing scarp, on a north-west/south-east alignment crossed the area close to the churchyard wall. The line of this scarp was just intercepted by the north-east end of the drain trench.
- 5.2 The average depth of excavation along the length of the 5.80m long trench was 0.80m, giving an average reduced height of between 91.76m AOD and 91.78m AOD. The deposits encountered in all parts of the trench were very similar (see plates 1 and 2). A black sandy silt topsoil (001) extended on average to 0.25m below ground level (BGL). At one point to the south-west end of the trench, the topsoil increased to 0.40m in depth, but there was no clear evidence that it filled a cut or other similar feature. The topsoil (001) overlay a reddish-brown silty sand (002), containing frequent inclusions of rounded stones up to 0.15m across; on average, it extended to 0.55m BGL. The lowest deposit exposed in the trench was a reddish-brown silt sand (003), which contained fewer stones than the similar layer (002) above. The silty sand (003), representing a natural deposit, continued below the base of the trench. No finds or *ex situ* human remains were recovered from any of the three contexts, nor were any grave cuts observed. The aforementioned scarp that was just crossed by the north-east end of the trench had no left visible trace in the archaeological deposits, apart from a slightly deeper layer of topsoil (001).
- 5.3 At the time of the site visit, the other drainage works had already been completed and the trenches backfilled. The resurfacing works to the path were ongoing, but nothing of archaeological significance was visible (see plate 3).

## **6 DISCUSSION**

- 6.1 The excavated drainage trench that was recorded on the north side of the church contained no archaeological features, with the exposed deposits appearing to be undisturbed. However, most of the churchyard drainage works were not observed, and so it is not known if these exposed any archaeological evidence for either the earlier form of the church or any burials.

## **7 REFERENCES**

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

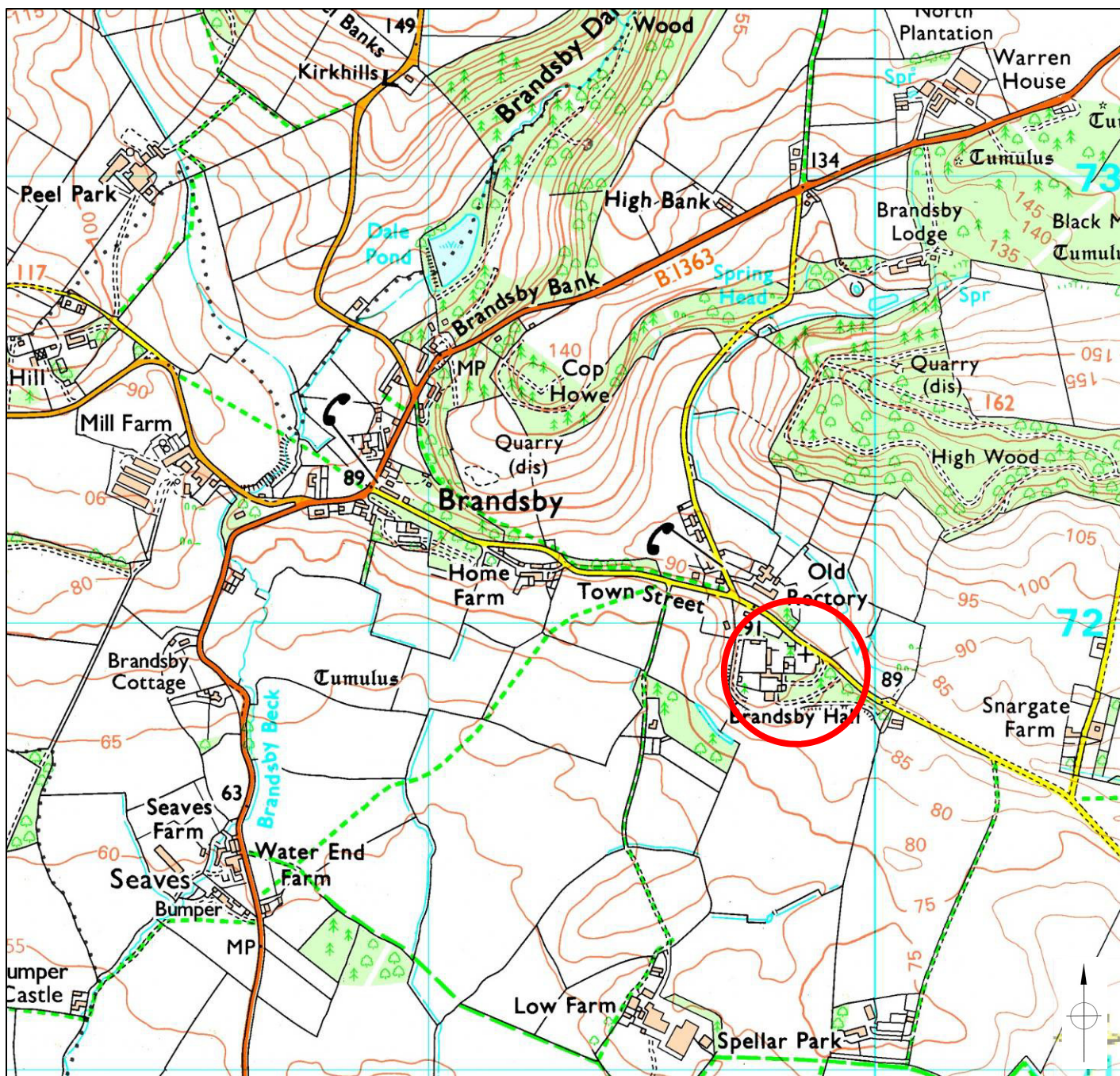


ClfA (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

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

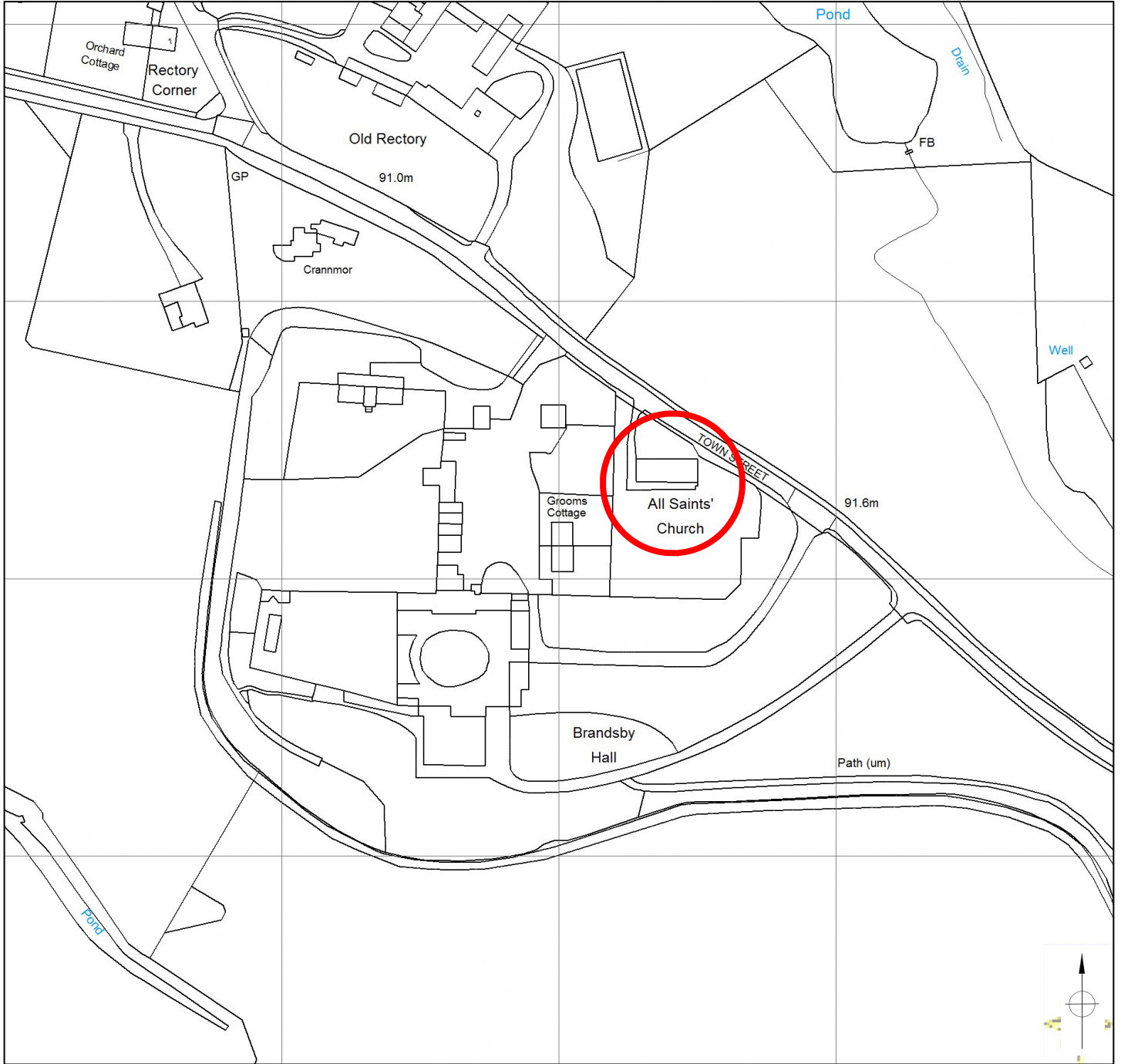
## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by All Saints, Church PCC, through their project architect Andrew Wiles of Wiles and Macguire Ltd. 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.



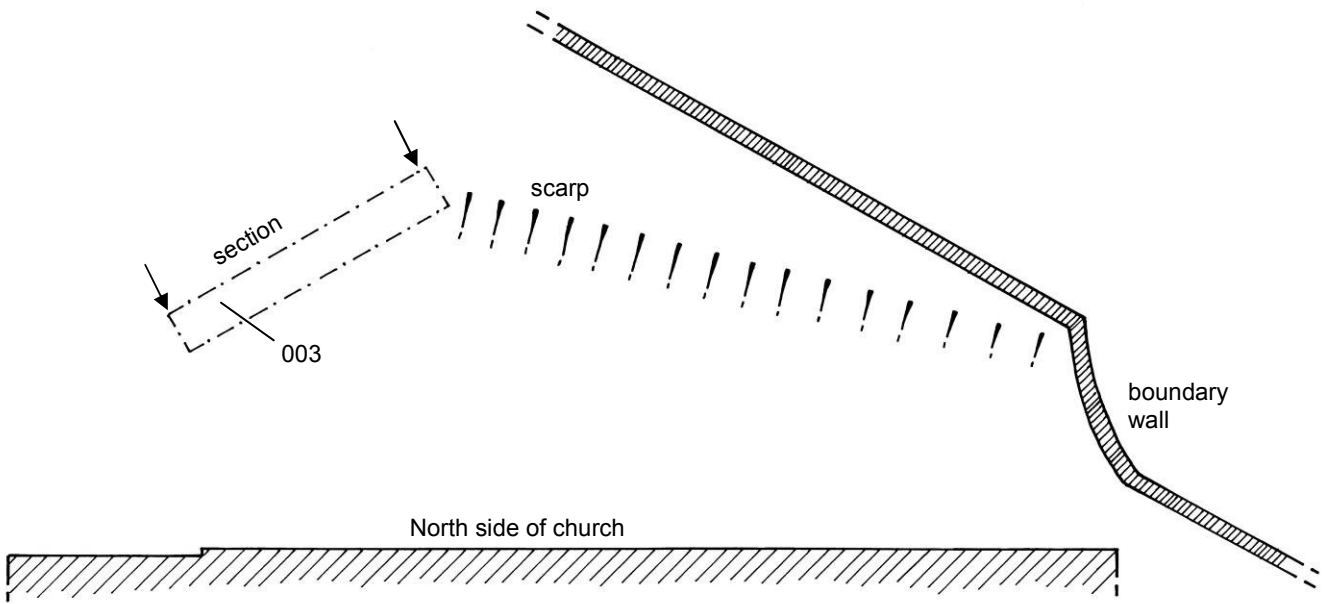
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PROJECT		ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BRANDSBY	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	APR 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	1

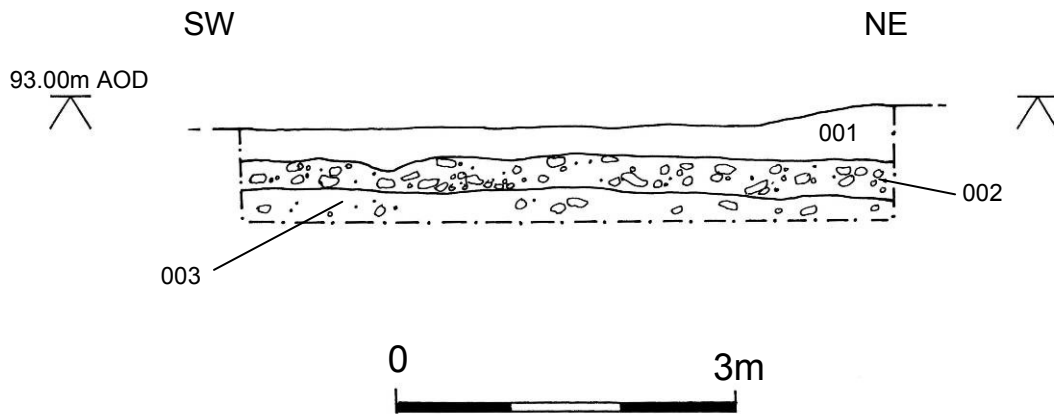
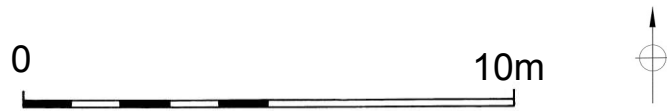


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PROJECT <b>ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BRANDSBY</b>	
TITLE <b>DETAILED LOCATION</b>	
SCALE <b>NTS</b>	DATE <b>APR 2019</b>
<b>EDAS</b>	FIGURE <b>2</b>



Site plan



South-east facing section of trench

PROJECT ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BRANDSBY	
TITLE WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE APR 2019
EDAS	FIGURE 3





Plate 1: Main drainage trench, north side of church, looking north.



Plate 2: Main drainage trench, north side of church, looking south-east.





Plate 3: Resurfacing of footpath to west of church, looking south.

APPENDIX 1  
LIST OF CONTEXTS

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Area of Site</i>
001	Compacted black sandy silt topsoil. Average depth 0.25m.	Trench arch excavation
002	Compacted reddish-brown silt sand, with frequent inclusions of rounded stones up to 0.15m across, sub-soil. Average depth 0.30m.	Trench arch excavation
003	Compacted reddish-brown silt sand, with less frequent inclusions of rounded stones up to 0.15m across. At least 0.30m deep, continues beyond base of trench. Natural.	Trench arch excavation



APPENDIX 2  
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

# **EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BRANDSBY, 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 All Saints' Church, Bransby, North Yorkshire (NGR SE59840 71939). 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 All Saints' Church lies on the south side of Town Street adjacent to Bransby Hall, c.1km to the south-east of Bransby village. Bransby village lies on the B1363 York to Oswaldkirk road, c.5km to the north of Stillington and c.2km south of Yearsley.
- 2.2 All Saints' Church is closely connected in history with Bransby Hall, which was for over 300 years the seat of the Cholmeley family, who in turn, were linked by marriage with the Fairfaxes of Gilling Castle. Towards the end of the 1740's Francis Cholmeley, having acted for a time as the Fairfaxes' agent, started to rebuild the present Hall. At the same time, the old and ruinous church was pulled down in 1767 and rebuilt on a new site which he donated to the north east of the Hall and where it would not interfere with the view from the house. Little is known of the old church, and no plans survive, though a small sculpture on the south wall of the present chancel in the form of a Crucifixus is probably Norman, is thought to have come from the earlier building.
- 2.3 All Saints church is a fine example of contemporary Georgian style. The architect was Thomas Atkinson and the mason Richard Scurr, the latter already having been employed in the alterations to the hall. Squire Cholmeley was not only responsible for the building of the new church in 1770 but also appears largely to have paid for it, apart from £45 raised by the parish. Architecturally, the church has three bays, nave and aisles, but it is, in fact, aisleless with a cross axis of two pairs of columns forming a square groined bay and two narrow groined passages. This emphasis on the centre is also repeated externally where the hipped roof of Yorkshire stone carries a central open cupola. An interesting set of monuments built into the east wall outside commemorates the Wiley family.
- 2.4 The church was restored by Temple Moor in 1905 when he added a new pulpit and lectern, and again in 1913 by H Rutherford who added the baptistry, porch and vestry at the west end. Within the building, the brass chandeliers, the commandment boards on the east wall, the Cholmeley hatchments on the north and south walls of the chancel, and the 18th century pillar font in the baptistry, are of special interest. Also of note are the pulpit and brass lectern by Temple Moore, the wrought ironwork gate at the entrance to the nave, and a number of marble and brass monuments on the walls, some with excellent lettering. On the south wall, near the east end, is part of stone carving, probably Saxon in date. The west end of the church was panelled in oak in 1919, and electric light was installed in 1933. The church was re-roofed in 1937 at a cost of £232. The old stone stoup or font at the west end was found in the beck at Stearsby, and the other piece of

carved stone is probably from the nearby Marton Old Abbey (information from <http://brandsbychurch.co.uk/history/history-of-all-saints-church-brandsby/>).

- 2.5 The church is a Grade II\* Listed Building, first listed on 19th May 1960 (National Heritage List for England 1150750). The Listed Building description reads: *“Church. 1767-70 with addition of 1913. By Thomas Atkinson of York for Francis Cholmeley; restored by Temple Moore in 1905, porch by H Rutherford. Ashlar sandstone with herringbone tooling, stone slate roof. Nave, ‘crossing’ with tower, and chancel in one 3-bay range. South side: to left, added flat-roofed porch with vestry behind has leaved oak doors of 8 panels, in architrave, band below parapet, and 3 flat-headed windows in architraves to west side. Added white brick chimney near left corner of main range. Church: plinth; 3 round-arched windows, in centre with Gibbs surround and with corbels below sill; square corbels below cornice containing gutter; hipped roof with central tower with oculus and paired brackets to cornice, surmounted by cupola of 8 round-arched openings with threequarter columns at the angles, Doric frieze, stone dome with ball finial and weather-vane. East end: Venetian window; below, mounted on wall, 6 memorial tablets to members of Wiley family. North side: as south, but the central window blind, the outer 2 with Gibbs surrounds. Interior: in porch, leaved 6-panel doors from inner vestibule in architrave; small font on fluted column; door of 2 fielded panels to vestry; stained-glass in west window by T Kempe; to right, original entrance to church, now with wrought-iron gate, in rich architrave surmounted by cornice on brackets. In the church, crossing laterally between nave and chancel, a tripartite groin vault supported on four Roman Doric columns; under the vault, oak pulpit of 1905 by Temple Moore; in chancel, Commandment Boards and hatchments of Cholmeley family; west gallery with front of fielded panels, supported on 2 fluted octagonal columns; a number of brass chandeliers. The VCH records an inscription in the dome ‘This church built Anno Domini 1767 by Francis Cholmeley Esqre; Thomas Atkinson, Architect; Richard Scurr, Mason’. VCH ii, pp.103-104. Photos in NMR”.*

### 3 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

#### Summary of Proposed Work

- 3.1 The full extent of the churchyard drainage works are covered by a specification drawn up by the project architect. In summary, the proposed works involve (see attached figure):
- excavations for a new ‘Trench Arch’ drainage system, the main trench being at least 11.50m (north-south), c.3m wide and c.1.00m deep (although the precise dimensions are to be decided after site investigations and percolation testing);
  - excavations for a new drainage trench running west from a new sink in the vestry kitchen, through the east vestry wall and across the existing path to a new inspection chamber, and then north-east to the south end of the new Trench Arch drain;
  - excavations for a new drainage trench running north from a new WC in the north-west corner of the vestry, through the north vestry wall and then north to the south end of the new Trench Arch drain;
  - the renewal of some of the church access path in sandstone slabs to provide a wheelchair accessible route.

- 3.2 There will be other internal work to the church, including the creation of a new west door from an existing window, the widening of an existing door into the new disabled WC, and the re-location of the font to the nave. However, it is presumed that these works will not be required to 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 in the churchyard will be subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. 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 archaeologically 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 (now Historic England) (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*

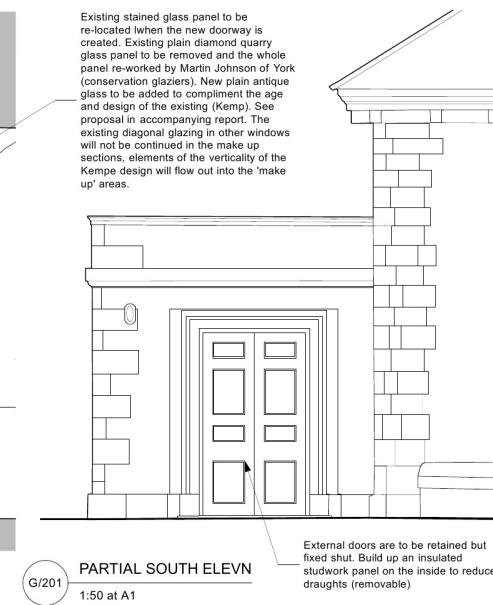
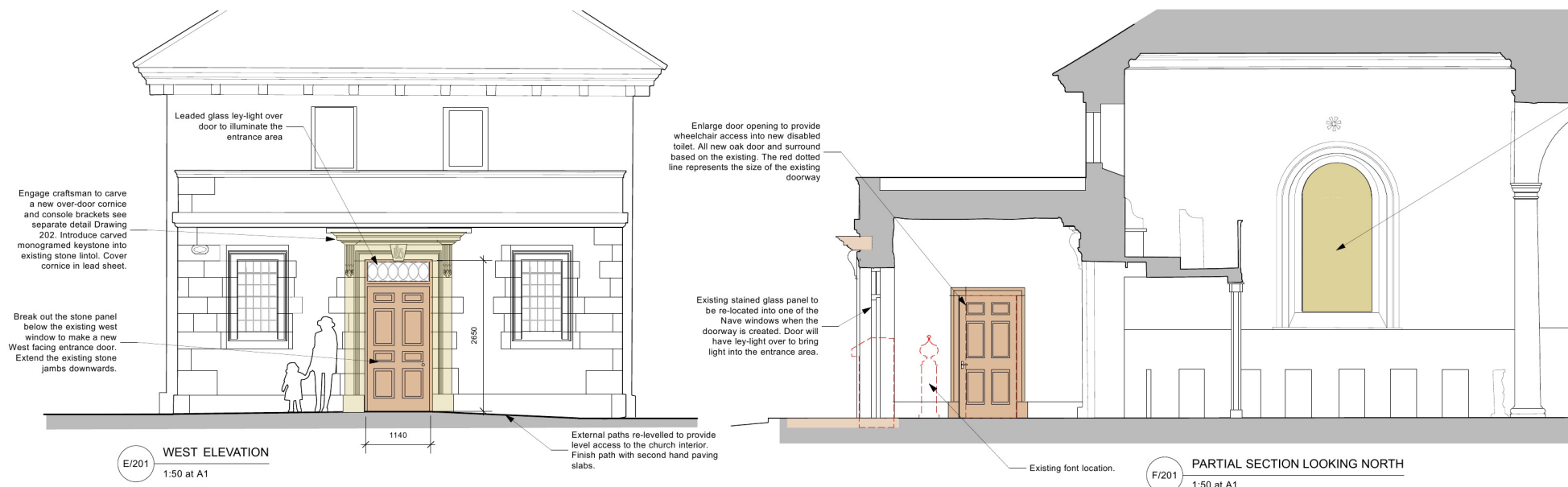
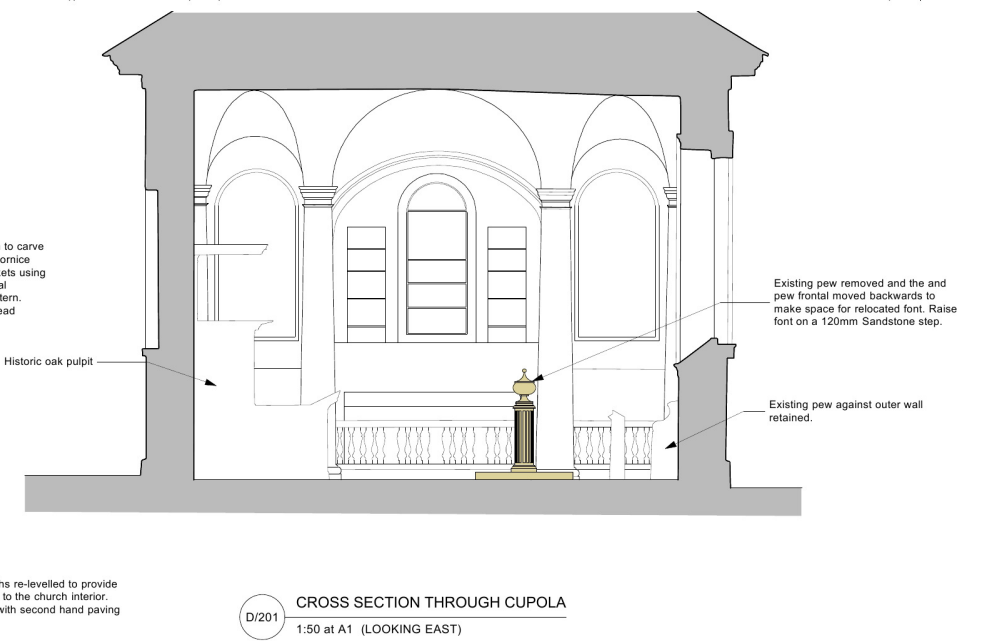
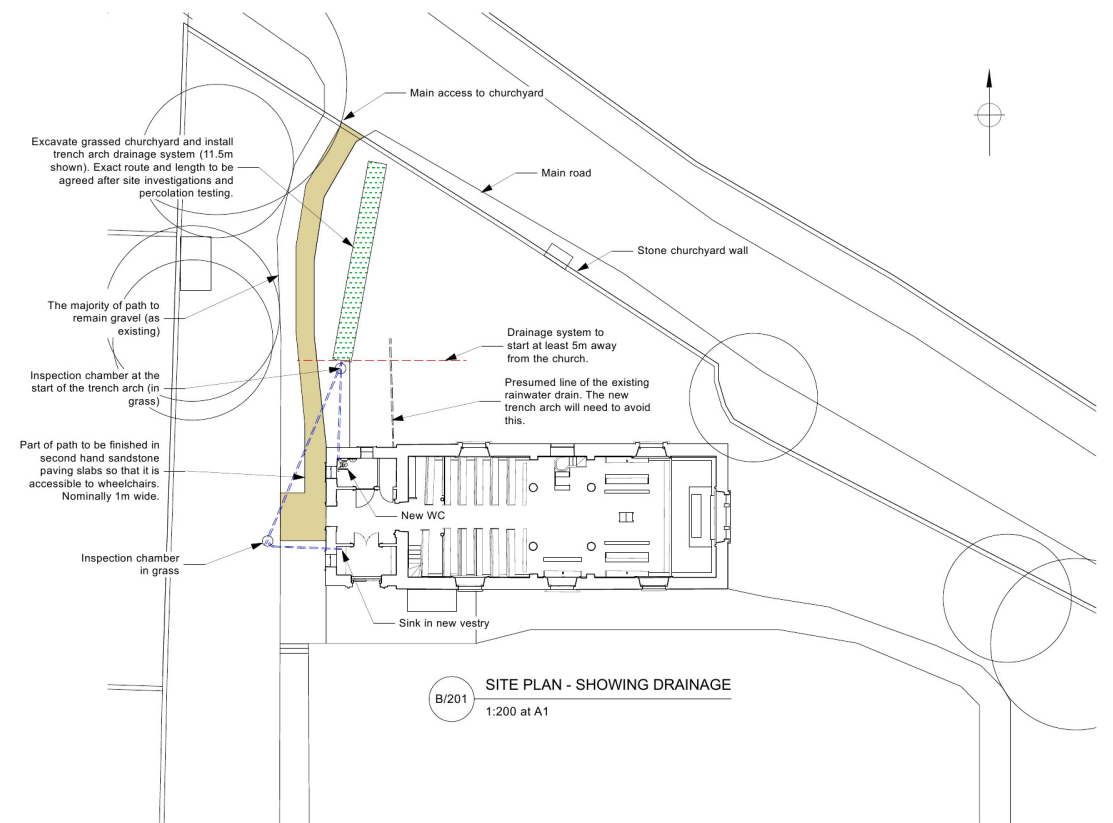
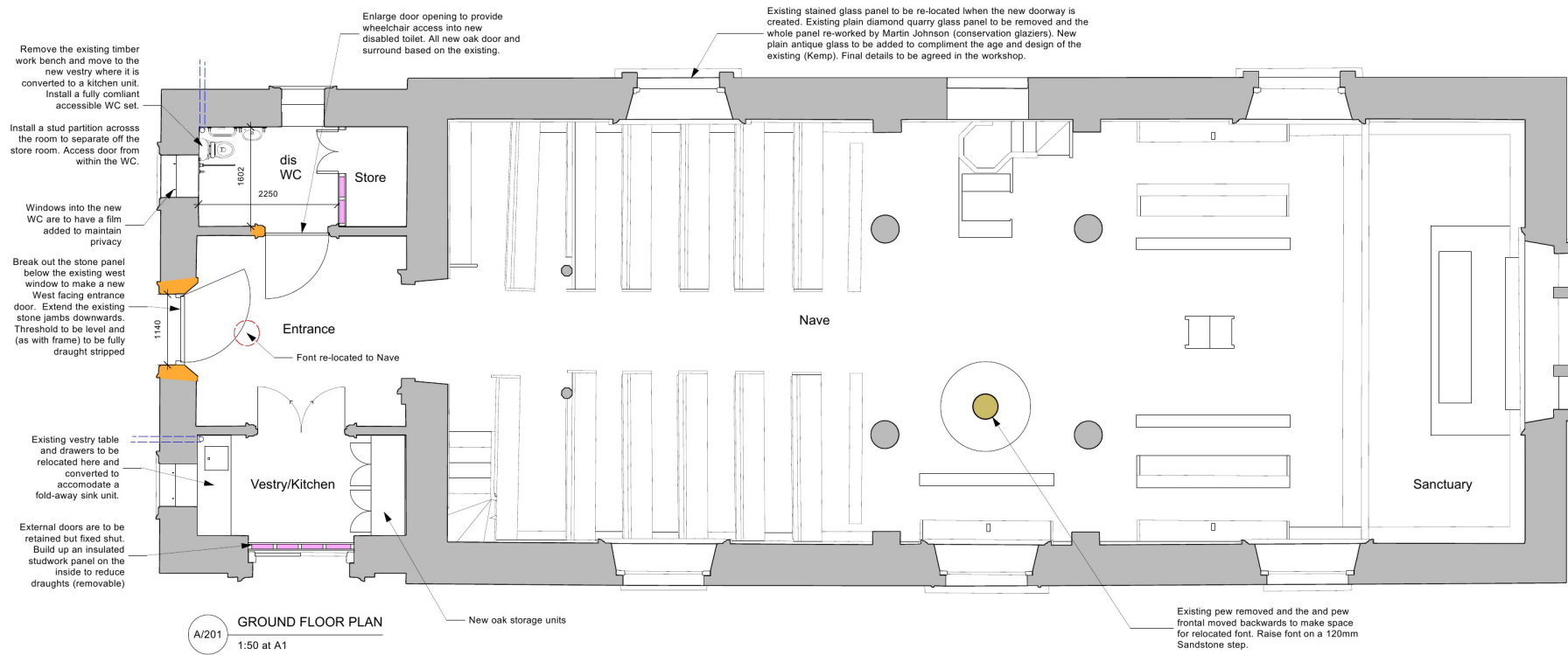
English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*

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*

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

Ed Dennison, EDAS  
29th March 2018





**ISSUES AND REVISIONS**  
A: Feb 2018 - West doorway redesigned  
B: Mar 2018 - west doorway refined, door to store moved.

**WILES & MAGUIRE**  
The Danesmead Wing, 33 Fulford Cross, York YO10 4PB  
tel.01904 655447 fax.01904 624570

**ALL SAINTS CHURCH, BRANDSBY**  
Plans and Sections - As Proposed  
For the Vicar and Churchwardens

Scale: Var @ A1 - Date: Jul 2017 - By: AW

**BBY:01/201 REVISION: B**

• DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING  
• THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE  
• THIS DRAWING IS SUBJECT TO COPYRIGHT