

THE HEARST HOUSE, ST PETER'S CHURCH,  
HACKNESS, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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

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Author: Ed Dennison & Emma Samuel

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

On behalf of

St Peter's Church Warden  
Kathleen Hugill  
1 Station Close  
West Ayton  
North Yorkshire YO13 9JQ

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*In October 2019, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Peter's Church Parochial Church Council to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (watching brief) during groundworks associated with the excavation of two new drains in the churchyard of St Peter's Church, on the south side of the Hackness to Suffield Road, in Hackness, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 96909 90556 centred). This drainage was required as part of a larger project to convert an existing Hearst House into an accessible WC. The site work, which was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, was carried out on 28th October 2019.*

*The two excavated drainage trenches did not cut across any marked graves and no unmarked burials were disturbed by the excavations; a small amount of disarticulated human bone, which would normally be expected in any churchyard, was reburied in the excavated trenches. The earliest deposits encountered in both trenches represented made-ground, and no natural deposits were exposed. The only features to be uncovered were narrow cuts for modern services, as well as the surface of the existing churchyard path. The made-ground in the new water supply pipe trench adjacent to the church contained frequent fragments of sandstone, as well as artefacts including medieval, post-medieval and early modern pottery, a 19th century clay pipe bowl, early modern vessel glass, an iron nail, medieval and modern ceramic building material, and fragments of disarticulated human bone - this material probably reflects previous disturbance associated with earlier phases of building/restoration work to the church. The other made ground deposit in the foul water pipe trench to the west of the Hearst House also contained 19th century and modern artefacts, but was seemingly less disturbed, as might be expected given its location further away from the church.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In October 2019, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by St Peter's Church Parochial Church Council (PCC) to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (watching brief) during groundworks associated with the excavation of two new drains in the churchyard of St Peter's Church, on the south side of the Hackness to Suffield Road, in Hackness, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 96909 90556 centred) (see figures 1 and 2). This drainage was required as part of a larger project to convert an existing Hearst House into a disabled accessible WC. The site work, which was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, was carried out on 28th October 2019.

## **2 DIOCESAN FACULTY**

- 2.1 A faculty for the drainage work was granted by the Diocese of York on 18th September 2019. The only condition related to archaeology, and it stated that:
- (1) Notice to archaeologist to be given within 14 days that s/he is required to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavations;
  - (2) The archaeologist shall be notified of the date for commencement of work no less than 3 weeks before the date of any commencement of any excavations on the site;
  - (3) The Petitioners and their contractors to cooperate with archaeologist to enable him/her to do his/her work. This will include examination, recording and photographing;
  - (4) Copies of the Archaeologist's final report shall be sent by him/her within 14 days of completion of the report to the following bodies:-
    - (i) the Parochial Church Council (for keeping with the church log book)
    - (ii) the Diocesan Advisory Committee (for its records)
    - (iii) The Diocesan Registry (for placing with the faculty papers)
    - (iv) The local Sites and Monuments Records office (if the address is not know, the archaeologist should obtain it from the local planning department).

## **3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The archaeological recording was defined by an EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 3). This also considered advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (ClfA 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).
- 3.2 The aim of the archaeological recording was to monitor the below-ground excavations associated with the new drainage work, in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and damaged by the scheme.
- 3.3 The watching brief was carried out on 28th October 2019. A new fresh water pipe trench, measuring 55.2m long, 0.30m wide and up to 0.70m deep, was excavated parallel to the northern churchyard boundary, running from an existing stop tap adjacent to the boiler house on the north side of the church as far as the east side of the existing Hearst House. There were no marked graves along the alignment. A second trench, for foul water disposal, was excavated from the west side of the Hearst House to the western boundary of the churchyard, for a distance of 10.7m; this trench was 0.30m wide by up to 0.82m deep and was aligned so as to pass

through a narrow gap between marked graves. The limited ground-reducing works inside the Hearst House were not monitored.

- 3.4 Following standard archaeological procedures, each identified 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 nine archaeological contexts were recorded in the two trenches (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 1:200 scale, and more detailed representative plans and sections of the excavated trenches were made at 1:100 and 1:20 scale. A general digital photographic record was also made. All excavated material was also visually inspected for any finds.
- 3.5 A finds assemblage comprising 71 sherds of pottery, seven fragments of ceramic building material, 12 sherds of glass, one clay pipe and one iron artefact, was recovered from the excavations; the assemblage was examined and reported on by Peter Didsbury and Sophie Tibbles (see Appendix 2). A small amount of disarticulated human bone was disturbed by the works, but this was returned to the trench. None of the finds were considered to be worthy of retention, and they were returned to the Patron of the church (Lord Derwent) on the completion of the project. The resulting “no finds” archive was then deposited with the Scarborough Museums Trust (site code SPH 19).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 St Peter’s Church consists of a chancel with a north chapel and vestry to the east of it, a nave with north and south aisles, a south porch and a west tower. It is a Grade 1 Listed Building (National Heritage List for England no. 1296564, first listed on 18th January 1967). The following summary architectural description is taken from the Victoria County History (Russell 1923), Pevsner (1966, 180), and Winterbotham (1985).
- 4.2 The earliest remaining part of the church is the chancel arch, which dates from the late 11th century or earlier, the building at this date probably consisting of just an aisleless nave and chancel. During the first half of the 12th century, the south arcade was built, followed by the north arcade and tower towards the close of the second half. Little more appears to have been done until the 15th century, when the chancel was rebuilt and the spire added. The north aisle was rebuilt at the same time, and towards the close of the century the nave clerestory was added. The vestry was probably built early in the 17th century and the north chapel window was inserted at the same time. The church was much restored in the 19th century (c.1870 is given on the rainwater heads), when the south aisle was completely rebuilt along with most of the north aisle. The south porch also dates to this period of restoration.
- 4.3 The chancel’s east window is of three lights with a pointed traceried head dating to the 15th century. In the north wall is a modern door to the vestry and a modern arch to the north chapel. The south wall contains a two-light square-headed window of the 15th century in the first bay, while the second bay has a two-light window with modern tracery placed high up in the wall, and further west is a modern two-light window. South of the altar in this wall is a small trefoil-headed piscina.

- 4.4 The chancel is finished externally with 15th century 'crow-stepped' gables and embattled parapets; the east end has diagonal buttresses, and another buttress divides the two bays of the south wall. All are carried up above the parapet and finished with small gables. The nave has a north arcade of three bays, with pointed arches of two chamfered orders, which bear traces of having been altered when the clerestory was added. The piers are cylindrical with moulded bell capitals and the responds are square with a half-round attached shaft having a voluted capital and square abacus; the western pier has cable ornament round the base. The south arcade is of two bays only and dates from the early 12th century. These arches are round and of one plain order with a hood moulding chamfered on the lower edge. The pier is cylindrical with half columns as responds, all having scalloped capitals and square abaci. The clerestory, added in the 15th century, has three square-headed two-light windows on each side. The tower arch dates from the end of the 12th century; it is pointed and has three deeply moulded orders and a hood.
- 4.5 The north chapel has a five-light early 17th century window placed just below the roof in the north wall. The other lights are four-centred and uncusped under a square head. The north aisle is almost entirely 19th century and is lit by two two-light windows in the north wall and a third in the west end. The south aisle is also entirely 19th century and has single-light windows at each end and a two-light window and a doorway in the south wall. The 19th century south porch is plain and gabled and the clerestory is finished externally with an embattled parapet. The vestry was possibly added by Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby early in the 17th century. Its walls are old but much restored, and there is a three-light window in the north wall.
- 4.6 The three-stage west tower dates from about 1200. The lowest, ground, stage has a modern lancet window in the west and south walls and stands on a deep plinth. The second stage is low and marked by stringcourses, and the bell chamber above has a window in each face consisting of two lancet lights under a semi-circular head with a moulded external hood. At the south-west angle of the tower is a massive square projection enclosing the staircase vice and tabled back at the belfry stage. The north-west angle has two buttresses, and the tower is finished with an embattled parapet of the 15th century. The spire of the same date is octagonal and ashlar faced.
- 4.7 Internally, the church contains a number of interesting monuments. On the north wall of the chancel is a Jacobean mural monument to Arthur Dakins (d.1592) which depicts incorrectly painted heraldry illustrating the three marriages of his daughter. On the south wall of the chancel is a tablet with an ornamental border to Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, who died in 1633. On the north chancel wall is a white marble monument by Chantry to Margaret Anne wife of George Johnstone (d.1819). Preserved at the east end of the south aisle are two fragments of large Saxon crosses.
- 4.8 The Hearst House, as the name implies, was used to store the bier or cart used to transport coffins for funerals. It lies adjacent to the Hackness to Suffield Road to the north-north-west of the church, adjacent to the entrance to the churchyard. It is a small single storey structure with a pitched roof, with a doorway in the east gable. For many years the building has been used as a rough store.

## 5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figures 3 and 4)

### Fresh Water Pipe Trench

- 5.1 As previously noted, the trench for the new water supply ran from a stop tap to the north of the church, adjacent to a boiler room, to the Hearst House, and was 0.30m wide and up to 0.70m deep (see plates 1 to 3). Natural deposits were not encountered.
- 5.2 The earliest deposit exposed in the excavated trench was a layer of firm mid to dark grey-brown silt clay (102) over 0.50m thick, containing frequent medium to large sized fragments of sandstone. A small assemblage of artefacts including medieval, post-medieval and early modern pottery, a 19th century clay pipe bowl, early modern vessel glass, an iron nail, and ceramic building material of medieval and early modern date was recovered from the deposit. Fragments of disarticulated human bone recovered during excavation were returned/re-buried within the trench. This made-ground deposit (102) was encountered 0.14m below existing ground level (hereafter BGL).
- 5.3 Narrow trenches for two modern services had been cut into the made-ground deposit (102). One, for a roughly north-west/south-east aligned modern plastic-coated cable (103), 0.02m wide, was exposed in two parts of the trench - this provided electricity to the Hearst House. Further to the east, a roughly east-west aligned metal pipe (104), 0.08m wide, was exposed, and this was likely to be the main water conduit from a spring adjacent to Church Cottages (Lord Derwent, *pers. comm.*).
- 5.4 The made-ground deposit (102) and the two service pipes (103 and 104) were overlain by a layer of firm dark brown silty loam topsoil and turf (101) up to 0.20m thick which formed the existing ground surface (see plate 4). The trench also cut across a 3.20m wide, roughly north-south aligned, path formed of concrete over a thin layer of hardcore (105) with a thin stone curb on the east side (see plate 3). This path ran from the gated entrance to the churchyard, immediately to the east of the Hearst House, to the south door of the church.

### Foul Water Pipe Trench

- 5.5 As previously noted, the new foul water pipe trench was excavated in a westerly direction from the Hearst House, and measured 0.30m wide and up to 0.82m deep (see plates 5 and 6). Once again, natural deposits were not encountered.
- 5.6 The earliest deposit exposed in the trench was a layer of firm mixed dark brown silt clay (202) over 0.52m thick containing lenses of friable mid yellow-brown clay, encountered at 0.20m BGL. Sherds of post-medieval and early 19th century pottery, vessel glass and CBM of early modern date were recovered from this deposit. One fragment of disarticulated human bone recovered during excavation was returned and re-buried within the trench. The silt clay (202) was overlain by a layer of firm dark brown-black loamy clay topsoil and turf (201) over 0.30m thick which contained frequent roots, and which formed the existing ground surface on this side of the Hearst House.



## Summary of Finds Assemblage

- 5.7 A small finds assemblage containing pottery, a clay pipe, some CBM, some vessel glass fragments and one iron artefact was recovered from the excavations (see Appendix 2 for the relevant specialist report).
- 5.8 For the most part, the pottery comprised sherds of late post-medieval to early 19th century vessels in a variety of fabrics including Cloudy Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware, White English Salt-Glazed Stoneware, Pearlware, Porcelain and Brown, Yellow and Green-Glazed Earthenwares. Early post-medieval ceramics of 16th to 17th century date were represented by sherds of three Ryedale vessels, including joining sherds of a bowl with a long flanged rim, and a body sherd of a Frechen Bellamine with tiger glaze from the made-ground deposit in the fresh water pipe trench (102). Residual medieval ceramics consisted of one sherd of an unattributed medieval vessel and two joining unattributed sherds of late medieval/post-medieval date, both from the same made-ground deposit (102).
- 5.9 The clay pipe was of late 19th century date, while the 12 fragments of vessel glass had a date range between the late 18th through to the early 20th century; all were from bottles for wine, beer, mineral/aerated waters and/or similar. The iron artefact was a small iron nail of relatively recent date. Once again, all these items were from the made-ground deposit in the fresh water pipe trench (102).
- 5.10 The seven fragments of CBM were from the made ground deposits in both trenches (102 and 202), and consisted of roof tile and brick. Four were very late 19th/early 20th century pantiles, one having a plain rectangular suspension nib. One of the two fragments of brick was of late post-medieval date, while the other was of a late 19th/early 20th century date.

## 6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The two drainage trenches did not cut across any marked graves and no unmarked burials were disturbed by the excavations; a small amount of disarticulated human bone, which would normally be expected in any churchyard, was reburied in the excavated trenches. The earliest deposits (102 and 202) encountered in both trenches represented made-ground, and no natural deposits were exposed. The only features to be uncovered were narrow cuts for modern services (103 and 104), as well as the surface of the existing churchyard path (105). The made-ground (102) in the new water supply pipe trench adjacent to the church contained frequent fragments of sandstone, as well as artefacts including medieval, post-medieval and early modern pottery, a 19th century clay pipe bowl, early modern vessel glass, an iron nail, medieval and modern ceramic building material, and fragments of disarticulated human bone - this material probably reflects previous disturbance associated with earlier phases of building/restoration work to the church. The other made ground deposit in the foul water pipe trench (202) also contained 19th century and modern artefacts, but was seemingly less disturbed, as might be expected given its location further away from the church.

## 7 REFERENCES

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

ClfA (Chartered Institute for 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*

Pevsner, N 1966 *The Buildings of England: Yorkshire: the North Riding*

Russell, A 1923 'Hackness'. In Page, W (ed) *The Victoria County History of the County of York North Riding*, vol 2, 528-532

Winterbotham, J J 1985 *Hackness in the Middle Ages* (2nd edition)

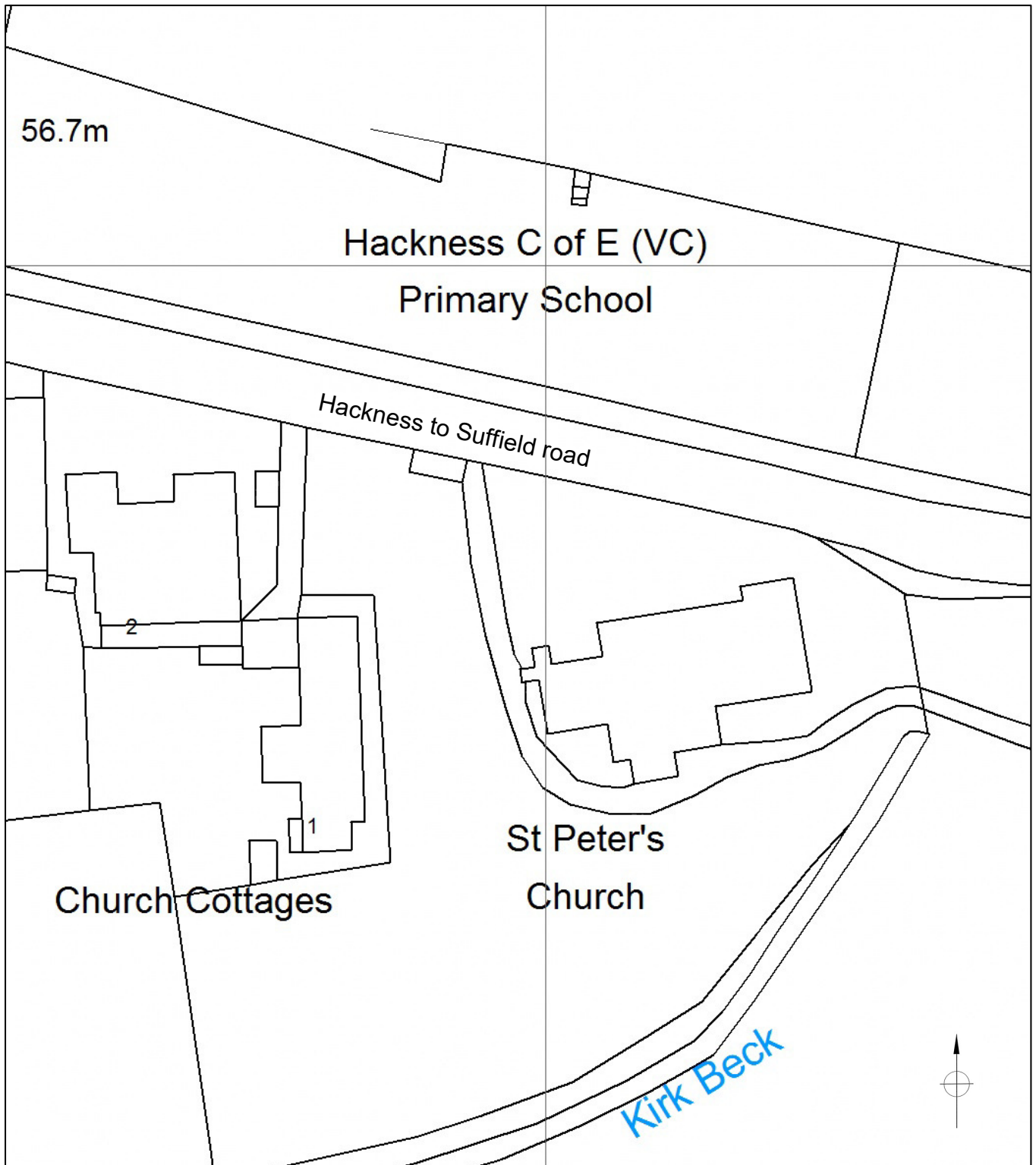
## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by St Peters Church PCC, and EDAS would like to thank Ian Popley, and latterly Kathleen Hugill (Church Warden) for their help and assistance with the project. The co-operation of the drainage contractors, led by Tim Jones, is also acknowledged. The archaeological recording was undertaken by Emma Samuel, and the final report and other drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies.



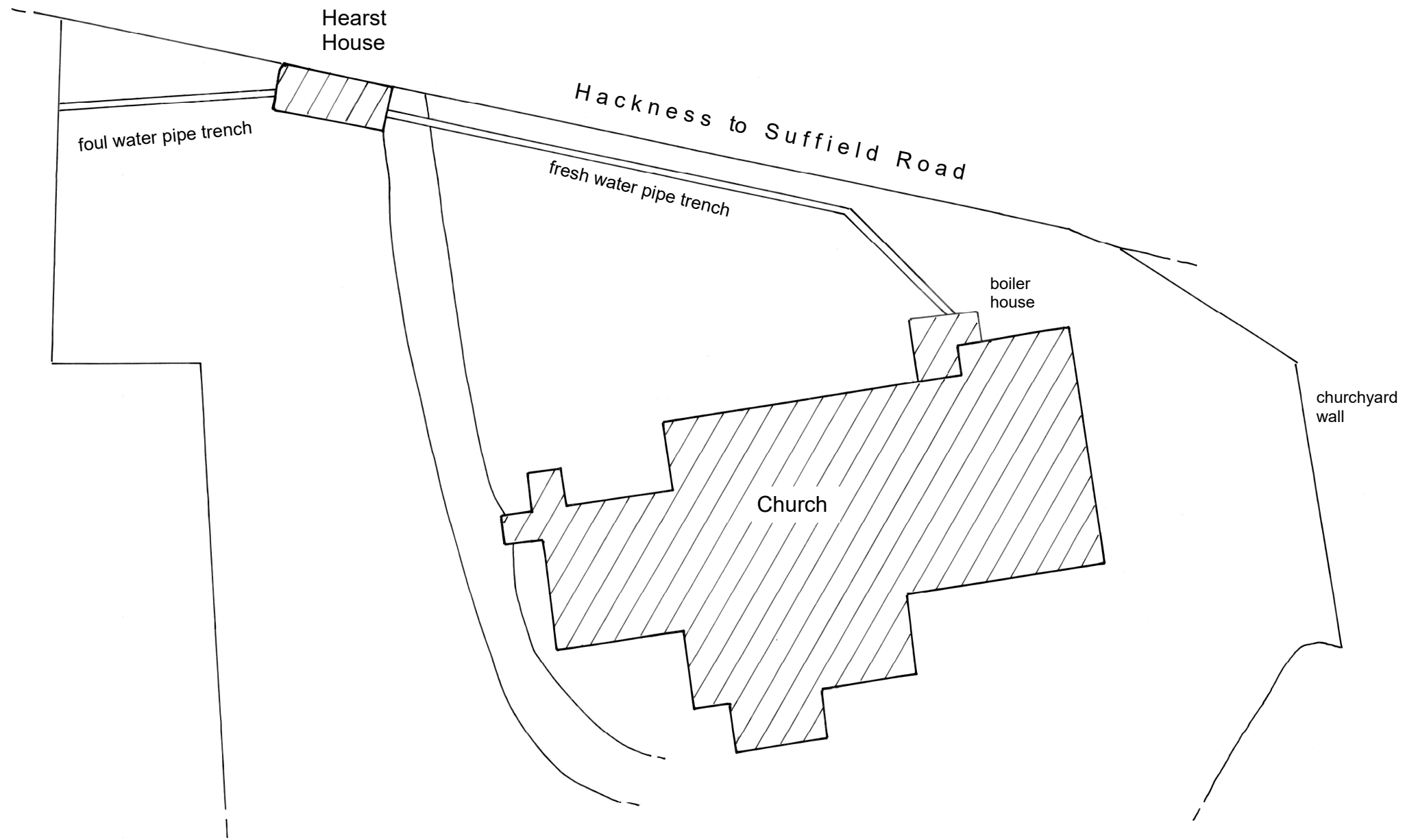
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PROJECT		ST PETER'S CHURCH, HACKNESS	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	JAN 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	1



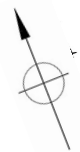
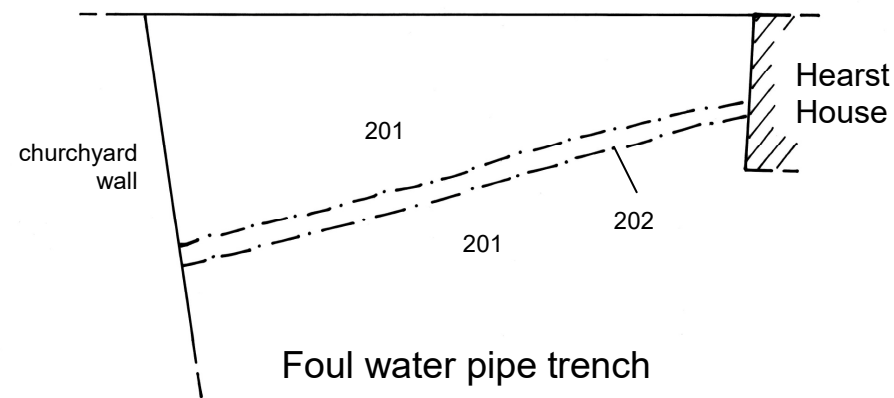
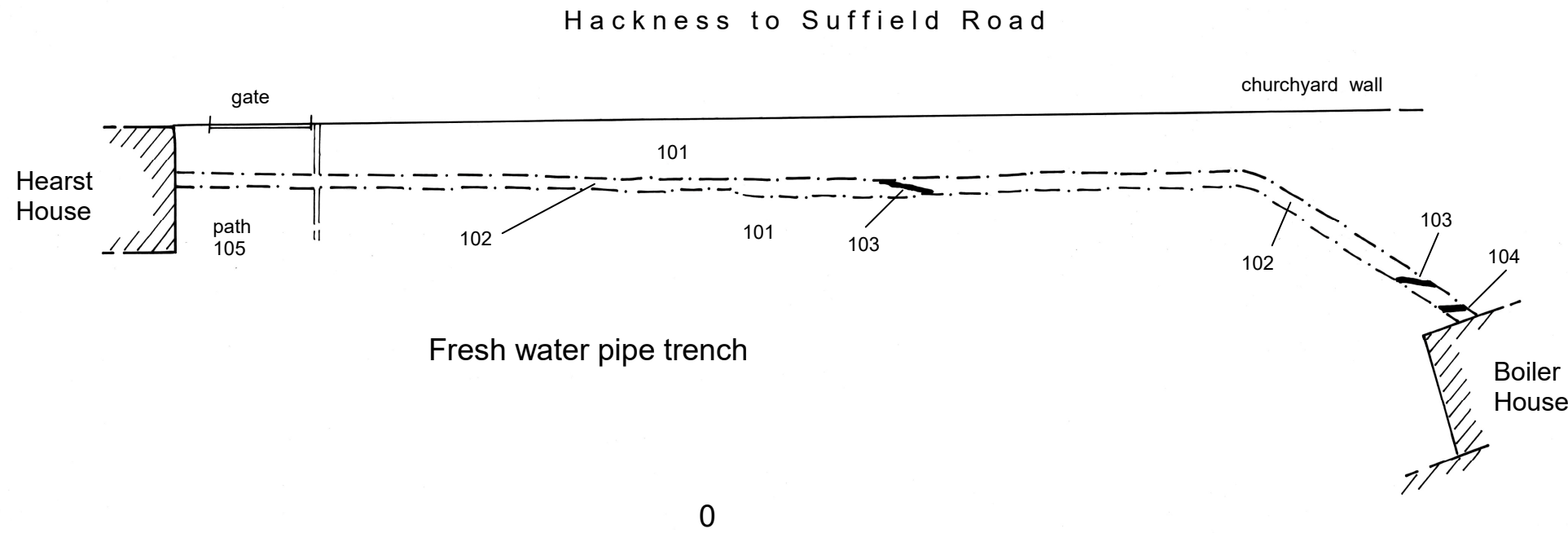
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PROJECT		ST PETER'S CHURCH, HACKNESS	
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SCALE	NTS	DATE	JAN 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	2

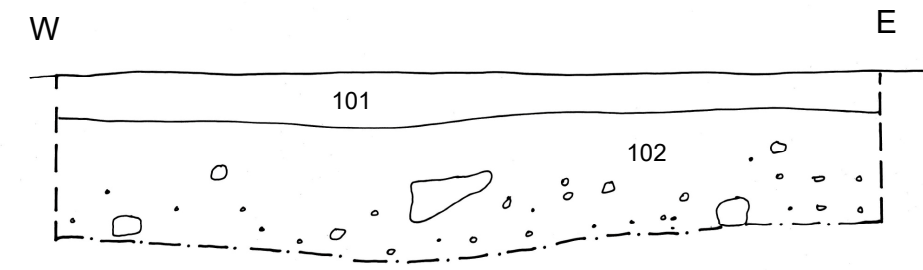


PROJECT		ST PETER'S CHURCH, HACKNESS	
TITLE		GENERAL SITE PLAN	
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EDAS		FIGURE	3

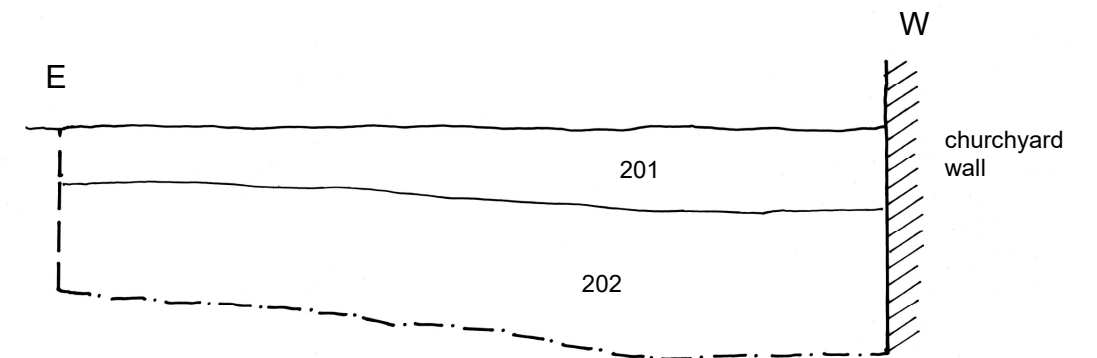
PROJECT ST PETER'S CHURCH, HACKNESS	
TITLE WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JAN 2020
EDAS	FIGURE 4



0 15m



Typical section along fresh water pipe trench



Typical section along foul water pipe trench

0 2m



Plate 1: Excavation of fresh water pipe trench, looking W.



Plate 2: Excavation of fresh water pipe trench, looking W towards Hearst House



Plate 3: Excavation of fresh water pipe trench, looking E showing cut through path.



Plate 4: Typical section of fresh water pipe trench, looking SW.



Plate 5: Excavation of foul water pipe trench, looking W.



Plate 6: Excavation of foul water pipe trench, looking E towards Hearst House.



APPENDIX 1  
LIST OF CONTEXTS

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>	<i>Area of Site</i>
100	Unstratified.	Fresh water trench
101	Firm dark brown silty loam, up to 0.20m - topsoil.	Fresh water trench
102	Firm mid-dark grey-brown silt clay, over 0.50m thick, with frequent medium to large sized fragments of sandstone and medieval/post-medieval pottery and other artefacts, and some disarticulated bone. Made ground deposit.	Fresh water trench
103	NW/SE aligned modern plastic-coated electricity cable, 0.02m wide.	Fresh water trench
104	E-W aligned metal water supply pipe, 0.08m wide.	Fresh water trench
105	N-S aligned modern path, 3.20m wide, formed of concrete over a thin layer of hardcore.	Fresh water trench
200	Unstratified.	Foul water trench
201	Firm dark brown-black loamy clay, over 0.30m thick containing frequent root disturbance - topsoil.	Foul water trench
202	Firm mixed dark brown silt clay, over 0.52m thick, containing lenses of friable mid yellow-brown clay with 19th century and modern pottery, glass and CBM. Made ground deposit.	Foul water trench

APPENDIX 2  
SPECIALIST REPORT

## **APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST REPORT**

### **THE FINDS**

*by Sophie Tibbles*

#### **Introduction and Methodology**

A small assemblage of pottery, clay pipe, ceramic building material, vessel glass and metalwork was recovered from made-ground (102) and (202). Material types were subject to basic quantification by count and weight, (where applicable) and catalogued, with notes incorporated within the Context Catalogue (Access database) as part of the digital archive. The assemblage was assessed as per the appropriate guidelines (ClfA 2014; English Heritage 2008).

#### **Quantification and Condition of the Assemblage**

Pottery: 71 sherds – good condition

Clay Pipe: 1 bowl – good condition

Ceramic building material: 7 fragments – good condition

Vessel glass: 12 shards – fair to good condition

Metalwork: 1 iron artefact – fair condition

#### **Catalogue by Material Type**

*Pottery* (Spot dating and comments by P Didsbury MPhil FSA)

An assemblage of 71 sherds weighing 1127.3g, with an average sherd weight (ASW) of 15.8g, was hand-collected during the monitoring; the majority, 97%, from (102).

For the most part, the assemblage comprised sherds of late post-medieval to early 19th century vessels in a variety of fabrics including Cloudy Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware, White English Salt-Glazed Stoneware, Pearlware, Porcelain and Brown, Yellow and Green-Glazed Earthenwares (Table 1).

Early post-medieval ceramics of 16th to 17th century date were represented by sherds of three Ryedale vessels, including joining sherds of a bowl with a long flanged rim, and a body sherd of a Frechen Bellamine with tiger glaze from (102).

Residual medieval ceramics consisted of a sherd of an unattributed Medieval vessel and two joining unattributed sherds of late medieval/post-medieval date, both from (102).

*Clay pipe* (Spot dating and comments by P Didsbury MPhil FSA)

Context 102 produced a single fluted clay pipe bowl weighing 6.7grams. The bowl was of late 19th century date.

*Ceramic building material*

Seven fragments of ceramic building material were recovered and two forms were identified: roof tile and brick. Cataloguing of diagnostic and non-diagnostic material was based on the presence of complete dimensions (non-diagnostic bearing no or only one complete dimension) and, for the roof tile, the presence of means of suspension (i.e. diagnostic bearing a nib and/or nail/peg hole).

As with the pottery, very little evidence of medieval material was present with only one non-diagnostic (N-D) flat-tile with a weight of 69g and thickness of 14mm recovered from (102).

Four fragments of very late 19th/early 20th century pantiles, two fragments from each context, had a combined weight of 414g. One was diagnostic bearing a plain rectangular suspension nib. All had thicknesses between 12mm to 15mm.

The two fragments of brick, both from (202), had no complete dimensions and a total weight of 189 grams. Based on fabric, a late post-medieval date is given for one fragment and a late 19th/early 20th century date for the other.

### *Vessel glass*

The assemblage of vessel glass had a date range between the late 18th through to the early 20th century. The 12 shards had a combined weight of 432g; the majority, nine shards, were recovered from (102). All were from bottles for wine, beer, mineral/aerated waters and/or similar (Table 2).

### *Metalwork*

Context 102 produced a small iron nail which was of relatively recent date e.g. late post-medieval/early modern. It may have served as a coffin fitting or been of structural use.

Complete. Narrow rectangular head with a square-sectioned shank.  
Dimensions (max.): length: 53mm; head: 10mm x 6mm; shank: 5mm x 5mm to 2mm x 2mm.

## **Discussion and Recommendations**

Given the broad date range and few material types present, the assemblage is of very limited archaeological potential. The artefacts would suggest casual deposition of domestic waste, mostly of relatively recent date with some residual medieval elements, and reflects the disturbance of the made-ground.

No further work is recommended. Unless the client requests the return of any of the artefacts, the assemblage is not recommended for retention.

## **Tables**

Pottery: Fabric common names are largely self-explanatory or in common regional or national use. They are fully compatible with the Hull and Beverley fabric series published in Watkins 1987 and 1991 and Didsbury & Watkins 1992.

<i>Code</i>	<i>Common name/Remarks</i>
CREAM	Creamware
CTP	Clay tobacco pipe
EST1	Brown Nottingham-type stoneware
FESLIP	Cloudy Slipware
FRE	Frechen
GREB	Brown-glazed Red Earthenware
GREG	Green-glazed Red Earthenware
LBLAK	Late Blackware
PEARL	Pearlware
PORC	Porcelain
RYED	Ryedale Ware
STAFSL	Staffordshire Slipware
UGRE	Unglazed Red Earthenware (modern flowerpots <i>et al.</i> )
UMED	Unattributed medieval.
UNAT	Unattributed.
WESGSW	White English Salt-Glazed Stoneware
YELGEW	Yellow-glazed earthenware

*Table 1: The Pottery and Clay Pipe*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Fabric code</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Wt. (g)</b>	<b>Date</b>
102:	1	UMED	Body. External glaze.	13.2	Medieval
	2	UNAT	Joining body sherds. Jar. Internal green glaze.	46	Late medieval/ Post-medieval
	1	FRE	Body. Bellamine. Tiger glaze.	19.3	16th century

Context	Quantity	Fabric code	Comments	Wt. (g)	Date
	2	RYED	Bodies. Different vessels.	31.9	17th century
	10	RYED	Bodies and rims. Bowl with long flanged rim. Includes joining sherds. Poss. same vessel.	194	17th century
	8	GREB	Rims and bodies. Large bowl.	232	17th/18th century
	5	WESGSW	Rims and bodies. Different vessels.	6.1	18th century
	4	WESGSW	Rims and base sherd. Two vessels.	36.8	18th century
	2	GREB	Bodies. Two vessels.	21.7	Post-medieval
	8	GREB	Rim and bodies. Internal and external glaze.	30	Late post-medieval
	1	PORC	Base sherd with foot-ring. Cup or tea bowl.	4	18th century
	7	STAFSL	Rim and bodies. Same vessel, possit pot.	15	18th century
	1	EST1	Base. Mug or tankard. Nottingham product?	29.7	18th century
	4	CREAM	Bodies and rim.	14.5	Late 18th/19th century
	3	GREG	Base, body and beaded rim. Internal and external glaze. Beaded rim from a bowl.	50	18th/19th century
	2	PEARL	Base sherds.	6.6	Early 19th century
	4	FESLIP	Bodies and base. Same vessel.	33	19th century
	2	YELGEW	Base/body and rim. Yellow internal & external glaze.	44.7	19th century
	1	LBLAK	Body. Internal & external glaze.	12.4	19th century
	1	UGRE	Body. Large vessel.	235	Early to mid 19th century
	1	CTP	Fluted bowl.	6.7	Late 19th century
202	1	GREG	Rim. Internal glaze.	43.9	Post-medieval (c.17th century)
	1	PEARL	Rim. Plate with blue grass/shell edge.	7.5	Early 19th century
	<b>72</b>			<b>1134</b>	

Table 2: The Vessel Glass

Context	Quantity	Comments	Wt. (g)	Date
102	5	Base and body shards. Olive green. Weathered and delaminating surfaces. Bottle(s) for wine or similar.	226	Late 18th/early 19th century
	1	Base/body. Dark green. Bottle for wine or similar.	40	19th century
	1	Base. Pale green/blue. Bottle for mineral/aerated waters or similar.	32	19th century
	2	Body shards. Brown. Beer bottles.	11	20th century
202	1	Body. Pale green/blue. 'E' to the right of mould seam, possibly manufacturer of bottle or contents.	43	19th/early 20th century
	2	Base and base/body. Clear. Different bottles. Bottle probably for mineral/aerated waters or similar. Body sherd has 'SCARBO[ROUGH]' just above base. Base has '?VF' C.T.G'; possibly manufacturers of the bottles or contents.	80	19th/early 20th century
	<b>12</b>		<b>432</b>	

## References

Armstrong, P & Ayers, B 1987 *Excavations in High Street and Blackfriargate*. East Riding Archaeologist 8, Hull Old Town Report Series No.5

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APPENDIX 3  
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



# **EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS, ST PETER'S CHURCH HEARST HOUSE, HACKNESS, 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 limited groundworks associated with the creation of disabled access WC facilities in the Hearst House, in the churchyard of St Peter's Church, Hackness, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 96909 90556 centred). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), on behalf of the organisation undertaking the work, St Peter's Church Parochial Church Council (PCC).

## **2 DIOCESAN FACULTY**

- 2.1 A faculty for the development was approved by the Diocese of York on 18th September 2019. The only condition relates to archaeology, and states that:

- (1) Notice to archaeologists be given within 14 days that s/he is required to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavations;
- (2) The archaeologist shall be notified of the date for commencement of work no less than 3 weeks before the date of the commencement of any excavations on the site;
- (3) The Petitioners and their contractors 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 Record Office (if the address is not known the archaeologist should obtain it from the local authority planning department).

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

- 3.1 St Peter's Church consists of a chancel with a north chapel and vestry to the east of it, a nave with north and south aisles, a south porch and a west tower. It is a Grade 1 Listed Building (National Heritage List for England no. 1296564, first listed on 18th January 1967). The following summary architectural description is taken from the Victoria County History (Russell 1923) and Pevsner (1966, 180).
- 3.2 The earliest remaining part of the church is the chancel arch, which dates from the late 11th century or earlier, the building at this date no doubt consisting of just an aisleless nave and chancel. During the first half of the 12th century, the south arcade was built, followed by the north arcade and tower towards the close of the second half. Little more appears to have been done until the 15th century, when the chancel was rebuilt and the spire added. The north aisle was rebuilt at the same time, and towards the close of the century the nave clerestory was added. The vestry was probably built early in the 17th century and the north chapel window was inserted at the same time. The church has been much restored in the 19th century (c.1870 is given on the rainwater heads), when the south aisle was

completely rebuilt along with most of the north aisle. The south porch also dates to this period of restoration.

- 3.3 The chancel's east window is of three lights with a pointed traceried head dating to the 15th century. In the north wall is a modern door to the vestry and a modern arch to the north chapel. The south wall contains a two-light square-headed window of the 15th century in the first bay, while the second bay has a two-light window with modern tracery placed high up in the wall, and further west is a modern two-light window. South of the altar in this wall is a small trefoil-headed piscina.
- 3.4 The chancel is finished externally with 15th century 'crow-stepped' gables and embattled parapets; the east end has diagonal buttresses, and another buttress divides the two bays of the south wall. All are carried up above the parapet and finished with small gables. The nave has a north arcade of three bays, with pointed arches of two chamfered orders, which bear traces of having been altered when the clerestory was added. The piers are cylindrical with moulded bell capitals and the responds are square with a half-round attached shaft having a voluted capital and square abacus; the western pier has cable ornament round the base. The south arcade is of two bays only and dates from the early 12th century. These arches are round and of one plain order with a hood moulding chamfered on the lower edge. The pier is cylindrical with half columns as responds, all having scalloped capitals and square abaci. The clerestory, added in the 15th century, has three square-headed two-light windows on each side. The tower arch dates from the end of the 12th century; it is pointed and has three deeply moulded orders and a hood.
- 3.5 The north chapel has a five-light early 17th century window placed just below the roof in the north wall. The other lights are four-centred and uncusped under a square head. The north aisle is almost entirely 19th century and is lit by two two-light windows in the north wall and a third in the west end. The south aisle is also entirely 19th century and has single-light windows at the ends and a two-light window and a doorway in the south wall. The 19th century south porch is plain and gabled and the clearstory is finished externally with an embattled parapet. The vestry was possibly added by Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby early in the 17th century. Its walls are old but much restored, and there is a three-light window in the north wall.
- 3.6 The three-stage west tower dates from about 1200. The lowest, ground, stage has a modern lancet window in the west and south walls and stands on a deep plinth. The second stage is low and marked by stringcourses, and the bell chamber above has a window in each face consisting of two lancet lights under a semi-circular head with a moulded external hood. At the south-west angle of the tower is a massive square projection inclosing the vice and tabled back at the belfry stage. The north-west angle has two buttresses, and the tower is finished with an embattled parapet of the 15th century. The spire of the same date is octagonal and ashlar faced.
- 3.7 Internally, the church contains a number of interesting monuments. On the north wall of the chancel is a Jacobean mural monument to Arthur Dakins (d.1592) which depicts incorrectly painted heraldry illustrating the three marriages of his daughter. On the south wall of the chancel is a tablet with an ornamental border to Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, who died in 1633. On the north chancel wall is a white marble monument by Chantry to Margaret Anne wife of George

Johnstone (d.1819). Preserved at the east end of the south aisle are two fragments of large Saxon crosses.

The Hearst House, as the name implies, was used to store the bier or cart used to transport coffins for funerals. It lies adjacent to the road to the north-north-west of the church, adjacent to the entrance to the churchyard. It is a small single storey structure with a pitched roof, with a doorway in the east gable. For many years the building has been used as a rough store.

#### **4 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

- 4.1 The proposed groundworks are relatively limited, and involve the excavation of a foul water trench west from the Hearst House for a distance of c.10m; this trench will measure between 0.5m-1.0m deep and 250mm-300mm wide. A second trench to accommodate a new water supply pipe will run from an existing stop tap to the north of the church through the churchyard in an angled southern direction to the Hearst House - this trench will run for c.30m and will measure 600mm deep and 200mm wide. It is possible that this trench will more aligned along the roadside wall, to avoid the potential for human burials. No inspection chambers are likely to be required. The attached sketch, provided by the building contractor, shows the proposed works.
- 4.2 Some limited groundworks will also be required inside the Hearst House to create a new level floor to accommodate disabled access WC. Full details of the repairs to the fabric of the building are contained in the architect's specification, although only the groundworks need to be archaeologically monitored (Pace 2018).

#### **5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

##### **Aims of the Project**

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological recording is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits, and any human burials, which might be affected by the proposed excavations.

##### **On-site Fieldwork**

- 5.2 The scale and scope of the archaeological fieldwork will be determined by this Written Scheme of Investigation. Additional guidance published by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (ADCA 2004), English Heritage and the Church of England (EH/CoE 2005), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) will also be taken into account.
- 5.3 The groundworks within 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 a mechanical excavator is used, it should be fitted with toothless buckets.
- 5.4 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific areas, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site. However, if 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. Groundworks will not resume 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 material revealed during the course of the investigations will be made. A general site plan of the area of the excavations will be produced at 1:50 or 1:100 scale, as well as larger scale hand-drawn plans of any exposed archaeological features at 1:20 scale (all as appropriate). Trench sections, sections of linear and discrete features, and human burials will be drawn at 1:10 scale as appropriate. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places.
- 5.6 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. 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 in accordance to established guidelines. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 5.7 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 photographic record will also be kept.
- 5.8 The scale and nature of the proposed investigations suggest that a soil-sampling programme for the recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material will not be necessary for this project.
- 5.9 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the PCC and the local archaeological curators. 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 building 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 If articulated human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be screened from view and recorded. 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 (EH/CoE 2005, 23), articulated burials will not be 'chased' beyond the limits of the excavation. 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. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the PCC in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance.
- 5.12 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.

## **Reporting**

### *Project archive*

- 5.13 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate), and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 5.14 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by Historic England. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive will also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the site archive will be deposited with the local registered museum (Scarborough Museum). The museum will be contacted at the beginning of the project, to determine whether they would wish to receive a "no finds" archive in the event of no artefacts being recovered or retained. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will also be sent to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. EDAS will make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 5.15 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. Subject to the agreement of the client (landowner), the finds will be deposited with the site archive. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum.

### *Reporting*

- 5.16 Within four weeks of the completion of the site work, a report on the site investigations will be produced. This report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;

- Site code/project number;
  - Planning reference number;
  - Dates of fieldwork visits;
  - National grid reference;
  - Fieldwork methodology;
  - A location plan at 1:10,000 scale;
  - A copy of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored;
  - Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales, at appropriate scales (e.g. 1:500, 1:50, 1:20 and/or 1:10) and tied into published Ordnance Survey boundaries;
  - 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 watching brief, including the sequence and depth of exposed subsoil deposits, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
  - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary;
  - destination of the site archive and timetable for deposition;
  - copy of OASIS recording form, including unique OASIS reference number.
- 5.17 Four electronic copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the PCC, the Diocesan Advisory Committee, the Diocesan Registry and the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.
- 5.18 An appropriate entry will also be submitted to the OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, including the deposition of a digital copy of the report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion of the project.

### **Other Considerations**

#### *Attendance*

- 5.19 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the building contractor. However, the building contractor and PCC 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 a number of separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.

#### *Health and Safety*

- 5.20 EDAS and any sub-contractors will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy will be made available on request. All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Due regard will be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the building contractor.
- 5.21 The archaeologists undertaking the investigations will be equipped with a mobile phone that will be switched on at all times during fieldwork operations to enable contact to be made between the site and other interested bodies.

### *Insurance*

- 5.22 The site is privately owned and EDAS 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 (expected to be £5,000,000).

## **6 REFERENCES**

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

ClfA (Chartered Institute for 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*

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*

Pace, P G 2018 St Peter's Church, Hackness: The Hearst House: Specification for Minor Repairs and Modifications

Pevsner, N 1966 *The Buildings of England: Yorkshire: the North Riding*

Russell, A 1923 'Hackness'. In Page, W (ed) *The Victoria County History of the County of York North Riding*, vol 2, 528-532

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Ed Dennison, EDAS  
14th October 2019

# St Peter's Church

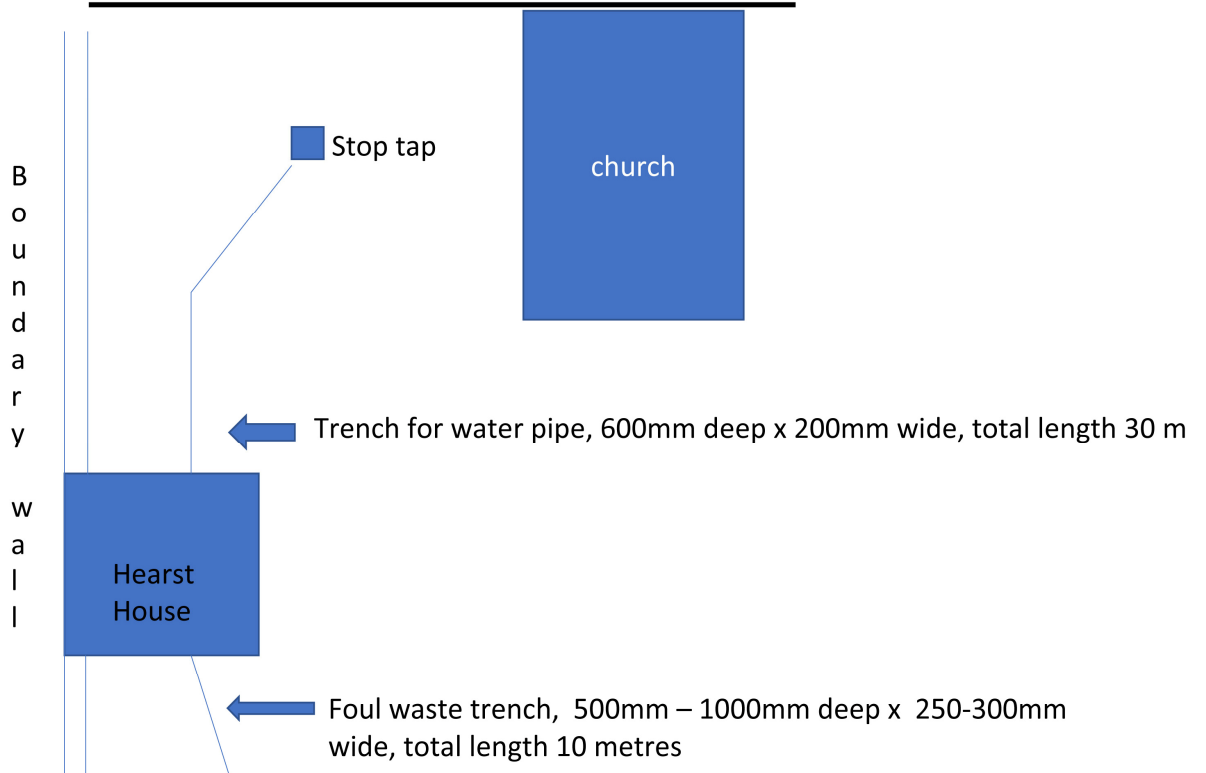


FIGURE 1: DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS  
(sketch provided by Building Contractor - not to scale)