

ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, CHURCH LANE,
FRAISTHORPE, EAST YORKSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING



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INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING, ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, CHURCH LANE,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August 2020, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) Ltd were commissioned by Sharon Nicholson of Liebre Developments Ltd to undertake a programme of architectural and archaeological recording at St Edmund's Chapel, Church Lane, Fraisthorpe, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 15411 61690 centred). The work was required as part of the conversion of the redundant chapel to a domestic residence, and was made a condition of planning and Listed Building consent.

The pre-intervention historic building survey involved the production of a written, drawn and photographic record, which was then augmented as conversion work progressed. The archaeological watching brief comprised the monitoring of all external and internal groundworks. A certain amount of background research was also done, to place the chapel within its wider context. The historic building recording was undertaken in mid-August 2020, and the watching brief elements were carried out at intervals between September and December 2020. The project was funded by Liebre Developments Ltd, with the background research being undertaken by EDAS.

The mound on which the chapel is placed is a prominent landscape feature, which was previously suggested to have been either a reused prehistoric burial mound or a small medieval castle or motte. However, no clear evidence for any pre-chapel activity was revealed by the investigations, with sub-surface deposits consisting of natural clays overlain by undisturbed subsoils and topsoils. The mound therefore appears to be a natural feature, although the possibility that it was specifically created to set the chapel above the surrounding low-lying ground cannot be discounted.

Documentary research shows that, by the late 13th century, the largest landowner in Fraisthorpe was Bridlington Priory, and they retained the estate until the Dissolution. A 1716 estate plan shows that the village had a large sub-rectangular green at the south end of the settlement, on the west side of the main north-south street. Fields known as 'Hall Closes' to the east of the green probably formed the original main manorial complex, initially owned by the Alost family. The layout of the village as shown on the 1716 plan implies that the earliest core of the settlement lay around the village green, chapel and 'Hall Closes', and that there were one or two separate phases of later planned extensions along the village street to the north.

The chapel is first mentioned in the mid 12th century. There is little surviving standing fabric that is clearly medieval in date, although the south wall does incorporate a 13th century pier and the font is of a similar period. The pier is likely to represent the remains of an infilled arcade linked to a now lost south aisle, of undetermined length and width, but no evidence for one was seen in the external groundworks. Nevertheless, other potential medieval fragments were revealed, for example, the east jamb of a larger south door, partially surviving shallow plinths to the external faces of the north, south and west walls, and an internal north-south cross-wall, dividing the nave and chancel.

Documents also detail several phases of 18th century alterations. The chancel was repaired in 1720-21, and the surviving brick quoins to the exterior angles are probably part of these works. Further work in the later 18th century included frequent repairs to the glazing and the roof. An important find uncovered during the internal works was the previously buried altar stone, which contains extensive 18th and 19th century graffiti, including numerous initials, a 'daisy wheel' and two ship depictions. The chapel was subject to restoration and renovation in 1892-93, and it had previously been thought that this involved a substantial rebuilding. However, the faculty documents show that only the windows, door, roof and interior were renewed, and most of the standing walls were left undisturbed. Evidence for these late 19th century works can also be seen in the standing building.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2020, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) Ltd were commissioned by Sharon Nicholson of Liebre Developments Ltd to undertake a programme of architectural and archaeological recording, comprising an initial historic building survey followed by archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief), at St Edmund's Chapel, Church Lane, Fraisthorpe, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 15411 61690 centred) (see figures 1 and 2). The work was required due to the conversion of the redundant chapel to a domestic residence. The pre-intervention historic building survey involved the production of a written, drawn and photographic record, which was then augmented as conversion work progressed. The archaeological observation, investigation and recording comprised the monitoring of all external groundworks involving the installation of drains and services. A certain amount of historical and archaeological background research was also undertaken, so as to place the chapel within its wider context.
- 1.2 The archaeological and architectural recording was made a requirement of full planning permission for the development, granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 8th November 2019 (application 19/00993/PLF). Condition 8 states:
- The development shall be carried out in accordance with an approved programme of architectural recording (Level 3) for the building, which should be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of development. This pre-commencement condition is imposed in order to secure the recording, investigation and/or protection of archaeological remains and/or fabric of historical and/or architectural significance exposed during the proposed works and so that it is recorded to an appropriate professional standard, as the building is of historical and architectural significance. Condition 9 states: No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to, and approved in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. This pre-commencement condition is imposed in accordance with policy ENV3 of the East Riding Local Plan and in order to provide a reasonable opportunity to record the history of the site which site lies within an area of archaeological interest.*
- 1.3 The same conditions (nos 3 and 4 respectively) were placed on the Listed Building Consent (application 19/00994/PLB), again approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 8th November 2019.
- 1.4 The above-mentioned Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which details the scale and scope of the archaeological and architectural recording, was approved by Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP), who advise the Council on archaeological matters, on 24th July 2020. The document was formally approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 18th December 2020 (application 20/30270/CONDET). A copy of the approved WSI appears as Appendix 4.
- 1.5 The archaeological and architectural recording project was funded by Liebre Developments Ltd, with some additional archaeological and historical background research being undertaken by EDAS.

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Site Location and Designations

- 2.1 St Edmund's Chapel is located in the centre of the small village of Fraisthorpe, some 6.5km south-west of Bridlington, in East Yorkshire (NGR TA 15411 61690 centred) (see figure 1). The small enclosure within which the chapel is sited is set on the south side of the unclassified road (Church Lane) leading to Fraisthorpe beach, close to its junction with the north-west/south-east aligned street (Main Street) through the village (see figure 2). The building stands on a raised mound, one of the highest points within the locality, at an elevation of c.14.5m AOD. The chapel enclosure is hedged to the north and east sides, and to the south and west lies a pasture field containing earthworks forming part of the shrunken medieval settlement of Fraisthorpe.
- 2.2 The chapel is dedicated to St Edmund, also known as Edmund the Martyr or Edmund of East Anglia, who died on or around 20th November 869 - he was king of East Anglia from about 855 until his death. Quite why he is associated with Fraisthorpe chapel is unknown, but there are a large number of churches and chapels with his dedication, and he was previously the patron saint of England before St George (<https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Edmund-original-Patron-Saint-of-England/>).
- 2.3 The chapel is a Grade II Listed Building, first listed on the 17th July 1987 (National Heritage List for England ref 1083849). The Listed Building description reads:
- Chapel, C13, virtually rebuilt 1893 by Smith and Brodrick. Cobbles and courses rubble with ashlar dressings and plain tiled roof with crested ridge tiles. 4 bay nave and chancel in one with western bell-cote. Quoins. West elevation has tall chamfered lancet with bracketed bellcote above to ridge. Bell-cote has moulded semi-circular headed openings and gabled top. South elevation has moulded pointed doorcase to west with moulded imposts. Three chamfered lancets to east. Four similar windows to north elevation. East end has triple stepped chamfered lancets with moulded sill. All openings have hoodmoulds, and rubble relieving arches over. Sprocketed eaves and stone coped gables. Interior has round C13 column with moulded capital embedded in south wall. Arched braced roof on stone corbels. C13 drum font. East window has banded colonnettes, moulded arches and continuous hood.*
- 2.4 The chapel was formally closed for regular public worship on 1st February 2017, with services being transferred to the nearby larger Barmston church. Although the building has seen previous repairs and maintenance (see below), it does not appear to have been the subject of any detailed archaeological study.

The Development Proposals

- 2.5 The approved development proposals involve the conversion of the chapel into a single self-contained dwelling. Details of the proposals can be found in the various documents which supported the approved planning permission and Listed Building Consent, including a Design and Access Statement (dated July 2020).
- 2.6 The proposed conversion works have been designed to protect the important fabric of the Listed Building, and little will be changed externally. The existing leaded windows will be retained on the north and east sides, although those on the south and west sides will be replaced with plane glazing with added comes. Four

new roof lights will be introduced on the south side to provide additional light and ventilation.

- 2.7 Internally, the works are more extensive, and involve the creation of a bathroom, kitchen and living room at ground floor level, with two bedrooms and an en-suite bathroom at a mezzanine level, accessed by a circular stair placed in the centre of the south side; this mezzanine will overlook the ground floor on the east side. All the internal walls will be lined with insulated plasterboard mounted onto a timber frame and secured into the existing fabric. Disturbance of the existing floor level will be minimal, and the room divisions will be created utilising glass screens. The 13th century font will be relocated into the centre of the living area, and covered with glass to create a table, and the altar steps will be removed to create a level floor surface. The eroded columns of the east window will be repaired, like-for-like.
- 2.8 A small store will be constructed in the south-east corner of the site, and will be clad in cedar with a flat grass roof. An access drive will be created from Church Lane to the north, running down the eastern boundary of the enclosure, which will require a large amount of excavation into the east side of the existing mound on which the chapel is positioned. Other external groundworks will involve a service trench running south from Church Lane to the west end of the north elevation, and an existing overhead electricity line will be buried. A small septic tank will be excavated off the north-west corner of the chapel, with a service trench running to an existing soakaway towards the south-east corner of the site. Finally, another service trench for a heat source pump will run from the back of the new store to the south-east corner of the chapel. All these trenches will run through the mound and, although currently shown as being separate, will be combined to reduce ground disturbance where possible.

Aims and Objectives of the Recording Project

- 2.9 The aims and objectives of the project can be summarised as follows:
- to identify and objectively record the existing chapel by means of photographs, measured drawings and written descriptions, prior to any conversion work (subject to health and safety considerations), and then enhance that record as necessary and appropriate as development work progresses and further information is revealed;
 - to relate the standing building with any documentary material to create a homogenous understanding of the chapel and its site;
 - to analyse and interpret the recorded building in terms of its form and function, and to place that analysis and interpretation into its wider architectural, religious and social contexts;
 - to monitor the below-ground external excavations associated with the development, and to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which are encountered, to achieve “preservation by record” in accordance with national policy and industry guidance.
 - to produce a single ordered and cross referenced project report and archive, which will be placed in the public domain through deposition with the Humber Historic Environment Record (report) and the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service (report and archive).

Recording Methodologies

- 2.10 All archaeological and architectural recording work was undertaken in accordance with current Historic England and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (Historic England 2016 & 2015; ClfA 2020a & 2019). The pre-intervention historic building recording was undertaken in mid-August 2020, and the internal and external watching brief elements were carried out at intervals between September and December 2020.

Documentary Research

- 2.11 A certain amount of documentary research was undertaken as part of the project. Copies of early maps, details of previous faculty repairs, church warden accounts dating from 1789 to 1800, and other historic photographs and relevant church documents, are held at the East Riding Archive Office (ERAO) in Beverley. This material also contains a typescript based on original notes relating to the parish of Fraisthorpe made by the Rev H Lawrence (Baydon 1968). A copy of the 1893 faculty for the rebuilding of the chapel is also held by the Borthwick Institute for Archives (BIA) at the University of York. Fortunately, the research in Beverley was carried out prior to COVID-19 restrictions, but these were in place during most of the project, and so a digital copy of the BIA faculty was obtained. Additional information relating to the archaeology of the area, in particular that relating to the shrunken medieval village at Fraisthorpe, was obtained from the Humber Historic Environment Record (HHER) in Hull.
- 2.12 These sources, together with other existing readily-available information such as a history of the parish (Purdy 1974), were collated and summarised as appropriate, so as to provide a context for the archaeological and architectural recording. A full list of the sources consulted is provided in the Bibliography (Chapter 7) below.

Pre-intervention Historic Building Recording

- 2.13 This work equated to a Level 3 analytical survey, as defined by Historic England (2016, 26), and took the form of a drawn and photographic survey, augmented by a detailed written description. This level of survey would normally be expected to include drawn elevations of the building, but discussions with HAP determined that these were not required as the client had already produced these and the extent of external works was limited.
- 2.14 An existing survey of the chapel, including a plan, external elevations and internal elevations had been made at a scale of 1:100 by CSL Surveys of Leeds in 2018. These were enlarged to a scale of 1:50 and used as the basis for the EDAS drawn record. A new ground floor plan, a long (east-west) section and short (north-south) section were produced of the chapel, all at a scale of 1:50. These drawings show all remaining significant architectural details such as openings (blocked or unblocked), constructional elements, fixtures and fittings etc. A number of moulding profiles were also constructed at a scale of 1:2, whilst a 1:200 measured sketch plan was produced of the chapel enclosure.
- 2.15 A general photographic record of the chapel and all accessible internal spaces, together with close-up photography of significant details, was undertaken. This was achieved using an SLR digital camera with a minimum of 12 mega-pixel resolution; photographs were taken in colour in jpeg format. Each photograph contains a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions. External photographs of each elevation were taken at a right angle to that elevation, as far

as was possible given the constraints of the site. Additional photographs were also taken which included a number of oblique general views, as well as the chapel as a whole in its setting. The internal coverage aimed to produce a record of all significant spaces and individual details within the chapel. General views were taken from a sufficient number of vantage points so as to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction. Detailed record shots were also taken of any evidence relating to the building's original function, significant graffiti or other marks, original floor surfaces and coverings, original and subsequent access arrangements and circulation routes, and original and subsequent segregation, divisions and uses. Artificial lighting and tripods were used where necessary, subject to practicalities and access.

- 2.16 All photographs have been clearly identified and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and have been cross referenced to image numbers. A photographic register detailing the location and direction of each shot was completed; the location and direction of each of the pre-intervention photographs is noted on the floor plan of the chapel (see Appendix 2).
- 2.17 Sufficient notes and observations were made in the field to allow a detailed description of the chapel, as well as the wider context of the site, to be prepared, illustrated with the drawn and photographic records.

Archaeological Watching Brief

- 2.18 An archaeological watching brief on the internal works to the chapel was carried out on 25th September and 25th October 2020. This involved the monitoring of the removal of the existing chapel floor (including the altar steps), a reduction in the internal ground level, and the excavation of a number of pits for the steel framework supporting the new internal mezzanine floor level. Outside the chapel, the archaeological watching brief involved the monitoring of the excavations for the drainage and service trenches, the installation of a septic tank, the heat pump pipe, and the creation of the new driveway; a total of eight trenches were excavated, of varying dimensions and depths. Spoil was also investigated where practicable in order to recover any artefacts that may have been exposed. This watching brief work was undertaken at intervals between 21st October and 1st December 2020.
- 2.19 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 15 contexts were recorded during the external works, and a total of eight during the internal works (see Appendix 3); in the following text, deposits or layers are identified by the use of round brackets while cuts are signified by square brackets. In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the groundworks were transferred to the existing ground plan of the chapel and/or the enclosure in which it stands at a scale of either 1:100 or 1:20. Representative sections were made of all works at a scale of either 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All heights and depths are expressed as metres AOD, using an Ordnance Survey cut mark sited at the chapel's external north-west corner - the Ordnance Survey 1892 and 1910 25" maps give this cut mark as 49.5 feet (15.08m AOD), but the 1927 edition shows it as 49.12 feet (14.97m AOD); this latter figure, which is also the correct value as given by the official Ordnance Survey listing, was used and is the source of the reduced heights AOD given throughout the text. A full digital photographic record was also maintained through out the duration of the watching brief work.

- 2.20 No artefacts were retained from the watching brief, and no specialist architectural or archaeological analyses, e.g. the analysis of paint, mortar, stucco etc and/or dendrochronological dating of timbers, radiocarbon dating etc, were carried out. The main 'find' resulting from the internal watching brief work was the discovery of the former altar slab, which was covered with historic graffiti. This was retained by the owners, and will be displayed as part of the building conversion works.

Report and Archive

- 2.21 This report forms a basic written record of the archaeological and architectural recording undertaken at the chapel, prepared from the sources of information set out above, and analyses the results, placing them within their historical, archaeological and landscape contexts where possible. Copies of the final report were supplied for distribution to the owner/client and the Humber HER, in electronic pdf format.
- 2.22 A further copy of the report will be uploaded to Historic England's Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation (OASIS) database.
- 2.23 The full project archive, comprising paper, magnetic and plastic media, has been ordered and indexed according to the national and regional standards (e.g. Brown 2011; ClfA 2020b). It was deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service on the completion of the project (EDAS site code SEF 20).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Village and Parish in the Medieval Period

- 3.1 In order to begin to place St Edmund's chapel within its proper archaeological, historical and landscape contexts, it is necessary to consider the development and form of the medieval parish and village of Fraisthorpe, together with nearby settlements such as Auburn with which it was linked. In the medieval period, Fraisthorpe and Auburn were separate townships within the larger parish of Carnaby (Purdy 1974, 199). Auburn village, lying on the coast c.1.8km to the north-east of Fraisthorpe, is now deserted apart from a single farm, a large part of the village having been lost to coastal erosion although the site of the chapel still survives. In terms of population, Fraisthorpe was about twice the size of Auburn, the former having 60 poll-tax payers in 1377 and Auburn 32 (Purdy 1974, 201-202). Both Fraisthorpe and Auburn were combined with Barmston parish in 1935.

Landowners and Tenants

- 3.2 At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Fraisthorpe comprised three separate manors or estates, belonging to the Count of Mortain, Hugh Fitz Baldric and Carle. The Count of Mortain's holding was the largest, covering seven carucates (c.840 acres or 340ha), and he also held land locally in Speeton and Bempton (Purdy 1974, 202). The Fraisthorpe land was held by one of the Count's two main sub-tenants, Richard de Surdeval - he was a significant Norman landowner, holding some 59 manors throughout Yorkshire, located on the northern edge of the North York Moors, around and including Bridlington and on the northern Wolds, and in West Yorkshire (<http://domesday.pase.ac.uk/Domesday?op=5&personkey=48281>). Hugh Fitz Baldric's holding was one carucate (120 acres or 48 acres), and he had no other properties in the neighbourhood, his chief East Riding estate being at Cottingham. Carle was a large pre-Conquest landowner, who had land in Bridlington and Auburn as well as Fraisthorpe, and his estate later passed to

Uctred. Hugh Fitz Baldric probably lost his lands in 1106, and they passed to Nigel de Albini, the ancestor of the Mowbrays and were subsequently held under their fee or overlordship (Baydon 1968, 1; Purdy 1974, 201-202).

- 3.3 In 1285, the manor of Fraisthorpe was still divided into the three estates mentioned in 1086. But, by this date, the overlordship of the Count of Mortain's manor was part of the Paynel fee which subsequently passed to the Archbishops of Canterbury; the Meynell family held a mense tenancy. By the mid 12th century, the demesne lord of the capital manor was Erenburg of Burton, who held at least six carucates (702 acres or 219ha). She firstly married Ulbert the Constable and secondly Gilbert de Alost, who already had four sons, Thomas, Ralph, Stephen and Hugh. Erenburg's son and heir Robert the Constable seems to have divided the property between three of his half-brothers; Thomas received the manor house and two carucates, Ralph got two carucates and Stephen one (Purdy 1974, 202). Much of the property was then either granted or let to Bridlington Priory by the Alost family, and in the 13th century, the priory had a sheepfold and numerous closes in Fraisthorpe (Allison 1976, 75; Baydon 1968, 1 & 8-13). One of the grants of land was said to lie between Thomas de Alost's garden and an adjacent toft to the west, and extends from the public road as far as the fosse of the Earl, i.e. the Earl's Dike, which formed the southern boundary of the township (Baydon 1968, 17; Lancaster 1912, 200); unfortunately, we do not have a specific date for this transaction, although it is likely to have been in the later 12th or early 13th century. Many of the Alost's grants include various tofts and crofts (i.e. cottages and their lands), as well as 'their men, families and chattles'. Other land was granted to Swine Priory, but this was transferred to Bridlington Priory in 1240 (Purdy 1974, 202-203).
- 3.4 By the early 14th century, Bridlington Priory held the majority of the land in the township, either in direct ownership or as tenants of other landowners, and details of the numerous transactions by which they expanded their estate are contained in the priory's Chartulary (Lancaster 1912, 194-210). The priory would have let their lands to local tenants and farmers, in return for rents and/or labour - their estate would have been administered from Bridlington, and it is unlikely that they would have actually occupied any specific buildings, grange or manorial centre in the village. Although they were given Thomas de Alost's capital messuage or manor house, and 16th century documents show that they held a close called Hall Garth, it is more likely that this property was tenanted out (Purdy 1974, 202). Annual accounts show that, in the 15th century, the priory received a considerable income from their Fraisthorpe holdings, typically over £12 a year (Baydon 1968, 4). Nevertheless, the priory would have provided barns and other structures for their tenants, and 16th century rentals do mention some buildings belonging to the priory, including houses and a '*drynkyng howse in the west fielde*' (Baydon 1968, 4).
- 3.5 Bridlington Priory did not hold all the land in the township however, and another part of the former Maynell estate was held by the Hedon family in the 15th and 16th centuries. Other religious organisations were also given small amounts of land, including the Knights Hospitallers, St Giles' Hospital in Beverley and Warter Priory (Purdy 1974, 202-203).

The Medieval Landscape

- 3.6 A plan of c.1716 (ERAO DDX 17/138) and the Ordnance Survey 1854 6" maps (sheets 146 and 163) show Fraisthorpe township as broadly triangular in shape, with the settlement placed approximately in the centre, either side of a north-south

road which takes a circuitous route between Barmston to the south and Carnaby to the north (see figure 3). The southern boundary of the township, with Barmston, was formed by the Earl's Dike or Watermill Grounds Beck. The eastern boundary is represented by the cliff edge at Fraisthorpe Sands, with the township of Auburn to the north. The western boundary, with Thornholme and Haisthorpe, was again formed by a curving watercourse, the present Demming Drain, which is partly a continuation of the Earl's Dike, whilst the triangular northern boundary is also an unnamed watercourse near Brackendale Farm.

- 3.7 It is almost certain that the boundaries shown in c.1716 and 1854 reflect the medieval boundaries of the township. The southern boundary, and part of the western boundary, is represented by the Earl's Dike, named after the Earls of Aumule, Lords of Holderness (Allison 1976, 75), and this is documented from the 13th century. A bridge taking the main village street over the dike, is mentioned in 1461, when money was left for its repair (Purdy 1974, 201).
- 3.8 The nature of the soil meant that much of the township would have been used for pasture and meadow, and the economy has always been based on an agricultural regime. The pasture land mostly lay in the eastern part of the township, while the western and southern parts, especially along the watercourses, were predominantly marsh or carr land (Purdy 1974, 205) (see figure 3). In the late 12th century, Thomas de Alost had some 100 acres of marsh in the south-west corner of the township adjoining the Earl's Dike 'beyond Fuelesholm', named as 'Fulsam' in 1716. In 1307 this area was held by the priory, who drained and enclosed it (see below), and it was still being used to provide turves for the priory in 1434. The northern part of the township, either side of the Carnaby road, was given over to a common pasture, which is first documented in 1185-95; later 'moor' and other field names suggest it may have covered as much as 100 acres (40 ha) of ground, including what is now known as Crossham Hills (Purdy 1974, 205).
- 3.9 An indication of the uses of the agricultural landscape at this time can be seen from the labour services provided by the priory's tenants in 1434 - these services included digging and drying 40 cart loads of turf, and making, drying and stacking 20 cart loads of hay and thatch. Some of the landowners, including the priory, provided stocked farms for their tenants, for example, before 1537 Demming House, its pastures and resident cattle were let to William Newstead (Purdy 1974, 202). One of Thomas Alost's grants to St Giles' Hospital in Beverley included sufficient pasture for 300 sheep, 16 oxen, three horses, ten cows and a bull; Alost stipulated that any offspring should remain with their mothers until they were one year old, after which they had to be moved to the common pasture at Crossham where a sheepfold had been built. The priory also had a sheepfold on their estate in 1226, and at the Dissolution their lands were predominantly given over to pasture and meadow. A windmill is also mentioned at Fraisthorpe in one of the grants by Thomas de Alost to the priory in the later 12th century (Purdy 1974, 206).
- 3.10 A survey of 1609 (see below) notes that there were apparently two small open arable fields in the township, called 'East Field' and 'North and West Fields', lying either side of village. This is likely to reflect the medieval arrangement, and the open fields are mentioned from the late 12th century onwards. There is evidence for widespread ridge and furrow within the township, mostly seen on early aerial photographs, indicating the areas of the former open fields and their arable cultivation. Although much has since been destroyed or ploughed out by modern agricultural practises, some earthworks do survive, for example in the field to the south of the chapel.

- 3.11 Enclosure to create more manageable fields and closes took place at intervals and intermittently throughout the medieval period. Such work was initiated by the larger landowners, such as Bridlington Priory. In 1307, the prior received permission to enclose the western marshland with a fosse or dike, this ditch being the forerunner of what is now known as Demming Drain (Allison 1976, 75; Lancaster 1912, 210). Other early enclosures, also apparently largely created by the priory, are mentioned in 1278, 1488-1517 and in the 16th century (Purdy 1974, 205); between 1488 and 1517 the priory enclosed and converted some 40 acres of arable to pasture. The area now occupied by North Kingsfield, South Kingsfield and Demming farms has an irregular field pattern suggesting early enclosure, and in 1577 the enclosed lands belonging to Demming House were said to be in the 'West Field'; this house is first mentioned in 1521 (Purdy 1974, 201), and was probably built when this area was enclosed for cultivation. It therefore seems likely that the open West Field was largely enclosed in the medieval period, probably by the priory, with only a small part remaining to be enclosed later in the 17th or early 18th century (see below). Conversely, the field boundaries of the land to the east of the village are more regular, and they reflect the 18th century enclosure of the East Field and areas of common pasture. The early nature of the enclosure is also reflected in the small sizes of the closes shown on a plan of 1716 - most closes were under 20 acres and only four were over 40 acres (Purdy 1974, 205-206).

The Medieval Village

- 3.12 The aforementioned c.1716 survey is an important document in trying to determine how the village developed (ERAO DDX 17/138) (see figure 4). On this plan, the chapel is shown lying within an irregularly shaped enclosure (135), somewhat larger than that which now exists. This enclosure lay on the east side of the main almost north-south street through the village, and there is a large 18 acre field called 'Chapel Close' (104) to its east. To the south, again on the east side of the street, is a rectangular enclosure (136) with a single storey house at the north-west corner. On the west side of the street, there are two east-west aligned plots (132 and 146) with buildings on the street frontage, one gabled house on plot 132 and a gabled house and probable barn on plot 146. To the south again was a larger area (103) containing one of the largest houses in the village; it is shown as two parallel gabled ranges with a small walled yard to the front on the roadside, and another gabled building to the south with an enclosed orchard to the rear. This represents the present Manor House Farm complex.
- 3.13 The Manor House Farm complex lies on the northern edge of a large sub-square open space named as the 'Town green', which covers nine acres (3.64 ha). The green has a small building at its west end and a circular fenced pinfold at the east end. On the south side of the green, there are several long north-south aligned plots of varying widths, two of which have small houses on the frontage. Within these plots, there is a square enclosure (1).
- 3.14 The main village street runs from the south-east corner of the green and follows a curvilinear course to the south, as far as the township boundary which is shown as an open watercourse, representing the Earl's Dike. There is a large sub-divided enclosure (137) of seven acres named as 'Cow pasture' on the east side of the road, which has a further sub-divided L-shaped enclosure (138) on its north and east sides. This L-shaped enclosure has a curious semi-circular boundary with the road, perhaps marking the site of an earlier pinfold, and a smaller enclosure containing a cottage on its south side. Plot 138 has a gate at its east end leading into a six acre field significantly called 'Hall Close' (see below).

- 3.15 To the north of the chapel enclosure (135), there is another large farm complex again depicted as two parallel gabled ranges with a detached barn to the east and an orchard to the north (134), which represents the present Lodge Farm complex. The present road to the coast (Church Lane) has not yet been established in any formal way. To the north of this complex is another farm, shown as an east-west range with two shorter ranges running to the north, a large detached barn on the road frontage, and a further barn to the west of the main house; this farm is the present Manor Farm, a Grade II Listed Building which has 17th century origins (Purdy 1974, 201). There are several more relatively wide plots to the north of this, running east from the east side of the road, some containing small houses; one of these houses, within an isolated croft, is labelled as an 'Old Enclosure' on the 1854 map (sheet 146) (see figure 7). On the west side of the road there are other east-west aligned plots, some narrow, again with houses on the road frontage. The road then continues to the north, hedged on either side, until a gate, after which the ground opens out onto 'Fraisthorpe Moor'.
- 3.16 It is likely that the medieval settlement developed in several different phases and, whilst a detailed analysis of these phases lies beyond the scope of this report, it is useful to discuss them in outline to begin to determine the place of the chapel within them. It was noted above that the township was made up of three distinct estates in the 11th century, and this persisted until at least the later 13th century, and possibly beyond. Three farm complexes are shown on the 1716 map, representing the existing Manor House Farm on the edge of the former green, Lodge Farm next to the chapel, and Manor Farm in the north part of the village (see figure 4).
- 3.17 It is tempting to associate the three farms shown on the 1716 map with the three estates mentioned in the medieval period, but this would ignore the Hall Garth complex which almost certainly represents the main manorial complex (see below), and also that Brackendale, South Kingsfield and Demming farms are also shown in 1716; Demming House is first mentioned in 1521 (Purdy 1974, 201). Nevertheless, it is likely that the three farms shown in 1716 represent the sites of earlier farmsteads belonging to some of the larger tenants in the later medieval period.
- 3.18 Moreover, the depiction of the village in 1716 suggests several phases of development. The layout of the southern part is what might be expected from a typical medieval village in this part of East Yorkshire, with plots or crofts running out from a main street and around the green. This is particularly evident on the west side of the street, where a number of the extended plots contain cottages on the frontage. The pattern appears less well developed on the east side of the street, although it is possible that the wider enclosures running south from the east-west plot (138) represent the later amalgamation of earlier thinner plots running down to the Earl's Dike and as far east as the main manorial complex of Hall Closes. Perhaps plot 138 represents another area of green, or more likely an approach to the manorial centre. This might therefore suggest that the earliest part of the medieval village extended from a point including the chapel enclosure (135) south as far as the town green.
- 3.19 To the north of this possible earlier core, the plots or crofts appear more regular. They are thinner and more obvious on the west side of the street, with those on the east side being wider, but in both cases the plots run back to a well defined common rear boundary and there are buildings on the street frontage. The difference in the plot widths on either side of the road appears to reflect the fact that those on the east side contain the farmsteads, while those on the west side

just contain small cottages. The regularity of the plots, and especially the common back boundary, might imply some form of planned village extension, although whether in one or two phases (on either side of the street) is unknown.

- 3.20 This scenario can be taken further, as the 1716 map also shows several further enclosures to the north of this extension, running as far as the start of Fraisthorpe Moor. These enclosures extend for a short distance to the east from the east side of the road, to another well defined common rear boundary. Some of these enclosures are sub-divided, and there is one occupied croft, but one of the enclosures is named as 'Croft'. It is possible that this strip of land on the east side of the road might represent another proposed extension to the village which was never taken up.
- 3.21 It should be stressed that this interpretation is purely hypothetical, and is based solely on an analysis of the field and property boundaries as shown on the 1716 map. Many East Yorkshire villages display similar evidence for phased expansion (or contraction) from an earlier core, and such planning is usually brought about by manorial landowners trying to attract new settlement to increase their revenue through additional rents or the provision of a market. In the case of Fraisthorpe, it has been seen that the majority of the parish was held by Bridlington Priory from the early 14th century, and while ecclesiastical landlords certainly undertook such activities, it is not known whether this was a policy generally adopted by the priory.
- 3.22 Another traditional explanation for planned medieval villages is that 12th century landowners tried to establish or re-invigorate villages after the destruction caused by William I, when large areas of Yorkshire were laid waste in reprisal for rebellion. It is perhaps significant that one of the smaller Domesday estates (that held by Hugh Fitz Baldric) was recorded as being 'waste' in 1086, and although no information is given for the other estates, perhaps they were similarly affected. The term 'waste' as it appears in the Domesday Book has been the subject of some debate, and it is generally now thought that it refers to unproductive land rather than it having been deliberately burnt or destroyed (Palliser 1993). Nevertheless, there would have been a desire to increase or improve incomes from tenants on an estate, and so at Fraisthorpe it is possible that this was done by one of the larger post-Conquest landowners, by expanding a small pre-existing village. Richard de Surdeval, who held the main manor in the 11th and early 12th centuries from the Count of Mortain, is the obvious candidate. Being one of the count's two tenants-in-chief with the tenancy of some 59 manors, mostly in North and East Yorkshire, he would have had the necessary resources to initiate and impose such an expansion. However, it is also possible that it was done by one of the earlier generations of the Alost family, although they seem to be of a much lower order of importance and influence when compared to de Surdeval.

The 'Hall Closes' complex

- 3.23 One of the major resident landowners in the medieval period was the Alost family, and they held a capital messuage or manor house in the village as well as six carucates (720 acres or 290 ha) of land in the mid 12th century - the manor house and two carucates (240 acres or 97 ha) of land passed from Erenburg de Burton to Thomas Alost, who then granted it to Bridlington Priory, probably sometime in the later 13th century, after which it is likely to have been occupied by one of their tenants. This was probably a relatively small manorial complex, but it was sufficient to have a garden, as this is mentioned in another grant, and it is clear that its location is represented by the close named as 'Hall Garth' on the 1716 map

and 'Hall Closes' on the Ordnance Survey 1854 map (sheet 163) (see figures 4 and 7).

- 3.24 A sketch plan of the earthworks within the 'Hall Closes' was made by the RCHME in 1974, together with a brief description (HHER 360). The boundaries and divisions shown on the sketch bear a strong resemblance to those shown on the 1716 map. A sub-rectangular feature on the west side labelled as one of two 'Ponds?' coincides with one of the houses shown in 1716. In 1854, the two large fields comprising the site are shown as being surrounded by an 'Old Bank', and there are three sub-rectangular mounds in the western field, labelled as 'Old Enclosures' (see figure 7). According to the RCHME, the western mound measured 7m by 6.7m with a flat top. It was said to have been excavated by the Granthams, who found slate tiles and a hearth, and interpreted it as a beacon site. The central mound was amorphous, with no clear evidence for its purpose. The eastern mound comprised the foundations of a rectangular building measuring 20m by 9m, overlain by a north-west/south-east bank; it was described as being of minor importance.
- 3.25 A further sub-square earthwork is shown on the southern side of the western field 1854. This was described as a small moat-like feature by the RCHME, measuring 20m east-west by 21m north-south with ditches 7m to 7.70m wide across the top, 2.40m to 4.50m wide across the bottom and up to 1m deep. There was no evidence for any buildings on the moated island and it was considered to be too small to form a moated homestead; perhaps it was an enclosed garden. The feature was joined to what were described by the RCHME as two parallel fishponds c.140m long with connecting channels. One of the fishponds measured 11.20m wide across the top, 5.70m across the bottom and was up to 1.20m deep. Both ran parallel to the Earl's Dike which lies to the immediate south. The Ordnance Survey 1892 map (sheet 163/1) only shows the bank around the two fields, with none of the internal features. None of the internal earthworks are shown on the 1893 Ordnance Survey 25" map (sheet 163/1), although the bank around the two main fields is depicted (see figure 8).
- 3.26 In 1981, Stuart Harrison reported that documentary research at the Public Record Office in 1979 produced several possible references to an unrecognised moated site at Fraisthorpe, variously referred to as 'Hall Garth' and 'Hall Closes'. Subsequent fieldwork at the south-west end of the present settlement revealed slight, ploughed-out earthworks indicative of a moated site. A scatter of pottery of the period c.1300-1500 has been collected from the area of the earthworks, together with associated material (Bond 1981, 13).
- 3.27 The earthworks in the western field are shown on an aerial photograph taken in November 1968, part of the Cambridge University collection (CUCAP AWF92). A relatively large square enclosure is visible towards the eastern side of the western field, straddling a watercourse which is depicted on the 1854 map, with a number of rectangular buildings and other features on the west and perhaps the east sides. The ground on the north side of the enclosure contains low east-west aligned ridge and furrow, but the area to the south of the enclosure is flat, running down to the moated feature and the long linear pond. There is also well preserved ridge and furrow on the northern side of the larger 'Old Banks' enclosure, and in the field to the west adjacent to the road. The eastern of the 'Hall Closes' fields has been ploughed although some soilmarks of the surrounding bank can be seen (<https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/location/awf92/>). Unfortunately, it has not been possible to obtain a copy of this photograph due to the current COVID-19 restrictions.

The Chapel Mound

- 3.28 Records made by the RCHME in 1970 note that the chapel stands on an elongated artificial mound measuring 33.50m in diameter and reaching between 2.70m to 3.00m in height, with a poorly defined surrounding ditch to the south and west (HHER 3161). Immediately to the south of the mound, between it and the ditch, there were the foundations of a building measuring 6.10m by 3.70m. These foundations appear to have been re-used, as a 1971 black and white photograph showing the chapel from the north-east shows an adjacent building with a corrugated sheeting roof (RCHME negative BB71/1879) (see figure 9); this building remained visible on a photograph taken in 2002 to accompany the listing description, but it has subsequently been demolished (HHER 361). The 1971 black and white photograph was taken before the roadside hedge became as high as it is now, and gives a good idea of the local prominence of the mound on which the chapel stands.
- 3.29 The RCHME notes (HHER 3161) state that the mound had been interpreted as either a small castle mound or motte, or a round barrow, although the possibility of it being a scarped natural feature pointed more to the former. Creighton (1998, 295 & 299) categorises the mound as a motte, describing it as a 'non-manorial, transient feature'; it is likened to other mottes peripheral to shrunken settlements, such as at Garthorpe and Ingarsby in Leicestershire, presumably raised as short term fortifications. Given the fact that the chapel is documented as early as the mid 12th century (see below), the motte must have fallen into disuse by this period. However, the possibility that the mound is a much earlier prehistoric round barrow (which itself could quite easily have been re-used as a short lived motte), or that it was raised specifically to set the chapel above the local low-lying clay soil of its surroundings (Earnshaw und., 13) cannot be wholly dismissed.

The Post-Medieval Period

- 3.30 As noted above, the majority of the land in Fraisthorpe was owned by Bridlington Priory for much of the medieval period. This ended with the Dissolution in 1537, and their various holdings passed to the Crown. The Crown in turn leased the land to a variety of tenants, and after a brief period when it was held by Prince Charles, the largest manor was granted in 1616 to George Villiers, later Duke of Buckingham. In 1647 he sold it to Sir William Strickland, who had already in 1575-76 bought another smaller holding of six houses and cottages, and their associated lands, from the Hedon family. The Strickland family maintained their ownership throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, and in 1892 Sir Charles William Strickland was lord of the whole manor, and he lived at North Kingsfield (Bulmer's Directory). In 1949 the Revd. J E Strickland sold North Kingsfield, South Kingsfield, Brakendale and Demming farms, about 900 acres, to their tenants, and the rest of the estate, containing 750 acres in Fraisthorpe and 287 acres in Auburn, were sold by Robert Strickland in 1968 (Purdy 1974, 202-203).
- 3.31 A survey of Fraisthorpe taken in 1609 provides a great deal of information on the organisation and inhabitants of the manor at the time (Baydon 1968, 5-7). The main Crown manor was divided between six tenant farmers, who held a total of 168 acres in the open fields, divided equally into the west and east fields - about two thirds of this acreage consisted of arable, with the rest being meadow. Each had a house, barn and usually a stable, as shown on the later 1716 map. All the tenants were leaseholders, the largest having 16 bovates (320 acres), and all had rights of pasturage on the common; two of the tenants held stocked pasture farms of 54 acres and 36 acres (Purdy 1974, 205).

- 3.32 By 1674, there were 35 households in Fraisthorpe and Auburn together, of which 12 were discharged from the hearth tax; of the 23 properties that were taxed, 15 had only one hearth each, two had two hearths, one had three, three had five, and one, that of Nicholas Woodhouse, had eight (Purdy 1974, 201-202; Purdy 1991, 55). By 1743, there were only 15 families in Fraisthorpe and Auburn, and in 1764 there were 12 (Purdy 1974, 201-202).
- 3.33 Details of the 1716 map, which shows the village and township, in relation to the layout of the village, have been discussed above. This map also shows that land to the west of the village had been divided into closes with 'field' elements to their names. Much of this enclosure had been undertaken before the 17th century, so the creation of later enclosures was restricted to the areas of former common or pasture in the eastern part of the township, and the regularisation or enlargement of smaller fields - these details are shown on an 18th century enclosure map (ERAO IA/67), with boundaries to be removed or straightened indicated by red crosses (see figure 5). Some of these boundaries included that to the south of the chapel and some of the divisions between the thinner crofts on the west side of the main street. However, a comparison with the later 1854 Ordnance Survey maps shows that not all those boundaries indicated as to be removed were actually taken out.
- 3.34 By 1716, the whole of the township had been enclosed, and divided between 13 holdings. The largest, of over 200 acres, was formed around Brakendale Farm, there was another of between 100-150 acres, four between 50 and 100 acres, and five under 50 acres (Purdy 1974, 206). South Kingsfield farm had also been established by 1716, while North Kingsfield was slightly later (Purdy 1974, 201); all the outlying farms are shown on Jefferys' 1771 map (see figure 6). In 1841 there were six farmers and four cottagers in Fraisthorpe, with little change in subsequently years (Purdy 1974, 206). The local population also remained relatively stable throughout the 19th century. Fraisthorpe and Auburn together had 87 inhabitants in 1801 and 103 in 1831, and Fraisthorpe alone had a population of 92 in 1841; the number subsequently varied between 82 and 104, and was again 92 in 1901. In 1911 the joint population was 100, and even with Wilsthorpe included it was only 102 in 1921, and 120 in 1931 (Purdy 1974, 201-202).
- 3.35 Most of the remaining houses and farms in the village date to the 18th century onwards, although Manor Farm at the north end of the village has late 17th century origins but its front was altered in the 18th and a kitchen wing added in the 19th century; it nevertheless retains some interesting Artisan-Mannerist details (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 426). As previously noted above, three farm complexes, corresponding to Manor House Farm on the edge of the former green, Lodge Farm next to the chapel, and Manor Farm in the north part of the village, are shown on the 1716 map. Manor House Farm was rebuilt in the mid 19th century (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 426).
- 3.36 Throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries, the main Beverley to Bridlington road ran close to the sea, along the coast to the east of Fraisthorpe, and connecting Barmston, Auburn, Wilsthorpe and Hilderthorpe. In 1767 a turnpike trust was formed to improve the route from White Cross to the east of Beverley north to Bridlington, but nothing appears to have been done, probably because of the coastal erosion which made the route dangerous (MacMahon, 1964, 27 & 38-39). This road is shown on Jefferys' 1771 map (see figure 6), and is still depicted on the 1854 maps, but by 1912 most of it had been washed away. Jefferys' map also shows a road running east from Fraisthorpe village to the coast road, although it is not shown on the earlier map of 1716. The old coast road was replaced

between 1832 and 1850 by the earlier route running further inland, through the village, although it took a circuitous route between Barmston and Carnaby, with several right-angled bends. In 1924 the existing bypass was built to the west, avoiding the village but cutting through some of the medieval plot divisions on the west side of the main street (Purdy 1974, 201).

St Edmund's Chapel

The Medieval Period

- 3.37 Chapels at both Fraisthorpe and Auburn are mentioned in mid 12th century documents, and they seem originally to have been dependant on the mother church at Carnaby. These references come from the Bridlington Chartulary. One notes that Roger, son of Gamel de Kernetheby (Carnaby?), had held a toft (cottage and land) in Fraisthorpe from Thomas de Alost in return for an annual payment of twelve pennyworth of wax to the chapel, and another notes that Thomas de Alost granted his capital messuage and garden in return for an annual payment of one pound of pepper which was to be paid in the chapel on the eighth day after the feast of St Edmund (Lancaster 1912, 197 & 200).
- 3.38 A mediety (or part) of Auburn chapel was granted to Bridlington Priory before 1140 and the other mediety, together with Fraisthorpe chapel, was presumably included in a grant of Carnaby church to the priory between 1148 and 1153 (Purdy 1974, 207). Both chapels remained with the priory until the Dissolution in 1537 (Earnshaw und.,13). Although a vicarage was ordained at Carnaby by 1268, the priory presumably supplied the chapel with a chaplain or curate, and he does not appear to have lived in the village. Locals were buried at Carnaby in the 16th and early 17th centuries, and it is assumed that this was also the case during the medieval period. The curacy of the chapel was held with Carnaby, and in 1310 William de Bolom was described as being the vicar of Carnaby and of its chapel at Fraisthorpe. In 1368, 1380, 1552 and 1663-81 the vicar of Carnaby also held Fraisthorpe, although in 1526 it was held separately (Purdy 1974, 206-207).
- 3.39 Due to a later rebuilding (see below), it is thought that the majority of the medieval fabric of Fraisthorpe chapel has been lost, the principal survival being a low round column or pier with a moulded capital of either late 12th or 13th century date incorporated into the internal face of the south wall. The 13th century drum font also survives. The precise size and importance of the medieval chapel is not known, but in the late 13th century, Thomas de Poynton bought a statue of the Virgin in Scotland and put it in the chapel, where it stood for five years until his death in 1299. During that time, the image became widely venerated and attracted offerings, and was the source of some pilgrimage. In 1552, it was noted that the chapel had two bells, so presumably it had a small bell-cote (Purdy 1974, 207).

Post-medieval Period: 17th and 18th Centuries

- 3.40 In 1663 and 1678, Nicholas Woodhouse was the lay impropiator of Fraisthorpe (Baydon 1968, 14). Between 1673 and 1681, Richard Tennant, vicar of Carnaby, was the incumbent at Fraisthorpe, but between 1682 and 1691 this passed to Francis Houldsworth, curate of Auburn (Baydon 1968, 15).
- 3.41 The previously mentioned 1716 map of Fraisthorpe (ERAO DDX 17/138) is the earliest detailed depiction of the chapel discovered during the research undertaken for this report (see figure 4). It is shown to be set at the north-east corner of an irregularly shaped hedged enclosure, larger than that which currently exists and

numbered 135. There appears to have been a gateway in the north side, providing access from the village, whilst to the immediate east of the chapel, a gateway leads into the large 18 acre field named as 'Chapell Close' (104). The chapel itself is shown as a single storey structure, perhaps with a leaded roof, and a small bell-cote to the west end. There are three windows to the north elevation. Shortly after the map was made, in 1720-21, the chancel was ordered to be repaired, and the brick quoins at the exterior angles of the existing chancel walls are suggested to date from then, although some of the bricks appear to be older than others (Purdy 1974, 207).

- 3.42 The undated 18th century enclosure plan of Fraisthorpe (ERAO IA/67) is clearly partly based on the earlier c.1716 plan (see figure 5). It shows the chapel to be set within the same irregularly shaped enclosure as it was in c.1716 - it is numbered 135, and the corresponding schedule names it as 'Church Yard Croft'. The eastern and southern boundaries of the enclosure are shown as crossed out, to be replaced by a new straight almost north-south boundary - this must have been done as part of the formal enclosure process, as it is shown on the later 1854 map (see below). Unfortunately, the depiction of the building on the late 18th century plan is not particularly helpful, in that it shows the chapel as a simple rectangle.
- 3.43 The 1716 map also shows the chapel at Auburn, and depicts it similarly to Fraisthorpe chapel, within its own small hedged enclosure (121) and with a small tower or bell-cote at the west end of the roof. In 1731 a faculty was issued for the demolition of Auburn chapel, due to its imminent destruction by the sea, after which the inhabitants of Auburn had to attend services in Fraisthorpe (Baydon 1968, 3). Both curacies were thus combined, and by 1851 it had been united with the vicarage of Carnaby, and it remained so until 1929 when it was transferred to Barmston (Purdy 1974, 206-207). In 1743, a service was being held at Fraisthorpe once a month, and communion was administered three times a year and received by about 14 people (Ollard & Walker 1928, 216-217). By 1764 there was a service only once every six weeks, although communion was still administered three times a year (Purdy 1974, 207).
- 3.44 The chapel warden's accounts for 1787 to 1800 survive, and these provide further evidence for works and repairs to Fraisthorpe chapel (ERAO DDSB/8/1/16) (see figure 10). In 1787 Christopher Hopper and John Thirlwell were paid £2 19s 3d and £4 10s 8d respectively for '*Chaphel Work*'. The nature of the work is not specified, but it was obviously fairly significant, and it may have involved re-roofing, as payment was made for '*feching 7 Bunches of Lats from key*' (i.e. fetching seven bunches of roofing laths from the Bridlington quay). There was evidently also some rebuilding as part of these works, as '*13 Hundred of Bricks*' costing £1 2s 6d were purchased, and payments made for lime and for making mortar. In 1797, 4s was paid for tiles and their collection, and 1s for lime, and in 1800 both tiles and laths were again purchased. Regular, almost yearly, payments were also made for sweeping out the chapel, and for various repairs to the windows and glazing. One wonders if the frequent repairs to the windows and the roof in the period covered by the accounts were due to the chapel's exposed position near the coast. Other annual charges in the churchwarden's accounts cover bread and wine for communion and visitation expenses.

The 19th Century

- 3.45 In 1831 the chapel was described as being "*much the same as the two just described [Grindale and Speeton chapels] than which it is hardly possible to conceive more wretched buildings appropriated as places of public worship*"

(Prickett 1831, 54). In 1856 it was said to be “a *small ancient mean building*” (Sheahan & Whellan 1856, 463). Unfortunately, it has not been possible to locate any contemporary drawing or illustration of the chapel.

3.46 The 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map (sheet 163) names the chapel as ‘Church (Per. Curacy)’ and shows it as a rectangular building with a tree to the south-west corner and a small circular un-named feature to the immediate south (see figure 7). As noted above, the irregularly shaped chapel enclosure had been modified on its east and south sides to give a more regular plan form. By 1892, when the Ordnance Survey 25" map (sheet 163/1) was published, the enclosure had been modified again, so that the chapel now stood at the north-east corner of a larger sub-rectangular field (see figure 8). The larger scale of this map shows a path leaving the Auburn road to curve south-east towards the doorway at the west end of the chapel’s south wall.

3.47 By 1868 there was a service every Sunday, and about three people received communion every six weeks (Purdy 1974, 207). In 1892, the chapel was described as follows:

“The chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a low, mean brick building, consisting of chancel and nave. The communion table is an old stone slab, resting on a wooden frame. This was the pre-Reformation altar, which remained in spite of the Episcopal injunction, issued in the reign of Elizabeth, to banish all Popish altars from every church, and substitute tables of oak in their place. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to the vicarage of Carnaby, worth about £30 a year. An effort is now being made to raise a sum of from £200 to £300, to be expended in the restoration of the chapel, as a memorial of the good work achieved by Miss Mary Emily Simpson among the farm servants of the neighbourhood, and described by her in a volume called ‘Ploughing and Sowing’” (Bulmers 1892 Directory).

3.48 Many sources, including the Listed Building description, state that the chapel was either substantially or virtually rebuilt in 1893, and the architects were Smith and Brodrick of Hull. As noted above, this rebuilding was undertaken to commemorate Mary Simpson, daughter of the vicar of Boynton, who was well known for her work on the education of ploughboys and other agricultural workers in the area, collected together in her book *Ploughing and Sowing* (Legard 1861; <http://www.bridaugustinians.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Mary-Simpson-of-Boynton.pdf>; Purdy 1974, 207; Pevsner & Neave 1995, 426). The rebuilding was financed by countrywide offerings, which raised some £60, including support from William Gladstone and eminent churchmen (*Bridlington and Quay Gazette* 30th November 1889). Other money was raised from public events, such as a musical evening at St John’s Hall in Bridlington (*Yorkshire Herald* 17th April 1890).

3.49 An initial notice advertising the proposed restoration works was produced on 5th August 1892 (ERAO DDX 1567/7/1). This required anyone with a vested interest to notify the church authorities as to why the works should not be undertaken. None were received. A Diocesan faculty for the restoration was subsequently issued.

3.50 The 1892 faculty includes five sheets of drawings showing the proposed changes to be made (BIA FAC_1892_20_Fraisthorpe_Chapel). Interestingly, in contrast to what is often stated about the scale of the rebuilding, the drawings indicate that it was only the windows, door, floors and roof which were to be renewed, with the majority of the existing walls remaining undisturbed (see figure 11). The single

surviving round pier to the south wall is shown in its existing position, and it was evidently not moved as part of the works. The faculty was granted to:

“take down and remove the whole of the seating and other internal fittings of the said Chapel, to take up the flooring and to take down the roofs thereof and to re-roof, re-floor and refit up the said Chapel and to make certain other alterations therein in strict accordance with the Plans numbered 1, 2 and 3 and the Architects’ Specification”.

3.51 The specification sets out the works in more detail (see Appendix 1). The whole of the internal floor was to be taken up and adjusted to the required levels, and then a new concrete floor laid which was to receive tiles in the “*alleys & c in the Nave*”. Part of the new floor was also to be of wooden boards, laid on brick sleeper walls. A new concrete base or foundation was to be constructed for the font, and a lead pipe laid from the font to discharge into a pit formed outside the chapel. The old wall plaster was to be removed from the internal walls and replaced with new white plaster. New seating and a new pulpit were to be made in pitched pine and the altar rail was to be replaced; it was specified that this too was to be of wood, but a note on the specification suggests cast-iron instead. The existing oak door was to have the paint removed and to be re-hung in the south doorway. The windows were to be re-glazed. The stone for the masonry works was to be White Whitby Crag Moor stone from the quarries of Messrs Padbury, whilst the stone for the new internal altar steps was to be best quality pale stone. The stonework to the external wall faces was to be repaired where required so as to match the existing, and again no reference is made to large scale rebuilding. The gables were to be built up, and the gable copings, kneelers, bell gable, door and window surrounds were also to be of Whitby stone. The roofs were to be replaced, the new roof structures to be of best pitched pine, and “*The whole of the eaves to the new roofing to be beam filled solidly in brickwork to the level of the top of the backs of the rafters*”. The roof covering was to be of Westmorland best sea-green pegging slates, laid over laths and roofing felt (BIA FAC_1892_20_Fraisthorpe_Chapel).

3.52 Following the restoration, the chapel was re-opened by the Archbishop of York on 10th July 1893. There was a short account of the ceremony in the local press (*Hull Daily Mail* 12th July 1893), and also in *The Gentlewoman* of 29th July 1893, the latter stating:

“The Archbishop of York took part in a very curious service the other day. This was the re-opening of the Chapel of St. Edmund at Fraisthorpe, in Yorkshire, after restoration, in memory of the missionary work among farm servants by the later Mary Emily Simpson, authoress of ‘Ploughing and Sowing’, and daughter of a former Vicar. The old building, before restoration, looked little better than a barn. Now, however, it has a very comely appearance. It is a very ancient building, having been dedicated in early ages to St. Edmunds, King and Martyr. The late Bishop Wordsworth of Lincoln used to say that Miss Simpson’s splendid work among the farm servants in the parishes of Boynton, Carnaby, and Fraisthorpe is a remarkable incident in the annals of the Church of England”.

3.53 A plaque commemorating the restoration was installed in the chapel (but is now removed), with the following inscription:

“This chapel of Fraisthorpe, dedicated in early times to S. Edmund, king and martyr, was rebuilt in 1893, by the offerings of churchmen and churchwomen in all parts of England, as a memorial of the missionary work among farm servants wrought by Mary Emily Simpson, authoress of ‘Ploughing and Sowing’, which in

the words of Dr Christopher Wordsworth, sometime Bishop of Lincoln, has made the parishes of Boynton and Carnaby with Fraisthorpe, "memorable in the parochial annals of the Church of England". She died in 1884 and is buried in Claybrooke in Leicestershire.

Opened by the Rt. Rev William Dalrymple, Lord Archbishop of York, July 10th 1893.

Colman Ivens, Vicar. Mason Rounding, Churchwarden".

(<http://www.bridaugustinians.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Mary-Simpson-of-Boynton.pdf>).

The 20th and 21st Centuries

- 3.54 The 1910 Ordnance Survey 25" map (sheet 163/1) shows that the chapel stood within a separate small enclosure at the north-east corner of the larger field, of the same dimensions as that which now exists; it is possible that this was created as part of the 1892-93 works. It is named simply as 'Church'. It is similarly depicted on the 1927 edition map. There are a number of late 20th century photographs of the interior and exterior of the chapel in the East Riding Archives (ERAO DDX 2126/1/1 & DDX 2126/4/6) (see figure 12). In 1936 communion was administered monthly and in 1968 there was still a service each Sunday (Purdy 1974, 207).
- 3.55 A quinquennial inspection was carried out in August 2002, by the then church architect Peter Gaze Pace (ERAO PE 184/3/5). This details the problems seen at the chapel, which included damage and deterioration to the machine-pressed red tiles of the roof, some rusting to the cast-iron rainwater goods, some damage to the bell-cote, recent repointing in a very cement-rich render which had caused cracking and water ingress, rusting of the tie plates, some structural cracks, and some internal water penetration. Various recommendations were made, which included replacing the roof tiles, renewing the cement-rich mortar with lime mortar, and digging a French drain along the base of the external walls to allow for more effective water run-off. Pace did note that the lower external parts of the walls and the corner quoins appeared to be of medieval stonework with lime mortar, and so the extent of the 1892 rebuilding was probably less than previously imagined. Pace also noted that there was thought to be an unmarked grave just beyond the west end of the church, and that ashes had been scattered in the churchyard - he further recommended the creation of an Ashes Memorial Garden against the eastern hedged boundary, at the base of the grass mound, where ashes could be scattered in the future.
- 3.56 Two faculties exist for works carried out to the chapel at the beginning of the 21st century (Catherine Copp, Diocesan Advisory Committee, Diocese of York, *pers. comm.*). In 2007, one was granted to carry out the repairs as follows:

1. dismantle and re-build the bell-cote carrying out stone repairs, re-pointing and re-hanging the bell on new fittings, 2. carry out re-pointing and grouting repairs to the west gable, the east gable and the north and south walls, 3. re-new and overhaul the rainwater goods in cast iron, re-decorate patross plates and overhaul and protect the opening lights in the windows, 4. introduce new gulleys to the downpipes, construct 4 no. new soakaways and excavate gravel-filled drainage trenches along the bases of the north and south walls, 5. strip, repair and re-cover the roof with plain clay tiles, and renew the flashings, 6. carry out repairs to the pew platforms and 7. redecorate the interior plasterwork, and other minor associated works.'

- 3.57 As far as can be determined, no archaeological monitoring or supervision of these works was carried out. The second faculty, from 2018, was for the felling of two sycamore trees in the churchyard.
- 3.58 The chapel was formally closed for regular public worship on 1st February 2017, with services being transferred to the nearby larger Barmston church. The request for closure came from the Barmston with Fraisthorpe Parochial Church Council, who had been struggling to maintain both churches, and no representations against the closure were received. The church authorities determined that the chapel was not of sufficient architectural or historical interest to warrant vesting in the Churches Conservation Trust, and so, if demolition was to be avoided, a new use had to be found.
- 3.59 Prior to the current conversion works, the church authorities removed many of the internal fixtures and fittings from the chapel, including the altar, organ, and some of the wall plaques. Some features still remain however, such as the substantial 13th century drum font, some wall plaques, altar rails, and two large stone tablets incorporating the ten commandments. A list in the church file held at ERAO notes that the internal memorial plaques were to Mary Emily Simpson (d. 1884) on the south wall, to Rebeka Florence Hyde (d. Feb 1934) on the west wall, and to John Wilson of the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment, killed in France June 1917 aged 26 on the north wall. There was also a picture on the south wall of the chancel depicting the Stricklands' coat of arms which featured a turkey (ERAO PE 184/3/5). None of these remained at the time of the pre-intervention survey, although another plaque noting the reburying of the altar stone did remain on the north wall.

4 PRE-INTERVENTION HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

Introduction

- 4.1 Prior to any development on site, the chapel was subject to a pre-intervention historic building survey. A description of the chapel is set out below, beginning with its location and plan form, the structure and materials, then proceeding to external elevations and the interior circulation. Reference should also be made to the various floor plans, sections and mouldings, and to the photographic record which appears as Appendix 3; digital photographs are referenced in the following text in italics and square brackets, the number before the stroke representing the date on which the photograph was taken and the number after indicating the image number, e.g. [2/032].
- 4.2 The chapel is actually set on a very slight north-east/south-west alignment, but for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned east-west. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe historic roof structures are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Campbell (2000). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977). In the following text, 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

Location

- 4.3 As noted in Chapter 2 above, the chapel is located in the centre of the village of Fraisthorpe, at the junction of Main Street and Church Lane, the latter leading east to Fraisthorpe beach and the former village of Auburn (see figures 1 and 2). The chapel stands on a raised mound, the highest point within the village, at an elevation of c.14.50m [1/966; 4/004] (see figure 9; plates 1 and 2).

- 4.4 The mound is broadly oval in plan, measuring a maximum of c.30m east-west by c.22m north-south, and standing up to 2.7m to 3.0m in height, although it is generally closer to c.2m (see figure 13). It has a flattened top, measuring c.18m east-west by 10m north-south. The sides of the mound are steeply scarped to the north [1/073] (see plate 3) and east [4/005], but slightly less so to the south [1/071]. The path leading to the chapel from Church Lane, shown in 1892, has two worn steps at the road edge [1/074]. It then rises as a shallow curvilinear depression to the doorway located at the west end of the chapel's south wall [1/072]. There are shallow linear depressions running parallel to the chapel's north and south walls, forming the drainage trenches noted in the 2007 faculty. There appears to be a small slightly raised rectangular platform extending from the base of the chapel's east gable, and at the south-east corner, a 300mm diameter circular concrete commemorative stone bearing the image of a kneeling child which probably marks the position of either a cremation burial or where ashes were scattered [1/939, 1/940; 4/006] (see plate 4); this was not affected by the groundworks and so the presence or absence of any cremation could not be confirmed during the watching brief. Local information also suggested that a small number of unofficial burials of cremated remains in wooden caskets had taken place to the south-east of the chapel, opposite the doorway in the south elevation and adjacent to the western end. However, despite careful hand excavation of service and other trenches that passed through these areas, no such cremations were encountered.
- 4.5 The mound is set within a slightly larger enclosure, hedged to the north and east sides. The southern and eastern boundaries of the enclosure are formed by partially collapsing wrought-iron estate type fencing, first shown in 1910 and probably erected as part of the 1892-93 faculty works. Just beyond the fencing, the 'poorly defined, surrounding ditch' noted by the RCHME in 1970 remains visible. It seems to leave the south side of Church Lane to the immediate west of the enclosure as a spread linear depression set on a north-west/south-east alignment, up to 4.0m wide and up to 1.0m deep. As the depression approaches the western end of the chapel mound, it becomes slightly better defined, but then fades again; it is now difficult to see it curving around the southern side of the mound as previously described, and it appears to follow an alignment similar to that of the ridge and furrow earthworks to the south. On the whole, the feature more closely resembles a trackway than a surrounding ditch [1/070].

Plan Form, Structure and Materials

- 4.6 The chapel is a rectangular structure, with maximum external dimensions of 13.55m east-west by 5.80m north-south (see figure 14). It is of a tall single storey, with a red clay tile roof, sprocketed eaves and ridge crestings; the roof was recovered as part of the 2007 faculty works. There are shaped kneelers and flat gable coping (dating to the 1892 faculty), with a cross at the apex of the east gable, and the bell-cote (rebuilt in 1892-93 and again in 2007) to the apex of the west gable. The bell-cote has a moulded semi-circular headed opening and a gabled top; it contains a single bell with a pulley mechanism and rope that allows it to be rung from inside the west end of the nave.
- 4.7 The external walls are built of a mixture of sandstone rubble, cobbles and a small amount of chalk. The south-west and north-west corners have ashlar quoins, but the north-east and south-east corners are of brick above between 0.5m and 1.0m from the ground surface [1/941, 1/950] (see plates 5 and 6). The dark red handmade bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 110mm by 40mm) are laid in stretcher bond. Ashlar dressings are used to all the windows and the doorway in the south wall; these are White Whitby Crag Moor stone from the quarries of

Messrs Padbury referred to in the 1892 faculty. Messrs Padbury are almost certainly Padbury and Sons of Scarborough; they acted as building contractors in the area, including on St Hilda's Church, West Cliff, Whitby (<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/NRY/Whitby/Whitby90>). The external walls are on an average 0.60m in width, although to the west of centre, the south wall increases to 0.70m in width.

- 4.8 All the external elevations of the chapel have been re-pointed several times, most recently in 2007, but there is a lighter lime mortar to the lower c.1m of the north and south walls which may represent the earlier bonding material. The north wall rises from what appears to be a shallowly projecting plinth, although it is possible that this represents the remains of an earlier north wall which was subsequently dismantled and then rebuilt above. A rough plinth is also visible at the south-west external corner, and along much of the south elevation, where it projects by up to 0.18m from the wall face above.
- 4.9 Internally, the chapel makes use of concrete, tiled floor surfaces and floor boards. All the roof structure is of softwood, and the internal walls are plastered and painted white. All of this results from the 1892-93 works. These aspects are described in more detail in the Circulation description below.

External Elevations

- 4.10 The external elevations are described, starting with the south elevation and proceeding in a clockwise direction around the building.
- 4.11 The south external elevation is four bays in length [1/942, 1/947, 1/951; 4/003] (see plate 7). A rough plinth, projecting for up to 0.18m from the wall face above, survives intermittently to the east and central parts of the elevation [3/372, 3/373] (see plate 8). The westernmost bay houses the south doorway, which has a moulded, pointed doorcase with moulded impost, hoodmould and rubble relieving arch over [1/025, 1/945, 1/948, 1/949, 1/952] (see figure 15 and plate 9). It retains the oak plank and batten door repaired in 1892-93, with elaborate, foliate wrought-iron strapwork to the front face [1/020]. Approximately 0.45m to the east of the doorway, the base of the chamfered east jamb of the earlier south doorway remains visible [1/953] (see plate 10). The remaining three bays each have a chamfered lancet window with hoodmould and rubble relieving arch over [1/943, 1/944] (see plate 12); the drawings accompanying the 1892-93 restoration works imply that the stonework of the windows was renewed at this time.
- 4.12 The west gable has a slightly projecting, rough plinth to the south-west corner, whilst some of the quoins to the corners were probably renewed as part of the 1892-93 works [1/957, 1/960]. Despite later repointing, it is also possible to just make out where the gable was built up as part of the same works. There is a tall chamfered lancet window with hoodmould and rubble relieving arch over, centrally positioned [1/955, 1/956] (see plate 13). Above the window, there is a cruciform wall-tie, and then the bell-cote [1/958] (see plate 11).
- 4.13 The north external elevation is four bays in length [1/961-1/963, 1/965, 1/967] (see plate 14). It rises from what appears to be a shallowly projecting plinth, although it is possible that this represents the remains of an earlier north wall which was subsequently dismantled and then rebuilt above [1/968]. Each bay has a chamfered lancet window with hoodmould and rubble relieving arch over, again of late 19th century character. Between the central windows, a blocked cast-iron pipe probably once formed a vent for an internal stove. There may also be a straight

joint, rising to a height of c.1.20m, positioned between the first and second windows from the east end, but it is not well defined. Approximately half way up the rubble relieving arches over the windows, a course of rubble laid at a slant can be traced intermittently across almost the entire elevation, above which the rubble coursing is more irregular; this may well represent the level above which the wall was rebuilt as part of the 1892-93 works [1/964] (see plate 15).

- 4.14 The east gable contains a centrally placed triple, stepped, chamfered lancet window, with a moulded sill, hoodmoulds and rubble relieving arches over [1/934, 1/936; 4/001, 4/002] (see plate 16). The window is flanked by fish-tailed wall ties, and has a cruciform wall-tie over [1/935]. There is a cross to the apex of the gable. The north-east and south-east corners of the gable have largely been rebuilt in brick [1/937, 1/938] and, as with the west gable, despite later repointing, it is possible to make out sloping building breaks to show where the gable was built up as part of the 1892-93 works.

Circulation

- 4.15 The only access to the interior of the chapel is through the doorway at the west end of the south wall. Internally, parts of the door have been repaired with softwood [1/022], but it retains its 19th century latch and lock block [1/024] (see plate 17).
- 4.16 The door opens into the west end of the nave (see figure 14). The interior of the chapel is four bays in length and comprises a structurally undivided nave and chancel; the nave is of three bays and the chancel of a single bay. The floor steps upwards twice to the chancel and former altar. Within the nave, the outer portions are floored with east-west softwood boards, flanking a central concrete strip. The chancel and altar are floored with small square red tiles. The internal walls are plastered and painted white; the old wall plaster was removed as part of the 1892-93 works [1/048, 1/051, 1/052, 1/054, 1/056, 1/057, 1/061, 1/062] (see plates 18 and 19).
- 4.17 Commencing at the west end of the nave, the plain, circular 13th century font has a wooden cover in the form of the Star of David. It is raised on a low concrete step and plinth built as part of the 1892-93 works [1/026, 1/028, 1/030, 1/031] (see plate 20). The west wall behind has recessed panels at a higher level flanking the central lancet window. To the south wall, to the immediate west of the west window, there is a low round 13th century pier, now standing only c.1.20m in height and partly embedded within the wall and the window embrasure [1/033-1/036, 1/043, 1/045] (see figure 15; plates 21 and 22). The presence of the pier has prompted the previous suggestion (Pevsner 1972, 232) that the chapel may once have had a south aisle, now demolished, although this interpretation is not repeated in the revised edition (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 426). The lancet windows in both the north and south walls are fitted with plain leaded-lights, incorporating a hopper-panel opening inwards [1/007, 1/013, 1/014, 1/016] (see plates 23 and 24). These are a result of the 1892-93 works, with white Cathedral glass and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square saddle bars being specified (see Appendix 1).
- 4.18 The east window has banded colonnettes, moulded arches and a continuous hood; a moulded, stepped sill below the window runs the full length of the east wall [1/977, 1/981, 1/982, 1/987] (see figure 15 and plate 25). The east window is fitted with late 19th century patterned stained glass, dating from the 1892-93 works [1/975, 1/976] (see plate 26). Across the base of the three panels of stained glass, there are the lines: "And God said let there be light and there was light" (northern panel), "That was the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the

world" (central panel), and "*Now are ye light in the lord walk as children of light*" (southern panel) [1/972-1/974] (see plate 27). Standing on the floor either side of the window, there are two stone tablets, formerly mounted on the wall, inscribed with the Ten Commandments and The Lord's Prayer [1/970, 1/971]. The cast-iron altar rail remains in place [1/984, 1/985] (see plate 28); this does not appear to be the same one that was specified as part of the 1892-93 works.

- 4.19 As noted in Chapter 3 above, there were formerly a number of plaques on the chapel walls, but most of these had been removed by the time of the pre-intervention survey; fortunately, they were recorded by earlier observers (see above). The scars of where these panels were can be seen in the whitewashed walls. One brass plaque does remain at the east end of the north wall, bearing the inscription "*The Old Altar Stone, in use in this chapel of Fraisthorpe from Pre-Reformation times, was found impossible, (on the Restoration in 1893), from its broken and mutilated condition, to be again set up in its place and was consequently embedded under the place where it formerly stood. C. Ivens, Vicar. Thomas Stephenson Churchwarden, 1901*" [1/969; 4/031] (see plate 29). There is also a modern notice board adjacent to the door on the south wall, noted as being given by the Sheffield (St. Silas) Scout Group [1/018].
- 4.20 As also previously noted, the roof structure was entirely replaced as part of the 1892-93 works. There is a single arched braced roof truss marking the division between the nave and chancel, supported on moulded stone corbels [1/001, 1/003, 1/999] (see plates 30 and 31). The truss is of softwood construction throughout, and makes use of bolts with decorative washers in the form of flowers [1/002] (see plate 32). To the east and west of the truss, there are closely spaced common rafter trusses [1/992, 1/997].

5 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Introduction

- 5.1 All the external and internal excavation works were undertaken either by hand or using a tracked mini-excavator equipped with a toothless scraper bucket. As noted in Chapter 2 above, archaeological deposits or layers are identified by the use of round brackets, e.g. (002), while cuts are signified by square brackets, e.g. [003].

External Groundworks (see figures 16 and 17)

- 5.2 The external groundworks were recorded according to the methodology set out in Chapter 2 above. However, the cramped nature of the site, combined with the steep slope to the north of the chapel and the narrow width of the excavated trenches, meant that archaeological recording was sometimes restricted, although sufficient information was obtained to fully understand the nature of the exposed deposits. No finds were recovered from any of the external excavations.

Trench 1

- 5.3 Trench 1 was excavated to create a new vehicle access drive from Church Lane. A section of the hedge adjacent to the roadside, forming the northern boundary of the chapel enclosure, was removed and then the trench was excavated between 4.0m and 4.50m to the east of the chapel, partially cutting into the edge of the mound on which the chapel stands. The trench was aligned broadly north-south, with maximum dimensions of 24.00m north-south by 4.50m east-west (see plate 33). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m below ground level (BGL)

(13.22m AOD). At the north end of the trench, a small quantity of modern building debris, including broken tile, was exposed.

- 5.4 The uppermost deposit was a loose, dark grey-brown, friable loamy silty sand topsoil (101) which extended to an average depth of 0.30m BGL. In the northern part of the trench, to the western side, the topsoil was cut into by a c.1.50m diameter stone-lined soakaway pit (108), filled with small cobbles (109) and covered with three rectangular concrete slabs (110) (see plate 34). It appeared to be associated with a modern French drain (105/106) running north-east from the north-east corner of the chapel. It is assumed that these drainage works were part of the 2007 works. In the central and southern parts of the trench, the topsoil (101) overlay a loose mid-brown soft clayey sand (103) with a maximum depth of 0.20m, containing small inclusions of chalk fragments. Under this, and in the rest of the trench generally, was a loose mid-brown soft clayey sand subsoil (102), which continued below the base of the excavation (section 1 on figure 17; plate 35).

Trench 2

- 5.5 Trench 2 was excavated at an approximate right-angle to the southern end of the west side of Trench 1, to provide a pedestrian access slope. The trench was aligned east-west, and had maximum dimensions of 3.70m east-west by 1.50m north-south. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m BGL (13.17m AOD). The sequence of exposed deposits was very similar to that seen in Trench 1. The loose, dark grey-brown, friable loamy silty sand topsoil (101) extended to 0.30m BGL, and overlay a deposit of mid-brown soft clayey sand (103) deposit, up to 0.10m thick and containing small chalk fragments. Beneath this, the loose mid-brown soft clayey sand subsoil (102) continued below the base of the excavation. All three deposits sloped downwards from west to east, following the slope of the mound's ground surface here (section 2 on figure 17, plate 36).

Trench 3

- 5.6 Trench 3 was excavated to provide an electricity supply to the chapel. It started at the telegraph pole in the hedgerow forming the northern boundary of the chapel enclosure (see plate 37) and then ran south before angling to the south-east to meet the chapel's south-west corner. At this point, it was cut through the foundations of chapel's west gable so that it could enter the interior of the building. The trench had maximum dimensions of 13.50m long north-south by 0.30m wide. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64m BGL, but with the lowest reduced level (12.80m AOD) reached at the northern end where it coincided with the bottom of the slope of the chapel mound.

- 5.7 The uppermost deposit seen throughout the trench was the same loose, dark grey-brown, friable loamy silty sand topsoil (101) seen in Trenches 1 and 2. In the northern end of the trench, the 0.20m deep topsoil (101) directly overlay a firm yellow brown clay (113) which continued below the base of the excavation (section 8 on figure 17). Further to the south, the topsoil (101) overlay a loose mid-brown clayey sand subsoil (102) which continued below the depth of excavation (section 7 on figure 17). Adjacent to the north-west corner of the chapel, the trench was crossed by a modern 0.10m diameter plastic drainage pipe (105), set within a 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep trench, which was backfilled with an equal mix of loose, mid-brown soft clayey sand and small pea gravel (106). This trench ran parallel to and along the full length of the chapel's north elevation, and represents one of the French drains resulting from the 2007 works. To the west of Trench 3, the drainage pipe (105) continued a further c.2.50m to the west to enter a

soakaway pit filled with large and medium-sized cobbles and pebbles (111); the pit measured c.1.50m east-west by c.1.00m north-south. As previously noted, the east end of the drainage pipe (105) angled to the north-east for c.4.50m to enter another cobble-filled soakaway (108/109) noted in Trench 1.

- 5.8 The southern end of Trench 3 cut through the foundations (104) at the south end of the chapel's west gable, formed by large roughly squared pieces of sandstone rubble and also large cobbles, up to 0.25m square (section 5 on figure 17, plate 38).

Trench 4

- 5.9 Trench 4 represented the excavation for a new septic tank, and was dug c.4.50m to the west of the chapel's north-west corner. The pit was c.3.00m square and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.90m BGL (12.20m AOD) (see plate 39). The loose, dark grey-brown, friable loamy silty sand topsoil (101), as seen in the other trenches, extended to between 0.35m to 0.40m BGL. It overlay the loose, mid-brown, clayey sand subsoil (102), which continued to 0.85m-0.90m BGL. This subsoil overlay a stiff mid yellow/brown/red clay (107), a natural deposit, which continued below the base of the excavation (section 4 on figure 17).

Trench 5

- 5.10 Trench 5 formed a drainage trench, connecting to various points at the western end of the chapel where pipes were brought through the foundations (see plate 40). The main branch started near the centre of the north elevation, and ran west and then south-west, where it was joined by a second branch extending from the chapel's south-west corner. The main branch then connected with the septic tank (Trench 4).

- 5.11 Overall, the northern section of the trench was 10.5m long by 0.35m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.74m BGL (13.36m AOD). The southern branch was 5.00m long and of a similar width and depth, although the latter decreased nearer the chapel's west gable; the trench exposed a shallow depth of the west gable's foundations (104), similar to that seen in Trench 3. Within the trench as a whole, beneath the typically 0.30m thick loose, dark grey-brown, friable loamy silty sand topsoil (101), was a loose, mid-brown, clayey sand subsoil (102), encountered at 0.30m-0.36m BGL, which continued below the base of the excavation. The northern section also cut through the earlier trench (106) of the modern French drain (105) (see figure 16 and section 3 on figure 17), and also the related cobble-filled soakaway pit (111) (see Trench 3 above). After Trench 5 had been backfilled, some levelling was undertaken along the north side of the chapel, but this disturbance was confined to the topsoil (101) and the 2007 French drain (105/106) (see plate 41).

Trench 6

- 5.12 Trench 6 was excavated as a service trench for a fresh water supply. It started at the pedestrian entrance in the north-west corner of the chapel's enclosure and then ran south-east towards the septic tank (Trench 4) (see plate 42). The trench was aligned north-west/south-east, with maximum dimensions of 9.00m long by 0.30m wide, and it was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m close to the septic tank (13.40m AOD). Beneath the 0.30m thick loose, dark grey-brown, friable loamy silty sand topsoil (101), there was the same loose, mid-brown, clayey sand subsoil (102) as seen elsewhere, which extended beneath the base of the

trench. The excavation at the north-west end of the trench uncovered part of the concrete foundation for the steps (112).

Trench 7

- 5.13 Trench 7 was excavated for a drainage pipe which connected with the treated water septic tank pit (Trench 4). It ran north-east for 8.50m from this pit, before turning to the east for a further 5.80m. The trench was 0.40m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.74m BGL at the west end, 1.25m deep to the centre where it passed beneath Trench 3, and 0.90m deep at the east end; this equated to a maximum reduced level of c.12.89m AOD at the centre. Beneath the 0.25m-0.35m thick loose, dark grey-brown, friable loamy silty sand topsoil (101), there was the same loose, mid-brown, clayey sand subsoil (102) seen elsewhere. This extended to c.0.95m BGL, and overlay the natural, stiff mid yellow/brown/red clay (107) which continued beyond the base of the trench (section 6 on figure 17, plate 44).

Trench 8

- 5.14 Prior to the excavation of this trench, along the south side of the chapel, some minor ground levelling work was undertaken (see plate 45). This work exposed the remains of the 2007 French drain running along the south side of the chapel (105/106) but otherwise only disturbed the topsoil (101). However, it was noted that there was evidence of discarded brick, stone and tile debris in this area, presumably associated with the 1892-93 restoration works, although no specific structural remains were noted.
- 5.15 Trench 8 was excavated for the installation of a heat source pump arrangement at the south end of Trench 1. A short section of the trench, c.2.00m long by 0.40m wide, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m BGL across the south-west internal corner of the chapel (see figure 16). This exposed only a large quantity of building debris of mixed rubble and hardcore (114), most probably resulting from the 1892-93 works (see plate 46). The trench then ran under the step of the south doorway (115) and then continued south-east for a distance of 21.20m into the southern end of Trench 1. Trench 8 was 0.30m wide on average, and was excavated to a maximum of 0.88m BGL along most of its length, but reduced to only 0.11m BGL at the south-eastern end; this equated to a maximum reduced level of c.13.67m AOD to the western part of the trench, and c.12.93m AOD to the south-eastern end.
- 5.16 Throughout the trench, two deposits only were observed (section 9 on figure 17). Beneath the loose, dark grey-brown, friable loamy silty sand topsoil (101), 0.18m thick, the same loose, mid-brown, clayey sand subsoil (102) as seen elsewhere on the site was encountered. This continued below the base of the trench. There was extensive root activity in the central area of the trench, probably associated with the two trees that were removed by the 2018 faculty (see plate 43).

Internal Groundworks

Excavation of Stanchion Pits (Pits 1 to 8)

- 5.17 Prior to the start of the internal works, the floor within the chapel's nave was formed by a central concrete strip, flanked by wooden floor boards to the north and south; all of these dated to the 1892-93 works. Both concrete and boards were set at 14.77m AOD. The boards were removed, exposing the brick sleeper walls (201)

noted in the 1892 faculty. These were built from red handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 120mm by 60mm), set with a lime mortar, and they ran east-west parallel to the north and south walls and the central strip. The boards were supported by north-south aligned timber floor joists, set into the sleeper walls at either end (see figure 18 and plate 47).

- 5.18 A total of seven pits were excavated around the walls of the chapel's nave to hold the bases of the stanchions which were to support the mezzanine floor above (see figure 18 and plate 48). In addition to these pits, a small excavation was made in the south-west corner to allow service access from the exterior, described under Trench 8 above. All the internal excavations were undertaken by hand.
- 5.19 With one exception (Pit 7, see below), all pits measured 1.00m east-west by 0.70m north-south, and were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m below floor level (BFL) (on average 14.17m AOD). In the majority of the pits, a very similar sequence of deposits was observed, and these are described below in terms of what was observed in Pit 1 at the north-east corner of the nave. When the floor boards were removed, the brick sleeper wall (201) was exposed, running parallel to the chapel's north wall and butting up to it. The brick sleeper wall was three courses high, the top being at 14.70m AOD, and it was bedded on a compacted mid-brown silty sand (202), average 0.10m thick, which contained frequent inclusions of lime mortar and handmade red brick fragments (section 10 on figure 18); in the pit's east-facing section, the silty sand incorporated a shallow layer of concrete with a high gravel content as its upper surface. Beneath the silty sand (202) was a layer of compacted orange/brown sand (203), average 0.10m thick, containing frequent lenses of gritty mid-brown sand up to 0.10m long; this deposit extended to an average depth of 0.50m BFL (14.27m AOD). The orange/brown sand (203) overlay the foundations of the north wall (204), which were formed by large roughly squared pieces of sandstone rubble up to 0.25m square and also large cobbles. The footings to the north wall projected c.0.28m beyond the main wall face above, with the surface set at 14.27m AOD. However, in the east side of the pit, there were similar footings (208) with a surface set higher, at 14.51m AOD. These continued south beyond the extent of the pit, and both sets of footings continued below the base of the excavation (14.17m AOD). Around and between the footings, there was a hard mid-brown sandy clay (205), containing frequent small flecks of chalk. This material continued below the base of the pit (see plate 49). The excavation of Pit 1 also exposed the base of the lower of the two chancel steps. The concrete step (laid down in 1892-93) was seen to sit on two courses of light red, handmade bricks (average dimensions 240mm x ? x 50mm). These were of similar appearance and dimensions to those used as quoins to the chapel's north-east and south-east external angles.
- 5.20 A similar sequence of deposits was observed in Pit 2, located in the chancel's south-east corner. Like Pit 1, this also had footings (208) visible in the east section, suggesting that a wall may once have run north-south here across the sides or the whole of the interior of the chapel, perhaps supporting a structural division between the nave and chancel (see plate 51). Pits 3 and 4 (see plate 50) had a similar sequence of deposits as seen in Pit 1, although in Pit 3, the upper surface of the hard mid-brown sandy clay (205) incorporated a 0.02m-0.03m thick band of charcoal and burnt material. Pit 5 also had a similar sequence of deposits as seen in Pit 1. Pit 6, adjacent to the south doorway, lacked the rubble/cobble footings (204) beneath the south wall as seen elsewhere, and there was instead a mass of lime mortar and handmade red brick fragments, presumably associated with the 1892-93 works.

- 5.21 Pit 7, located in the north-west corner of the chancel, was slightly larger than the other pits, measuring 1.50m north-south by 1.00m east-west, but it was excavated to the same depth. A significant difference noted in this pit was that, in the west side, the chapel's west wall (204) extended to a depth of 0.26m BFL (14.51m AOD) and then simply stopped, with no surviving evidence for any footings (section 11 on figure 18). The bottom of the wall overlay a laminated deposit of compacted dark brown silty clay alternating with bands of a gritty mid-brown sand (206), averaging 0.15m thick. This laminated layer (206) sloped upwards slightly towards its north end, and might possibly have sat within a shallow cut that was then backfilled with compacting alternate layers of clay and sand, although this was not certain. The laminated layer continued to 0.40m BFL (14.37m AOD), where it overlay a compacted/hard mid-brown sandy clay (207), containing frequent inclusions of rounded cobbles up to 0.10m across, but within the southern half of the section only. This continued beneath the base of the pit, and extended round to the south-facing section to meet the sandstone/cobble footings (204) of the north wall. It could also be seen in the north-facing section, beneath the laminated layer (206) and the late 19th century levelling layers for the font base.
- 5.22 Towards the south end of the west wall, a small, semi-circular pit (Pit 8) was excavated to meet a service (Trench 3) entering the chapel from the exterior. As within Pit 7 to the north, there was no visible evidence for any rubble/cobble footings, the west wall terminating at 0.30m BFL (14.41m AOD). This is in contrast to what was observed externally in Trench 3, where footings were seen to extend to at least 0.45m BGL (c.13.97m AOD). An area of wall plaster removed above the pit showed that the west wall here is faced largely with chalk rubble to a height of at least 1.50m.

Removal of Chancel Steps

- 5.23 Following the excavation of the stanchion pits described above, the remaining concrete in the nave was removed, so that the floor level throughout was reduced to the level of the base of the former sleeper walls (14.65m AOD) (see plate 52). The two concrete steps and associated tiling of the chancel, all laid down in 1892-93, were broken up by machine and the floor beneath reduced to the same level as the nave; prior to the works commencing, the surface of the upper step was set at c.15.07m AOD.
- 5.24 During the excavation of the stanchion pits, it had been noted that the lower chancel step was set on two courses of light red handmade bricks (average dimensions 240mm x ? x 50mm), of similar appearance and dimensions to those used as quoins to the chapel's external north-east and south-east angles. However, these were re-used here, and much of the rest of the step was set on red handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 120mm by 60mm), very similar to those used for the sleeper walls beneath the board floor. The upper step was set on a cross wall built of similar bricks (often incomplete), also with some re-used earlier bricks. This cross wall was 0.30m wide, and stood 0.20m high. Beneath both steps and any associated brickwork, the same compacted mid-brown silty sand deposit (202) with frequent inclusions of lime mortar and handmade red brick fragments was observed as was recorded in the stanchion pits. This material continued below the base of the reduced floor level.
- 5.25 The removal of the chancel steps exposed the previously hidden wall faces to the north, east and south walls. To the north wall, the chalk block and stone walling continued below the base of the excavation (see plate 53). To the south wall, a skin of ochre coloured wall plaster was revealed. This was considerably thinner

than the 1892-93 plaster above, and presumably escaped replacement at that date as it had already been concealed behind the chancel steps. There were similar, but smaller, patches of ochre coloured plaster also surviving to the east wall.

- 5.26 However, the most significant effect of removing the chancel steps was that it allowed the fragments of the old altar stone which had been embedded beneath the new altar in 1892-93 to be recovered and examined; the plaque on the wall above notes that the stone was already broken into several pieces when it was buried (see plate 29). Five pieces were recovered in all, two of which had once joined. All pieces were of sandstone, having an average thickness of 0.06m, with a smooth upper surface and an underside with strong tooling marks. The largest fragment (Fragment 1) measured a maximum of 0.73m by 0.63m, and once joined with a smaller fragment to form a single piece (see plate 54). The smaller piece has a faintly incised, plain border to the two outside edges, and together the two form part of the former table top of the altar. At least some of the other fragments are also likely to be from the former table top, although they might also have belonged to the sides. It is assumed that the fragments are medieval or later medieval in date.
- 5.27 Finally, the removal of wall plaster and limited cutting back of the wall face to allow the stanchions to be erected revealed some additional structural information to the south wall. The removal of plaster around the stanchion positioned above Pit 3 to the centre of the south wall showed that not only had there been some repairs or infilling to the wall in brick, but also that there was an area to the west of the stanchion where the wall face had been repaired using thinly coursed stone. It is likely that this was done as part of the 1892-93 repairs, and one might speculate that the uneven wall face was the result of a former arcade being crudely blocked and which needed to be flattened out. To the west, the removal of further wall plaster revealed the internal east jamb of the earlier doorway. This stood a maximum of 1.87m high above the reduced floor level, and included the lowest part of the head, which was almost certainly once a pointed arch (see plate 55).

Inscribed Altar Stone

- 5.28 Three of the recovered altar stone fragments bear incised graffiti. The largest fragment (Fragment 1, together with the smaller piece) bears numerous fainter, more complicated designs, but the dressed surface of the stone had decayed to the extent that these are no longer clearly discernable, and they have furthermore been cut by later inscriptions (see plate 54). Photography of the graffiti was difficult due to the light levels inside the building, but sufficient records were made of Fragment 1 to allow a drawing to be produced (see figure 19). As can be seen, there is a large cross to the top left-hand corner, and a confusing mass of straight and parallel curving lines more towards the centre. These do not form any clear or recognisable image or pattern, but a group to the central area might feasibly form the remnants of a ship's rigging or sail, as survives elsewhere (see below). Several long, curving lines run down towards the right edge of the largest fragment and the smaller piece, ending in a shape perhaps resembling the tail of a fish (A on figure 19).
- 5.29 In the same area, and of greater interest, is a small, compass-drawn circular design (B), consisting of two concentric circles with a six 'petalled' shape to the interior, commonly known as a 'daisy wheel' (or more correctly as a 'multifoil') (Billingsley 2020, 41-42). Such compass-drawn marks occur in a range of secular and ecclesiastical settings, and are generally interpreted as having an apotropaic or protective function. Their significance is that they are made in the form of an

'endless line', the idea being that evil is attracted to lines and will always follow them to their end; therefore, in an endless line, the evil can never stop following and traps itself within the symbol. These symbols occur very commonly within medieval churches, sometimes in a concentration around or on baptismal fonts, but often with a wide spatial distribution. A small number can form consecration crosses, marking the points where a bishop anointed a new church building with holy oil, but this is not the case for the vast majority, which are likely to form ritual protective marks carved by ordinary people from the congregation (Champion 2015, 27-28 & 31-44; Billingsley 2020, 42 & 56).

- 5.30 As noted above, these earlier designs are overlain by later and generally more deeply incised graffiti, the majority comprising dates and initials. The letter 'G' is placed within the remnants of a quite deeply cut rectangle at the bottom left-hand corner (C), while above are two examples of 'PN' (one with the 'N' reversed), and 'GN' (D); all three sets of letters are either set within rectangles or emphasised by parallel lines. In the same area, there is 'WI'; like some of the other letters carved on the fragments, the ends of these letters are emphasised by a small dot wider than the shaft of the letter itself. To the right of these are 'I J', 'J b', 'T' and a larger 'R W' (E). The 'W' of the latter is done in the form of two linked letter 'V's. This might have been deliberate, to resemble a Marian mark made in reference to the Virgin Mary, the twin V's denoting *Virgo Virginum* (Billingsley 2020, 52-53). Towards the bottom left of the largest fragment, 'R M 1799', 'I C 1795', 'I L 1791' and the date '1799' are clearly visible (F) (see plate 56); it is not known why there should be a particular concentration of dates in the 1790s. Finally, at the top right-hand corner, a 'G S 1823' is set within an oval (see plate 57) and also 'C A 1820' within a rectangle (G); the 'A' of the latter is curiously formed, with the cross-bar of the letter drawn like a right-angle, perhaps to resemble a masons' compass. There are other letters in various styles and degrees of legibility scattered around the more legible inscriptions.
- 5.31 The second larger fragment (Fragment 2) bears the initials 'J I' and 'R M' (not illustrated). The latter pair of initials are carved very close to a depiction of a sailing ship (see figure 19 and plate 58). A copy of the ship image was sent to John Buglass for comment, an independent archaeologist who has considerable expertise in the depiction of sailing ships in graffiti (for example, see Buglass, in Robinson 2013, 68-73), and his comments form the majority of the following text. The ship may be three masted, although the forward mast is poorly positioned as it seems to be right on the end of the bows of the vessel. Alternatively, this line may not actually be a mast, but an unconnected narrow band of wear on this edge of the stone, as it continues above and arguably below the ship image, so making it a two masted vessel. However, in terms of the following text, the ship is treated as if it is three masted.
- 5.32 The vessel is depicted with the bows to the right, so that the starboard side is towards the observer. The bowsprit is rather vertical, but this may be because the image is close to the edge of the stone, i.e. it was incised from left to right, and the person making it ran out of room. The hull is shown to the waterline, with no obvious evidence for a rudder. The central longitudinal line on the hull appears to represent a deck, in which case the vessel may have consisted of a hold, an orlop deck (usually at about the water line), a main deck (the one depicted) and an upper deck. The ship has both standing and running rigging. The standing rigging is composed of the ropes and stays which act to support the masts, and is depicted by the diagonal lines running from the masts to the sides of the ship. The running rigging is that which controls the set of the sails. In the Fraisthorpe image, this is confined to the sails themselves. The sails are shown with details of the sail

construction, a series of parallel lines representing the individual strips of sail cloth (calico) that would have been sewn together to produce the required size of the sail. The sail plan (the arrangement and type of sails on each mast) shows two square sails on the main mast, a square sail on the upper part of the mizzen (stern most) mast, and a typical mizzen sail on the lower mast.

- 5.33 Overall, the image would seem to be that of either a fully rigged ship or a brig rigged ship, and in style it could date to anywhere in the 18th or 19th centuries. The majority of ship types are determined by the arrangement of the sails over a number of masts. The classification of a ship can be changed by simply re-arranging the sails in a different configuration (the sail plan). This can often mean that the definitions of what constitutes, for example, a brig rigged ship may not always be reflected in real life, and this is of course compounded by the nature and limitation of what can be depicted in the graffiti. Nevertheless, the Fraisthorpe image shows a fair degree of detail in both the form of the hull and the rigging, indicating that the maker must have had more than a passing knowledge of ships.
- 5.34 The third larger fragment (Fragment 3) of the altar stone is probably the least legible of the three. It has several numerals or letters carved into it, and perhaps also the remnants of another (two masted?) sailing ship to the central area (see plates 59 and 60).
- 5.35 All the pieces of the former altar stone were retained by the client, and it is hoped that the largest piece (Fragment 1) will be displayed within the converted building.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Setting of the Chapel

- 6.1 The most striking aspect of the setting of the chapel is its raised location in relation to the rest of the surrounding landscape.
- 6.2 The chapel was present in this location by the mid-12th century, and its earliest fabric dates to the 13th century. The mound on which the chapel rests is broadly oval in plan, measuring a maximum of c.30m east-west by c.22m north-south, and standing up to a maximum of 3m in height. It has a flattened top, to produce a roughly level area measuring c.18m east-west by 10m north-south. The sides of the mound are steeply scarped to the north and east, but slightly less so to the south. The 'poorly defined, surrounding ditch' noted by the RCHME in 1970 remains visible but, taken as a whole, it more closely resembles a trackway rather than a ditch around the mound. The 1716 plan shows that the mound was set at the north-east corner of an irregularly shaped hedged enclosure, larger than that which now currently exists. There may have been a gateway in the north side, providing access from the track leading to Auburn, whilst to the immediate east of the chapel, a gateway led into the large field named as 'Chapell Close'.
- 6.3 The archaeological and architectural investigations uncovered no clear evidence for pre-chapel activity on the mound. Externally, the earliest deposits seen in the various trenches were all natural or probable natural clays; a firm yellow brown clay (113) at 13.00m AOD in Trench 3 at the base of the mound's north slope, and a stiff mid-yellow/grey-brown/red clay (107) at 13.20m AOD in Trench 4 and at 13.00m AOD in Trench 7, approximately half way down the mound's west and north slopes respectively. Above these clays, the mound was composed of a largely loose mid-brown clayey sand subsoil (102), overlain by a loamy silty sand topsoil (101). There was also a complete lack of finds externally to suggest any

pre-chapel activity on the mound. Inside the chapel, a hard mid-brown sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks (205) (the surface set at between 14.30m and 14.50m AOD) was observed in several of the stanchion pits which appeared to be contemporary with the footings of the north and south chapel walls (204), whilst in Pit 7, a similar clay (207) with frequent inclusions of rounded cobbles, commencing at 14.37m AOD, pre-dated the north end of the west wall. Again, there were no finds suggesting any activity that might pre-date the chapel.

- 6.4 The results from the watching brief therefore imply that the mound on which the chapel stands is composed of largely natural, clean, clays with a shallower covering of subsoils and topsoils, and that previous suggestions that the mound was either a prehistoric burial mound or a small motte that had been re-used seem incorrect. Whilst these latter cannot yet be definitively disproved, the current evidence suggests that the mound is either a geomorphological feature or possibly, as suggested by Earnshaw's (und., 13), that the mound was raised specifically to set the chapel above the surrounding low-lying ground.

The Chapel within the Settlement

- 6.5 In 1086, the manor of Fraisthorpe was divided into three separate estates, and this remained the case into the late 13th century. By this time, the largest of these estates was held by Bridlington Priory, and they remained the majority landholder until the Dissolution. The 1716 plan shows that the village had a large sub-rectangular green at the south end of the settlement, with the principal street/road through running north-south. There was a farm complex on the north side of the green, on the site of the present Manor Farm, and two others on the sites of the existing Grange Farm and Manor House Farm. While these may well represent smaller medieval residences, it is likely that the fields known as 'Hall Closes' to the east of the green formed the original main manorial complex, initially owned by the Alost family. They held a capital messuage in the village as well as six carucates (720 acres or 290 ha) of land in the mid 12th century, and it was sufficiently large to include a garden and a small moated enclosure. After the Alost land was granted to Bridlington Priory, probably sometime in the later 13th century, the complex was probably occupied by one of the priory's tenants, with the estate administered from Bridlington itself.
- 6.6 The 1716 plan is important in that it shows the layout of the medieval village before later alterations and development. Of particular note are several areas of regular crofts, some of which retain houses on the frontages, one along the south side of the green, and others either side of the main street to the north of the green and chapel enclosure. This arrangement might imply that the original settlement lay around the village green, chapel and 'Hall Closes', and that there were one or two separate phases of later planned extensions along the village street to the north. Such planned extensions are a common feature of East Yorkshire villages, but in this case it seems likely that any such extension would have occurred before Bridlington Priory became the major landowner in the parish in the early 14th century. The prime candidate for this expansion would be Richard de Surdeval, who held the main manor in the 11th and early 12th centuries, as part of his extensive holdings in North and East Yorkshire. However, this is only a tentative theory at present, and further archaeological investigation within the village may provide more evidence for the origins and development of the settlement.

The Architectural Development of the Chapel

- 6.7 The chapels at Fraisthorpe and Auburn are both first mentioned in the mid 12th century. That at Fraisthorpe appears to have been granted to Bridlington Priory at around this date, and it was to remain with the priory until the Dissolution in 1537. There is little standing fabric that is clearly dateable to the earliest period of the chapel's history, although the extent of the survival of pre-19th century fabric may actually be greater than has previously been suggested.
- 6.8 It is difficult to believe that the round 13th century pier partly embedded in the internal face of the south wall was introduced to the site from elsewhere, or that it was built into the wall simply as an object of curiosity in the 18th or 19th centuries. It was already present in this position when the plans for the 1892-93 works were drawn up, and these works were designed to accommodate it. The most likely explanation is that the pier is indeed a remnant of an infilled arcade linked to a now lost south aisle, as suggested by Pevsner (1972, 232), and there is certainly room for one on the top of the mound. It was therefore surprising that no trace of a south aisle was found in Trench 8, nor indeed was there any evidence that one had been demolished. It is likely that the removal of the internal plaster to the south wall would reveal further structural evidence for such a south aisle (as was the case, for example, with a north aisle at St Giles' church, Bielby, East Yorkshire - Dennison & Richardson 2009; Evans 2017, 208-212), but this was not required as part of the development proposals. However, it should be noted that the north aisle at Bielby church was only 1.6m wide internally, and so little would have been revealed in Trench 8, but some demolition rubble or other evidence would have been expected. It is also unclear whether how far any south aisle extended along the south side of the chapel - the presence of the presumed original doorway at the west end might imply that the aisle only extended to the eastern two or three bays. It is unfortunate that the 2007 drainage works, part of which ran along the outer face of the chapel's south wall, were not subject to any archaeological monitoring.
- 6.9 Nevertheless, to the west of the 13th century pier, the east jamb of a presumed medieval south door remains visible. The external walls of the north, south and west walls also rise from an intermittently surviving shallow plinth. Internally, Pits 1 and 2 provided evidence for the possible footings of an undated north-south cross-wall on the same line as the 19th roof truss marking the division between the present nave and chancel. Pit 7 showed that the footings for the north end of the west wall were not as substantial as those for the north and south walls. Perhaps these remnants represent the remains of an earlier structure, and it is noted that the drum font at the west end of the interior also dates from the 13th century.
- 6.10 In summary therefore, the combined documentary and structural evidence indicates that the standing walls of the chapel are not largely late 19th century rebuilds (see below), but the fact that they do incorporate earlier features such as the arcade pier and the infilled south doorway does indicate that substantial alterations have taken place at some point. These alterations could well have occurred during the medieval period, but two other possible later dates, including the partial rebuilding of the walls, can be suggested.
- 6.11 The 1716 plan shows the chapel as having a very similar form to that following the 1892-93 works. Assuming that the 1716 depiction can be relied upon (and there is no reason why it shouldn't be), this implies that some alterations took place prior to the early 18th century. Alternatively, it is known that the chancel was repaired in 1720-21, and the brick quoins at the exterior angles of the chancel may be associated with these repairs. In 1731 a faculty was issued to take down Auburn

chapel, with its congregation then having to attend services in Fraisthorpe. Although this additional congregation would have been small (Auburn at this time only having a population of 15, of which six were Quakers - Purdy 1974, 201 & 208), perhaps some alterations and rebuilding work might have been associated with this influx, if only to make the building structurally sound rather than having to create new space. The surviving late 18th century chapel warden's accounts also show that further repairs were undertaken during this period, and these included frequent work to the glazing and the roof, possibly as a result of the chapel's exposed position near the coast.

- 6.12 Many sources, including the Listed Building description, state that the chapel was either substantially or virtually rebuilt in 1893. In fact, the 1892 faculty drawings (BIA FAC_1892_20_Fraisthorpe_Chapel) show that this was not the case, with the windows, door, roof and interior being renewed, but the majority of the existing walls remaining undisturbed. This explains the survival of the earlier features, such as the brick quoins to the chancel, and building breaks along the upper parts of the north and south walls, and the east and west gables, done to accommodate and support the new roof. These 1892-93 works, particularly the internal elements, probably removed much evidence for earlier schemes of repair and alteration to the chapel, and if any pre-1892 detailed drawings or photographs of the chapel could be obtained, they may provide some information on these earlier works.

Other Aspects

- 6.13 The sailing ships carved on two of the fragments of the old altar stone are an interesting discovery. Carvings of ships quite commonly occur at coastal churches, on the interior walls or roof leads (Buglass 2016, 41-54), but they can also be found in inland locations, such as a barn in Ribblesdale, North Yorkshire (Robinson 2013, 63-73). Fully rigged and brig rigged ships would once have been a common sight in and around Bridlington bay to the north of Fraisthorpe. The example on the largest fragment (Fragment 1) is reasonably well executed and so, as with the many images of ships made on the roof leads of St Oswald's Church tower in Filey, it is likely to have been created by someone who was well acquainted with ships, either from working on or around them or from seeing them regularly (Buglass 2016, 54). It is possible that whoever carved the ship on the altar stone did so in the belief that by creating the image, either themselves or a relative who was a crew member might be afforded protection when the vessel was at sea. Alternatively, there could well be no deep-seated spiritual reason behind the carving, and it was simply done because it was an image which appealed to the person making it (Buglass 2016, 67). However, the amount of graffiti on the altar stone fragments is surprising, given that in the late 18th and early 19th century they presumably still formed part of the chapel's ecclesiastical functions. However, graffiti sometimes occurs very widely on parts of the church such as the roof leads (for example, see Richardson & Dennison 2014) and so their creation must have been in part either tacitly approved of or tolerated by, individuals such as the incumbent and the church wardens.

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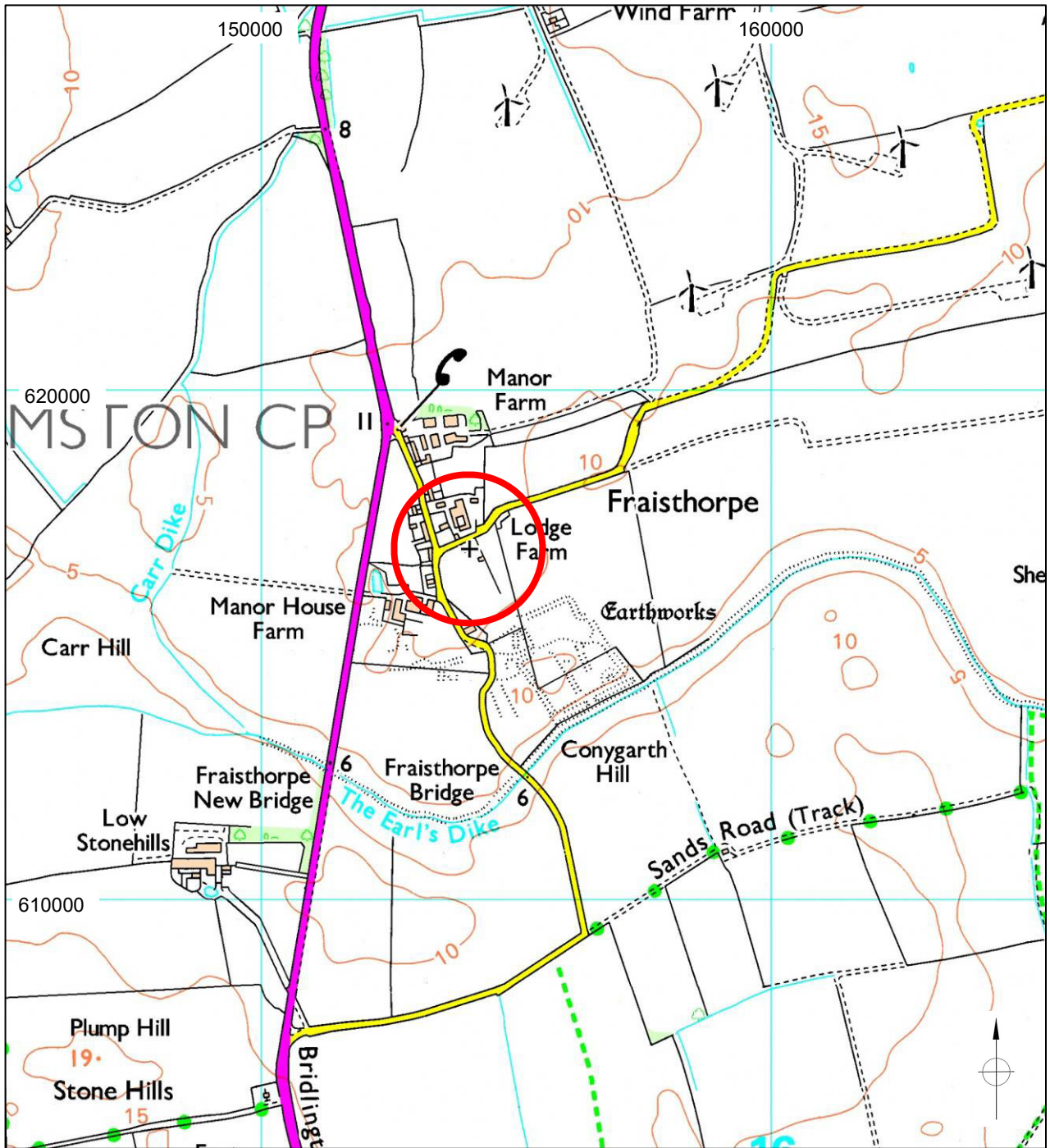
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8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

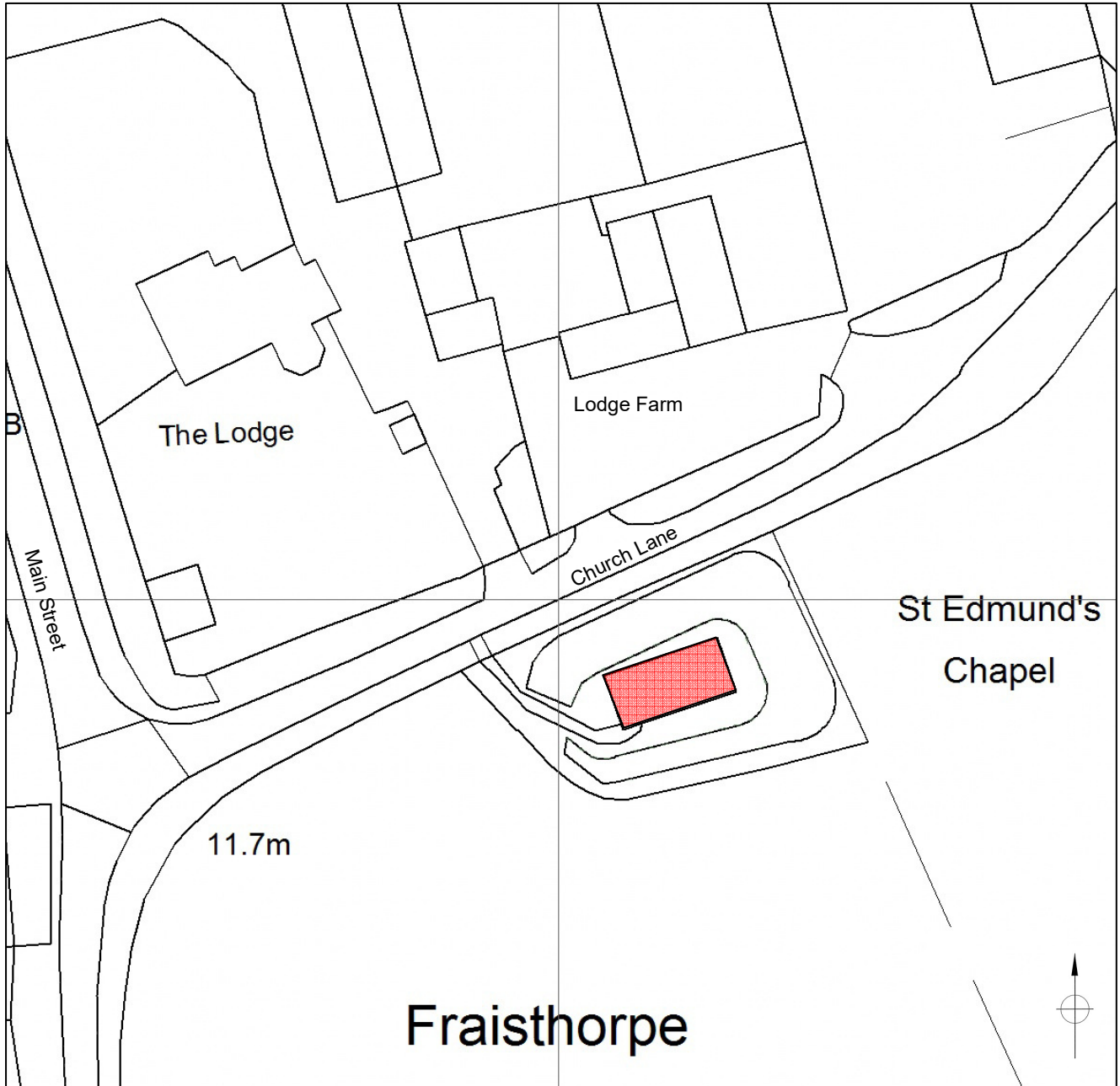
8.1 The investigations at Fraisthorpe chapel were commissioned and funded by Liebre Developments Ltd, and thanks are due to Sharon Nicholson and Carl Malster for their help and assistance during the project. Other assistance was provided by James Goodyear (Humber HER), Catherine Copp (Secretary to the York Diocesan Advisory Committee) and Dr Susan Neave.

8.2 The pre-intervention architectural survey was undertaken by Shaun Richardson of EDAS, assisted by Richard Lamb and Ed Dennison. The external archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Richard Coates, for EDAS, while Shaun Richardson attended the internal works. The additional archaeological and historical background research was undertaken by Ed Dennison. Draft reports were produced by Richard Coates and Shaun Richardson, and the final report and other drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies.



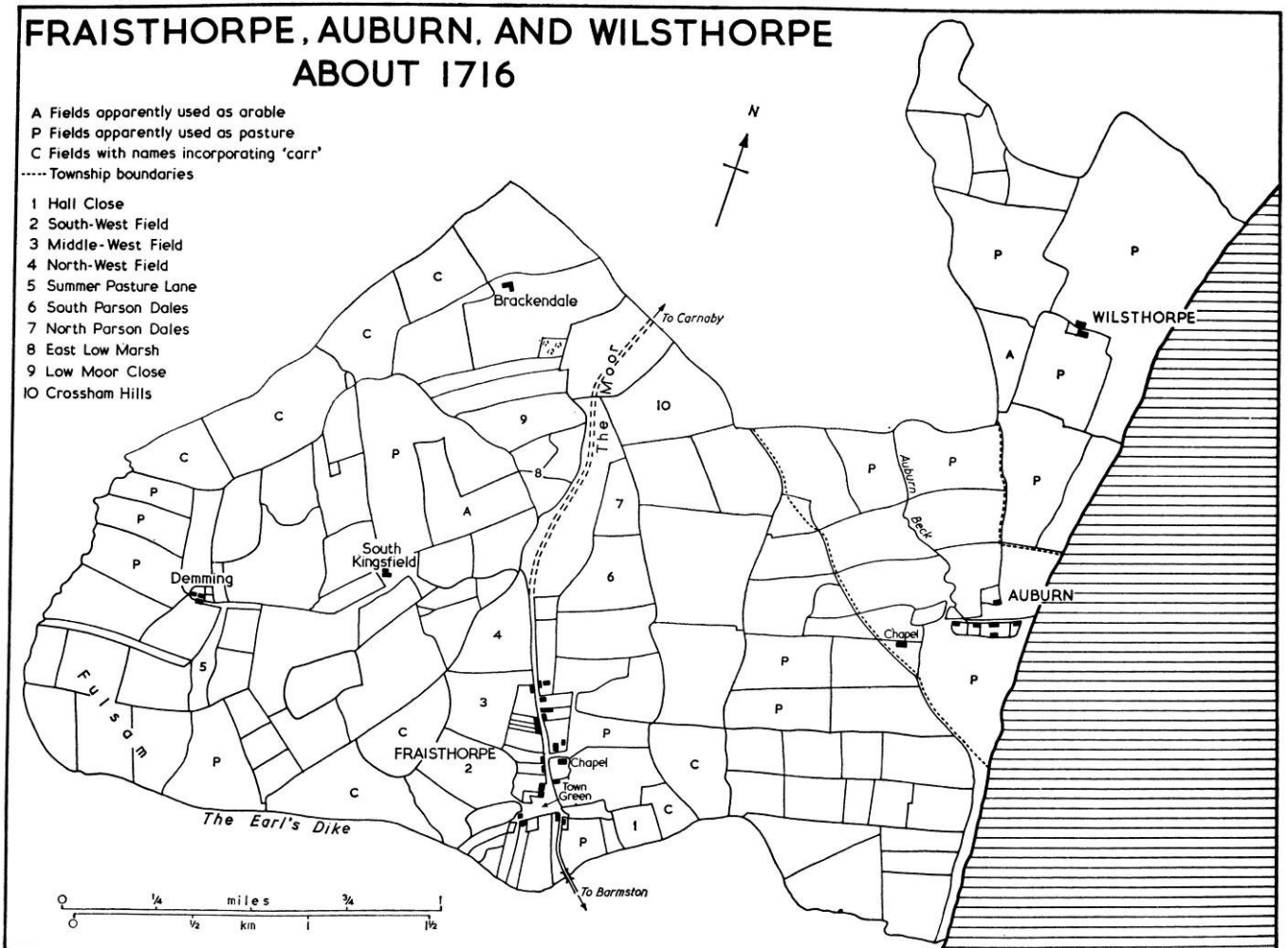
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PROJECT	
ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE	
GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE
	1



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PROJECT	
ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE	
DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE
	2



Source: Purdy, J D 1974 'Fraisthorpe'. In Allison, K (ed) *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of the County of York East Riding* vol 2, 200.

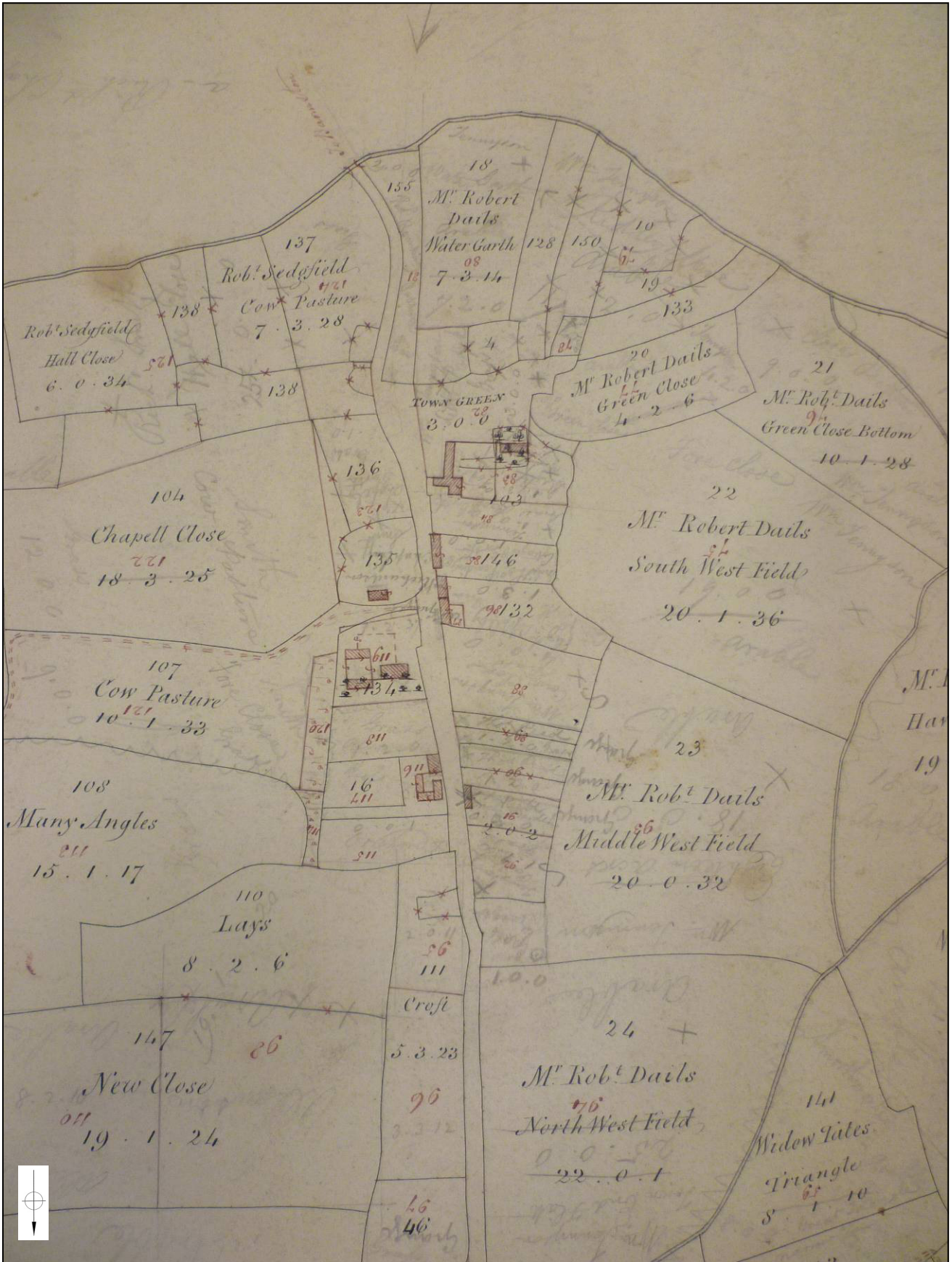
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TITLE	
c.1716 PLAN OF FRAISTHORPE	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE
	3



Source: c.1716 Map and Survey of the Manor of Fraisthorpe belonging to Sir William Strickland (ERAO DDX 17/138).

Note: north to the bottom of the page.

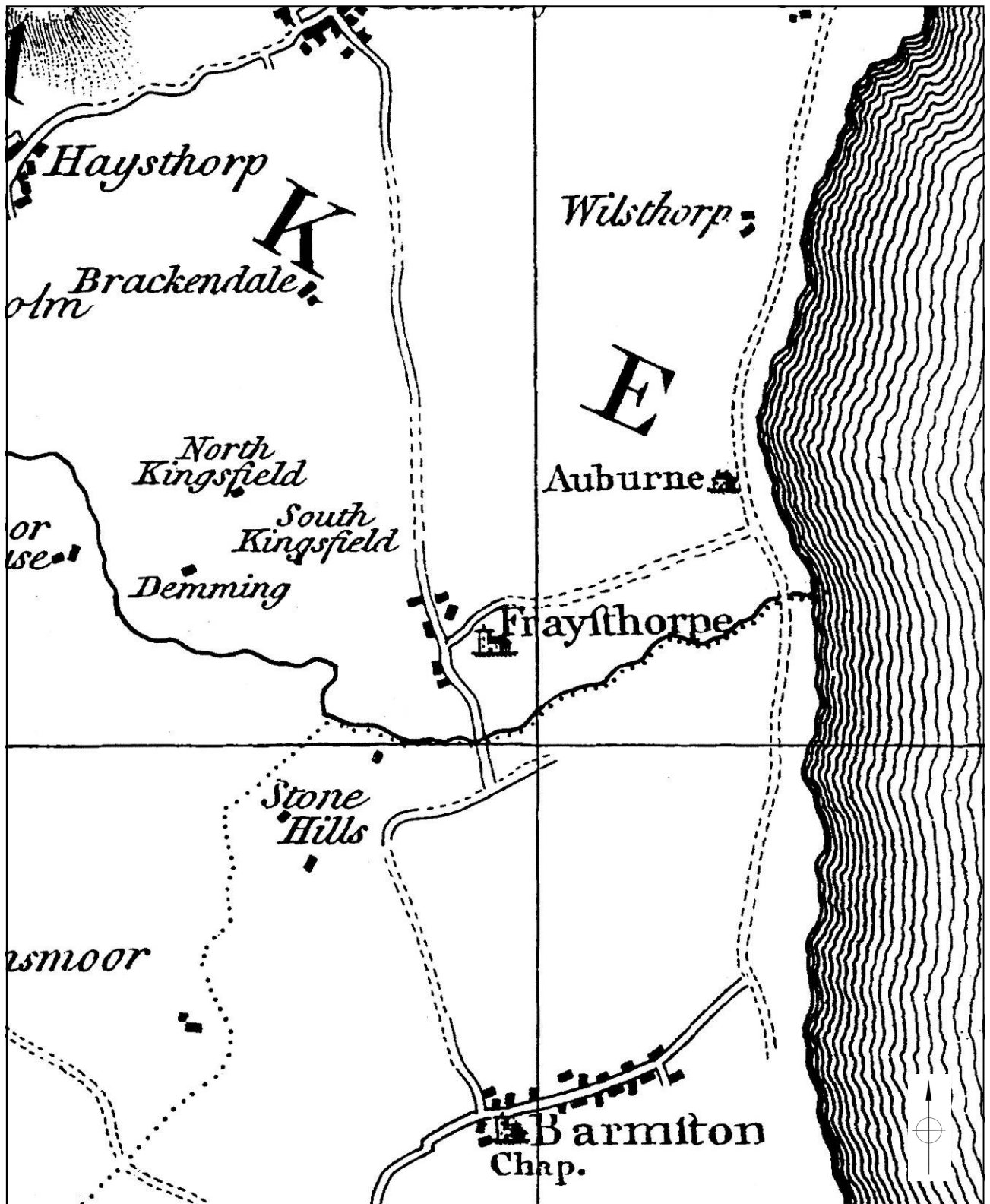
PROJECT ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE c.1716 PLAN OF FRAISTHORPE	
SCALE NTS	DATE MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 4



Source: 18th century plan of Fraisthorpe including Auburn, Wilsthorpe and Demming (ERAO IA/67).

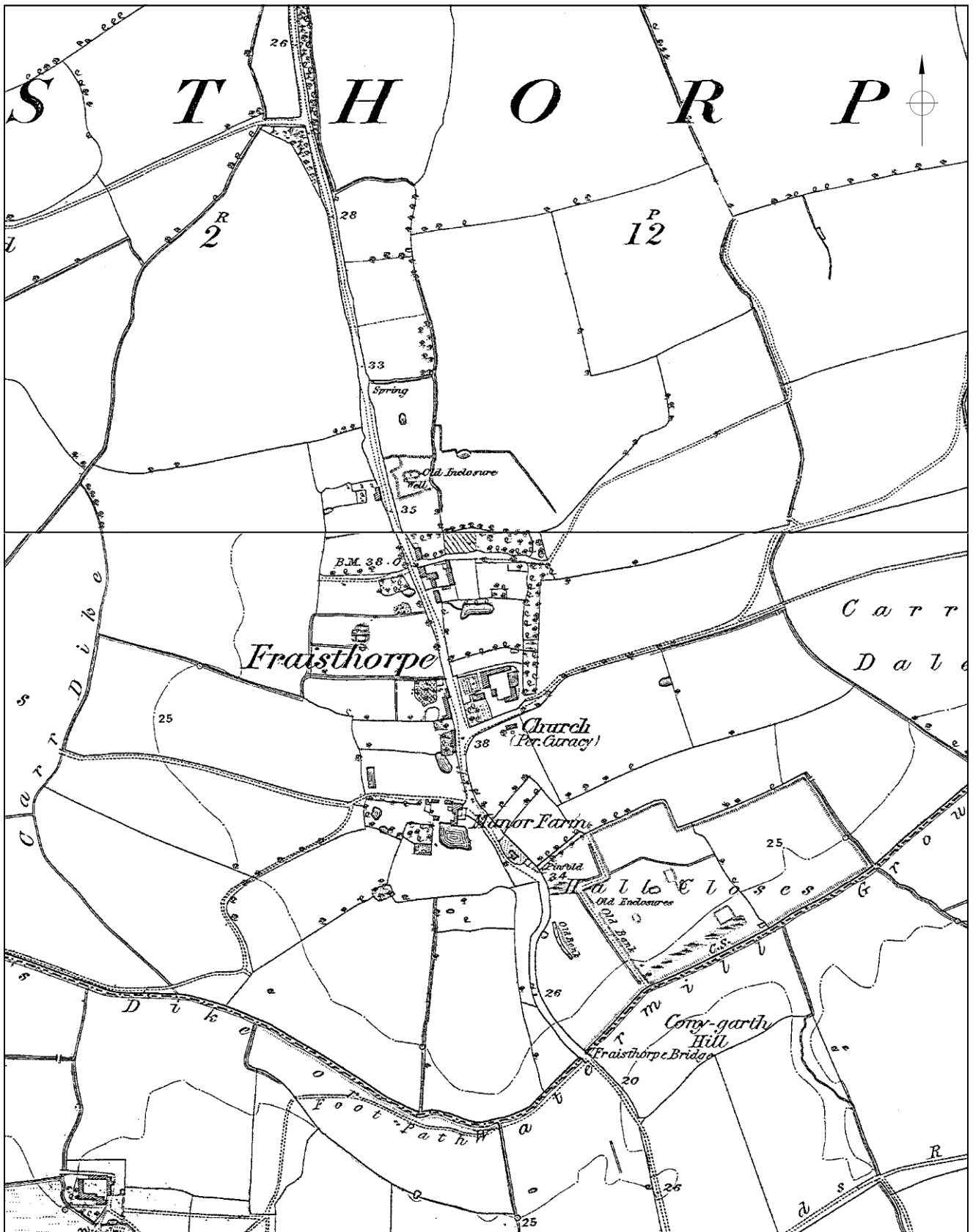
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PROJECT ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE 18th CENTURY ENCLOSURE PLAN	
SCALE NTS	DATE MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 5



Source: 1771 Jefferys' Map of Yorkshire (plate 10).

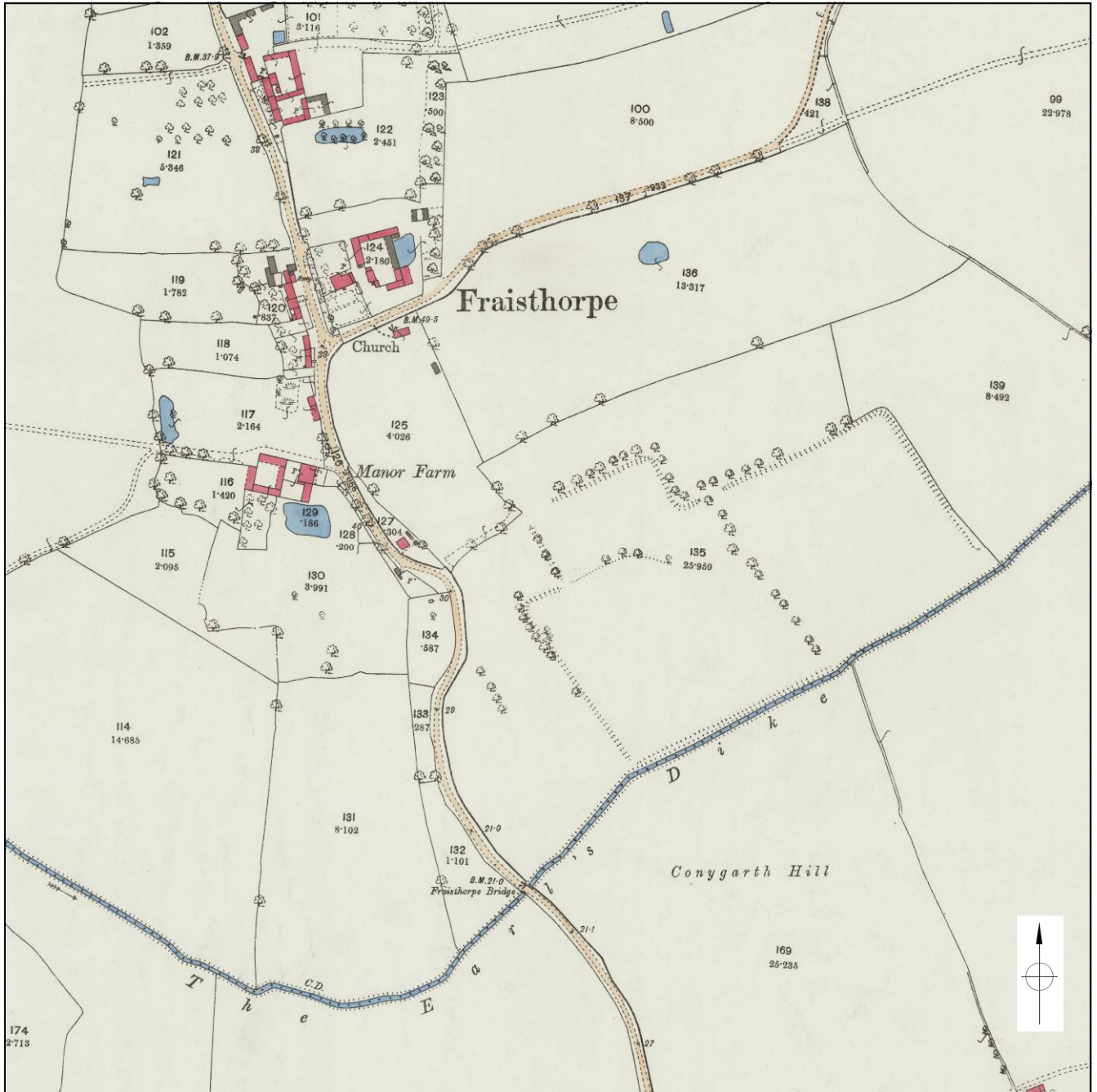
PROJECT		ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE		JEFFERYS' 1771 MAP	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAR 2021
EDAS		FIGURE	6



Source: 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map sheet 146 (surveyed 1849-50) (top).

1854 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map sheet 163 (surveyed 1850-52) (bottom).

PROJECT	
ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE	
ORDNANCE SURVEY 1854 MAPS	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE
	7



Source: 1892 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map sheet 163/1 (surveyed 1890).

PROJECT		ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE		ORDNANCE SURVEY 1892 MAP	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAR 2021
EDAS		FIGURE	8



Source: 1971 RCHME photograph
BB71/1879 (HHER 361).

PROJECT	
ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE	
1971 PHOTOGRAPH	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE
	9

The Disbursements of John Prescod being Chapel warden For the Year 1787

	L	S	D
Oct 9 Visitation Charges And Court Fees	0	12	0
Jan 27 Paid to Mr Marshall for Deals & Lats	1	1	9
Do for Going to Bridlington with Donation	0	2	0
Do for Door Bands And four Hundred of Nails	0	6	4
Dec 26 paid Chir Hopper for Chaphel Work	2	19	3
Do paid for Nails to Eliz Simpson	0	6	0
Do paid for 13 Hundred of Bricks	1	2	6
Do And for fetching 7 Bunches of Lats from Key	0	1	6
Do paid to Chir Basstman for 1 Chalder & 1/4 of Lime			
And John Coupland for Making Morther	0	13	4
Do paid to Wm Greenhead for a Cag of Ale	0	4	3
Do paid to Tho Holderness for 1 Chalder of Lime	0	14	0
Do for Bread and Wine at Christmas & a Broome for Chaphel	0	2	9
Apr 9 paid to John Thirlwell for Chaphel work	4	10	8
Do for Attendance at Chaphel	0	5	0
Do bread & Wine for Communion	0	2	6
Do for Washing Sirples	0	1	0
Do paid to Tho Farthing for 6 Deals at 15d per Deal	0	7	6
May 9 Visitation charged & Courts Fees	0	18	0
Do And My Days wage	0	1	6
Do paid to Carnaby	0	2	8
Do And for Sweeping Chaphel	0	2	0
Do paid to Geo Dickson for Chaphel window Making	0	10	6
Do And for a Quare of paper for the Church Book	0	0	10
Do Writing & Gathering My Tax	0	2	0
Do Four Barrs for Chaphel Window	0	1	4
	£	15	11

The Disbursements of John Prescod being Chapel warden For the year 1787

Oct 9	Visitation Charges and Court Fees	12s 0d
Jan 27	Paid to Mr Marshall for Deals and Lats	£1 1s 9d
Do	For Going to Bridlington with Donation	2s 0d
Do	For Door Bands and four Hundred of Nails	6s 4d
Dec 26	paid Chir Hopper for Chaphel Work	£2 19s 3d
Do	paid for Nails to Eliz Simpson	6s 0d
Do	paid for 13 Hundred of Bricks	£1 2s 6d
Do	And for fetching 7 Bunches of Lats from Key	1s 6d
	paid to Chir Basstman for 1 Chalder and 1/4 of Lime	
	And John Coupland for Making Morther	13s 4d
	paid to Wm. Greenhead for a Cag of Ale	4s 3d
	paid to Tho. Holderness for 1 Chalder of Lime	14s 0d
	for Bread and Wine at Christmas and a Broome	
	for Chaphel	2s 9d
Apr 9	paid to John Thirlwell for Chaphel Work	£4 10s 8d
Do	for attendance at Chaphel	5s 0d
Do	bread and Wine for Communion	2s 6d
Do	for Washing Sirples	1s 0d
Do	paid to Tho. Farthing for 6 Deals at 15d per Deal	7s 6d
May 9	Visitation Charges and Courts Fees	18s 0d
Do	and my Days wage	1s 6d
Do	paid to Carnaby	2s 8d
Do	and for Sweeping Chaphel	2s 0d
Do	paid to Geo. Dickson for Chaphel window making	10s 6d
Do	and for a quare of paper for the Church Book	0s 10d
Do	Writing and Gathering my Tax	2s 0d
Do	Four Barrs for Chaphel Window	1s 4d

£15 11s 0d

The Disbursements of Robt. Meek Chapel Warden in the Year 1800

Bread and Wine 3 times for Communions	9s 9d
Latts to Chapel	1s 9d
Paid to Bryan Matson	12s 8d
One hundred Tiles	7s 6d
Court fees	8s 6d
Expences at Visitations	£1 4s 0d
Paid to Carnaby	2s 8d
For Sweeping Chapel	1s 0d
For writing and gathering	2s 0d

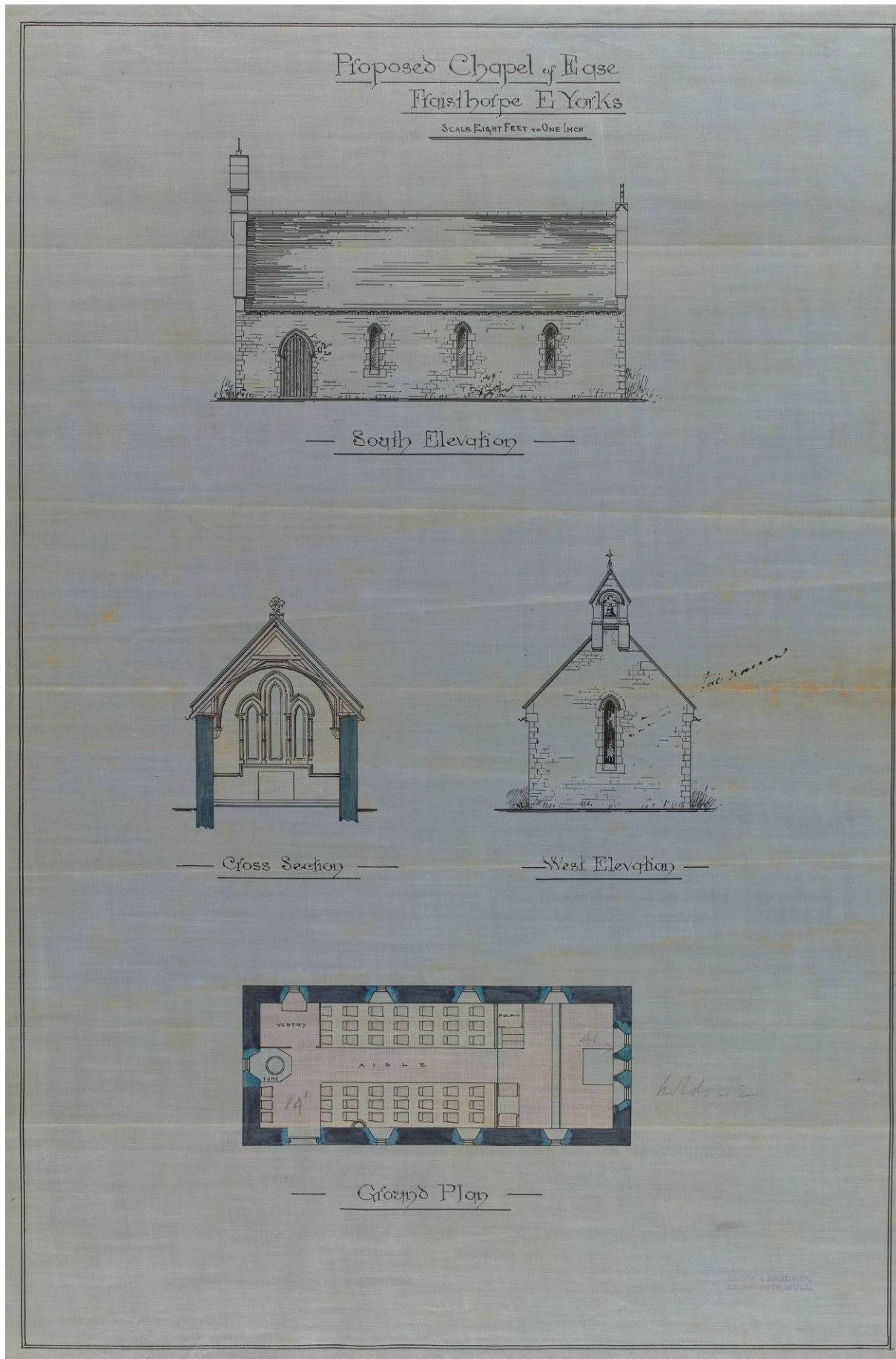
£2 8s 10s

The Disbursements of Robt. Meek Chapel Warden in the Year 1800.

	L	S	D
Bread and Wine 3 times to Communion	0	9	9
Latts to Chapel	0	1	9
Paid to Bryan Matson	0	12	8
One Hundred Tiles	0	7	6
Court Fees	0	8	6
Expences at Visitations	1	4	0
Paid to Carnaby	0	2	8
For Sweeping Chapel	0	1	0
For Writing & Gathering	0	2	0
	£	2	8

Source: c1787-1800 Fraisthorpe chapel
warden's accounts (ERA0 DDSB/8/1/16).

PROJECT ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE 1787 & 1800 WARDEN'S ACCOUNTS	
SCALE NTS	DATE MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 10



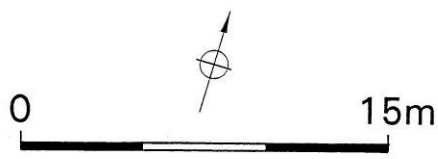
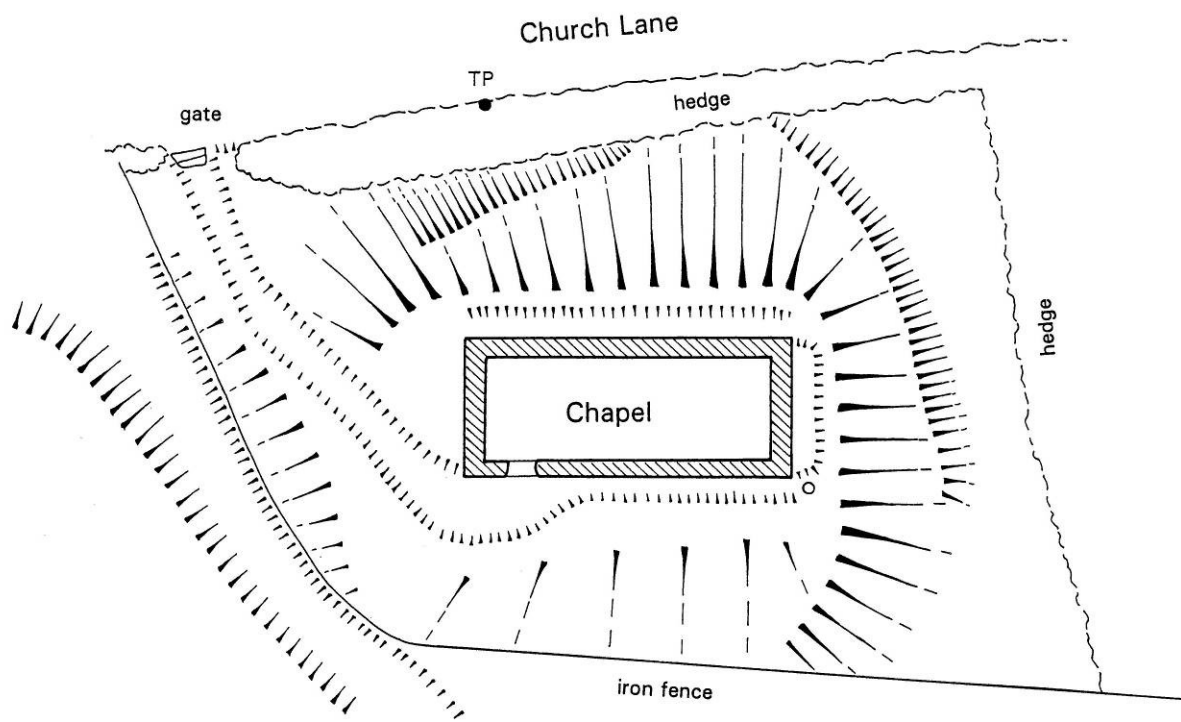
PROJECT	
ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE	
1892 FACULTY	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE
	11

Source: 1892 Faculty for works to Fraisthorpe Chapel by Architects Smith & Brodrick of Hull (BIA FAC_1892_20_Fraisthorpe_Chapel) (reproduced with permission from Borthwick Institute for Archives, University of York).

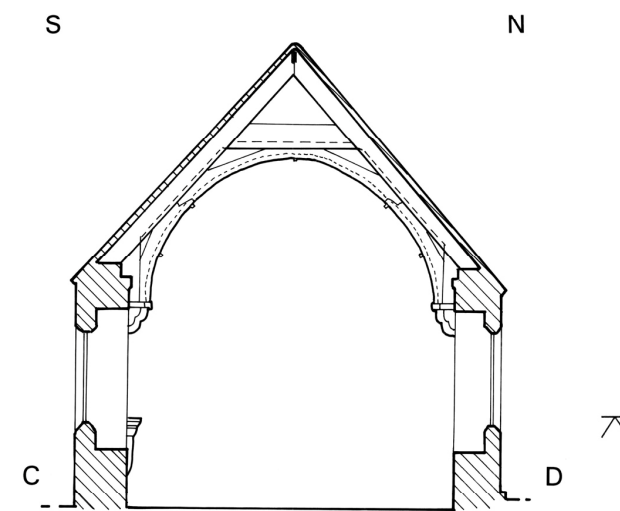
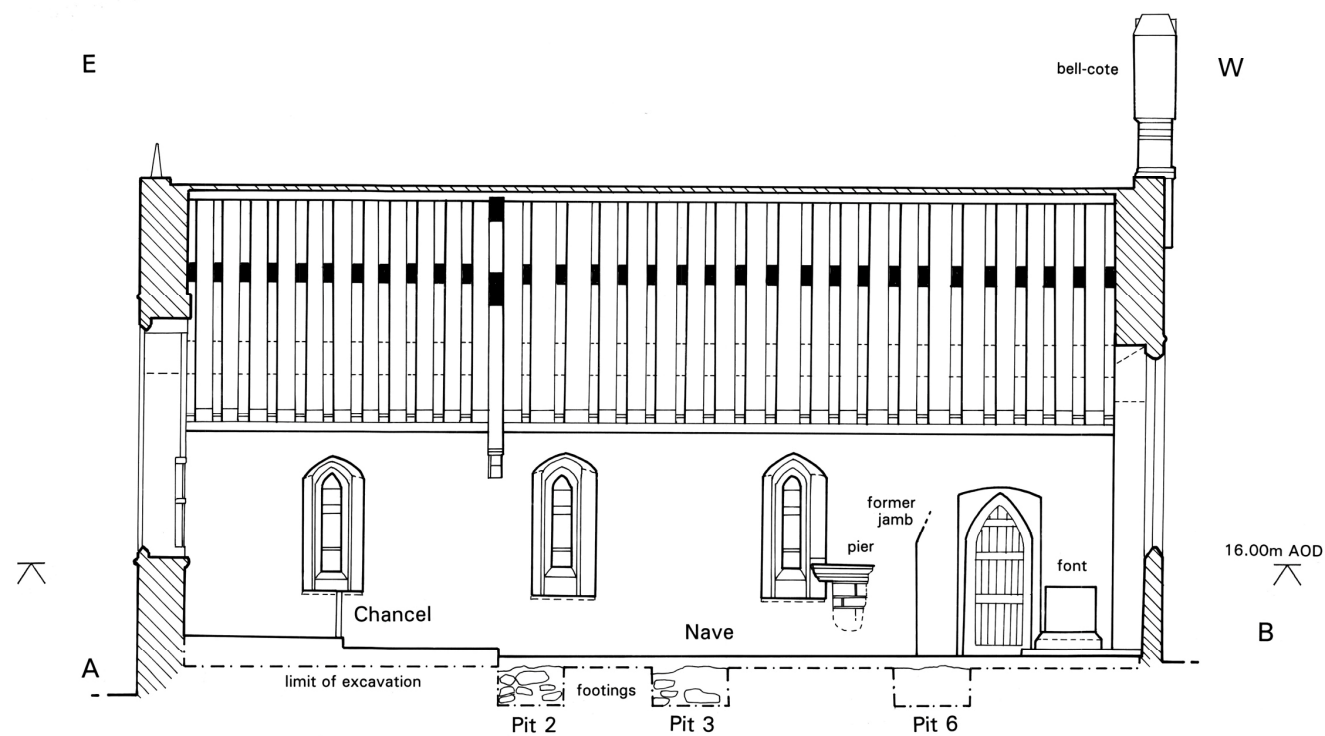
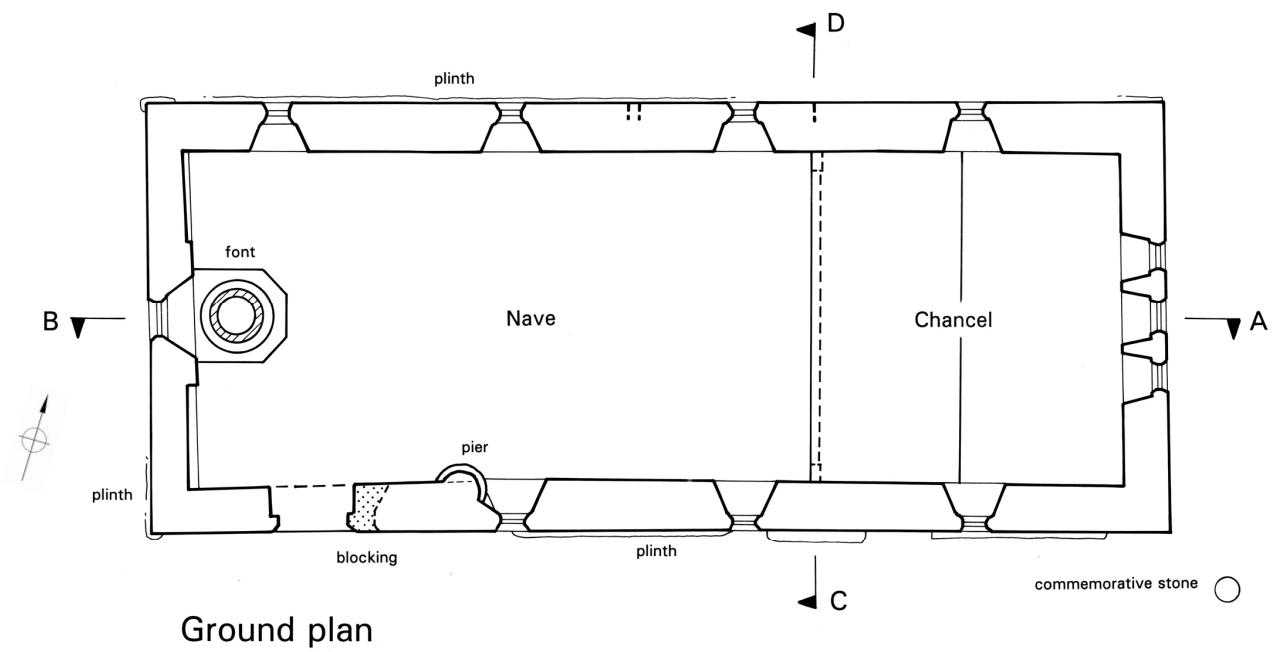


Source: Late 20th century photographs of East Riding Churches (ERAO DDX 2126/1/1 & DDX 2126/4/6).

PROJECT		ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE		LATE 20th CENTURY PHOTOS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAR 2021
EDAS		FIGURE	12

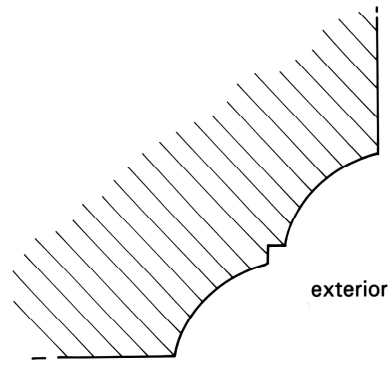


PROJECT	
ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE	
PRE-INTERVENTION SITE PLAN	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE
	13

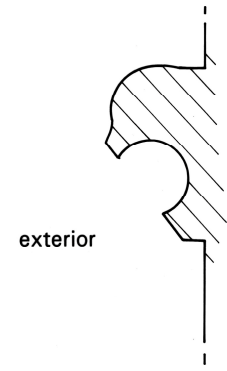


Sections based on drawings produced by CSL Surveys, provided by Liebre Developments Ltd.

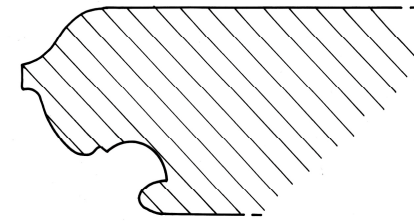
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TITLE PRE-INTERVENTION SURVEY	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 14



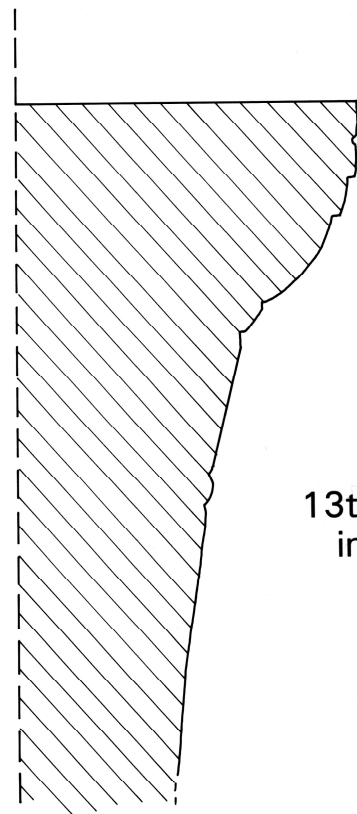
Door jamb moulding



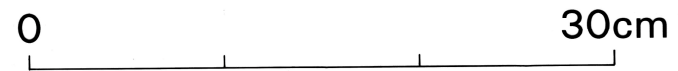
Door impost moulding



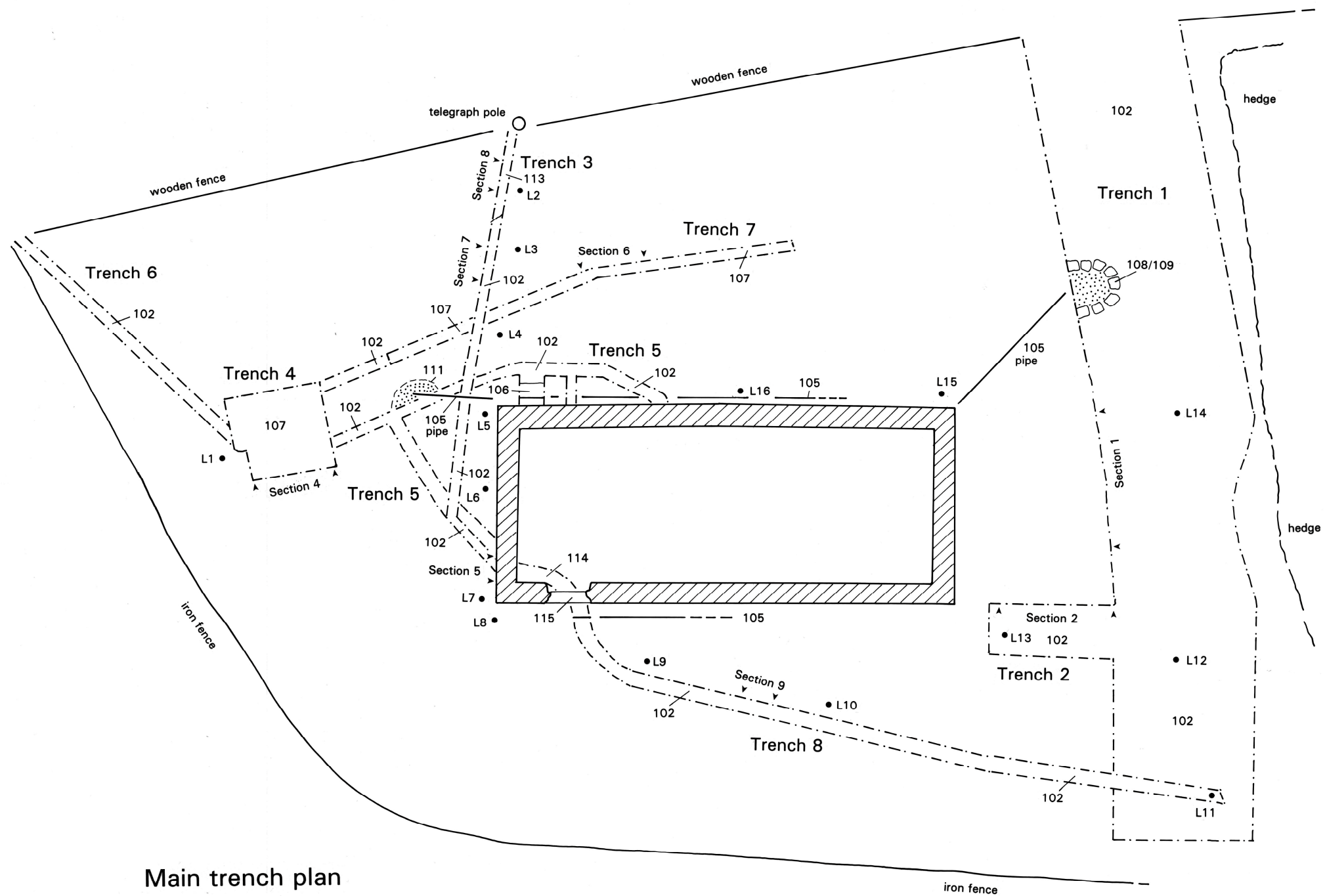
Sill moulding to east window, internal



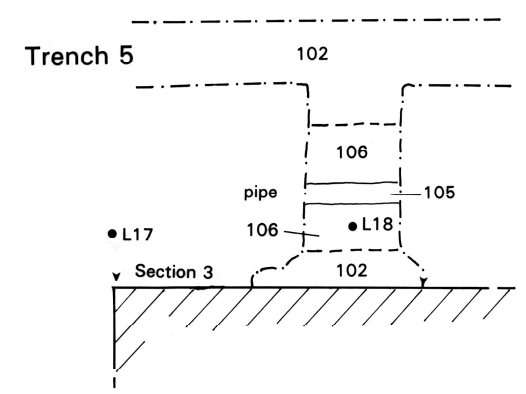
13th century pier to interior, profile



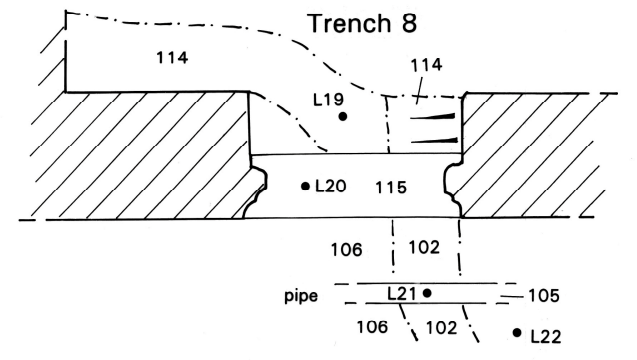
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TITLE PRE-INTERVENTION MOULDINGS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 15



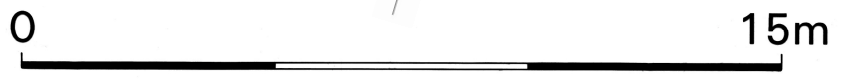
Main trench plan



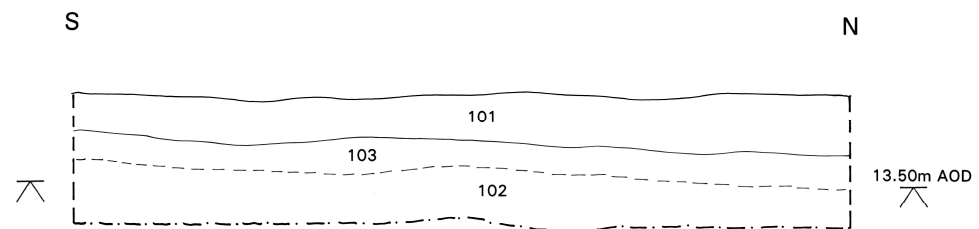
Plan at north-west corner



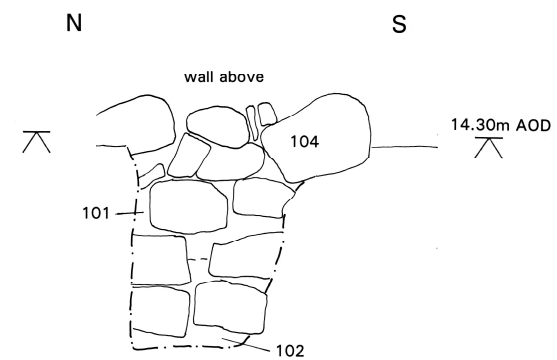
Plan at south doorway



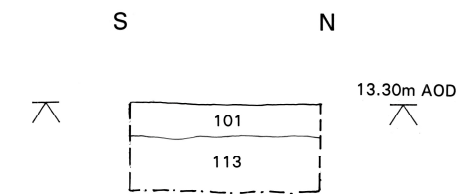
PROJECT ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE EXTERNAL WATCHING BRIEF - PLAN	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 16



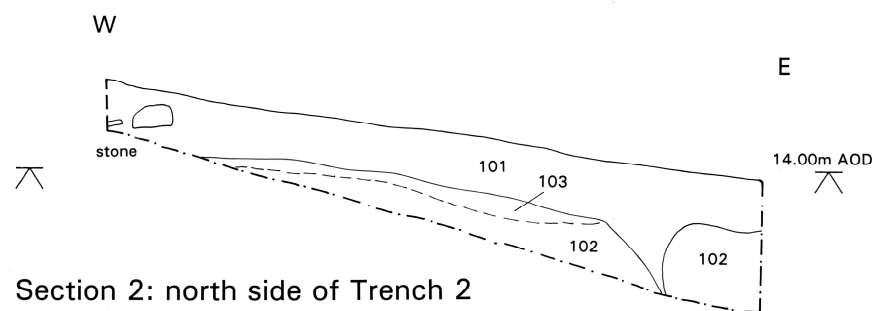
Section 1: west side of Trench 1



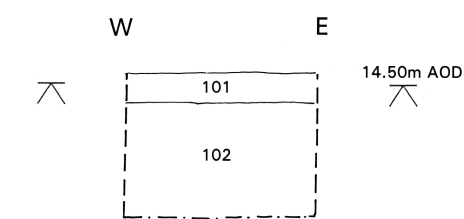
Section 5: west end of Trench 3



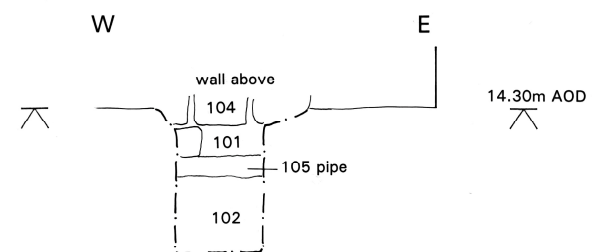
Section 8: west side of Trench 3



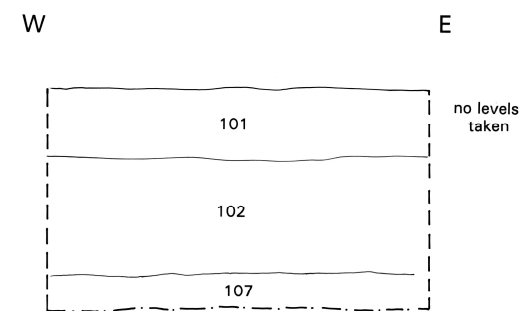
Section 2: north side of Trench 2



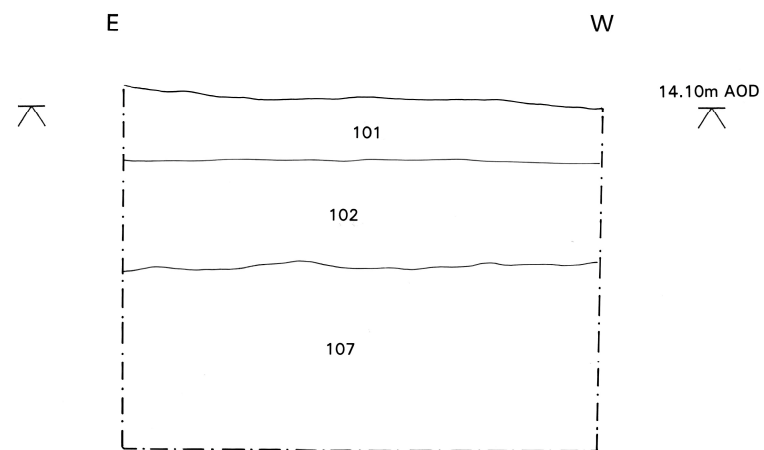
Section 9: north side of Trench 8



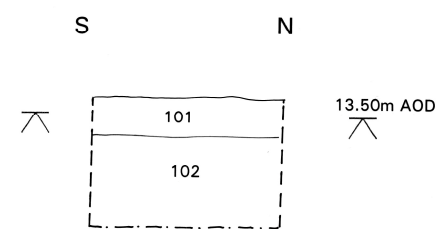
Section 3: south end of Trench 5



Section 6: north side of Trench 7



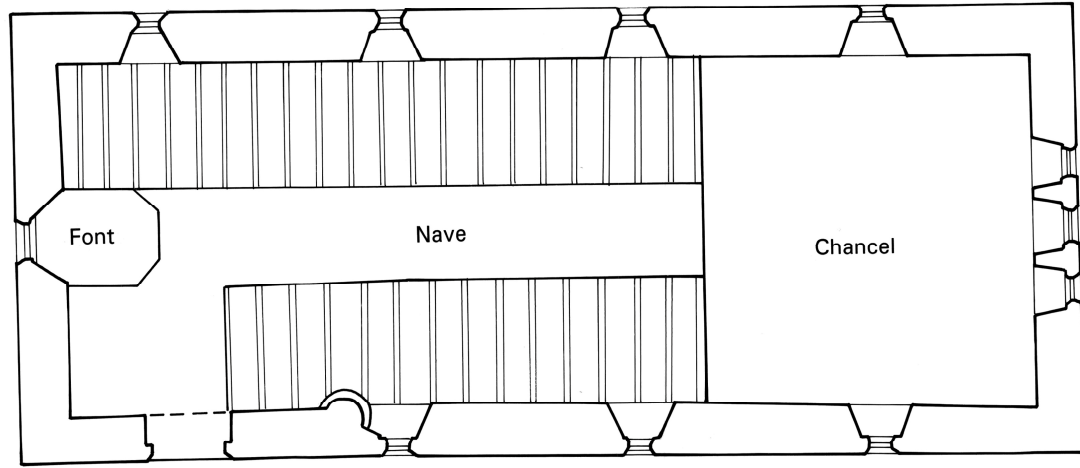
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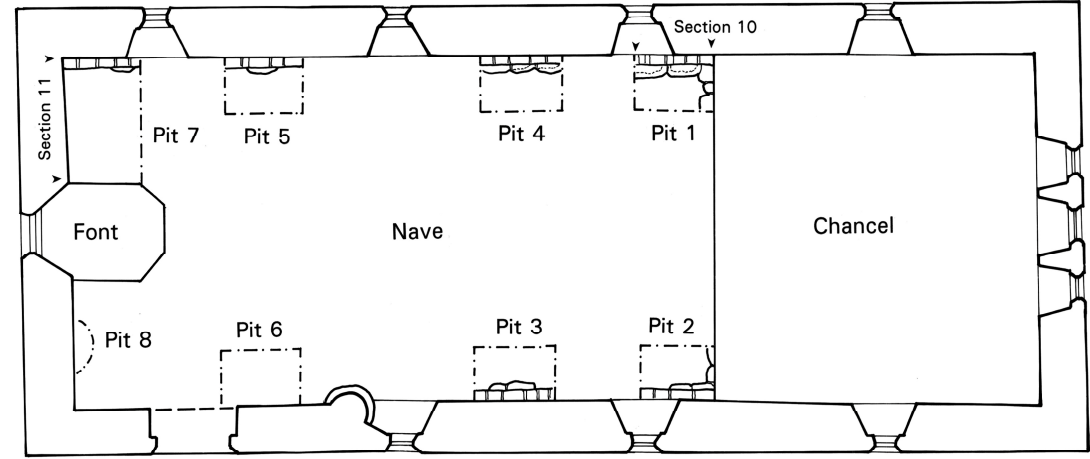
Section 7: west side of Trench 3



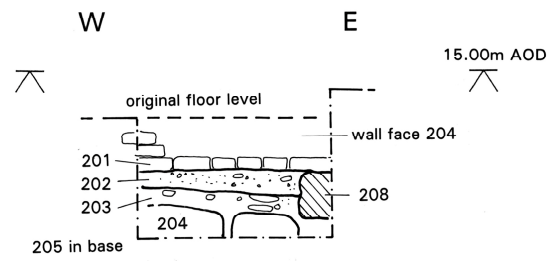
PROJECT ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE EXTERNAL WATCHING BRIEF - SECTIONS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 17



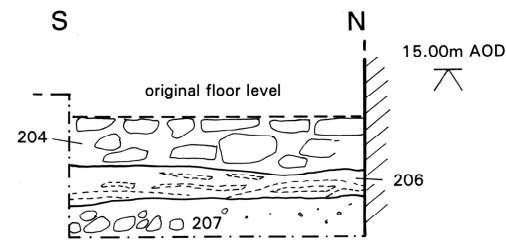
Plan of floor joists



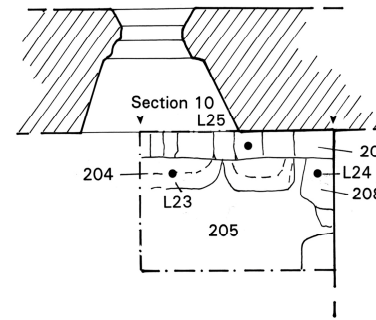
Plan of internal groundworks



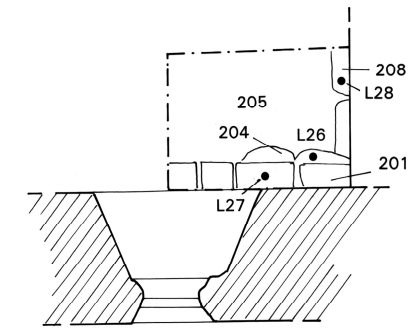
Section 10:
north side of Pit 1



Section 11:
west side of Pit 7



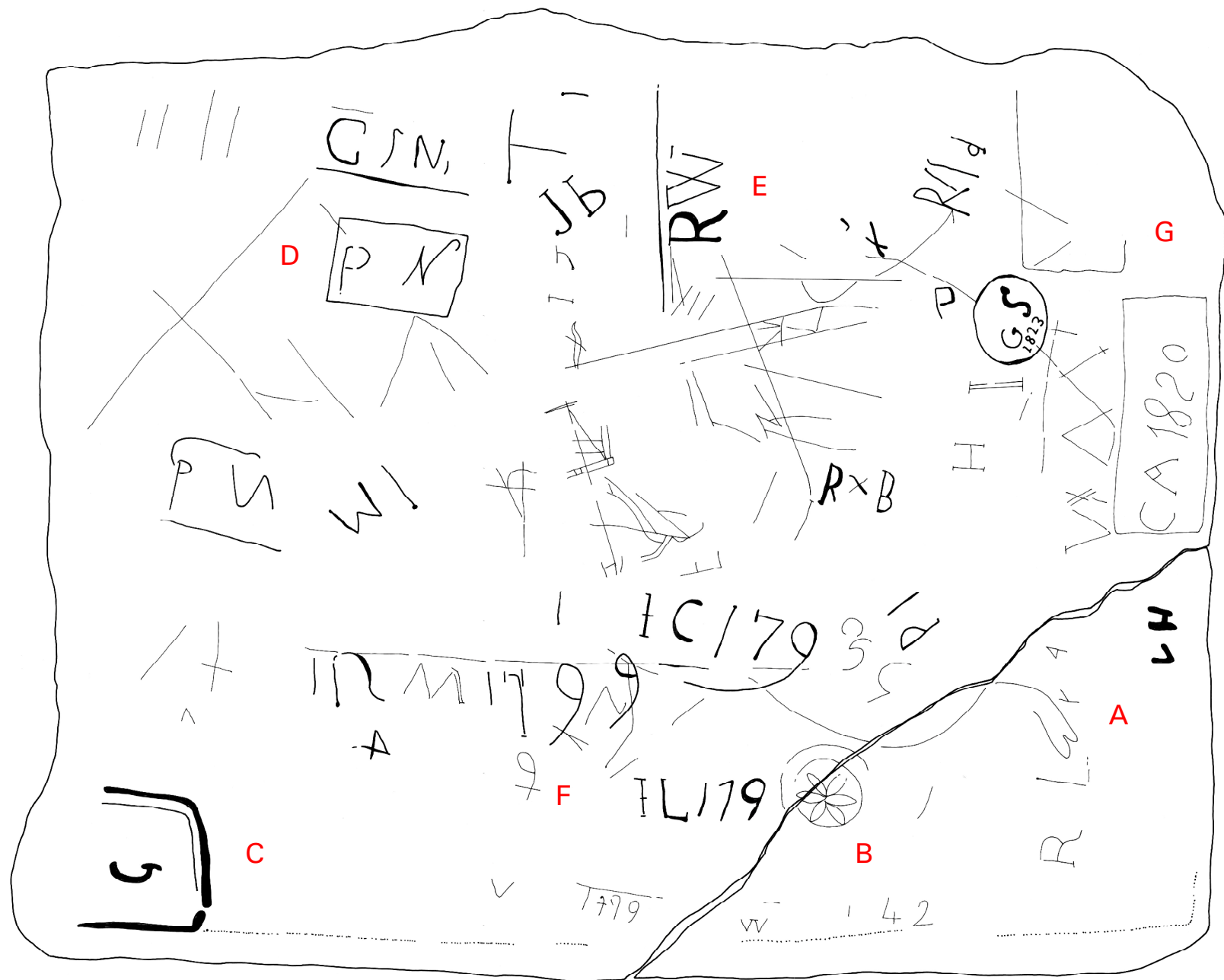
Pit 1 plan



Pit 2 plan

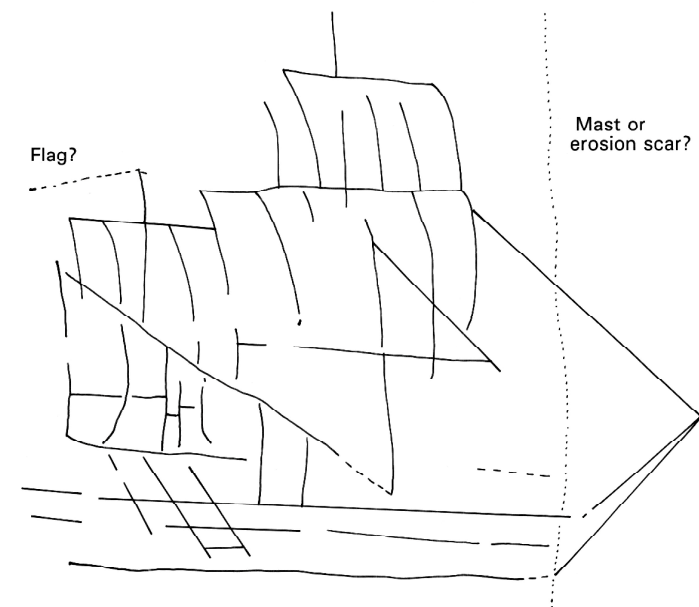


PROJECT ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE INTERNAL WATCHING BRIEF	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 18



Fragment 1

0 30cm approx



Fragment 2

0 5cm

PROJECT ST EDMUND'S CHAPEL, FRAISTHORPE	
TITLE GRAFFITI ON ALTAR STONE	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAR 2021
EDAS	FIGURE 19



Plate 1: General view to chapel, looking NE (photo 4/004).



Plate 2: General view of chapel on mound, looking SW (photo 1/966)



Plate 3: Mound to north side of chapel, looking E (photo 1/073).



Plate 4: Commemoration stone off south-east corner of chapel (photo 4/006).



Plate 5: General view of chapel, looking NW (photo 1/941).



Plate 6: General view of chapel, looking SE (photo 1/960).



Plate 7: South elevation, looking NE (photo 1/951).



Plate 8: Plinth to central part of south elevation, looking W (photo 3/373).



Plate 9: South elevation, south door, looking N (photo 1/952).



Plate 10: South elevation, earlier jamb to east of door, looking N (photo 1/953).

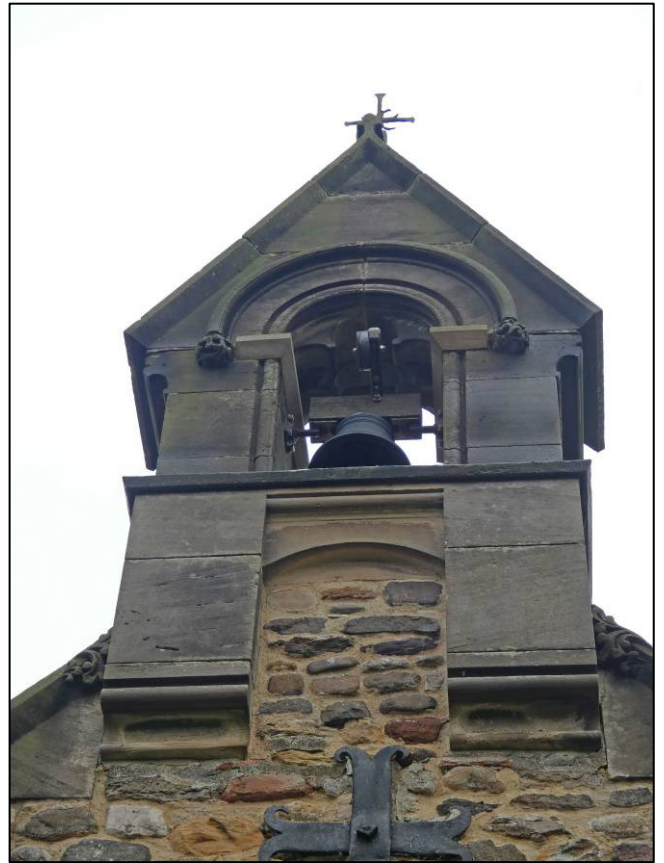


Plate 11: West gable, detail of bell cote, looking E (photo 1/958).



Plate 12: South elevation, east part, looking N (photo 1/943).



Plate 13: West gable, looking E (photo 1/956).



Plate 14: North elevation, looking SE (photo 1/961).



Plate 15: North elevation, looking SW (photo 1/964).



Plate 16: East gable, looking W (photo 1/934).



Plate 17: Lock on internal face of south doorway, looking S (photo 1/024).



Plate 18: Chapel interior, looking W (photo 1/048).



Plate 19: Chapel interior, looking E (photo 1/057).



Plate 20: Font with cover, looking SW (photo 1/028).



Plate 21: Internal face of south wall showing pier, looking SE (photo 1/033).



Plate 22: Internal face of south wall, showing pier and window embrasure, looking SW (photo 1/043).



Plate 23: Central window to south wall, looking SW (photo 1/007).



Plate 24: Central window to south wall, opening mechanism, looking SW (photo 1/013).



Plate 25: Interior of chancel, looking E (photo 1/977).



Plate 26: East window of chancel, detail of decorative stained glass, looking E (photo 1/976).

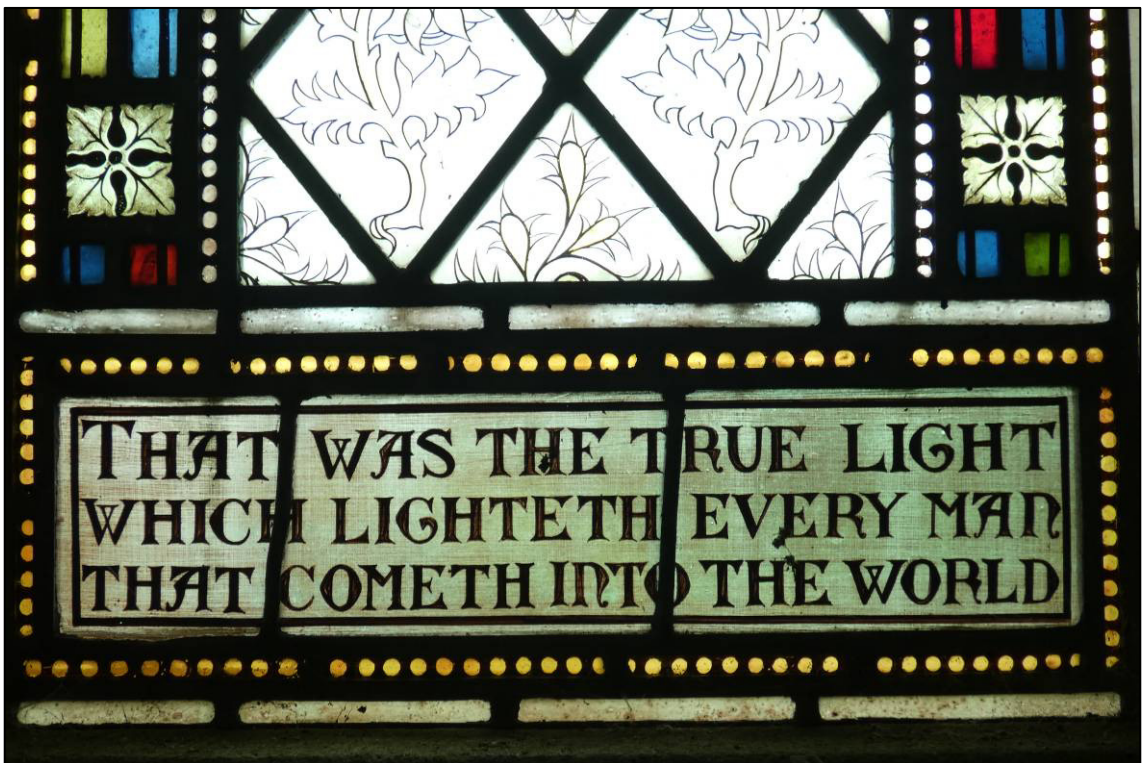


Plate 27: East window of chancel, stained glass to central light, looking E (photo 1/973).



Plate 28: Chancel, altar rail, looking E (photo 1/984).



Pate 29: Chancel, altar stone plaque to north wall looking N (photo 1/969).



Plate 30: Internal roof structure, looking W (photo 1/003).



Plate 31: Internal roof structure, corbel to roof truss, looking W (photo 1/999).

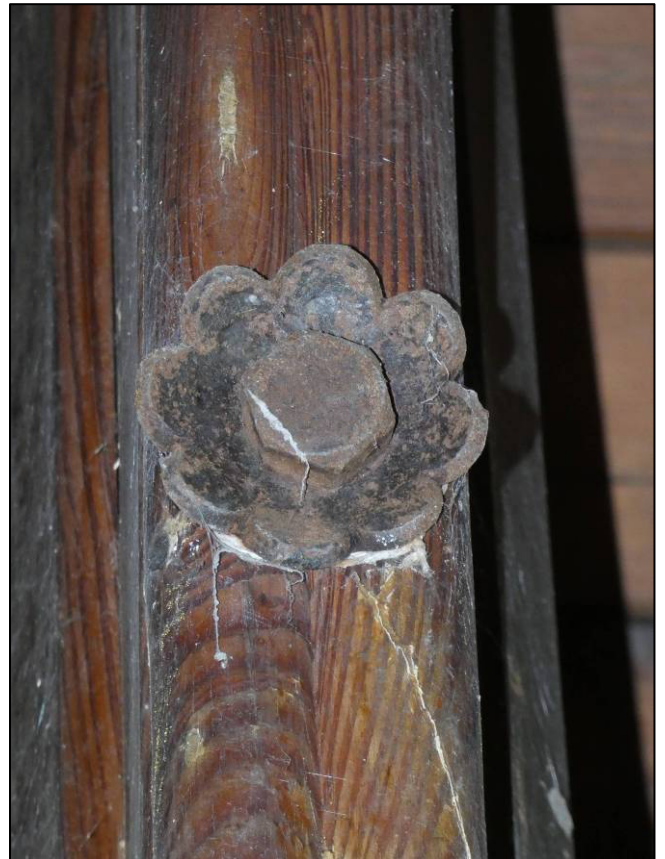


Plate 32: Internal roof structure, detail of foliate washer to bolt, looking S (photo 1/002).



Plate 33: Trench 1, general view of central area, looking S.



Plate 34: Trench 1, soakaway pit (108) containing cobbles and stone lining (108), looking E.



Plate 35: Trench 1, east section, looking SW.



Plate 36: Trench 2, north section, looking N.



Plate 37: Trench 3, north end, looking N.



Plate 38: Trench 3, foundations of west gable of chapel, looking SE.



Plate 39: Trench 4, fully excavated, looking W.



Plate 40: Trench 5, new drainage in position, showing earlier French drain (105), looking SW.



Plate 41: Levelling along north side of chapel, looking W.



Plate 42: Trench 6, north-west end, looking NW.



Plate 43: Trench 8, east end, looking E.



Plate 44: Trench 7, east end, looking E.



Plate 45: Levelling on south side of chapel, looking E.



Plate 46: Trench 8, passing under step (115) of south doorway of chapel, looking S.

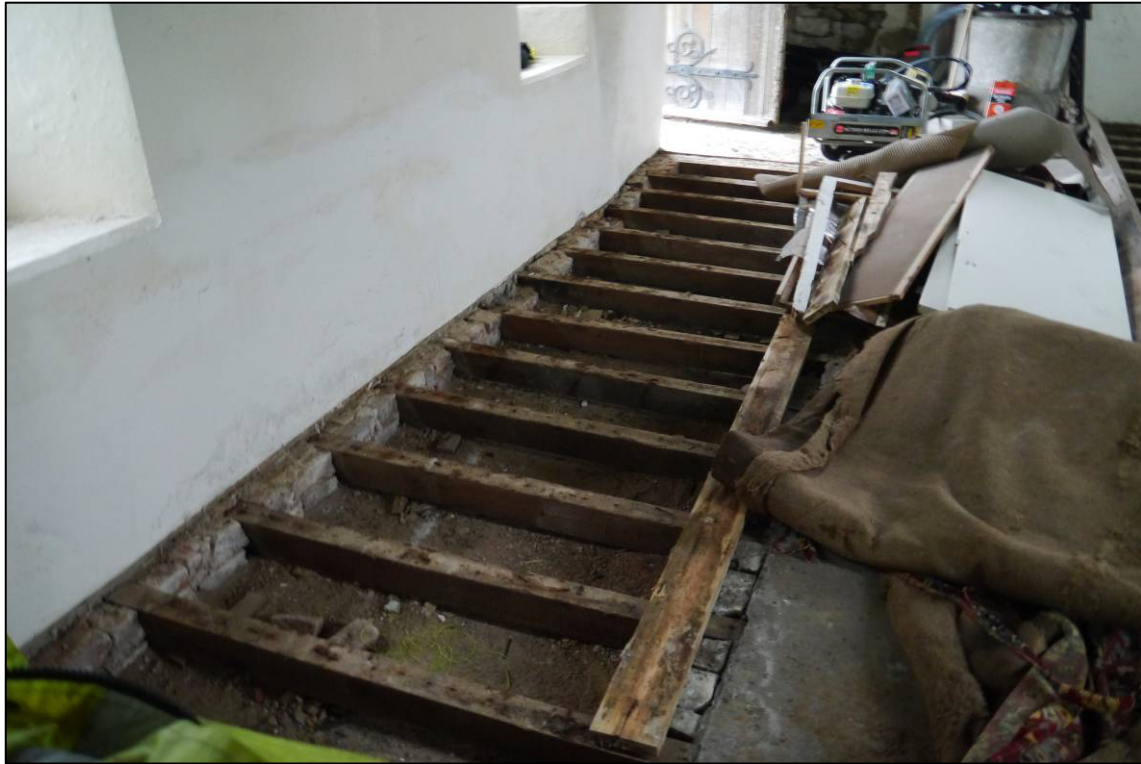
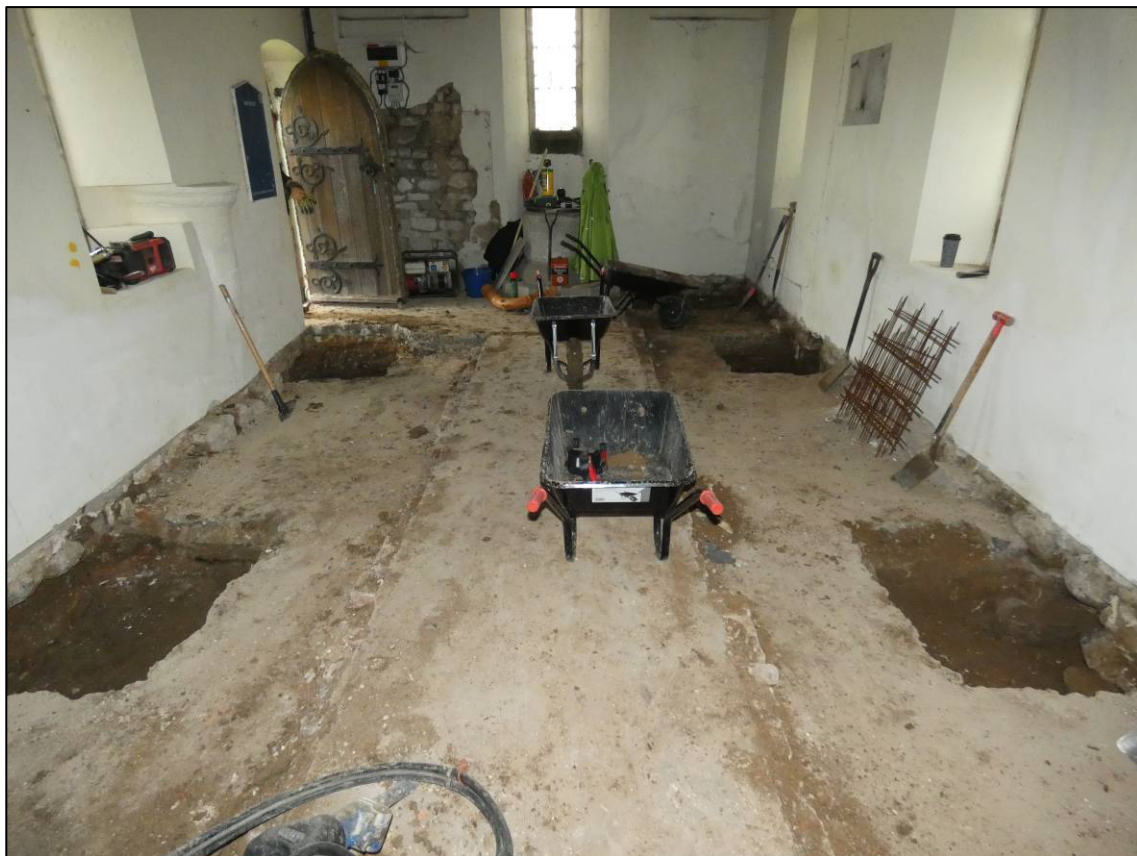


Plate 47: View of internal floor joists and brick sleeper walls (201), looking W.



Pate 48: General view of internal excavations, looking W.



Plate 49: Internal Pit 1, showing brick sleeper wall (201) and foundations for chancel division (208), looking E.



Plate 50: Internal Pit 4, showing foundations (204) on north chapel wall, looking NE.



Plate 51: Internal Pit 2, showing foundations (204) of south chapel wall, looking S.



Plate 52: General view of interval excavations, with steelwork for mezzanine floor in position, looking W.



Plate 53: Exposed lower courses of north chancel wall after removal of chancel steps, looking N.



Plate 54: Recovered altar stone (fragment 1).

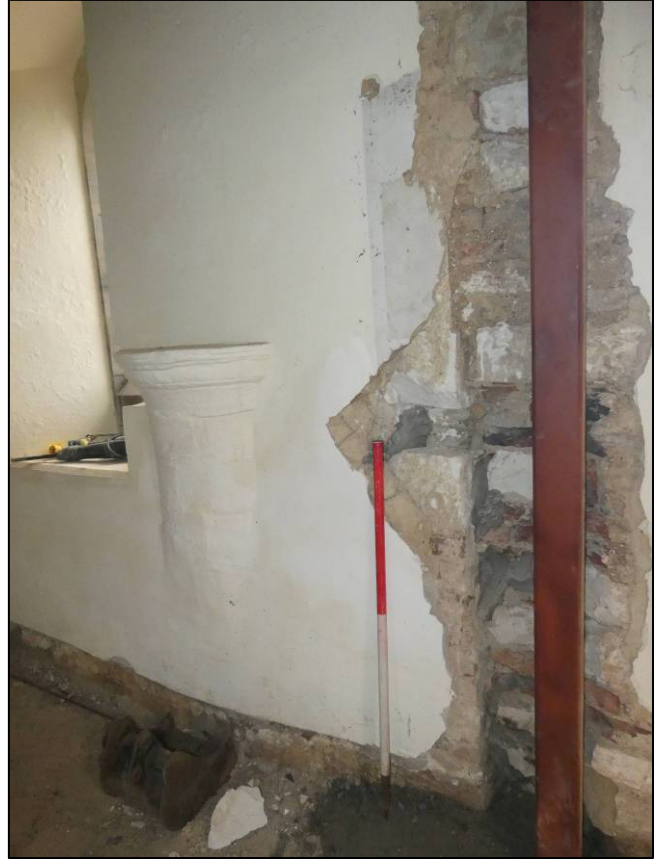


Plate 55: Exposed earlier door jamb in south chapel wall, looking SE.



Plate 56: Recovered altar stone (fragment 1), showing graffiti detail.



Plate 57: Recovered altar stone (fragment 1), showing graffiti detail ('GS 1823').

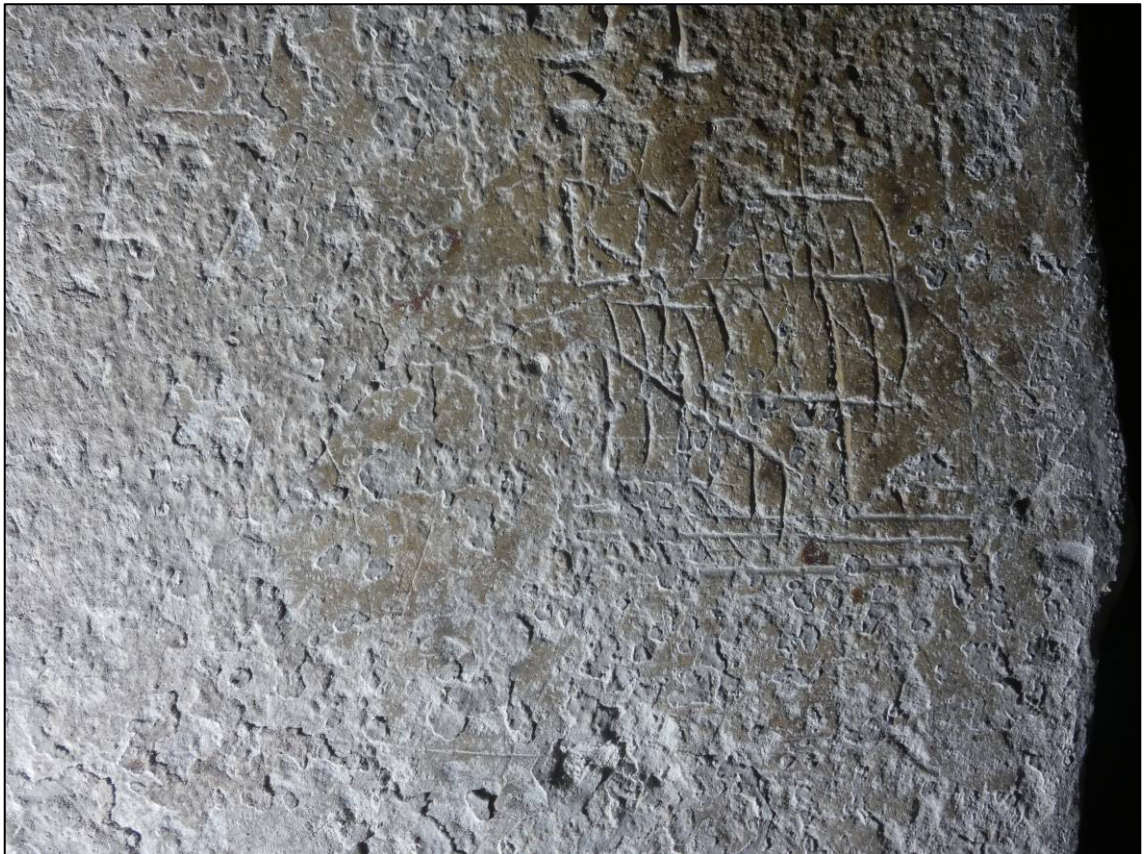


Plate 58: Recovered altar stone (fragment 2), ship detail.



Plate 59: Recovered altar stone (fragment 3).



Plate 60: Recovered altar stone (fragment 3), ship detail.

APPENDIX 1
1892 SPECIFICATION OF WORKS

Specification for units to be
used in Repairing Translators
located in the East Riding
of the County of York.

David H. Brewster
Auditor

July

Dry well
(see further note on foot.)

Concrete

and in the alleys & in the Rows to receive the tile pavements and a concrete foundation two feet in thickness to be laid for the Foot, with a hole through it and a porous dry well two feet deep and two feet in diameter lined with 1 1/2 inch brickwork in cement, ^(what for? to keep the water?) _{set on firm bottom.}

The concrete to be composed of four parts of broken brick or stone (of a size to pass through a 2 inch ring) two parts of fine sand and one part of the best Portland cement, well mixed on a clean hard floor. The concrete to be greatly levelled on the top as soon as laid to receive the pavements &c.

Mortar

The mortar to be composed of freshly burnt bone-ash stone lime and fresh water or laid sand, sharp and fresh, and with brick dust mixed in a proportion of two of sand to one of lime, and no mortar to be used fresher than ten days old.

Brick foundations.

Proper foundations of hard clays bricks, to be built to receive the new steps and the Foot, all bricks to be thoroughly wetted before being used.

Beam-filling

The whole of the eaves to the new roofing to be beam filled solidly in brickwork to the level of the top of the battis of the rafters ^(this only, not the m. should be done with wood.)

Sleeper walls.

Half brick sleeper walls to be built to carry the timbers of the boarded floor.

Air bricks.

Terra cotta air bricks to be inserted in the walls as may be directed.

Pavements

The parts of the steps coloured pink to be paved with Worlescroft best hydraulic pressed red 1 1/2 inch square tiles in cement and the floor of the Sacarium to be laid with Encaustic tiles in cement of the price not value of 20/- shillings per square yard to be laid by an experienced tiler.

Oil waste painting

All the lean flashing to be pointed with oil waste also all the leaded lights.

Plastering

The old plastering to be removed from the walls and a good key to be formed to receive the new plastering, which shall be finished smooth with white plaster on the internal faces of the walls.

Attended upon, cut away for, and made good after all trades are executed the work for four months after the final completion.

Mason's works.

Stone.

The stone to be the best of the several kinds free from veins, flaws, sandholes, discolorations or other defects and every stone to be laid upon its natural bed.

The stone for the masonry to be white bluish gray Mass stone from the quarries of Mass. "Pabury and the stone for the steps to be the best quality of Fall stone.

Masonry

The stonework to the external faces of the existing walls whose repairs or additions are required are to be such work carried out with ~~existing~~ stone and other material in order to correspond with the existing work and style of construction. Work thereof in every respect and the mortar to be trowled with ground, ashes or otherwise as may be directed, in order to avoid any patchy or objectionable appearance, but as far as practicable the new work shall harmonize with that already existing.

Steps.

The new steps to be rubbed front edge and face and slightly arched on the front edge, the whole to be 15 in. by 6 in. and in lengths not less than four feet and at equal distances from the middle. All steps to be neatly, back jointed.

Gables.

The gables to be built up to the heights shown on the drawings, accurately cutting the masonry to the rails of the gables.

Coping &c

The gable copings, kneelers, springers, apex stones and cross and bell gable to be worked in bluish stone also the windows, doorway &c and to such detail drawing as will be supplied. The interior of the last windows to ~~be finished with a wood work with the gables.~~ ^{be finished with a wood work with the gables.} (to match the)

Purbeck Marble.
(very weak stuff)

String course.

The stone string course to be carried entirely round the interior of the walls of the building, and all cutting for and insertion of the string course to be provided for in the contract.

Carving.

Any carving to be executed by an experienced carver to be approved of, by the Architects.

Dowels &c

All slate dowels, copper cramps &c necessary for fixing the Mason's works to be provided by the contractor, also all cutting for and pinning in timbers inserted into the old walls. (No iron cramps to be used).

Pointing

Point all the old masonry and brickwork throughout where required.

The Font

The Font to be removed and refixed on the steps and the foundation before specified and in the position indicated on the plan.

- The Yorkshire stone is distinguished on the drawings by a "blue tint" and the bluish stone is tinted "brown".
- Stone corbels to be situated in the walls to carry the wall pots to the roof.
- Slating. The roof to be covered with Westmorland best sea green porphyry slates on 1 1/2" red deal batts with 3 inch lap and each slate to be secured by two long and strong copper nails and blaine doubling, & gams.
- Ridge stone. The ridge to be covered with heavy stone coping pointed and bedded with cement and mortar.
- Roofing felt. The roof to be covered with stout roofing felt from Messrs "Ellis & Co" Liverpool nailed with zinc nails on ^{the boards} the backs of the rafters ^(or batten) and blaine one inch lap to each wall and the rafters or frame rising to eaves and ~~increased to length~~ ^{cut with joints every 20 in along the rafters (like Dutch gable)} ~~with joints every 20 in along the rafters (like Dutch gable)~~
- The joints*
- The work to be left cleaned down and perfect on completion and all clippings to be cleared out of the eaves gutters &c.

Carpenter's and Joiners work.

- Timber. The timber for the new roof and door to be of the best selected first pine and the deals to be the best Dordrecht red wood, the whole to be well seasoned, dry, free from sap, large or dead knots, shakes or other defects. Note see clause in contract as to shrinkage.
- Wooden Floor. All wood plugs, turning pieces, filling fillers to be provided by the contractor also all ironwork necessary for the frame construction of the Carpenter's work.
- Rough Boarding Roof. The work floors to have 4 1/2" x 4" sleeper joists, spiked to 2" x 3" sleeper plates and to be covered with 1 1/2" by 5 1/2" red wood battens with "old edged" joints - no joints to be more than 12 inches apart.
- The rough boarding to be provided between the leadwork.
- The roof to be framed as shown upon the sectional drawing and with details to be hereafter given. The whole of the timber to be wrought and secured together by oak pins and all necessary ironwork, in a thoroughly substantial and workmanlike manner. The roof to be covered with inch wrought outside grooved and tongued battens, nailed to the

rafters longitudinally with edges flat, square, and not V jointed.

The ceiling in the chancel to be made of details, viz: - moulded beams and book bands, ends 2 1/2 inches thick, 1 1/2 inch round cross, seat boards 1 1/2 inch panelled, moulded seat backs, 5 x 1 book bands 3 1/2 x 3 rounded, foot rail, with all wood brackets. The bench ends to be moulded and carved and the front end and desk fronts to have open tracery. The whole to be in the best selected first price wrought iron a clean bright surface but not sandpapered.

The new pulpit, which will be provided, is to be fixed in the position shown on the plan.

A moulded oak rail 5 1/2 to be fixed on wrought iron standards (see margin) to enclose the sacarium, to be cut to form entrance closets and hung by a 5 inch folded brass hinge.

The present oak door to have the panels repaired and the repairs and rebury to the lower doorway.

The same to have 5 1/2 inch casement gutters fixed to them with all leads, angles and rivets as may be required and the water to be conveyed therefrom by 1/2 inch square cast iron rain water pipes with cistern heads, folded ears, offsets and discharge, sloes complete; the pipes to be run through with tar before being fixed.

Attend upon and make good, after all trades, and maintain the works for four months after completion.

Sturbers Glaziers and Painters Works.

The flashing to the bell gable, coping and junction of roofs with higher portions to be of milled lead five pounds to the superficial foot.

A lead pipe with ^{that} 1/2 inch bore and ^{going into always one} a weight of 10 lbs to be lined and to be laid from the font and to discharge into the "pit before specified" and formed outside the church.

The windows to be glazed with the best white Cathedral glass in strong and wide bedded quarries not more than 5" by 12" secured to the square iron saddle bars with strong copper wire and no saddle bar to exceed two quarries apiece.

The doors of the wood and metal works usually painted to have four coats of the best oil colour ^{best being used and selected} inside and outside in approved tints.

No drawing of front pulpit or north wall

Cost in one string & bolt gate as well as of open pattern

V

If the pit is porous the pit need not be outside. If clay it needs

or for brick & masonry lights
2" would do.

3/4

APPENDIX 2
EDAS PRE-INTERVENTION PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

FRAISTHORPE CHAPEL - PRE-INTERVENTION PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 18th August 2020

Film 3: Colour digital photographs taken 21st October 2020

Film 4: Colour digital photographs taken 21st September 2020

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	001	Interior, corbel to roof truss, looking S	-
1	002	Interior, roof, detail of foliate washer to bolt, looking S	-
1	003	Interior, roof structure, looking W	-
1	007	Interior, S wall, typical (central) window, looking SW	1m
1	013	Interior, S wall, typical (central) window, opening mechanism, looking SW	-
1	014	Interior, S wall, typical (central) window, looking S	1m
1	016	Interior, S wall, typical (central) window, looking SW	1m
1	018	Interior, S wall, notice board, looking S	-
1	020	S wall, door to S doorway, external face, looking W	1m
1	022	Interior, S wall, door to S doorway, internal face, looking S	1m
1	024	Interior, S wall, door to S doorway, internal face, lock detail, looking S	-
1	025	S wall, door to S doorway, external face, impost moulding, looking SW	-
1	026	Interior, font with cover, looking W	1m
1	028	Interior, font with cover, looking SW	1m
1	030	Interior, font without cover, looking W	1m
1	031	Interior, font without cover, looking SW	1m
1	033	Interior, S wall, pier, looking SE	1m
1	034	Interior, S wall, pier, looking SE	1m
1	035	Interior, S wall, pier, looking S	1m
1	036	Interior, S wall, pier, looking S	1m
1	043	Interior, S wall, pier, looking SW	1m
1	045	Interior, S wall, pier, looking E	1m
1	048	Interior, looking W	2 x 1m
1	051	Interior, looking W	2 x 1m
1	052	Interior, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	054	Interior, looking SW	2 x 1m
1	056	Interior, looking SW	2 x 1m
1	057	Interior, looking E	2 x 1m
1	061	Interior, looking SE	2 x 1m
1	062	Interior, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	070	Field to S of chapel, showing 'ditch' and ridge and furrow, looking S	-
1	071	Mound to S side of chapel, looking E	-
1	072	Entrance path to NW of chapel, looking NW	-
1	073	Mound to N side of chapel, looking E	-
1	074	Steps at entrance to chapel enclosure, looking S	-
1	934	E gable, looking W	2 x 1m
1	935	E gable, apex detail, looking W	-
1	936	E gable, window detail, looking W	-
1	937	E gable, brickwork to NE corner, looking W	1m
1	938	E gable, brickwork to SE corner, looking W	1m
1	939	Commemoration stone off SW corner of chapel, looking W	1m
1	940	Commemoration stone off SW corner of chapel, detail, looking W	-
1	941	General view of chapel, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	942	S elevation, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	943	S elevation, E part, looking N	2 x 1m
1	944	S elevation, E part, looking NE	1m
1	945	S elevation, W part, looking N	2 x 1m
1	947	General view of chapel, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	948	S elevation, S door, looking N	2 x 1m
1	949	S elevation, S door, looking N	2 x 1m

1	950	Chapel, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	951	S elevation, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	952	S elevation, S door, looking N	1m
1	953	S elevation, S door, detail of earlier door jamb, looking N	1m
1	955	W gable, looking E	2 x 1m
1	956	W gable, looking E	2 x 1m
1	957	W gable, SW corner, showing modern repointing and chalk, looking E	1m
1	958	W gable, bell cote detail, looking E	-
1	960	General view of chapel, looking SE	2 x 1m
1	961	N elevation, looking SE	2 x 1m
1	962	N elevation, W part, looking S	1m
1	963	N elevation, central part, looking S	2 x 1m
1	964	N elevation, looking SW	2 x 1m
1	965	N elevation, E part, looking S	1m
1	966	General view of chapel on mound, looking SW	-
1	967	General view of chapel, looking SW	2 x 1m
1	968	N elevation, plinth to base, looking E	1m
1	969	Interior, N wall, altar stone plaque to E end, looking N	-
1	970	Interior, chancel, commandments tablet to N of E window, looking E	1m
1	971	Interior, chancel, Lord's prayer tablet to S of E window, looking E	1m
1	972	Interior, chancel, E window, stained glass to N light, looking E	-
1	973	Interior, chancel, E window, stained glass to central light, looking E	-
1	974	Interior, chancel, E window, stained glass to S light, looking E	-
1	975	Interior, chancel, E window, typical decorative stained glass, looking E	-
1	976	Interior, chancel, E window, detail of typical decorative stained glass, looking E	-
1	977	Interior, chancel, looking E	1m
1	981	Interior, chancel, looking NE	1m
1	982	Interior, chancel, looking SE	1m
1	984	Interior, chancel, altar rail, looking E	1m
1	985	Interior, chancel, detail of altar rail, looking E	1m
1	987	Interior, chancel, E wall, colonnettes to E window, looking S	1m
1	992	Interior, roof structure over chancel, looking SW	-
1	997	Interior, roof structure, looking W	-
1	999	Interior, corbel to roof truss, looking W	-
3	372	S elevation, plinth, E part, looking E	1m
3	373	S elevation, plinth, central part, looking W	1m
4	001	General view of chapel, looking NW	-
4	002	General view of chapel, looking SW	-
4	003	S elevation, looking NE	-
4	004	Distant view looking N	-
4	005	E side of chapel mound, looking N	-
4	006	Commemoration stone	-
4	031	Interior, N wall, altar stone plaque to E end, looking N	-

APPENDIX 3
LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS AND LEVELS

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LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS AND LEVELS

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>	<i>Area of Site</i>
101	Loose dark grey-brown friable silty sand, containing small stones and pebbles, typically 0.25m-0.35m thick - turf and topsoil.	All
102	Loose mid-brown soft/friable clayey sand, containing small fragments and flakes of chalk and some stones and pebbles, increasing compaction at lower levels, maximum 0.60m thick - subsoil.	All except N end of T3
103	Loose mixed mid-brown soft/friable clayey sand with small and occasional larger fragments of chalk, maximum 0.20m thick - mixed subsoil.	T1, T2
104	Foundations of chapel made up of assorted rough stone and cobbles, extending 0.5m BGL but not bottomed.	T3, T5, T8
105	Plastic pipe 0.10m diameter, running 0.30m-0.40m beyond but parallel to both north and south walls of chapel - pipe for 2007 French Drain.	T3, T8
106	Loose mid-brown soft/friable clayey sand with 50% fine-medium sized pea gravel and fibre membrane, in trench 0.60m wide and 0.70m deep (estimated) - fill of trench for 2007 French drain.	T3, T8
107	Stiff firm mid-yellow/grey-brown/red clay - natural deposit.	T4
108	Stone 'setts' surrounding or forming edging of soakaway pit, sub-circular in plan 1.50m E-W by 1.50m N-S.	T1
109	Large and medium sized cobbles/pebbles- fill of 2007 soakaway (108).	T1
110	Three large concrete slabs covering top of 2007 soakaway (108).	T1
111	Sub-circular 2007 soakaway pit, 1.50m E-W by 1.00m N-S, filled with large and medium sized cobbles/pebbles.	T5
112	Stone step at pedestrian gateway, NW corner of chapel enclosure.	T6
113	Firm stiff yellow-brown clay - natural deposit.	T3
114	Mixed rubble and hardcore in internal SW corner of chapel, uncertain depth - modern or 1892-93 restoration debris.	T8
115	Doorstep of W door of chapel, 1.10m long and 0.3m wide.	T8
201	Brick sleeper walls for chapel floor, parallel with north and south chapel walls and central strip, handmade red brick, 220mm x 120mm x 60mm set with a lime mortar, average three courses high. Added in 1892-93.	Internal P1-P5 & P7
202	Compacted mid-brown silty sand, average 0.10m thick, with frequent inclusions of lime mortar and red handmade brick fragments - levelling material from 1892-93 works.	Internal P1-P5 & P7
203	Compacted orange-brown sand, average 0.10m thick, with frequent lenses of mid-brown sand - levelling material from 1892-93 works.	Internal P1-P5 & P7

204	Footings to north and south chapel walls, aligned east-west, large roughly squared pieces of sandstone and cobbles, mortar largely decayed, continues below level of excavation.	Internal P1-P5 & P7
205	Hard mid-brown sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks, adjacent to and between stone footings (204), continues below level of excavation.	Internal, N & S sides P1-P5 & P7
206	Compacted laminated alternating dark brown/mid-brown silty clay and mid-brown sand, average 0.15m thick, beneath W wall of chapel.	Internal, P7
207	Hard mid-brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of rounded cobbles, at least 0.20m thick, continues below level of excavation.	Internal, P7
208	Footings aligned north-south, against western step of chancel, large roughly squared pieces of sandstone and cobbles, mortar largely decayed, continues below level of excavation. Possible division between chancel and nave?	Internal, P1 & P2

LIST OF LEVELS (meters AOD)

Taken from Ordnance Survey cut mark on chapel's external north-west corner - 14.97m AOD

L1	14.10m
L2	13.30m
L3	13.54m
L4	14.06m
L5	14.29m
L6	14.35m
L7	14.42m
L8	14.24m
L9	14.49m
L10	14.53m
L11	13.04m
L12	13.13m
L13	14.14m
L14	13.15m
L15	13.74m
L16	14.73m
L17	14.30m
L18	14.23m
L19	14.13m
L20	14.63m
L21	14.41m
L22	14.49m
L23	14.27m
L24	14.51m
L25	14.70m
L26	14.27m
L27	14.51m
L28	14.70m

APPENDIX 4
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING PRIOR TO AND DURING, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, OBSERVATION AND RECORDING DURING, THE CONVERSION OF ST EDMUNDS CHAPEL TO A DWELLING AND THE ERECTION OF A DETACHED STORE, CHURCH LANE, FRAISTHORPE, EAST YORKSHIRE YO15 3QU

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of historic building recording that will be carried out prior to and during the conversion of St Edmunds Chapel, and also a programme of archaeological investigation, observation and recording to be undertaken during the erection of a detached store and associated groundworks, at Church Lane, Fraisthorpe, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 15411 61690). The development works are to provide a single detached dwelling. The now redundant chapel is a Grade II Listed Building.
- 1.2 This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the developers, Liebre Development Ltd, in order to comply with conditions placed on full planning permission (application 19/00993/PLF) and Listed Building Consent (application 19/00994/PLB), both granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 8th November 2019. The content of this WSI has been discussed and approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council's archaeological advisors, the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP).
- 1.3 A site visit was made to the chapel by Ed Dennison of EDAS on 17th July 2020.
- 1.4 Discussions with HAP have confirmed that the programme of historic building recording should accord with a Level 3 survey as defined by Historic England (2016, 26) and will comprise two distinct phases of work: an initial phase of recording prior to any development and a subsequent phase involving the selected monitoring of the proposed conversion works. A separate archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of a detached store, an access drive and various other services. A single report and archive collating all elements of work will then be produced.

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Site Location

- 2.1 St Edmunds Chapel lies on the south side of Church Lane, opposite Lodge Farm and near the junction of Church Lane and Main Street, in the village of Fraisthorpe (see figure 1). Main Street and the village is now effectively bypassed by a straightening of the A165 White Cross to Bridlington road. The small rectangular structure lies in the centre of a raised, possibly man-made, mound, with a path running from the north-west corner to the door at the west end of the south elevation; the mound is overgrown and it is impossible to confirm whether there are any burials, but historical evidence suggests there are none. The chapel itself has a simple rectangular plan form, measuring 13.55m long by 5.70m wide.

Site Information

- 2.2 The Victoria County History notes that the chapel, dedicated to St Edmund, dates largely from the 19th century and consists of a structurally undivided nave and chancel (Purdy 1974, 207). It is built mainly of cobble stones, with ashlar and brick quoins and openings. It stands on a prominent mound which may be artificial. The only features that remain from the earlier church are the plain circular font and part of a 12th or 13th century round pier surmounted by a capital which has been incorporated into the south wall. In 1720-21, the chancel was ordered to be repaired, and the brick quoins at the exterior angles of the chancel walls probably date from then, although some of the bricks appear to be older than others.
- 2.3 The church was substantially rebuilt in 1893 to commemorate Mary Simpson, a daughter of a former vicar, and her work amongst local farm servants (plaque in church). The rebuilding was financed by countrywide offerings and the architects were Smith and Brodrick of Hull. The triple-lancet east window, the single-lancet west and side windows, the doorway, the roof and the bellcote, containing one small bell, are all of that date. During the rebuilding, the pre-Reformation altar stone was embedded 'underneath the place where it formerly stood' because of its mutilated condition (plaque in church).
- 2.4 in the late 13th century, Thomas de Poynton, a local landowner, bought a statue of the Holy Virgin in Scotland and put it in Fraisthorpe chapel, where it stood for five years until his death in 1299. During that time the image became widely venerated and attracted offerings. The curacy was originally held with Carnaby, and in 1310 William de Bolom was described as Vicar of Carnaby and of its chapel of Fraisthorpe. In 1368, 1380, 1552 and 1663-81 the vicar of Carnaby also held Fraisthorpe, but in 1526, it was held separately. There were two bells at Fraisthorpe in 1552, but by 1764 only one, and in 1968 there was one small bell.
- 2.5 St Edmunds Chapel is also a Grade II Listed Building, first Listed on 17th July 1987 (National Heritage List for England ref 1083849). The Listed Building description reads: *Chapel, C13, virtually rebuilt 1893 by Smith and Broderick. Cobbles and courses rubble with ashlar dressings and plain tiled roof with crested ridge tiles. 4 bay nave and chancel in one with western bellcote. Quoins. West elevation has tall chamfered lancet with bracketed bellcote above to ridge. Bellcote has moulded semi-circular headed openings and gabled top. South elevation has moulded pointed doorcase to west with moulded imposts. Three chamfered lancets to east. Four similar windows to north elevation. East end has triple stepped chamfered lancets with moulded sill. All openings have hoodmoulds, and rubble relieving arches over. Sprocketed eaves and stone coped gables. Interior has round C13 column with moulded capital embedded in south wall. Arched braced roof on stone corbels. C13 drum font. East window has banded colonnettes, moulded arches and continuous hood.*
- 2.6 The chapel was formally closed for regular public worship on 1st February 2017, with facilities being transferred to the nearby larger Barmston church. The request for closure came from the Barmston with Fraisthorpe Parochial Church Council, who had been struggling to maintain both churches, and no representations against the closure were received. The church authorities determine that the chapel was not of sufficient architectural or historical interest

to warrant vesting in the Churches Conservation Trust, and so, if demolition was to be avoided, a new use had to be found.

- 2.7 Since the proposed conversion works have been prepared, the church authorities have removed many of the internal fixtures and fittings from the chapel, including the altar, organ, and some of the wall plaques. Some features still remain however, such as the substantial 13th century drum font, some wall plaques, altar rails, and two large stone tablets incorporating the ten commandments.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the conversion works was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 8th November 2019 (application 19/00993/PLF) subject to a number of conditions.

- 3.2 Condition 8 states:

The development shall be carried out in accordance with an approved programme of architectural recording (Level 3) for the building, which should be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of development.

This pre-commencement condition is imposed in order to secure the recording, investigation and/or protection of archaeological remains and/or fabric of historical and/or architectural significance exposed during the proposed works and so that it is recorded to an appropriate professional standard, as the building is of historical and architectural significance.

- 3.3 Condition 9 also states:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to, and approved in writing, by the Local Planning Authority.

This pre-commencement condition is imposed in accordance with policy ENV3 of the East Riding Local Plan and in order to provide a reasonable opportunity to record the history of the site which site lies within an area of archaeological interest.

- 3.4 The same conditions (nos 3 and 4 respectively) were placed on the Listed Building Consent (application 19/00994/PLB), again approved on 8th November 2019.

- 3.5 The programme of architectural and archaeological recording as detailed in this WSI will therefore cover both of these conditions.

4 PROPOSED WORKS

- 4.1 The approved works involve the conversion of the chapel into a single self-contained dwelling. Details of the proposals can be found in the various documents which supported the approved planning permission and Listed

Building Consent, including a Design and Access Statement (dated July 2020). Plans showing the various conversion works are presented as figures 2 and 3.

- 4.2 The proposed conversion works have been designed to protect the important fabric of the Listed Building, and little will be changed externally. The existing leaded windows will be retained on the north and east sides, although those on the south and west sides will be replaced with slimline conservation approved double glazed units. Three new roof lights will be introduced to provide light and ventilation.
- 4.3 Internally, the works are more extensive (as might be imagined), involving the creation of a bathroom, kitchen, lobby and living room at ground floor level, and two bedrooms and an en-suite bathroom at a mezzanine level, accessed by a circular stair placed in the centre of the south side; this mezzanine will overlook the ground floor on the west and east sides. All the internal walls will be lined with insulated plasterboard mounted onto a timber frame and secured into the existing fabric. Disturbance of the existing floor level will be minimal, and the rooms will be created utilising glass screens. The 13th century font will be relocated into the centre of the living area, and covered with glass to create a table, and the altar steps will be removed to create a level floor surface. The eroded columns of the east window will be repaired, like-for-like.
- 4.4 A small store will be constructed in the south-east corner of the site; this new structure will be clad in cedar with a flat grass roof. An access drive will need to be created from Church Street to the north, running down the eastern boundary, and this will require a large amount of excavation into the east side of the existing, potentially man-made, mound on which the chapel is positioned. Other external groundworks will involve a service trench running south from Church Lane to the west end of the north elevation, and an existing overhead electricity line will be buried. A small sewage treatment plant will be excavated off the north-west corner of the chapel, with a service trench running to an existing soakaway towards the south-east corner of the site. Finally, another service trench for a heat source pump will run from the back of the new store to the south-east corner of the chapel. All these trenches will run through the mound and, although currently shown as being separate, will be combined to reduce ground disturbance where possible.

5 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING SURVEY METHODOLOGY

General Comments

- 5.1 The scale and scope of the historic building recording work will be determined by this WSI. HAP have confirmed that a Level 3 analytical record, as defined by Historic England (2016, 26), will be required. This level of survey involves the production of measured drawings (e.g. floor plans, elevations and architectural details such as mouldings, beams, window frames and shutters, skirtings, cornices etc), photography (general and detailed external and internal views including principle and circulation spaces, as well as architectural detail) and a written account (incorporating location, designations, date of record, detailed architectural description, details of historical maps, drawings, views, photographs and other documentary material, and a discussion of the architectural and historic importance and significance of the site in relation to regional and national trends and contexts). Additional standards and guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists for historic building recording will also be followed (ClfA 2019).

- 5.2 The historic building recording work will be undertaken in two phases. A full survey will be done as an initial phase, prior to any development, to produce a detailed pre-intervention record. A second phase of work will be undertaken during the conversion work, to enhance the initial record as appropriate if other features and items of architectural detail are revealed.
- 5.3 The historic building recording work should not unduly delay the overall programme of site works, although there will need to be effective liaison and cooperation with the building contractor/developer. All parties will need to ensure that EDAS have sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that both the pre-intervention and intervention survey work will be accomplished through a limited number of separate site visits, and so access to the site will therefore need to be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.4 The historic building recording work has the following objectives:
- to identify and objectively record the existing chapel by means of photographs, measured drawings and written descriptions, prior to any conversion work (subject to health and safety considerations), and then enhance that record as necessary and appropriate as work progresses and further information is revealed;
 - to relate the standing building with any documentary material to create a homogenous understanding of the chapel and its site;
 - to analyse and interpret the recorded building in terms of its form and function, and to place that analysis and interpretation into its wider architectural, religious and social contexts;
 - to produce a permanent, ordered and cross referenced project report and archive, which will be added to that produced for the watching brief work (see below). This will be placed in the public domain through deposition with the Humber Historic Environment Record (report) and the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service (report and archive).

Documentary and Historical Research

- 5.5 A certain amount of documentary research will be undertaken to provide details of the pre and post-1893 rebuilding works, as well as the origins, use and development of the building over time. Key to this will be an examination of the Diocesan faculty for the 1893 rebuilding work, which is held in the Borthwick Institute's records at the University of York (Fac. 1892/20; Fac. Bk.6, pp.890-1). Other research will be undertaken at the East Riding Archives in Beverley, as well as at other relevant local history libraries and through internet searches. This work will also include a historic map regression.
- 5.6 The results of the documentary research will be used to discuss and analyse the development of the building and its site over time, and the sequence of construction and use of the internal spaces. The results will be used to put the building and its individual elements in context and establish their archaeological, architectural and historical significance.

Pre-Intervention Architectural Survey

Drawn Record

- 5.7 The existing 1:100 scale floor plan prepared by CSL Surveys of Leeds will be utilised to produce a new ground floor plan of the chapel at a scale of 1:50. Discussion with HAP have suggested that two sections through the chapel, one long (i.e. east-west) and one short (north-south) should also be prepared, rather than a full set of new elevation drawings. These sections will be produced at 1:50 scale, using the existing 1:100 scale elevations also produced by CSL Surveys of Leeds. All these drawings will be produced by hand and electronic measurement, and will show all significant architectural detail such as openings (blocked or unblocked, straight joints etc), differences in build (e.g. brick vs stone), tool or timber marks, fixtures and fittings, constructional detail, fixtures and fittings etc. It is considered that all other elevations, both internal and external, can be adequately recorded by photography.
- 5.8 The above plan and sections will be supplemented by more detailed drawings (e.g. at 1:20 and/or 1:10 scales) to show any original remaining fixtures, and a small number of profiles at 1:1 or 1:2 scale to illustrate the window and door mouldings. All drawings would be produced according to the guidelines established by Historic England (2016, 13-17 & 37-39).
- 5.9 In the event that additional architectural detail is revealed by the subsequent conversion work, the drawn record will be amended, enhanced and improved as site work progresses (see below).

Photographic Record

- 5.10 General photographic recording of the chapel and its site, both external and internal, will be carried out, together with close-up photography of significant details. The guidelines produced by Historic England (2015; 2016, 17-21) will be followed. External photographs will be taken, as far as is possible, at right angles to all faces, whilst the interior coverage will aim to produce a record of all significant spaces and individual details. Other photographs will be taken to include general and oblique views to provide site context. All photographs will contain a photographic scale (graduated photographic scales and/or ranging rods), and artificial lighting and tripods will be used where necessary, subject to practicalities and access.
- 5.11 The photographic recording will be produced in digital format, using an SLR digital camera which has 12 megapixel resolution. All digital photographs will be taken in colour, in jpeg format. Processed photographs will not be manipulated or altered prior to inclusion in the project archive.
- 5.12 All photographs will be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and cross referenced to film and image numbers. A photographic catalogue will be produced, to include a register detailing the location and direction of each shot. The new floor plan of the building, and a general site plan, will also be used to identify the position and direction of each shot.

Scientific Analysis

- 5.13 Given the 19th century date of most of the chapel, and the level of the conversion works being undertaken, it is not considered necessary for any specialist architectural analyses to be carried out, for example the analysis of paint, mortar, stucco, etc and/or dendrochronological dating of timbers, radiocarbon dating etc, as part of the project.

Written Accounts

- 5.14 Sufficient notes will be taken on site in order for a detailed description of the building complex to be prepared, in combination with the drawn and photographic records.

Architectural Recording during Development

- 5.15 The pre-development historic building survey work will be enhanced by means of an architectural watching brief carried out during the conversion of the building - this might include, for example, removal of wall plaster to reveal original fabric, or the removal of the altar steps. An appropriate level of site attendance will therefore be maintained to ensure the proper identification and recording of any architectural material and detail that might be uncovered. The records made during the development work will comprise, drawn, photographic and written elements, and the methodologies outlined above will be adhered to.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

General Comments

- 6.1 The scale and scope of the archaeological watching brief work will be determined by this WSI. Additional guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a) will also be complied with.

Aims and Objectives

- 6.2 The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to monitor the below-ground external excavations associated with the development, and to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which are encountered by the works undertaken as part of the development, to achieve “preservation by record” in accordance with national policy and industry guidance.

Archaeological Fieldwork

- 6.3 All topsoil strips, foundations, drainage trenches and other ground disturbing works relating to the development will be subject to archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. Where mechanical equipment is to be used for the excavations (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 6.4 If structures, features, finds or deposits of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, EDAS will be allowed time to clean, assess, and 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. The sampling of deposits for environmental evidence will be a standard consideration, and arrangements will be made to ensure that specialist advice and analysis are available as appropriate and necessary.

- 6.5 Mechanical excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and EDAS has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location. If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological remains, they should immediately stop work and inform the archaeologist.
- 6.6 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will be accurately located on a 1:100 or 1:200 scale site plan and recorded by digital colour photographs (high resolution colour digital shots), scale drawings (plans at 1:50, sections at 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate), and written descriptions as judged adequate by the archaeologist on site, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems. The photographic recording will be achieved using a SLR digital camera with 12 megapixel resolution. All photographs will contain a photographic scale, and will be taken in jpeg format. Processed photographs will not be manipulated or altered prior to inclusion in the project archive. Context recording methodologies and systems will be used, and all archaeological deposits will be recorded according to principles of stratigraphic excavation on EDAS's *pro forma* sheets. The stratigraphy of trenches will be recorded even if no archaeological deposits are identified.
- 6.7 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 client and HAP. 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 developer and client in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is completed prior to any removal.
- 6.8 Despite the religious nature of the chapel, there are no records of any human burials in or around the site. Nevertheless, if human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be removed under the conditions of a Ministry of Justice burial licence, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. Other guidelines produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists would be followed (Brickley & McKinley 2004). The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.
- 6.9 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 developer in advance of the project commencing.

- 6.10 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the main contractor. However, the main contractor and client will ensure that EDAS has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of the watching brief. It is likely that the archaeological watching brief 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 for the purposes of the watching brief at all reasonable times.
- 6.11 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in the site, the recording work may be halted, in consultation with HAP.

Post-Excavation Analysis

- 6.12 All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) recovered from the watching brief will be collected and processed, unless variations to this principle are agreed in advance with HAP. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication First Aid for Finds. In accordance with the procedures outlined by Historic England (2015b), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment. Depending on the nature of any finds, this work is likely to be sub-contracted to appropriate specialists.

7 REPORTING

- 7.1 Within eight weeks of the completion of all the site work (or longer if agreed with HAP), an archive survey report detailing the results from the historic building recording and subsequent watching brief work will be produced. The final report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Planning reference number and HER casework number;
 - Dates of fieldwork visits;
 - National Grid reference;
 - A brief account of the project plan, research objectives, survey methodology, procedures and equipment used;
 - A summary of the historical and archaeological background to the site;
 - The results of the architectural and archaeological survey work, and an account of the overall form and development of the site and of the evidence supporting any interpretation, in the context of the known architecture/archaeology of the area;
 - Discussion, including an assessment of the importance of the findings in relation to the other remains on the site and in the region as a whole;
 - Conclusions;
 - A bibliography and list of sources consulted;
 - A location plan, with scale;

- Survey plans and other drawings, showing ground level and vertical and horizontal scales;
 - Selected illustrative material, including maps and other documentary material, general site photographs and photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or architectural features that are encountered;
 - Appendices containing a copy of this WSI, together with the details of any departures from that design, survey data and photographic registers and catalogues.
- 7.2 Appropriate drawn records of the buildings and the complex as a whole would be produced as reduced A4 or A3 size paper copies within the body of the report; full scale drawings would be included within the site archive.
- 7.3 Electronic copies (pdf format) of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the developer/client, the Local Planning Authority and HAP. A hard copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.
- 7.4 If the survey work produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication of a brief note detailing the findings of the project in an appropriate local journal (e.g. the *East Riding Archaeologist*), subject to the client's permission.
- 7.5 EDAS also subscribe to Historic England's OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, and all EDAS projects are fully OASIS compliant. Prior to the start of the fieldwork, an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be subsequently completed for submission to Historic England and the Humber HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.

8 PROJECT ARCHIVE

- 8.1 Once the on-site fieldwork and subsequent reporting is complete, a fully indexed field archive would be prepared, following the guidance produced by Historic England and others (e.g. Brown 2011, ClfA 2020b, UKIC 1983 & 1984). The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive.
- 8.2 EDAS will obtain consent from the client for the deposition of the project archive with the East Rising of Yorkshire Museum Service prior to commencement of the project. EDAS will contact the museum at the start of the project to determine their requirements relating to the transfer and deposition of the project archive, and the name of the museum will be included in the project report. EDAS will also adhere to any specific conservation, transfer and deposition requirements which the museum might impose, including charges for the storage and long-term curation of the site archive.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Modifications

- 9.1 The programme of recording work outlined above may be modified in accordance with the professional judgement of the staff undertaking the work, insofar as the overall provisions and objectives of this WSI would not be

changed. Any variations in the project would be discussed and agreed in advance with the client and HAP.

Monitoring

- 9.2 It is assumed that the project as whole will be monitored by HAP staff. EDAS would therefore give a minimum of ten days' notice of the commencement of site work so that arrangements for monitoring can be made as appropriate.

Health and Safety

- 9.3 All site recording work will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork will comply with all relevant Health and Safety Legislation, including the preparation of a Risk Assessment.
- 9.4 As the watching brief element will be carried out at the same time as the contractor's work, EDAS will also have regard for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the building contractor.
- 9.5 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 (£5,000,000).

Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

- 9.6 Unless the individual/organisation commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with the originators of the work, namely EDAS and its staff.

Compliance

- 9.7 As a ClfA Registered Organisation, EDAS would adhere to all standards and guidance for fieldwork and reporting produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and the principles laid out in their Code of Conduct.

10 REFERENCES

Brickley, M & McKinley, J I 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper 7

Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum)

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2020b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2020a *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2019 *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a Guide to Good Recording Practice*

Historic England 2015b *Management of Research Project in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*

Historic England 2015a *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*

Purdy, J D 1974 'Fraisthorpe'. In Allison, K J (ed) *A History of the County of York East Riding volume 2*, 199-208

UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation) 1984 *Environmental Standards for Permanent Storage of Excavated Material from Archaeological Sites* (UKIC Guideline No 3)

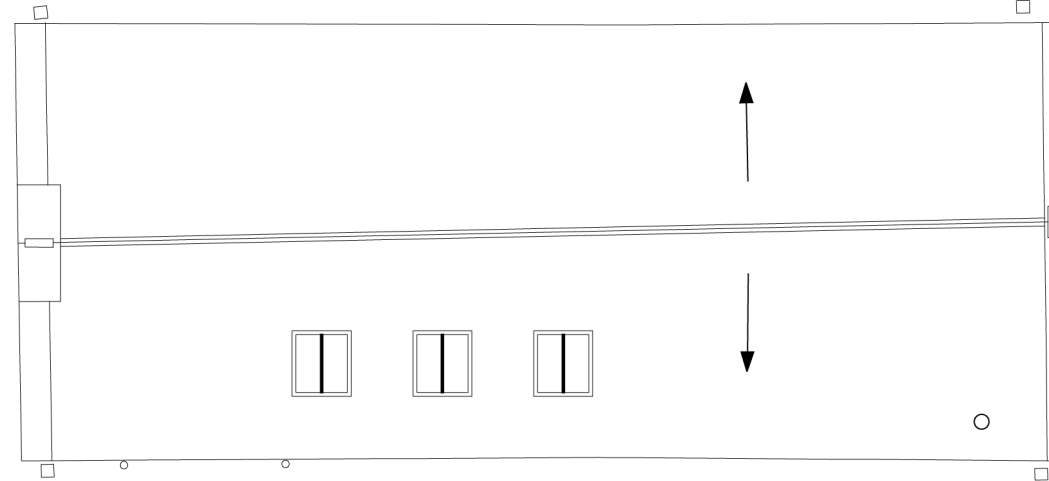
UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation) 1983 *Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites* (UKIC Guideline No 2)

Ed Dennison, EDAS
27th July 2020

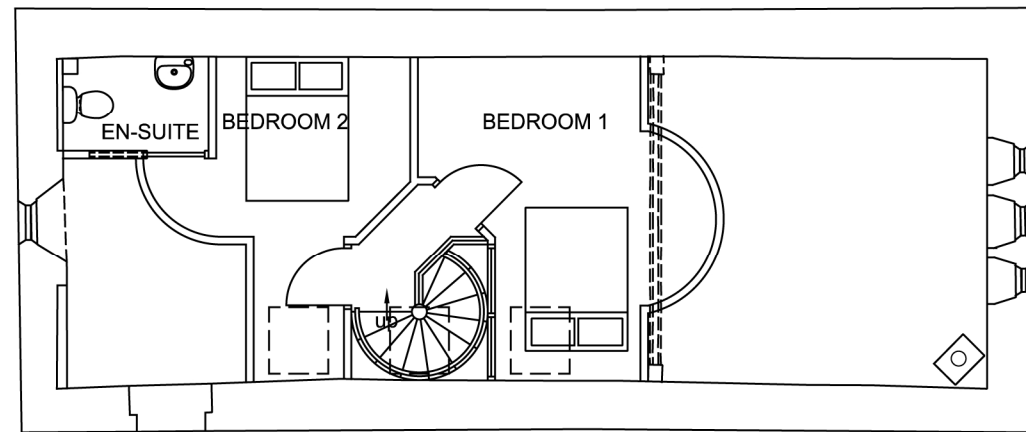


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION PLAN
(drawing provided by Halliday Clark Architects,
reproduced with permission)

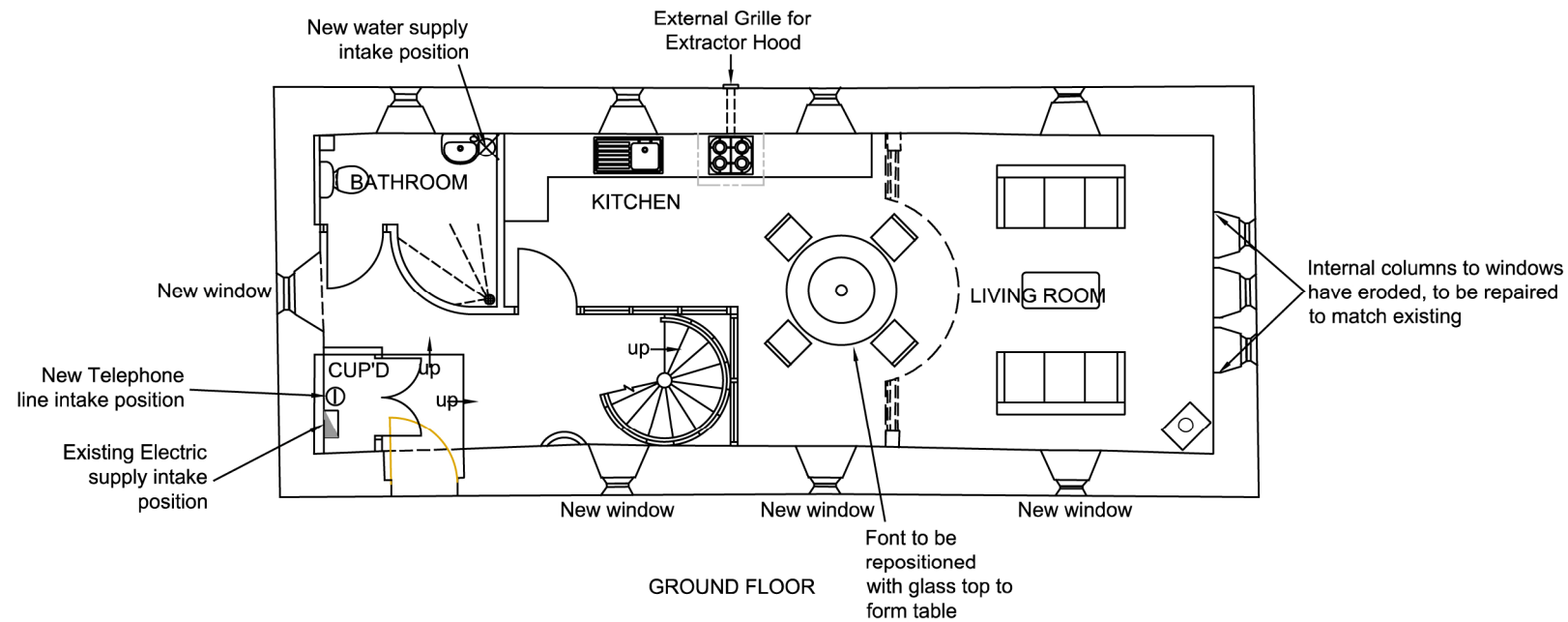
FIGURE 2: FLOOR PLANS AS PROPOSED
(drawing provided by LNS Partnership,
reproduced with permission).



ROOF PLAN



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

DIMENSIONS SHOULD BE CHECKED ON SITE. ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ARE TO BE REPORTED BEFORE WORK PROCEEDS.

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.

AMENDMENTS

A	14.05.20	Amended First Floor Plan
B	21.05.20	Amended as per comments from client
C	04.06.20	Amended as per comments from client
D	08.06.20	Added Roof Plan
E	16.07.20	Added service intake positions, repositioned Wood burning stove. Modified windows

SCALE 1:100 @ A3



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PROJECT

**Redevelopment of
St Edmund's Church
Fraisthorpe**

CLIENT

Liebre Developments Ltd

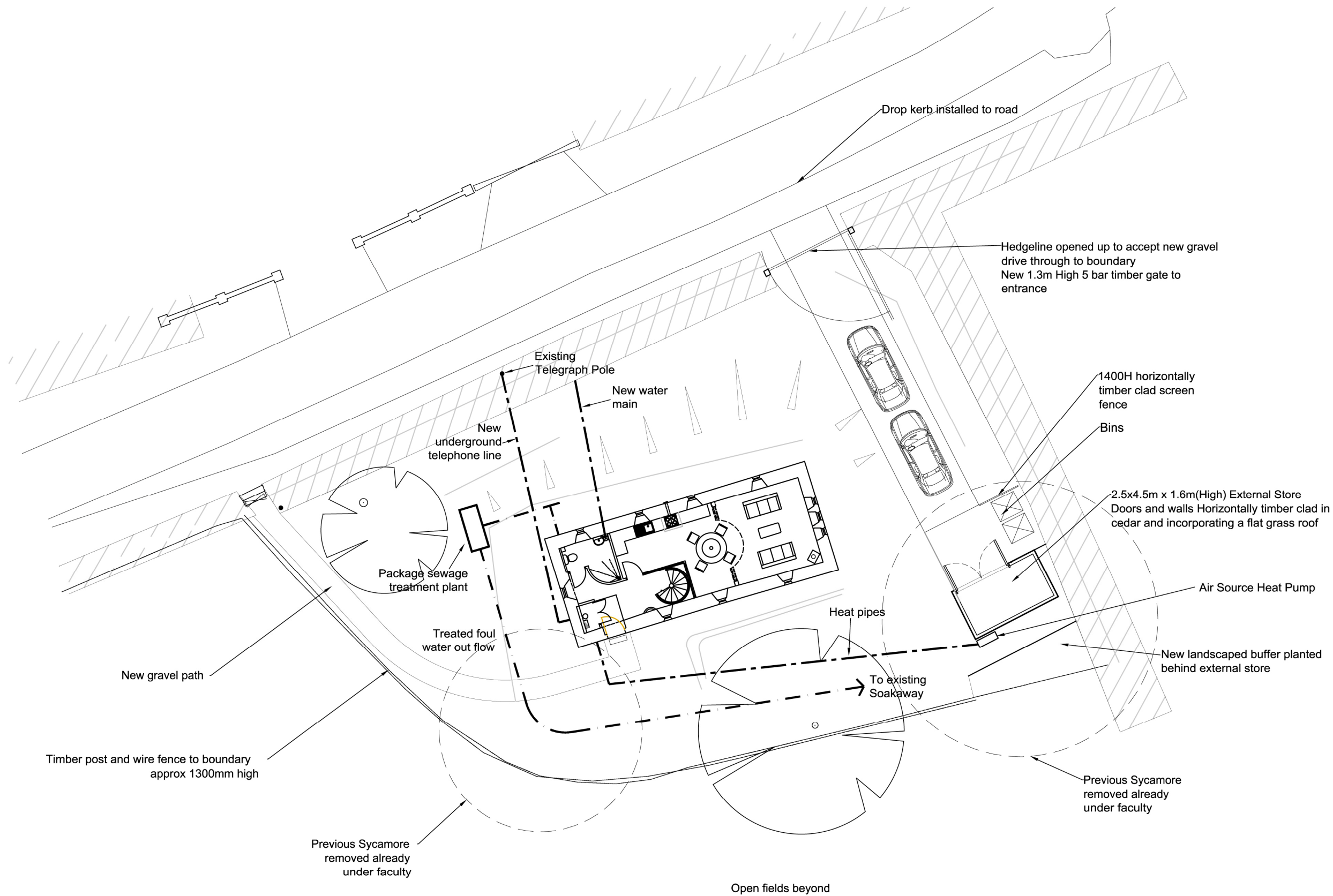
DRAWING TITLE

**Floor & Roof Plans
as Proposed**

SCALE @A3 1:100 DATE May '20 DRAWN BY PSM

DRG No. 20/06 1 E

FIGURE 3: SITE PLAN AS PROPOSED
 (drawing provided by LNS Partnership,
 reproduced with permission).

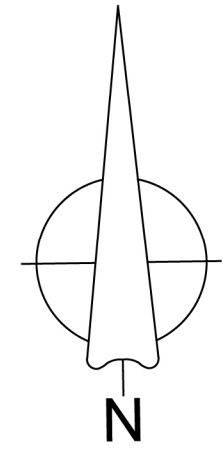


DIMENSIONS SHOULD BE CHECKED ON SITE. ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ARE TO BE REPORTED BEFORE WORK PROCEEDS.

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.

AMENDMENTS

A	01.07.20	Extended gravel drive to external store
B	16.07.20	Added Air Source Heat Pump



SCALE 1:200 @ A3
 0m 2m 10m

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PROJECT
 Redevelopment of
 St Edmund's Church
 Fraisthorpe

CLIENT
 Liebre Developments Ltd

DRAWING TITLE
 Site Plan
 as Proposed

SCALE @ A3 1:200 DATE Jun '20 DRAWN BY PSM

DRG No. 20/06 4 B