

RE-POSITIONING OF THE FONT,
ALL SAINTS CHURCH,
ROUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

All Saints Church PCC
c/o Susan M Wells, Churchwarden
Cleveland House, Meaux Road
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 2022, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Ms Susan Wells, churchwarden, on behalf of All Saints Church Parochial Church Council, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during limited excavations associated with the relocation of the font inside All Saints Church, Routh, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 09111 42508 centred).

All Saints Church is a Grade II listed building, and it primarily dates from the 14th century, with additions dating to the 16th-17th century. It was restored in several phases in the 19th century and again more extensively in 1904-05 by Brodrick, Lowther and Walker when the west tower was rebuilt. The archaeological recording was made a condition of a Diocesan Faculty, and the scope of the work was determined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).*

The font was moved from beneath the west tower to the west end of the north aisle. This required the removal of several pews and part of a wall pew, removing the existing wooden floorboards, providing a new solid foundation for the re-positioned font, and making good the remaining floor surfaces. A trench, measuring 2.34m east-west by 1.80m north-south by a maximum of 0.42m below the existing floor level, was dug to receive a new foundation, and the work was monitored on 22nd July 2022.

The limited excavations revealed a typical 19th century construction for the floor of the north aisle pew platform, with east-west wooden boards placed on north-south joists supported by narrow brick sleeper walls aligned east-west. This structure presumably dates to when the nave was reseated and repaved in 1864. Much of the space between the brick sleeper walls was left as a void, presumably to aid ventilation. The main feature revealed by the excavation was the top of part of an in-situ circular stone plinth, exposed in the south side of the trench, 0.40m-0.42m below the existing floor surface. Insufficient was visible to estimate its dimensions but extrapolation of the curve might suggest a diameter of c.1.30m. In the absence of any other information, it is considered that this structure most probably represents an earlier plinth for the font, which was recorded in this position in 1840.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2022, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Ms Susan Wells, churchwarden, on behalf of All Saints Church Parochial Church Council, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during limited excavations associated with the relocation of the font inside All Saints Church, Routh, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 09111 42508 centred).
- 1.2 All Saints Church is a Grade II* listed building, located on the south side of Meaux Lane, an unclassified road which runs south from the A1035 to Meaux and Wawne, to the east of Tickon and Beverley in East Yorkshire (see figure 1). The church primarily dates from the 14th century, with additions in the 16th-17th century; it was restored in several phases in the 19th century and again more extensively in 1904-05 by Brodrick, Lowther and Walker when the west tower was rebuilt.
- 1.3 The archaeological work was a requirement of a Diocesan Faculty, and the scope was determined by an EDAS Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (see Appendix 2).

2 DIOCESAN FACULTY

- 2.1 A Diocesan Faculty for the proposed work was approved by the Diocese of York and issued on 15th November 2021 (ref. 2021-057437). It included various conditions for archaeological monitoring, as follows:
- (1) Notice to archaeologist to be given within 14 days that s/he is required to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavations;
 - (2) The archaeologist shall be notified of the date for commencement of work no less than 3 weeks before the date of any commencement of any excavations on the site;
 - (3) The Petitioners and their contractors to cooperate with archaeologist to enable him/her to do his/her work. This will include examination, recording and photographing;
 - (4) Copies of the Archaeologist's final report shall be sent by him/her within 14 days of completion of the report to the following bodies:-
 - (i) the Parochial Church Council (for keeping with the church log book);
 - (ii) the Diocesan Advisory Committee (for its records);
 - (iii) the Diocesan Registry (for placing with the faculty papers);
 - (iv) the local Sites and Monuments Records office (if the address is not know, the archaeologist should obtain it from the local planning department).

3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The archaeological recording was defined by an EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 2). This also considered advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (CIfA 2020), by English Heritage and the Church of England in relation to the treatment of human remains (EH/CoE 2005), and by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists in relation to work in churchyards (ADCA 2004).

- 3.2 The aim of the archaeological recording was to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits, and any human burials, which might be affected by the proposed relocation of the font.
- 3.3 The font was to be moved from beneath the west tower to the west end of the north aisle (effectively the north-west corner of the nave - see figure 2) (see plate 2). This required the removal of several pews and part of a wall pew (see plate 1), removing the existing wooden floorboards, providing a new solid foundation for the re-positioned font, and making good the remaining floors. The plinth on which the font previously stood in the base of the west tower measured 1.27m by 1.13m, and so it was envisaged that the area of new excavation at the west end of the north aisle would be slightly larger than that, say c.2m square, with a maximum depth of 300mm, although this would depend on the nature of ground under the existing floorboards.
- 3.4 In the event, a trench measuring 2.34m east-west by 1.80m north-south was dug, with a small extension off the south-west corner. The maximum depth of excavation was 0.42m below the existing internal floor level. All the excavations were dug by hand and were monitored by the archaeologist on 22nd July 2022.
- 3.5 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number. A total of eleven archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The position of the excavation was marked on a general site plan at 1:20 scale, and two representative sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Levels were measured from the existing internal ground level. A general digital photographic record was also made. No finds were recovered from the excavation.
- 3.6 In accordance with current East Riding of Yorkshire Museum policy for 'no finds' archives, no project archive was deposited with the museum, although site notes, plans and photographs have been retained by EDAS (site code ASR 22).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 All Saints Church comprises a long chancel, a nave with a south porch, and a west tower (see figure 2 bottom). It is a Grade II* listed building, first listed on 7th February 1968 (National Heritage List for England 1160744). The Listed Building description reads as follows:

Church. C14 nave, C14 chancel, C16-early C17 south porch, west tower of 1904: extensively restored by Brodrick, Lowther and Walker in 1904. Ashlar, with brick to south porch, pebble-dashed to porch and chancel, flat tile roof. West tower of 3 stages, 3-bay nave with south porch, 2-bay chancel. West tower: diagonal buttresses. Quatrefoil to ringing chamber, 2 square-headed cinquefoil lights to belfry, crenellated parapet with 8 crocketed pinnacles. 2-light square-headed west window with Perpendicular tracery; clock. Nave: two 2-light pointed windows with early C20 curvilinear tracery. South door: segmental head on plain reveals. South porch: double hollow chamfer segmental-headed door, lancets to north and south. North elevation: lancet to west, pointed north door with continuous hollow chamfer. Coped gables with cross finials to nave and chancel. Pointed east window of 3 lights with reticulated tracery under hoodmould with face-mask stops. Interior: chancel has in south-east corner an early C15 brass to Sir John and Lady Agnes

Routh: 2 figures in prayer under a double canopy of crocketed ogees. In north-east corner the damaged early C14 effigy of a knight with crossed legs. Early C18 pulpit with raised and fielded bolection-moulded panels.

- 4.2 The first church at Routh was built by Richard de Scruteville in the late 12th century and the first record of a priest is that of Thomas Rude instituted in 1213. The present church was dedicated at All Saints or All Hallows by 1451 and the earliest surviving fabric can be seen in a 13th century window in the nave and 14th century refenestration in both the chancel and nave. The church was originally mostly built of ashlar although 15th century brick was reused for the rebuilding of the chancel, the addition of the south porch, and the extensive rebuilding of highest stages of the tower, which were mainly covered with pebbledash. The fabric was recorded as being neglected in the later 17th and early 18th century, the chancel was in disrepair in 1663 and also the tower in c.1680. In about 1830 the nave was re-roofed and its south wall was rebuilt. Poulson (1840, 398 & 442) provides a description and illustration of the church at this time (see figure 3 top), and he notes that the font was located in the north-west corner of the church, under the lancet window here; it was a plain octagonal basin and pedestal, with blank shields in each face. The church was further restored in the 1860s, the nave being reseated and repaved in 1864, and the chancel reroofed and the east window reglazed in 1869 (Kent 2002, 358).
- 4.3 Another more radical and extensive restoration was carried out by Brodrick, Lowther and Walker of Hull in 1904-05, the main work being the rebuilding of the tower - the low embattled brick tower was rebuilt in ashlar in a pinnacled 15th century style, incorporating earlier stonework, and the 15th century west window was restored (see figure 3 bottom). The chancel was also refitted, and it was presumably then that its floor was raised to be higher than the nave (Kent 2002, 358); Poulson (1840, 399) notes that the chancel floor was originally two feet lower than the nave. The two windows on the north side of the nave retain some fragments of medieval glass while the east window of 1869 is possibly by Clayton and Bell. A cross-legged effigy inside the church actually dates to the 1290s, and is one of the few effigies in England to show the burial face cloth drawn back from the head (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 661).
- 4.4 The church is also recorded by Historic England (Research Record 1198391) and the Humber Historic Environment Record (site 1536).

5 RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

- 5.1 A description of the results of the watching brief is given below, based on the records made in the field (see figure 4). Finally, in the following text, 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.
- 5.2 As noted above, a trench measuring 2.34m east-west by 1.80m north-south was dug, with a small extension off the south-west corner. The maximum depth of excavation was 0.42m below the existing internal floor level.
- 5.3 In this part of the church, the existing wooden floor below the removed pews was made up of a number of east-west aligned boards, 0.17m wide by 0.02m thick (101) which formed the pew platform along the north side of the aisle. These boards were supported on north-south aligned wooden joists (102), measuring 0.08m wide by 0.09m thick, set roughly 0.46m apart with voids in between (see plate 3). The south side of the joists were tennoned into an east-west wooden beam (110), 0.10m wide and 0.14m thick, which defined the southern edge of the

pew platform and separated it from the flagstone floor (111) which formed the central path through the nave (see plate 5).

- 5.4 The wooden joists (102) and beam (110) were, in turn, supported on four narrow brick sleeper walls (104-107), aligned east-west and set between 0.44m-0.56m apart; in some cases the joists were levelled by thin slivers of brick (see plate 4). Each of the sleeper walls comprised four courses of hand-made bricks bounded with lime mortar, one course wide and laid stretcher-on-bed, with the top course comprising whole bricks. The lower three courses comprised irregular courses of whole and part-bricks, some of which may have been re-used. None of the bricks had frogs or other distinguishing features e.g. makers names. The northern brick wall (104) (see Section 1) was 0.27m high by 0.12m wide and was built of bricks measuring 250mm x 120mm x 50mm in the top course and 220mm x 65mm in the lower three courses. The north central brick wall (105) was 0.29m high by 0.11m wide and was built of bricks measuring 235mm x 110mm x 65mm, while the south central brick wall (106) was 0.39m high by 0.12m wide with bricks measuring of 240mm x 120mm x 60mm; parts of these two walls were cut away for the excavation. The southern brick wall (107) (see Section 2) was 0.24m high and was built of bricks measuring 260mm x 120mm x 60mm, and the north face incorporated two small brick buttresses 0.26m wide and set 0.82m apart, presumably to provide additional support.
- 5.5 The spaces between the narrow brick sleeper walls (104-107) formed open voids, the bases of which comprised a loose grey silt (103) up to 0.14m thick containing occasional gravel and fragments of mortar. This deposit probably represents a construction or levelling horizon associated with the laying of the brick supports and wooden floor for the pew platform. Two small fragments of disarticulated bone, less than 0.05m long, were recovered from this deposit and were re-interred in the excavation.
- 5.6 Below this loose grey silt (103), in the bottom of a slightly deeper area of the excavation, was a layer of compacted brown clay (108) containing occasional small fragments of mortar. As the required depth of excavation for the repositioning of the font had been achieved, this deposit was not explored further and so its depth or the presence of any underlying features were not determined. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.
- 5.7 In the south side of the trench, and butted by the brown clay (108), the remains of part of a circular ashlar plinth or pillar base (109) were exposed. This circular structure extended 0.36m north from the south side of the trench, and three stone blocks up to 0.34m wide, bounded with lime mortar and with curved outer faces evident (see plate 5 and 6). A thin layer of mortar over the tops of the stones obscured any tool or other marks, if any were present, and so it was not possible to determine if the plinth or pillar was originally any higher. The top of stonework (109) and the brown clay (108) lay at 0.40m-0.42m below the current floor surface. Once again, the depth of excavation had been achieved, and so this structure was not investigated any further.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The limited excavations showed that the construction of the pew platform along the north side of the north aisle at All Saints Church comprised a wooden floor supported on north-south joists which were in turn supported on east-west narrow brick sleeper walls; the spaces between the joists and brick walls were left as open voids, presumably to provide ventilation. This form of construction has been noted

in many East Yorkshire churches and chapels, Bishop Burton (Dennison & Coates 2021) and Fraisthorpe (Dennison, Richardson & Coates 2021) being just two examples; at the latter this form of construction was actually specified as part of the 1892 faculty for repairs. This wood and brick foundation for the pew platform at Routh presumably dates to when the nave was reseated and repaved in 1864 (Kent 2002, 358); it is not thought that the later, more extensive, restoration by Brodrick, Lowther and Walker in 1904-05 involved any renewal of the nave floor or re-ordering of the seating arrangements, although further research would be needed to confirm this. The fact that the hand-made bricks of the sleeper walls did not have any frogs or other distinguishing marks implies they are pre-19th century in date, and some of the bricks may have been reused from elsewhere on the site.

- 6.2 Of particular interest was the discovery of the top of part of an in-situ circular stone plinth or pillar base (109), which was exposed in the south side of the trench, 0.40m-0.42m below the existing floor surface; insufficient was visible to estimate its dimensions but extrapolation of the curve might suggest it has a diameter of c.1.30m. Quite what this structure represents is unclear, and it was not possible to establish how thick it was, or whether it represented a plinth or the truncated base of a pillar or similar feature. It might relate to an earlier phase of the church, although the current plan (see figure 2 bottom) and the historical accounts do not suggest or imply any earlier pillar (for example for a north aisle) in this position. However, Poulson (1840, 398) notes that the font was formerly located in the north-west corner of the church, under the lancet window here, and it was presumably moved to its position under the west tower as part of the 1864 restorations. The existing octagonal plinth supporting the font measures 1.27m by 1.13m, and so, in the absence of any other explanation, it is considered that the circular stone structure (109) most probably represents the earlier plinth for the font - it is interesting to note that the current project involved moving the font back to its earlier pre-1864 position in the north-west corner of the church.

7 REFERENCES

Secondary Sources

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

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

Dennison, E, Richardson, S & Coates, R 2021 *St Edmund's Chapel, Church Lane, Fraisthorpe, East Yorkshire: Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording* (unpublished EDAS report 2020/625.R01)

Dennison, E & Coates, R 2021 *All Saints' Church, Bishop Burton, East Yorkshire: Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording* (unpublished EDAS report 2019/595.R02)

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

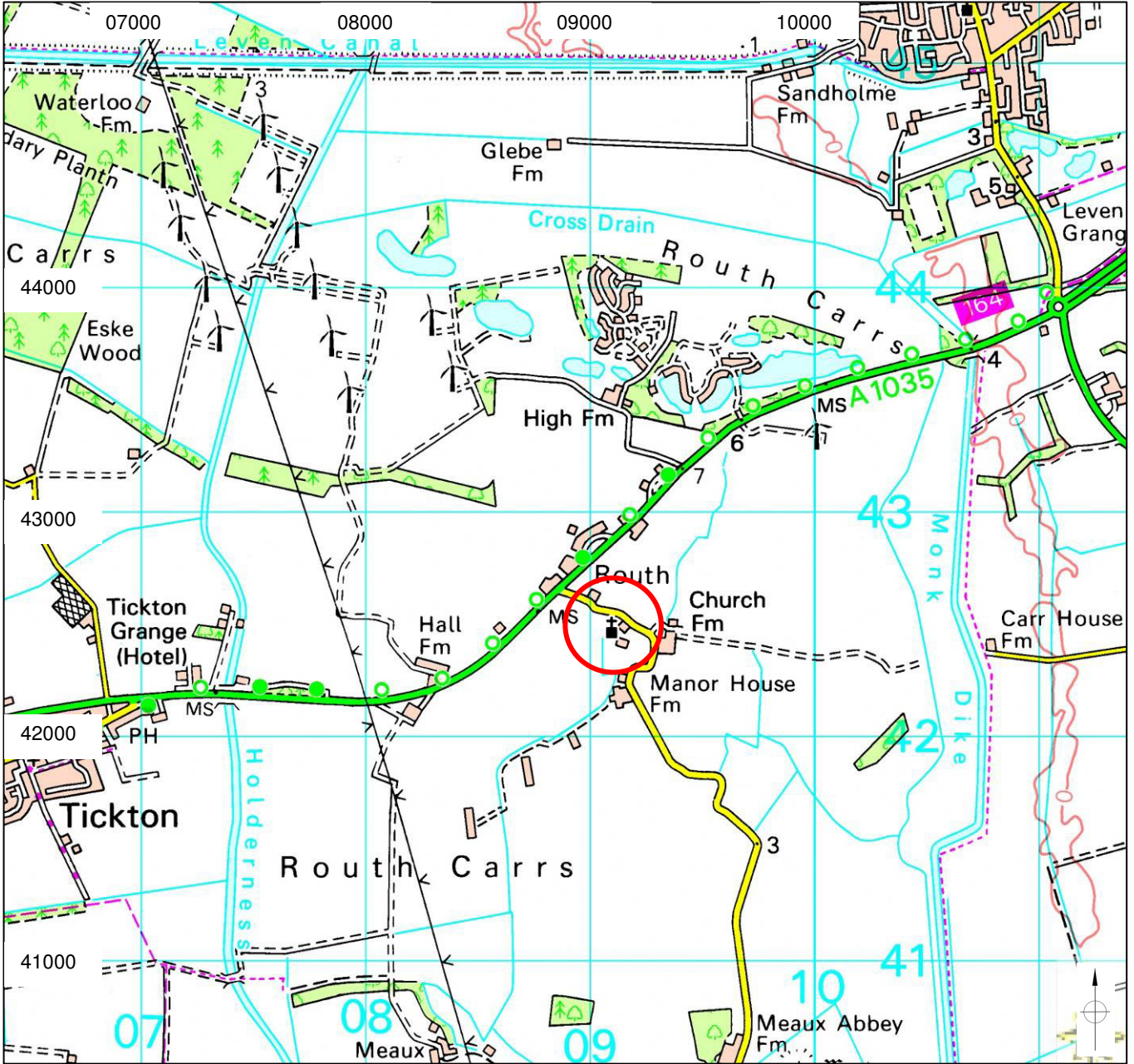
Kent, G H R 2002 'Routh'. In Kent, G H R (eds) *A History of the County of York East Riding volume 7: Holderness Wapentake, Middle and North Divisions*, 349-359

Pevsner, N & Neave, D 1995 *The Buildings of England, Yorkshire: York and the East Riding*

Poulson, G 1840 *The History and Antiquities of the Seignior of Holderness vol 1*

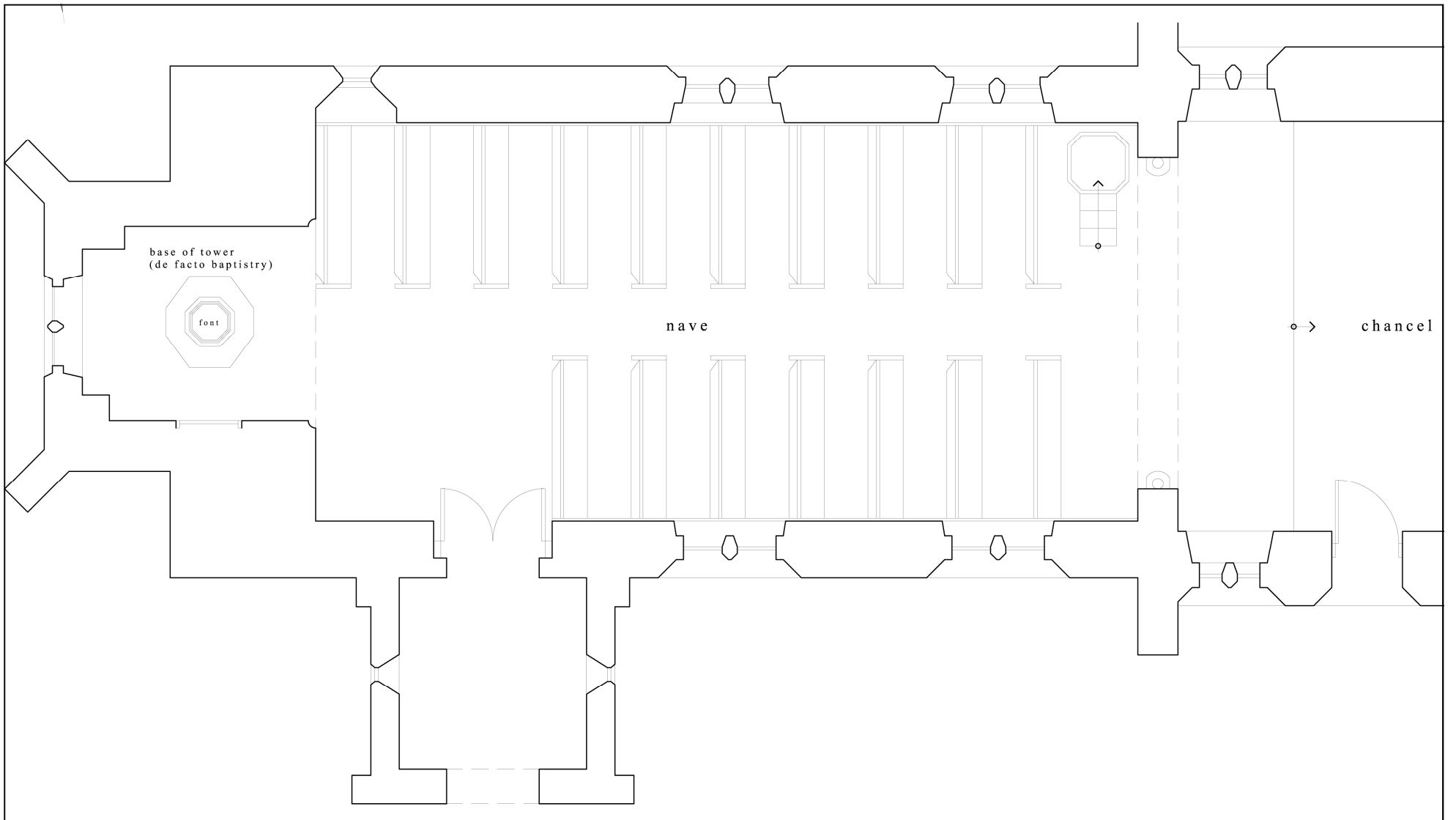
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by All Saints Church Parochial Church Council, and thanks are due to Ms Susan Wells, churchwarden, and Jonathan Hobson of Ingelby and Hobson Architects for their help in initiating the project. The help and co-operation of the site contractors is also acknowledged. The archaeological recording was undertaken by Jim Fraser, and the final report was produced by Ed Dennison, who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies.

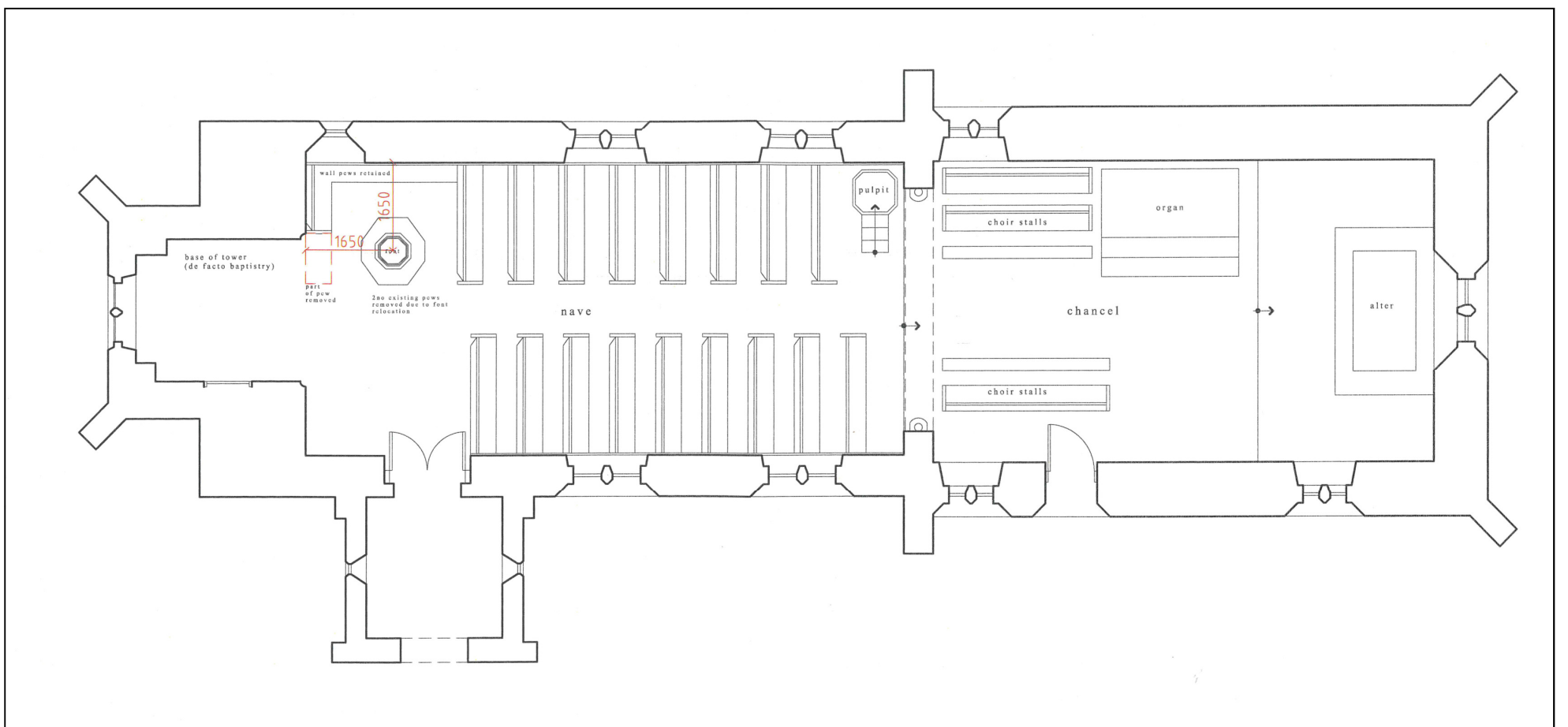


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PROJECT		ALL SAINTS CHURCH, ROUTH	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	SEPT 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	1



Existing position of font

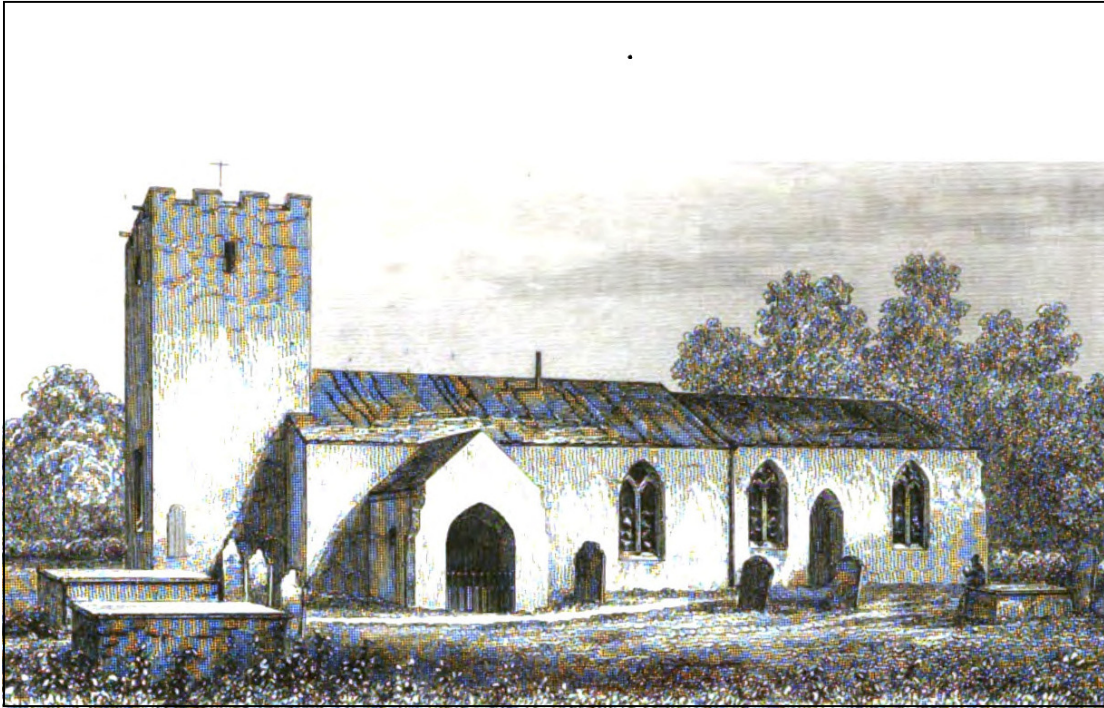


New position of font

Drawings supplied by Ingleby & Hobson Architects, reproduced with permission.



PROJECT		ALL SAINTS CHURCH, ROUTH	
TITLE		EXISTING AND PROPOSED PLANS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	SEPT 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	2

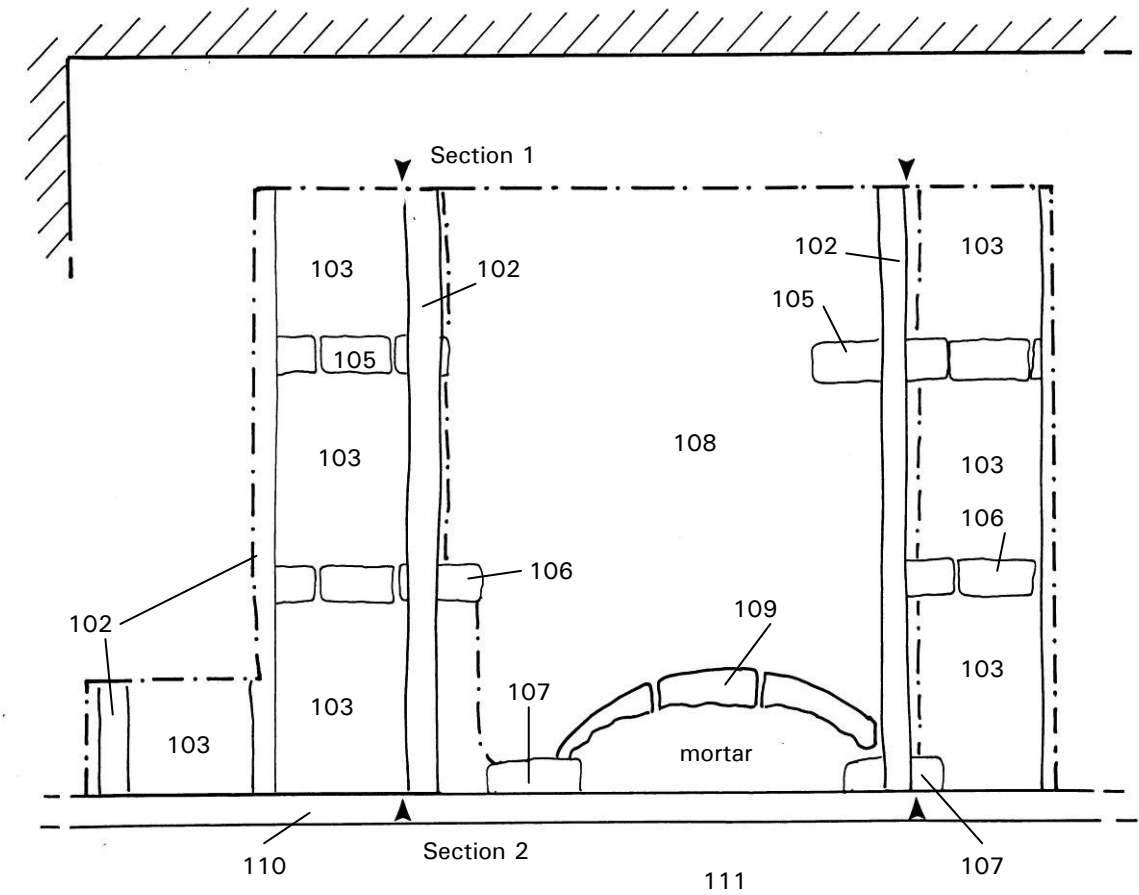
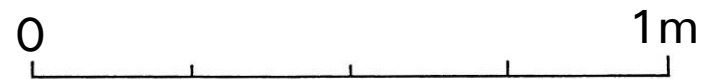
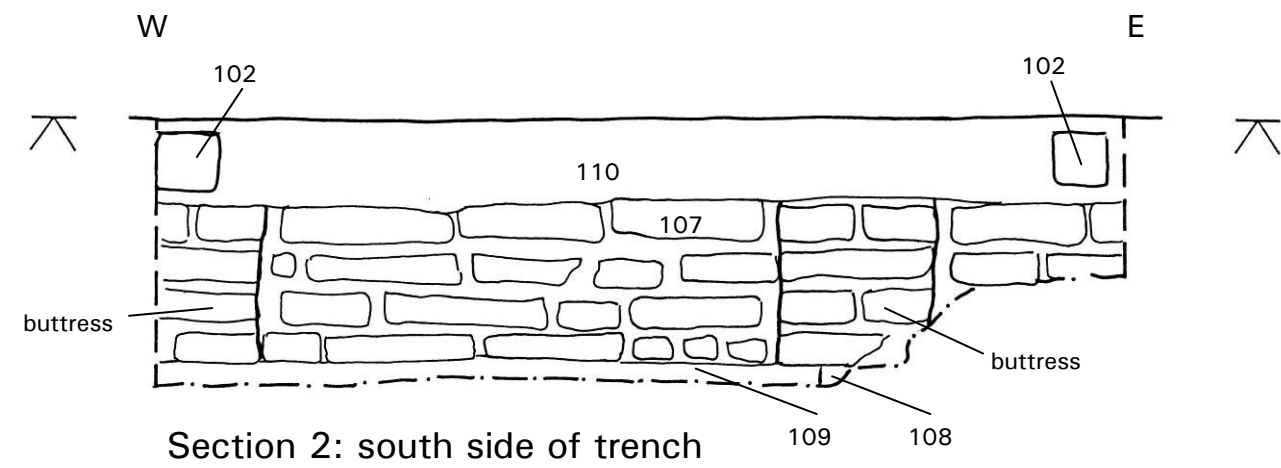
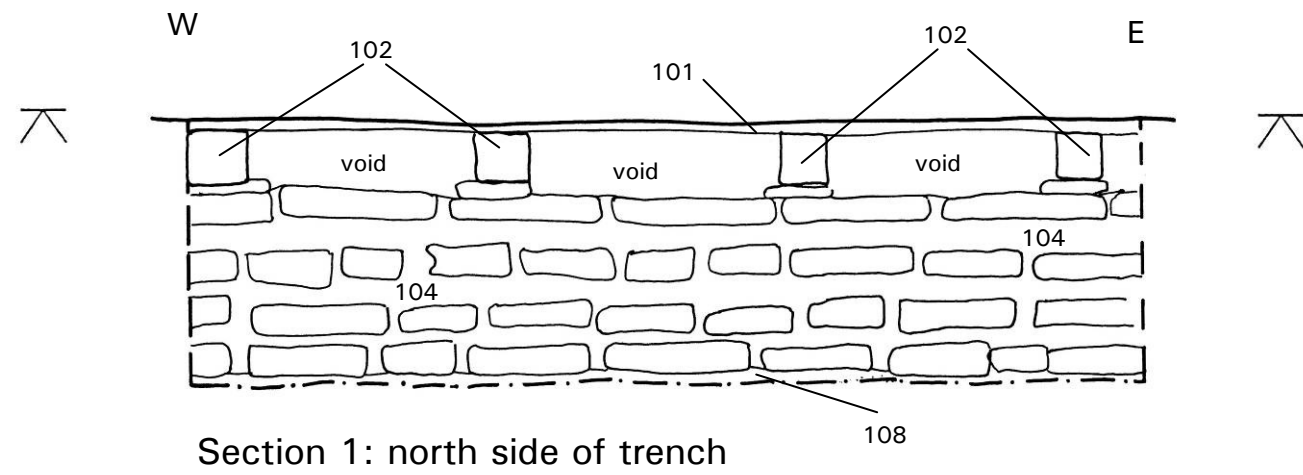


All Saints Church depicted by Poulson (1840), before 1904-05 restoration.



All Saints Church after restoration depicted in a postcard of c.1905 (source: ERAO PO/1/113/1).

PROJECT		ALL SAINTS CHURCH, ROUTH	
TITLE			
		HISTORIC IMAGES	
SCALE	DATE		
NTS	SEPT 2022		
EDAS		FIGURE	3



PROJECT		ALL SAINTS CHURCH, ROUTH	
TITLE		WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	SEPT 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	4



Plate 1: North-west corner of nave, prior to pew removal, looking NW.



Plate 2: Existing font in base of west tower, prior to re-location, looking W.



Plate 3: Open trench after initial excavation, looking N.



Plate 4: Open trench after completion of excavation, showing structure of pew platform, looking N.



Plate 5: Open trench after completion of excavation, showing structure of pew platform and exposed plinth (109), looking S.



Plate 6: South side of trench showing exposed plinth (109), looking down.

APPENDIX 1
LIST OF CONTEXTS

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS (ASR 22)

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>
101	Existing wooden floorboards, aligned E-W, 0.17m wide x 0.02m thick.
102	Wooden floor joists, aligned N-S, 0.08m wide x 0.09m thick, set roughly 0.46m apart with voids between, supporting floorboards 101. Part of structure for pew platform.
103	Loose grey silt, up to 0.14m thick containing occasional gravel and fragments of mortar, forming base of void between joists 102. Construction or levelling horizon for pew platform.
104	Narrow brick sleeper wall forming N side of trench, 0.27m-0.30m high x 0.12m wide, aligned E-W. Four courses of hand-made bricks bounded with lime mortar, one course wide and laid stretcher-on-bed, top course comprising whole bricks 250mm x 120mm x 50mm. Lower three irregular courses of whole and part-bricks, some perhaps re-used, 220mm x 65mm.
105	Narrow brick sleeper wall crossing N end of trench, 0.29m high x 0.11m wide, aligned E-W. Four courses of hand-made bricks bounded with lime mortar, one course wide and laid stretcher-on-bed, top course comprising whole bricks and lower three irregular courses of whole and part-bricks, some perhaps re-used. Bricks typically 235mm x 110mm x 65mm.
106	Narrow brick sleeper wall crossing S end of trench, 0.39m high x 0.12m wide, aligned E-W. Four courses of hand-made bricks bounded with lime mortar, one course wide and laid stretcher-on-bed, top course comprising whole bricks. The lower three courses comprised irregular courses of whole and part-bricks, some perhaps re-used. Bricks typically 240mm x 120mm x 60mm.
107	Narrow brick sleeper wall forming S side of trench, 0.24m high and unknown width, aligned E-W. Four courses of hand-made bricks bounded with lime mortar, one course wide and laid stretcher-on-bed, top course comprising whole bricks. The lower three courses comprised irregular courses of whole and part-bricks, some of which may have been re-used. Bricks typically 260mm x 120mm x 60mm. N face incorporated two small brick buttresses 0.26m wide and set 0.82m apart, projecting 0.04m.
108	Compacted brown clay with occasional mortar fragments, unknown depth under brick sleeper walls 104-107. Surface levelled for construction of pew platform.
109	Circular ashlar plinth or pillar base, c.0.90m in diameter, partly exposed in S side of trench. Extended 0.36m north into trench, three ashlar stone blocks up to 0.34m wide, bounded with lime mortar with curved outer faces. Thin layer of mortar over the tops of the stones obscured any tool or other marks. Earlier base for font?
110	Wooden beam, aligned E-W, 0.10m wide x 0.14m thick, with floor joists 102 tenoned in. Defines S edge of the pew platform.
111	Flagstone floor of E-W path through centre of nave.

APPENDIX 2
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

RE-POSITIONING OF THE FONT,
ALL SAINTS CHURCH, ROUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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RE-POSITIONING OF THE FONT, ALL SAINTS CHURCH, ROUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) that will be carried out during internal groundworks associated with the re-positioning of the font inside All Saints Church, Routh, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 09111 42508 centred). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), on behalf of All Saints Church PCC.

2 PERMISSIONS AND AUTHORISATIONS

- 2.1 A Diocesan Faculty for the proposed work was approved by the Diocese of York and issued on 15th November 2021 (ref. 2021-057437). It included various conditions for archaeological monitoring, as follows:

- (1) Notice to archaeologist to be given within 14 days that s/he is required to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavations;
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 - (iv) the local Sites and Monuments Records office (if the address is not known, the archaeologist should obtain it from the local planning department).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST

- 3.1 All Saints is a Grade II* listed building, located on the south side of Meaux Lane, an unclassified road which runs south from the A1035 to Meaux and Wawne, to the east of Tickon and Beverley in East Yorkshire. The church primarily dates from the 14th century, with additions in the 16th-17th century; it was extensively restored by Broderick, Lowther and Walker in 1904 when the west tower was added.
- 3.2 The church was first listed on 7th February 1968 (National Heritage List for England 1160744). The Listed Building description reads as follows:

Church. C14 nave, C14 chancel, C16-early C17 south porch, west tower of 1904: extensively restored by Brodick, Lowther and Walker in 1904. Ashlar, with brick to south porch, pebble-dashed to porch and chancel, flat tile roof. West tower of 3 stages, 3-bay nave with south porch, 2-bay chancel. West tower: diagonal buttresses. Quatrefoil to ringing chamber, 2 square-headed cinquefoil lights to belfry, crenellated parapet with 8 crocketed pinnacles. 2-light square-headed west window with Perpendicular tracery; clock. Nave: two 2-light pointed windows with early C20 curvilinear tracery. South door: segmental head on plain reveals. South porch: double hollow chamfer segmental-headed door, lancets to north and south.

North elevation: lancet to west, pointed north door with continuous hollow chamfer. Coped gables with cross finials to nave and chancel. Pointed east window of 3 lights with reticulated tracery under hoodmould with face-mask stops. Interior: chancel has in south-east corner an early C15 brass to Sir John and Lady Agnes Routh: 2 figures in prayer under a double canopy of crocketed ogees. In north-east corner the damaged early C14 effigy of a knight with crossed legs. Early C18 pulpit with raised and fielded bolection-moulded panels.

- 3.3 Other sources note that the brickwork to the chancel and south porch, under the later render, is of medieval date, and before the restoration the top two stages of the west tower were also of brick; some of the original stonework of the lower section remains. The two windows on the north side retain some fragments of medieval glass while the east window of 1869 is possibly by Clayton and Bell. The cross-legged effigy actually dates to the 1290s, and is one of the few effigies in England to show the burial face cloth drawn back from the head (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 661). The church is also recorded by Historic England research record (UID 1198391) and the Humber Historic Environment Record (site 1536).

4 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1 The proposed works involve the re-location of the font, from beneath the west tower to the west end of the north aisle (see attached figure). This will necessitate the removal of two pews and part of a wall pew in the aisle, removing the existing wooden floorboards (presumably dating to the 1904 restoration), providing a new solid foundation for the re-positioned font, and making good the remaining floors. The plinth on which the font presently stands measures 1.27m by 1.13m, and so it is envisaged that the area of excavation will be slightly larger than this, say c.2m square, with a maximum depth of 300mm, although this will depend on the nature of ground under the existing floorboards.

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Aims of the Project

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

On-site Fieldwork

- 5.2 The scale and scope of the archaeological fieldwork will be determined by this Written Scheme of Investigation. Additional guidance published by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (ADCA 2004), English Heritage and the Church of England (EH/CoE 2005), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020) will also be taken into account.
- 5.3 The excavations inside the church will be subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. It is assumed that all excavations will be done by hand.
- 5.4 The areas allocated for excavation will be photographically recorded prior to any works, so that an 'as-existing' record can be made, and which may also act as a guide for subsequent reinstatement.

- 5.5 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific areas, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site. However, if structures, features, burials or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, time will be allowed for the archaeologist to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised. Groundworks will not resume in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and the archaeologist has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 5.6 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the investigations will be made. A general site plan showing the area of the excavations will be produced at 1:20 scale (based on that already produced by the project architect), and larger scale hand-drawn plans of any exposed archaeological features will be made at 1:20 or 1:10 scales, as appropriate. Trench sections, sections of linear and discrete features, and human burials would normally be drawn at 1:10 scale, with more detailed drawings as necessary. Levels will be established relative to the floors adjacent to the area of excavation.
- 5.7 Any small finds will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. All non-modern artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil, where practicable. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments. All artefacts recovered by the investigations will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored in accordance to established guidelines. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 5.8 All excavated archaeological contexts will be recorded by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-referenced to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and current recording guidelines. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique identifying numbers. A full digital photographic record will also be kept, to include both general shots and more detailed shots of specific features or deposits.
- 5.9 The scale and nature of the proposed investigations suggest that a soil-sampling programme for the recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material will not be necessary for this project.
- 5.10 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the PCC and the project architect. 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 contractor in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.

- 5.11 If articulated human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be screened from view and recorded. If the remains cannot be avoided and are likely to be disturbed by the works, the remains will be carefully excavated, lifted, bagged (individual burials kept separate) and removed for safe storage until such time as reburial can be arranged by the church authorities in an alternative location within the churchyard. In accordance with current advice (EH/CoE 2005, 23), articulated burials will not be 'chased' beyond the limits of the excavation. Small disarticulated and/or disturbed bones will be re-interred as soon as possible in a place near to where they were exposed. All human remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity.
- 5.12 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the PCC in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance.
- 5.13 All of the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information recovered from the site investigations will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis. If necessary, a post-excavation assessment will be undertaken, which will conform to the requirements defined by Historic England (English Heritage 1991 & 2006); if further post-excavation work is recommended, an outline research design will be prepared and costed.

Reporting

Project archive

- 5.14 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples that might have been taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (as appropriate), and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 5.15 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2022). The archive will also be completed following an explicitly documented system such as the CIfA Archive Selection Toolkit or similar. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive will also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the PCC, the site archive will be deposited with the local registered museum (East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service). In the event of no artefacts being recovered or retained, no archive will be deposited, in accordance with current ERYMS policy; relevant information would be retained by EDAS. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will also be sent to the Humber Historic Environment Record. EDAS will make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 5.16 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act - see above), all finds are the property of the PCC. Subject to their agreement, the finds will be deposited with the site archive. Any recording,

marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum.

Reporting

- 5.17 Within four weeks of the completion of the site work, a report on the site investigations will be produced. This report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Planning reference number;
 - Dates of fieldwork visits;
 - National grid reference;
 - Fieldwork methodology;
 - A location plan at 1:10,000 scale;
 - A copy of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored;
 - Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales, at appropriate scales (e.g. 1:500, 1:50, 1:20 and/or 1:10) and tied into published Ordnance Survey boundaries;
 - General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
 - A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, including the sequence and depth of exposed subsoil deposits, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary;
 - destination of the site archive and timetable for deposition.
- 5.18 Electronic copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the client, the project architect, the Humber Historic Environment Record, and other interested parties as directed by the Diocesan faculty. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.
- 5.19 EDAS also subscribe to OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations), 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 the Archaeology Data Service and the Humber Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.

Other Considerations

Attendance

- 5.20 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 groundworks contractor. However, the contractor and the client should ensure that EDAS has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through 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 and any sub-contractors at all reasonable times.

Health and Safety

- 5.21 EDAS and any sub-contractors will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy will be made available on request. All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations (including current COVID-19 restrictions), and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. A risk assessment would be produced prior to any work on site. Due regard will be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the building contractor.
- 5.22 The archaeologists undertaking the investigations will be equipped with a mobile phone that will be switched on at all times during fieldwork operations to enable contact to be made between the site and other interested bodies.

Insurance

- 5.23 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).

6 REFERENCES

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

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2022 *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Curation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

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

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

English Heritage 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*

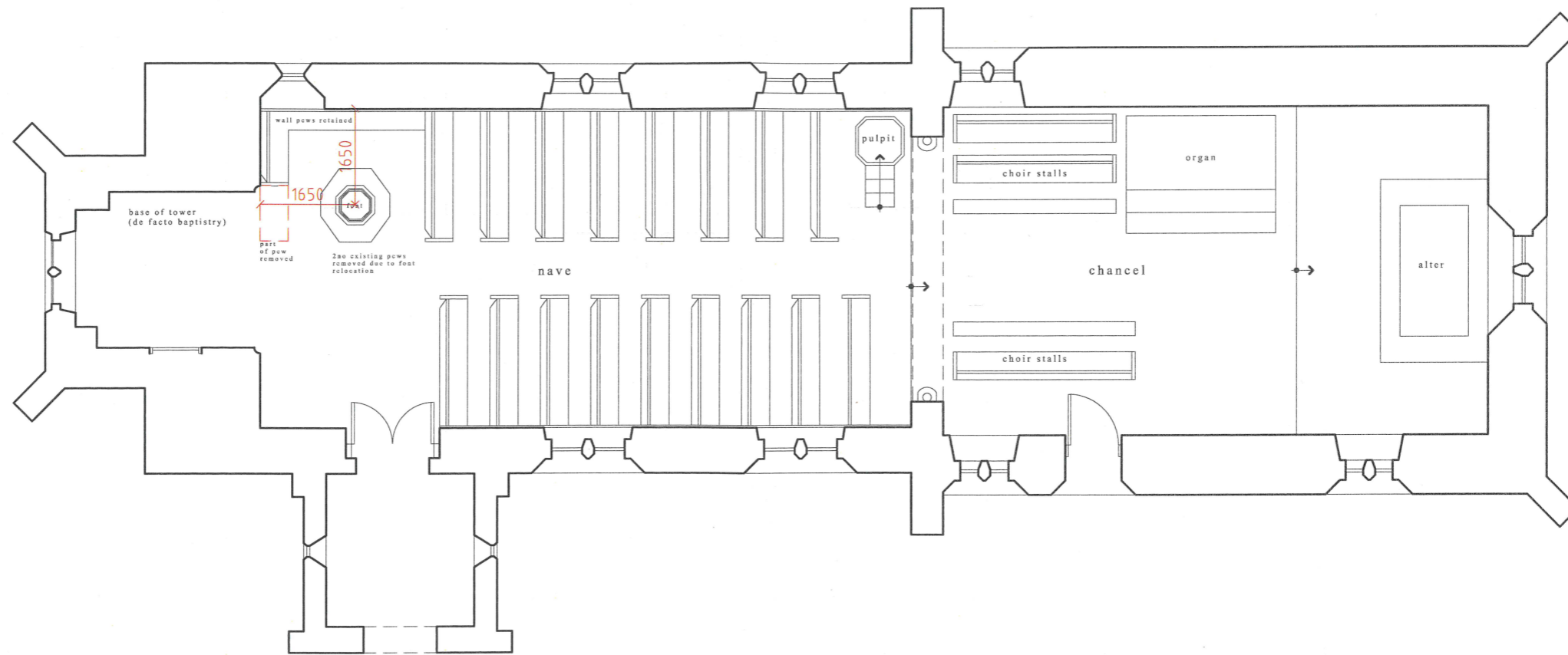
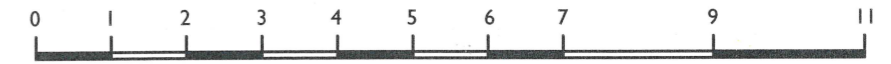
Pevsner, N & Neave, D 1995 *The Buildings of England, Yorkshire: York and the East Riding*

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

Ed Dennison, EDAS
14th July 2022



SCALE OF METRES - 1:100



INGLEBY & HOBSON ARCHITECTS LTD FIRST FLOOR 28 LAIRGATE BEVERLEY EAST YORKSHIRE HU17 8EP email: inghob@gmail.com

PROPOSED RELOCATION OF FONT AT
ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MEAUX LANE, ROUTH, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, HU17 9SR
CONTEXT PLAN AS PROPOSED SCALE 1:100 @ A3 DECEMBER 2020 DRAWN:JW DRAWING NO: 2471/P1/REVISION A 15-03-2021