

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BISHOP BURTON,
EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

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ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BISHOP BURTON, EAST YORKSHIRE**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2020, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Jonathon Hobson, architect, on behalf of All Saints' Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during external ground works associated with the excavation of a new drainage system at All Saints' Church, Bishop Burton, East Yorkshire (NGR SE9904 3973). These works replaced the originally planned Trench Arch drainage system on the south side of the church. Other internal ground works associated with the installation of a disabled W.C. and the re-ordering of the west end of the church were also monitored.

A total of six trenches were excavated between 19th October 2020 and 6th April 2021, three externally within the churchyard and three inside the church. These works followed on from the excavation of three test pits on the south side of the church by EDAS in May 2019. The scope of the 2020-21 archaeological works was determined by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

The watching brief uncovered no significant archaeological deposits or features, and the external trenches exposed a number of largely modern services. However, a small amount of human bone, including two skulls and a leg bone, was uncovered in the base of Trench 1 around the south side of the church tower - these remains appeared to be have been in situ but further investigation was not carried out as the trench had reached the required depth. The remains of a small brick culvert, forming an air vent running into the churchyard from the south-west corner of the south aisle was also noted in Trench 1, while parts of an ex situ grave stone or marker and a separate ex situ 19th century broken headstone were seen in Trench 2, which ran north through the main part of the churchyard. The internal trenches uncovered shallow deposits which were almost certainly mostly associated with the construction of the brick sleeper walls supporting the existing board floor.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September 2020, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Jonathon Hobson, architect, on behalf of All Saints' Church Parochial Church Council (PCC), to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during external ground works associated with the excavation of a new drainage system at All Saints' Church, Bishop Burton, East Yorkshire (NGR SE9904 3973) (see figures 1 and 2). These works replaced the originally planned Trench Arch drainage system on the south side of the church. Other internal ground works associated with the installation of a disabled W.C. and the re-ordering of the west end of the church were also monitored.
- 1.2 A total of six trenches were excavated between 19th October 2020 and 6th April 2021, three externally within the churchyard and three inside the church. These works followed on from the excavation of three test pits within the churchyard by EDAS in May 2019 (Richardson & Dennison 2019). The scope of the archaeological works was determined by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (see Appendix 2).

2 DIOCESAN FACULTY

- 2.1 A Faculty for the works was approved by the Diocese of York and issued on 17th April 2019 (ref. 2018-027431). There was no condition requiring any archaeological investigations or subsequent reporting, simply that "the petitioners shall consult with the Humber Archaeology Partnership before embarking on excavations in relation to the Trench Arch Drainage System" (condition 1). Nevertheless, the church architect and PCC considered that an archaeological watching brief was required, and EDAS were duly appointed.

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 monitor the below-ground excavations associated with the external drainage and internal re-ordering work, in order to record and recover any information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and damaged by the works.
- 3.3 The external trenches were largely excavated by a machine equipped with a 0.30m wide toothless scraper bucket. Three trenches were excavated, around the western end of the church and continuing north through the churchyard. Trench 1 was 16.30m long and ran south from the south doorway at the west end of the south aisle before turning north-west to meet the south-west corner of the west tower where it terminated in an inspection chamber. Trench 2 ran north from this chamber past the west tower and crossed the enclosed terraced grassed area to the north of the church, meeting the north boundary wall of the churchyard - the trench measured a total distance of 47m and contained an inspection chamber approximately mid-way along this alignment with another placed against the north

churchyard wall. Trench 3 was aligned broadly east-west and measured 5m long, running from a doorway on the north side of the west tower to join with Trench 2. The external works were monitored at intervals between 19th October 2020 and 6th April 2021.

- 3.4 The three internal trenches, located at the west ends of the south aisle and nave, were dug by hand. Trenches 4 and 5 were aligned north-south and measured 2.74m by 1.80m and 2.63m by 1.81m respectively, while Trench 6 was east-west and measured 4.75m by 1.80m. The internal works were monitored between October and November 2020.
- 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 27 archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the external and internal works were marked on general site plans at 1:50 and 1:100 scales, with appropriate sections at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20; the plans have been rescaled to 1:50 for the purposes of this report. Wherever possible, all drawings include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres correct to two decimal places; the cut benchmark at the north-west corner of the church (height 52.14m AOD) was used to calculate levels. A general digital photographic record was also made. The excavated material was, where possible, visually checked for archaeological finds.
- 3.6 Possible articulated burials were encountered in Trench 1, on the south side of the west tower, although they were left undisturbed. Disarticulated fragments of human bone were encountered elsewhere in the external trenches and were re-interred as close as possible to the area where they were found. The alignment of Trench 2 was slightly altered so as to avoid potential unmarked burials. There were few other artefacts, and none were retained. 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 BBC 20).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 There is believed to have been a Saxon church in Bishop Burton early in the 8th century, founded by Earl Pugh (or Puch). It was given to the dean and chapter of York in 1194, and a vicarage was said to have been ordained in 1264 (Allison 1979, 8). The existing All Saints' Church consists of a chancel with a vestry, a clerestoried nave with north and south aisles, and a west tower. The earliest part of the surviving fabric is a gabled west doorway into the nave, possibly of late 12th century date. The squat west tower was built in the 13th century. The nave was evidently rebuilt in the earlier 14th century, and other alterations may have taken place in 1494 when money was left for 'church works'. The church was in decay in 1575, the tower was repaired in 1631, and in 1663 the tower was 'taken down and made square'. Further repairs were ordered in 1721 and 1723 (Allison 1979, 9).
- 4.2 The nave and aisles were taken down and rebuilt in 1820-21, presumably with little change in style, under the supervision of Appleton Bennison of Hull. In 1864-65 the chancel and vestry were rebuilt, and the nave and tower were restored at the expense of Francis Watt; the chancel, in an Early English style, was the work of J L Pearson. The churchyard was said to have been extended in 1870, and then enlarged in 1882-83, and extended again in 1947. It contains the socket and part

of the shaft of a medieval cross, The present lych-gate was erected in 1925 (Allison 1979, 9).

- 4.3 The church is a Grade II* Listed Building, first listed on 7th February 1968 (National Heritage List for England 1103429). The Listed Building description reads: "*Church. Early C13 west tower, early C13 nave and C14 aisles rebuilt c1821, chancel and south vestry in geometrical style by J L Pearson 1865. Ashlar, slate roofs. 3-stage west tower, 4-bay aisled nave, 3-bay chancel with south vestry. West tower: chamfered plinth. South door of 2 pointed and chamfered orders, the inner on carved corbels under hoodmould. Chamfered imposts. Chamfered string between stages. Paired lancets under round arch to belfry. Low parapet with moulded coping. West wall: projecting carved head to bottom stage, lancet to second stage, similar belfry openings. North side is identical to the south side with the addition of a clock face to the second stage. Nave: moulded plinth, buttresses with offsets. Three 2-light pointed windows with Decorated tracery under hoodmoulds with face stops. Pointed south door of 2 orders with nook-shafts under hoodmould. Four 2-light square-headed windows with cusped ogee tracery, all under hoodmoulds with face stops, to clerestory. Low parapet. Similar fenestration to nave north side. Chancel: chamfered plinth, buttress with offset and gable with blank tracery. 2 easternmost pointed windows of 2 lights with geometrical tracery: the west bay is taken up by the projecting vestry. Vestry south window: pointed, of 3 lights, with geometrical tracery including a transom. Pointed priests' door to east vestry wall with carved nook-shafts all under a continuous string which forms a sill band to the chancel windows. Pointed east window of 4 lights with geometrical tracery under hoodmould. North side: 3 pointed windows of 2 lights with geometrical tracery. Stone copings with ridge cross. Interior: nave west door of 2 pointed orders, the outer square, the inner with a continuous narrow chamfer, on chamfered imposts. Triangular hoodmould. North and south nave arcades of pointed double-chamfered arches on octagonal piers. Pointed chancel arch of 2 moulded orders on nook-shafts with carved capitals and moulded bases. Rear arches of chancel windows rest on similar, smaller shafts. To south-east corner of the chancel is a C14 piscina: scalloped bowl with foliage and grinning face to sides under a cusped ogee arch with foliage sprigs to cusps. South west end of nave: a small C12 carved figure, with long, hanging sleeves, inserted into south wall. C18 font: a small moulded basin on a polygonal baluster. Fragments of 2 earlier font basins, one octagonal, lie close by. Monuments: nave west end: black marble tablet with white lettering; a long inscription in Latin to Sir Tobias Hodson, died 1664. Alabaster chest tomb to Rachel Gee, died 1684: a recumbent figure in a winding sheet with a child close by on a slab: quatrefoils and an inscription to the base. Chancel: three brasses. To the north, a chalice brass to Peter Johnson, vicar, died 1460; a lady, died C15. South side: a brass to the Ellerker family: date erased, probably early C16. 2 figures with inscription over."*

- 4.4 The 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map (Yorkshire sheet 210) marks the area to the north of the church as a 'Grave Yard', with a smaller area to the south side, enclosed by a semi-circular wall (see figure 3 top). In 1890, the area to the north is still named as a 'Grave Yard', and is shown as stepping down in a series of terraces from south to north, with a steep scarp also along the western side (see figure 3 bottom). The area to the south of the church had been enlarged since 1855, and was sub-divided into two parts of equal size by a north-south footpath. The church yard is similarly depicted in 1910 and 1927.

- 4.5 As noted above, three small test pits were excavated on the south side of the church in April 2019 to assist with the design of a proposed Trench Arch drainage system (see figure 4). All three pits exposed a gravel pathway laid over a base of brick and/or chalk rubble hardcore. However, beneath this, the western-most pit (Pit 1) contained one side of a brick structure of probable 19th or 20th century date, almost certainly part of a burial vault. The central pit (Pit 2) produced quantities of disarticulated human bone from the brick/chalk rubble layer, which overlay a natural sandy clay deposit. Pit 3 to the east produced disarticulated human bone from the lowest deposit, as well as the partial remains of two articulated burials at a depth of 0.50m below existing ground level (Richardson & Dennison 2019). In the event, the proposed Trench Arch system was abandoned in favour of more traditional drainage runs, the monitoring of which is the subject of this report.

5 RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

- 5.1 The church is actually set on a shallow north-east/south-west alignment but, for the purposes of this report, it is considered to be aligned east-west. In the following text, 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

The External Works (see figures 5 and 6)

- 5.2 Prior to the start of the watching brief, the area to the immediate south of the church was gravelled, and had an average height of 51.30m AOD. There are also narrower gravelled strips, edged by concrete, around the tower, which are assumed to be French drains (see plate 1).
- 5.3 As noted above, the enclosed area to the north of the church is marked as a 'Grave Yard' from 1855 onwards, with terraces stepping down to the north shown from 1890 onwards (see figure 3 and plate 2). The ground slopes downwards from south to north across the terraces; to the west of the tower, the ground surface was set at 49.18m AOD, falling away to 45.24m AOD adjacent to the north boundary wall. There are a number of grave stones and other grave markers within the area which have been cleared and laid flat on the terraces, and it is assumed that the whole area has been used for burials in the past.

Trench 1

- 5.4 Trench 1 commenced at the south-west corner of the church tower, running c.13.30m to the south-east before angling sharply to the north for c.3m to meet the wall of the south aisle just to the east of the south doorway (see figure 5). Adjacent to the tower, the trench was up to 0.75m wide, with an average width of 0.35m. The trench was excavated in a number of different, discontinuous stages, using a combination of machine and hand excavation, to a maximum depth of 0.56m below ground level (BGL) (c.50.26m AOD) (see plate 3).
- 5.5 The uppermost deposit encountered was a c.0.10m-0.20m thick deposit of loose pea gravel (101), forming the ground surface across this area, which varied between 50.82m to 51.20m AOD. The gravel (101) overlay a loose, mid brown clayey sand (102), up to 0.20m thick, containing inclusions of small grey gravel chippings, modern brick debris and chalk; this material extended to between 0.18m and 0.30m BGL, and it was interpreted as a consolidation or backfill deposit. There was some disturbance at the southern side of the tower where a gas service pipe (106) had been inserted. Beneath this clayey sand (102) was the lowest deposit encountered in the trench, a clean, mid-brown clayey sand (103), which

extended below the base of the trench; it was probably the local 'natural' deposit (see sections 4 and 5 on figure 6).

- 5.6 During the excavation, two human skulls were encountered in the base of the trench. The first (104) was located c.2m to the south-east of the south-west corner of the tower, and the second (105) c.3m to the south-east of the same point, both at a depth of 0.56m below ground level (50.51m AOD) (see plate 4). The tops of both skulls were damaged by the mechanical excavator. The area was carefully hand cleaned, but there was no discernable evidence of an associated grave cut to either skull within the clean mid-brown clayey sand (103). It was determined that the trench did not need to be excavated any deeper, and so both skulls were covered and left *in situ*. Another possible skull fragment was discovered in the base of the trench c.5m to the south-east of tower, whilst a human long bone (117) was encountered in the base of the eastern end of the trench, some 1.00m to the south of the foundations of the south aisle.
- 5.7 Approximately 7m to the south-east of the church tower, the trench was crossed by a north-east/south-west aligned brick culvert (113), 0.40m wide and defined by single-skin un-mortared brick walls either side of a central void 0.19m wide; the top of the cut was 0.06m below the ground surface (at 51.00m AOD) (see plate 5). The culvert had been cut through the sandy deposits (102) and (103) (see section 1 on figure 5). It was interpreted as an air vent emerging from the west side of the south aisle.
- 5.8 In the same area, a modern yellow gas main pipe (106) cut and crossed the clean mid-brown clayey sand deposit (103) in the base of the trench (0.56m below ground level), to re-immerge at the north-western end of the trench, close to the south-west corner of the tower. The north end of the short north-south section of the trench met the south wall of the south aisle (110) and its associated stone and chalk foundations (111 and 112) which extended for the full depth of the trench (0.50m) and below (see section 2 on figure 6 and plate 6).
- 5.9 Once the drainage pipes has been laid, the trench was backfilled.

Trench 2

- 5.10 The southern part of Trench 2 started at the south-west corner of the church tower, where Trench 1 finished; a small inspection chamber was placed within the excavated width at the point where the two trenches met. Trench 2 then ran broadly north-south for a distance of c.25m (see plate 7) to a central inspection pit; this measured 1.10m north-south by 0.90m east-west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.87m BGL. Beyond the inspection chamber, the northern part of the trench took a more curvilinear, but broadly northern, route for a further c.22m in order to avoid potential disturbance to unmarked graves (see plate 8). The trench terminated against the north boundary wall (115) of the churchyard where another more substantial inspection chamber was excavated; this measured 1.80m north-south by 0.90m east-west and was 1.45m deep (see plate 9). The trench had an average width of 0.35m, and was excavated wholly by machine, to a maximum depth of 1.45m BGL (c.43.79m AOD) within the chamber adjacent to the north boundary wall. Again, the trench was excavated in a number of different, discontinuous stages by different contractors.
- 5.11 The uppermost deposit encountered in both the north and south parts of the trench was a c.0.20m thick firm, dark-brown silty sand topsoil (107), the surface of which was set at 50.82m AOD adjacent to the church tower, but falling away to 45.24m

AOD adjacent to the north boundary wall (115). Beneath this, there was a firm mid-brown sandy clay subsoil (108) containing occasional small chalk inclusions which continued below the base of the trench and the central inspection chamber (see sections 6, 8, 10 and 11 on figure 6). A single large worked stone was uncovered in the northern part of the trench, 5.50m to the north of the central inspection chamber, most probably the *ex situ* base of a grave stone or marker. Part of an *ex situ* 19th century broken headstone (118) was also recovered from the same area; this read "Sacred / to the memory of / ROBERT BAILEY, / son of WILLIAM and / MARY BAILEY, / who died May 5th 1839 / Aged 25 years" (see plate 10). Both fragments of the headstone and the potential grave marker were left by the side of the trench for the church authorities to collect.

- 5.12 At the southern end of the trench, a modern electricity mains supply cable (109) was cut through the mid-brown sandy clay (108). No other disturbance was observed within the rest of the trench.
- 5.13 Within the inspection chamber adjacent the north boundary wall (115), at between 0.20m to 0.30m BGL (c.45.04m to 44.94m AOD), a loose mixed deposit of brick, stone and mid to dark brown clayey sand was observed (116), abutting the south side of the wall and extending below it; the depth of the chamber meant that detailed measurements could not be taken. The churchyard wall was topped with a 0.40m wide angled concrete capping which overhung the wall face below. The wall effectively acted as a revetment for the churchyard, with only one course of brick below the capping visible on the south side (0.30m high). On the north side, in this particular section, the wall (115) measured 1.25m high and was built of handmade brick (typical dimensions 220mm long by 50-80mm thick) in English Garden Wall bond (one course of headers for every three courses of stretcher), with a mixture of lime mortar and more modern cement mortar repairs; the upper course of bricks, below the capping, were larger more modern replacements (see section 9 on figure 6) (see plate 11). A new pipe was run under the boundary wall through the underlying revetment deposit (116) to join up with an existing drain in Church Lane.
- 5.14 Once the necessary drains and other pipes had been inserted, the trench was backfilled and the turf reinstated (see plates 12 and 13).

Trench 3

- 5.15 Trench 3 was aligned broadly east-west, measuring c.5m long, and running at a slight angle to the north side of the church tower; it ran from the east side of the doorway to the east side of Trench 2. The trench had an average width of 0.30m, and was dug by a combination of machine and hand excavation to a maximum depth of 0.30m BGL (c.50.46m) (see plate 14).
- 5.16 Only two deposits were encountered, the same as those noted in Trench 2. The uppermost deposit, the silty sand topsoil (107) had an average thickness of 0.20m, and overlay the mid-brown sandy clay subsoil (108), which extended below the base of the trench (see section 7 on figure 6). At the western end, the trench was crossed by the gas main (106) seen elsewhere in Trench 1. A small inspection chamber was placed at the junction of Trenches 2 and 3, and once the works were completed, the trench was backfilled. A group of modern services was noted at the east end of the trench, adjacent to the north door of the tower, emanating from the kitchen located inside the north-east corner of the tower; these were a copper water pipe (119), an electricity cable (120), and modern plastic waste water drain pipe.

Internal Works (see figures 5 and 6)

- 5.17 The three internal trenches were located at the western end of the church, within the south aisle and the nave. Prior to the start of the watching brief, the interior of this part of the church was floored with floor boards and stone slabs; the floor surface was set at c.51.50m AOD. The church pews and floorboards were removed from the trenches prior to excavation.

Trenches 4 to 6

- 5.18 Trench 4 was located at the west end of the nave, on the south side of the westernmost pier of the north arcade. It was aligned north-south, with maximum measurements of 2.74m by 1.80m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.25m BGL (see plate 16). Trench 5 was also located at the west end of the nave, to the south of Trench 4 and to the north of the westernmost pier of the south arcade. It was aligned north-south, with maximum measurements of 2.63m north-south by 1.81m east-west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.28m BGL (see plate 17). Trench 6 was positioned to the south of Trench 5, at the west end of the south aisle, to the immediate east of the south doorway and against the south wall. It was aligned east-west, measuring 4.75m east-west by 1.80m north-south, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.22m (see plate 15).
- 5.19 In all three trenches, a similar sequence of deposits was exposed (see section 3 on figure 6). The 0.07m thick flooring material (201), comprising wooden floorboards in Trenches 4 and 5 and the eastern half of Trench 6 to support the pews were laid on brick sleeper walls (203); the western half of Trench 6 had stone paving slabs on the sleeper walls to support the font (see plate 18). Below the flooring material (201) was a c.0.05-0.08m thick mixed, loose rubble and sand levelling deposit (202) which was lain on the top of brick sleeper walls. These walls (203) were built from red handmade bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 105mm by 50mm) and were at least two courses high; additional courses may have lain beneath but these were not exposed by the works. The majority ran east-west, but in several places additional support was provided by shorter cross walls running north-south. Beneath and between the walls, and forming the top of a shallow void beneath the flooring material (201), was a light to mid yellow-brown consolidated deposit of crushed sand and mortar (204). In the western half of Trench 6, the base of the font (205) below the stone floor (201), was set on an additional brick rubble and cement foundation (206), 0.30m thick, with a brick sump beneath. At the eastern end of this trench, a 0.20m diameter salt-glazed ceramic pipe (207) was also exposed running through this foundation (206), providing a vent from the void beneath the floor surface (201) and the consolidated surface (204) (see plate 19).

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The watching brief uncovered no significant archaeological deposits or features, and the external trenches exposed a number of largely modern services. However, a small amount of human bone, including two skulls and a leg bone, was uncovered in the base of Trench 1 around the south side of the church tower - these remains appeared to be have been in situ but further investigation was not carried out as the trench had reached the required depth. The remains of a small brick culvert, forming an air vent running into the churchyard from the south-west corner of the south aisle was also noted in Trench 1, while parts of an ex situ grave stone or marker and a separate ex situ 19th century broken headstone were seen in Trench 2, which ran north through the main part of the churchyard. The internal

trenches uncovered shallow deposits which were almost certainly mostly associated with the construction of the brick sleeper walls supporting the existing board floor.

7 REFERENCES

Primary Sources

- 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 210 (surveyed 1851-52)
- 1890 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 210.6 (surveyed 1889)
- 1910 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 210.6 (revised 1908)
- 1927 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 210.6 (revised 1926)

Secondary Sources

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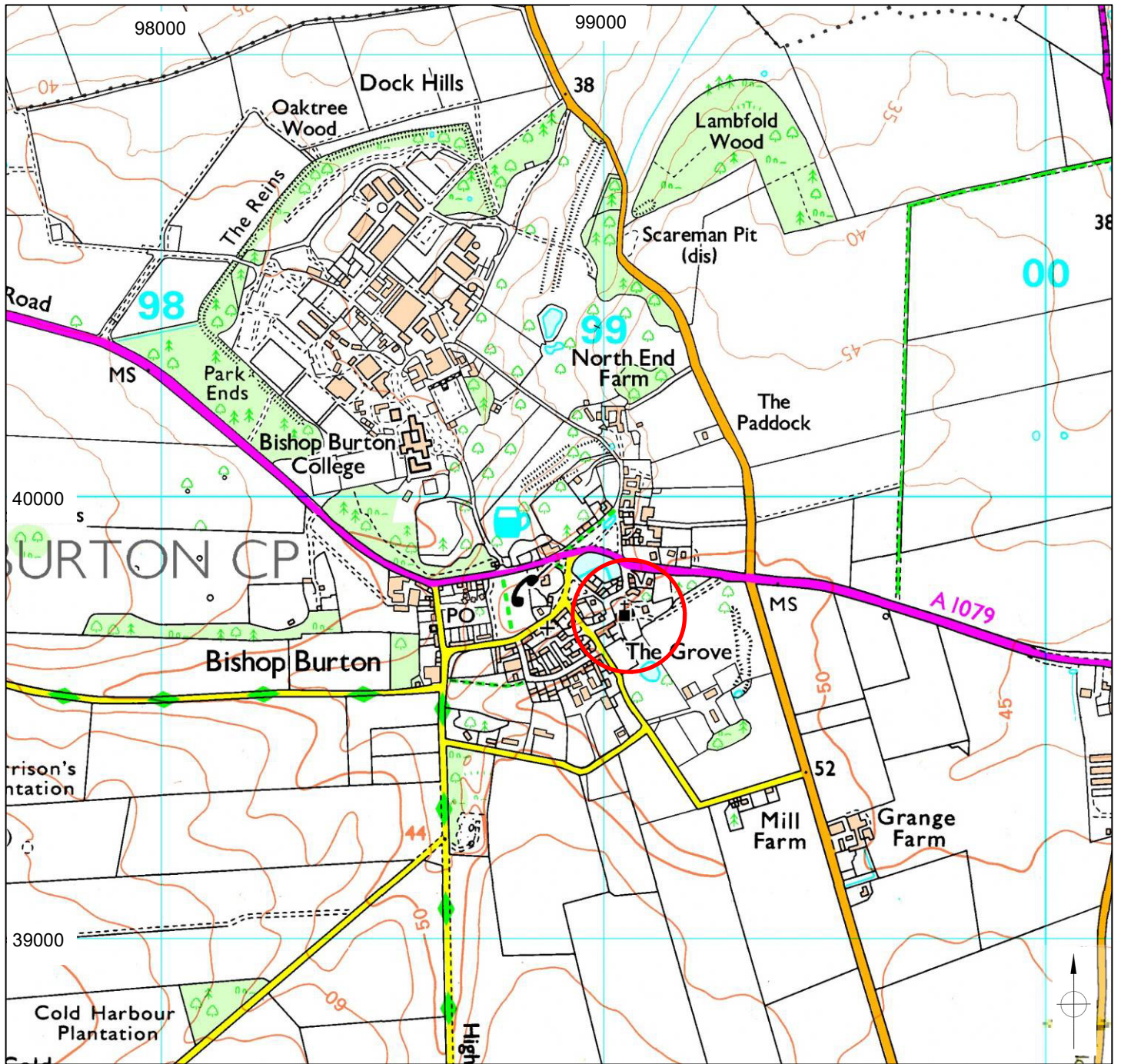
ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2020 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

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

Richardson, S & Dennison, E 2019 *Excavation of Test Pits, All Saints Church, Bishop Burton, East Yorkshire: Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording* (EDAS archive report 2019/595.R01 for All Saints' Church PCC)

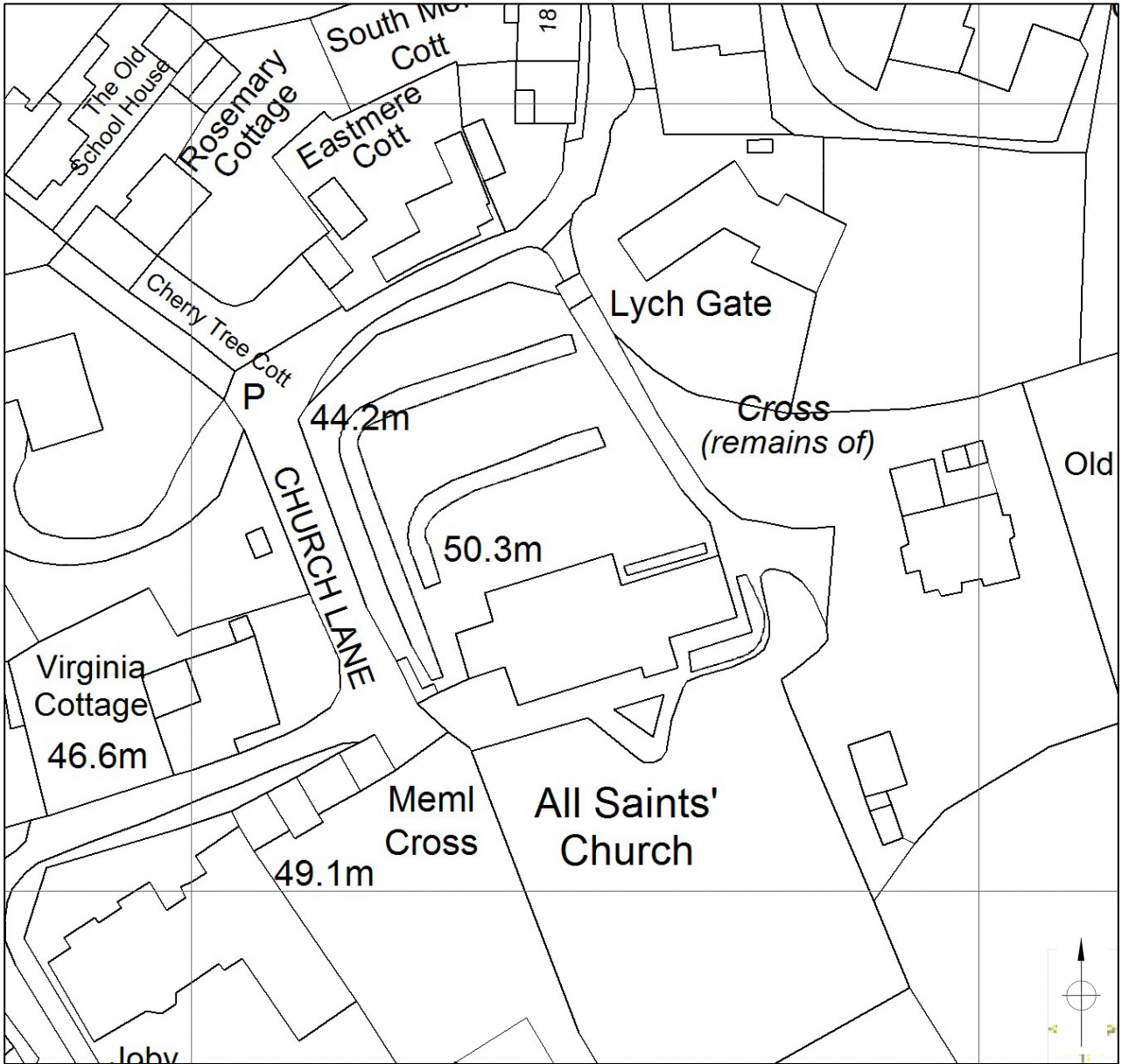
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by All Saints' Church PCC (Mr Nigel Penton) and was undertaken by EDAS. Thanks are due to him, the PCC and site contractors for their assistance while completing the site work. The archaeological recording was undertaken by Richard Coates, with Shaun Richardson collating the results. The final report and other drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies.



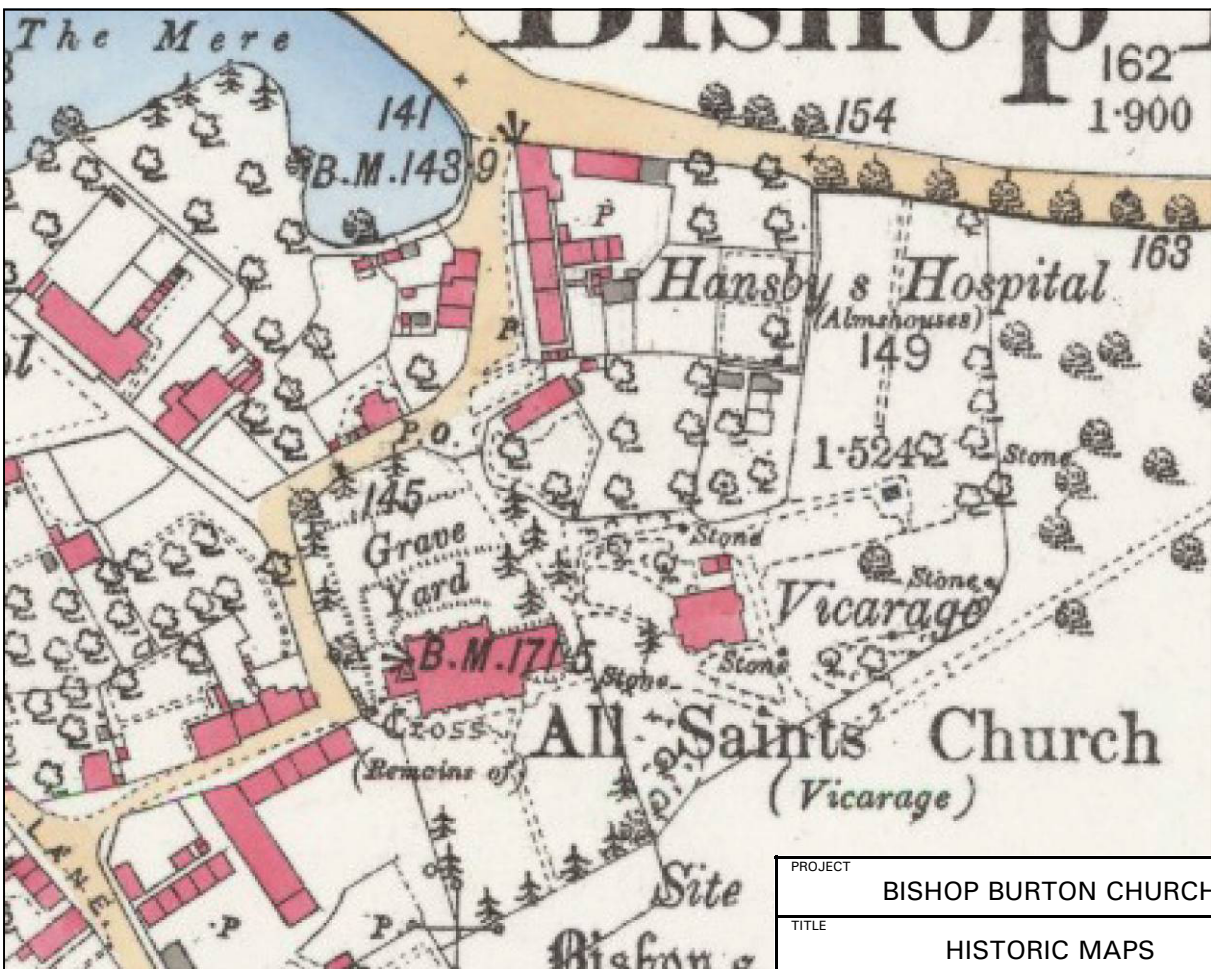
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PROJECT		BISHOP BURTON CHURCH	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JUL 2021
EDAS		FIGURE	1



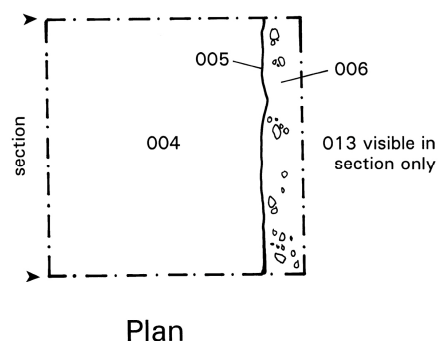
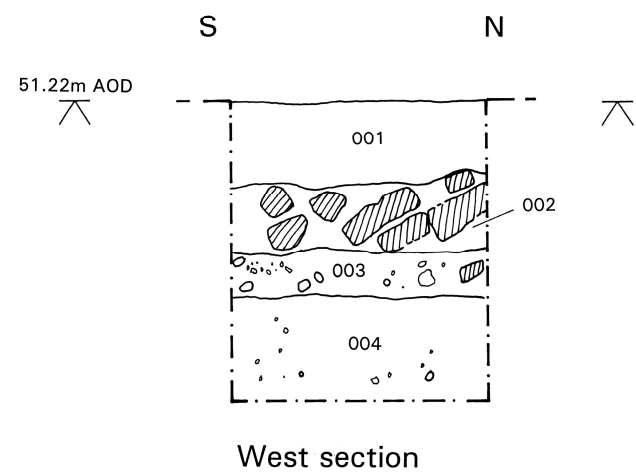
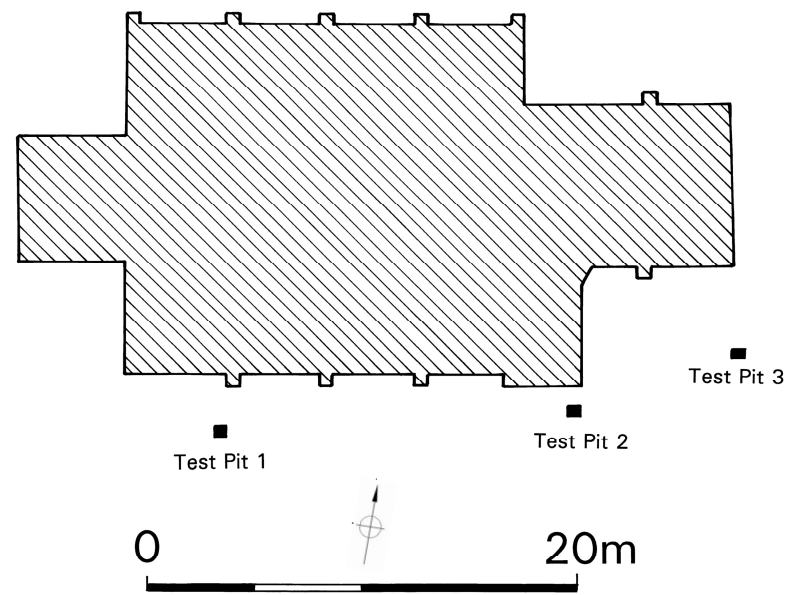
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PROJECT		BISHOP BURTON CHURCH	
TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JUL 2021
EDAS		FIGURE	2

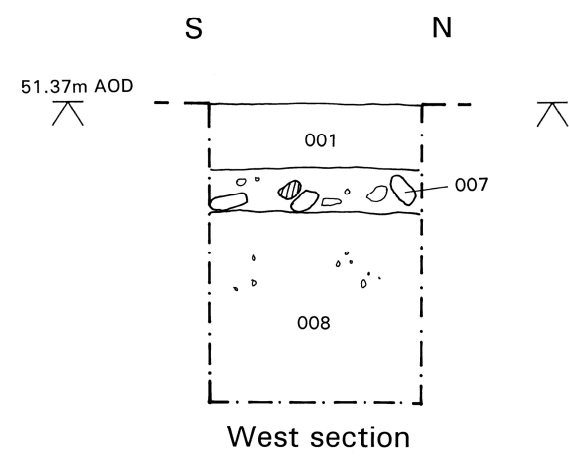


Sources:
 Top: 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map
 Yorkshire sheet 210 (surveyed 1851-52).
 Bottom: 1890 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map
 Yorkshire sheet 210/6 (surveyed 1889).

PROJECT		BISHOP BURTON CHURCH	
TITLE		HISTORIC MAPS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	JUL 2021
EDAS		FIGURE	3

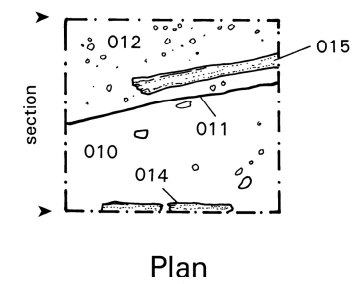
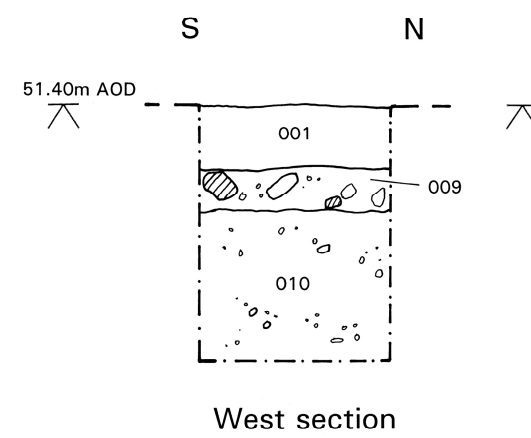
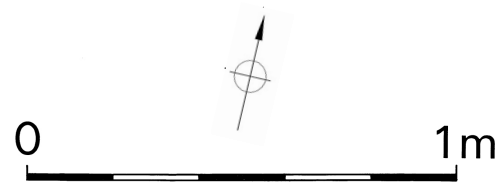


Test Pit 1



Test Pit 2

CBM



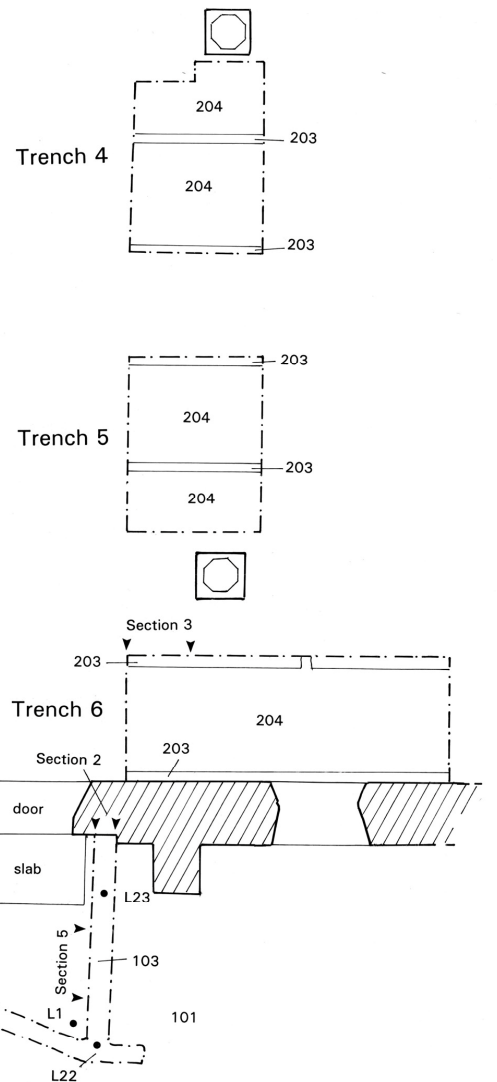
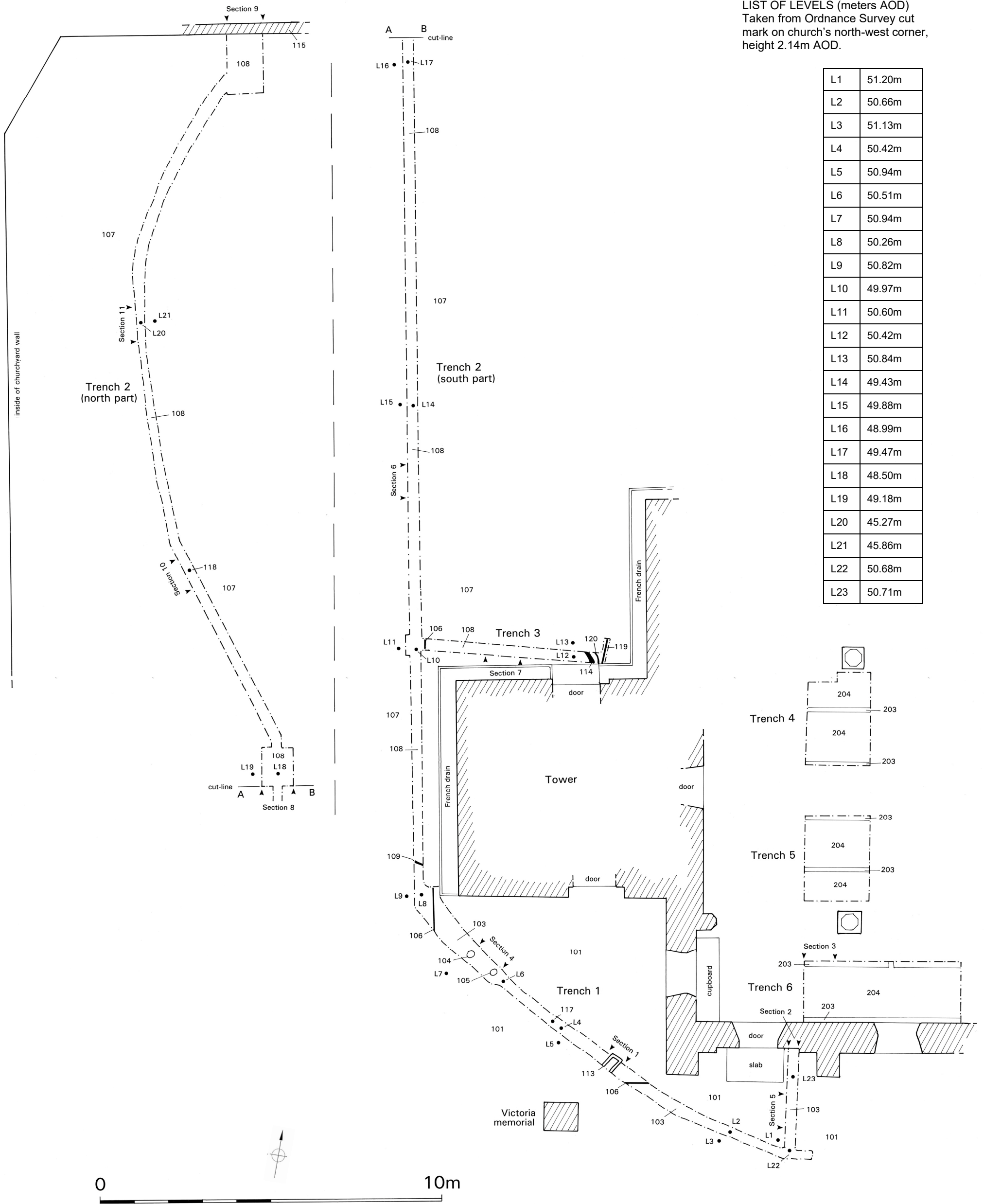
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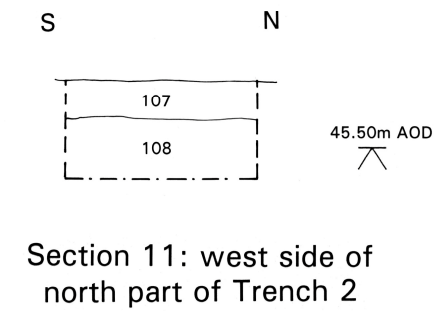
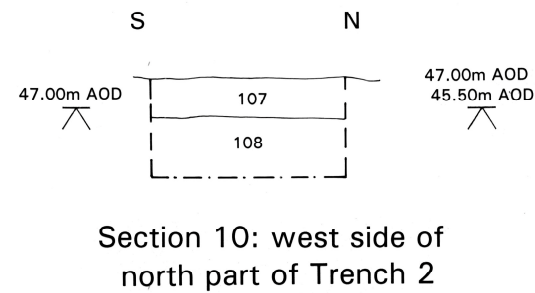
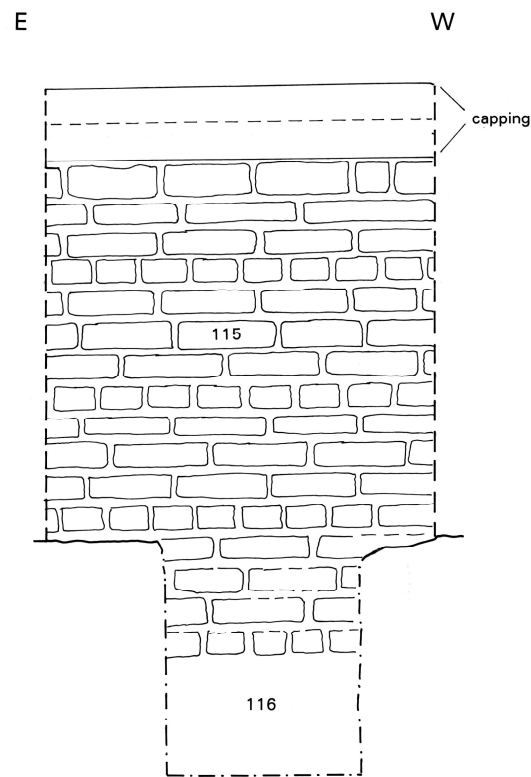
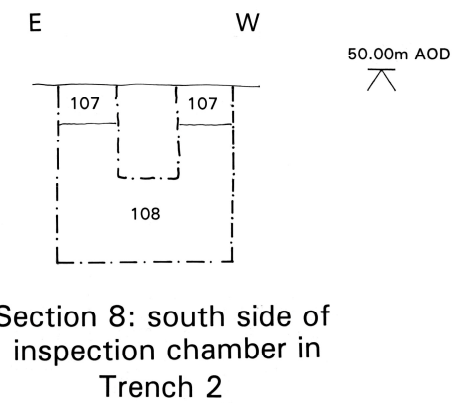
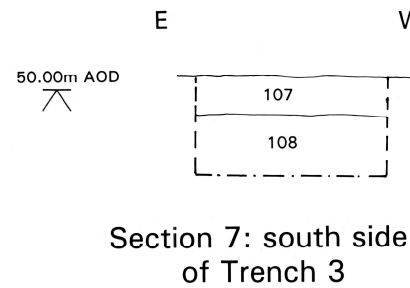
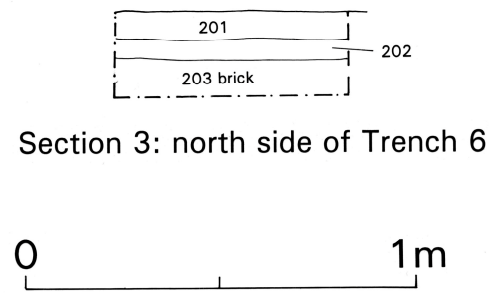
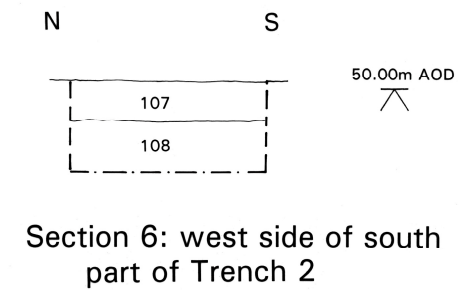
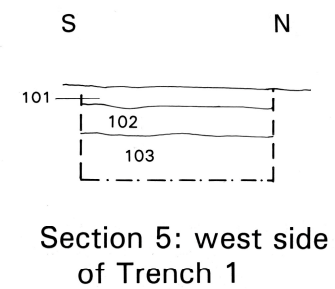
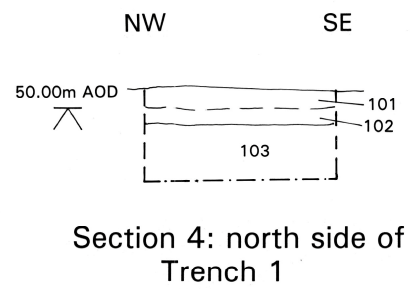
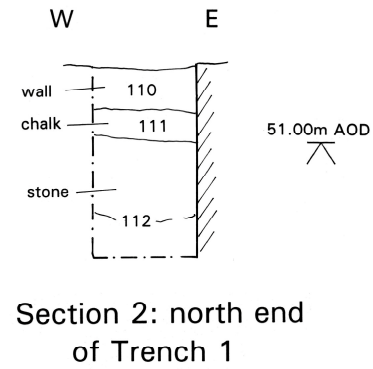
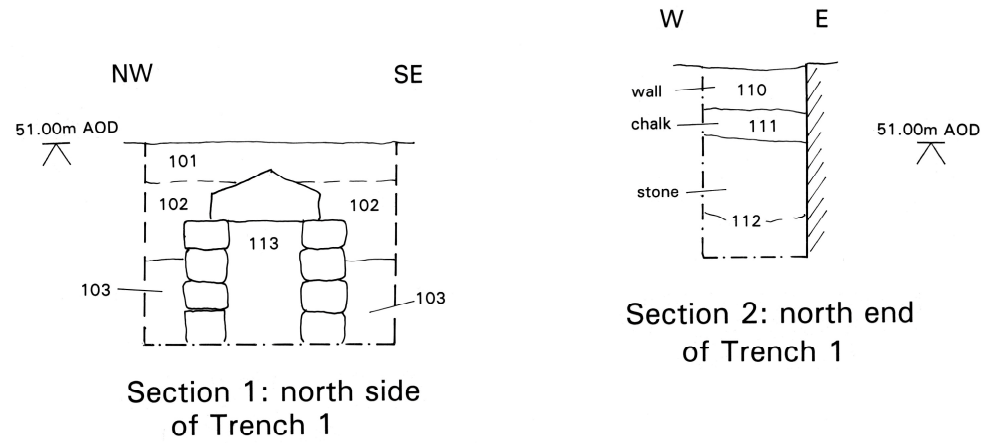
PROJECT		BISHOP BURTON CHURCH	
TITLE		2019 TEST PITS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JUL 2021
EDAS		FIGURE	4

PROJECT		BISHOP BURTON CHURCH	
TITLE			
WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS: PLAN			
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JUL 2021
EDAS		FIGURE	5

LIST OF LEVELS (meters AOD)
 Taken from Ordnance Survey cut mark on church's north-west corner, height 2.14m AOD.

L1	51.20m
L2	50.66m
L3	51.13m
L4	50.42m
L5	50.94m
L6	50.51m
L7	50.94m
L8	50.26m
L9	50.82m
L10	49.97m
L11	50.60m
L12	50.42m
L13	50.84m
L14	49.43m
L15	49.88m
L16	48.99m
L17	49.47m
L18	48.50m
L19	49.18m
L20	45.27m
L21	45.86m
L22	50.68m
L23	50.71m





PROJECT		BISHOP BURTON CHURCH	
TITLE			
WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS: SECTIONS			
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JUL 2021
EDAS		FIGURE	6



Plate 1: Area to south of the tower, prior to works commencing, looking NW.



Plate 2: Churchyard to the north of the church, along line of projected trench, showing terraces, looking S.



Plate 3: Trench 1 around south-west corner of tower under excavation, looking SE.



Plate 4: Exposed skulls (104 and 105), in base of Trench 1, looking NE.



Plate 5: Brick culvert (113) in central section of Trench 1, looking NE.



Plate 6: Foundations to south aisle wall (110, 111 and 112) at north end of Trench 1, looking N.



Plate 7: South part of trench 2, west side of tower, under excavation, looking N.



Plate 8: North part of Trench 2, showing curving alignment from central inspection chamber, looking N.



Plate 9: Northern end of Trench 2, inspection chamber against north churchyard boundary wall (115), looking NW.



Plate 10: North part of Trench 2, ex situ broken headstone.



Plate 11: Drainage pipe emerging through north churchyard wall (115), looking S.



Plate 12: South end of Trench 2, prior to backfilling, looking N.



Plate 13: South end of Trench 2 after re-instatement, looking S.



Plate 14: Trench 3 under excavation, looking E.

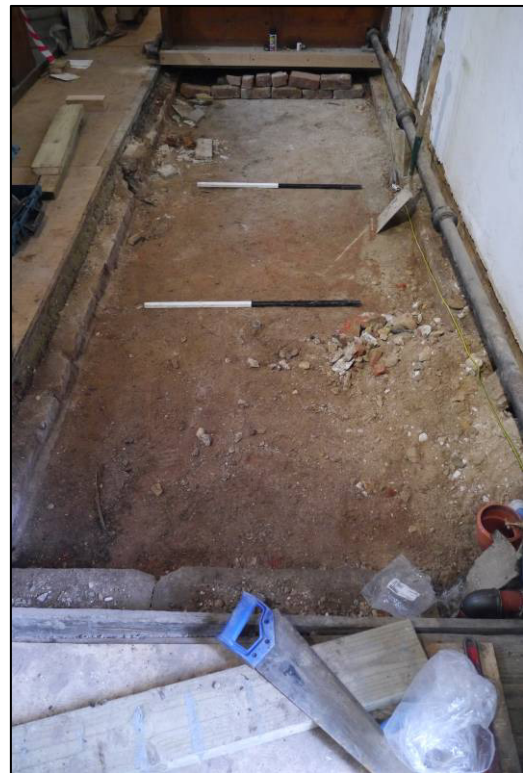


Plate 15: Trench 6, showing floor deposit (204) and sleeper walls (203), looking E



Plate 16: Trench 4, showing floor deposit (204), looking N.



Plate 17: Trench 5, showing floor deposit (204 and sleeper walls (203), looking E.



Plate 18: West end of Trench 6, prior to removal of font base, looking E.



Plate 19: Trench 6, after removal of floorboards (201), showing vent (207) within foundation (206), looking W.

APPENDIX 1
LIST OF CONTEXTS

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>	<i>Area of Site</i>
External trenches		
101	Loose pea gravel surface along south side of church and tower, c.0.10m-0.20m thick.	T1
102	Loose mid brown clayey sand, up to 0.20m thick, containing inclusions of small grey gravel chippings, modern brick debris and chalk - consolidation or backfill deposit.	T1
103	Loose, clean, mid-brown clayey sand, with small chalk/brick fragments of unknown depth - probable natural.	T1
104	Partial remains of human skull in base of trench, 0.56m below ground level (50.51m AOD).	T1
105	Partial remains of human skull in base of trench, 0.56m below ground level (50.51m AOD).	T1
106	Modern yellow plastic gas pipe in base of trench, 0.56m below ground level (50.51m AOD).	T1 & T2
107	Firm dark-brown friable silty sand topsoil, c.0.20m thick.	T2 & T3
108	Firm mid-brown sandy clay (108) containing occasional small chalk inclusions of unknown depth - subsoil.	T2 & T3
109	Modern electricity cable.	T2
110	Extant above-ground wall of south wall of south aisle.	T1
111	Chalk foundation under 110, 0.08m thick.	T1
112	Stone foundation under 111, forming lower part of foundations of extant wall of south aisle (110), more than 0.30m thick.	T1
113	Brick culvert running NE-SW from SW corner of south aisle, 0.40m wide with single-skin un-mortared brick walls either side of a central void 0.19m wide - air vent.	T1
114	Modern plastic waste water pipe.	T3
115	North churchyard wall 1.45m high externally, 16 courses of handmade brick (typical dimensions 220mm long x 110-110mm wide x 50-80mm thick) in English Garden Wall bond, with a mixture of lime mortar and more modern cement mortar repairs; the upper course of bricks, below a concrete capping, were larger more modern replacements.	T2
116	Loose mid dark brown clayey sand, with medium to large stone and block fragments, and brick, of unknown depth, underlying 115.	T2
117	In situ human long bone found in base of trench, no other remains, 0.56m below ground level (50.42m AOD).	T1

118	Part of an ex situ 19th century broken headstone, inscribed "Sacred / to the memory of / ROBERT BAILEY, / son of WILLIAM and / MARY BAILEY, / who died May 5th 1839 / Aged 25 years".	T2
119	Modern copper water pipe, adjacent to the north door of the tower.	T3
120	Modern electricity cable run.	T3
Internal trenches		
201	Stone paving slabs and floorboards forming internal floor surface below pews and font, typically 0.07m thick.	T4, T5 & T6
202	Mixed, loose light-mid yellow brown rubble and sand, c.0.05-0.08m thick, with small stones and brick fragments - levelling deposit between 201 and 203.	T4, T5 & T6
203	Brick sleeper walls supporting 201, aligned E-W, red handmade bricks (average dimensions 230mm x 105mm x 50mm), at least two courses high.	T4, T5 & T6
204	Consolidated light-mid yellow brown forming top of shallow void under 201.	T4, T5 & T6
205	Stone font and plinth.	T6
206	Brick rubble and cement foundation, 0.30m thick, below font 205.	T6
207	Salt-glazed ceramic pipe, 0.20m diameter, running through 206, venting the void beneath 201.	T6

APPENDIX 2
EDAS 'WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION'

EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS, ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, BISHOP BURTON, 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 groundworks associated with the excavation of external drainage works in the churchyard of All Saint's Church, Bishop Burton, East Yorkshire (NGR SE9904 3973). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), on behalf of All Saint's Church Parochial Church Council (PCC).

2 DIOCESAN FACULTY

- 2.1 During the determination of the Diocesan Faculty, discussions between the York Diocesan Advisory Committee and their archaeological advisor suggested that groundworks both inside and outside the church would need an appropriate level of archaeological recording. At that time, the proposals involved the excavation of a trench arch drain slightly away from but parallel to the south side of the church. Since then, the scheme has been revised, so that a longer drainage run is now envisaged, running from the south porch, around the west side of the tower and then northwards through the western part of the churchyard, towards a new drainage connection placed just inside the north churchyard wall (see below).
- 2.2 A Diocesan Faculty for the drainage work was issued on 17th April 2019 (ref. 2018-027431). There was no condition requiring any archaeological investigations or subsequent reporting, simply that "the petitioners shall consult with the Humber Archaeology Partnership before embarking on excavations in relation to the Trench Arch Drainage System" (condition 1). However, the project architect was of the opinion that, in view of the archaeological potential of the scheme, an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken, and EDAS were duly appointed to the project.
- 2.3 This archaeological watching brief will be confined to the external drainage work only, and will not monitor any internal work to the church.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 3.1 There is believed to have been a Saxon church in Bishop Burton early in the 8th century, founded by Earl Pugh (or Puch). It was given to the dean and chapter of York in 1194, and a vicarage was said to have been ordained in 1264 (Allison 1979, 8). All Saints' Church consists of a chancel with a vestry, a clerestoried nave with aisles, and a west tower. The earliest part of the surviving fabric is a gabled west doorway into the nave, possibly of the late 12th century. The squat west tower was built in the 13th century. The nave was evidently rebuilt in the earlier 14th century, and other alterations may have taken place in 1494 when money was left for 'church works'. The church was in decay in 1575, the tower was repaired in 1631, and in 1663 the tower was 'taken down and made square'. Further repairs were ordered in 1721 and 1723 (Allison 1979, 9).
- 3.2 The nave and aisles were taken down and rebuilt in 1820-21, presumably with little change in style, under the supervision of Appleton Bennison of Hull. In 1864-65 the chancel and vestry were rebuilt, and the nave and tower restored at the expense of Francis Watt; the chancel, in an Early English style, was the work of J L

Pearson. The churchyard was said to have been extended in 1870, and enlargement made in 1882-83, and it was extended again in 1947. It contains the socket and part of the shaft of a medieval cross, The present lych-gate was erected in 1925 (Allison 1979, 9).

- 3.3 The church is a Grade II* Listed Building, first listed on 7th February 1968 (National Heritage List for England 1103429). The Listed Building description reads: *“Church. Early C13 west tower, early C13 nave and C14 aisles rebuilt c1821, chancel and south vestry in geometrical style by J L Pearson 1865. Ashlar, slate roofs. 3-stage west tower, 4-bay aisled nave, 3-bay chancel with south vestry. West tower: chamfered plinth. South door of 2 pointed and chamfered orders, the inner on carved corbels under hoodmould. Chamfered imposts. Chamfered string between stages. Paired lancets under round arch to belfry. Low parapet with moulded coping. West wall: projecting carved head to bottom stage, lancet to second stage, similar belfry openings. North side is identical to the south side with the addition of a clock face to the second stage. Nave: moulded plinth, buttresses with offsets. Three 2-light pointed windows with Decorated tracery under hoodmoulds with face stops. Pointed south door of 2 orders with nook-shafts under hoodmould. Four 2-light square-headed windows with cusped ogee tracery, all under hoodmoulds with face stops, to clerestory. Low parapet. Similar fenestration to nave north side. Chancel: chamfered plinth, buttress with offset and gable with blank tracery. 2 easternmost pointed windows of 2 lights with geometrical tracery: the west bay is taken up by the projecting vestry. Vestry south window: pointed, of 3 lights, with geometrical tracery including a transom. Pointed priests’ door to east vestry wall with carved nook-shafts all under a continuous string which forms a sill band to the chancel windows. Pointed east window of 4 lights with geometrical tracery under hoodmould. North side: 3 pointed windows of 2 lights with geometrical tracery. Stone copings with ridge cross. Interior: nave west door of 2 pointed orders, the outer square, the inner with a continuous narrow chamfer, on chamfered imposts. Triangular hoodmould. North and south nave arcades of pointed double-chamfered arches on octagonal piers. Pointed chancel arch of 2 moulded orders on nook-shafts with carved capitals and moulded bases. Rear arches of chancel windows rest on similar, smaller shafts. To south-east corner of the chancel is a C14 piscina: scalloped bowl with foliage and grinning face to sides under a cusped ogee arch with foliage sprigs to cusps. South west end of nave: a small C12 carved figure, with long, hanging sleeves, inserted into south wall. C18 font: a small moulded basin on a polygonal baluster. Fragments of 2 earlier font basins, one octagonal, lie close by. Monuments: nave west end: black marble tablet with white lettering; a long inscription in Latin to Sir Tobias Hodson, died 1664. Alabaster chest tomb to Rachel Gee, died 1684: a recumbent figure in a winding sheet with a child close by on a slab: quatrefoils and an inscription to the base. Chancel: three brasses. To the north, a chalice brass to Peter Johnson, vicar, died 1460; a lady, died C15. South side: a brass to the Ellerker family: date erased, probably early C16. 2 figures with inscription over.”*

- 3.4 In April 2019, three test pits were excavated by EDAS along the south side of the church, in order to assist with water percolation tests and to examine the archaeological potential of the proposed (but now superseded) trench arch drain (Dennison & Richardson 2019). This work showed that the upper deposits within all three test pits were similar, with a gravel pathway laid over a base of brick and/or chalk rubble hardcore. However, below these deposits, the nature of the

pits varied significantly. Test Pit 1, located near the west end of the south aisle, contained one side of a brick structure of probable 19th or 20th century date, which was set within a cut which extended beneath the base of the pit; very little disarticulated human bone was present in the lowest recorded deposit. Test Pit 2, located just off the south-east corner of the south aisle, produced quantities of disarticulated human bone, but only from a brick/chalk rubble layer; this overlay a sandy clay which appeared to be an undisturbed natural deposit. Test Pit 3, off the south end of the chancel, produced disarticulated human bone from the lowest recorded deposit, and also appeared to contain the partial remains of two articulated burials at a depth of 0.50m below existing ground level.

4 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1 The proposed groundworks are shown on an architect's drawing dated 2020, revision D (see attached figure). They involve the excavation of a new drainage trench, some 20m long, from the south porch and running through a number of angles around the west side of the tower; the angles are marked by three new inspection chambers. A small connecting drain also runs north-west from the door in the north side of the west tower towards one of the inspection chambers. The drain then runs north through the west side of the southern part of the churchyard for a distance of 15m towards another inspection chamber placed above a terrace in this corner of the churchyard. The final section of trench continues the northern alignment for some 20m before terminating in a new drainage connection placed just inside the north churchyard wall. The new drain is designed to avoid any marked graves, but it is possible that some unmarked graves may be affected - it is expected that there will be some minor variations in the alignment to accommodate this.
- 4.2 The precise dimensions of the drainage trench are unclear, but it is envisaged that it will be between 500mm-1000mm deep and approximately 500mm wide. The inspection chambers are estimated to be 900mm deep and probably 1000mm square, although the northernmost connection will be deeper and larger due to the natural fall in ground levels.

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Aims of the Project

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

On-site Fieldwork

- 5.2 The scale and scope of the archaeological fieldwork will be determined by this Written Scheme of Investigation. Additional guidance published by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (ADCA 2004), English Heritage and the Church of England (EH/CoE 2005), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020) will also be taken into account.
- 5.3 The groundworks within the churchyard will be subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. If a mechanical excavator is used, it should be fitted with a toothless bucket.

- 5.4 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific areas, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site. However, if structures, features, 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.
- 5.5 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the investigations will be made. A general site plan of the area of the excavations will be produced at 1:100 scale, as well as larger scale hand-drawn plans of any exposed archaeological features at 1:20 scale (all as appropriate). Trench sections, sections of linear and discrete features, and human burials will be drawn at 1:10 scale as appropriate, with more detailed drawings as necessary. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places.
- 5.6 Any small finds will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. All non-modern artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil, where practicable. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments. All artefacts recovered by the investigations will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored in accordance to established guidelines. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 5.7 All excavated archaeological contexts will be recorded by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-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.
- 5.8 The scale and nature of the proposed investigations suggest that a soil-sampling programme for the recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material will not be necessary for this project.
- 5.9 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the PCC and the local archaeological curators. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits, and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the groundworks contractor in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.

- 5.10 If articulated human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, they will be screened from view and recorded. If the remains 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.
- 5.11 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the PCC in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance.
- 5.12 All of the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information recovered from the site investigations will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis. If necessary, a post-excavation assessment will be undertaken, which will conform to the requirements defined by English Heritage (1991 & 2006); if further post-excavation work is recommended, an outline research design will be prepared and costed.

Reporting

Project archive

- 5.13 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (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.
- 5.14 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by Historic England. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive will also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the site archive will be deposited with the local registered museum (East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service). The museum will be contacted at the beginning of the project, to determine whether they would wish to receive a "no finds" archive in the event of no artefacts being recovered or retained. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will also be sent to the Humber Historic Environment Record. EDAS will make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 5.15 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act - see above), all finds are the property of the landowner. Subject to the agreement of the client (landowner), the finds will be deposited with the site archive. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum.

Reporting

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

Other Considerations

Attendance

- 5.19 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the groundworks contractor. However, the groundworks contractor and the PCC should ensure that EDAS has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS and any sub-contractors at all reasonable times.

Health and Safety

- 5.20 EDAS and any sub-contractors will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy will be made available on request. All archaeological work on site will be carried

out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters, and 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.

- 5.21 The archaeologists undertaking the investigations will be equipped with a mobile phone that will be switched on at all times during fieldwork operations to enable contact to be made between the site and other interested bodies.

Insurance

- 5.22 The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the recording brief, to the extent of their Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

6 REFERENCES

Allison, K J 1979 'Bishop Burton'. In Allison, K J (ed) *A History of the County of York: East Riding: volume IV*, 3-19

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