

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1 LIST OF CONTEXTS AND DETAILS OF ARTEFACTS

List of Contexts

Context	Description
100	Very dark brown silty loam with occasional stone pebbles, 0 25-0 30m thick - topsoil
101	Dark brown grey silty clay with occasional stone fragments, 0 25-0 65m thick - subsoil
102	Mid creamy orange sandy clay with abundant gravel/shale - natural
103	Linear cut with straight sloping south side, 1 06m wide but depth uncertain
104	Dark brown-grey silty clay with frequent rubble inclusions - fill of 103
105	Grave cut for SK1, east-west, c 1 20m long by 0 37m wide
106	SK1 - mature adult, male
107	Mid brown-grey silty clay with moderate stone fragments - fill of grave 105
108	Grave cut for SK2, east-west, 1 10m long by 0 45m wide
109	SK2 - female adult
110	Mid brown-grey silty clay with moderate stone fragments - fill of grave 108
111	Grave cut for SK3, east-west, c 1 48m long by 0 45m wide
112	SK3 - adult male
113	Mid brown-grey silty clay with moderate stone fragments - fill of grave 111
114	Grave cut for SK4, east-west, c 0 82m long by 0 35m wide
115	SK4 - adult female
116	Mid brown-grey silty clay with moderate stone fragments - fill of grave 114
117	Grave cut, east-west, 1 45m long by at least 0 3m wide
118	Grave cut, east-west, 1 50m long by 0 3m wide
119	Mid brown-grey silty clay with moderate stone fragments - fill of grave 117
120	Mid brown-grey silty clay with moderate stone fragments - fill of grave 118

Details of Artefacts Pottery

Context	Common name	No of sherds	No of vessels	Weight	Comments	Date range
101 T1	Hambleton ware	3	1	380g	External rich even green glaze, vertical incised wavy lines and hand applied thin stnp decoration	Late 13th to mid-15th centuries

## APPENDIX 2

# EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS, ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, CRAYKE, NORTH YORKSHIRE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1 1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) that will be carried out during groundworks associated with external drainage works at St Cuthbert's Church, Crayke, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 56038 70655). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the project architect, Peter Gaze Pace.

## 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESIGNATIONS

- 2 1 St Cuthbert's Church lies on the northern edge of the village of Crayke, adjacent to Crake Castle, a motte and bailey and later stone castle of the Bishops of Durham (see figure 1). Crayke village itself lies c 3km to the east of Easingwold and c 15km north of York.
- 2 2 The 15th century St Cuthbert's church is a **Grade I Listed Building**, first listed on 17th May 1960. The Listed Building description reads:  
*Church C15 on earlier site. North aisle 1865. Ashlar. Roof concealed Perpendicular. West tower, 3-bay single-aisled nave, 2-bay chancel and south porch. Two-stage tower has 3-light window and 2-stage bell opening. Nave and chancel 2-light elliptical windows with hood moulds, partly restored. Battlements and pinnacles throughout, C19 gargoyles. Plinth and buttresses with off-sets. Interior tower and chancel arches double chamfered. Three-light east window with glass by W Wailes, pre 1852. Good low-pitch oak roofs with moulded tie beams on corbels, some replaced timbers. Chancel screen, incorporated some C15 work. C15 font. Pulpit dated 1637. C17 pews with straight tops and knobs at each end. Late C16 monument to Sir John Gibson and his wife with recumbent stone effigies. Pevsner, N, Yorkshire, N Riding, 1966, p 130-1 ([www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)).*
- 2 3 The area to the north and west of the church is also a **Scheduled Monument** (number 12602), first added to the schedule on 19th October 1989. The area to the west of the church covers the remains of the Crake Castle, represented by earthworks, buried archaeological remains and two distinct upstanding buildings. One of these is an imposing four storey residential block (the 'Great Chamber') built by the Bishop of Durham in the mid 15th century and subsequently modified, which is still occupied. The other, now ruined, L-shaped structure to the north-east is of comparable date but incorporates an earlier building and was formerly the kitchen range with chambers above. The area to the north of the church forms part of the site of an Anglo-Saxon monastery and cemetery, the remains of which survive below ground ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)).
- 2 4 St Cuthbert's Church and Crayke Castle both lie within Crayke Conservation Area, designed by Hambleton District Council in October 1976.

## 3 DIOCESAN FACULTY

- 3 1 A Diocesan Faculty was granted for this development on 1st November 2010. One of the conditions (A) relates to archaeology, and states that:
- (1) Notice shall be given to an archaeologist within 14 days that s/he is required to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavations,

- (2) The archaeologist shall be notified of the date for commencement of work no less than 3 weeks before the date of any commencement of any excavations on the site,
- (3) The Petitioners and their contractors shall cooperate with the archaeologist to enable him/her to do his/her work This will include examination, recording and photographing
- (4) Copies of the Archaeologist's final report shall be sent by him/her within 14 days of completion of the report to the following bodies -
  - (i) the Parochial Church Council (for keeping with the church log book)
  - (ii) the Diocesan Advisory Committee (for its records)
  - (iii) The Diocesan Registry (for placing with the faculty papers)
  - (iv) The local Sites and Monuments Records office (if the address is not know, the archaeologist should obtain it from the local planning department)

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4 1 As a result of its elevated position, Crayke acts as a natural vantage point and both the village and surrounding area have a long history of occupation Excavations earned out during the late 1950s revealed evidence of Romano-British occupation to the north of the village (Hayes 1962, 90-100), whilst other earlier investigations east of Crayke Hall in 1937 uncovered Roman pottery, various early medieval finds including a bronze pin or pendant, a hoard of ironwork, and two fragments of an Anglian stone cross, and a medieval kiln (Sheppard 1939) Three small trenches dug in 1956 just outside the churchyard uncovered a number of east-west aligned human skeletons thought to be medieval in date (Hildyard 1959) (trenches I and II on figure 2) A further trench was excavated just to the north-east of the church in 1983, which uncovered other burials and established that the cemetery was earlier than the mid 13th-mid 14th century (see figure 2) This cemetery, which is named Castle Garth cemetery and which is likely to represent just one phase of burial, probably extends into the eastern part of the present churchyard (see figure 3)
- 4 2 More importantly, the recent work has been able to provide a suggested settlement sequence for the village as a whole and has examined the topography of the early medieval monastery In summary, the monastery lay on the south-east slope of Crayke Hill with the cemetery on the hilltop and the church slightly downslope Sometime after AD 883 the monastery was abandoned, and the landscape was subsequently reorganised A village with a triangular green was laid out, with an open field system, the former monastic cemetery lay within part of the North Field In the pre-Conquest period a church and hall were inserted into the north field, and the rest of the field was divided into two Further subdivision of the field followed, together with the extension of the churchyard to the north and south, the infilling of the triangular green, and the subsequent planned expansion of the village along Brandsby Street (Adams 1990)
- 4 3 The vill and "*tena in circuito ipsius villae miliana*" were given by King Egfrid to St Cuthbert in c 685 AD after he became Bishop of Lindisfarne It is assumed that Cuthbert founded the monastery at Crayke and his body rested there for four months following Norse incursions onto Lindisfarne (l'Anson 1913, 343) The Anglo-Saxon Bishops of Durham maintained a manor house at Crayke and the village was listed as a possession of the See of Durham in 1086 (DCMS 1995), indeed it remained so until c 1830 and as late as 1844 it was still considered to be an outlying part of the County of Durham (l'Anson 1913, 343)

- 4 4 During the late 11th or early 12th century, the monastic complex was replaced by a motte and bailey castle built by the Bishops of Durham. The bailey formerly occupied the majority of the top of the hill above the 100m contour line, being approximately 210m long (east-west) by 90m wide (north-south). It is now divided into two halves by a modern reservoir which occupies the central area. The DCMS description suggests that the motte survives as a 2.5m high earthwork to the north of the main castle block (DCMS 1995). The castle is first documented in 1195 when Bishop Hugh Pudsey stopped there whilst travelling down from Durham. King John also stayed at the castle three times during the early 13th century, and it was visited by all three Edwards in the first half of the 14th century (Douglas-Irvine 1968, 120). Several phases of building and re-building are known to have occurred, and it is assumed that the initial timber buildings were later replaced in stone (DCMS 1995). l'Anson suggests that this may not have taken place until the late 13th or early 14th century (l'Anson 1913, 343).
- 4 5 The remains of Crake Castle occupy two distinct and self-contained buildings (see figure 3). The existing residential block, representing the southern building, is traditionally ascribed to Robert Neville, Bishop of Durham from 1438 to 1457 and fourth son of Ralph Neville (d 1426), 1st Earl of Westmoreland and co-builder with his father, John, of Sheriff Hutton castle. The structure is of four storeys rising to a crenellated parapet, each storey steps back with a chamfered set-back, as at Raby Castle in County Durham, another Neville residence. It is built of well coursed and squared sandstone and has a low pitched roof, rebuilt during the 19th century using earlier timbers and covered with stone slates. The south-facing elevation is sparsely fenestrated, with tall but narrow square-headed windows which become smaller as one rises up the building. There are three existing entrances to the ground floor of the main block, all inserted during the 18th-19th centuries. The first and second floor chambers were originally reached by a possible timber-framed staircase positioned at the north-east angle (Emery 1996, 327). The northern of the two detached structures is now ruined and has been the subject of a previous report (Richardson & Dennison 2007). The building described as the "New Tower" in an Elizabethan survey and it may have been occupied by the Bishop's Steward, dating from approximately the same period as the main residential block i.e. the mid 15th century (Emery 1996, 329).

## 5 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

- 5 1 Full details of the proposed drainage works are contained within a specification of works produced by the project architect, Peter Pace (Pace 2010).
- 5 2 In summary, the external drainage works will involve the construction of a new 'Trench Arch' drainage system on the north side of the north aisle of the church (see figure 4). This will require the excavation of a trench c 15m long (east-west) by c 1m wide (north-south) by 0.5m deep. As noted above, the east end of the trench will impinge on the likely extent of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, and will probably fall within the boundary of the pre 1868 churchyard (see figure 3). However, there are no marked graves in the area of the proposed trench, and the amount of disturbance to any unmarked burials will depend on the final depth of the groundworks.
- 5 3 Additionally, two new inspection chambers will be dug, one close to the north-west corner of the north aisle and one on the west side of the tower. Connecting trenches will then be dug to connect these chambers to the new drainage trench.

- 5 4 Other internal works will also take place as part of the scheme, but these are not subject to the archaeological watching brief

## 6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

### Aims of the Project

- 6 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 which might be affected by the proposed development

### On-site Fieldwork

- 6 2 The scale and scope of the archaeological fieldwork will be determined by this methods statement. Additional guidance is published by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (ADCA 2004), English Heritage and the Church of England (EH/CoE 2005), and the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 1999)

### Trench arch system

- 6 3 The turf and topsoil over the area of the new trench arch system will be stripped using an appropriate mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, in level spits, under direct and constant archaeological supervision. Stripping will be undertaken to either the top of the first archaeological horizon or to the required depth, depending on whichever is encountered first. Stripping will take place in a logical manner, from one end to the other, to avoid the excavator moving over the stripped surface. Spoil will be stockpiled and dealt with according to the project architect's instructions.
- 6 4 The resulting stripped surfaces will then be inspected for archaeological remains, some hand cleaning by archaeologists may be required to clarify or assist with the identification of specific features or deposits. This should fully reveal any existing graves and should provide an indication of any unmarked graves or other items of interest (wall footings etc).
- 6 5 Any archaeological remains which lie within the 0.5m depth of excavation required for the construction of the trench arch system will be archaeologically excavated by hand, in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims outlined above. A sufficient sample of the exposed features will be investigated in order to understand the complete stratigraphic sequence, down to the naturally occurring deposits. It is to be expected that the following strategy will be adopted:
- Linear features: a minimum of 20% along their length (each sample section to be not less than 1m) for features up to 5m in length, or a minimum of 10% along their length for features over 5m in length, of the deposits within linear features such as boundary or drainage ditches associated with domestic, agricultural, industrial, funerary or ritual enclosures, or fields, or trackways, will be excavated to their full depth. Where possible one section will be located and recorded adjacent to the edge of the trench.
  - Intersections of linear features: the deposits at the junctions of, or interruptions in, linear features will be totally removed over a sufficient length to determine the nature of the relationship between the components. Excavation of an 'L'-shaped section will be undertaken in the first instance to demonstrate and

record relationships, and then expanded to the full widths if necessary, planned and recorded

- **Discrete features** pits, post-holes and other isolated features of less than 1.5m diameter will normally be half-sectioned to determine and record their form with a minimum sample of 50% of discrete features. Features of greater than 1.5m diameter will be subject to a minimum sample of 25%. Stake-holes will be 100% excavated. Potential sunken-floored buildings, wall-settings, working hollows, floor levels, hearths, kilns, storage pits or other identifiable domestic, agricultural, industrial, funerary or ritual structures or buildings will be excavated to a sufficient degree whereby their extent and location are defined, and if possible the nature, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits may also be established. The complete excavation of such features may also be undertaken, if it is deemed necessary.
- **Built structures**, such as walls, will be examined and sampled to a degree whereby their extent, nature, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established.
- **Human burials** it is to be expected that any human burials will lie beneath the 0.5m depth of excavation. If this is the case, only the upper levels or grave cuts will need to be recorded in plan, and the burials will remain undisturbed. However, if shallow articulated burials are encountered, these will be screened from view and 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 should not be 'chased' beyond the limits of the excavation. Burials that are clearly pre-medieval date (i.e. associated with the Anglo-Saxon cemetery) may need to be removed and studied further. 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.

#### *Drainage trenches and inspection chambers*

- 6.6 Any other trenches and inspection chambers excavated for the scheme will be subject to direct archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. If mechanical excavators are used, these should be fitted with toothless buckets.
- 6.7 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in specific areas, the recording work may be halted in that part of the site. However, if structures, features or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, time will be allowed for the archaeologist to clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised. Work will not be allowed to continue in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded.

### *Recording of archaeological remains*

- 6 8 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the investigations will be made. Larger scale hand-drawn plans of archaeological features at 1:50 or 1:20 scale will be produced, as appropriate, while sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10 scale. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places.
- 6 9 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 as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators and UKIC guidelines will apply (UKIC 1990).
- 6 10 All excavated archaeological contexts will be recorded by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and in accordance with current recording guidelines. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique identifying numbers. A full digital photographic record will be kept.
- 6 11 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. However, such a programme will be initiated should the need be identified.
- 6 12 The archaeological contractor will also make provision for the recovery of samples suitable for scientific dating, as necessary. Any finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to H.M. Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act.

### **Reporting**

#### *Project archive*

- 6 13 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 6 14 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, in accordance with published guidance (e.g. MGC 1994) and the requirements of the recipient museum. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive. With the exception of human remains and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act) (see above), all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will also be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed in advance of the project.

commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum.

- 6 15 Subject to the agreement of the church authorities, the site archive will be deposited with any finds with the Yorkshire Museum in York. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will also be sent to the North Yorkshire HER.

#### *Reporting*

- 6 16 All of the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information recovered from the site investigations will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis. If necessary, a post-excavation assessment will be undertaken, which will conform to the requirements defined by English Heritage (1991), if further post-excavation work is recommended, an outline research design will be prepared and costed.

- 6 17 Within ten 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 and SMR casework number,
- Dates for fieldwork visits,
- National grid reference,
- A location plan, with 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,
- General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered,
- A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the archaeological investigations, in the context of the known archaeology of the area,
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.

- 6 18 Four copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the PCC (client), the Diocesan Advisory Committee, the Diocesan Registry and the North Yorkshire HER. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.

#### **Other Considerations**

##### *Health and Safety*

- 6 19 The archaeological contractor will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy will be made available on request. All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Due regard will be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the Main Contractor.

- 6 20 The archaeologists undertaking the investigations will be equipped with a mobile phone that will be switched on at all times during fieldwork operations to enable contact to be made between the site and other interested bodies
- 6 21 A Risk Assessment detailing project-specific Health and Safety requirements will be produced prior to the start of any site work. This will take into account the location of the nearest Accident and Emergency Unit Department to the site, take precautionary measures for overhead and below-ground services, dangers to/from the public and the identification of potential dangers and risks to the archaeologists and approved visitors to the site during fieldwork and when the site is not in operation (e.g. evenings and weekends)

#### *Insurance*

- 6 22 The site is privately owned and the archaeological contractor would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the recording brief, to the extent of their Public Liability Insurance Cover (expected to be £5,000,000)

## 7 REFERENCES

- ADCA (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists) 2004 *Guidance Note 1 Archaeological Requirements for Works on Churches and Churchyards*
- Adams, K. A. 1990 "Monastery and Village at Crake, North Yorkshire" *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* vol 62, 29-50
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- l'Anson, W. 1913 "The Castles of the North Riding" *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* vol 22, 303-399

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Pace, P 2010 *St Cuthbert's Church, Crayke, Diocese of York Specification for the Formation of Accessible WC and Kitchen*

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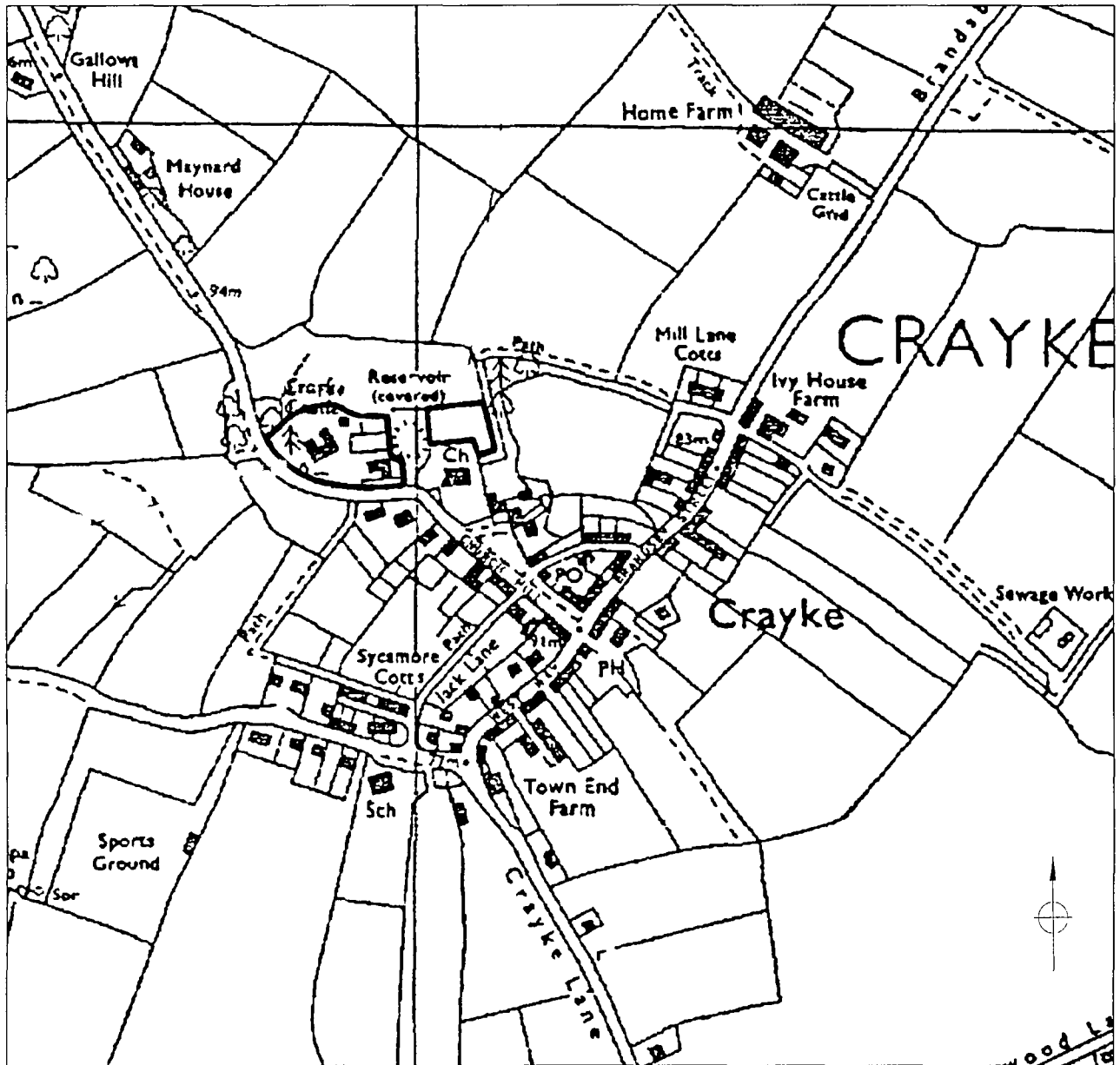


FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION  
(not to scale)

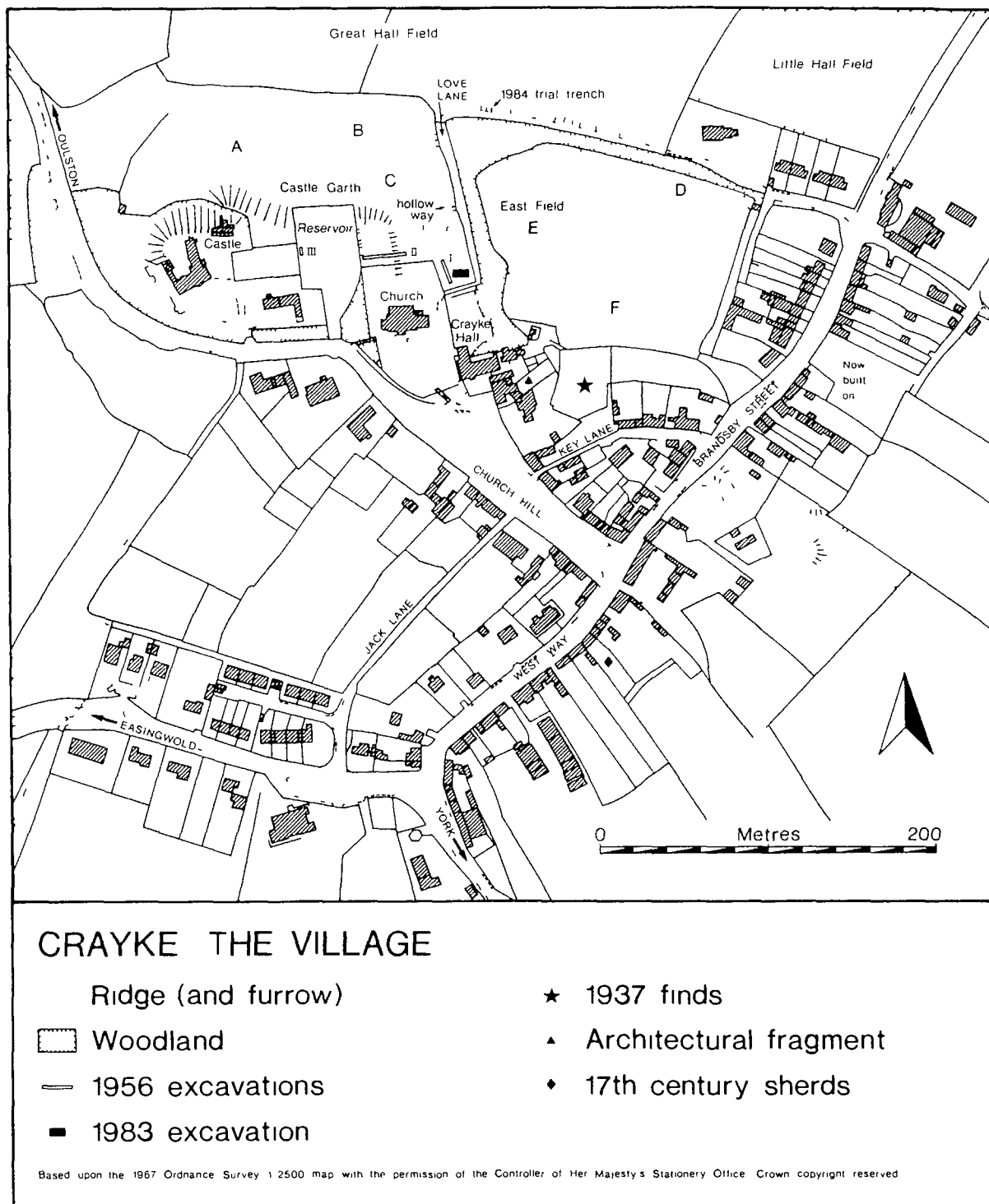


FIGURE 2 CRAYKE VILLAGE AND INVESTIGATIONS  
(source Adams 1990, figure 3)

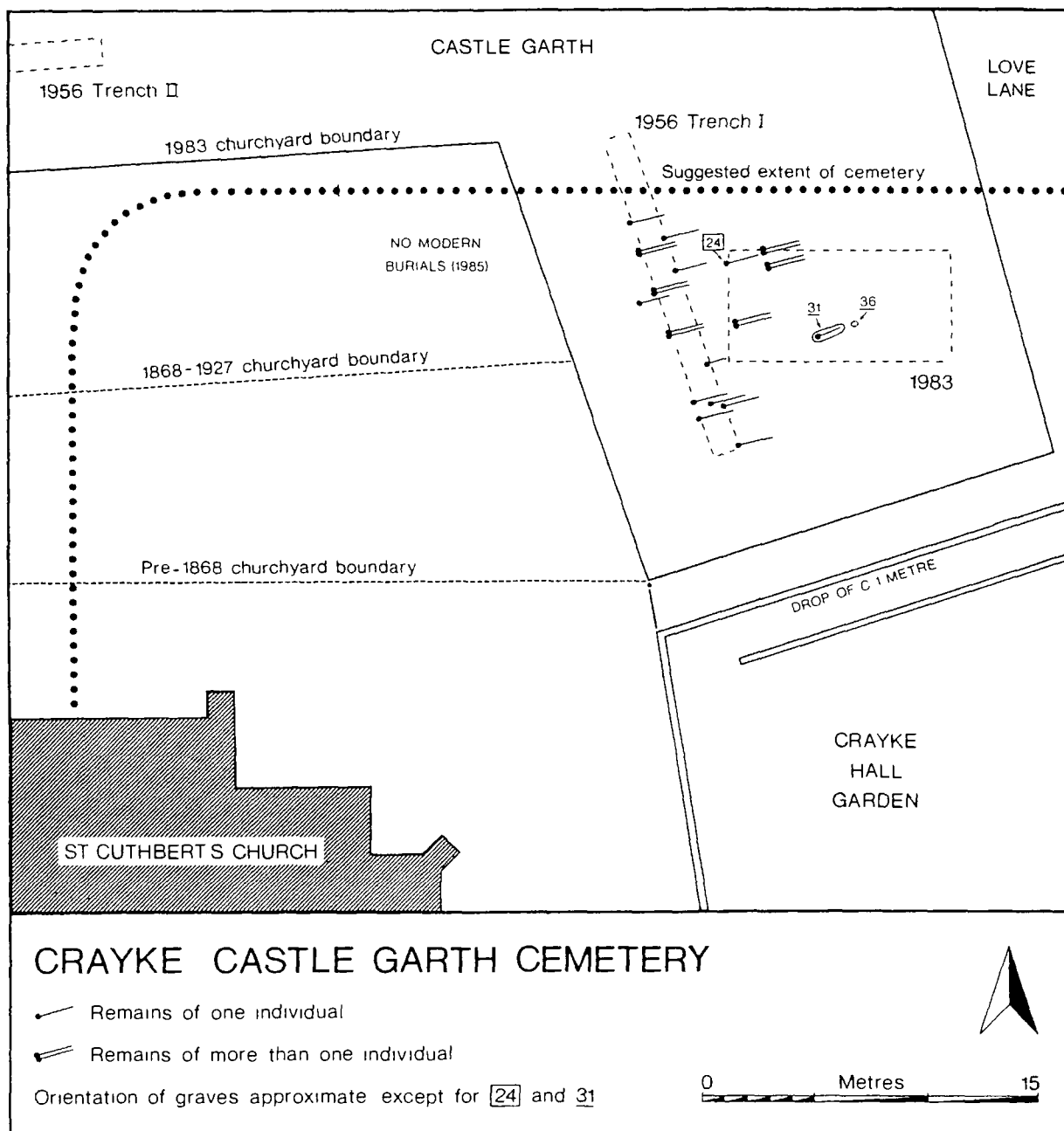


FIGURE 3 CASTLE GARTH CEMETERY  
(source Adams 1990, figure 5)

FIGURE 4 DRAINAGE PROPOSALS  
(plan provided by Peter Pace Architects)

