

Archaeological Excavation of Pipe Trench at St Mary's Church Hook.
A community archaeology project.



Dr J Kenny MCIFA – March 2024



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Rev Philip Ball (Vicar of St Mary's Church Hook)

Peter Jessop (Church Warden and volunteer)

Volunteers from the parish of Hook and members of Howdenshire Archaeological Society

1. Introduction.

This report records the archaeology encountered during the excavation of a trench in the graveyard of St Mary's Church Hook. The trench was dug to take oil from a new tank located on the eastern edge of the graveyard to the north side of the church. The work was part of a modernisation programme of work being undertaken to improve the space within the church as a place for worship and community activity. The work was undertaken between Monday 20th November and Thursday 23rd November. Rather than employ contractors over seen by an archaeological watching brief the work was undertaken by volunteers from the local parish and Howdenshire Archaeological Society, overseen by Dr Jon Kenny MCIfA as a community activity. This report sets out the archaeological results of the observation and recording undertaken during the excavation. The full work plan for the excavation can be seen in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in appendix 1 of this document.

The excavation was undertaken by Dr Jon Kenny and 13 different volunteers helping at different times through the 4 days. Work undertaken was excavation, drawing and recording and finds washing. All finds were recorded (see below) but none were considered in need of assessment and storage at a museum. A number of fragments of human bone were located but all of them were disturbed and unstratified by the continued use of the graveyard. These have been retained on consecrated ground for suitable reburial.

The archaeological approach to the digging of a trench measuring 35m and dug to a depth of 0.50m avoided any articulated skeletons but did pass through at least two upper burial back fills. The investigation was able to identify a 'topsoil' (about 0.35m deep) and a 'subsoil' (with an unidentified depth). The 'topsoil' does appear to reflect the use of the graveyard from the early to mid-1700s to the end of use in ????. This period of activity increases in use in the late 1700s and early 1800s when Hook was the parish church for the dramatically growing port town of Goole. Goole only starts to have its own parish and churches during the 1800s.

This report sets out the historical background to the use of the graveyard, the methods used to excavate and record the trench and the results of the recording. A short conclusion sets out what we learned from the community excavation.

2. Historical Background

Research of the historical background to the church at Hook has been undertaken over the years by local historians Susan and David Walker, Ron Sims, the current vicar Philip Ball and Chris Collins from Howdenshire Archaeological Society. A brief overview from the perspective of the churchyard is included here.

The church itself appears as a manorial chantry chapel consecrated in 1225. The chapel was built in the manor croft of the lordly manor of Baron John de Houke. The manorial house stood to the south of the chapel, but the chapel stood on the lands or croft of the Lord of the Manor. It is likely that the chapel was built on the site of an earlier (pre-Norman) hermitage.

The chapel would not have been a parish church for the local villagers of Hook, they would still have had to go to their parish church in Snaith for services, weddings, baptisms and burials. It isn't clear whether the lords of the manor held burials at the chapel, but excavation inside the church has shown that a burial inserted in the 1760s had disturbed a number of earlier burials.

In 1493 the Bishop of Dromore (acting as a suffragan) was authorised to consecrate the churchyard for the inhabitants of Hook, Goole and Airmyn.

In the Northeast end of the churchyard there are cholera graves. They can be recognised by their design. They are small square stones about 12 inches in size inscribed on top with a letter C. The cholera epidemic was in 1832 and the Goole area had the highest death rate in Yorkshire, losing 8.5% of its population. They are buried here in Hook. The last cholera death was in 1850, after a second epidemic of 1848.

In summary, although the chapel was built in 1224 / 1225 the graveyard was not extensively used until 1493. At this point people from Hook, Goole and Airmyn could come to Hook for burial. This began to see a considerable build up of the ground level of the graveyard as the population of Goole (still at the southern extremity of the parish of Hook) began to grow rapidly as a port serving the industrialising north of England.

3. Methodology and Results

The 34.80m long trench was cut by hand by the volunteer team. The trench was cut 0.35m wide and a maximum of 0.50m deep. The route of the trench was amended slightly from that in the WSI to consider marked graves and grave slabs (see Fig One below).

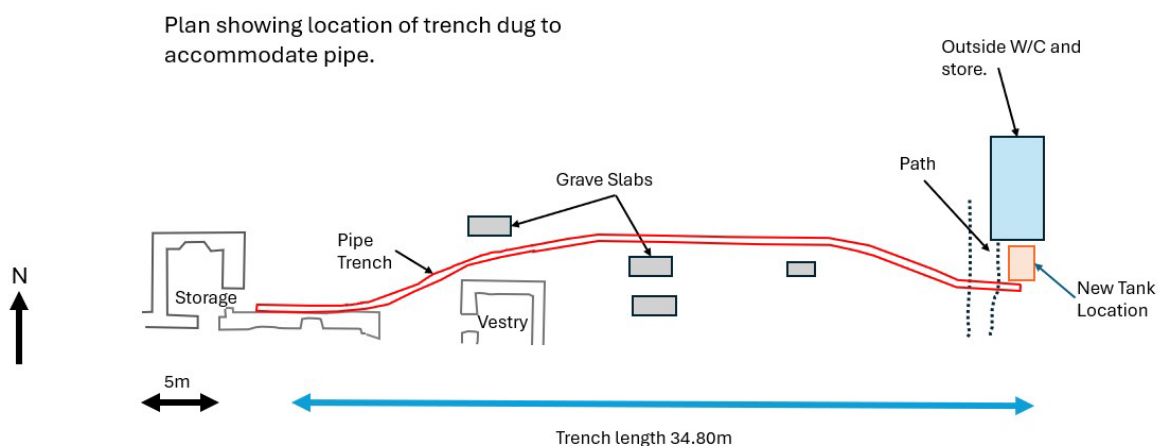


Figure 1: Plan showing route of the trench avoiding marked graves.

The excavation was undertaken by hand using spades to cut turf and remove underlying soil. Soil was excavated and stratigraphy was recorded using the Jon Kenny – community archaeology single context planning system, similar to those used by the Museum of London and York archaeological Trust. The length of the trench was split into four sections given different context numbers. These can be seen in Figure 2 below.

Each section of the trench was composed of two layers. Context numbers 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 formed the top layer or 'topsoil' including turf, while context numbers 1001, 2001, 3001 and 4004 represented the 'subsoil' or earlier graveyard soil (pre circa 1744). (see Figure 2 below).

The excavation of the eastern end of the trench located a footstone resting apparently in situ on top of context 1001 the 'subsoil' and then covered by the later build up of context 1000 the 'topsoil' (see Figure 3 below). This gives a suggestion of the increased build-up of the graveyard soil between at least the mid-1700s and the building of churches in Goole to serve the new town in the 1840s.

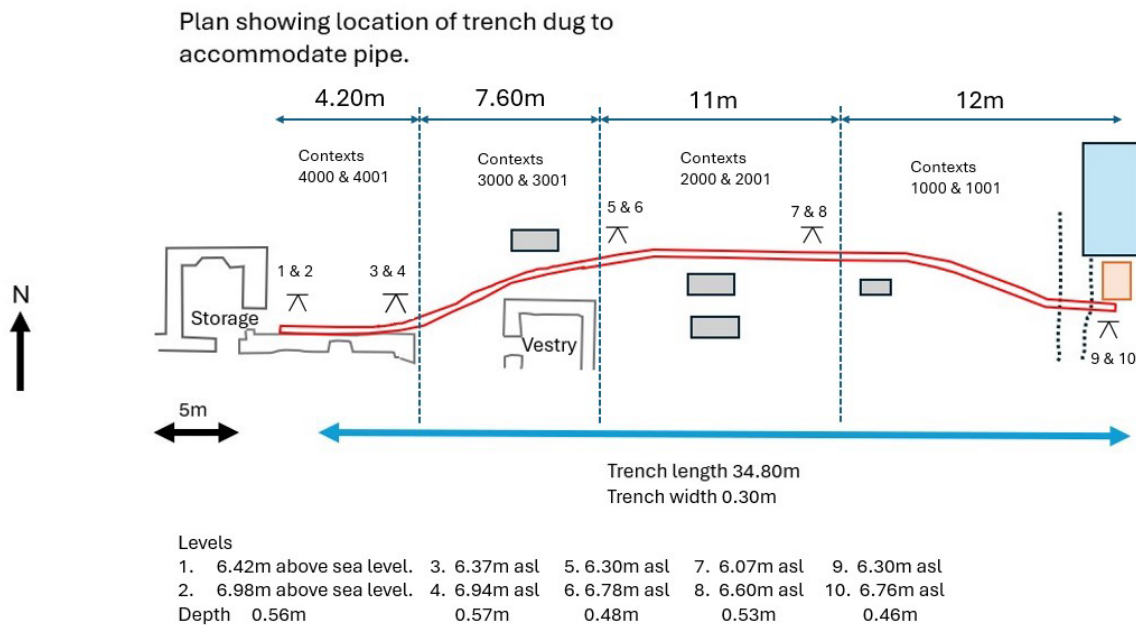


Figure 2: Trench (in red) divided into four context sections.

The detail of each of the four sections of trench are set out below:

Section 1

This is the most easterly section of the trench and contained six different contexts (see Figure 3 below). Contexts 1000 and 1001 were the 'topsoil' and 'subsoil' noted in all four sections of the whole trench. The descriptions of the contexts can be seen in Appendix Two of the report and the finds are listed in Appendix Three. Context 1000 was a dark and humic layer interpreted as the build up of graveyard soil from the mid-1700s to the mid-1800s. Context 1001 was a little lighter and had an orange tinge. This was interpreted as the earlier graveyard soil ('subsoil') built up from around 1500 to mid-1700s. We did not excavate to the full depth of 1001.

Both 1000 and 1001 contained a scatter of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) finds and a variety of human remains (see Appendix 3). The human remains had all been disturbed by continued use of the graveyard and were not stratified in any way that would make them useful for research. None were articulated in any way. As a result of the lack of stratified bone the material was retained for Christian reburial in the customary fashion.

Within section 1 a grave fill was identified along with the stump of a gravestone. We did not excavate deep enough to encounter the burial in the grave. The stone had been snapped off in the past and had no inscription. The stone fragment was rotated within the trench to allow the pipe to be passed along the trench. The grave back fill was recorded as 1004 and the grave cut as 1005. The stone and soil in which it was set was recorded as 1002.

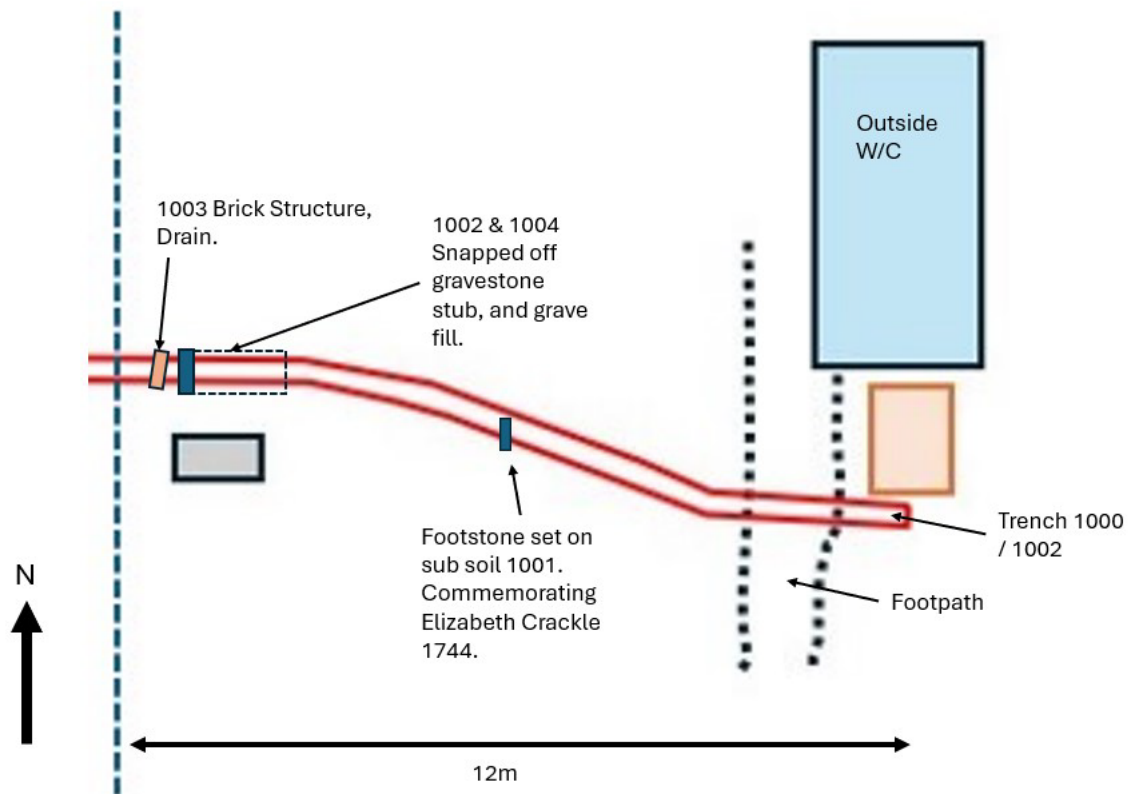


Figure 3: Section 1 of the trench (in red)

Running just to the west of the headstone stump (1002) was a later brick-built drain running northeast to southwest (see Figure 4 below). This was recorded as 1003. The bricks were recorded as 23cm long, by 11cm to 11.50 wide and 5cm wide. The drain or structure was running at 0.40cm depth so was cut into the 'subsoil' and the bricks matched those used in the east wall of the graveyard / farm building on that boundary.



Figure 4: Brick drain / structure.

Section 2

The next section of trench was comprised of contexts 2000 and 2001 (see Figure 5 below), these were the 'topsoil' and 'subsoil' noted in all four sections of the whole trench. The descriptions of the contexts can be seen in Appendix Two of the report and the finds are listed in Appendix Three. Context 2000 was a dark and humic layer interpreted as the build-up of graveyard soil from the mid-1700s to the mid-1800s. Context 2001 was a little lighter and had an orange tinge. This was interpreted as the earlier graveyard soil ('subsoil') built up from around 1500 to mid-1700s. We did not excavate to the full depth of 2001.

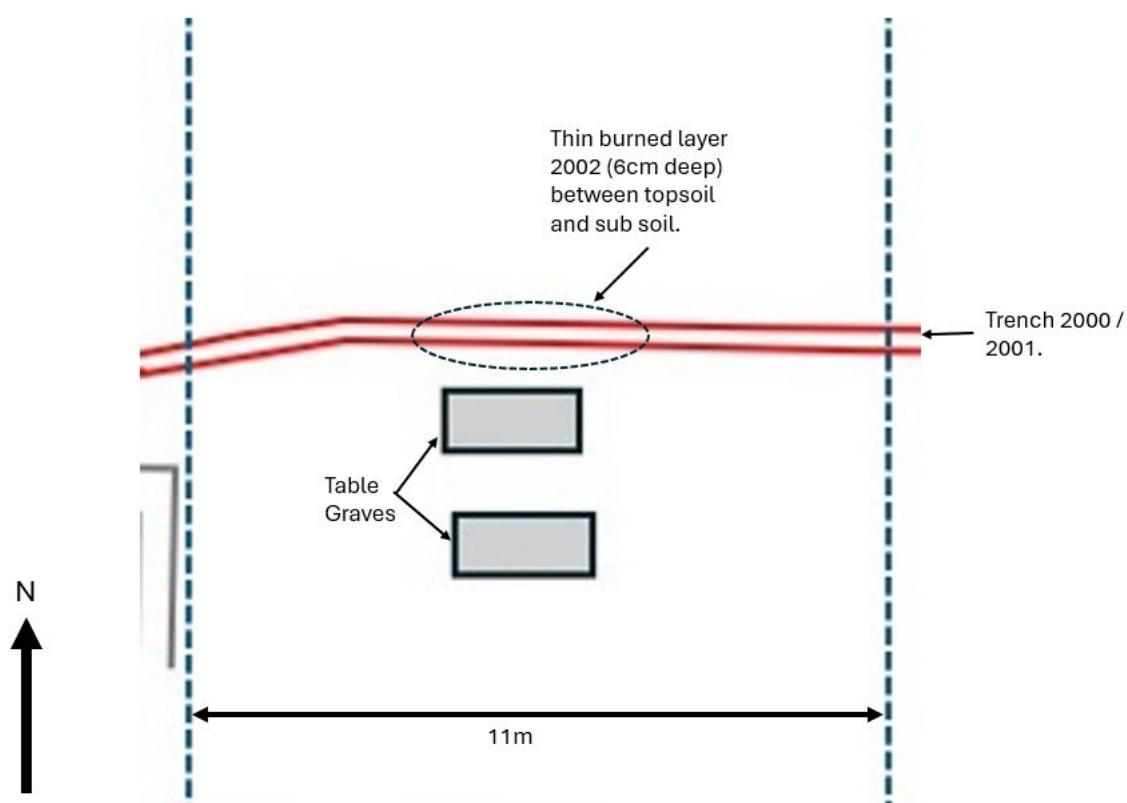


Figure 5: Section 2 of the trench (in red).

The 'topsoil' (2000) and to a lesser extent the 'subsoil' (2001) contained more fragments of unstratified human bone (see Appendix 3). The human remains had all been disturbed by continued use of the graveyard and were not stratified in any way that would make them useful for research. None were articulated in any way. As a result of the lack of stratified bone the material was retained for Christian reburial in the customary fashion.

Section 2 of the trench did not reveal grave fills, but this does not mean that they were not there. Just more difficult to identify. To the north of the two table graves (see Figure 5 above) the trench cut through a thin spread of ashy / cindery material (2002). This layer was 6cm deep and was located between the 'topsoil' 2000 and the subsoil 2001. This may represent the burning of material in

managing the graveyard or the cinder might be the remains of surfacing laid around the table graves to the south.

Section 3

The next section of trench was comprised of contexts 3000 and 3001 (see Figure 6 below), these were the 'topsoil' and 'subsoil' noted in all four sections of the whole trench. The descriptions of the contexts can be seen in Appendix Two of the report and the finds are listed in Appendix Three. Context 3000 was a dark and humic layer interpreted as the build-up of graveyard soil from the mid-1700s to the mid-1800s. Context 3001 was a little lighter and had an orange tinge. This was interpreted as the earlier graveyard soil ('subsoil') built up from around 1500 to mid-1700s. We did not excavate to the full depth of 3001.

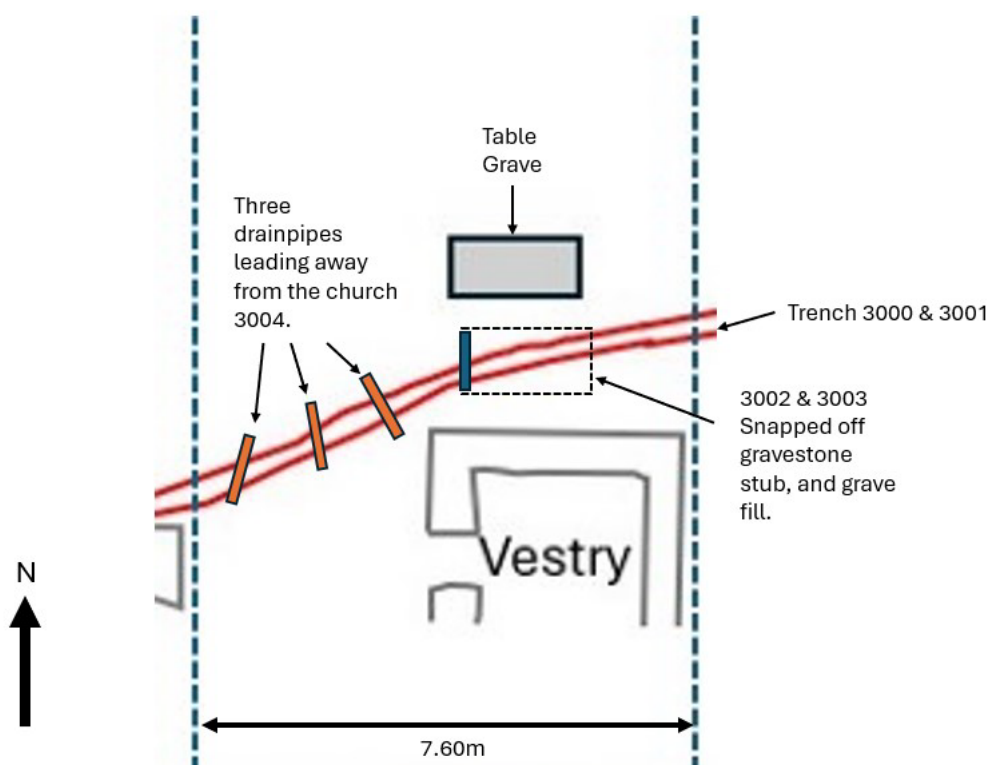


Figure 6: Section 3 of the trench (in red).

As encountered in Section 1 we also located another grave fill (3002, 3003 and 3005 (cut)). Just as with the grave fill in section 1, we did not excavate deep enough to encounter the burial. The gravestone stub was also snapped off below any inscription, so it was also moved out of the way of the pipe. To the west of the grave and the vestry the trench cut across three drainpipes (3004) with three separate cuts (3006, 3007 and 3008). These drains appear to have been inserted in the last 50 years or so and took top water away from down pipes and the gutters on the church roof. The drainpipes were some 20cm deep which allowed the new pipes to pass underneath them intact.

The 'topsoil' (3000) and to a lesser extent the 'subsoil' (3001) contained more fragments of unstratified human bone (see Appendix 3). The human remains had all been disturbed by continued

use of the graveyard and were not stratified in any way that would make them useful for research. None were articulated in any way. As a result of the lack of stratified bone the material was retained for Christian reburial in the customary fashion.

Section 4

The westerly part of the trench was Section 4, it was the point where the trench came up against the north wall of the church (See Figure 7). There were the same 'topsoil' and 'subsoil' noted as in all four sections of the whole trench. The descriptions of the contexts can be seen in Appendix Two of the report and the finds are listed in Appendix Three. Context 4000 was a dark and humic layer interpreted as the build-up of graveyard soil from the mid-1700s to the mid-1800s. Context 4001 was a little lighter and had an orange tinge. This was interpreted as the earlier graveyard soil ('subsoil') built up from around 1500 to mid-1700s. We did not excavate to the full depth of 4001.

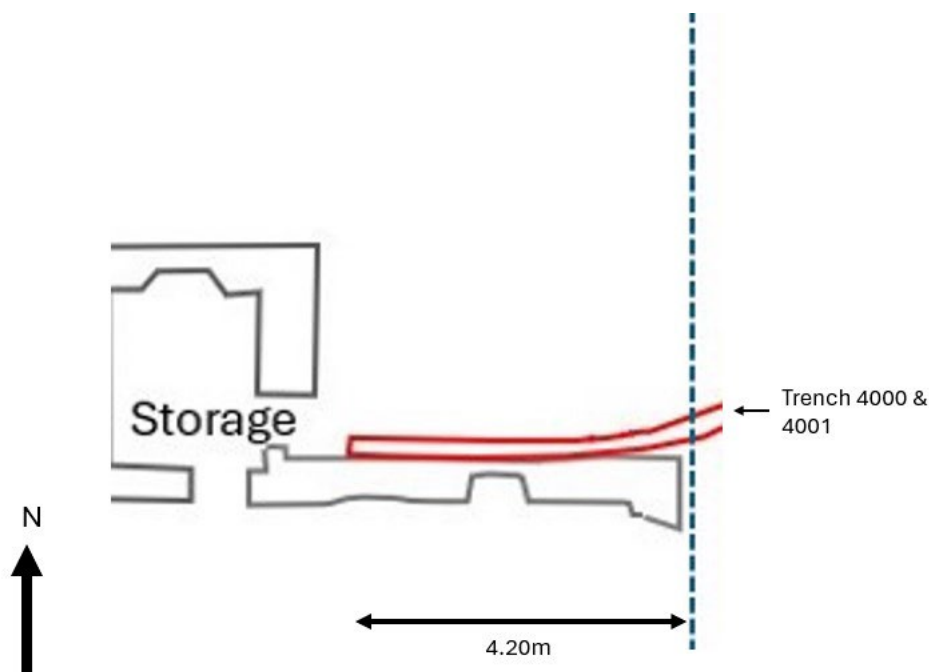


Figure 7: Section 4 of the trench (in red).

Neither context 4000 'topsoil' or 4001 'subsoil' contained human remains. This may be because the trench is right up against the wall of the church. Instead, the deposits both contained evidence for adaptations to the building over the years, Ceramic Building Material in particular (most notably in 4000).

4. Evaluation of the Work

Undertaking the archaeological oversight of the work to excavate the trench in the graveyard allowed local volunteers to participate in the work at the church. This allows people, under archaeology and also to have the sense of participating in learning about the history of their local landscape. Undertaking archaeological work at the moated site to the south, inside the church and with this pipeline has time and again demonstrated the value of this group working for the wellbeing of those participating.

From an archaeological point of view, we ensured that any archaeology was dealt with carefully and recorded. We added to our understanding of the growth of the graveyard. Only given to the community for the burial of local villagers just before 1500 the resource served a small village as it moved from a medieval, feudal, existence into the modern world. With that change the demands on the graveyard grew with industrialisation and the development of Goole in the parish as a substantial port. The footstone that sat on top of the 'subsoil' layer makes a tangible marker of the point where demand for burial plots was rising. The burial was that of Elizabeth Crackle who was buried in 1744, the earliest remaining (legible) memorial in the graveyard.

Appendix 1

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

St Mary's Church, Hook, Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation

2023



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<https://www.jkcomarc.co.uk/>

**on behalf of
St Mary's Church, Hook, Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire**

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1 INTRODUCTION

This scheme of works relates to the proposed heating and lighting upgrading and associated works at St Mary's Church, Hook, Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire which consists of the external groundwork laying of an oil supply pipe and a duct for an Air Source Heat Pump (see Figure 1).

Planning consent has been awarded on the proviso that this WSI is accepted to monitor and record any archaeological features encountered.

This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the nature of the archaeological monitoring to be undertaken by Jon Kenny – community archaeology at St Mary's Church, Hook, Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire.

The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework as revised on 20th January 2021, to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed works.

1.1 Site Location and Geology

St Mary Church is the parish church in Hook. It is located on the west side of the present settlement of the village of Hook and is at SE 475911 425500 (Figure 1).

The geology is dominated by a deep by a deep silty clay marine alluvium and sits in the flood deposits of the river Ouse that runs some 400 meters to the east of the site. Underlying bedrock geology is Keuper Marl overlying the Bunter Sandstone, but these are too deep for quarrying (BGS 1972).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

Hook is not recorded in the Domesday Book, but a sherd of 10th century York *d ware* pottery has been recovered from the area adjacent to the church which suggests some settlement prior to 1066.

Hook was for all its early history in the parish of Snaith and under the control of Selby Abbey. In 1224 the Abbott of Selby, Richard de Kellesay (1224-1237), granted a license to Baron John de Houke for a chantry chapel in the courtyard of his manor house. This was outside the moated site at the

time but within the garth of the manor house lands around it.

In 1499 the 'Chapel Yard' at Hook was consecrated to be a burial ground for use of Hook, Airmyn and Goole, but St Mary's continued to be in the parish of Snaith.

In the 18th Century Hook became more clearly a separate parish, Admiral Sotheron having the right to appoint clergy.

In 1844 St Mary's was extensively restored.

St Mary's Church is a Grade II* Listed Building (NHLE 11603600).

C14 and C15, heavily restored in C19. Ashlar and brick, plain tile roof. 3-bay aisled nave with north vestry and south porch, 2-bay chancel. West front: 3-light pointed window with Perpendicular tracery, and 2-light bellcote above. Nave south side: C19 porch with pointed doorway to central bay. Single-light trefoil-cusped square-headed window to left, with a similar pair to right and small square-headed window to extreme right. Nave north side: vestry to central bay. Trefoil-cusped square-headed windows throughout. Chancel: C19 boiler house and 3-light trefoiled square headed window to north side. South side has C19 organ chamber breaking forward and containing 2 small lancets flanked by pairs of narrow trefoil-cusped square-headed windows. East end: C19 three-light window with Perpendicular tracery.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Archaeological Works Aims and Objectives

The principal aim of the programme of archaeological works is to recover and record any potential archaeological remains associated with use of the church and the graveyard since the founding of the church, as well as any surviving archaeological remains associated with past secular activities on the site. Any remains will be recorded and analysed during development as part of an archaeological watching brief.

The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing this aim.

To record the nature, extent and date of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the church and churchyard.

To record the nature, extent and date of any surviving archaeological remains associated with past secular activities on the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

3.1 Coverage

The site of the watching brief covers the c.35m lengths of both the oil supply pipeline trench and the Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP) ducting trench in the churchyard (Figure 2).

3.2 Methodology

The archaeological Watching Brief will be undertaken in accordance with the ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b). The records will follow single context standard conventions used by Jon Kenny – community archaeology.

All relevant ground works will be undertaken by hand.

Archaeological monitoring will not entail excavation beyond the total areas exposed by the development works.

If significant archaeological features are identified, the Humber Archaeology Partnership (Richard Newman) or the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

Jon Kenny – community archaeology will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times, supported by a volunteer team, during any ground works on the site to undertake the hand excavation of the two trenches and archaeological monitoring.

The on-site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.

The oil pipe trench (marked in red in figure 2) will be hand dug to a depth of 600mm along its length and will be one spade width (i.e., 300mm approx.).

The trench for the ASHP ducting (marked in blue in figure 2) will be hand dug to a depth of 600mm with a little more width (i.e., 400mm approx.)

The upcast spoil from the excavations will be continuously inspected. All pottery of 19th century or earlier date will be retained, whether stratified or not. Other material should be noted in terms of quantity, stratigraphic location and fabric/ware type.

Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient

quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

Any articulated human remains encountered must initially be left *in situ*. If removal is necessary, the human remains will be removed in line with Historic England's *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Research Project* (2018) and *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (2017 second edition) and will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice and Diocesan regulations and in discussion with the Humber Archaeology Partnership.

Finds of 'treasure' will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer or Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 1996 amended March 2023) procedures.

Jon Kenny – community archaeology will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated during the groundwork.

A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

Should archaeological remains be encountered for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard, then work on site shall cease and the Humber Archaeology Partnership or the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor shall be notified immediately. Site works will not recommence until resources are in place to secure preservation *in situ* or adequate archaeological treatment of the relevant remains.

The main contractor will be instructed that should any unexpected discoveries such as burials, structural remains or anything else of possible archaeological significance be exposed during the refit work after the watching brief has finished, then works should be halted and Jon Kenny community archaeology should be contacted in order that an archaeological officer can be dispatched to assess/record the exposed remains.

Tree Conservation: The excavation of the trenches will encounter roots from the large trees located in the northern part of the graveyard. They are sufficient distance from the trenches that most roots will not require conservation. Should any root be encountered crossing the path of the

trenches that measures more than 25mm it will be left in situ and protected by being wrapped in damp hessian. The contractors laying the pipelines will be made aware of the presence of such roots.

4 RECORDING

The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with ClfA guidance.

A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, feature noted and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system. Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and /or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.

For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).

The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.

Site photography will be in high resolution (7 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photography will include general site shots, shots of the excavation area and shots of individual features and groups of features. All photographs will include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and will be recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.

5 FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE

All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation,*

conservation and research of archaeological materials and the UKIC (1990) Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage.

Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g., lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner the deposition of any significant finds at a suitable museum will be discussed with the museum and owner and separate funding for deposition will be raised. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

6 REPORT

Following completion of the archaeological works, Jon Kenny – community archaeology will produce a report which will include:

- Non-technical executive summary.
- Introductory statement.
- Aims and purpose of the project.

- Methodology.
- A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads.
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections.
- An objective summary statement of results.
- Conclusions.
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices.
- Index to archive and details of archive location.
- References.
- Statement of intent regarding publication.
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements.
- A copy of the WSI and OASIS form.

One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Humberside Archaeology Partnership Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

7 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Dr Jon Kenny.

Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as required.

8 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

8.1 Deposition Guidelines

Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with a repository museum.

If the project produces archaeologically significant finds, then the Humberside Archaeology Partnership and the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity, and an accession number will be produced for the site.

In addition, a digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by Jon Kenny – community archaeology, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections,

photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the Museum). The Humberside Archaeology Partnership and the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor and Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).

A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images will be attached with the report.

8.2 OASIS

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outline in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

9 GENERAL ITEMS

9.1 Health and Safety

All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled

in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives.

9.2 Insurance Cover

Jon Kenny – community archaeology has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

10 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Derbyshire Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

11 Publication

If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication in online, journal or monograph form as appropriate. Additional popular articles will also be produced for local and/or national magazines as appropriate. The final form of the publication is to be agreed with the planning archaeologist and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

Figure 1 Site Location of St Mary's Parish Church, Hook, Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire.

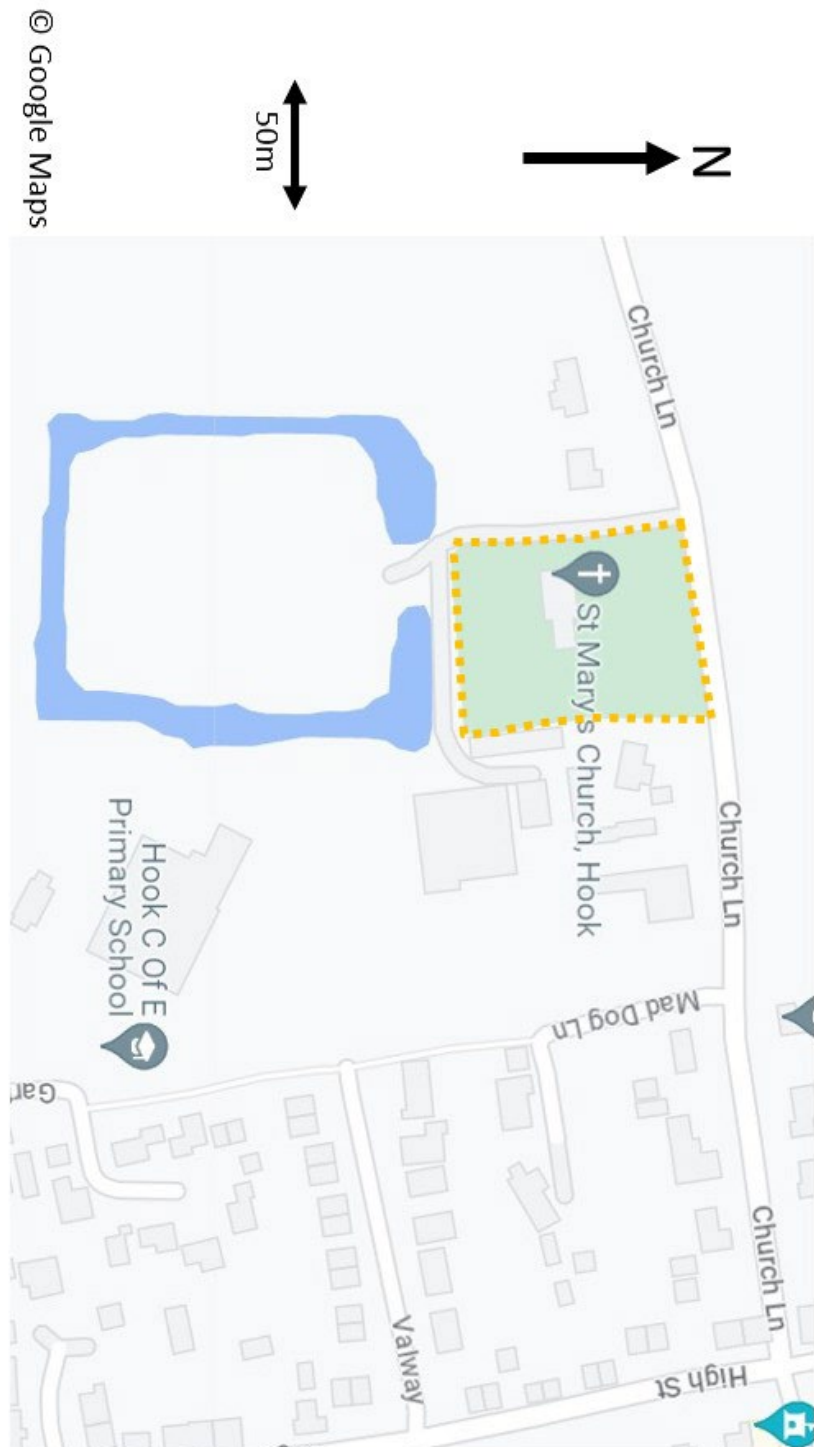
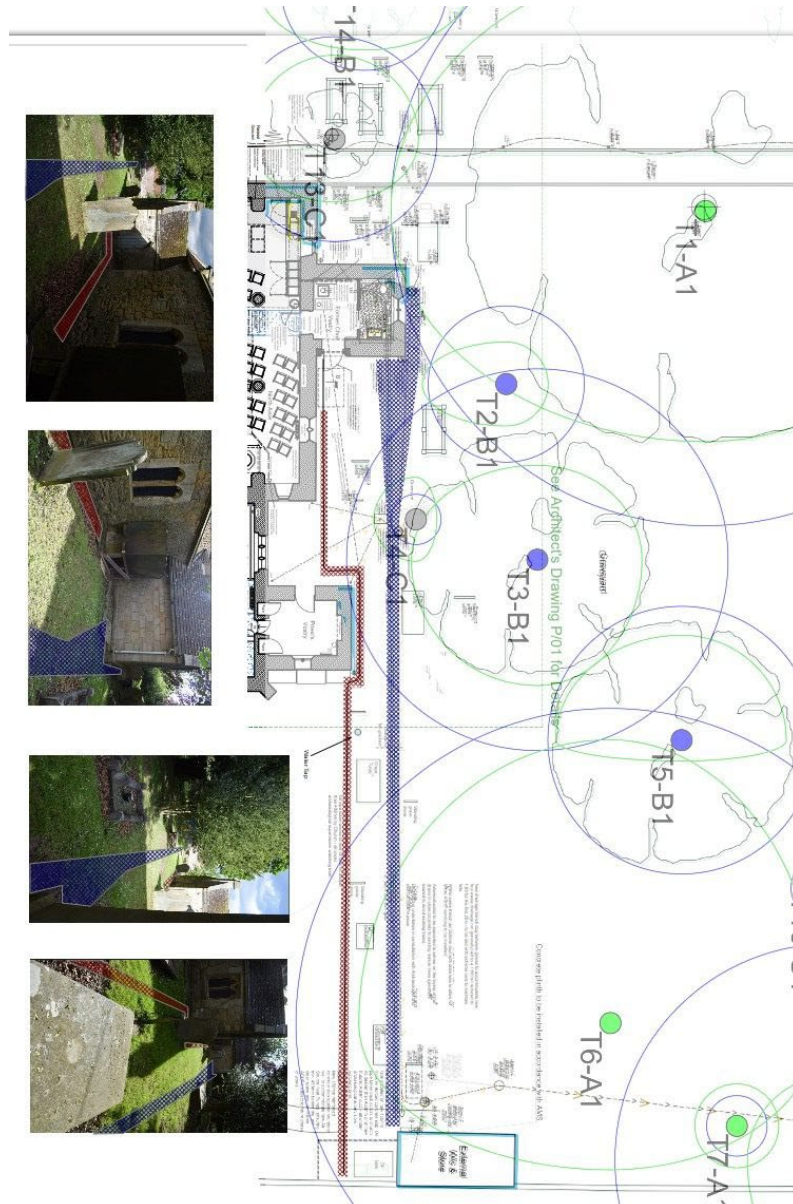


Figure 2: Detail of the route of the two trenches.



Appendix 2

Details of the Recorded Contexts

Context Descriptions							
Context No	Depth	Description	Interpretation				
1000	0.31m	Dark Brown Clay & Sand.	Humic Graveyard Top Soil / Make Up.				
1001	0.15m	Mid Brown (slightly orange) Sandy Clay	Lower Graveyard Sub Soil / including fragments of redeposited human bone.				
1002	0.46m	Dark / Mid Brown Clay & Sand	Gravestone stub (snapped off) and grave fill.				
1003		Brick Structure	Encountered at depth of trench. Possible drain.				
1004	0.46m	Dark / Mid Brown Clay & Sand	Grave fill.				
1005		Grave Cut	Depth unknown, no articulated bone encountered.				
1006		Limestone Footstone	Commemorating Elizabeth Crackle (1744). Set on lower sub soil 1001.				
2000	0.30m	Dark Brown Clay & Sand.	Humic Graveyard Top Soil / Make Up.				
2001	0.27m	Mid Brown (slightly orange) Sandy Clay	Lower Graveyard Sub Soil / including fragments of redeposited human bone.				
2002	0.06m	Dark burned layer.	Burned material between 2000 and 2001.				
3000	0.35m	Dark Brown Clay & Sand.	Humic Graveyard Top Soil / Make Up.				
3001	0.13m	Mid Brown (slightly orange) Sandy Clay	Lower Graveyard Sub Soil / including fragments of redeposited human bone.				
3002	0.48m	Dark / Mid Brown Clay & Sand	Gravestone stub (snapped off) and grave fill.				
3003	0.48m	Dark / Mid Brown Clay & Sand	Grave fill.				
3004		Drains (x3)	3 drains taking water away from down pipes on church.				
3005		Grave Cut	Depth unknown, no articulated bone encountered.				
3006		Drain Cut 1	Cut to insert drain running away from church.				
3007		Drain Cut 2	Cut to insert drain running away from church.				
3008		Drain Cut 3	Cut to insert drain running away from church.				
4000	0.30m	Dark Brown Clay & Sand.	Humic Graveyard Top Soil / Make Up.				
4001	0.16m	Mid Brown (slightly orange) Sandy Clay	Lower Graveyard Sub Soil / including fragments of redeposited human bone.				

Appendix 3

Summary of Finds from the Trench

Finds				
Human Remains (Reburied on consecrated ground).				
Context	No.	Description	Other Finds	Frag
1000	10	Human bone frags	CBM fragments	8
1000			FE Obj	2
1000			Modern Glass	2
1001	14	Human long bone fragments	CBM fragments	9
1001	13	Human hand & foot bones fragments	Stone fragments	5
1001	3	Human Jaw fragments.	Fe Obj (Nail)	1
1001	1	Human skull fragment.		
2000	6	Human bone frags	CBM fragments	3
2000			Pot (modern)	1
2000			Clay Pipe (Victorian)	2
2001	9	Human bone frags	CBM fragments	8
			Stone fragments	3
			Fe Obj (Secatures)	1
			Fe Obj	1
			Modern Glass	1
			Glass & lead attached	1
3000			CBM fragments	6
			Stone fragments	7
			Pot (modern)	1
			Fe Obj (Nail)	1
3001	14	Human bone frags	Modern Glass	2
			Coke & Coal	14
			Stone fragments	2
			CBM fragments	2
			Stone (flint)	1
3002	5	Human bone frags	Stone fragments	4
			CBM fragments	2
			Stone (flint)	1
4000			Stone floor slabs	8
			Fe Obj	1
			Mortar frags	36
			CBM floor tile frags (yellow/beige)	25
			Bottle Glass frag (green & clear)	3
			Drain frags	2
			Sanitary ware	2
			Roof slate frags	12
			Stone pebbles	7
			Electric wire (modern)	2
			Pen cap	1
4001			CBM Roof Tile	3
			Stone fragments	5

Appendix 4

Harris Matrix

