

**ST MARY THE VIRGIN, LOWGATE
KINGSTON UPON HULL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



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JB Archaeology Ltd.

On Behalf of

St Mary the Virgin PCC

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Contents

	<i>Summary</i>	
1.0	Introduction	6
2.0	Background	6
3.0	Aims and Objectives	7
4.0	Methodology	8
5.0	Results	8
	<i>Pew Recording</i>	9
	<i>Burials</i>	11
	<i>The Earlier Building</i>	18
6.0	Discussion and Conclusions	27
	Acknowledgments	28
	References	29
Appendix I	Pew Recording Photographs	30
Appendix II	Burial List	33
Appendix III	Context Catalogue	34
Appendix IV	GPR Interpretative Plot	35

Illustrations

Front Cover: Southern end of church during works, looking north-east

Figures

- Figure 1. Detailed Site Location supplied by simmonsherriff Architects
Figure 2. Location of works supplied by simmonsherriff Architects
Figure 3. Location of vaults and wall encountered during ground-works
Figure 4. Plan of east end with possible 14-16th century walls
Figure 5. Sections 1 and 2
Figure 6. Plan of Column Bases
Figure 7. Cotton Manuscript (Augustus I Vol 1 fol 80) showing St Mary's
Figure 8. 1853 Ordnance Survey map, pre 1860s addition of second south aisle
(National Library of Scotland)
Figure 9. 1893 Ordnance Survey, post 1860s addition of second south aisle
(National Library of Scotland)
Figure 10. St Mary's in 1780 (Hull City Museum)
Figure 11. St Mary's in 1790 (Ingram, 1948, 129)

Plates

- Plate 1. General view of works in north aisle, looking south
Plate 2. Pew end 17, north aisle, looking south (See Appendix I for location details)
Plate 3. Voids under nave aisle, looking west
Plate 4. Brick vault [21], looking east, scales 0.5&1m
Plate 5. Brick vault [27], looking south (N arrow is incorrect), scales 0.5&1m
Plate 6. Vault [28] after floor collapse, looking south-west (D Sherriff)
Plate 7. Vaults [29&30] as uncovered, looking east
Plate 8. Opened coffins in [21], looking down, scale 0.5m
Plate 9. Earlier wall running under 1860s columns, looking south-east
Plate 10. Earlier wall used to support 1860s columns, looking north-west
Plate 11. Eastern end of earlier wall, looking south-east, scales 0.5&1m
Plate 12. Second buttress from eastern end, looking north-west, scales 0.5&1m
Plate 13. Western end of earlier wall, showing reveal for doorway, looking south-west,
scales 0.5&1m
Plate 14. Later N-S wall cut into earlier E-W wall, looking west, scales 0.5&1m
Plate 15. Earlier brick column base, looking north-east, scales 0.5&1m
Plate 16. Earlier brick column base, looking down, scales 0.5&1m
Plate 17. Earlier brick column base, with surviving brick floor, looking down, scales
0.5&1m
Plate 18. Earlier brick and stone column base, looking east, scales 0.5&1m

**ST MARY THE VIRGIN, LOWGATE
KINGSTON UPON HULL**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Summary

A programme of archaeological works consisting of photographic recording and an archaeological watching brief were undertaken on the re-ordering works for Church of St Mary the Virgin, Lowgate, Kingston upon Hull. The photographic recording was of the carved ends of the pews dating from the 1860s restoration by George Gilbert Scott prior to their removal, with the watching brief on the removal of the 1860s floor.

The archaeological monitoring was carried out in stages between 12th-16th & 26th-29th July and 16th-19th August 2021 and was on the ground reduction works across the majority of the interior of the church prior to new damp proofing and floor being laid.

Unsurprisingly the archaeological monitoring recorded the remains of 10 brick built burial vaults of which four could be seen to contain lead coffins that had been opened. A fifth lead coffin was still intact under a set of capping stones laid over the vault. In addition to the brick vaults several areas of 'soft ground' were noted that almost undoubtedly indicate further burials. Although none of the vaults were identifiable to an individual or family historic records show that many prominent members of Hull society had been buried here in the past. The vaults and 'soft ground' were not investigated as they lay below the required formation level.

In addition to the burials the remains of several features relating to the earlier phases of St Mary's were also recorded. These included the remains of the ?15/16th century southern wall which was demolished when the church was enlarged in the 1860s and a series of earlier, brick-built, column bases possible dating to the 14-15th century. As with the burials these were large un-investigated as they lay below the required formation levels.

ST MARY THE VIRGIN, LOWGATE KINGSTON UPON HULL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief on the internal works for the re-ordering of St Mary the Virgin, Lowgate, Kingston upon Hull (NGR TA 10083 28776) (Figures 1 & 2).
- 1.2 The watching brief was undertaken by JB Archaeology Ltd on behalf of St Mary the Virgin PCC in stages between 12th-16th & 26th-29th July and 16th-19th August 2021.

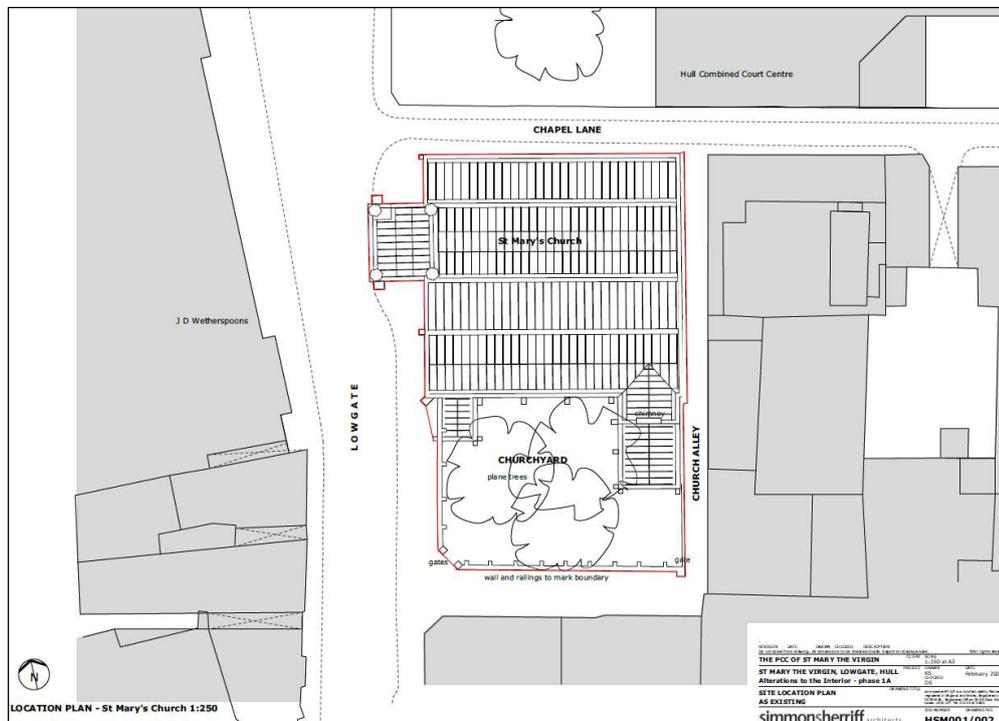


Figure 1. Detailed Site Location

(Simmonsherriff)

2.0 BACKGROUND

Historic Background

- 2.1 The church of St Mary the Virgin has a long and significant history which is reflected in its Grade II* listed status (LB No. 1217998). The first reference to St Mary's is as a chapel of ease in 1327 (Ingram, 1948, 3) and then again is 1333 when it is described as 'newly built' (ibid, 4). To these 14th century origins, a tower was added in the 15th century (ibid, 14). As an urban church in a large and dynamic city St Marys' has been subject to many alterations due to both changes in style and maintenance (or lack of) and repair. Some of the greatest changes to the layout and fabric of the church occurred in the 16th century with

not only the collapse of the west end in 1518 but various elements being demolished, supposedly, on the orders of Henry VIII. Further major changes occurred in the 19th century with various restorations and alterations. The detail of these changes and the social history of the church can be found in the *Statement of Significance* (Simmons herriff, 2020).

Location

2.2 St Mary’s Church is located on the east side of Lowgate close to the junction of Lowgate and Alfred Gelder Street, in the Old Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Geology and soils

2.3 The underlying geology of the site and the surrounding area is Cretaceous chalk, overlying this, the quaternary geology is of alluvial clay, silts and sands (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The soils which have developed from these deposits are unclassified due to their urban nature (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

Topography and land-use

2.4 The topography of the site is level and lies at a height of c.5mOD. The site is Surrounded by a mixture of commercial and residential premises.

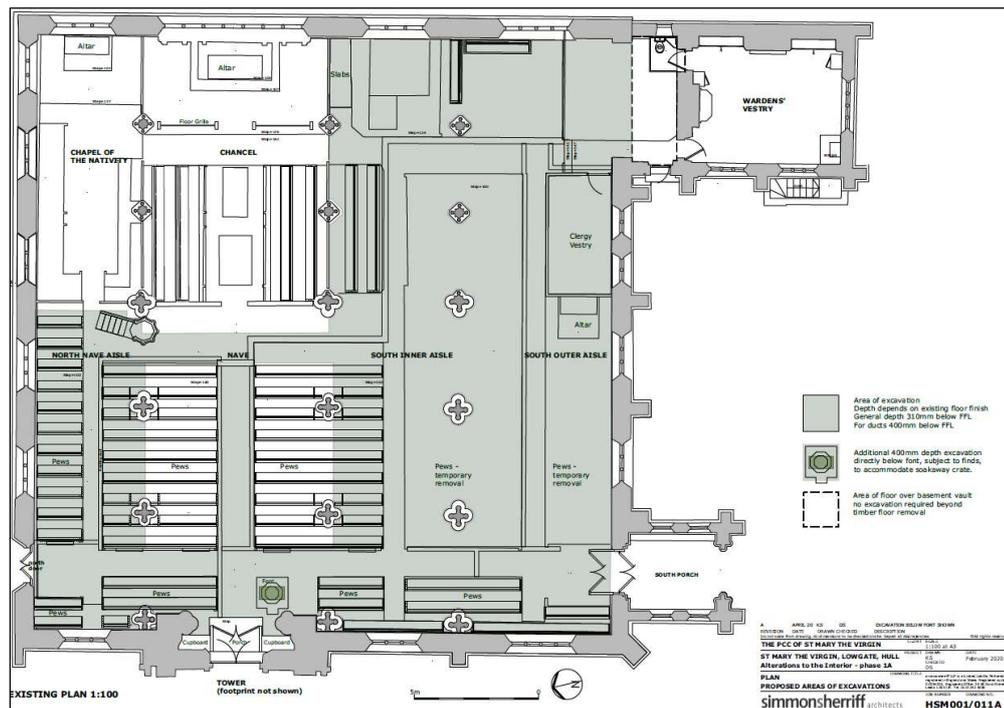


Figure 2. Location of Works (Simmons herriff)

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The overall objective of the watching brief was to identify, map and record any features of archaeological interest that would be disturbed/destroyed during the ground-works. The specific aims were to:

- archaeologically record any archaeological features revealed by the ground works and as the result of any sample excavation

- recover any archaeological artefacts and environmental material exposed by the ground works
- complete a suitably detailed report on the results of the watching brief

3.2 In addition to the archaeological watching brief a basic photographic record was made of all the surviving *in situ* carved pew ends within the church.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 All works were carried out by machine excavation using a toothless bucket by the contractors under direct and continual archaeological supervision and in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of Conduct for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2013) and a previously agreed written scheme of investigation (Buglass, 2021). The ground reduction across the interior of the church was by c.0.3m (Plate 1).

4.2 In the instances where archaeological remains were encountered limited excavation by hand was undertaken by the project archaeologist in to determine the extent of the remains.



Plate 1. General view of works in north aisle, looking south

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 The results of the watching brief are described below and in the text the context numbers for each archaeological deposit or feature is given in [] brackets. All

heights are given as metres below modern ground level above Ordnance Datum (mOD) using data supplied by the project architects.

Pew Recording

- 5.2 A photographic record was made of the decoratively carved ends all of the pews which still remained *in situ*. At the time of recording (17th July 2021) a total of 82 pew ends were recorded *in situ* (Plate 2) with a further 15 examples being photographed *ex situ*. This programme of recording follows on from an earlier photographic record that was made by Angela Burkitt which included not only the pew ends, but other examples of decorative carving around the church (Burkitt, 2016). Although this record was wide-ranging it did not provide any location details of the pew ends beyond which side of an aisle the examples were from. Therefore, as many of the pews were to be removed during the re-ordering it was decided to create a locational record of the all the carved pew ends.



Plate 2. Pew end 17, north aisle, looking south (See Appendix I for location details)

- 5.3 The photographing of the pew ends was undertaken on the 17th July 2021 using a Fujifilm 14mega pixel Finepix digital camera. Due to the much-reduced light level within the body of the church as the re-ordering works were underway a handheld light was used to aid the photography. As each pew end was recorded its location was marked on the accompanying plan (see Appendix I) and the associated images are in the accompanying digital file.

5.4 Of the total of 119 carvings recorded, the vast majority were representations of different types of flower, either real or stylised. The non-flower designs included:

- Star of David (Nos 20 & 77)
- Star of David with *Ihs* (Nos 48 & 56)
- *Ihs* in a shield (Nos 31 & 87)
- Crossed keys in a shield (No 26)
- Crosses with a variety of background decoration (Nos 37, 43, 52, 66, 71, 84, 85, & 86)
- Diamond patterns (Nos 11 & 42)
- Other plants – whole lily plant (No 34), clover leaves (No 50) and oak leaves (No 45)

5.5 As has already been noted the carvings are ‘*not executed with particular finesse*’ (ibid, 2) but nonetheless they are an example of the typical sort of work carried out in the later 19th century by local craftsmen. A brief study of the carvings would also seem to show that they may be by different hands, so potentially created over a period of time. This would seem to be borne out by the observation in Edward Ingram’s book that after the works undertaken in 1861-63 that ‘...by the (18)80s was possible to have one’s pew end carved for the modest sum of 2/6 which was later reduced to 2/-’ (Ingram, 1948, 156).

Archaeological Watching Brief

5.6 The various discoveries from the watching brief fall into two groups: burials and the remains of the earlier building.



Plate 3. Voids under nave aisle, looking west

Burials

- 5.7 During the course of the removal of the 1860s floor a series of voids and ‘soft spots’ appeared in the underlying limecrete layer (Plate 3). On investigation the voids were found to be the remains of the brick built burial vaults. By the end of the stripping out a total of eight brick-built vaults had been identified with four of them being partially investigated (Figures 3&4, Plates 4&5).
- 5.8 The exposed portions of the brick vaults all appeared to have been built with late 17th/18th century brick and were generally 2.10m long and 0.8m wide. The only vault (context [27]) investigated to its full depth was found to have 0.48m of brick work built up from a brick floor (at 2.84mOD) which had been covered by a layer of limecrete of varying thickness during the 1860s restoration works.
- 5.9 Due to the large space of the void in [29] and [30] (Plate 6) it was possible to see that at least these two vaults were deeper – to c.2.55mOD. This could be seen to suggest that they may have originally have had coffins stacked two high.
- 5.10 From the limited investigations it appears that the vaults may have originally been built ‘double width’ and then when one side was used a simple brick dividing wall was built to wall it off in anticipation of the use of the other side. Of the two dividing walls seen one was built from two rows of brick on edge with a narrow cavity [21] and the other was a single row of conventionally laid bricks [29&30].

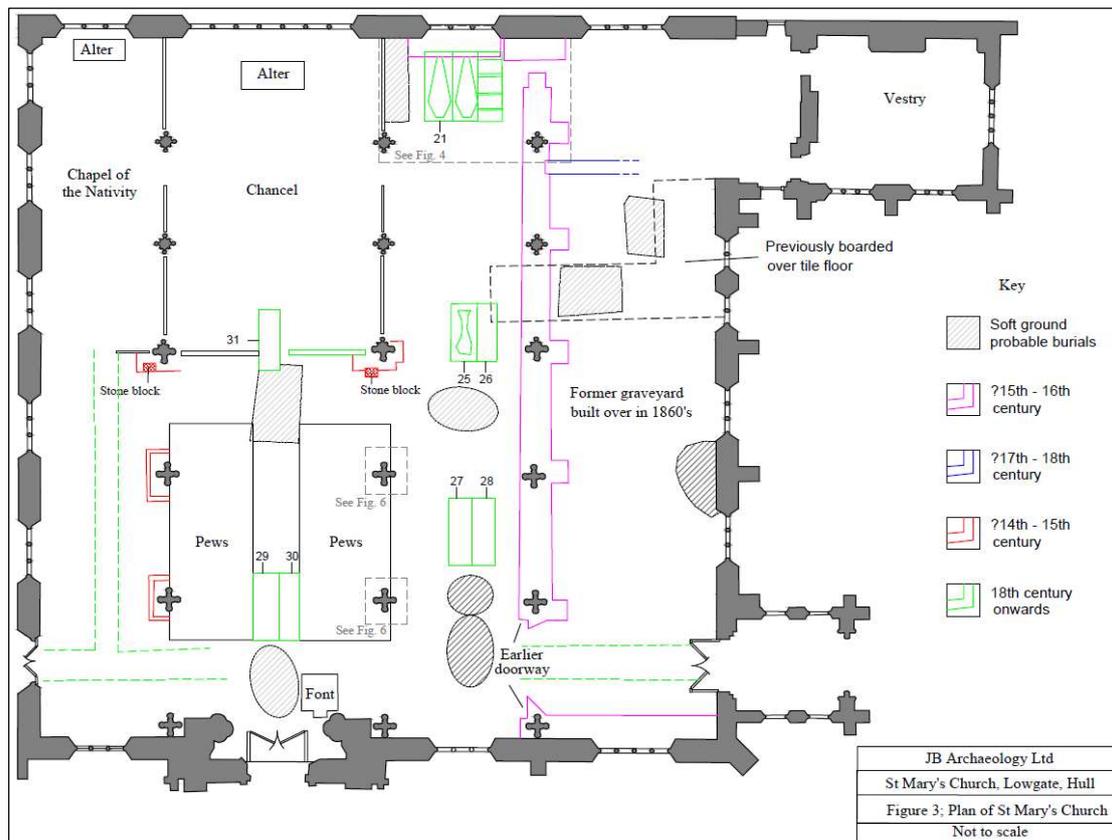
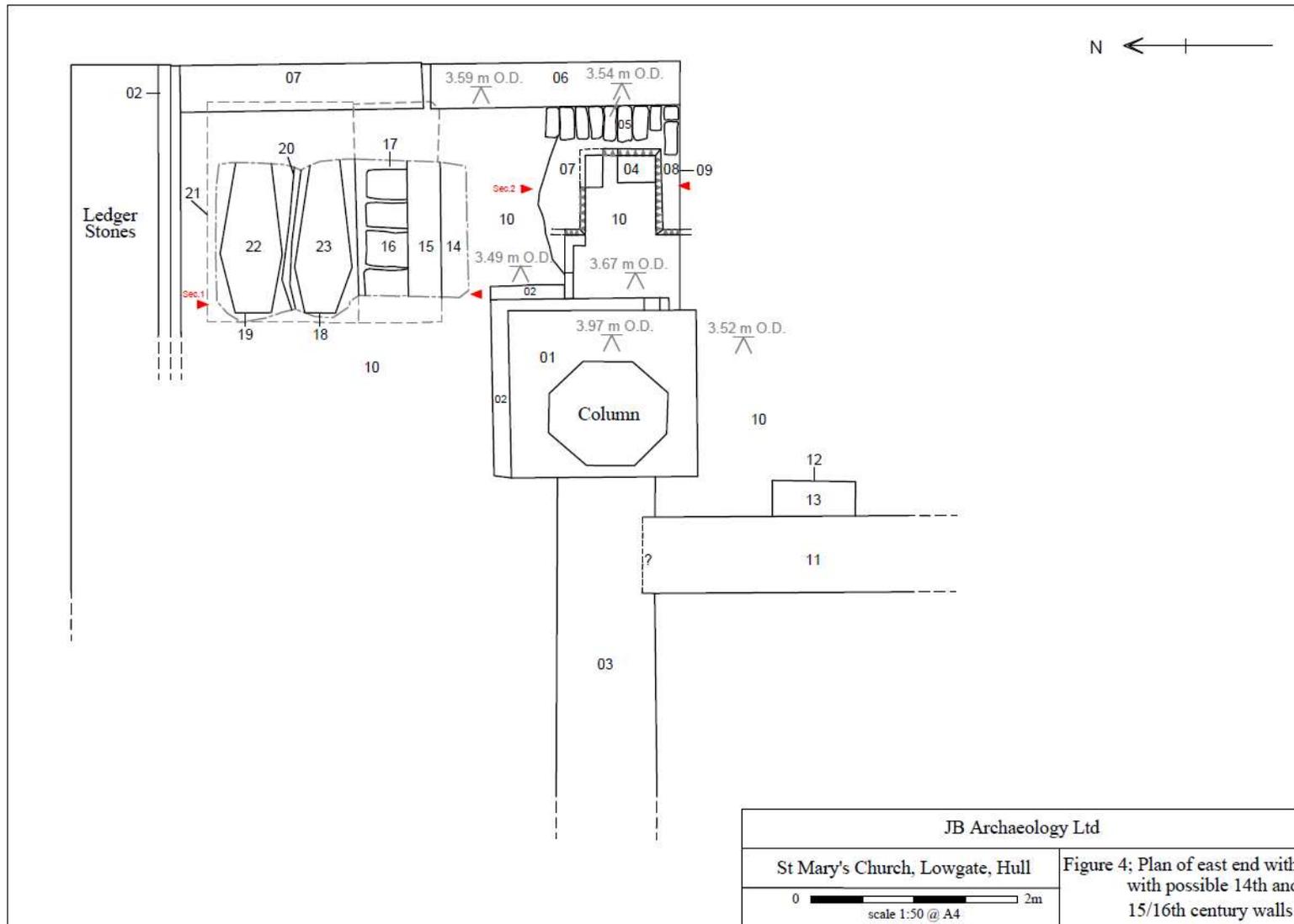


Figure 3. Location of vaults and wall encountered during ground-works



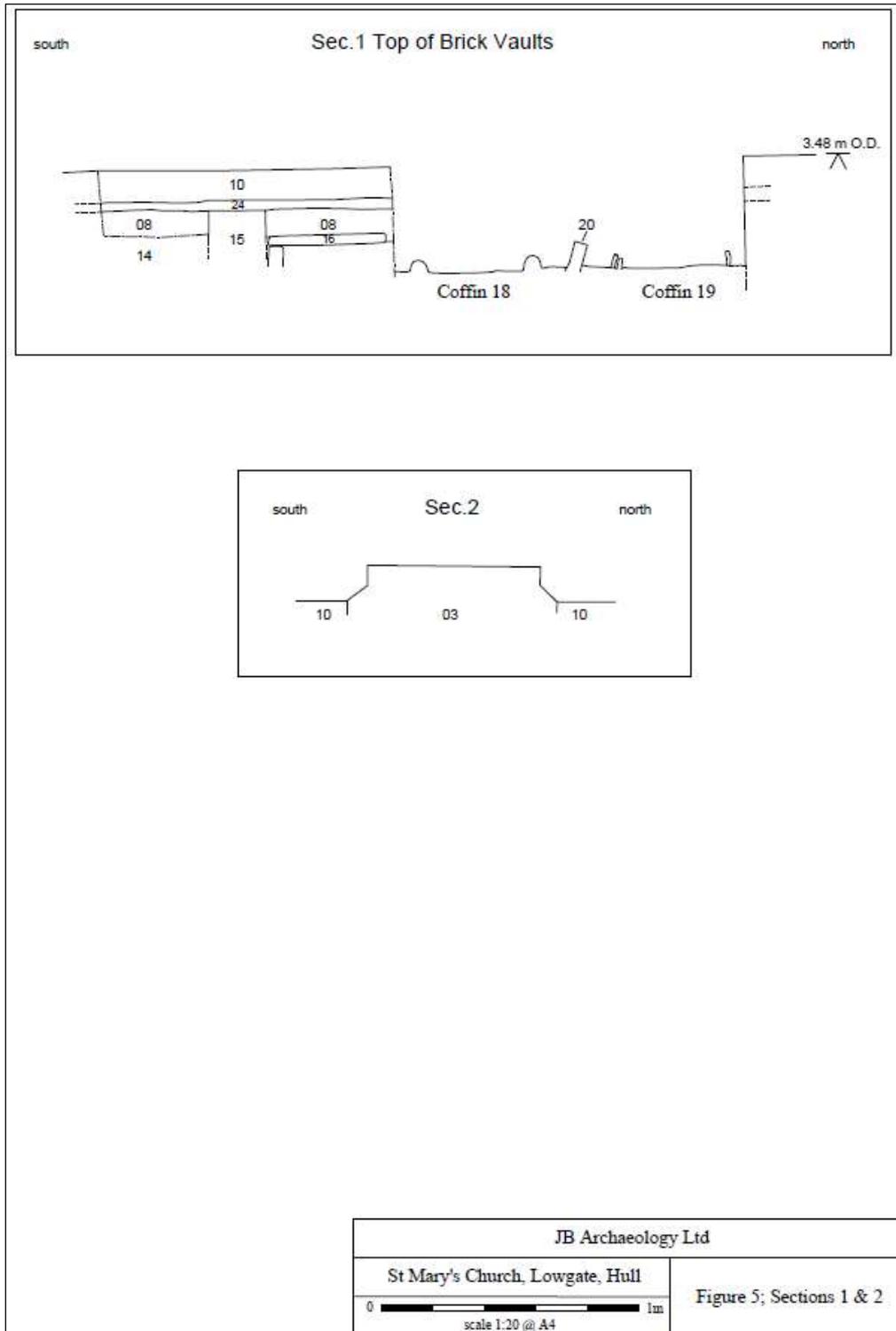




Plate 4. Brick vault [21], looking east, scales 0.5&1m

- 5.11 During the load testing for the new floor part of the 1860s floor over vault [25/26] was deliberately collapsed. This exposed more of the vault [26] which could be seen to run a further 600mm to the south. The newly exposed southern wall could be seen to be brick built, but very poorly finished and in addition appeared to have been either corbel built to form a barrel-vaulted roof or it has been pushed over/partially collapsed to the north (Plate 6). The resulting space exposed in [26] by the removal of the floor was reported as probably not being wide enough to contain a coffin. This would seem more likely to suggest that there is a degree of collapse than deliberate construction; though barrel-vaulting should not be ruled out as this type of construction is seen elsewhere in the church: at the north eastern corner for the cellar under the vestry. If this was barrel-vaulting the restoration work of the 1860s appears to have truncated the top of the corbelling, which may have been a contributory factor in the collapse of parts of the 1860s floor.



Plate 5. Brick vault [27], looking south (N arrow is incorrect), scales 0.5&1m



Plate 6. Vault [28] after floor collapse, looking south-west (D Sherriff)



Plate 7. Vaults [29&30] as uncovered, looking east

- 5.12 Of the brick vaults exposed, five of them could be seen to contain lead coffins: three in [21] and one each in [25&26]. Of these the most southerly coffin in [21] was intact and still largely covered by a row of stone slabs placed on top of the brick walls (Plate 4). The remaining exposed coffins had all been opened by having the lids cut out around the edges and then pulled off. This could be seen in the two exposed coffins in the vault at the eastern end of the inner south aisle (Plate 8). Here the lead can be clearly seen to be bent upwards at the head end of [18] and along the right-hand side of [19]. In addition to the obviously opened coffins all of the other voids did not appear to contain coffins and were simply partially filled with loose backfilled material.

- 5.13 Although it is not entirely certain why both of the vaults and coffins appear to have been emptied the most likely time that this happened would seem to have been during the 1860s restoration works. At this time, it is known that the various ledger stones within the church were lifted and moved into the adjacent churchyard. It would seem quite possible that at this time any living descendants may have taken the opportunity to relocate the remains of any forbears, possibly along with their monuments, to a new location. In Ingrams' book there are several, disparaging, references to the removal of ledger stones e.g. '*He was buried in the Church in 1801, but his stone like many others was thrown out into the Churchyard in 1863-5*' (Ingram, 1948, 104). Therefore, it may have been this perceived lack of care over the existing graves that resulted in many of them being moved.
- 5.14 The fact that there are a significant number of vaults reflects the location of St Mary's in the heart of the old town of Hull with its associated wealthy merchants. This would have led to a large number of intermural burials in various parts of the church, with location depending upon the wealth and status of the individual. This can be seen in the various burial fees in the 18th century.

REGULATIONS FOR FUNERALS. There were other regulations governing funerals and one paid a fee corresponding in size to the situation of the grave. " everie Corpse or Bodie that shalbe buried in the Quire of the said church having lived above the age of tenn yeares shall pay twenty & six shillings and eightpence, And for every Corps under tenn yeares the some of thirteen shillings and fower pence : And every Corps whatsoever buried in the North or South Alley shall pay the some of tenn shillings, And for the Middle Alley twelve shillings And every Corps buried in the Crosse Allie from North dore to South dore six shillings and eight pence Its further concluded & agreed upon that whosoever shalbe buried under the Communion table shall pay the some of fortie shillings." There are similar rules about the setting up of grave stones.

Burial fees from Ingram, 1948, 75.

- 5.15 In addition to the burial fees Ingram also gives a number of named individuals buried within the church along with their location. For example:

reads " In a vault under this stone rests the Remains of Sir SAMUEL STANDIDGE Knt Once Mayor of this Corporation and five Times Warden of the Trinity House. He departed this life Feb^{ry} 10th 1801 Aged 75 years. Much regretted by his family and friends.
" Also Lady Mary his wife died Sep^r. 16th 1803 Aged 76 years."
The Vault was in " the south aisle opposite his seat," and the knight had bought this as long before his death as 1788, at a cost of 5 guineas.

See Appendix II for a list of burials mentioned in Ingram.



Plate 8. Opened coffins in [21], looking down, scale 0.5m

- 5.16 The practice, and difficulty, of intermural burials was still common in the 18th century as noted in Ingram (1948, 111) ‘*shallow graves dug in the middle aisle and the coffin deposited within a very little distance of the pavement...the earth was thrown up against the pew doors, showing that such pieces of furniture were of real use, and it was difficult for the mourners and others to come near to the grave, and also for those entrusted with the task to get the coffin over the pile of earth to the place of burial.*’ Burials, certainly in the churchyard, continued until 1849 when it was closed. Even though it was deemed full in 1848 burials had still been at a rate of five or six a day due to an outbreak of plague (ibid, 1948, 113).
- 5.17 Burials in the outer south aisle would previously have been part of the extramural burials – one ‘soft spot’ was investigated and the remains of a wooden coffin were exposed at 3.77mOD, this was backfilled without further excavation. Reduction of extramural graveyard occurred during the 1860s restoration as it was: ‘*was several feet above the level of the street*’ (The Hull Packet and East Riding Times, August 28, 1863, page 5 column 1). Therefore, possibly earlier burials are now closer to the surface.
- 5.17 As mentioned briefly above St Mary’s has been the site of known post-medieval plague burials with 48 recorded in 1637: ‘*hereafter followeth the names of those that died off the Plague sente the 10th day of August*’ (Ingram, 1948, 42). It is currently unknown if there are any medieval plague burials at St Mary’s but it would seem to be quite possible as it was a recognised burial ground.

The Earlier Building

- 5.19 Probably the most significant discovery of the watching brief was the remains of a number of walls which once formed part of the earlier phases of the church (Figure 3). The most substantial surviving wall was located to the south of chancel and ran east-west (Plates 9&10). This wall would have originally been the south wall of the building before it was taken down in the 1860s restoration when the church was enlarged by the addition of a second south aisle. The wall could be seen to run continuously under the later internal columns but with a gap at either end so that it did not join with the eastern and western walls of the church.



Plate 9. Earlier wall running under 1860s columns, looking south-east

- 5.20 At the eastern end of the wall it could be seen to end in a stepped buttress built using moulded bricks, known as ‘moulded specials’, (S Tibbles, *pers comm*) to give a distinct chamfer to the stepped course (Plate 11, Figure 6). The shape of this buttress is noticeably different to those seen along the length of the rest of the wall (Plate 12) and may relate to when the southern aisle was known to be shorter – as depicted on the Cotton Manuscript held at the British Library (Figure 7).



Plate 10. Earlier wall used to support 1860s columns, looking north-west



Plate 11. Eastern end of earlier wall, looking south-east, scales 0.5&1m



Plate 12. Second buttress from eastern end, looking north-west, scales 0.5&1m



Plate 13. Western end of earlier wall, showing reveal for doorway, looking south-west, scales 0.5&1m

- 5.21 At its western end the gap in the wall is almost the same as the distance between the two column bases and the surviving brickwork can be seen to form the sides

of a large opening. This is almost undoubtedly a large doorway with the angled reveals visible on the southern side of both jambs (Plate 13). On the westernmost side the angle of the reveal can be seen to join to the remains of a further substantial wall running to the east which was probably the boundary wall for the graveyard.

- 5.22 A further substantial wall was recorded at the eastern end of the substantial east-west wall running at right-angles to it to the south (Figure 3, Plate 14). It could be seen to have been cut into the main east-west wall at a later date. This probably represents the remains of an earlier vestry which is shown on the 1853 Ordnance Survey mapping (Figure 8). It is uncertain as to when it was originally built but a structure is shown in this location in images dating to 1780 and 1790 (Figures 10&11). Interestingly these engravings show what appears to be a tall chimney on the south-eastern corner which may explain the large potential void identified during the ground penetrating radar survey (see Appendix IV).



Plate 14. Later N-S wall cut into earlier E-W wall, looking west, scales 0.5&1m

- 5.23 The final traces of the earlier form of the church could be seen at the bases of some of the columns in the nave. The most obvious remains could be seen on the south side of the nave (Plate 15; Figures 3&6). Here, under the later stone columns, where the remains of elaborate column bases formed from the same style of moulded bricks seen in the main east-west wall (Plates 15&16). In the case of one of the bases a small part of the earlier brick floor still remained *in situ* (Plate 17). These brick bases can be seen to be earlier than the stone columns above them as the centre lines of the stone columns and brick bases do not align and there is a noticeable discontinuity in the construction between the bases and the brickwork supporting the columns. There is also a similar misalignment in the column bases on either side of the rood screen. Here the column bases are formed from a combination of brick and stone suggesting a further different phase of construction (Plate 18).



Plate 15. Earlier brick column base, looking north-east, scales 0.5&1m



Plate 16. Earlier brick column base, looking down, scales 0.5&1m

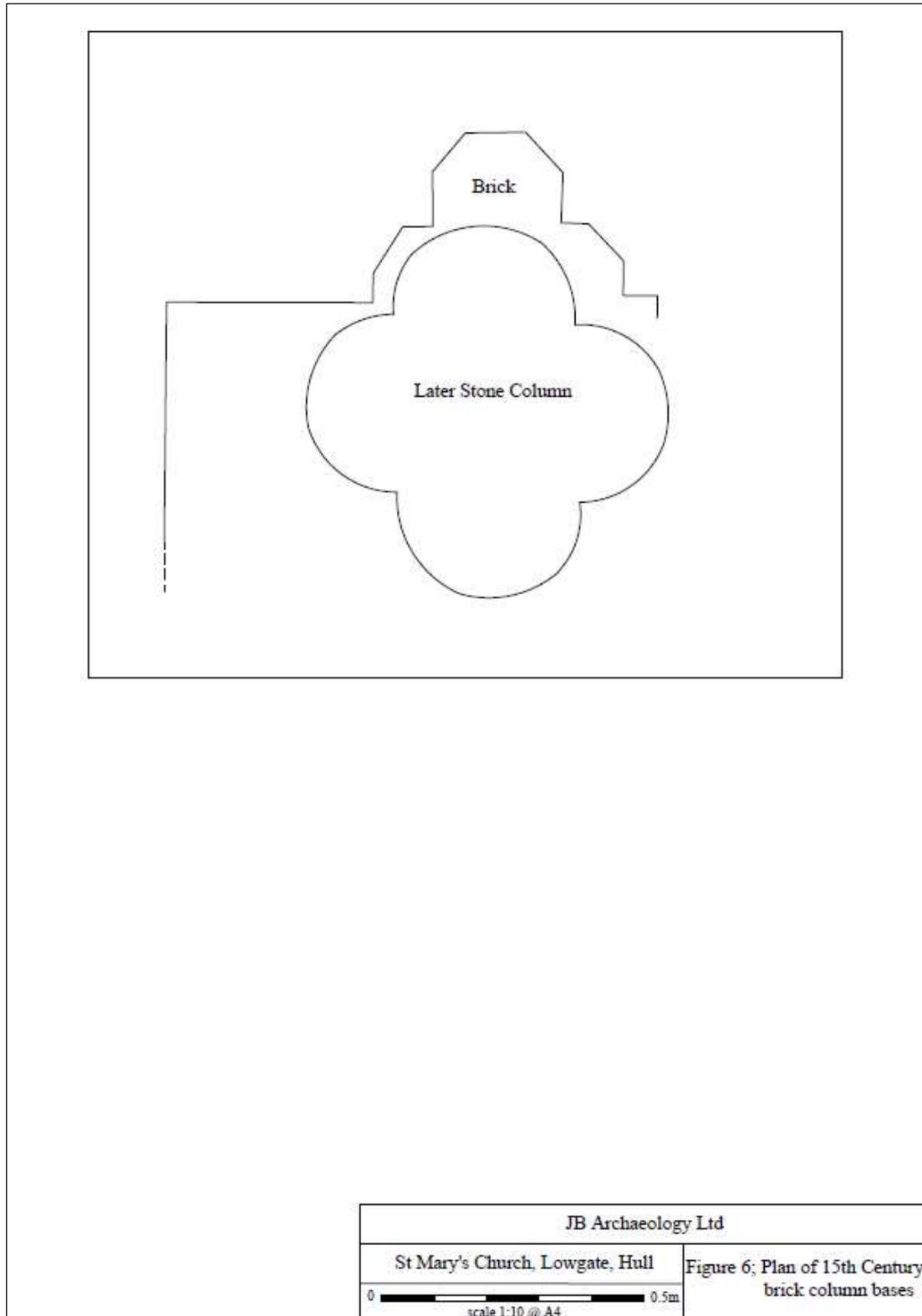




Plate 17. Earlier brick column base, with surviving brick floor, looking down, scales 0.5&1m



Plate 18. Earlier brick and stone column base, looking east, scales 0.5&1m

- 5.24 The final evidence for successive phases of building and repair can be seen from the range of ceramic building materials that had, presumably, been reused from the earlier building during the restoration work of the 1860s. This included a wide range of brick sizes typical of the 15th–16th centuries; 17th century (clinkerharts)

and 18th century. In addition to the numerous bricks a small number of 15th–16th century ceramic floor tiles were found to have been reused as packing for the 1860s pew platforms.

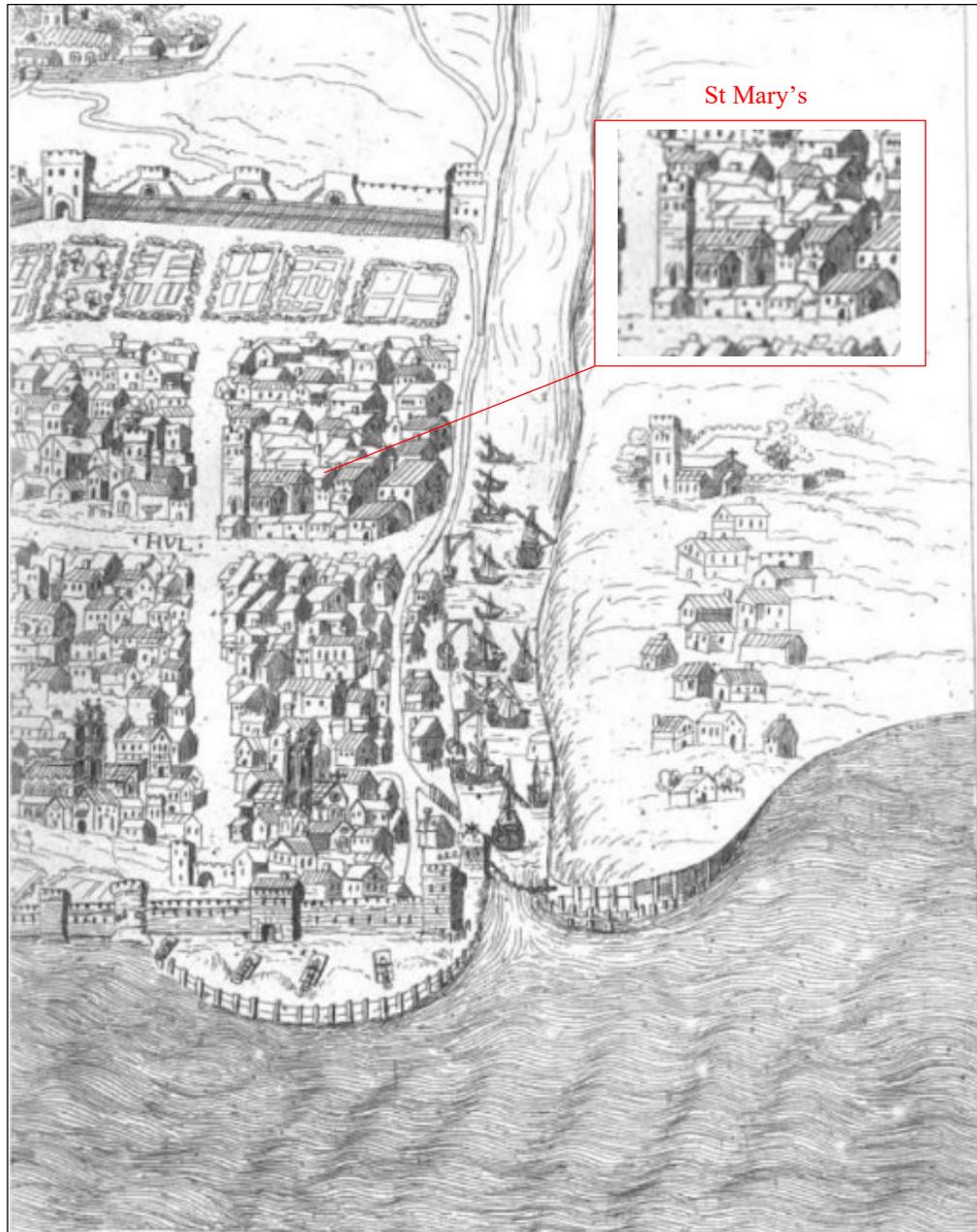


Figure 7. Cotton Manuscript (Augustus I Vol 1 fol 80) showing St Mary's



Figure 8. 1853 Ordnance Survey map, pre 1860s addition of second south aisle (National Library of Scotland)



Figure 9. 1893 Ordnance Survey, post 1860s addition of second south aisle (National Library of Scotland)

6.0 DISCUSSION and CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Hull was probably one of the first areas in the country to use bricks for large scale construction due to the paucity of suitable building stone. This means that brick-built structures in the city often have an early date when compared to other parts of the region. This can be seen in St Mary's where the bricks, and certainly the 'moulded specials' used to build the south wall and the surviving column bases are forms that were widely used in the 15th to 16th centuries. Although not currently provable it is quite possible that many of the bricks which were revealed during the watching brief come from an order in 1423-24 for some 10,000 bricks which were purchased from the Corporation brickyard for use at St Mary's (Ingram, 1948, 8). Though this is not the first reference to building works relating to the church as there are numerous bequests in wills with the earliest dating from 1337 (ibid, 8). Further bequests occur regularly from the 15th century onwards (ibid, 5, 7,8 and 11). These bequests and other references to building and repair show that the church underwent many changes and alterations with each new phase of work adding to the complexity of the overall building.



Figure 10. St Mary's in 1780

(Hull City Museum)

6.2 Some of the elements of these changes were recorded during the watching brief, and although there was only a very limited opportunity to investigate, the exposed features they can be summarised as follows:

- Probable early phase of column bases surviving as simple brick- and stone-built structures at either end of the rood screen – possibly 14/15th century
- Later phase of more elaborate column bases and buttress using 'moulded specials' seen on the south side of the nave and east end of the southern wall – 15-16th century

- Earlier south wall of church with doorway to graveyard at western end – 15-16th century
- Additional building at the eastern end of south side of the church, in place by 1780, possibly 17th century in origin.

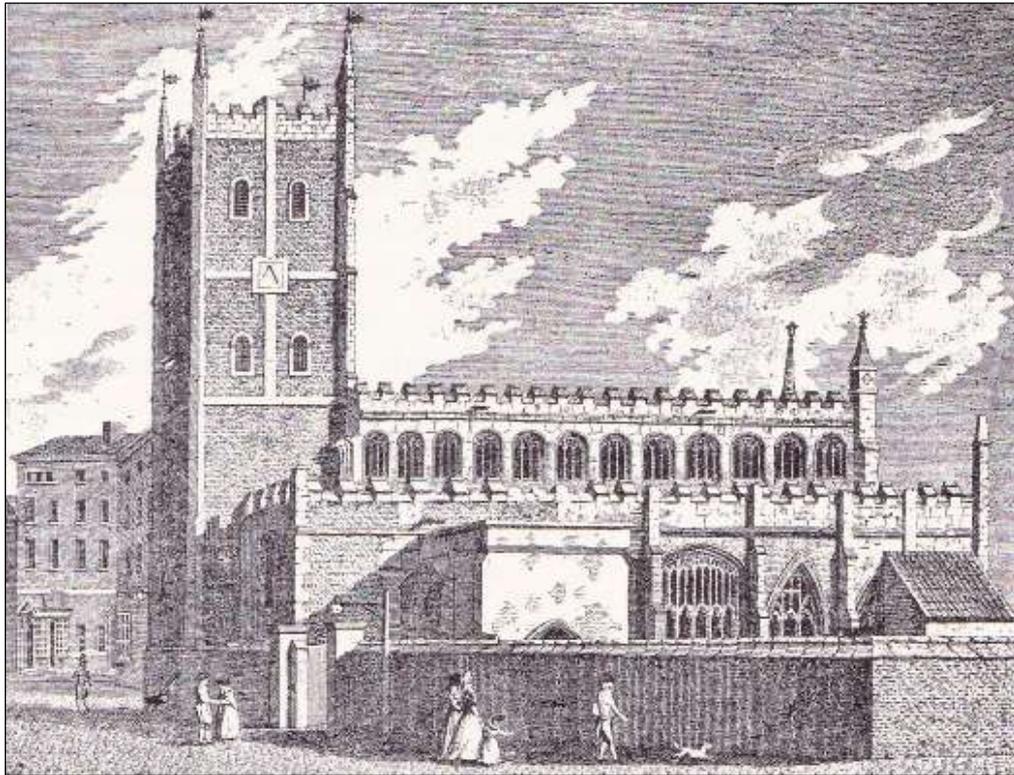


Figure 11. St Mary's in 1790

(Ingram, 1948, 129)

- 6.3 As would be expected within a medieval church there was widespread evidence for intermural burials in the body of the church and extramural burials in what was once the graveyard before the addition of the second south aisle in the 1860s. Although all of the burials encountered were below the formation level for the current works it could be seen from the remains of the brick-built vaults that they are probably all 18th century or later. The various 'soft spots' almost undoubtedly represent further burials but whether or not these are vaults or earth-fast was not investigated.
- 6.4 As already discussed above the one unusual feature of these burials was the fact that at least three of the lead coffins had been opened and the remains removed. This would appear to have been at the same time as the ledger stones were lifted during the 1860s restoration.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank St Mary's PCC for inviting me to undertake the project and Jerry Pickering from Scothern Construction on site for his cheerful assistance during the site work and not least many thanks to David Sherriff and Kyana Symonds for involving me in the project in the first place.

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Historic Ordnance Survey Mapping

- 1893 Yorkshire CCXL.3 (Kingston Upon Hull Holy Trinity and St Mary) Surveyed:
1888 to 1890
- 1853 Yorkshire CCXL.3 (Kingston Upon Hull Holy Trinity and St Mary) Surveyed:
1853

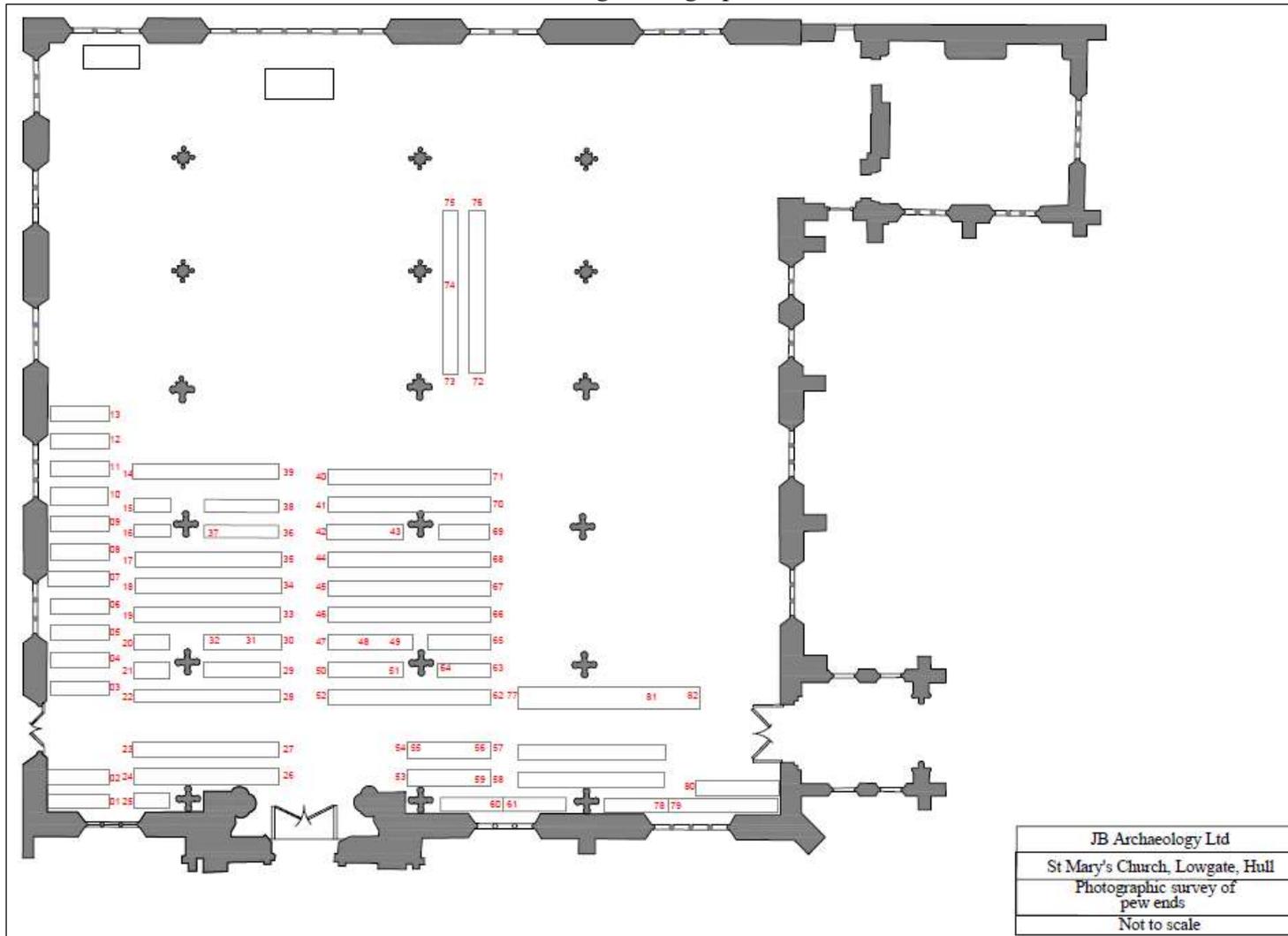
Appendix I

Photographic Catalogue

Site St Mary the Virgin, Lowgate, Kingston upon Hull			Film Number	Film Type	Pixels
			1	Digital	14m
Frame	Facing	Scale	Description	Who/Date	
1			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
2			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
3			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
4			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
5			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
6			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
7			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
8			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
9			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
10			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
11			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
12			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
13			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
14			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
15			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
16			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
17			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
18			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
19			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
20			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
21			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
22			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
23			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
24			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
25			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
26			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
27			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
28			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
29			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
30			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
31			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
32			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
33			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
34			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
35			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
36			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
37			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
38			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
39			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
40			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
41			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
42			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
43			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
44			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
45			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
46			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
47			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
48			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
49			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
50			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21
51			Carved pew end, see plan of location		JB 17/6/21

Frame	Facing	Scale	Description	Who/Date
52			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
53			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
54			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
55			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
56			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
57			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
58			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
59			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
60			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
61			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
62			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
63			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
64			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
65			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
66			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
67			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
68			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
69			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
70			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
71			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
72			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
73			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
74			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
75			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
76			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
77			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
78			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
79			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
80			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
81			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
82			Carved pew end, see plan of location	JB 17/6/21
83			Carved pew end, not in original location	JB 17/6/21
84			Carved pew end, not in original location	JB 17/6/21
85			Carved pew end, not in original location	JB 17/6/21
86			Carved pew end, not in original location	JB 17/6/21
87			Carved pew end, not in original location	JB 17/6/21
88			Carved pew end, not in original location	JB 17/6/21
89			Carved pew end, not in original location	JB 17/6/21
90			Carved pew end, not in original location	JB 17/6/21
91			Carved pew end, not in original location	JB 17/6/21
92			Carved pew end, not in original location	JB 17/6/21
93	N	--	Possible former pulpit reused in vestry	JB 17/6/21
94	NE	--	Possible former pulpit reused in vestry	JB 17/6/21
95	NW	--	Possible former pulpit reused in vestry	JB 17/6/21
96	E	--	Possible former pulpit reused in vestry	JB 17/6/21
97	NE	--	Possible former pulpit reused in vestry	JB 17/6/21
98	Up	--	Possible former pulpit reused in vestry	JB 17/6/21
99	N	--	Toilet in vestry	JB 17/6/21
100	E	--	Toilet in vestry	JB 17/6/21
101	SE	--	General view of works in progress	JB 17/6/21
102	NE	--	General view of works in progress	JB 17/6/21
103	N	--	General view of works in progress	JB 17/6/21
104	NE	--	General view of works in progress	JB 17/6/21
105	SE	--	General view of works in progress	JB 17/6/21
106	SW	--	Font before boxing in.	JB 17/6/21

Pew Recording Photograph Locations



Appendix II

Burial List

Known intermural burials from Ingram, 1948.

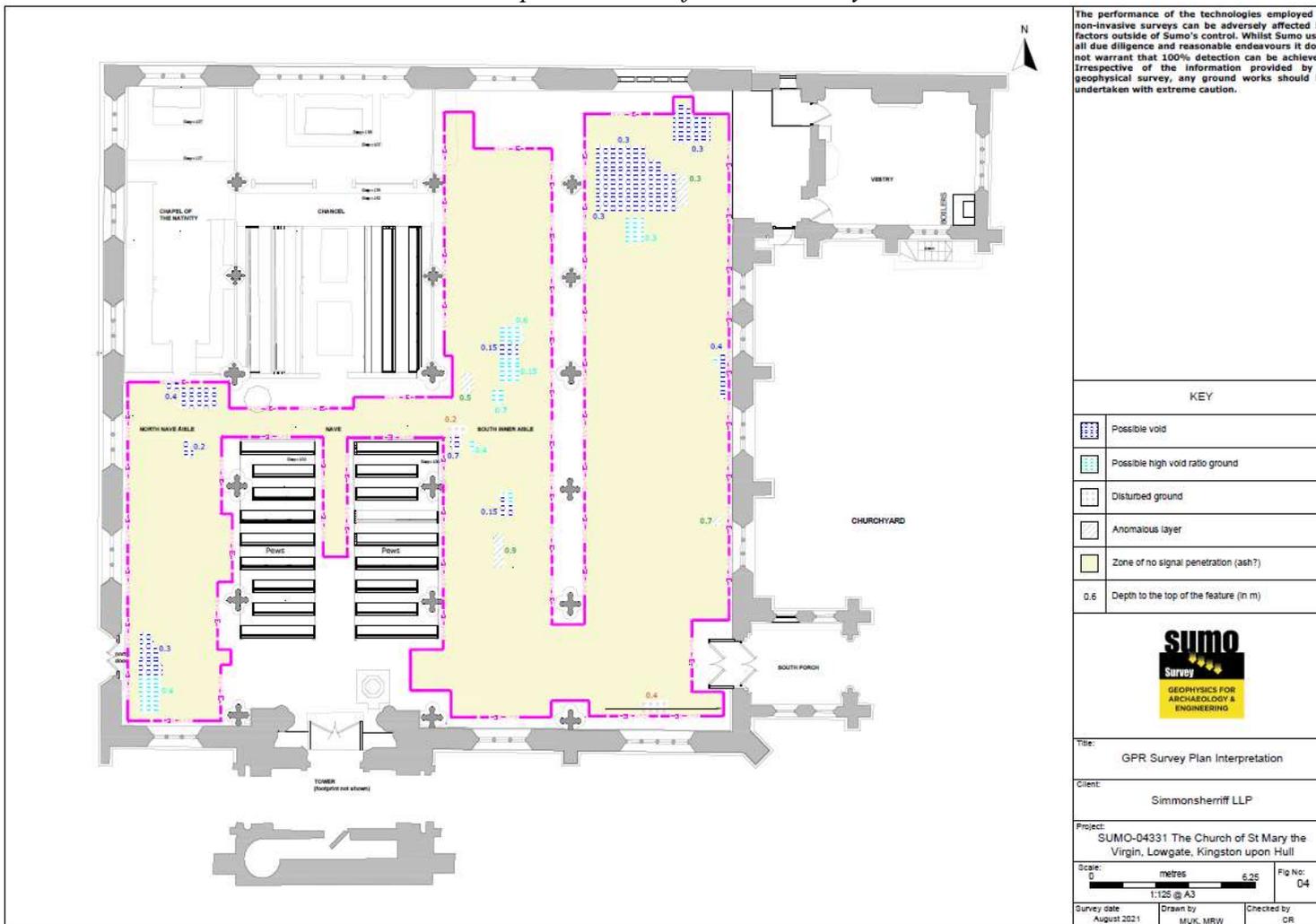
Name	Date	Location	Page
William Byrdd	1407	<i>'in the chapel of the B. Marie de K.s.H.'</i>	20
Johanna Fitlying	1440	<i>'on the south side of the choir before the Alter of St James in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary'</i>	20
Robert Birdsay	1451	<i>'in the chapel of St Marie at Hull, next to the tomb of John Kyghley, one time my master'</i>	11
Harrison Brass	1525	Possibly still <i>in situ</i> indicating family vault below	26/7
? Harrison	1527	In the south aisle	27
Daughter of Thomas Lawtie	1598	'at the end of the middle south ile to the fonte ward'	34
Peace Luke Thurescross	1616	Re-located plaque recording remains buried 'near here'	180
Thomas Swan	1629	Formerly in the church, removed in 1860s and returned in 1940	68
Thomas Thackeray	1630	Re-located plaque recording remains buried 'near here'	180
John Chambers	1651	<i>'to be buried in the north aisle of the chancel of St Marie's at the northern end'</i>	49
William Dobson	1666	North aisle	60
Robert Hildyard	1683	Formerly in the church, removed in 1860s and returned in 1940	68
Robert Hollis	1697	South aisle	180
Beilby family group	1706 & 1711	South aisle	101
Beilby family group	1705, 1706 & 1710	By vestry door	101
Phillip & Mrs Wilkinson	1716	Near the Communion Table	102
Cornelius Caley	1771	In the church	85
John & Anne Jarrett, son John and four unnamed infant daughters	1799	'near this place' with plaque on the south wall	124
Samuel Standidge	1801	<i>'south aisle opposite his seat'</i>	104
Isabella Kay	1845	<i>'near the font of this church'</i>	132
William Hudpeth	1613	Re-located plaque recording remains buried 'near here'	181
Richard Pearson	1695	Re-located plaque recording remains buried 'near here'	181
Robert Trippett & 10 unnamed children	1707	Re-located plaque recording remains buried 'near here'	181
Thomas Scaman	1712	Re-located plaque recording remains buried 'near here'	181
Sarah Skoophome	1714	Re-located plaque recording remains buried 'near here'	181
Elizabeth Eyres	1717	Re-located plaque recording remains buried 'near here'	181
Bridget Heblethwaite	1720	Re-located plaque recording remains buried 'near here'	181
William Mould	1721	Re-located plaque recording remains buried 'near here'	180
Mary Trippett & Edward (son)	1717 & 1722	Re-located plaque recording remains buried 'near here'	181

Appendix III

Context Catalogue

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Description</i>
01	Remains of Victorian tile floor
02	1860s brickwork to support 01
03	?15/16 th century buttress
04	Stone block in 03
05	Brick infill
06	Brick wall? 15/16 th century
07	Brick wall? 15/16 th century
08	Soil/deposit around 03
09	Cut for 03
10	1860s limecrete floor
11	Later ?vestry wall ?17/18 th century
12	Cut for 13
13	Charnel pit – 1860s
14	Redeposited clay
15	Brick wall sub-dividing vault 21, ?18 th onwards
16	Stone slabs over lead coffin in vault 21, ?18 th onwards
17	Brick wall sub-dividing vault 21, ?18 th onwards
18	Lead coffin in vault 21, ?18 th onwards
19	Lead coffin in vault 21, ?18 th onwards
20	Brick on edge dividing wall in vault 21, ?18 th onwards
21	Brick vault, ?18 th onwards
22	Grave fill
23	Grave fill
24	Ash layer in limecrete
25	Brick vault with ?empty lead coffin, ?18 th onwards
26	Brick vault with ?empty lead coffin next to 25, ?18 th onwards
27	Brick vault with ?empty lead coffin, ?18 th onwards
28	Brick vault seen through gap in side of vault 27, ?18 th onwards
29	Brick vault, ?18 th onwards
30	Brick vault ?18 th onwards
31	Brick vault ?18 th onwards

Appendix IV
Interpretative Plot for GPR Survey



The performance of the technologies employed in non-invasive surveys can be adversely affected by factors outside of Sumo's control. Whilst Sumo uses all due diligence and reasonable endeavours it does not warrant that 100% detection can be achieved. Irrespective of the information provided by a geophysical survey, any ground works should be undertaken with extreme caution.

KEY

- Possible void
- Possible high void ratio ground
- Disturbed ground
- Anomalous layer
- Zone of no signal penetration (ash?)
- 0.6 Depth to the top of the feature (in m)



Title: GPR Survey Plan Interpretation		
Client: SimmonsHeriff LLP		
Project: SUMO-04331 The Church of St Mary the Virgin, Lowgate, Kingston upon Hull		
Scale: 0 metres 6.25	Fig No: D4	
Survey date: August 2021		
Drawn by: MUK, MRW	Checked by: CR	