

# An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Michael and All Angels Church Appleby Magna, Leicestershire



**For Peter Rogan Associates**

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## Summary

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- Trent & Peak archaeology was contracted by Peter Rogan Associates to conduct and archaeological watching brief on intrusive groundwork connected with the refurbishment of drainage around the footprint of St Michael and All Angels Church, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire, SK315 098).
- The works comprised drainage trenches and soakaways all within the boundary of the church itself.
- Excavation on the south and north sides of the church along with drain runs and two soakaways had been previously excavated and recorded in 1975. New excavation took place at the eastern and western ends of the church.
- In those areas that had previously been excavated and recorded there were no new observations and being shallower, 450mm maximum as opposed to 1m in 1975, it was not possible to confirm or add to the observations already made.
- At the eastern end of the church, chancel and Appleby Chapel foundations revealed demonstrated that there was a significant difference in construction with the chancel standing on stone foundations whilst the chapel had a stone/pebble foundation.
- The difference in foundation construction strongly suggests different phases of building but a absence of datable finds associated with the foundations limits any conclusions that might be drawn regarding their sequence or date.
- At the western end of the church, south of the tower, a possible intact burial was uncovered. Skeletal remains protruded from beneath the lowest construction level of the South Aisle. There was no dating evidence present which enabled a date to be established for this possible intact burial.
- Drain runs and soakaways were excavated on the same line as the 1975 excavation. These produced no significant archaeological features or deposits.
- Small pits were excavated north and south of the church to house manholes. Neither of these produced any significant archaeological features or deposits.
- In most of the re opened excavations from the 1975 drainage works a quantity of disarticulated human remains were recovered. These appear to have been deposited as part of the backfill from the 1975 excavations. The remains were collected together and left with the relevant church authorities for reburial.

## Contents

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Disclaimer.....	1
Summary.....	2
Contents.....	3
1. Introduction.....	5
2. Background and Geology.....	5
3. Aims and Objectives.....	6
4. Methodology.....	6
5. Results.....	7
6. Discussion.....	7
7. Conclusions.....	7
8. Bibliography.....	13
List of Plates.....	3
List of Figures.....	3
List of Appendices.....	4

## List of Figures

---

Figure 1: Location of Appleby Magna and inset location of Church of St Michael and all Angels.....	15
Figure 2: Site plan .....	16
Figure 3: East facing wall of Area 04, chancel and Appleby chapel.....	17
Figure 4: North facing wall of Area 05, Appleby chapel.....	17
Figure 5: North west facing section of Area 11.....	17
Figure 6: Plan of Area 09 showing location of possible intact burial below the west wall of the south aisle.....	17
Figure 7: Area 07, representative north west facing section.....	18
Figure 8: Area 08, representative south east facing section.....	18
Figure 9: North facing section of Area 14.....	18
Figure 10: North east facing section of Area 13.....	18
Figure 11: South facing section of Area 15.....	18

## List of Plates

---

Plate 1: North and south aisles of the church flanking the west tower. Looking east.....	19
Plate 2 Chancel and Appleby Chapel. Looking west.....	19
Plate 3: North facing wall of the Appleby Chapel and north aisle. Looking south west.....	20
Plate 4: Area 01. View along south facing wall of south aisle after excavation. Looking east.....	20
Plate 5: Area 01. Detail of excavation along the south of the church showing exposed foundations. Looking north.....	21
Plate 6: Area 01. Two slabs protruding from beneath the foundation of the buttress. The south porch is believed to have been situated in the bay to the left of the buttress. Looking north.....	21
Plate 7: Area 01. South facing wall at the location of the now demolished south porch. Looking north.....	22
Plate 8: Interior of the church showing the bricked up entrance of the south porch. Looking south west.....	22
Plate 9: Area 02 showing exposed foundations. Looking north west.....	23
Plate 10: Area 03 showing top of foundation. Looking north west.....	23

Plate 11: Area 04. Oblique view of, east facing wall of chancel and Appleby Chapel. Looking north west.....	24
Plate 12: Detail of foundation course of east facing wall of the chancel. Looking west.....	24
Plate 13: Area 04. Detail of foundation of east facing wall of the chancel with sondage to expose its full depth. Looking west.....	25
Plate 14: Area 04. Detail of pebble foundation of east facing wall of the Appleby Chapel. Looking west.....	25
Plate 15: Detail of east facing wall of Appleby Chapel with sondage showing extent of pebble foundation. Looking west.....	26
Plate 16: Area 05. Oblique view of north facing wall of Appleby Chapel showing pebble foundation. Looking south west.....	26
Plate 17: Area 05. Detail of pebble foundation of north facing wall of Appleby Chapel. Looking south.....	27
Plate 18: Area 06. Oblique view showing shallow excavation and the gravel infill from the 1975 drainage works in situ. Looking west.....	27
Plate 19: Area 09 showing skull of possible intact burial protruding from beneath the foundation of the south aisle. Looking east.....	28
Plate 20: Area 07. Drainage trench showing existing ceramic pipes laid in 1975. Looking south west.....	28
Plate 21: Area 08. Drainage trench overall view. Looking east.....	29
Plate 22: Area 12. Soakaway showing unstable section. Looking south.....	29

## List of Appendices

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Appendix 1: Summary Context List.....	30
Appendix 2: OASIS data collection form.....	31

## 1 Introduction

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- 1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology was contracted by Peter Rogan Associates to undertake a watching brief during intrusive groundworks associated with the renewal of below ground drainage at St Michael and All Angels church, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire centred on SK315098.
- 1.2 Much of the groundworks took place in areas that had been previously excavated in connection with drainage work in 1975. The 1975 drainage works had not included the areas around the chancel, Appleby Chapel and the north west corner of the north aisle.
- 1.3 The works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (Cifa 2014) and with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Trent & Peak Archaeology (Elliot 2016).

## 2 Background and Geology

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- 2.1 The village of Appleby Magna is c.8km to the south west of Ashby de la Zouch, close to the junction of the M42, A42 and A444. The settlement is recorded in Domesday (AD 1086) with the Abbot of Burton holding 5 carucates of land of which 1 carucate was leased to the Countess Gode, but was later held by the king. Also present were two ploughs in demense and 8 villains and 1 bordar with one plough formally worth 20 shillings now worth 60 (Williams and Martin 2002, 744). There is no mention of a church at Appleby Magna but this does not rule out there being a church present at the time of the Domesday survey.
- 2.2 The north chancel, also designated the Appleby Chapel, contains the effigies of Sir Edmond de Appleby, who fought at the battle of Crecy in 1346, and his wife Joan dated to c 1375. Many of the Appleby family are believed to have been buried in the chapel although grave stones are no longer visible having been covered up or removed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Anon A Guide to the Church History and Windows 2016, 3).
- 2.3 The existing parish church of St Michael and All Angels comprises mostly 14th Century fabric including the nave, chancel, north and south aisles and west tower (Pevsner 1984, 73-74).
- 2.4 A south porch and side doorways were removed during refurbishment of the church between 1827 and 1832 with further work occurring during 1870 – 71. (Parsons 1975, 41).
- 2.5 During work to install French drains in 1975 the foundations of the south porch and a grave were exposed (Parsons 1975 41 – 45, 73 – 74). Excavations in the area of the former porch indicated the addition of a buttress during the 1827 -32 refurbishments.
- 2.6 The underlying geology comprises Sedimentary Tarporeley Siltstone. There is no recorded superficial geology. (BGS – 2016).

### 3 Aims and Objectives

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- 3.1 In order to examine the archaeological resource within the development area, the objectives of the investigation were to:
- Identify, investigate and record all archaeological deposits, exposed during all groundworks associated with the development, via continuous archaeological monitoring;
  - Determine and record the date, extent, character, state of preservation and depth of burial of any archaeological deposits;
  - Where practical, establish the relationship of any archaeological deposits within the wider contemporary landscape, recording and sampling any features of palaeoenvironmental or geoarchaeological significance.
  - Create a permanent archive and record of the archaeological information collected during the course of the fieldwork and analysis.

### 4 Methodology

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- 4.1 All intrusive ground work was carried out under archaeological supervision.
- 4.2 In the majority of cases the groundworks comprised the re-excitation of works that had been carried out during the installation of French drains in 1975. 'New' excavation took place around the north facing wall of the chancel and the north and east facing walls of the Appleby chapel and the west facing walls of the north and south aisles.
- 4.3 All disarticulated human remains were collected together and placed in the charge of the appropriate church authorities for re burial. Any intact burials were recorded in situ, the position marked on the site plan and recorded by scale drawing and digital photograph. Once any intact burials had been identified and recorded they were then left without any further disturbance.
- 4.4 All exposed fabric below the modern grounds surface was recorded by digital photographs and where appropriate by scale drawing, sections at 1:20 and plans at 1:50.
- 4.5 Any finds were recorded by a unique code, e.g. AAA and the position of the find marked on the appropriate section drawing or plan.
- 4.6 All works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014).

## 5 Results

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- 5.1 The groundworks were designated Area numbers as follows: - Areas 01– 06 and Areas 09 and 10 comprised excavations around the walls of the church. Areas 07 and 08 along with Areas 11– 15 comprised drain runs, manholes and soakaways associated with the refurbished drainage.

### **Areas 1-6, 9 and 10**

#### ***Area 01: South facing wall of south aisle (Figure 2)***

- 5.2 A trench was hand excavated along the entire length of Area 01 to an average depth of 450mm from the modern ground surface. The excavation of Area 01 followed the course of the excavation carried out in the 1975 refurbishment.
- 5.3 The buttresses along the south wall, Area 01, formed five bays and the foundations of them were partially revealed along with the foundations of the wall itself.
- 5.4 The foundation courses were substantial comprising undressed masonry with large slabs underpinning the six buttresses. The ground to the south of Area 01 slopes marked to the south and the substantial foundations were probably employed to prevent slippage of the wall.
- 5.5 The buttress between bay 2 and bay 3 appears to lie on the eastern foundation of the demolished south porch. Protruding from the base of the buttress were two flat slabs. These were observed in the base of the current excavation and roughly correspond to the observation made by Parsons in 1975 (Plate 6 and 7). The buttress itself appears to be more recent than the others being noticeably less affected by the elements. There was no sign of the possible grave reported by Parsons but this may be accounted for by the fact that the current excavation did not penetrate as deeply as that in 1975 in which a depth of 1m was recorded as opposed to 450mm in the excavation in 2016.
- 5.6 The demolished south porch appears to have occupied most of what now comprises bay 2 of the south wall. Whilst this cannot be clearly observed from the outside of the church, inside, where plaster has been removed from the wall brickwork blocking can be observed in the space corresponding to bay 2 (Plate 8).
- 5.7 A small quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered from the back fill of the 1975 excavation comprising incomplete long bones and fragments of skull. These were removed and stored in the church for the church authorities to make such arrangements for their reburial as deemed by them to be appropriate. There were no artefacts recovered that would help in establishing a date range for the construction of the south wall or subsequent alterations.

#### ***Area 02: East facing wall of south aisle (Figure 2)***

- 5.8 A trench was hand excavated along the entire length of Area 02, 6.7m, to an average depth of 450mm from the modern ground surface. The excavation of Area 02 followed course of the excavation carried out in the 1975 refurbishment.
- 5.9 This revealed the foundation course of the wall which compares with the observations made in Area 01 and suggests that the two are contemporary (Plate 09).
- 5.10 A small quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered from the back fill of the 1975 excavation comprising incomplete long bones and fragments of skull. These were removed and stored in the church for the church authorities to make such arrangements for their reburial as deemed by them to be appropriate. There were no artefacts recovered that



would help in establishing a date range for the construction of the east facing wall, Area 02, or any subsequent alterations that may have been made.

***Area 03: South facing wall of chancel (Figure 2)***

- 5.11 A trench was hand excavated along the entire length of Area 03, 10.9m, to an average depth of 450mm. The excavation of Area 03 is situated along the south facing wall of the chancel which had not been disturbed during the 1975 excavation.
- 5.12 The excavation revealed the lower and foundation courses of the wall. These comprised well dressed masonry blocks, 300mm in depth below which were undressed blocks only the surface of which were exposed, Plate 10.
- 5.13 There were no artefacts recovered that would help in establishing a date range for the construction of the south facing wall of the chancel or any subsequent alterations that may have been made. A small quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered from the excavation. This was stored in the church and left for the attention of the church authorities.

***Area 04: East facing wall of the chancel and Appleby Chapel (Figure 2)***

- 5.14 A trench was excavated along the entire length of Area 04, 16.7m, to an average depth of 450mm. The excavation of Area 04 is situated along the east facing wall of the chancel and Appleby Chapel which had not been disturbed during the 1975 excavation.
- 5.15 The excavation revealed the foundation courses of both the chancel and the Appleby Chapel. The chancel and the Appleby Chapel are divided from one another by a modern cast iron drainpipe, Plate 11.
- 5.16 The lower and foundation course of the chancel are similar to those described in Area 03 with dressed masonry blocks above undressed blocks, Plate 12. In Area 04, chancel, the lower foundation course was only revealed when a sondage was excavated to reveal the base of the lower course exposed by the excavation, Plate 13.
- 5.17 The exposed lower course and foundation of the Appleby Chapel were markedly different from the exposed courses in Areas 01, 02 and 03. Well dressed blocks, above which lay a chamfered course, sat upon a foundation of rounded pebbles, Plate 14. The depth of this foundation was exposed in a sondage that was excavated and was revealed to be an average depth of 200mm. Plate 15.
- 5.18 There were no artefacts recovered as a result of the excavation that would help in establishing a date range for the construction of the chancel or the Appleby Chapel although the difference of building techniques would suggest that they belong to different phases of construction. There were no human remains uncovered as a result of the excavation.

***Area 05: North facing wall of Appleby Chapel (Figure 2)***

- 5.19 4.6.1 A trench was excavated along the entire length of Area 05, 12.00m, to an average depth of 450mm. The excavation of Area 05 is situated along the north facing wall of the Appleby Chapel and had not been disturbed during the 1975 excavation.
- 5.20 The exposed lower courses of Area 05 are the same as those described in Area 04, Appleby Chapel, comprising well dressed blocks below a chamfered course sat upon a foundation of rounded pebbles, Plate 16 and Plate 17.
- 5.21 The foundation course revealed by the excavation of Area 05 shows a marked difference from the foundation courses revealed in Areas 01, 02, and the chancel in Area 04 and suggests a different phase in the construction of the church.

- 5.22 There were no artefacts recovered that would help in dating the construction of the north facing wall of the Appleby Chapel. There were no human remains exposed as a result of the excavation.

***Area 06: North facing wall of the nave (Figure 2)***

- 5.23 A trench was hand excavated along the north facing wall of the north aisle in the area that had been excavated in 1975, 15.7m, to an average depth of 125mm. The depth of the excavation in Area 06 limited the opportunity for archaeological observation with only the upper parts of the course below the modern ground level being exposed, Plate 18. Much of the material that had been inserted during the drainage works in 1975 was left insitu.
- 5.24 There were no artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation that would help in dating the construction of the north wall of the nave. No human remains were uncovered as a result of the excavation.

***Area 09. West facing wall of the south aisle (Figures 2 and 6)***

- 5.25 A trench was hand excavated along the length of Area 09, 7.8m, from the southern corner of the south aisle to the south wall of the west tower to an average depth of 450mm. The trench was excavated in an area that had not been subject to disturbance in the 1975 excavation.
- 5.26 At 5m south of the junction of Area 09 and the west tower a skull was observed protruding from below the foundation course of the wall of the south aisle. The position of the skull suggested that a possible intact burial, orientated east/west, lay beneath the foundations of the south aisle and therefore could reasonably be interpreted as predating it (Figure 6, Plate 19)
- 5.27 It was not possible to excavate beneath the foundations of the south aisle to establish whether or not the skull was part of an intact burial. Its orientation however (east/west) suggests this especially as compared with other disarticulated remains observed elsewhere whose orientation was completely random.
- 5.28 There was no observable grave cut which would have established clearly that the skull belonged to an intact burial. Despite this the skull was treated as if it was part of a burial.

***Area 10. West facing wall of north aisle (Figure 2)***

- 5.29 A trench was hand excavated along the length of Area 10, 7.9m from the north corner of the north aisle to the north wall of the west tower.
- 5.30 The maximum depth of the excavation was 350mm and revealed the lower course of dressed masonry above the top of a course of undressed blocks. The appearance of the uncovered masonry is similar to that revealed in Areas 01-04, 06 and 09.
- 5.31 There were no significant archaeological features or deposits uncovered as a result of the excavation and no finds which would assist in closely dating the church fabric.
- 5.32 No disarticulated or articulated human remains were uncovered as result of the excavation.

## **Areas 7, 8, 11-15**

### ***Area 07. Drainage trench (Figure 2, Plate 20)***

- 5.33 Drainage trench, Area 07 was hand excavated along the line of an existing drainage trench with an average depth of 450mm and width of 350mm. Only the backfill of the original trench was removed exposing the ceramic pipe work that had been laid in it as part of the 1975 drainage works.
- 5.34 A small quantity of disarticulated human remains were removed from the excavated backfill and left with the church authorities for reburial.
- 5.35 The most likely explanation for the presence of the disarticulated remains is that they were included in the original backfill of the 1975 trench.

### ***Area 08. Drainage trench (Figure 2, Plate 21)***

- 5.36 Drainage trench Area 08 was hand excavated along the line of an existing drainage trench with an average depth of 450mm and width of 350mm. Only the backfill of the original trench was removed exposing the ceramic pipe that had been laid as part of the 1975 drainage works.
- 5.37 A small quantity of disarticulated human remains were removed from the excavated backfill and left with the church authorities for reburial.
- 5.38 The most likely explanation for the presence of the disarticulated remains is that they were included in the original backfill of the 1975 trench.

### ***Area 11. Soakaway (Figures 2 and 5)***

- 5.39 A soakaway 2m x 2m x 1.3m was hand excavated. The soakaway had been previously excavated as part of the 1975 drainage works.
- 5.40 At the south west edge of the excavation a possible grave cut, 1104, was observed the base of which extended below the limit of the excavation. There was no disturbance to the possible intact burial that may have been contained in the grave.
- 5.41 At the north east extent of the excavation a quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered. The human remains were left with the church authorities for reburial.
- 5.42 The most likely explanation for the presence of disarticulated human remains is that they were included in the backfill of the 1975 excavation.

### ***Area 12. Soakaway (Figure 2, Plate 22)***

- 5.43 A Soakaway 2.5m x 2.5m x 2m was hand excavated in the same location as the 1975 excavation.
- 5.44 The depth of the excavation and the highly fragile nature of the sections of Area 12 provided only limited opportunity for detailed recording.
- 5.45 A quantity of disarticulated human remains were recovered from the material excavated from the soakaway. These were left with the church authorities for their reburial.

- 5.46 The most likely explanation for the presence of the disarticulated remains is that they were included in the backfill of the 1975 excavation.

**Area 13. Drainage trench (Figure 2)**

- 5.47 A drainage trench, 350mm deep x 300mm wide was hand excavated along the southern edge of Area 01 to its junction with manhole Area 14.
- 5.48 The stratigraphic sequence observed in the trench comprised a thin layer of soil and roots below the grassed surface, 1301, overlying a mid brown loam topsoil (1302) which in turn overlay red sandy clay with occasional rounded pebbles 1303.
- 5.49 A small quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered from the excavation which was left with the church authorities for reburial.

**Area 14. Manhole (Figures 2 and 9)**

- 5.50 A manhole 1m x 1m x 700mm was hand excavated at the junction between drain trenches, Area 08 and Area 13.
- 5.51 Area 14 had not been part of the 1975 excavation but the ground showed signs of previous disturbance. There was no indication of a grave cut or other intrusive ground work that might have caused the disturbance.
- 5.52 Human remains were recovered from the excavation and these were left with the church authorities for reburial.

**Area 15. Manhole (Figures 2 and 11)**

- 5.53 A manhole 1m x 1m x 750mm was hand excavated at the western extent of Area 07.
- 5.54 Area 15 had not been part of the 1975 excavation. The ground had been heavily disturbed by the excavation of a service trench carrying a black plastic pipe which was for either water or gas.
- 5.55 The base of the excavation, below the pipe, revealed red clay with occasional rounded small pebbles similar to that observed the other drainage trenches, manholes and soakaways.
- 5.56 There were no human remains uncovered as a result of the excavation and no artefacts observed.

## 6 Discussion

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- 6.1 Much of the intrusive groundwork associated with the new drainage scheme was in areas, both around the church foundations and in drain runs and soakaways that had been the subject of drainage works in 1975.
- 6.2 Intrusive groundwork partially exposing the foundations of the church in Area 01, Area 02, Area 06 had been opened in the 1975 excavation. The present excavations however did not extend to the same depth, 900mm in 1975 compared to a maximum of between 400mm and 450mm in 2016. This may account for the fact that there was no visible indication of the grave mentioned by Parsons.

- 6.3 Possible remains of the demolished south porch were observed in Area 01. These took the form of two flat slabs that extended from the third buttress from the western corner of the south facing wall of the south aisle to beyond the limit of the excavation. There were no finds associated with these slabs which would assist in establishing a date for them.
- 6.4 Area 04 (east facing wall of the chancel and Appleby Chapel) and Area 05 (north facing wall of the Appleby Chapel) had not been excavated during the 1975 drainage works. In Area 04 a significant change in the construction of the foundations was observed between the chancel and the chapel. The chancel foundations were similar to those observed in Area 01, Area 02 and Area 03, well dressed masonry blocks resting on undressed blocks. Where the chancel abutted the chapel a clear change was observed with the masonry above ground standing on a foundation constructed of large rounded pebbles. This form of construction was also noted in Area 05 and ended abruptly at the point that Area 05 joined Area 06 (north facing wall of the north aisle).
- 6.5 The difference in construction indicates different building phases with the pebble foundation generally thought to be earlier. In the case of Appleby Magna church this may not indicate any great time difference given that Pevsner dates the entire fabric of the church to the early 14th Century. There is however the possibility that the foundation predates the current structure above it and may lend some support to the belief that the Appleby Chapel was erected on the site of an earlier church. There were no finds or other dating evidence from the pebble foundation and dating it so as to enable a comparison with the rest of the church fabric is not currently possible.
- 6.6 Further possible support for the suggestion the current church structure stands on the site of an earlier site was observed in Area 09 (west facing wall of the south aisle). Here in the excavated drainage trench a human skull was recorded protruding from a layer beneath the base of the foundation. There was no sign of a grave cut and apart from the skull no observable skeletal remains. The skull itself was orientated east/west and tilted slightly backwards as if it had been originally placed in a coffin or had had a support behind the head. The remains were treated as an intact burial and have remained insitu. If the skull is part of an intact burial then clearly it predates the building of the south aisle and suggests that prior to the earlier 14th Century a smaller structure served as the church and that the current building sits over parts of what had been an earlier graveyard.
- 6.7 The remaining intrusive groundworks, drains, manholes and soakaways, were excavated through locations that had previously been excavated during the 1975 drainage works. In the case of the drains there was only a limited opportunity for observation due to the narrowness of their width and a relatively shallow depth. The soakaways might have afforded a greater opportunity for archaeological observation but as both were excavated at the location of earlier, 1975, soakaways the likelihood is that any archaeological features or deposits had been removed at that time. No such are recorded in Parson's report of the 1975 work.

## 7 Conclusions

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- 7.1 Significant archaeological observations were made relating to the foundations of the chancel and the Appleby Chapel along with the possible intact burial beneath the foundations of the west facing wall of the south aisle. These suggest both the existence of an earlier structure on the site and that the current church stands on part of what was a larger and earlier cemetery.
- 7.2 The excavations around the south facing wall of the south aisle, the north facing wall of the north aisle and the west facing wall of the north aisle had either been excavated in 1975 or were so shallow as to not penetrate below 250mm. In the case of those areas that had been part of the 1975 excavation the depth of the current works did not reach the depths

recorded by Parsons and it was not possible to confirm or add to his observations particularly in relation to the grave recorded in the vicinity of the demolished south porch.

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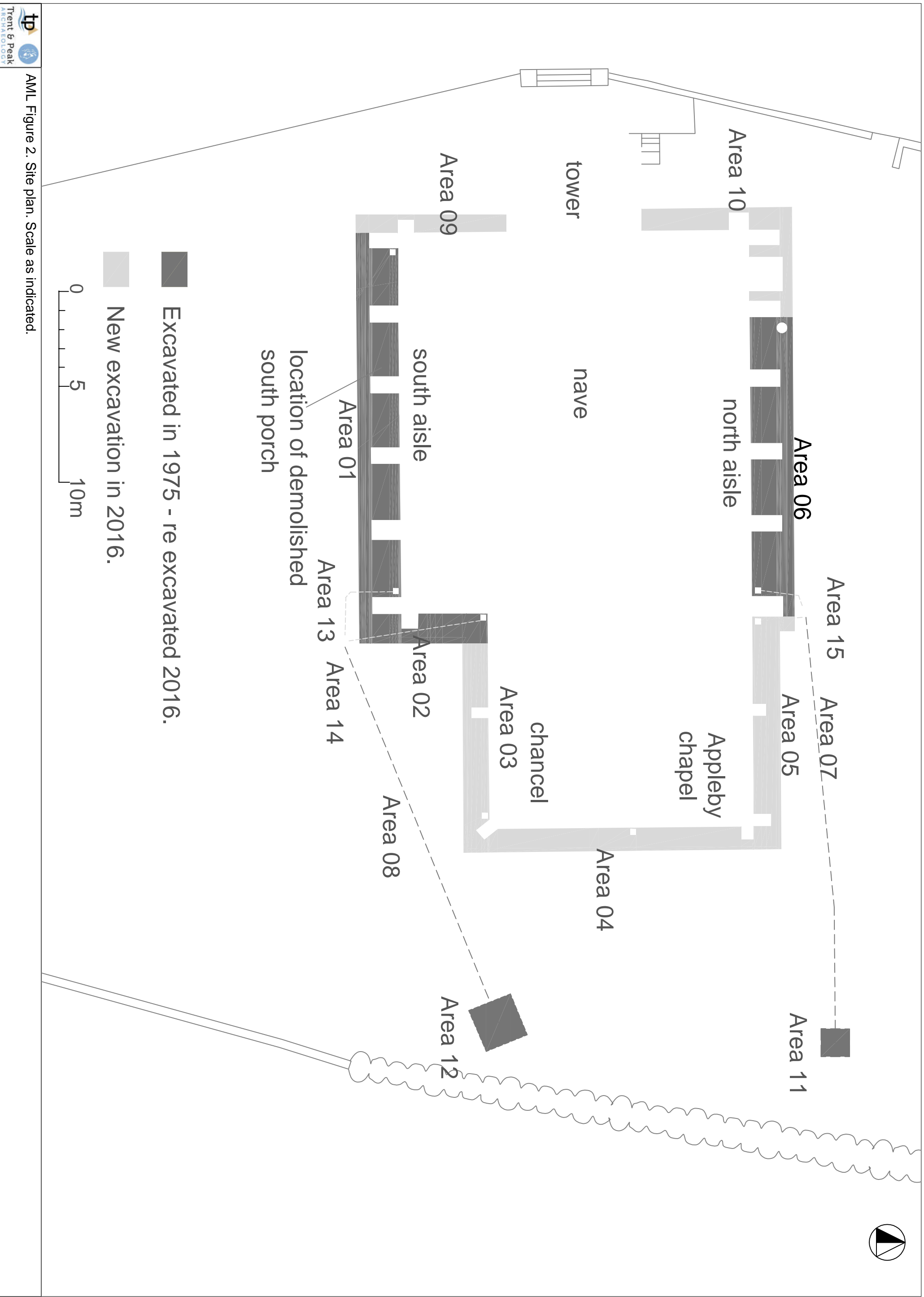
## Figures

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AML Figure 1. Location of Appleby Magna and inset location of Church of St Michael and All Angels.  
*Contains OS data and crown copyright 2012.*





AML Figure 2. Site plan. Scale as indicated.

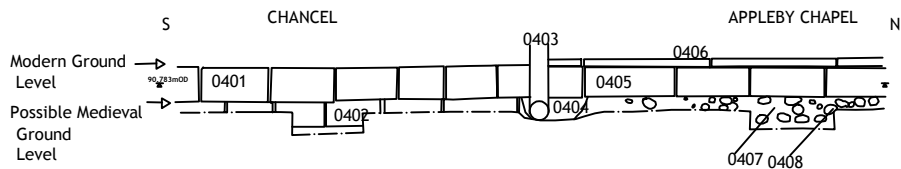


Figure 3. East facing wall of Area 04, chancel and Appleby chapel

- 0401 dressed masonry.
- 0402 foundation course.
- 0403 modern cast iron drain pipe.
- 0404 drain cut for 0403.
- 0405 masonry in Appleby Chapel.
- 0406 drip course above 0405.
- 0407 red clay matrix.
- 0408 cobble foundation layer below 0405.

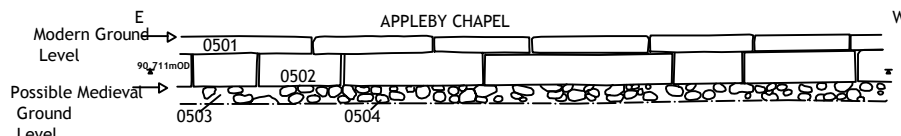


Figure 4. North facing wall of Area 05, Appleby chapel

- 0501 drip course - same as 0406.
- 0502 masonry - same as 0405.
- 0503 red clay matrix - same as 0407.
- 0504 cobble foundation layer below 0502.

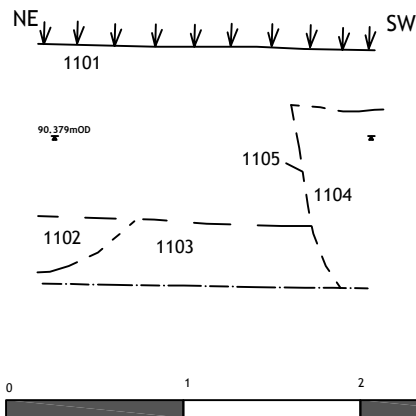


Figure 5. North west facing section of Area 11.

- 1101 Topsoil - mid brown silty loam
- 1102 Yellowish brown sandy silt
- 1103 Solid red clay with blue limestone inclusions
- 1104 Fill of possible grave - mixed elements of 1101 and 1103
- 1105 Cut of possible grave

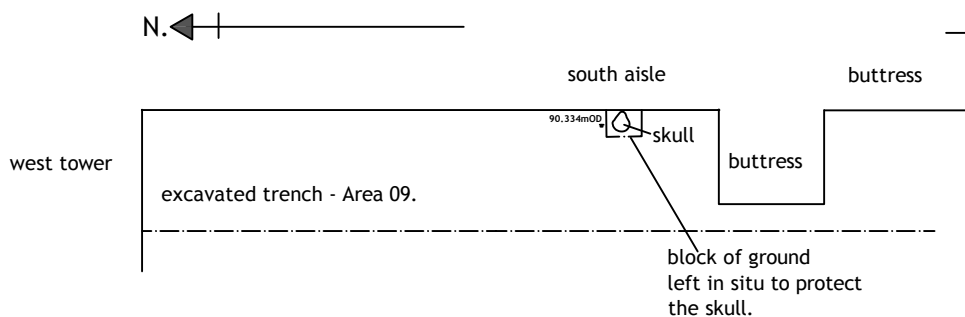
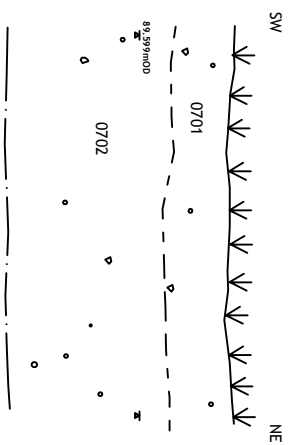
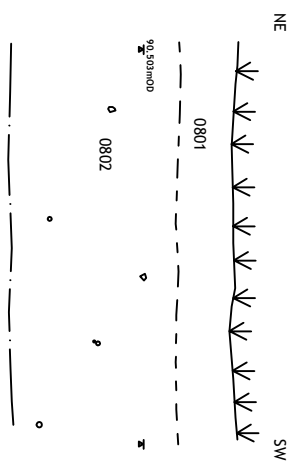


Figure 6. Plan of Area 09 showing location of possible intact burial below the west wall of the south aisle.



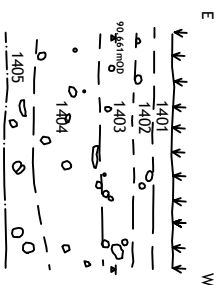
0701 Topsoil - dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional rounded and angular pebbles.  
0702 Mid brown sandy silt with occasional rounded and angular pebbles.

Figure 7. Area 07 Representative north west facing section.



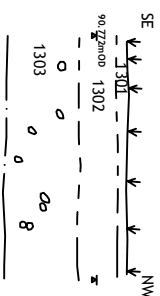
0801 Topsoil dark grey sandy silt.  
0802 Mid brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded and angular pebbles.

Figure 8. Area 08 Representative south east facing section.



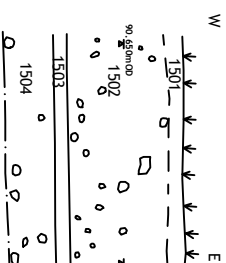
1401 Turf with root action  
1402 Topsoil - mid brown clay loam  
1403 Stiff red sandy clay with elements of 1402  
1404 Similar to 1402 with elements of 1403  
1405 Mixture of 1402 and 1403 with blocks of yellow clay occasional rounded and angular pebbles throughout

Figure 9. North facing section of Area 14



1301 Turf with root action  
1302 Topsoil - mid brown clay loam  
1303 Red sandy clay with occasional rounded and angular pebbles

Figure 10. North east facing section of Area 3



1501 Topsoil - mid brown loam  
1502 Backfill of pipe trench  
1503 Black plastic pipe  
1504 Red clay with occasional rounded and angular pebbles

Figure 11. South facing section of Area 15.



## Plates

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Plate 1. North and south aisles of the church flanking the west tower. Looking east.



Plate 2. Chancel and Appleby Chapel. Looking west



Plate 3. North facing wall of the Appleby Chapel and north aisle. Looking south west.



Plate 4. Area 01. View along south facing wall of south aisle after excavation. Looking east.



Plate 5. Area 01. Detail of excavation along the south of the church showing exposed foundations. Looking north.



Plate 6. Area 01. Two slabs protruding from beneath the foundation of the buttress. The south porch is believed to have been situated in the bay to the left of the buttress. Looking north.



Plate 7. Area 01. South facing wall at the location of the now demolished south porch. Looking north.



Plate 8. Area 01. Interior of the church showing the bricked up entrance of the south porch. Looking south west.



Plate 9. Area 02 showing exposed foundations. Looking north west.



Plate 10. Area 03 showing top of foundation. Looking north west.





Plate 11. Area 04. Oblique view of, east facing wall of chancel and Appleby Chapel. Looking north west.



Plate 12. Area 04. Detail of foundation course of east facing wall of the chancel. Looking west.



Plate 13. Area 04. Detail of foundation of east facing wall of the chancel with sondage excavated to expose its full depth. Looking west.



Plate 14. Area 04. Detail of pebble foundation of east facing wall of the Appleby Chapel. Looking west.



Plate 15. Area 04. Detail of east facing wall of Appleby Chapel with sondage showing extent of pebble foundation. Looking west.



Plate 16. Area 05. Oblique view of north facing wall of Appleby Chapel showing pebble foundation. Looking south west.



Plate 17. Area 05. Detail of pebble foundation of north facing wall of Appleby Chapel. Looking south.



Plate 18. Area 06. Oblique view showing shallow excavation and the gravel infill from the 1975 drainage works in situ. Looking west.



Plate 19. Area 09 showing skull of possible intact burial protruding from beneath the foundation of the south aisle. Looking east.



Plate 20. Area 07. Drainage trench showing existing ceramic pipes laid in 1975. Looking south west.



Plate 21. Area 08. Drainage trench overall view. Looking east.



Plate 22. Area 12, soakaway showing unstable section. Looking south.

## Appendix 1: Summary Context List

Context	Area	Description
0401	04	Dressed masonry
0402	04	Foundation course
0403	04	Modern cast iron drain pipe
0404	04	Cut for 0403
0405	04	Masonry in Appleby Chapel
0406	04	Drip course above 0405
0407	04	Red clay matrix
0408	04	Cobble foundation course below 0405
0501	05	Drip course same as 0406
0502	05	Masonry same as 0405
0503	05	Red clay matrix same as 0407
0504	05	Cobble foundation below 0502 same as 0408
0701	07	Topsoil dark grey sandy silt
0702	07	Mid brown sandy silt
0801	08	Topsoil dark grey sandy silt
0802	08	Mid brown sandy silt
1101	11	Topsoil mid brown silty loam
1102	11	Yellowish brown silty sand
1103	11	Solid red clay
1104	11	Fill of possible grave
1105	11	Cut of possible grave
1301	13	Turf with root action
1302	13	Topsoil mid brown clay loam
1303	13	Red sandy clay
1401	14	Turf with root action
1402	14	Topsoil mid brown clay loam
1403	14	Stiff red sandy clay
1404	14	Similar to 1402 with elements of 1403
1405	14	Mixture of 1402 and 1403 with blocks of yellow clay
1501	15	Topsoil mid brown loam
1502	15	Backfill of pipe trench
1503	15	Modern black plastic pipe.
1504	15	Red clay

## Appendix 2: OASIS data collection form

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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### Printable version

**OASIS ID: trentpea1-274288**

#### Project details

Project name	Church of St Michael and All Angels
Short description of the project	A watching brief carried out during drainage renewal works. Excavations were largely within existing drain runs.
Project dates	Start: 14-08-2016 End: 21-08-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	CHURCH Medieval
Significant Finds	CHURCH Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Conservation/ restoration

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE APPLEBY MAGNA Church of St Michael ans All Angels
Postcode	DE12 7BB
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 315 098 52.684630665 -1.533966061009 52 41 04 N 001 32 02 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 89m Max: 90m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Archaeologist
Project design originator	Lee Elliot
Project director/manager	Edmund Taylor
Project supervisor	Laurence Platt
Type of sponsor/funding body	Diocese
Name of sponsor/funding body	Unknown



### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	15/01094/FUL
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	15/01094/FUL
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological watching brief at St Michael and All Angels Church, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Platt, L.
Other bibliographic details	106/2016
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Issuer or publisher	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Nottingham
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Entered on	24 January 2017

## OASIS:

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