OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological excavation at St Michael the Archangel Church, Trusham, Devon

on behalf of
Trusham PCC

Report No. 14-02

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Summary
An archaeological excavation was carried out by Oakford Archaeology inside the church of St Michael the Archangel, Trusham, Devon (SX 8559 8217), in September 2013. The work comprised the monitoring of construction works during extensive re-ordering of the interior of the church.

The work exposed the top of medieval and post-medieval vaults and graves within the nave, north aisle and chancel. A small area of earthen flooring survived in front of the south doorway, although generally the level of truncation was such that no earlier features or deposits were found within the development area.

Fragments of medieval earthenware floor tiles, dating to the 13th-17th century, were recovered from the disturbed soil. This included a type from the Normandy region of France not previously identified at St Michael's Church.

1. INTRODUCTION

A comprehensive archaeological investigation, excavation and recording project was undertaken in September 2013 at St Michael the Archangel Parish church, Trusham, Devon. The work was part of the extensive re-ordering of the building. The work was commissioned by the Trusham Parochial Church Council in response to a condition attached to the Faculty (114/12). The work was undertaken by Marc Steinmetzer (Oakford Archaeology) and the Rev. Martin Fletcher. The architect was John Scott.

The re-ordering of the church interior included the removal of the fixed pews, the mid-19th century pew platforms and the nave aisles. Additionally the floor of the chancel was lowered to the level of the nave floor and a single altar step introduced at the east end. A Portland stone slab floor was laid throughout the church and moveable pews and some additional seats introduced. The rood screen was lowered to the new floor level, and the woodwork and wall paintings conserved. The font was relocated immediately to the west of the main door. The electrical wiring, lighting and heating was also upgraded and the interior redecorated.

The tower was not included in the re-ordering project.

1.1 **The site**

The site (Fig. 1) lies immediately to the east of the village of Trusham. It lies at a height of 100m AOD, on a south facing slope overlooking the Teign valley. The underlying solid geology of the area is part of the Teign Valley Group; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 327 to 354 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS Sheet 326).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

by Pat Smethurst

2.1 **General background**

Trusham is a small village of approximately 140 inhabitants and is one of several villages located in the valley of the River Teign. It is surrounded by isolated farms and farmland. The church is situated on high ground on a narrow ridge with deep valleys to the south and north. Benjamin Donn's 1765 map of Devon (Fig. 2) shows the church separated from the settlement lying in the deep valley to the north and west. There is a mixture of housing styles and ages, dating from around the 14th century; the early buildings include a manor house, a

tithe barn and a hall house which was formerly the Rectory. Expansion of the village in the modern period along the upper slope of the valley and along the northern fringe of the churchyard now links the church to the medieval core of the village.

The name Trusham originates from the Celtic *Trisma*, considered by Elkwall to mean 'brushwood' or 'fallen leaves'. It became *Trisme* for 400 hundred years and then *Tryssame* or *Trysham* in the 16th century [1].

Trusham is the oldest of the Teign Valley churches. Along with seventy-eight other Devon churches it was listed by Bishop Osbern at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 [2], when the manor of Trusham was held by Alwine, Abbot of Buckfast. It had probably belonged to the Abbey since the 10th century, when the estate was granted to the church either by Athelstan or Cnut. At this time there may have been a small rural chapel to serve the spiritual needs of the Abbey tenants. It was dedicated in 1259 by Bishop Bronscombe, Bishop of Exeter. He was belatedly carrying out a decree of the Council of London, made in 1237, which ordered that all churches 'not having been consecrated with holy oil, though built of old, should be solemnly dedicated within two years' [3].

The first Rector of the church was recorded in 1260 [4]. The benefice was a very poor one, the *Ecclesia de Trisme* being valued at ten shillings in 1268. For this reason the Abbey allowed the local chaplain to hold the Rectory for the payment of one pound of beeswax annually [5].

No patron saint was mentioned and the actual dedication of the church is uncertain, but has been assigned to St Michael because of its position at the top of a steep hill. The historian George Oliver considered the dedication to be to All Saints, from the will [dated 5th November 1540] of Roger Doccomb, a former rector, who wished to be buried in the chancel of his church, leaving twenty shillings for 'the repairs of the church of All Saints Tryssame' [6].

Buckfast Abbey presented rectors to Trusham until the dissolution of the Abbey in 1539, the only lapse occurring as a result of the Black Death in 1348. The rector of Trusham, William Dyngel, having died from it, the Abbot and Convent of Buckfast were unable to fill this and the next three vacancies. From 1351 to 1370 the rectors were appointed by the Bishop of Exeter. In 1540 the Crown granted the manor of Trusham to John Southcott of Bovey Tracey, a staunch catholic [7].

In light of the possible early medieval date of the church it is interesting to note that no previous archaeological work has been undertaken.

2.2 **The 19th century re-ordering**

Trusham church, in common with a high percentage of churches in Devon, was subjected to extensive internal re-ordering in the 19th century. This was commemorated on a brass plaque mounted on the north wall of the chancel thus: *'In remembrance of William Edward Brendon. MA. Rector of West Grimstead, Wilts, whose remains are interred in the churchyard. The*

[1] Glover 1931.
[2] Thorn & Thorn 1991.
[3] Hamilton 1906.
[4] Boggis 1922.
[5] Hamilton 1906.
[6] DHC.
[7] Hoskins 1959.

interior of this church has been restored: the chancel by his widow, the remainder by members of his family and friends. AD1865.

The re-ordering was undertaken by R.W. Rowell in 1865; there are no known written accounts of this extensive work, except for O.H.Carey's notes [8], which included in addition to the removal of much of the medieval woodwork, the total excavation of the nave, north aisle and chancel floors. This excavation comprehensively destroyed any surviving medieval and post-medieval floor levels which would have included tiled floors, as well as ledger stones and other grave monuments. In 1890 some of the fixtures and fittings removed during the 1865 re-ordering were re-instated.

This work was undertaken against a background of poorly maintained church buildings across the country. Church restorations were strongly influenced by the Cambridge Camden Society and the Oxford Movement, which advocated moving the centre of importance in the church from preaching to the sacrament of the Eucharist, from the pulpit to the altar. This included moving the pulpit from a more central position to the side of the church, replacing box pews with open pews, creating a central aisle to give a better view of the altar, and the removal of galleries. Another consequence was that a larger chancel was required for the associated ritual. The change was embraced by the Church of England which saw it as a means of reversing the decline in church attendance.

It is estimated that around 80% of all Church of England churches were affected in some way by the movement, varying from minor changes to complete demolition and rebuilding. Influential people like John Ruskin and William Morris were opposed to such large-scale restoration, and their activities eventually led to the formation of societies dedicated to building preservation, such as the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

2.3 **Description of the church**

A comprehensive photographic survey of the interior of the church was undertaken by Stuart Blaylock (Blaylock 2014) prior to the beginning of the project.

The church is a Grade 2* listed building and located within the Conservation area. The current building largely dates to the 15th -16th century, although it was heavily altered during the late 19th century. The church consists of a tower, a chancel, a nave and north aisle with a south porch and a lean–to vestry. The main body of the church has rough-cast rendered stone rubble fabric with granite and Beer stone dressings; the slate roofs have coped gable ends. Interestingly the building has no buttresses.

The church is entered through the south porch. This has a rendered pointed doorway with granite imposts; the inner surround is chamfered. A carved angel stands in a niche over the main doorway. Outside the porch is a cobbled section of water-worn chert cobbles.

The tower may originally have been a bellcote and would have held two bells over the west gable. The granite lugs on which the bells rested can be seen in the arched openings. The round headed west entrance has the date ‘1641’ carved into the granite. A granite window above the doorway has two arched headed lights, while a small slit window is located at a higher level on the south wall with a continuous string course above it. There are further granite windows on the north, west and south sides, each with two arched lights and

[8] Carey - DHC.

hoodmoulds. There is a further granite string course at the base of the rubble parapet. This has granite copings to the battlement. The oak bell frame was installed in the 19th century.

The north wall of the nave was taken down in about 1430 and a three bay arcade leading onto a north aisle was built. The church maintains the West Country practice of not building an aisle wider than the nave. The four granite columns of the arcade are each of a single pillar of granite. The arcade has wave moulded piers with four-centred arches with cup capitals. The two central pillars rest on large bases whilst the two wall responds have cushion bases. The three windows on the north side of the aisle are of a 15th century Perpendicular style with Beer stone tracery, the left one has cinquefoil headed lights and the other two have trefoils. The left window also has a Beer stone lower frame and mullions, the other windows have granite mullions. They all contain 19th century stained glass. The west window of north aisle was rebuilt in the 19th century.

The font was removed in 1865 and replaced by a 19th century Gothic font. The original font was rescued from the corner of the churchyard by the Revd. O. H. Carey in 1912 where 'it had been condemned to an ignominious existence under the churchyard yew tree'. When it was restored and reinstated in the nave by Herbert Read, great care was taken to make the base of the same material. This plain tub font with mouldings is typically Norman and dates from the 11th or 12th century. Made from Salcombe stone, around the rim is a 0.07m deep band of incised trellis pattern; 0.35m from the top are two roll mouldings set close together. The cover is of 19th century date.

A gallery for singers once occupied the west end of the aisle, while the belfry was cut off by boarding from the nave. The present screen was installed in 1926 to commemorate the Trusham men who died or were injured in the First World War. The inscription around the screen is: *aeternam requiem dona eis domine et lux perpetua luceat eis*. 'Grant them eternal rest, Lord, and let perpetual light shine on them'. When Glynne visited the church in 1845 it was covered in 'glaring whitewash'. The royal coat of arms occupied the place above the chancel screen where the modern rood now stands. He noted that the altar and rails were 'very mean' and in the nave were some pews and some plain open benches [9].

The high pews were replaced in 1865 by pitch pine pews with decorated bench ends; some had moulded rectangular ends, while the pews incorporated into the screen that separates the nave from the belfry have the coat of arms of the Diocese of Exeter on the left and of the Pole family on the right. The pews were of poor quality; the wooden platforms on which they stood bear the marks of holes which would have secured earlier pews. Most of the 19th century pine pews were purchased and removed by villagers prior to the works starting, thereby ensuring that many will survive in local homes. Two pencilled dates (1865 and 1906) were discovered beneath two of the pews when they were lifted.

The chancel is thought to have been heavily rebuilt in the 19th century. The north two-light window has a flat headed top and trefoil tracery. The east window was replaced in the 19th century in the decorated style with pointed label and carved stops. The nave walls have two identical 19th century perpendicular style windows – one close to the left of the porch and the other to the right of the porch towards the stair turret. In the south wall is a small doorway leading to the 20th century lean-to vestry. The upper part of the south nave wall leans outwards probably due the pressure caused by the downward thrust of the pitched roof.

[9] Glynne 1845 – DHC Glynne MS163.

A ‘worm-eaten’ altar was replaced by the present altar and reredos in a faculty granted in 1926. They were made by Herbert Read of Exeter. A wooden ‘retable’ was then installed to fit underneath the stone reredos and the altar table fits exactly under this. The wooden ‘retable’ was in place until November 2000 when the altar was moved forward, and a platform created to extend the area. A label fastened to the back of the altar indicates that the altar was first delivered to the Rector of Tetcott, Holsworthy, by Southern Railway on the 26th June 1924. The 19th century reredos has cinquefoils, crocketed pinnacles, guilloche and trailing vine frieze with brattishing and painted wall decorations above. A green painted panel with a stencilled floral pattern around the edge is located behind the altar. The altar rails are ornate and it would appear that they date from after Glynne’s visit in 1845.

On the south wall is a Victorian credence or recess with a piscina underneath, reused from a 12th century fragment. The basin is square with scalloped sides and pellet moulding round the bottom. It is fixed against the wall, supported by a new shaft. It was removed from the church in 1865 but was subsequently returned. The roodscreen was originally installed in 1431 but was largely destroyed in 1845, although the uprights were preserved. The screen was restored in 1890 by Herbert Read and there are still traces on the uprights of the medieval colours. The lower panels originally depicted seven saints, Peter, Paul, Andrew, James, Simon, George and Helen. A granite newel stair within the south wall of the nave rises to the rood loft. It is accessed via a round headed granite doorway at ground level; the stairway is externally visible as a rectangular protrusion adjacent to the vestry.

There are 15th-16th century ogee moulded wagon roofs above the nave, the chancel and the north aisle. The chancel ceiling panels have a painted stencilled stylised plant decoration which date, along with the two frescos, from 1893. There are several original rear arches but no bosses remain. The angel depicted on the south wall was added in 1865. On the opposite wall there once was a painting of St Michael, which was replaced in 1888 by the stained glass window representing the ‘Agony in the Garden’.

The lean-to vestry was built against the south wall of the chancel in the 1950s in memory of the late Revd. R. Kettlewell. It is entered from the chancel via the priest’s door.

In 1990 a trench was dug along the north wall of the nave to combat rising damp on the internal wall face; the raised churchyard surface formerly abutted this wall. It was 0.97m deep with a drain in the bottom at the same level as the internal suspended timber floor. The external lower part of the church wall was faced with stonework to underpin the earth footings of the nave wall; the whole wall was cement rendered. Two air vents mounted on the wall carried ventilation through the wall in a dog leg to open out into the void under the suspended floor. A moat similar to the north moat but only 0.57m deep was cut around the external face of the north wall of the chancel and continues along the east end of the north aisle.

3. METHODOLOGY

The work comprised the excavation of an area 20m in length, 3-7.5m wide and approximately 0.5-0.8m deep inside the church. Removal of the 19th century flooring throughout the church exposed the top of 5 stone vaults, 26 earth burials and a single mortar lined grave. Four burials, which would otherwise have been destroyed by the development were recorded in plan and archaeologically excavated in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence (14-

0059) and following consultation with the PCC representative. The positions of the excavations are shown on Fig 4.

Hand excavation was undertaken under archaeological control. The 19th century flooring and underlying deposits were removed to the formation level. Areas of archaeological survival were then cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded.

The standard OA recording system was employed. Stratigraphic information was recorded on *pro-forma* context record sheets, plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and a detailed digital photographic record was made. Registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets on *pro forma* sheets.

Building recording observations were recorded by means of a written description on watching brief record sheets, annotation of existing architect's plans, and black and white print and colour digital photographs. Detailed scale drawings were made of any architectural features or exposed details of particular significance that could not be recorded by the above means.

Gravestones were recorded using standard OA recording system. Information was recorded on *pro-forma* gravestone record sheets and a detailed digital photographic record made.

4. RESULTS

Relevant detailed plans are included as Figs 4-6.

4.1 **The nave**

The project started with the removal of all moveable woodwork including the 19th century oak polygonal pulpit. The font was transferred to a temporary store prior to moving to its new location adjacent to the south entrance. The suspended timber floors in the nave were lifted at the beginning of September 2013 revealing voids enclosed by dwarf walls that were from 0.38-0.45m high. The dwarf walls, which also lined the inside of the nave, were constructed of crudely mortared poor quality stone/rubble. The nave dwarf walls were pierced by ventilation slots, two in the south wall and two in the north wall. These slots were linked to inter-mural shafts that opened into grills mounted part way up the external walls, and designed to prevent water ingress. The walls of the nave and the north aisle, which lie 0.1m below formation level, were built directly onto the natural subsoil; there were no foundations to these walls.

The arcade columns stood on a there a thin bed of small mortared stone approximately 0.1-0.2m thick. When the sub-floor was excavated in 1865 the columns were left isolated on a pillar of undisturbed sub-soil. The sub-floor was reduced to the new formation level of 450mm below current floor level. Little reduction was required in the south part of the nave whilst elsewhere up to 0.1m of compacted orange brown natural subsoil had to be removed. The majority of the floor comprised heavily disturbed soil and rubble, although there were outliers of undisturbed natural earth deposits - notably at the east end of the nave and beneath the arcade columns. A pile of local stone lay below the site of the pulpit but this appears to have been introduced material. The sub-floor showed no evidence of buried masonry nor was there any sign of sleeper walls, post holes, post trenches or footings that could have indicated the presence of an earlier building. There was also no evidence of foundations along the line of the pre-arcade north wall, although this was expected given that the rest of the building had no foundations.

The Victorian aisles were paved with 19th century small square maroon coloured tiles over a thin bed of mortar; this had failed in many areas resulting in uneven and cracked aisle floors (a large number of these tiles were salvaged and have been reused in Staverton Church). The main aisles and cross aisles were an average 310mm above the earthen sub-floor. Each had parallel dwarf walls, with no foundations, and both were crudely constructed of mortared rubble, stones and uncut boulders of local origin. Also incorporated into these walls were a total of eighteen granite blocks and a single Beer stone block. Most were semi–dressed: two were almost certainly parts of a window mullion, another had a cusp tracery pattern and two had a flat face with a rounded edge - possibly part of wall bench seating (similar to the stone seats on each side of the south porch). The largest of these blocks, which were composed of varying quality of granite, was 0.61m long and 0.34m wide. The void between the parallel aisles walls was filled with rubble deposits: fragments of an impressive variety of broken floor tiles, parts of roofing slates - one still had a wooden peg in the fixing hole, a high density of lime mortar fragments, a few small fragments of flat white glass, three clay pipe bowls and stone rubble and soil. A few fragments of disarticulated human skeletal material were also recovered, along with four iron coffin handles. Large diameter clay drainage pipes were inserted through the parallel aisle walls to facilitate ventilation across the voids. These pipes, manufactured in Bridgewater in the 19th century, were sited opposite each of the ventilation grills set in the north and south nave walls respectively.

Underneath the Victorian disturbance the outlines of 15 graves were identified truncating the natural subsoil. These were reduced to formation level and recorded in plan.

A small area of surviving medieval deposits, measuring approximately 2m long and between 0.5-1m wide, was uncovered immediately in front of the south doorway. This consisted of a 0.05m thick layer (1080) of mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent lime mortar inclusions overlying a 0.1m thick mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil (1081). This in turn overlay bedrock. No evidence survived of true floor levels, and it is likely that this deposit is the remains of ‘builders trample’. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

4.2 **The arcade**

The three-bay arcade was constructed of four dressed fluted columns; the column which are each cut from a solid granite block, were precisely equidistant from each other. The east and west columns stood on square bases with rounded cushion tops which match the fluting on the pillar. The two central columns stood on plain squared granite blocks, each 0.55m square and 0.43m high. The west bay arch had an interesting curved deviation in its line, whether this was a design flaw, a reused block or the effort to align the arch was not clear.

4.3. **The north aisle**

Two stone built subterranean funerary vaults (1046 and 1050) were exposed at the east end of the north aisle. Both vaults were approximately 1.49m deep, and both had been completely filled with loose soil, stones, fragments of hand-made brick, roof slates, mortar and blocks of local stone. This fill was almost certainly spoil excavated from the church floor when the church interior was reordered in the 19th century. The ledger stones were probably removed at this time and no evidence was uncovered for wooden or lead-lined coffins. However, the remains of at least one individual were partly exposed at the bottom of each vault, suggesting that these were not completely cleared and some of the deceased were left *in situ*.

The north wall of vault 1050 and the north and east wall of vault 1046 lie directly beneath the north aisle church wall. The eastern vault (1046) was not completely square, notably at its

eastern end, and neither vault had access steps leading into the chamber. The eastern vault (1046) had a ragged rear face which indicates that it was once constructed against an earth face; it is now integrated into the wall of vault 1050. The well-constructed coursed stone walls of both vaults had level wall-tops each with a thin lime mortar capping. The western vault (1050) had six large sockets built into the walls tops, three on the each of the long sides. These sockets would have held timbers supporting the ledger stones; fragments of decaying wood were recorded in some of the sockets, and three substantial timbers subsequently collapsed into the filled vault. Partial excavation revealed that both vaults had been lime washed. A small pile of disarticulated human skeletal material was found in the southeast corner of vault 1050: it appears to have been a charnel dump perhaps associated with burials disturbed during the re-ordering of the church in the 19th century. There were no wall plaques above either vault nor were there ledger slabs set in the nave floor above to indentify the occupants or the dates of the vaults.

A mortar lined grave (1041) was located immediately to the south of vault 1046. It was constructed of a lime mortar shell and again the ledger stone had been removed in the 19th century. It was 2.4m long and 0.6m wide and was filled with earth and rubble. A small trial hole was excavated at the eastern end of the grave. This revealed articulated human remains at a depth of 0.8m deep, immediately above the mortared base of the grave.

Inspection of the area showed the outlines of at least 10 graves. In addition 4 articulated skeletons were excavated at the western end of the north aisle.

Located at the western end of the north aisle, Grave 1028 measured approximately 1.88m in length and 0.43m in width. This contained a single adult inhumation (skeleton 1029), truncated by Grave 1031. The fill 1030 consisted of mid reddish brown silty clay. The grave was cut into the underlying geology and no finds were recovered from the excavation. Skeleton 1029 was in a good state of preservation, and was 51-75% complete. The remains were of an adult. The burial was laid out in an extended and supine position, with the head to the west and the feet to the east. No evidence of a coffin survived.

Grave 1032 was located immediately to the south of the north aisle wall, and measured approximately 1.91m in length and 0.51m in width. This contained a single adult inhumation (skeleton 1033). No finds were recovered from fill 1034. This consisted of mid reddish brown silty clay. The grave truncated the top of Grave 1038. Skeleton 1033 was in a good state of preservation, and was 76-100% complete. The remains were of an adult. The burial was aligned E-W, and was laid out in an extended and supine position. No evidence of a coffin survived.

Grave 1038 was located immediately to the north and underneath Grave 1032, and measured approximately 1.7m in length and 0.3m in width. This contained a single adult inhumation (skeleton 1039). No finds were recovered from fill 1040. This consisted of mid reddish brown silty clay. The grave truncated the top of Grave 1038. Skeleton 1039 was in a poor state of preservation, and was 26-50% complete. The remains were of an adult. The burial was laid out in an extended and supine position, with the head to the west and the feet to the east. No evidence of a coffin survived.

The last burial, Grave 1035, was located immediately to the west of vault 1050. It measured approximately 1.45m in length and 0.52m in width and contained a single adult inhumation (skeleton 1036). The fill 1037 consisted of mid reddish brown silty clay. The grave was cut

into the underlying geology and no finds were recovered from the excavation. The Skeleton 1036 was in a good state of preservation, and was 76-100% complete. The remains were of an adult, truncated below the knee by vault 1050. The burial was laid out in an extended and supine position, with the head to the west and the legs to the east. No evidence of a coffin survived.

4.4 **The chancel**

The chancel floor was on two levels separated by two Beer stone steps. The upper floor level was 0.65m and the lower floor 0.45m above formation level. The lower floor was covered with thin unglazed Victorian tiles forming a multicoloured pattern; these were laid on a hard concrete mortar bed. On the south side of the chancel there was formerly a small organ and on the north side a choir stall with a pew front. These furnishings were removed in the 20th century presumably to create more space and a red concrete floor inserted. This concrete, 0.16m thick, had been laid in three distinct layers. The upper layer was a red concrete, the middle layer a dense dark grey concrete and the lower layer a hard gritty grey concrete. Beneath the concrete voids had been in-filled with demolition rubble: mortar pieces, stones, broken floor tile and soil; a few small fragments of disarticulated human skeletal material were recovered. Six large architectural fragments composed of granite and similar to those found in nave and aisle were unearthed; these included fragments of cusped tracery, a mullion and a plain worked fragment. Additionally nine fragments of an undated inscribed grey grave slab were recovered (see 5.8).

The upper floor of the chancel was covered with high quality polychrome 0.23m thick Minton tiles. There were two distinct types: one was square with various high quality glazed and ornamented patterned faces; the reverse was embossed 'Minton' along with irregularly spaced 'pin' sized holes used to key the tile into the bedding material. The second was a rectangular patterned tile embossed on the reverse 'Minton Hollins' and with small irregular pin holes. Minton floor tiles were first commercially produced *c*. 1835 and Minton Hollins floor tiles from 1840 onwards. A fair number of both sets of the tiles were salvaged during the removal of the floor.

The upper floor was reduced by 0.62m to formation level except at the east end where a single 0.15m high altar step was introduced. Below this floor was a layer of demolition rubble of similar composition to the lower sub floor exposed elsewhere in the church. The reredos and east end side panels were supported by a low wall of poor quality mortared rubble stone. The demolition rubble was cleared from the chancel. The two chancel steps were found to lie across a single earth grave and three vaults. Grave (1059) which lay in the northeast corner of the chancel was cut into natural subsoil and extended out from under the east wall of the chancel. This wall had no foundations. The ledger stone was removed in the 19th century when the interior of the church was reordered, and although the grave was not excavated the stone was most probably sited below the wall monument dated *(1593?)* which commemorates Hugh Staplehill of Bremell, who died in 1583. It was therefore possible that this was his grave.

Immediately to the south of grave 1059 was a stone-built vault (1057) which occupied the southeast corner of the chancel. It was filled with loose soil and rubble and was subsequently cleared to formation level. The east wall and the south wall of the vault lay directly under the corresponding chancel walls, and all the walls had been rendered with lime wash. A brick wall had been inserted in the vault, most probably to support the new floor when the roof of the vault was removed probably during the 19th century.

Two stone vaults (1054) occupied the western part of the chancel. The north wall of the northern vault, which lay directly under the north wall of the chancel, had three large sockets built into the top, while the south wall had three corresponding sockets. These sockets would have held timbers supporting the ledger stones. The south vault was similar in size to the northern vault and its south wall lay more or less completely under the south chancel wall. Both vaults were filled with spoil – mostly loose earth and rubble. The vault walls and the internal level were reduced to the new formation level.

The granite step on which the rood screen was mounted was removed and the timber screen reduced by 0.15m so that it will stand on the new floor level. Two of these granite steps have been inserted into the path outside the south porch.

4.5 **The monuments inside the church**

The earliest monument in the church was dated 1593 and commemorated Hugh Staplehill of Bremell, who died in 1583. It shows Hugh and his wife Sabina, kneeling on either side of a prie-dieu. Behind Hugh are his sons, Thomas (died 1599) and John (died 1605). Behind their mother are ranged their three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Amy. The words of the text on the prie-dieu are clearly visible '*Blessed are all they that fear the Lord and walk in his ways: For thou shalt eat the labour of thine hands. 0 well is thee and happy shalt thou be: Thy wife shall be as the fruitful vine upon the walls of thine house*' (Psalm 128). The plaque is dedicated to John Staplehill. It has praying figures painted on wood of John, his wife, 3 sons and 3 daughters. This rare monument, painted on wood, has been mounted on a stainless steel frame and is set in an arch in the north wall of the chancel.

A large multi-coloured wooden monument, located on the east wall of the north aisle, was dedicated to John and Mary Stooke and is dated 1697. It is described as '*a very fine imitation marble pedimented classical aedicule with Corinthian capitals enclosing portraits within oval medallions'*. John Stooke was the son of a yeoman farmer (also John) at Pristons in Trusham, who set up as a clothier in Chudleigh, making his fortune and enabling him to leave substantial money for charitable purposes. The Stooke monument was originally located on the south wall of the chancel; it was removed to its present place in 1863. When it was taken down for restoration in 1994 an existing inscription dating from the 17th or 18th centuries was revealed, as well as at least three layers of plaster, bearing traces of older wall paintings

Two memorial plaques were mounted on the south wall of the nave. The left one dedicated to William Stooke, who died in 1677, and his sons William (1676) and James (1677) has steep pediment surmounted by hour glass and flanked by ball finials with skull and cross bones in tympanum. The other plaque is dedicated to May and George Stooke; they died in 1811 and 1814 respectively.

Fragments of plaster moulding discovered in the 19th century rubble in the nave would suggest that there could have been other monuments.

4.6 **The monuments in the churchyard**

A large slab set upright against the west boundary of the churchyard is likely to be the redundant medieval slab that covered the 16th century Staplehill grave in the chancel. It is 1.59m high, 0.91m wide and approximately 70mm thick. A carved inscription on the front face is illegible, however, there are fixing points for the inscribed plate which was attached to the lower part and is now mounted against the north wall of the chancel. It commemorates Hugh Staplehill and the inscription reads '*Here lieth the body of Hugh Staplehill of Bremell*

Esquire deceased in the year of our Lord God 1583 the last day of September of the age 70. Here lieth Thomas Staplehill son and heir of Hugh S. deceased in the year of our Lord God 1599 the 10th of April of the age of 23. Here lieth John Staplehill son of Hugh S. deceased in the year of our Lord God 1604. The first of August of the age of 28. Here lieth Sabina the wife of Hugh S. and mother of Thomas, John daughters Elizabeth Mary and Amy the children of Hugh Staplehill'.

The churchyard is filled with graves and grave markers mostly of 19th or 20th century origin. The earliest legible gravestone of this period is dated 1832 and is dedicated to the Chamberlain family; it is located in the northern part of the churchyard.

A small limestone obelisk, 1.12m high, is located to the west of the tower. It is inscribed 'Sacred to the memory of the Stooke family from the year 1670' and may mark a vault constructed for the Stooke family in the graveyard. A small chest tomb located near the south door is Grade 2 listed. It has squared, dressed granite sides and a freestone lid which is broken into a number of pieces. It is inscribed to the memory of John James Bullson Bremble and dates to 170[...].

The large family plot located to the east of the north aisle was enclosed by iron railing and is dedicated to the Hawker family. A nearby wall tablet is dedicated to the Hawker family, while a single gravestone is set on the edge of the plot. It mentions Agnes, his widow who died in 1875. The other burials are taken from the census and range from 1828, 1841 and 1852; the final burial was Isaac in 1835. The census record shows that Thomas Hawker (60) was a Trusham Clergyman (Clerk) in 1841. His family are listed as Agnes (50), Emma (15), Rebecca (14) and Issac (7).

A plan of the marked burials in the churchyard forms part of the parish records.

5. THE FINDS
by John Allan

5.1 **Floor-tiles**
The floor-tiles are of great interest because they provide one of the few opportunities which has arisen so far to examine the range of tiles which might be employed in a small parish church in south Devon. There is a surprising variety of sources: from the Exeter area, the Totnes area, North Devon, the Low Countries and France. Tiles from the last two areas are by far the most common, illustrating the way in which locally made inlaid tiles of the 13th and 14th centuries were superseded after about 1400 by plain tiles, mainly imports.

Group 1: Exeter-type tiles
Two fragments of the characteristic thin red earthenware tiles of the Exeter area, both probably 14th-century.

1.1 Royal arms of England, different form the three published examples from Exeter (Allan and Keen 1984), possibly a new design.
1.2 Floral pattern with radiating arms in an enclosing circle. Probably from the same stamp as a fragment from Exeter (Allan and Keen 1984, Fig. 139, No. 38).

Group 2: Totnes-type tiles
Plain and glazed Totnes-type tiles with characteristic granite-derived sand tempered fabric including black mica and dating to the 15th and 16th centuries. Almost entirely unglazed, although there are some glazed edges with a dark blotchy olive green colour. The backs are treated with a variety of sharp narrow stabs, some needle-like, others crescentic (Taylor 2006, Fig. 2.1–2). The petrology of this fabric type and its probable origins are discussed in Taylor 2006, 234–5 (tile 6). Widths 155–160mm, i.e. close to 6 inches. Six complete examples and 59 fragments.

Group 3: North Devon
A group of thin tiles with some granite-derived inclusions similar to the Totnes type, but with very coarse piercings on the back from sharp rounded tools. Traces of glaze typically around the edges of crude greeny-brown and orangey-brown glaze. The edges are almost upright. Eleven fragments, no full widths.

Group 4: Low Countries redware tiles
One complete width with nailholes (195mm width, 24mm thick), original glaze colour now lost. Also two fragments, one with blackish glaze, the other with scraped slip and yellowish glaze.

Group 5: Normandy tiles
Plain back and levelled square tiles with white or pink fabrics showing the typical poor mixing of the clays and streaky appearance of these distinctive tiles. The series has been fully discussed recently (Allan 2013). The presence of these tiles almost certainly suggests a chequered floor and reflects the important early Tudor trade with Rouen.

Green glaze, one has a brilliant white fabric and dramatic copper green glaze, but most are more mixed and blotchy.

Green glaze, 1 complete example, 65 fragments
Yellow glaze: 3 complete examples, 58 fragments
No glaze surviving: 1 complete example, 21 fragments.

Later?
Massive 45mm thick redware tile corner, heavily tempered with quartz, possibly 18th century. Made on a sanding tray, the sanded surfaces extending to the edges; no glaze, cf. the tiles from Powderham Church.
Also a 19th century red earthenware fleur-de-lis with blackish glaze, cf. Bridgwater and other brickworks.

5.2 **Slate**
Five complete examples of South Devon roofing slate, including one with a peg. Varied widths, tapered heads, one used twice, torching front and back in several examples as discussed e.g. by Stuart Blaylock in his report on the slates from Bowhill House, Exeter (Blaylock 1984).

Probably Norton slate, consistently very thin (5-7mm), a feature typical of slates from the 15th–17th centuries (Allan 1984, 302, fig. 170).

5.3 **Window glass**
10 fragments, clear to dull, pale green, some pitted, no definite grozed edges, two spun glass edges from crown glass, no painting, no definite medieval pieces, perhaps 16th-17th centuries.

5.4 **Iron work**
5 coffin handles (cf. Julian Lytton typology),
7 large nails 75-135mm, structural
1 iron bar fragment, structural

5.5 **Plaster**
A few fragments: one with brown paint directly onto plaster, several with red and brown onto ochre paint, probably 17th-century decorative scheme cf. Bratton Clovelly.

5.6 **Clay pipes**
Two bowls, 3 pipes with faceting or feathers, two marked RC, *c.* 1790–1830.
One foot with different mark, ?JW, early 19th century

5.7 **Pottery**
Frechen stoneware, plain drinking jug sherd, c. 1550–1650.
South Somerset 17th-century cup: 1 sherd
Ridge tile South Somerset, 17th/18th century

5.8 **Gravestone**
Nine broken fragments of a thick slab of grey limestone which had thin white veins were discovered in the south corner of the chancel. Inscribed on one face of some of the fragments are parts of a floral script with the following lines from 'The Iliad': *A generous friend[ship no cold medium knows];Burns with one love [,with one resentment glows];One should our interests [and our passions be], My friend must hate the man that injures me.* Homer, The Iliad, Book IX, line 725. The date, dedication, original location and function of this slab are unknown.

5.9 **Other**
1 bead, ?black stone rather than glass, query beadsman's bead rather than dress bead, date uncertain.

6. HUMAN REMAINS
by Charlotte Coles

6.1 **Introduction**
During excavations in Trusham Churchyard, human remains were uncovered. These were in the form of four skeletons and disarticulated bones. At the time of excavations no osteoarchaeological work was requested, therefore the remains were boxed together. Unfortunately this now means that the remains are too commingled for articulated analysis. The remains were analysed as if they were a completely disarticulate assemblage. The date of the remains is also unknown.

6.2 **Methodology**
The human remains were excavated by hand and then washed. Where measurements were possible these were taken with an osteometric board or digital calipers. Remains were recorded where at least 50% of one of the articulate surfaces was present. MNI (minimum

number of individuals) was calculated through dividing the amount of each element by the number of times those elements appear in the skeleton. Both side and proximal or distal ends were taken into account, but ageing information was not.

Sex calculation was ascertained by skull and pelvis morphology based on Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994, for disarticulated material this is less reliable as only one part of the skeleton is available. For age calculation in non adults bone size, fusion and morphology was used (Scheuer and Black, 2004). For age calculation in adults bone fusion, pubic symphysis (Suchey-Brooks, 1990) and auricular surface (Meindl and Lovejoy, 1989) were studied, however as these are in isolation from comparison with other parts of the skeleton in the disarticulate remains, an age can only be suggested and is not reliable. The age of older individuals is also known to be underestimated using these techniques.

For stature estimations the equations of Trotter (1970) were used. Non-metric trait information was taken from Buikstra and Uberlaker (1994).

6.3 **Results**

A total of 1084 bones were recovered. 674 of these were recordable (62%), this good level of preservation reflects the fact that most of the remains were articulate and not greatly disturbed. 534 of the recorded bones were in average condition, 90 in good condition, 35 in poor condition and only 15 in excellent condition. 51 of the recorded bones only had 5% or less survival and 163 bones had 95% or more survival. This also reflects the articulate nature of the remains.

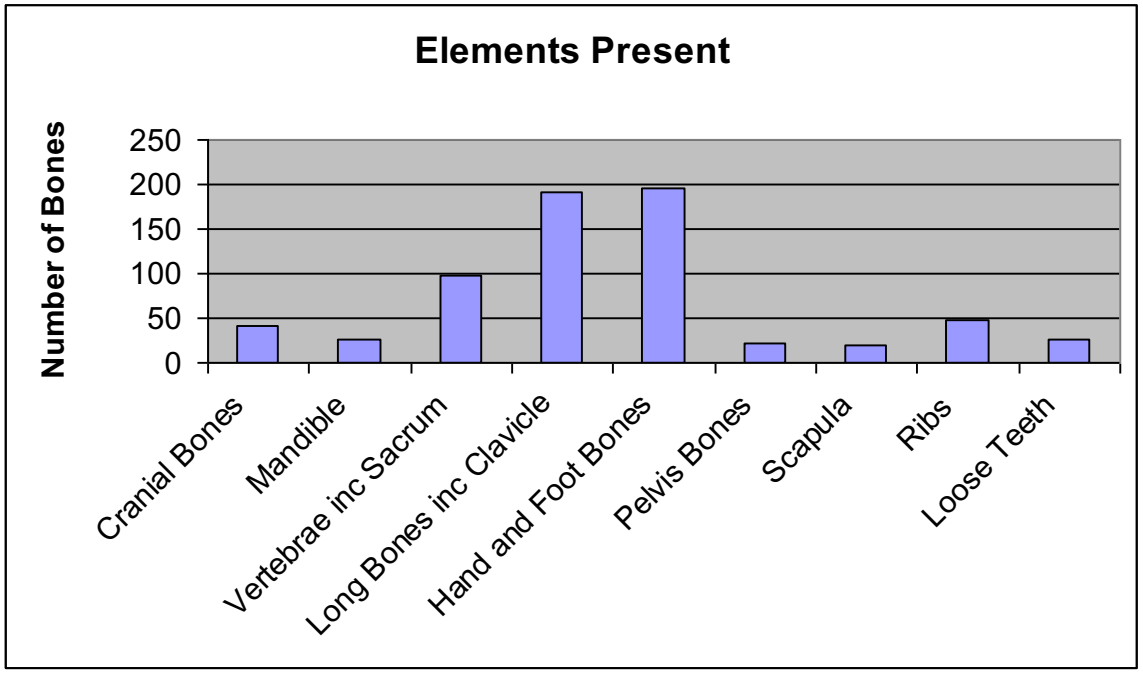

Fig 1. Groups of Elements Present.

Long bones and hand and foot bones make up the vast majority of the assemblage with vertebrae with the third highest count. The lowest group is scapula this is probably due to survival as this element is particularly fragile.

Minimum number of individuals (MNI)
This was calculated by counting the number of bones for certain elements, taking into account the side the bone came from (see methodology for more details). The total MNI for all recordable bone from this excavation was 12 individuals. As four of these are represented by the articulate skeletons, the remains of at least another 8 individuals were uncovered.

Sex
Thirty-six bones had identifiable sex traits (see methodology for details). 14 of these bones had male traits, 16 had female traits and for 6 bones sex was ambiguous, therefore unknown. This is very equal between the sexes, especially as only 5% of the bones had sex traits present.

Age
Age was calculated based on fusion and morphology for sub-adult remains and pubic symphysis, auricular surface and suture closure for adult remains. It is important to note that only estimations can be calculated with disarticulated remains and many of the methods for ageing adult remains are subjective, therefore adults were recorded as either young adult (20-35 years old), mature adult (35-50 years old) or older adult (50 years +).

There were nine bones not fully fused and one just fused and one mandible had teeth not fully erupted. These eleven bones make up 1.6% of the assemblage and it is clear from the photographs of the complete skeletons during excavation that they are all adult individuals, therefore the juvenile remains come from the disarticulate material from the site. The calculated ages of the eleven bones are shown in table 1.

Age of individual	Number of bones retrieved
1-12 years old	3
13-20 years old	8

Table 1. Age of non adult bones.

No infant remains were identified and the vast majority of the non adult bones are from adolescent individuals. The fragile nature and lower survival rates of neonate and infant remains could result in their absence from this assemblage.

Adult age calculations was estimated for eight bones, these were four cranium (based on suture closure), two auricular surfaces and two pubic symphysis. Suture closure is especially variable, therefore the results can only be estimated.

Age of individual	Number of bones retrieved
Young Adult (20-25 years old)	1
Mature Adult (35-50 years old)	5
Older Adult (50 years +)	2

Table 2. Age of Adult bones.

Stature
Fourteen bones were available for stature calculations (based on Trotter, 1970). This is 2% of the recordable assemblage. The range of stature estimated was between 156cm (5.2 foot) and 171.8cm (5.7 foot) with the mean height at 166.3cm (5.5 foot). It is difficult to compare with

other known height averages as the date of the skeletons is unknown. However average height for females in the late medieval period is 159cm (5.3 foot) and for males in the late medieval period is 171cm (5.7 foot) and for females in the post medieval period average is 160cm (5.3 foot) and for males it is 171cm (5.7 foot) (Roberts and Cox, 2003). Therefore the Trusham individuals seem slightly shorter than the averages for the late medieval and post medieval periods.

Non-metric traits

Only three bones were identified as having non-metric traits (less than 1% of the assemblage). These were one retained metopic suture, a supraorbital foramen present on the right orbit and two infraorbital foramina present on a zygomatic. These traits are found normally with skeletal remains and cause no effects in life.

Pathology

Fifty-six recordable bones (8.3%) had signs of pathology change present. Twenty-six of these are dental pathology and thirty are non-dental.

Fusion of phalanges

Two hand phalanges were identified as being fused together (plate 1), these are a proximal and an intermediate phalanx. The joint surfaces of both bones have been completely fused, while the metaphyses are unaffected. This was possibly caused by traumatic arthritis (development of arthritis after trauma) or rheumatoid arthritis (an inflammatory disease of the synovial joints and connective tissue, possibly caused by an autoimmune response) (Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin, 2005). However it is not possible to determine which as the elements are disarticulated.

Osteoarthritis

Two of the recorded bones show signs of Osteoarthritis (non-inflammatory neuromechnical condition). This was diagnosed only when eburnation is present (a polishing of the bone, where two bones rub together) and/or at least both pitting and osteophytes are present (extra bone formation near the joint surface, which is the bodies attempt to spread the weight at that joint). In this assemblage a superior portion of a sternum (where it articulates with both clavicles) had severe osteoarthritic changes (plate 2), including extensive pitting, joint remodeling, osteophytic growth and eburnation. One rib also had slight osteoarthritic changes present on the tubercle.

Schmorls nodes

Schmorl's nodes is where the discs put pressure on vertebral surfaces causing a dent in the middle of the vertebral body joint surface, the cause of this is unknown but it is often linked to trauma or osteoporosis (Roberts and Manchester, 2010). Four of the vertebrae had schmorls nodes present, these are all thoracic vertebra.

Other age related joint changes

Another eighteen bones other than those diagnosed with OA had signs of slight joint changes, these were mostly vertebrae or long bones and included examples of osteophytic growth and/or pitting. These are possibly signs of early on-set OA or other age related joint changes.

Tibia and Fibula Pathology

One distal tibia and one distal fibula, most definitely from the same individual have severely affected joint surfaces (plate 3). The distal tibia has collapsed into the talus, the talus is now completely unrecognisable and extremely pitted. The distal fibula has not fused to the tibia,

but the joint surface has reshaped substantially and is also pitted. Neither the metaphysis of the tibia or fibula appear to be affected. This fusion of the joint would have affected mobility and appears to have been active at the time of death. This was possibly caused by rheumatoid arthritis or psoriatic arthritis, a systematic disease with unknown cause, with symptoms similar to that of rheumatoid arthritis. (Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin, 2005).

Cribra Orbitalia
One of the frontal bones had a very small region of pitting in the right orbit, this is possibly slight Cribra Orbitalia. This condition is caused by iron deficiency anaemia and was fairly common. The average percentage of affected individuals from the medieval period is 10.82% and from the Post-medieval period is 8.9% (Roberts and Cox, 2003).

Periostitis
A femur and tibia from this assemblage had small patches of periostitus on the mid shaft. Periostitis is a non-specific infection affecting the surface of the bone, this manifests itself as fine pitting and plaque like new bone on the original cortical surface, it is thought to be caused by infection, trauma, ulceration or varicose veins (Roberts and Manchester, 2010).

Dental Pathology

Ante-mortem tooth loss (AMTL)
Fifty mandibulary teeth were lost ante-mortem from eight mandibles (including 15 from one mandible) and nine maxillary teeth were lost ante-mortem from two maxillas. AMTL can occur for several reasons, however the most common reason is periodontal disease, this is an inflammation of the gum that can transmit to the bone causing tooth loss. The disease is caused by poor dental hygiene, older age and sugar rich diets (Roberts and Manchester, 2010).

Caries
These are also known as cavities in the teeth and are most likely to be caused by fermentation of food sugars (Roberts and Manchester, 2010). Twelve teeth in the Trusham bones had caries, these are five teeth from four mandibles, four teeth from two maxilla and three loose teeth. Seven of these teeth have severe caries and five only have minor caries.

Calculus
This is also known as calcified plaque, which is more likely to affect individuals with high protein and or carbohydrate diet, (Roberts and Manchester, 2010). Nine teeth from this assemblage have minimal calculus build up these are four teeth from a mandible, two from a maxilla and three loose teeth (two incisors and one canine).

Enamel Hypoplasia
Enamel hypoplasia is best described as deficiencies (lines or pitting) in the enamel matrix composition, possibly caused by stresses such as malnutrition and disease during the formation of the enamel in childhood (Roberts and Manchester, 2010). In the Trusham assemblage eight teeth had signs of enamel hypoplasia, these were three in one mandible, four teeth in one maxilla and one loose incisor.

Abscess
Three abscesses were noted in this assemblage these are one from a mandible below a molar with a large caries and two from maxillas, one above a molar lost ante-mortem and one above

a very worn down premolar. It is likely that caries in these teeth caused the abscesses by spread of the infection to the bone.

6.4 **Conclusion**

The human bone retrieved from Trusham, includes the remains of four skeletons and the disarticulate remains of at least eight other individuals. They are fairly well preserved. They represent both male and female individuals, juveniles, subadults, young adults and older adults. However the majority of the remains are from adult individuals. Stature was calculated at a mean average of 166.3cm, which is slightly shorter than averages for the late medieval and post-medieval periods in Britain. Pathologies normally noted were observed including osteoarthritis, schmorls nodes, Cribra orbitalia and dental pathologies. More unusual pathologies were also observed in the form of possible rheumatoid arthritis or traumatic arthritis.

Plate 1. Fused proximal and intermediate hand phalanges, possibly caused by fusion after trauma.

Plate 2. Severe Osteoarthritis of the superior sternum with pitting and eburnation.

Plate 3. Posterior view of a distal tibia and fibula with possible rheumatoid arthritis.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The works provided an incredibly rare opportunity to expose almost the entire interior floor plan of the church, exposing graves and vaults of medieval and post-medieval date. Interestingly no evidence was found of building activity associated with an earlier church, although this may have been destroyed in the 19th century by extensive Victorian excavations throughout the nave, north aisle and chancel. The extent and depth of the earlier excavations came as a complete shock and had removed all earlier floors and surfaces throughout the church, apart from a small area of possible 'builders trample' immediately in front of the south doorway.

The works exposed the remains of four individuals, located in the western half of the north aisle, which would otherwise have been destroyed by the development. They were recorded in plan and archaeologically excavated under a Ministry of Justice licence (14-0059) and

following consultation with the PCC representative. The graves were incredibly shallow and are likely to pre-date the construction of the north aisle in the 15th century.

The Victorian re-ordering had not only removed any ledger stones covering the vaults, but also moved funerary monuments and plaques which would have been located on the walls above, thereby removing any direct link with the graves below. No dating evidence was uncovered in any of the five vaults. However, this burial practice became fashionable during the late 17th century and increased in popularity during the 18th century and down to the mid-19th century. It is therefore likely that they are post medieval in date.

It is unclear why the vault walls were inserted beneath the north aisle and chancel walls, and not against, the base of the church walls.

The recovery of a wide variety of floor tiles has provide one of the few opportunities to examine the range of tiles which might be employed in a small parish church in south Devon in the medieval and post-medieval periods. There is a surprising variety of sources for such a small church which mirrors assemblages previously identified in larger parish churches in Devon. Tiles from the Low Countries and France are by far the most common, illustrating the way in which locally made inlaid tiles of the 13th and 14th centuries were superseded after about 1400 by plain tiles, mainly imports.

8. PROJECT ARCHIVE

The site records have been compiled into a fully integrated site archive currently being held by Oakford Archaeology (project no. 1113) pending deposition with the Trusham PCC. Details of the investigations, including a copy of this report have been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-179271).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was commissioned by John Scott the project architect on behalf of the Trusham Parochial Church Council with the support of the vicar the Revd P. Wimsett. Thanks are due to Chris Forster (Corbel) and the PCC project team Angela Cameron, Pat and David Smethurst who enthusiastically led all aspects of the re-ordering work. Further thanks for their involvement and hard work are due to the Sub-contractors Malcolm, Gary and Justin, and Cameron Stewart of Hugh Harrison Conservators. The fieldwork was carried out by the Revd Martin Fletcher and Marc Steinmetzer, and the illustrations for this report were prepared by Marc Steinmetzer.

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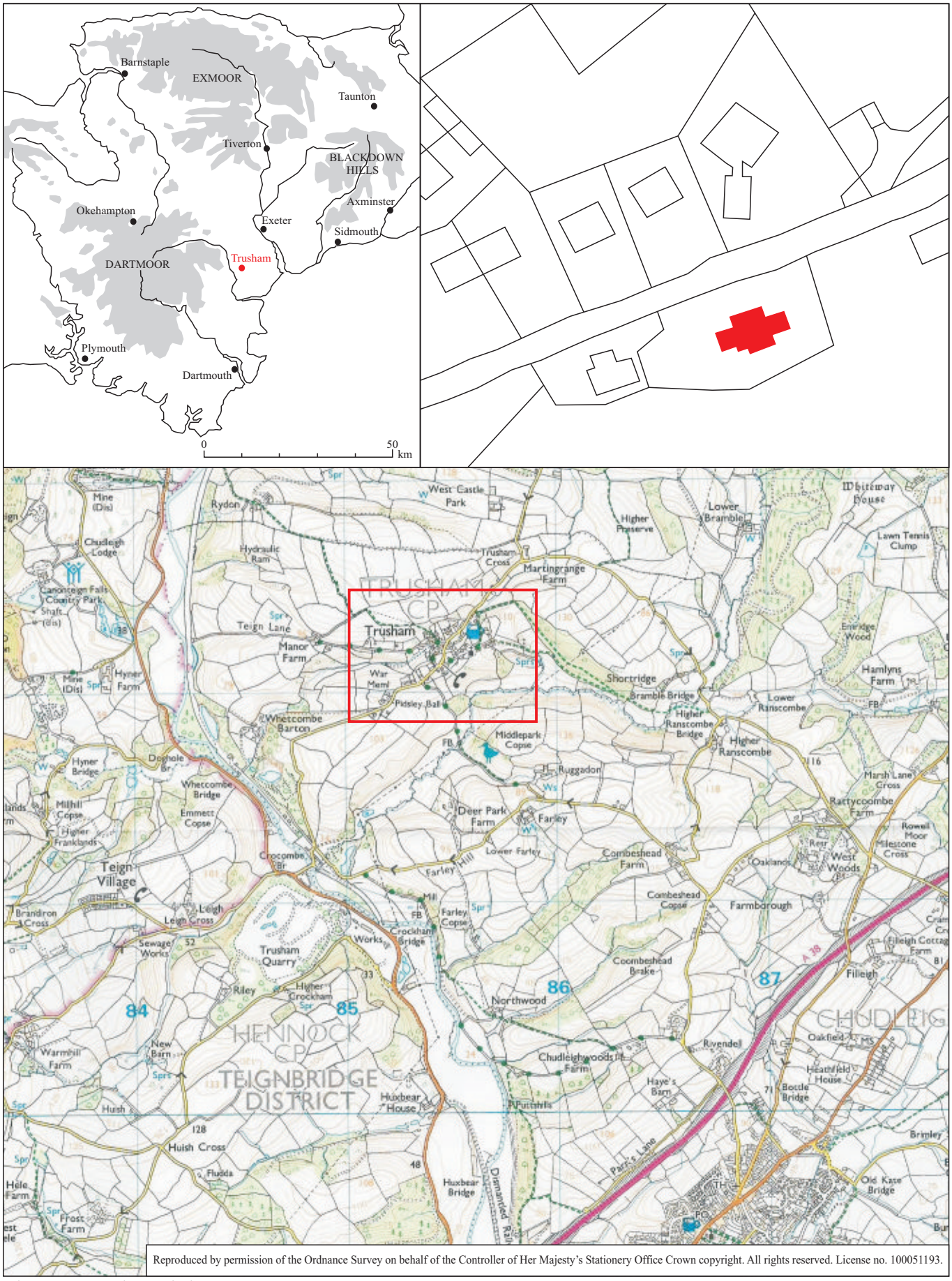


Fig. 1 Location of site.

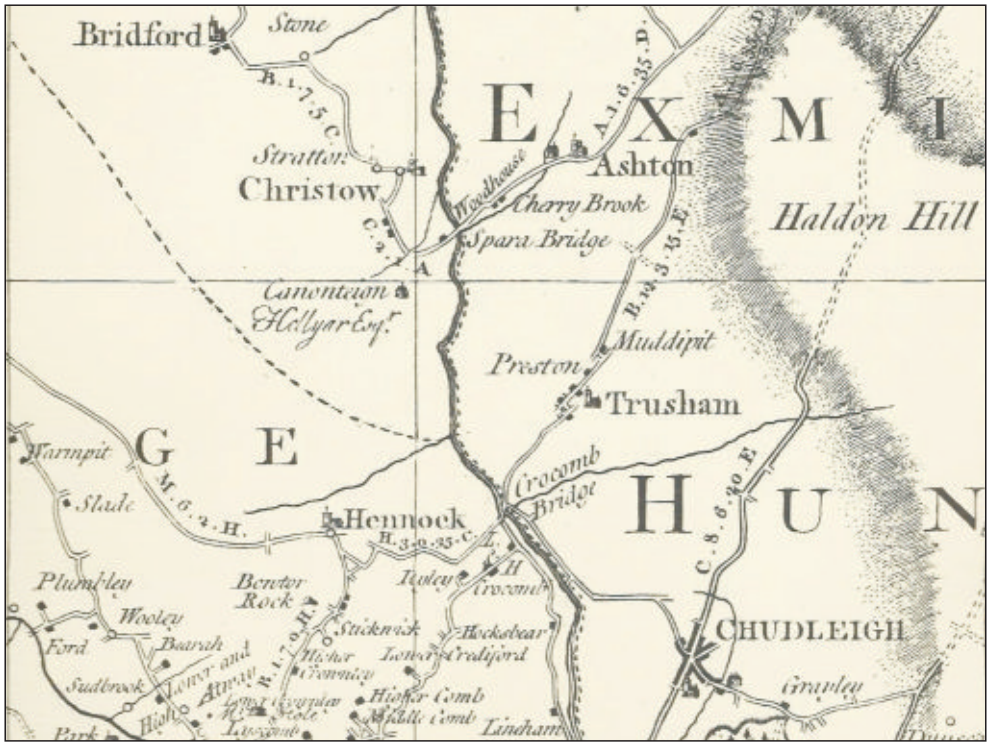


Fig. 2 Detail from Benjamin Donn's 1765 map of Devon showing St Michael's Church, Trusham.

Fig. 3 Detail from the 1840 Chudleigh tithe map showing St Michael's Church, Trusham.

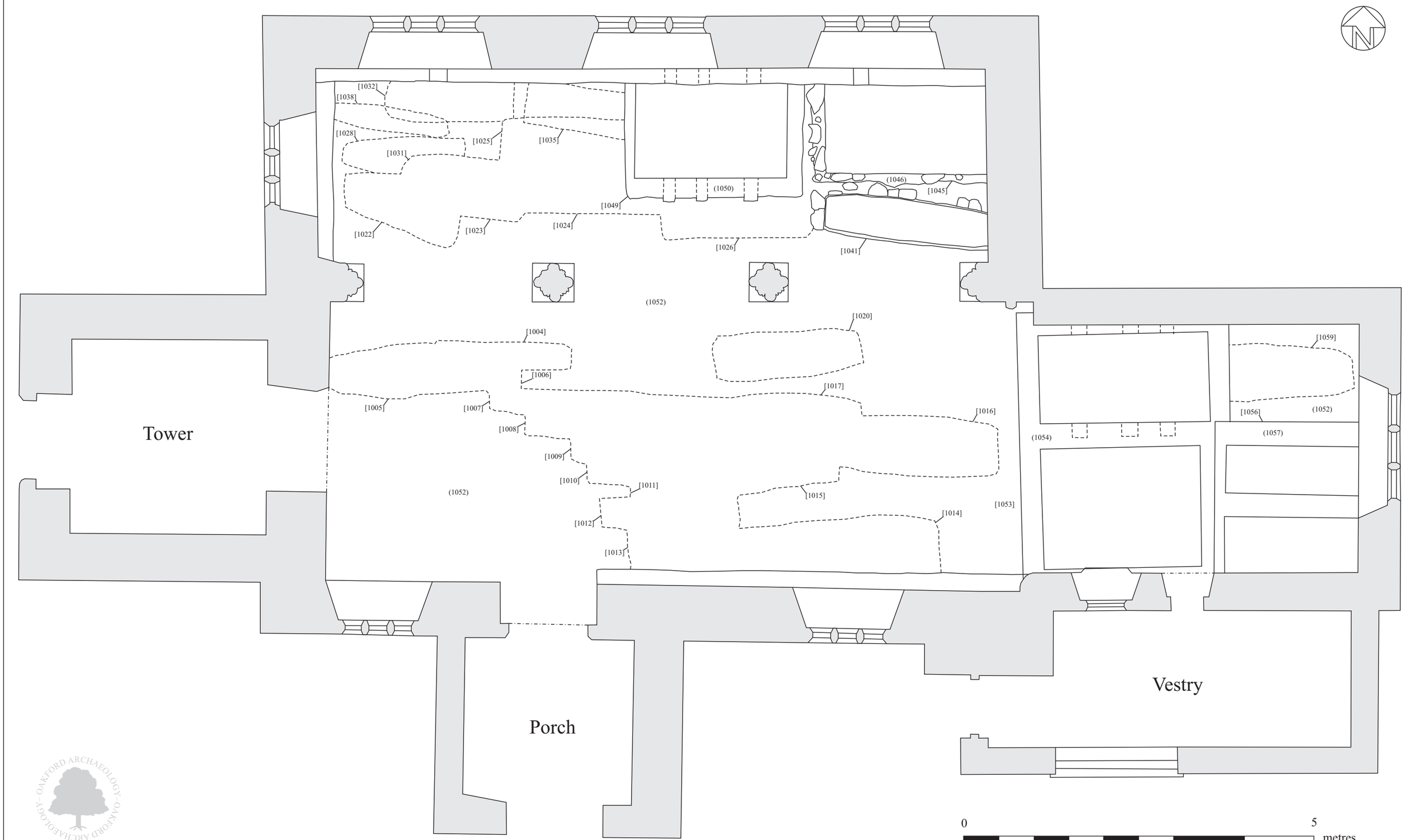


Fig. 4 Plan of St Michael the Archangel showing the extent of groundworks and location of graves and burial vaults.

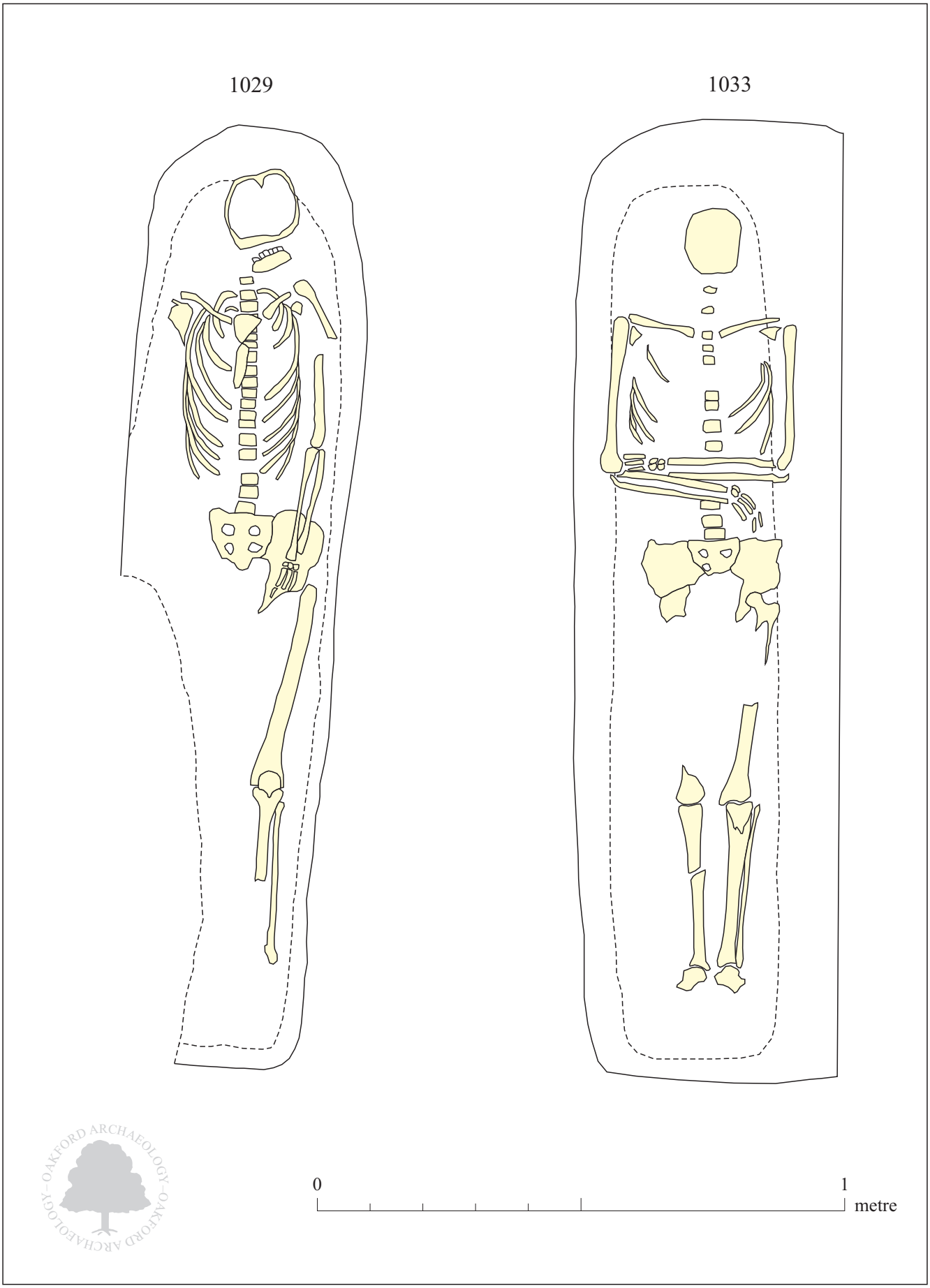


Fig. 5 North aisle: skeletons 1029 and 1033.

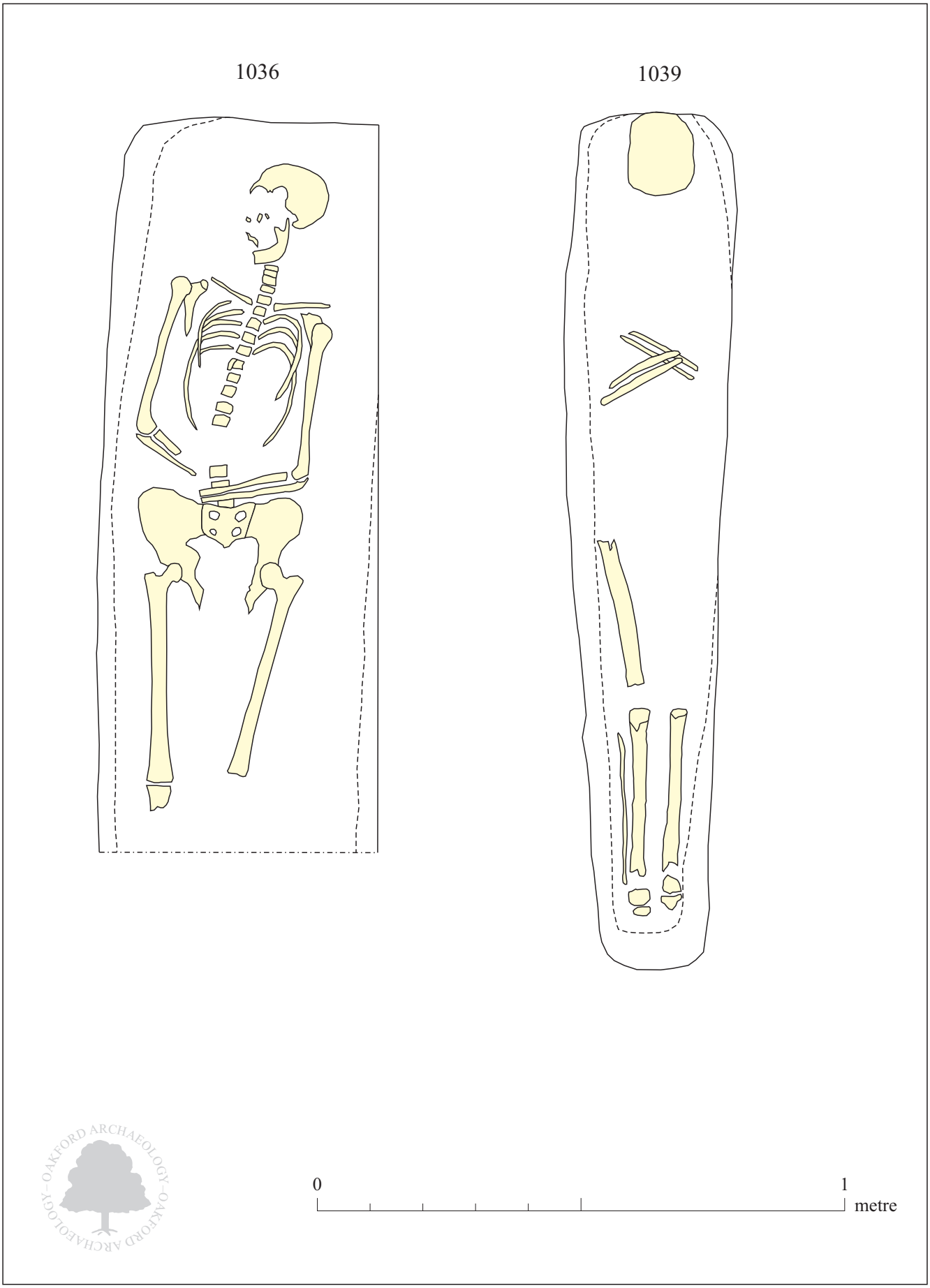


Fig. 6 North aisle: skeletons 1036 and 1039.

Fig. 7 Inlaid floor-tiles (scale 1:2).

Pl. 1 General view of nave showing extent of burials. 2m scale. Looking east.

Pl. 2 General view of north aisle and arcade foundations. 2m scale. Looking northeast.

Pl. 3 North aisle: Vault 1050. 1m scale. Looking east.

Pl. 4 North aisle: Mortar lined grave 1041. 2m scale. Looking east.

Pl. 5 North aisle: Skeleton 1029. 1m scale. Looking west.

Pl. 6 North aisle: skeleton 1033. 1m scale. Looking west.

Pl. 7 North aisle: Skeleton 1036. 1m scale. Looking west.

Pl. 8 North aisle: skeleton 1039. 1m scale. Looking west.

Pl. 9 Nave: General view of earth-floor (1080). 0.5m and 1m scale. Looking south.

Pl. 10 Arcade: Close-up of west bay arch. Looking east.

Pl. 11 Arcade: Close-up of western pillar base and foundation. 0.5m scale. Looking west.

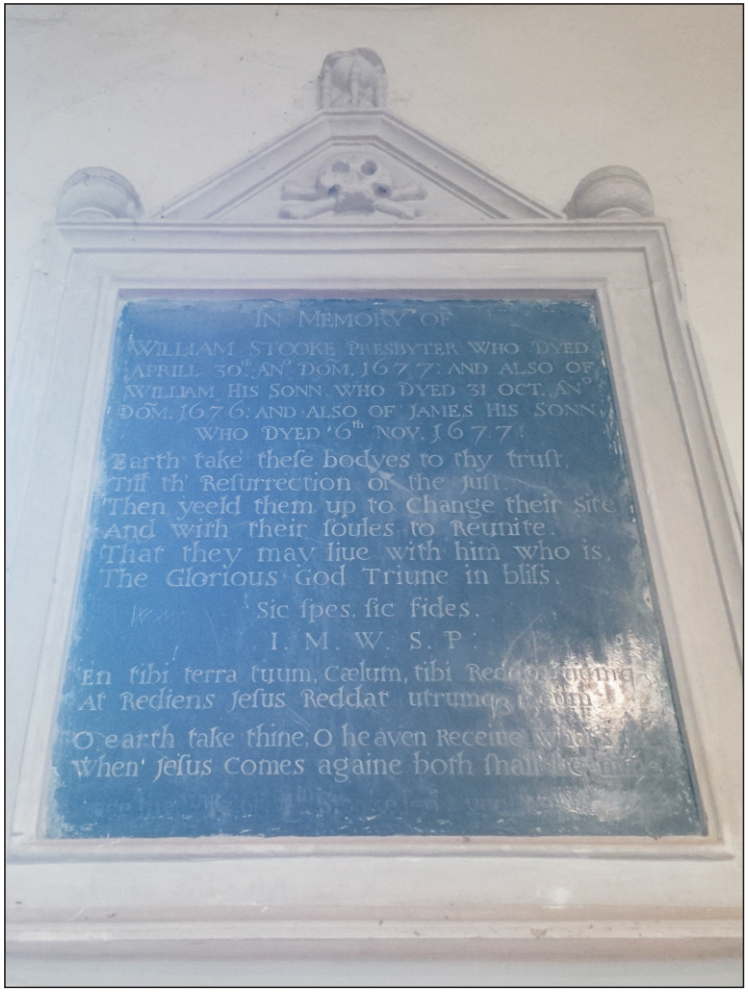
Pl. 12 Arcade: Close-up of central pillar base and foundation. 0.5m scale. Looking west.

Pl. 13 Chancel: Vault 1054. 0.5m scale. Looking east.

Pl. 14 Chancel: Vault 1057 and Grave 1059. 0.5m scale. Looking north.

Pl. 15 Chancel: 1593 Staplehill monument. Looking north.

Pl. 16 North aisle: 1697 Stooke monument. Looking east.



Pl. 17 Nave: 1677 Stooke monument. Looking south.

Pl. 18 Nave: 1811 Stooke monument. Looking south.

Pl. 19 Re-used medieval grave ledger formally located in chancel in front of Staplehill monument. Looking east.

Pl. 20 Stooke family monument in churchyard. Looking west.