



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

St Swithun's Church

Great Chishill

Cambridgeshire



Quality Check

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CONTENTS

Summary.....	1
1. Introduction	1
2. Aims & Methods	8
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	9
4. Historic Building Watching Brief.....	10
5. Archaeological Watching Brief	19
6. Conclusions	28
7. Acknowledgements.....	29
8. Archive	30
9. References	31

Appendices:

1. Photograph List	33
2. OASIS and Site Data.....	35

Figures:

1. Site location	4
2. Site plan	5
3. Existing church floor plan.....	6
4. Development plan.....	7
5. Photo plan.....	17
6. Plan of tower floor	18
7. Plan of monitored service trenches	26
8. Stratigraphy of service trenches	27

Plates:

1. Tower and south side during works, view north-northeast	12
2. Tower and south side after works, view north.....	12
3. South side of tower after works, view north.....	12
4. East front of the church and vestry, view west	12
5. Tower and south side during works, view south	12
6. North side of tower after works, view south.....	12
7. Tower roof and parapets, view northwest.....	13
8. Tower parapets, view north	13
9. Tower parapet detail, view north.....	13
10. Nave, arcades and tower arch, view west.....	13
11. Tower arch , view west	14
12. Graffiti depiction of two keys on south arcade column	14
13. Various graffiti to south aisle column, including compass and crosses.....	14
14. Nave roof, view east.....	14
15. Tower: internal flint wall, view north	15
16. Tower: internal flint wall, view southeast	15
17. Tower: put-log hole, view north.....	15
18. Tower floor: overview, view west	15
19. Tower floor: Ledger 1, view west	16
20. Tower floor: Ledger 2, view west	16
21. Tower floor: brass plate, view west	16
22. Man-hole and service trench underlying church pathway, view SE.....	21
23. General stratigraphy of man-hole and service trench underlying church pathway, view NE	21



24. Service trench through churchyard, view NW	21
25. Service trench through churchyard, view NW	21
26. Service trench through churchyard, view NW	22
27. Service trench through churchyard, view SW (pump trench also shown)	22
28. General stratigraphy of service trench through churchyard, view SW	22
29. Pump trench, view SW	22
30. Soakaway 1 trenching, view SSW	23
31. General stratigraphy of pipe trench for soakaway 1, view E	23
32. Soakaway 1 trench, view N	23
33. Soakaway 2, view WSW	23
34. Pipe trench for soakaway 2, view SSE	24
35. Soakaway 2, view W	24
36. Disarticulated human remains	24
37. Infant human remains	24
38. Animal bone remains	24
39. Metal finds and glass jar	24
40. Pins	25
41. Metal twisted rod	25



Summary

Between November 2017 and June 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Observation and Recording project at St Swithun's Church, Great Chishill, Cambridgeshire during the restoration of the church tower, the installation of a kitchenette and WC on the ground floor of the tower, as well as associated services in the churchyard. The church itself dates to at least the 12th century but the building fabric dates from between the 13th and 15th centuries with some 19th century additions. Put-log holes were exposed in the tower, and the service trenches in the churchyard exposed disarticulated human remains of at least two individuals, an adult and a prenatal infant.

1 Introduction

1.1 From November 2017 to June 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording of St Swithun's Church, Great Chishill, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by Barker Associates LLP on behalf of the Parochial Church Council of St Swithun's, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Shlasko 2017).

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project was required as part of a Heritage Lottery Fund/Faculty application for the repair of the church tower and the installation of a kitchenette and WC on the ground floor of the tower.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

St Swithun's Church is located at the northwest corner of the B1039 and Heydon Road in the village of Great Chishill, and the civil parish of Great and Little Chishill, in South Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). The church is within the Great Chishill Conservation Area. The National Grid Reference for the site is TL 42215 38870.

Description

The Church is a Grade II* listed building, dating from the 13th century. It is described in the Historic England listing as follows (NHLE entry number 1128142):

TL4238 GT & LT CHISHILL BARLEY ROAD (North side) 24/10 Parish Church of St. Swithun 22.11.67 GV II* Parish church. C13 nave and chancel wall. South nave arcade c.1275. Chancel rebuilt c.1330, south aisle late C14 and clerestorey windows. North nave arcade and clerestorey, north aisle, south porch and west; tower C15. The tower collapsed in 1892 and was rebuilt 1897 when nave and aisles were restored by F.E. Penrose. Early C20 vestry and organ chamber. Walls of flint rubble with limestone and clunch dressings, lead and slated roofs. South elevation: Tower, nave, aisle and porch with embattled parapets. Tower of three stages with moulded plinth continuous around diagonal buttresses of three stages. Chamfered string courses. One lancet light and one two-light belfry window recessed in two-centred labelled arch. Four clerestorey two-light trefoiled windows with flat arches, three aisle windows, two cinquefoiled lights with mouchettes in spandrels of flat arches. Two storey porch with floor removed. Archway of two-centred, two-chamfered orders with semi



octagonal responds with moulded caps and bases. Two-light chamfered-mullioned window above. Chancel with steeply pitched slated roof with diagonal buttress of two stages. Two restored two-light trefoiled windows in two-centred labelled arches. and four-centred arched priest's doorway. Interior: Nave arcades of four bays with two-centred arches, south arcade with arches of two hollow-chamfered orders on octagonal piers with moulded capitals and bases, north arcade with two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner on piers with semi octagonal shafts with moulded caps and bases. Tower arch of three-chamfered orders with responds with moulded capitals and bases. Chancel arch two-centred with light continuous outer chamfered order and inner chamfered order springing from defaced carved corbels; north of the arch a deep two-centred arched recess with an opening and four-centred arch. Organ chamber opening in north wall, vestry with resited window c.1330. Nave roof C15 of four bays with tie beams supported on wall-posts and curved braces with traceried spandrels, king-posts and queen-posts to ridge and side purlins. North and south aisle roofs with chamfered principal rafters and purlin; foliate stops in south aisle. South porch C15 roof with rafters laid flat. Carved lamp bracket above south door. Piscenae in south aisle and north aisle. Font, late C14 octagonal bowl with quatrefoil panels and moulded soffit, plain octagonal to square stem. Glass C15 fragments in north and south aisles. Inscriptions on tower arch from C15. Brass of a shield in floor of tower, and four indents of figures with inscription plates. Monuments: In chancel, to Hon. John Cooke d.1701 'High Sheriffe of This County of Essex by especial appointment of King William'. . . White marble inscription panel with scrolls, winged skull with cartouche oil arms above; floor slab in sanctuary to Hon John Cooke d.1701, and Jane Cooke d.1681; in tower, to George Brownest [sic] 1650; to Samuel Harris, citizen and brewer of London d.1681. Organ, painted deal case with applied Rococo ornament early C18. RCHM report 1949 Pevsner. Buildings of England p.395.

Geology & Topography

Great Chishill is located at approximately 136m AOD, at the highest point in Cambridgeshire. The solid geology consists of chalk bedrock belonging to the *White Chalk Subgroup – Chalk* and the *Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – Chalk*. These chalks were deposited between 66 and 100 mya in an environment of warm chalk seas. The superficial deposits derive from the *Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton* that formed up to 2 million years ago. These deposits are detrital and glacial in origin, formed by the action of ice and meltwater and consist of a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Proposed Development

St Swithun's Church is currently on the Historic England list of *Heritage at Risk* (<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/1665377>), where it is described as follows:

C13 nave and chancel. Late C14 south aisle. C15 tower. Tower collapsed in 1892; rebuilt 1897, at which time the nave and aisles were restored by F E Penrose. Early C20 vestry and organ chamber. Repairs including stabilising south porch and part renewal of drainage completed 2014. However, water ingress and possible on-going movement over tower arch is causing on-going decay to stonework internally, with cracking in other parts of



church. Funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund Grants for Places of Worship has been offered and the works are currently in the development phase.

The proposal is for repairs to the church, in particular to the tower, and some internal reordering as follows:

- Tower: removal of internal plaster, grouting, re-pointing, new cill details, new plaster
- Internally: pew removal, WC in base of tower, kitchenette, foul and surface water. (Fig. 3).



Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25,000)

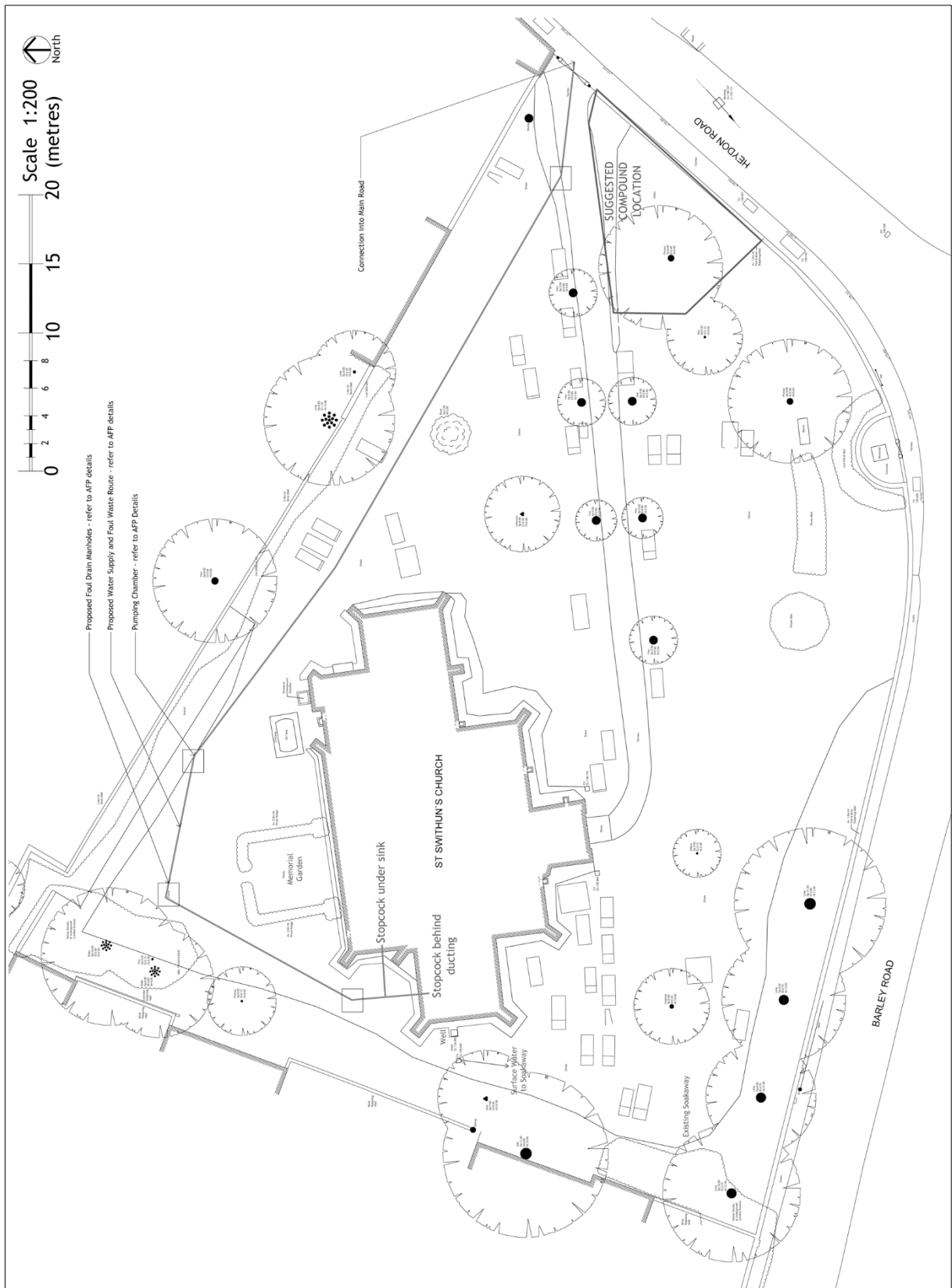


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1,250)

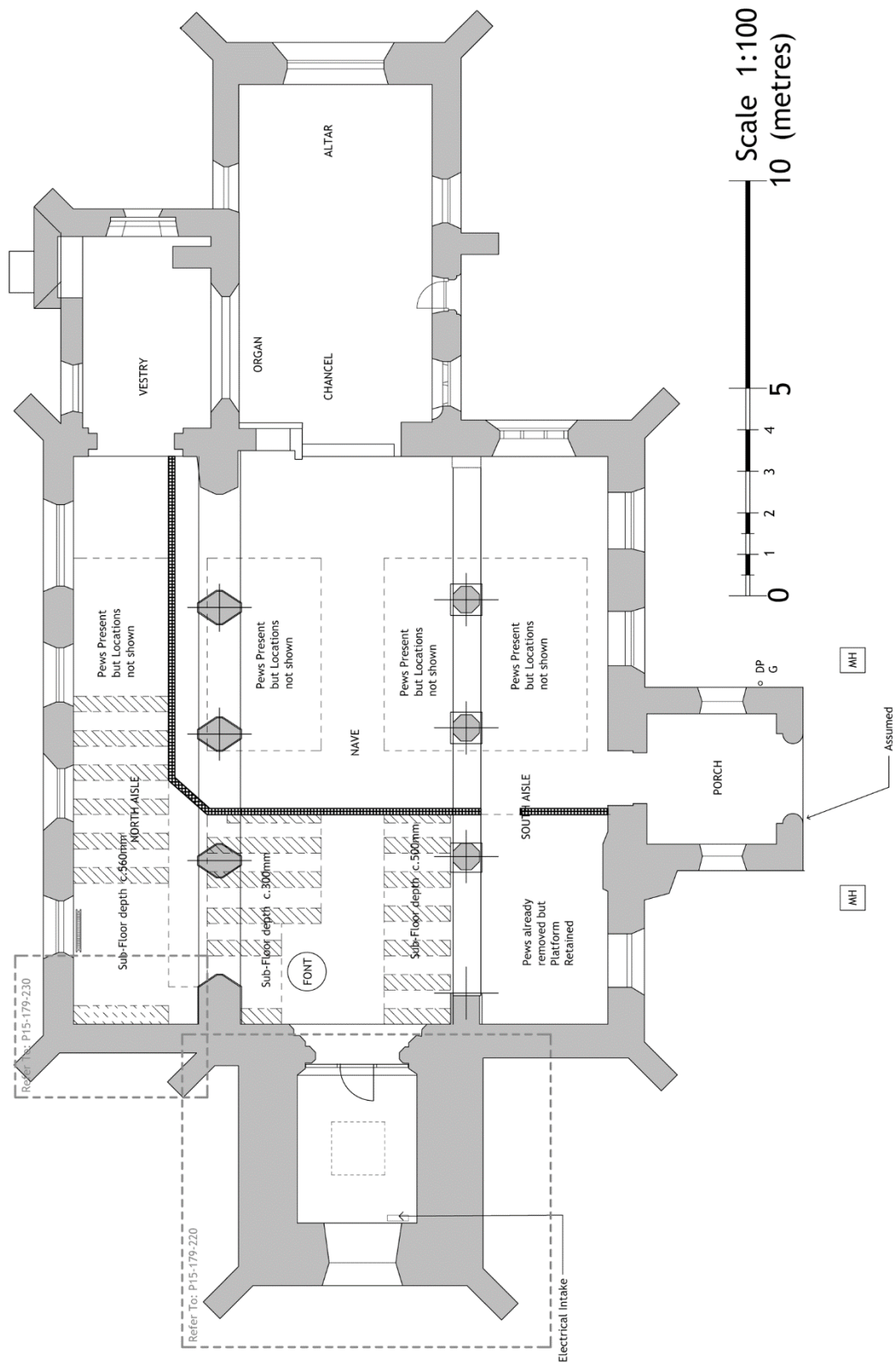


Figure 3: Existing church floor plan (scale as shown)

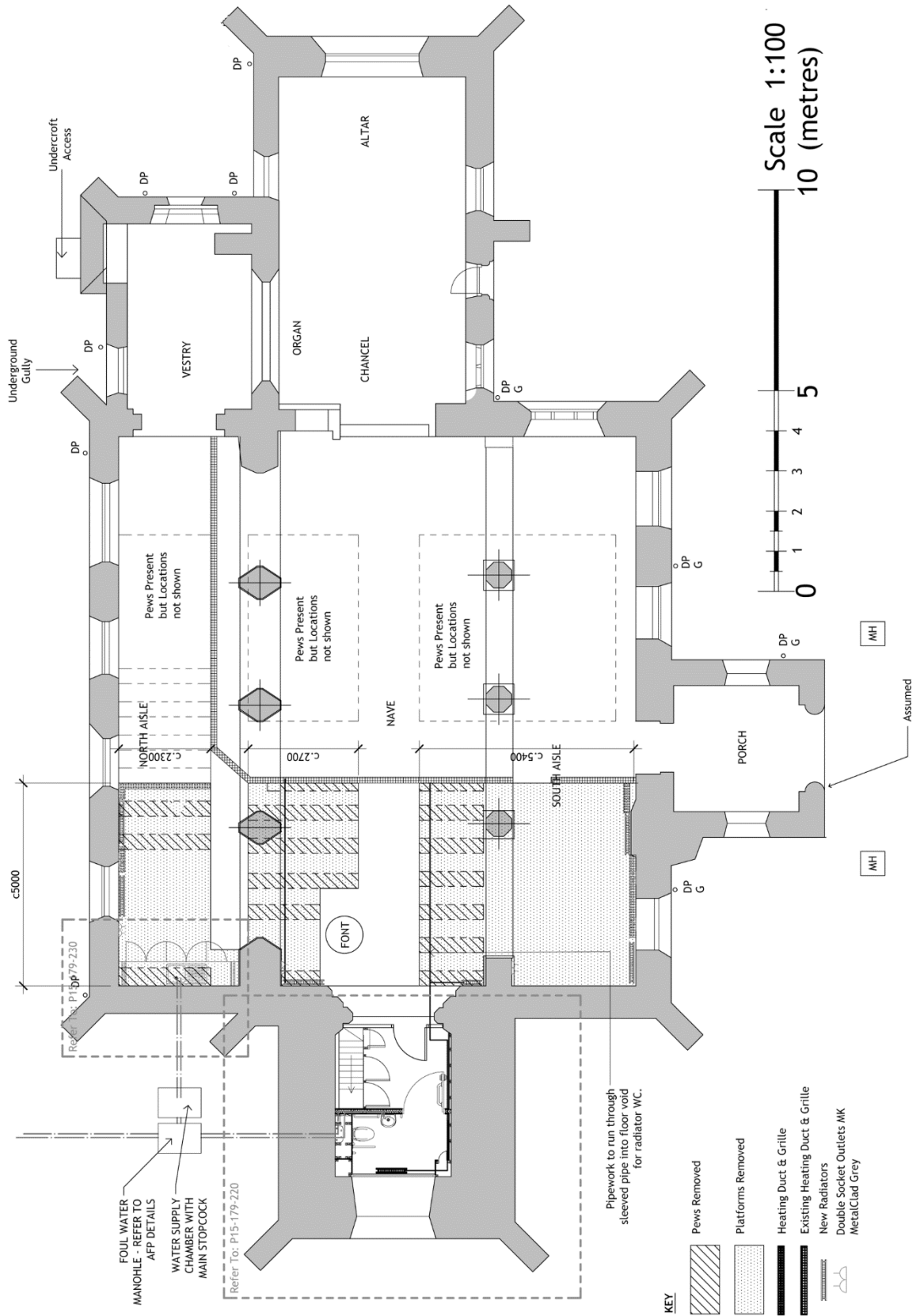


Figure 4: Development plan (scale as shown)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of this project were:

- To provide a comprehensive record of the proposed alterations to the building
- To establish the date, nature and extent of any activity within the impacted areas both internally and externally
- To better understand the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding and/or contemporary environment

2.2 Methods

The methods used were as follows:

- Tower & Church: Following scaffolding erection KDK Archaeology attended to record tower and church as existing.
- Tower & Church: Following uncovering works KDK Archaeology attended to record findings prior to making good.
- Tower Floor: a record was made of the floor ledgers and brass plaques.
- Externally: KDK Archaeology monitored excavation works and made a full photographic record.

2.3 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)
- Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists Guidelines (ADCA 2013, 2010a, & 2010b)



3 Archaeological & Historical Background

The early history of occupation in the area of Great Chishill is known only from aerial photographs and scattered finds. The village is just south of the prehistoric trackway known as the Icknield Way and there may be as yet unidentified early settlement in the vicinity. There are numerous cropmarks of ring ditches around the village (e.g. HER 9727, HER 9757, HER 9723, etc.). Although these have not been archaeologically tested, these marks often indicate the location of Bronze Age barrows. If even some of the identified ring ditches are Bronze Age, then there was substantial occupation of the area during that period. For the Iron Age and Roman periods, evidence is currently limited to scattered finds of pottery and coins, including a gold coin of Cunobelin and a bronze coin of Constantine (HER 8093 and HER 3977, also HER 3978, HER 4179a and 3976).

Great Chishill appears in seven entries in the Domesday Book as *Chisella*, which incorporated both the modern villages of Great and Little Chishill. The entries show that by 1066, livestock was the backbone of the local economy. For example, the manor held by Roger d'Auberville had 1 cob, 2 pigs and 213 sheep in 1066, and by 1086 the 6 villagers, 2 smallholders and 1 slave tended to 2 cobs, 1 cattle, 32 pigs and 200 sheep (<http://opendomesday.org>). In 1086 the seven entries totalled 1 freeman, 13 villagers, 18 smallholders and 8 slaves farming 15 ploughs of arable, 26 acres of meadow and woodland for 70 pigs. The livestock included 2 cobs, 4 cattle, 86 pigs, 66 goats and 670 sheep (*ibid*). At the time of the survey there does not appear to have been a church, as no priest is mentioned, nor is there a mill. The Saxon boundary may survive in a double ditch (HER 8875) along the parish boundary.

St Swithun's Church dates to at least the 12th century as in 1136 it was given to the monastery of Walden by Geoffrey de Mandeville, and thus the Abbot and the Convent of Walden become patrons of the church. The church is dedicated to a 9th century Saxon saint, Swithun, who was a bishop of Winchester and consequently became the patron saint of Winchester Cathedral. The current building, a Grade II* listed structure, has surviving 13th century elements in the nave and chancel. The chancel arch is 14th century, as is the font (Historic England). The church survived a fire that destroyed much of the village in 1798, although the church records were destroyed. The nave and aisles were restored in 1879 and, at the same time, the pews were installed. In 1892, the tower collapsed, but it was rebuilt by 1897 (<http://www.achurchnearyou.com/great-chishill-st-swithin/>).

Originally within the county of Essex, Great Chishill was incorporated into Cambridgeshire in 1895, although the church remains part of the Diocese of Chelmsford and the village has a Stevenage, Hertfordshire post code (<http://www.greatchishill.org.uk/history.html>).



4 Historic Building Watching Brief

4.1 *Introduction*

Two monitoring visits were carried out to record the church tower both externally and internally prior to the tower restoration and the installation of a kitchenette and WC on the ground floor of the tower. A further four visits were also carried out to monitor the excavation of service trenches through the churchyard.

4.2 *Church Description* (Fig. 5; Plates 1 – 14)

The Church of St Swithun's consists primarily of flint rubble walls with limestone and clunch dressings, the roof is of lead and slate. The oldest sections of the church are the four-bay nave and chancel wall, dating to the 13th century. The south nave arcade was constructed in approximately 1275, though the north arcade and clerestory are later replacements and date to the 15th century. The chancel was rebuilt around 1330 and the south aisle and clerestory windows are almost the same age, having been installed in the late 14th century. The north aisle, south porch and tower all date to the 15th century, though the tower collapsed in 1892 and was rebuilt in 1897. The vestry and organ chamber were built in the 20th century.

The church is primarily in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles and the exterior appearance is characterised by the embattled parapets of the tower, nave roof, south aisle and porch. The tower is of three stages with two-light louvred lancet windows at the very top to the south and north. The windows of the clerestory and aisles are predominantly square headed with two lights. In the east elevation, the large chancel window consists of three lights in an early and modest form of the Perpendicular style.

Inside the church, the Early English origins of the nave are clear to see, characterised by the substantial two-centred arches on octagonal column bases in the south arcade. The tower arch and chancel arch are also two-centred in the Early English style but are noticeably offset to the south, demonstrating the past widening of the nave and the 15th century extension of the north aisle. The timber nave roof also dates to the 15th century and consists of tie beams supported on wall posts with curved braces and spandrel traceries springing from stone corbels. Also of note is the varying graffiti of unknown ages present on the arcade columns, which includes a compass and an image of two keys.

4.3 *Tower* (Fig. 6; Plates 14 – 21)

Examination of the tower during the works and following the removal of the interior plaster revealed the flint rubble walls as expected. Also present were put-log holes marked by a layer of tiles above or alternatively blocked with flint rubble. These would have been used to support the scaffolding as the tower was being constructed. The tower floor was also recorded before extensive works took place. The items of interest included two memorial ledger slabs and a brass plate in the shape of a heraldic shield, the shield is halved vertically (party per pale) with a blank field to the left and a single chevron to the right. The plate is 14cm long by 11cm wide. The floor ledgers are transcribed as follows, as accurately as possible:

Ledger 1:

GEORGIVS BOWNEST GENEROSVS
QVI PER DIVERSAS PRIAS FVISSET
PROFECTVS TANDEM VERO 26.^o
DIE APRILLIS 1650
IACET HIC SEPVLTVS



Assuming that *prias* is an error and in fact is intended to be *prius*, meaning ‘previously’ or ‘earlier’, this may be translated as:

GEORGE BOWNEST GENTLEMAN
WHO DURING EARLIER TIMES MIGHT HAVE BEEN
ADVANCED, BUT PASSED ON THE 26TH
DAY OF APRIL 1650
HERE LIES BURIED

Alternatively, *prias* may be an abbreviation for *provincias* meaning ‘provinces’ or ‘countries’, but this renders the translation as:

GEORGE BOWNEST GENTLEMAN
WHO THROUGH DIVERSE PROVINCES MIGHT HAVE BEEN [or HAD BEEN?]
HAVING SET OUT AT LAST [DEPARTED LIFE] VERILY ON THE 26TH
DAY OF APRIL 1650
HERE LIES BURIED

However, the use of the pluperfect subjunctive in *fuisset* is inconsistent with the rest of the text, which may be an error and may have originally been intended as simple pluperfect. (Howarth 2018 pers. comm.)

Ledger 2:

HERE LYETH Y^E BODY OF M^R SAMUEL
HARRIS LATE CITIZEN & BREWER
OF LONDON WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE Y^E 29TH OF JUNE 1681 AGED
ABOUT 58 YEARES

A search of the names inscribed on the floor ledgers reveals that the wills of both men are held at the National Archives at Kew. The entry for George Bownest [PROB 11/212/191] indicates that he was a ‘Gentleman of Upper Clushall, Essex’, which may relate to the nearby village of Chrishall approximately 2.4km (1.49 miles) to the northeast. The other catalogue entry [PROB 11/367/177] lists ‘Samuell [sic] Harris’ as a ‘Brewer of London’, matching the inscription on Ledger 2. Their ledgers indicate that both were likely local men of some importance.

The four other flagstones in the tower floor may also have been ledgers or bore brass plates in the past, but these have been removed leaving only impression in the stone. The ledgers themselves appear to be composed of limestone. The outside edges of the floor have been filled with square quarry tiles.



Plate 1: Tower and south side during works, view north-northeast



Plate 2: Tower and south side after works, view north



Plate 3: South side of tower after works, view north



Plate 4: East front of the church and vestry, view west



Plate 5: Tower and south side during works, view south

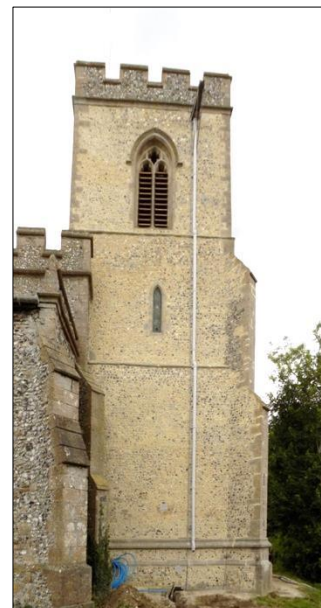


Plate 6: North side of tower after works, view south



Plate 7: Tower roof and parapets, view northwest



Plate 8: Tower parapets, view north



Plate 9: Tower parapet detail, view north



Plate 10: Nave, arcades and tower arch, view west

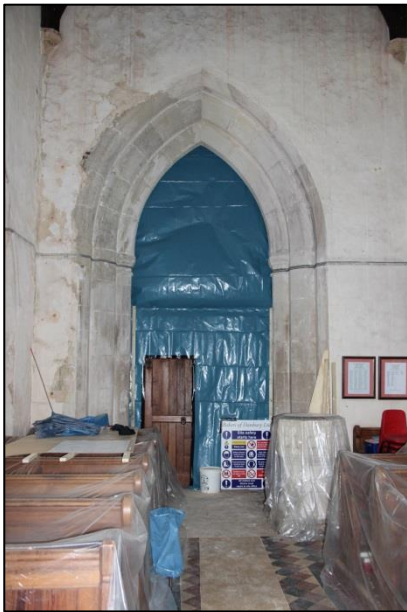


Plate 11: Tower arch , view west



Plate 12: Graffiti depiction of two keys on south arcade column



Plate 13: Various graffiti to south aisle column, including compass and crosses



Plate 14: Nave roof, view east



Plate 15: Tower: internal flint wall, view north



Plate 16: Tower: internal flint wall, view southeast



Plate 17: Tower: put-log hole, view north



Plate 18: Tower floor: overview, view west



Plate 19: Tower floor: Ledger 1, view west



Plate 20: Tower floor: Ledger 2, view west



Plate 21: Tower floor: brass plate, view west

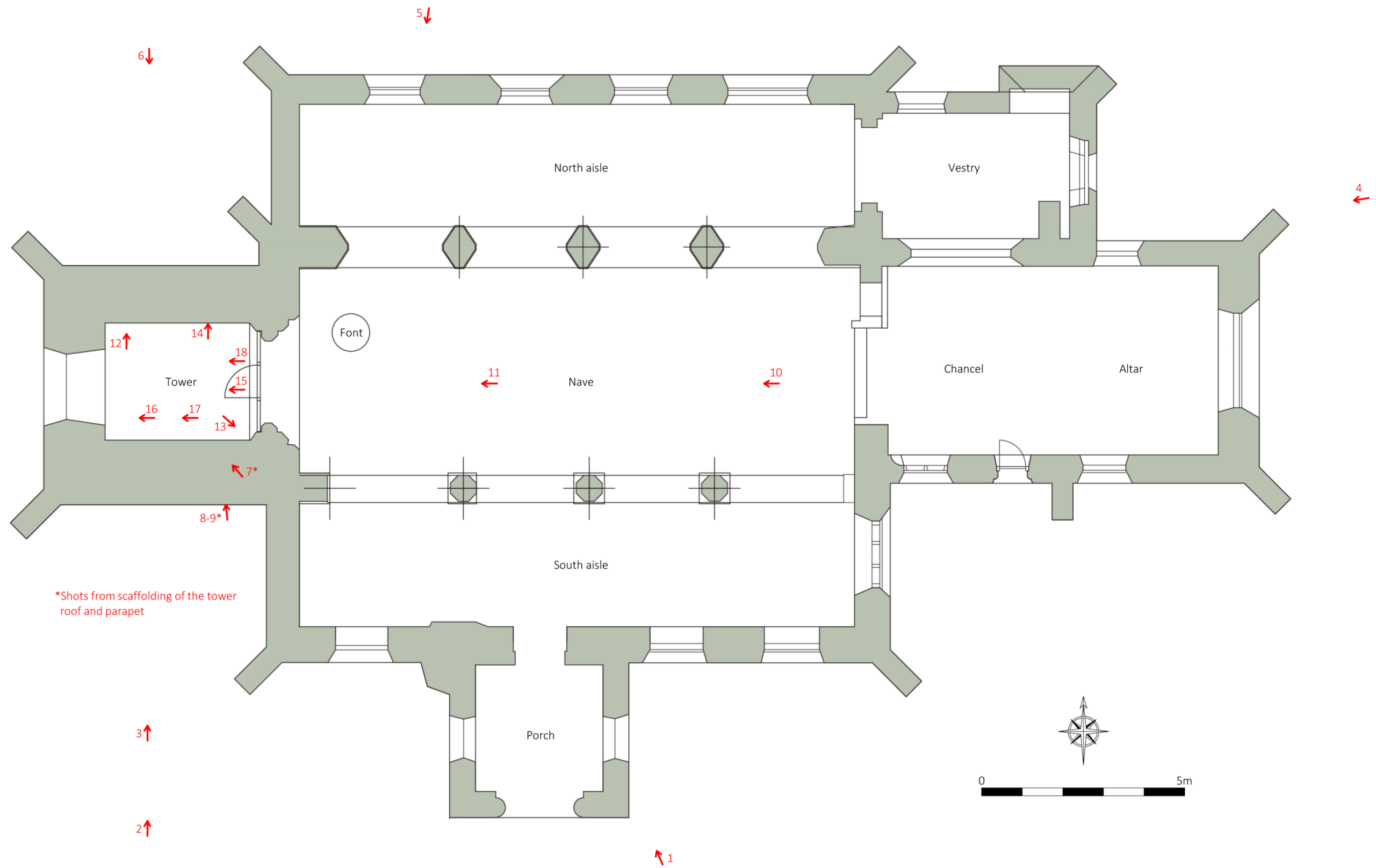


Figure 5: Photo plan (1:100)

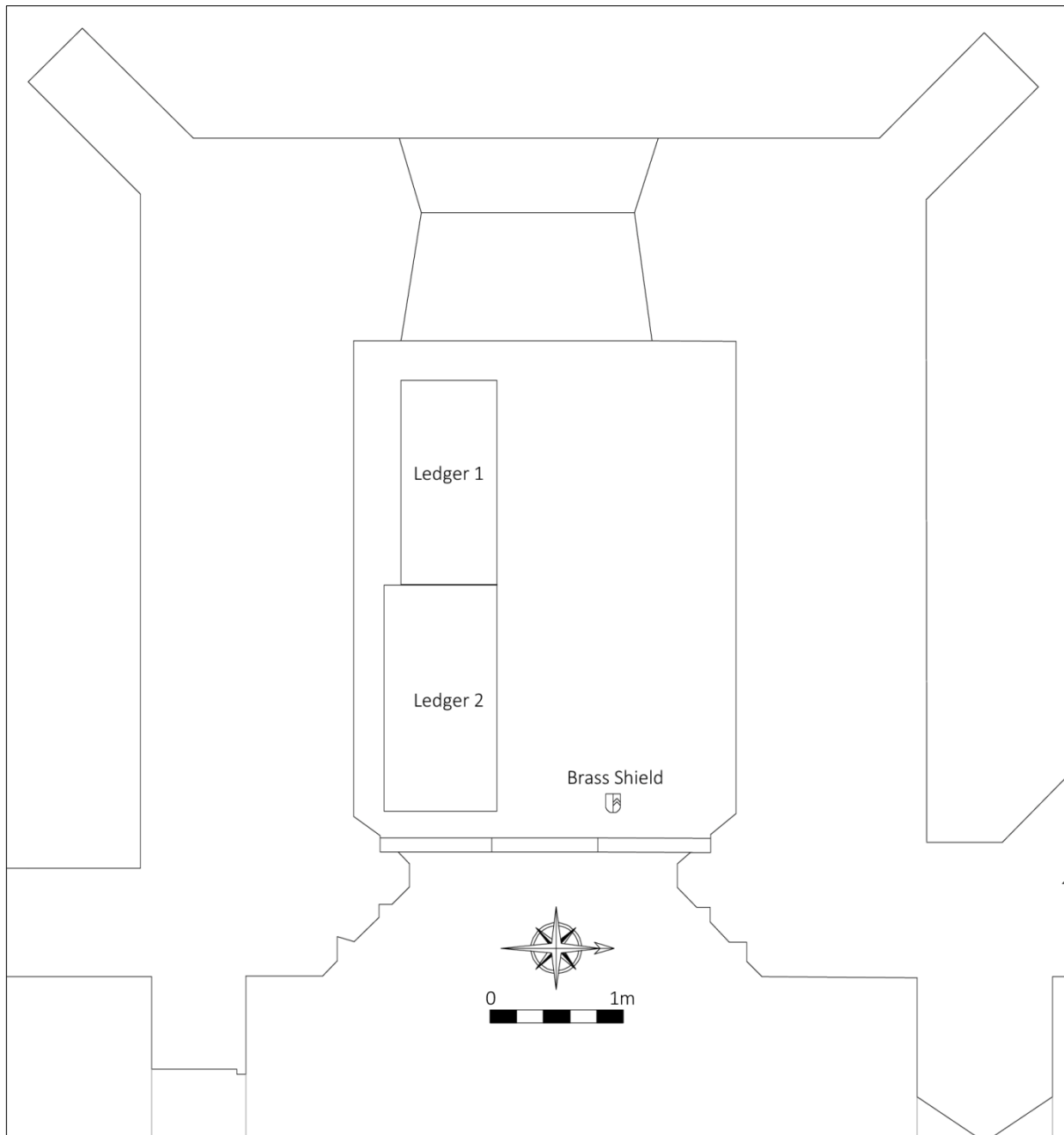


Figure 6: Plan of tower floor (scale 1:50)



5 Archaeological Watching Brief

5.1 *Service Trenches* (Figs. 7 and 8; Plates 22 – 35)

The service trench for a new water supply and foul waste along with two soakaways and associated pipe trenches were mechanically excavated with a Hitachi Zaxis 17U (2.7-tonne) machine fitted with a 0.2m, 0.3m and 0.9m wide bucket (Fig. 7).

Initially manhole was excavated next to the front gate at the eastern end of the site which measured 1.8m in length, 0.87m in width and 0.8m in depth. The main service trench, which measured 0.25m in width and up to 0.85m in depth, was excavated from the manhole through the churchyard pathway. In this part of the site the tarmac was 0.1m in depth and lay directly over the natural chalk.

The service trench continued through the churchyard, along its northern side, and around to the rear of the church tower.

The general stratigraphy observed throughout the churchyard consisted of 0.2m of topsoil consisting of dark brown, loose clayey silt with occasional sub-angular stones/chalk less than 20mm in size overlying cemetery soil. This was over 0.40m in depth and consisted of mid brown, soft/friable silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones/flint/chalk less than 50mm in size and occasional fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and disarticulated human bone (Fig 8).

Due to the depth of the service trench the natural chalk was not breached.

A trench to accommodate the new pump was also integrated into the main service trench. This trench was excavated at the rear of the church tower and measured 1m in length, 1m in width and 1m in depth. The general site stratigraphy was observed, and the natural chalk was not breached.

Two soakaways were also excavated with associated pipe trenches. Soakaway 1 was located to the rear of the church tower whilst Soakaway 2 was excavated to the front of it. Soakaway 1 was 1m³, and its associated pipe trench measured 5m in length, 0.25m in width and 0.6m in depth. Soakaway 2 was 1.3m long, 1m wide and 1m deep, and its associated pipe trench measured 6.5m in length, 0.25m in width and 0.6m in depth. For both of the soakaways the general site stratigraphy was observed with a further deposit noted underlying the topsoil. This further deposit was 0.15m in depth and consisted of light-mid brownish yellow, friable silty clay with frequent sub-angular stones/chalk/flint less than 50mm in size.

5.2 *Finds* (Plates 36 – 41)

A small amount of disarticulated human bone fragments was found in the main service trench, in the area along the northern side of the site. The disarticulated remains, were collected and recorded following the methods outlined in Buikstra and Uberlaker 1997. They were examined and described and the MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated by determining the most frequently represented skeletal elements for each age/sex class that are presented in Table 1 below.

The minimum number of individuals amounted to 2 (MNI=2). The remains included a fragment of a mandible (lower jaw), a complete left clavicle (collar bone) and a fragment of left humerus (upper arm). The development of these bones indicated that this individual was prenatal aged between 30-32 weeks (Fazekas and Kosa 1978 taken from Scharfer, Black and Scheuer 2009). This was based from the length of the clavicle being 33.5mm. It was thought that they likely came from the same person as they were found in the same area. The remaining disarticulated remains were adult with no signs of pathology noted.



Three fragments of animal bone were also observed in the main service trench; a fragment of scapula, tibia and an unidentified fragment.

A number of metal objects were also observed. What was thought to have been a horse shoe was found in the main service trench. It measured 90mm in length and 45mm in height, either side of the horseshoe three holes were drilled. A nail was also found in the pipe trench for Soakaway 2. This nail had a round head which measured 17mm in width whilst the entire nail measured 67mm in length. Two pins were also found in the pipe trench for Soakaway 2. They consisted of a round head that measured 20mm in width with a twisted shaft, the entire length of which measured 66mm. Also, during the excavation of this trench, a twisted metal bar was found that continued beyond the limit of excavation and was able to stay in-situ. The bar was reminiscent of metal railing which can often be found surrounding grave monuments.

Finally, a glass jar with the words 'Shippams' on its side and the words 'Founded 1750' on its base was also observed. The company Shippams are widely known for producing food pastes and spreads, and the jar was thought to have been of a 20th century date.

All the material recovered was reinterred on the site.

Table 1: Disarticulated Human Remains

<i>Bone</i>	<i>Side</i>	<i>Segment</i>	<i>Completeness</i>	<i>MNI</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Cranium	?	frags	<25%	1	2	Adult	?
Rib (3-10)	?	-	<25%	1	2	Adult	?
Radius	L	Proximal 1/3	>75%	1	1	Adult	?
Radius	?	Middle 1/3	25-75%	1	2	Adult	?
Ilium (pelvis)	?	Frag	<25%	1	1	Adult	?
Femur	Left	Middle 1/3	25-75%	1	1	Adult	?
Femur	?	Middle 1/3	25-75%	1	2	Adult	?
Hand Phalanx	?	Complete	>75%	1	1	Adult	?
5 th Metatarsal	Left	Complete	>75%	1	1	Adult	?
Mandible	Left	Frag	<25%	1	1	Prenatal	?
Clavicle	Left	Complete	>75%	1	1	Prenatal	?
Humerus	Left	Middle 1/3 and D1/3	>75%	1	1	Prenatal	?



Plate 22: Man-hole and service trench underlying church pathway, view SE



Plate 23: General stratigraphy of man-hole and service trench underlying church pathway, view NE



Plate 24: Service trench through churchyard, view NW



Plate 25: Service trench through churchyard, view NW



Plate 26: Service trench through churchyard, view NW



Plate 27: Service trench through churchyard, view SW
(pump trench also shown)



Plate 28: General stratigraphy of service trench through churchyard, view SW



Plate 29: Pump trench, view SW



Plate 30: Soakaway 1, view SSW



Plate 31: General stratigraphy of pipe trench for Soakaway 1, view E



Plate 32: Soakaway 1, view N



Plate 33: Soakaway 2, view WSW



Plate 34: Pipe trench for Soakaway 2, view SSE



Plate 35: Soakaway 2, view W



Plate 36: Disarticulated human remains

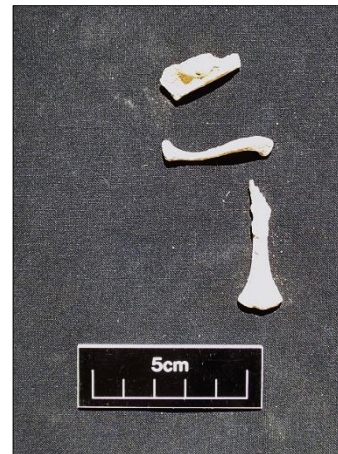


Plate 37: Infant human remains



Plate 38: Animal bone remains



Plate 39: Metal finds and glass jar



Plate 40: Pins



Plate 41: Twisted metal rod

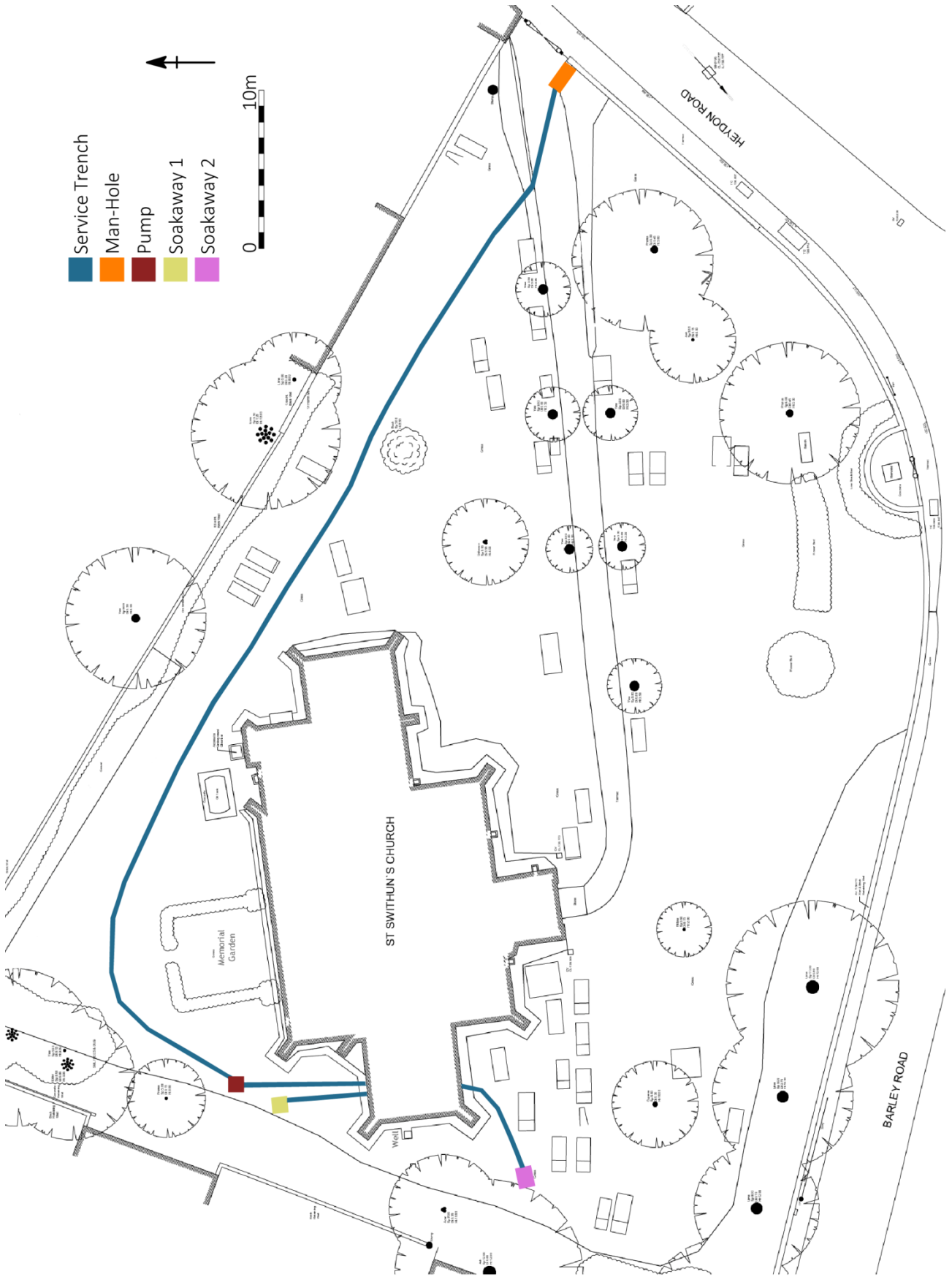


Figure 7: Plan of monitored service trenches (scale 1:350)

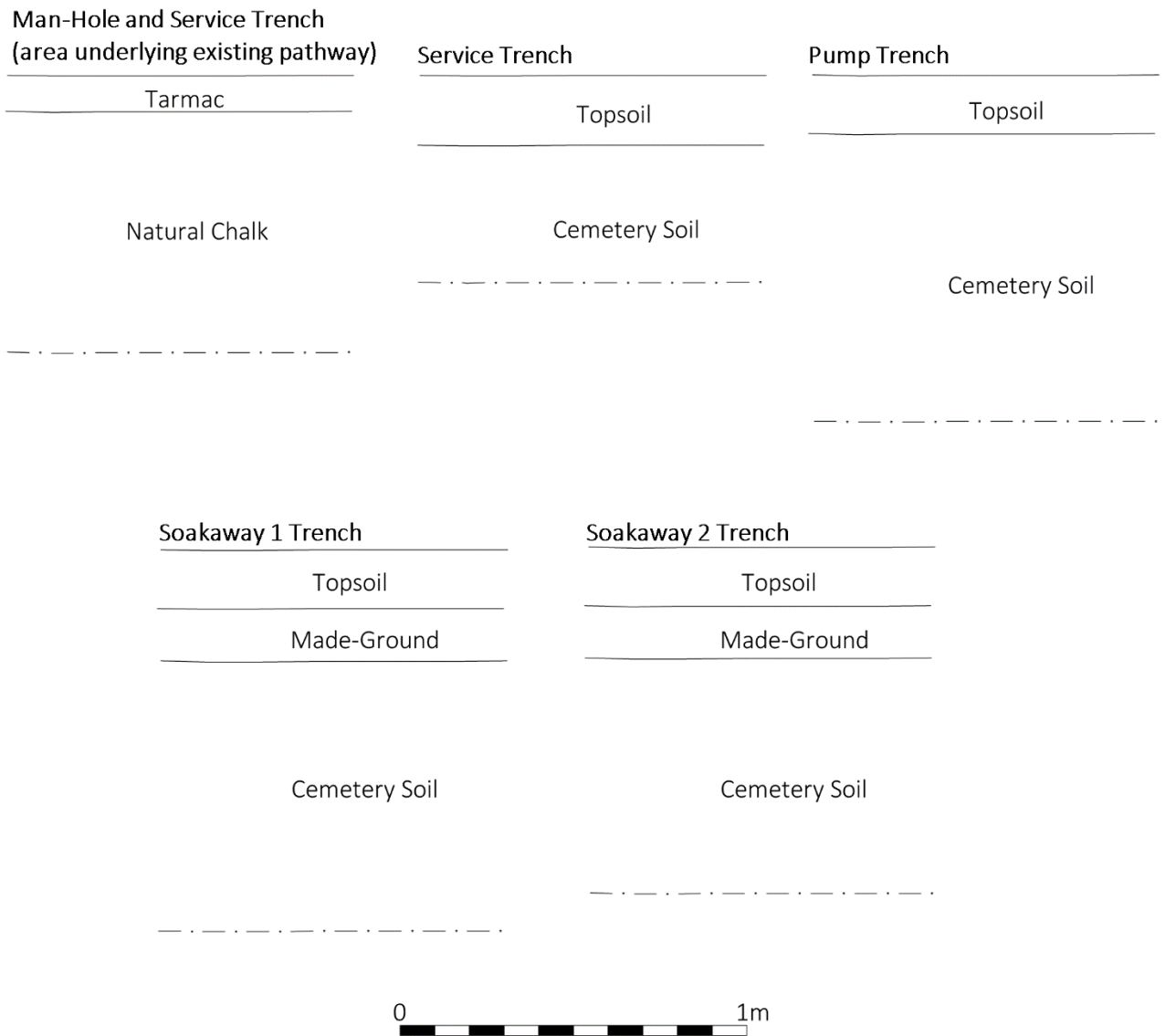


Figure 8: Representative sections of the site stratigraphy (scale 1:20)



6 Conclusions

The Parish Church of St Swithun dates to at least the 12th century but the earliest fabric in the current standing building dates to the 13th century. This includes elements of the nave and chancel as well as the south arcade, with its characteristic Early English arches. Various elements of the church were continuously added, extended or rebuilt over the course of the succeeding centuries. The later additions have features characteristic of the Decorated and Perpendicular Gothic styles, such as four-centred arches and square headed windows. The three stage tower dates to the 15th century but has lancet windows in an Early English style. These may be an approximation of an earlier tower or may be a Victorian remodelling, as the tower was rebuilt in the late 19th century following collapse. The vestry is a 20th century addition.

Examination of the tower following the removal of the interior plaster revealed flint rubble walls and filled put-log holes, previously used to support the scaffolding. The tower floor was also recorded prior to extensive works. This consisted of two memorial floor ledgers dating to the 17th century and dedicated to George Bownest and Samuel Harris, presumably prominent members of the local community. There is also a brass plate with a shield escutcheon and party per pale division, with a single chevron to the right

The excavation works in the churchyard revealed limited human remains as only a small amount of disarticulated human bone was recovered from the northwest-southeast stretch of the main service trench. It is surprising that such a small number of remains were recovered given the extent of the services throughout the churchyard. However, this may be linked to the depth of the services being only 0.6m and it is likely that articulated remains would have been found if the excavations had been deeper. The small number of disarticulated remains may also suggest that there was little intercutting of graves, which in turn leads to disarticulated remains. Nonetheless, it is possible that the three disarticulated fragments of prenatal remains, thought to have derived from the same individual, may have come from a grave cut that had been disturbed by man rather than animal activity. If that is the case, this may suggest a pre-19th century date for this individual as it was not until after this period that graves depth was more standardised.



7 Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCI^fA, Chris Martin-Taylor BSc and Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACI^fA. The report was written by Chris Martin-Taylor and Carina Summerfield-Hill and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCI^fA.



8 Archive

8.1 The project will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire Record Office.



9 References

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Appendix 1: Photograph List

Digital	B&W	View	Subject
1		NE	Church overview during work
2		NNE	Church overview during work
3		SW	Church overview during work
4		W	Church overview during work
5		S	Church overview during work
6		S	Church overview during work
7		NW	Tower: View of top of tower
8		N	Tower: Close up of stone and flint work
9		N	Tower: Close up of stonework
10		E	Church internal shot
11		W	Church internal shot
12		W	Church internal shot view of tower entrance
13		W	Church: view of tower entrance arch detail
14		S	Tower: Internal flint wall
15		E	Tower: internal shot view of tower arch
16		E	Tower: internal shot view of tower arch
17		E	Tower: internal shot view of tower arch
18		SE	Tower: Internal flint wall
19		W	Tower: Internal flint wall detail. Tile within the flint work
20		NW	Graffiti on column
21		NW	Graffiti on column
22		NE	Graffiti on column
23		W	Tower floor: overview (1m scale)
24		E	Tower floor: overview (1m scale)
25		E	Tower floor: overview (1m scale)
26		W	Tower floor: overview (1m scale)
27		W	Tower floor: Ledger 1
28		W	Tower floor: Ledger 1
29		W	Ledger 2
30		W	Tower floor: Ledger 2
31		N	Tower floor: Brass plate
32		N	Tower floor: Brass plate
33		W	Tower floor: Ledger 1 (1m scale)
34		W	Tower floor: Ledger 1 (1m scale)
35		W	Tower floor: Ledger 2 (1m scale)
36		W	Tower floor: Ledger 2 (1m scale)
37		N	Tower floor: Brass plate (20cm scale)
38		N	Tower floor: Brass plate (20cm scale)
39	x	SE	Services: man-hole and service trench underlying church pathway (1m scale)
40		NE	Services: service trench stratigraphy, underlying church pathway (2x1m scale)
41	x	NW	Services: service trench through churchyard (1m scale)
42	x	NW	Services: service trench through churchyard (1m scale)
43	x	NW	Services: service trench through churchyard (1m scale)
44	x	NW	Services: service trench through churchyard (1m scale)
45		SW	Services: service trench stratigraphy (1m scale)
46	x	SW	Services: service trench and pump (1m scale)
47		SW	Services: pump trench (1m scale)
48		SE	General shot of renovated tower



49	x	SSW	Services: soakaway 1 (1m scale)
50		E	Services: soakaway 1, pipe trench stratigraphy (1m scale)
51	x	N	Services: soakaway 1 (1m scale)
52		-	Services: finds - metal and glass (5cm scale)
53		-	Services: finds – animal bone (5cm scale)
54		-	Services: finds – disarticulated human remains (5cm scale)
55		SSE	Services: soakaway 2, pipe trench stratigraphy (1m scale)
56		-	Services: finds – infant human remains (5cm scale)
57		-	Services: finds – infant human remains (5cm scale)
58		-	Services: finds – metal pins (5cm scale)
59		-	Services: finds – metal pins (5cm scale)
60		-	Services: finds – metal pins (5cm scale)
61		-	Services: finds – metal pins (5cm scale)
62		-	Services: finds – metal pins (5cm scale)
63	x	SW	Services: soakaway 2 (1m scale)
64		N	General shot of renovated tower
65		N	General shot of renovated tower
66		N	General shot of renovated tower
67	x	W	Services: soakaway 2 (1m scale)
68		NE	Services: soakaway 2 pipe trench, metal twisted rod, in-situ (10cm scale)
69		NE	Services: soakaway 2 pipe trench, metal twisted rod, in-situ (10cm scale)



Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	St Swithun's Church, Great Chishill, Cambridgeshire	Project Site Code	270/GCC
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-275620	Event/Accession no	N/A
OS reference	TL 42215 38870	Study area size	60.93m ²
Project Type	Observation and Recording	Height (mAOD)	135.941
Short Description	Between November 2017 and June 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Observation and Recording project at St Swithun's Church, Great Chishill, Cambridgeshire during the restoration of the church tower, the installation of a kitchenette and WC on the ground floor of the tower, as well as associated services in the churchyard. The church itself dates to at least the 12 th century but the building fabric dates from between the 13 th and 15 th centuries with some 19 th century additions. Put-log holes were exposed in the tower, and the service trenches in the churchyard exposed disarticulated human remains of at least two individuals, an adult and a prenatal infant.		
Previous work	-	Site status	Grade II listed
Planning proposal	Repair to tower and internal changes	Current land use	Church and churchyard
Local Planning Authority	N/A	Planning application ref.	N/A
Monument type	Church	Monument period	Medieval, post-medieval
Significant finds	-	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	-	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCI/fA	Director/Supervisor	Chris Martin-Taylor BSc
Sponsor/funding body	St Swithun's PCC		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	22.11.2017	End date	21.06.2018
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Cambridgeshire Record Office	-	
Paper		Development plans, WSI, report, fieldwork sheets, b & w photographs and negatives	
Digital		All of the above in digital format onto a CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Observation and Recording Project: St Swithun's Church, Great Chishill, Cambridgeshire		
Serial title & volume	270/GCC/2		
Author(s)	Chris Martin -Taylor BSc and Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACI/fA		
Page no's	35	Date	09.11.2018