

St Peter's Church (floor replacement) Yoxford, Suffolk

Client:

Birdsall, Swash & Blackman Ltd. (on behalf of Yoxford Parochial Church Council)

Date:

March 2019

HER ref. YOX 007
Archaeological Monitoring Report
SACIC Report No. 2019/023
Author: M. Sommers
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Author: Mark Sommers

Report Date: March 2019

HER Information

Site Code YOX 007

Site Name: St Peter's Church, Martlesham, Suffolk

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DAC Archaeological Advisor: Robert Carr

Project Officer: Mark Sommers

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Prepared By: Mark Sommers
Date: March 2019

Approved By: Stuart Boulter
Position: Project Manager (Publications and Post-Ex)
Date:

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Summary

Archaeological monitoring of works associated with the renewal of an area of flooring within St Peter's Church, Yoxford, was undertaken during January and February 2019 revealing a number of features. Of particular interest with regards to the church's development are two wall bases. One is clearly part of the east wall of the south aisle, prior to the construction of the Cockfield Chapel in the mid-16th century, whilst the other ran between columns of the south arcade, confirming the south aisle is a later addition (stated to be 15th century in the Listed Building description).

The other features recorded within the church comprise two inhumations, one of which may predate the Cockfield Chapel, stone memorials, two burial vaults, the entrances to two burial vaults, and ducts that probable relate to a 19th century underfloor heating system. These features will remain preserved *in-situ* under the new floor surface, except for two of the memorial slabs, which having been raised, will now be visible. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Birdsall, Swash & Blackman Ltd./Yoxford Parochial Church Council).



Plate 1. St Peter's Church from the south.

The exterior of the Cockfield Chapel (the nearest two bays of the south aisle), with the inclusion of brick, and the lighter colour of the fabric, can be clearly seen to be of a different phase of construction.

1. Introduction

A refurbishment project within St Peter's Church, Yoxford, was proposed. A condition of the Faculty Consent for this project stipulated a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was to be undertaken in conjunction with the proposed refurbishment. The aim was to enable the recording and the advancement of understanding of any heritage assets that may be exposed by the works, particularly those that may potentially be removed, hidden or destroyed in the course of the refurbishment.

An Outline Brief for the archaeological works was prepared by Robert Carr, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (dated 18th October 2018). Based on this Brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) and was subsequently approved by Mr Carr (Appendix 1).

St Peter's, the Yoxford parish church, is located to the south of the High Street (A1120) which runs through the village of Yoxford. The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the church is TM 3943 6898. Figure 1 comprises a location plan of the church and churchyard.

The archaeological monitoring was carried out between the 17th January and the 14th February, 2019 by SACIC, who were commissioned by Birdsall, Swash & Blackman Ltd. on behalf of the Yoxford Parochial Church Council, who ultimately funded the archaeological work.

2. Geology and topography

The site geology consists of superficial deposits of sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation, and possible head and alluvium deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. This overlies a bedrock geology comprising sands of the Red Crag Formation (British Geological Survey website, 1:50,000 scale maps).

The churchyard is located on a gentle northeast facing slope which runs down to the River Yox, some 130m to the northeast. The church itself is built on a level terrace, cut into the slope, at a height of approximately 14.5m OD.

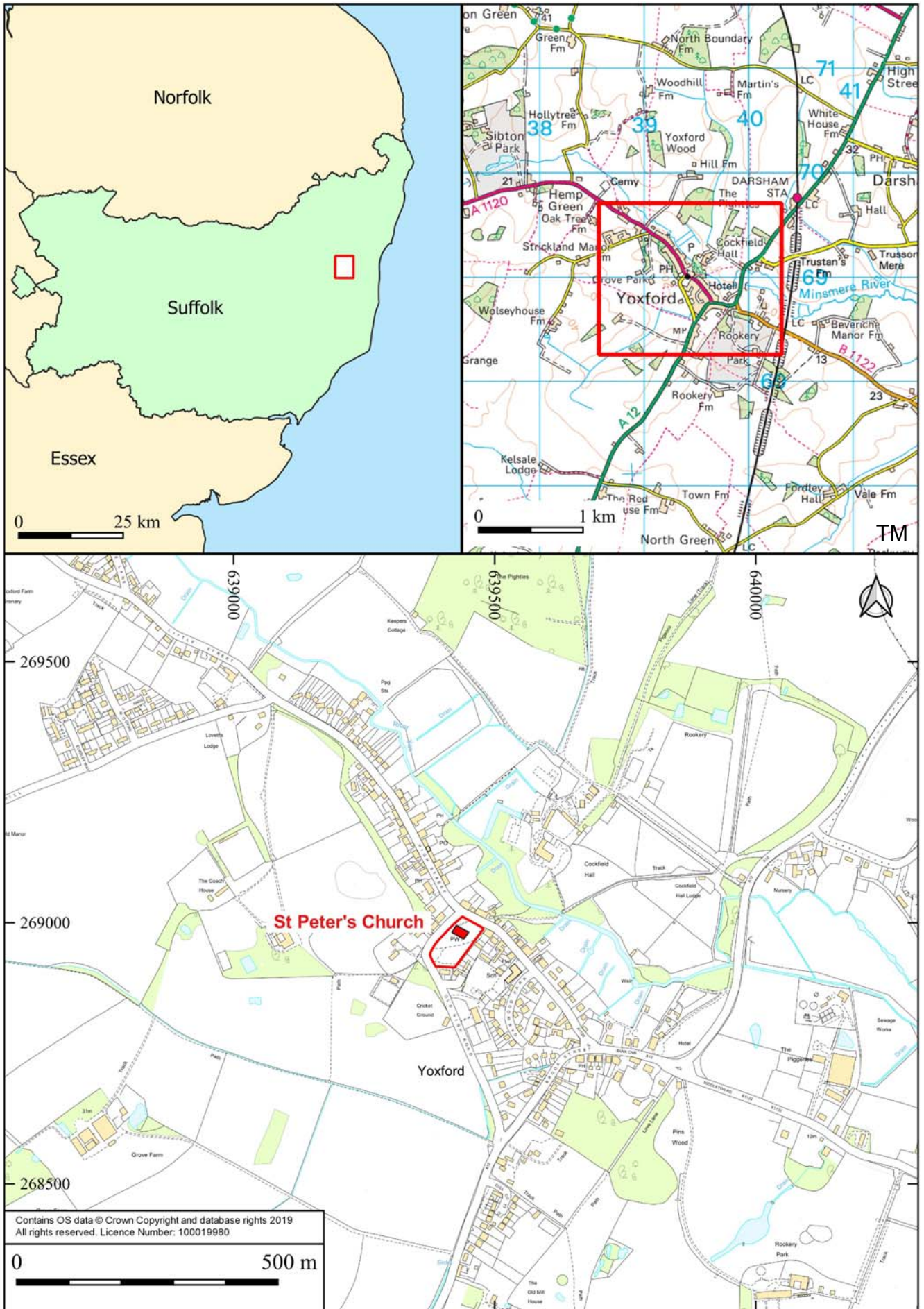


Figure 1. Location map

3. Historical background

St Peter's Church has a 15th century exterior built of flint with stone dressings in the perpendicular style. The tower is Late 14th/early 15th century in date, surmounted with a 17th century, lead-clad spire. The church contains a fine 15th century font. The south aisle dates from c.1500 and is of four bays with a blocked doorway to the west. The north aisle was added in the 1837 in a matching perpendicular style. It is of seven bays and contains the building's main entrance in the western bay.

At the east end of the south aisle is an added chancel, known as the 'Cockfield Chapel' which is an early-mid 16th century extension of two bays with a priest's door to the west. It is generally built of flint with stone dressings but some brickwork is evident, particularly in the south wall (Plate 1).

The church has been considerably restored, in 1868 and again in 1920.

The church is a Listed Building (No. 1200659). The above information has been sourced from the list entry on the National Heritage List for England, via the Historic England website (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>).

4. Methodology

The main component of the project entailed the replacement of a large area of the existing floor surfaces with a newly laid brick surface. The work entailed the removal of the existing cement floor and reducing the levels to 300mm below existing. At this level the subbase for the new floor would be put down and a new floor surface laid to be finished at the same height as the original.

Five areas of raised wooden flooring were also to be removed and new flooring laid in their place. These raised areas comprised the sites of wooden pews, all of which had been removed prior to the first monitoring visit. The floors consisted of timber planks, aligned east-west, laid on perpendicular timber joists which, in turn, were built on low dwarf walls comprising half-bricks laid on edge, with no mortar, and topped with a timber plate. In some areas the dwarf walls rested directly on the underlying sand and gravel whilst in others they sat on a thin bed of mortar. On occasion, the dwarf walls ran across the top of existing stone monuments, where this occurred they were set on a bed

of mortar. Below the timber flooring the underlying sand and gravel was exposed with no evidence for any previous floor surface. At the west end of the church this lay just above the construction level and required little further excavation although in the area of the Cockfield Chapel a further 150mm to 200mm of material needed to be removed.

The brief stated that the removal of the existing cement/concrete floor and subbase, down to a depth of c.150mm, could be undertaken by the onsite contractors without archaeological supervision. Once this was complete a series of test excavations down to the construction level were then undertaken by the archaeological contractor to assess the precise nature of the deposits to be removed and to check for the presence of significant features. The test pits revealed that the deposit generally comprised a layer of made ground consisting of loose yellow/brown sand with occasional fragments of soft red brick/tile and mortar. At a depth of c.300mm a relatively hard layer of denser sand which may have been a natural subsoil deposit, was present. Other than in the area close to the main entrance, all deposits were extremely dry and dusty.

The hand excavated test pits indicated that the next 150mm of material could safely be removed by the onsite contractors to achieve the required construction level. This was subsequently achieved undertaken using hand tools only. Due to the presence of a child burial at a depth of c.200mm below the present floor level, identified in a test pit excavated in the Cockfield Chapel, this work was carried out under archaeological supervision.

A number of features were identified and recorded during the ongoing groundworks. These were allocated unique context numbers for identification (see Appendix 2) and then planned on site on plastic drafting film at a scale of 1:20, or as measured sketches added to an existing floor plan. The locations of these features have since been plotted onto a plan of the church produced by the project architect. This data has been digitised and used to create the figures in this report. High resolution (12mp and 24mp) digital photographs were taken throughout the monitoring, a relevant sample of which have been included in this report. All photographs taken will be held in the site archive. Any human bone recovered during the works were bagged and labelled with location details for reburial under the new floor.

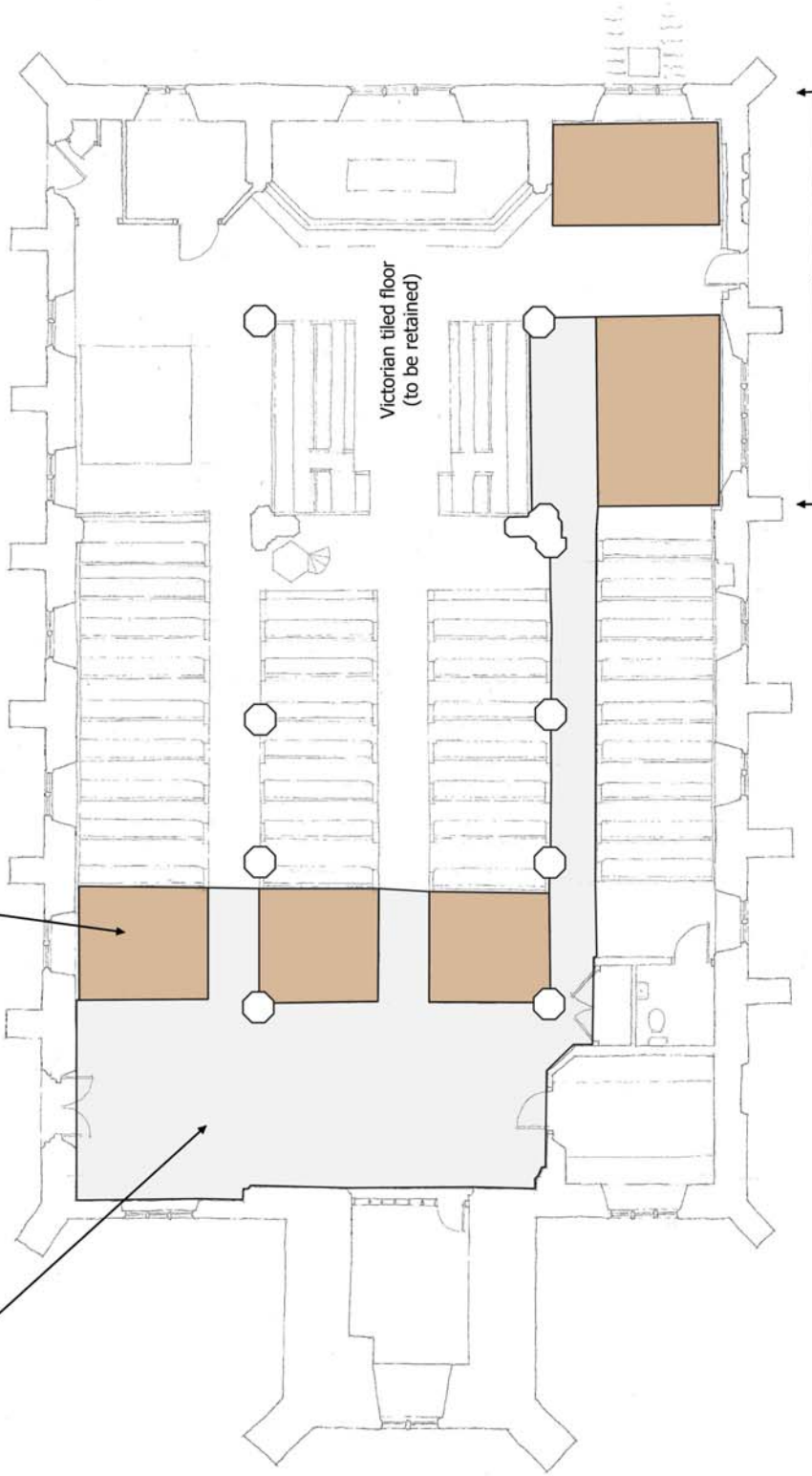
Note: for the purpose of directional descriptions in this report the church is deemed to be aligned east-west. In actuality it is rotated by approximately 30° and is closer to a northwest-southeast alignment (as depicted in Figures 1 and 2 only).



ST PETER'S CHURCH, YOXFORD

RAISED WOODEN FLOORING
(to be removed)

CONCRETE FLOORING
(to be removed)



COCKFIELD CHAPEL

0 5 m

Figure 2. St Peter's Church showing floor areas to be renewed

5. Results

The monitoring was carried out over seven days between the 17th January 2019 and the 14th February 2019, during which time all areas of the floor to be renewed had been reduced to the construction level (totalling c.100m²). Three test pits and a number of features were recorded and these are described below.

Test Pits

The first archaeological phase of work was the excavation of test pits. This was carried out after the removal of the top 150mm of the cement floor area by the onsite contractors. The areas of wooden flooring had also been removed by this time.

Three test pits, each measuring 0.8m x 0.8m, were excavated (Fig. 3 for locations), the results are as follows:

Test Pit 1 (see Fig. 3 for plan and section)

This pit was located in the western area of raised wooden flooring within the Cockfield Chapel. It was excavated to a depth of 0.2m, the approximate construction level, at which point a deposit of compact, hard yellow/brown sand with flints was encountered. The overlying material comprised a fairly loose mid brown sand with crushed mortar and occasional small fragments of red brick/tile (Plate 2). A probable grave cut, aligned with the main axis of the church, was visible toward the southern edge of the test pit. It contained a fill of very soft and loose, clean yellow sand. The corner of a memorial stone (0012, see below) was present in the southwest corner. Its northern edge was approximately in line with the probable grave cut although the cut extended well beyond the eastern end of the stone.

Test Pits 2 and 3

These two pits were excavated towards the west end of the church in areas formerly covered by raised wooden flooring. In both cases only between 50mm and 100mm of material needed to be removed to reach the construction level. This material comprised a loose very pale yellow-brown sand with crushed mortar, gravel and occasional fragments of soft red brick and tile. Both test pits came down to the compact, hard layer of yellow/brown sand as seen in Test Pit 1. Test Pit 3 was excavated against the

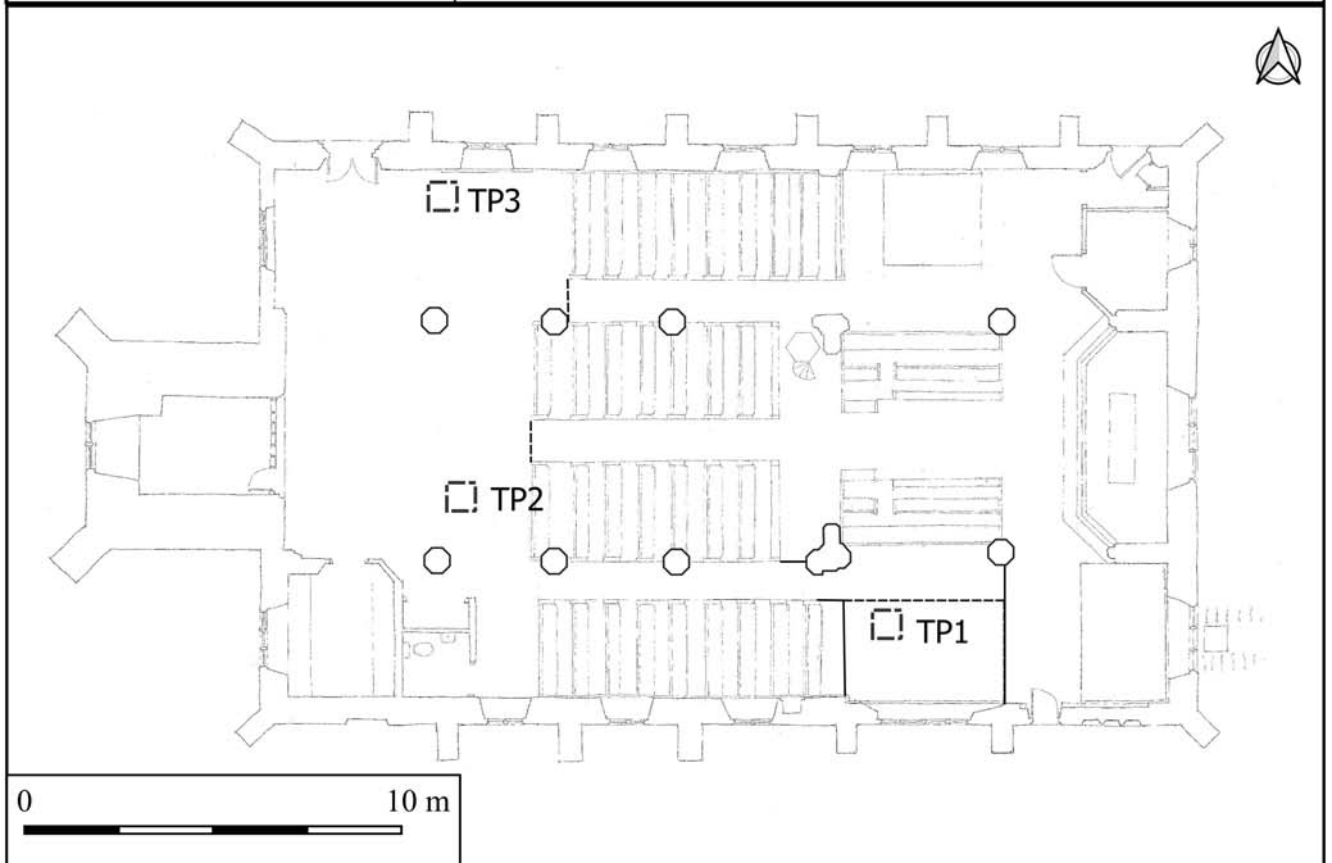
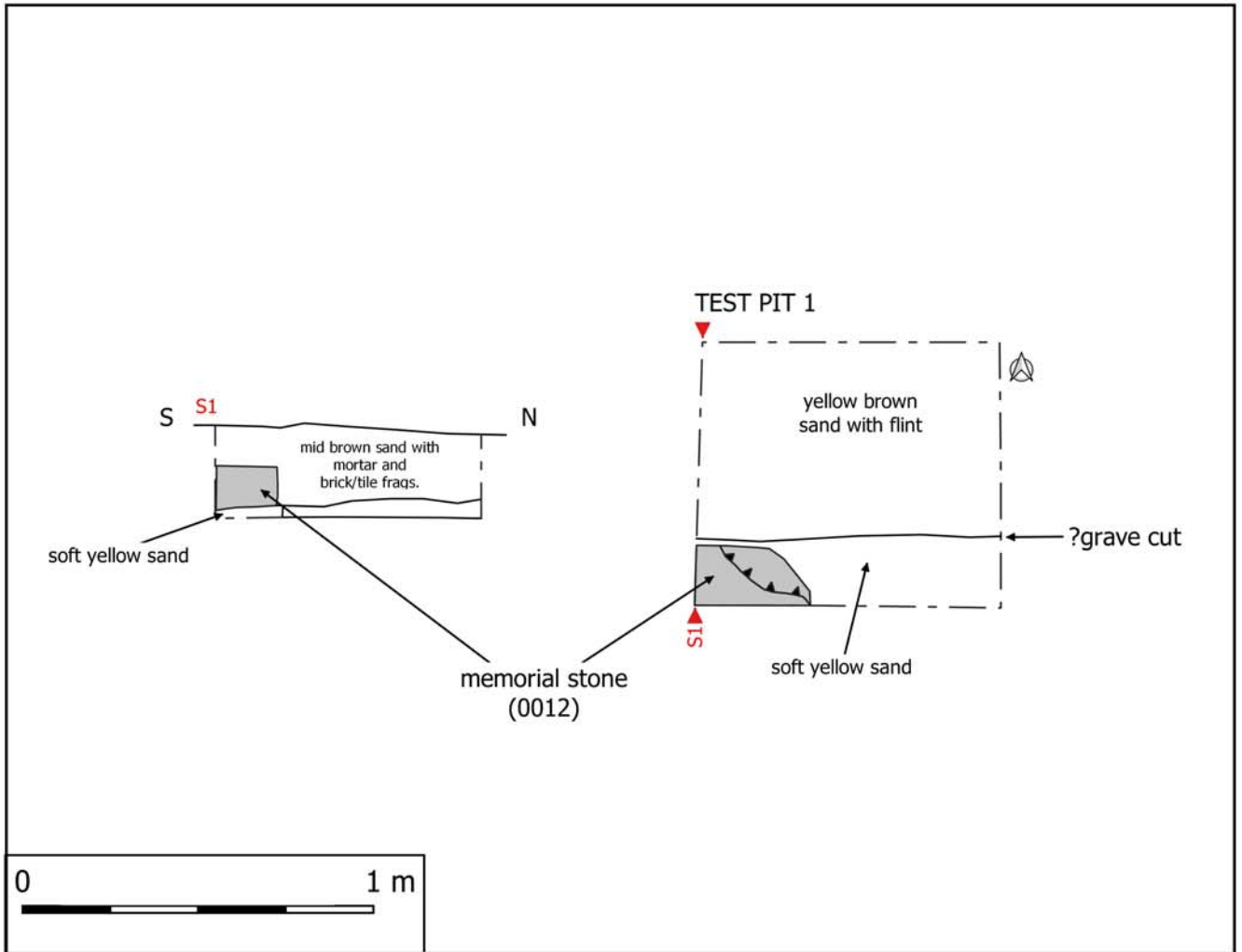


Figure 3. Test Pit Locations; Test Pit 1 Plan and section

western edge of the area of raised flooring so that a continuous section was exposed (Plate 3). It comprised; the existing cement floor surface (which in the area of the entrance had been temporarily retained to facilitate access to the church, c.30mm thick), over a bedding layer of dark yellow sand, c.120mm thick, which in turn overlay a c.150mm thick layer of fairly loose mid brown sand with crushed mortar and occasional small fragments of red brick/tile.

Test Pit 2 was excavated within a former area of raised timber flooring and produced results similar to Test Pit 3.

A fourth Test Pit was started at the east end of the south aisle but quickly encountered a previously disturbed child's burial (0004, see below) and was not proceeded with.

Monitoring

As the remaining material to be removed comprised a relatively homogenous, made ground deposit, the excavation down to the construction level required for the new flooring was undertaken by the onsite contractors but, due to the presence of the child burial and the grave cut noted in Test Pit 1, this work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. A number of features were noted during this work which are described below along with some basic interpretation. See Figure 4 for an overall plan of the recorded locations, Figure 5 for detail of the south aisle and the Cockfield Chapel and Figure 6 for the area of a burial vault in the north aisle.

Burials

Two inhumations were noted, both within the Cockfield Chapel. The first to be encountered, a child's burial (**0004**), was identified during the attempted excavation of test pit. It comprised a loose pocket of sand within which a number of bones, mainly ribs, long bones and vertebrae, were easily identifiable. Upon cleaning the area with a trowel a rectangular cut, aligned east-west was visible, measuring c.0.22m wide and at least 0.56m in length. It continued to the east under an area of Victorian tiled floor that was to be retained *in-situ* and its full dimensions could not be ascertained. The base of the cut was c.0.28m below the level of the adjacent floor. The only bone to be found *in-situ* was a large fragment of a skull, lying on its right side, which was present in the western end of the cut (Plate 4). All bone was subsequently removed and bagged for

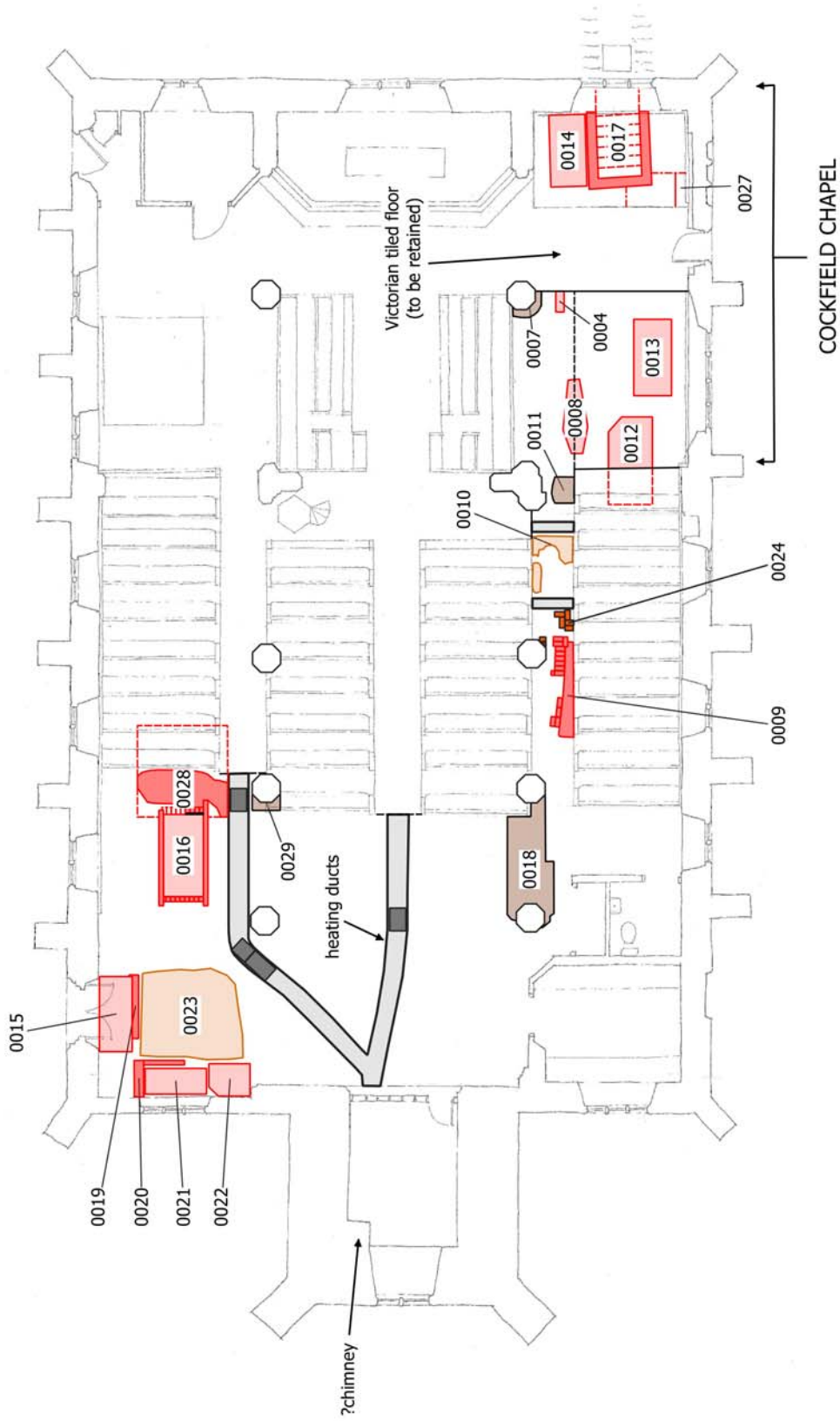


Figure 4. Features recorded

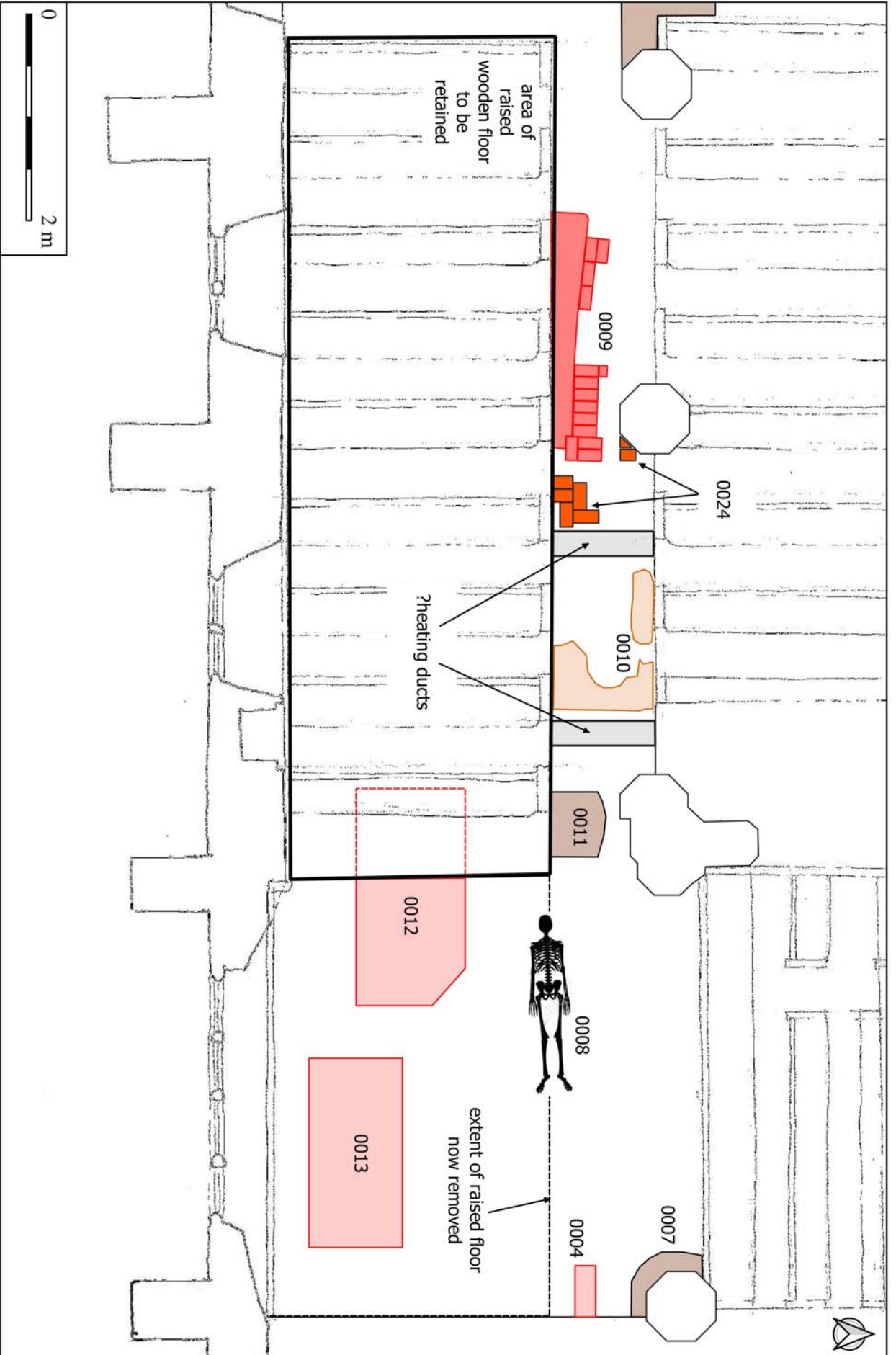


Figure 5. South aisle, features recorded

reburial within the church. At the western end, in the vicinity of the skull, an area of dark yellow brown sandy grave fill (0005) was present. Behind the skull, a small decayed fragment of a dark timber was noted, which was possibly the remains of a timber coffin. At the time of its excavation, it was believed to have been cut into the top of a larger grave, as the underlying deposits consisted of a very loose sand, although what was thought to be a cut for this 'grave' (0002) was later identified as the edge of the foundation for the adjacent nave arcade column (0007). No dating evidence was recovered for the child burial, but the presence of a fragment of timber in the dry fill suggests it was probably late 18th or 19th century in date.

The second inhumation (**0008**) comprised a complete adult skeleton, lying supine, with the arms positioned along each side (Plate 5). The majority of the skeleton was located at, or very slightly above, the construction level, although the skull sat significantly higher and was unfortunately slightly damaged. The skeleton was roughly aligned with the main axis of the church, but with a slight anti-clockwise rotation. There was no evidence for a grave cut or coffin and no associated artefacts were identified. After discussion with the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, the onsite contractors and the project architect, it was agreed that this burial would be left *in-situ* beneath the new floor after first covering it with sand and a geotextile membrane to protect it from damage. During the ongoing works it was covered with a sheet of chipboard raised on lengths of timber to protect it from accidental damage and to keep it from public view. No dating evidence for this burial was recovered but given its location and lack of depth it may have predated the construction of the Cockfield Chapel, and had been buried in an area that was originally outside the church.

Structural Remains

The base of a flint and mortar wall (**0011**) was present at the western end of the Cockfield Chapel (Plate 6). It measured 0.75m in width and ran from the column supporting the south side of the chancel arch towards the south wall of the church. It had been cut away just before reaching the column, presumably during later restoration works which may have included renewal of the facing stone on the column and/or alterations to the column's foundation. No stone dressing was present although the eastern side of the wall was relatively well finished with a uniform face. The mortar was white in colour. The western face was slightly irregular in comparison. The upper surface of the wall was located c.150mm below the former floor level but would be left

in-situ as it was felt to be stable enough to support the new floor surface. The location of the wall suggests it was once part of the east wall of the south aisle prior to the construction of the Cockfield Chapel. Given the height of the wall it was likely this surviving section would have been below ground on the outside of the church although it is not clear how much the exterior levels have changed since its construction although today the churchyard to the north is considerably higher than the internal floor level and is retained by a wall running along the north side of the building.

A further segment of probable flint and mortar wall (**0018**) was recorded towards the west end of the church, running between two columns of the nave's southern arcade (Plate 7). It measured 1.1m wide at the western end but the southern side stepped in so that it was only 0.85m wide at its eastern end, where it finished flush with the southern face of the arcade column base. The northern side of the wall was well finished with largish flints laid to form a flat face. No dressed stone was noted within its construction. The southern face was less well finished although occasional large flints placed along the edge were evident. The upper surface of this wall was roughly coincidental with the construction level floor and consequently it was to be left *in-situ*. The position of this wall suggests the nave was originally walled on the south side, which would then imply that the south aisle is a later addition to the earlier structure.

Other structural evidence noted during the monitoring was the presence of an area of flint and a yellowish mortar (**0007**) that encircled the exposed area at the base of the eastern column of the southern nave arcade/crossing (Plate 8). This was interpreted as part of the footings for this column, although given this column would have been inserted in this location when Cockfield Chapel was constructed, it may possibly have been a remnant of a former southern wall of the nave/crossing.

A slab of dressed stone was located against, and probably partly under, a column of the northern nave arcade (**0029**). It measured 0.67m in width by at least 0.4m and was c.0.08m thick. It may have been part of the foundation for the column and was associated with the 19th century construction of the north aisle, or one of the later restorations of the church building.

Lowering the floor to the construction level in the eastern end of the Cockfield Chapel revealed a linear cut (**0027**), running parallel with the southern wall, with a fill of hard

packed boulder clay (Plate 9). It was interpreted as a probable foundation for the southern wall of the Cockfield Chapel. Lying directly on top of the fill, and in the area immediately to the north, were a number of human bones, including fragments of a skull, a pelvis and a femur (0026). It is likely these originated from a single burial disturbed by the excavation of this footing.

Three areas related to probable earlier floor surfaces were recorded (0010, 0023 and 0024). In the south aisle a disjointed spread of pale yellow mortar was present (**0010**). It may have been an earlier floor surface or subbase, or possibly supported a stone memorial slab that had since been removed (visible in Plate 10). It was located just above the construction level and was to be left *in-situ*. A larger spread of pale yellow mortar was also noted in the area close to the main entrance (**0023**). It presumably formed a floor surface, or more likely, the subbase for a surface, although no marks, such as for bricks or tiles, were evident. It was located at the construction level and was to be left *in-situ*.

A small area of brick flooring (**0024**) survived in the south aisle (Fig. 5). It comprised five soft red bricks of widths between 11.5cm and 13cm, lengths of between 24cm and 26cm. They were only 0.04cm thick, although the upper surfaces were very worn and uneven suggesting they were originally thicker (Plate 10). They were laid directly on the underlying sand, with no obvious bedding layer, and were approximately 0.18m below the former floor level. Adjacent to one of the nave arcade columns a further small section of this floor survived. It comprised the fragments of two bricks which were mortared together and located 0.15m below the former floor surface (Plate 11). All were removed to facilitate the laying of the new floor.

Memorial stones and vaults

Multiple memorial stones, two burial vaults and the entrances to two burial vaults were exposed by the works.

In the Cockfield Chapel three memorial stones, all aligned with the main axis of the church, were exposed by the removal of the raised wooden floors. Two of these, **0012** and **0013**, comprised large slabs of a pale grey Purbeck marble in the western half of the chapel (Plate 12). They measured 2.10m by 1.05m (0012) and 1.80m by 0.90m (0013). The upper faces of both were rough, having presumably lost their original

surfaces due to wear and decay, and no inscriptions were visible. Both had also suffered other damage. Both had sections of stone missing and 0013 was broken into at least two pieces.

Adjacent to the east wall of the Cockfield Chapel a further memorial stone (**0014**) had been exposed (Plates 13 and 14), having previously been concealed beneath an area of raised wooden floor. It measured 1.72m by 0.87m, along with two heraldic shields and a 'winged hat', it carried the following inscription:

HOHN BROOKE ESQ. WAS HERE BURIED
YE FOURTH DAY OF OCTOBER 1652
AGED 25 YEARES

The stone is located at a level approximately 200mm below the proposed finished floor level. One of the wooden floor's supporting dwarf walls ran across the top of the stone on a bed of mortar, part of which still adheres to the upper surface. It is intended to restore the stone, raise its height, and retain it in this location as a visible feature in the new floor.

A set of brick built stairs (**0017**) leading down to a burial vault located outside the east end of the church, were centrally placed against the east wall of the Cockfield Chapel. The stairs were retained by flanking walls of red brick (Plate 14). It was noted that the whole construction was not completely perpendicular to the chapel's east wall although it was not clear if this was accidental or had some purpose, such as to avoid an obstacle. The base of the stairs ended in a short passage which ran under an arch through the east wall of the chapel. The arch appeared to have been cut through an existing wall with no supporting brick vault or lintel, the cut brickwork simply having been mortared over. The passage terminated below the chapel wall in a cement rendered wall that blocked access to the burial vault that presumably lay beyond. The stairs were not covered but had been concealed beneath an area of raised flooring. It is proposed to bridge over the stairs with a slate stone laid flush with the new floor.

A small brick lined grave with a covering vault (**0009**), located in the south aisle, was partly exposed (Plate 15). It measured 2.28m in length and was at least 0.35m wide, although the full width could not be measured as it lay partly beneath an area of raised wooden flooring. It comprised a brick built shaft covered by a brick vault and was

aligned very roughly with the main axis of the church. The east end appeared to be completely closed with brickwork although an opening was present at the top of the wall at the west end through which it could be seen that the tomb contained a single coffin (Plate 16). The north wall of the structure appeared to be slightly bowed although it was not clear if this was part of the original construction or due to later soil movement. An area of additional brickwork was present on the northside of the vault, at the east end (Plate 17). It was placed between the vault and the foundation of the adjacent arcade column and may have been intended to provide some additional strength in this area. The burial vault is undated and its occupant unknown but they are likely to be named on one of the many memorials that line the church walls. Given the style of the burial, a late 18th or 19th century date would seem most likely.

A memorial slab (**0015**), probably relocated from elsewhere within the church, was located at floor level, just inside the main entrance (Plate 18). It measured 1.81m in length, was 0.79m wide and rectangular in shape. The worn remains of an inscription was present on the upper surface. It could not read at the time but it is felt that given careful cleaning and the right light that much of it would be retrievable. The stone was supported on a bed of dark yellow sand, which overlay yellow sand with brick/tile fragments and crushed mortar, as seen below the formerly adjacent cement floor (see Test Pit 3 above). Below the latter deposit, a length of brickwork (**0019**), formed of a row of headers with mortar on part of the upper surface, ran parallel with the southern edge of the slab 0015. It did not appear to be directly related to the slab but was possibly concerned with an earlier phase of entrance flooring or possibly steps.

Two memorial slabs were present against the west wall in the vicinity of the entrance (Plate 19). Both had been buried under the previous floor surface. The northern of the two (**0021**), measured 1.48m by 0.62m and was aligned north-south (Plate 20). It was uninscribed, although a rectangular recess with the remains of six fixing points was present on the upper surface suggesting a metal plate had been affixed. A length of brickwork (**0020**) ran along the northern edge of the slab and partway along the eastern edge (Plate 21). To the north it was 0.23m wide (two bricks) whilst to the east it was 0.11m wide (single brick). The purpose of this brickwork was not clear. Its initial appearance suggested an association with the stone and that together they formed a burial monument but this interpretation seems doubtful. The stone's orientation, the fact the metal plate had been removed, and its burial beneath the floor surface suggests it

had moved to this location for an unknown purpose, or simply as a method of discard, and that the brickwork was possibly related to an earlier floor or served some other purpose unrelated to the stone.

A second stone slab (**0022**), measuring 0.78m by 0.99m, was located to the south of 0021 (Plate 22). The upper surface was degraded and much of it had been lost although parts of an inscription could be discerned. The location and orientation of the inscription indicates the slab was a fragment that comprised the top right corner of a larger memorial stone. It lay at a slight angle, was noticeably loose, and appeared to be over a void of unknown dimensions. The purpose of this stone was unclear. It may have been bridging a void containing a service or its position here may have simply been used as part of the make-up of the floor's base.

Removal of the raised wooden floor at the west end of the north aisle pews revealed a further memorial slab (**0016**). An inscription on the upper surface (Plate 23) reads:

In the Vault beneath are deposited
waiting for ye Resurrection of ye Just
The Remains of
ALICE SANDFORD
Widow of
DANIEL SANDFORD of *London* Gent.
and Daughter of WILL^M. BETTS
of *Yoxford* Gent.
Who ended her well spent Life at *London*
On the 20th of July 1754
Aged 79
And also of DOROTHY
The Virtuous Daughter of the said
DANIEL and ALICE SANDFORD
Who departed this life at *London*
In hope of exchanging it for a better
Dec^r. the 2nd 1746
Aged 42
Great are ye troubles of ye Righteous
But ye Lord delivereth them out of all
MAR^T. NEWMAN
Ob^t. 1st Mar. 1807
Ætat. 87

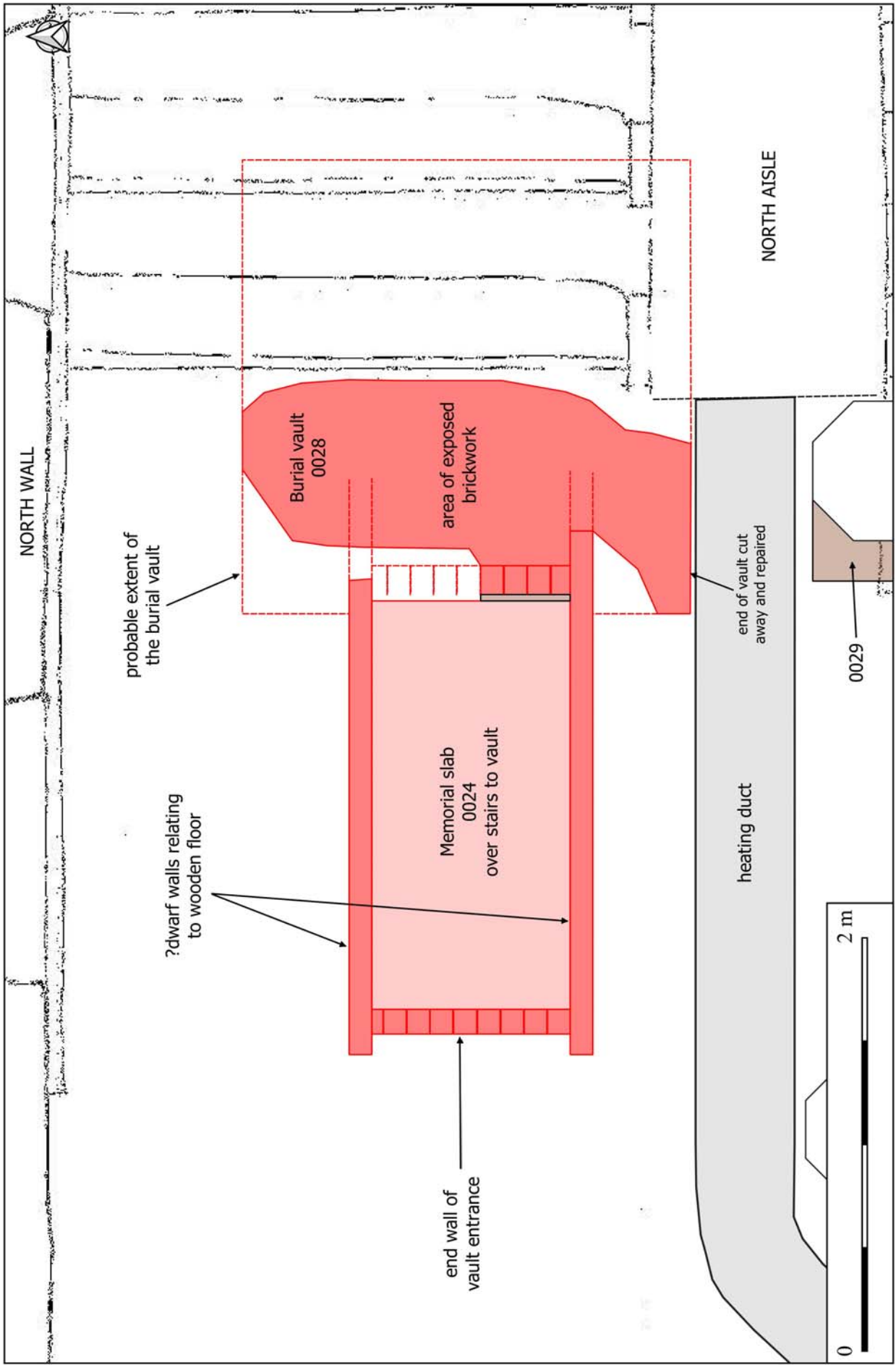


Figure 6. Burial Vault in north aisle

The memorial measured 0.96m by 1.98m and c.0.075m thick with moulded edges (visible in Plate 25) suggesting it was intended to stand proud of the floor surface or possibly that it was to be the lid to a box tomb. It is intended to raise the level of the stone so that it will be flush with the new floor.

The stone sat between two lengths of brickwork that ran along its northern and southern edges, whilst its eastern and western ends rested on red brick walls which protruded by approximately 0.12m to 0.17m (Plate 24). The walls to the north and south continued beyond the ends of the memorial slab. Both had mortar on the upper surfaces with brick impressions indicating they had been at least one course higher. The wall to the north had been one of the dwarf walls that supported the raised wooden floor that had been removed from this area. The southern wall was also interpreted as a supporting dwarf wall but was unrelated to the floor that had been recently removed, possibly suggesting an earlier phase of timber flooring was once present.

A brick was removed from the west wall which revealed a void beneath the stone containing a series of brick built steps leading down towards the east where they ended at a brick wall. These stairs formed the entrance to a sealed, brick built vault, that lay to the east (**0028**; Plate 25), the upper surface of which was partially exposed (Fig. 6). The vault, the arch of which was aligned north-south, measured 2.17m in width. The length was in excess of 1.55m but could not be fully determined as it continued under the raised floor area to the east. A heating duct (see below) ran along the southern edge of the vault, the insertion of which had necessitated the cutting away of part of the southern end of the vault and this had subsequently been repaired with white bricks (Plate 26). It was also noted that a c.1m wide area, in the centre of the highest point of the vault, had been lowered by the chiselling away of the brickwork, probably to allow the setting of a memorial slab that was not fitted or had since been removed.

Later features

A series of ducts that were undoubtedly associated with underfloor heating were noted below the areas of cement floor in the west end of the church. They comprised a base formed of stone slabs with vertical sides formed from three courses of mortared brickwork and topped with further stone slabs (Plate 27). The internal dimensions of the ducts were 0.25m wide and 0.24m high and the interior surfaces were heavily sooted, indicating they had acted as the flues from fire. Two ducts were present, one running up

the north aisle passage and one up the centre of the nave. Two large cast metal panels (Plate 28) were set into the floors of the north aisle and the central aisle which would have been heated by the hot flue gasses carried in the ducts. The two ducts came together close to the entrance to the tower and from there ran to a chimney located in the northeast corner of the tower. It was not clear where the fire was located but a low brick arch, blocked but with a vent, was noted in the exterior of the east wall of the church, close to the northeast corner. This may have been the site of an subterranean chamber, accessed from outside the church, in which the fire for the heating system was maintained. For the purpose of installing the new floor the ducts will be reduced in height, by the removal of two courses of brickwork, and filled with sand. The top stones will then be resealed on the *in-situ* remnants and the whole buried under the new floor.

In three separate areas, an upper slab was slightly raised so they were flush with the existing floor, which would have allowed access to enable the system to be swept. One of these slabs was found to have been formed from part of a gravestone. The inscription is unclear but the date of death appears to be '24th day of January 1776' (Plate 29).

Two further ducts were noted running north-south across the south aisle were noted (see Fig. 5). They were narrower and topped with bricks or tiles (Plate 30) but are likely to be part of the same system, possibly forming a loop from the nave aisle duct.

Also noted in the west end of the church were a series of iron gas pipes. The supply entered via the north wall and ran south to a pair of pipes that ran either side of the nave, just inside the arcade columns. A further iron pipe headed towards the tower. Spurs off these led, via lead pipes, up to the columns but were then cut off at floor level (Plate 31). They presumably would have fed gaslights, or possibly heaters, mounted on the arcade columns.

6. Discussion

The monitoring has revealed a number of features. Of particular interest with regards to the church's development are the two wall bases that were revealed. One (0011) is clearly part of the east wall of the south aisle prior to the construction of the Cockfield Chapel and its presence was not entirely unexpected. The other wall base, that between the columns of the south arcade (0018) could be seen to confirm that the south

aisle is a later addition to the church which would have originally consisted of a simply nave, chancel and tower. No evidence for the date of this addition was identified during the monitoring works although the south aisle is stated to be 15th century in date in the Listed Building description.

The other features recorded within the church are not particularly unusual or outstanding although they are undoubtedly of local interest. It should be noted that all, bar the two areas of earlier brick floor (0024), will be preserved *in-situ*. Many will be concealed under the new floor although the memorial stones of Brooke and Sandford, that were previously hidden, will now be viewable. It is proposed to enable access to the other two memorial stones in the Cockfield Chapel via traps in the floor.

7. Archive deposition

The site archive will be sent to the County Historical Environment Record, under the HER reference, YOX 007. A summary of this project has been entered into OASIS, the online database, under the reference: suffolka1-333844.

8. Plates



Plate 2. Test Pit 1, camera facing south



Plate 3. Test Pit 3, camera facing west



Plate 4. Grave 0004, camera facing north



Plate 5. Grave 0008, camera facing south



Plate 6. Flint and mortar wall (0011), camera facing north



Plate 7. Flint and mortar wall (0018), camera facing south



Plate 8. Flint and mortar foundation (0007), camera facing northeast



Plate 9. Cockfield Chapel foundation (0027), camera facing south



Plate 10. Surviving brick floor (0024), south aisle, camera facing east



Plate 11. Surviving brick floor (0024), south aisle, camera facing NW



Plate 12. Memorial stones 0013 (foreground left) with 0012 behind, camera facing west

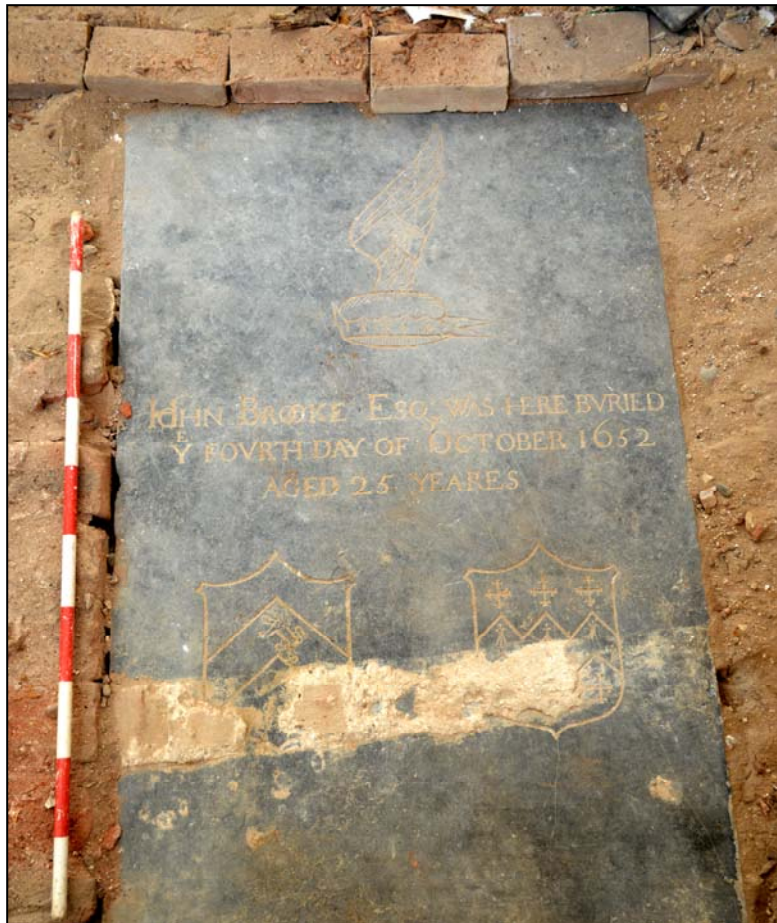


Plate 13. Memorial stone 0014, camera facing west



Plate 14. Memorial stone 0014 and vault entrance 0017, camera facing east



Plate 15. Burial vault 0009, camera facing east



Plate 16. Interior of vault 0009 showing single coffin, camera facing east



Plate 17. Brickwork adjacent vault 0009, camera facing north



Plate 18. Memorial stone 0015 and brickwork 0019, camera facing north



Plate 19. Memorial stones 0022 (foreground) and 0021, camera facing northwest



Plate 20. Memorial stone 0021, camera facing northwest



Plate 21. Memorial stone 0021 with brickwork 0020, camera facing north



Plate 22. Memorial stone 0022, camera facing west



Plate 23. Memorial stone 0016, camera facing west



Plate 24. Memorial stone 0016 with vault 0028 beyond, camera facing east



Plate 25. Vault 0028 beyond with heating duct to right, camera facing northeast



Plate 26. Repair to vault 0028 after insertion of heating duct to the right, camera facing east



Plate 27. Heating ducts at the west end of the nave, camera facing north



Plate 28. Cast iron panel in nave forming part of the heating system, camera facing west



Plate 29. Fragment of a gravestone reused as a cover on one of the heating ducts



Plate 30. Probable heating duct in the south aisle, camera facing west



Plate 31. Gas pipes at the west end of the nave, camera facing northwest

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



St. Peters Church, Yoxford, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Date: November 2018
Prepared by: Stuart Boulter
Issued to: Robert Carr (Diocesan Archaeological Advisor)
© SACIC

Summary Project Details

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Site Name | St. Peters Church, Yoxford, Suffolk |
| Site Location/Parish | Yoxford |
| Grid Reference | TM 3943 6899 |
| Access | High Street (if locked ring John Sutherland 07766 146883) |
| Planning Application No | NA |
| HER code | YOX 007 |
| OASIS ref. | suffolka1-333844 |
| Type: | Monitoring of floor lowering and associated recording |
| Area | c.225 square metres |
| Project start date | TBA |
| Fieldwork duration | Unknown |
| Number of personnel on site | Projected as 1 SACIC staff |

Personnel and contact numbers

| | | |
|---|----------------|--|
| SACIC Project Manager | Stuart Boulter | Office: 01449 900122 Mobile: 07885 223524 |
| Project Officer (first point of on-site contact) | Linzi Everett | Office: 01449 900124 Mobile: 07753 788606 |
| DAC Archaeological Advisor | Bob Carr | 01284 753228 |
| Architect | Ruth Blackman | 01328 701295 |

Emergency contacts

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Local Police | Norwich Road, Halesworth, IP19 8HJ | 01473 613500 101 or emergency 999 |
| Site First Aider | Linzi Everett | Mobile: 07753 788606 |
| Location of nearest A&E | Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5PD | 01473 713223 |

Hire details

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Plant: | N/A | N/A |
| Welfare | On site provision by main contractor | N/A |
| Tool hire: | N/A | N/A |

Contents

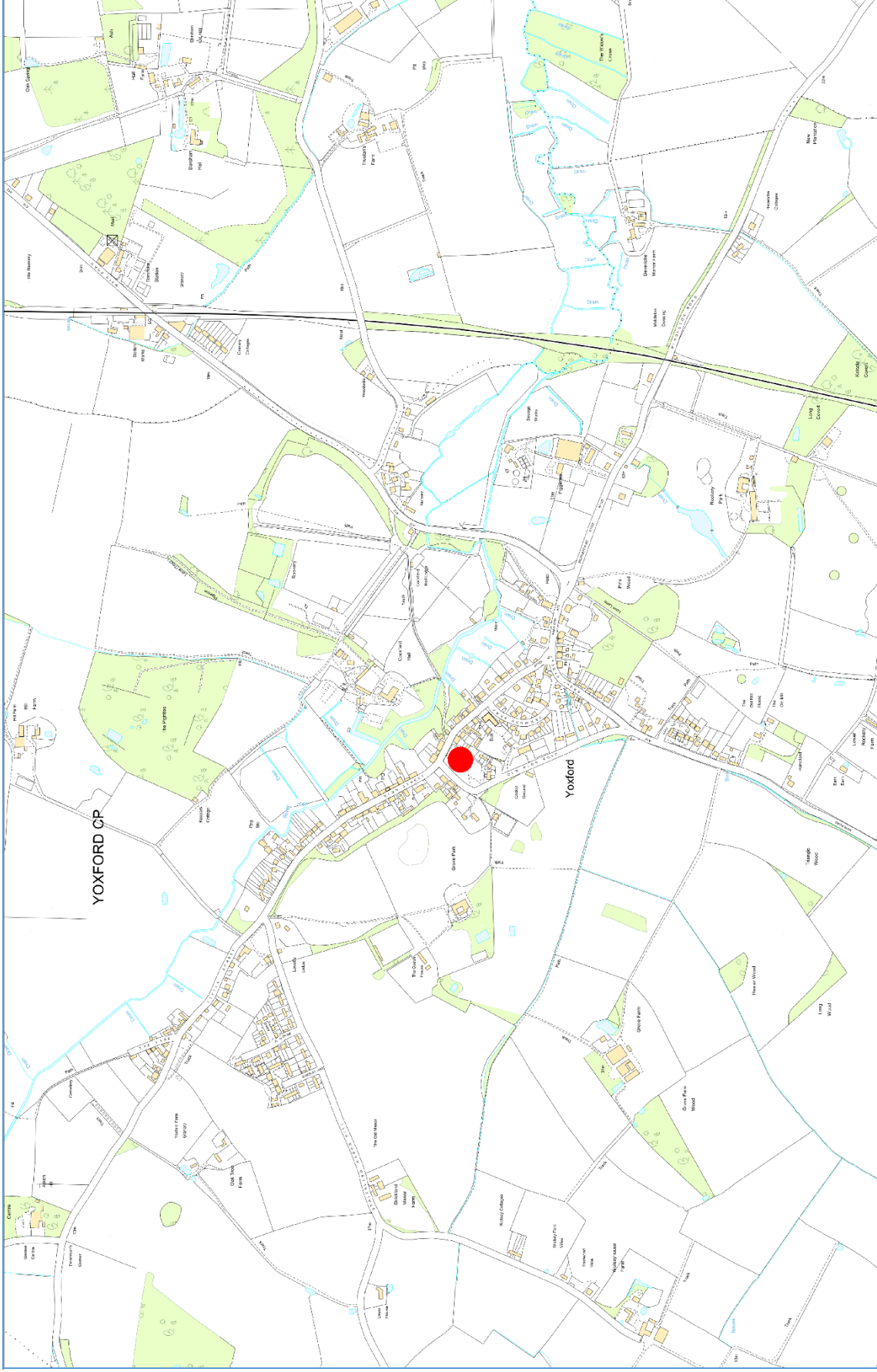
1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing
6. Bibliography

Figures

1. Site location
2. Church plan (using Birdsall Swash and Blackman Ltd, Dwg. no:02 A), showing principal areas of investigation (not to scale)

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned by the project Architect (Ruth Blackman of Birdsall, Swash and Blackman Ltd.), on behalf of their client (Yoxford Parochial Parish Council) to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at the Church of St. Peter, Yoxford, Suffolk (Figure 1). The first element of this work involves the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document).
- 1.2 The present stage of work is required as a condition of the Faculty Consent associated with a programme of reordering. The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are destroyed during the reordering work.
- 1.3 The project works which have the highest potential for an archaeological impact are those which involve lowering of the existing floor surface and the movement of extant floor monuments (Zones 1 – 3, Fig. 2).
- 1.4 The archaeological works will be conducted in adherence to an Outline Brief prepared by Robert Carr, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (dated 18th October 2018).
- 1.5 While not falling within the remit of formal planning system, the contents of the WSI and this Method Statement comply with the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS) standard Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (revised 2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance:
 - *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
 - *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014);
 - *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
 - *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;
 - *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (revised 2017)
- 1.6 The main aim of the project is set out in the Outline Brief (Section 1.4) where it is stated that 'A programme of Conservation-Based Research and Analysis (CoBRA) is needed in order to:
 - i) Better articulate the significance of the building
 - ii) Record significant fabric to be removed or hidden during building work
 - iii) Produce a record of features which will be lost in mitigation or partial or whole-sale excavation



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Figure 1. Site Location

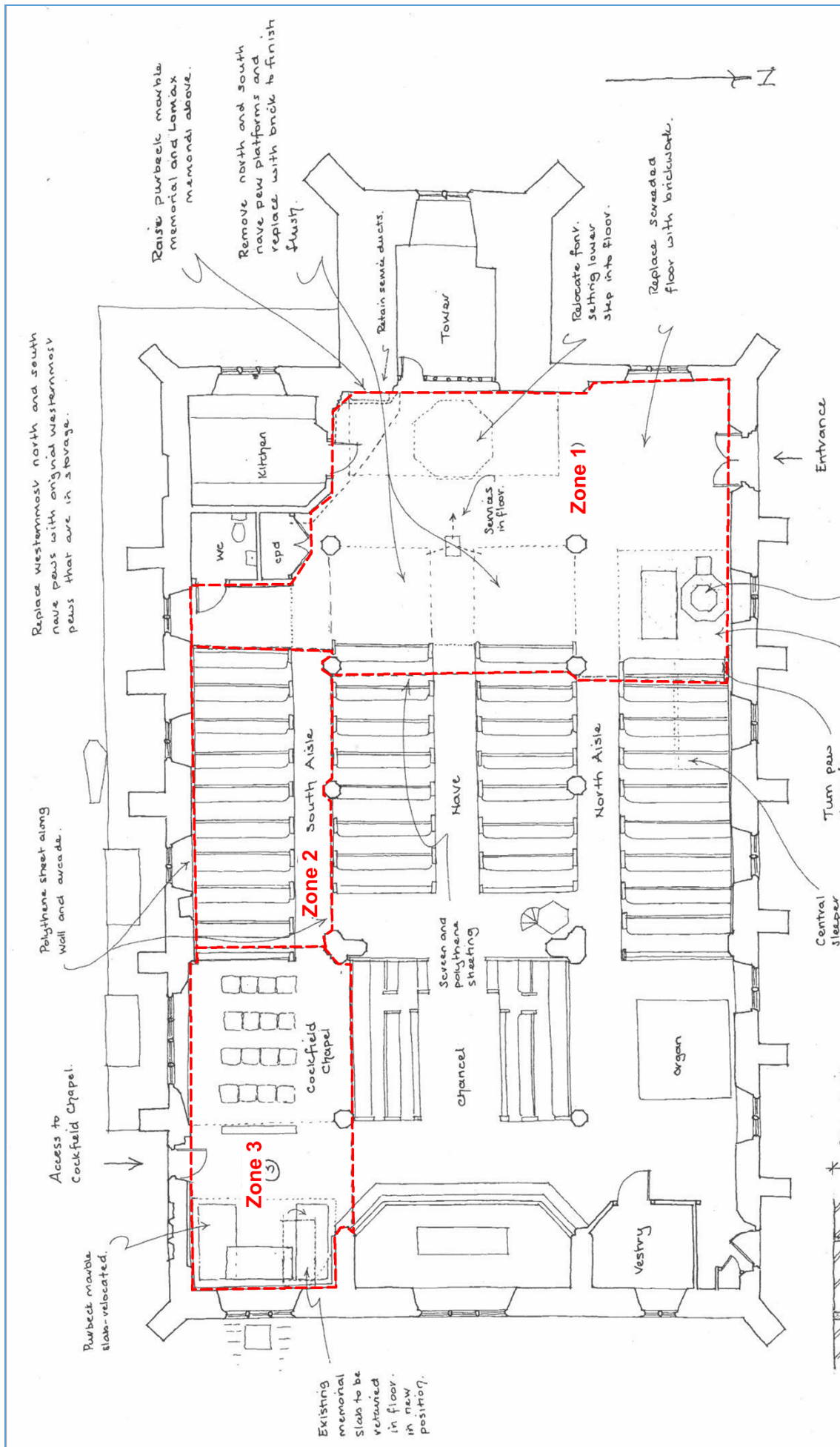


Figure 2. Church plan (using Birdsall Swash and Blackman Ltd, Dwg. no:02 A), showing principal areas of investigation (not to scale)

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Senior Project Officer or Project Officer grade/experience (Stuart Boulter or Linzi Everett).
- 2.2 The areas where archaeological input will be required are essentially those marked as Zones 1 – 3 in Figure 2.
- 2.3 Prior to the main contractor starting invasive works, a general photographic record should be made along with detailed shots of the extant floor monuments (high resolution digital).
- 2.4 The Brief (Section 2.2) suggests that all the floor areas involved appear to be of 19th century date. On that basis, the main contractor will be able to remove this material to a depth of c.150mm without archaeological supervision. At this stage the surface will be inspected and, where necessary, cleaned by an archaeologist. Any necessary recording will be undertaken along with the excavation of c.four 0.75m x 0.75m test-pits down to the required formation level of c.300mm. The test-excavations may include the sampling of any discrete archaeological deposits and features in order to satisfy the project aims (see WSI Section 1.6) while complying with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (revised 2017). It is assumed that no excavation will need to be undertaken beyond the desired formation level except in exceptional circumstances (e.g. articulated human remains).
- 2.5 At this juncture, a decision would be made regarding the need for the level of archaeological scrutiny that the remaining ground lowering (another c.150mm) would require. A meeting to include the architect, DAC Archaeological Advisor and the project archaeologist would be desirable. The outcomes of this meeting are likely to be one of the following:
 - a) The main contractor would continue to lower the surface to the formation level with either no or only limited supervision by the archaeologist.
 - b) The main contractor would continue to lower the surface to the formation level, but under constant supervision by the archaeologist.
 - c) Combinations of a) and b) where discrete areas of interest were identified during the assessment of the initial stage of ground reduction.
- 2.6 Once the formation level has been attained, the surface will be cleaned by the archaeologist to archaeological standards, in order to facilitate assessment and recording to an appropriate level.
- 2.7 Any specific excavation methodologies will be agreed in detail before the project commences. However, the following minimum requirements will be adhered to or exceeded. Any variation from these procedures would need to be agreed with the DAC Archaeological Advisor).
 - a) All features will be examined in enough detail to try and establish their date and function.

- b) **Burials:** It is presumed that burials identified within the investigation area will remain *in-situ* provided they are demonstrably deep enough to be protected from direct construction impacts and there is a buffer to isolate them from compaction etc (this would have been established through the small exploratory excavations). If shallow burials were identified either fully or partly above the project formation level then exhumation would need to be undertaken; this scenario is covered in Section 2.15.
- c) **Non-burial features:** After sectioning, features that are, or could be, interpreted as structural will be fully excavated or, in the case of bonded structures etc, exposed and cleaned to facilitate their recording. Any fabricated surface (floors etc.) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- 2.8 An overall features plan and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 The HER code in this instance is YOX 007.
- 2.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the monitoring and recording.
- 2.12 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone and disarticulated human bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. The disarticulated human bone will be collected and handed over to the client to facilitate reburial on site when the opportunity arises.
- 2.13 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.
- 2.14 In the unlikely situation where bulk environmental soil samples are required, these will be a maximum of 40 litres each and will only be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to be worth taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need

for specialist environmental sampling. Environmental samples from graves will allow for the retrieval of small bones and other biological evidence.

- 2.15 It is assumed that the Faculty consent for the overall project will have included provision for the exhumation of human remains if it is found to be unavoidable. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley and Roberts. Unless specific requirements are subsequently requested by the DAC Archaeological Advisor, it is assumed that exhumed human remains will not leave the site and will be reburied at the earliest opportunity.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (YOX 007) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation finds work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 While it is assumed that no human remains, articulated or otherwise, will be removed from the site, in the unlikely scenario where it did become necessary remains to be studied by an osteoarchaeologist (Sue Anderson) they would first be processed (washed and marked) and then sent for examination. The examination would adhere to the detailed method statement below:

Recording will follow the standards for UK assemblages as described in Brickley and McKinley (2004). Measurements will be taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques will follow Brothwell (1981), the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980) and Buikstra and

Ubelaker (1994), with the exception of adult tooth wear scoring which will follow Bouts and Pot (1989). Stature will be estimated according to the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (Trotter 1970). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981), and grades of cribra orbitalia and osteoarthritis can also be found there. Pathological conditions will be identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981) and Cotta (1978). Disarticulated bone will be re-united with the individual to which it belonged as far as possible, but recorded in a different colour on the skeleton sheet.

- 3.8 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.9 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.10 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.11 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.
- 3.12 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.13 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed a post-excavation assessment report (hereafter PXA) will be prepared which will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the excavation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist the DAC Archaeological Advisor regarding the need for and scope of any subsequent analysis, publication and reporting. In some instances, a full PXA report is not required and this will be discussed and formally agreed with the DAC Archaeological Advisor within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork.

- 3.14 The PXA report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.15 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.16 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to the DAC Archaeological Advisor for approval.
- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from the DAC Archaeological Advisor, hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (revised 2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.20 Any human remains that were removed from the site for study will be stored by SACIC until such time that they can be reburied in churchyard at the Church of St. Peter, Yoxford.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996:
- The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. The British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
 - Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
 - Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim

their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

- If the landowner waives their share, the British Museum and Coroner will be informed, and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy and that of the on-site contractor. A copy of the SACIC policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 PPE at a relevant level to the task being undertaken will be worn.
- 4.1.3 SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered at St. Peter's, Yoxford and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.4 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 4.1.5 Any additional staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.6 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or the DAC Archaeological Advisor. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements and will be inducted as required and made aware of any relevant high-risk activities.
- 4.1.7 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 No plant will be needed for this project.

4.4 Site security

4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this document (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secured by the client or their agents prior to the commencement of the archaeological works. All subsequent security requirements are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel.

4.6 Site preparation

4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

4.7.1 Backfilling has not been offered by SACIC for this project.

4.8 Monitoring

4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the DAC archaeological Advisor will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief. The site will need to be formally signed off by the DAC archaeological Advisor prior to any areas being handed back to the main contractor.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 1 - Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Stuart Boulter and the Senior Project Officer or Project Officer in charge on site will be Linzi Everett. Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work if required. These are listed overleaf:

| Name | Specialism | Organisation |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Anderson, Sue | Human bones; Post Roman pottery | Freelance |
| Bates, Sarah | Flint | Freelance |
| Batt, Cathy | Archaeomagnetic dating | University of Bradford |
| Blades, Nigel | Metallurgy | Freelance |
| Bond, Julie | Cremated animal bone | University of Bradford |
| Boreham, Steve | Pollen | University of Cambridge |
| Breen, Anthony | Documentary Research | Freelance |
| Briscoe, Diana | Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps | Freelance |
| Brugmann, Birte | Beads | Freelance |
| Cameron, Esther | Mineral Preserved Organics | Freelance |
| Challinor, Dana | Wood and charcoal identification | Freelance |
| Cook, Gordon | Radiocarbon dating | SUERC |
| Curl, Julie | Faunal remains | Freelance |
| Docherty, Anna | Prehistoric pottery | Archaeology South-East |
| Darrah, Richard | Wood and woodworking | Freelance |
| Fryer, Val | Environmental | Freelance |
| Hamilton, Derek | Bayesian modelling | SUERC |
| Harrington, Sue | Textiles | Freelance |
| Hines, John | Saxon artefacts | University of Cardiff |
| Holden, Sue | Illustrator | Freelance |
| Keyes, Lynn | Metal working | Freelance |
| Macphail, Richard | Soil micromorphology | University College London |
| McKinley, Jacqui | Cremated human bone | Wessex Archaeology |
| Metcalf, Michael | Saxon coins | Ashmolean Museum |
| Mould, Quita | Leather | Freelance |
| Park-Newman, Julia | Conservation | Freelance |
| Plouviez, Jude | Roman coins and brooches | Freelance |
| Riddler, Ian | Worked bone | Freelance |
| Scull, Christopher | Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemeteries | University of Cardiff |
| Tyers, Ian | Dendrochronology | Freelance |

6 Bibliography

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Appendix 2. Context List

| Context Number | Feature Number | Feature Category | Description <i>Interpretation</i> | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|---|---------------|-------|--------|------|
| 0001 | 0001 | Layer | General make-up of the floor below the concrete surface. Comprises pale yellow-brown sand with occasional CBM frags, lime mortar frags, and chalk lumps and flecks. Very dry. Appears to be present in all areas. Overlies and hard orange-yellow sand at a depth of c.0.3m which was also the maximum depth of excavation. Also, number allocated to unstratified finds (none retained, bag of misc. bone to be reburied within church) | | | | |
| 0002 | 0002 | Grave Cut | Roughly rectangular cut with vertical edges, in south aisle, not bottomed. <i>Possible grave cut although this was not conclusive. Straight edge on north side may be related to underpinning of arcade column.</i> | | | | |
| 0003 | 0002 | Grave Fill | Fill within cut 0002. Consists of loose yellow/brown sand with occasional brick and tile frags. Only top 150mm removed. <i>Possible grave fill although not dissimilar to layer 0001, not enough excavated to interpret.</i> | | | 0004 | |
| 0004 | 0004 | Grave Cut | Rectangular cut with vertical edges, contained a child's skeleton. Cut into the fill (0003) of possible grave 0002 <i>Child's grave</i> | | 0006 | | 0003 |
| 0005 | 0004 | Grave Fill | Fill of cut 0004. Consists of dark brown sand surrounding the disturbed remains of a child's skeleton (bones photographed, bagged and left at the church for reburial). Occasional fragments of timber noted behind the skull, possibly related to a coffin but too decayed to fully interpret. <i>Grave Fill</i> | | 0006 | | |
| 0006 | 0006 | Layer | Area of yellow/white mortar with small flints. Partially overlies the extreme western end of Grave 0004. <i>Surface or sub-base for surface, possibly associated with the setting of a memorial slab?</i> | 0004, 0005 | | | |
| 0007 | 0007 | Foundation | Area of flints in weak mortar. Immediately adjacent arcade column and appears to run under the column's stonework. <i>?foundation for arcade column, probably a later underpinning (19thC?)</i> | | | | |
| 0008 | 0008 | Grave | Human skeleton noted at surface of reduced level (0.3m below present aisle floor level). Complete adult burial, supine. Partially exposed and photographed but left <i>in-situ</i> . To be buried below new floor after adequate protection (thin layer of sand and geotextile has been discussed). <i>Inhumation. Shallow, possibly originally buried outside the church prior to the construction of the Cockfield Chapel.</i> | | | | |
| 0009 | 0009 | Burial Vault | Brick tomb constructed of red brick, single occupant in a ?lead coffin, brick vaulted roof. Extra brickwork present on north side in area of arcade column (to prevent collapse?). To be left <i>in-situ</i> . <i>?18th/19th century brick built vault.</i> | | | | |
| 0010 | 0010 | Layer | Patches of yellow/white mortar. Situated just above | | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Feature Category | Description <i>Interpretation</i> | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|--|------|-------|--------|------|
| | | | construction level but to be left <i>in-situ</i> . <i>Possible surface or sub-base for a surface or related to the setting of a memorial slab.</i> | | | | |
| 0011 | 0011 | Wall | Area of bonded flint and mortar. <i>Former east wall of the south aisle prior to the construction of the Cockfield Chapel. Stops short of the arcade column, presumably cut away during underpinning and restoration of the church (19thC?).</i> | | | | |
| 0012 | 0012 | Memorial Slab | Stone slab, ?Purbeck marble. Rough upper surface with no obvious inscription (worn and decayed?) <i>memorial slab over grave or possible crypt</i> | | | | |
| 0013 | 0013 | Memorial Slab | Stone slab, ?Purbeck marble. Rough upper surface with no obvious inscription (worn and decayed?) Broken in two <i>memorial slab over grave or possible crypt</i> | | | | |
| 0014 | 0014 | Memorial Slab | Stone memorial slab to John Brooke, buried 1652 <i>memorial slab over grave or possible crypt</i> | | | | |
| 0015 | 0015 | Memorial Slab | Stone memorial slab laid just inside main entrance, smooth surface, worn, although some text is faintly visible. <i>memorial slab, possibly over a grave or possible crypt but its location immediately adjacent the door suggests it has been resited</i> | | | | |
| 0016 | 0016 | Memorial Slab | Stone memorial slab. Covers the entrance to a vault (stairs below leading to a burial vault [0028] to the east which has been sealed by a wall at the base of the stairs) persons named on the memorial are: Alice Sandford (1754), daughter Dorothy (1742) and Martin Newman (1807) <i>Slab covering the entrance to a family crypt/vault</i> | | | | |
| 0017 | 0017 | Stairs | Flight of steps with brick retaining walls. Leads to a crypt/vault outside the east wall of the Cockfield Chapel. The entrance at the bottom of the stairs has been sealed by a rendered wall. <i>Entrance to a family crypt/vault</i> | | | | |
| 0018 | 0018 | Wall | Area of bonded flint and mortar. Clear straight and flint faced edge along northern edge, southern edge not so well defined. Rubs between two of the south arcade columns. <i>Base for a former wall, date unknown.</i> | | | | |
| 0019 | 0019 | Wall | Length of '9 inch' brick wall (red brick, yellow mortar) Runs across the doorway but set back c. 0.8m. Upper surface just above formation level <i>Probably a dwarf wall to support steps related to the entrance although it could potentially be the side of a brick lined grave.</i> | | | | |
| 0020 | 0020 | Wall | L-shaped section of wall. East-west arm is a '9-inch' wall whilst the north-south arm is single brick width. Top is located just above formation level. Partly surrounds the memorial slab 0021 to which it is possibly related. <i>Purpose unknown. Possibly part of a brick built vaulted tomb although it would be north-south aligned. Maybe related to a service or are dwarf walls for supporting a floor</i> | | | | |
| 0021 | 0021 | Memorial Slab | Rectangular memorial slab. No text but a roughly central recessed rectangular area has remnants of metal fixings suggesting small metal plate was once present. | | | | |
| 0022 | 0022 | Memorial Slab | Large fragment of a memorial slab. Upper surface degraded and lost but some text visible along edge. Not lying | | | | |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Feature Category | Description <i>Interpretation</i> | Over | Under | Cut by | Cuts |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|--|------|-------|--------|------|
| | | | horizontal, slightly raised at northern end with possible void beneath. <i>Reused/resited memorial slab covering a possible grave but more likely some form of service (gas, water etc.)</i> | | | | |
| 0023 | 0023 | Layer | Area of hard yellow mortar with relatively smooth surface. Located at or very slightly above formation level. To be left <i>in-situ</i> <i>Former surface or sub-base for surface</i> | | | | |
| 0024 | 0024 | Floor | Small area of floor tiles surviving in south aisle. Comprises soft red tiles (or very worn bricks). Located 0.28m lower than the level of the raised wooden floor (c. 13cm below former concrete floor). Loose, appeared to be laid directly on the underlying sand layer (0001). <i>Remnant of former floor surface</i> | | | | |
| 0025 | | Heating system | Series of below floor ducts built of brick covered with either stone slabs (including at least one fragment of a headstone), tiles, or bricks. Heavily sooted interior. Main channels run along centre of north aisle and central nave aisle (interior dimensions 0.25m wide, 0.24m high), presumably associated with the metal panels in the floors to the east. To be reduced in height (by removing two of the three courses of brickwork), filled with sand and reburied below new floor. Two ducts running north-south cross south aisle, thought to be part of the same system but not opened. To be left <i>in-situ</i> (?) <i>Parts of an under floor heating system, presumably fired from the east end and ending at a chimney in the tower(?)</i> <i>Not fully investigated as these parts of the church were inaccessible</i> | | | | |
| 0026 | 0026 | Human Bone | Collection of human bone noted in Cockfield Chapel in area to east of south door. Comprises a skull (badly broken), a thigh bone and part of a pelvis. <i>Possible related to a burial disturbed during construction of, or within, the chapel. Bagged for reburial within the church.</i> | | | | |
| 0027 | 0027 | Foundation | Linear cut noted adjacent south wall of Cockfield Chapel. Northern edges runs c.0.3m from and parallel with the wall. Filled with compact, dense blue-grey clay with chalk. <i>Foundation for the chapel wall.</i> | | | | |
| 0028 | 0028 | Burial Vault | Brick built vault, associated with stairs to the west . Red brick with lime mortar. Only upper exterior seen, no access to interior. Upper northern edge has been cut back slightly during the insertion of the heating ducts, damaged area has been made good with thin white bricks. <i>Burial vault</i> | | | | |
| 0029 | 0029 | Foundation | Slab of stone situated under one of the arcade columns. 0.07m thick, 0.65m wide, protrudes beyond the column to the west by 0.2m <i>?foundation</i> | | | | |

Appendix 3. OASIS data collection form

| | |
|--|--|
| OASIS ID: suffolka1-333844 | |
| Project details | |
| Project name | Church of St. Peter, Yoxford, Monitoring |
| Short description of the project | Monitoring of of ground reduction in advance of the laying of a new floor revealed a number of previously hidden memorial stones, two inhumations, two burial vaults and the staired entrances to two vaults. Two medieval wall bases were also recorded. One was part of the former east wall of the south aisle prior to the construction of the Cockfield Chapel in the mid-16th century. The other ran between tow columns of the nave arcade and confirmed the suggestion that the south aisle was a later addition to the church (Listed Building entry gives it a 15th century date). |
| Project dates | Start: 19-11-2018 End: 15-03-2019 |
| Previous/future work | Not known / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | YOX 007 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Listed Building |
| Current Land use | Other 2 - In use as a building |
| Monument type | INHUMATION Uncertain |
| Monument type | VAULT Post Medieval |
| Monument type | MEMORIAL STONE Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | "Salvage Record" |
| Prompt | Faculty jurisdiction |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL YOXFORD St. Peters Church |
| Study area | 100 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TM 3943 6898 52.266180805759 1.509416257052 52 15 58 N 001 30 33 E Point |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project brief originator | Diocesan Archaeologist |
| Project design originator | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project director/manager | Stuart Boulter |
| Project supervisor | Mark Sommers |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Parochial Church Council |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Digital Archive ID | YOX 007 |
| Digital Contents | "other" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Paper Archive ID | YOX 007 |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section" |
| Project bibliography | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Archaeological Monitoring Report: St Peter's Church (floor replacement) Yoxford, Suffolk |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Sommers, M. |
| Other bibliographic details | SACIC Report No. 2019/023 |
| Date | 2019 |
| Issuer or publisher | Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company |
| Place of issue or publication | Needham Market |
| Description | printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a wire binding |
| Entered by | Mark Sommers (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 15 March 2019 |

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