

Report of Work under Archaeological Supervision and Control

St Peter's Church, Strumpshaw, Norfolk Drainage works and repairs to rood stair remains

NHER ENF 144925

Prepared for Strumpshaw PCC



Sarah Bates, Report no. 42

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Project name	St Peter's' Church
District	Broadland
Grid reference	TG 3492 0772
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Summary

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during drainage works at Strumpshaw Church.

Areas of natural sand were seen in each of the main excavated trenches.

Small parts of the church footings were exposed and recorded and some deposits; of lime or chalk and of flint, seen in the drain at the south side of the church, were probably waste building material relating to construction or past repair work.

A burial, partly exposed immediately east of the north porch, extended westwards below the porch wall and thus pre-dated it. A total of at least fifteen burials also were recorded in two trenches for new soakaways. To the south of the church the burials were below the depth needed for the soakaway and were left *in situ*. To the north of the church some burials were removed from the ground following recording. Very small amounts of disarticulated human bone were found from most of the excavated trenches with larger amounts coming from the soakaway trenches. A modern cremation urn was disturbed by the work at the south side of the tower. All of the human remains were left in the care of the church from reinterment.

Some sherds of medieval pottery and a fragment of 14th to 15th-century brick were recovered from the excavated soils.

Repairs to the remains of the rood stair external to the north wall of the church were also undertaken during the project.

1.0 Introduction

St Peter's Church is situated in the south-west part of Stumpshaw village approximately eight kilometres ESE from the outer edge of the built up suburbs of Norwich TG 3492 0772.

New drainage was being installed at the church and some minor masonry repairs made to the building.

Archaeological work involved observing, and supervision of, the excavation of trenches in the churchyard and recording of the exposed deposits, including burials. The work accorded to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Sarah Bates to meet the requirements of an archaeological brief set by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES Generic Brief for the Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control, CNF48384). The brief was provided to the writer by Nicholas Warns Architect Ltd).

Strumpshaw PCC funded the repairs, improvements and archaeological work.

The archaeological archive will, on completion of the project, be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards. An Oasis form is included below as Appendix 1.

2.0 Geology and topography

Strumpshaw is situated in Broadland district, the church is just over a kilometre north-east of, and 20 metres above, the edge of the marshes, fens and broads on the north side of the River Yare. The underlying solid geology in the area of the site is Norwich Crag sand and gravel; sedimentary deposits formed in shallow seas in the Quaternary and Neogene periods. The soils of the area are formed from detrital deposits from the action of ice and meltwater and are free-draining slightly acid loams (LandIS 2019)

St Peter's Church is located at the south side of Norwich Road on High Street at a height of 26.58m OD (OS bench mark on south-west corner of west tower) (Fig. 1). It is set slightly north of centrally within the present churchyard but was in the southern part of the yard shown on 19th-century maps (see below). The churchyard is neatly maintained and level grass with a narrow strip of woodland at its north-east side. A path runs from the main gate on Norwich road to the north door and continues around the west end of the building to a gate on Buckenham Road at the south-west side of the churchyard.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Norfolk Historical Environment Record (NHER) records the existing church as comprising chancel, nave square west tower and north porch with the nave and chancel are of Early English style and probably date from the late 13th-century although with some restorations. The tower dates from the late 15th century as do the rood screen and font. The north porch and south door are probably 16th century. Restorations occurred in the 19th century and included reducing the nave walls to the height of the chancel and replacing thatched nave and chancel roofs with a single slate-tiled roof. This roof is shown in a drawing of the church by R Ladbrooke from c. 1820.

A building report in the NHER describes the church in more detail (Rose 2000). Points of particular interest are summarised here: medieval bricks incorporated above the level of the window heads in the nave and chancel indicate the raising of the wall height, but

no apparent break in the stone quoins and reused stone is apparent; even in the lowest parts of the quoins. The north door is described as of 13th-century style and the south doorway as blocked with 17th-century bricks. There is a rood stair surviving within the north wall of the nave (although the apparent base of a rood turret survives outside the building below and area of rebuilt wall. The north porch is of flint with medieval bricks and its outer step possibly a reused coffin slab. A pre-reformation date is suggested by the presence of a niche for a figure above the doorway and the brick type suggests an earlier 15th-century date (Price 1996).

Rose considers the earliest surviving parts of the building as dating to c. 1300 and various dateable features suggest that the nave and chancel date from that period. The use of reused stone in the quoins, however, suggests a previous stone building of significant size. Bequests to the tower date from 1475 to 1487, some referring to the 'new tower' and it is possible that the nave and chancel were raised in height to suit the new tower.

Rose notes that most of the marked graves are to the south of the church although there are a number, many (re)-set in straight rows to the north.

Building survey in 1999 including stabilisation of wall paintings with at least three schemes being identified. In 2006 recording of the roof and top of the nave wall was undertaken (Bartrum 2006) – presumably in advance of further alterations to the church roof:

In 2007 (and not, at April 2019, mentioned in the NHER) the nave roof was raised to its present level, re-exposing the top of the tower arch which had been hidden by the lowered 19th-century ceiling. The new nave roof, of 2007, is red-tiled. The chancel roof remains slated.

Other sites and finds recorded in the NHER within a 500m radius of the church include the ring ditch of a Bronze Age barrow approximate 440m ENE of the church with other cropmarks just to its south showing multi-period boundaries, trackways, a possible rectangular enclosure and another possible ring ditch.

Just over 400m south of the church earthwork remains of medieval boundaries have been recorded in the form of banks and pits.

Just over 400m north of the church (and north-west of there) various cropmarks, of more than one period, show enclosures and boundaries of uncertain, but possibly later prehistoric and Roman, date. About the same distance to the west of the church other cropmarks show enclosures, ditches and field boundaries in an area between Norwich Road and the railway, they may include prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval features. Cropmarks in the field west of Buckenham Road, and closer to the church, show undated field boundaries, their alignments suggest that they may be of the same dates as those to the north and north-west (just described). Overlapping with the latter area and extending westwards, metal detecting in 2014 led to the recovery of a later prehistoric flint flake, medieval and post-medieval coins and other finds and a medieval jetton. A coin, a lead weight and a harness/strap mount; all of medieval date, were found by detecting in an area centred 360m ENE of the church (in 2010 or before).

A thatched house of 16th and 17th-century date is situated north of Norwich Road and 460m north-east of the church and a barn largely of 19th-century date, but possibly dating from the 17th century, lies immediately to the west of that.

Other sites listed in the NHER within the search area include the site of a windmill (demolished in 1916), the site of a WW2 searchlight battery running southwards from 230m south-east of the church and the Norfolk Railway Acle Diversion to the north of Strumpshaw village.

Faden's Map of Norfolk (1797) shows the church to the south-east of the built up area of Strumpshaw and the windmill to the south-east of the church. Nineteenth-century maps, again, show few buildings to the north and south of the church and show the southern boundary of the churchyard running eastwards from the south end of the adjacent cottage garden (Norfolk County Council 2012). The churchyard has, since then, been extended southwards.

4.0 Methodology

Archaeological monitoring aimed to observe and record the presence or absence, location, nature and date of any surviving archaeological deposits within the areas affected by drainage works.

The trenches were dug by machine, and some smaller areas by hand, by the site contractors under archaeological control and supervision.

The location of the trenches was recorded and trenches were assigned context numbers for the purpose of reference and description. *Pro forma* context sheets were used to record the excavated trenches, features and deposits.

Articulated skeletons (or parts thereof) were hand-excavated and recorded and were carefully lifted where necessitated by the drainage installations. Individual burials were recorded on *pro forma* 'burial' context sheets which include all aspects of the grave, skeleton and grave fills. Skeletons were bagged individually (one skeleton per bag) and disarticulated bone was recorded and bagged by context. The human remains were left in the care of the church for reburial in the churchyard.

Digital photographs recorded the archaeological deposits and the work at the site generally.

Finds of archaeological significance were retrieved. No deposits required sampling for environmental assessment.

Site conditions (weather, light and access) were fairly good although there was some heavy rain.

5.0 Results (Figs. 2 -5, Plates 1-12)

Context numbers are shown in square brackets and listed in Appendix 2.

Prior to the arrival of the archaeologist on site a concrete drain channel was removed from along both sides of the church resulting in loosened topsoil alongside the church walls.

South of the church

The Fildrain trench

A trench for a new ground drain (Fildrain) was dug along the south side of the nave and chancel [1] (Fig. 2, Plate 1). The upper part of its north side was dug into the soil loosened by the removal of the concrete drain; the soil was redeposited and compacted by machine to the required slope and the bottom of the church wall was not exposed. The trench was between 0.80m and 1.20m wide at ground level with a narrow area (0.10m-0.20m) left 'unexcavated' between the trench edge and the bottom of the wall. The north side of the trench sloped at forty-five degrees away from the church wall to a narrow base approximately 0.30m wide.

'Churchyard soil' overlaid by topsoil was exposed in the excavated trench. The former was seen at a depth of 0.30m below the surface and was slightly orangey light brown slightly clayey sandy silt. It included occasional to frequent flints (amounts varying in different areas but generally mixed within the soil) and occasional flecks of mortar. The topsoil was brown slightly sandy silty loam with occasional to moderate numbers of small flints and mortar flecks.

At the west end of the Fildrain trench, just east of the nave's south-west buttress a deposit of chalk or lime with a few flints was seen in the side of sloping north side of the trench but did not extend as far as the south side of the trench [23] (Fig. 2, Plate 2). It was more dense - or homogenous in its lowest area and may have been 'contained' within a pit of some kind. Above that the chalk/lime was more crumbly and had brown sandy silt mixed within it. The material was interpreted as a dump of building lime; it is possible that a small pit had been dug to act as a slaking pit or for storage but this was uncertain.

Towards the east end of the trench, just to the west of the chancel doorway, a concentration of medium-sized flints was revealed in the bottom of the trench [2] (Fig. 2, Plates 1 and 3). They were closely packed and quite 'compacted' together and comprised, more or less, a single layer flints, mostly weathered irregular cortical gravel nodules, some of them broken. No mortar was present but some slightly 'chalky' patches occurred in the soil immediately above the flints and there were two or three small iron stained patches within the flints – possibly the remains of nails or other iron fragments. The flints had clearly been placed here and probably represented a dump of waste building flint.

Three new downpipe gullies were installed along the south side of the church (positions shown on Figure 2) but

the holes dug for the gully pots were largely dug into ground disturbed by the previous drainage features. Churchyard soil was exposed in their lower parts but nothing of archaeological significance was seen.

A drain ran southwards from the Fildrain to trench [5] (see below). It was recorded with trench [1]. The drain trench was approximately 0.30m wide and between 0.85m and 0.95m deep with a deeper area (1.40m) for a silt trap at its south end. Nothing of archaeological interest was exposed in the trench.

Tower catchpit

A trench was excavated for a water catchpit at the south side of the tower [3] (Fig. 2, Plate 3). It was sloped very slightly down away from the building and was a maximum depth of 0.50m. Churchyard soil and topsoil deposits very similar to those seen in the drain to the east were exposed (see above). A copper-coloured metal cremation urn was disturbed at a depth of 0.40m from the surface [4]. It was left in the care of the church for reburial on completion of the drainage work. Nothing else of significance was seen in the area of the catchpit.

Soakaway

A trench for a new soakaway was dug approximately nine metres south of the church [5] (Figs 2 and 3, Plates 4 and 5). It ran from north to south and was 6.0m in length and 1.20m wide. It was 1.20m deep at the north end and 1.50m deep at the south end.

In the central and southern part of the trench dark orange sand with some light yellow patches was exposed. This was the natural geological subsoil. Evidence for at least six burials was identified in the base of the excavated trench; two graves cut into the natural sand in the southern part of the trench, a coffin nail was seen in the northernmost of these. To the north, four graves could be distinguished with other, earlier, burials being suggested by the disturbed soils cut by those graves (Fig. 3, Plate 5). None of the skeletons revealed were fully exposed; they were all just below the level required for the soakaway. The regular spacing and alignment of three burials at the north end of the trench suggested that they were of the same broad period – with another burial, in between the northernmost two and slightly westwards of the three, may have represented another phase of burial. To the south two other burials were spaced more widely apart and were not in alignment with each other or with those to the north. Some, apparently, articulated bones in the south-east corner of the trench almost certainly represented another *in situ* burial.

Slightly orangey brown silty sand churchyard soil with occasional more sandy or slightly clayey patches was overlaid by the brown sandy loam topsoil which was up to 0.40m deep.

North of the church

The Fildrain trench

A trench for a new ground drain (Fildrain) was dug along the north side of the nave and chancel eastwards of the porch [6] (Fig. 2). The nature and dimensions were approximately the same as those of the drain at the south side of the building (see above).

Churchyard soil overlaid by topsoil was exposed in the excavated trench. The former was seen at a depth of 0.30m below the surface and was orangey brown slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional flints and becoming more orange-coloured with depth although undisturbed natural subsoil was not reached. The topsoil was brown sandy loam with occasional flints and some rubble from the recently removed concrete gully.

At the base of the chancel wall, where the concrete gully had been removed, the roughly course flint cobbles and nodule footing was exposed in some areas; just east of the masonry remains of the rood turret, the flints protruded 0.10m from the base of the wall at a depth of 1.55m below the bottom of the widow glass of the chancels western window (Plate 6). Further to the west, the flint offset was intermittent and the nave wall base was largely flush with the above-ground face of the wall.

Immediately east of the north porch part of a burial was exposed in the Fildrain trench (Fig. 4, Plate 7). It comprised the lower leg bones and some of the foot bones of an articulated skeleton which clearly extended westwards below the porch; thus pre-dating the porch. The skeleton was below the depth required for the new Fildrain and just south of a new gully being installed. The human remains were re-covered with soil (about 0.10m depth) and the drain laid above that.

Nothing else of archaeological interest was seen in the excavated drain trench nor, as to the south of the church, in the deeper areas excavated for the gully pots. Drains ran northwards from the Fildrain to trench [10] (see below). They were not recorded in detail but nothing of archaeological significance was observed within them.

Tower catchpit

A trench was excavated for a water catchpit at the north side of the tower [20] (Fig. 2, Plate 8). It was sloped very slightly down away from the building and was a maximum depth of 0.4m. Churchyard soil and topsoil deposits very the same as those seen in the Fildrain trench to the east (see above). At the west end of the trench the mortared flint footing of the tower's north-west buttress was exposed extending out from the base of the buttress about 0.40m. Very short lengths at the bases of the buttress and tower's north were exposed to show flints irregularly or roughly coursed in cream mortar (Plate 9).

Nothing else of significance was seen in the area of the catchpit.

Soakaway

A trench for a new soakaway was dug approximately seven metres north of the church [10] (Figs. 2 and 5). It ran from north to south and was 5.50m in length and between 1.10m and 1.50m wide. 1.20m wide. It was between 1.15m and 1.30m deep. At the north end of the dark orange natural sand was seen in the base of the trench.

A total of at least eleven burials were partly exposed within, or excavated from, trench [20]. Unfortunately, due to the extremely hard soils in the excavated trench (following three months of hot dry weather) parts of some burials and, possibly one or two other burials, were damaged and/or lost during machine excavation of the trench; soil adhering to the bones which were, themselves degraded and easily damaged. It was clear, however, that more than a single phase of burial had occurred within the area of the trench (Fig. 5A and 4B). At the north end of the trench orange sandy silt with some clayey and gravel patches was exposed and was undisturbed natural deposit. To the south the soils in the base of the trench were browner and more mixed and almost certainly comprised material resulting from, and disturbed by, grave-digging; further burials probably existed at a lower level.

It was not possible to establish a definite sequence of graves but, clearly (and as to the north of the church) more than one phase of burial was represented by the excavated evidence. Certainly of relatively earlier date was burial [14] in the southern central part of the trench (Fig. 5A). The relationship between [14] and some articulated lower leg and foot bones [15], just to its north, was uncertain. Also unclear was the sequence of three burials in the south-east corner of the trench [11], [12] and [13] (Fig. 5B). Burial [13] included the remains of a coffin in the form of slight traces of decayed wood and greyish white ?metal; possibly the coffin lining – but the skeletal component recorded in this grave was not identified. The other main burials recorded in the trench appeared to form two rows of similarly aligned graves; one row at the east side of the trench comprising burials [17], [9] and [12] (burial [17] with one coffin nail found and burial [9] with coffin nails and an iron handle or other fitting at its west end), and the other row to the west including [18], [16] and [8] (both [16] and [18] including coffin nails). Unfortunately, the west part of burial [12] and the east part of burial [8] were almost certainly truncated during machining the trench and any relationship between the two graves was lost. The only other burials identified were the apparent west end of a grave [22] which cut the south side of burial [17]; part of a skull and a coffin nail were exposed, and a small part of a skull, apparently *in situ* (although this was uncertain) in the extreme north-east corner of the trench. This was left in place at a depth of 0.90m. The position of these latter two burials were such that they could be interpreted as forming a row with burial [11] at the south end of the trench. Again, this is uncertain. The condition of the burials in Trench 10 can be seen in Plates 10 and 11; damage was partly caused during machining the very hard soil (see above).

Mid and light brown slightly orange brown and slightly clayey sandy silt churchyard soil with occasional small and medium-sized flints, and rare small fragments/flecks of brick or tile and brown sandy loam topsoil (0.30m-0.40m thick) overly the recorded burials.

Four sherds of early medieval pottery (?11th-century), a sherd of 11th to 13th-century pottery and a piece of 14th to 15th-century brick were found in the fill of grave [9] and another sherd of the later pottery was also found, unstratified, in trench [10].

West of the porch

A small trench for a new gully was dug to the west of the north porch [19] (Fig. 2). The area for the gully pot was 0.70m deep, the rest of the trench was 0.30m deep. Some disturbance had been caused by the presence, and recent removal of, a previous gully and nothing of archaeological interest was seen.

A trench for drain ran north from trench [19] to where an inspection chamber was installed just north-west of the corner of the porch. Nothing of archaeological interest was seen but in bottom of the excavated hole an electricity cable was exposed (with marker tape above it and unharmed by the work). It was just below the depth required for the drain and was reburied.

Also to the west of the porch a small existing inspection chamber was investigated by the contractors. It served the drain running north-westwards from the previous gully at the south-west corner of the porch. It was infilled and was reburied (photos in archive).

North of the porch

A trench was dug for a drain from the inspection chamber north-west of the porch eastwards towards the new soakaway [21] (Plate 12). It ranged from 0.30m to 0.40m deep. Churchyard soil was overlaid by a slight trace of gravel (probably a former path surface) and the existing tarmac path surface. A few quite large pieces of human bone were found, including an intact but disarticulated skull, but no *in situ* burials were identified. Nothing of archaeological interest was seen.

Rood stair repair

Repairs to the remains of the rood stair at the north wall of the nave involved the removal of cement rough raking (seen in Plate 6) and its replacement in lime mortar. This work was not observed by the archaeologist.

6.0 The finds

by Sue Anderson

Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the fieldwork. A full quantification by context is provided in Appendix 3, and individual finds catalogues are included in Appendices 4 and 5.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	7	23
CBM	1	52

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Pottery

Seven sherds of pottery (23g) were recovered from two contexts. The majority of pieces were recovered from burial [9] and comprised abraded fragments of early medieval sandwich ware (11th-century), and local medieval unglazed (LMU) ware of Norwich type (Jennings 1981) including a simple everted jar rim (11th to 13th-century). One other LMU body sherd was found in soakaway [10].

CBM

An abraded fragment of brick (52g) in a dark pink estuarine clay fabric was found in burial [9] and is likely to be of 14th to 15th-century date.

7.0 Conclusions

Dark orange and yellow sand seen in the bottom of the southern part of the trench dug for the soakaway to the south of the church, and at the northern end of that to the north of the church was of natural origin.

Due to the nature of the Fildrain and the former presence of the concrete gully around the building, only very small areas of the church footings were exposed. These included some slightly offset irregular flints in mortar at the north side of the chancel and the mortared flint footings at the tower and its north-west buttress with the latter being more substantial and offset further thus spreading the load of the buttress and corner of the tower.

Two deposits recorded in the drain trench at the south side of the church probably related to building or repair work. Some chalky lime, possibly contained within a pit, may have represented slaking or storage of the material. Some compacted flint rubble might have represented unused building flint or, perhaps considering its nature, unsuitable smaller fragments left over following work on the walls.

At least sixteen (probably eighteen) burials were recorded during the work in the churchyard although some of these were evidenced only by the identification of grave fills or the exposure of very small parts of skeletons. Of particular interest was a burial recorded just to the east of the north porch. It could be seen from the position of the leg and foot bones that the burial extended eastwards beneath the porch wall and that it, therefore, pre-dated the ?early 15th-century structure.

In the areas of the soakaways it was clear that more than one phase of burial had occurred and in both trenches at least some of the graves formed discernible rows. In the north trench none of the burials were excavated and none of the *in situ* human remains were moved from the area of the trench as they lay below the level required for the installation of the soakaway crates. The date of the burials was uncertain although a coffin nail was recorded with one of them, and some wood remains of a coffin lay in another grave both of which suggested a post-medieval date was most likely for those burials (Roberts 2009, 51). To the south of the church most, but not all, of the graves included coffin nails and it is noted that one burial recorded stratigraphically as of earlier date had a well-defined line of nails along its north side. It seems likely, however, that some burials, including some without coffin remains and probably some of those unexcavated, were of earlier, medieval, date.

Several sherds of medieval pottery and a fragment of 14th to 15th-century brick were found in the trench for the soakaway north of the church.

All of the human remains removed from the excavated areas were bagged, labelled and left in the care of the church for reburial.

Acknowledgements

The archaeological work was commissioned and funded by Strumpshaw PCC. The improvement works were undertaken by Phoenix Build.

The advice of Iain Walker, (Nicholas Warns Architect Ltd) and David Varley (Churchwarden) are gratefully acknowledged.

Archaeological monitoring, recording and reporting was by Sarah Bates and the finds were examined and reported on by Sue Anderson. Figure 1 is based on a map provided by Nicholas Warns Architect Ltd.

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Appendix 1

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: sarahbat1-325156

Project details

Project name	Drainage works and repairs to rood stair at St Peter's Church, Strumpshaw
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during drainage works at Strumpshaw Church. Small area of the church footings were exposed and recorded and some deposits; of lime or chalk and of flint, seen in the drain at the south side of the church, were probably waste building material relating to construction or past repair work. A burial, partly exposed immediately east of the north porch, extended westwards below the porch wall and thus pre-dated it. A total of at least fifteen burials also were recorded in two trenches for new soakaways. To the south of the church the burials were below the depth needed for the soakaway and were left in situ. To the north of the church some burials were removed from the ground following recording. Very small amounts of disarticulated human bone were found from most of the excavated trenches with larger amounts coming from the soakaway trenches. A modern cremation urn was disturbed by the work at the south side of the tower. All of the human remains were left in the care of the church for reinterment. Some sherds of medieval pottery and a fragment of 14th to 15th-century brick were recovered from the excavated soils. Repairs to the remains of the rood stair external to the north wall of the church were also undertaken during the project.
Project dates	Start: 10-08-2018 End: 29-08-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	INHUMATION Medieval
Monument type	INHUMATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Faculty jurisdiction

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BROADLAND STRUMPSHAW St Peter's Church, Strumpshaw
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 3492 0772 52.61581191323 1.470689359302 52 36 56 N 001 28 14 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Sarah Bates
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Sarah Bates
Project director/manager	Sarah Bates
Project supervisor	Sarah Bates
Type of sponsor/funding body	PCC
Name of sponsor/funding body	Strumpshaw PCC

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

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Appendix 2: List of contexts

Context	Type	Area	Category	Description
1	Trench	1	Contractor's trench	Drains S of church
2	Deposit	1	Layer	Concentration of flint rubble
3	Trench	3	Contractor's trench	Catchpit S of tower
4	Deposit	3	Burial	Cremation within area of tower S catchpit
5	Trench	5	Contractor's trench	Soakaway S of church
6	Trench	6	Contractor's trench	Fildrain N of church
7	Burial	6	Burial	Skeleton extends outside trench
8	Burial	10	Burial	Skeleton extends outside trench
9	Burial	10	Burial	Skeleton and coffin evidence, extends outside trench
10	Trench	10	Contractor's trench	Soakaway N of church
11	Burial	10	Burial	Grave and skeleton extends outside trench
12	Burial	10	Burial	Grave and skeleton extends outside trench
13	Burial	10	Burial	Skeleton and evidence for coffin, extends outside trench
14	Burial	10	Burial	Skeleton and evidence for coffin, extends outside trench
15	Burial	10	Burial	Skeleton extends outside trench
16	Burial	10	Burial	Skeleton and coffin evidence, extends outside trench
17	Burial	10	Burial	Skeleton extends outside trench
18	Burial	10	Burial	Skeleton and coffin evidence, extends outside trench
19	Trench	19	Contractor's trench	Gully W of porch
20	Trench	20	Contractor's trench	Catchpit N of tower
21	Trench	21	Contractor's trench	Drain N of porch
22	Burial	10	Burial	Skeleton and coffin evidence, extends outside trench
23	Deposit	1	Layer	?dump of chalk/lime

Appendix 3: Finds list

Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt (g)	CBM No	CBM Wt (g)	Spotdate
9	6	19	1	52	14-15
10	1	4			

Appendix 4: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
9	EMSW			4	5	11th c.?
9	LMU	Jar	simple everted	1	13	11th-13th c.
9	LMU			1	1	11th-14th c.
10	LMU			1	4	11th-14th c.

Appendix 5: CBM

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt (g)	Abr	Mortar	Peg	Glaze	Notes	Date
9	est	EB	1	52	+	-	-	-	pink	14-15

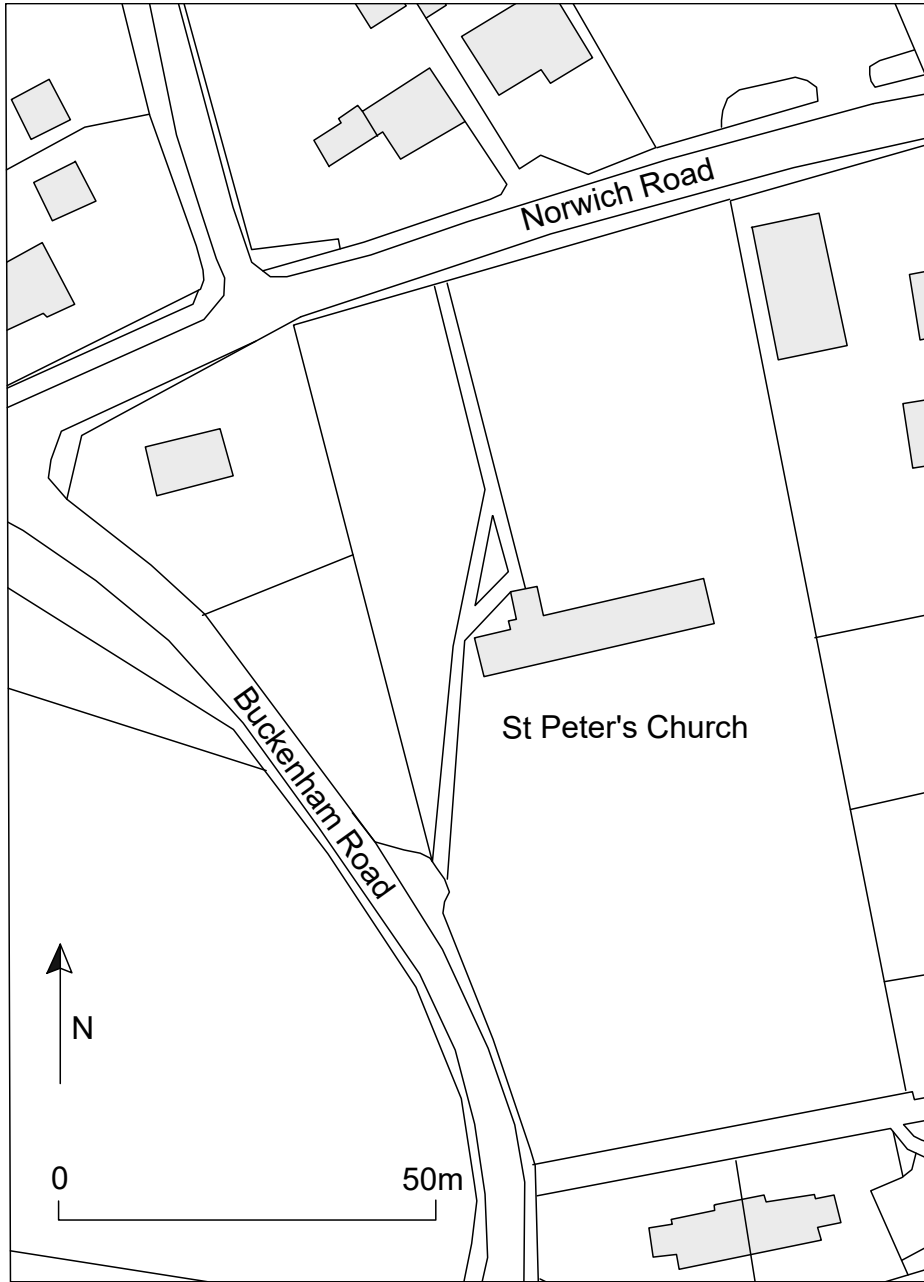


Fig. 1 Site location. Scale 1:1000

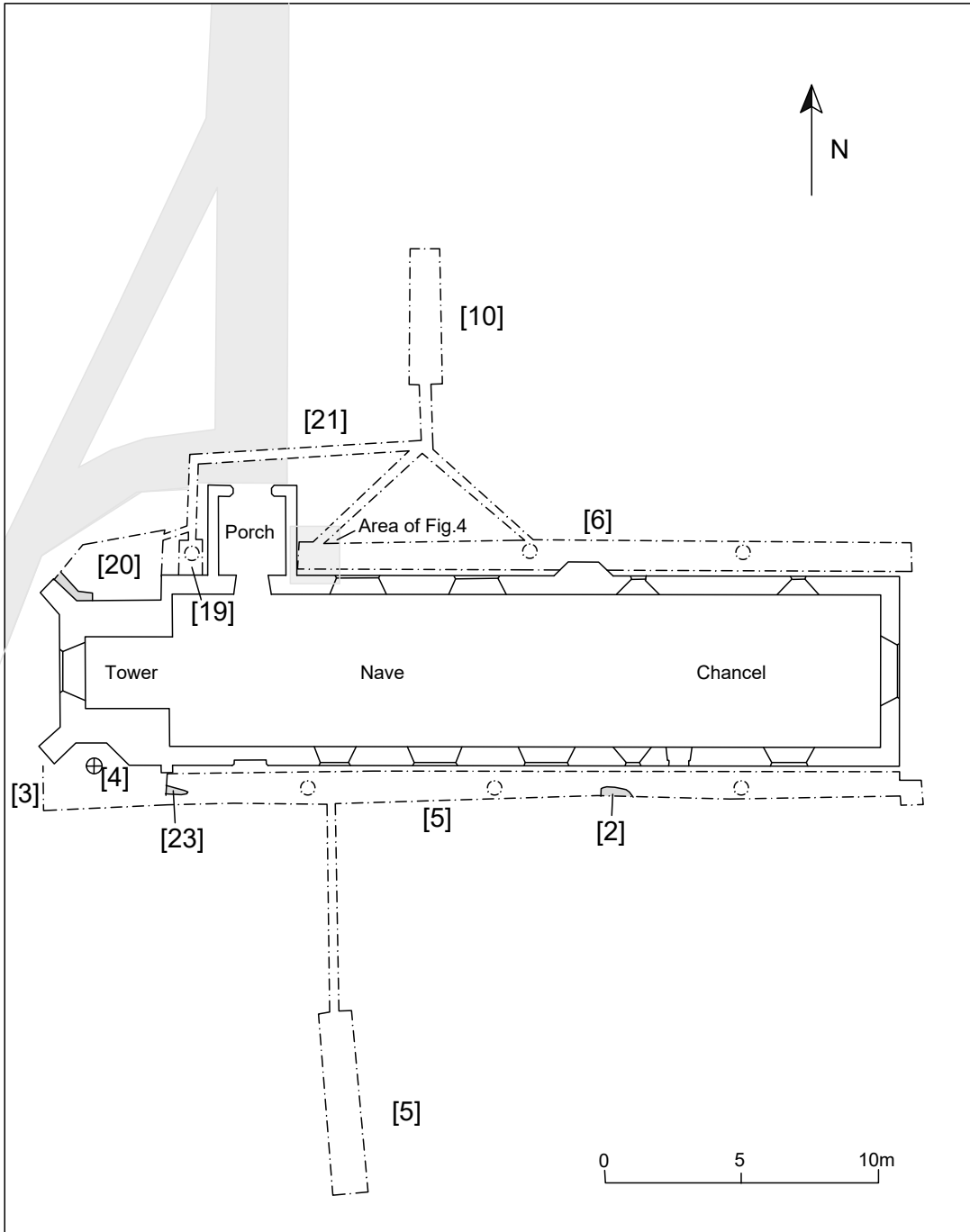


Fig. 2: St Peter's Church with excavated trenches. Scale 1:250

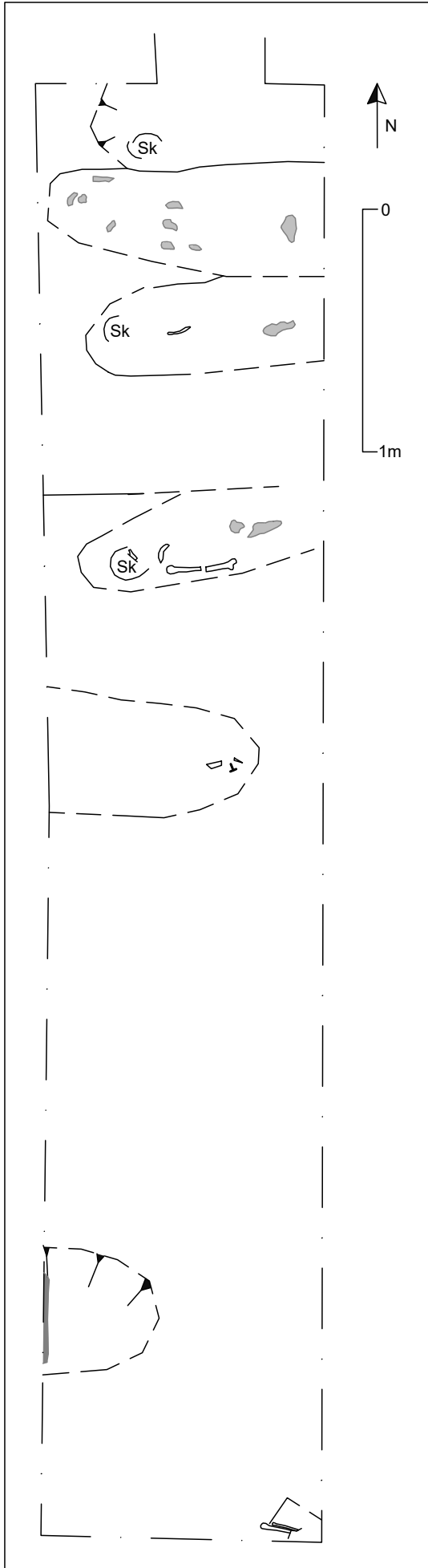


Fig. 3: Trench 5, burials exposed in base of soakaway. Scale 1:25

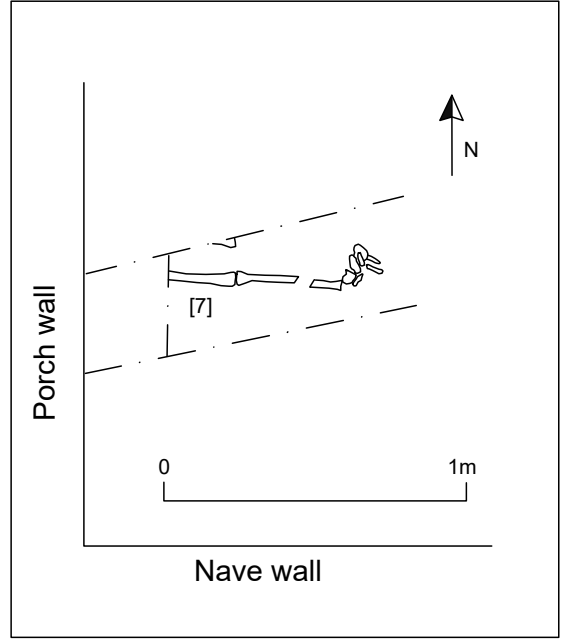





Fig. 4: Trench 6, burial [7].
Scale 1:25

Key to Fig. 3:

-  crushed bone
- Sk skull
-  coffin nail
-  coffin wood

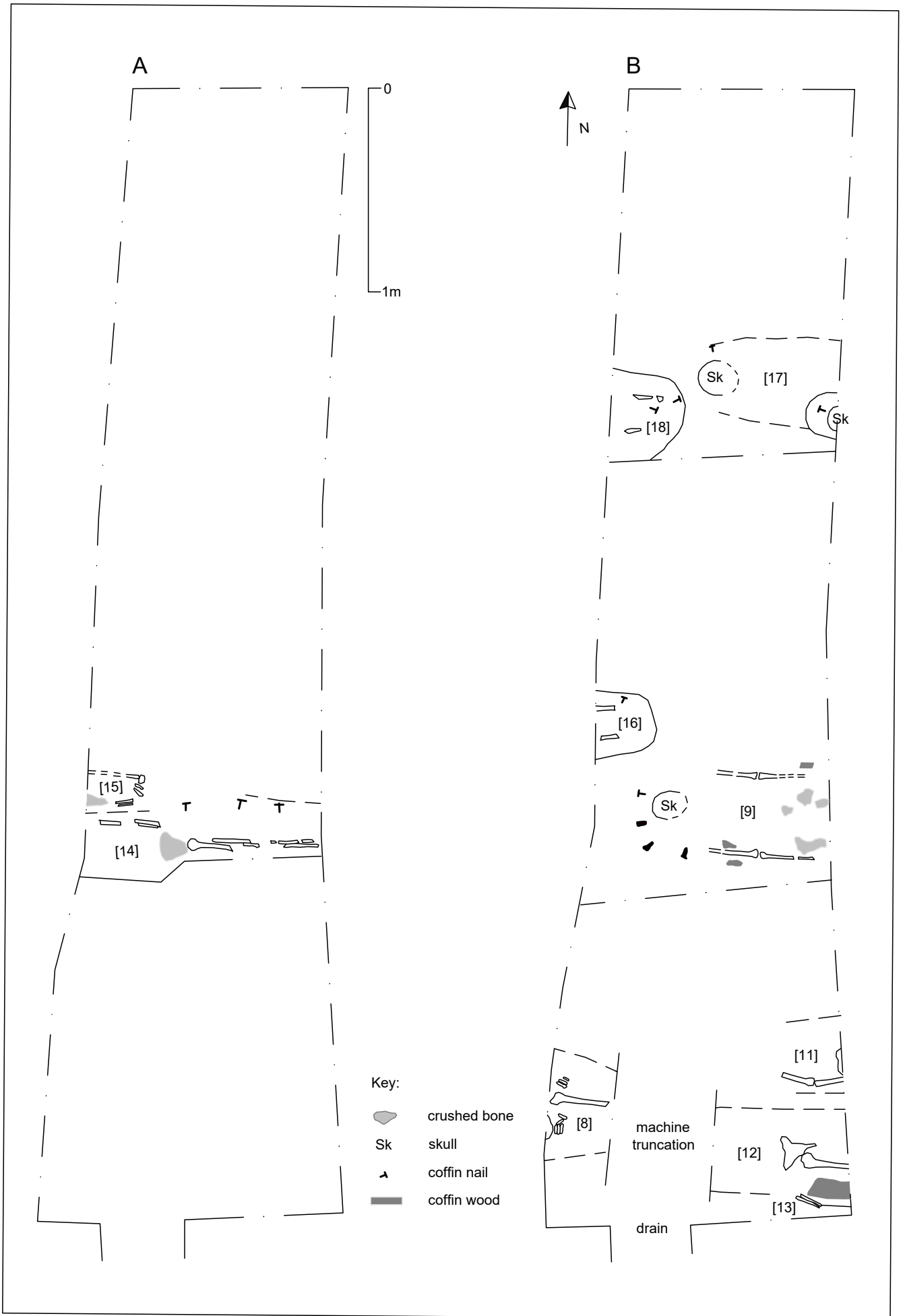


Fig. 5: Trench 10, burials exposed in base of soakaway, Scale 1:25
 A: Earlier burials, B: Other burials



Plate 1: Trench 1; looking W,
looking W, 0.5m scale



Plate 2: Trench 1, deposit [23], catchpit/trench
3 behind, looking W, 0.5m scale



Plate 3: Trench 1; deposit [2], from above, looking N, 0.5m scale



Plate 4: Trench 5, looking N, 1m scale



Plate 5: Trench 5, partly exposed burials, looking W, 0.5m scale



Plate 6: Base of chancel wall and rood turret remains prior to repair, looking S, 0.5m scale



W
Plate 7: Trench 6, burial [7], looking W, 0.5m scale



Plate 8: Trench 20, butress footing, looking SSE, 0.5m scale



Plate 9: Trench 20, butress and tower footings, looking WSW, 0.5m scale



Plate 10: Trench 10; burials [11], [12] and [13], looking S, 0.5m scale



Plate 11: Trench 10; burial [9], looking W, 0.5m scale



Plate 12: Trench 21 looking W, 0.5m scale