

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 813

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
St. Mary's Church, Howe**

10128 HZW

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April 2003

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Local Authority No.076759

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Location: St. Mary's Church, Howe
Grid Ref: TM 2750 9995
HER No.: 10128 HZW
Date of Fieldwork: 27th to 31st March 2003

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit at St. Mary's Church, Howe. Archaeological evidence was found throughout the T-shaped trench excavated to the north of the nave.

A buried churchyard soil was uncovered which contained Roman tile, medieval and post-medieval finds. Part of this deposit had been cut to enable the construction of a wall or wall foundation during the medieval period, possibly in the 14th century. This would have been part of a structure to the north of the nave, probably a north aisle.

Part of an in situ tiled floor (including glazed and decorated tiles) was found within the probable aisle. It was disturbed in the 15th century or later, during the abandonment and demolition of the structure.

Two medieval infant skeletons were found buried to the north of the probable aisle. It was not clear whether they were buried whilst the structure was standing.

An 18th-century brick and stone vault and associated cut were found truncating the abandonment deposit associated with the probably aisle. The vault was associated with the Sewell family and was last used during the mid 19th century.

1.0 Introduction

Figs 1 and 2

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) at St. Mary's Church, Howe in March 2003. The work was commissioned by Mr. Colin Harris of the Howe Parochial Church Council.

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken to the specifications set out in a Project Design prepared by the NAU (NAU Ref: MS/Eval/JB/1480) and in accordance with a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA; NLA Ref: AH 22/10/02).

A proposal to build a new extension north of the nave of the church has been submitted to the local Planning Authority. The evaluation was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Geology and Topography

Figs 1 and 2

Howe is situated about nine kilometres to the south-east of Norwich, just to the west of the B1332 between the villages of Poringland and Brooke. St Mary's Church is located in the western part of the hamlet, north of Howe Green and Church Farm.

The area evaluated measured 20.8m² and lay immediately to the north of the western part of the church nave. This area is generally flat with elevations between 39.4m OD and 39.55m OD. At the time of the work, it was covered in short, rough grass.

The sites overlies boulder clay. This lies above Pleistocene Norwich Crag and chalk deposits of upper Cretaceous date (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 6-13; Funnell 1994a; Funnell 1994b).

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

St Mary's Church (Historic Environment Record (HER) 10128) comprises a western tower, nave, chancel and south porch. The tower is oval in shape, contains Anglo-Saxon style windows and a blocked western door. Both it and the nave contain numerous pieces of Romano-British brick and tile and have been dated to between 1050 and 1100. The nave contains a blocked north doorway, visible from the outside only. Inside, two blind arches are present in the northern nave wall; their presence has been used to suggest that an aisle or chapel once stood to the north of the nave (Anonymous 1984; Pevsner & Wilson 1999, 437; Rose 2002).

The Domesday Book of 1086 records a church in Howe. It is described as holding 15 acres of land valued at 2s (Brown 1984, 14,16). This is probably St. Mary's Church. The chancel and a porch were added in the late 13th or 14th century, perhaps at the time a number of windows were inserted into the nave. During the 15th century the tower may have been heightened and the present nave roof was constructed. The latter was restored during the 19th century, when parts of the external walls were rendered, a number of windows were inserted and a new south porch was built (Anonymous 1984; Rose 2002). The step for the north door is inscribed with the word 'vault'. A floor slab inside the tower records its use by the Sewell family from the 1790s through to the mid 19th century.

A search of the Norfolk HER revealed that prior to the evaluation a number of archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the church. These provide evidence for activity from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period.

The earliest firmly dated object found near the church is a piece of a Neolithic polished axehead (HER 13850). This was recovered about 0.45km to the north-east. Neolithic or Bronze age scraper was collected about 0.4km to the north-east of the church (HER 22762) and a piece of Neolithic or Iron Age pottery was found roughly 0.35km to the north (HER 23780). Iron pottery has been recovered about 0.18km to the east (HER 20252). Flint artefacts of indeterminable prehistoric date have been found in two places (HER 23780 and 37672).

Roman coins have been collected from a number of sites north, north-east and east of the church (HER 20252, 20352, 23780, 24233 and 37672). A 1st- or 2nd-century terracotta was found about 0.4km to the south-east (HER 24667) and a pit "full of Romano-British sherds and tile" is reported to have been located about 0.28km to the south-east (HER 20254).

The only Early Saxon find from the area is piece of a short long brooch (HER 31453). Middle Saxon finds are slightly more numerous, with sherds of Ipswich ware pottery collected from one site to the north-east and one site to the north of the church (HER 19927 and 20352). Late Saxon finds have been recovered from sites to the north-east of the church. They include a brooch, a 10th-century strap end and an 11th-century box mount, as well Thetford-type ware pottery (HER 19927, 19928, 20252, 20352 and 28174).

Medieval metal finds and pottery have been found in a number of locations to the north, north-east and east of the church (HER 18990, 19927, 19928, 20252, 20352, 23780, 24232, 24797, 28175, 29103 and 37672). These include a number of coins, a pewter spoon, a bronze candlestick and a seal matrix. A cottage located about 0.45km to the south-west of the church contains a wall that appears to have belong to a medieval timber-framed building with a smoke bay (HER 33515).

Howe Hall (HER 14052), situated 0.58km to the south-west, stands near a possible moated site and contains structural elements from the late 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th centuries. Close by is a brick barn dating to about 1770. Located about 0.28km west of the church, Pearl Cottage is partly a timber framed building of 16th- or 17th-century date (HER 33513). Post-medieval pottery and metal objects have been found to the north, north-east and south of the church (HER 19927, 19928, 33513 and 37672).

4.0 Methodology

Figs 2 and 3

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the area of the extension.

The Brief required that T-shaped trench should be excavated, with the cross of the T-nearest the church. It also specified that the trench should give a transect across the extension in both axes and be no less than 2m wide. This was achieved using a trench (Trench 1) with a cross measuring 4.3m by 2.1m and a leg measuring 2.5m by 2.2m. It was hoped that the cross of the trench could be placed against the nave wall. However, as a gravel filled drainage channel was encountered here, a decision was made to locate the cross 0.7m to the north of the nave wall.

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the Norfolk Archaeological Unit's *pro forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

A level was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 39.42m OD on the south-east corner of St Mary's Church. A non-permanent peg was used as a temporary benchmark on site; it had an elevation of 39.01m.

During the evaluation it was generally warm and dry with a few periods of mist. No adverse weather conditions that could have had an impact on the successful completion of the project were encountered. Access to the site was from a gap in the churchyard hedge to the south and was straight forward.

Before backfilling a layer of blue heavy duty polythene was laid in the base of the trench. It was hoped that this would protect the archaeology encountered during backfilling and that it will offer protection during any further machining that may follow.

5.0 Results

Figs 3 and 4

Archaeological evidence was found throughout Trench 1. Context numbers between 10 and 30 were assigned to the features and deposits discovered (Appendix 1).

The earliest deposits encountered were a yellow brown clayey sand ([29]) and a grey brown sandy clay ([28]). These were observed in plan in the northern leg of the trench. As it was not clear how they related to each other, they were investigated by the excavation of a 0.4m deep test-hole. Despite careful cleaning of the edges of the sondage, the relationship between the two could still not be clearly established (although it did seem possible that the yellow brown clayey sand was a natural deposit). At the request of NLA these two deposits were not excavated any further.

Above the yellow brown clayey sand and the grey brown sandy clay was a churchyard soil ([12]). Initially machining stopped at the level of this deposit to allow for cleaning and examination in plan. Once it was evident no cut features were visible, a test-hole was dug to establish nature and depth. On the completion of this sondage, the northern 50% of the deposit was removed by machine, whilst the southern 50% was excavated by hand.

The churchyard soil was a mid brown sandy loam. It ranged between 0.3m and 0.4m in depth and contained occasional flint pebbles, Roman and post-medieval ceramic building material, charcoal, numerous iron nails and a piece of a copper alloy buckle (SF1). This was similar to the mid brown sandy loam ([22]) which was observed in the side of a later cut ([19]) in the southern part of the trench. Sealed by 14th-century deposits, it contained a single piece of 11th- to 14th-century pottery. The two were more than likely the same deposit until the 14th-century; after the churchyard soil continued to develop whilst that in the southern part of the trench did not.

Two skeletons ([25] and [26]) were found at the base of the churchyard soil ([12]). Although the deposit was carefully cleaned both in plan and in section it was not possible to identify evidence for grave cuts. As a result, two scenarios may have been possible. The first is that the churchyard soil sealed both the skeletons. The second, and perhaps the more likely, is that graves were cut through the churchyard soil. Once the skeletons had been buried, the up-cast soil would have been put straight back into the grave to become indistinguishable from the material around it. If this was the case, the graves would have been shallow, with a depth of between 0.35m and 0.4m.

Both skeletons were extended, supine and aligned east-to-west, with heads placed in the west. Bone preservation was poor. The northernmost skeleton ([25]) was of infant approximately one or two years old. The upper limbs, skull and a number of ribs were

visible, with the lower part of the body located beyond the eastern edge of the trench. The skull contained teeth, was turned to the left and laid on its side. The southernmost skeleton ([26]) comprised of skull fragments, parts of upper and lower limbs, pieces of pelvis and sacrum and a number of vertebra. It was skeleton of a newly born child. Neither of the skeletons were lifted and they remain undisturbed.

A medieval wall or a foundation for a wall ([15]) was discovered placed in a cut ([30]) through the churchyard soil ([12]). It was made of flint and cut limestone bonded with a dark yellow sandy mortar. One irregular course survived with a maximum height of 0.1m. In the centre of the trench it was aligned east-to-west with a maximum width of 0.4m. It widened to 0.8m towards the western edge of trench before it turned to be orientated north-to-south. As the wall or foundation continued beyond the western edge of the trench, its full width was not seen.

Above the mid brown sandy loam ([22]) to the south of, and contained within, the wall or foundation was a make-up layer of mid brown sandy clay ([24]). This was up to 0.08m thick and contained frequent flecks of chalk and mortar. Above it lay a thin layer (0.02m maximum depth) of pale brown white sandy mortar ([21]). This was a mortar bed for a floor, the remains of which ([20]) survived *in situ* above. Revealed in the centre of the trench, it was made of small 14th-century red floor tiles, some of which had a covering of black glaze tiles (the maximum size was 0.12m by 0.08m). Although a number of tiles lay flat on top of the mortar bed, most of were badly disturbed with some twisted, turned and/or broken.

Above the remains of tiled floor and the wall or wall foundation was a layer light brown silty sand ([16]). This contained frequent mortar flecks, pieces and flecks of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material (including glazed tiles from floor [20]) and occasional flint pebbles. It was probably an abandonment deposit associated with the disuse of the floor and wall.

Directly above the abandonment deposit was a patch of mixed brown sandy loam and brown white sandy mortar ([27]). This was probably associated with a rough tile layer ([11]) which overlay it. Patches of this survived throughout the cross part of the trench. It comprised of broken medieval and post-medieval bricks and tiles (including glazed tiles from floor [20]) and patches of brown white mortar. It may have been a dump of material that was spread out or a rough surface.

A large irregularly shaped feature ([19]) was cut through the abandonment deposit. It measured 1.4m wide by at least 1.3 long and continued beyond the southern edge of the trench. In the northernmost part of this feature a firm brown orange sandy clay ([17]) was excavated. Pieces of brick, tile and glazed floor tile (from floor [20]) were recovered from it. It continued beneath and supported the internal steps and northern wall of a vault ([18]) located in the southern (exposed) part of the cut. The northern wall of the vault and the single step seen were built of post-medieval yellow and red bricks and white sandy mortar. The eastern and western walls were built of cut stone. The vault was backfilled with a loose pale orange brown mortary sand ([23]). It was partially excavated and pieces of post-medieval roof tile and 18th- to 19th-century pottery were collected from it.

A dark grey brown sandy loam topsoil ([10]) sealed both the patches of tile ([11]) and the fill of the vault. Fragments of a modern floor tile and an iron nail were recovered from it. To the south of Trench 1, a modern drainage trench was cut through the topsoil. It was filled with a dark grey sandy loam and frequent rounded flint pebbles.

6.0 The Finds

Introduction

Artefacts were recovered from many of the contexts; a full list is provided in Appendix 2. All were retrieved by hand. Although a metal detector was used, no finds were found with it.

Pottery

A total of five fragments of pottery of medieval and post-medieval date were found, weighing 0.044kg (Appendix 3).

The ceramics were quantified by the number of sherds present in each context, and the weight of each fabric. Other characteristics such as condition and decoration were noted, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was recorded on *pro forma* sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form.

The fabric codes used are based mainly on those identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and supplemented by additional ones compiled by the Suffolk Unit (Anderson).

Medieval

A single fragment from the base of a medieval coarseware cooking vessel or jar was found in a layer of churchyard soil ([22]) located beneath the north aisle. The fragment is relatively unabraded. The term medieval coarseware is a collective description for sandy unglazed wares which have a wide date range of 11th to 14th century. Such pottery was made at many production centres in the East Anglian region. The fabrics are often visually similar, and since so few individual kiln sites are known, they can only be assigned a broad category.

Post-medieval

Four fragments of pottery of late post-medieval date were recovered from the fill ([23]) within the 18th-century vault. The sherds form part of a plain undecorated dish or bowl of soup-plate type, with a wide rim, made in creamware or a creamware type fabric. This pottery dates from the mid 18th and into the 19th century.

Ceramic building material

Ceramic building material weighing 7.622kg was collected from the site (Appendix 4). The assemblage consists of Roman, medieval, post medieval and modern fragments of brick, floor tile, flat roof tile and pan tile, although a single piece of unidentified and undated material was also recovered (0.128kg, [12]).

Roman

A single piece of tegula (0.495kg) and a fragment of floor tile (0.257kg) were retrieved from context [12], a deposit of churchyard soil.

Medieval

Fig 5

The majority of this group consists of fragments of fourteenth-century glazed floor tiles (1.905kg, [11], [16] and [17]). Many of the pieces have traces of dark green lead

glaze on the upper surface and sides, whilst some have counter-relief decoration. They have a distinctive orange sandy, under fired fabric with medium to large flint inclusions. It is not clear where these tiles were produced. They are not Bawsey tiles, which are thinner and better fired and have less conspicuous flint inclusions (Rogerson pers. comm.). There is a similarity of fabrics and method of manufacture between the Howe tiles and the group from Hempstead (Rogerson & Adams 1978, 64-70) but there is no match of design between those recovered from either site.

A single fragment of medieval brick (0.040kg, [17]) was also recovered.

Post-medieval and modern

This group consists of twenty fragments of floor tile, flat roof tile and pan tile. The assemblage includes a single piece of modern hard fired floor/wall tile (0.161kg, [10]), twenty fragments of post-medieval flat roof tile (2.566kg, [11], [12], [16], [17] and [23]) and two pieces of late post-medieval/modern pan tile (1.280kg) recovered from context [11].

Small Finds

The site produced three small finds consisting of a single copper alloy oval-shaped buckle frame (SF1 [12]), and two pieces of worked limestone (SF's 2 and 3 [10]).

SF 1 Context [12] Medieval

Small **buckle** with oval frame with narrowed bar; pin missing. Length 12mm width 16mm

A small copper alloy buckle (SF1) was recovered from the site from a context which contained no other artefacts or pottery. Buckles with simple oval frames with narrowed pin-bars are well known from medieval contexts, although unlike the example here, the bars are usually offset. For examples see those from York from contexts dated to the 12th to the early 15th century (Ottaway 2002, 2889, fig. 1466 no.s 12882 and 14302).

Iron

A small group of nineteen miscellaneous iron nails were recovered from contexts [10], [12] and [16]. The seventeen from the churchyard soil ([12]) may have been coffin nails.

7.0 Conclusions

The earliest datable objects found during the evaluation were the pieces of Roman floor and roof tile recovered from the buried churchyard soil ([12]). As these were accompanied by a medieval buckle, iron nails and post-medieval ceramic building material, they are residual objects. Along with numerous pieces of Roman-British brick and tile incorporated into the nave and tower, they suggest that a substantial Roman building existed close by.

The buried churchyard soil and the buried mid brown sandy loam ([22]) were probably initially the same deposit. Together they would have been the upper deposit in the churchyard associated with the 11th-century nave and chancel of St Mary's Church up. When the wall or wall foundation ([15]) was constructed they became separate deposits. The part in the south of the trench was sealed and so contained

only medieval material. That in the north continued to develop through into the post-medieval period when ceramic building material was deposited within it.

One course of the wall or wall foundation survived. If it was a wall, it either did not have foundations or had foundations that were not visible (perhaps located directly underneath or underneath and to the south/east). If it was a foundation, it was established at roughly the same height of the tiled floor ([20]).

No direct evidence was found to enable the wall or foundation to be dated. The pottery found within the soil beneath the floor associated with it, suggests that it is at least medieval, but is not particularly useful for accurate dating. Having said this, and although only a limited portion of the structure was seen, the building materials that were used and those that were not provide a tighter date estimate. The lack of Roman ceramic building material in the structure suggests that it is probably not contemporary with the late 11th century nave and tower, both of which contain Roman brick and tile. This suggests a date from the 12th century onwards.

The lack of medieval brick in the wall or wall foundation suggests a date no later than the 15th century. Medieval brick was first used in buildings in Norwich in the late 13th century, although it did not become a general source of building material until the 14th century (Drury 1993, 164). In the Norfolk countryside the use of brick may have come later. For example, bricks were first used at churches in Framingham Earl and Barton Bendish during the 15th century (Harris 1987, 84; Rogerson & Ashley 1987, 17 & 55).

The wall or wall foundation would have formed part of a structure to the north of the nave. The excavated evidence suggests that it would have begun at the north-western corner and would have continued eastwards. Although its western extent was not established during the evaluation, it probably would have extended at least as far as the eastern end of the nave. As such, it was probably a north aisle. This aisle would have been associated with the blind arches visible in the north wall inside the church; they would have formed an arcaded entrance into it.

The late 13th- or 14th-century windows in the blind arches suggest that the aisle may have been built and demolished by c.1300. Construction by the late 13th century is very plausible, but such a date for demolition conflicts with the date of the tiles from the floor associated with the aisle wall or wall foundation. As the partially *in situ* floor comprised of 14th-century tiles, it is unlikely that the windows would have been placed in the arcades around 1300.

It is possible that the windows were inserted into the arches when the aisle was demolished. In fact, they may have come from the aisle itself. If this was the case, the aisle could have been constructed in the late 13th or 14th century. This is supported by the fact that the chancel was built at this time and that, like the aisle wall or wall foundation, it does not contain Roman or medieval ceramic building. As such, it is possible that the chancel and aisle were built at the same time as part of a single phase of church building.

If the tiled floor was the first floor associated with the wall or wall foundation, it would help establish the date of the aisle as 14th century; no evidence for an earlier floor was found, although deposits beneath were seen in a very limited area. The partially surviving floor is important because few churches in Norfolk have medieval floor tiles that have survived *in situ*. Those that have been identified include All Saints, Barton

Bendish (Rogerson & Ashley 1987) and St Mary the Virgin, Wiggenghall (Batcock 1991, 77).

It is not certain where the floor tiles were produced. They are different to Bawsey tiles (Rogerson pers. comm). Although they show similarities with those found at a moated site at Hempstead, there are no direct tile matches between the sites (Rogerson & Adams 1978, 64-71). Further work on fabric, form and decoration could establish whether they originated from a known or presently unknown tiliary.

The disturbed floor tiles were probably twisted, turned and broken during the abandonment and demolition of the aisle. A layer of light brown silty sand ([16]) that overlay the floor and which contained mortar and ceramic building material was probably associated with these events. The post-medieval date of some of the tiles places the demolition of the aisle during the 15th century or later.

As a result of the uncertain stratigraphic relationship between the skeletons and the buried churchyard soil it is difficult to know whether or not the two skeletons found were buried before the aisle was built, whilst it was standing, or after it was demolished. Whichever was the case, it does seem more than likely - because of the medieval pottery and buckle found within the churchyard soil - that they dated to the medieval period.

As only two burials were discovered, it is difficult to make any conclusions about the population of medieval Howe. Nonetheless, questions and possibilities are raised by the fact that both skeletons were of infants. As the infant mortality rate was high during the medieval period, it seems fair to expect that burials of children should be commonly found within churchyards. In some cemeteries this has proved to be the case, such as at All Saints, Barton Bendish (Rogerson & Ashley 1987, 44). However, in many cases this has not happened. For example, at St. Nicholas Shambles, London it was estimated between 30% and 50% of the burials should be between 0 and 12 years old, whereas the actual figure was 17.5%. Various reasons for the low level of child and infant burials have been put forward, including the burying of children outside churchyards, the shallowness of graves and the lower resistance of children's bones to chemicals in the soil than adults (Daniell 1997, 124-25). It seems likely that different explanations can be applied to different places. At Howe children were clearly buried within the churchyard. It is perhaps chance, however, that the skeletons survived to be seen. Both were in a poor condition and were placed in shallow graves.

It has been suggested that unbaptised children may frequently have been interred on the northern side of churches. This hypothesis was tested during the excavations at St. Helen-on-the-Walls, York. Although no grouping of children was found (Daniell 1997, 127), this does not mean that the practice may not have been used elsewhere. It is impossible to tell if the Howe infants had been baptised, as age can not be used as an indicator; midwives were allowed to baptise an infant who may have been about to die during child birth (Daniell 1997, 128). Nonetheless, their discovery raises questions about the age range of other individuals who may have been buried to the north of St. Mary's Church during the medieval period.

The cut for the vault ([19]) truncated the aisle abandonment and demolition deposit ([16]). The vault ([18]) is that described in the inscription on the step of the north door. Its construction using post-medieval bricks correlates with the floor slab inscription which records the earliest burial of a member of the Sewell family in the

vault during the 1790s. The slab records that the vault was last used by the Sewell's during the mid 19th century. This matches well with the mid 18th- to 19th-century pottery recovered from the backfill of the vault. However, it has been reported that the vault was disturbed during excavations for the drainage trench to the north of the nave during the late twentieth century. As a result, the pottery could have been deposited or redeposited at this time. Having said this, the fact that the drainage trench was filled with dark loam and pebbles and the vault backfill was orange and sandy probably suggests that this was not the case.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was undertaken by David Robertson and Alex Wasse. Plant machinery was provided by Bryn Williams and driven by Pete. Jayne Bown (NAU) and Andrew Hutcheson (NLA) provided archaeological advice during the course of the project.

The site drawings were digitised by David Robertson and the finds were processed by Lucy Talbot. The HER search was carried out by Jan Allen. Lucy Talbot studied the ceramic building material, Richenda Goffin examined the pottery and Julia Huddle studied the buckle. Sue Anderson and Andrew Rogerson commented on the glazed floor tiles. Stephen Heywood identified the stone. The illustrations were prepared by Maggie Foottit, who also produced the report. Jayne Bown edited the report.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description	Elevations (top; m OD)	Period
10	Deposit	Topsoil	39.43 to 39.55	Modern
11	Deposit	Tile layer - demolition material or rough surface?	39.25	Post-medieval
12	Deposit	Churchyard soil, northern part of site	39.14 to 39.16	Sealed in the post-medieval period
13	-	Not used	-	-
14	-	Not used	-	-
15	Masonry	Stone and flint wall, part of north aisle	39.09 to 39.13	Medieval
16	Deposit	Mortar and clay - abandonment deposit?	39.05 to 39.15	Post-medieval
17	Deposit	Fill of cut for vault [18]	39.20	18th century
18	Masonry	Brick and stone built vault	39.21 to 39.27	18th century
19	Cut	Cut for vault [18]	-	18th century
20	Masonry	Disturbed tile floor	39.04	14th century
21	Deposit	Mortar bed for tile floor [20]	39.04	14th century
22	Deposit	Churchyard soil beneath north aisle	38.95	Sealed in the medieval period
23	Deposit	Material contained within vault	39.23	19th to 20th century
24	Deposit	Make-up layer for mortar bed [21]	39.02 to 39.07	14th century?
25	Skeleton	Infant	38.71	Medieval
26	Skeleton	Neo-natal	38.80	Medieval
27	Deposit	Mortar rubble demolition deposit	39.27	Post-medieval
28	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy clay	38.75	Uncertain
29	Deposit	Yellow brown clayey sand - possibly natural?	38.73 to 38.80	Uncertain
30	Cut	Cut for wall [15]	-	Medieval

Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
10	Modern ceramic building material	1	0.161
10	Iron	1	-
10	Stone (SFs 2 & 3)	2	5.000
11	Medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material	12	3.376
12	Roman, post-medieval and undated/unidentified ceramic building material	5	1.031
12	Copper Alloy (SF1)	1	-
12	Iron	17	-
16	Medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material	11	0.978
16	Mortar	6	0.227
16	Iron	1	-
17	Medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material	18	1.843
22	Medieval pot	1	0.009
23	Post-medieval pot	4	30.05
23	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	0.270

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Date
22	Medieval coarseware	Body	1	0.009	11th-14th century
23	Creamware	Dish	4	0.035	1750-1900

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
10	Floor tile	1	0.161	Modern
11	Floor tile	4	0.619	Medieval
11	Flat roof tile	6	1.477	Post-medieval
11	Pan tile	2	1.280	Post-medieval/modern
12	Tegula	1	0.495	Roman
12	Floor tile	1	0.257	Roman
12	Flat roof tile	2	0.114	Post-medieval
12	Unidentified	1	0.128	
16	Floor tile	8	0.780	Medieval
16	Flat roof tile	3	0.198	Post-medieval
17	Brick	1	0.040	Medieval
17	Brick	1	0.790	Post-medieval
17	Floor tile	9	0.506	Medieval
17	Flat roof tile	7	0.507	Post-medieval
23	Flat roof tile	2	0.270	Post-medieval
	TOTAL	49	7.622	

Appendix 5: Small finds

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
1	12	1	Copper Alloy	Buckle frame	Oval shaped	Medieval
2	10	1	Stone (oolithic limestone)	Architectural	Fragment	Medieval
3	10	1	Stone (clunch)	Architectural	Fragment	Medieval

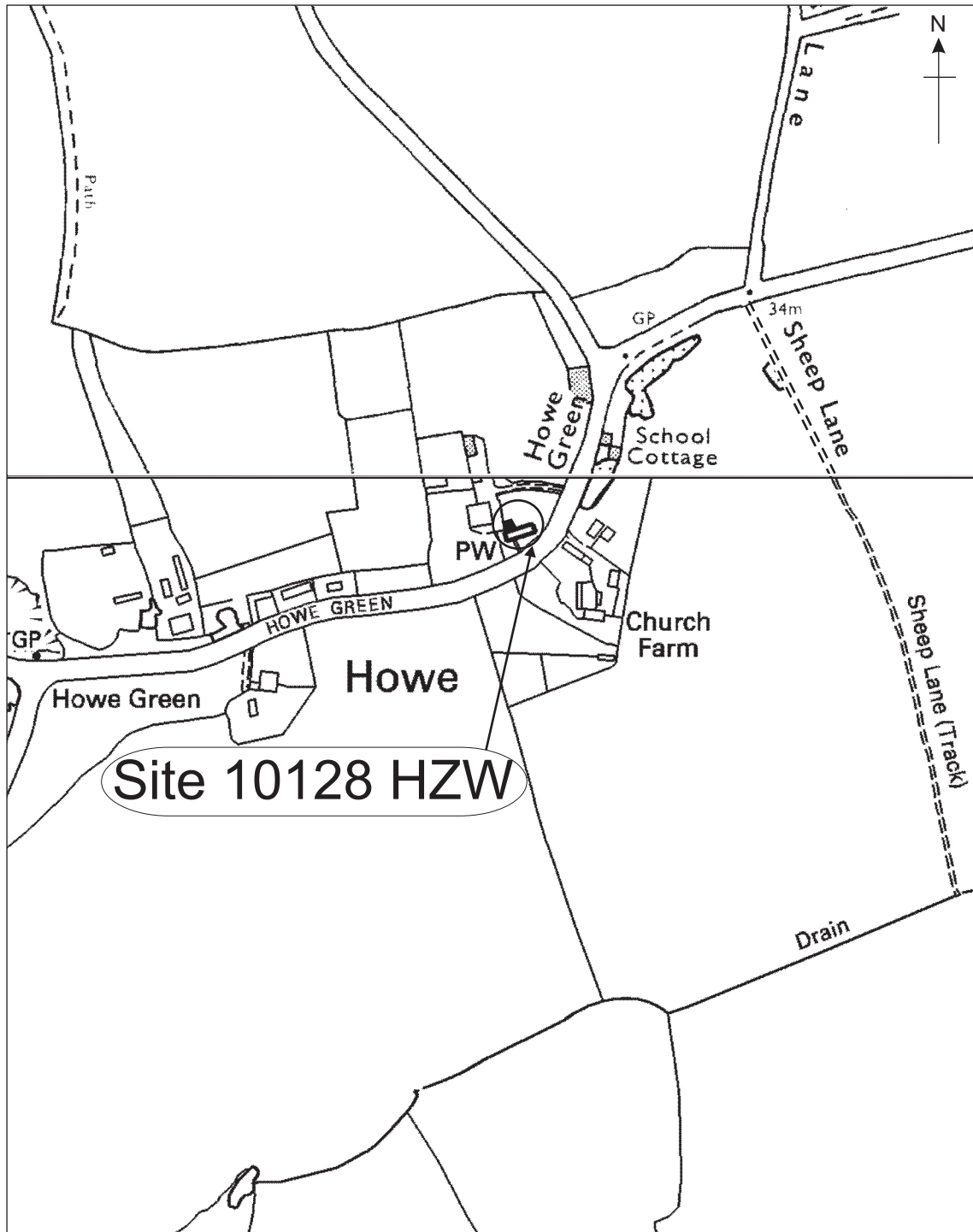


Figure 1. Site Location. Scale 1:5,000

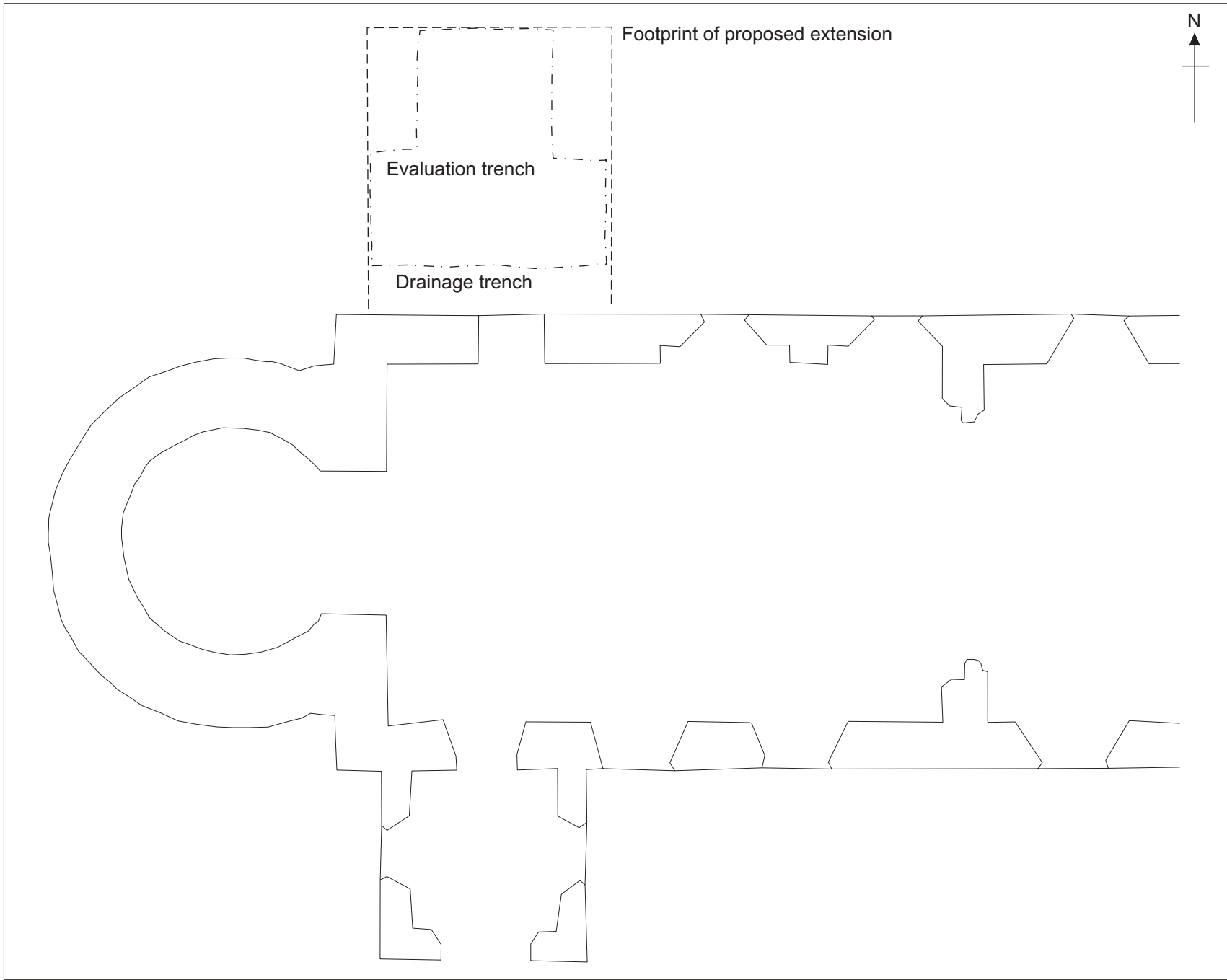


Figure 2. Trench Location. Scale 1:100

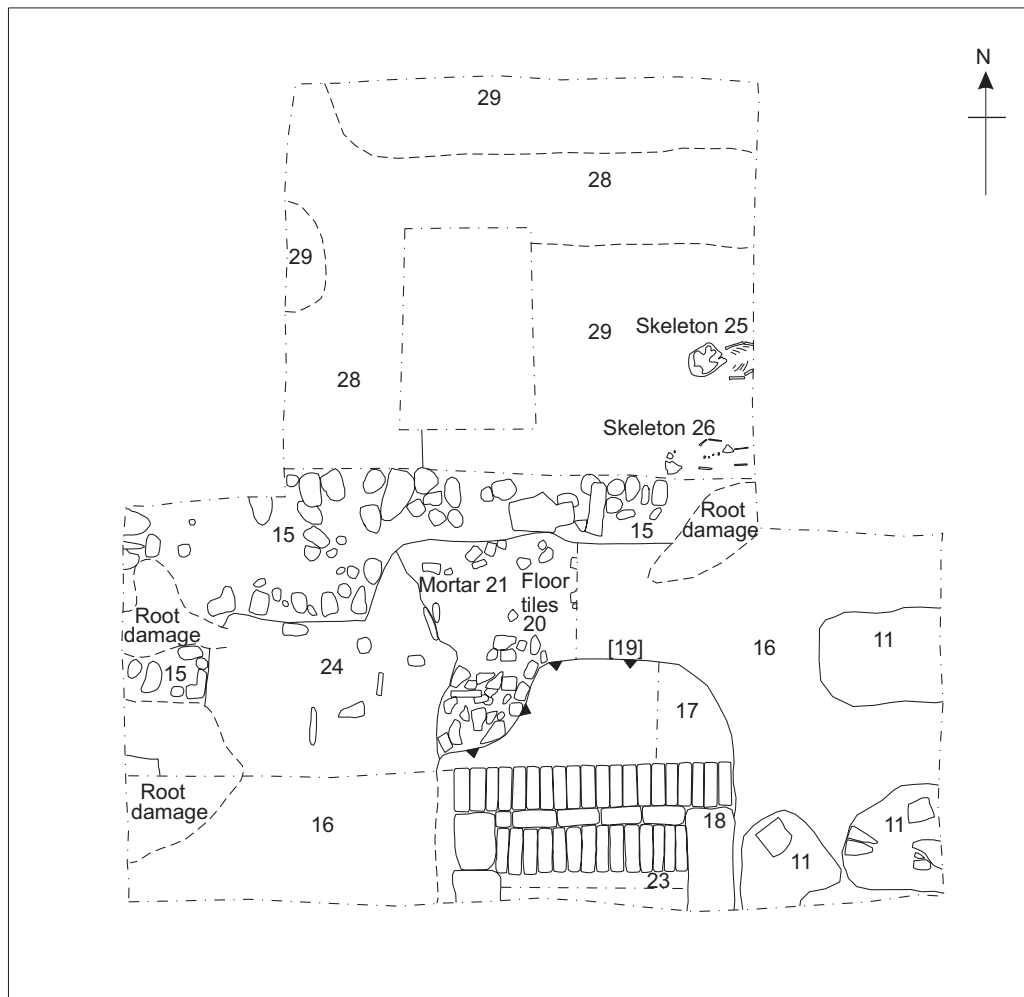
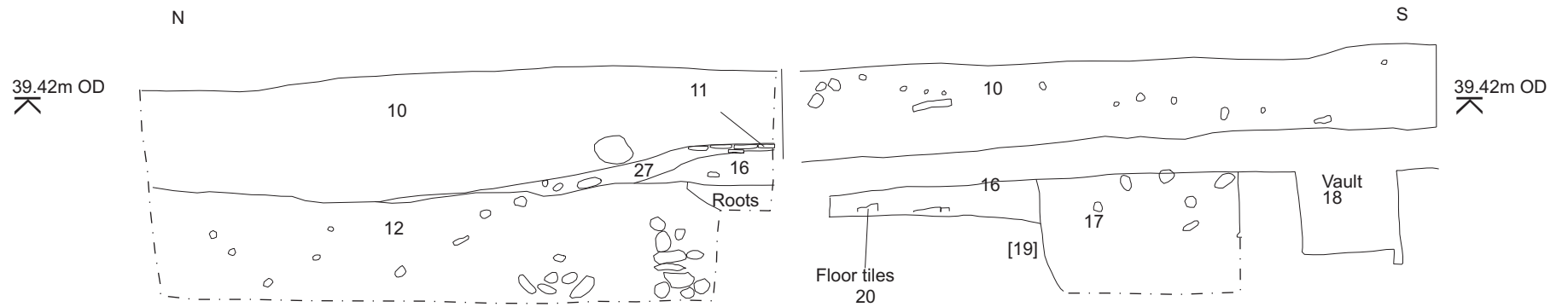
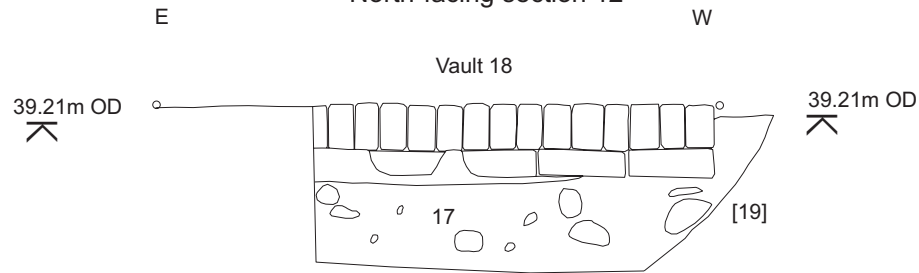


Figure 3. Archaeological Features and Deposits, Trench 1. Scale 1:40

Composite west-facing section - combination of sections 10, 11, 13 and 14



North-facing section 12



North-facing section 16

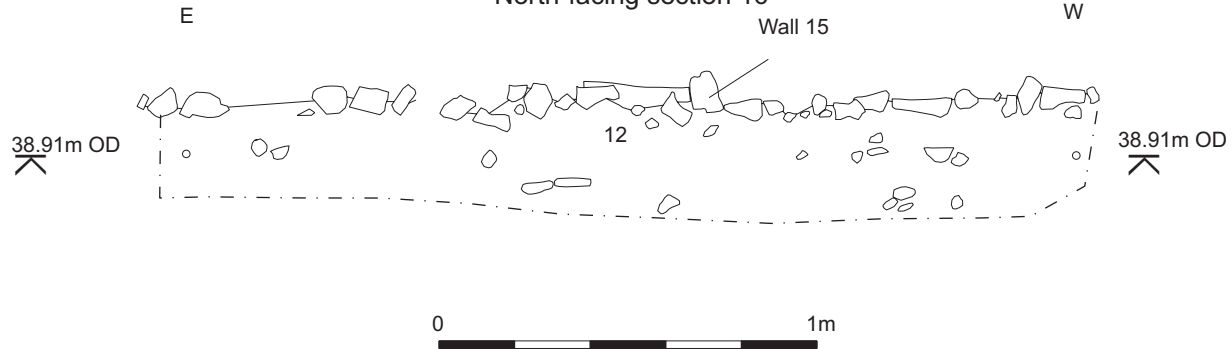
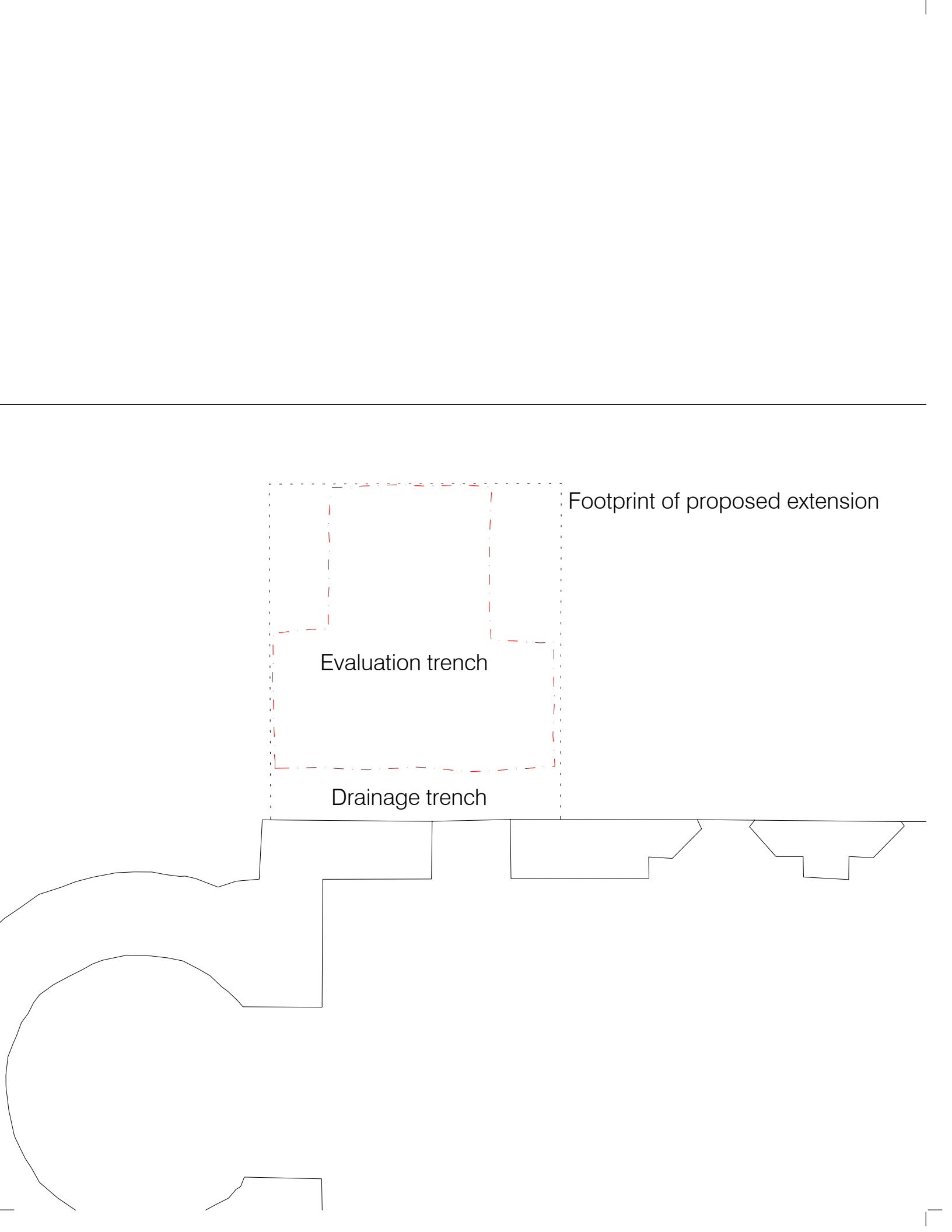


Figure 4. Sections. Scale 1:20



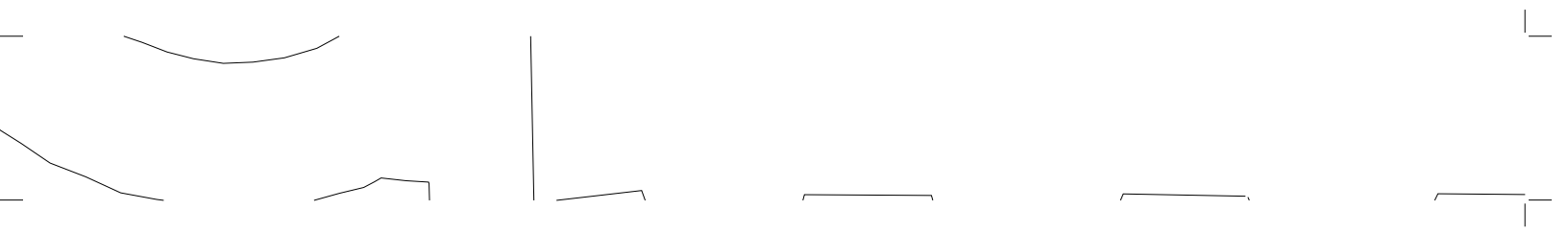
Figure 5. Selected Decorated and Glazed Floor Tiles, from abandonment deposit [16]

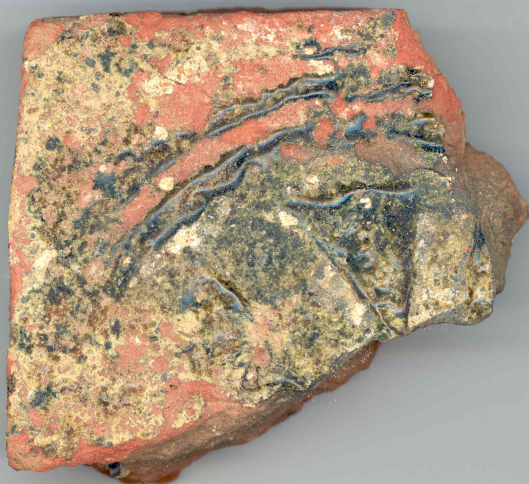
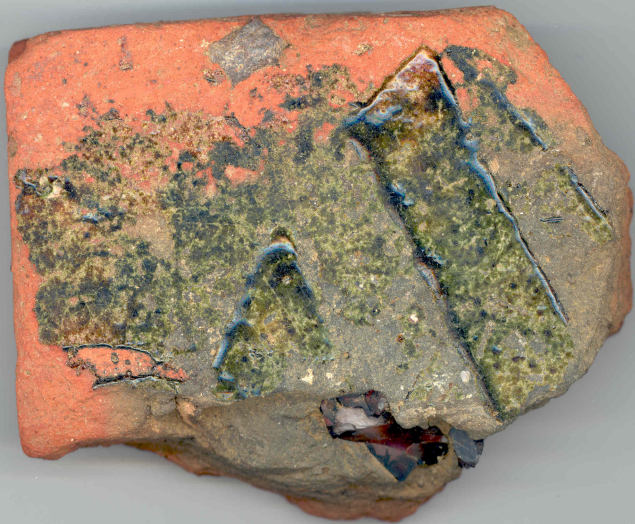


Footprint of proposed extension

Evaluation trench

Drainage trench





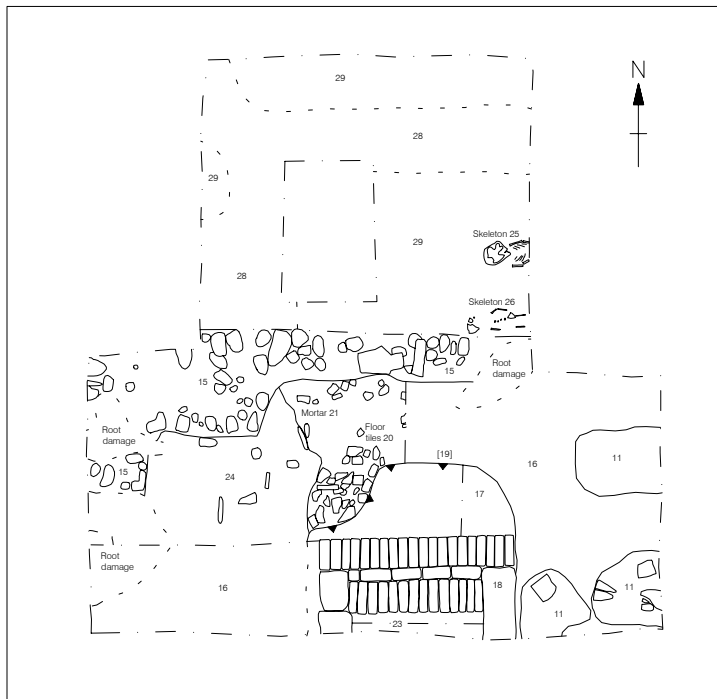
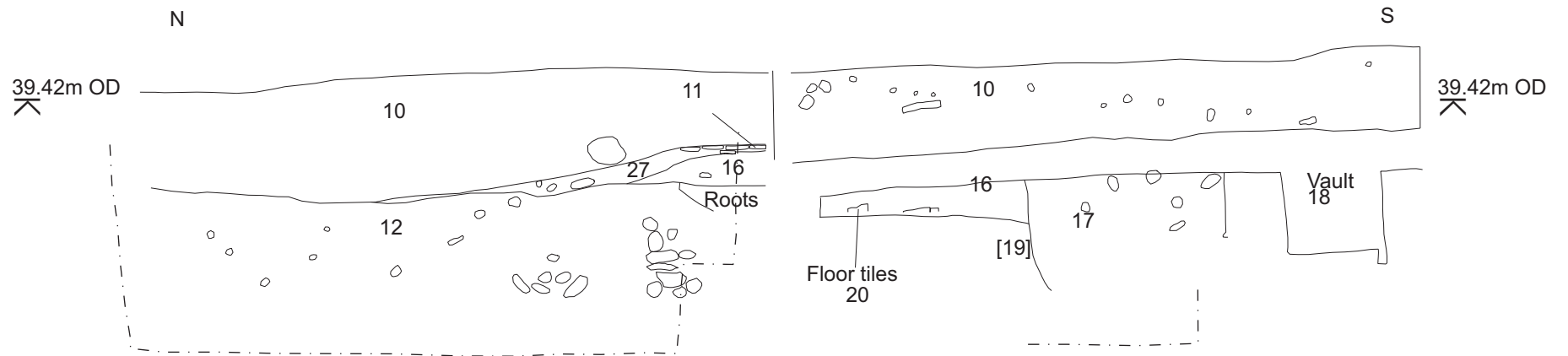


Figure 3. Archaeological Features and Deposits, Trench 1. Scale ??

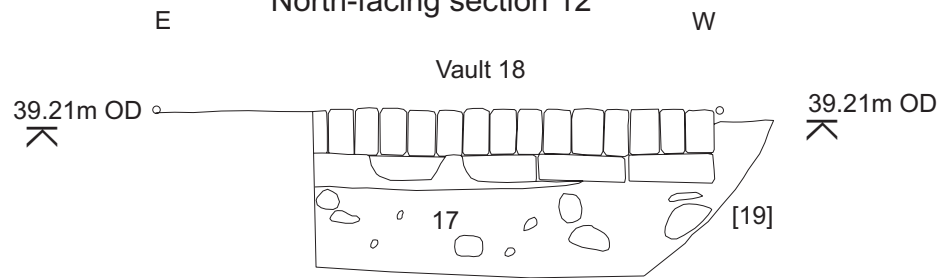




Composite west-facing section - combination of sections 10, 11, 13 and 14



North-facing section 12



North-facing section 16

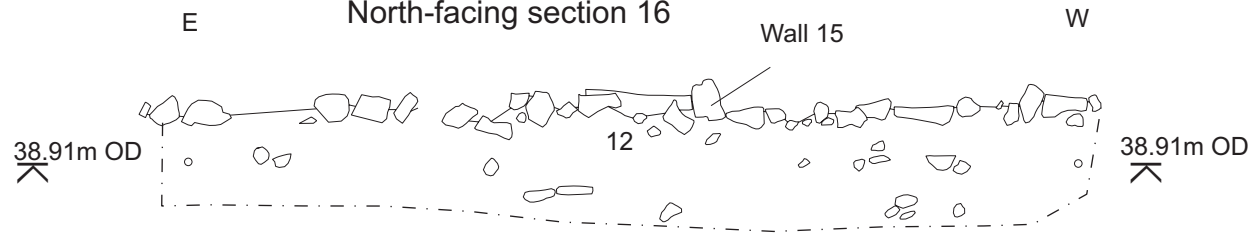


Figure 4. Sections. Scale 1:20