

SSCB19



# ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WEST BOWLING, BRADFORD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING/WATCHING BRIEF

commissioned by St Stephen's Church PCC

July 2019



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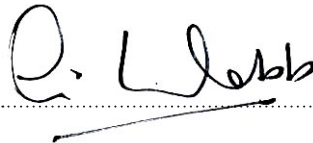
#### PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **SSCB19** / NGR **SE 1605 3136** / Parish **Bradford** / Local Authority **City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council** / OASIS Ref. **headland5-360501**

#### PROJECT TEAM:

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## PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Ashwell Biomass Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for the installation of a pipe connecting a new wood pellet boiler and fuel store with the church. The watching brief comprised monitoring the excavation of a single trench within the courtyard of St Stephen's Church in Bradford, centred on National Grid Ref SE 1605 3136. The groundworks were undertaken in January 2019. Within the trench the remains of 11 burials (brick lined and in coffins), part of the Victorian graveyard, were exposed resulting in the recovery of both articulated and dis-articulated human remains. These remains were returned to the Church for reburial in compliance with the WSI. Apart from the Victorian burials, the remains of a possible mausoleum and a possible hearth of the same period were identified and recorded.

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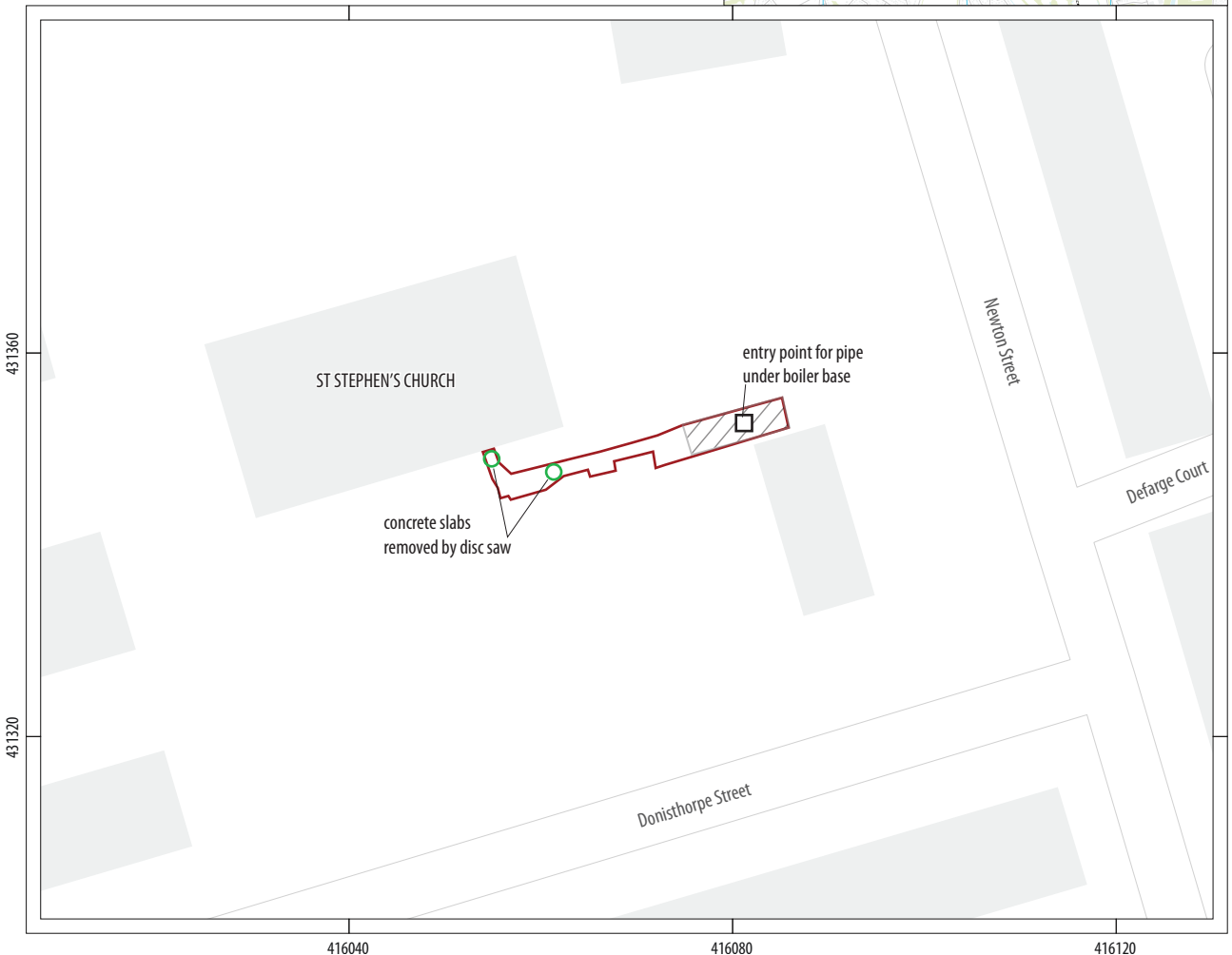
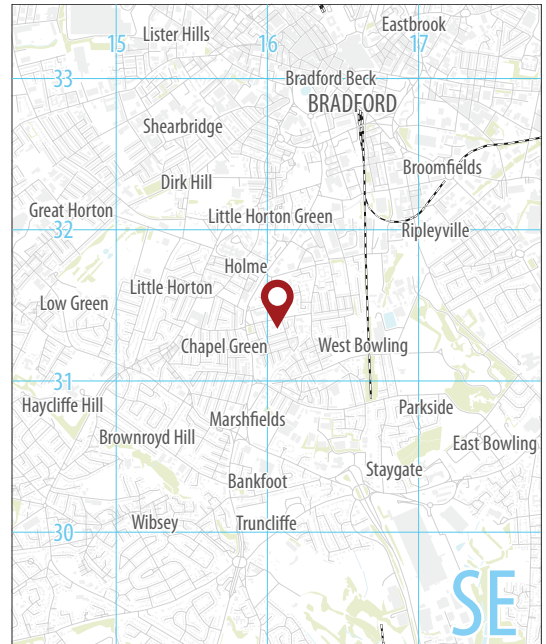
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St Stephen's Church  
 West Bowling  
 Bradford  
 West Yorkshire



0 200km  
 1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 15m  
 1:750 @ A4

development boundary  
 concrete boiler base



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ILLUS 1 Site location



# ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WEST BOWLING, BRADFORD

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING/ WATCHING BRIEF

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Ashwell Biomass to carry out an archaeological watching brief to monitor excavations related to the installation of pipework and a base for a boiler and a fuel tank at St Stephen's Church, West Bowling, Bradford. The watching brief was required to monitor and provide information regarding the presence or absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological features, deposits or human remains within the application area (AA).

The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI - Roberts 2019). The watching brief conformed to the minimum guidelines and principles of the Church of England and English Heritage (2017) and any specific conditions of the Faculty. All archaeological work conformed to industry best practice (ClfA 2014a, b and c) and was carried out between 28th and 31st January 2019.

#### 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION (LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY)

The church and churchyard lie 1.5 km to the south of Bradford city centre, about 200 m to the east of Manchester Road, at grid reference SE 1605 3136 (Illus 1). The current churchyard is bounded by St Stephen's Road to the north, Newton Lane to the east, Donisthorpe Street to the south and the properties fronting onto Boynton Street to the west. The 1894 Ordnance Survey second edition mapping indicates that the rectangular churchyard did not (at that time) extend all the way to St Stephen's Road and Newton Lane, north and east respectively. The church is situated centrally

within the churchyard. The solid geology comprises Coal Measures Sandstone, overlain by slowly permeable loamy and clayey soils. The land generally falls away towards the north, into the Bradford basin, but the site itself is relatively flat, the churchyard lying at a height of approximately 190m above ordnance datum (AOD).

#### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The background below is abstracted from the WSI (Roberts 2019).

The first edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1852 shows the site of St Stephen's to be on the rural margins of Bradford – an area of fields occupied by coal and iron stone pits. The present church was built in 1860 by James Mallinson and Thomas Healy (a well-known partnership of Bradford-based architects), to serve the rapidly growing population of the Industrial Revolution. By the time of the 1894 mapping St Stephen's is shown to be surrounded on all sides by terraced workers housing.

The church is of sandstone and features a nave with low aisles and a gabled clerestory, a chancel, with French style chevet (an apse with an ambulatory giving access behind the high altar to a series of chapels), and short north and south transepts. The tower, with a broached spire, is positioned to the north side of the west end. The church is Grade II listed (No. 1133174).

The churchyard has had virtually all its grave monuments removed and has been grassed over, so that the grave positions are lost and the original boundaries are no longer extant. The present vicarage at the corner of Newton Street and Donnisthorpe Street seems to lie outside the historic churchyard, as does a modern building at the junction of Newton Street and St Stephen's Road. A small hard surface recreation area occupies the south-western part of the churchyard. There is no known plan of the graves.

## 2 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the monitoring was to mitigate the possible impact of the ground works required for the construction of a boiler house and fuel store immediately to the north of the vicarage, and by the excavations required to establish an underground heating pipe connection between the boiler house and the south transept of the church (Illus 2).

Specifically the objectives were:-

- › to ensure that graves, or any other archaeological deposits encountered would be avoided and that a presumption for preservation in situ prevailed wherever possible. If disturbance was unavoidable the attendant archaeologist was allowed to ensure that the remains were appropriately recorded and, if necessary and allowed, excavated or exhumed in accordance with recognised best practice;
- › produce a site archive (records and finds) for deposition to the local museum, subject to the permission of the Church authorities. The archive would be prepared in accordance with UKIC (1990), the Museums and Galleries Commission (1994) and Clfa (2014b) guidelines and would be in line with the recommended composition provided in English Heritage PPN3(2008);
- › produce a report according to the WSI guidelines outlining the archaeological significance of the deposits identified and providing an interpretation of the results in relation to other relevant sites in the vicinity (Roberts, 2019).

## 3 SCOPE OF WORK

The ground works comprised the excavation of a trench on a broad east/west alignment varying between 850 mm and 900 mm in depth, and between 550 mm and 850 mm in width. The proposed route followed the course of the existing churchyard path from the boiler house to the church although it was recognised that this course could be revised in order to ensure that the disturbance of graves, and particularly human remains, would be avoided wherever possible (Church of England and English Heritage 2017, Annexe E4. This was on the assumption that the present path would follow a long established course. Equally, the early Ordnance Survey mapping suggested that the site of the boiler house may have been laying just outside the original eastern extent of the churchyard, though it was not necessarily assumed that this was an area without potential for disturbing graves.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 EXCAVATION PROCEDURES

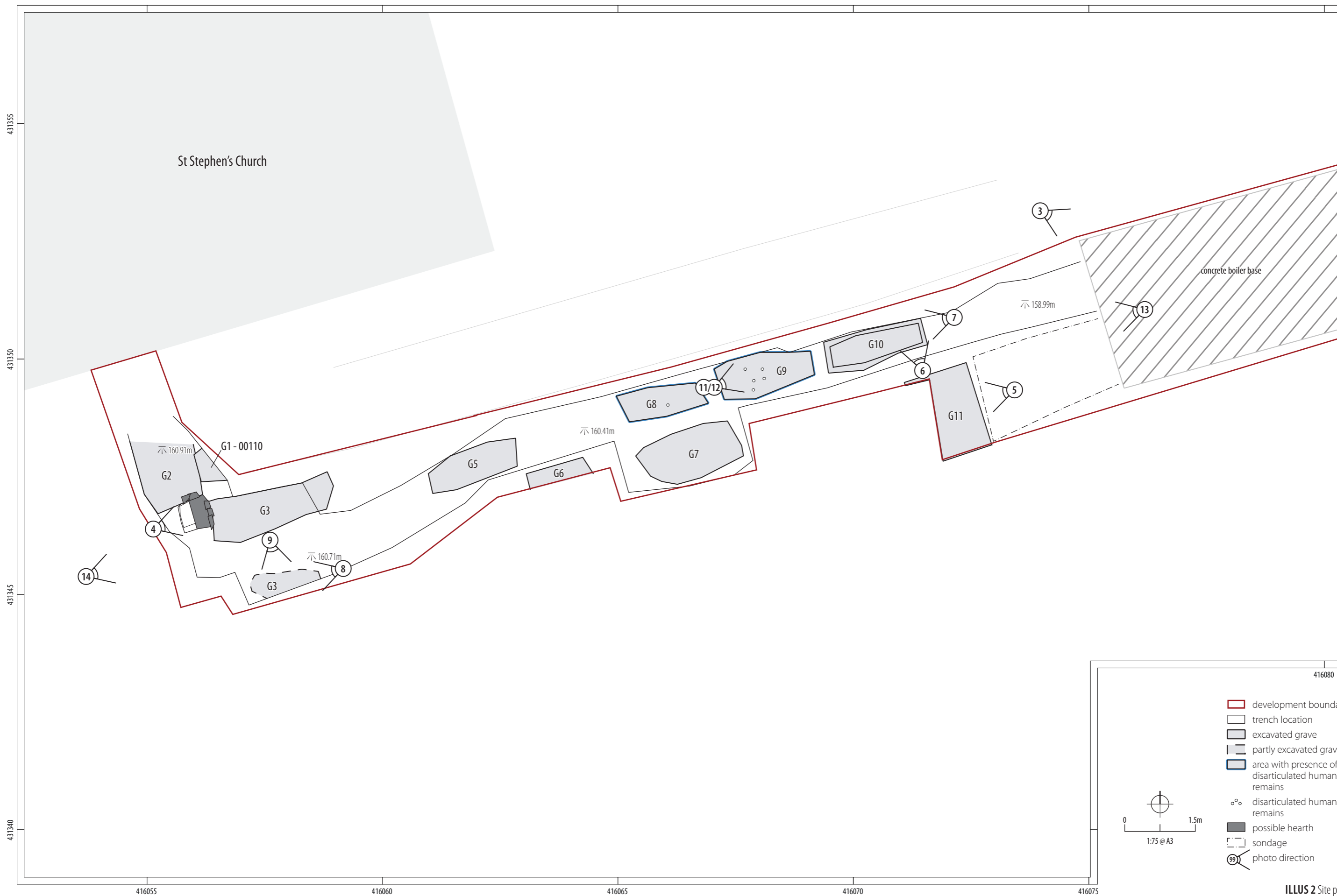
Groundworks were undertaken using a small tracked mechanical 360 excavator fitted with smooth-bladed ditching buckets ranging between 400mm to 1.80 m in width. All excavations works were

constantly supervised by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist. Mechanical excavation was always carried out in spits of no more than 100mm at a time with close archaeological inspection and manual clarification upon completion of each spit. All work was conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance' (2014) and, specifically for work involving human remains, the relevant minimum standards defined by the Church of England and English Heritage (2017, Annexes S2 and S3).

Prior to excavation the groundworks team and the site manager informed the attending archaeologist that the trench would be excavated alongside the southern edge of the concrete footpath of the Church to avoid damage to the path. The concrete base (Illus 03) for the boiler and the fuel tank had already been constructed prior to the attendance of the archaeologist. The attending archaeologist was also informed by the groundworks team that upon completion of the pipe trench, further excavation was to be carried out east of the concrete base for installation of a drainage system associated with the boiler. This area was not included in the scope of work detailed in the WSI and was not monitored.

Machine excavations commenced at the western end of the trench, adjacent to the church's south wall vent after the concrete slabs comprising the path were cut by the ground workers using a disc saw. As soon as the mechanical excavation commenced it immediately became apparent that there were brick lined graves and articulated burials both in the planned area of the trench and under the path. Consequently, the excavation plan was amended, following consultation between the Site Manager, the Church Authority and the Archaeological Project Manager, in order to avoid any disturbance of graves. Throughout the excavations the route of the pipe trench was constantly revised to take account of the burials as present.

Due to the nature of the remains and the need to keep the machine working the groundworks were completed in stages by excavating in different sections within the AA, since a consistent continuous dig from the west to the east was practically impossible. A second archaeologist attended the watching brief in order to reduce the down time for the groundworks team. Every attempt was made to avoid damage to graves and disturbance of burials although a great deal of damage had already been done to the graves during the graveyard clearance and construction of the path in the 1970s, according to uncorroborated information provided by the Vicar and the Clerk of St Stephen's Church. A backfill layer of construction foundation and construction spoil for the path consisting of broken gravestones, brick, soils and possibly debris from a mausoleum had been laid in the area. This heavy backfill layer had resulted in heavy truncation of the brick lined graves and the upper level burials (more than one burial in a brick lined grave). Hand excavation was conducted where needed to remove architectural spoil and debris and protect the grave structures, in order to achieve the formation level for the pipe. The depth of the formation level was also amended in places to limit the disturbance to any in situ burials. Any changes in working practice or design was agreed with the contractors. Large architectural or monumental masonry were removed mechanically by the groundworks team.



ILLUS 2 Site plan





**ILLUS 3** Concrete boiler base built prior to attending archaeologist

Archaeological investigation was carried out continuously over the full area of the trench and after cleaning to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, features, structures and human remains. Features that were identified were then excavated, recorded and photographed as appropriate.

All features exposed were preliminarily sample excavated, in order to ascertain their extent and character. Hand excavation using shovel, mattock and trowel was undertaken to evaluate depth, dimension and preservation of archaeology, and to ensure recovery of sufficient artefactual and evidence to enable dating and assessment of the archaeology to be achieved. All exposed graves or articulated remains were covered and concealed from public view. All recovered human remains were treated in accordance with the Church of England and English Heritage, 2017, Guidance for best practice for the treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds (2nd ed.). Any lifted articulated or disarticulated remains were returned to the vicar of St Stephen's for reburial. Any partially exposed remains were covered with black heavy-duty fabric and left undisturbed. Upon completion of excavation (prior to the installation of the pipe and associated cables), the trench was bedded with sand as part of the construction design. The sand was laid on top of the fabric.

## 4.2 RECORDING

All recording of features and human remains followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the Church of England and English Heritage (Church of England and English Heritage 2017) and was in line with the approved WSI

(Roberts 2019). The trench and all contexts were given a unique number and all recording was undertaken on pro-forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards.

A plan of the trench, features, structures and graves and levels across the trench were recorded digitally using a Trimble GNSS device (Illus 2).

A written description of the trench and its stratigraphic sequence was recorded on standard Headland Archaeology proforma sheets using an appropriate context recording system.

A full photographic record was taken using a digital camera. An appropriately sized metric scale was clearly visible within all record photographs apart from general working shots showing the trench or graves.

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

Full context descriptions (including skeletal remains and structures) and trench descriptions are presented in Appendix 1 and a full photographic register is presented in Appendix 2. Contexts are identified numerically by the trench number (Trench 001) following a five-digit numerical sequence. Cuts are indicated by squared brackets, deposits and fills by rounded brackets, skeletons by curly brackets and structures and coffins by angle



**ILLUS 4** Plan of half-sectioned hearth (possibly Victorian)

brackets. Selected technical detail is utilised below in order to describe the remains found and to inform the interpretation and dating completed and presented in this report. This structure reflects adherence to the ClfA guidance on report production, which states that 'descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements' (ClfA 2014b, 14). Drawing upon the same document it is imperative to create a narrative which uses the evidence gathered to assign significance to heritage assets (remains) encountered:

If archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. (ClfA 2014b, 4)

## 5.2 GENERAL SITE STRATIGRAPHY

Appendix 1.1 outlines in greater detail the stratigraphy of Trench 001. As it was possible to leave undisturbed most of the graves and burials exposed within the trench whilst still achieving the desired formation level, these were not given context numbers to avoid unessential complexity in the stratigraphic recording. These graves were recorded and surveyed in plan as "unexcavated exposed graves" (UEGs). The most representative stratigraphic sequence comprises topsoil (00109) overlying the partly truncated grave structures (UEG 8 and 9 or the slightly damaged <00123>) and the disarticulated human remains {00118}, overlain by the backfill rubble layer (00102) (same as (00126)), the topsoil (00125) and the path slabs <00101>.

## 5.3 NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

A not-to-scale section drawing of the more complex south-west facing section of the trench was also made to indicate the stratigraphic truncation caused by the construction of the path. That section included sandy-gravelly base layers for the path slabs ((00103), (00108)) and the rubble layer (00102) from debris which probably served as a foundation layer. A Victorian drain and a modern drainpipe were also uncovered in the north-west corner of the trench.

## 5.4 POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

At the western end of the trench, at a depth of 0.50m BGL, a rectangular feature was exposed (<00106>) (Illus 4). Two of its sides were lined with a single row of bricks; a total of five bricks. No mortar had been used or any type of foundation. The fill itself had a possible heat effect on its upper surface. It was at a higher level than the surrounding graves (UEGs 1,2 and 4) and there was no grave nor burial sitting beneath. The fill contained inclusions of Victorian pottery and clay pipe. The feature itself was probably a Victorian hearth. Due to the requirements of the project the feature was completely removed after recording.

The remains of another possible structure (Illus 5) were uncovered at the south-eastern corner of the trench following an attempt to extend the trench to avoid the already exposed graves. Insufficient remains were present to indicate a date or function. Recording



**ILLUS 5** Unexcavated grave 11 or possible base from mausoleum building **ILLUS 6** Brick lined grave 10 in plan **ILLUS 7** Brick lined grave 10

was kept at a minimum since the presence of the structure did not allow further extension of the trench.

## 5.5 HUMAN REMAINS AND GRAVES

The most common type of burial present in the trench is that of a Victorian brick lined grave containing one or more coffins placed within the structure. The most well-preserved example is Grave 10 (Illus 6 and Illus 7) with the structure context number <00123>. The upper part of the grave contained no skeletal remains but with a rubble backfill (00124), which was most probably the same as (00102) and (00126). The fill was hand excavated to a depth of 0.70m below ground level (bgl) until the remains of in situ capping stones were uncovered. Excavation stopped at that level and after recording the structure the upper part (six rows of brick) was mechanically removed without disturbing the lower burial to reach the desired formation level.

Grave 3 (<00111>), at a depth of 0.90m bgl, was unique. It contained an articulated skeleton partly exposed with the feet extending under the baulk (Illus 8 and Illus 9). There were a few fragments of wood and lead from the coffin and also a coffin bolt close to the skull. The skull was partly damaged, probably by the heavy rubble layer (00102) (same as (00126)) that was overlying the burial. The burial was aligned north-west/south-east (head being north west) and was tilted to the right. During hand cleaning the outline of the burial it was noted that there was a bedding of sandstone slabs sitting beneath the coffin. Some foot phalanges were found in the pelvis area. There is a possibility that the coffin had been moved in the past. The skull and the left humerus {00112} (which were at

a higher level than the rest of the body) were removed in order to protect them from damage and were returned to the vicar for re-burial (Illus 10).

Finally, disarticulated human remains were recovered from the area around and on top of Grave 8 and Grave 9 along with vulcanised rubber teeth (typical of the Victorian period). Grave 9 contained a broken collapsed stone at the bottom which had to be removed to achieve the correct formation level. Following removal an articulated burial within a coffin in the brick lined grave was uncovered (Illus 11). A shield-shaped chest plate (Illus 12) provided information on the individual contained within. To protect the burial another intact capping stone recovered from the excavated rubble layer was used to re-cover the skeletal remains.

## 6 CONCLUSION

The watching brief was successfully completed by monitoring the excavation of the trench for the installation of the boiler pipe and associated cables. Despite the complex and extensive discoveries it was possible, by adopting a flexible approach, to achieve the desired construction criteria whilst also minimising the disturbance of graves and human remains that were present along the trench. All exposed human remains and recovered human remains were treated with the outmost respect and according to standards set by the Church of England and English Heritage (Church of England and English Heritage 2017). All human remains were returned to the church for re-burial.



**ILLUS 8** Upper part of skeleton (00112) in grave 3

**ILLUS 9** Coffin burial (grave 3) partly exposed in trench 001

**ILLUS 10** Lifted skull and left humerus from grave 3, placed in new coffin

The graves exposed in the pipe trench are the remains of the Victorian graveyard surrounding St Stephen's Church, the boundaries of which are unknown. All the grave monuments, including the possible mausoleum have been removed in the past (Roberts, 2019) however some at least have been used as a deliberate backfilling layer served as a foundation for the path. Sources from local people, including the Vicar and the Clerk, confirmed that works had been done during the 1970s and that there are likely still in situ graves beneath the hard surface recreation area at the south-western part of the churchyard.

## 7 REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (updated January 2017) (Reading) [http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GExcavation\\_1.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GExcavation_1.pdf)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives'*

Church of England and English Heritage 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds* (2nd ed.)

Annexe E4 *The presumption of non-disturbance of archaeological remains and the question of research excavations*

Annexe E5 *Excavation of skeletons lying partially under baulks*

Annexe S2 *Minimum standards for site assessment, evaluation and mitigation*

Annexe S3 *Minimum standards for archaeological excavation*

Annexe S4 *Minimum standards for post-excavation procedures*

Annexe S5 *Health and Safety aspects specific to human remains*

Annexe S6 *Retention of skeletal collections and factors affecting the scientific value of collections*

Annexe S7 *Archiving, longer term access and storage*

Annexe S8 *Reinterments: Technical aspects*

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*

English Heritage 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*

MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide

English Heritage 2008 *Management of Research projects in the Historic Environment, PPN3: Archaeological Excavation*

Faull ML & Moorhouse SA (eds) 1981 *West Yorkshire: an archaeological survey to AD 1500*





**ILLUS 11** Chest plate in coffin burial in grave 9    **ILLUS 12** View in grave 9 after collapsed capping stone (later replaced)

Faull ML & Stinson M 1986 *Domesday Book: Yorkshire (Phillimore, 2 vols)*

Smith AH 1961 *The Place-names of the West Riding of Yorkshire* EPNS 32, Pt. 3

Museum and Galleries Commission 1994 *Standards in museum care of archaeological collections*

UKIC 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (UK nst. for Conservation)

Roberts I 2019 *Written Scheme of Investigation. St Stephen's Church West Bowling Bradford* [unpublished client document]



ILLUS 13 East end of trench 001 ILLUS 14 West end of trench 001

## 8 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

#### Appendix 1.1 Trench and context register

\* DBGL = Depth Below Ground Level

\*NFE= Not Fully Excavated

TR001	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
	NE-SW	CA 25	MIN: 0.82, MAX: 2.30	0.55	0.65
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION				*D BGL (M)
00101	Concrete path slabs				0-0.08
00102	Rubble layer (path foundation)				0.16-0.64
00103	Sand layer				0.08-0.18
00104	Cut of possible hearth <00106>				0.50-0.62
00105	Fill of possible hearth <00106>				0.50-0.62
00106	Structure of possible hearth				0.48-0.56
00108	Gravel and sand layer underneath the path slabs				0.08-0.16
00109	Natural: Mid-yellowish sandy/silty clay and mid-brownish loamy clay. Compact.				0.50-1.45+ NFE
00111	Coffin of grave 3				0.90
00112	Skeleton of grave 3 <00111>				0.90
00118	Disarticulated human remains				0.50-0.90
00123	Structure of grave 10				0.20-0.70+ NFE
00124	Rubble fill in grave 10 <00123>				0.20-0.70
00125	Topsoil: Dark brown sandy silt. Friable with heavy rooting and partially disturbed by pre-existing flowerbeds in the area.				0-0.15
00126	Rubble layer with architectural debris (e.g. broken gravestones) sitting on top pf most graves in the area.				0.15-0.90

SUMMARY: DUE TO THE FACT THAT MOST OF THE GRAVES AND BURIALS THAT WERE EXPOSED WITHIN THE TRENCH COULD BE LEFT UNDISTURBED WHILE ACHIEVING THE DESIRED LEVELS IN DEPTH, THOSE WERE NOT GIVEN CONTEXT NUMBERS TO AVOID UNESSENTIAL COMPLEXITY IN THE STRATIGRAPHIC RECORDING. THESE GRAVES WERE RECORDED AND SURVEYED IN PLAN AS "UNEXCAVATED EXPOSED GRAVES" (UEGS). UEGS INCLUDED GRAVES 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9 AND 11.

THE MOST REPRESENTATIVE STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE IS THE NATURAL SOIL (00109) FOLLOWED BY THE PARTLY TRUNCATED GRAVE STRUCTURES (UEG 8 AND 9 OR THE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED <00123>) AND THE DISARTICULATED HUMAN REMAINS {00118}, OVERLAIN BY THE BACKFILL RUBBLE LAYER (00102) (SAME AS (00126) AND POSSIBLY (00124)), THE TOPSOIL (00125) AND THE PATH SLABS <00101>.

#### Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

PHOTO	CAMERA	B/W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
1	Camera 1	N/A	100-0001	W	Site from the east side
2	Camera 1	N/A	100-0002	W	Site from the east side
3	Camera 1	N/A	100-0003	N	Side vent on south side of church
4	Camera 1	N/A	100-0004	E	Path and dismantling of wooden flower beds
5	Camera 1	N/A	100-0005	SE	Built boiler base
6	Camera 1	N/A	100-0006	SW	Site from north east corner
7	Camera 1	N/A	100-0007	N	Mosaic tiles to be removed
8	Camera 1	N/A	100-0008	E	Cut tree
9	Camera 1	N/A	100-0009	N	Tiles removed
10	Camera 1	N/A	100-0010	E	Working shot
11	Camera 1	N/A	100-0011	E	Flower bed removed
12	Camera 1	N/A	100-0012	E	Gravel brought for boiler base
13	Camera 1	N/A	100-0013	N	Working shot
14	Camera 1	N/A	100-0014	E	Path partly removed
15	Camera 1	N/A	100-0015	NE	Path partly removed
16	Camera 1	N/A	100-0016	E	Path partly removed
17	Camera 1	N/A	100-0017	N/A	Working shot
18	Camera 1	N/A	100-0018	N/A	Working shot
19	Camera 1	N/A	100-0019	N/A	Working shot
20	Camera 1	N/A	100-0020	E	<00106> structure of possible hearth
21	Camera 1	N/A	100-0021	E	<00106> structure of possible hearth
22	Camera 1	N/A	100-0022	N/A	Working shot
23	Camera 1	N/A	100-0023	E	West facing section of <00106> structure
24	Camera 1	N/A	100-0024	E	West facing section including grave 1
25	Camera 1	N/A	100-0025	N/A	Working shot
26	Camera 1	N/A	100-0026	NE	General shot of grave 1
27	Camera 1	N/A	100-0027	N/A	Working shot
28	Camera 1	N/A	100-0028	E	West facing section including grave 1
29	Camera 1	N/A	100-0029	S	General shot of grave 2
30	Camera 1	N/A	100-0030	S	General shot of grave 2
31	Camera 1	N/A	100-0031	N/A	Grave 2 covered

PHOTO	CAMERA	B/W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
32	Camera 1	N/A	100-0032	NE	South west facing section of trench 001
33	Camera 1	N/A	100-0033	W	East facing section of trench 001
34	Camera 1	N/A	100-0034	S	General shot of grave 2
35	Camera 1	N/A	100-0035	N	South facing section of trench 001 (church foundation shown)
36	Camera 1	N/A	100-0036	N/A	Collapsed capping stone from grave 2
37	Camera 1	N/A	100-0037	N/A	Working shot
38	Camera 1	N/A	100-0038	N/A	General shots of trench 001 with grave 5
39	Camera 1	N/A	100-0039	N/A	General shots of trench 001 with grave 5
40	Camera 1	N/A	100-0040	N/A	General shots of trench 001 with grave 5
41	Camera 1	N/A	100-0041	N/A	General shots of trench 001 with grave 5
42	Camera 1	N/A	100-0042	N/A	General shots of grave 11 or mausoleum
43	Camera 1	N/A	100-0043	NW	General shot of skeleton (00112) in grave 3
44	Camera 1	N/A	100-0044	NW	General shot of skeleton (00112) in grave 3
45	Camera 1	N/A	100-0045	N/A	Plan shot of skeleton (00112) in grave 3
46	Camera 1	N/A	100-0046	N/A	Material provided to pack bones
47	Camera 1	N/A	100-0047	N/A	Lifting skull and humerus (00112) from grave 3 <00111>
48	Camera 1	N/A	100-0048	N/A	Lifting skull and humerus (00112) from grave 3 <00111>
49	Camera 1	N/A	100-0049	N/A	Placing skull and humerus (00112) from grave 3 <00111> in new coffin
50	Camera 1	N/A	100-0050	N/A	Skull (00112) in new coffin
51	Camera 1	N/A	100-0051	N	General shot of grave 10 <00123>
52	Camera 1	N/A	100-0052	N	General shot of grave 10 <00123>
53	Camera 1	N/A	100-0053	E	General shot of grave 10 <00123>
54	Camera 1	N/A	100-0054	S	General shot of grave 7

PHOTO	CAMERA	B/W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
55	Camera 1	N/A	100-0055	W	General shot of grave 11 (or mausoleum)
56	Camera 1	N/A	100-0056	S	General shot of grave 6
57	Camera 1	N/A	100-0057	N/A	Working shots of grave 10 <00123>
58	Camera 1	N/A	100-0058	N/A	Working shots of grave 10 <00123>
59	Camera 1	N/A	100-0059	N/A	Working shots of grave 10 <00123>
60	Camera 1	N/A	100-0060	N/A	Working shots of grave 10 <00123>
61	Camera 1	N/A	100-0061	N/A	Working shots of grave 10 <00123>
62	Camera 1	N/A	100-0062	N/A	Working shots of grave 10 <00123>
63	Camera 1	N/A	100-0063	N	General shot of excavated grave 10 <00123>
64	Camera 1	N/A	100-0064	S	General shot of excavated grave 10 <00123>
65	Camera 1	N/A	100-0065	S	General shot of excavated grave 10 <00123>
66	Camera 1	N/A	100-0066	E	General shot of excavated grave 10 <00123> west end
67	Camera 1	N/A	100-0067	W	General shot of excavated grave 10 <00123> east end
68	Camera 1	N/A	100-0068	W	Vertical scale on west end of grave 10 <00123>
69	Camera 1	N/A	100-0069	E	Vertical scale on east end of grave 10 <00123>
70	Camera 1	N/A	100-0070	N	General shot of grave 4
71	Camera 1	N/A	100-0071	E	General shot of grave 4
72	Camera 1	N/A	100-0072	N/A	Working shot in trench 001 near path area
73	Camera 1	N/A	100-0073	N/A	Working shot in trench 001 near path area
74	Camera 1	N/A	100-0074	E	General shot of grave 8
75	Camera 1	N/A	100-0075	N	General shot of grave 5
76	Camera 1	N/A	100-0076	E	General shot of grave 8
77	Camera 1	N/A	100-0077	N/A	Shot of large debris in grave 8
78	Camera 1	N/A	100-0078	N/A	Working shot of removing debris from grave 8

PHOTO	CAMERA	B/W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
79	Camera 1	N/A	100-0079	N/A	Working shot of removing debris from grave 8
80	Camera 1	N/A	100-0080	E	General shot of grave 9
81	Camera 1	N/A	100-0081	N	Backfilling layer above grave 9
82	Camera 1	N/A	100-0082	E	General shot of grave 9 after collapsed capping stone
83	Camera 1	N/A	100-0083	N/A	Chest plate on top of burial in grave 9
84	Camera 1	N/A	100-0084	E	General shot of graves 8 and 9
85	Camera 1	N/A	100-0085	E	General shot of graves 8 and 9
86	Camera 1	N/A	100-0086	N	General shot of grave 9
87	Camera 1	N/A	100-0087	N/A	Working shot and re-covering grave 9 opening with intact capping stone
88	Camera 1	N/A	100-0088	N/A	Working shot and re-covering grave 9 opening with intact capping stone
89	Camera 1	N/A	100-0089	N/A	Grave 9 covered with larger capping stone (preservation measure)

PHOTO	CAMERA	B/W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
90	Camera 1	N/A	100-0090	N/A	Grave 9 covered with sheeting and spoil (preservation measure)
91	Camera 1	N/A	100-0091	N/A	Covered grave 2
92	Camera 1	N/A	100-0092	N/A	Covered grave 2 with additional spoil on top to protect human remains
93	Camera 1	N/A	100-0093	N/A	Commingled dis-articulated remains recovered from area around graves 8 and 9
94	Camera 1	N/A	100-0094	N/A	Commingled dis-articulated remains recovered from area around graves 8 and 9
95	Camera 1	N/A	100-0095	NE	General shot of trench 001 south west end
96	Camera 1	N/A	100-0096	E	General shot of trench 001 west end
97	Camera 1	N/A	100-0097	W	General shot of trench 001 east end
98	Camera 1	N/A	100-0098	N/A	Architectural spoil (probably from gravestones and possible mausoleum) used in backfill layers (00102) and (00126)







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