

St Michael and All Angels Church Lyndhurst, Hampshire

Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief Report





**St Michael and All Angels Church
Lyndhurst
Hampshire**

**Report on an Archaeological Excavation
and Watching Brief**

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Summary

In June and July 2011 archaeological excavations were undertaken in three areas outside the west end of St Michael and All Angels Church, Lyndhurst (NGR 429806 108171), in advance of works to improve vehicular access at the western approach to the church. Subsequently, in August 2011, a watching brief was maintained during preparatory works for the construction of a new footpath across the eastern churchyard area. The archaeological investigations were carried out as what proved to be a very successful community excavation, supervised by staff from Wessex Archaeology.

St Michael and All Angels Church was built between 1858 and 1869 and overlies the site of a Georgian church of 1741, which itself replaced a medieval chapel, the precise location of which remains unknown.

The proposed access works outside the west end of the church required encroachment onto the churchyard and had the potential to expose *in situ* burials, whereas the footpath works to the east, also within the churchyard, were of a much more superficial nature.

Several headstones lay within the excavation areas at the west end of the church, none of which appear to have been in their original locations, and these headstones were recorded and relocated as part of the archaeological works. Excavations in these areas revealed only one *in situ* burial – a neonate in a relatively shallow grave, though the coffin plates (none legible) in several other graves were exposed in the base of the excavations. There were also four burial vaults, three of which were damaged and apparently infilled earlier, but the fourth (that of Sir Charles Burrard, 1793 - 1870) was intact and this has been preserved beneath the new access.

A moderate amount of redeposited human bone was recovered from the soil overlying the *in situ* burials, and represented a minimum number of 20 individuals, all of which has been reburied within the cemetery. It is likely that all of this material derived from the intercutting of 18th and 19th graves, though some earlier material may be present. The overlying soil also contained a limited range of coffin furniture and other finds including ceramic and stone roof-tiles, brick, vessel glass and pottery, the latter including a small but significant (for Lyndhurst) assemblage of medieval pottery. Contrary to some earlier suggestions the excavations also demonstrated that the church is built upon a natural rather than man-made hill, with some evidence for earlier sand quarrying.

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Acknowledgements

The archaeological investigations were commissioned by James Lunn-Rockliffe, architect for the proposed improvement works at the church. Wessex Archaeology would particularly like to thank Reverend Doctor James Bruce, vicar at St Michael and All Angels, who kindly made available various facilities at the church and was an enthusiastic supporter of the community excavation. We are also grateful to Ann Rogers in the vestry office who organised and co-ordinated the large number of volunteers who applied to take part in the excavation. The smooth running of the archaeological work owes much to Paul Trend, the Project Co-ordinator for the church, and Frank Green, the Archaeological Advisor for the New Forest National Park Authority, who advised on what archaeological work was required and monitored the excavations. Both are thanked for their support and providing us with the benefit of their local knowledge, as is Anthony Pasmore who kindly provided copies of historic photographs of the churchyard. Nigel Best set out the excavation areas and provided other information on the proposed access works.

The success of the community excavation is largely due to the excellent response of an enthusiastic and very capable team of volunteers, some digging for the first time, others relatively experienced. Many were local residents or lived in the surrounding area, while others came from further away and included the invaluable support of a group of post-graduate osteo-archaeology students from Southampton University. Charlotte Haywood was present for the entire four weeks, Laurel Engbring, Louise King and Brittany Hill provided constant osteo-archaeological expertise, and David Belfield, Sara Hall, Marge Konsa, Amy Cushing, Sam Laidlaw and Julie Walker were all on site for a week or more. However, we would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who took part in the excavations.

The excavation also attracted much local interest, particularly from the children attending the local school and their parents, and this contributed much to what was a very enjoyable and successful project.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr, and supervised first by Naomi Hall (who also undertook the recording of the headstones) and then Phil Andrews, with the assistance of Ben Cullen. The watching brief was undertaken by Matt Kendall. This report has been prepared by Phil Andrews, with illustrations by Kenneth Lymer. The human bone was rapidly assessed and quantified by Jacqueline I McKinley, the pottery reported on by Lorraine Mephram, and the other finds summarised by Lorraine Mephram, Phil Andrews and Grace Jones. We are grateful to the volunteers for processing and cataloguing the human bone and other material and to Margaret Melsom for sorting and boxing the finds.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by James Lunn-Rockliffe Architects (the Consultant), on behalf of St Michael's and All Angels Parochial Church Council (PCC, the Client), to undertake an archaeological excavation and watching brief prior to and during development at St Michael and All Angels Church, High Street, Lyndhurst, Hampshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference (NGR) 429806 108171 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological mitigation was required as a condition of planning permission granted by the New Forest National Park Authority to improve vehicular access at the western approach to the church ('the turning head'), alter the entrance onto the High Street, improve pedestrian access across the eastern churchyard area and create a level access into the north porch.
- 1.1.3 The New Forest National Park Archaeological Advisor recommended that an archaeological excavation should be undertaken prior to construction at the western approach and a watching brief be maintained during groundworks associated with the pedestrian access in the eastern churchyard area.
- 1.1.4 This document sets out the results of the archaeological excavation and watching brief, in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2011) and approved by the New Forest National Park Archaeological Advisor.

2 THE SITE

2.1 Site Location, Description and Topography

- 2.1.1 Lyndhurst lies in the heart of the New Forest National Park, approximately 15km from Southampton and 5km from Brockenhurst. The National Park covers an area of approximately 56,000ha, the majority of which lies in south-west Hampshire. It extends from Southampton Water in the east to the Avon Valley in the west, and from the edge of the Wiltshire Downs in the north to the shores of the Solent in the south.
- 2.1.2 The parish church of St Michael and All Angels is located in an elevated position in the centre of Lyndhurst on a small promontory approximately 50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 2.1.3 The Site is bounded to the north by the High Street, to the east by Church Lane and to the south and west by residential properties (**Figure 1**).

- 2.1.4 The underlying geology of Lyndhurst comprises Eocene deposits of Barton Clays overlain with Barton Sand. Overlying the sand are fluvial gravels (up to 3m thick in places) on river terraces, dating from the Pleistocene.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Introduction

- 2.2.1 A brief search through the Archaeology Data Service (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>) for archaeological and historical sites within a 1km-radius Study Area centred on the Site indicates the presence of six sites, predominantly of post-medieval date.

- 2.2.2 The Extensive Urban Survey at Lyndhurst (English Heritage, 1998) has provided a detailed historical and archaeological assessment of the town.

Designated sites

- 2.2.3 The Site lies within the curtilage of the Victorian parish Church of St Michael and All Angels which is Listed Grade I. The Grade II* Listed Queen's House lies immediately to the west of the Site. No Scheduled Monuments or other designated Heritage Assets are recorded within the boundaries of the Site.

St Michael and All Angels Church

- 2.2.4 The existing church of St Michael and All Angels was constructed between 1858 and 1869 and designed by William White. A late 18th-century map of the New Forest shows an earlier church on the same site which was built in 1741 and demolished in the mid-19th century. A number of memorial tablets from the earlier church are evident within the present building. This Georgian structure replaced an earlier 14th century chapel.

- 2.2.5 The present church is situated in an elevated position, formerly the site of the chapel of the king's hunting lodge. The present day church probably lies on the site of the royal chapel and evidence for associated buildings may survive in the grounds of the Queen's House (English Heritage 1998).

- 2.2.6 The former chapel was described as being attached to the lodgings of Edward I (Page 1911). The reference to the chapel being 'attached' may indicate that it formed part of the complex of royal buildings, although by the 19th century there was an unoccupied plot between the church and the Queen's House. (Pevsner and Lloyd 1967).

- 2.2.7 Although it has been suggested that the mound upon which the church sits is artificial (*ibid.*), it is more likely that the increased ground level is partly the result of the use of the churchyard for burials (Thompson 1977).

- 2.2.8 Five extant gravestones lay within two of the three designated excavation areas.

Prehistoric to Romano-British periods

- 2.2.9 Archaeological evidence prior to the medieval period is scarce in Lyndhurst, with only a few isolated finds of prehistoric date recovered from the general area. Several Bronze Age barrows are recorded on the outskirts of Lyndhurst, including Bolton's Bench to the east of the settlement.

2.2.10 Although no evidence for Romano-British settlement activity is recorded in the immediate area of the town, Roman coins have been found in Parkhill Lawn (to the south-west of Lyndhurst). Furthermore, the route of a Roman road, running between Otterbourne and the New Forest through Cadnam, has been identified a little over 4km to the north of Lyndhurst (Margary, 1955).

Post-Roman and later periods

2.2.11 The place-name 'Lyndhurst' is derived from the Old English *Lindhyrst* meaning *lime-wooded hill* (Babey and Roberts 2003). The earliest documentary reference to Lyndhurst is in AD980, by which time it was recorded as a royal manor, granted to the Abbey of Amesbury in Wiltshire (*ibid.*).

2.2.12 Lyndhurst is recorded in the Domesday Book (1086), as *Linhest*. The Domesday records indicate that much of the land was uninhabited forest and moorland before William I (William the Conqueror) requisitioned it in 1079. Documentary sources and place-name evidence suggest a sparsely populated area at this time, dotted with small farms and homesteads with animals pastured in the forest. However, there is little archaeological evidence from the historic core to inform our understanding of the scale or form of any settlement at Lyndhurst during the Saxon period.

2.2.13 Although there was a manor at Lyndhurst in the 10th century (see above), it is not known whether the current nucleated settlement pre-dates the creation of the New Forest. Nonetheless, by the 11th/12th century, Lyndhurst (with Minstead) was one of four enclaves of cultivated ground within the New Forest, the other three being Burley, Brockenhurst, and Beaulieu.

2.2.14 The development of the settlement at Lyndhurst is closely tied to the use of the New Forest as a royal hunting ground, and the fortunes of the settlement fluctuated with its popularity. A deer park was attached to the manor of Lyndhurst from a very early date which in 1299 covered an area of approximately 200ha (Page 1911).

2.2.15 During this period it is likely that the main street of Lyndhurst, and the principal area of occupation, was the east-west aligned High Street. However, the settlement does not exhibit any evidence of planning or any urban qualities. The medieval buildings along the High Street, which were of probable chalk and cob structure, were subsequently replaced in the post-medieval period and the 19th century.

2.2.16 Medieval pottery recorded during building works at the new surgery site, adjacent to the Site, represents the only archaeological evidence for these periods within close proximity to the Site.

2.2.17 During the post-medieval period, the town's economy remained closely linked to the New Forest. The Queen's House continued to be used as a hunting lodge by royalty, with major rebuilding undertaken during the 17th century, in the reigns of both Charles I and Charles II (English Heritage 1998). A formal garden to the Queen's House was laid out sometime after 1540.

3 AIMS

3.1 Archaeological Investigation

3.1.1 The principal aim of the archaeological excavation was to investigate and record archaeological remains within the area of the turning head at the west end of the church prior to the development commencing. More broadly the aims of the archaeological excavation and watching brief were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and should remains be found to be present to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard.
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of the remains.
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains.
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- To prepare a report on the results of the archaeological investigation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Excavation and Watching Brief

4.1.1 The archaeological investigations comprised two phases of work – an excavation comprising three trenches, followed by a watching brief (**Figure 1**). The first phase (undertaken 27th June – 25th July 2011 and 16th September 2011) consisted of an archaeological excavation positioned within the footprint of the proposed turning head to the immediate west of the church. Initially, only a single area (Trench 1) was designated for excavation, but two further, smaller areas (Trenches 2 and 3) were subsequently added to this by the Project Co-ordinator. Trench 1 measured approximately 32.5m², Trench 2 9m² and Trench 3 10m². All excavations were carried out by hand, with a daily average of six volunteers supervised by two Wessex Archaeology staff. Spoil was stored immediately to the south of Trench 2 and in designated areas within the eastern part of the churchyard.

4.1.2 The excavation areas were laid out by the site engineer, and archaeological excavation proceeded down to the levels required by the engineer, generally 0.3m below the adjacent tarmac surface, although depths of up to 0.5m were excavated in some areas to ensure that no human bone would be exposed during subsequent construction works. The upper courses of the three previously disturbed burial vaults (in Trench 1) were removed down to formation level, but the intact vault exposed at the south end of Trench 2 was re-covered with successive layers of soil and hardcore and preserved beneath the new access. Buried services comprised a blue plastic waterpipe together with two electricity cables which crossed the base of Trench 1 (at least one other possible service trench was identified in this area), a probable pipe trench which crossed the south-west corner of Trench 2, and two electricity cables exposed in Trench 3; all these services were reburied and covered by hardcore during the construction works.

- 4.1.3 The excavation was located in relation to the OS national grid, using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system, but this has shown a minor discrepancy between this and current OS mapping of the church and surrounding paths and grassed areas. On the trench location plan (**Figure 1**) Trenches 1 – 3 are shown correctly located in relation to the church and national grid; a copy of the trench locations in relation to the current OS mapping is included in the archive.
- 4.1.4 The excavation was followed by a watching brief (undertaken 8th – 9th August 2011) during limited below-ground works on the proposed route of the footpath to the east of the church.
- 4.1.5 The methodologies for the excavation and subsequent watching brief are set out in detail in the WSI (WA 2011) and are not repeated here. All works were carried out as specified in this document, in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (IfA 2008) and the *Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (IfA 2008).

4.2 Human Remains

- 4.2.1 There were eight extant headstones, five in Trench 1 (see **Figure 2, Plates 1 – 3**) and three in Trench 2, and a further one was found recumbent during excavation (in Trench 1). Only one of these nine headstones was found to be directly associated with human remains (the intact, mid-19th century vault in Trench 2, subsequently preserved *in situ*), with all but one of the remainder (of late 18th and early – mid 19th century date) probably having been moved when the current church was built between 1858 and 1869; the recumbent example may have been laid flat over its associated grave. The inscriptions on all nine of the headstones have been recorded and the headstones taken out (**Plate 4**) and re-erected along the western edge of the churchyard, as close as possible to the locations where they were found. Full details of the inscriptions (where legible) and information on the locations of these and two other headstones adjacent to Trench 1 (designated A – I) are included in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.2.2 Human remains (all redeposited, except for a single neonate) have been dealt with in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage 2005). Following rapid on-site recording, all of this material has been reburied (in labelled plastic bags, on 22 July), the human bone from Trenches 1 and 3 in Trench 1 (see **Plate 10**), and that from Trench 2 above the intact vault in that trench.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The excavations are described in trench order below. Further details of individual contexts can be found in **Appendix 2**, with additional information contained in the archive. **Appendix 3** lists the types and quantities of finds (also by context). A summary (by context and by element) of the human bone recorded is contained in the archive.

5.2 Trench 1

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 was the largest of the trenches and revealed the most complex archaeological sequence (**Figure 2**), though all of the features and deposits are likely to be of post-medieval date. Excavation was deeper in Trench 1 than elsewhere, particularly in the northern part of the trench where creating the new access involves cutting back into the edge of the churchyard on the corner of the most steeply sloping part of the existing approach to the west end of the church (**Front cover**). Here, the maximum depth of excavation was 1.6m below the existing ground level in the cemetery, but only approximately 0.3m below the surface of the adjacent tarmac path.
- 5.2.2 Turf and topsoil (**101**) in the northern part of Trench 1 was up to 0.4m thick (**Plates 1 - 3**) and overlay a thin spread containing small fragments of brick and mortar (**151**), perhaps debris from construction of the current church in the mid 19th century. Cutting spread (**151**) was the cut for a gravestone (**158**), a small pit (**105**) of uncertain function, and at least two shallow scoops containing relatively large amounts of broken peg tile (**108**). At the eastern extremity of the trench these scoops cut a sequence of finely laminated sands (**157**) at least 1m deep on the steeply sloping edge of the cemetery, this material having the appearance of having been water-deposited. Below layers (**151**) and (**157**) was a 0.4m-thick 'bank deposit' around the northern edge of the churchyard and post-dated all of the graves in this area.
- 5.2.3 At least ten graves were identified in the northern half of the trench, only one of which required excavation (**145**, see below) as it lay at a slightly shallower depth and would have been impacted by construction for the proposed access (**Plate 5**). The remaining nine, mostly un-numbered graves, lay close together but did not intercut, and there was clear evidence for rows. An east-west aligned shallow gully (**162**) appeared to separate two groups of graves, which continued to the north and east below the existing tarmac surface which has been retained as part of the new access arrangements.
- 5.2.4 Grave (**145**) was that of a neonate (**146**) with the head to the east, the base of the grave measuring approximately 0.45m by 0.25m (**Plate 6**). There were eight small, rectangular pierced iron plates which presumably held the coffin together and a small, globular-headed shroud pin lay over the upper torso.
- 5.2.5 One of the larger, unexcavated graves (**117**) was found to have a headstone laid flat over the top and a coffin plate was partly exposed during excavation. The latter was heavily corroded and illegible but the headstone, possibly associated with the grave, was that of Abraham Gear who died in 18(?)40 aged 49(?) years, thus pre-dating the construction of the current church.
- 5.2.6 No tombs were encountered in the northern half of the trench but there were three in the southern half, nearest to the west door of the church (**Plate 7**). All appear to have been disturbed to some degree, although relatively little further investigation was required in advance of access works in this area. Only the southern part of tomb [**112**] was exposed and this may have been a table-top tomb, the mortared brick surround probably having supported a (now missing) slab. Immediately to the east of this was what appeared to

have been the western end of a brick-lined vault [160] which extended beneath the existing tarmac path (part of the outline of the vault, possibly truncated, can be discerned in the tarmac surface); a vertical brick wall (only the west face was exposed, four courses high) across the top of the west end of the vault could have supported a monument or been the base for a railing or slab. Less than 2m to the north was another brick tomb [127], tapering at the east end and with the west end lying outside the limit of investigation. The brick vault had been truncated (rather than collapsed) and the tomb infilled to the top; the uppermost deposit comprising brick rubble and modern finds including the remains of several batteries probably dating to the first half of the 20th century. No other grave cuts were visible in this area, but excavation here was to a maximum depth of only 0.3m.

5.2.7 The graves in the northern half of the trench all appeared to cut through at least 0.3m of generally dark, mixed soils (136, 137, 141) which contained varying amounts of re-deposited human bone. The backfill of several of the unexcavated graves also contained re-deposited bone, sometimes in moderately large quantities (118 / 119, 143, 144 – the latter a group of skulls), presumably collected during the digging of the graves and re-buried after the burial was made (see **Front Cover**).

5.2.8 Several of the graves in the north-eastern part of the trench had been cut through the backfill of what appears to have been a large feature (150), possibly sub-circular and at least 5m across (see **Plate 6**). This feature was not further investigated but may have been a sand quarry, possibly of medieval date.

5.2.9 A small patch of ash (161) lay to the east of possible quarry (150) and is also likely to have pre-dated the burials in this area. Possible quarry (150) and ash patch (161) overlay natural deposits comprising yellow/orange laminated sands, which were only exposed in a small area in this part of the Site.

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 Trench 2 was a sub-triangular area, measuring approximately 4.5m by 3.5m, which lay less than 5m to the south-west of the west door to the church (**Figure 2**).

5.3.2 Removal of 0.2m of turf and topsoil (101) exposed a discontinuous mortar surface (134) up to 0.1m thick which is likely to represent a construction level (perhaps where mortar was mixed) (**Plate 8**), probably contemporary with the mid-19th century church or its Georgian predecessor. Mortar surface (134) was post-dated by cut [130] for tomb [131], grave [138] and a slot dug for an extant headstone, though there was no associated grave cut and the headstone had presumably been re-located here from elsewhere.

5.3.3 Tomb [131] was the only intact burial structure present within any of the areas, and virtually all but the eastern end was exposed in the south-east part of the trench (**Plate 9**). The slightly tapering brick tomb was built within a cut, [130], and the arched brick vault survived undamaged. Above the brick vault was a relatively large amount of re-deposited human bone (135), presumably deriving from the excavation of cut [130]. At the western end of

the tomb was a C-shaped brick foundation, vertical on the north and west sides and stepped inwards on the south side, presumably constructed to support a memorial cross (dedicated to Sir Charles Burrard, 1793 - 1870, see below), which had been re-located nearby. Above the tomb at a higher level (but below the turf) was a single surviving course of un-mortared bricks which defined its outline and is likely to have supported iron railings or a similar border. Temporary removal of a single brick at the west end of the vault enabled the interior of the tomb to be seen. This revealed a body, apparently wrapped in cloth, lying within a coffin which had largely disintegrated, though the brass and hardwood handles (or 'grips') survived (a pair on either side of the coffin and one at each of the ends).

- 5.3.4 Grave [138] was positioned to the north-west of tomb [131] and measured 0.5m wide and at least 1m long, continuing beyond the western limit of excavation, and the base lay only 0.5m below the modern ground surface. It contained the remains of a neonate which appeared to have suffered some post-depositional disturbance and not be *in situ*.
- 5.3.5 Below mortar surface (134) was layer (140) which was at least 0.25m thick and contained some re-deposited human bone. What were probably three or more grave cuts (not excavated) could be discerned cutting this layer in the base of the trench.

5.4 Trench 3

- 5.4.1 Trench 3 was a narrow, tapering strip, 13m long and a maximum of 1m wide, along the northern edge of the footpath immediately to the north-west of the church (**Back cover**). Immediately to the north were several extant headstones.
- 5.4.2 Approximately 0.2m of turf and topsoil (101) overlay a thin gravel surface (148) confined to the southern half of the trench, the latter surface most likely to represent an earlier (probably late 19th / early 20th century) footpath. This in turn sealed a layer of dark soil (149) which was at least 0.25m deep and contained a moderate quantity of redeposited human bone as well as a variety of other finds which included, at the east end of the trench, several complete or fragmentary limestone roof-tiles and a concentration of ceramic building material. At the west end of the trench was a group of joining sherds from a medieval cooking pot of probable 13th - 14th century date, presumably redeposited in this context from the digging of a nearby grave. No grave cuts, however, could be discerned within the base of the excavated trench, which was a maximum of 0.5m deep below the level of the existing path.

5.5 Watching brief

- 5.5.1 The watching brief to the east of the church recorded only the broken bases of several headstones in the very limited area subject to below ground disturbance during construction of the new path.

6 HUMAN REMAINS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Disarticulated human bone was recovered from 22 contexts, mostly in small quantities (1-23 elements), although larger amounts (50-100 elements) were recovered from a few deposits (context 141 in particular). The remains of one *in situ* burial (147) were also recovered.

6.1.2 The majority of the disarticulated material derived from the worked subsoil/cemetery soil (14 contexts), where it tended to be discretely distributed above or in the immediate vicinity of the underlying (unexcavated) extant graves, most or all of which are believed to be mid-later 19th century in date (see above). Small quantities of bone were also recovered from 19th century features (pits and the bank) associated with the later use of the churchyard (i.e. associated with/after the Victorian re-build and landscaping), and from the partly excavated fills of one of the brick vaults (AD 1870) found in this area.

6.1.3 Across most of the Site the extant graves were recorded at c. 1.0 - 1.5m below ground level, but a shallower depth of overlaying material (0.3m) was found in the northern part of the Site. The coffin furniture recovered together with the redeposited material suggests most, if not all, of the bone derived from the remains of burials made in the later 18th - early 19th century.

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 The approved WSI stipulated that the human bone would not be retained for analysis but should be reburied as soon as possible at an appropriate location on the Site (WA 2011, 4.2.2) (**Plate 10**). Consequently, any record of the bone had to be made on Site during the course of the excavation.

6.2.2 The majority of the bone was redeposited and derived from a limited area within the larger cemetery. The church (in its various forms) and burial ground is known to have been in use since at least the 18th century and there may have been burials associated with the medieval chapel (Wessex Archaeology 2011, 2.2). There would, therefore, have been limited value in undertaking any detailed analysis of this small sample of material.

6.2.3 A rapid scan of the assemblage was undertaken to ascertain the minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented, together with some indication of their age and sex, and to make a note of any gross pathology and observations on skeletal morphology. This information, whilst clearly limited, serves to give a broad indication of the density of burials and the demographic profile within this area of the cemetery, and potentially some indication of health/status of the individuals, which could assist in assessing the value of any future analysis of material derived from larger interventions within the cemetery.

6.2.4 Minimum number counts were made of the major long bones amongst the redeposited bone to ascertain the MNI; the indicated age and, where appropriate, sex of the individual was also considered in accordance with standard procedures (McKinley 2004). Assessments were based on

standard ageing and sexing methods (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000).

6.3 Results

6.3.1 There was no intercutting between the unexcavated earth-cut graves (the cuts for which were clear in the natural) or indications of disturbance to the burial remains other than the presence of the redeposited material.

6.3.2 The bone was generally in good condition (grade 0-1; McKinley 2004, fig 6), though a few fragments were slightly battered, and one was bleached indicative of exposure to the elements at some stage. Fragmentation of the disarticulated material was limited suggesting some level of care was maintained during disturbance and/or that the bone had not been subject to repeated episodes of manipulation.

6.3.3 A minimum of 20 individuals was identified, one from the *in situ* burial remains and the rest from amongst the disarticulated bone. The most frequently recovered adult skeletal element comprised all or substantial (unduplicated) parts of the cranial vault (11 adults and three immature individuals). The immature age categories identified were generally represented by different skeletal elements, but were apparent from the age ranges indicated and duplications where the age range was similar for a specific element.

6.3.4 The numbers comprised 11 adults (55%) and nine immature individuals (45%). The latter included at least two foetal individuals (30-34 weeks - the *in situ* 147 - and 36-40 weeks), one neonate (less than one month old), three infants (c. 6 months, c. 9 months and c. 3.5-4 years), two juveniles (5-12 years) and one subadult (c. 12-16 years). The adults included both males (minimum four) and females (minimum five).

6.3.5 Closer ageing of adults was possible where certain skeletal elements were recovered (skulls and innominates) but it was not possible to suggest links between different elements of apparently similar age in the majority of cases. A closer age range was suggested for three of the five females (c. 18-30 yr., c. 30-45 yr. and >45 yr.) and all four males (c. 18-30 yr., c. 25-40 yr., >35 yr and >45 yr.), with one unsexed adult >35 yr.

6.3.6 Sexual dimorphism did not appear to be strongly marked. None of the long bones were particularly large or robust suggestive of rigorous physical activity, and conversely, none of the adult bones were noticeably small and gracile. The stature of one male was estimated from the length of the femoral long bone shafts (Trotter and Gleser 1952; 1958) at c. 1.73m (5 foot 8 inches).

6.3.7 No gross pathological changes were observed. Lesions indicative of childhood stress such as *cribra orbitalia* (manifest as pitting in the orbital roof believed to reflect childhood iron deficiency anaemia; Roberts and Manchester 1997, 166-9) and dental hypoplasia (developmental defects in the tooth enamel reflective of periods of illness or nutritional stress in the immature individual; Hillson 1979) were absent from the observed specimens. Although some individuals had suffered extensive *ante mortem*

tooth loss, largely as a result of dental conditions other than excessive wear, there was limited extant evidence for dental lesions such as caries and abscesses. Some minor degenerative changes (marginal osteophytes) were observed in a few vertebral bodies and one shoulder joint, with some osteoarthritis in the cervical vertebra of one individual. Two of the adult female skulls had a metopic suture, one also having two large ossicles at the lambda.

- 6.3.8 Green copper-alloy staining, indicative of the one-time location of shroud pins, were observed in the remains of three individuals. Two of the crania from context **144** has single stains on the front of the skull, one in the glabella region (above the nose; older adult male) and the other at the bregma (top of the skull; unsexed adult). The *in situ* remains of the almost full-term foetus had stains to parts of the cervical (neck) vertebrae, which suggest the baby had been wrapped in a shroud culminating in a face-cloth dropped from the top of the head, over the face and pinned below the chin.

6.4 Conclusion

- 6.4.1 The lack of intercutting between the observed graves and their general organised arrangement suggests that the redeposited bone was either imported from elsewhere in the churchyard during the Victorian rebuild (which included ground make-up) or that the extant graves were re-used (?family) plots, clearly marked and with easily followed cuts. The suggested date of the redeposited material, pre- rather than post-Victorian rebuild, could render either origin possible. The good condition of the bone (including lack of fragmentation) and its limited distribution may, however, make the re-use of plots the more likely option.
- 6.4.2 The proportion of immature individuals to adults is in keeping with the c. 45% mortality rate for the former, expressed by early 19th century Bills of Mortality, and presents a higher proportion of immature individuals than recorded in many archaeologically investigated post-medieval cemetery assemblages (Roberts and Cox 2003, 303-4, table 6.5; McKinley 2008, 61-63, table 17). This suggests that the churchyard served a 'normal' domestic population and that the recoverable data is probably fairly representative of the whole.
- 6.4.3 The male skeleton for which stature was estimated is slightly above the overall mean and in the upper range of averages for this period as given by Roberts and Cox (2003, 308).

7 FINDS

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts have been washed, counted, weighed and identified (see **Appendix 3**), and all have been retained, except for ceramic building material, where not all required washing and only a representative sample has been kept, following prior approval of the National Park Archaeologist.

7.1.2 No artefacts require conservation or specific storage conditions, but a small selection of iron coffin fittings - principally 'grips', all of 19th (or possibly 18th) century date, has been X-rayed by staff of the Wiltshire Conservation Consortium, Chippenham, and will be stored in a stable environment.

7.2 Pottery

Medieval

7.2.1 Out of a total of 351 sherds recovered, 88 are of medieval date; these sherds derived from 10 separate contexts. All sherds are in variants of sandy fabrics, in a range of coarseness, with the majority of sherds also containing rare to sparse patinated flint inclusions. There are 15 diagnostic rim sherds, most of which (13 examples) are from jar forms. Rim profiles range from simple everted, through thickened ('clubbed') and expanded forms, to more developed, squared profiles with internal bevels. Sherds from context **149** make up a large part of a single rounded jar with an expanded rim, but otherwise there are no reconstructable profiles. There are also two rims from jugs, both in finer sandy fabrics, one glazed, one with the stump of a rod handle.

7.2.2 Parallels for the medieval sherds can be sought in two different directions. Some of the sandy fabrics, particularly those with visible quartz grains and 'pimply' surfaces, are comparable to products of the 13th century Laverstock kilns outside Salisbury, and to very similar wares found from the 11th to the early 14th century along the Dorset/Hampshire border as far south as Poole Harbour (Musty *et al.* 2001). Other sandy wares, and sandy/flint-tempered wares, can be compared to examples from Southampton, where the internally bevelled jar rim form is well paralleled in the sandy/flint-tempered Southampton Coarseware (Brown 2002, 12-13, fig. 8). Both sandy and sandy/flint-tempered wares are well documented on other sites within the New Forest, for example at Lymington (Powell 2009), and some may be of more local manufacture, although no medieval kiln sites have as yet been located within the Forest.

7.2.3 Southampton Coarseware is dated from the mid 13th to mid 14th century in Southampton; the other wares are not so closely dated, and a broad date range of late 12th to mid 14th century is suggested for this small assemblage, with the possibility that some of the finer sandy sherds could date slightly later (14th/15th century). There is also a single sherd of late medieval 'Tudor Green' ware.

7.2.4 The medieval sherds all occurred as residual finds in later contexts, either grave fills, or other redeposited soils; even the largely complete (though fragmentary) vessel from context **149** came from a redeposited soil layer, although in this instance the vessel is unlikely to have moved far from its original point of deposition.

Post-medieval

7.2.5 The post-medieval pottery encompasses a relatively limited range of wares, including coarse earthenwares (mostly Verwood-type wares from east Dorset, with some redwares, mainly flowerpots), stonewares (mainly English, with some German), and later industrial finewares. These wares suggest a date range focusing on the period from 18th to 20th centuries, with

a few earlier sherds; although some of the coarsewares could be of earlier date, but there is an absence of clearly datable 17th/18th century finewares.

- 7.2.6 A hollow porcelain caricature of an African child, standing 57mm high, was recovered from the backfill of grave **130** (context **132**). She wears a yellow skirt, which sits below a rounded belly. Her hands are clasped under the left cheek, however it is not clear if she holds anything. She may wear a single bracelet on each arm, but the paint on much of the front of the figure has worn away. Her mouth is open, perhaps in speech or song. The figure probably dates to the 1920s or 1930s.

7.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 7.3.1 The vast bulk of the ceramic building material (CBM) collected comprised fragments of post-medieval peg tile of probable 18th or 19th century date, of which a selection has been retained. In addition, a small number of bricks derive from the 19th century tombs close to the West Door, and include frogged and unfrogged examples. There are also several pieces of glazed brick, all likely to have been discarded from construction of the current mid-19th century church, which incorporates decorative work of glazed brick, especially in the spire.

7.4 Stone

- 7.4.1 Apart from a few pieces of (uninscribed) headstone, there is a small group of roofing slate fragments (possibly from the Georgian or Victorian church) and several pieces and one complete limestone roof-tile. The complete roof-tile, in shelly limestone, was recovered from context **132** (fill of grave **130**). The tile measures 290mm in length by 220mm in width, and has a squared lower edge and a pointed upper edge; there is no sign of any nail holes or other means of attachment. Although not particularly chronologically distinctive, the form can certainly be accommodated amongst the range of stone roof-tile forms (e.g. Thorp 1996, fig. 88). Stone roof-tiles (including blue slates from Devon and Cornwall) were used extensively across the Hampshire Basin for more important buildings during the medieval period, although by the latter part of the 14th century stone tiles were facing increasing competition from ceramic tile industries (Hare 1991, 90).

7.5 Glass

- 7.5.1 The small assemblage of glass mainly comprises sherds of vessel glass (including 20th century bottles) and plain window glass, but nothing which appears to be derived from any of the (earlier) church windows. The vessel glass includes the rim of a straight-sided beaker in colourless glass from topsoil context **101**. The vessel is handblown, but the quality suggests that it need not date earlier than the modern period (19th/20th century).

7.6 Metalwork

- 7.6.1 The majority of the identified metalwork is iron coffin furniture and most of the unidentified objects are likely also to be coffin fittings. There is a restricted range of coffin handles ('grips), several examples of which have been X-rayed, showing them all to be fairly plainly decorated; the brass

handles in Tomb **131** in Trench 2 have been noted above. A large proportion of the iron comprises coffin nails of various sizes, though some fragments of brackets are present. Amongst the non-ferrous assemblage is at least one group of copper alloy studs, some with the remains of leather (?strapping) attached, and fragments of very corroded coffin plates, none with the overall shape discernible or any inscription surviving.

7.7 Miscellaneous Finds

7.7.1 A variety of other finds were recovered, all in small numbers, many of them in topsoil and subsoil layers. They include a single coin, a half penny of George III (minted 1806), and a few pieces of clay pipe, all stem fragments of likely 18th – 19th century date. There is also at least one ‘run’ of lead, some clinker and a very small assemblage of animal bone. Relatively recent finds include a deposit of batteries in the upper fill of Tomb **127**.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Medieval and Earlier

8.1.1 Natural laminated sand was exposed in a limited area of Trench 1. This confirms that the small hill on which St Michaels and All Angels church lies is of natural origin, rather than a man-made mound as has sometimes been suggested.

8.1.2 The confirmation of this sand hill is likely to explain the presence of what has been interpreted as a quarry in Trench 1, for a quarry in this location could have provided sand for mortar used in the construction of the short-lived Georgian church, which survived for a little over a century (from 1741 to c. 1869), or - and possibly more likely - its medieval precursor which originated as the chapel of the king’s hunting lodge established shortly after the Norman Conquest. Alternatively, the quarry could have been one of a number in the area which provided a source of sand used in the construction of other medieval or early post-medieval structures in Lyndhurst, for example the Queen’s House or buildings in the High Street.

8.1.3 No clear evidence for the location of the medieval chapel has been recovered, but the presence of a small concentration of limestone roof-tile at the east end of Trench 3 might provide a hint that it lay on the highest part of the hill, beneath the present church. Proposed refurbishment within St Michael and All Angels church will involve taking and replacing the existing floor and this may expose not only the footings of the Georgian church (which lies beneath the south-east part of the existing church), but possibly also its medieval predecessor of likely 13th or 14th century date (when it served as a chapel of ease to nearby Minstead).

8.1.4 There is clear though unsurprising evidence for medieval settlement in the vicinity, provided by a small but significant (for Lyndhurst) assemblage of pottery with a potential date range spanning the late 12th – 15th/16th centuries. Although all of the pottery was found as residual material in later contexts, its presence is likely to reflect the use of the Queen’s House (or its precursor), possibly established as a royal hunting lodge as early as the 11th or 12th century, or domestic occupation along the High Street. With the

possible exception of the stone roof-tile no other medieval finds have been identified amongst the material from the Site.

8.2 Post-medieval

8.2.1 Most of the burials identified in Trenches 1 and 2 are likely to pre-date the construction of St Michael and All Angels (built between 1858 and 1869), with several graves continuing beneath the existing paths to the west and north doors of the church. Furthermore, all of the headstones relocated as part of the current access works, or those lying immediately adjacent to Trench 1, are dated to between 1810 and 1857, with the exception of one of 1772 and one of 1870.

8.2.2 Only a single *in situ* burial was exposed, a neonate in a relatively shallow grave in Trench 1. Some of the other graves in Trench 1 lay just below the formation level for the new access road but it appears, as far as could be seen, that the graves were closely spaced and in rows, as might be anticipated.

8.2.3 Whilst caution must be applied to such limited data, the observations on skeletal morphology and the absence of evidence for childhood stress-related illnesses, suggests the individuals buried within the churchyard - or at least this area of it - were not living in poverty and did not represent the lowest social strata. They generally appear to have been well nourished, but the lack of any marked sexual dimorphism in skeletal size, paucity of degenerative joint disease or other lesions commonly linked with physical stress on the skeleton, suggests none of these individuals was engaged in strenuous physical work; i.e. they were not from the labouring classes.

8.2.4 Most of the headstones marking pre-1858 graves were probably moved when construction of the current, larger church began, and only the four tombs are likely to be later, grouped in a preferred location close to the West Door. Three of these tombs (no longer marked and whose occupants remain unknown) have been damaged subsequently, presumably during the construction of paths and installation of services, but that of Sir Charles Burrard - marked by a (slightly displaced) cross - survived and has been retained intact beneath the new access to the West Door. Sir Charles Burrard, naval officer and artist (1793 - 1870) is commemorated, along with his wife, on a plaque in the church and has descendants still living locally. Following completion of the new access works the headstone, with a newly inscribed foundation slab (the original has gone missing in recent decades) will be re-installed as close as possible to the surviving tomb.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 Reporting

9.1.1 A summary of the excavation and watching brief will be submitted to *Hampshire Studies*, but no further publication of the results is considered necessary.

9.1.2 The information will be deposited within the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) maintained by Hampshire County Council.

9.1.3 Details of the Site will also be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database.

9.2 Preparation and Deposition

9.2.1 The project archive comprises the following components

- 1 file record
- artefacts: 4 boxes
- 355 digital photos
- other digital data (word processed files; spreadsheets; database; CAD drawings)

9.2.2 The archive has been prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007). The archive is currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices in Salisbury under the project code 77300. It is intended that the archive, following further discard of selected finds (in consultation with the vicar of St Michael and All Angels Church and the Archaeological Advisor for the New Forest National Park Authority), will be deposited at the Hampshire County Council store at Winchester.

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APPENDIX 1: Headstone Catalogue

Headstone A		Previous designation: B2	
Height top of stone: 54.80m aOD		Height at ground level: 53.94m aOD	
Width: 0.60m	Breath: 0.07m	Length: 1.59m	Orientation: E-W
Shape: rectangular, rounded top		Stone: pale yellow-white sandstone	
Inscription: <p style="text-align: center;">SACRED <i>To the Memory of WILLIAM MACEY who died July 14th 1853 Aged 76 Years</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">----- Also ELIZABETH MACEY wife of the above <i>who died</i> August 31st 1857 Aged 70 Years</p>		Comments: Fairly weathered, thinner strokes of letters lost. Stained grey by weather, occasional lichen growth	
Decoration: four petalled flower in flanking roundels, ?rose. Groove 0.5cm from edge of stone to form border		Other: no inscription/decoration on reverse	

Headstone B		Previous designation: B1	
Height top of stone: 54.92m aOD		Height at ground level: 54.02m aOD	
Width: 0.70m	Breath: 0.07m	Length: 1.72m	Orientation: E-W
Shape: rectangular, rounded top		Stone: pale yellow-white sandstone	
Inscription: <p style="text-align: center;">IN Memory of MARGARET GIBSON WIFE OF JAMES YOUNG NORTHERWOOD GARDENS WHO DIED 11TH JULY 1818 AGED FORTY THREE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----</p> AND OF THEIR TWO CHILDREN ANN ?AL#IS AND JAMES WHO DIED IN INFANCY <p style="text-align: right;">COLBOURNE LYMINGTON</p>		Comments: Fairly weathered, thinner strokes of letters lost. Stained grey by weather, frequent lichen growth	
Decoration: Groove running round edge of stone to form border		Other: no inscription/decoration on reverse	

Headstone C		Previous designation: B7	
Height top of stone: 55.28m aOD		Height at ground level: 54.10m aOD	
Width: 0.72m	Breath: 0.07m	Length: 1.71m	Orientation: E-W
Shape: rectangular, rounded top		Stone: pale yellow-white sandstone	
Inscription: <p style="text-align: center;">SACRED <i>To the Memory of</i> M^R. GEORGE TATE <i>who departed this life</i> April 5th 1836 Aged 92 Years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----- Also SUSANNA <i>the wife of</i> M^R. GEORGE TATE <i>who departed this life</i> March 23rd 1837 Aged 81 Years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----- In life they lived in truth sincere Our aged Parents resteth here</p>		Comments: Fairly weathered, thinner strokes of letters lost. Stained grey by weather, occasional lichen growth	
Decoration: No other decoration		Other: no inscription/decoration on reverse	

Headstone D		Previous designation: B17	
Height top of stone: 55.21m aOD		Height at ground level: 54.17m aOD	
Width: 0.81m	Breath: 0.06m	Length: 1.97m	Orientation: E-W
Shape: rectangular, rounded top, scrollwork edges		Stone: pale yellow-white sandstone	
Inscription: <p style="text-align: center;">SACRED to the Memory of ROBERT BREAKWOOD who died 27th December 1810 Aged 37 Years long affliction did my life attend till time and patience brought me to this end</p>		Comments: Fairly weathered, thinner strokes of letters lost. Stained grey by weather, frequent lichen growth. Slight damage to edge.	
Decoration: Lip around edge. Main decoration an urn covered by symmetrically draped cloth, possible acanthyis leaf decoration around base of urn		Other: no inscription/decoration on reverse	

Headstone E		Previous designation: ?F1	
Height top of stone: 55.31m aOD		Height at ground level: 54.35m aOD	
Width: 0.71m	Breath: 0.07m	Length: 1.85m	Orientation: E-W
Shape: rectangular, rounded top, flanking points		Stone: pale yellow-white sandstone	
Inscription: <p style="text-align: center;">SACRED <i>To the Memory of</i> JULIA CONSTANCE ?MONTANDON of Travers near Neufchatel <i>who departed this life</i> August 25th 1853 (?or 1833) Aged 45 Years</p>		Comments: Fairly weathered, thinner strokes of letters lost. Stained grey by weather, frequent lichen growth. Damage to edge by recent contact with cherry picker – when removing stone it was found to have been snapped at 1.37m from top.	
Decoration: Draped urn in recessed area at top of stone, decoration is in relief		Other: no inscription/decoration on reverse	

Headstone F		Previous designation: F4	
Height top of stone: 55.37m aOD		Height at ground level: 54.27m aOD	
Width: 0.53m	Breath: 0.48m	Length: 1.24m	Orientation: W-E
Shape: cruciform on two steps		Stone: pale yellow-white sandstone	
Inscription: <p style="text-align: center;">TO the sacred memory of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Admiral Sir Charles Burrard Bart who died at Holmesfield Lyndhurst 12 July 1870 Aged 77</p>		Comments: Moved from original position and missing lower inscribed step and base (confirmed by photograph). Lowest remained step was under ground, inscription very unclear. Stained grey by weather, frequent lichen growth.	
Decoration: relief intertwined IHS in centre of cross		Other: no inscription/decoration on reverse	

Headstone G		Previous designation: B3	
Height top of stone: 54.59m aOD		Height at ground level: 53.93m aOD	
Width: 0.81m	Breath: 0.06m	Length: 1.97m	Orientation: E-W
Shape: rectangular, rounded top		Stone: pale yellow-white sandstone	
Inscription: <p style="text-align: center;">Sacred To the Memory of JOSEPH WALTON who died January 23rd ?1806/1816 Also of Ann his wife who died March 11th ?1811</p>		Comments: Fairly weathered, thinner strokes of letters lost. Stained grey by weather, occasional lichen growth.	
Decoration: None		Other: no inscription/decoration on reverse	

Headstone H		Previous designation: n/a	
Height top of stone: 53.46m aOD (east corner), 53.29m aOD (west corner)		Height at ground level: 53.30m aOD	
Width: 0.59m	Breath: 0.06m	Length: 1.54m	Orientation: prone
Shape: rectangular, rounded top		Stone: pale grey-white stone	
Inscription: <p style="text-align: center;"> IN MEMORY OF ABRAHAM GEAR <i>who died April 1? 18?40</i> Aged ?49 years ----- </p>		Comments: Laid flat within bank, already in three pieces but broken <i>in situ</i> . Very weathered. Softer stone than others	
Decoration: None		Other: no inscription/decoration on reverse	

Headstone I		Previous designation: F8	
Height top of stone: n/a		Height at ground level: n/a	
Width: 0.64m	Breath: 0.08m	Length: 1.36m	Orientation: n/a
Shape: rectangular, rounded top		Stone: pale yellow-white sandstone	
Inscription: <p style="text-align: center;"> IN Memory of Timothy Joshua Hinvers Timothy died mar^h v 8 1772 aged 21 Years Reader Reflect how soon thy life will end And think on what thy hopes depend What aim thy busy thoughts pursue What work is done and what to do </p> <p style="text-align: center;">k</p>		Comments: Had been knocked out of position and laid flat. Some weathering. Some staining. 'Tide mark' indicates lower four lines of inscription have been under ground for some time.	
Decoration: None		Other: no inscription/decoration on reverse	

A search located headstones previously designated as B4-5 and B11-14 along the boundary wall with Queen's House and established that B8-B10, B15 were in their original positions. B6 and B16 appear to have been lost since the survey.

APPENDIX 2: Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
101	1/2/3	Layer	Turf and topsoil
102	1	Layer	Subsoil
103	1	Deposit	Natural sand
104	1	Layer	Bank make-up
105	1	Cut	Pit (contains 106, 107)
106	1	Fill	Fill of pit 105
107	1	Fill	Fill of pit 105
108	1	Layer	Tile dump
109	1	Cut	Cut for brick tomb 127
110	1	Fill	Rubble fill of brick tomb 127
111	1	Cut	Cut for table tomb 112. (Contains 126)
112	1	Tomb	Table tomb built in cut 111. (Contains 113, 114)
113	1	Fill	Rubble fill of table tomb 112
114	1	Fill	Fill of table tomb 112
115	1	Cut	Grave? (contains 116)
116	1	Fill	Fill of ?grave 115
117	1	Cut	Grave (contains 118, 119)
118	1	Fill	Fill of grave 117
119	1	Fill	Fill of grave 117
120	1	Cut	Grave (contains 121)
121	1	Fill	Fill of grave 120
122	1	Cut	Grave? (contains 123)
123	1	Fill	Fill of ?grave 122
124	1	Cut	Cut for tomb 160 (contains 125)
125	1	Fill	Fill of cut 124
126	1	Fill	Fill of cut 111
127	1	Tomb	Tomb built in cut 109. (Contains 110)
128	1	Cut	Grave? / service trench?
129	1	Fill	Fill of ?grave / service trench 128
130	2	Cut	Cut for brick tomb 131. (Contains 131, 132, 135)
131	2	Tomb	Brick tomb built in cut 130 (survives undamaged)
132	2	Fill	Fill of grave 130
133	1	Layer	Re-deposited natural sand
134	2	Layer	Mortar spread
135	2	Fill	Disarticulated human bone. Fill of grave 130
136	1	Layer	Mixed re-deposited soil
137	1	Layer	Mixed re-deposited soil
138	2	Cut	Grave (contains 139)
139	2	Fill	Fill of grave 138
140	1	Layer	Re-worked 'burial soil'
141	1	Layer	Mixed re-deposited soil
142	1	Layer	Mixed re-deposited soil (?grave fill)
143	1	Layer	Mixed re-deposited soil (?grave fill)
144	1	Fill	Disarticulated human bone (in grave?)
145	1	Cut	Grave (contains 146, 147)
146	1	Skeleton	Fill of grave 138
147	1	Fill	Fill of grave 138
148	3	Layer	Gravel path
149	3	Layer	Mixed re-deposited soil
150	1	Cut	Quarry? (contains 154)
151	1	Layer	Construction layer (of brick and mortar frags)
152	1	Cut	Service trench?
153	1	Fill	Fill of ?service trench 152

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
154	1	Fill	Fill of ?quarry 150
155	1	Cut	Pit (contains 156)
156	1	Fill	Fill of pit 155
157	1	Layer	Washed-in deposit
158	1	Cut	Cut for headstone (a). (Contains 159)
159	1	Fill	Fill of headstone cut 158
160	1	Tomb	Tomb built in cut 124 (extends to east of trench)
161	1	Layer	Ashy patch
162	1	Cut	Gully (contains 163)
163	1	Fill	Fill of gully 162

APPENDIX 3: Finds Summary (excluding human bone)

LAYER	Material	NO	KEPT	WT (g)	COMMENT
101	SLAG	2	2	6	Clinker
101	STONE	4	4	1104	Incl 2 roof tile frags
101	IRON	2	2	279	Coffin handles
101	LEAD	1	1	10	
101	SLAG	1	1	3	
101	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	35	0	8476	Brick
101	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	150	0	6779	Tile
101	IRON	54	54	695	nails (44 fragments, 404g), handles (10 fragments, 291g), misc. (21 fragments, 477g)
101	BURNT FLINT	2	0	23	
101	ANIMAL BONE	11	11	93	
101	IRON	44	44	6245	Various incl modern fencing
101	SLATE	50	50	1208	
101	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	108	0	15221	Various brick and tile
101	GLASS	63	63	683	
101	POTTERY	89	89	1718	
101	CLAY PIPE	15	15	30	
101	SYNTHETICS	1	0	6	Plastic pipe stem fragment
102	FLINT	1	1	1	
102	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	31	0	391	Various brick and tile
102	IRON	78	78	604	
102	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	79	0	7000	Brick
102	CLAY PIPE	9	9	23	
102	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	123	4	4125	Tile
102	GLASS	13	13	92	
102	SHELL	4	4	29	
102	ANIMAL BONE	3	3	104	
102	COPPER ALLOY	1	1	11	George III 1806/7 half penny
102	SLATE	49	49	475	
102	POTTERY	41	41	386	
104	GLASS	1	1	1	
104	ANIMAL BONE	2	2	58	
104	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	100	0	3000	Various brick and tile
104	POTTERY	2	2	9	
104	CLAY PIPE	6	6	13	
104	IRON	10	10	64	
106	IRON	25	25	204	Nails and hinge
106	ANIMAL BONE	7	7	54	

LAYER	Material	NO	KEPT	WT (g)	COMMENT
106	GLASS	10	10	100	
106	CLAY PIPE	2	2	3	
106	POTTERY	43	43	1247	
106	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	605	Brick
106	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	1065	Brick and tile
106	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	8	0	630	Tile
108	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	110	0	1500	Various brick and tile
108	POTTERY	1	1	82	
108	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	406	24	22500	Post-medieval roof tile
108	GLASS	1	1	4	
108	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	69	1	8287	Brick
108	SLATE	7	7	64	
108	ANIMAL BONE	2	2	35	
108	IRON	17	17	110	
110	POTTERY	2	2	25	
110	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	19	0	293	Various brick and tile
110	IRON	14	14	90	Pliers and nails
110	SYNTHETICS	13	13	551	Batteries (not v recent)
110	CLAY PIPE	1	1	4	
110	GLASS	4	4	434	Includes 2 vessels
110	ANIMAL BONE	6	6	10	
110	SLATE	7	7	118	
110	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	0	2211	Tile
110	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	129	1	19072	Brick
110	STONE	2	2	7000	Gravestone frags
112	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	1	2000	Brick
113	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	4	0	359	Tile
113	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	7	0	11000	Brick
113	SLATE	7	7	62	
114	SLATE	7	7	35	
114	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	13	0	193	
116	GLASS	2	2	1	
116	POTTERY	1	1	16	
116	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	12	0	2000	Brick
116	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	1	80	Tile
118	IRON	4	4	35	

LAYER	Material	NO	KEPT	WT (g)	COMMENT
121	IRON	24	24	401	
121	SLATE	1	1	6	
121	ANIMAL BONE	1	1	45	
121	POTTERY	3	3	31	
121	SLATE	6	6	41	
121	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	11	0	297	Various brick and tile
121	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	105	Tile
123	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	80	Tile
125	ANIMAL BONE	4	4	8	
129	IRON	3	3	76	
129	ANIMAL BONE	7	7	17	
129	STONE	2	2	6000	Gravestone frags
129	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	9	0	470	Various brick and tile
129	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	2000	Brick
129	POTTERY	2	2	23	
131	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	0	138	Various brick and tile
131	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	2	5000	Brick
132	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	100	0	4569	
132	SLATE	13	13	1133	
132	POTTERY	16	16	288	
132	STONE	1	0	2970	Roof tile
132	ANIMAL BONE	6	6	19	
132	IRON	26	26	364	
132	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	29	0	1809	Various brick and tile
132	GLASS	7	7	13	
132	SYNTHETICS	1	0	3	Plastic pipe
132	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	18	0	969	Tile
132	CLAY PIPE	2	2	2	
136	POTTERY	21	21	236	
136	STONE	1	1	24	
136	GLASS	1	1	4	
136	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	9	0	395	Tile
136	SLATE	13	13	244	
136	CLAY PIPE	4	4	17	
136	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	4	0	447	Brick
136	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	42	0	1820	Tile

LAYER	Material	NO	KEPT	WT (g)	COMMENT
136	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	97	0	3152	Various brick and tile
136	IRON	95	95	490	Various
136	IRON	6	6	329	Coffin handles
136	ANIMAL BONE	4	4	108	
137	POTTERY	5	5	62	
137	CLAY PIPE	4	4	8	
137	SHELL	3	3	1	
137	IRON	91	91	361	
137	GLASS	3	3	8	
137	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	23	0	891	Tile
137	SLATE	4	4	8	
137	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	100	0	2253	Various brick and tile
137	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	52	0	3000	Brick
139	POTTERY	2	2	8	
139	SLATE	1	1	11	
139	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	10	0	449	Tile
139	GLASS	5	5	16	
139	CLAY PIPE	2	2	6	
139	IRON	12	12	71	
139	IRON	1	1	33	Key
139	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	12	0	360	Various brick and tile
140	POTTERY	5	5	27	
140	SHELL	1	1	2	
140	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	100	0	9053	Various brick and tile
140	SLATE	26	26	228	
140	GLASS	8	8	24	
140	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	50	0	3349	Tile
140	MORTAR	4	0	101	
140	IRON	100	100	300	Approx no - nails, studs etc
140	SLAG	6	6	70	Cinder
140	CLAY PIPE	2	2	4	
140	STONE	4	4	965	Gravestone frags
140	STONE	1	1	831	Roof tile
140	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	4	0	348	Glazed brick
141	IRON	100	100	617	
141	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	4	4	601	Glazed brick
141	ANIMAL BONE	2	2	42	
141	IRON	100	100	1300	

LAYER	Material	NO	KEPT	WT (g)	COMMENT
141	GLASS	33	33	169	
141	SHELL	1	1	10	
141	POTTERY	42	42	1135	
141	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	30	2	7188	Tile
141	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	100	0	5800	Various brick and tile
141	CLAY PIPE	3	3	9	
141	SLATE	15	15	85	
142	GLASS	1	1	8	
142	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	27	0	1100	Various brick and tile
142	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	15	0	489	Tile
142	SLATE	10	0	51	
142	POTTERY	1	1	8	
142	CLAY PIPE	1	1	2	
142	ANIMAL BONE	4	4	10	
142	IRON	9	9	23	
143	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	100	0	5800	Various brick and tile
143	IRON	100	100	578	
143	IRON	5	5	193	Coffin handles
143	GLASS	2	2	60	
143	POTTERY	2	2	20	
144	IRON	1	1	12	
148	GLASS	1	1	6	
148	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	50	0	500	Various brick and tile
148	IRON	1	1	10	
148	ANIMAL BONE	2	2	8	
149	IRON	5	5	46	Coffin handles
149	STONE	5	1	2460	Roof tile (?frags)
149	SLAG	1	1	67	Cinder
149	ANIMAL BONE	49	49	389	
149	IRON	33	33	232	
149	SLATE	7	7	52	
149	POTTERY	7	7	69	
149	GLASS	6	6	123	
149	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	100	0	17900	Various brick and tile
149	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	22	0	838	Tile
149	STONE	1	1	2000	Gravestone frag

APPENDIX 4: Oasis Record Form

St Michael and All Angels Church, Lyndhurst - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-113051

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	2 November 2011

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

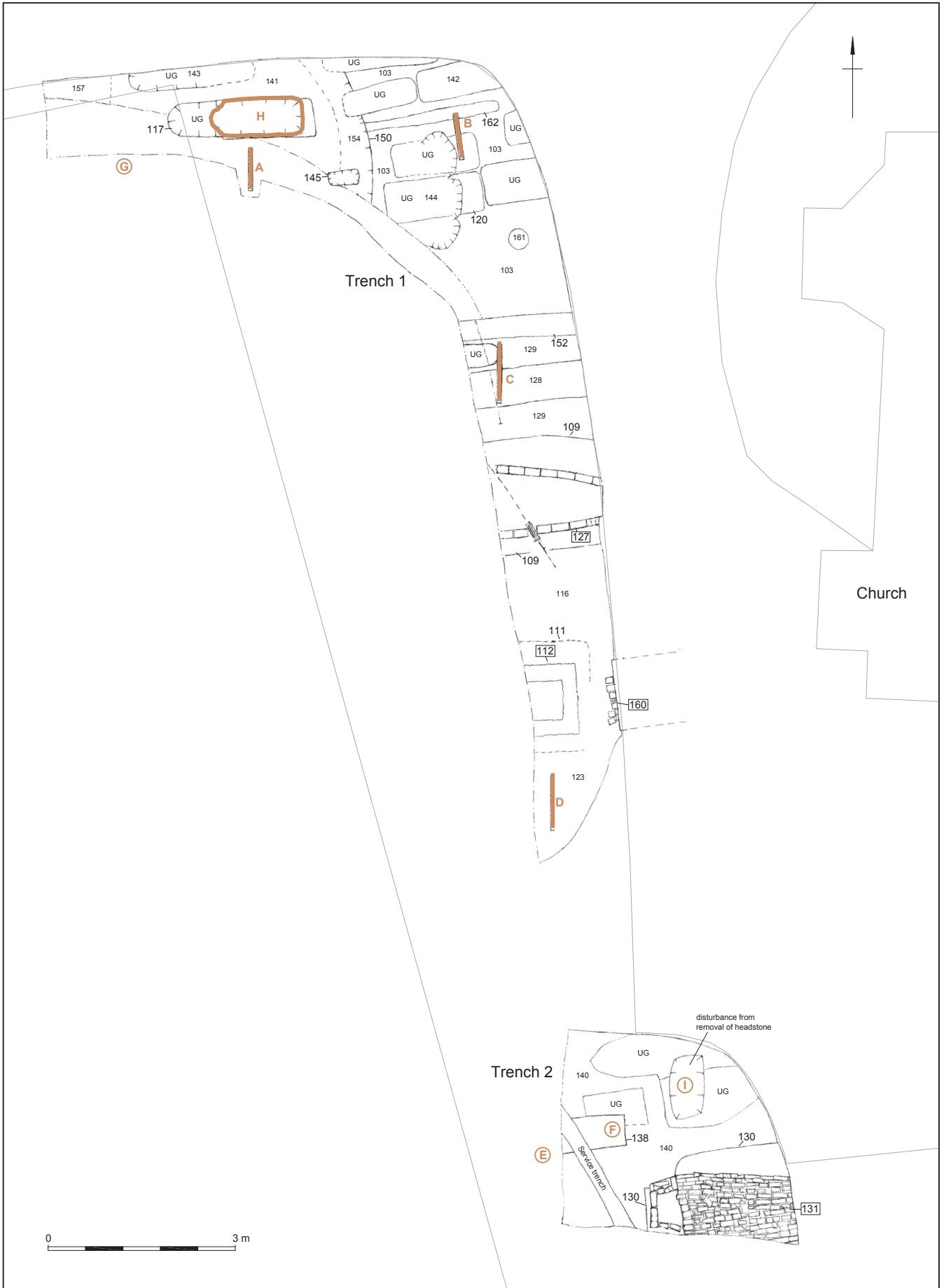
Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?



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Site location plan

Figure 1



A Headstone
G Removed headstone
 UG Unexcavated grave

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Plans of Trenches 1 and 2

Figure 2



Plate 1: Trench 1: West end of church and area before excavation (from west)



Plate 2: Trench 1: Removing turf; Queen's House in the background (from north-east)

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Plate 3: Trench 1: Following removal of turf; tomb 112 in foreground (from south)



Plate 4: Trench 1: Removing headstone (D) at south end (from north-east)

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Plate 5: Trench 1: North end, following completion of excavation (from east; scale = 2m)



Plate 6: Trench 1: Neonate burial 145/146, cutting upper fill of possible quarry 150; note laminated natural sand to left (from north-east; scale = 0.5m)

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Plate 7: Trench 1: South end following completion of excavation on tombs 112 (left) and 127 (right) (from north-east; scales = 2m and 1m)



Plate 8: Trench 2: Mortar surface / spread 140, cut by tomb 131 (left) and grave 138 (right) (from north)

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Plate 9: Trench 2: Tomb 131, showing intact vault and brick foundation at west end (from north)



Plate 10: Trench 1: Reburial of human bone at north end (from east)

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