

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
St. John the Baptist Church, Findon, West Sussex**

NGR: TQ 1163 0845

Planning Application No: FN/10/11

**ASE Project No: 5032
Site Code: SJP 11**

**ASE Report No: 2012235
OASIS ID: archaeol6-137969**

**By Kathryn Grant BA MSc AIFA
with contributions by Luke Barber**



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Abstract

Between 11th and 26th October 2012 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Mackellar Schwerdt Architects on behalf of St. John the Baptist Parish Church Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works at St John the Baptist Church, Findon, West Sussex (NGR TQ 1163 0845).

A total of 18 burials were encountered during the groundwork excavations. Frequent disarticulated human bones were also identified within the cemetery soil during excavations. All of the individuals recovered from these graves were adult. An abraded base fragment from a well-used grinding mortar in Caen stone of 13th-14th century date had been reused as a pillow stone in one grave and indicated the potential for medieval and possibly even earlier graves to have survived post-medieval burial activity at the site. If earlier remains were once present on the site, it is likely that they would not have survived the level of truncation caused by burial activity.

Other than medieval and post-medieval burial activity, no other archaeological remains were identified during the groundwork programme. No earlier construction phases of the church were identified during the groundwork programme.

Natural chalk geology was encountered between 69.9m AOD and 74.75m AOD. The natural horizon had been truncated by grave-digging activity.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), was commissioned by Mackellar Schwerdt Architects on behalf of St. John the Baptist Parish Church Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works at St John the Baptist Church, Findon, West Sussex, hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The site location is shown in (Figure 1; NGR TQ 1163 0845).

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 Planning permission for an extension and associated drainage works was granted by Arun District Council (Ref. FN/10/11) with a condition (number 6) which states:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority

Reason: the site is of archaeological significance and it is important that it is recorded by excavation before it is destroyed by development in accordance with policy AREA 17 of the Arun District Local Plan.

1.2.2 Accordingly, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI; ASE 2011) outlining the requirements of the Archaeological Watching Brief was prepared approved by John Mills, West Sussex County Council Senior Archaeologist and the Diocesan Archaeology Advisor, Vivian Coad. All work was carried out in accordance with this document (unless otherwise specified below) and with the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2000, 2001).

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The general aim of the archaeological work was to monitor all intrusive groundwork and to ensure that any features, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed during the excavations were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

1.3.2 Although no site specific aims and objectives were set for the archaeological monitoring within the WSI there was high potential for medieval and post-medieval burials on the site.

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 This report presents the findings of the watching brief undertaken at this site on the 20th August 2010 and between 11th and 26th October by Kathryn Grant, Antonio Reis, Brenton Culshaw and Elissa Menzel. The above ground survey of burial markers within the cemetery was carried out by Rob Cole (Surveyor). The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Fieldwork), Dan Swift (Post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location, Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 St. John the Baptist Church is located at the foot of the scarp slope of Church Hill at c. 80m AOD. The church is c. 400m to the west of Findon Village. The church is positioned on a gently sloping hill that rises from north to south. The church was terraced the slope (Dunkin 2008).
- 2.1.2 The British Geological Survey (1:50000 series, Sheet 318/333 for Brighton and Worthing) shows that the site lies on undivided Upper and Middle Chalk.
- 2.1.3 The area of investigation is to the south and east of the church. The ground slopes gradually down from the extension area (west) to the cess tank area (east). The ground level covering the area of investigation lies between 75.65m AOD (west end of extension area) and 71.0m AOD (cess tank area).

2.2 History of the Church and its Surrounds

- 2.2.1 An archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken on the church in 2008 (Dunkin). The following synopsis is summarised from that DBA. A search of HER entries within 1km of the site was included in the research for the DBA and has been provided in Table 1 (Appendix I) of this report with site and plotted on Figure 1.
- 2.2.2 The church is a Grade I Listed Building (Ref: DWS593). A church was recorded in this location in the Domesday Book in 1086 AD. Some architectural elements, such as the thin dividing wall between the North Aisle and Nave, are thought to be of Saxon date although the majority of the earlier elements are of 12th and 13th century. Structural surveys undertaken by Godfrey (1934) and Holmes (1989) suggest the probable presence of a pre-conquest church. The church was extensively restored in 1867 which has obscured much of the earlier external details.
- 2.2.3 There are relatively little known archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date within the vicinity of the church and the potential for these periods was considered to be moderate/low.
- 2.2.4 The village of Findon probably has a Late Saxon origin and evidence of settlement, therefore burials of this date may be present on the site. There was also high potential for medieval and post-medieval burials on the site.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Groundwork

3.1.1 The groundwork programme involved the construction of a new extension for kitchen and toilet facilities in addition to associated drainage services and cess tank excavations (Figure 2).

3.1.2 A combination of machine and hand excavation was used during the excavation of each area. A breaker was also used to get through the steps and concrete covering the area of the extension directly outside the door.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

3.2.1 Prior to the commencement of work, a survey of all potentially impacted grave markers was carried out by an ASE surveyor. At that time, it was understood that of the *in situ* grave markers only the double burial with headstone and kerb within the footprint of the extension (for Keaster and Amy Tugwell) would need to be moved.

3.2.2 All ground reduction was carried out under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The areas were reduced using a 360° 1.5 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket and by hand. Where archaeological features or deposits, grave cuts or articulated human remains were revealed, work was stopped and excavation was continued by the archaeologist. All spoil was scanned for the presence of any artefacts or disarticulated human remains. Where disarticulated human remains were encountered these were collected and handed to the church for reburial.

3.2.3 Any *in-situ* human remains encountered during the works were carefully cleaned with small hand tools, recorded on standard ASE *pro-forma* record sheets, drawn as appropriate and photographed. The hand excavation and recording of buried individuals was undertaken with due respect and care. Many of the burials were inter-cutting or partially overlaying each other and these were cleaned sufficiently to enable the skeletons to be distinguished and bagged separately. After appropriate recording, human remains were lifted, bagged and clearly marked in order to prevent mixing of individuals. Disarticulated human bone was collected and bagged separately for re-burial. No detailed skeletal analysis was carried out as part of the watching brief programme.

3.2.4 Where possible, articulated skeletons were left *in-situ*: this was only practicable when the excavation in that area had ceased (e.g. optimum depth/formation level had been reached) so that the burial would not be disturbed. Human remains were only removed from their resting place if they were above the level of the ground reduction or within the excavation areas for the proposed access ramp. Where grave outlines can be seen, but the excavations were deep enough to be preserved *in-situ*, graves were not given context numbers. No tombs were encountered in the area of the extension. All of the skeletal remains recovered during this phase of work were bagged and labelled for reburial; they were kept on site as agreed with the church warden.

3.2.5 All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards (IFA 2000 & 2001, EH 1991) using *pro-forma* record sheets. Adequate time was made available for appropriate archaeological investigation and recording of the remains within the limits of the works.

3.2.6 Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of either 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All features and deposits were levelled with respect to the nearest Ordnance Survey benchmark or using datum information as supplied by the client on site plans. Contexts revealed during the watching brief were numbered sequentially from [001]. The contexts recorded during the main watching brief continued on consecutively from those recorded during the test-pit excavation. A photographic record of the work was made and is part of the site archive. Since the main deposits uncovered at the site comprised variations in cemetery soil, no environmental samples were collected.

3.3 The Site Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at offices of ASE and will be offered to a suitable museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below:

Number of Contexts	82
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	4
Bulk Samples	None
Photographs	117
Bulk finds	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwork archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 The results of the archaeological watching brief monitoring have been presented by areas of groundwork and have been described below from 4.2 onwards.
- 4.1.2 A total of eighty-two contexts were revealed during the monitored excavations. These have been tabulated in Appendix II of this report (Table 3) with the areas indicated as 'E' (Extension), 'ST' (Service Trench) and 'CT' (Cess Tank) and have been described in more detail below where necessary.
- 4.1.3 A total of 18 burials were encountered during the groundwork excavations. Basic on-site osteological analysis was undertaken during the recovery/recording of skeletal remains at the site. This information has been tabulated in Appendix III of this report.
- 4.1.4 Other than medieval and post-medieval burial activity, no other archaeological remains were identified during the groundwork programme.

4.2 The Extension (Figure 3)

- 4.2.1 The extension area measured c.6.75m east-west by 2.50m north-south. Excavations began on the main extension area on 11th September and were monitored through to the required depth which was completed on 14th September. The ground level in this area was between 75.12m AOD and 75.65m AOD. A total of 47 contexts including contexts for 12 burials were recorded within the extension area.
- 4.2.2 Natural chalk bedrock [031] was recorded between 0.7m and 1.2m below ground level at a maximum height of 74.75 in the southwest corner. A moderately compacted mixed cemetery soil [005] was revealed overlying natural chalk with a thickness of 0.7-1.2m. It comprised light brownish grey silty loam with occasional inclusions of flint nodules, chalk flecks, ceramic building materials (CBM) and disarticulated human bone. The cemetery deposit was sealed by topsoil and turf [030] covering the church grounds. Several disarticulated bones were recovered from the cemetery soil and bagged for reburial. Many of the artefacts encountered during the archaeological investigations were typical of those found in a repeatedly used burial ground, with the digging of graves over a lengthy period resulting in the disarticulation of human bone and the scattering of coffin fittings (in this case only evidenced infrequently by nails) and sporadic CBM (usually related to reconstruction work associated with the church building) within the graveyard soil.
- 4.2.3 A total of 12 articulated burials were observed and recorded within the area of the new extension [010, 014, 015, 016, 019, 020, 021, 022 and 023] at heights of between 74.15m AOD and 74.55m AOD. The burials were at depths of between 0.4m (below doorsill) and 1.4m below current ground level this area depending on the location of the grave. The slope of this area is reflected in these depths, therefore the depth below ground level can be misleading. The ordnance levels demonstrate that there was only 400mm

between the highest and lowest graves. Due to the mixed nature of the cemetery soil, the grave cuts were difficult to see clearly, although some were recognised by either the dark staining left behind after coffin decay or the slightly browner backfill. As undisturbed natural geology was clearly distinguishable from the grave fills and general cemetery soil, areas could be excavated with a high certainty that no further burials were present. All of the articulated burials were assigned grave cut and fill context numbers since the initial excavation of the grave is indisputable regardless of whether it can be seen.

- 4.2.4 A stacked burial [010 and 014] containing the remains of a husband and wife (Keaster Tugwell, died 1928, Aged 90 years and Amy Tugwell, died 1933, aged 89 years) were also lifted for reburial as they were located within the footprint of the new extension. Documentary sources (Findon 1881 census, web source 1) indicate that Keaster (referred to as 'Kester' in the census and as 'Keaster' on the memorial stone) Tugwell was an agricultural labourer and builder's carter; this physical work clearly had an impact on his body during his life as evidenced by the pathology observed on his skeleton (see Table 4 in Appendix III). The records show that by 1881 the Tugwell's had at least 7 children. Their oldest son became a carter boy when he was 13 years old and was still a carter at the age of 31 (web source 3). The Tugwells lived in the Nepcote area of Findon for several years (Web Source 1-3).
- 4.2.5 A pillow stone (Figure 6.1) (underlying the skull of skeleton 028) was retained from one grave [027], which is indicative of an earlier burial. The recovered stone is an abraded base fragment from a well-used grinding mortar in Caen stone of 13th-14th century date. The individual in this grave was male with extensive tooth wear indicative of a pipe smoker. This find indicates the potential for medieval and possibly even earlier graves to have survived within the cemetery in spite of the considerable post-medieval burial activity. In addition, a small (silver?) cross pendent was also found around the neck area of this skeleton (Figure 6.2). This artefact was reburied with the skeletal remains with which it was found.
- 4.2.6 A poorly built small square brick structure [043] (0.85m² and 0.75m tall/deep) was recorded in the southern section 0.35m below ground level. The function of this feature is unclear although it is too small for a tomb or funerary structure and may have been, more likely, a drainage structure/manhole. The structure was covered with a stone slab (70cm by 65cm with a thickness of 7cm).
- 4.2.7 Modern disturbance was evident in the area adjacent to the church wall [035] where made ground [001] had been deposited to support some steps leading down to the southern door.
- 4.2.8 Although these excavations were carried out adjacent to the church, no earlier phases of the church building were revealed during the groundwork in this area.

4.3 The Service Trenches (Figure 4)

- 4.3.1 The drainage trench excavations began in the south-western corner of the extension (at 75.65m AOD) and extended around the corner of the church building to the east and down the natural slope of the cemetery to the

location of the cess tank east of the church (at 71.00m AOD). These excavations began on 15th October and were monitored until 17th October when excavation ceased. A total of 6 contexts were recorded within this area, one of which one was later discarded.

- 4.3.2 The trench measured 0.45m wide with a depth of 1.35m in the west and it became gradually shallower (to a depth of c.0.7m) as it extended to the east. In the westernmost extent of the trench the excavations cut 450mm into the natural chalk bedrock [031].
- 4.3.3 The excavations for the service trench revealed occasional disarticulated human bone fragments which were bagged for reburial, but no articulated burials were encountered during these excavations. However, the north-western corner of a brick-lined tomb [049] and a separate brick-lined tomb wall [051] were revealed during these excavations.
- 4.3.4 A second service trench (measuring 12m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.6m deep) was excavated on a roughly north-south alignment to the east of the church. This trench met the original service trench approximately 15m southwest of the cess tank.
- 4.3.5 A round brick structure [053] was observed through a void in the side of the service trench. The size and shape of this structure suggests it is unlikely to be a funerary structure and is perhaps more likely to be a soakaway or well.

4.4 The Cess Tank (Figure 5)

- 4.4.1 Excavations were carried out to the east of the church for the installation of a 9000 litre cess tank. The area measured 5.8m by 1.8m with a depth of 2.5m. The ground level in this area was c.71.00m AOD. Excavations began on the cess tank area on Tuesday 19th October and were monitored through to the required depth which was completed on 26th October. A total of 29 contexts including contexts for 6 burials were recorded within the extension area.
- 4.4.2 Natural chalk geology [031] was revealed at a depth of 1.2m below ground level (c.69.9m AOD) in the cess tank area. This was overlain by cemetery soil [058] (same as [031]) consisting of light brownish grey silty loam with occasional inclusions of flint nodules, chalk flecks, ceramic building materials (CBM) and disarticulated human bone. The cemetery deposit was sealed by topsoil and turf [030] covering the church grounds.
- 4.4.3 A total of 6 articulated burials [056, 061, 065, 069, 075 and 079] were recorded during the excavations for the cess tank at heights of between 69.74m AOD and 70.31m AOD. Only 2 of these [056 and 069] burials were intercutting which suggests that this part of the graveyard was not utilised to the same extent as the area of the new extension. The cess tank excavations revealed a north-south aligned row of burials with no evidence of stacked burials. With the exception of [056] all of the burials were cut into natural chalk.
- 4.4.4 Evidence for post-mortem examination was found in skeleton [065], which belonged to a younger, petite individual who had undergone a craniotomy.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 Most of the finds from this site were from mixed cemetery soil and grave fills (e.g. coffin fittings) and as a result they were not retained for analysis. Only one artefact was retained for post-excavation assessment and this has been described below.

5.2 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.2.1 A single piece of stone (Figure 6.1) was recovered from the site during the archaeological monitoring (context [029]). This is the pillow stone mentioned above in 4.2.5. This consists of a somewhat abraded base fragment from a well-used grinding mortar in Caen stone. The vessel is likely to be of 13th- to 14th- century date.

6.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Natural Geology and Truncation

6.1.1 Natural geology was encountered at depths of between 69.9m AOD (in the cess tank area) and 74.75m AOD (in the extension area). No surviving subsoil or buried soils were encountered to suggest that earlier remains would be preserved within the excavated areas. The impact of burial activity has caused considerable truncation (both vertically and horizontally) to the natural horizon.

6.1.2 Although the site had some potential for earlier archaeological remains to be present, with the exception of burial activity no other archaeological activity was encountered at the site and no archaeological remains predating the church were identified during the groundwork programme. If earlier remains were once present on the site, it is likely that they would not have survived the level of truncation caused by burial activity. No earlier construction phases of the church were identified during the groundwork programme.

6.2 Overview of Results

6.2.1 A total of 18 burials were identified during the groundwork at the site (12 in the extension area and 6 in the cess tank area). No articulated burials were observed during the excavation of service trenches. The articulated burials at risk of disturbance by the groundwork were recorded and excavated. These remains kept separate for reburial elsewhere in the cemetery so as not to be impacted by further work.

6.2.2 The extent of intercutting and truncation of burials suggested continuous use of the graveyard over a long period of time, perhaps more so in the area of the new extension where more intercutting was observed. The level of intercutting here may be due to a presence of earlier burials for which no burial records or markers are present. The cess tank excavations revealed a north-south aligned row of burials with no evidence of stacking. All of the graves encountered during the excavations were typical Christian burials on an east-west alignment with the body in a supine position and the head at western end.

6.2.3 Frequent disarticulated skeletal remains were found during the excavations and these were bagged for reburial. Many of the artefacts encountered during the archaeological investigations were typical of those found in a repeatedly used burial ground, with the digging of graves over a lengthy period resulting in the disarticulation of human bone and the scattering of coffin fittings (in this case nails and handles) and sporadic ceramic building materials (usually related to reconstruction work associated with the church building) within the graveyard soil.

6.2.4 Burials in cemeteries are often hard to date accurately in the absence of headstones and burial records, but one burial did contain a pillow stone comprising a reused 13th-14th century grinding mortar in Caen stone which demonstrates the potential for medieval burials to survive on the site in spite of post-medieval burial activity. The burials at this site did provide some

stratigraphic dating results. For example, it is known that graves [014] (Keaster Tugwell) and [010] (Amy Tugwell) date to 1928 and 1933 respectively, therefore a datable sequence can be ascertained for 5 graves as a result of localised intercutting in the extension area; [033], [018], [022], [014] and then [010] (from earliest to latest). This only demonstrates that three of the burials date to before 1928, but there is no evidence to inform on how much earlier they are. Likewise, graves [007] and [016] were truncated by grave [003] (with no direct relationship observed between the two earlier graves), but no accurate datable evidence was present for these graves. As the cess tank excavations did not reveal much intercutting of graves, the only present relationship was with graves [56] and [69] (latest to earliest).

- 6.2.5 All of the articulated skeletons recorded at the site were adult and there was a mix of male and female individuals. Some of the skeletons displayed pathological signs, which were observed during recovery and which have been detailed in Appendix III. The excavations also revealed evidence for post-mortem examination in the case of one individual [065] who had undergone a craniotomy. Only two of the twelve burials had above ground grave markers.
- 6.2.6 There is no apparent special zoning within the graveyard, although the inhumation burials and tombs have been arranged in clear rows, which is usual for Christian burial grounds. No specific burial pattern was exhibited in the graveyard: individuals are likely to have been buried in terms of family relations rather than age/gender grouping in allotted areas.

6.3 Conclusions

- 6.3.1 The archaeological watching brief undertaken within the grounds of St. John the Baptist Church revealed medieval and post-medieval burial activity with artefactual evidence dating from 13th-14th century.
- 6.3.2 The watching brief can be seen to have fulfilled its aims in that any impacted archaeological remains encountered during the excavations were recorded and where necessary, relocated, in the case of graves.

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Appendix I: Summary of HER entries within 1km of the site

Site Number	HER No.	NGR (TQ)	Location	Description	Date
1	3118/9	1118 0852	Church Hill	Ploughed out Bowl Barrow	EBA
2	3058	1111 0874	Church Hill	Cross Ridge Dyke	BA
3	3102	1113 0807	Church Hill	Trackway	(?)
4	1074/5	1204 0736	West Hill	Terraceway	Med
5	3059	1093 0806	Church Hill	Holloway/Terrace/Pits	Prehist.
6	2698	1164 0847	Findon Place	Mansion	18 th C
7	3114/17	1120 0847	Church Hill	Bowl Barrows	EBA
8	3001/3151	1245 0847	Findon	Settlement	LBA
9	3113	1100 0800	Tolmare Pond	Urns	Roman
10	3111	1104 0897	Tolmare Pond	Pottery from Pit	Roman
11	3098	1164 0847	St. John the Baptist Church	Church	Pre-Conquest
12	3063/66	1116 0858	Church Hill	Bowl Barrows	EBA
13	2995	1162 0919	Findon	Pottery	Roman
14	2994	1160 0849	Findon Place	Pottery/Tile	Roman
15	5203/5	1240 0830	Findon	Burnt Flint/Roman Pottery/Med&PM Occupation Debris (Ditch)	Roman/Med/PM
16	4315/6	1113 0916	Muntham Court	Well/Shrine/Roman Settlement	IA and Roman
17	3130	1122 0900	Church Hill	Barrow	(EBA)
18	3071/3	1146 0826	Church Hill	Roman pottery/Barrow associated with Neolithic Flint Mines	Neolithic and Roman

Site Number	HER No.	NGR (TQ)	Location	Description	Date
19	3110	1104 0879	Tolmare	Pits	Prehist./Roman
20	3070	1134 0802	Church Hill	Lynchet/field boundary	Late Prehist.
21	3103	1120 0805	Church Hill	Terraceway	?
22	5137	1151 0852	Findon Place	Type I Ice House	19 th C
23	2980	1126 0844	Church Hill	Possible group of Round Barrows	EBA
24	3120	1070 0880	Tolmare Farm	3 x Barrows	EBA
25	3138/9	1230 0910	Findon	Pottery	Roman
26	3150	1096 0882	Tolmare	Lime-Kiln	PM
27	5220	1160 0850	Field opposite St. John the Baptist Church	Spread of Pottery	Med/PM

APPENDIX II: List of recorded contexts

Context Number	Context Type	Area	Context Description	Height m. AOD (Top of Context)
001	L	E	Made Ground	-
002	C	E	Grave Cut	-
003	SK	E	Skeleton	74.53
004	F	E	Deliberate backfill of [002]	-
005	L	E	cemetery soil	75.02-75.55
006	C	E	Grave Cut	-
007	F	E	articulated L. arm & L. fibula truncated by [002]	74.43
008	F	E	Deliberate backfill of [006]	-
009	C	E	Grave Cut	-
010	SK	E	Skeleton of Amy Tugwell	74.50
011	F	E	Deliberate Backfill of [009]	-
012	F	E	Coffin of Amy Tugwell SK010	-
013	F	E	Coffin of Keaster Tugwell SK014	-
014	SK	E	Skeleton of Keaster Tugwell	74.15
015	C	E	Grave Cut	-
016	SK	E	Upper Skeleton	74.33
017	F	E	Deliberate backfill of [015]	-
018	C	E	Grave Cut	-
019	SK	E	Articulated L. foot truncated by [009]	74.40
020	F	E	Deliberate backfill of [018]	-
021	C	E	Grave Cut	-
022	SK	E	Skeleton	74.30
023	F	E	Deliberate backfill of [021]	-
024	L	E	Made Ground under Church	-
025	C	E	Grave Cut	-

Context Number	Context Type	Area	Context Description	Height m. AOD (Top of Context)
026	F	E	Deliberate backfill of [025]	-
027	C	E	Grave Cut	-
028	SK	E	L. Side of skeleton	74.40
029	F	E	Deliberate backfill of [027]	-
030	L	All	Topsoil	75.12-75.65 E
031	L	All	Chalk Natural	74.75
032	C	E	Grave Cut	-
033	SK	E	Skeleton truncated by [025]	74.25
034	F	E	deliberate backfill of [032]	-
035	M	E	Church Foundations	74.55
036	C	E	Grave Cut	-
037	SK	E	L. side of Skeleton protruding from L.O.E	74.25
038	F	E	Deliberate backfill of [036].	-
039	C	E	Grave Cut	-
040	SK	E	Skeleton	74.50
041	F	E	Deliberate backfill of [039]	-
042	C	E	Construction cut of square masonry structure (poss. Manhole)	-
043	M	E	Function unclear but too small to be a tomb	74.96
044	F	E	Waterborn silting associated with disuse of (43)	-
045	C	E	Grave Cut	-
046	SK	E	Skeleton	74.45
047	F	E	Deliberate backfill of [045]	-
048	C	ST	Tomb Cut	-
049	M	ST	Brick & Mortar Tomb	-
050	C	ST	Tomb Cut	-
051	M	ST	Brick & Mortar Tomb	-

Context Number	Context Type	Area	Context Description	Height m. AOD (Top of Context)
052	N/A	ST	VOID	-
053	M	ST	Probable drainage feature	-
054	C	CT	Grave Cut	-
055	F	CT	Deliberate Backfill of [054]	-
056	SK	CT	Skeleton	70.31
057	F	CT	Coffin Nails with Sk. 056	-
058	D	CT	Cemetery Soil	
059	C	CT	Grave Cut	-
060	F	CT	Deliberate Backfill of [059]	-
061	SK	CT	Skeleton	69.76
062	F	CT	Coffin Furniture with Sk 061	-
063	C	CT	Grave Cut	-
064	F	CT	Deliberate Backfill of [063]	-
065	SK	CT	Skeleton	69.74
066	F	CT	Coffin Plate with Sk 065	-
067	C	CT	Grave Cut	-
068	F	CT	Deliberate Backfill of [067]	-
069	SK	CT	Skeleton	69.86
070	F	CT	Coffin furniture with sk. 069	-
071	C	CT	Grave Cut – no skeleton	-
072	F	CT	Deliberate Backfill of [071]	-
073	C	CT	Grave Cut	-
074	F	CT	Deliberate Backfill of [073]	-
075	SK	CT	Skeleton	69.93
076	F	CT	Coffin furniture with sk 075	-
077	C	CT	Grave Cut	-

Context Number	Context Type	Area	Context Description	Height m. AOD (Top of Context)
078	F	CT	Deliberate Backfill of [077]	-
079	SK	CT	Skeleton	69.89
080	F	CT	Coffin furniture with sk 079	-
081	C	CT	Grave Cut – no skeleton	-
082	F	CT	Deliberate backfill of [081]	-

APPENDIX III: Basic osteological information on burials

N.B. Age categories N (neonate), I (Infant), J (Juvenile), A (Adult)

** Documentary sources (census records, web source 1) indicate that Keaster ('referred to as 'Kester') Tugwell was an agricultural labourer and builder's carter; this physical work clearly had an impact on his body during his life as evidenced by the pathology to his skeleton*

Skeleton Number	Area	Sex	Age Group	Body Attitude	Details (e.g. Pathology)
003	E	M	A	Supine-arms across abdomen E-W	3 healed rib fractures (left and right), trauma to xiphoid process, dental calculus and considerable dental attrition, strong upper arm muscle attachments – truncates sk's [007] and [016]
007	E	?	A	Supine extended E-W	Right arm and left fibula only due to truncation – truncated by [002]/sk[003]
010	E	F	A (89)	Supine extended E-W	Skeleton of Amy Tugwell, died 1933, aged 89 years – buried over top of husband, Kester Tugwell, died 1928, aged 90 Years – good preservation – Osteoarthritis – coffin 012
014	E	M	A (90)	Supine extended E-W	Skeleton of Kester Tugwell, died 1928, aged 90 Years – buried beneath wife, Amy Tugwell, died 1933, aged 89 years – coffin 013 - good preservation – periostitis on left tibia – degeneration of joints (particularly humeral heads, lumbar vertebrae and wrists) – eburnation on lunates and articular surfaces of ulnae to the point that they are almost entirely unrecognisable *
016	E	?	A	Supine E-W	Partial friable skeletal remains – truncated by [002]/sk[003]
019	E	?	?	?	Left foot only due to truncation by [009]/sk [010] in 1933
022	E	?	A	Supine extended E-W	Legs and left arm only due to truncation by [025]/sk[014] in 1928
028	E	M	A	Supine extended E-W	Only left side of skeleton revealed due to limit of excavation along southern edge of area – likely to have been truncated by tomb located to southeast of area – considerable toothwear, caries and antemortem toothloss – toothwear indicative of pipe smoker – pillow stone (reused 13 th -14 th century cean stone grinding mortar) found beneath skull and a small cross pendent found in neck area but not retained/reburied with skeleton (Figures 6.1 and 6.2).

Skeleton Number	Area	Sex	Age Group	Body Attitude	Details (e.g. Pathology)
033	E	M?	A	Supine extended E-W	Skelton truncated by [025]/sk 14 in 1928 – partially overlain by [018] and [021]
037	E	?	A	Supine extended E-W	Only left side of skeleton revealed due to limit of excavation along southern edge of area – west of sk[028] – some antemortem toothloss
040	E	F?	A	Supine – arms across abdomen E-W	Skeleton revealed in NW corner – no pathology observed
046	E	?	A	Supine E-W	Legs only – extended beyond the western baulk
056	CT	M?	A	Supine E-W	Left leg and lower right leg truncated by [067]/sk[069] – no pathology observed
061	CT	M	A (40-60)	Supine extended E-W	Lower legs beyond eastern baulk – healed fracture to lower left arm (ulna and radius) – osteoarthritis in lower back – some preservation of hair on back of cranium – some coffin fittings present 062
065	CT	F	A (Young)	Supine extended E-W	Young adult – petite individual – 3 rd molars partially erupted – craniotomy performed on this individual – some coffin fittings present 066
069	CT	M	A (40-60)	Supine extended E-W	Healed fracture left rib, ossified rib cartilage, osteoarthritis of lower back, robust individual – some coffin fittings present 70
075	CT	M	A	Supine extended E-W	Complete skeleton – no pathology observed – some coffin fittings present 076
079	CT	M	A (40-60)		Osteoarthritis in lower back – some coffin fittings present 080

HER Summary Form

Site Code	SJP 11					
Identification Name and Address	St. John the Baptist Church, Findon					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 1163 0845					
Geology	Upper and Middle Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5032					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other Churchyard		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 11/10/12 – 26/10/12	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mackellar Schwerdt Architects					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Grant					
Period Summary	Palae	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED Graveyard	PM Graveyard	Other		
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Mackellar Schwerdt Architects on behalf of St. John the Baptist Parish Church Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works at St John the Baptist Church, Findon, West Sussex. A total of 18 burials were encountered during the groundwork excavations. Frequent disarticulated human bones were also identified within the cemetery soil during excavations. All of the individuals recovered from these graves were adult. A pillow stone consisting of an abraded base fragment from a well-used grinding mortar in Caen stone of 13th-14th century date was recovered from one grave and indicated the potential for medieval and possibly even earlier graves to have survived post-medieval burial activity at the site. With the exception of medieval and post-medieval burial activity, no other archaeological remains were identified during the groundwork programme. No earlier construction phases of the church were identified during the groundwork programme. Natural chalk geology was encountered between 69.9m AOD and 74.75m AOD. The natural horizon had been truncated by grave-digging activity.</p>						

OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeol6-137969****Project details**

Project name	St. John the Baptist Church, Findon
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Mackellar Schwerdt Architects on behalf of St. John the Baptist Parish Church Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works at St John the Baptist Church, Findon, West Sussex. A total of 18 burials were encountered during the groundwork excavations. Frequent disarticulated human bones were also identified within the cemetery soil during excavations. All of the individuals recovered from these graves were adult. A pillow stone consisting of an abraded base fragment from a well-used grinding mortar in Caen stone of 13th-14th century date was recovered from one grave and indicated the potential for medieval and possibly even earlier graves to have survived post-medieval burial activity at the site. With the exception of medieval and post-medieval burial activity, no other archaeological remains were identified during the groundwork programme. No earlier construction phases of the church were identified during the groundwork programme. Natural chalk geology was encountered between 69.9m AOD and 74.75m AOD. The natural horizon had been truncated by grave-digging activity.
Project dates	Start: 11-10-2012 End: 26-10-2012
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SJP 11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	BURIAL Medieval
Monument type	BURIALS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CAEN GRINDING MORTAR/PILLOW STONE Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Faculty jurisdiction
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN FINDON St John the Baptist Church
Site coordinates	TQ 1163 0845 50 0 50 51 51 N 000 24 48 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 69.90m Max: 74.75m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator Diocesan Archaeologist

Project design originator Mackellar Schwerdt Architects

Project director/manager Jon Sygrave

Project supervisor Kathryn Grant

Type of sponsor/funding body Diocese

Project archives

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', ' General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Watching Brief at St. John the Baptist Church, Findon, West Sussex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Grant, K.

Other bibliographic details ASE Report No. 2012235

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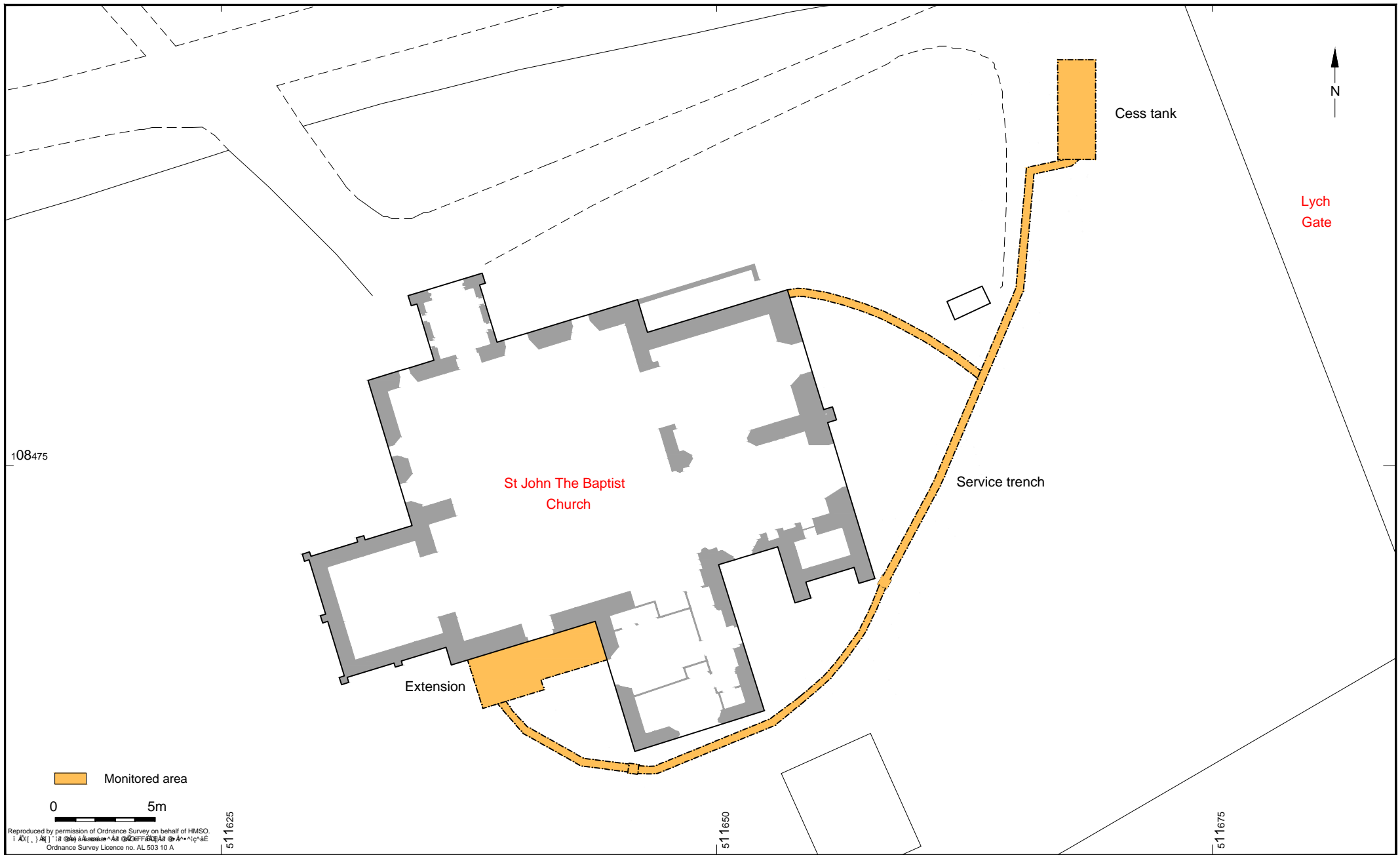
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Entered by Kathryn Grant (Kathryn.Grant@ucl.ac.uk)

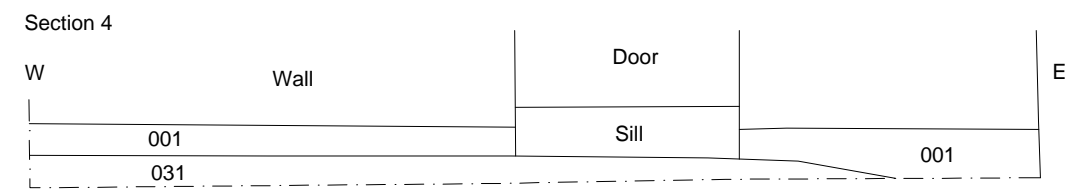
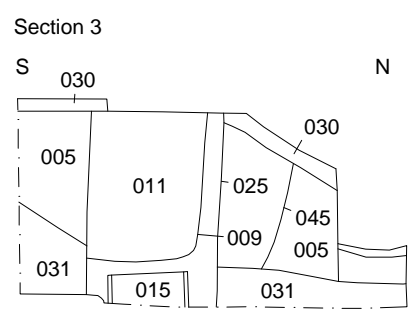
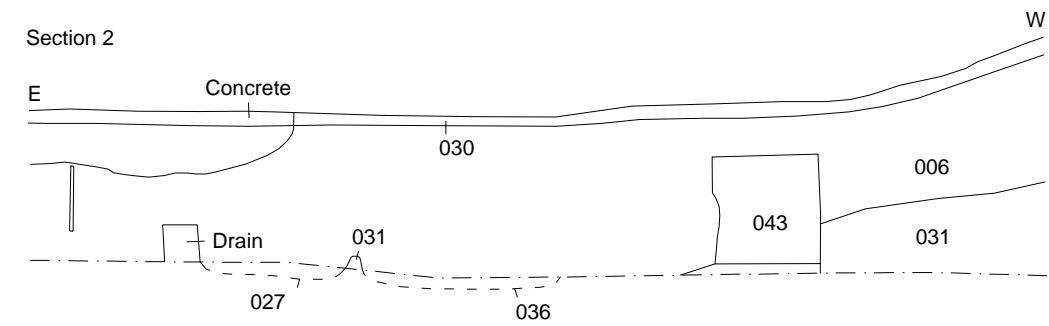
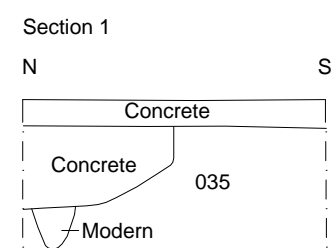
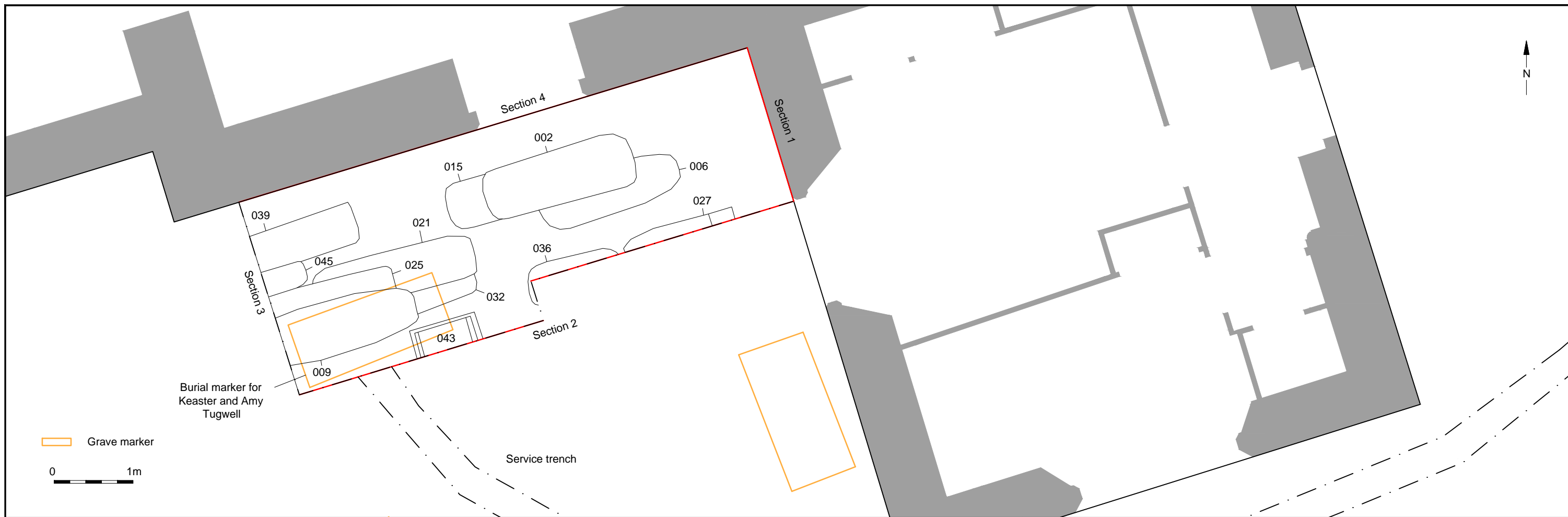
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Project Ref: 5032	Nov 2012	Site location and HER data		
Report Ref: 2012235	Drawn by: JLR			



Archaeology South-East		St. John the Baptist Church, Findon	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5032	Nov 2012	Plan of monitored groundworks	
Report Ref: 2012235	Drawn by: JLR		



Western service trench and extension



Brick structure 043



Burial marker for Keaster and Amy Tugwell

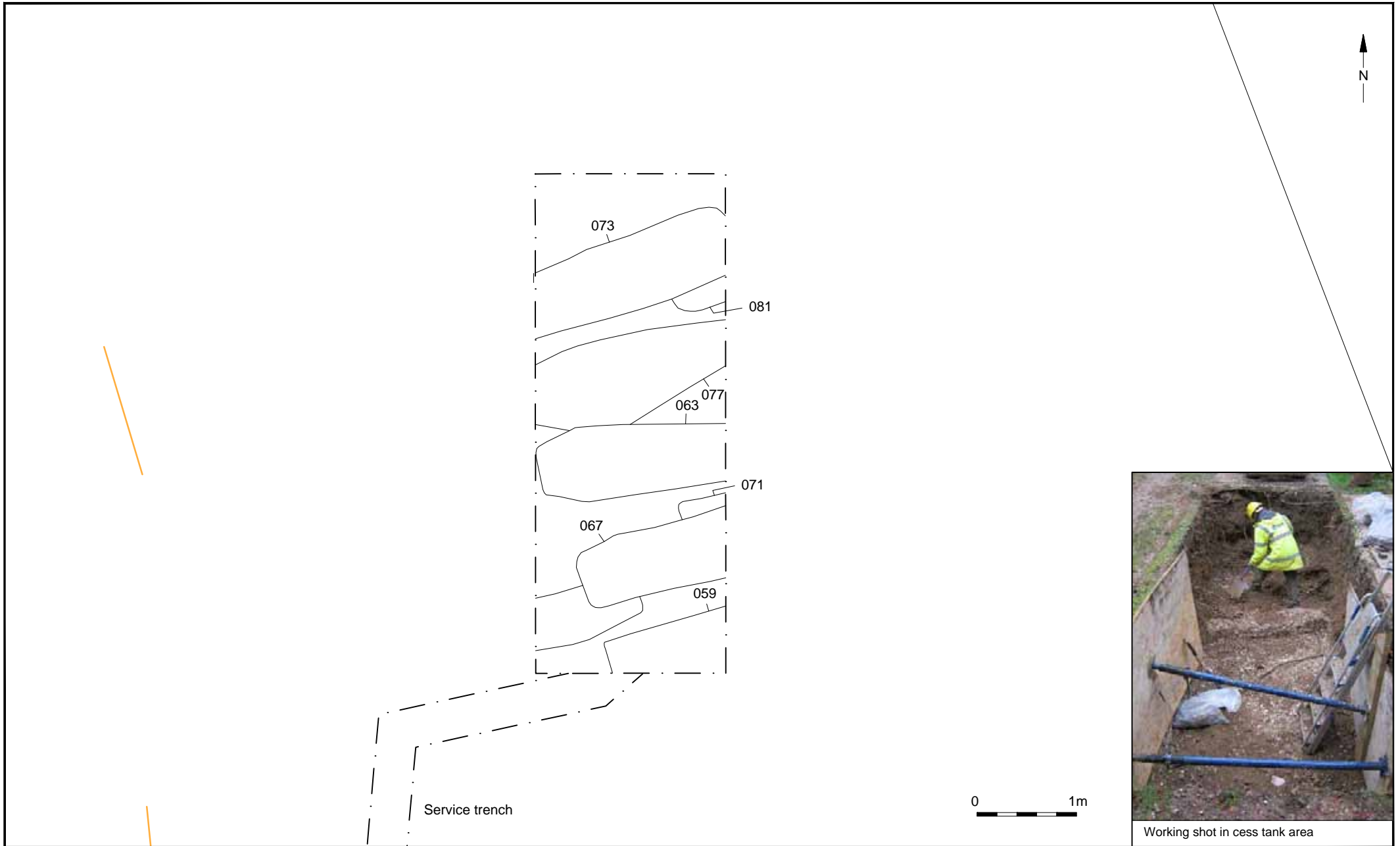


Extension area prior to excavation



Extension area on completion of excavation





Archaeology South-East		St. John the Baptist Church, Findon	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5032	Nov 2012	Cess tank plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012235	Drawn by: JLR		



Fig. 6.1: 13th-14th c. grinding mortar reused as pillow stone - found in grave 027 with skeleton 028



Fig. 6.2: Cross pendant found in grave 027 with skeleton 028

© Archaeology South-East		St John the Baptist Church, Findon	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 5032	Nov 2012	Photographs	
Report Ref: 2012235	Drawn by: JLR		

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