

**An Archaeological Watching Brief Report:
All Saints Parish Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames, Surrey**

NGR: 517891 169255

**Project No: 5727
Site Code: AAS 10
Report No: 2013080
OASIS ID: archaeol6-147724**



**Kathryn Grant BA MSc AIFA
with contributions by Elke Raemen and Luke Barber**

December 2014

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2**

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Abstract

Between 4th February and 7th March 2013 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client, ASK to undertake an archaeological watching brief at All Saints Parish Church, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey (centred at NGR 517891 169255) during works associated with the redevelopment of the church and associated services.

The earliest features uncovered include the foundation beneath the west door as well as 14th century pillar bases within the tower, sections of tile flooring dating to the 13-14th century and foundation wall of possible 14th century date uncovered in the north transept. Several floors and wall foundations dating from the 15th through to the 19th century were also uncovered throughout the church.

An in-filled door head/lintel was located during the modifications to the north transept wall for the new north-east porch. Based on a watercolour illustration of the church in 1787 showing this doorway, it is thought that this feature dates to the 18th century.

A number of brick built tombs and burials were encountered during the excavations. Evidence was found to suggest that some coffins had been relocated during previous phases of redevelopment at the site. Human remains were only removed from their resting place if they were above the level of the ground reduction. The articulated burials at risk of disturbance by the groundwork were recorded and excavated.

Natural gravels were encountered at heights of between 6.91 and 7.04m OD and there was evidence to suggest that the natural horizon had been truncated by grave-digging activity. The thickness of cemetery soil/overburden recorded at the site measures approximately 1.2m.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion & Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

APPENDIX 1: List of recorded contexts (Table 2)
APPENDIX 2: Listed building details

HER Site Summary
Oasis Form

TABLES UPDATE

- Table 1: Quantification of the project archive
- Table 2: List of recorded contexts (appendix)
- Table 3: List of recorded contexts for the Service Trenches
- Table 4: List of recorded contexts for the Vestry Room
- Table 5: List of recorded contexts for THE Plant Room Extension
- Table 6: List of recorded contexts for the North East Porch
- Table 7: List of recorded contexts for the Reburial Pit
- Table 8: List of recorded contexts for the Northern Transept
- Table 9: List of recorded contexts for the Northwest Porch
- Table 10: List of recorded contexts for the Nave/North Aisle/South Aisle
- Table 11: List of recorded contexts for the West Door
- Table 12: List of recorded contexts for the Tower
- Table 13: List of recorded contexts for the Southern Transept
- Table 14: List of recorded contexts for the Chapel of St. James
- Table 15: List of recorded contexts for the Chancel
- Table 16: Quantification of the bulk finds
- Table 17: Summary of the registered finds

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Plan of monitored areas
- Figure 3: Archaeological features
- Figure 4: Service trench excavations west and west door ground works
- Figure 5: Service trench and vestry room excavations
- Figure 6: Service trench excavation and north-west porch

- Figure 7: The plant room excavations
- Figure 8: The north-east porch extension
- Figure 9: North aisle
- Figure 10: North transept and tower
- Figure 11: Photographs: north transept and tower
- Figure 12: Photographs: Investigations in the northern transept wall
- Figure 13: South transept and chapel of St. James
- Figure 14: Photographs from South transept and chapel of St. James
- Figure 15: Chancel and vestry
- Figure 16: Lead coffins, reburial pit and name plates
- Figure 17: Archaeological features overlaid on historical church plan (british-history.ac.uk)
- Figure 18: 1787 Watercolour of Kingston Church, Surrey (British Library Online Gallery 2013)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client, ASK to undertake an archaeological watching brief at All Saints Parish Church, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey (centred at NGR 517891 169255: fig. 1) hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.1.2 The monitored groundwork areas can be seen on Figure 2. The area shaded in pink relates to the 2010 archaeological evaluation (ASE 2011) and the areas in blue relate to the watching brief monitoring.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The groundwork programme for this phase involved some alterations to the church building and associated internal and external groundwork excavations for the installation of services and underfloor heating and general floor remediation.

1.2.2 A *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* outlining the requirements for the Archaeological Monitoring Exercise was prepared by Duncan Hawkins (CgMs 2012). 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 principal aim of the archaeological programme of works was to monitor the development groundwork to ensure significant archaeological remains were left *in situ* and to record any archaeological remains revealed.

1.3.2 In order to address the main aim, the general objectives of the archaeological works were:

- To control the process of floor reduction so that any exposed archaeological remains were not destroyed without record;
- To monitor the floor reduction in order to ensure that any below-ground archaeological deposits exposed were promptly identified;
- To monitor the creation of new openings and record any historic fabric revealed.
- To ensure the recording of archaeological remains affected by the development, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available. 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.

1.3.3 In accordance with the principles of the National Planning Policy Framework, the objectives of the watching brief were to examine the archaeological

resource of the site within a framework of defined aims, to seek a better understanding of that resource, and to analyse the findings/record and then disseminate the results of the work. The more specific objective was to establish a relative and absolute chronological framework for the site. Priority was to be given to establishing an overall plan of the site and determining the various phases and sub-phases of activity.

1.3.4 An additional objective was to determine the internal morphology of the site and land-use, to identify the nature, date and range of zones of activity: e.g. wall lines, burials etc. and to determine the dynamics of the spatial distribution of activities and changes over time.

- To establish the sequence of floor deposits within All Saints Parish Church.
- To determine if any in situ medieval fabric survived the documented rebuilding of the external walls of All Saints Parish Church in the nineteenth century.
- To recover any intrinsic artefacts (worked stone/decorated tiles) that may inform on the earlier fabric of All Saints Parish Church or its Anglo Saxon predecessors.
- To determine the environmental history of the site and its immediate surrounding area throughout the sequence of human activity on the site.
- To enhance the understanding of the prehistoric and Roman landscape of Kingston Upon Thames.

1.4 Scope of the Report

1.4.1 This report presents the findings of archaeological monitoring work undertaken at the site from the 4th February to 25th July 2014

1.4.2 The fieldwork for this phase of work was carried out by Kathryn Grant, Cat Douglas, Ian Hogg, Antonio Reis and Pip Stephenson. The project was managed by Andy Leonard (Fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation/Editing).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location, Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 All Saints Parish Church is a Grade I listed building (appendix 2) located in central Kingston at NGR 517891 169255 (fig. 1). The site is bounded to the north by Clarence Street, to the east by Memorial Square and Church Street, to the south by Market Place and the west by Thames Street.
- 2.1.2 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 270 for South London), the underlying geology of the site is Kempton Park Gravels defined as 'Post-diversionary Thames River deposits: gravel, sandy and clayey in part' (BGS 1998).
- 2.1.3 The geology was confirmed by a geotechnical investigation (CgMs 2010,) which was derived from the study site in September 2009 and revealed substantial quantities of made ground at the site (2.4m to 3.3m) above Kempton Park Gravels.
- 2.1.4 The site occupies a near level area of grassed cemetery with occasional mature trees. A low-lying stone wall separates the paths which lie approximately 0.3m below the level of the grassed cemetery. The path around the perimeter of the church is made up of stone-slabs, some of which are reused memorial stones. The graveyard lies up to 1m above the surrounding areas of the site.

2.2 Recent Archaeological Work

- 2.2.1 The Phase 1 archaeological evaluation which was carried out by ASE in 2010 (ASE 2011) was also commissioned by CgMs Consulting, but relates to another phase of proposed groundwork at the site. The fieldwork involved the excavation of an area of the cemetery 250m² (fig. 2). The work revealed the remains of buried headstones and tombs relating to burials covered over during the 19th century. These were buried beneath a layer of 19th century made ground. Multiple articulated burials were identified at a depth of 7.56m OD.

2.3 History of the Church

- 2.3.1 A synopsis of the church's rich history has been presented below and is derived from a more in-depth background on the church's website (<http://www.allsaintskingston.co.uk/history/> - accessed 27/02/2013) with all due acknowledgement.
- 2.3.2 Although very little survives of the Saxon chapel recorded in the Domesday Survey, it is thought to have been the building which we now know as St Mary's Chapel which stood on the site of the existing All Saints Parish Church.
- 2.3.3 In about 1120-30, a large church shaped in the form of a cross, with its tower at the centre, was built in Kingston by Gilbert the Norman, Sheriff of Surrey. Although some of the stones in the current church (e.g. pillars under the tower) may be Norman in date, very little of the Norman church is thought to have survived. A large Norman doorway cased up in an eighteenth century

classical entrance was found by the Victorians when they were building the present west porch, but unfortunately they destroyed it after taking photographs (*ibid.*).

- 2.3.4 The interior of the church underwent many changes in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but no further structural alterations were made until the second half of the nineteenth century when the two transepts were enlarged and the height of the east and west pillars under the tower was raised. Much of the stained glass in the windows of the church dates from this period. More recently, in 1978-79, another extensive programme of liturgical re-ordering was completed (*ibid.*).

2.4 Historical and Archaeological Background of the Area

- 2.4.1 An in-depth archaeological assessment of Kingston upon Thames has already been undertaken by Duncan Hawkins (Hawkins 2003 and 2006) and is summarised below with due acknowledgement.

Prehistoric (450 000 BC – AD42)

- 2.4.2 Prehistoric finds are limited to a few chance finds of flint tools dated to the Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. Neolithic pottery, worked flint, antler and animal bone were recovered from Eden Walk. A middle Bronze Age trackway was identified and Bronze Age ditches and features have also been identified, which may represent dispersed Late Bronze Age settlement in Kingston. A large assemblage of Bronze Age weaponry has also been recovered from Kingston. Very little evidence has been found for Iron Age activity.

Roman (AD43 – 409)

- 2.4.3 No evidence has been found for substantial Roman settlement at Kingston, though there is some evidence for a scatter of rural hamlets and farms. A number of Roman findspots are known.

Saxon and Medieval (AD410 – 1539)

- 2.4.4 During the Saxon period, documentary sources appear to reference Kingston as having held a synod in AD838 and as the location of the consecration of Athelstan in AD925, the consecration of Eadred in 946 and Ethelred II in AD978 are also mentioned.
- 2.4.5 The Domesday Survey records a church at Kingston, the exact foundation date of which is unknown, a Romanesque building, known as the Chapel of St Mary, is stylistically dated to the 11th century though a reused cross fragment of 10th or 11th century date has also been recovered from the site (Hawkins 2003). Documentary evidence records Kingston as an important royal centre in the 10th and 11th centuries, though archaeological evidence of settlement is concentrated in the 12th and 13th centuries (Hawkins *ibid.*).
- 2.4.6 Around the 11th century Kingston lay on a large low gravel island bounded by channels and streams. A medieval bridge dated dendrochronologically to 1170 (Potter 1988) indicates Kingston was of sufficient importance to necessitate a bridge over the river.

- 2.4.7 Excavations by volunteers in 1969 uncovered the remains of a 14th century pottery kiln in Eden Street with a substantial quantity of pottery recovered (Sampson 2006).
- 2.4.8 The general layout of central Kingston appears to have remained relatively unchanged between the 17th and 18th centuries with the Rocque's map of c.1745 showing buildings concentrated around All Saints Church and developing along Norbeton Street. Substantial development takes place during the 19th century with the introduction of the railway and the 1865 Ordinance Survey map shows considerable expansion of the town centre.

Post-medieval (AD1539-present)

- 2.4.9 In the early 19th century the original graveyard was deemed to be overcrowded and a new graveyard was opened in 1826. Subsequently most burials took place within the new graveyard (Butters 1995) with the possible exception of interments within family vaults. The closure of the burial ground to new burials was in line with increasing concerns at this time regarding the unsanitary conditions of overcrowded cemeteries which eventually led to the Burial Act of 1852 and greater regulation of burial depth and location.
- 2.4.10 Remodelling of the churchyard also appears to have taken place along with the substantial rebuild of 1862-6, '*before the path was made, the Kingston Church had been buried to a depth of 2 to 4 feet*' (Cowie, undated p66-67). This suggests movement of a considerable volume of earth to install the path.
- 2.4.11 An illustration of All Saints Church of 1851 (reproduced in Sampson 2006), apparently prior to the rebuild, depicts a high number of burials occupying the site with upright memorial stones and chest tombs.
- 2.4.12 Extensive clearance of headstones and memorials has taken place since the 1851 illustration. In the 1970's the churchyard was apparently levelled to form a flat surface (Butters 1995). This may have involved removal of any remaining headstones with the exception of the few remaining larger tombs. Around this time substantial redevelopment of the town was underway.

2.5 Archaeological Potential of the Site

- 2.5.1 The works associated with this phase of groundwork were thought to only effect modern (post 1850) floors and fabric within the church, although the floors, and possibly walls were thought to incorporate older reused material. No direct impacts were anticipated on significant archaeological remains pre-dating 1850.
- 2.5.2 The existing church fabric is twelfth century or later, though the church is believed to be located on the site of an Anglo Saxon Royal Estate Centre, and possibly an Anglo Saxon Minster (CgMs 2012). As the site of the church may have been occupied by a rural settlement in the Roman period, it was considered that there was some potential for evidence of low intensity prehistoric activity to survive (*ibid.* 2012).

2.5.3 Principal archaeological features that may be encountered include:

- Column/pier bases to aisle column/piers
- Vestiges of early floor surfaces/make up deposits
- Under floor vaults and tombs
- Re-used stonework in floors and walls
- Residual finds
- Disarticulated human remains (charnel)

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Groundwork

- 3.1.1 The groundwork programme included the excavation of service trenches around the perimeter of the main church building (beneath the path) and along the path leading out to the High Street to the west of the church (fig. 2). All of the excavations within the church grounds were monitored by an archaeologist. It was agreed that the service trench excavated along the path leading to the high street (west of the site) did not require monitoring due to existing disturbances known in that area.
- 3.1.2 The groundwork also comprised ground reduction for new floors and associated services throughout the church as well as the excavation of footing trenches for the new North East (NE) Porch Extension and the Plant Room extension, although due to the presence of features within the area of the new porch, the significant depth of the trenches and risk of collapse, the entire footprint was eventually reduced to the necessary depth. A large reburial pit was also excavated in the northwest corner of the cemetery for the purpose of reburying human remains for temporary storage (fig. 2).
- 3.1.3 A combination of machine and hand excavation was used during the excavation of each area. A breaker was also used to get through the concrete floors within the church.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 All ground reduction and excavation 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. The groundwork was carried out by sub-contractors TJM Groundwork and Building Contractors Ltd. and was managed by Daedalus Conservation. Roland Brother Exhumations (RBE) were sub-contracted to recover the lead coffins, although these works were monitored and recorded by an archaeologist. 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 for reburial.
- 3.2.2 Prior to the commencement of work, the area around the groundwork was secured by the main contractor by means of hoarding and sheeting to ensure that potential exposures of human remains were obscured from public gaze in compliance with the Burial Act 1857.
- 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 and all human remains were re-buried within a pit excavated in the northwest corner of the cemetery (fig.2). 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*. Human remains were only removed from their resting place if they were above the level of the ground reduction. Where grave outlines could be seen, but the excavations were deep enough to be preserved *in-situ*, graves were not given context numbers.
- 3.2.5 All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards (IFA 2000 & 2001, EH 1991, 2005) 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. 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 [100] (to distinguish them from the previous phase of work (Phase 1) where the numbers began at 001). A photographic record of the work was made and forms part of the site archive. Since the main deposits uncovered at the site comprised variations in cemetery soil, no environmental samples were collected.
- 3.2.6 The removal of the stone-slabs that make up the path around the perimeter of the church was overseen by Daedalus Conservation. Each stone was recorded, lifted and stored with an associated label and plan so that it could be reinstated at the end of the groundwork programme.

3.3 The Site Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at offices of ASE and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course (Accession AAS 10). The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

PHASE	EVALUATION ASE: 3061	WATCHING BRIEF ASE: 5727
Number of contexts	39	196
No. of files/paper record	1 file	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	3	14
Bulk samples	None	None
Photographs	c.90	773
Bulk finds	1 box	1 box
Registered finds	22	2

Table 1: Quantification of the project archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 One hundred and ninety-seven contexts were encountered during the watching brief monitoring. A list of the recorded contexts has been included in the appendix Table 2), but they have also been tabulated for reference below by area. The context numbering for the watching brief groundwork began at 100 to differentiate clearly between the earlier archaeological evaluation (ASE 2011).

4.1.2 An overview of the site's stratigraphy has been provided in section 4.2.

4.1.3 Since no significant phasing of the site was possible following the watching brief, this results of the archaeological monitoring have been divided below (4.3 onwards) into distinct areas of groundwork for a better understanding of the work that was undertaken and its impact in each area. The groundwork areas have been divided as follows:

- Service Trenches
- North West Vestry Room
- Plant Room
- North East Porch Extension
- Reburial Pit
- Choir Vestry
- Northwest Porch
- Nave/North Aisle/South Aisle
- West Door
- North Transept
- Tower
- South Transept
- Chapel of St. James
- Chancel

4.1.4 The archaeological features identified during the monitored excavations have been presented on Figure 3 with more detailed plans and photographs from Figure 4 onwards.

4.2 Stratigraphic Sequence of the Site

4.2.1 Only three areas of groundwork, the north-east porch extension, the plant room extension and the reburial pit (fig. 3) were sufficiently deep to reveal the underlying natural Kempton Park Gravels [128, 136 and 139] respectively. Overlying the natural strata was generic cemetery soil [101, 115, 116, 120, 138, 162, 178, 196, 287] comprising loose mid orange brown silty sand. Numerous disarticulated human bones were retrieved from the cemetery soil during the groundwork; these were bagged separately and re-interred in a temporary reburial pit (fig .2) excavated for this purpose.

4.3 Service Trenches (figs. 3-6)

4.3.1 The service trenches were excavated around the perimeter of the main church building beneath the path. The trenches were on average 0.40m wide and 1.00m deep, but the extent of excavation varied depending on revealed features and groundwork requirements. Some disturbances were observed within these areas due to existing services around the church. Nineteen contexts were revealed within this area and these have been tabulated and described below.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
100	Deposit	Made ground
101	Deposit	Cemetery soil
102	Cut	Construction cut for tomb [104]
103	Masonry	Brick tomb in [102]
104	Fill	Backfill in [102]
105	Masonry	Concrete footings to church
106	Cut	Grave cut for [107-108]
107	Coffin	Lead Coffin in [106]
108	Skeleton	Skeleton in [106-107]
109	Fill	Grave fill
110	Cut	Construction cut for tomb [111]
111	Masonry	Brick tomb in [110]
148	Masonry	Stone and brick tomb in [149]
149	Cut	Construction cut for tomb [148]
150	Cut	Construction cut for square structure [151]
151	Masonry	Square brick structure in [150]
152	Deposit	Backfill within [151]
153	Coffin	Lead coffin within [148]
154	Deposit	Backfill in [148]

Table 3: List of recorded contexts for the Service Trenches

Context Summary

4.3.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

Natural geology was not encountered during the excavation of the service trenches. Made ground [100] was identified directly beneath the stone path at 8.12mOD. This was associated with previous phases of groundwork and service excavations. Immediately beneath this deposit was cemetery soil [101] which contained occasional fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and pottery sherds. Occasional disarticulated human bones were recovered from the cemetery soil for reburial. The following cut features were identified during the excavation of the service trenches:

4.3.3 Tombs [103, 111 and 148] (figs. 3-5)

Three brick tombs (bricks measuring 22x10x7cm) were identified during the excavations for the service trenches c.0.30m below existing ground level at approximately 7.80mOD.

Tomb [103] (fig. 5), measuring 2.50m east-west and 0.80m wide (as revealed), was reduced to a depth of 0.5m and no coffin or human remains were found within. The location of this tomb meant that it would have been truncated during the extension of the choir vestry in the 1920's and the presence of concrete [105] along the foundations supports this. In light of this truncation and the absence of a coffin within this tomb, it is likely that the contents of the tomb were reburied elsewhere during groundwork associated with the extension.

Due to the narrow extent of the service trench to the north of the church (fig.

6), only a single east-west aligned wall was identified for tomb [111]. This consisted of at least 7 courses of red bricks and measured 0.70m+ in depth.

Tomb [148] (fig. 4), measuring 2.80m east-west and 1.50m wide (north-south), was found close to the west door and contained a lead coffin with a name plate reading: “*Henry French...died 26th Sep 1889...aged 76 years*” (fig. 11.1). The coffin was left for preservation *in-situ* as the service was able to run over the top without causing impact. The depth of the tomb (0.8m+) suggests that further individuals were likely to have been inhumed beneath the revealed coffin. No human remains were revealed within this tomb.

4.3.4 Burial [106] (fig. 6)

The remains of a previously disturbed lead coffin [107] were also found within the service trench to the north of the choir vestry at a depth of only 0.30m below ground level. The grave cut was not visible around this coffin, but it was recorded as [106]. The absence of a clear grave cut is not unusual in cemetery soil due to the mixed nature and level of intercutting in burial activity; however, the absence of a cut here, the level of disturbance and the shallow nature of burial, all suggest that this coffin was placed/relocated here during a previous phase of groundwork. The coffin was crumpled and had separated into pieces. The basic onsite assessment during lifting indicated that the skeleton [108] was adult and was probably that of a female individual. No coffin/name plate was recovered.

4.3.5 Structure [151] (fig. 4)

A red brick, square-shaped structure (bricks: 22x10x7cm), measuring c.1.00m² was identified to the west of the church building. It consisted of at least 7 courses and was at least 0.70m deep but its full depth was not established during the excavations. Its function was unclear, but it seemed to be recent in origin and its proximity to existing drainage features suggests that it was probably associated with drainage.

4.4 North West Vestry Room (fig. 5)

4.4.1 Ground reduction and service trench excavation was carried out by hand within the small room in the northwest corner of the church to a depth of 0.60m (to 7.54m OD) for new toilet facilities. Three contexts were revealed within this area and these have been tabulated and described below.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
112	Deposit	Concrete floor over [113]
113	Deposit	Make-up under [112] and over [115]
115	Deposit	Cemetery soil under [113]

Table 4: List of recorded contexts for the vestry room

Context Summary

4.4.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

Natural geology was not encountered during these excavations. Concrete [112] (0.15m thick) was found at approximately 8.14mOD, over loose light grey-yellow sandy silt make-up with rubble inclusions [113] (0.15m thick). Nineteenth to early 20th century fragments of CBM and metal nails were retained from this deposit. The floor deposits were found directly over the top of cemetery soil [115], located at 7.84mOD, which demonstrated that this area was utilised for burial activity prior to the 1920's extension. An early clay tobacco pipe (CTP) bowl dating to 1660-1680 was retained from the cemetery soil beneath this room. This 1920s extension butted up to the original church walls/buttresses, which had been retained (fig. 5.3). Occasional disarticulated human bones were recovered from the cemetery soil for reburial.

4.5 Plant Room (fig. 7)

4.5.1 Prior to more substantial excavations in this area, a 1.00m³ trial-hole was hand excavated to the east of the 1920's choir vestry extension and to the north of the plant room (fig. 7). Ground reduction by hand was then carried out and extended beneath the existing plant room, to a depth of 1.00m for a new floor and associated services. Eight contexts were revealed within this area and these have been tabulated and described below.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
120	Deposit	Cemetery Soil
134	Cut	Cut for Charnel Pit
135	Fill	Backfill in [134]
136	Deposit	Natural geology
140	Deposit	Concrete
155	Masonry	Stepped brick footing for Nave
156	Masonry	Concrete footing under 157
157	Masonry	Stepped brick Footing for Choir Vestry

Table 5: List of recorded contexts for the plant room

Context Summary

4.5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

Natural geology [136] was revealed at 7.04mOD at a depth of 1.10m below ground level. Cemetery soil [120] was recorded at 8.14mOD, directly over the top of the natural substrate, suggesting that the natural horizon was probably truncated at some point as a result of burial activity. An 18th-century CTP fragment (RF <24>) with maker's marks "RC" moulded in relief on the spur sides was recovered from [120]. A thick layer of concrete (0.30m thick) [140] was found over the top of cemetery soil within the existing plant room. This was probably contemporary with the addition of the choir vestry in the 1920's. Outside of the plant room the cemetery soil was sealed by sandy made ground and stone-slabs used to construct the path around the church.

4.5.3 Church Foundations [155-157] (figs. 7.2 and 7.3)

The foundations of the nave and choir vestry walls were revealed at c.8.14mOD during these excavations and consisted of three stepped courses

of yellowish red bricks [155 and 157]. The latter was constructed over a rubbly concrete ledge [156] at c.7.20mOD. The overlying superstructures for the nave and the choir vestry are flint-faced, but the east-facing wall located inside of the plant room consisted solely of brickwork as it supports the church's circuit boards and electricity boxes.

4.5.4 *Charnel Pit [134]* (figs. 7 and 7.4)

A charnel pit [134], measuring c.1.00m² and 0.75m deep was cut through cemetery soil [120] and natural [136] at 7.04mOD (1.00m below ground level) to a depth of 1.75m. Abundant disarticulated human bones were found buried within this pit, which is thought to have originated from a previous phase of groundwork.

4.6 **North East Porch Extension** (fig. 8)

4.6.1 The excavation within this area was initially proposed to consist of trenches with a width of 1.20m and a depth of 2.00m. However the loose nature of the deposits within the area and the discovery of features meant that there was a considerable risk of collapse resulting from the footing trenches, and consequently it was decided that the entire footprint of the new porch would be reduced to the required depth. Twenty-four contexts were revealed within this area and these have been tabulated and described below.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
116	Deposit	Cemetery Soil
117	Cut	Construction Cut for tomb [118]
118	Masonry	Brick tomb in [117]
119	Coffin	Lead coffin found in top of [118]
121	Cut	Grave cut for [122]
122	Skeleton	Skeleton in [121] – No coffin
123	Fill	Grave fill in [121]
124	Cut	Grave cut for [125 and 126]
125	Coffin	Coffin for [121] in [123]
126	Skeleton	Skeleton in [125 and 124]
127	Fill	Grave fill in [124]
128	Deposit	Natural Geology
129	Cut	Construction cut for well [130]
130	Masonry	Brick-lined well in [129]
131	Fill	Lower fill within well [130]
132	Fill	Upper fill within well [130]
133	Fill	Backfill in [117]
141	Coffin	Lead coffin in [118]
142	Coffin	Lead coffin in [118]
143	Coffin	Lead coffin in [118]
144	Masonry	Brick foundations to North Transept in [118]
145	Masonry	Concrete foundations to North Transept in [118]
146	Masonry	Brick foundations to North Transept
147	Masonry	Concrete foundations to North Transept

Table 6: List of recorded contexts for the north-east porch extension

Context Summary

4.6.2 *Stratigraphic Sequence*

Natural geology [128] was revealed at 6.91mOD at a depth of 1.30m below ground level. The cemetery soil in this area [116] was approximately 1.20m thick and was recorded directly over the top of the natural substrate, suggesting that the natural horizon was probably truncated at some point as a result of burial activity. It was sealed by sandy make-up and stone-slabs used to construct the path around the church. A CTP fragment (c. 1840-80) with partially surviving maker's marks ("?B") moulded in relief on the spur sides was recovered from the cemetery soil during these excavations (RF <23>). A coffin plate (reading "*Mr Will Winchester...Died 27 Jan 1803, Aged 71 years*") was found loose (not associated with any coffin/burial) within the cemetery soil in this area. Some modern disturbance, in the form of services and previous groundwork, was observed and several cut features were identified within the cemetery soil.

4.6.3 *Church Foundations [146-147]*

The foundations of the north transept wall were revealed (7.26mOD) during these excavations as a 1.00m deep footing consisting of courses of yellow bricks [146] over a concrete rubble ledge [147]. The overlying superstructure is flint-faced, although the materials within the core of the wall were found to include frogged-bricks and reused stone.

4.6.4 *Circular Structure/Well? [129-131] (figs. 8.3 and 8.4)*

A circular red brick-lined feature [130], measuring c.1.10m in diameter with a depth of more than 2.00m, was found during the excavations for the north-east porch extension at a depth of 8.00mOD. Given its presence within a cemetery, it is unlikely to represent a well; it seems far more probable that it functioned as some kind of soakaway. The feature was revealed 0.20m below ground level, but was heavily disturbed with loose bricks which meant that it was not very clear until a depth of about 1.40m where the cut [129] was seen through the natural substrate [128]. The lower fill observed within this feature was dark grey brown clayey silt [131] which was at least 1.50m thick. This was overlain by an upper loose, light yellowish brown mixed silt/mortar/sand fill [132] (0.50m thick) containing frequent loose bricks. The feature is located very close to the north-eastern corner of a tomb, but the relationship between these features was not clear due to the obscurity of their construction cuts.

4.6.5 *Burials [121-123 and 126-128] (fig. 8)*

Two east-west aligned burials were found 1.45m below ground level at 6.80mOD. These were recorded and lifted for reburial. The burials were cut through cemetery soil [116] and into the natural substrate [128]. The grave cuts were not discernible until the presence of natural at a depth of c.1.4m below ground surface. The northernmost burial [124] was the later of the two burials and had removed the left arm from skeleton [122]. There was considerable rooting in this area which had caused some slight disarticulation of the otherwise articulated burials, particularly in the case of skeleton [122]. The basic on-site skeletal assessment suggested that the individual in grave

[121] (skeleton [122]) was an adult, but the sex of this individual was unclear. The individual in grave [124] (skeleton [126]) was probably aged between 16 and 21 years based on the partial fusion of the proximal humerus (Schaefer *et al.* 2009). Evidence of a coffin [125] in the form of metal nails and handles and degraded wood staining along the right side of the skeleton was found in association with this individual (in grave 124)).

4.6.6 Tomb [118] (fig. 8)

A red brick tomb [118] (fig. 8) bonded with yellow sandy mortar, measuring 2.50m east-west and 1.00m wide, was found adjacent to the north transept wall at a depth of 8.01mOD. Following the discovery of the lead coffin [119] within the top of this tomb, specialist consultants RBE were contacted in order to assist with the lifting and reburial of the coffin and any further coffins that were potentially buried beneath it. Prior to their arrival, the cemetery soil around the tomb was removed to the base of the tomb (1.75m deep and 2m below ground level) and a small test hole was excavated in the side of the tomb to try to ascertain whether further lead coffins were anticipated. The test-hole revealed frequent disarticulated human bones and other possible lead coffins. Further excavation upon the arrival of RBE concluded that the tomb contained four lead coffins [119, 141, 142 and 143] (from top to bottom) which had clearly been relocated at some point, because they were placed randomly (e.g. coffin [119] was placed with the head at the eastern end of the tomb, which is very unusual in Christian burial grounds) and the dates did not make stratigraphic sense. All of the coffins were intact and were lifted by RBE for reburial in the reburial pit. Three of the coffins had partially legible name plates, which suggested that they were all from the same family (the Penfolds). They read as follows:

[141] “Mrs Sarah Penfold...Died 16 Dec 1822...Aged 64 years”

[142] “James Penfold Esq...Died 3rd Jan 1845...Aged 85 years”

[143] “E__za...wife of...James (?) Penfold...Died...__April 1820..._3 years”
(fig. 16)

The location of this tomb meant that it was probably truncated by the extension to the north transept. However, it was also conceivably built at the time of the extension and incorporated into the new foundations in order to store the four relocated coffins. Perhaps they were lifted from another tomb which was originally located further south and impacted by a previous phase of groundwork. Parts of the construction (e.g. the roof) appeared to be more recent additions and are probably contemporary with the completion of the previous groundwork associated with the extension.

Following the removal of the four lead coffins, a large quantity of disarticulated bones was found in the base of the tomb. These were all bagged for reburial. It is likely that the tomb was used to store charnel remains in much the same way as pit [134] to the west. Evidence of degraded wood and concrete/rubble patches [145] along the foundation wall [144] of the northern transept (within the tomb itself) suggested that the tomb was shuttered for reinforcement work on the foundation.

4.7 Reburial Pit (figs. 2 & 16)

4.7.1 A large trench measuring 2.00m³ was excavated in the northwest corner of the cemetery. This was used to rebury all of the disarticulated and articulated human remains as well as the lifted lead coffins. Three contexts were revealed within this area and these have been tabulated and described below.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
137	Deposit	Made ground
138	Deposit	Cemetery soil
139	Deposit	Natural geology

Table 7: List of recorded contexts for the Reburial Pit

Context Summary

4.7.2 *Stratigraphic Sequence*

Natural geology [139] was revealed 1.70m below ground level. This was overlain by cemetery soil [138] (1.20m thick) and made ground [137] (0.50m thick). Frequent disarticulated human bones were observed within this area and two CTP fragments were retained; the earliest dating to 1660-1680 and the second dating to 1820-60. Two burials were observed within the base of the trench (at c.2.00m), but these were undisturbed and left *in-situ*.

4.8 **Choir Vestry** (fig. 2)

4.8.1 Over the course of the programme it was decided that the internal ground reduction would not be necessary within this room due to the raising of the proposed floor level. As a result no excavations took place in this area and no contexts were revealed. As part of the internal works, the 1920's ceiling was removed.

4.9 **Northwest Porch** (fig.6)

4.9.1 Ground reduction and service trench excavation was carried out by hand within the area of the northwest porch to a depth of 0.45m (to 7.69mOD). Eleven contexts were revealed within this area and have been tabulated and described below.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
160	Deposit	Concrete floor
161	Deposit	Make-up under concrete floor [160]
162	Deposit	Cemetery soil under [161]
163	Cut	Grave cut for [164]
164	Skeleton	Skeleton in [163]
165	Fill	Grave fill in [163]
166	Cut	Grave cut for [167]
167	Skeleton	Skeleton in [166]
168	Fill	Grave fill in [166]
169	Cut	Construction cut for [170]

170	Masonry	NW porch foundations
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Table 9: List of recorded contexts for the Northwest Porch

Context Summary

4.9.2 *Stratigraphic Sequence*

Natural geology was not encountered during these excavations. This area revealed the same stratigraphy as the adjacent room to the west as previously described in 4.4. Concrete [160] (0.15m thick, at 8.14mOD) was found over loose light grey-yellow sandy silt make-up with rubble inclusions [161] (0.15m thick). The floor deposits were found directly over the top of cemetery soil [162], which demonstrated that this area was utilised for burial activity prior to the construction of the porch post 1850. Occasional disarticulated human bones were recovered from the cemetery soil for reburial. The porch butted up to the original northern wall of the church and was abutted by further additions of the choir vestry to the east and the boiler room to the west. The foundations for this porch [169/170] were cut through two burials.

4.9.3 *Burials [163-165 and 166-168] (fig. 6)*

Two east-west aligned burials [164 and 167] were revealed c.0.4m below the ground surface at c. 7.80m and 7.70mOD respectively during the ground reduction beneath the porch. Due to the similarity of the grave-fills [165 and 168] to the surrounding cemetery soil [162], the grave cuts [163 and 166] were not discernible. Both of the burials were truncated at the eastern end by the north-south aligned foundations for the porch [169/170], indicating that these burials were pre-Victorian. The basic on-site skeletal assessment suggested that skeletons [164 and 167] were both children. The dental eruption and bone development of the child skeletons was assessed briefly during the recording of these burials with a view to determining an approximate age at death for these individuals (Schaefer *et al.* 2009). The preservation of bones in grave [163] (skeleton [164]) was poor, but an assessment of the present bones suggested that this individual was a child aged between 8 and 10 years at the time of death. The skeleton buried in grave [166] (skeleton [167]) was that of a younger child aged between 3 and 5 years at the age of death. Evidence of a shroud, in the form of four small pins, was identified around the torso area of the younger child [167]. It is interesting that these infants were buried together and it may be significant that they were buried so close to the church building.

4.10 **Nave/North Aisle/South Aisle** (figs. 3 & 9)

4.10.1 The majority of the internal excavations in these areas of the church were for services excavated around the perimeter of the nave, north aisle and south aisle (fig. 3). These were excavated by mini-digger for the installation of new pipework. A total of 15 contexts were recorded during this work, with the only archaeological features located in the north aisle (fig. 9).

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
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171	Masonry	1970's concrete floor
172	Deposit	Made ground under [171]
173	Cut	Construction cut for tomb [174]
174	Masonry	Brick tomb in [173]
175	Masonry	Brick tomb in [176]
176	Cut	Cut for [175]
177	Fill	Fill of [175]
178	Deposit	Cemetery soil
179	Coffin	Degraded coffin with [178]
180	Coffin	Lead coffin in brick tomb [174]
181	Coffin	Coffin in tomb [175]
182	Cut	Grave cut for [183]
183	Coffin	Coffin in [182]
184	Skeleton	Skeleton in [182]
185	Coffin	Lead coffin for child

Table 10: List of recorded contexts for the nave/north aisle/south aisle

Context Summary

4.10.2 *Stratigraphic Sequence*

Natural geology was not revealed during the excavations in this area, which were a maximum of 1m deep. The revealed deposits consisting of cemetery soil [178] and heavily disturbed made ground [172], which was sealed by the 1970s concrete floor [171].

4.10.3 *Burials*

Several tombs and coffins were identified in this part of the church beneath the 1970's floor. Two brick-built tombs were revealed in the north-east corner of the north aisle [174 and 175].

Tomb [174] was located at approximately 7.75mOD and contained lead coffin [180]. This coffin had no legible name plate and no skeletal remains were revealed. A cardboard box filled with disarticulated human bones had been placed on top of the coffin. This box was probably the result of previous disturbances when the floor was laid in the 1970's. Tomb [175] was located at 7.74mOD and contained a wooden coffin [181] also without a legible name plate. Both of these burials were preserved *in-situ* although couple of courses of brickwork needed to be reduced in order to reach the required level.

A degraded wooden coffin [179] and a small lead coffin for a child [185] were also identified in the north-east corner of the north aisle, but were found loose in the cemetery soil [178] beneath the floor. No legible name plates were found for either of these individuals. Coffin [179] needed to be removed for reburial as it was above impact level, but coffin [185] was preserved *in-situ* as it was deeper (7.64mOD).

A partially exposed grave [182] was identified at the eastern end of the north aisle but continued to the east beneath the floor in the north transept. An adult skeleton [184] of unknown sex was revealed within a degraded wooden coffin at approximately 7.39mOD. No legible nameplate was present to identify this individual.

4.11 West Door (fig. 4)

4.11.1 Minimal excavation was carried out around the west door to allow for new services to tunnel through beneath the existing threshold.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
194	Masonry	Stone foundation under west door
195	Cut	Cut for stone foundation [194]
196	Deposit	Cemetery soil below flagstones
197	Deposit	Flint rubble and mortar
198	Masonry	Moulded/dressed stone
199	Masonry	Made ground under [198]
200	Cut	Service trench cut

Table 11: List of recorded contexts for the West Door (WD)

Context Summary

4.11.2 The majority of contexts relate to the stone threshold footing for the western door. On the east (internal) side of the threshold was foundation [194]. This comprised re-used, dressed sandstone blocks (measuring 1.4m x 0.45m x 0.3m and 0.8m x 0.55m x 0.25m) and a flint rubble inner core. The foundation survived to a depth of 0.30m. Due to its height (approximately 7.83mOD) it was necessary to tunnel through the footing in order to fit the new pipework.

4.11.3 On the west side of the threshold was the external side of foundation [194], recorded as [198]. This comprised layers of re-used sandstone blocks and mortar (fig 4). The foundation survives to a depth of 0.40m but evidence suggests that an additional, upper most layer has been removed during an earlier phase of work. This has been truncated to the south by a modern service trench [200]. Overlying both [198] and the service trench was mid brown silt [197], which contained tile and slate fragments.

4.12 Northern Transept (figs. 10-12)

4.12.1 Initial external work involved the breaking of the fabric to the north transept wall but further work was carried out internally in the north transept including ground reduction and service trench excavation. A total of twenty contexts were identified in this area. These have been tabulated and described below.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
114	Masonry	Core of north transept wall
158	Masonry	Bricked Arch
159	Masonry	Brick infill in 159
201	Deposit	Made ground under concrete floor
202	Masonry	N-S stone wall foundation with reused dressed stones
203	Masonry	N-S stone wall foundation with reused dressed stones
204	Masonry	E-W stone wall foundation
205	Cut	Construction cut for foundation [204]

206	Fill	Fill of cut [205]
207	Cut	Construction cut for tomb [208]
208	Masonry	Brick tomb in [207]
209	Masonry	N-S brick wall/tomb?
210	Cut	Modern service/foundation trench
211	Deposit	Fill of [210]
212	Deposit	Early made ground (under [201])
213	Cut	Construction cut for [209]
214	Cut	Construction cut for stone foundation [202]
215	Cut	Construction cut for stone foundation [203]
216	Cut	Construction cut for brick foundation [217]
217	Masonry	Brick foundations to North Transept in [216] (same as 144)

Table 8: List of recorded contexts for the northern transept

Context Summary

4.12.2 *Stratigraphic sequence*

A made ground deposit [212] was located 0.50m below floor level at approximately 7.74mOD. This was directly beneath another made ground deposit [201], which was in turn beneath the modern concrete floor at 8.14mOD.

4.12.3 *Ground reduction*

Modern service trenches had previously disturbed this area. The current work involved the excavation of a new service trench (0.5m wide and 0.7m deep) excavated across the centre of this area, realigned to avoid revealed archaeology. In addition, the entire area was manually reduced by approximately 0.50m. This ground reduction revealed the brick foundations of the north transept [217] within made ground [212].

4.12.4 *Foundations*

A roughly-hewn limestone and flint wall foundation [204] orientated east to west (measuring 3m x 1.05m) was identified during the ground reduction in this area (fig. 11) at a depth of approximately 7.64mOD. Only a small segment has survived due to truncation by tomb [207/208] in the south-west corner and by a modern foundation trench [210] at the eastern end. Due to the height of this structure it was necessary to reduce it slightly under the supervision of a monitoring archaeologist. A test-hole beneath the floor of the chapel of the Holy Trinity indicated that this wall originally extended to the east before it was truncated for redevelopments to the church (e.g. the construction of the concrete foundation [211] under the arch between the north transept and the chapel), probably in the 1970's.

Two stone foundations [202 and 203] were revealed on a rough north to south orientation beneath the extant columns, between the north aisle and the north transept, at approximately 7.89mOD and 7.79mOD respectively (fig. 11). These foundations had incorporated reused lime-washed dressed sandstone blocks (one of which had a mason's mark and probably derived from a sill). A sample of re-used 16th to 17th century tile was recovered from

[203].

4.12.5 *Burials*

A single brick tomb was exposed during the works [208] to the south of wall foundation [204] at a depth of approximately 7.44mOD. It measured approximately 2.00m by 0.80m and was constructed from red bricks bonded with white-grey mortar. To the north of [204] was a short stretch of red brick walling [209] (7.50-mOD). The exact function of this wall is uncertain but it is likely to be related to burial activity.

4.12.6 *Test-Hole in Wall* [114] (fig. 12)

A test-hole, measuring 0.40x0.20m, was cut into the northern wall of the North Transept. A brick with a frogged imprint and a reused stone were found within the core [114] of the wall during the excavation of this test hole (fig. 12). This suggests that this part of the building is a later addition to the main structure, probably dating to the second half of the nineteenth century when the North Transept was supposedly extended.

4.12.7 *Partial Removal of North Transept Wall*

Watching brief monitoring was carried out during the partial removal of the North Transept wall by stonemasons, for the construction of the new porch. The stonemasons initially removed the flint facing from the external side of the wall and then removed the render from the internal side. The removed materials from the core of the wall were consistent with those identified previously during the excavation of the test-hole (e.g. reused worked stone and bricks). Following the removal of the flint and render faces, an in-filled, brick arch [158/9] was revealed (fig. 12). This consisted of a double-round/semi-circular arch [158]; the outer arch was constructed with 14 bricks (11x7cm) and the inner arch with 12. The arch was revealed 1.55m above ground level and 0.65m below an extant window ledge. The location and position of this feature suggests it would have functioned as a door head/lintel. The bricks infilling the arch [159] are very similar to those making up the arch itself [158], which suggests that they are roughly contemporary and indicate that it was probably in-filled not long after construction.

4.13 **The Tower** (figs. 10 & 11)

4.13.1 Ground reduction in the area beneath the tower revealed several burials, the foundations for an upstanding pier and a medieval floor. Twenty contexts were revealed within this area and have been described below.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
219	Deposit	Made ground
220	Masonry	Large tomb
221	Masonry	Medieval floor
222	Masonry	Medieval floor
223	Wall	L-Shaped wall
224	Cut	Cut for brick tomb [225]

225		Brick tomb in [224]
226	Coffin	Wood coffin in [225]
227	Cut	Cut for large family tomb (1829)
228	Cut	Modern truncation/cut
229	Coffin	Lead coffin for Catherine Adams (1774)/previously moved
230	Deposit	Concrete rubble made ground
231	Masonry	Post-medieval floor tiles by NW Column
232	Cut	Cut for tomb [233]
233	Masonry	Tomb in [232]
234	Coffin	Coffin in [233]
235	Deposit	Medieval make-up under floor 221/222
236	Deposit	Soil under [235]
237	Masonry	Stone and flint foundation under 235 (NE pier base)
238	Fill	Soil fill around [235]

Table 12: List of recorded contexts for the Tower (T)

Context Summary

4.13.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

Natural geology was not revealed during the excavations in this area, which revealed 0.45m of made ground [219] beneath a layer of concrete, supporting stone slab flooring.

4.13.3 Medieval features (fig.11)

The earliest context in this area was a flint and mortar foundation located beneath the base of the north-east pier [237] at approximately 7.96mOD. This measured approximately 0.40m by 0.50m and at least 0.40m deep. Partially overlying this was a layer of mid brown silt [236], beneath made ground [235]. These formed the foundation layers for a tile floor [222], which was located at approximately 8.02mOD. The tiles from [222] have been dated to the 13th to 14th century (fig. 11).

As the floor was going to be disturbed by the works it was necessary to discuss a new methodology with the architect and archaeological consultant in order to avoid removing full demolition of this feature. It was agreed that a section of the floor tiles around the north-east pier base were to be incorporated into the new floor behind a clear viewing panel. The other tiles were carefully removed under the supervision of an archaeologist

4.13.4 Late medieval/post-medieval flooring

Another area of floor [221] was recorded to the south at 8.00mOD. The floor had clearly been disturbed, with some loose tiles observed within made ground. The tiles have been dated to the 16th to 17th century (fig.11). Floor [221] had been truncated by tomb [225].

A third truncated area of flooring was located at the base of the north-western pillar [231] at 8.18mOD, only 8cm beneath the stone slab floor and laid upon made ground [219]. The floor consisted of alternate red and black unglazed

tiles, dating to the 17th- to 19th centuries, each measuring 15cm square and 3cm thick. They were laid into approximately 5cm of grey-white mortar (fig. 11).

4.14.3 *Masonry*

A single course of badly degraded grey bricks, laid in an 'L' shape was revealed at the northern end of the tower [223]. The bricks, (measuring 210mm by 110mm by 110mm) were bonded with a white-grey sandy mortar and appeared to be laying directly on made ground [219]; no associated cut was visible.

4.13.4 *Burials*

Ground reduction through made ground [219] revealed disturbed areas of concrete rubble and modern pipes [230]. A lead coffin [229] was buried within this rubble with no evidence of a brick tomb, suggesting that it had probably been previously disturbed and relocated. The made ground beneath this coffin was reduced in order to rebury the coffin *in-situ* and to ensure it was beneath the required level for the new floor. This coffin had a legible name plate that read:

[229] "*Catherine Adams...Died Sept 1774*"

A brick tomb [225] was also revealed to the east of the lead coffin at 8.20mOD. Four courses of brickwork were removed to ensure this was below the level of the new floor make up. The burial was preserved *in-situ*. Adjacent to this was a large family tomb [227] (c. 1829) measuring 2.7m east – west x 1.8m north – south, which was sealed with large white ledger stones. This tomb was fully preserved *in-situ*.

Excavations between the piers for the arch dividing the north transept and the tower revealed a further red brick tomb [233] at 7.69mOD. A lead-lined coffin [234] with surrounding studs was observed within the top of this tomb, which contained at least 3 stacked coffins separated by metal bars. To avoid relocating the upper coffin, which was higher than the required level, the upper bars were broken so that the coffin could be lowered and remain *in-situ*. The upper coffin [234] had a partially legible name plate that read:

[234] "*Margaret ... of Mr. William French, Died 6(?) May 1848 in her 76(?) year*"

4.14 **The South Transept** (figs 13 & 14)

4.14.1 Ground works within the south transept revealed 43 contexts including medieval wall foundations and tombs and these have been tabulated and summarised below.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
186	Cut	Grave cut for tomb [187]
187	Masonry	Tomb in [186]
188	Coffin	S. coffin in tomb [186] 'Frances Thomas'

189	Coffin	N. coffin in tomb [186] 'Frances Thomas'
190	Cut	Construction cut for foundation [191]
191	Masonry	Foundation wall in [190]
192	Cut	Construction cut for foundation [193]
193	Masonry	Concrete in [192]
239	Masonry	Wall foundation
240	Masonry	Arched tomb capping over [241]
241	Masonry	Tomb
242	Masonry	Arched tomb capping over [243]
243	Masonry	Tomb
244	Deposit	Made ground around vaults and walls in S. Transept
245	Fill	Fill of tomb [241]
246	Fill	Fill of tomb [243]
247	Masonry	Arched tomb capping over [248]
248	Masonry	Tomb
249	Fill	Fill of tomb [248]
250	Masonry	Brick floor
251	Masonry	Limestone slabs (x4) capping tomb [252]
252	Masonry	Large brick tomb
253	Masonry	Lid to tomb [252]
254	Masonry	Brick tomb
255	Masonry	Brick tomb
256	Masonry	Lid of tomb [258]
257	Cut	Lead coffin in tomb [258] (1825)
258	Masonry	Tomb for coffin [257]
259	Masonry	Limestone slabs (x4) capping tomb [260]
260	Masonry	Tomb
261	Masonry	Tomb
262	Masonry	Limestone slabs (x4) capping tomb [265]
263	Coffin	Coffin of Jane Hicks (junior - aged 10 days) (1846) in [264]
264	Coffin	Coffin of Jane Hicks (senior - aged 27yrs) (1846)
265	Masonry	Tomb for Hicks family [263 and 264]
266	Cut	Shelf in tomb [265]
267	Masonry	Flint and mortar pillar base
268	Masonry	Base of pillar (over 267)/ later underpinning?
269	Masonry	Rubble base to floor [250]
270	Masonry	Wall foundation to S. Transept
271	Masonry	Arched tomb capping over [272]
272	Masonry	Tomb
290	Masonry	Column Base

Table 13: List of recorded contexts for the South Transept

Context Summary

4.14.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

Natural geology was not revealed during the excavations in this area, which revealed 0.40m of made-ground [244] beneath the concrete floor.

4.14.3 *North-East pillar*

Two contexts identified as pillar foundation [267], [268], were located at the base of the pillar in the north-eastern corner of the south transept. Context [267] comprised randomly coursed, irregular flint cobbles in a sandy lime mortar and was located at approximately 7.95mOD. This was beneath faced limestone blocks, each measuring approximately 0.28m by 0.25m by 0.12m [268], interpreted as possible underpinning. A later stage of works involved the excavation of a narrow trench (0.40m wide) between the eastern most pillars of the south transept and the tower. This revealed the foundation of the pillar to be randomly coursed, rough limestone or clunch blocks. The area revealed measured 0.70m by 0.60m by 0.16m+ deep, with individual blocks of 0.38m by 0.34m by 0.16m [290]. Unfortunately, it was not possible to confidently assess the relationship between pillar foundation layers [267], [268] and [290] as they were not visible at the same time. However, [267] does seem to be very similar in composition to pillar foundation [237] recorded in the tower.

4.14.4 *Wall foundations*

A 3.00m stretch of wall was uncovered, orientated north to south on the west side of the south transept [239] (8.06mOD). It was constructed of rough limestone blocks (approximately 27cm by 19cm by 12cm) and measured approximately 0.19m wide and 0.30m high (fig. 14). It had been truncated at the northern end by an upstanding pillar. A second wall foundation, orientated east to west was located adjacent to the southern wall of the south transept [270]. Of similar construction to [239], this foundation measured approximately 4.36m east to west by at least 0.25m wide and 0.25m high. This was similarly constructed of rough limestone blocks

During ground reduction in the north east corner of this area, a foundation wall [191], measuring between 0.75m and 1.0m wide, standing 0.50m high and extending for 3.0m was found on an east-west orientation (8.04mOD). It comprised sandstone blocks faced with brick and aligned with the foundations of the southern wall of the south aisle. These foundations have been cut by modern concrete foundations for the south transept extension [192, 193].

4.14.5 *Floor*

In the north-west corner of the south transept, adjacent to the pillar was a heavily truncated area of floor [250], measuring 0.58m by 0.36m by 0.06m (8.02mOD). This floor surface was constructed from red, unfrosted bricks broken in half, each approximately 0.09 x 0.10 x 0.05m (fig. 14). The foundation layer for the floor comprised compact rubble and silt, at least 0.30m thick [269].

4.14.6 *Burials*

This area revealed a total of twelve complete or partial brick tombs, in four distinct rows ([187], [241], [243], [248], [252], [254], [255], [258], [260], [261], [265], and [272]). With the exception of [187], located just beneath the concrete floor (8.00mOD), they were located at approximately 7.80mOD.

These tombs, which measured between 2.10m and 2.65m in length, 1.05m and 1.58m wide and up to 2.19m deep, were surrounded by made-ground [244]. With the exception of tomb [252], which was constructed from yellow brick, all were of red brick construction. Four of the tombs ([241], [243], [248], [272]) had arched brick roofs. The remainder were capped with limestone slabs.

Lead coffins were recorded in four of the tombs. Two lead coffins [188 and 189] were observed within tomb [187] and needed to be lifted for reburial elsewhere as they were impacted by the new services. Both had legible name plates which read as follows:

[188] *“Frances Thomas, Widow of John Thomas Esq....Died 21 Nov 1823 in the 87 year of her age”*

[189] *“Frances Isabella Thomas...Died 18th Feb 1848 in the 81 (?) year of her age”*

Tomb [266] was located at the northern end of the area and contained two members of the Hicks family. Both coffins had legible coffin plates. The child's coffin had been placed on a limestone shelf, adjacent to the adult coffin.

263] *“Miss Jane Hicks, Died 17th Dec, 1846, Aged 10 Days”.*

[264] *“Mrs Jane Hicks, Died 8th Dec, 1846, Aged 27 years”*

Tomb [258] also contained a lead coffin with a legible plate

To the south, burial [257] also contained a coffin with a legible name plate

“Mrs Sarah Coniston, Died 25 Oct, 1826 in the 66 Year of her Age”.

4.15 The Chapel of St. James (figs 13 & 14)

4.15.1 The ground level on this area was reduced by 0.40m. This revealed a total of eight contexts including tombs and masonry, which are tabulated and summarised below.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
273	Masonry	Brick wall
274	Masonry	Tomb of [280]
275	Masonry	Brick tomb
276	Deposit	Made ground/underlies existing floor surface
277	Masonry	Lid of double tomb (not exposed)
278	Masonry	Lid of tomb (not exposed)
279	Coffin	Lead Coffin in [275]
280	Coffin	Coffin for Anne Elizabeth Savage (1833)

Table 14: List of recorded contexts for the Chapel of St. James

Context Summary

4.15.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

Natural geology was not revealed during the excavations in this area, which revealed 0.40m of made ground [276] beneath the existing concrete floor surface.

4.15.3 Masonry

At the northern end of the area was an area of possible floor or walling comprising two courses of frogged red bricks, bonded with white/grey sandy mortar [273] (fig. 14). This context, which was approximately 0.14m below the existing concrete floor (8.12mOD) measured 2.32m east to west by 0.68m wide and 0.20m thick and had been truncated to the south and west by a modern service trench.

4.15.4 Burials

Four tombs were partially exposed during the ground works ([274], [275], [277], [278]). Tombs [274] and [275], which were constructed of un-frogged red brick in a stretcher bond with arched brick roofs, measured 2.45m by 1.10m by 1.18m deep and 2.35m by 0.89m by 1.10m deep respectively. The arched roof was located just beneath the floor at approximately 8.15mOD. A lead coffin [279] was partially exposed within tomb [275]. Lead coffin [280] was visible within [274] and had a legible coffin plate.

[278] *"Anne Elizabeth, The Rev. George Savage A.M. 1833, Aged 65 Years"*.

Only the lids of the remaining two tombs were visible (7.96mOD). Both [277] and [278], which measured 2.05m by 1.72m and 1.80m by 1.44m respectively, were capped with limestone slabs and remained unexcavated.

4.16 The Chancel (C) (fig. 15)

4.16.1 Ground level in this area was reduced by approximately 0.40m. The works in the chancel revealed a total of fifteen contexts including medieval flooring and tombs, and these are described below.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description
281	Masonry	Tomb for [283]
282	Coffin	Brick wall
283	Coffin	Lead coffin in [281]
284	Masonry	Medieval tiled floor
285	Masonry	Part of wall/step
286	Layer	Made ground in chancel
287	Layer	Cemetery soil in Chancel
288	Coffin	Lead-lined coffin
289	Coffin	Lead-lined coffin (John Wicks 1760)
291	Fill	Grave fill around [292]
292	Coffin	Lead coffin with collapsed lid in [293]
293	Cut	Grave cut for [292]
294	Fill	Grave fill in [295]
295	Cut	Grave cut

296	Coffin	Lead coffin (only visible in section)
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Table 15: List of recorded contexts for the Chancel

Context Summary

4.16.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

Natural geology was not revealed during the excavations in this area. Instead, 0.40m of made ground [286] was recorded beneath the existing floor surface.

4.16.3 Medieval floor

A small area was excavated within the doorway at the northern end of the chancel, leading to the vestry. This revealed a layer of 13th to 14th century ceramic tiles [284] at approximately 8.00mOD, bedded in white mortar. Individual tiles, some of which were decorated, measured between 111mm and 115mm square and 20mm thick and the area revealed measured 0.88m by 0.22m (fig. 15). To the north, within the doorway and level with the tile floor, was a large stone slab.

Just within the vestry at approximately 8.00mOD, was a single course of red bricks (0.22m by 0.09m by 0.05m), orientated east to west and laid in white sandy mortar on top of a row of tiles each approximately 0.26m in length [285]. It is unclear whether this formed part of an earlier wall or step, perhaps associated with an earlier phase of the vestry but it does not appear to align with the existing church walls. These contexts were overlain by approximately 0.30m of made ground [286].

4.16.4 Burials

In the east of the chancel, just beneath the floor (8.15mOD) was tomb [281], constructed from red bricks bonded in white lime mortar. The structure measured 2.53m by 1.22m, was at least 0.95m deep and was covered with a brick arch lid. The eastern wall of the tomb seemed to continue northwards for 1.50m as [282], constructed in a similar way but constructed using dark grey and pink bricks rather than red. It is possible that this was associated with an adjacent tomb, which was never completed or has since been disturbed. As the lid of [281] was located just beneath the existing floor level it had to be lowered. This revealed a lead coffin within, [283] dated to 1778.

Two burials were located to the west ([288] and [289]) and as they were located at approximately 1.00m below the floor surface (7.30mOD), both could be left *in situ*. The associated grave cuts were not visible within the cemetery soil in this area [287]. The coffins were lead-lined but [288] was only partially exposed. Coffin [289] bore a legible coffin plate, which the inscription on the overlying floor slab

289) “*John Wicks, Died 15th April 1760, Aged 33*”.

A further two graves were located within the chancel (7.86mOD). Grave [293] measured 2.09m by 1.10m, at least 0.90m deep and contained partially collapsed lead coffin [292]. To the north was grave [295] which measured

1.82m by 0.78m by at least 1.02m deep, at which depth the excavation was abandoned as no coffin was encountered. On the southern side of the grave cut a lead coffin was seen in section [296].

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief, summarised in tables 16 and 17 below.

Cxt	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)
100	3	164														
101	1	16	1	32			3	12								
103													1	3634		
113			1	92					1	10	3	224				
114													2	3410		
115	4	42	2	38			15	48								
116			2	134			1	6	4	14						
120							1	6								
138	11	188					12	52								
151			1	4076												
154																
158			3	2650												
159			1	2320												
162	2	10	1	34			11	40	1	6						
197			4	836									1	1220		
199			2	226												
202					6	842										
203			3	3116	13	550										
204			19	5552	4	1232										
206			4	1772					1	4	1	10				
209			12	2192												
212			6	2798			4	26								
218			1	20												
219	30	234	5	2948			6	88	2	32					1	174
219	5	208	7	2062					2	10						
221			1	1278	3	140										
231			1	1276												
236																
238																
276	3	184														
287	2	64	2	992												
Total	61	1110	60	28892	26	2764	53	278	11	76	4	234	4	8264	1	174

Table 16: Quantification of the bulk finds

- 5.1.2 Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by context and material. None of the metalwork requires X-ray. Two clay tobacco pipes (CTP) with maker's marks were assigned unique registered finds numbers (RF <00>).

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered a small assemblage of pottery from the site. Sherd sizes range from small to large (ie a few in excess of 60mm across) with the vast majority showing no or minimal signs of abrasion. As such the assemblage does not appear to have been subjected to repeated reworking. A mixture of common domestic wares are present, all of which are of the later post-medieval period.

- 5.2.2 Post-medieval red earthenwares are notably common. The earliest of these consist of two conjoining bodysherds with dull green internal glazing from [287] that are probably of 16th- century date (PMRE). There is also a fine thinly glazed bodysherd from [138], possibly of 17th- to mid 18th- century date and typically sandy London area post-medieval redware sherds (PMR) of the 17th or 18th centuries (from [138] and [276]). The remaining local redware sherds are less sandy and are probably best classed as Red Border ware (RBOR) though they are not as well-sorted as usual for this ware. Sherds include parts of two pipkins with external sooting and tapering solid rod handles (contexts [100] and [138]), an essentially unglazed handle fragment (context [101]), two undiagnostic bodysherds (context [115]), a base sherd (context [276]) and an unglazed bodysherd from a probable flower pot (context [162]). All are likely to be of the later 18th or 19th centuries. The only other red earthenware consists of a small fragment of 19th- century Sunderland-type slipware (SUND) from [138] and a large fragment from an oven dish with trailed slip decoration (context [219]).

- 5.2.3 Other kitchen wares include sherds of English stoneware (ENGS) (bottles for ink and spirits: contexts [138] and [219]) and yellow ware (YELL) (a bowl with blue mocha decoration from context [138] and four other sherds from [219]). Both wares represent 19th- century activity. The earliest finewares consist of five sherds from later 18th- to very early 19th- century creamware (CREA) bowls (context [138]: one stamped 'W&B'), a plain plate (context [219]) and a chamber pot (context [276]). Context [115] also produced a sherd from an engine-turned and industrially slipped creamware tankard and [162] part of the rim of a moulded feather-edged dinner plate. There is also a scatter of transfer-printed pearlware (PEAR TR) of the late 18th or early 19th centuries. Some of these pieces are notably early, for example part of a blue floral saucer from [100], while others are more in keeping with an early/mid 19th century date (a willow pattern plate from [100]). There are at least 13 sherds from blue transfer-printed refined white earthenwares of the middle of the 19th century (TPW2), from serving dishes, plates and saucers (contexts [138] and [219]). The latter deposit also produced two sherds from a James Keiller marmalade pot and a small fragment from a later 19th- century English porcelain (ENPO) saucer with purple sprigged thistle decoration.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 The watching brief recovered a moderate-sized assemblage of brick and tile fragments from across the site. Although most are of post-medieval date there are several High Medieval floor tiles, several of which were left *in situ* at the site. The assemblage has been listed on pro forma for archive. Peg tile was recovered from 10 contexts. The pieces from contexts [101], [115], [162], [197] and [199] are similar to each other in being quite well formed, medium/well fired and tempered with sparse fine/medium sand with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2mm. The tiles, typically measuring between 11 to 12mm thick, are likely to be of late 17th- to early/mid 19th-century date. A much thicker example (14mm), harder fired and with round peg hole, was recovered from [113]. This piece has rare calcareous inclusions to 1mm and is also probably of 17th- to 18th- century date. Context [116] produced a 16mm thick piece of peg tile tempered with sparse fine sand and moderate clay pellets to 3mm. Similar examples with circular peg holes, but measuring only 12 to 13mm thick, were recovered from [206] and [219] and it is likely this type belongs to the early 16th to early 18th centuries.
- 5.3.2 Large fragments of brick were recovered from five contexts. That from context [103] is in a red purple fabric with yellowish surfaces and originally measured 230 x 100 x 65mm. The fabric is poorly mixed and is tempered with moderate fine/medium sand, abundant pale yellow calcareous pieces to 3mm and common fire-cracked flint pebbles to 23mm. The brick, which is set within off-white sandy cement with chalk inclusions, can best be placed between the mid 19th and early 20th centuries. Context [113] produced part of a crudely made yellow stock brick with poorly formed frog. Although the full length is not present the brick measures 105mm wide by 65mm tall and is tempered with sparse fine sand, moderate/abundant slag to 5mm and rare fire-cracked flint. Two complete examples of this type were recovered from contexts [158] (2485g: 230 x 98 x 65mm) and [159] (2370g: 225 x 104 x 65mm). Both have traces of a buff gritty mortar with flint pebbles and coal to 3mm adhering. A mid 19th- to early 20th- century date is likely for this type of brick. A similar type, but without the frog, was recovered from [209], with full dimensions measuring 225 x 100 x 65mm. It is likely to be of the second half of the 19th century, if not a little earlier. The final brick fragment (context [151]) is from a London Brick Company (LBC) brick, with well defined and stamped frog, and granular fabric including some slag pieces. The brick, which measured 225 x 105 x 65mm, is of 20th- century date and set within a light grey hard sandy cement.
- 5.3.3 There are some 27 floor tiles, or fragments thereof, within the collected assemblage. The majority of these are from High Medieval types of the mid 13th to 14th centuries. In most instances, due to the completeness of many of the tiles, it was not possible to get a reasonable large fresh exposure of the fabrics without the risk of excessive damage to the tiles. However, two different fabrics appear to be represented. These are either in a fabric tempered with moderate medium quartz (F4) or sparse medium quartz with a few larger iron oxide and grit inclusions to 2mm, both potentially of relatively local origin. These types are well formed and medium/well fired, with unstabbed bases and bevelled or slightly bevelled edges. The F4 tiles include some tiles with measurable dimensions: contexts [219] and [222] produced examples measuring 112 x 111 x 23-26mm (green glazed), 110 x 108 x 10-21mm (unglazed/worn with notable taper on thickness), while [287] produced a geometric encaustic tile measuring 111 x 111 x 21mm with gridded triangle

design. The finer F5 tiles are more common. These are in two sizes, the smaller of which is represented by a heavily worn encaustic example from [219] which measures 111 x 108 x 24mm. Unfortunately, the tile is too worn to be certain of design, though some clear glaze is apparent in places. Other small F5 tiles were recovered from [219], [222] (107 x 107 x 23mm with very worn 4-part geometric pattern originally under a clear glaze and a 114 x 114 x 22mm tile with plain green glaze) and [287] (an encaustic tile of 114 x 114 x 24mm whose design is again too worn to be certain of). The larger types of tile appear to be in the region of 126 x 125 x 19mm, and consist of less worn examples with foliate and/or fleur-de-lis designs. All of this type was recovered from [219] and [222].

- 5.3.4 An area of *in situ* mid 13th to 14th century tiles was uncovered on site [284]. Tiles measured 112 to 115mm square by some 20mm thick, with a repeating fleur-de-lis design visible in places. Fabric samples were not taken, though it is suspected they were of F5.
- 5.3.5 The other floor tile is of post-medieval types. There are three related fabrics tempered with moderate fine/medium quartz and rare iron oxide or marl pellets (F1), similar but with abundant marl pellets and streaks (F2) and an intermediate type between the two (F3). They are quite well formed, with very slight bevelled or straight edges and medium fired, with no or just spots of clear glaze although some are notably worn). Although examples were recovered from [203] (re-used), [206], [212] and [221], only the latter example had measurable sides: 219 x 216mm. Despite the large size of these tiles the thicknesses ranged between 17 to 30mm, though most were between 25 and 30mm thick. This type is likely to be of the 16th to 17th century. The remaining tile consists of a notably well formed and hard-fired black example, measuring 155 x 155 x 25mm, in a fine compact sandy fabric and with vertical sides (F6) (context [231]). A 17th- to 19th- century date is probable.

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage consisting of 34 clay tobacco pipe fragments (wt 128g) was recovered from five individually numbered contexts. These have been tabulated below (Table 17). Included are 28 stem fragments and six bowls. No mouthpieces were found. The bowls were classified according to the London 'Chronology of Bowl Types' by Atkinson and Oswald (1969, 177-180; prefix AS).
- 5.4.2 Stems range in date from the 17th through to the 19th century. Most contexts contain stems mixed in date, reflecting the generally high rate of residuality and intrusiveness of stems.
- 5.4.3 Bowls are largely incomplete. The earliest fragments, recovered from [115] and [138], date to c. 1660-1680 (AO13 and AO14). Context [138] also contained a small fragment probably dating to c. 1680-1710, as well as a fragment of type AO28 (c. 1820-60). An 18th-century fragment (RF <24>) with maker's marks "RC" moulded in relief on the spur sides was recovered from [120]. There are multiple makers with these initials for this period.

- 5.4.4 In addition, [116] contained a pipe fragment of type AO29 (c. 1840-80) with partially surviving maker's marks ("?B") moulded in relief on the spur sides (RF <23>).

Context Number	RF No	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Wt (g)	PERIOD
116	23	PIPE	CERA	4	PMED
120	24	PIPE	CERA	4	PMED

Table 17: Summary of the registered finds

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A very small assemblage consisting of five fragments weighing 24g was recovered from two different contexts. Context [116] contained four 19th-century fragments from an aqua cylindrical jar, including two rim fragments. A fragment from a colourless cylindrical bottle was recovered from [113] and dates to the mid 19th to early 20th century.

5.6 The Ironwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 Context [113] contained three complete heavy duty nails. Heads are all circular (17.3 to 21mm diameter) and the nails range in length from 102 to 113mm. No other metalwork was recovered.

5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 Very little stone was recovered from the site. Context [114] produced a fragment from an architectural block. Unfortunately this is too damaged to be diagnostic of form, however, the stone itself consists of a cream/pale yellow oolitic limestone, probably Bath stone of post-medieval date. Horsham-type calcareous sandstone roofing slab fragments were recovered from contexts [197] and [199]. That from [199] is only small (128g: 12mm thick) and is in a banded bed, however, the purple grey example from [197] is from a slab with a complete length of 280mm, width of 150mm and 13mm diameter peg hole.

5.8 The Mortar by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 Six mortar samples were taken during the work:

Context [202] - a buff lime mortar with abundant medium quartz and moderate chalk to 5mm (Type 1). The sample had a notably curved upper surface similar to coping.

Context [203] – as [202].

Context [204] – dull yellow lime mortar with abundant medium quartz and moderate chalk to 3mm and sparse flint pebbles to 10mm (Type 2).

Context [209] – off-white lime mortar with abundant medium quartz, moderate chalk to 5mm and sparse coal flecks (Type 3). Probably 17th to 19th century

Context [219] – hard grey cement concrete with angular flint to 7mm and traces of adhering flat wood (Type 4). Late C19th to 20th.

Context [221] – off-white lime mortar with abundant medium quartz and moderate chalk to 9mm and occasional flint pebbles to 6mm (Type 5).

- 5.8.2 With the exception of Types 3 and 4, which are clearly post-medieval, the mortar types are not datable in their own right, particularly in the absence of a much more detailed study of all mortars at the site. For example, although some Type 1 mortar is present on a few of the medieval floor tiles it is sometimes clearly the result of resetting/re-use of these tiles and does not facilitate chronological refinement.

6.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Stratigraphic Sequence of the Site

- 6.1.1 Natural geology was encountered at depths of 1.70m below current ground level in the north-western corner of the site [139] and 1.20m (6.91m OD) by the north-east porch adjacent to the church building [116].
- 6.1.2 The level of the path around the church is c.0.30m lower than that of the grassed cemetery areas, which are divided by a low-lying stone wall. This suggests that this area of the cemetery was probably truncated with a significant removal/redistribution of soil, perhaps at the time of the substantial rebuild of 1862-6: '*before the path was made, the Kingston Church had been buried to a depth of 2 to 4 feet*' (Cowie, undated p66-67). The thickness of cemetery soil/overburden recorded at the site measures approximately 1.20m. The borehole investigations of 2009 indicated 2.40-3.30m of made ground at the site above Kempton Park Gravels, but no evidence to support this level of made ground was found during this phase of work.
- 6.1.3 Cemetery soil was recorded immediately over the top of the natural gravel substrate, which suggests that the original natural horizon has been probably truncated as a result of burial activity at the site.
- 6.1.4 Modern disturbance, mostly from reconstruction work associated with the church's extension phases as well as from associated services, was evident adjacent to the church building beneath the path as well as internally, beneath the church floor.

6.2 Discussion of the Results

The Burials

- 6.2.1 Where articulated skeletons or burials were located beneath the final level of ground reduction they were left *in situ*. All burials at risk of disturbance by the groundwork were recorded and excavated and a temporary reburial pit was excavated in the north-western corner of the cemetery in order to store these remains away from the impacted area. Frequent disarticulated skeletal remains were also found during the excavations and these were also bagged and reburied within the temporary pit.
- 6.2.2 The frequency of disarticulated remains in the cemetery soil indicates that the cemetery had been used for burial over a long period of time. Due to the mixed nature of the cemetery soil, the grave cuts were difficult to see clearly, unless cut into undisturbed natural deposits.
- 6.2.3 The scarcity of articulated burials uncovered within the cemetery may result from the shallow nature of the groundwork. Although tomb structures are often identified directly beneath the surface of the cemetery, coffined burials are typically significantly deeper, particularly during the 18th century due to concerns about sanitation, and it is therefore likely that surviving burials were generally not reached by the groundwork excavations. Burials [122 and 126] and the burials found in the base of the Reburial Pit, indicate that the likely depth of coffined burials at the site is 1.4-1.7m below ground level. Unusually,

however, the two infant burials [164 and 167] were encountered directly beneath the floor of the north-west porch. This supports Cowie's documentary source (undated p66-67) that the topography of the cemetery around the main church building was once much higher prior to remodelling of the churchyard for the addition of new buildings and the construction of a new path around the church.

- 6.2.4 The presence and alignment of articulated burials and tombs revealed beneath the footprint of the extended areas of the church (e.g. the north-west porch in the Victorian era and the choir vestry and boiler room in the 1920's) demonstrate that the cemetery would have once extended beneath these buildings prior to their construction. This phase of groundwork revealed the impact that previous construction phases had on the underlying burials in that area. The infant burials revealed beneath the floor of the north-west porch were both truncated when the construction of the porch took place. It is suggested by the location of tombs [103 and 118] that the 1920's extension was constructed over the top of and around these tombs probably with a view to preserving them *in situ*. The position of tomb [118] itself and the way that it has been incorporated into the church foundations suggests either that the northern wall of the north transept is a fairly recent addition to the main church structure or that it has undergone a recent phase of reconstruction work.
- 6.2.5 Tomb [118] seems to have been used for the reburial of charnel remains and also for the storage of four lead coffins which had clearly been relocated from their original place of burial. It is probable that the charnel pit in the plant room is contemporary with the construction phase for the choir vestry as a means of storing the removed bones during the groundwork.
- 6.2.6 The burials were aligned roughly east-west with the body in a supine position and the head at the west in traditional Christian manner. Whilst burials in cemeteries are often hard to date accurately in the absence of headstones and burial records, the limited dating evidence recovered from the cemetery graves (e.g. clay pipes, glass, pottery sherds) suggests burial activity spanning the 16th to 19th centuries.
- 6.2.7 Although the burials could not be phased, some ordering of the burials into rows is discernible from the plans, particularly when aligned with the Phase 1 archaeological evaluation at the site. It is likely that adult and infant individuals were buried in terms of family relations rather than adult/child grouping in allotted areas. However, it is interesting that the two infant burials [164 and 167] were buried together and it may be significant that they were buried so close to the church building.
- 6.2.8 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 furniture fragments and fittings (in this case only evidenced infrequently by nails). In addition, sporadic ceramic building materials, usually related to reconstruction work associated with the church building, were recovered and clay tobacco pipe fragments (from grave-diggers?) were also found within the graveyard soil.

- 6.2.9 The majority of burials beneath the church building were within brick tombs and the earliest, dated to 1774, was uncovered within the tower, although evidence suggests it had been previously moved here from elsewhere. The most significant number of burials was located within the south transept, but burials were recorded in most areas of the building.
- 6.2.10 The brick tomb uncovered in the south transept is of interest. This area of the south transept is recorded as being constructed in the late 19th century (allsaintskingston.co.uk/history) but the two burials uncovered within it, with a corresponding plaque on the wall, date to the first half of the 19th century. One explanation is that the extension is in fact earlier than previously recorded. Alternatively, it is possible that the burials were moved to the south transept from elsewhere in the cemetery, once the extension had been completed and the tomb constructed.

Structural remains

- 6.2.11 The history of the church details several construction and alteration phases and a number of these were represented in the archaeological remains recorded during this work (fig. 17).
- 6.2.12 A substantial wall foundation of flint, limestone and mortar construction was uncovered in the north transept [204]. It is possible that this represents the original, external wall of the north transept, before it was enlarged in the 15th century. However, it should also be noted that the foundation is on a slightly different alignment to the current church structure so perhaps relates to an earlier structure.
- 6.2.13 The ground works beneath the west door uncovered a substantial sandstone foundation wall and it is possible that this dates from the original church construction. Other early structural remains include the flint and mortar pillar foundations recorded beneath the eastern pillars of the tower. According to the historical church plan (British History Online) these are likely to date from the 14th century.
- 6.2.14 Also of this date are two areas of 13th to 14th century tile flooring uncovered in the doorway between the chancel and the vestry and in the tower. Records suggest that the 12th century chancel was extended northwards during the 13th century and it is possible that this flooring could survive from this phase of works. If the flooring is of this date then it would have been disturbed in the 15th century by the construction of the vestry and chapel of the Holy Trinity. Alternatively, it is possible that these 13th to 14th century tiles were re-laid at a later date, perhaps when the vestry was constructed. As the tiles were left in situ, it was not possible to look for evidence of re-use. The second area of medieval floor was located at the base of the north-east pillar in the tower, above the 14th century pillar foundations.
- 6.2.15 The whole of the east end of the church was largely re-modelled in the 15th century (British History Online). This included the southern extension of the south transept as well as the later construction of the Chapel of St James. Two wall foundations were uncovered beneath the south transept both similarly constructed from rough limestone blocks. One of these [239] was located slightly to the east of the present arch between the south aisle and

south transept, the other along the southern edge. Both could be associated with the 15th century extension to the south transept. However, [239] beneath the western arch of the transept does seem quite insubstantial. Some disturbance to this foundation is evident and likely to result from the 19th century, westwards extension of the south transept.

- 6.2.16 The ground works in the tower also revealed an area of tile flooring dating to the 16th to 17th centuries. Tile floor [221] was initially thought to be a continuation of medieval floor to the north. However, the tiles in [221] appear to date to the 16th to 17th century. The floor was obviously replaced as a small area of slightly later (17th to 18th century) tile floor was uncovered in the tower, only 8cm below the modern concrete floor against the base of the north-west pillar. As internal works are recorded to have taken place in the 17th and 18th centuries it is possible that this floor relates to these works.
- 6.2.17 Additional truncated floors and wall foundations were uncovered that date to the later stages of remodelling works in the 18th and 19th centuries. The two areas of wall foundation uncovered in the north transept were constructed from re-used dressed limestone blocks and floor tile samples incorporated in the mortar represent re-used 17th to 18th century tiles. It is not clear what function this foundation would have served, as it clearly post-dates the north transept extension and as well as the construction of the north aisle.
- 6.2.18 The possible wall foundation uncovered at the southern end of the Chapel of St. James is also of uncertain function. It does align with the southern wall of the chapel but is not of the same construction as the visible foundations. Consisting of two courses of brick, on a thick mortar bed, it is possible that this is a floor surface. Further brick flooring was noted in south transept but of slightly different construction.
- 6.2.19 The final foundation [191], uncovered in the south transept was of the same construction as the visible foundations to the south aisle and is therefore likely to be a continuation of the same, dating to the 18th century works (British History Online), and which became redundant when the south transept was extended in the 19th century.
- 6.2.20 The only remaining masonry uncovered in the ground works was the single brick and tile feature in the vestry but the function of this is unclear. It does not align with any upstanding remains but was perhaps a step within the vestry floor.
- 6.2.21 A brick with a frogged imprint (fig. 9.3) was identified within the core of the North Transept wall itself during the excavation of the test hole (fig.9.2). This suggests that this part of the building is a later addition to the main structure, probably dating to the second half of the nineteenth century when the Northern Transept was supposedly extended.
- 6.2.22 Additionally, there is evidence of a double-arched, brick door head/lintel within the north transept wall, suggesting that there was once a doorway there. A watercolour dating from 1787 (British Library 2013; fig. 18) illustrates a door in this location abutting the northern gallery of the church. The similarity of the bricks used in the in-filling of this arch to those from the initial construction, suggest this doorway was short-lived and was perhaps deemed

unnecessary and in-filled during a later phase of reconstruction.

6.3 Conclusion

6.3.1 The watching brief can be seen to have fulfilled its aims in that any impacted archaeological remains encountered during the excavations were recorded and, in the case of graves, relocated where necessary.

6.3.2 The church has a long recorded history of alterations and improvements and the current works uncovered features associated with most of the recorded phases, enabling several of the specific projects aims to be addressed.

- *To establish the sequence of floor deposits within All Saints Parish Church.*
- *To determine if any in situ medieval fabric survived the documented rebuilding of the external walls of All Saints Parish Church in the nineteenth century.*
- *To recover any intrinsic artefacts (worked stone/decorated tiles) that may inform on the earlier fabric of All Saints Parish Church or its Anglo Saxon predecessors.*

6.3.3 The remnants of several floors were uncovered, most notably in the tower, where three phases of flooring were represented dating from the 13th to the 18th century. Medieval flooring was also uncovered in the chancel, with the latest flooring (19th century) recorded in the south transept. Some areas of medieval fabric were identified within the church, and whilst the majority were within the main body of the church, the foundation beneath the west door does seem to have survived later re-building works. The presence of re-used architectural stones and the recovery of tiles from several periods have provided some insight into the earlier fabric of All Saints Parish Church and the changes made with each successive phase of re-modelling.

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British Listed Buildings (accessed 10th April 2013)
<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-203096-church-of-all-saints-greater-london-auth>

British History Online
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3/pp501-516> (accessed 9th December 2014).

British Library Online Gallery (accessed 29th May 2013)
<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/kinggeorge/v/largeimage81106.html>

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APPENDIX 1

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

Context Number	Context Type	Area	Context Description	Height m OD
100	Deposit	Service Trenches	Made ground	8.12-8.16
101	Deposit	Service Trenches	Cemetery soil	-
102	Cut	Service Trenches	Construction cut for tomb [104]	7.84
103	Masonry	Service Trenches	Brick tomb in [102]	7.84
104	Fill	Service Trenches	Backfill in [102]	-
105	Masonry	Service Trenches	Concrete footings to church	-
106	Cut	Service Trenches	Grave cut for [107-108]	7.82
107	Coffin	Service Trenches	Lead Coffin in [106]	7.82
108	Skeleton	Service Trenches	Skeleton in [106-107]	7.82
109	Fill	Service Trenches	Grave fill	-
110	Cut	Service Trenches	Construction cut for tomb [111]	7.83
111	Masonry	Service Trenches	Brick tomb in [110]	7.83
112	Deposit	NW Vestry	Concrete floor over [113]	8.14
113	Deposit	NW Vestry	Make-up under [112] and over [115]	7.99
114	Masonry	North Transept	Core of North Transept wall	-
115	Deposit	NW Vestry	Cemetery soil under [113]	7.84
116	Deposit	NE Porch Extension	Cemetery Soil	8.21
117	Cut	NE Porch Extension	Construction Cut for tomb [118]	-
118	Masonry	NE Porch Extension	Brick tomb in [117]	8.01
119	Coffin	NE Porch Extension	Lead coffin found in top of [118]	7.71
120	Deposit	NE Porch Extension	Cemetery Soil	8.14
121	Cut	NE Porch Extension	Grave cut for [122]	-
122	Skeleton	NE Porch Extension	Skeleton in [121] – No coffin	6.80
123	Fill	NE Porch Extension	Grave fill in [121]	-
124	Cut	NE Porch Extension	Grave cut for [125 and 126]	-
125	Coffin	NE Porch Extension	Coffin for [121] in [123]	-
126	Skeleton	NE Porch Extension	Skeleton in [125 and 124]	6.80
127	Fill	NE Porch Extension	Grave fill in [124]	-
128	Deposit	NE Porch Extension	Natural Geology	6.91
129	Cut	NE Porch Extension	Construction cut for circular structure/well [130]	-
130	Masonry	NE Porch Extension	Brick-lined circular structure/ well in [129]	8.00
131	Fill	NE Porch Extension	Lower fill within circular structure/well [130]	-
132	Fill	NE Porch Extension	Upper fill within circular structure/ well [130]	-
133	Fill	NE Porch Extension	Backfill in [117]	-
134	Cut	Plant Room	Cut for Charnel Pit	7.04
135	Fill	Plant Room	Backfill in [134]	-
136	Deposit	Plant Room	Natural Geology	7.04
137	Deposit	Plant Room	Made ground	-
138	Deposit	Plant Room	Cemetery soil	-
139	Deposit	Plant Room	Natural geology	-
140	Deposit	Plant Room	Concrete	8.14
141	Coffin	NE Porch Extension	Lead coffin in [118]	-
142	Coffin	NE Porch Extension	Lead coffin in [118]	-
143	Coffin	NE Porch Extension	Lead coffin in [118]	-
144	Masonry	NE Porch Extension	Brick foundations to North Transept in [118]	8.00
145	Masonry	NE Porch Extension	Concrete foundations to North Transept in [118]	7.00
146	Masonry	NE Porch Extension	Brick foundations to North Transept	8.26
147	Masonry	NE Porch Extension	Concrete foundations to North Transept	7.26
148	Masonry	Service Trenches	Stone and brick tomb in [149]	-
149	Cut	Service Trenches	Construction cut for tomb [148]	-
150	Cut	Service Trenches	Construction cut for square structure [151]	-
151	Masonry	Service Trenches	Square brick structure in [150]	-
152	Deposit	Service Trenches	Backfill within [151]	-

Archaeology South-East
All Saints Parish Church, Kingston: ASE Report No. 2013080

Context Number	Context Type	Area	Context Description	Height m OD
153	Coffin	Service Trenches	Lead coffin within [148]	-
154	Deposit	Service Trenches	Backfill in [148]	-
155	Masonry	Plant Room	Stepped brick footing for nave	8.14
156	Masonry	Plant Room	Concrete footing under 157	7.20
157	Masonry	Plant Room	Stepped brick Footing for Choir Vestry	8.14
158	Masonry	North Transept	Bricked Arch	-
159	Masonry	North Transept	Brick infill in 159	-
160	Deposit	Northwest Porch	Concrete floor	8.14
161	Deposit	Northwest Porch	Make-up under concrete floor [160]	7.99
162	Deposit	Northwest Porch	Cemetery soil under [161]	7.84
163	Cut	Northwest Porch	Grave cut for [164]	-
164	Skeleton	Northwest Porch	Skeleton in [163]	7.80
165	Fill	Northwest Porch	Grave fill in [163]	-
166	Cut	Northwest Porch	Grave cut for [167]	-
167	Skeleton	Northwest Porch	Skeleton in [166]	7.70
168	Fill	Northwest Porch	Grave fill in [166]	-
169	Cut	Northwest Porch	Construction cut for [170]	-
170	Masonry	Northwest Porch	NW porch foundations	-
171	Masonry	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	1970's concrete floor	
172	Deposit	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Made ground under [171]	
173	Cut	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Construction cut for tomb [174]	
174	Masonry	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Brick tomb in [173]	
175	Masonry	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Brick tomb in [175]	
176	Cut	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Cut for [175]	
177	Fill	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Fill of [175]	
178	Deposit	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Rubble layer/Made ground	
179	Coffin	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Degraded coffin with [178]	
180	Coffin	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Lead coffin in brick tomb [174]	
181	Coffin	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Coffin in tomb [175]	
182	Cut	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Grave cut for [183]	
183	Coffin	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Coffin in [182]	
184	Skeleton	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Skeleton in [182]	
185	Coffin	Nave, North Aisle, South Aisle	Lead coffin for child	
186	Cut	South Transept	Grave cut for tomb [187]	
187	Masonry	South Transept	Tomb in [186]	
188	Coffin	South Transept	S. coffin in tomb [186] 'Frances Thomas'	
189	Coffin	South Transept	N. coffin in tomb [186] 'Frances Thomas'	
190	Cut	South Transept	Construction cut for foundation [191]	
191	Masonry	South Transept	Foundation wall in [190]	
192	Cut	South Transept	Construction cut for foundation [193]	
193	Masonry	South Transept	Concrete in [192]	
194	Masonry	West Door	Stone foundation under west door	
195	Cut	West Door	Cut for stone foundation [194]	
196	Deposit	West Door	Cemetery soil below flagstones	
197	Deposit	West Door	Rubble layer/Made ground	
198	Masonry	West Door	Moulded/dressed stone	
199	Masonry	West Door	Made ground under [198]	
200	Cut	West Door	Service trench cut	
201	Deposit	North Transept	Made ground under concrete floor	
202	Masonry	North Transept	N-S stone wall foundation with reused dressed stones	
203	Masonry	North Transept	N-S stone wall foundation with reused dressed stones	
204	Masonry	North Transept	E-W stone wall foundation	
205	Cut	North Transept	Construction cut for foundation [204]	
206	Masonry	North Transept	Fill of cut [205]	
207	Cut	North Transept	Construction cut for tomb [208]	
208	Masonry	North Transept	Brick tomb in [207]	
209	Masonry	North Transept	N-S brick wall/tomb?	
210	Cut	North Transept	Modern service/foundation trench	

Archaeology South-East
All Saints Parish Church, Kingston: ASE Report No. 2013080

Context Number	Context Type	Area	Context Description	Height m OD
211	Deposit	North Transept	Fill of [210]	
212	Deposit	North Transept	Early made ground (under [201])	
213	Cut	North Transept	Construction cut for [209]	
214	Cut	North Transept	Construction cut for stone foundation [202]	
215	Cut	North Transept	Construction cut for stone foundation [203]	
216	Cut	North Transept	Construction cut for brick foundation [217]	
217	Masonry	North Transept	Brick foundations to North Transept in [216] (same as 144)	7.51
218	Deposit	North Transept	Soil under foundation stone 202	
219	Deposit	Tower	Made Ground	
220	Masonry	Tower	Large tomb	
221	Masonry	Tower	Late medieval floor	
222	Masonry	Tower	Late medieval floor	
223	Wall	Tower	L-Shaped wall	
224	Cut	Tower	Made ground	
225		Tower	Large tomb	
226	Coffin	Tower	Medieval floor	
227	Cut	Tower	Medieval floor	
228	Cut	Tower	L-Shaped wall	
229	Coffin	Tower	Cut for brick tomb [225]	
230	Deposit	Tower	Brick tomb in [224]	
231	Masonry	Tower	Wood coffin in [225]	
232	Cut	Tower	Cut for large family tomb (1829)	
233	Masonry	Tower	Modern truncation/cut	
234	Coffin	Tower	Lead coffin for Catherine Adams (1774)/previously moved	
235	Deposit	Tower	Concrete rubble made ground	
236	Deposit	Tower	Post-medieval floor tiles by NW Column	
237	Masonry	Tower	Cut for tomb [233]	
238	Fill	Tower	Soil fill around [235]	
239	Masonry	South Transept	Wall foundation	
240	Masonry	South Transept	Arched tomb capping over [241]	
241	Masonry	South Transept	Tomb	
242	Masonry	South Transept	Arched tomb capping over [243]	
243	Masonry	South Transept	Tomb	
244	Deposit	South Transept	Made ground around vaults and walls in S. Transept	
245	Fill	South Transept	Fill of tomb [241]	
246	Fill	South Transept	Fill of tomb [243]	
247	Masonry	South Transept	Arched tomb capping over [248]	
248	Masonry	South Transept	Tomb	
249	Fill	South Transept	Fill of tomb [248]	
250	Masonry	South Transept	Brick floor	
251	Masonry	South Transept	Limestone slabs (x4) capping tomb [252]	
252	Masonry	South Transept	Large brick tomb	
253	Masonry	South Transept	Lid to tomb [252]	
254	Masonry	South Transept	Brick tomb	
255	Masonry	South Transept	Brick tomb	
256	Masonry	South Transept	Lid of tomb [258]	
257	Cut	South Transept	Lead coffin in tomb [258] (1825)	
258	Masonry	South Transept	Tomb for coffin [257]	
259	Masonry	South Transept	Limestone slabs (x4) capping tomb [260]	
260	Masonry	South Transept	Tomb	
261	Masonry	South Transept	Tomb	
262	Masonry	South Transept	Limestone slabs (x4) capping tomb [265]	
263	Coffin	South Transept	Coffin of Jane Hicks (junior - aged 10 days) (1846) in [264]	
264	Coffin	South Transept	Coffin of Jane Hicks (senior - aged 27yrs) (1846)	
265	Masonry	South Transept	Tomb for Hicks family [263 and 264]	

Context Number	Context Type	Area	Context Description	Height m OD
266	Cut	South Transept	Shelf in tomb [265]	
267	Masonry	South Transept	Flint and mortar pillar base	
268	Masonry	South Transept	Base of pillar (over 267)/ later underpinning?	
269	Masonry	South Transept	Rubble base to floor [250]	
270	Masonry	South Transept	Wall foundation to S. Transept	
271	Masonry	South Transept	Arched tomb capping over [272]	
272	Masonry	South Transept	Tomb	
273	Masonry	Chapel of St. James	Brick wall	
274	Masonry	Chapel of St. James	Tomb of [280]	
275	Masonry	Chapel of St. James	Brick tomb	
276	Deposit	Chapel of St. James	Made ground/underlies existing floor surface	
277	Masonry	Chapel of St. James	Lid of double tomb (not exposed)	
278	Masonry	Chapel of St. James	Lid of tomb (not exposed)	
279	Coffin	Chapel of St. James	Lead Coffin in [275]	
280	Coffin	Chapel of St. James	Coffin for Anne Elizabeth Savage (1833)	
281	Masonry	Chancel	Tomb for [283]	
282	Coffin	Chancel	Brick wall	
283	Coffin	Chancel	Lead coffin in [281]	
284	Masonry	Chancel	Medieval tiled floor	
285	Masonry	Chancel	Part of wall/step	
286	Layer	Chancel	Made ground in chancel	
287	Layer	Chancel	Cemetery soil in Chancel	
288	Coffin	Chancel	Lead-lined coffin	
289	Coffin	Chancel	Lead-lined coffin (John Wicks 1760)	
290	Masonry	South Transept	Column Base	
291	Fill	Chancel	Grave fill around [292]	
292	Coffin	Chancel	Lead coffin with collapsed lid in [293]	
293	Cut	Chancel	Grave cut for [292]	
294	Fill	Chancel	Grave fill in [295]	
295	Cut	Chancel	Grave cut	
296	Coffin	Chancel	Lead coffin (only visible in section)	

APPENDIX 2

Listed Building Details

(<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-203096-church-of-all-saints-greater-london-auth> - accessed 10th April 2013)

DESCRIPTION: Church of All Saints

GRADE: I

DATE LISTED: 30 July 1951

ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDING ID: 203096

OS GRID REFERENCE: TQ1790369300

OS GRID COORDINATES: 517903, 169300

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE: 51.4105, -0.3061

LOCATION: Thames Street, Kingston upon Thames, Greater London KT1 1RJ

LOCALITY: Kingston upon Thames

LOCAL AUTHORITY: Kingston upon Thames Borough Council

COUNTY: Greater London

COUNTRY: England

POSTCODE: KT1 1RJ

LISTING TEXT

TQ 1769 SE KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES CHURCH STREET

6/2 Church of All Saints

30.7.51 I

Mostly C14 and C15, with traces of earlier work, including the remains of old Norman chapel on south side of church. Much restored in 19th century by Brandon (1862-6) and Pearson (1883). Flint with stone dressings and stone battlemented parapet. Slate roof comprises. Four bay nave, with Perpendicular clerestory, choir, north and south aisles, transepts and chapels. Cruciform with central tower. Upper part of tower rebuilt in 1708 in brick with dipped parapet and pineapple ornaments to the corners. Contains many good monuments and wall tablets, including Chantrey's seated figure commemorating Countess Louisa Theodosia of Liverpool, 1825, and Flaxman's monument to Philip Meadows of 1795. Good 19th century stained glass, including the west window. 1865 by Lavers and Barrand, the west window to the north aisle and the easternmost window in south wall of south chapel, probably by the same, and the earlier south aisle window east. 4 earlier roundels in north aisle.

Listing NGR: TQ1790369300

Source: English Heritage

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SMR Summary Form

Site Code	AAS 10					
Identification Name and Address	All Saints Parish Church, Kingston Upon Thames					
County, District &/or Borough	Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	517891 169255 (SU)					
Geology	Kempton Park Gravels					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5727					
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. 04/02/13 – 25/07/14	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting for ASK					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Grant					
Period Summary	Palae	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM graveyard	Other		

100 Word Summary.

Between 4th February and 7th March 2013 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client, ASK to undertake an archaeological watching brief at All Saints Parish Church, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey (centred at NGR 517891 169255) during works associated with the redevelopment of the church and associated services.

The earliest features uncovered include the foundation beneath the west door as well as 14th century pillar bases within the tower, sections of tile flooring dating to the 13-14th century and foundation wall of possible 14th century date uncovered in the north transept. Several floors and wall foundations dating from the 15th through to the 19th century were also uncovered throughout the church.

An in-filled door head/lintel was located during the modifications to the north transept wall for the new north-east porch. Based on a watercolour illustration of the church in 1787 showing this doorway, it is thought that this feature dates to the 18th century.

A number of brick built tombs and burials were encountered during the excavations. Evidence was found to suggest that some coffins had been relocated during previous phases of redevelopment at the site. Human remains were only removed from their resting place if they were above the level of the ground reduction. The articulated burials at risk of disturbance by the groundwork were recorded and excavated.

Natural gravels were encountered at heights of between 6.91 and 7.04m OD and there was evidence to suggest that the natural horizon had been truncated by grave-digging activity. The thickness of cemetery soil/overburden recorded at the site measures approximately 1.2m.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-147724

Project details

Project name	All Saints Parish Church
Short description of the project	<i>Between 4th February and 7th March 2013 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client, ASK to undertake an archaeological watching brief at All Saints Parish Church, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey (centred at NGR 517891 169255) during works associated with the redevelopment of the church and associated services. The earliest features uncovered include the foundation beneath the west door as well as 14th century pillar bases within the tower, sections of tile flooring dating to the 13-14th century and foundation wall of possible 14th century date uncovered in the north transept. Several floors and wall foundations dating from the 15th through to the 19th century were also uncovered throughout the church. An in-filled door head/lintel was located during the modifications to the north transept wall for the new north-east porch. Based on a watercolour illustration of the church in 1787 showing this doorway, it is thought that this feature dates to the 18th century. A number of brick built tombs and burials were encountered during the excavations. Evidence was found to suggest that some coffins had been relocated during previous phases of redevelopment at the site. Human remains were only removed from their resting place if they were above the level of the ground reduction. Natural gravels were encountered at heights of between 6.91 and 7.04m OD and there was evidence to suggest that the natural horizon had been truncated by grave-digging activity. The thickness of cemetery soil/overburden recorded at the site measures approximately 1.2m.</i>
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2013 End: 07-03-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	AAS 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	TOMBS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KINGSTON UPON THAMES KINGSTON UPON THAMES All Saints Parish Church

Postcode	KT1 1JP
Site coordinates	SU 517891 169255 50 -1 50 56 56 N 001 15 45 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7.00m Max: 7.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Kathryn Grant
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Unknown
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Unknown
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Unknown
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief Report: All Saints Parish Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames, Surrey
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grant, K.
Other bibliographic details	ASE report number: 2013080
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade

Description	A4 spiral bound in Arial 11 font
Entered by	Kathryn Grant (kathryn.grant@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	10 April 2013



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© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5727	December 2014	Site location		
Report Ref: 2013080	Drawn by: RHC			



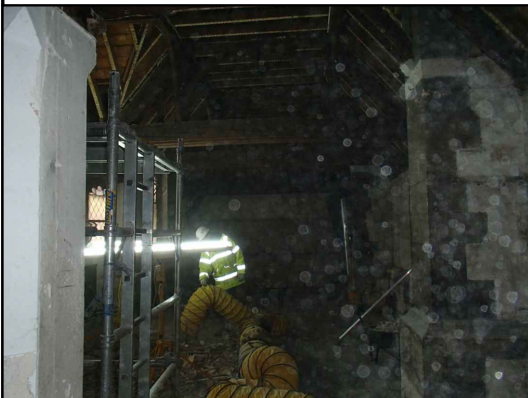
Screened fencing around church



Scaffolding around choir vestry



Choir vestry ceiling

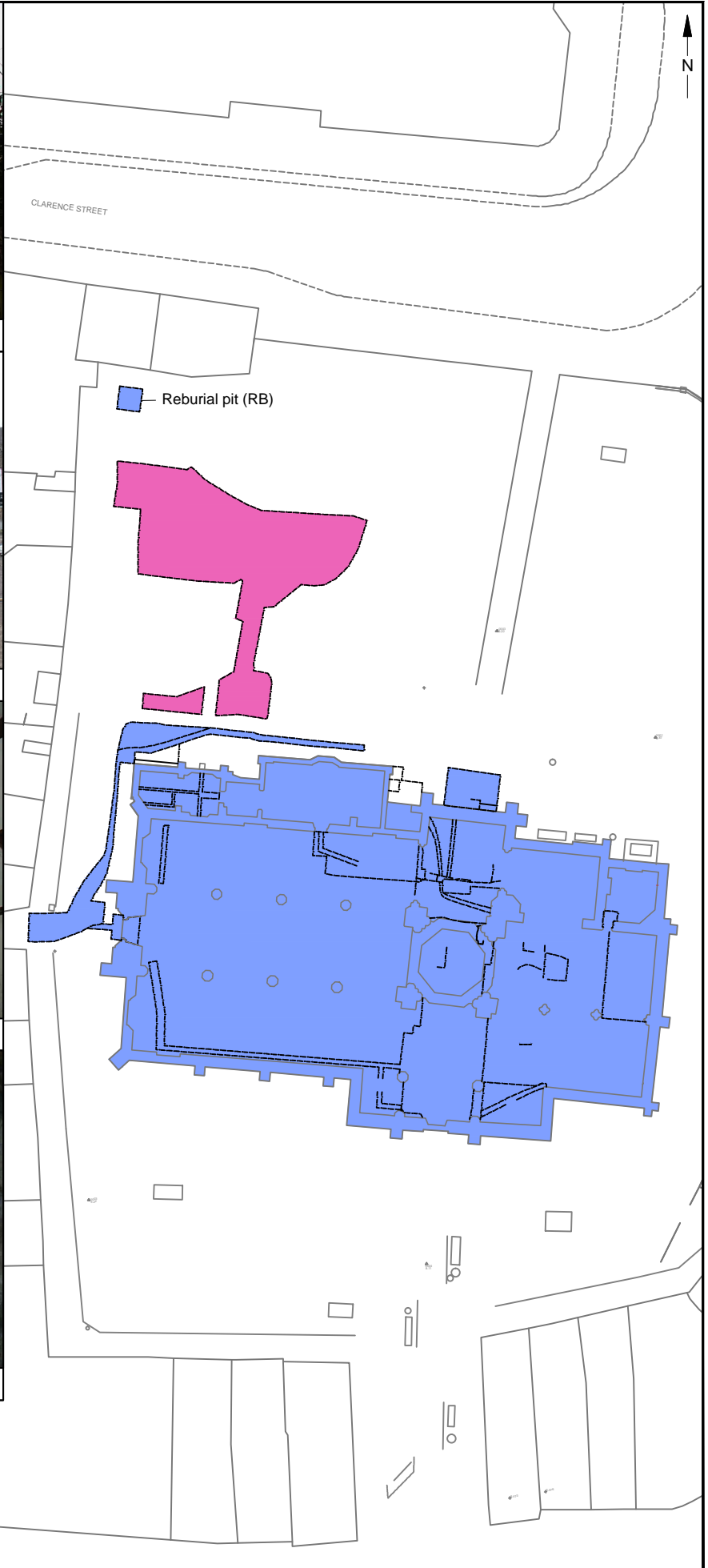


Internal works in choir vestry

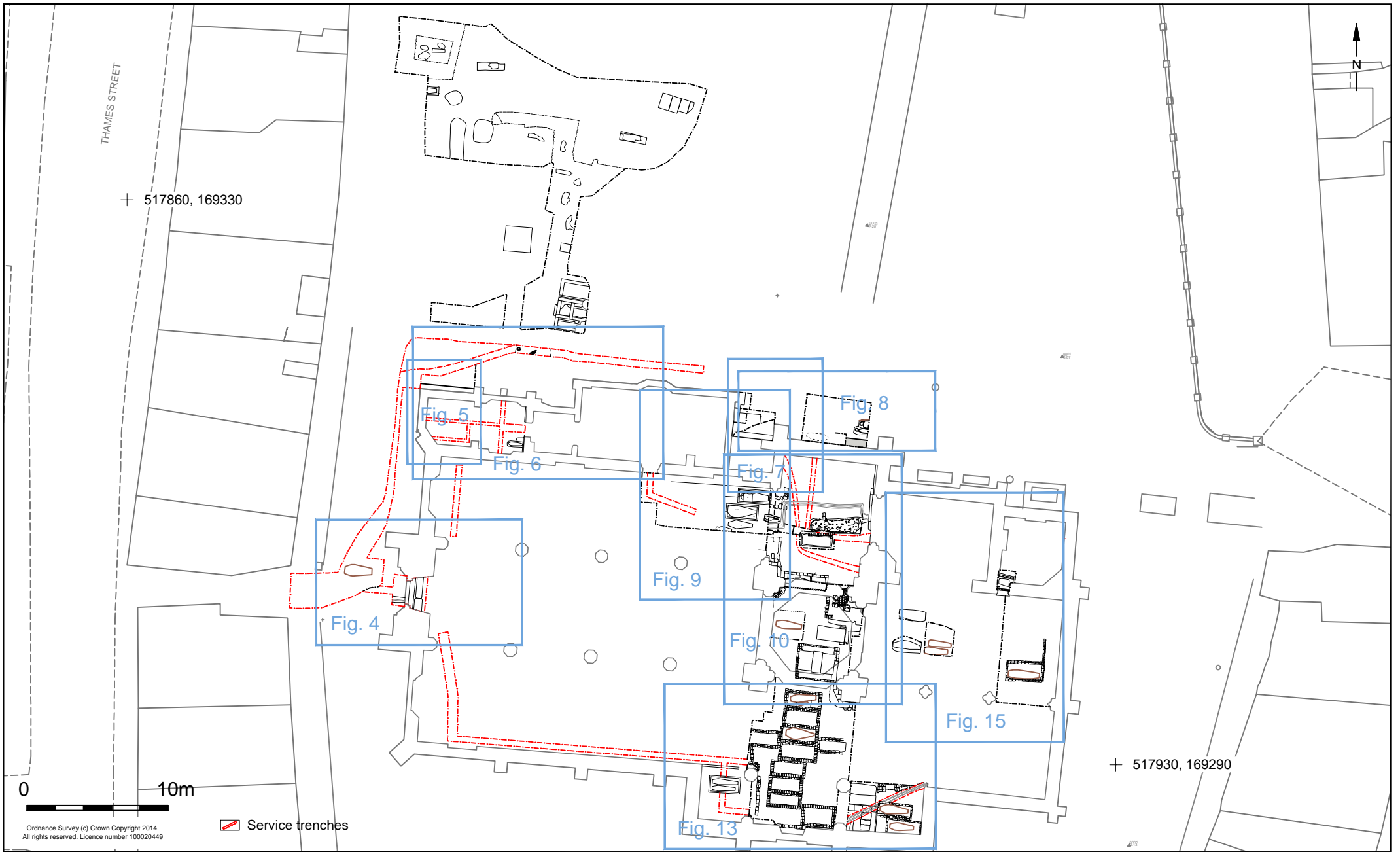
- Evaluation
- Watching brief



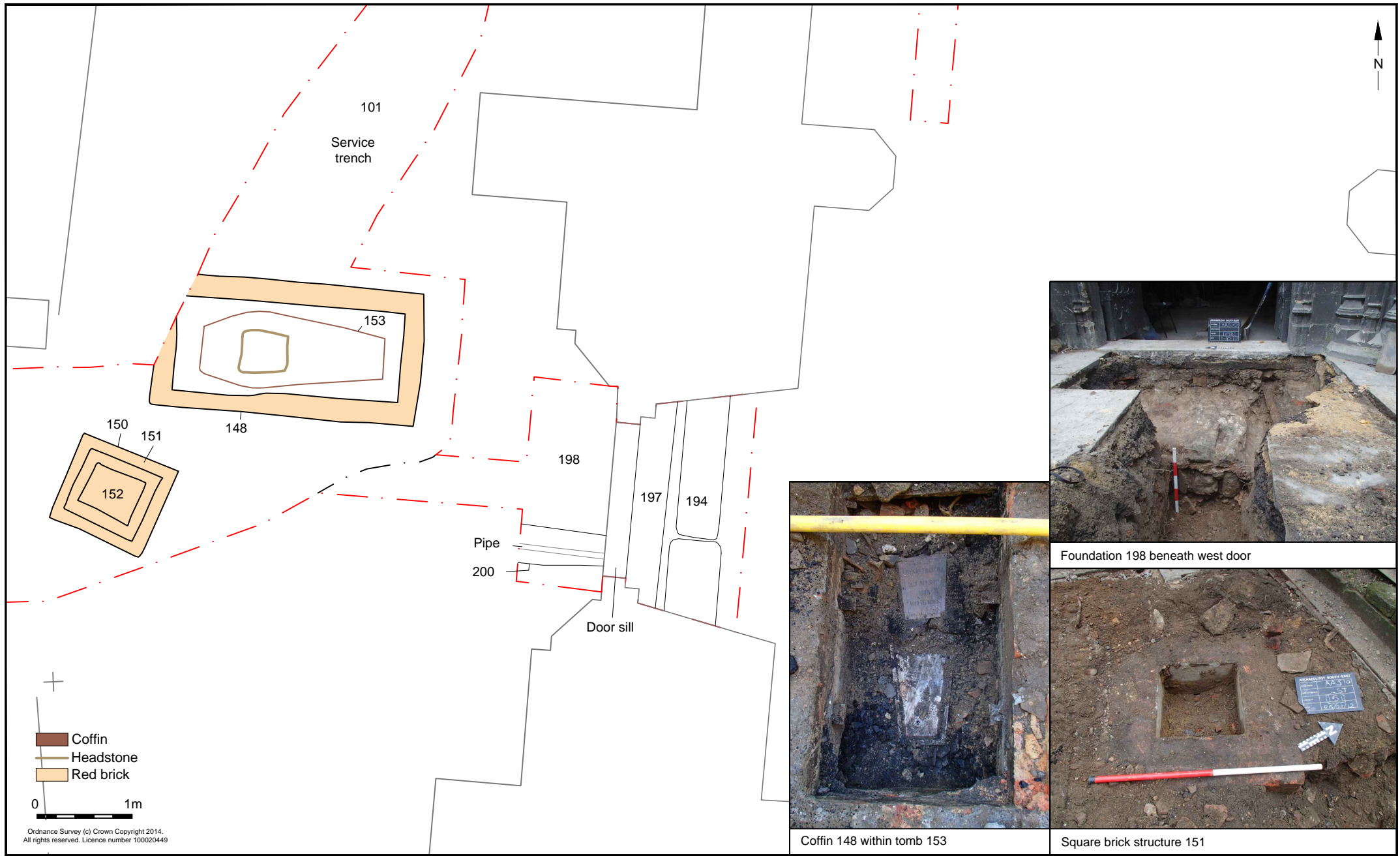
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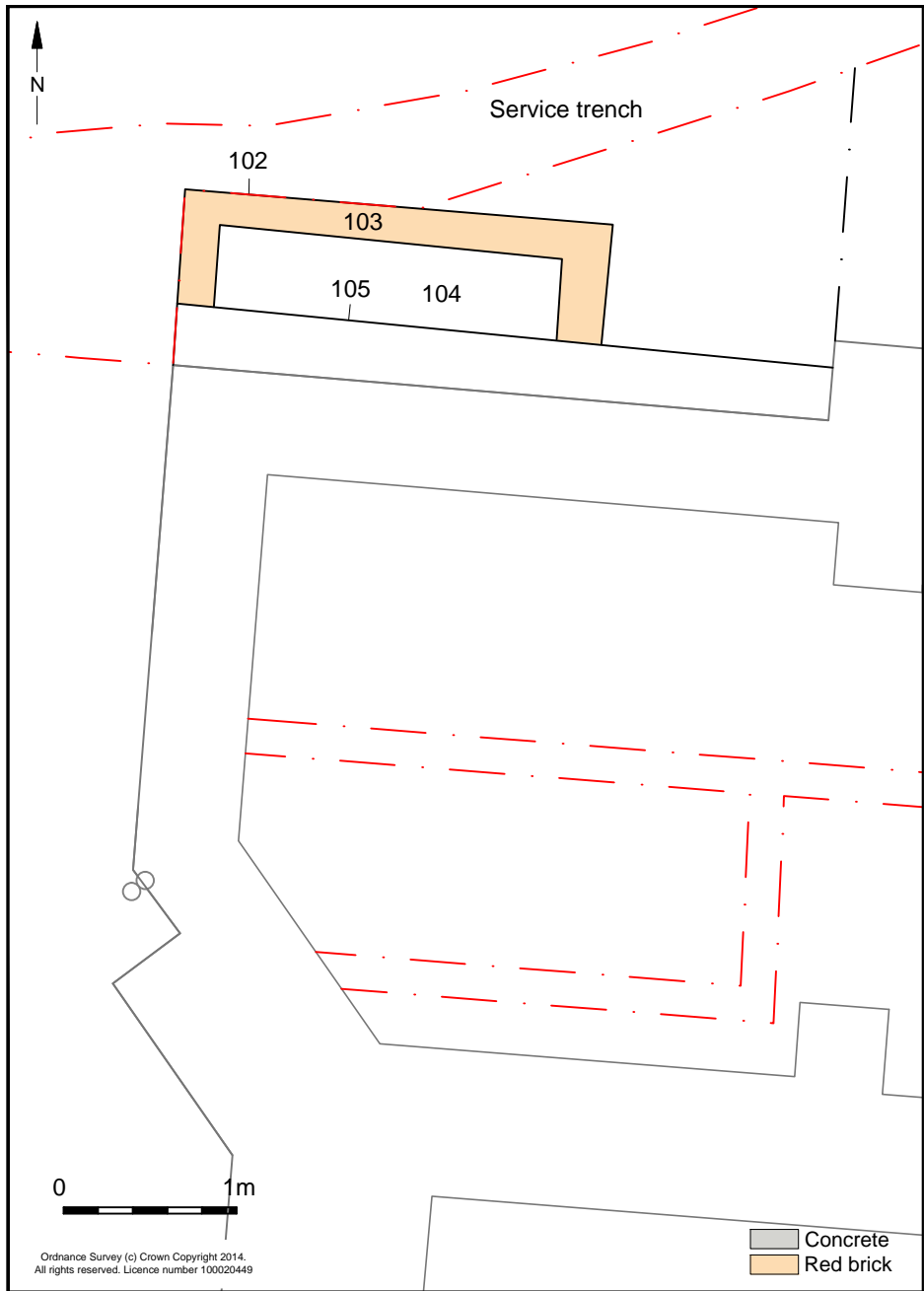
© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5727	December 2014	Plan of monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2013080	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5727	December 2014	Archaeological features	
Report Ref: 2013080	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5727	December 2014	Service trench excavations and west door groundworks	
Report Ref: 2013080	Drawn by: RHC		



Tomb 103



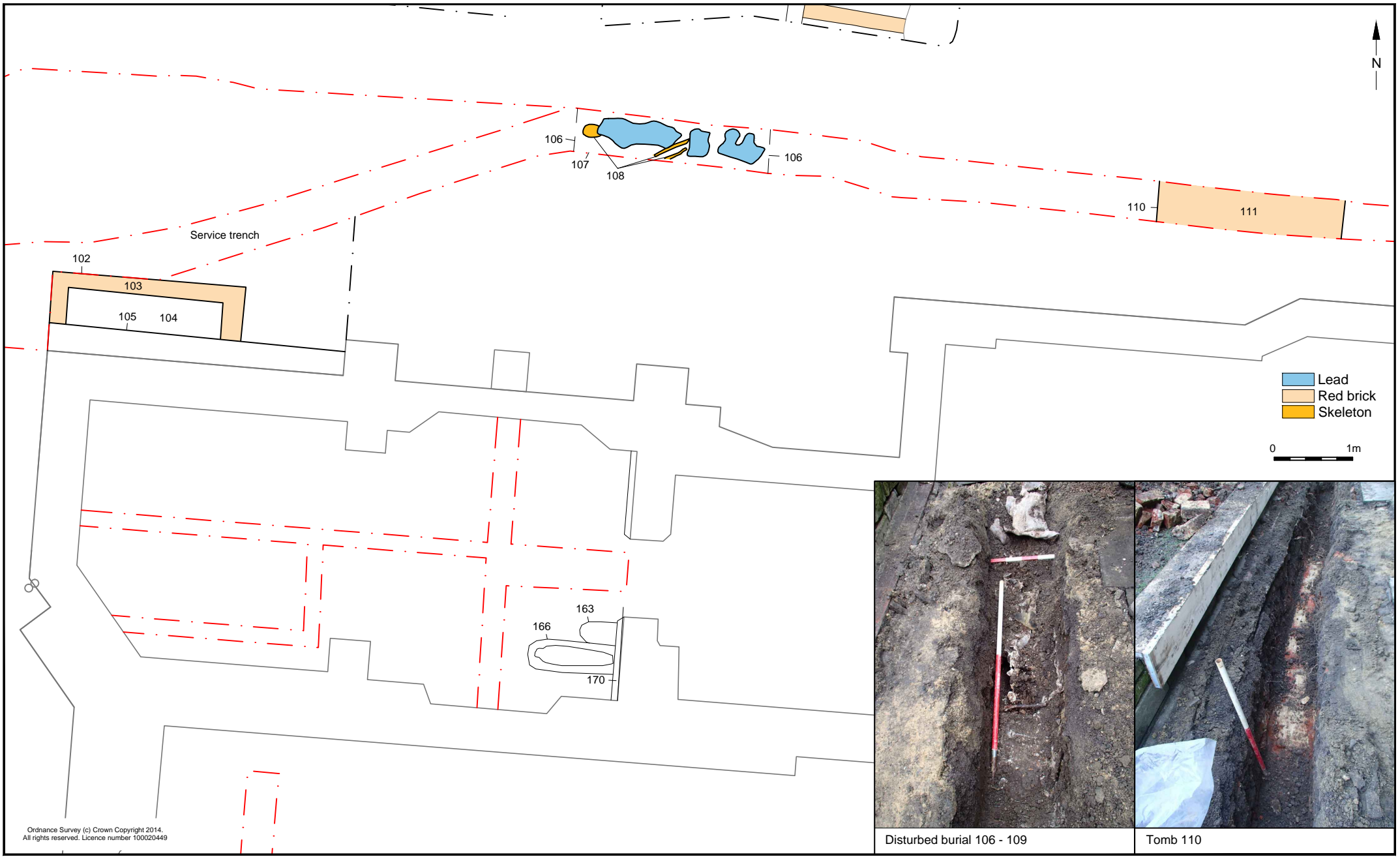
Chimney in vestry room



Original buttress in vestry room



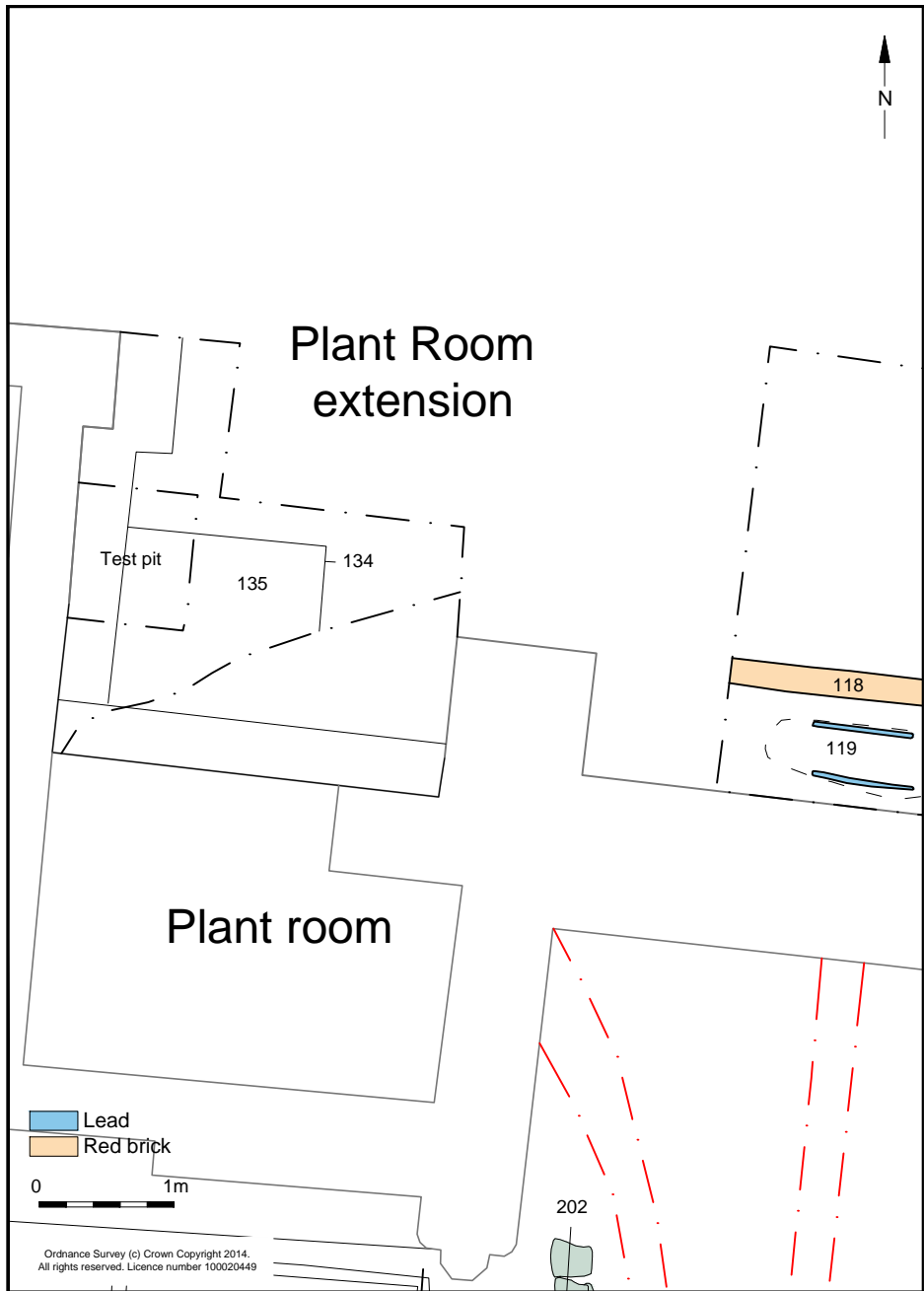
Reduced level in vestry room



Disturbed burial 106 - 109

Tomb 110

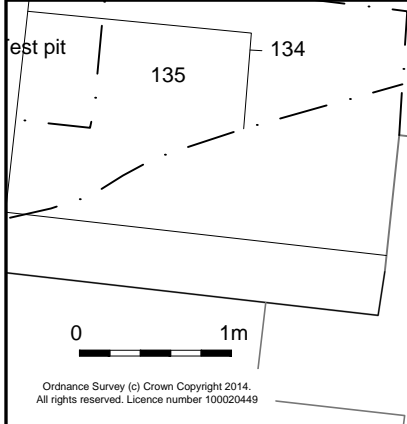
© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 5727	December 2014	Service trench excavation north of Church and north-west porch	
Report Ref: 2013080	Drawn by: RHC		



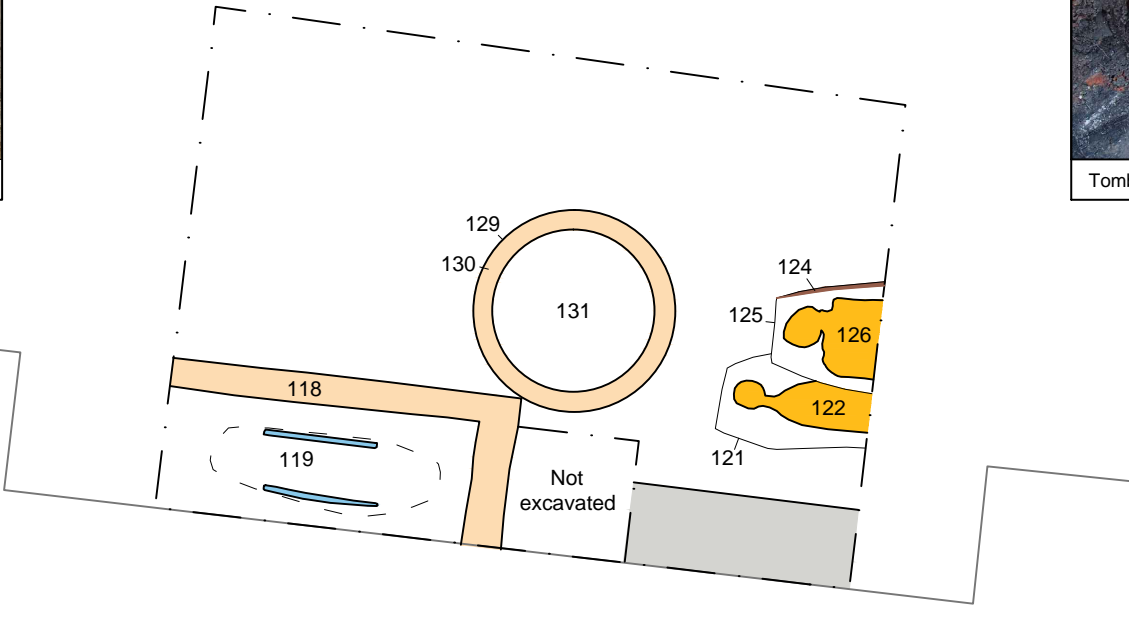
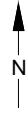
© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames		Fig. 7
Project Ref: 5727	December 2014	The plant room excavations		
Report Ref: 2013080	Drawn by: RHC			



Tomb 118



North-east Porch Extension



Tomb 118 revealed to required reduced depth



Circular structure/well 130 and tomb 118



Circular structure/well 130



Tomb 118 and foundations 144-147



Finished excavations

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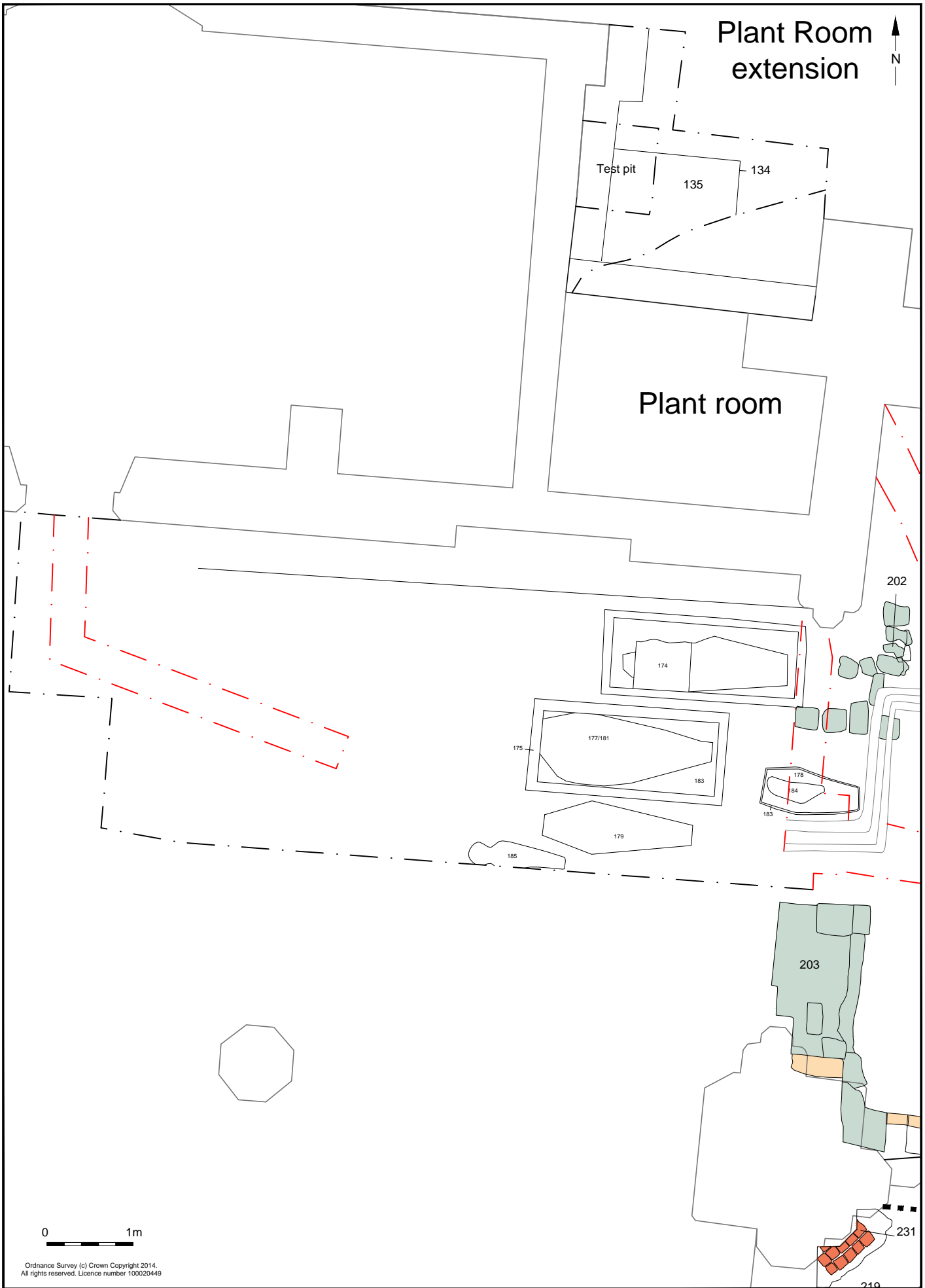
All Saints Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames

Project Ref: 5727
Report Ref: 2013080

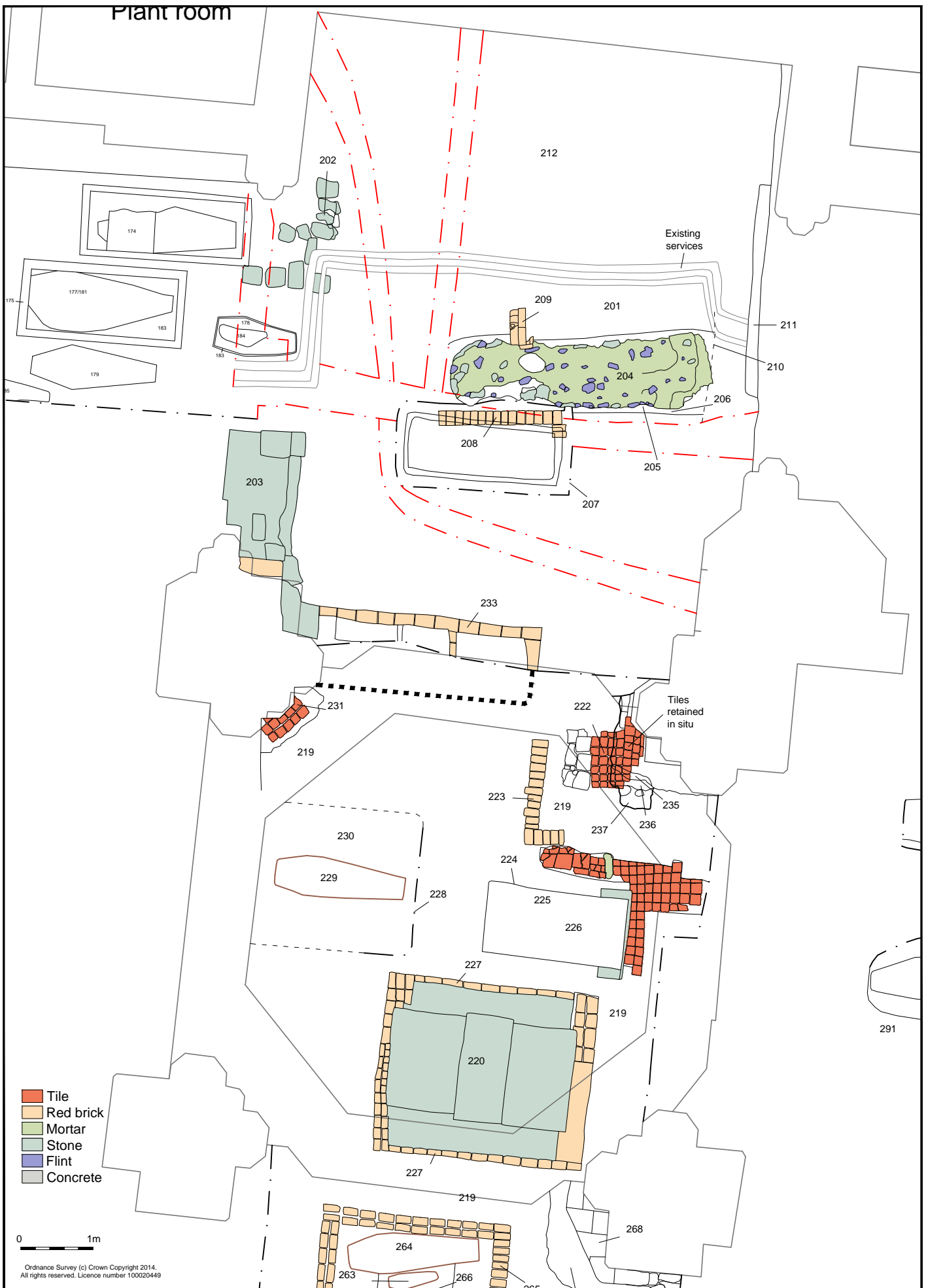
December 2014
Drawn by: RHC

The north-east Porch Extension

Fig. 8



© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Kingston	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 5727	December 2014	North aisle	
Report Ref: 2013080	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Kingston	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 5727	December 2014	North transept and tower	
Report Ref: 2013080	Drawn by: RHC		



Foundation [203]



Foundation [204]



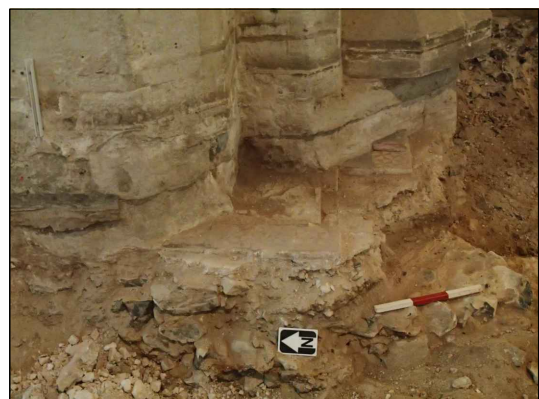
Tile floor [222]



Tile floor [221]



Tile floor [231]



Pillar foundation [237]



North transept - test hole in wall



Close-up of test hole in northern transept wall



Brick arch door head (from internal wall face looking north)



Brick and reused stone in core of northern transept wall



Brick arch door head (from external wall face looking south)



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Project Ref: 5727	December 2014	South transept, tower and chapel of St. James		
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Brick floor [250]



Wall foundation [239]



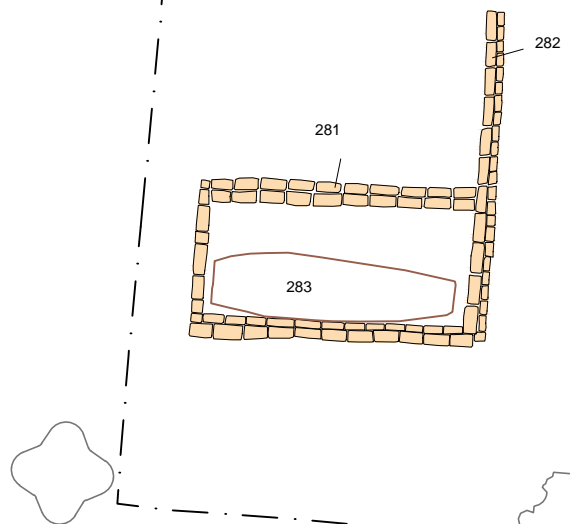
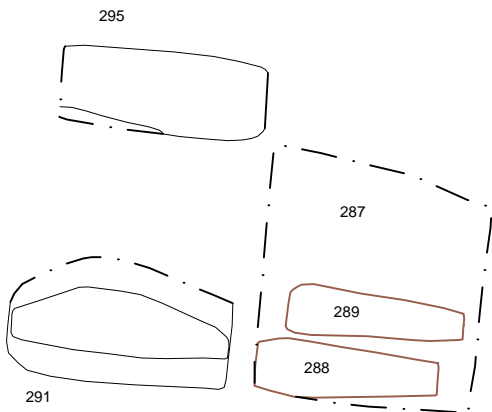
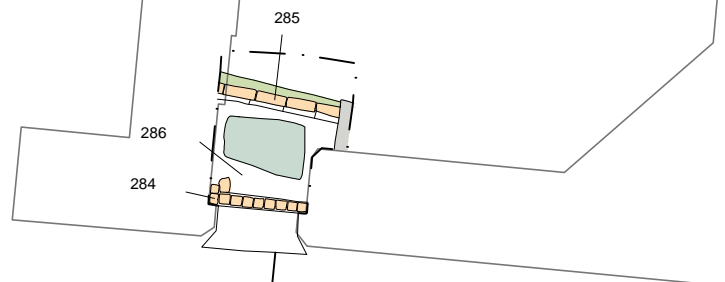
Possible floor [273]



Tile floor 284 looking south



Decorated tiles 284



0 1m

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© Archaeology South-East		All Saints Church, Kingston	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 5727	December 2014	Chancel and vestry	
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Location of reburial pit



Reburial pit



Lifting lead coffins



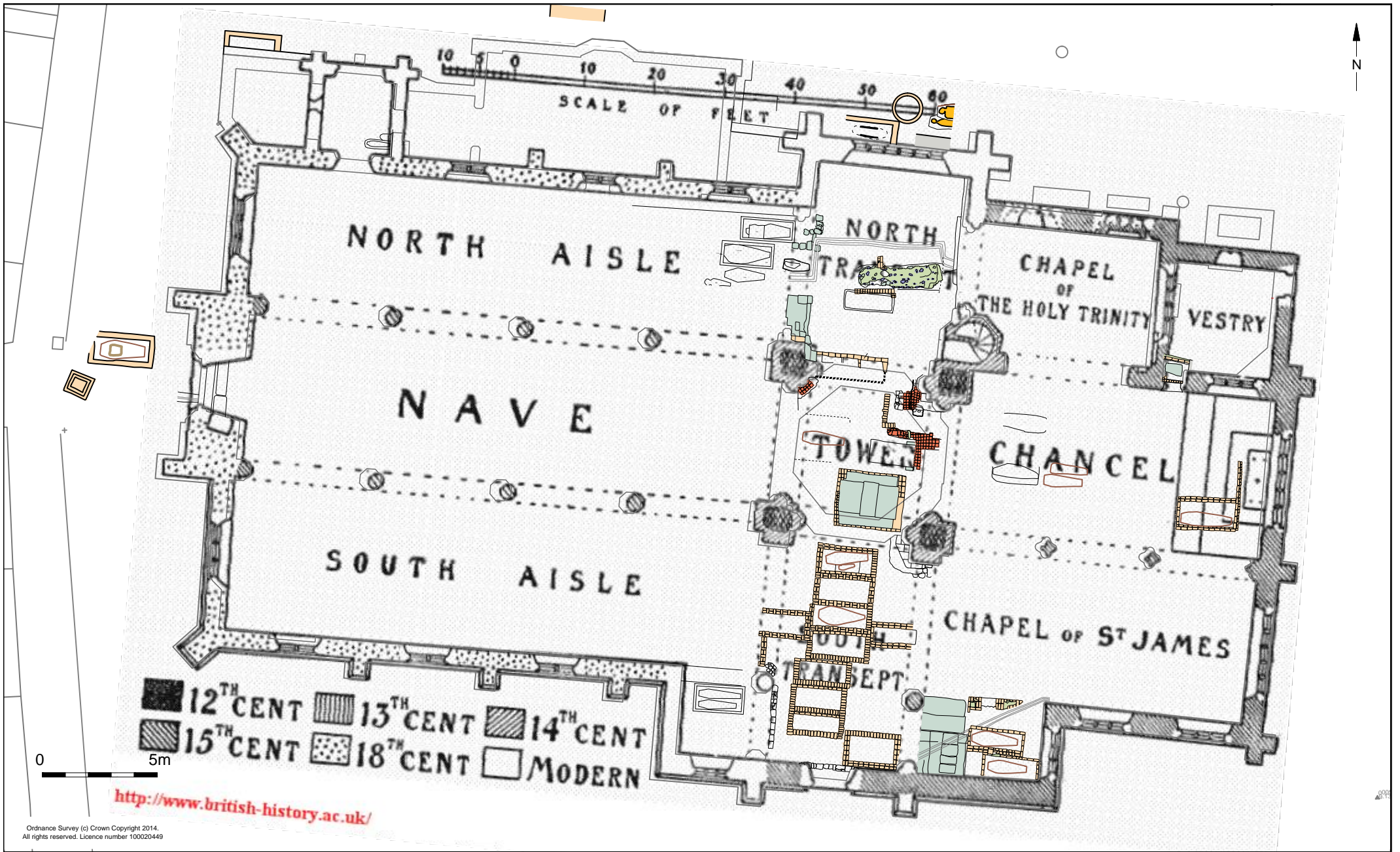
Reinterment of lead coffins



Name plate on coffin 153



Name plate from 143



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All Saints Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames

Archaeological features overlaid on historical church plan

Fig. 17



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Project Ref: 5727

December 2014

Report Ref: 2013080

Drawn by: RHC

All Saints Church, Kingston-Upon-Thames

1787 Watercolour of Kingston Church, Surrey

Fig. 18

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