

Archaeological Watching Brief

**St Mary's Church,
Saffron Walden, Essex**

NGR: TL 53730 38618

Faculty Ref: 2080 (Diocese of Chelmsford)

**ASE Project No: 160413
Site Code: SW67**

ASE Report No: 2017502



May 2018

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) undertook an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at St Mary's Church, Saffron Walden, Essex. A Faculty was obtained to improve the facilities within the church and associated exterior service trenches (water and drainage). St Mary's Church is a medieval and later Grade I Listed Building (Historic England List No. 1196237) and is located within the historic core of Saffron Walden.

The interior works were undertaken at the west end of the church and involved the lifting of ledger stones on the floor and their relocation. The observation of the excavation of foundation trenches for a new WC and the relocation of the font identified a post-medieval brick wall and a post-medieval/modern brick soakaway associated with an earlier relocation of the font. The footings of parts of the south and west walls of the south aisle of the church were also recorded.

The exterior works involved the excavation of a narrow pipe trench across the churchyard to the west and south of the church. Archaeological observation identified some in situ skeletal remains at depth, along with grave cuts and soils, and levelling/clearance layers containing disarticulated remains. The upper levelling layer recorded, below the modern access route, is likely to relate to the final use of the graveyard for burials in 1857.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site 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, was commissioned by Bakers of Danbury Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at St Mary's Church, Saffron Walden, CB10 1JP. The works were undertaken both inside the church and within the surrounding churchyard.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 St Mary's Church is located within Saffron Walden and is bounded to the north by Castle Street, to the east by Museum Street, to the south by Church Street and to the west by High Street. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 53730 38618 and its location is shown on Figure 1.

1.2.2 The site is located upon solid geology of Lewes Nodular Chalk and Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS 2017). No superficial deposits have been recorded within the vicinity of the site.

1.2.3 Saffron Walden is situated in the northern part of the Uttlesford District, on the 'East Anglian Heights'; a chalk ridge which is part of a continuous formation running through The Chilterns and north of London. The town is 2km to the east of where the River Cam/Granta cuts a gap through the ridge. The medieval historic core of Saffron Walden is situated on a spur of land, known as Bury Hill, overlooking this gap; the castle (List No. 1009307) is situated c.68m AOD and St Mary's Church slightly lower at c.63m AOD. To the north and south, the land drops away to the valleys of two streams of The Slade (Madgate Slade and the King's Ditch), which run west into the River Cam (Fig.1).

1.2.4 The church itself is situated within a churchyard, an area of land to the rear of the properties on Church Street and Castle Street (Fig. 2). Museum Street (formerly Little Church Street) lies to the east. The topography of the churchyard reflects that of the general area (dropping downwards to the north, west and south), but there are local variations within this. A tarmac/asphalt track, generally c.4.5m wide, runs around the church; this route has been extant since at least 1874 and has presumably been widened in this time. This, along with the general use of the churchyard, has led to the ground level close to the church, particularly to the north and south of the West Tower, being banked up from this track by up to 1.1m.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A Faculty has been obtained to improve the facilities within the church; Faculty No. 2080; granted on 05 January 2017 by the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Chelmsford. The improvements included:

- New servery at the western end of the North Aisle;
- New WC at the western end of the South Aisle;

- New drainage and water supply to the servery and WC; and
- Relocation of floor-level ledger stones in the vicinity of the servery.

1.3.2 In the longer term, as part of a likely second phase, a water supply will also be linked to the Clergy Vestry (formerly the North Porch). These works have not been undertaken at the present time.

1.3.3 St Mary's Church is a medieval and later Grade I Listed Building (Historic England List No. 1196237) and is located within the historic core of Saffron Walden. Accordingly, the Archaeological Advisors to the Diocese, Essex County Council Place Services, recommended that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during the building works (Havis 2017).

1.3.4 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by ASE (2017) and approved by ECC Place Services. ASE is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Archaeological Organisation and all works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA standards and guidance (CIfA 2014a-d).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general objective of the archaeological watching brief was to record archaeological deposits exposed by the groundworks and to interpret these within the context of the site as a whole.

1.4.2 More specific research objectives in relation to this site comprised the following:

- Is there any evidence of earlier phases of the Church?
- Is there any evidence of *in situ* burials, and if so of what date?
- Is there any evidence of earlier occupation on the site?

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This document describes and assesses the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out during the building works. The watching brief was carried out in two stages; the North Aisle internal works were undertaken in March 2017, the external works in October 2017 and the South Aisle internal works in January-February 2018.

1.5.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by Craig Carvey, Rob Cullum, Mark Germany and Ellen Heppell under the management of Sarah Ritchie and Gemma Stevenson. The post-excavation and reporting were managed by Jim Stevenson and Mark Atkinson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following is a summary of the most pertinent information relating to St Mary's Church and its immediate environs. It is based on published material, grey literature, Historic England data on designated heritage assets (The List) (Historic England 2018) and information on Heritage Gateway (Heritage Gateway 2018). A detailed consideration of the archaeological and historic background of the town, as a whole, is provided in the Historic Towns Assessment Report (Medlycott 1998) and the Uttlesford District Historic Environment Project (ECC 2009) and is not repeated here. Figure 1 shows the locations of archaeological and historic sites and findspots mentioned in the text.

2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British

2.2.1 Observation of sewer trenches in 1911-1913 located three apparently parallel adjacent ditches under the south arm of Myddylton Place at TL 536 385 (EHER 513), c.170m south-west of the site. Some of these and another three ditches 55m to the north-east (EHER 514) may be associated with prehistoric, possibly Iron Age, occupation of the Bury Hill promontory (where the castle is now located). They may be related somehow to Ring Hill Camp, which is located to the west in Littlebury parish at TL 515 382 (Bassett 1982, 5, 109).

2.2.2 There is some evidence for Romano-British activity in the town. It has been suggested that there may have been a fort in the area of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (located some distance to the south-west of the site in the valley). The closest archaeological remains of this date comprise a coin of Constantinian, which was found in the garden of Walden Place, to the south-west of the site (EHER 470).

2.2.3 In 1959, excavations of the late medieval Battle or Repell Ditches (EHER 443; List No. 1002179), located c.490m south-east of St Mary's Church, encountered small quantities of prehistoric and Roman artefacts (EHER 439-441), as well as finds of medieval date (EHER 442) (Ravetz and Spencer 1961).

2.3 Early Medieval

2.3.1 Saffron Walden, originally called Walden, and then Chipping Walden, originated as a Saxon settlement in the valley to the south-west of the site. Archaeological investigations in this area have identified pits and a possible sunken-floored building, as well as recovering pottery, wattle-impressed daub, iron slag, animal bone and glass working debris (Medlycott 1998). A cemetery of this period has also been identified in the same area, with some 200 bodies present, although it has been noted that some may be of earlier date (Medlycott 1998). Many were laid out east to west, with few or no grave goods and thus have been assumed to be Christian, placing them in the 7th-century and later date range.

2.3.2 Given the presence of a cemetery, it is perhaps likely that there was a church

in its immediate vicinity; this has, however, not been confirmed through archaeological excavation. On this basis, it is also unclear if such a pre-Conquest church continued in use on this site following the Norman Conquest (1066), when Walden was granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville.

2.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 2.4.1 By the 12th century, the focus of the town had shifted north-west to the promontory at Bury Hill. The castle (List No. 1009307), situated to the east of the church, is thought to have been constructed in the 1100s. It was extant by 1143 when Geoffrey de Mandeville II had to surrender it to King Stephen (Bassett 1982). The extant square keep, an internal rampart and possible a masonry hall were situated within an inner bailey, the western edge of which aligned with what is now Museum Street (formerly known as Inner Castle Street; see Fig. 1). The outer bailey was enclosed by a ditch. The northern, southern and eastern courses of this have been recorded at the rear of 63A Castle Street (Ennis 2011), at Market Place and Barnards Yard (Bassett 1982, 19 and 64-66) and at Castle Hill House (Bassett 1982, 62-3) respectively. The western limits of the castle's outer bailey ditch have not been fixed but have been deduced from the street pattern in that area, i.e. the curved lines of Freshwell Street and Myddylton Place mirror the ditch, indicating that that it probably lies within the two (Medlycott 1998; Bassett 1982).
- 2.4.2 The town expanded in the early to mid-13th century, with a planned rectilinear street grid and a new market place added to the south of the castle's outer bailey. This enlarged form of the town was enclosed within a new defensive earthwork, the *magnum fossatum* (great ditch), although the northern stretch of the town's defences used the existing outer bailey ditch. It is probable that the castle's keep and inner bailey were still intact when Humphrey de Bohun was given permission to crenellate in 1347 (Bassett 1982, 16).
- 2.4.3 St Mary's Church (EHER 511 and 512) is situated within the outer bailey of the castle. The earliest documentary references to a church appear in the foundation charter of Walden Abbey dated between 1139 and 1143. By this charter, Geoffrey de Mandeville gave to his foundation 'the church of Walden' 220 acres of land at Walden and a mill. Given the consistency of the dates of the charters and the establishment of the castle, it would seem reasonable to suggest that it was at around this time that a church was established on the promontory. When the Howard vault at the east end of the present church was closed up in 1860, evidence of Norman remains were discovered inside (Dixon 2000, 7).
- 2.4.4 The extant St. Mary's Church is a Grade I listed building (List No. 1196237, TL 53730 38618). The earliest part of the existing structure dates to the late 13th century, consisting of the chancel arcades, the arches opening into the chapels from the aisles, a crypt or vaulted chamber partly under the south aisle and the south porch. The position of the crypt indicates the existence, in the 13th century, of a south aisle narrower than the present aisle and much too narrow for the 13th-century arch to the chapel. The width of this former aisle suggests that the arch originally opened into a transept instead of the east bays of the present aisle. The foundations and lower part of the wall of the east bays are 13th-century, representing the south wall of this former transept. There are

indications of a similar arrangement on the church's north side and also of the former presence of a central tower. It is possible, therefore, that the 13th-century church was of cruciform plan (Medlycott 1998; Bassett 1982; Pevsner 1954; Braybrooke 1836). In 15th century, a programme of building works are recorded in the churchwardens accounts; these included enlarging the nave, building the south porch, beginning the south aisle and probably building the tower (the spire was a later addition in the 1830s).

- 2.4.5 A significant programme of building works was undertaken in the late 18th century following serious storm damage, which occurred in 1769. It is during these works that many of the ledger stones were moved to the west end of the church.
- 2.4.6 Research into the burial registers of the church (Read 2002) established that, between 1558 and 1856, the total number of burials recorded in the parish was over 18,000. Of these, at least 780 are recorded as being buried within the church itself between 1603 and 1812, the first being Nicholas Wathe and the last Sarah Hall (Read 2002, 13). The burial ground closed for burials in 1856, the Revd. Ralph Clutton noting that 'The burial ground closed Jany. 1 1857' (quoted in Read 2002, 12). The full extents of the burial ground are unknown, but the layout of the street patterns, numerous historic buildings around the site and historic mapping would suggest that they were broadly confined within the extant churchyard.
- 2.4.7 By 1877, gardens had been established on the east side of the churchyard, between it and the High Street (now known as Close Garden). These opened to the public in 1937. The garden on the east side of Church Path (Dorset House Garden) was formed in 1958 following the demolition of a brick house that stood within the site (Saffron Walden Town Council 2018). Within the churchyard, the existing pattern of tracks and roadways around the church had been established, although presumably with different materials. Analysis of old photographs shows that the edge of the track around the west tower was delineated from the higher grassed area adjacent to the church by what would appear to be a brick wall; this presumably also served to act as a retaining wall. Only occasional traces of the lower course of this wall are still extant.
- 2.4.8 Following the closure of the churchyard to burials in the mid 19th century, its purpose changed somewhat, like those of other urban burial grounds, to become an area of public open space.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The methodology specified for the archaeological work can be found in full in the WSI (ASE 2017). What follows is a brief summary of this and a discussion of any changes made during the watching brief.
- 3.1.2 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014d) and the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014c).
- 3.1.3 The lifting of ledger stones in the area of the new servery (at the west end of the North Aisle; Fig. 3) was undertaken in March 2017. The process was observed by an archaeologist and a record made of the dedications on the ledger stones. The stones are now in new locations within the church. These works involved minimal below ground disturbance.
- 3.1.4 The lifting of ledger stones in the area of the new WC and the excavation of footing trenches for its superstructure, and the relocated font base (at the west end of the South Aisle; Figs 4 and 5) was undertaken in January-February 2017. Given the results of the works in the North Aisle, the lifting of the ledger stones in the South Aisle was not subject to archaeological monitoring, as it only required a minimal amount of below ground disturbance. Monitoring was undertaken in those areas where deeper excavation was undertaken: the installation of services through the west wall, the footings of the disabled WC and the footings for the relocated font.
- 3.1.5 Around the exterior of the church, the excavation of the service trenches (Fig. 6 and 7) was undertaken either by hand (the section in the pathway running north to link the churchyard and Castle Street) or by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Where drainage and water pipes were placed in the same trench, it was excavated to a varying depth (up to 1.3m BPSL), which was dependent on the fall required for drainage. These sections of trench were 0.4m wide. Water pipe-only trenches were generally shallower, up to 0.7m deep, and narrower. Manholes/inspection chambers were placed along the routes. The trenches were generally partially backfilled with imported material (stone and Type 1), placed at the base of the trench and over the pipework. Where possible, the exposed trench sections and base were inspected for the presence of archaeological cut features, structures and deposits. Spoil was checked for human remains and other finds.
- 3.1.6 Standard ASE recording methodologies were employed, based on a single-context recording system. Archaeological features were hand-drawn on archival standard drawing film. An overall plan of the monitored area was produced using a GPS and/or triangulation, in order to locate accurately the archaeological features. A photographic record was made, consisting of digital images.
- 3.1.7 Archaeological finds typically comprised pieces of ceramic building material (brick and tile) with occasional other material, such as pottery. Where such

material was in disturbed ground, a sample of the artefacts was retained for analysis with the remainder being incorporated into the trench backfill. The artefacts located in clearly recent 'made-ground' layers (discussed in more detail below) was not retained for further study. Structural remains were, where possible, left *in situ*, but where this could not be achieved detailed planning and excavation was undertaken and samples of materials retained for specialist identification and assessment.

- 3.1.8 Articulated skeletons were, where practicable, recorded *in situ* and lifted where they would have been otherwise impacted by the development works. Any articulated or disarticulated human remains were retained in a secure facility and reburied on site. No human remains were removed from the site.
- 3.1.9 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were recorded during the monitoring works.

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

- 3.2.1 Outside the church building, observations of the archaeological strata and recovery of human remains, where possible, was carried out from within the trench. However, in most instances, particularly where the trench was at its deepest, this was not practicable, due to the narrowness of the trench and safety considerations. Where this was the case, observations were made from the ground and the machine bucket-load and spoil heap checked for remains.

3.3 Site Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently temporarily stored at the ASE Essex office and permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the paper archive with the Saffron Walden Museum. The contents of the archive are tabulated below.

Context sheets	76
Drawing Sheets	13
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	241
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	20
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains	0

from bulk samples	
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Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental sample

3.3.2 The finds will be retained as part of the archive, dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Internal Works

4.1.1 The works within St Mary's Church primarily involved the construction of new joinery within the church. These works necessitated the lifting and temporary storage of a number of ledger stones and their relocation, as well as the excavation of various footing trenches and drainage groundworks.

North Aisle

4.1.2 Works in the North Aisle involved the relocation of numerous ledger stones in order to fit new cupboards and servery facilities. The primary purpose of the archaeological monitoring during these construction works was to make a record of those ledger stones that were moved and to observe and record any underlying deposits and/or archaeological features.

4.1.3 As noted in the historical background (see 2.0), significant building works were undertaken over the centuries, which included the relocation of numerous ledger stones along with other memorials. Evidence of this, in the form of existing breaks, was noted. The entries from the parish burial registers, which relate to the 780 individuals known to have been buried within the church, have been transcribed and are available online (St Mary's Church, Saffron Walden 2018) and discussed by Read (2002). These entries include a detailed description of individual grave location in some instances; for example, in 1611, Paule Goddinge was buried 'his head lying close to the uppermost step from the S end thereof 9 foot & from the S pillar to his feet 7 foot by the rule' and, in 1761, Miles Gorsuch was buried 'between the Mayors pew & that where the Excisemen sit'. Other entries are less detailed referencing the location to 'the north alley' or 'in the church'. These registers have been utilised to find the original location of the ledger stones recorded through the course of the archaeological works.

4.1.4 For the purposes of the archaeological works, each ledger stone was assigned a context number (Fig. 3); they are also cross-referenced to the alpha-numeric identifier used on the architect's plans. The dimensions of each stone are provided in mm in the following order: length x width x thickness.

4.1.5 The ledger stones were laid on a made-ground layer [009], which comprised a cemented light-grey silty sand with frequent small-medium flint and chalk pieces. This deposit contained frequent fragments of ceramic building material, clay pipe stem, nails, etc. (not retained). The deposit was at least 300mm thick and it is likely to date to the 18th-century restoration of the church.

Context 001 (Ledger Stone 1N) 1896mm x 995mm x 75mm

4.1.6 This ledger stone commemorates Robert Mapletoft (1751-1786) and his widow Margaret (1753-1839). Robert Mapletoft was a surgeon and apothecary, presumably the same individual that is recorded as attending nearby Audley End to bleed and apply a 'discutient limbrocation' to James Button in 1765, draw the tooth of the cook, giving a purging potion to the housekeeper and bleeding and dressing the hand of the coachman (Williams 1992). Robert had

been apprenticed to John Fiske and was the son of William Mapletoft, Mayor of Saffron Walden.

4.1.7 Robert and Margaret had at least one son, Robert (ERO D/DB 737). Robert Snr is recorded as having been buried 'within the church'. Margaret was married a second time in 1787 (The European Magazine and London Review, Volume 11) to the Revd. Edmund Mapletoft of Anstey in Hertfordshire, who died in 1805 (PRO PROB 11/1435/49). Robert Snr is recorded in the registers as being buried 'in the church'. Margaret does not appear in the transcribed registers and died in Bury St Edmunds, so may perhaps be buried there with her name being added to the ledger stone of her first husband in memorial only.

4.1.8 The inscription on the stone reads as follows:

*In memory of
Robert Mapletoft
Surgeon of Billericay in Essex
Who died March 28th 1786
Aged 35 years
Also
Of Margaret his widow
Who died at Bury St Edmunds
In the 86th year of her age
On the 14th day of January 1839
Widow and relict.
Of the Revd Edmund Mabletoft
Formerly Rector of Austye [?Austey]
In the County of Hereford*

Context 002 (Ledger Stone 2N) 2075mm x 1020mm x 58-600mm

4.1.9 This ledger stone (Fig. 3) commemorates William Mapletoft (1757-1841) and his widow Susanna (1751-1842). No occupation is listed for William and he is described in the 1811 census as a 'gentleman'. There is no further readily accessible information relating to these individuals. This stone is likely to be commemorative rather than a grave marker, as burials within the church had ceased by 1812 according to the parish registers.

4.1.10 The inscription on the stone reads as follows:

*Quo Fata Vocant [Wither/wherever the fates call; Where Destiny Calls]
In memory of William Mabletoft, Esq^{re}
Late of Audley End
Who died 12 February 1841
In the 85th year of his age
Also of
Susanna his widow
Who died 17th March 1842
In the 92nd year of her age*

Context 003 (Ledger Stone 3N) 2005mm x 1145mm x 160mm

- 4.1.11 This ledger stone commemorates Gul. [?Gulliaume] Kilbourn A.M. [Master of Arts] who died in 1743 and his wife Susanna Kilbourn (d.1747). The burial registers indicate that this was the Revd. William Kilbourn, vicar of Walden who was buried 'head 3 ft from Byrds graves & 4 ft from door', which would place the original location of the stone in the general vicinity of the 'Woodall [Woodhall] monument in the north aisle (British History Online 2017). From the inscription, it would appear that Susanna was related to the Byrd family and that there was some connection to the Mapletofts.
- 4.1.12 The inscription on the stone reads as follows:

*Gul. Kilbourn A. M.
 Felicen [?m] in Christo expectans Refurrecioem
 Natus Ludæ in agro LINCOLN
 Ludo Literario hujus oppida Ann. 37 præfuit
 Vicariam de Walden 1714, vacaræ
 De Littlebury quâ donates est 1692, adjungens
 Se totum add Ecclefiæ minifterium applicuit
 Uxorem duxit SUZANAM filiam ROB^t RAYMOND Ex familie Dⁿⁱ BYRDE à
 matre ori-----
 Ex qua 7 sufcepit Liberos
 Quorum rtres infants mortuitiê conductor
 HENRICUS obit ----- Hamptonide in coun. Mddlefexide 1728
 Ann naturs 38 ibi speturs eft
 ROBERTUS L.L.D. Rectorium de Barnes in comm. Surrie
 Et St^{de} Merdie Aldermary L LOND. Tenuit
 Parvo vero tepmoris spatio. Abreptus
 Vov 12 1730 Ætatis 30. Supremum obit diem.
 Reliquit Liberos GuLielmum and Annam ab uxore ANNĀ
 Fila & Herede MargaretÆ ASTON de Brentford in
 Middlefsexie; Quo anno seunte morta est, uterque sepulti sont
 In comiterio D. Pauli Lond. Cujis [?cujus] eccleside fuit Præbenderius
 ELIZABTHA MATRIMONIO juncta EDWARD MAPLETOFT
 Rector de Bartlow in agro Cant [? Check – cambs?]
 Numerofsam habet prolem.
 MARIA natu minima innupta ufque ad patris obitum Summa pietate cum coluit
 Obiit Ap. 25 A.D. 1743 Æt. 82
 Haec inferibi voluit, vir de omnibus bene meriyus
 Dese humilline sentiens
 Cujus l Landes si plenius profequamar
 Nec mermor ipfum esns. capital
 Diliigens & fidelis eccleside Pafstor
 Conftans sanufqzdivini verbi Predictator
 Officia qua Concionibus docuit
 Vita comprobavit
 Maritus amans, pater optimus
 Amicus fidelis, pauperibus beneficus
 Omnibus trifle sui detiderium reliquit
 Susanna Kilborn Prædict obit May 18th 1747
 Ætatisfude 88*

4.1.13 This stone is currently in temporary storage.

Context 004 (Ledger Stone 4N) 1590mm/380-425mm x 1005mm x 100mm

4.1.14 This ledger stone commemorates Edmund Taylor Gen. (d. 1769) and was already broken. There is no further readily accessible material relating to Edmund Taylor. The transcribed burial registers do not have an entry relating to an Edmund Taylor. The only Taylors recorded within the church are Sarah who died in 1743 and was buried in the north porch, and Robert who died in 1764 and was buried close to the chancel. They could conceivably be related.

4.1.15 The inscription on the stone reads as follows:

*In Memory of Edmund Taylor. Gen.
Who departed ys life 27th Jan 1769
Aged 62 Years*

Context 005 (Ledger Stone 5N) 2300mm x 1150mm x 50mm

4.1.16 This ledger stone (Fig. 3) comprises a stone with an inlaid marble figure, but the inscription is not legible and there is no brass attached; this could suggest that the stone predates the 18th-century restoration when many of the brasses were sold off (Dixon 2000). The figure is shown face on with floor length clothing. It is not possible to discern the gender.

Context 006 (Ledger Stone 6N) 2300mm x 1120mm x 50mm

4.1.17 This ledger stone (Fig. 3) comprises a stone with an inlaid marble figure, but the inscription is not legible and there is no brass attached; this could suggest that the stone predates the 18th-century restoration when many of the brasses were sold off (Dixon 2000). The figure appears to be that of a male wearing a short clock/robe and hose.

Context 007 (Ledger Stone 7N) >900mm x 700mm x 50mm

4.1.18 This context comprises what would appear to be approximately half of a ledger stone (broken in antiquity) with the incised silhouettes of two figures; the inlaid figures, presumably of brass, having been removed (Fig. 3). The figures appear to both be in long gowns/cloaks; that to the left is face on and the right in profile and wearing a hat. The genders are difficult to determine but are most likely to be those of a male and female.

Context 008 950mm x 2000mm

4.1.19 This ledger stone (fig. 3) memorialises James Carter (d.1738, aged 70) and his widow Frances (d.1764, aged 89). It was undisturbed.

Context 010 950mm x 2000mm

4.1.20 This ledger stone (Fig. 3) memorialises the Rev'd G. Kilbourn (d.1758, aged 59). It was undisturbed.

South Aisle

- 4.1.21 The works in the South Aisle comprised the temporary removal and storage of the ledger and flag stones in the working area, levelling the underlying surface (ground reduction of c.0.05m to 0.10m), excavation of an access pit and cutting through the west wall, excavation of footing trenches for the new WC and ground reduction in the area of the base of the relocated font. Following these works the flagstones and ledgers were re-laid.

Access Pit and WC Foundation Trench

- 4.1.22 An access pit was excavated in the south-west corner of the church (Fig. 4) in order to provide working space to drill through the wall to link to the external services. This pit was 1m x 1.25m and excavated to a depth of 1.2m below the internal floor level (c.63.65m AOD).
- 4.1.23 The trench was excavated through a made-ground layer [72], which comprised a cemented light-grey silty sand with frequent small-medium flint and chalk pieces. This extended to a depth of c.0.3-0.4m below floor level and is the equivalent of [09] recorded in the north aisle. In the South Aisle, it was above a layer [71] of a similar composition but with a greater degree of compaction and volume of chalk pieces. This deposit extended below the base of the access pit.
- 4.1.24 The excavation of the access pit exposed the south and west walls of the church, [75] and [73] respectively (Fig. 4), and enabled their footings to be partially recorded.
- 4.1.25 The south wall, [75], was largely of flint and other stone rubble, with un-coursed ashlar masonry and moulded stone. Some of the worked pieces of stone were chamfered and clearly not *in situ*, with the dressed faces hidden behind/within the bonding material (a compact yellowish cream sandy lime mortar with frequent grit and small stones). These worked stones could perhaps be offcuts or re-used material from the earlier phases of the church. Whilst there was no clear coursing to the construction of the wall, the bonding mortar between some of the worked/dressed stone differed in that it had fewer of the larger inclusions, perhaps hinting at the presence of pointing in the past. Fragmentary areas of lime plaster, of a smoother appearance than the bonding material, were also noted. The footings of the wall were not fully exposed but were observed to offset from the wall by 0.25m, 0.8m below the present floor level and extended below the base of the trench.
- 4.1.26 The west wall, [73], was of broadly similar construction comprising flint and stone rubble with some worked/dressed stone. The footings of this wall extended out 0.10m from the wall, 0.4m below the present floor level and extended below the base of the trench. The wall thickness (including the footing) was 1.2m.
- 4.1.27 A foundation trench was excavated off the access pit (Fig. 5); it was 0.35m-0.4m wide and excavated to a depth of c.0.35m below the floor level of the church. Remains of an apparent brick wall [70] were identified partially within the northern edge of this trench, on a roughly east/west access. The wall

comprised at least two courses of brickwork of unspecified post-medieval date. As this wall was only partially exposed, its full dimensions and purpose remains unclear. It could perhaps have been used to level or support the ledger stones used as the floor in this area in the past. These are of a considerable weight in some instances (e.g. working shot, Fig. 5).

Relocated Font Base

- 4.1.28 The relocated font base was also situated in the south-west corner of the church and was relocated to the east of its original position. A trench for the footing/base of the font was excavated through layer [72] to a depth of 0.45m below the surface level. The excavated area was a maximum of 1.5m wide and 2.25m long (Fig. 4). A roughly built square structure was identified in this area comprising four un-bonded courses of reused bricks, including modern perforated engineering bricks. This feature was retained *in situ* and as such none of the bricks were retained for specialist analysis, but the presence of modern brick suggests a relatively recent date for the feature. It is likely to be a soakaway for the font at an earlier date, allowing water to drain to the ground. It is known that the font has been located to a variety of locations in the past.

4.2 External Works

- 4.2.1 The external groundworks were undertaken in October 2017. The following section of the report describes the results of the watching brief on these works. As noted above, the pipe trench was generally narrow and up to 1.3m deep and as such detailed observations were limited. For the purposes of this report, the results are described in sections as follows (Fig.6):

- Church Path (North);
- Church Path (North) to the west entrance of the church;
- West entrance of the church to the south aisle; and
- South aisle and the south side of the church to the water connection in Museum Street.

Church Path (North)

- 4.2.2 The pipe trench along the Church Path (North) ran for 11.1m from an existing manhole south-east to the churchyard (Fig. 7). This tarmac path links the churchyard and Castle Street. The ground level rises towards the churchyard, being at 60.68m AOD at the manhole and 61.95m AOD where it enters the churchyard.
- 4.2.3 No. 4 Castle Street (List No. 1196132), its gardens and no. 4A, Stable Cottage (List No. 1281113) are located on the western side of the path and linked by a brick built garden wall (Fig. 6). This wall has collapsed and been rebuilt/underpinned in recent years. Both 4 and 4a are Grade II Listed and 16th-century in date, with later additions/alterations. The east side of the path is also delineated by a garden wall/fence between it and the Vergers Cottage/Parish Rooms (List No. 1196160) and no. 8 Castle Street (List No. 1204672). The Vergers Cottage and Parish Rooms lie on the edge of the churchyard. The Vergers Cottage is described in the List description as being of early 16th-

century date but by Dixon (2000) as being built in the 1450s. The adjacent buildings, which incorporate the parish rooms of 19th-century date, were built on the site of earlier buildings.

4.2.4 Due to the constrained space along the path, this section of trench was excavated by hand to depth of 0.7-0.8m BPSL, increasing to c.1m at the northern end. The area had been previously disturbed by the insertion of services. These included a water pipe, which crossed the trench, and a 0.18m diameter (9 inch) ceramic surface water drainage pipe that ran along the eastern side of the trench for much of its length. This is likely to be contemporary with the 19th-century parish rooms. On the western edge of the trench, some disturbance was noted where a trench had been excavated to underpin the adjacent wall. Accordingly, there were a number of disturbed/made-ground layers present, which could not be readily correlated with each other.

4.2.5 The made/disturbed ground layers comprised (from top down):

- Context [11] – Tarmac/asphalt. Generally around 0.1m thick. Extended across the whole of the trench.
- Context [12] – Cobbled surface on mortar. 0.1m-0.15m thick. Flat/rounded cobbles laid in a compact sandy mortar. These extended over the whole trench, including over the water pipe and drain. They are therefore of 19th-century or later date.
- Context [13] – Friable grey brown silty sand with frequent stones/gravel and chalk. Backfill/levelling over the drainage pipe.
- Context [14] – Redeposited natural. Grey/White loose chalk with occasional fragments of ceramic building material (not retained). Only identified in the northern end of the trench.
- Context [15] – Loose orange brown sandy gravel (pea grit/shingle) up to 200mm thick Imported fill/levelling material. Located in northern 2m of the trench.
- Context [17] – Loose yellowish grey sandy gravel (pea grit/shingle) up to 200mm thick. Imported levelling or backfill material. Located in the northern 2m of the trench.

4.2.6 The made-ground deposits described above were generally found along the full extents of the trench with the exception of [15] and [17], which were only recorded in the southern-most 3m of the trench. Context [17] overlay two/three partially surviving courses, [20] and [21], of a red brick wall or step that extended across the trench, 2.09m from the entrance to the churchyard (Fig. 7). The lower course was up to 0.7m wide and the upper course up to 0.4m wide. The western part had been cut away by the drain. The whole rested on a sandy silty clay [18]. This structure is, on the basis of the bricks (see section 5.3 below), likely to date to the 16th/17th century; this is consistent with the dating of the listed buildings in the adjoining plots and would thus suggest that its construction, and perhaps the layouts of the plots and path in this area, were broadly contemporary. The structure would also appear to be shown on the 1757 map of the town (Plate 1). Given that the structure crosses the path, which has been extant since at least the latter date, it seems unlikely that

[20]/[21] represent the remains of a boundary wall or building. They are perhaps more likely to be the base of steps leading up towards the churchyard.

- 4.2.7 Context [18], the base of [20]/[21], rested on [16], a firm light grey brown sandy silty clay with frequent stones (small to medium gravel) and common flint. Pieces of ceramic building material and loose disarticulated bone were also present. This deposit, 0.25-0.3m thick, was present along the length of this section of the trench. Whilst its survival was patchy due to the presence of the services and recent disturbance, it would appear that the upper surface of this deposit dropped down sharply towards the southern end of this section of the trench, from 0.4m BPSL (1.8m from the end) to 0.8m (2.2m from the end). Made-ground deposits [15] and [17] serve to make the slope more gentle.
- 4.2.8 The natural chalk was identified below context [16] at some points along the very base of the trench.

Church Path (North) to the west entrance of the church

- 4.2.9 This section of the trench ran for c.20m from a new manhole at the end of Church Path (north), towards a second new manhole. Here, the pipe trench splits; a branch runs north-east to the church for c.10m to link to the pipework for the new servery. The main route continues south-west for c.18.5m to another new manhole (Fig. 7).
- 4.2.10 The upper part of the deposit sequence in this part of the pipe trench was a continuation of that recorded along Church Path (North); selected photographs are included on Fig. 7. The tarmac roadway [11] overlaid a cobbled surface [12]; the latter only extended 2m into the churchyard proper. Below this was deposit [15], the imported sandy gravel (pea grit/shingle) and layer [16]. From the first manhole onwards, a thin (0.1m) re-deposited chalk layer [27], which extended along the trench for c.6m, had been laid on top of [16]. Layer [16] was identified along the length of this section of the pipe trench, generally being between 0.2m and 0.3m thick. None of the features identified below this deposit could be seen to cut through it.
- 4.2.11 Grave cut [29] was the most northerly feature identified and was partially visible within the manhole chamber. Orientated east/west, the grave was cut into the natural chalk to a depth of 0.5m (below [16]) and filled by [28], a loose light grey brown clayey silt/sand with occasional stones. Human bone [22] was recovered from the grave, comprising the fragmentary remains of a skull/jawbone, the latter with un-erupted molars, long bones and upper vertebrae. These bones had been previously disturbed.
- 4.2.12 Grave or pit cut [31] was identified on the southern edge of the manhole. It was 0.7m wide and cut into the natural chalk to a depth of 0.4m (below [16]) and filled by [30], a loose light grey brown clayey silt/sand with occasional stones. A group of bone fragments [23], presumed to be human, were recovered from this grave. They were not readily identifiable.
- 4.2.13 Cut [33] was situated immediately to the south of [31]. This cut was steep sided and excavated to a depth of at least 0.6m (below [16]) into the natural chalk. The base of the cut was not reached. If it were assumed that this cut is on an

east/west orientation, it would be around 1m wide. Fragments of bone were found throughout the fill [32], a mix of re-deposited chalk and loam.

4.2.14 Cut [35] located to the south of [33] had similar characteristics, being steep sided with a sharp break of slope at the base. It had been cut into the natural chalk to a depth of 0.5m to 0.55m (below [16]) and had a flat base. This feature was observed to be at least 4.35m wide and filled by [34], a loose light grey brown clayey silt/sand with occasional stones. A number of possibly *in situ* inhumation burials were recorded towards the base of the cut:

- [24] – parts of a pelvis, sacrum, coccyx and spine
- [25] – Long bones
- [26] – Mixed small bones
- [38] – Mixed small bones and fragmentary remains
- [39] – Skull, including pieces of large jaw bone
- [40] – Pieces of skull, vertebrae and long bones

4.2.15 Cut [41] was located to the south of [35] and it too had steep sides and a flat base. It had been excavated to a depth of up to 0.6m (below [16]) into the natural chalk. The base of the cut, at 1.25m BPSL, was flat. The southern end of the cut was identified some 11m along the pipe trench. The cut was filled by [42], a mid greyish brown loose to friable sandy silty clay with occasional stone and chalk. No layering or other cuts were identified in the feature. A number of possibly *in situ* inhumation burials were identified, generally towards the base of the cut, and there were fragments of loose bone throughout the fill. The burials are summarised as follows:

- [43] – Skull on east side of trench, left *in situ*
- [44], [45] – two skulls
- [46] – Femur and mixed bone
- [51] – Long bones (probably femurs)
- [53] – Skull
- [54] – Skull, inverted
- [55] – Long bones and metatarsals or phalanges
- [56] – Long bones

4.2.16 Grave cut [66] was located within the second manhole position and contained the only burials identified during the works that were definitively *in situ*. The grave, which was 0.7m wide, had been cut into the natural chalk but, in this instance, it was not possible to distinguish the grave fill [52] (same as [42]) from the layer above it, [16]. The upper burial was at 0.8m BPSL. The phalanges and carpal/metacarpal bones were located at the western limit of excavation in a position in which the hands would have been placed resting on the thighs. Once lifted, a lower burial [58] was identified, comprising metacarpals and phalanges of feet on the edge of the excavation at 0.9m BPSL. A third group of bones [59] was located at approximately the same level c.0.2m to the east. This group appeared to be a mixture of bones of a small stature; the only readily identifiable pieces were ribs.

- 4.2.17 Grave cut [67] was identified in the east-facing section of the manhole immediately to the south of [66]. This cut was not identifiable in other sections, which would suggest that this was the very eastern end of a grave.
- 4.2.18 A branch of pipe trench was excavated north-west from the manhole to the wall of the church to link to the new servery at the western end of the north aisle. The western 1.3m of the trench cut across the tarmacked roadway and the recorded strata was the same as that described in 4.2.6 (above). A skull [61] was recovered from this section of the trench at a depth of 1.1m BPSL, approximately 0.1m above the natural chalk.
- 4.2.19 Services and fragments of brickwork marked the edge of the tarmac path. To the east of this, the ground level banked up from 62.54m AOD to c.63.4m AOD in the vicinity of the church. The deposit sequence along this section of the trench comprised turf and topsoil [49], generally 0.2m thick and overlying a loose yellowish brown sandy silt [50] with frequent stones and fragments of CBM. The base of this deposit was only identified at the eastern end of the trench at 0.74m BPSL, where it rested on a loose chalk deposit [68].
- 4.2.20 Deposit [50] appeared to have been a considerably disturbed graveyard soil and contained a relatively large amount of disarticulated bone. This included a distinct concentration of remains [47], which included pieces of skull, pelvis and various long bones and a complete skull [48]. The latter was left *in situ*. The deposit is likely to correlate with [52] in the main length of the trench.
- 4.2.21 A short section of wall [69] was identified in this trench adjacent to and below the existing church wall. This was limestone faced with a flint and limestone rubble core on an approximately east/west orientation. This has been left *in situ*.

West entrance of the church to the south aisle

- 4.2.22 The joint drainage and water trench continued south-west for 20m running along the tarmac path to another new manhole (Fig. 8). This section of the trench was excavated to a depth of between 1.4m and 1m BPSL, being shallower to the south. The encountered deposit sequence was the same as that to the north:
- Tarmac roadway [11]
 - Imported sandy gravel (pea grit/shingle) [15]
 - Levelling layer [16]
 - Graveyard soils [52]
- 4.2.23 It was noted that it was difficult to differentiate between [16] and [52] in this section of the trench. The natural chalk was identified at the base of the trench in short sections. No grave cuts were identified.
- 4.2.24 Two sections of pipe trench ran from the manhole towards the church, the first running north towards the tower (vent pipe trench) and the second east to link to the south aisle. As with the equivalent area to the north of the tower, this area was considerably banked up, rising from c.61.7mAOD by the roadway to 63.3m AOD adjacent to the church. The base of the slope of this bank has

been cut back in places and sections of brick edging can be seen along the edge of the track in some places, presumably the base of the brick wall visible on historic photographs. The deposit sequence in this area comprised 0.15m of turf and topsoil and a disturbed grave soil, equivalent to [52] in the main trench. The latter contained frequent disarticulated bone.

- 4.2.25 Part brick-built grave/vault [65] was identified in this area, located close to the edge of the track. It was built of red brick (not sampled), and was at least four courses high with a slightly barrel vaulted roof. It contained a wooden coffin with disarticulated bone placed alongside. It is not known if further brick lined graves are located below the base of this example. The roof of the vault/grave was at 0.8m BPSL at its western end and at ground level at the east where it could be seen protruding from the base of the bank. The structure is perhaps most likely to be relatively late in date. The vault/grave was partly backfilled and sealed with a stone following the current groundworks.
- 4.2.26 To the west of [65], closer to the church, a second section of brickwork [62] was uncovered. This comprised a single course of hard orangey-red bricks set on a layer of compressed chalk. This was situated at the base of the trench, at 0.7m BPSL. It may perhaps be the base of an upstanding chest tomb that is no longer extant.
- 4.2.27 The vent pipe trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4m BPSL. The strata were the same as that in the nearby drainage/water trench.

South Aisle and the south side of the church to the water connection in Museum Street

- 4.2.28 The pipe trench running around the south side of the church was excavated in order to link to the water mains. As this trench was exclusively for the water supply, it was narrower and to be excavated to a shallower depth. It was to run along or on the edge of the existing track. Given the results of the monitoring, which had not identified archaeological remains to this depth, it was decided with the approval of ECC Place Services that this section of trench should not be subject to archaeological monitoring. Its route is illustrated on Fig. 6.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief at St Mary's Church, Saffron Walden. All finds were washed and dried or air-dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 3). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014a).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
13			5	580										
16	2	14	12	913			1	17					1	6
20			8	8830										
21			14	12517										
50	5	142	11	710							1	26		
70			2	1616										
71	1	76	3	384			1	28			1	4		
72			2	829	1	510			5	20				
<i>Total</i>	8	232	57	26379	1	510	2	45	5	20	1	26	1	6

Table 3: Finds quantification

5.2 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

5.2.1 A total of eight sherds of pottery weighing 232g was excavated from three contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Drury *et al.* 1993 and Cotter 2000). The pottery data have been entered onto an Excel spreadsheet and the pottery is tabulated by ware in Table 4.

Pottery by ware	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)
Sandy orange ware	1	96
German stoneware	1	3
Post-medieval red earthenware	1	73
Black-glazed ware	1	18
Surrey-Hampshire whiteware	1	12
Modern white earthenware	2	22
Ironstone china	1	8
<i>Total</i>	8	232

Table 4: The pottery by ware, sherd count and weight, in approx. chronological order

- 5.2.2 The pottery is a mixture of late medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery all from made-ground contexts. Perhaps the earliest is a thick-walled flat base from a large vessel in a rather tile-like sandy orange ware fabric, which shows a band of fire-blackening around the outside edge of the underside. This may be from an industrial vessel and cannot be closely dated, belonging to either the late medieval or post-medieval periods. Rather more easy to date is a small sherd of German stoneware from a rounded vessel showing a plain brown salt glaze; this is most likely from a Raeren stoneware drinking jug datable to the period c.1475 to 1550 (Hurst *et al.*1986, fig.94.301, 305-6).
- 5.2.3 A number of sherds probably date to the 17th century. These include a post-medieval red earthenware hooked beaded rim from a jar or bowl showing an all over glaze and incised bands below the rim. The interior is heavily encrusted with a white residue, which extends to the top of the rim, but a thinner coating of white residue on the breaks suggests deposition of the residue took place after breakage; perhaps the sherd was mortared into a wall. The other sherds of probable 17th-century date comprise part of a black-glazed ware drinking vessel and a sherd of Surrey-Hampshire white ware with a yellow internal glaze. The remaining pottery is modern, comprising sherds of ironstone china and modern white earthenware spanning the early 19th to 20th centuries.
- 5.2.4 The pottery indicates activity from the late 15th to 20th centuries. None of the pottery relates to an ecclesiastical function and none is unusual; the imported/traded wares comprising the Raeren stoneware and the Surrey white ware sherds are common finds at most sites.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

Introduction and methodology

- 5.3.1 Fifty-seven pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing a total of 26,379g were hand collected from eight contexts: [13], [16], [20], [21], [50], [70], [71] and [72]. The assemblage appears to be of mainly post-medieval date and the general homogeneity of fabrics and forms suggests that the material all came from the same building, as does the common mortar type found in varying quantities still attached or loose from the CBM. A breakdown of CBM by type, quantity and weight is shown below in Table 5.

CBM type	Count	Weight (g)
Roof tile	26	2609
Brick	17	20516
Mortar	4	135
Floor	3	290
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>23550</i>

Table 5: CBM quantification by quantity and weight

- 5.3.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel spreadsheet. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of

inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Museum of London (MOLA) codes were utilised where possible, and fabric descriptions are provided below in Table 6.

Fabric	Description
<i>Bricks</i>	
MOLA 3046	Fine red-orange fabric with moderate quartz (up to 1.0mm) with sparse black iron oxide (up to 1.5mm) clay lumps, flint fragments and small pebbles (up to 7mm).
MOLA 3038	Very hard and distinctive granular fabric with numerous small white inclusions.
<i>Roof tile</i>	
T1	Gritty and micaceous fabric with common medium white inclusions and black speckle; sparse-moderate coarse and very coarse quartz.
T2	Fine and slightly micaceous orange fabric with sparse-moderate medium and very coarse quartz.
T3	Red fabric with moderate coarse and very coarse quartz (tile and pantile fabric).
<i>Floor tile</i>	
FT1	Fine, dense orange fabric with sparse-moderate coarse and very coarse quartz. Occasional sparse cream marbling.
FT2	Fine, micaceous but gritty looking fabric with sparse black speckle and quartz.

Table 6: CBM fabric descriptions

- 5.3.3 Fragments of roof tile made up the bulk of the assemblage in terms of fragment count. The roof tile group was predominantly made up of flat peg tile, although at least one fragment of s-shaped 'pantile' was also identified in context [20]. Peg tile remained largely consistent in form between 1400 and 1900, but pantile only started being imported into Britain from c.1630s-50s and thus indicates deposits of a 17th-century or later date. Three roof tile fabrics were distinguished —T1, T2 and T3 — none of which is particularly dateable in isolation. The single clear fragment of pantile was in fabric T3.
- 5.3.4 With the exception of one spall fragment of later brick, all the partial and complete bricks collected were in MOLA fabric 3046, which is a long lasting sandy red clay fabric dating from the later medieval period from c.1480 until 1700. Post-1700 bricks in this fabric are not uncommon either, but generally, following the Great Fire, stock brick in new and different fabrics become more popular.
- 5.3.5 The only non-3046 brick was made from one such fabric, 3038, which is a machine-compressed fabric dating from c.1900 but was used until the 1970s. Brick samples were taken from [13], [16], [20] and [21]; the 3038 brick piece collected from [13] may be intrusive as it potentially dates centuries later.
- 5.3.6 The 3046 bricks were fairly consistent in size across the assemblage, ranging from 220-233 x 100-110 x 50-60mm. These measurements are consistent with a late 16th-century date, following the Elizabethan Charter of 1571 and into the

17th century. In terms of firing, there was some variability, with some examples fired to lower densities, which is a characteristic associated with earlier dating bricks, whilst others were very hard fired, and many were very sharply formed with sharp arrises, which generally suggests a later date. Bricks of both types were collected from the same contexts, e.g. [21].

- 5.3.7 Three fragments of medieval floor tile were also recovered from [50], one of which still had the remnants of dark green glaze on its surfaces. All three pieces were in the same fabric, FT1, and had knife-trimmed bevelled edges. The thickness was preserved on two fragments and measured 21-23mm. This is consistent with a 13th-century date, when the earliest standing structures of St Mary's Church date to and therefore strongly suggests that these floor tile fragments originate from the 13th-century structure.
- 5.3.8 A further fragment of floor tile but in a different fabric, FT2, was collected from [72]. It had a clear glaze with no slip and is probably coeval to the FT1 tile.
- 5.3.9 Most of the bricks were covered in a thin layer of soft and generally fine lime mortar, white-grey in colour and in some instances tempered with very coarse pebble and flint chips. This mortar cannot be dated in isolation, although is consistent with a mid-post-medieval date.

5.4 Worked Stone by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.4.2 A single piece of worked oolite was recovered from [72], approximately 40mm thick and weighing 510g. No other dimensions survived, but this fragment most likely represents part of an oolite quoin or similar in the structure of the church.

5.5 Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

- 5.5.1 Context [16] produced a single general-purpose iron nail weighing 17g. The nail is complete, measuring 60mm in length, with square head and square-sectioned stem. The nail is of post-medieval date.

5.6 Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 A small assemblage comprising five fragments (weight 19g) was recovered from context [72]. The context is mixed, containing fragments ranging between the 14th and the 20th century.
- 5.6.2 The earliest piece comprises a colourless grisaille fragment (1.65mm thick) with brown line decoration. Concave and straight grozed edges survive. The image includes loosely drawn flowers over a line pattern with shaded areas, possibly representing fabric. One corner of the pane shows the outer border with sunburst of a medallion, possibly stained yellow. It is of 14th- to 15th-century date and, based on the position of the medallion, can probably be refined to the 15th century.
- 5.6.3 A second fragment (2.7mm thick) now with black appearance is of likely late medieval to early post-medieval date. Later shards include a 17th- to 18th-century fragment of green tinged window glass (1.5mm thick), as well as a green tinged piece (1.2mm thick) dating to the 18th to 19th century. Finally, a

green tinged window pane fragment measuring 2.4mm dates between the mid 19th to mid 20th century.

5.6 Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

5.6.1 A small assemblage of just two animal bone specimens weighing 30g was recovered, comprising one cattle maxillary molar from context [50] and one fragment of ovicaprid maxillary molar from context [71]. The teeth were both in wear and exhibited good preservation.

5.7 Shell by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 A single upper oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) valve weighing 6g was recovered from context [16].

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Internal Works

6.1.2 The archaeological monitoring within the church identified the basic sequence of deposits within the structure at the west end of the aisles of the church.

6.1.3 Floor level:

Comprising ledgers and stone slabs, the floor level is likely to have been of late 18th-century (a time when a major phase of building works took place) or later date. The presence of modern glass fragments in [72] and font soakaway [77] would suggest that at least some of the ledgers have been moved more recently (i.e. for a second or third time).

6.1.4 Made-Ground:

This was generally made up of light grey silty sand with frequent small-medium flint and chalk pieces, [09] and [72], which was c.0.3m to 0.4m thick. In the south aisle, where excavation was undertaken to a greater depth, this overlaid a lower 'made-ground' deposit of a similar character but with a greater level of compaction [71]. These deposits contained medieval and post-medieval artefacts, reflecting their mixed character as mixed layers that have presumably been used for levelling. The upper layer is perhaps most likely to date to the late 18th century onwards with the lower deposit being earlier. It could be suggested that this material, which contains frequent chalk, may have originally been obtained from the footing trenches for the 15th-century rebuilding of the church, which included the walls at the west end of the South Aisle. The presence of later artefacts reflects subsequent disturbance.

6.1.5 Walls:

The south [75] and west [73] walls of the church were recorded at the west end of the South Aisle. Each appeared to be a single build, although they did show evidence of reuse of material, perhaps from earlier phases of the church or construction offcuts. The historical evidence suggests that these date to the 15th century, which would place the corner pier [76] as later.

6.1.5 Other:

The other brick structures, [70] and [77], are of later date and, while their exact nature and function are not understood, are most likely associated with general maintenance and use of the church.

6.2 External Works

6.1.2 The archaeological monitoring outside the church identified a mix of made-ground layers, including pathways. These overlay a number of cuts features whose extents were difficult to define within the narrow trench but are most likely to be grave cuts that have been truncated during the course of the centuries. The churchyard was used for burial from the medieval period through to 1857. It is assumed that in this time the churchyard would have been levelled or cleared on a number of occasions leaving only the deepest burials relatively intact, for example [57] (Fig. 7), which was the only clearly *in situ* burial identified. Deposits above this level were more disturbed in appearance and contained clearly disarticulated human bone.

6.2.2 The upper made-ground layers, particularly [16] that extended along the length of the trench, contained far less bone and these are perhaps the last phase of levelling of the churchyard following its closure to burial. The skeletal remains were generally recorded from between 0.7m and 1.3m below the present surface level, in those contexts sealed by [16].

6.3 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.3.1 Deposit survival was generally good; whilst disturbance was noted, this was historic in nature and associated with the use of the site. More recent services were present, but these were relatively shallow and/or localised, which served to limit their impact on earlier contexts.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

6.4.1 The archaeological watching brief has met its main objective, having recorded a variety of archaeological remains and, where possible, placed them within the wider context of the development of the site.

6.4.2 More specific research objectives in relation to this site comprised the following:

Is there any evidence of earlier phases of the Church?

6.4.3 Possible evidence for earlier phases of the church was noted externally in the form of wall [69]. The date of this wall was not established due to the limited scope of the works.

Is there any evidence of in situ burials, and if so of what date?

6.4.4 *In situ* burials were noted at the base of the external pipe trench, most clearly [57] to [59]. Other skeletal remains may have been *in situ*, but this was difficult to confirm due to the limited scope of the works. No date for these remains could be established. Brick grave [65] has been left *in situ* and is of undetermined post-medieval date.

Is there any evidence of earlier occupation on the site?

6.4.5 No evidence of earlier occupation was identified.

6.5 Conclusions

6.5.1 The archaeological watching brief at St Mary's Church identified archaeological remains in the interior and exterior of the church. The exterior remains, in the form of burials, grave cuts and layers/cuts, relate to the use of the churchyard for burial from the medieval period to 1867, including its final levelling. Interior works exposed the footings of the 15th-century aisles and post-medieval brick structures associated with later use/modification of the church.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

For additional information on skeletal remains see Appendix 2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness
1	Masonry	Ledger Stone - Robert Mapletoft d. 1786	-
2	Masonry	Ledger Stone - William Mapletoft d. 1841	-
3	Masonry	Ledger Stone - Gul. Kilbourn d. 1743	-
4	Masonry	Ledger Stone - Edmund Taylor d. 1769	-
5	Masonry	Ledger Stone - Inlaid marble figure. No surviving inscription.	-
6	Masonry	Ledger Stone - Inlaid marble figure. No surviving inscription.	-
7	Masonry	Ledger Stone - Broken in antiquity. No surviving inscription.	-
8	Masonry	Ledger Stone - James Carter d. 1738	-
9	Layer	Internal made-ground layer. Probably associated with 18th century church restoration.	> 0.3m
10	Masonry	Ledger Stone - Rev'd G. Kilbourn d. 1758	-
11	Layer	Tarmac/ashphalt	0.1m
12	Layer	Cobbles	0.1m
13	Layer	Backfill/Levelling over ceramic (Victorian?) Drain pipe	up to 0.3m
14	Layer	Backfill over ceramic (Victorian?) Drain pipe. Redeposited natural	up to 0.3m
15	Layer	Sandy gravel, pea-grit and shingle. Imported make-up material	up to 0.2m
16	Layer	Graveyard soils . Loose with occasional disarticulated bone	0.2m-0.3m
17	Layer	Sandy gravel, pea-grit and shingle. Imported make-up material	up to 0.2m
18	Layer	Sandy silty clay. Foundation of [20] - [21]	0.15m
19	Layer	Reideposited/disturbed natural	> 0.1m
20	Masonry	Brick step/wall.	> 0.23m
21	Masonry	Brick step/wall.	> 0.23m
22	Other	Skeletal remains	
23	Other	Skeletal remains	
24	Other	Skeletal remains	
25	Other	Skeletal remains	
26	Other	Skeletal remains	
27	Layer	Layer of redeposited natural at the northern edge of the drainage trench	0.1-0.15m
28	Fill	Grave/Pit fill	0.3m
29	Cut	Grave/Pit cut	0.3m
30	Fill	Grave/Pit fill	0.22m-0.34m

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness
31	Cut	Grave/Pit cut	0.22m-0.34m
32	Fill	Grave/Pit fill	> 0.36m
33	Cut	Grave/Pit cut	> 0.36m
34	Fill	Grave/Pit fill	0.47m
35	Cut	Grave/Pit cut	0.47m
36	Modern	Pipe trench	0.12m
37	Modern	Pipe trench fill	0.12m
38	Other	Skeletal remains	
39	Other	Skeletal remains	
40	Other	Skeletal remains	
41	Cut	Grave/Pit cut	0.59m
42	Fill	Grave/Pit fill	0.59m
43	Other	Skeletal remains	
44	Other	Skeletal remains	
45	Other	Skeletal remains	
46	Other	Skeletal remains	
47	Other	Skeletal remains	
48	Other	Skeletal remains	
49	Other	Skeletal remains	
50	Layer	Layer - Graveyard soils	up to 0.54m
51	Other	Skeletal remains	
52	Layer	Layer - Graveyard soils	up to 0.68m
53	Other	Skeletal remains	
54	Other	Skeletal remains	
55	Other	Skeletal remains	
56	Other	Skeletal remains	
57	Other	Skeletal remains	
58	Other	Skeletal remains	
59	Other	Skeletal remains	
60	Other	Skeletal remains	
61	Other	Skeletal remains	
62	Masonry	Wall (Brick)	>0.1m
63	Cut	Constuction cut	>0.1m
64	Fill	Constuction backfill	
65	Masonry	Brick Grave/Vault containing coffin	>0.45m
66	Cut	Grave cut	0.25m
67	Cut	Grave cut	0.25m
68	Natural	Natural - Chalk	>0.3m
69	Masonry	Wall - Flint and rubble with limestone facing.	>0.7m
70	Masonry	Brick wall within the church	>0.15m

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness
71	Layer	Lower layer of made-ground/levelling within the church	0.3-0.4m
72	Layer	Upper layer of made-ground/levelling within the church	>0.55m
73	Masonry	West wall of church (South Aisle)	
74	Masonry	South wall of church (South Aisle)	
75	Mortar	Surviving lime mortar on 74	
76	Masonry	Pier (stone) in the south-west corner of the church	
77	Masonry	Brick structure, possibly old font soakaway	

Appendix 2: Skeletal Remains Summary Table

Skeletal Context No.	Cut	Fill	Depth BPSL (approx)	AOD (Burial)	Summary (field observations only)
22	28	29	0.7	61.3	Fragmentary remains of skull (with unerupted wisdom teeth), long bones and upper vertebrae. Within a grave cut but disturbed.
23	31	30	0.9	61.15	Fragmentary, not clearly identifiable
24	34	35	1	61.33	Parts of Pelvis / sacrum / coccyx and spine
25	34	35	1	61.33	Long bones
26	34	35	1	61.33	Mixed - smaller bones. Not identifiable
38	34	35	1.1	61.34	Fragmentary skeletal remains
39	34	35	1	61.44	Skull - including pieces of jaw bone (large)
40	34	35	1.05	61.41	Fragments of skull, vertebrae and long bones
43	41	42	1.1	61.4	Skull - left in situ
44	41	52	1.25	61.25	Skull
45	41	52	1.15	61.35	Skull
46	41	52	0.9	61.6	Long bone (femur) and mixed
47	41	42	0.4	-0.4	Bone - jumble thereof (0.4-0.7 down)
48	41	42	0.75	-0.75	Skull - left in situ
51	41	52	1.1	-1.1	Long bones (probably femurs)
53	41	52	1.3	-1.3	Skull - base of the trench
54	41	52	1.2	-1.2	Skull -almost complete, upside down
55	41	52	0.8	61.81	Long bones and metatarsals/phalanges
56	41	52	1.3	61.3	Long bones and mix of loose material
57	66	52	0.8	61.79	Lower legs, knees, femurs and metacarpals and phalanges (resting on 'thighs'). In situ
58	66	52	0.95	61.64	Metatarsals/phalanges in situ. Below 57
59	66	52	0.95	61.64	Very small bones (? Ribs) located on the same level as 58, to the east
60		50	1.2	61.38	Skull
61	?67	52	1	61.58	Undetermined - edge of excavation

Appendix 3: Finds Catalogues

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Diagnostic sherds/comments	Sherd count	Wt (g)	Date
16	German stoneware		German stoneware: small sherd from rounded vessel, brown glaze salt-glaze but not mottled, single horizontal groove, most likely from a Raeren drinking jug, cf. Hurst et al.1986, fig.94.301, 305-6	1	3	1475-1550?
16	Modern white earthenware	footring base	Modern white earthenware: footring base decorated with simple painted floral design in blue, green and brown, a blue residue around the base indicates this may be a late type of pearlware, albeit somewhat thick-walled	1	10	early 19th C or later
50	Surrey-Hampshire whiteware		Surrey-Hampshire whiteware: body sherd, internal yellow glaze with brown mottles	1	12	later 16th to end of 17th C
50	Black-glazed ware	mug/cup	Black-glazed ware: fragment from cup or mug showing rod handle, oval in section, and rilled sides	1	18	17th to earlier 18th C
50	Ironstone china	plate/dish	Ironstone china: everted rim from plate or dish showing transfer-printed willow pattern	1	8	19th to 20th C
50	Modern white earthenware		Modern white earthenware: plain body sherd	1	12	19th to 20th C

Context	Fabric	Form	Diagnostic sherds/comments	Sherd count	Wt (g)	Date
50	Sandy orange ware		Sandy orange ware: thick-walled flat base from large vessel, tile-like fabric, band of fire-blackening around outside edge of underside, patch of fire-blackening on inside of base, possible industrial vessel	1	96	late medieval or post-medieval
70	Post-medieval red earthenware	jar/bowl	Post-medieval red earthenware: hooked beaded rim from a jar or perhaps a bowl, allover glaze, incised bands below rim; interior heavily encrusted with white residue, which extends to top of rim, a white residue on the breaks suggests deposition took place after breakage, perhaps the sherd was mortared into a wall	1	73	17th C or later

Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt (g)	L (mm)	Br (mm)	Th (mm)	Condition	Comments
13	3046	brick	1	332			50	M	Hard lime mortar on intact surfaces
13	V/3046	?brick	1	120			25+		Unclear original form
13	T1	tile	2	54				A; M	Grey and white lime mortar with very coarse chips of flint
13	3038	brick	1	74					Corner fragment of Fletton brick

16	?3046	?brick	1	340			32	A	1x partial surface looks brick like (although thickness more like abraded floor tile)
16	T1	tile	5	210			14	M	Fragments of 2x tiles? Coarse lime mortar on upper/base surfaces of 2x fragments. 1x fragment with round peg hole.
16	T2	tile	6	363			12	M	Coarse lime mortar on 1x fragment; 1x fragment with irregular indentations on upper and lower surfaces.
20	3046	brick	1	3041	233	110	60	M	Mortar residue (beige/white lime mortar) on all surfaces.
20	3046	brick	1	1361	?	105	60	M	Mortar residue (beige/white lime mortar) on all surfaces.
20	3046	brick	2	1055	?	?	60	M	Mortar residue (beige/white lime mortar) on all surfaces.
20	3046	brick	1	2859				M	Mortar residue (beige/white lime mortar) on all surfaces.
20	T1	tile	1	123			10-12	M	Round peg hole filled with lime mortar. Irregular surfaces/thickness
20	T3	pantile/tile	2	391				M	Coarse lime mortar on all surfaces of 1x broken fragment. On top surface on of other tile.
21	n/a	mortar	4	135					Loose pieces of fine, soft, grey-beige lime mortar
21	T3	tile	1	382			15	M	Fragment of tile
21	3046	brick	5	5350	?; ?; 220; ?; ?	?; 102; 104; 109; ?	53; 52; 57; 57; 57; 55	M	Quite hard-fired bricks with sharp arrises, but clay lumps and burnt flint pieces in the fabric make it look earlier.

21	T3	tile	1	666			14	M	Thick layer of coarse lime mortar with and burnt flint pieces in the fabric which make it look earlier.
21	3046	brick	1	2475	230	105	51	M	Very hard, recent looking, with sharp arrises. Lime mortar with coarse pebbles and flint pieces on base.
21	3036	brick	1	2351	230	100	55	M	Low fired e.g. with coarse pebbles and flint pieces in mortar on base.
21	3046	brick	1	1158	?	105	52	M	Very sharply formed, ?19th cent? And with coarse pebbles/ flint pieces in mortar.
50	T1	tile	6	373			11-14	M	White and grey lime mortar
50	T2	tile	2	47			11-12	G	
50	FT1	floor	3	290			21-23	G	1x fragment with a very abraded upper surface; 1x with dark green glaze. All with bevelled edges.
70	3046	brick	2	1616			60; 64	M; S	Unfrogged and mid post-med looking. One surface of each brick sooted black, overlaid with lime mortar.
71	T2	tile	3	384				M	Fine lime mortar with chalky inclusions on most surfaces/edges, incl. broken ones.
72	FT2	floor	1	505			30	G	No slip, sheer glaze. Medieval.
72	T1	tile	1	324				M	Square impression on surface; irregular surfaces. Fine lime mortar on all surfaces, incl. broken edges.

Glass

Cxt	Wt (g)	Form/Type	Colour	Thickness (mm)	ED	LD	Notes
72	12.42	Window	Colourless	1.65	?C14th	?C15th	Grisaille decorated pane fragment with grozed straight and concave edges. Possible yellow stain. Free-hand flowers over line drawing with shaded areas, possibly representing fabric. Probable part of medaillon with yellow stain/sunburst border. More likely C15th (leads irrelevant to overall design)
72	2.4	Window	?	2.7	C14th	C16th	fragment now with black appearance. Undiagnostic but of probable late med/early pmed date
72	2.18	Window	Green tinge	2.4	1850	1950	straight cut edge
72	0.73	Window	Green tinge	1.2	1700	1900	
72	1.53	Window	Green tinge	1.5	1600	1800	

HER Summary

Site name/Address: St Mary's Church, Saffron Walden, Essex	
Parish: Saffron Walden	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 53730 38618	Site Code: SW67
Type of Work: Watching brief	Site Director/Group: E. Heppell, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: March 2017 – February 2018	Size of Area Investigated: 0.1km
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Saffron Walden Museum	Funding source: Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Unknown	Related HER No's: 511, 512
Final Report: EAH summary	OASIS No: 316339
Periods Represented: Late medieval, Post-medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>An archaeological watching brief monitored groundworks at St Mary's Church, Saffron Walden, Essex. A Faculty was obtained to improve the toilet/welfare facilities within the church and associated exterior service trenches (water and drainage). St Mary's Church is a medieval and later Grade I Listed Building (Historic England List No. 1196237) and is located within the historic core of Saffron Walden.</p> <p>The interior works were undertaken at the west end of the church and involved the lifting of ledger stones on the floor and their relocation. The excavation of foundation trenches for a WC and font identified a post-medieval brick wall and a post-medieval/modern brick soakaway associated with an earlier relocation of the font. The footings of the south and west wall were also recorded.</p> <p>The exterior works involved the excavation of a narrow pipe trench and identified some in situ skeletal remains at depth, along with grave cuts and soils, and levelling/clearance layers containing disarticulated remains. The upper levelling layer recorded, below the modern roadway, is likely to relate to the final use of the graveyard for burials in 1857.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: None	
Author of Summary: E. Heppell	Date of Summary: May 2018

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-316339

Project details

Project name	St Mary's Church, Saffron Walden. Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Archaeological watching brief inside the church identified a post-medieval brick wall and a post-medieval/modern brick soakaway associated with an earlier relocation of the font. The footings of the south and west wall were also recorded. The exterior works involved the excavation of a narrow pipe trench and identified some in situ skeletal remains at depth, along with grave cuts and soils and levelling/ clearance layers containing disarticulated remains. The upper levelling layer recorded, below the modern roadway, is likely to relate to the final use of the graveyard for burials in 1857.
Project dates	Start: 04-05-2016 End: 03-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	1196237 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	160413 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	2080 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SW67 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	BURIAL Uncertain
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE Uncertain
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Faculty jurisdiction

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD SAFFRON WALDEN St Mary's Church
Postcode	CB10 1JP
Study area	0.1 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TL 53730 38618 52.02419334779 0.240876200165 52 01 27

N 000 14 27 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 44m Max: 48m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator ASE
Project director/manager S.Ritchie/G.Stevenson
Project supervisor Ellen Heppell
Type of sponsor/funding
body Client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked
stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Contents "other"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital
photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Map","Notebook -
Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Section"

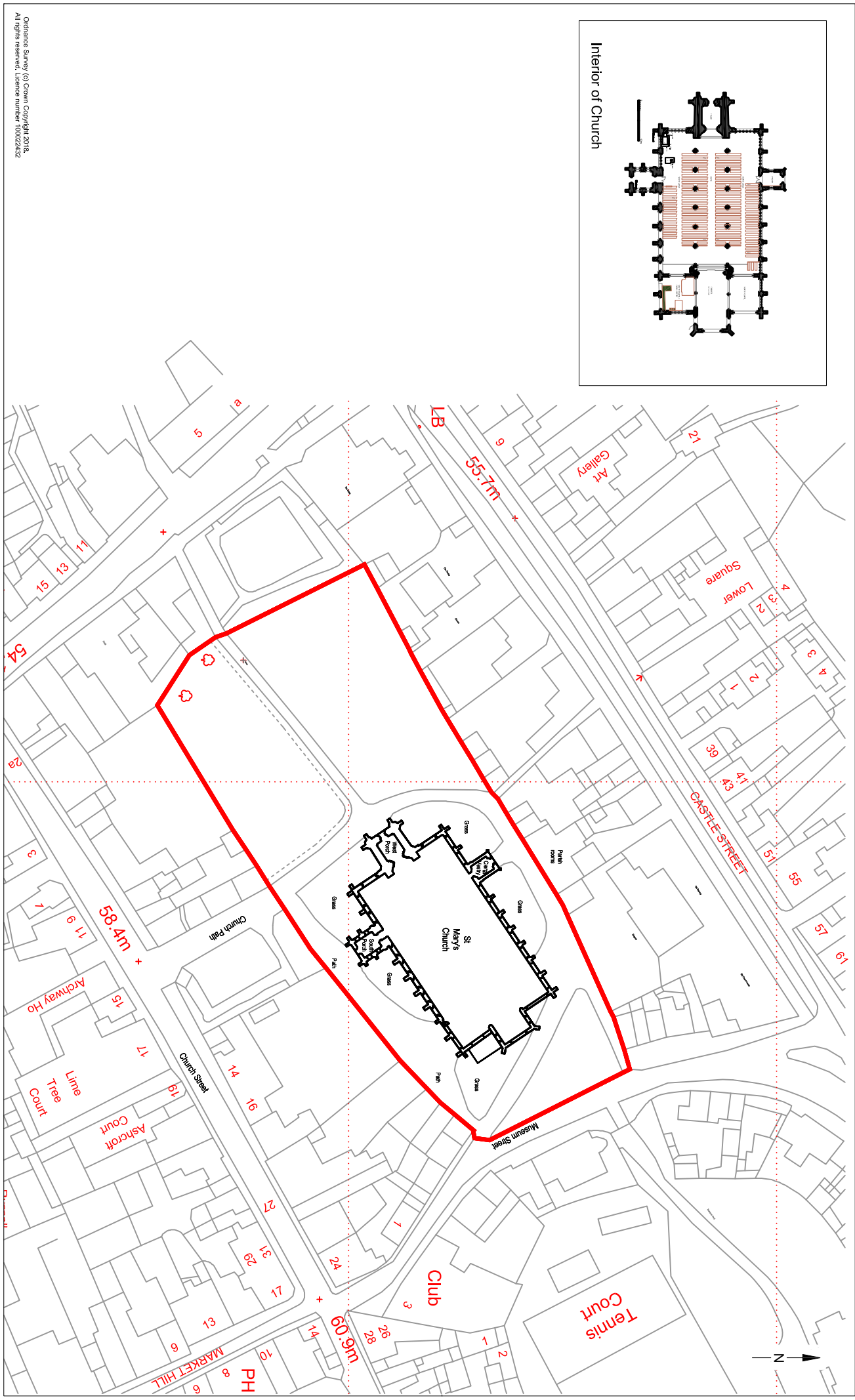
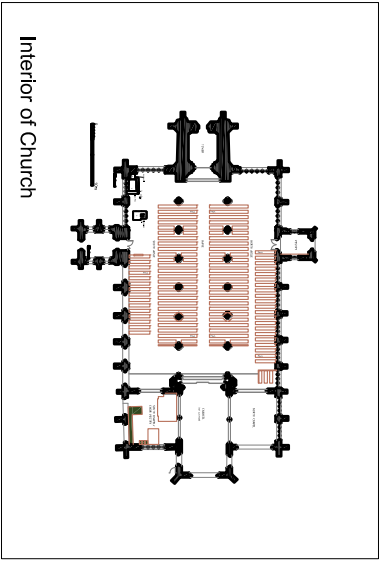
Project bibliography

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Mary's Church, Saffron
Walden, Essex CB10 1JP
Author(s)/Editor(s) Heppell, E.
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Place of issue or
publication Witham
Description A4 text report with accompanying illustrations
Entered by E. Heppell (e.heppell@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 4 May 2018



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© Archaeology South-East		St Mary's Church, Saffron Walden	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160413	Mar 2018	Site location	
Report No: 2017502	Drawn by: EMH		



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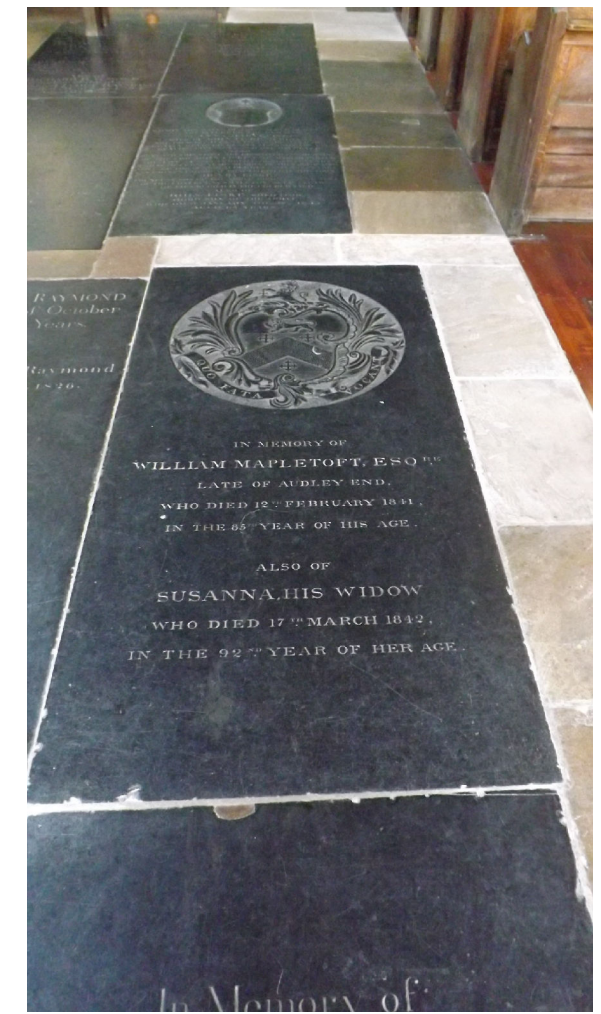
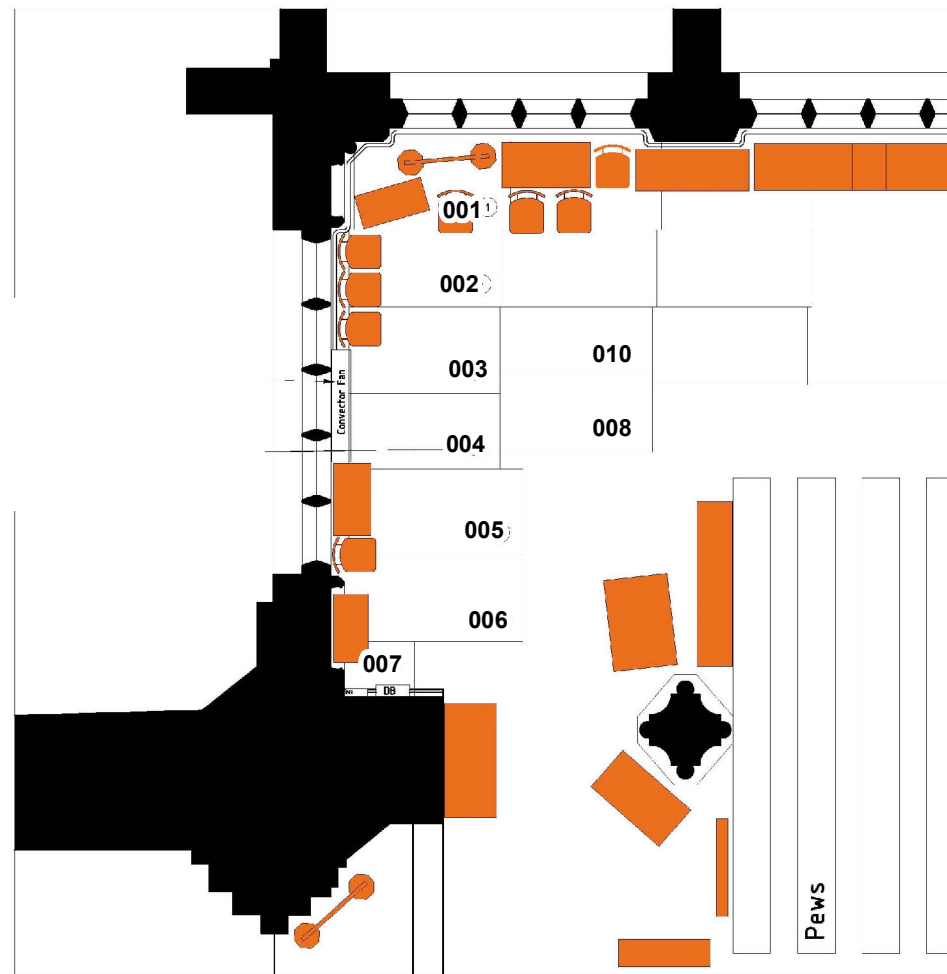
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 Project Ref: 160413 Feb 2018
 Drawn by: FMH
 St Mary's Church, Saffron Walden
 Site Location - Detailed
 Fig. 2



Context 005



Context 006



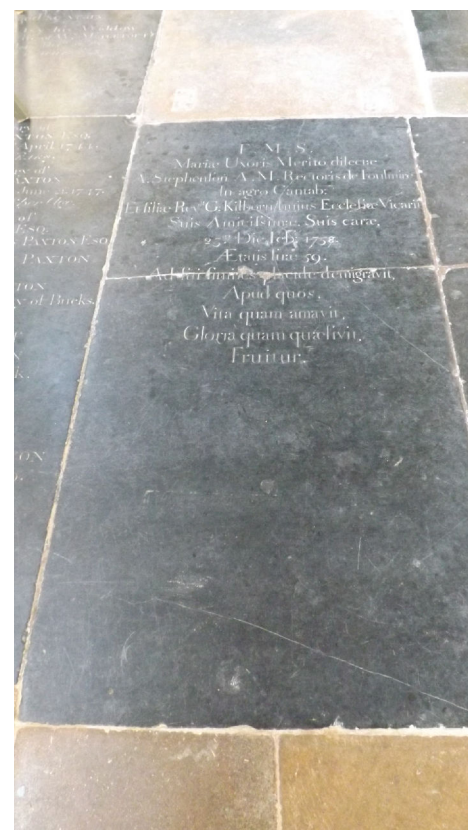
Context 002



Context 008



Context 004

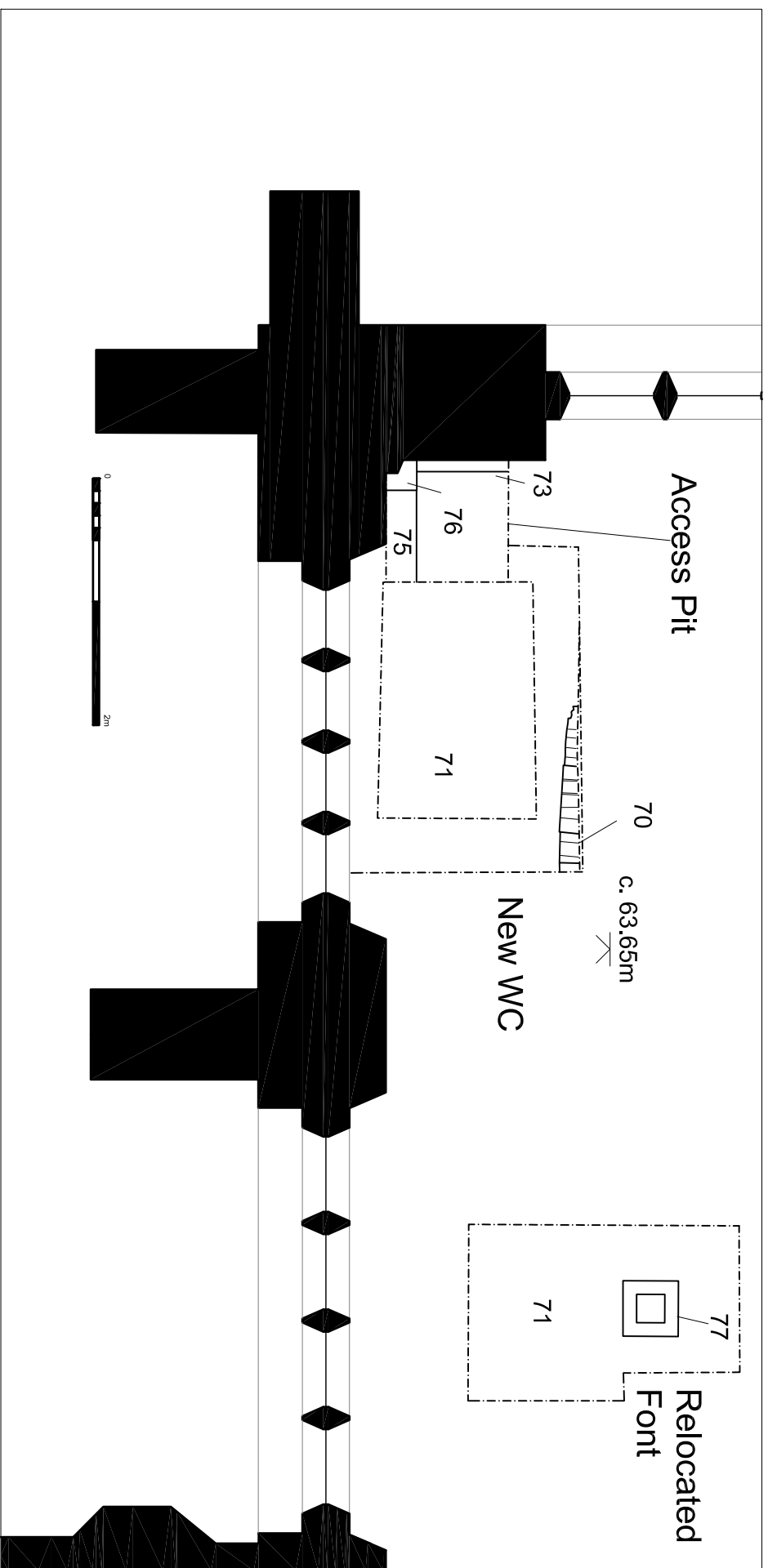
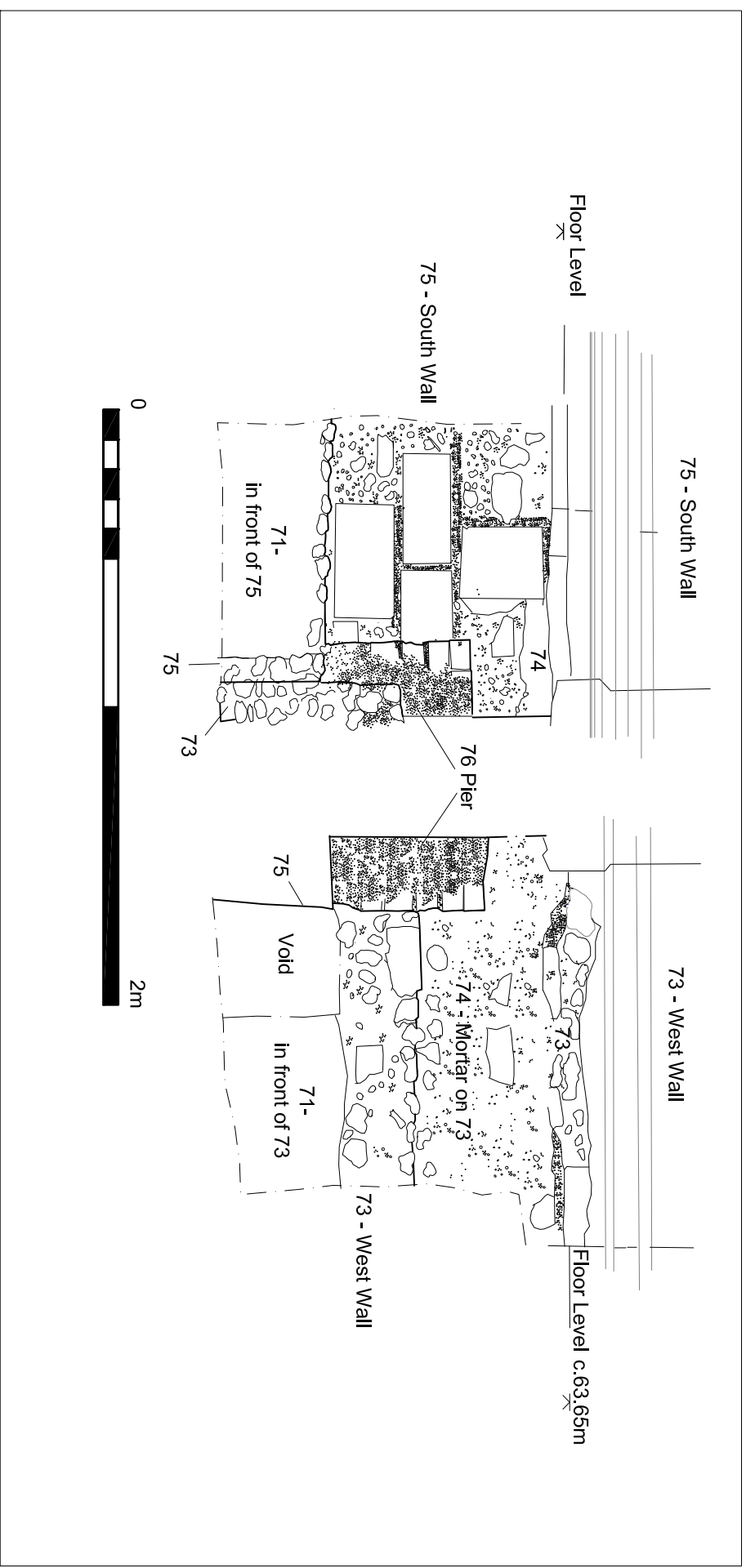
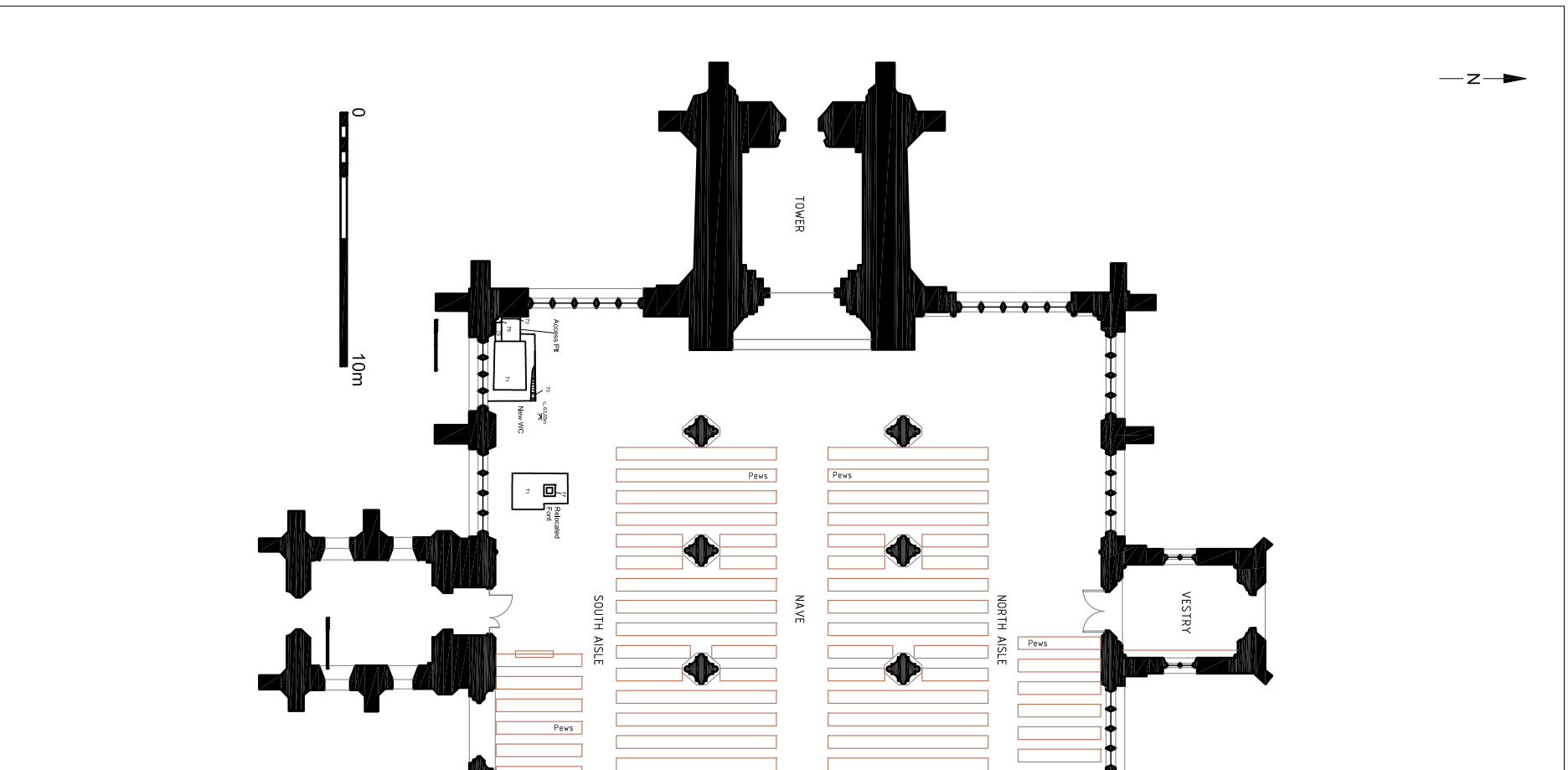


Context 010

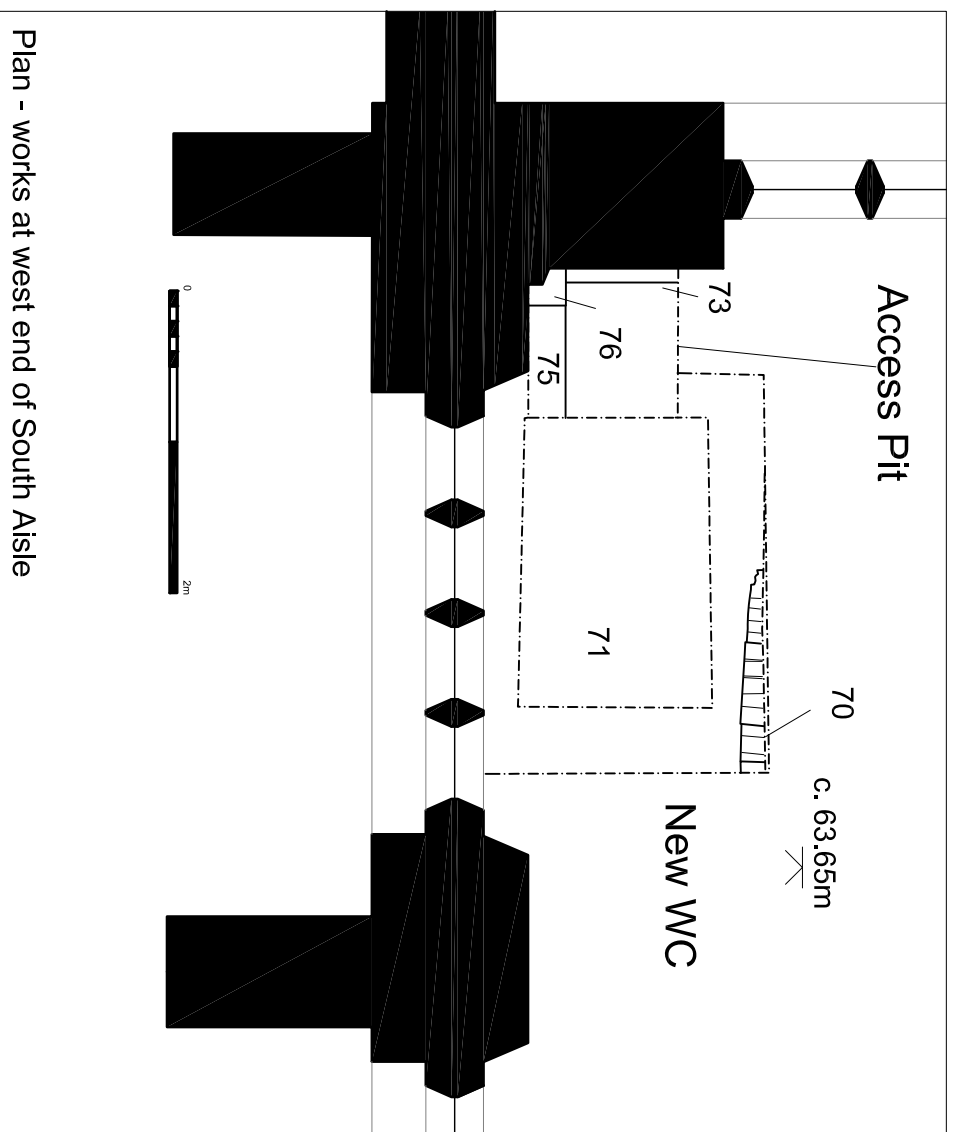


Context 007

© Archaeology South-East		St Mary's Church, Saffron Walden	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160413	Nov 2017	West end of the North Aisle, showing original location of ledger stones and selected photographs	
Report No: WB	Drawn by: EMH		



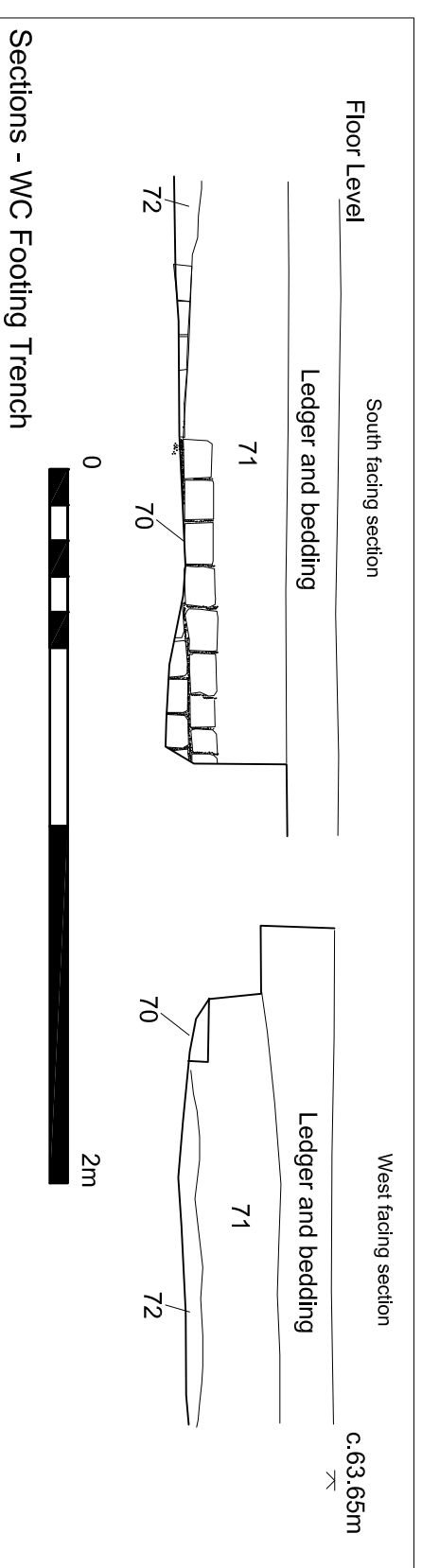
© Archaeology South-East		St Mary's Church, Saffron Walden
Project Ref: 160413	Feb 2018	West end of the South Aisle, showing monitored works
Report Ref: WB	Drawn by: EMH	



Plan - works at west end of South Aisle



Working shot - lifting and moving ledger stones in the South Aisle



Sections - WC Footing Trench



Wall 70, in WC footing trench



Structure 77, in area of relocated font

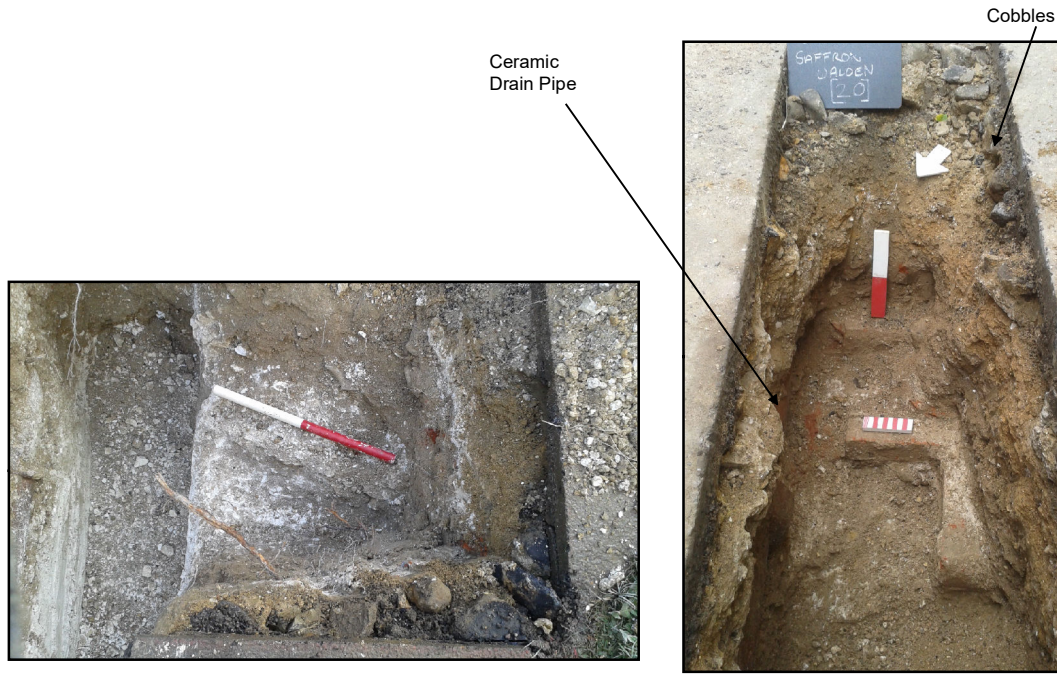


West wall of church (73)



South wall of church (75)





Context [29] - Grave Cut. 0.5m scale

Context [20] - 0.2m and 0.1m scale



Context [57] In situ burial. 0.2m scale



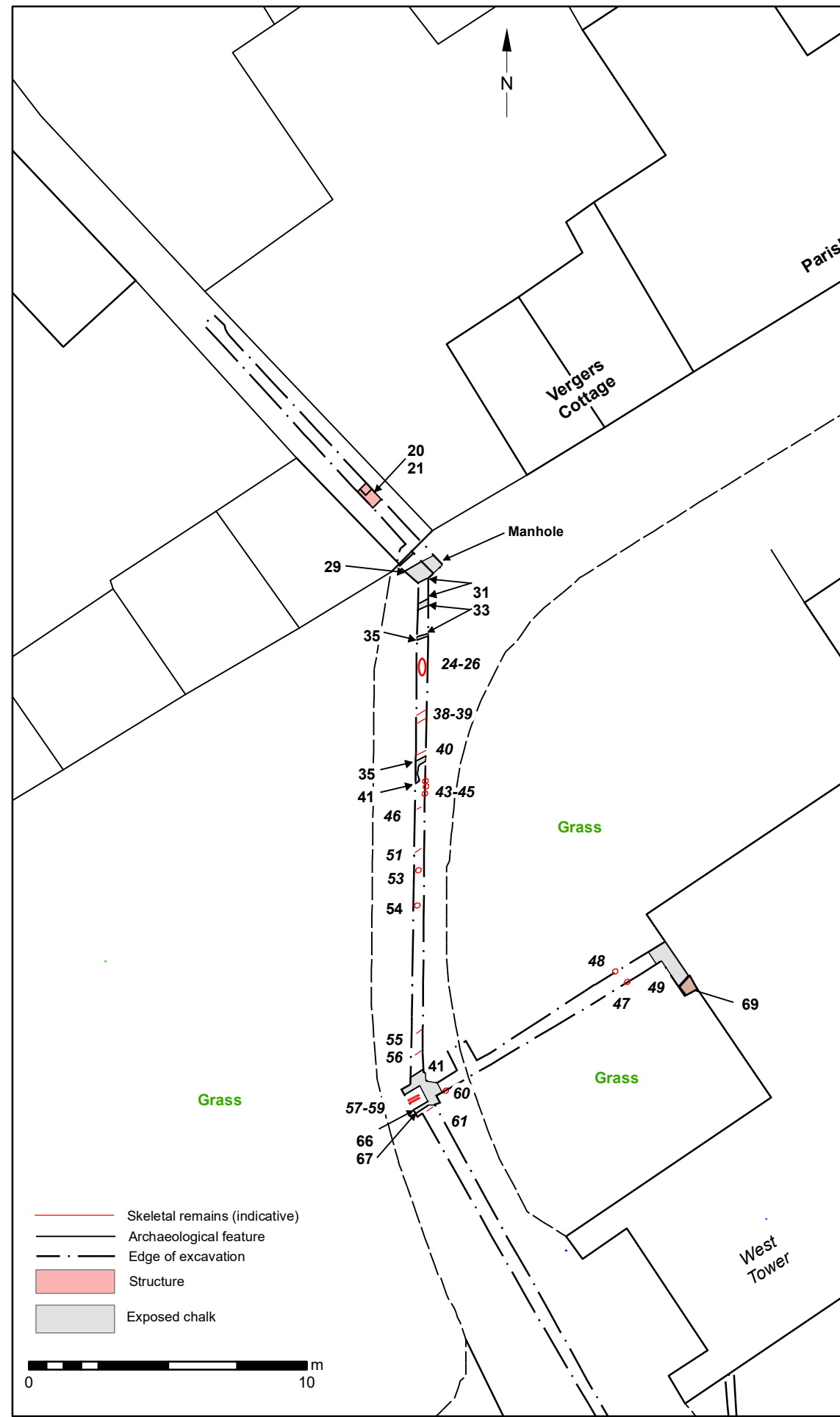
Context [24] - Skeletal remains



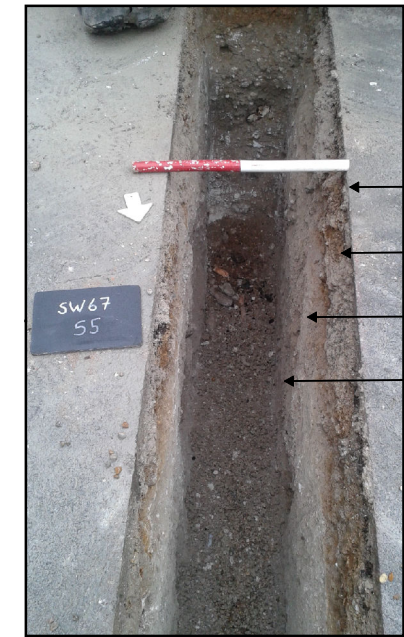
Context [47] - Skeletal Remains



Context [69] - Wall



Context [43] - Skull in section at base of trench. 1m scale



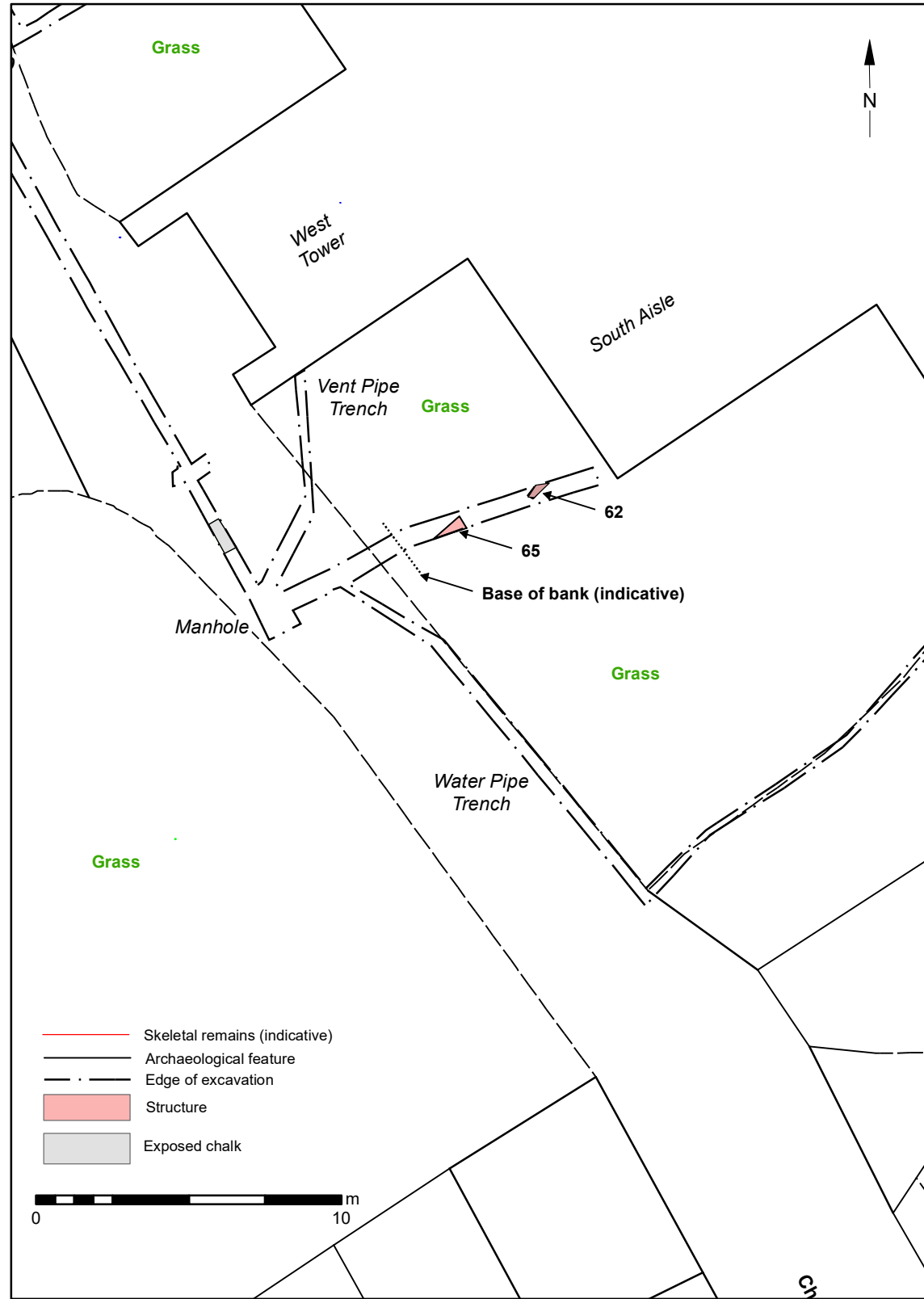
Context [55] - Skeletal remains in base of trench. 0.5m scale



View north along the pipe trench from the manhole



View west to the South Aisle showing bank



Context [62]. 0.5m scale



Context [65] - Brick Grave/Vault. 0.5m scale

© Archaeology South-East		St Mary's Church, Saffron Walden	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 160413	Dec 2017	Site Plan (south) and selected site photographs	
Report No: 2017502	Drawn by: EMH		

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