

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Margarets Church,
Arundel Road, Angmering, West Sussex, BN16 4JS**

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeology South-East (ASE) during groundworks associated at St Margaret's Church, Angmering between the 22nd of January 2008 and the 16th of February 2009.

Re-used medieval building material was identified within the heating duct and was residual in a number of other contexts. An early post-medieval wall was identified, possibly relating to the demolished 16th century Palmer chapel to the north of the church.

Within the church, a post-medieval heating duct tunnel was identified along with floor deposits relating to various reconstruction phases of the church in post-medieval times. A lead coffin burial of Henry Alfred Usborne, child of a past Rector of the church was also uncovered.

A total of 51 articulated burials, two subterranean vaulted brick tombs, two table tombs and 39 headstones were recorded during the groundworks. All the Human remains were handed to the church for reburial.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), were commissioned by Lee Evans Partnership LLP (the client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief at St Margaret's Church, Arundel Road, Angmering, West Sussex during groundworks, henceforth referred to as 'the site' (centred NGR 506728 104362; fig. 1).
- 1.2** Planning permission for the demolition of existing office/vestry/store, erection of new office/meeting room/kitchen/toilet to northeast and erection of new porch to southeast of the church and laying of associated services was granted in February 2006 by Arun District Council (Planning ref. A/144/05). No archaeological planning condition was attached to the permission, and all works were covered by grant of faculty.
- 1.3** A site meeting to discuss the archaeological implications of the proposed works took place on 10th August 2006 between the client, ASE and Mark Taylor, West Sussex County Council's Senior Archaeologist (in an advisory capacity in the absence of Vivienne Coad, Diocesan Archaeological Advisor). This meeting set out the scope of the required archaeological works that would form a condition of the Faculty application. It was recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during intrusive groundworks associated with the development.
- 1.4** The groundworks included the removal of the old vestry, and excavation of footings associated with the new extensions, excavation within the church for the insertion of a baptismal submersion font and external excavations of service pipe trenches and a soak away (fig. 2) The opening of the church wall was also to be monitored to record any original features.
- 1.5** The underlying geology at the site is recorded as Valley Gravel (BGS Sheet 317).
- 1.6** A Written Scheme of Investigation for these works was prepared by ASE and subsequently approved. The fieldwork was undertaken by Liane Peyre (Assistant Archaeologist) Nick Garland, Teresa Hawtin Sarah Porteus and Katherine Grant (Archaeologists) between the 22nd of January 2008 and the 16th of February 2009. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Dan Swift (Post-excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1** The information below is taken from the statement of significance (received in communication from Lee Evans Partnership to ASE) and Skeet (1921).
- 2.2** The remains of a substantial early Romano British villa lie approximately 1.5km to the west of the village centre. An Iron Age ditch was also discovered close to the villa. Recent archaeological investigations ahead of the Roundstone Lane, Angmering development (Griffin 2002) and the Angmering bypass by ASE and Oxford Archaeology Unit respectively revealed evidence of a settlement from the Middle to Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Anglo-Saxon periods. Additionally a Romano-British farmstead, in use for almost the entire Roman Period, was revealed to the west of Roundstone Lane.
- 2.3** The name "Angmering" probably derives from a Saxon farming settlement of about 600AD. It is thought that the original name was "Angenmaering" meaning Angenmaer's people.
- 2.4** Angmering was a relatively prosperous village in the 14th and 15th centuries primarily due to the quality of the soil, it being considered some of the best agricultural land in the region. Sheep farming was also one of the principal industries. This may have drawn Portuguese wool merchants to the area, three of whom lived in Angmering during this period. In 1384 it was classed as a town and in that year received a charter to hold a Saturday market and an annual fair.
- 2.5** St Margaret's Church was first erected between the years 1180 and 1220. From this time until the 16th century it only served the parish of West Angmering, with the former parish church of St Nicholas serving East Angmering (Bedwin, 1975:16). The reformation resulted in the amalgamation of the parishes, with the church of St Margaret surviving to serve the larger amalgamated parish (Bedwin, 1975:16). The church was extended in the 15th and 16th centuries and a substantial re-build was completed in 1853 under the direction of the architect S.S. Teulon and patronage of the Squire, William Kinleside Gratwicke. Teulon demolished and rebuilt the original south aisle and main nave and added an additional north aisle to the church.
- 2.6** Chapels were built on each side of the chancel for tombs of the Gratwicke and Palmer families but the Palmer chapel to the north was demolished in 18th century.
- 2.7** Little remains of the original church fabric except for the tower (erected by the Bridgettine Order of Syon House, Isleworth in 1507) and arch to the chancel (which probably dates back to the 12th century), in addition to the late 15th-century sanctuary walls and archway into the Gratwicke Chapel.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The aim of the archaeological work was to monitor the groundworks to ensure that any human remains, structural remains, grave stones, features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed or disturbed by the excavations were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.
- 3.2** Groundworks mentioned in Section 1.4 above were monitored by an archaeologist until/unless it became clear beyond reasonable doubt that no archaeological remains were present (e.g. once excavation reached undisturbed natural subsoils, below which there will be no archaeological remains present - after the recording of any significant remains if present at higher levels). A mini digger was used only for excavation of bank material at higher levels; lower level excavations were carried out using hand tools.
- 3.3** Where new excavations revealed significant archaeological features, machine or hand excavation by contractor's staff ceased, and these were hand excavated and recorded to archaeological standards by the archaeologist in attendance. Exposures were hand cleaned by the archaeologist as necessary to clarify the presence/absence and nature of any features. Adequate time was made available for appropriate archaeological excavation by hand to identify and record the remains as far as possible within the limits of the works in order to extract archaeological and environmental information, as this proved necessary.
- 3.4** This enabled any archaeological deposits and features, disturbed during the proposed works, to be adequately recorded in line with the *Standard Conditions*, Annexe B.
- 3.5** All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded according to accepted professional standards. A full photographic record was kept of the work as appropriate.
- 3.6** The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.7** Human remains and associated coffin furniture uncovered were excavated by hand and recorded on standard ASE pro-forma recording sheets and planned at 1:20 scale. Articulated remains were individually recorded and placed in the custody of the church for reburial. Disarticulated remains were collected and bagged separately before being handed to the church for reburial. Coffin furniture was also returned to the church for reburial. No detailed analysis was undertaken of the remains beyond on site observations.
- 3.8** The Diocesan Archaeological Advisor and Senior Archaeologist WSCC were kept informed of progress at all times so that they could monitor the archaeological work as necessary.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 16th Century (figs 3, 3a, 5)

4.1.1 Following the demolition of the old vestry on the north side of the church, the remains of a wall [067] were uncovered running perpendicular to the northern wall of the east end of the church. The wall was constructed of large rectangular sandstone blocks on the outer face with flint facing and a central core of white lime mortar with flint nodules and measured 0.65m in width with a visible length of 2.80 m, the modern vestry foundations overlay the wall to the south. The full depth of wall was not identified as the maximum excavation depth for the new foundations had been reached and the wall continued beyond the 0.25m visible.. The wall appears to terminate 5.80m from the northern church wall though no return was observed and the area was disturbed by modern drainage. The wall construction appears to have used the same very soft sandstone blocks found in the main body of the church at the eastern end, rather than the later sandstone used in the supporting buttresses. Sleeper foundation walls for the vestry were built over and abutting wall [067].

4.2 19th Century Developments Figs 3,4)

4.2.1 A bank surrounds the church on the north and east sides of the church. It rises to a maximum height of 1.40 m above the ground level of the church. The bank comprises of topsoil to a depth of 0.10 m, 'made' ground [014] to a depth of 0.60 m, a light orange brown silty clay with frequent flint gravel containing ceramic building material (CBM), clay pipe, and residual medieval masonry and brick, and a backfill of yellowish grey brown sandy clay [035] filling structure [033] (Section 4.1.4) all overlying the cemetery soil [002]. The presence of construction material in the bank is strongly suggestive of a date contemporary with the church restoration, with some of the demolition rubble of the earlier church included.

4.2.2 The north aisle of the church was added during works which were completed in 1853. During the groundworks along the north wall of this aisle the wall was found to be constructed on shallow foundations of a single brick layer [043] on top of a thick layer of mortar [044]. Projecting at a right angle from beneath the wall of the north aisle is a brick wall [038] which extends below the limit of excavation of the current works. A second brick wall [047] extends at a 45 degree angle out from underneath the buttress at the north east corner of the north aisle and runs in a west to east direction (Appendix fig. 1). Visual inspection of the interior of the present underground boiler house identified two bricked up entrances (fig.4); the first in the interior west wall led to the conduit identified in the internal excavations, the second led in the direction of the chancel. Tapping of the blocked up entrance in the interior south wall demonstrated void spaces behind the blocked entrances.

4.2.3 A blocked 18th or 19th century brick archway [066] to the east of the boiler room steps below the vestry was identified (fig.3). The archway had been crudely filled with a mixture of rectangular sandstone blocks and sandy lime mortar [068]. The archway could not have been used for access from the east as it is obstructed by wall [067]. The arch may be the remains of a

demolished tomb truncated for the construction of the north aisle, though this could not be confirmed during the present works..

- 4.2.4 The deposits inside the church, revealed during the excavations for the baptismal font within the central aisle, begin with the natural soil [037], undisturbed deposits of flint nodules encased in a clay matrix. This is overlain by a looser cemetery soil comprising flint and occasional CBM and disarticulated human remains within a clayey silt matrix [084] into which some of the burials are cut (fig 4). Overlying this deposit is a thin moderately compact orangish brown silty clay deposit [083] which possibly represents an old floor surface. Overlying this deposit is a thin deposit of loose white lime mortar [082]. Headstone [IJ] lay within this deposit. Overlying [082], [IJ] and [II] (capping of tomb [075]) is context [081] which comprises an orangish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodules, disarticulated human remains, clay pipe and pottery. This deposit appears to have been deposited to raise the floor level, possibly during one of the redevelopment phases, most likely that of 1852 as prior to that date illustrations clearly depict the grave marker of tomb [075]. Overlying [081] is a lime mortar and rubble deposit, which appears to have been used to level the floor.
- 4.2.5 An east - west tunnel structure [091] (fig 4) was identified running beneath the aisle, this curved round to the north before taking a sharp turn to the east into what is the present day boiler room. The internal walls were plastered and the tunnel was capped by large grey flagstones. The walls were constructed reusing cut masonry sandstone blocks, occasional bricks and flint nodules bonded with a whitish yellow sandy mortar. The structure was below the present day floor level and truncated by the present heating system. No cut for the tunnel could be identified within the limits of the excavation though it is probable that the loose deposit [084] was deposited after the construction of the tunnel as the loose nature of the material would have made difficult construction conditions.
- 4.2.6 The opening of the church wall to the new southern extension to the east face of the church was not observed at the time, later inspection of the new doorway revealed that the affected wall was constructed entirely of post-medieval bricks, and was probably contemporary with one of the Victorian rebuilding phases.

4.3 20th Century Alteration

- 4.3.1 Recent alterations to the church were visible in the foundations of the modern vestry [064] (fig 3) and the modern concrete floor deposit [079], containing re-laid headstone IB, mortar [078] and floor tile [077] (fig 4). The modern heating system (seen overlying the old air heating conduit [091] in fig 4b) was also been installed in the 20th century.

4.4 The Cemetery and Burials (Fig 6 and Appendix 2, figs 1 and 2)

- 4.4.1 A total of 39 memorial stones were either revealed during the groundworks or moved from their original position as a result of the works. The location of the stones was recorded on plan and a note made of the inscription and whether the stone was in position or not (Appendix 3, App. Fig. 1). The majority of the

stones had been moved from their original locations. Some were found reused within the chimney of the old vestry or as drain covers, and many had been propped against the external wall of the church. Stone IB (fig. App. Fig. 1) had been reused within the church to as part of a covering for the entrance to the heating duct. IB was the earliest stone recorded dating to 1691 as a memorial to 'Sarah and Iam Tillyer' likely to be children (Sarah and James) of the Rev.Christopher Tillier, who was rector between 1679 and 1711 who both died within a few months of each other in 1691 (Standing and Rogers-Davis, *Pers. Comm.*).

- 4.4.2 The excavations also uncovered 51 burials (see appendix 2). Whilst a few burials were recovered from the church interior, the majority were recovered during the external works (fig.6), which involved the excavations of the footings for the construction of new steps and an electricity box to the north of the church, excavation of footings for the southern most extension on the east face of the church, excavation of the soak-away to the south-east of the church and the service trenches to the north and east (figs. 6 and App.fig 2).
- 4.4.3 Coffin furniture was found associated with 22 out of the 51 burials. Coffin burials were mostly recognised by the presence of corroded iron nails within the burial. Occasionally coffin handles were also found. The coffin furniture was retained by the church for reburial
- 4.4.4 Dating of burials is problematic and the majority of burials could not be assigned a date with the exception of Henry Alfred Usborne (April 7th 1839 see appendix 4) for whom detailed coffin plate inscriptions were found. The style of coffin grip plates, where found, correspond with type IVa and IVb from Kingston-Upon-Thames (Bashford and Sibun, 2007:126). This typology allows a tentative dating of the coffined burials to between the 17th and 18th centuries. The stratigraphic dating of burials (where burials overlie, are overlain or truncated by a feature of known date) was only possible in the case of SK009 which was truncated by the cut of tomb [033] (App fig 2) dated to 1807 and therefore pre-dates this time. It is likely a majority of the burials are post-medieval in date, though earlier dates cannot be ruled out entirely.
- 4.4.5 The external burials all lie between 8.10 and 10.22mOD and occur at approximately the same height as the current floor level of the church interior (9.921mOD). Overlying the natural valley gravel [037] was a 'cemetery soil' [002]; an orange-brown sandy clay subsoil with frequent flint nodules containing articulated and disarticulated human remains.
- 4.4.6 Burials are not to the standard depth expected in modern times occurring at 0.30m below ground level in some places. This could be because these burials predate the reconstruction of the church, or because they predate the Burial act which stipulates a minimum burial depth. The ground level surrounding the church also appears to have been altered over time with developments of the church.
- 4.4.7 The works uncovered both brick subterranean tombs and later, brick built table tombs. Structure [033] is cut into the cemetery soil which lies beneath the made ground [014] and appears to have been upstanding above the

ground level prior to the addition of the north aisle during restoration work. A coin dated 1807 was found within the brickwork. Headstone X, the capstone of a table tomb had been buried most likely through the displacement of soil during insertion of nearby table tombs (see App fig 1).

- 4.4.8 A single brick-lined tomb [075] (Henry Usborne, son of John Usborne rector between 1836 and 1843) was identified during the excavations inside the church the construction of which had disturbed at least two burials. Burials within the church lay at heights of between 9.401 and 9.892 mOD. Very few skeletal remains were present, though the remains of seven coffins were visible. A single burial of an infant, SK018 from within the church contained the desiccated remains of a plant (see section 5.7).

5.0 THE FINDS

Context	Sample	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	Render	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)	Wood	wt (g)	
+				3	896					7	41625													
2		6	204			45	712			1	1262			7	44									
14		1	20	3	96	4	88			1	11500	9	128											
35						1	28																	
64										1	1856													
62		1	18																					
70				1	730																			
80				6	1196			3	158	1	808	5	66											
81		2	44	1	168							8	58											
84		1	17	1	472							8	42	3	8									
88				1	102	4	20			1	12	1	14			1	8	2	160			3	8	
89				1	466																			
91				5	4275					13	78150					1								
91	2																		122					
91	3																			11	328			
91	4																	8	30					
90	1																					20	8	
101														2	10									
107										1	7900													

Table 3: Quantification of finds

5.1 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of 10 clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments was recovered from three different contexts. Deposit [2] contained the earliest fragments, consisting of two plain stem fragments dating to the first half of the 17th century. The same context also contained a stem fragment of mid to late 17th-century date, a late 17th- to early 18th-century piece, a fragment dating to the first half of the 18th century and a late 18th- to 19th-century stem fragment.
- 5.1.2 Other stem fragments include a late 17th-to mid 18th-century fragment from deposit [84] and a piece dating to the mid 18th to 19th century from the same context. Grave [102] (fill [101]) contained two plain stem fragments dating to the late 17th to early 18th century, one of which exhibits an oval heel.
- 5.1.3 In addition, a complete bowl dating to the second half of the 17th century was recovered from deposit [2].

5.2 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.2.1 An aqua bottle neck fragment with cork in situ was recovered from heating duct [91] (backfill [88]). The fragment is of late 19th- to early 20th-century date and is likely to have contained medicine or household products.

5.3 The Metalwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of 32 general purpose iron nails and nail fragments was produced by the excavations. These include headless nails which would be used for floorboards, coffins or other items where the nails are ideally invisible. Contexts containing nails include deposits [14], [81] and [84] as well as heating tunnel [91] (backfill [88]).
- 5.3.2 In addition to the nails, there is a small number of metal finds that were assigned unique Registered Finds numbers (RF <00>). These were bagged and recorded individually and are summarized in Table 4. The stone object has been discussed under the relevant section.
- 5.3.3 Iron cylindrical 20th-century vessel fragments (RF <4>), either for paint or for food, were recovered containing a residue of cement, indicating re-use. Iron wire rings were recovered from deposit [84] (RF <7>, <8>)
- 5.3.4 Structural or other fittings were represented by a strip fitting of unknown function (RF <1>) and an incomplete 19th-century bracket (RF <5>).
- 5.3.5 An iron tool fragment (RF <6>), likely to be of 19th-century date, may represent a punch.
- 5.3.6 Coffin fittings were recovered as well, including an iron grip (RF <10>) of 18th- to early 19th-century date from coffin [90] and an iron coffin grip fragment from [84] (RF <9>), probably of similar date. The only coin (RF <2>) was contained by [33] and consists of a George III halfpenny (4th issue. 1807).

RF Number	Context	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period
1	14	STFT	IRON	42	PMED
2	33	COIN	COPP	10	PMED
3	64	STFT	STON	616	
4	81	VESS	IRON		PMED
5	81	BRAK	IRON	52	PMED
6	81	TOOL	IRON	64	PMED
7	84	RING	IRON	<2	PMED
8	84	WIRE	IRON	<2	PMED
9	84	GRIP	IRON	16	PMED
10	90	GRIP	IRON	182	PMED
11	2	UNK	IRON	154	PMED

Table 4: Summary of the Registered Finds

5.4 The Shell by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 Three oyster shell fragments were recovered from deposit [80]. Included are a lower valve exhibiting extensive parasitic activity and two upper valves, one of which is immature.

5.5 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

5.5.1 Four contexts produced 53 fragments of animal bone. Cattle, sheep and pig are present though cattle dominate the assemblage. Both meat bearing and non meat bearing elements are present as well as adult and juvenile bones. A number of cattle bones display signs of butchery including knife marks and saw marks. Sheep are represented by 7 fragments including mandible, cranium and horn core. Pig is represented by fragments of radius and ulna.

5.5.2 The assemblage is relatively small and offers little potential. It is not deemed to merit from further analysis.

5.6 Wood by Lucy Allott

5.6.1 Wood specimens collected from two contexts, (88) and (90) have been fractured following standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000) and viewed under a transmitted light microscope at x50, 100 and 200 magnifications to aid identification. Identifications are made through comparison with modern material and reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990).

5.6.2 Three fragments of deciduous oak wood (*Quercus* sp.) wood were collected from context (88). Two of these retain holes made by nails although the nails themselves are not present. The wood fragments are very fragile and crumbling suggesting some degree of dry rot.

5.6.3 Sample <1> of wood taken from coffin (90) consisted of approximately 20 fragments of wood. This wood was very dry and easily crumbled with orange

staining associated with rot. The wood has been identified as elm (*Ulmus* sp.).

- 5.6.4 These samples hold no potential to provide further information and therefore no further work is recommended for the wood.

5.7 Botanical samples Lucy Allott

- 5.7.1 Sample <5> consisted of a small sediment sample taken to recover botanical remains located within the grave fill (101). This sample contains a small quantity of dry and indeterminate plant tissue that probably originate from both leaves and flowers. The more durable seeds and fruits are not present and no identifications have been made.

- 5.7.2 Sample <6>, (104) from coffin of SK018 consisted of small simple untoothed leaves. Unfortunately their arrangement on the stems (whether alternate or opposite) is not clearly apparent and this prevents further identification. They may have been placed within the grave as part of a bunch of flowers that are no longer present. These leaves may also have been used to combat odour, deter insects or as part of the funerary ceremonial process however without taxonomic identification it is not possible to elaborate on this further.

5.8 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of pottery from the site. The material is generally in good condition, with only low levels of abrasion and a generally medium sherd size (to 50mm across), suggesting the assemblage has not been subjected to extensive re-working.

- 5.8.2 The earliest pottery is of the medieval period. Context [62] produced a single (18g) sherd from a medium fired club rimmed 13th- century cooking pot tempered with abundant medium sand. Context [84] produced part of a thumbled base from an oxidised well fired mid 13th- to mid 14th- century fine sand tempered jug (17g). The only other medieval sherd from the site was recovered from [2] and consists of a 58g fragment from a wide glazed jug handle tempered with fine sand and rare white flint/iron oxide inclusions. This sherd, which probably derives from the Binsted kilns, shows more signs of abrasion than the other medieval material. A 14th- century date is probable.

- 5.8.3 A number of sherds dating to between the 16th and 17th centuries were also recovered. The earliest of these consists of two sherds of hard-fired earthenware from [2]. One consists of a sandy oxidised bodysherd which has deliberately reduced surfaces, the other a fine sand tempered oxidised handle. Both are likely to be of late 15th- to mid/late 16th- century date. The same deposit also produced three base sherds (92g) in glazed red earthenware, probably from jars of mid 16th- to 17th- century date. Context [14] was the only other deposit to produce material of this date: a single neck fragment from a jug/bottle in Frechen stoneware.

5.8.4 The latest pottery from the site was recovered from [81]. This deposit produced a 24g fragment from a white salt glaze stoneware saucer and the club rim from a glazed red earthenware jar. Both sherds are fresh and suggest a deposition date in the early/mid 18th century.

5.9 The Geological Material by Luke Barber *incorporating comments by David Martin*

5.9.1 A relatively large assemblage of stone was recovered from the site, all of which can be related to the fabric of the building. By far the largest group consists of architectural fragments with only insignificant numbers of simple building blocks and unfaced rubble, though this is probably in part due to bias on-site collection/sampling.

5.9.2 The largest pieces of worked stone were given temporary numbers to ease recording with the material being fully listed/described for the archive on pro forma. The assemblage is summarised in Table 5.

5.9.3 In addition to the building material/architectural fragments listed in Table 5 context [91] produced three fragments (5,000g) of Caen 'wedges', three shaped Caen pieces (5,900g) of undiagnostic form, but including a probable corner/jamb fragment, and a single unshaped piece of chalk (550g). All these pieces have been re-used, with most faces exhibiting adhering off-white lime mortar. The final piece of walling material was from context [14] which produced a single re-used ashlar block of Caen stone (11,500g) totally covered in a dull yellow sandy mortar.

5.9.4 In addition to the walling and architectural pieces a few pieces of Horsham stone slab roofing material were recovered. Context [2] produced a fragment up to 17mm thick and measuring over 180mm wide. Two 8mm diameter peg holes are located 20mm in from the upper edge of the slab and there is adhering lime mortar on the reverse. A further hole, 200mm down from the upper edge, is probably from the peg of an overlapping slab. Context [64] produced a small but complete roofing slab measuring 285mm long, 215mm wide and up to 14mm thick, originating from quite high up on the roof (1,860g). A centrally placed crude circular peg-hole (13mm diameter) is present and the whole back of the slab is covered by traces of a fine cream/off-white lime bedding mortar. Traces of a similar mortar are apparent over the upper 180mm of the front of the slab where the overlapping slab above had been bedded. This left only the lower 100mm of the current slab exposed on the roof and this corresponds with the remains of lichen on the stone (suggesting it has not been off the roof for long) giving it a very narrow margin. A further piece of roofing slab (808g), measuring 25mm thick and with a 7mm diameter peg hole, had been re-used in construction, being totally covered in off-white lime mortar including its broken edges. Context [107] produced a large complete slab measuring 540mm long, 380mm wide and up to 25mm thick (7,900g). Only the lowest 225mm of the slab appears to have been exposed indicating a substantial overlap with the overlaying slab. The two 15mm diameter peg holes are set some 50mm from the top edge. The upper face of the slab has fossil ripple marks while the lower face is covered with an off-white chalky lime mortar.

Stone No.	Context	Stone Type	Weight	Description	Date
1	U/S	Caen	9,200g	Internal jamb of doorway with keeled roll	Early C13th
2	U/S	Caen	7,900g	Quarter round attached shaft, possibly re-used	Prob. Late C12th
3	91	Caen	5,000g	Wedge/voussoir	Undatable
4	U/S	Caen	225g	Wedge with half round roll. Part of composite	Undatable
5	U/S	Caen	2,800g	Part of window hood moulding. Part whitewashed	C13th – 15th
6	91	Caen	22,000g	Originally a splayed jamb facing but re-used/re-carved on its back as a splayed internal window jamb with glazing bar. Later re-used again as all faces covered in off-white lime mortar	C14th – 15 th when re-used/re-carved
7	91	Caen	18,500g	Voussoir to an arch? Re-used by cutting a wide chamfer and mortise on rear. Re-used again as all faces covered with off-white lime mortar	Undatable
8	91	Caen	7,500g	Applied hollow chamfered shaft/mullion from screen etc (not window). Re-used – adhering off-white lime mortar	Undatable
9	U/S	Caen	9,000g	Window mullion. Outside face with $\frac{3}{4}$ roll and hollow chamfers. Internal face also with hollow chamfers but with shutter rebate. Glazing groove. Re-used – adhering off-white lime mortar.	C14th – 15 th
10	U/S	Caen	8,500g	Window mullion. $\frac{3}{4}$ rolls and hollow chamfers on outside and inside faces. Wide glazing grooves and sockets for shutter hinges. Re-used – adhering off-white lime mortar.	C14th – 15 th
11	U/S	Caen	4,000g	Chamfered top face with scrolled roll from part of a string course.	Early C14th
12	91	Caen	6,500g	Wedge/voussoir	Undatable
13	91	Caen	7,200g	Wedge/voussoir	Undatable

Table 5: Summary of architectural pieces

5.10 The Ceramic Building Material from the Heating Duct by Luke Barber

5.10.1 Three brick fragments were recovered from context [91]. The earliest, measuring 195 x 90 x 40mm, is totally encased in a chalky lime mortar making the weight (1,175g) totally misleading. However, the brick is quite crudely made, tempered with sparse fine sand with rare flint inclusions to 5mm and medium fired. A 16th- century date is probable. The other two brick fragments from this deposit (3,100g) are notably later. They both consist of neatly formed and well fired pieces tempered with sparse fine sand with moderate iron oxide inclusions to 2mm. They measure 112mm wide by 65mm high and are typical of a mid 18th- to mid 19th- century date.

5.11 The Other Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.11.1 A total of 17 fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) weighing a total of 4107g were examined from six contexts. Medieval and post-medieval building material was identified (table 6).

Fabric	Form	Description	Date	Context
B1	Brick	Pale orange fabric with abundant poorly sorted medium to coarse quartz, moderate very coarse red and black iron rich inclusions and cream silt marbling.	C15th-C16th	[14]
FT3	Floor tile	Yellow-brownish red silty fabric with abundant calcareous speckling, sparse mica and black iron rich inclusions and sparse red iron rich silt inclusions. Possibly Flemish.	C15th-C16th	[81] [89]
FT2	Floor tile	Reddish orange sandy fabric with moderate poorly sorted quartz and moderate white calcareous speckling with sparse red iron rich silt balls and some fine black sand.	C16th-C17th	[80]
T1	Pegtile	Pale orange silty fabric with abundant cream marbling, moderate poorly sorted quartz grains, abundant poorly sorted red iron rich silt grains, sparse voids up to 4mm.	C17th-C19th	[80]
T3	Pegtile	Red, silty high fired fabric with moderate silt streaking, sparse to medium quartz and moderate red iron rich silt balls.	C18th-C19th	[14] [80]
FT1	Minton Floor tile	Reddish purple fabric with sparse medium sized quartz and moderate black iron rich speckling and sparse fine calcareous inclusions.	1830-1850	[70]
T2	Shaped pegtile	Pinkish red fine silty fabric with sparse fine mica, sparse medium sized red iron rich inclusions and sparse fine black iron rich inclusions.	C19th-C20th	[80] [88]

Table 6: CBM Fabric type and form with descriptions.

5.11.2 Medieval brick with a thickness of 40mm was recovered from the external bank material [14] to the north east of the present day church, also within this context was a single fragment of 18th to 19th century pegtile. Deposit [14], part of the present day bank may be evidence of the demolition of the Palmer chapel, constructed in the mid 16th century and demolished in 1774. Medieval floor tile FT3 recovered from floor deposits within the church are examples of Flemish glazed floor tiles with rich blackish green glaze overlying a slip deposit and knife cut chamfered edges. Complete dimensions on the tile from [89] are 107mm square by 24mm thickness. Pre-firing nail holes in the corners of the glazed surfaces suggest the tiles were possibly made on the continent and imported (Drury 1981). Similar examples have been recovered from church excavations in nearby Lyminster and Southover. Medieval to early post-medieval floor tile type FT2 has a typical splash glaze with green appearance and 30mm thickness. The medieval green glazed tile floor was probably completely removed as part of the Victorian rebuilding. A third floor tile type, FT1 – Minton tile, was recovered from deposit [70] within the Church. The broken Minton tile is stamped 'MINTON...PATENT STOKE ON TRENT' and may be 'Minton and co.' but the tile is incomplete. The tile is an encaustic tile of rosehip design with a plain band on two opposite sides,

the tile is probably intended for border or linear arrangement of tiles. The dimensions of the tile, 150mm breadth, suggest a date of 1830-1855, and the nave may have had a Minton tiled floor following the Church rebuild of 1853. The encaustic flooring in mentioned in a letter held in the West Sussex Records Office from SS Teulon in with regard to a request to insert an intramural burial '....(as far as) *the encaustic pavement is concerned it will be entirely spoiled*'. (R.W. Standing *pers. Comm*). The ornate tiled floor may have been removed during the insertion of the present day heating system some time in the early 20th century.

5.11.3 Three examples of roofing pegtile were recovered mostly from the lime deposit [80] within the Church. Tile types T1 and T3 both have examples of poorly formed circular pegholes and are both of post-medieval date with T1 being the slightly earlier of the two types. Roof tile T2 is a 19th to 20th century date flat roofing tile with decorative rounded shaping to the lower end.

5.12 The Mortar and Render Samples

5.12.1 Samples of mortar and render were taken from the post-medieval heating duct and backfill (Table 7). The mortar samples (<3> <7>) were all loose white fine to medium sandy lime mortar with sparse pebble inclusions up to 7mm and lime fragments up to 15mm across. A fragment of render from sample <8> had an impression of the smoothing tool used to finish the surface, the implement has a comb edge with pointed teeth of 3mm thickness at 5mm spacing. The render samples (<2> <4> <8>) were of a white sandy lime mortar with yellow sand and sparse chalk inclusions up to 5mm with greyish, possibly sooted, roughly finished surface. The mortar and render are of the same material that was used for finishing and construction.

Context	Sample number	Type	Context
[91] = [106]	<3> <7>	Mortar	Mortar of heating duct
[91] = [105]	<2> <4> <8>	Render	Render of heating duct
[88]	N/A	Render	Backfill of heating duct

Table 7: Render and mortar context and sample numbers.

5.13 Significance and Potential

5.14 The CBM assemblage is of local significance to give insight into the appearance of the Church prior to the Victorian rebuilding. The small assemblage holds little potential for further work though it is recommended that the medieval possible Flemish imported tile is retained for comparison with other local assemblages. Comparison of the medieval stonework with known architectural styles may permit artistic reconstruction of some of the original medieval appearance of the church interior. The remainder of the finds assemblage is of local significance to date the context from which it was recovered but holds little potential for further work.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The church of St Margaret, Angmering has undergone a variety of changes since the construction of the 12th century church. The present works have exposed evidence of some of these changes. Evidence for the location of the 16th century Palmer chapel to the north of the chancel was uncovered during the demolition of the modern vestry. the Chapel is mentioned in the will of John Palmer who requested that his body be laid to rest there and left a sum of money for the repair of the chapel (Standing 2007). The Palmer Chapel is recorded as having been demolished in the 18th century.
- 6.2 It seems from the level of buried table tomb [033] and the presence of 18th century grave stones upstanding on a higher level towards the northern boundary wall, that a more gentle, natural slope was present before the insertion of the north aisle which was truncated during the extension. The current steep bank appears to have been artificially created to give a level platform to the north of the church.
- 6.3 The original floor of the church is likely to have been tiled with Flemish glazed tiles of yellow and green appearance. This floor has been disturbed over time by the insertion of tombs including that of Henry Osborne, and the burial of Sarah and James Tillier, children of Rectors of the church. The rebuild of the church in 1853 involved the insertion of a hot air heating system and the laying of a floor of encaustic Minton tiles. The rebuild is the end of burial within the church, in addition to a change in the law prohibiting such burial a letter dated 19th of January 1853 referring to a request to insert a vault into the church gives another reason '(the insertion of a vault) *will interfere with the warm air apparatus and its flues and upset the whole process*' (Standing pers. comm.). The laying of the red and black floor tiles is likely to have taken place in the 20th century following the insertion of an improved heating system, installed in response to complaints at the annual meeting of the vestry in 1917 (Standing pers. Comm).

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The patience and co-operation of the church and its patrons during the work is also acknowledged.

SMR Summary Record

Site Code	STA08					
Identification Name and Address	St Margaret's Church, Angmering					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	506728 104362					
Geology	Valley Gravel					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2453					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other Church/ churchyard		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 22/1/08 – 16/2/09	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Lee Evans Partnership					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>An early post- medieval wall probably relating to the demolished 16th century Palmer chapel to the north of the church was identified. Medieval building material was re-used in the heating duct and was residual in a number of contexts. A post medieval heating duct tunnel was identified and floor deposits relating to phases of reconstruction of the church by S.S. Teulon in 1853. 51 articulated burials, two subterranean vaulted brick tombs were and two table tombs and 39 headstones were recorded. All the Human remains were reburied. Evidence for the burial of the children of rectors within the church was also found.</p>						

OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-56999

Project details

Project name	St Margarets church Angmering Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated at St Margaret's church, Angmering between the 22nd of January 2008 and the 16th of February 2009. A total of 51 articulated burials, two subterranean vaulted brick tombs were and two table tombs and 39 headstones were recorded during the groundworks. All the Human remains were handed to the church for reburial. An early post-medieval wall possibly relating to the demolished 16th century Palmer chapel to the north of the church was identified. Medieval building material was also identified re-used in the heating duct and was residual in a number of contexts Within the church a post medieval heating duct tunnel was identified along with floor deposits relating to phases of reconstruction of the church in post-medieval times. A lead confined burial of Henry Alfred Osborne, child of a Rector of the church was uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 22-01-2008 End: 16-02-2009
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	STA08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	FAMILY VAULT Post Medieval
Monument type	GRAVESTONE Post Medieval
Monument type	CHURCH Medieval
Significant Finds	FLOOR TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	FLOOR TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Faculty jurisdiction
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN ANGMERING St MArgaret's Church, Angmering
Postcode	BN16 4JZ
Study area	200.00 Square m
Site coordinates	TQ 506728 104362 50.8731785082 0.141741971086 50 52 23 N 000 08 30 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Diocesan Archaeologist

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Sarah Porteus
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	St Margaret's Church Angmering
Physical Archive ID	STA08
Digital Archive recipient	Church?
Paper Archive recipient	Church?
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An archaeological Watching Brief at St Margaret's Church, Angmering, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Porteus, S.
Other bibliographic details	Report: 2008015
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South East, Portslade, E.Sussex
Description	Bound hard copy A4 report with logo on front. And PDF format.
Entered by	Sarah Porteus (s.porteus@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	17 March 2009

Appendix 1: Table of Recorded contexts (burial levels are the depth of Skeleton)

Context number	Context type	Area	Height mAOD	Description
001	Deposit	Area 1, 2,3	North 10.84 to 9.97 south	Topsoil, 0.20 m thick.
002	Deposit	Area 1, 2	North 10.64 to 9.77 south	Cemetery soil. Orange-brown sandy clay, frequent flint nodule inclusions and occasional disarticulated human remains. Undefined extent.
003	Cut	Area 1	9.92	Cut for burial of SK001. Not visible.
004	Fill	Area 1	9.92	Fill of grave of SK001. Dark orange-brown Sandy clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions.
005	Cut	Area 1	9.795	Cut for burial of SK002. Not visible.
006	Fill	Area 1	9.795	Fill of grave of SK002. Dark orange-brown Sandy clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions.
007	Cut	Area 1	9.86	Cut for burial of SK003. Not visible.
008	Fill	Area 1	9.86	Fill of grave of SK003. Dark orange-brown Sandy clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions.
009	Coffin	Area 1	9.86	Coffin of SK003. Some traces of wood remaining and coffin nails.
010	Coffin	Area 1	9.92	Coffin of SK001. Multiple coffin nails around feet of burial.
011	Cut	Area 1	9.85	Cut of grave for SK004. Not visible.
012	Fill	Area 1	9.85	Fill of grave of SK004. Dark orange-brown Sandy clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions.
013	Coffin	Area 1	9.85	Coffin of SK004. Iron foot and head plates, coffin nails and traces of deteriorated wood.
014	Deposit	Area 1, 2	10.58	Bank material. Light orange-brown silty clay with frequent flint gravel inclusions. Post-medieval CBM and clay pipe inclusions. Undefined extent, depth 0.65 m.
015	Deposit	Area 1	9.80	Light yellow silty sand deposit with occasional sub angular stones. Foundation for drain. Length undefined, 0.25 m wide by 0.20 m deep.
016	Cut	Area 1	9.85	Cut for burial of SK005. Not visible.
017	Fill	Area 1	9.85	Fill of grave of SK005. Dark orange-brown Sandy clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions.
018	Cut	Area 1	10.05	Cut for burial of SK006. Not visible.
019	Fill	Area 1	10.05	Fill of grave of SK006. Dark orange-brown Sandy clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions.
020	Cut	Area 1	9.98	Cut for burial of SK010. Not visible.
021	Fill	Area 1	9.98	Fill of grave of SK010. Dark orange-brown Sandy clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions.
022	Cut	Area 2	10.22	Cut for burial of SK011. Not visible.
023	Fill	Area 2	10.22	Fill of grave of SK011. Dark orange-brown Sandy clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions.
024	Cut	Area 2	10.12	Cut for burial of SK007. Not visible.
025	Fill	Area 2	10.12	Fill of grave of SK007. Dark orange-brown Sandy clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions.
026	Cut	Area 2	10.11	Cut for burial of SK008. Not visible.

Context number	Context type	Area	Height mAOD	Description
027	Fill	Area 2	10.11	Fill of grave of SK008. Dark orange-brown Sandy clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions.
028	Coffin	Area 2	10.11	Coffin of SK008. Iron coffin nails only remaining.
029	Cut	Area 2	10.16	Cut for burial of SK009. Not visible.
030	Fill	Area 2	10.16	Fill of grave of SK009. Dark orange-brown Sandy clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions.
031	Coffin	Area 2	10.16	Coffin for SK009. Iron head plate with handle and side handle plate with coffin nails remaining.
032	Cut	Area 2	10.20	Construction cut of brick tomb. 7 cm wide full depth and length undefined. Vertical sides.
033	Brick Structure	Area 2	10.20	Rectangular brick structure. 2.25m length, 1.80m width full height not reached in current works. Constructed of 3 inch by 4 inch by 9 inch un-frogged bricks with whitish yellow sandy mortar. Regular on bed stretcher coursing. Walls of structure flat, vertical on external edges, stepped out on internal edges becoming wider at greater depth.
034	Capstone	Area 2	10.17	Length 2.40 m, width 0.80 m, thickness 0.08 m. Sandstone block with worked edges.
035	Fill	Area2	10.17	Fill of Brick structure [033] . 2.0 m length 1.60 m wide, depth undefined. Yellowish grey-brown sandy clay. Frequent inclusions of flint nodules. Occasional inclusions of CBM and disarticulated human remains.
036	Brick structure	Area 3	10.84	Arched brick vault. Full dimensions unknown. Constructed of 4 inch by 3 inch by 9 inch bricks.
037	Deposit	Area 1,2,3	North 9.20 to 8.50 south	Flint gravel bound by brownish orange sandy clay. Natural geology.
038	Brick structure	Area 2	10.17	Brick structure. Full extent undefined. 3 inch by 4 inch by 9 inch bricks bound by whitish yellow sandy mortar. Extends north from wall of north aisle.
039	Pipe	Area 2	9.60	Ceramic service pipe. 0.14m diameter.
040	Fill	Area 2	9.60	Loose brownish orange humic silt. Occasional inclusions of post medieval brick and tile. Backfill of trench for pipe [039] .
041	Pipe	Area 1,2	9.86	Tile drain gully constructed of halfpipe tiles measuring 30cm by 13cm by 19cm.
042	Deposit	Area 2	9.86	Modern concave concrete deposit laid for drain. 0.40 m by 0.05 m, undefined extent.
043	Deposit	Area 2	9.80	Single line of brick 0.10 m deep. Foundation of wall for north aisle of church.
044	Deposit	Area 2	9.67	Whitish yellow sandy mortar deposit. 0.10 m deep. Foundation of wall of north aisle of church.
045	Cut	Area 2	9.72	Cut for burial of SK012. Not visible.
046	Fill	Area 2	9.72	Fill of grave of SK012. Dark orange-brown Sandy clay with frequent flint pebble inclusions.
047	Brick Structure	Area 2	10.27	Brickwork comprising 3 inch by 4 inch by 9 inch bricks and whitish yellow sandy mortar.
048	Cut	Area 2	9.60	Cut for pipe [039] . 0.20 m deep full length and width undefined. Flat base of cut.
049	Cut	Area 4	9.70	Cut for burial of SK013. Cut not visible.

Context number	Context type	Area	Height mAOD	Description
050	Fill	Area 4	9.70	Fill of grave of SK013. Undefined extent. Loose yellowish brown clayey sand. Frequent flint pebble inclusions, occasional clay pipe fragments.
051	Coffin	Area 4	9.70	Coffin for SK013. Decayed wood present beneath left arm. Three coffin handles and nails also present.
052	Cut	Area 4	9.575	Cut for burial of SK014. Cut not visible.
053	Fill	Area 4	9.575	Fill of grave of SK014. Undefined extent. Loose yellowish brown clayey sand. Frequent flint pebble inclusions.
054	Coffin	Area 4	9.575	Coffin of SK014. Coffin nails and fragments of decayed wood only.
055	Cut	Area 4	9.60	Cut for modern services. 0.30 m wide, 0.30 m deep, 4.0 m long section for pipe running north to south with sub circular cut for soak away pit measuring 1.10 m diameter by 0.50 m deep to the south end of pipe.
056	Fill	Area 4	9.60	Backfill for service pipe. 0.30 m wide, 0.30 m deep, 4.0 m long. Dark orange-ish brown loose humic sandy clay. Contains moderate CBM fragments and flint nodules.
057	Services	Area 4	9.60	Four metre length of plastic pipe, diameter 0.25 M running into a 'soak-away' rubble filled pit measuring 1.10 m in diameter 0.50 m deep.
058	Cut	Area 4	9.45	Cut for burial of SK015, cut not visible.
059	Fill	Area 4	9.45	Fill of grave of SK015. Undefined extent. Loose yellowish brown clayey sand. Frequent flint pebble inclusions, occasional clay pipe fragments.
060	Coffin	Area 4	9.45	Coffin of infant burial SK015. 71 cm in length, 25 cm at widest point, head end 15cm wide, feet end 10 cm wide. Coffin nails present at head and feet.
061	Cut	Area 4	9.475	Cut of grave of SK016, cut not visible.
062	Fill	Area 4	9.475	Loose yellowish brown clayey sand containing frequent flint nodules, CBM and one pottery rim sherd. Fill of grave of SK016.
063	Coffin	Area 4	9.475	Coffin of SK016. Side handles and foot and head plated handles remain.
64	Masonry	Vestry Area 5	10.36	Wall of modern extension. Stretcher coursed brick foundations for old site office.
65	Masonry	Vestry Area 5	10.59	North aisle extension wall Wall of boiler room, probably contemporary with north aisle construction.
66	Masonry	Vestry Area 5	10.36	Brick Arch. Under modern extension wall [064] and appears blocked by [65].
67	Masonry	Vestry Area 5	9.99	Possible medieval wall. 0.65m wide, Full depth undetermined, 2.80m length exposed. Extends northwards from north wall of eastern end of church. Possible old chapel wall.
68	Masonry	Vestry	10.16	Infill of brick arch [66] Sandstone blocks and mortar infill.

Context number	Context type	Area	Height mAOD	Description
		Area 5		
69	Masonry	Vestry Area 5	9.99	Victorian brick wall. Probable sleeper wall for floor of old vestry.
70	Deposit	Vestry Area 5	10.03	Rubble deposit for raising floor level. Whitish yellow rubble and hardcourse containing old brick and tile CBM.
71	Cut	Vestry Area 5	10.36	Cut for insertion of brick arch [66]. 0.20m wide, 0.70m long.
72	Fill	Vestry Area 5	10.36	Fill of cut for brick arch [66]. Yellowish grey sandy lime mortar/concrete.
73	Deposit	Vestry Area 5	10.03	Concrete floor. Concrete floor for modern vestry.
74	Coffin	Interior area 6	9.221	Lead lined wooden coffin Henry Alfred Usborne. Coffin name plate and silvered handles with handle plates. Studding decoration in rows of 3 around edges of each panel. Scoring on internal side head pieces to facilitate shaping of coffin. 0.95m by 0.27m by 0.18m deep. Metal handles and name plate have incised decoration.
75	Masonry	Interior area 6	9.793	Lead painted rectangular child's tomb of Henry Alfred Usborne. 1.45m east-west, 0.70m north-south, 0.76m deep. Made of unfrogged red brick with whitish grey mortar.
76	Surface	Interior area 6	9.697	Compact earth possible floor surface.
77	Surface	Interior area 6	10.693	Modern Tiled floor surface main aisle.
78	Deposit	Interior area 6	10.670	Mortar deposit. Yellowish grey sandy mortar for modern tile surface.
79	Deposit	Interior area 6	10.381	Concrete deposit. Grey concrete deposit to support modern walkways. East end
80	Deposit	Interior area 6	10.053	Lime mortar deposit covering floor of church. Moderately compact yellowish white lime mortar containing flint nodules and gravel.
81	deposit	Interior area 6	9.80	Soil spread. Orangish brown loose silty clay deposit containing CBM, iron, disarticulated remains, CBM and Pottery. May be redeposited cemetery soil.
82	Deposit	Interior area 6	9.65	Mortar deposit. 8cm thick spread of loose white lime mortar.
83	Deposit	Interior area 6	9.59	Thin deposit of orangish brown silty clay of moderate compaction containing occasional pebbles. Possibly the same as [076]

Context number	Context type	Area	Height mAOD	Description
84	Deposit	Interior area 6	9.52	Loose rubble deposit of greyish brown clayey silt containing CBM, Pottery, Disarticulated remains.
85	Deposit	Interior area 6	9.33	Loose rubble in tomb [75] rubble which has partially infilled tomb [075], non intentional filling. Same as [084]
86	Deposit	Interior area 6	9.65	White Lime mortar deposit round the edge of tomb [075] for levelling flush with ground surface.
87	Cut	Interior area 6	9.65	Cut of tomb [75] 0.20m wide around edge of tomb [075] on north and east edges and to a depth of 0.90m.
88	Fill	Interior area 6	9.345	Backfill of heating tunnel. Light whitish brownish grey rubble, mortar and silt deposit containing frequent masonry, brick, dressed limestone and broken headstone.
89	Fill	Interior area 6	9.65	Fill of tomb [75] cut. Loose to moderately compact orangish brown silty clay with diarticulated human longbones placed in base of fill on north side of tomb.
90	Coffin	Interior area 6	8.921	Coffin sealed by tunnel construction. With iron foot handle and plate.
91	Masonry	Interior area 6	9.401	Post medieval heating duct. With crawling space of 0.75m height and 0.50m width. Plastered internal wall. Duct constructed of reused masonry. Most likely for carrying hot air from boiler room into central nave.
92	Coffin	Interior area 6	9.291	Lead coffin Henry Alfred Osborne. With coffin plate name and date. Cross hatched incised design across entire body of coffin. Coffin 0.90cm length by 0.34m wide by 0.22m deep.
93	Coffin	Interior area 6	8.92	Coffin stain. Stain of coffin left in situ.
94	Cut	Interior area 6	8.92	Cut of grave Length 2.07m, 0.45m wide. Rectangular cut for coffin [093].
95	Fill	Interior area 6	8.92	Fill of grave of coffin [093] Orangish brown loose silty clay containing frequent flint nodules and occasional disarticulated human remains.
96	Cut	Interior area 6	8.92	Cut of grave for coffin [90]. Cut not visible.
97	Coffin	Interior area 6	8.92	Coffin stain. Stain of coffin left in situ. Length 2.07m by 0.45m
98	Pipe	Interior area 6	9.321	Modern heating system.
99	coffin	Interior area 6	9.843	Coffin for SK018. Coffin nails remaining. Infant coffin 0.50m by 0.35m.

Context number	Context type	Area	Height mAOD	Description
100	Cut	Interior area 6	8.99	Cut for coffin in baulk. Left in situ vertical cut visible to depth of 0.30m, cut is covered by lime mortar deposit and predates its deposition.
101	Fill	Interior area 6	9.843	Fill of grave for SK018. Loose rubble deposit of greyish brown clayey silt containing CBM, Pottery, Disarticulated remains.
102	Cut	Interior area 6	9.843	Cut for Grave of SK18 not visible.
103	Coffin	Interior area 6	9.69	Coffin to be left in situ slight outline only visible.
104	Organic deposit	Interior area 6	9.843	Plant matter found within coffin [099]. Dessicated plant leaves.
105	Mortar	Interior area 6	9.401	Mortar from tunnel [91]
106	Lime plaster	Interior area 6	9.401	Lime plaster from tunnel [91]
107	Masonry	Interior area 6	9.401	Roof slab from tunnel [91]
108	Masonry	Soakaway Area 7	9.21	Steps to brick tomb.
109	Cut	Soakaway Area 7	8.56	Cut of grave for SK19. Cut not visible
110	Fill	Soakaway Area 7	8.56	Fill of grave for SK19.
111	Coffin	Soakaway Area 7	8.56	Coffin for SK019. Some half inch coffin nails only remain.
112	Cut	Soakaway Area 7	8.37	Cut of grave for SK20. Cut not visible
113	Fill	Soakaway Area 7	8.37	Fill of grave for SK20.
114	Coffin	Soakaway Area 7	8.37	Coffin for SK020. Coffin nails only remain by feet.
115	Cut	Soakaway Area 7	8.29	Cut of grave for SK21. Cut not visible
116	Fill	Soakaway	8.29	Fill of grave for SK21.

Context number	Context type	Area	Height mAOD	Description
		Area 7		
117	Coffin	Soakaway Area 7	8.29	Coffin for SK021. Coffin nails only remain.
118	Cut	Soakaway Area 7	8.40	Cut of grave for SK22. Cut not visible
119	Fill	Soakaway Area 7	8.40	Fill of grave for SK22.
120	Coffin	Soakaway Area 7	8.40	Coffin for SK022. Coffin nails only remain.
121	Fill	Soakaway Area 7	9.21	Backfill of [108], Post-medieval peg tile fill with some silty clay. Modern fill. 1.3m wide by 1.6m deep.
122	Capstones	Soakaway Area 7	9.24	Slate capstones covering steps down to brick tomb. 1.3m by 0.65m by 0.05m dimensions of slabs.
123	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.58	Cut of grave for SK24. Cut not visible
124	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.58	Fill of grave for SK24.
125	Coffin	Pipe trench area 8	9.58	Coffin for SK024. Coffin nails and side handle only remain.
126	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.60	Cut of grave for SK25. Cut not visible
127	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.60	Fill of grave for SK25
128	Coffin	Pipe trench area 8	9.60	Coffin for SK25. Coffin nails only remain.
129	Cut	Pipe trench	9.55	Cut of grave for SK26. Cut not visible

Context number	Context type	Area	Height mAOD	Description
		area 8		
130	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.55	Fill of grave for SK26
131	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.61	Cut of grave for SK27. Cut not visible
132	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.61	Fill of grave for SK27
133	Coffin	Pipe trench area 8	9.61	Coffin for SK27. Coffin nails only remain.
134	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.36	Cut of grave for SK28. Cut not visible
135	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.36	Fill of grave for SK28
136	Coffin	Pipe trench area 8	9.36	Coffin for SK28. Coffin nails only remain.
137	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.60	Cut of grave for SK29. Cut not visible
138	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.60	Fill of grave for SK29
139	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.60	Cut of grave for SK30. Cut not visible
140	Fill	Pipe trench	9.60	Fill of grave for SK30

Context number	Context type	Area	Height mAOD	Description
		area 8		
141	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.52	Cut of grave for SK31. Cut not visible
142	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.52	Fill of grave for SK31
143	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.60	Cut of grave for SK32. Cut not visible
144	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.60	Fill of grave for SK32
145	Coffin	Pipe trench area 8	9.60	Coffin for SK32 Coffin nails only remain.
146	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.55	Cut of grave for SK33. Cut not visible
147	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.55	Fill of grave for SK33
148	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.32	Cut of grave for SK35. Cut not visible
149	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.32	Fill of grave for SK35
150	Coffin	Pipe trench area 8	9.32	Coffin for SK35 Coffin nails only remain.
151	Cut	Pipe trench	9.50	Cut of grave for SK36. Cut not visible

Context number	Context type	Area	Height mAOD	Description
		area 8		
152	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.50	Fill of grave for SK36
153	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.24	Cut of grave for SK37. Cut not visible
154	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.24	Fill of grave for SK37
155	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.20	Cut of grave for SK38. Cut not visible
156	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.20	Fill of grave for SK38
157	Cut	Pipe trench area 8	9.20	Cut of grave for SK39. Cut not visible
158	Fill	Pipe trench area 8	9.20	Fill of grave for SK39
159	Wall	Soakaway area 7	9.40	Wall in soakaway, possibly wall of tomb. 3m e-w, 0.50m n-s (visible in baulk of trench) Flint work wall with some black painted brick contained within structure of wall and possible re-used dressed stone. Is Post 1800 wall., probably for tomb. Left in situ.
160	Cut	Soakaway area 7	9.40	Cut for insertion of wall [159] Not visible.
161	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.40	Cut of grave for SK40. Cut not visible
162	Fill	Soakaway area 7	8.40	Fill of grave for SK40
163	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.36	Cut of grave for SK41. Cut not visible

Context number	Context type	Area	Height mAOD	Description
164	Fill	Soakaway area 7	8.36	Fill of grave for SK41
165	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.50	Cut of grave for SK42. Cut not visible
166	Fill	Soakaway area 7	8.50	Fill of grave for SK42
167	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.45	Cut of grave for SK43. Cut not visible
168	Fill	Soakaway area 7	8.45	Fill of grave for SK43
169	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.38	Cut of grave for SK44. Cut not visible
170	Fill	Soakaway area 7	8.38	Fill of grave for SK44
171	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.29	Cut of grave for SK45. Cut not visible
172	Fill	Soakaway area 7	8.29	Fill of grave for SK45
173	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.30	Cut of grave for SK46. Cut not visible
174	Fill	Soakaway area 7	8.30	Fill of grave for SK46
175	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.41	Cut of grave for SK47. Cut not visible
176	Fill	Soakaway area 7	8.41	Fill of grave for SK47
177	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.33	Cut of grave for SK48. Cut not visible
178	Fill	Soakaway area 7	8.33	Fill of grave for SK48
179	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.35	Cut of grave for SK49. Cut not visible
180	Fill	Soakaway	8.35	Fill of grave for SK49

Context number	Context type	Area	Height mAOD	Description
		area 7		
181	Coffin	Soakaway area 7	8.33	Coffin for SK48, corroded nails only remain.
182	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.20	Cut of grave for SK50. Cut not visible
183	Fill	Soakaway area 7	8.20	Fill of grave for SK50
184	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.10	Cut of grave for SK51. Cut not visible
185	Fill	Soakaway area 7	8.10	Fill of grave for SK51
186	Cut	Soakaway area 7	8.10	Cut of grave for SK23. Cut not visible
187	Fill	Soakaway area 7	8.10	Fill of grave for SK23

Appendix 2: THE HUMAN REMAINS (Figs App. Fig 1)

A total of 51 articulated burials were recorded during the works. Adult, juvenile and infant remains were all represented (Table 1). Of the 51 burials, 46 were partially or completely excavated and five were partly exposed, re-covered and left *in situ*. Disarticulated human remains were also uncovered. The disarticulated human remains included adult, juvenile, and infant remains. The minimum number of individuals represented by the disarticulated material was not calculated.

Age	Adult	Juvenile	Infant	Total
Number of individuals	44	4	3	51

Table 1: Number of adult, juvenile and infant remains recorded

All the burials were aligned west to east with the head in to the west. Where position could be determined, the majority of individuals were in a supine (lying on the back) position with legs extended and arms by the sides. Two adult males (SK35 and SK36) had both hands crossed over the stomach. Adult male SK32 appeared to be lying slightly on the left side with the right arm across the body though this may have been accidental during the lowering of the body into the grave rather than an intentional position.

The sex of adult individuals was assessed using morphological features of the skull and pelvis (following Bukistra and Ubelaker 1994), where long bones were highly robust or gracile and no other diagnostic elements were available, assessments of probably male and probably female were given and are detailed in appendix 2. The age of individuals was assessed using epiphyseal fusion for distinction between adult and juvenile, for distinction of the adult age groups general degenerative changes were used, where preservation allowed some ages were assessed using the auricular surface (following Bukistra and Ubelaker 1994 guidelines). Due to the inaccuracy of these aging techniques age was only divided into: 'adult' where age could not be accurately determined; 'younger adult' 18-25 years, and 'older adult' 45+ years. It is not possible to accurately determine the sex of juvenile or infant remains. Table 2 shows the age and sex of adult remains, where age and sex could not be established these individuals are classed as 'adult'.

	Adult	Younger adult	Older aged adult	Total
Male/ male?	8	0	2	10
Female/ female?	6	4	2	12
Unknown	20	2	0	22
				44

Table 2: Age and sex of adult remains

Preservation of the human remains was mostly good making onsite identification of some pathological conditions possible. Dental caries and abscesses were identified in two individuals, and five individuals had suffered ante-mortem tooth loss. Degenerative joint disease was identified in the vertebrae of seven individuals and had also affected the hip of one also suffering from spinal scoliosis. Evidence of tobacco smoking or chewing was identified in two individuals by characteristic black staining to the lingual side of teeth. Pathology for individual remains is detailed in Table 3 below.

Skeleton Number	Cut	Fill	Coffin	Details and in field observations of pathology (no detailed analysis undertaken)
SK001	003	004	010	Adult, probably female. Bones Present: Cranium, left and right feet and fibula and tibia. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK002	005	006	N/A	Adult male. Bones present: Skull, cervical vertebrae, ribs, left and right scapula and clavicles, upper right humerus. Partially left in situ. Pathology: Antemortem tooth loss of mandibular M1 left and right, and M3 may be congenitally absent moderate tooth wear, no dental calculus.
SK003	007	008	009	Adult male. Bones Present: Vertebrae, ribs, pelvis, right and left arm, hand and shoulder girdle, Proximal right and left femur. Partially left in situ. Pathology: Degenerative joint disease of thoracic vertebrae, Schmorl's nodes T8-T12, fractures to the superior bodies of T8, T9, T10. Slight compression of thoracic vertebrae.
SK004	011	012	013	Older aged adult female. Bones Present: Skull, right arm and shoulder girdle, Cervical vertebrae, right ribs, left and right legs and feet. Pathology: Antemortem tooth loss left mandibular M3, M2, PM2, PM1. Multiple Linear enamel hypoplasia on maxillary incisors. Moderate tooth wear. No dental calculus.
SK005	016	017	N/A	Adult. Bones Present: Distal left and right femurs, left and right tibia and fibula. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK006	018	019	N/A	Adult. Bones Present: Distal left femur and proximal left tibia and fibula. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK007	024	025	N/A	Adult, probably male. Bones Present: Cranium only. No pathology observed.

Skeleton Number	Cut	Fill	Coffin	Details and in field observations of pathology (no detailed analysis undertaken)
SK008	026	027	028	Adult. Bones Present: Left and right fibula, left and right feet, distal left tibia. Partially left in situ. Pathology: Fused mal-aligned break to the proximal right fibula. Copper alloy shoelace end found on the feet made from a curled thin sheet of copper alloy material, measuring 3 cm in length and tapered, reducing from 4mm to 3 mm in circumference. It is likely this individual was buried wearing shoes.
SK009	029	030	031	Older adult female. Bones Present: Skull, left arm and hand, left and right shoulder girdles, left and right ribs, vertebrae, sternum, left femur, sacrum and left innominate. Partially left in situ. Truncated by [032]. Pathology: Antemortem tooth loss mandibular molars and PM2 left and right and upper M2 right and left. Periodontal disease. Caries on the lower right canine and PM1. Degenerative joint disease of the thoracic vertebrae, one thoracic Schmorl's node.
SK010	020	021	N/A	Juvenile. Bones Present: Right ribs and humerus. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK011	022	023	N/A	Adult. Bones Present: Right femur, tibia and fibula, Left tibia, fibula and distal femur. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK012	045	046	N/A	Adult. Bones Present: Left and right tibia and fibula, left and right calcaneus and talus. Partially left in situ.
SK013	049	050	051	Older aged adult male. Bones present: Complete apart from feet, truncated by animal burrow. Pathology: Cervical 4 and 5 fused osteoarthritis of cervical vertebrae and right shoulder. Left and right lower molars M1, M2 and M3 and 2 nd pre molars missing AM. Pipe smoking groove on pm1 and 2 and canine on right side. Moderate tooth wear. Right femoral neck shorter than left, with 'lipping around the edge of the femoral neck.
SK014	052	053	054	Infant. Bones present: cranium and cervical vertebrae only. Truncated by insertion of water pipe. Copper alloy shroud pins present. No pathology observed.
SK015	058	059	060	Infant. Bones Present: Cranium, left arm and leg, vertebrae and ribs, pelvis and right arm. Partially left in situ. No Pathology observed.

Skeleton Number	Cut	Fill	Coffin	Details and in field observations of pathology (no detailed analysis undertaken)
SK016	061	062	063	Young adult female. Bones Present: Skeleton complete. Spinal scoliosis of thoracic region. Abscess on right lateral mandible. Mandibular teeth: Root-enamel caries on Right M1. Left M3 destroyed by caries only root remains. Left M1 occlusal caries. Right M2 and M3 missing antemortem. Maxillary teeth: Periodontal disease right molar region with alveolar resorption. Left maxilla M2 missing antemortem Root of M1 exposed. M3 absent AM.
SK017	094	095	097	Adult. Bones Present: poorly preserved left and right arms identified. Skeleton left in situ.
SK018	102	101	099	Infant. Decayed skeleton only fragments remaining. Dessicated plant remains found within coffin.
SK019	109	110	111	Adult. Bones Present: left leg and half of right leg. Partially left in situ. Mal-aligned healed break of the left tibia and fibula.
SK020	112	113	114	Young adult aged 16-20. Bones Present: left and right legs and hands. Partially left in situ. Long femurs: 49cm, long bones just in partial fusion. Upper body left in situ.
SK021	115	116	117	Adult female. Bones present: left arm, both legs, pelvis and lower spine. Upper body truncated by burial of SK20. No pathology observed.
SK022	118	119	120	Juvenile 4-8years. Bones present: Cranium and right shoulder only excavated, all other parts left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK023	186	187	N/A	Adult. Left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK024	123	124	125	Adult, probably female (based on size of bones). Bones present: right leg. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK025	126	127	128	Adult. Bones present: right foot and lower leg. Left in situ, may be feet of SK003. No pathology observed.

Skeleton Number	Cut	Fill	Coffin	Details and in field observations of pathology (no detailed analysis undertaken)
SK026	129	130	N/A	Adult? Bones present: vertebrae. Left in situ, only partially exposed. No pathology observed.
SK027	131	132	133	Adult probably female. Bones present: Complete. Feet left in situ beyond limit of excavation. Slight lipping of vertebrae, degenerative joint disease.
SK028	134	135	136	Adult female. Bones present: right arm and upper right leg and pelvis. Partially left in situ. No Pathology observed.
SK029	137	138	N/A	Adult Male. Bones present: Complete apart from cranium and shoulders. Partially left in situ. No Pathology observed.
SK030	139	140	N/A	Juvenile. Bones present: right leg and lower right arm. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK031	141	142	N/A	Adult. Bones Present: pelvis and lower legs. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK032	143	144	145	Adult, probably male. Bones present: cranium and right half of body. Partially left in situ. Slight DJD of vertebrae. Skeleton lying slightly on its left side with right arm folded across body.
SK033	146	147	N/A	Child, 2-4 years. Bones present: right arm, leg and pelvis. Partially left in situ. Possibly in same grave cut as SK034. No pathology observed.
SK034	146	147	N/A	Adult. Bones Present: right arm and upper right femur. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed. Probably in same grave cut below SK033.
SK035	148	149	150	Older Adult Male. Bones Present: cranium, right arm and right leg, pelvis. Partially left in situ. Ante-mortem tooth loss and tobacco staining to teeth. Severe DJD of lumbar vertebrae. Hands flexed across stomach.

Skeleton Number	Cut	Fill	Coffin	Details and in field observations of pathology (no detailed analysis undertaken)
SK036	151	152	N/A	Adult male. Bones Present: right arm and leg, cranium. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed. Hands flexed across stomach.
SK037	153	154	N/A	Adult Male. Bones present right leg and pelvis. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK038	155	156	N/A	Adult. Bones present: cranium and right shoulder. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK039	157	158	N/A	Adult. Bones present: left and right arms, shoulders. Vertebrae and ribs. Partially left in situ. Severe DJD of lumbar vertebrae.
SK040	161	162	N/A	Young adult female. Bones present: complete. No pathology observed. Shroud pins found around cranium.
SK041	163	164	N/A	Adult, probably male. Bones present: Cranium. Partially left in situ. Cariious lesions in teeth.
SK042	165	166	N/A	Adult. Bones Present: complete apart from right arm. No pathology observed.
SK043	167	168	N/A	Adult. Bones present: Complete apart from lower legs. No pathology observed. Right arm crossed over chest.
SK044	169	170	N/A	Adult. Bones Present: left and right legs. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK045	171	172	N/A	Adult. Bones present: lower legs. Partially left in situ. No pathology observed.
SK046	173	174	N/A	Adult. Bones present: right leg. Skeleton truncated by burial SK48. No pathology observed.

Skeleton Number	Cut	Fill	Coffin	Details and in field observations of pathology (no detailed analysis undertaken)
SK047	175	176	N/A	Young adult. Bones present: complete, lower legs left in situ within baulk. No pathology observed.
SK048	177	178	181	Young adult, probably female. Bones Present: complete. Abscess near lower left molars.
SK049	179	180	N/A	Young adult, probably female. Bones present: complete apart from right arm. No pathology observed.
SK050	182	183	N/A	Adult. Bones present: complete. No pathology observed.
SK051	184	185	N/A	Adult female. Bones present: complete. Left in situ. No pathology observed.

Appendix 3: Memorial Record (App fig. 2)

Memorial Reference	Inscription	Dimensions	In Situ?
A	N/A	38cm by 38cm by 5cm	No
B	FW 1874	49cm by 26cm by 7cm	No
C	EM 1840	66cm by 41 cm by 7cm	Maybe
D	HN 1871	13cm by 30cm by 7cm	Yes
E	WCB 1886	24cm by 27cm by 7cm	Yes
F	Cannot be read	Flat to ground, 83cm by 185cm	Yes
G	Memory of John Hills who died the 31 of October 1832 aged 47 years he was (Inscription ends, is unfinished)	129cm by 72cm by 7cm	Yes
H	To the George Peters son of John and Mary Peters resting now who died 1 st of april 18... aged 68 years Also of Elizabeth Maria widow of the above who died 21 of April 1866 aged 82 years	131cm by 74cm by 7cm	Yes
I	J.L. 1901 E.B 1926	36cm by 29cm by 6cm	No
J	S.H 1889	37cm by 30cm by 7cm	No
K	H.M 1824	46cm by 34cm by 5cm	No
L	T.F.B. 1879	48cm by 28cm by 7cm	No
M	JM 1850? IIII? 1777?	47cm by 32cm by 4cm	No
N	G.J 1885	60cm by 29cm by 7 cm	No
O	C? L 1886	49cm by 30cm by 7cm	No
P	E.B 1902	39cm by 26cm by 7cm	No
Q	W.C.P. 1890	21cm by 55cm by 7cm	No
R	J.L. 1887	46cm by 27cm by 7 cm	No
S	A.E. 1883	55cm by 30cm by 7cm	No
T	J.F. 1891 J.F. 1891	43cm by 29cm by 8cm	No
U	C.P 187? E.P. 1871	45cm by 35cm by 7cm	No
V	C.E 1853	43cm by 38cm by 7cm	No
W	A.M.E. 1870	22cm by 45cm by 8cm	No
X	In memory of James Penfold who departed this life on the .) th of august 1799 aged 60 years. Farewell children of God.....would....is....will be done. In memory of Ann the wife of James Penfold who departed this life the 7 th of May 1798 aged 54 years. Farewell vain world I have had enough of thee. Your smiles I court not, nor	190cm by 117cm by 4cm	Yes

Memorial Reference	Inscription	Dimensions	In Situ?
	your frowns n'thr. My cares are past and I lie quiet here. What you saw amiss in me I pray avoid and shun, look at home and you will find sufficient to be done.		
Y	H.C. 1861	55cm by 28cm by 7cm	No
Z	In memory of Mary, wife of GEORGE MILLS, who departed this life 11 April 1832 aged 78 years. Also George Mills who departed this life 3 rd feb ^y 1837 aged 77.	150cm by 85cm by 7cm thickness. Table tomb.	Yes
AA	E.G. 1813	61cm by 30cm by 8cm	No
AB	Inscription illegible	61cm by 30cm by 8cm	No
AC	I.S. 1820 (? Date hard to read)	61cm by 30cm by 8cm	No

Appendix 4: Memorial Record from inside the Church (App. Fig. 2)

Memorial Reference	Inscription	Dimensions	In Situ?
IA	Beneath lies the vault of G & M CORTIS	30cm by 30cm by 5cm.	Possibly
IB	SARAH. AND. IAM TILLYER 1691	68cm by 60cm by 6cm	No
IC	In memory of Thomas Marshal who died April y ^e 15:th 1815 aged 84 years. With patience to the last he did submit, and murmerd not at what the Lord saw fit, After a lingring illness, grief and pain, when doctors skill and physick, prov'd in vain, he with a Christians courage did resign his soul to God at his appointed time. In memory of Mary the wife of Thomas Marshal who died May y ^e 1 st ; 1801 Aged 65 years. Here waits the call to everlasting life a virtuous woman and industrious wife, with patience long and sad afflictions bore, but now in death her sighs and pains are o'er, and with the saints be hope she's ever blesst, where holy pilgrims find eternal rest.	202cm by 106cm by 7cm.	Probably
ID	In memory of SARAH BOWEN who departed this life 9 th of Jan ^y 1825 Aged 83 years.	163cm by 70cm by 7cm	Probably
IE	Sacred to the memory of John Pullen who died 12 th August 1818 aged 69 years. Sacred to the memory of MARY wife of John Pullen who died 19 th feb ^y 1830 aged 83 years. Also of Charles their son who died 1 st of Feb ^y 1822 aged 51 years. (makers mark 'F Joanes, Worthing' lower left corner)	207cm by 107cm by 8cm	Probably
IF	In memory of JOHN BONGARD, who died the 19 th :of August 1821, aged 73 years. In memory of DEBORAH, wife (of) JOHN BONGARD who died (beyond limit of excavation cannot be read) the 10 th of June aged 91 years. Also near this place lieth the body (beyond limit of excavation) FRANCES, daughter of JAMES AND LUCY BONGARD who died the 11 th Sept; 1804 aged 3 months.	195cm by 104cm by unknown thickness.	Possibly
IG	In memory of James Holmwood who departed this life the 20 th June 1790 aged 17 years.	164cm by 79cm by 5cm	possibly
IH	In memory of Tho ^s Holm (wood) who d(e)parted... in his in(fancy?...Fragment of headstone missing)	130cm by 58 cm by 7cm	possibly
II	(Text mostly rubbed off, may have been used as floor stone and walked over)	100cm by 50cm by	possibly

Memorial Reference	Inscription	Dimensions	In Situ?
	I..... 67.... (Only legible parts)	4cm	
IJ	I.....0.....69...o...bod(y) o....Joi.....s who D (eparted) this life08.....(mostly illegible)	158cm by 63cm by 7cm	Possibly.
Miscellaneous fragments uncovered in use as part of chimney of vestry building	'c' 'M.W. 1784' 'n cl..w.....ay the 7 th 1790.....6 months....of Christ's flock....are his stock' 'M.M 1801'		No

The tomb of Henry Alfred Usborne

The coffin of [074] has a triple casing comprising of an inner wooden coffin surrounded by a lead shell which was in turn enclosed in a further wooden case, the most common form of coffin used in brick lined graves and tombs (Litten1991, p101). A corroded silvered name plate of trapezoidal shape was attached to the outer wooden shell, containing the name and date of death along with some incised chevron decoration around the edge of the plate. Handle grips were also present around the outer edge of the coffin, three on either side, one at the head and one at the foot of the coffin. Each handle grip was mounted upon a silvered handle plate with an incised design around the edge. The sides had been decoratively split into three panels, each edged by three rows of tacks, The lid was also decoratively edged with three rows of metal tacks.

The internal lead coffin [092] also had a name plate detailing the name, date of death, and age at death. This plate was again trapezoidal in shape with incised guidelines for the incised inscription. Between the lines of script the plate appears to have been purposefully blackened or painted. The inscription reads '*HENRY ALFRED USBORNE, DIED APRIL 7 1839, AGED ONE YEAR AND 4 MONTHS*'. The body of the lead coffin was decorated with an incised criss-cross pattern all over. The internal third coffin was only observed through the breached sections of the lead coffin.

The burial of Henry Alfred Usborne, son of John Usborne rector of St Margaret's church between 1836 and 1843, is one into which a great deal of thought and money was invested. The location is one of the most prestigious where the memorial could be seen and remembered by all who entered the church. The capstone uncovered during excavation does not bear an inscription which appears to relate to the burial below. The map of St Margaret's church produced prior to the work of 1852 clearly shows the name 'Usborne' on a rectangular slab in the central aisle. Following the 1852 work it appears that the ground level was raised meaning that the memorial stone would have been covered. In order to prevent this, it is possible that the inscribed memorial stone was moved to an alternative location and replaced by the two stones uncovered during the present works. It is unlikely given the money invested in the ornate coffin that no memorial stone would have been present. The inside of the brick tomb appears to have been painted black to mask the bright orange of the bricks and present a more sombre appearance of the grave to those present at the funeral. The body and coffin have since been reinterred.