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**CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, STATION ROAD,
FELSTED, ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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NGR: TL 6765 2039		Report No: 4746
District: Uttlesford		Site Code: FLHC14
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA		Project No: 4100
Signed:		Date: 16 December 2014

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Church of the Holy Cross, Station Road, Felsted, Essex		
<p><i>In October 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in the churchyard of the Church of the Holy Cross, Station Road, Felsted, Essex. The project was undertaken in compliance with a requirement attached to planning approval for the construction of a new church hall.</i></p> <p><i>The Grade I listed Church of the Holy Cross dates from the 12th century with 14th and 15th century additions and 19th-20th century restorations.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the project encountered 40 early modern/ modern graves containing 41 inhumations. One instance of multiple (two) inhumations occupying a single grave was recorded. The excavated burial population was largely made up of adults (c.76%) interred within simple, earth-cut graves. Four c. 19th century brick-lined shaft graves and an undated ditch were also present. The artefactual evidence suggests that at least 18 of the encountered inhumations were buried in coffins.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	10/10/2014 – 30/10/2014		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	4100	Site code	FLHC14
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		
Site status	Grade I Listed		
Current land use	Churchyard		
Planned development	New church hall		
Main features (+dates)	Early modern/ modern Inhumation Graves		
Significant finds (+dates)	Early modern/ modern Coffin nails/ fittings; hobnails		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Essex	Uttlesford	Felsted
HER/ SMR for area	Essex Historic Environment Record		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c. 169m ²		
NGR	TL 6765 2039		
Height AOD (max/ min)	73m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Richard Havis (Essex County Council Historic Environment Team)		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Waring, W. and Fairclough, J.		
Funded by	Felsted PCC		
Full title	Church of the Holy Cross, Station Road, Felsted, Essex. Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation		
Authors	Mustchin, A.R.R.		
Report no.	4746		
Date (of report)	16 December 2014		

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, STATION ROAD, FELSTED, ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION

SUMMARY

In October 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in the churchyard of the Church of the Holy Cross, Station Road, Felsted, Essex. The project was undertaken in compliance with a requirement attached to planning approval for the construction of a new church hall.

In the event the project encountered 40 early modern/ modern graves containing 41 inhumations. One instance of multiple (two) inhumations occupying a single grave was recorded. The excavated burial population was largely made up of adults (c. 76%) interred within simple, earth-cut graves. Four c. 19th century brick-lined shaft graves were also present. The artefactual evidence suggests that at least 18 of the inhumations were buried in coffins.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in the churchyard of the Church of the Holy Cross, Station Road, Felsted, Essex (NGR TL 6765 2039; Figs. 1-4; DP 1). The project was undertaken in compliance with a requirement attached to planning approval for the construction of a new church hall (Uttlesford Planning Reference: UTT/1677/11).

1.2 The monitoring and recording adhered to a brief issued by Essex County Council Historic Environment Team (HCC-HET; dated 11/11/2013) and a written scheme of investigation prepared by AS (dated 15/08/2014) and approved by ECC-HET. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists' (2013) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, and Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The project objectives as set out in the written scheme of investigation (Section 3.1) were to undertake 'Detailed monitoring of the groundworks associated with the scheme, with investigation and recording of any remains revealed as required'.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims

to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The village of Felsted is situated approximately 14km north of Chelmsford and 5km south-east of Great Dunmow. The modern A120, which follows the route of Roman Stane Street, is located c. 2.3km to the north. The Church of the Holy Cross occupies a sub-square precinct close to the centre of the village, including the surrounding churchyard. Houses fronting Station Road are located immediately to the south, while a small area of parkland skirts the site to the north and east. A car park, access track and buildings, including private residences, are present to the west.

2.1 The development area comprises a sub-square plot (c. 169m²) within the churchyard, abutting the northern wall of the church (Figs. 2-4; DP1).

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated at approximately 70m AOD on a hill overlooking the River Chelmer, some 720m to the south-west. Stebbing Brook, a tributary of the Chelmer, joins the latter approximately 1.04km to the west of the site. The local soils are those of the Hanslope Association, described as 'slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils [and some]...slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils [at]...slight risk of water erosion' (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 7). The underlying geology comprises Palaeogene clays, silt and sand (British Geological Survey 1978).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric and Romano-British

4.1 Sparse finds of prehistoric stone implements are known from the area including Palaeolithic (EHER 1375) and Neolithic tools (EHERs 1374 and 1379). In particular, four Palaeolithic handaxes and two fragments of other tools were found in the vicinity of the parish church (EHER 1302). A 'Celtic' harness and Roman coins have been recovered from the parish and the northern branch of Roman Stane Street, linking London and Chichester, is located c. 2.3km to the north. The medieval parish church includes some Roman material (EHER 37028), indicating the onetime presence of a substantial Romano-British structure in the near vicinity.

Medieval

4.2 *Felstede* meaning 'open-land place' is first documented in the 1086 Domesday survey. The manor was granted by William the Conqueror to the bishop of Bayeux and later to the abbey of Caen. The 12th century Church of the Holy Cross (EHER 37028) is Grade I listed and built of rubble and flint with a dressing of stone, brick and tile. Some of the latter is re-used Roman material. The south chapel of the church is built of clunch ashlar. The early 12th century west tower and north-west angle of the nave survive, whilst the south aisle and part of the arcade are late 12th century in date. The majority of the building, however, is 14th to 15th century in date. Restoration works were also conducted during the 19th and 20th centuries.

4.3 The church was patronized by Lord Richard Rich who became Chancellor of England during the Reformation. He is buried in the church and there is an altar tomb monument with his effigy. The church interior also contains remains of a 14th century altar tomb and 15th century effigies. A group of four late 17th century tomb stones near the north aisle belong to the Bigg family (EHER 37029).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

4.4 An archaeological watching brief carried out during the installation of a water pipe in the early 1990s encountered a large lump of disturbed Sarsen stone c. 1m south-west of the church's west tower (EHER 18609). Parallels exist at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Great Bardingfield where sarsens were used to underpin the building's corners. The project also recorded a brick-built corbelled tomb some 9m south of the tower. It was of 18th-19th century date although the corbelled roof was constructed of 'thinner "Tudor" shaped brick' (EHER 18610). No grave marker was present.

4.5 In October 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a trial trench evaluation immediately north of the church building, across the footprint of the proposed new extension. The evaluation revealed ten post-medieval or modern grave cuts, aligned east-west (Barlow and Thompson 2010). The base of the early 14th century wall of the northern aisle was also revealed. The wall was bedded directly onto the natural geology at a depth of only 0.40m (*ibid.*).

4.6 In November 2011, AS carried out a programme of monitoring and excavation within the church building associated with the installation of new flooring and under floor heating (Smith 2012). The project recorded seven tombs/ graves, four medieval pits and possible 12th century wall foundations (*ibid.*).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording encompassed the excavation of 13 foundation pads (measuring between c. 1.6m² and 3m² in plan). Excavation was undertaken, under close archaeological supervision, using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

5.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Detailed excavation of encountered features was undertaken by hand; all bone and finds were hand collected. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Introduction

6.1 The project encountered 40 early modern/ modern graves containing 41 inhumations (including instances of articulated remains not associated with identifiable grave cuts). One instance of multiple (two) inhumations occupying a single grave was recorded. A description of the encountered archaeology is presented below.

Foundation Pad 1

6.2 A sample section of the encountered stratigraphy was recorded:

<i>Sample Section 1 (DP2)</i> <i>0.00 = 73.17m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.19m	L3000	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional moderate flint pebbles
0.19-0.35m	L3001	Subsoil: Firm, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small flint pebbles
0.35-0.85m	L3002	Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent large rounded and sub-rounded flints
0.85-1.25m	L3003	Firm, light brown grey silty sand with frequent sub-angular and angular flints
1.25-2.00m+	L3004	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown silty sand with occasional large rounded flints

Description: Topsoil L3000 sealed Subsoil L3001 and two successive early modern/ modern layers (L3002 and L3003), possibly buried soils. Layers L3002 and L3003 both contained frequent finds including pottery, CBM, animal bone and disarticulated human bone. The basal deposit, Natural Sand L1004, was encountered at 1.25m

below the modern surface level. The contexts recorded in Sample Section 1 were encountered across all or much of the site.

Foundation Pad 2 Fig.5

6.3 A sample section of the encountered stratigraphy was recorded:

Sample Section 2 (Fig. 5) 0.00 = 73.15m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L3000	As Sample Section 1
0.30-0.53m	L3001	As Sample Section 1
0.53-0.85m	L3002	As Sample Section 1
0.85m+	L3003	As Sample Section 1

Description: Foundation Pad 2 contained a single earth-cut grave (F3009).

6.4 Earth-cut Grave F3009 protruded from the eastern section of Foundation Pad 2. The exposed part of F3009 appeared ovoid in plan with a flattish base; the profile of the cut did not survive. The grave truncated Layer L3002 and contained the partial, highly degraded remains of a child inhumation (SK1; Fig. 5; DP 3). Several thoracic vertebrae and ribs survived within the excavated area. The body lay in a supine position with the head to the west; the skull was missing. The surviving fill of Grave F3009 (L3010) comprised compact, mid grey brown silty sand, and stratigraphically sealed SK1.

6.5 A single, truncated adult skull (un-numbered) was encountered in the south-eastern corner of Pad 2 at the same level as Grave F3009 (DP4). No associated grave cut, fill or finds were associated with this individual

Foundation Pad 3 Fig.5

6.6 Sample sections of the encountered stratigraphy were recorded:

Sample Section 3A (Fig. 5) 0.00 = 73.15m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L3000	As Sample Section 1
0.30-1.20m	L3002	As Sample Section 1
1.20-1.60m+	L3004	As Sample Section 1

Sample Section 3B (Fig. 5) 0.00 = 73.15m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L3000	As Sample Section 1
0.30-1.35m	L3002	As Sample Section 1
1.35-1.60m+	L3004	As Sample Section 1

Description: Two brick-built, coffin-shaped shaft graves (M3013=3016 and M3030) were exposed within Foundation Pad 3.

6.7 The sub-oval cut for Shaft Grave M3013 (3012, =3016) truncated Layer L3002 and was physically cut into the underlying natural (L3004), oriented E-W. The grave

itself (measuring 1.90 x 0.84 x 1.01m)¹ was coffin-shaped in plan and constructed of un-frogged red bricks (each 230 x 110 x 60mm) laid in a stretcher bond and bonded by light grey lime mortar. Two distinct phases of construction were apparent. The lower and upper elements of the grave (M3013 and M3016) were slightly different shapes, resulting in an 'overhang' at the mid-section of the grave, towards the base of the profile (DP5). Tile (unnumbered) was noted separating the two elements at the western end of the grave. The two parts of M3013 (=3016) were similarly constructed from identical materials, however, and were most probably closely dated. The uppermost bricks of M3016 were corbelled, forming intact arches at the ends of the grave. The central portion may have originally been capped by a stone slab or similar, as was noted at the churchyards of St, Luke's, Islington (Boyle *et al.* 2005, 57), thus allowing for the successional internment of multiple individuals within the same grave. M3013 (=3016) contained the partial, articulated remains of two adult inhumations (SKs 3 and 4), possibly suggesting that the upper portion of the grave (M3016) was added when the later internment (SK4) was made.

6.8 Sk3 comprised the poorly preserved remains of an adult ?male². The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W, with the head to the west; the skull was facing upwards (DP5). The remains had originally been interred in a coffin, the remains of which (L3014) included nails and coffin furniture (handles). L3014 survived as a thin layer of friable, dark grey brown silt. Hobnails found at the eastern end of L3014 indicated the original presence of shoes.

6.9 SK4 comprised the well preserved, almost complete and articulated remains of an adult ?female (Fig. 5; DP5). The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull was facing east, perhaps suggesting the original presence of a pillow (DP5). Like SK3 (above), this individual had been interred in a coffin (L3015). The latter survived as a thin layer of friable, dark grey brown silt and included coffin handles, nails and other, corroded metal fragments. The original presence of shoes was indicated by hobnails found around the feet of SK4.

6.10 The cut for Shaft Grave M3030 (F3029) was only partially revealed within Pad 3 and its shape (in plan) and profile could not be determined. It was oriented E-W, however, and had a flat base. Grave M3030 appeared coffin shaped in plan, similar to adjacent Grave M3013 (=3016) (DP6). Like its neighbour, M3030 was constructed of un-frogged red bricks (each 230 x 110 x 60mm), laid in a stretcher bond and bonded by light grey lime mortar. It is likely that both graves were broadly contemporary. The exposed south-western part of M3030 measured 1.10m+ x 0.39m+ and survived to a height of 0.38m. M3030 contained the remains of a single adult individual (SK7).

6.11 SK7 comprised the well preserved, partial remains of an articulated adult (Fig. 5; DP 6). Only elements of the right arm and pelvic girdle were exposed within the excavated area. The body appeared to be in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west. The remains of a coffin (L3031), including nails, fittings and a single handle, surrounded the skeleton. L3031 survived as a compact, mid grey brown sandy silt.

¹ Maximum external dimensions are quoted throughout

² Sexes are based on the observations of the excavator only and may not be accurate

Foundation Pad 4 Fig.6

6.12 Sample sections of the encountered stratigraphy were recorded:

<i>Sample Section 4A (Fig. 6)</i> <i>0.00 = 72.90m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.59m	L3002	As Sample Section 1
0.59-0.91m	L3005	Firm, light brown grey sandy silt with frequent small rounded pebbles
0.91-1.10m	L3003	As Sample Section 1
1.10-1.70m+	L3004	As Sample Section 1

<i>Sample Section 4B (Fig. 6)</i> <i>0.00 = 73.25m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.16m	L3000	As Sample Section 1
0.16-0.34m	L3001	As Sample Section 1
0.34-0.87m	L3002	As Sample Section 1
0.87-1.40m+	L3005	As Sample Section 4A

<i>Sample Section 4C (Fig. 6)</i> <i>0.00 = c. 73.25m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.16m	L3000	As Sample Section 1
0.16-0.34m	L3001	As Sample Section 1
0.34-0.87m	L3002	As Sample Section 1
0.87-1.18m+	L3005	As Sample Section 4A
1.18-1.58m	L3003	As Sample Section 1

Description: Foundation Pad 4 contained earth-cut Grave F3006 and brick-built Shaft Grave M3008.

6.13 Earth-cut ?Grave F3006 was visible in the eastern section of Foundation Pad 4. The ?grave cut Natural L3004 and appeared E-W aligned with near-vertical sides and a concave base. The single fill of this feature (L3007) comprised firm, light brown grey sandy silt with occasional small pebbles. L3007 contained fragments of ferrous metal (coffin fittings) and disarticulated human bone.

6.14 Rectangular Shaft Grave M3008 occupied the southern side of Foundation Pad 4. M3008 was constructed of un-frogged red bricks (each 200 x 100 x 70mm), laid in a stretcher bond and bonded by light grey lime mortar. The grave was aligned E-W and was heavily truncated at its eastern end. The interior of the grave was filled by later, disturbed Layer L3005, which extended across the whole of the foundation pad. The grave's cut and original fill were not discernible. Disarticulated human bone was present towards the base of M3008 and may have represented elements of the original inhumation. Both long sides of M3008 were drawn (Sample Sections 4B-C; Fig. 6).

Foundation Pad 5 Fig.7

6.15 A sample section of the encountered stratigraphy was recorded:

<i>Sample Section 5 (Fig. 7)</i> <i>0.00 = 73.36m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.30m	L3000	As Sample Section 1
0.30-0.53m	L3003	As Sample Section 1

Description: Foundation Pad 5 contained Ditch F3049 and earth-cut Graves F3041 and F3044.

6.16 Narrow Ditch F3049 (1.70+ x 0.43 x 0.75m) ran N-S across Foundation Pad 5 (Fig. 7; DP7). This feature had steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (L3050) comprised compact, light greyish yellow silty clay. L3050 was devoid of finds. This ditch truncated Graves F3041 and F3044.

6.17 The majority of earth-cut Grave F3041 was revealed within Pad 5 (Fig. 7; DP 7); the western end of the grave ran beyond the edge of excavation, while its north-eastern corner truncated the fill of adjacent Grave F3044. F3041 was sub-rectangular in plan with a flat base (1.60 x 0.50 x ?m); the grave's profile was not discernible. Its single fill (L3042) comprised compact, dark grey brown clayey silt and yielded coffin nails. F3041 contained a single inhumation (SK11).

6.18 SK11 comprised the fairly well preserved, articulated remains of an adult individual (Fig. 7; DP 7). The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W, with the head to the west; the upper portion of the torso, shoulders and skull lay beyond the excavated area. The remains had originally been interred in a coffin, represented by nails found within Fill L3042 (see above). The eastern portion of SK11 was partially truncated by the base of Ditch F3049.

6.19 Earth-cut grave F3044 was linear in plan, aligned E-W, and extended beyond Foundation Pad 5 in both directions (0.72 x 0.46 x ?m; DP7). The base of the grave was flat, while its profile was not discernible. The single fill of F3044 (L3045) comprised compact, dark grey brown clayey silt and yielded coffin nails. F3044 contained a single inhumation (SK12).

6.20 SK12 comprised the fairly well preserved, articulated remains of an adult individual (Fig. 7; DP7). The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W, with the head to the west; the skull was facing west. The original presence of a coffin was inferred by the presence of nails in Fill L3045 (see above). The pelvic region of SK12 was missing, having been truncated by the base of later Ditch F3049.

Foundation Pad 6 Fig.8

6.21 A sample section of the encountered stratigraphy was recorded:

<i>Sample Section 6 (Fig. 8)</i> <i>0.00 = 73.29m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.30m	L3002	As Sample Section 1
0.30-0.53m	L3003	As Sample Section 1

Description: Three earth-cut graves (F3112, F3115 and F3118) were present within Foundation Pad 6.

6.22 Graves F3112 and F3115 were cut into Layer L3003 (Fig. 8); the fill of Grave F3112 was sealed by L3002. Both graves were partially obscured by the edge of excavation. Grave F3112 was sub-oval in plan with near-vertical sides and a concave base (1.32+ x 0.55 x 0.18m). Its fill (L3113) comprised compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent, small angular flint nodules and occasional sub-angular gravel; it contained coffin furniture (copper alloy 'pins' and a single handle). Grave F3112 contained the inhumation burial of a single, well preserved adult individual (SK31; DP 8). The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull was facing slightly to the south. The lower legs and feet lay beyond Pad 6 to the east. Undiagnosed skeletal pathologies were noted on the individual's mandible. The northern edge of Grave F3112 truncated the fill of adjacent Grave F3115 (in section; Fig. 8).

6.23 Grave F3115 was similar to neighbouring Grave F3112 in plan and profile (Fig. 8; 1.20+ x 0.47+ x 0.23m). The single fill of this grave (L3116) comprised compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent, small sub-angular flint nodules and gravel. It yielded coffin nails and a single fragment of clay pipe. Grave F3115 contained the partial, well preserved inhumation burial of an adult individual (SK32; DP9). The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull was angled to the north. Like SK31 (Grave F3112), the lower portion of the skeleton lay beyond the edge of excavation.

6.24 Earth-cut Grave F3118, was the stratigraphically earliest feature within Foundation Pad 6; it was cut into Natural L3004 and its fill (L3119) was sealed by Layer L3003 (Fig. 8). The grave was sub-oval in plan with near-vertical sides and a flattish base (1.38+ x 0.62+ x 0.28m). Fill L3119 comprised compact, dark brown grey sandy/ clayey silt and was devoid of finds. No evidence for the original presence of a coffin was noted. Grave F3118 contained the inhumation burial of a single, well preserved adult individual (SK33; DP10). The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull was facing north. Significant wear was noted on the molars, suggesting that the individual was of advanced age at time of death. Several teeth were missing. The legs of SK33 lay beyond the excavated area (Fig. 8).

Foundation Pad 7 Fig.9

6.25 Sample sections of the encountered stratigraphy were recorded:

<i>Sample Section 7A (Fig. 9)</i> <i>0.00 = 73.31m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.30m	L3002	As Sample Section 1
0.30-0.53m	L3003	As Sample Section 1

<i>Sample Section 7B (Fig. 9)</i> <i>0.00 = 73.30m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.30m	L3002	As Sample Section 1
0.30-0.53m	L3003	As Sample Section 1

Description: Six earth-cut graves (F3094, F3097, F3100, F3103, F3106 and F3109) were present within Foundation Pad 7.

6.26 The stratigraphically latest graves within Pad 7 were F3094, F3097 and F3100; all cut Layer L3003. Grave F3094 was sub-oval in plan with near-vertical sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 9; 0.82+ x 0.56 x 0.16m). Its fill (L3095) comprised compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with clay mottles, frequent flint nodules and occasional sub-rounded gravel. It yielded the remnants of a coffin, including a handle. Grave F3094 contained the fairly well preserved remains of a single adult inhumation (SK25; DP11). Part of the pelvic girdle and legs were beyond the excavated area. The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull was facing north.

6.27 Graves F3097 and F3100 were intercutting (Fig. 9). The earlier of the two, F3097, was sub-rectangular in plan with near-vertical sides and a flattish base (0.80+ x 0.48 x 0.12m). Only the western half of the grave was exposed within Pad 7. The single fill of F3097 (L3098) comprised firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with sparse clay mottles, frequent flint nodules and occasional sub-rounded gravel. No finds were present. Grave F3097 contained the partial, well preserved remains of an adult inhumation (SK26; DP11). The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull was angled slightly to the north. The left side of SK26 was missing due to later truncation by Grave F3100, while the legs and the majority of the pelvic girdle lay beyond the excavated area.

6.28 Earth-cut grave F3100 truncated the northern edge of F3097. Like the earlier grave, F3100 appeared sub-rectangular in plan with near-vertical sides and a flattish base (0.67+ x 0.32+ x 0.17m). Only the south-western corner of the grave was exposed within Pad 7. The fill of F3100 (L3101) comprised firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with sparse clay mottles, frequent flint nodules and occasional sub-rounded gravel. No finds were present. The excavated part of F3100 contained an adult skull (SK27; DP11). Only two teeth were present – both in the mandible – perhaps suggesting an elderly individual. The position of the skull suggests an E-W aligned grave with the head placed to the west.

6.29 Earth-cut Grave F3103 may have been truncated by the southern edge of Grave F3094 (Fig. 9; Sample Section 7A). The upper profile of F3103 was ill-defined

within the west-facing section, however, and the relationship between the two graves remains uncertain. In Sample Section 7B, Grave F3103 clearly cut the upper horizon of Layer L3003. The grave was linear in plan (both ends were obscured) with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (1.02+ x 0.60+ x 0.12m). Its fill (L3104) comprised firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with sparse clay mottles, moderate small sub-angular flints and sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel. No finds were present. Grave F3103 contained the well preserved remains of an adult inhumation (SK28; DP12). The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull was tilted to the west, perhaps indicating the original presence of a pillow. Evidence for further grave 'furniture' was lacking.

6.30 Graves F3106 and F3109 were partially exposed within the base of Pad 7. Both were cut into Natural L3004 and were stratigraphically sealed by Layer L3003 (Fig. 9). Both graves also contained comparable fills of compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent flint and sub-angular gravel (L3107 and L3110); no finds were present. The excavated part of Grave F3106 (0.50+ x 0.40 x 0.05m) contained the well preserved lower legs of an adult inhumation (SK29; DP13), while F3109 (0.60+ x 0.60+ x 0.60+ x c. 0.50m) contained the skull, right clavicle and proximal right humerus of an ?elderly individual (SK30; DP14); advanced wear was noted on the molars. The position of both skeletons suggested an E-W orientation with the heads to the west. Skull SK30 was facing upwards, angled slightly to the east.

Foundation Pad 8 Fig.10

6.31 A sample section of the encountered stratigraphy was recorded:

<i>Sample Section 8 (Fig. 10)</i> <i>0.00 = 73.32m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.20m	L3002	As Sample Section 1
0.20-0.74m	L3003	As Sample Section 1

Description: Foundation Pad 8 contained two earth-cut graves (F3058 and F3061) and two possible graves (F3066 and F3068).

6.32 The surviving, linear outline of Grave F3058 (0.90+ x 0.76m) was just visible within Layer L3002 (Fig. 10). It had been heavily truncated and its original profile was not discernible. The grave had a flat base. The surviving fill (L3059) comprised friable, dark grey silty clay/ sand and contained coffin fittings. Grave F3058 contained the well preserved, partial remains of an adult inhumation (SK16; DP15). Only the proximal right femur and elements of the right arm/ shoulder and hand were present. The body was aligned E-W with the head to the west.

6.33 Grave F3061 was cut into the upper profile of Layer L3003 (Fig. 10). The exposed part of the cut was linear in plan with ?steep sides and a flattish base (0.90+ x 0.41+ x ?m). The grave appeared heavily truncated. Its fill (L3062) comprised firm, dark grey brown sandy silt and was devoid of finds. The well preserved, partial remains of an adult inhumation were present in the western end of the cut (SK 17; DP 16). Only parts of the pelvic girdle and femurs were present; the

latter had both been recently truncated above the distal articulation. The body was aligned E-W with the head to the west.

6.34 Possible Graves F3066 and F3068 were encountered in the base of Foundation Pad 8 (Fig. 10). Both were linear in plan (aligned E-W) with steep sides and flattish bases (measuring 0.90+ x 0.71+ x 0.38m and 0.90+ x 0.84 x 0.28m respectively). The ?graves were cut into Natural L3004 and contained identical firm, dark reddish brown sandy silt fills (L3067 and F3069). Both fills were devoid of human bone and finds.

Foundation Pad 9 Fig.11

6.35 A sample section of the encountered stratigraphy was recorded:

<i>Sample Section 9 (Fig. 11)</i> <i>0.00 = 73.54m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.10m	3000	As Sample Section 1
0.10-1.22m	3002	As Sample Section 1
1.22-1.52m	3003	As Sample Section 1
1.52-2.00m+	3004	As Sample Section 1

Description: A single earth-cut grave (F3017), an articulated skeleton (SK2) (no grave cut discernible) and a single fragment of right femur (SK6) were present in Foundation Pad 9. Two phases of walling (M3028), possibly associated with a brick-lined shaft grave, were visible in the easternmost section (Sample Section 9).

6.36 SK2 was present within Layer L3002 (Fig. 11; DP17). No identifiable grave cut or fill was present. The skeleton was adult and in a reasonably good state of preservation (much of the individual's right side lay beyond the edge of excavation. The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the orientation of the skull could not be determined.

6.37 Part of Grave F3017 was exposed in the north-western corner of Pad 9 (Fig. 11). The grave appeared sub-oval in plan with a flat base (1.09+ x 0.48+ x ?m); its profile could not be determined. The grave appeared to truncate Layer L3003. Its fill (L3018) comprised friable, dark grey/ black sandy silt containing Fe nails and copper alloy studs (Fig. 11; DP18), some of which were attached to fragments of wood (coffin). F3017 contained the well preserved, partial remains of an adult inhumation (SK5; DP18), oriented E-W with the head to the west. Only the right leg, part of the left femur and part of the pelvic girdle were present within the excavated area. A fragment of adult femur shaft (SK6) was present immediately to the south of Grave F3017 (see above; Fig. 11). The bone did not belong to neighbouring SK5 and may have represented the remains of a separate, heavily truncated inhumation.

6.38 A large section of red brick wall (M3028) was present within the eastern section of Pad 9 (Sample Section 9; Fig. 11; DP 19). The wall was constructed in two phases (indicated by a difference in mortar) using un-frogged, fired red bricks (each measuring 270 x 90 x 60mm), laid in a stretched bond. The lower 11 courses were bonded by a mid yellow sandy lime mortar, while the upper five courses were

bonded by a light grey lime mortar with flinty inclusions. M3028 was constructed directly upon the surface of Natural L3004 and survived to a height of 1.35m. It is thought that M3028 (contained by Cut F3029) represented the western side of a brick-lined shaft grave, the remainder of which lay beyond Pad 9 to the east. As such, it is possible that the different phases of construction related to secondary or later internments within the same grave, as was seen with Shaft Grave M3013 (=3016; Foundation Pad 3).

Foundation Pad 10 Fig.12

6.39 The encountered stratigraphy was as follows:

<i>Sample Section 10</i> <i>0.00 = 73.45m AOD</i>		
0.15-1.14m	3002	As Sample Section 1
1.14-1.54m	3003	As Sample Section 1
1.54-2.00m+	3004	As Sample Section 1

Description: Foundation Pad 10 contained four earth-cut graves (F3035, F3047, F3071 and F3077) and three skeletons not associated with discernible grave cuts (SKs 8, 9 and 10).

6.40 SKs 8, 9 and 10 were encountered within Layer L3002, towards the upper profile of Foundation Pad 10 (Fig. 12). SK8 was the truncated/ fragmented torso and skull of an infant (DP20). The body was laid in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull was crushed and its original orientation could not be determined. Associated coffin fittings, including one handle were found around the skeleton. The arms and lower half of SK8 was missing, having been completely truncated by later Grave F3035 (see below).

6.41 A spatially associated group of bones (SK9), comprising an adult skull, right femur, left scapula and left humerus was found protruding from the eastern section of Pad 10 (Fig. 12; DP21). Possibly associated coffin fittings were found with this group. SK9 may have comprised the partial, heavily truncated remains of a single adult inhumation. No grave cut was apparent. The poorly preserved skull of an adult (SK10; DP22) was also noted protruding from the northern section (Fig. 12); no grave cut or associated finds were identified.

6.42 Earth-cut Grave F3035 truncated the eastern portion of infant skeleton SK8 (see above; Fig. 12). The exposed, western end of F3035 measured 0.38+ x 0.68 x 0.30m and was cut into Layer L3003. Its fill (L3036) comprised firm, light brown grey clayey silt and contained disarticulated human bone, indicating a degree of post-burial disturbance. No other finds were present. The fill was sealed by Layer L3002.

6.43 Earth-cut Grave F3047 occupied the southern edge of Pad 10, just below the level of SK9 (see above). The cut was sub-rectangular in plan with a flattish base (1.59+ x 0.75+m) (Fig. 12); the profile was not visible. The grave truncated Layer L3003 and contained a single fill of firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular flints and rounded pebbles (L3048); no finds were present. Grave

F3047 contained an almost complete adult inhumation (SK13) in a fairly good state of preservation. The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull was facing upwards.

6.44 Grave F3071 was physically cut into Natural L3004 at the base of Pad 10; the southern edge of this grave partially truncated the fill of earlier Grave F3077 (see below) (Fig. 12). F3071 was sub-oval in plan with near-vertical sides and a flat base (1.20+ x 0.51 x ?m); the grave's profile could not be distinguished. Single Fill L3072 comprised compact, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small rounded flint nodules. Grave F3071 contained the majority of a well preserved adult inhumation (SK19; DP23). The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull appeared to be facing east, having been pushed down on to the chest. The lower legs were masked by the edge of excavation. Sparse coffin fittings (including a machine-cut Fe screw of late 18th/ 19th century or later date (Plate 1)) were present within L3072.

6.45 Grave F3077 was the stratigraphically earliest feature within Pad 10. The cut was sub-rectangular in plan with near-vertical sides and a flat base (1.02 x 0.38+m; Fig. 12); the profile could not be distinguished. The northern edge of F3077 (L3078) was truncated by later Grave F3071 (see above). Fill L3078 comprised mid to dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small rounded flint nodules; no finds were present. Grave F3077 contained the largely complete, well preserved remains of a small adult/ adolescent inhumation (SK21; DP24). The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull was angled slightly to the north. The lower legs were masked by the edge of excavation.

Foundation Pad 11 **Fig. 13**

6.46 The encountered stratigraphy was as follows:

<i>Sample Section 11</i> <i>0.00 = 73.39m AOD</i>		
0.00-1.12m	3002	As Sample Section 1
1.12-1.55m	3003	As Sample Section 1
1.55m+	3004	As Sample Section 1

Description: Foundation Pad 11 contained four earth-cut graves (F3052, F3055, F3064 and F3074). All were partially masked by the edge of excavation.

6.47 Graves F3052 and F3055 were cut into Layer L3002. F3052 was linear in plan (both ends were obscured) with a flat base (1.50+ x 0.50m); the profile could not be distinguished (Fig. 13). Its fill (L3053) comprised compact, dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent moderate to large sub-angular flint; L3053 contained Fe nails and coffin fittings. Grave F3052 contained a largely complete, fairly well preserved adult inhumation (SK14; DP25). The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull had been greatly truncated in the past and its orientation could not be determined.

6.48 Grave F3055 was partially exposed along the southern edge of Pad 11. The grave appeared sub-rectangular in plan with a flat base (1.10+ x 0.32+m); the profile could not be distinguished (Fig. 13). Its fill (L3056) comprised compact, dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small to large sub-angular stones/ gravel. It contained Fe coffin nails and other fittings. The skeleton within Grave F3055 (SK15; DP26) comprised the heavily truncated and poorly preserved remains of a single adult; only elements of the spine, right ribs, left Ilium (pelvis; crushed) and the left femur were present. The body appeared to have been laid in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west. However, the encountered remains did not align well with the cut of the grave, most probably as a result of later disturbance.

6.49 Earth-cut Graves F3064 and F3074 were cut into Layer L3003 and the associated inhumations were deposited just above the upper horizon of Natural L3004. F3064 was sub-oval in plan with a flat base (1.04+ x 0.50m); the profile could not be distinguished. The west-south-western end of the cut ran beyond the western edge of Pad 11. The grave's fill (L3065) comprised compact, dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small to large sub-angular stones and was devoid of finds. Grave F3064 contained the greatly disturbed, but otherwise well preserved remains of an adult inhumation (SK18; DP27), aligned ENE-WSW. The remains chiefly comprised elements of the legs and feet. The latter were turned inwards and the mandible was found overlying the left knee. Vertebrae and part of the pelvic girdle were also out of place, positioned between the individual's upper legs. It is clear that the skeleton had been disturbed, perhaps by the digging of overlying Grave F3052 (see above). The 'heaped array' of bones between the legs noted by the excavator might suggest that they had been placed thus following their post-burial disturbance.

6.50 Grave F3074 was c. 50% exposed along the southern edge of Pad 11. The grave was sub-oval in plan with a flattish base (1.65+ x 0.40+m); the profile could not be distinguished (Fig. 13). Its fill (L3075) comprised compact, mid grey silty clay and was devoid of finds. Grave F3074 contained the well preserved inhumation of an adult (SK20; DP28). The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull was facing upwards. Only the left side of the body, plus elements of the right leg and some bones of the right hand were exposed within the pad. The hands were laid across the pelvis; the feet were not present within the excavated area.

Foundation Pad 12 Fig.14

6.51 A sample section of the encountered stratigraphy was recorded:

<i>Sample Section 12 (Fig. 14)</i> <i>0.00 = 73.36m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.50m	3000	As Sample Section 1
0.50-0.69m	3003	As Sample Section 1
0.69m+	3004	As Sample Section 1

Description: Foundation Pad 12 contained four earth-cut graves (F3081, F3087, F3089 and F3091).

6.52 The western end of earth-cut Grave F3081 protruded from the eastern edge of Pad 12. The grave cut Layer L3003 and appeared sub-rectangular in plan with a flattish base (0.45+ x 0.56m); the profile could not be distinguished (Fig. 14). The remnant of a single fill (L3082) was present; L3082 comprised mid brown grey clayey silt and was devoid of finds. Grave F3081 contained the well preserved remains of an infant/ child inhumation (SK22; DP29). Only the skull and the upper portion of the torso, spine and shoulders/ arms were present within Pad 12. The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west; the skull was facing slightly to the north-east. The plates of the skull were at least partially fused and the deciduous mandibular teeth appeared fully erupted, suggesting that the individual was at least two years of age at time of death.

6.53 Grave F3087 was partially revealed in the base of Pad 12. This grave truncated the northern edge of adjacent Grave F3091 (L3092). F3087 was sub-oval in plan with near-vertical sides and a flattish base (1.20+ x 0.56 x 0.31m) (Fig. 14). Its fill (L3088) comprised firm, dark grey brown clayey silt and contained Fe nails and coffin fittings. Grave F3087 contained the partial, truncated remains of an adult inhumation (SK24; DP30). Only elements of the pelvis, lower arms and legs/ feet were exposed within the excavated area. The body lay in a supine position, extended E-W with the head to the west, although appeared partially truncated/ disturbed. The right radius was out of position, aligned c. NE-SW across the left femur, while a fragment of right Ilium (pelvis) was found between the upper legs. It is possible that the skeleton was disturbed by the digging of later Grave F3089, immediately to the north (Fig. 14).

6.54 Grave F3089 was cut into Layer L3003 on the northern edge of Pad 12, although physically truncated the fill of earlier Grave F3087 (see above) and Natural L3004. The grave was only partially revealed, but appeared sub-oval/ linear in plan with near-vertical sides (1.47+ x 0.33+ x 0.80+m); the base of the cut could not be excavated for reasons of health and safety (Fig. 14). The single (exposed) fill of F3089 (L3090) comprised firm, mid brown grey clayey silt and contained sparse, disarticulated human bone. No articulated remains were present, perhaps suggesting some manner of post-burial disturbance.

6.55 Grave F3091 was the stratigraphically earliest feature encountered within Pad 12. Its northern edge was partially truncated by later Grave F3087; F3091 was cut into Natural L3004 (Fig. 14). Although only partly revealed within the excavated area, the grave appeared sub-rectangular in plan with very steep sides and a flat base (0.80+ x 0.23+ x 0.32m). Like later Grave F3089 (see above), the single fill of F3091 (L3092) comprised firm, mid brown grey clayey silt and contained sparse, disarticulated human bone. Once again, the absence of articulated remains might be the result of post-burial disturbance.

Foundation Pad 13 Fig. 15

6.56 The encountered stratigraphy was as follows:

Sample Section 13
0.00 = 73.37m AOD

0.00 – 0.45m	3002	As Sample Section 1
0.45 – 0.85m+	3003	As Sample Section 1

Description: Foundation Pad 13 contained a single earth-cut grave (F3084).

6.57 Approximately 50% of earth-cut Grave F3084 was present within Pad 13. The grave was cut into Layer L3003 and appeared sub-rectangular in plan with a flat base (0.56+ x 0.52m); the profile could not be distinguished (Fig. 15). The eastern half of the grave (and associated inhumation) was missing, most probably as a result of truncation by later churchyard activity. The fill of F3084 (L3085) comprised firm/compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with clay mottles and moderate rounded flint nodules. L3085 contained Fe coffin fittings. Grave F3084 contained the partial remains of an adult inhumation (SK23) in a variable state of preservation (DP31). Only fragments of the heavily truncated skull, upper torso and shoulders/ arms were present. A collection of disarticulated bones in the south-eastern corner of Pad 13 – at the same stratigraphic level as SK23 – may have derived from Grave F3084. This collection included assorted long bone fragments.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition or recording of archaeological features or finds within the scope of the monitoring and recording.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L3000, which comprised firm, dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional moderate flint pebbles (up to 0.19m deep)³ and sealed Subsoil L3002. The subsoil was similar to L3000, being firm, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small flint pebbles (0.16m deep). The subsoil sealed two successive layers of early modern/ modern material (L3002 and L3003), possibly buried soils. One or both of these layers were recorded in all foundation pads. Layer L3002 comprised firm, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent large rounded and sub-rounded flints (0.50m deep), while L3003 was firm, light brown grey silty sand with frequent sub-angular and angular flints (0.40m deep). The underlying natural geology (L3004) comprised firm, light yellow brown silty sand with occasional large rounded flints and was encountered at 1.25m below the modern surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The project encountered 40 graves of early modern/ modern date, based on a general appraisal of the artefactual evidence, grave morphology and stratigraphic sequence. One of the stratigraphically earliest graves (F3071 (L3072); Fig. 12; DP23) – cut into Natural L3004 and sealed by Layer L3003 – contained a machine-cut Fe screw of late 18th/ 19th century or later date (Plate 1). Of the encountered graves, 36 (90%) were simple earth-cut graves (including instances of articulated

³ Measurements are taken from Sample Section 1; depths varied across the site

remains not associated with identifiable grave cuts). Four brick-lined shaft graves – one containing two adult inhumations – were also present (see below). Evidence of coffins was recorded in c. 44% of cases. The presence/ absence of coffins did not appear age related, although the excavated population is unlikely to be statistically representative of the churchyard population as a whole. Furthermore, some graves were only partly revealed, most probably resulting in the loss of evidence. Where no coffin fittings were present burial in shrouds is a possibility. Shrouds (often indicated by shroud pins) are a common occurrence in medieval and later churchyards and other burial contexts (Daniel 1997; Sayer 2011, 200).

9.2 The majority of the encountered inhumations (c. 76%) were adult, including a single instance of a possible adolescent (SK21) and two ?elderly individuals (SKs 27 and 30). Four infants or children were also present including the remains of a c. 2+ year old individual (SK22) in Grave F3081. This very basic age profile suggests a low incidence of infant/ child mortality (just c. 10% of the excavated population), although is not likely to be statistically valid. However, this low mortality rate accords well with the recent date of the encountered graves.

9.3 Brick-lined shaft graves were present in Foundation Pads 3, 4 and 9. Two were coffin-shaped and two were ?rectangular. These structures would have been accessible from above, thus making possible the internment of multiple individuals (Boyle *et al.* 2005, 57), such as encountered within Grave M3013 (=3016), Foundation Pad 3. Comparable rectangular and coffin-shaped examples, numbering 13 in total, were recorded within the churchyards of St Luke's, Islington (*ibid.* 56-7). Surviving coffin plates and inscriptions from St Luke's indicated that the use of shaft graves and vaults at this site peaked between 1831 and 1840 with the latest shaft grave dating to 1880 (*ibid.* 57). Similarly dated examples were recorded during archaeological works at Bonn Square, Oxford (<https://library.thehumanjourney.net>).

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Saffron Walden Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual data.

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Web-based resources

https://library.thehumanjourney.net/555/2/OXBOSQ_08_Oxford_Bonn_Square_A1b.pdf (consulted 05/12/2014)

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS⁴

Feature	Context	Pad	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Other
-	3002	-	Layer				Fe Fragments (coffin fittings) - 556g
3008	-	4	Shaft grave			1375	
3029	3031	3	Grave fill				Fe Fragments (coffin fittings) - 654g
3041	3042	5	Grave fill				Fe Fragments (coffin fittings) - 437g
3047	3048	10	Grave fill				Fe Fragments (coffin fittings) - 1654g
3052	3053	11	Grave fill				Fe Fragments (coffin fittings) - 66g
3058	3059	8	Grave fill				Fe Fragments (coffin fittings) - 1344g
3068	3069	8	Grave fill				Fe Fragments (coffin fittings) - 365g
3071	3072	10	Grave fill				Fe Fragments (coffin fittings) - 132g
3087	3088	12	Grave fill				Fe Fragments (coffin fittings) - 475g
3094	3095	7	Grave fill				Fe Fragments (coffin fittings) - 829g
3112	3113	6	Grave fill				Fe Fragments (coffin fittings) - 393g
3115	3116	6	Grave fill				Fe Fragments (coffin fittings) - 54g
U/S	-	-	Unstratified	19th C	(2) 41g	474	Fe Cable (1) - 99g Glass (3) - 101g Slag (3) - 92g

⁴ The majority of the finds (of which the above sub-sample is representative), along with the human remains, were not removed from the site

PLATES



Plate 1: Fe screw from Grave F3071 (L3072)

PHOTO INDEX



DP1: Site (during stripping), looking SSW



DP2: Sample Section 1 (Foundation Pad 1), looking S



DP3: Sk1 (mid-excavation), looking E



DP4: Un-numbered skull in SE corner of Pad 2 (mid-excavation), looking S



DP5: Shaft Grave M3013=3016/ SKs 3 and 4 (mid-excavation), looking S



DP6: Shaft Grave M3030/ SK7 (mid-excavation), looking S



DP7: Graves F3044/ SK12 (foreground), F3041 (background) and Ditch F3049 (mid-excavation), looking S



DP8: Grave F3112/ SK31 (mid-excavation), looking W



DP9: Grave F3115/ SK32 (mid-excavation), looking W



DP10: Grave F3118/ SK33 (mid-excavation), looking W



DP11: Graves F3094/ SK25 (left), F3097/ SK26 (centre) and F3100/ SK27 (right) (mid-excavation), looking W



DP12: Grave F3103/ SK28 (mid-excavation), looking N



*DP13: Grave F3106/ SK29 (mid-excavation),
looking W*



*DP14: Grave F3109/ SK30 (mid-excavation),
looking N*



*DP15: Grave F3058/ SK16 (mid-excavation),
looking S*



*DP16: Grave F3061/ SK17 (mid-excavation),
looking S*



DP17: SK2 (mid-excavation), looking S



*DP18: Grave F3017/ SK5 (mid-excavation),
looking N*



DP19: ?Shaft Grave M3028 (post-excavation), looking E (height of brickwork = 1.35m)



DP20: SK8 (mid-excavation), looking N



DP21: SK9 (mid-excavation), looking E



DP22: SK10 (mid-excavation), looking N



DP23: Grave F3071/ SK19 (mid-excavation), looking NW



DP24: Grave F3077/ SK21 (mid-excavation), looking S



*DP25: Grave F3052/ SK14 (mid-excavation),
looking S*



*DP26: Grave F3055/ SK15 (mid-excavation),
looking S*



*DP27: Grave F3064/ SK18 (mid-excavation),
looking SSE*



*DP28: Grave F3074/ SK20 (mid-excavation),
looking S*



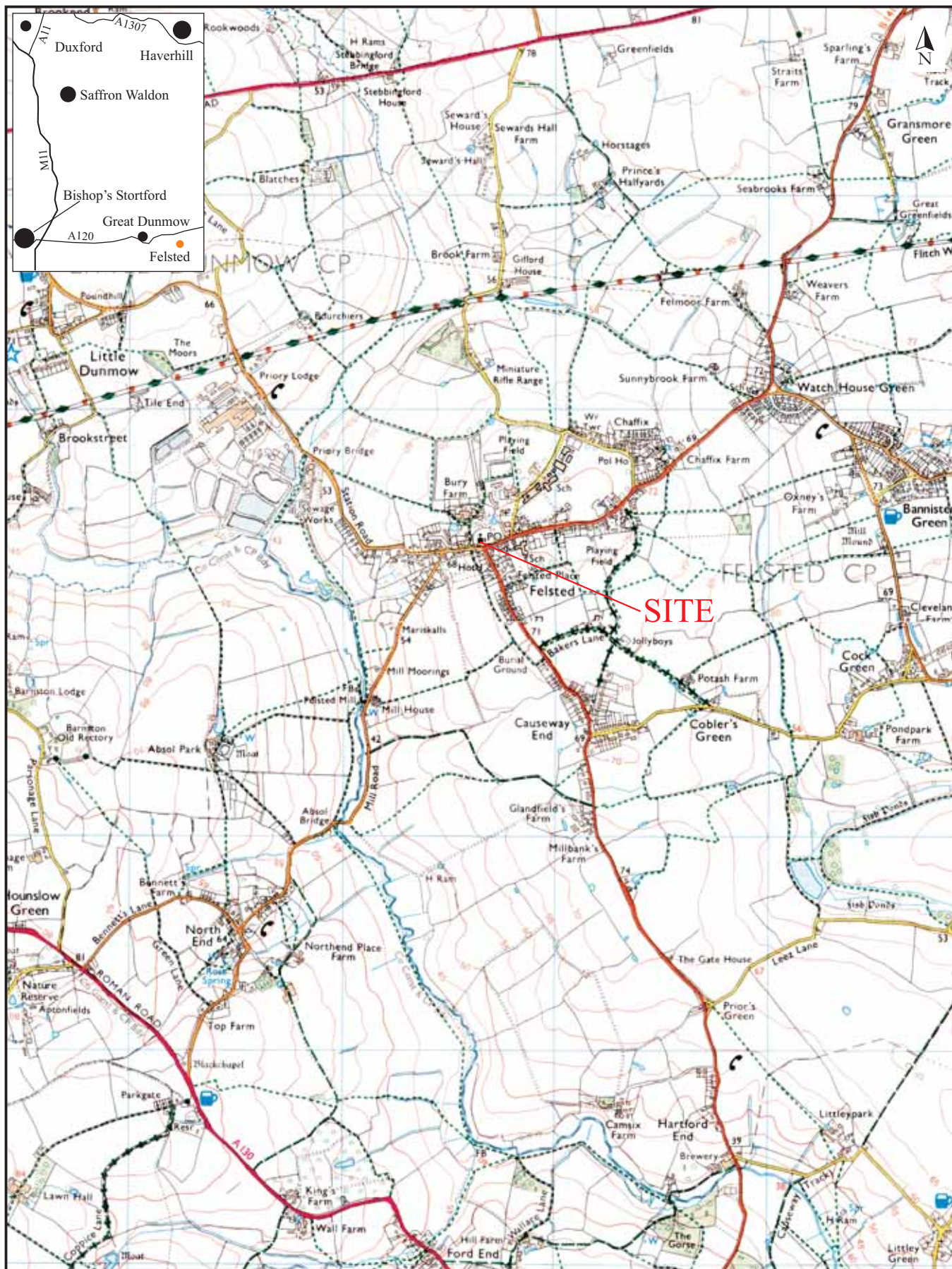
*DP29: Grave F3081/ SK22 (mid-excavation),
facing W*



*DP30: Grave F3087/ SK24 (mid-excavation),
looking N*

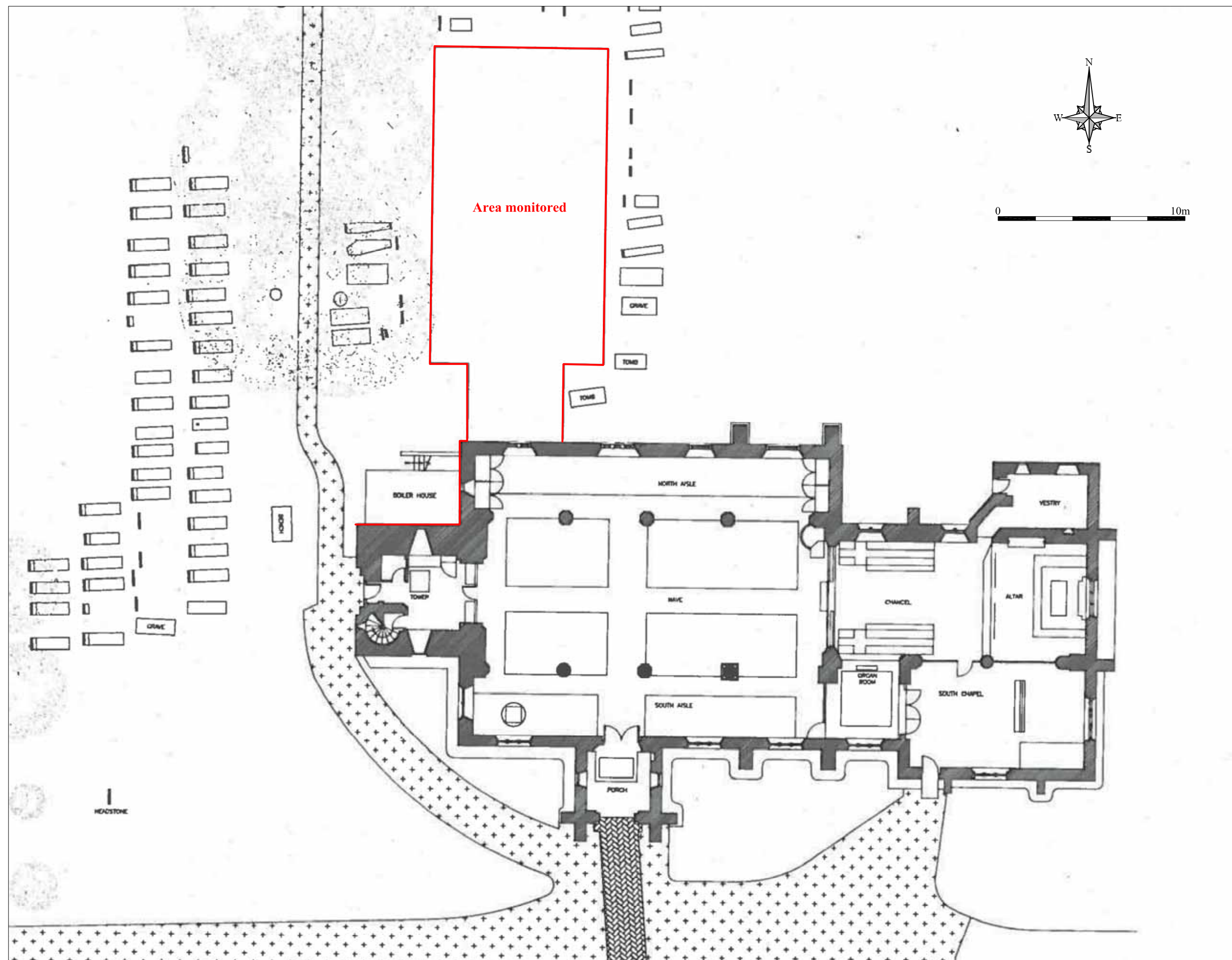


*DP31: Grave F3084/ SK23 (mid-excavation),
looking N*

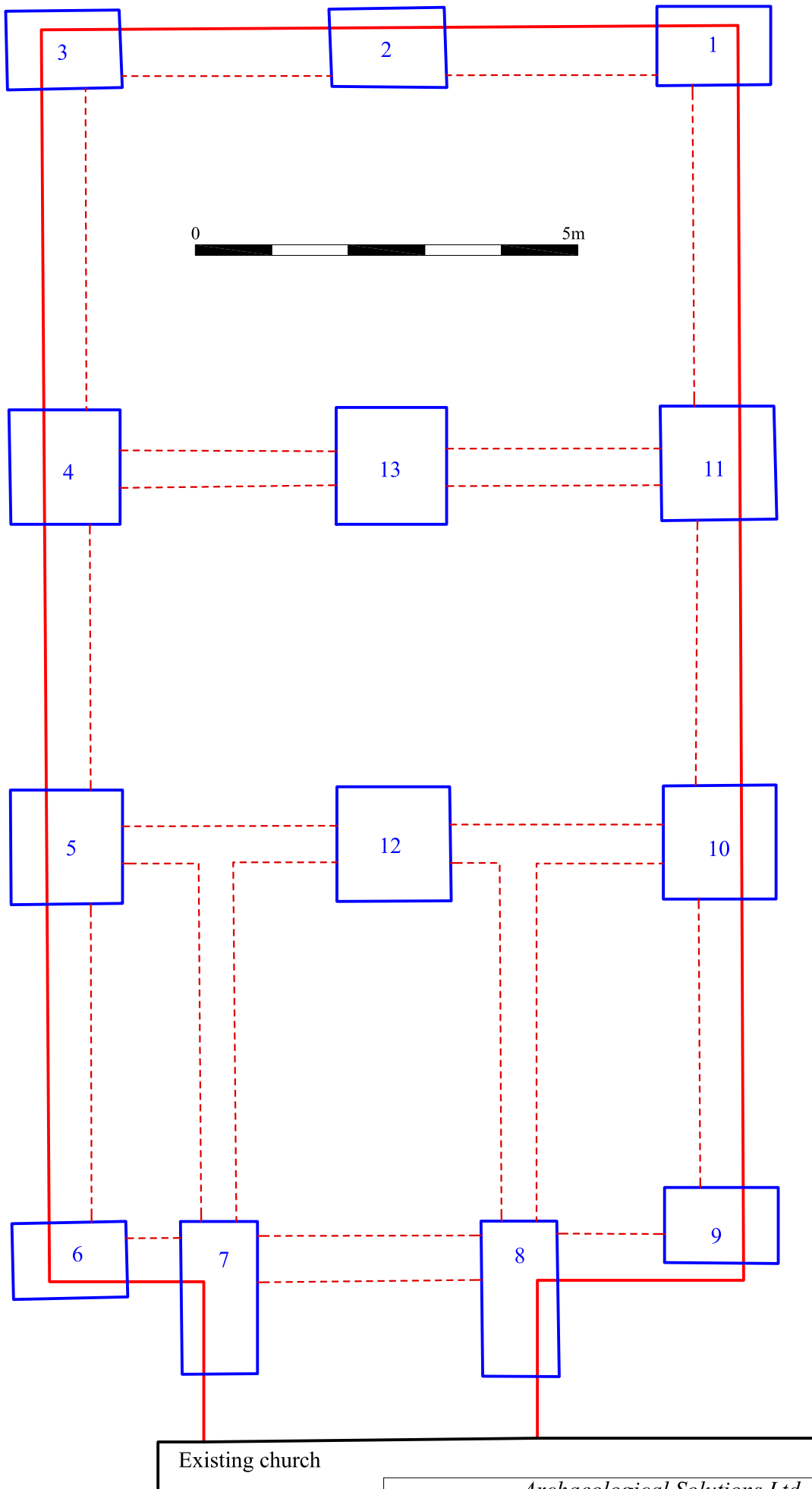


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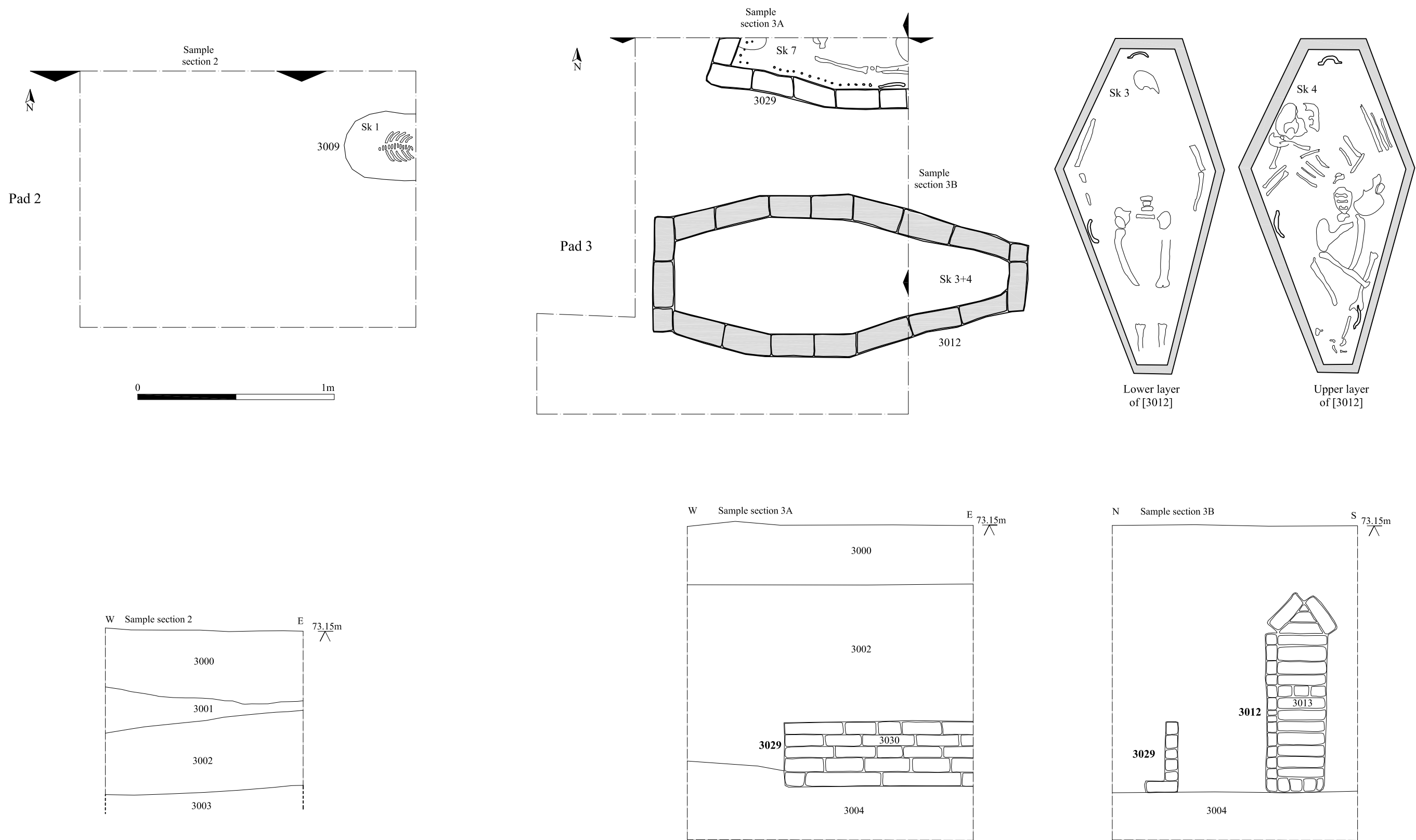
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 3 Area of monitoring
 1:200 at A3



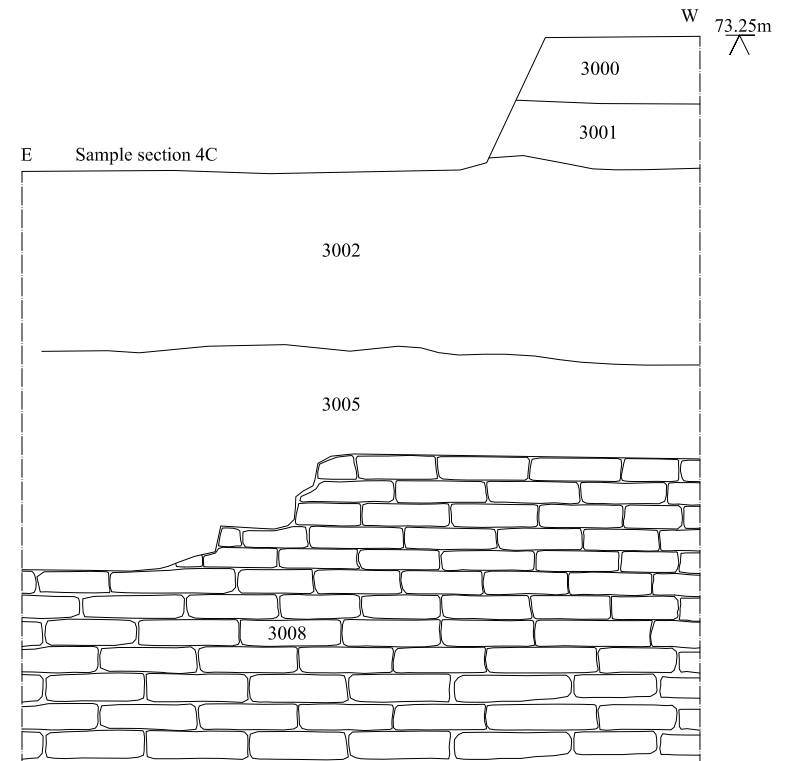
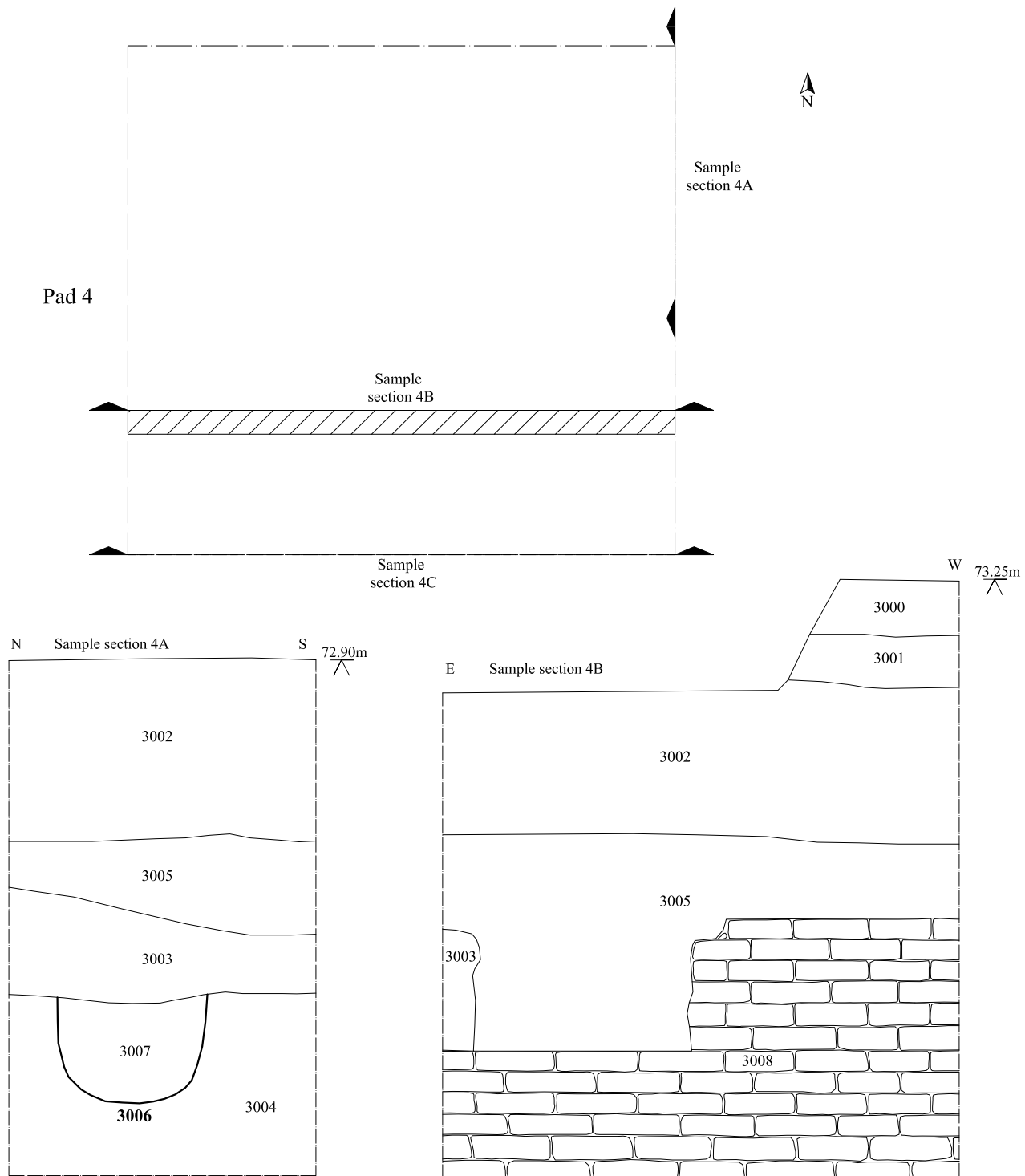
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Foundation pad location plan
1:75 at A4

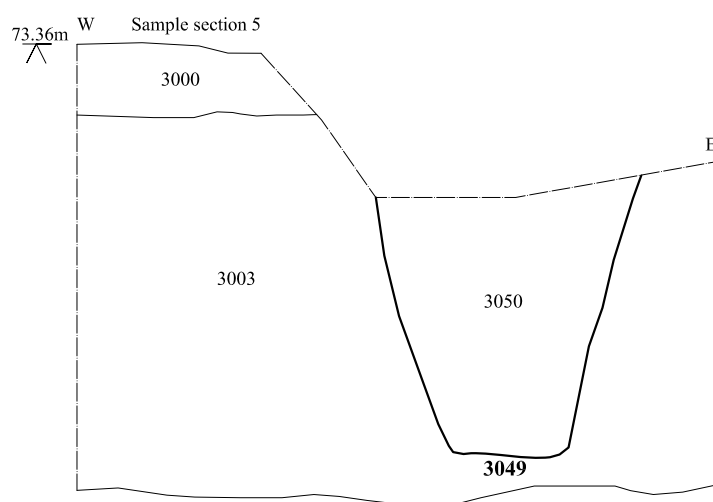
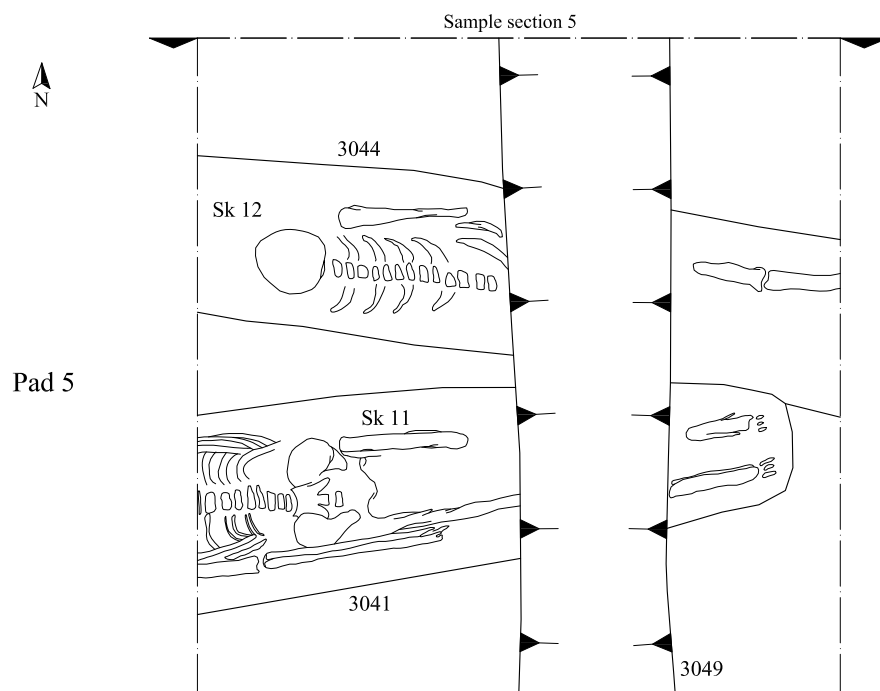


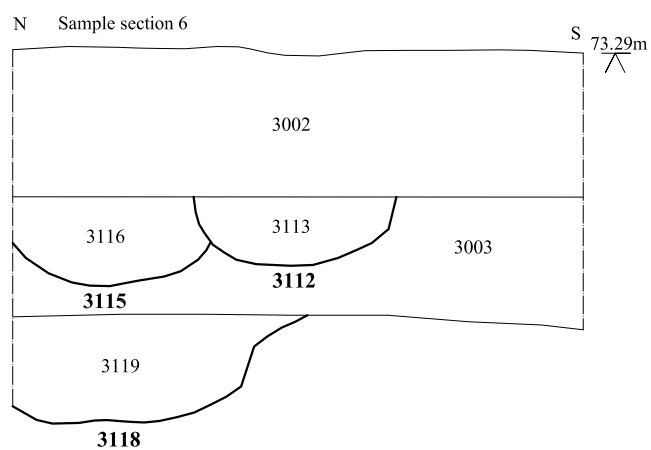
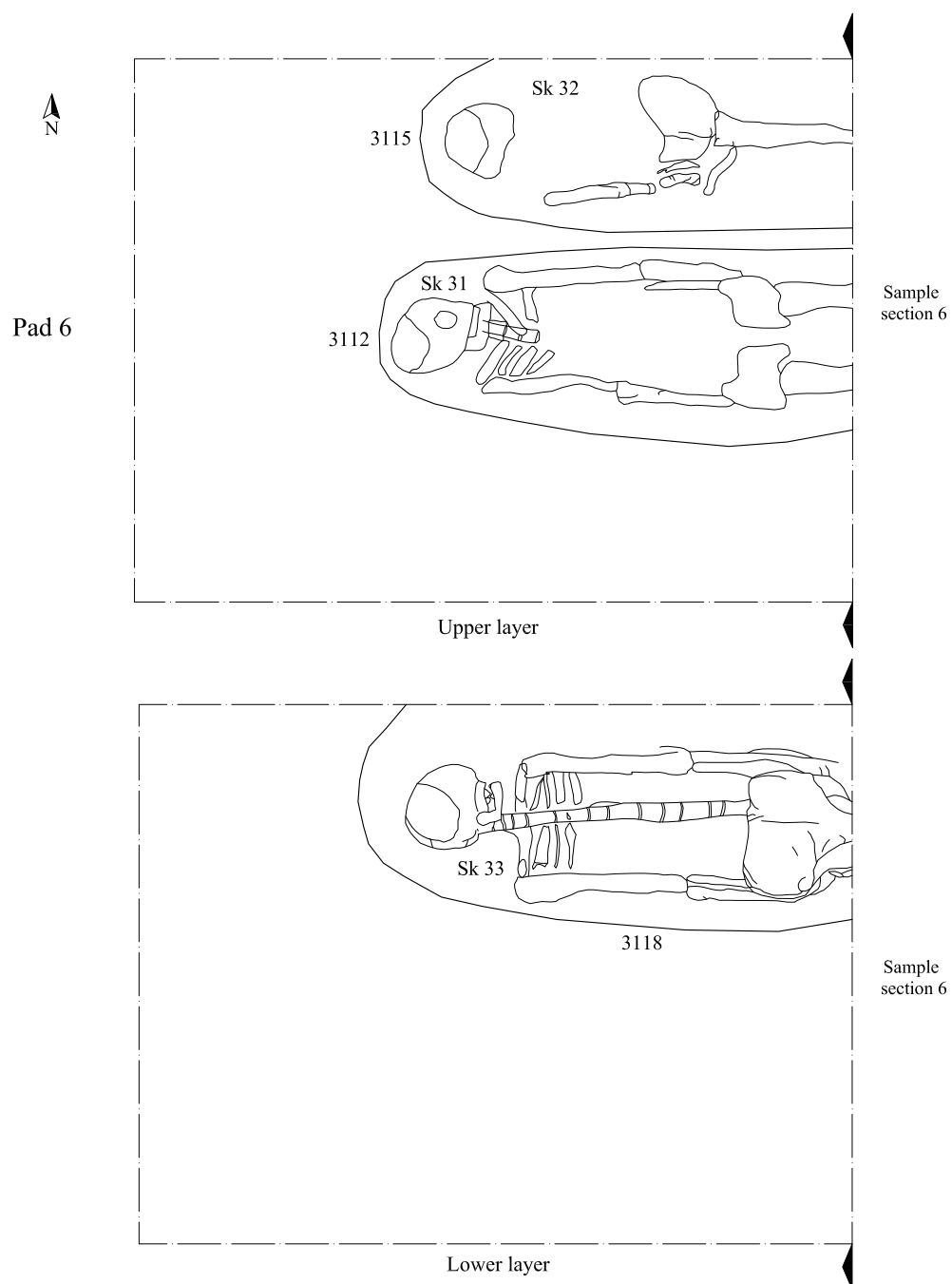
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Fig. 5 Pad 2,3 plans and sections
 1:20 at A3

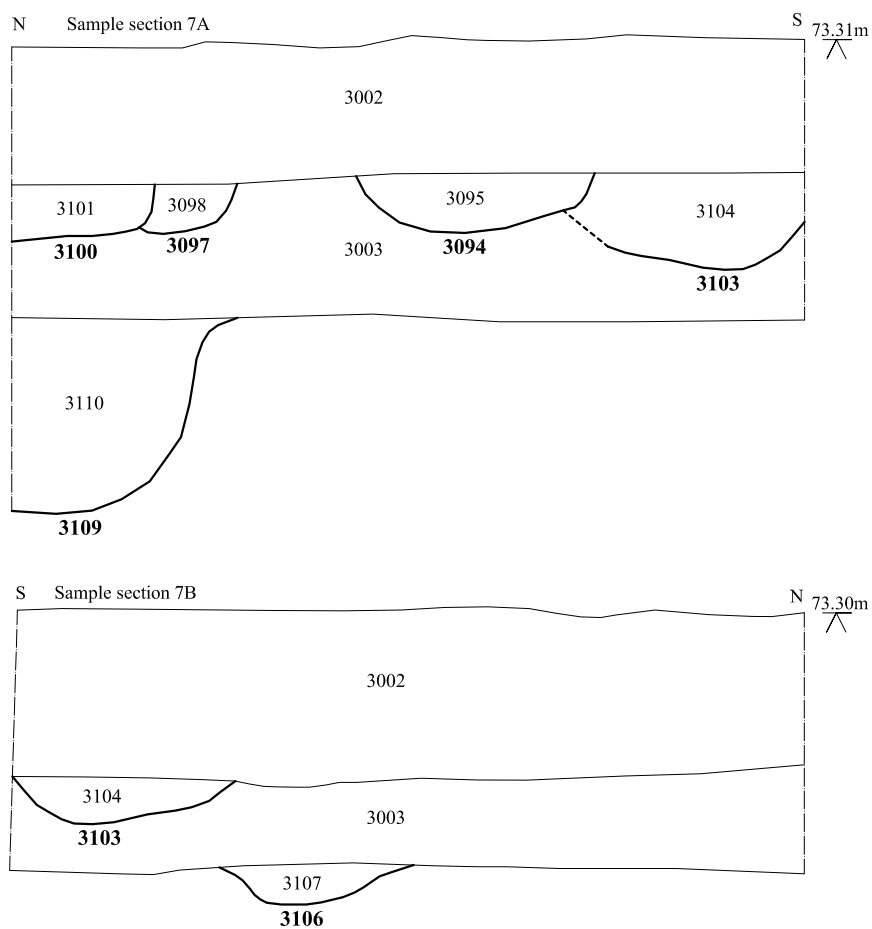
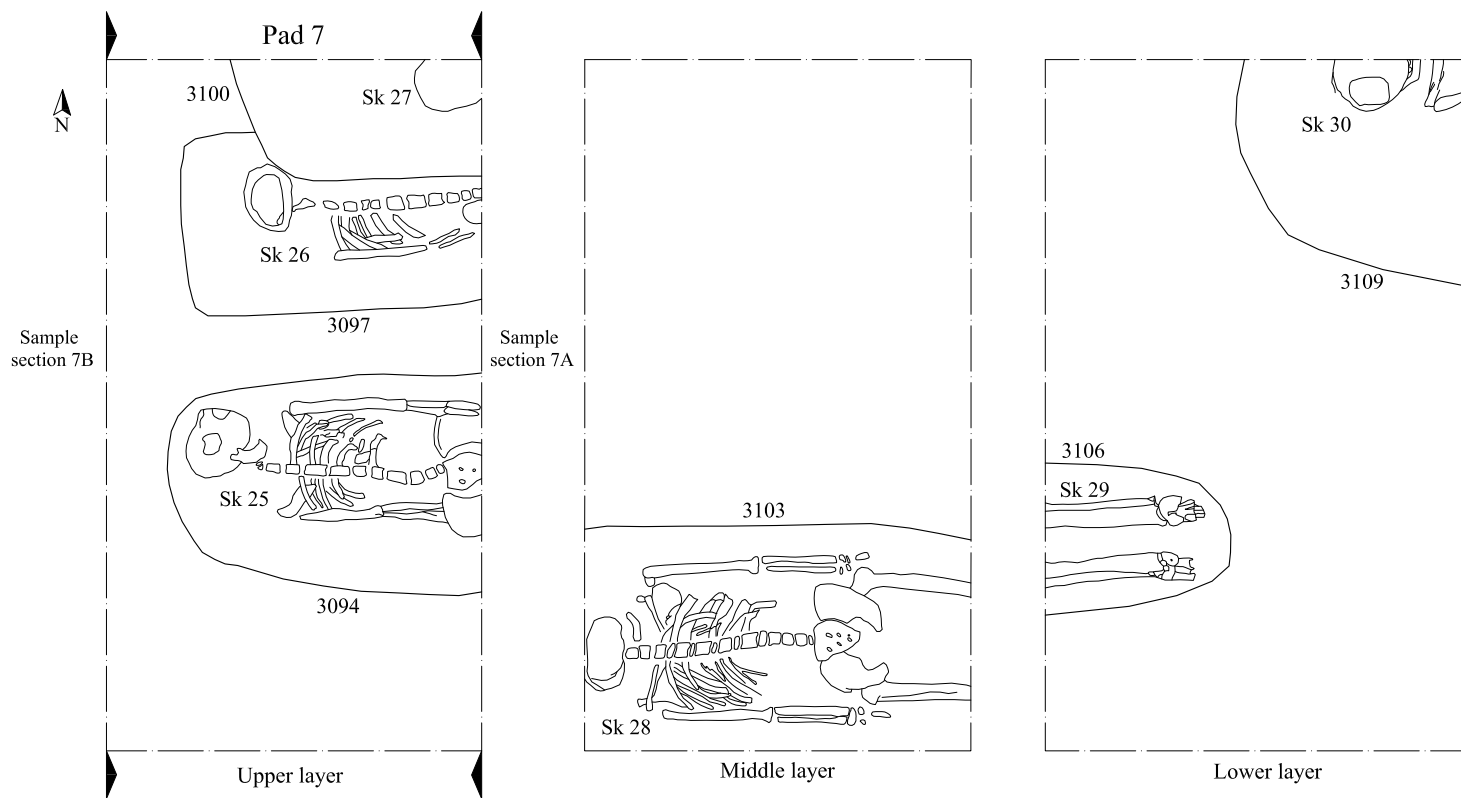
Fig. 6 Pad 4 plan and sections

1:20 at A4





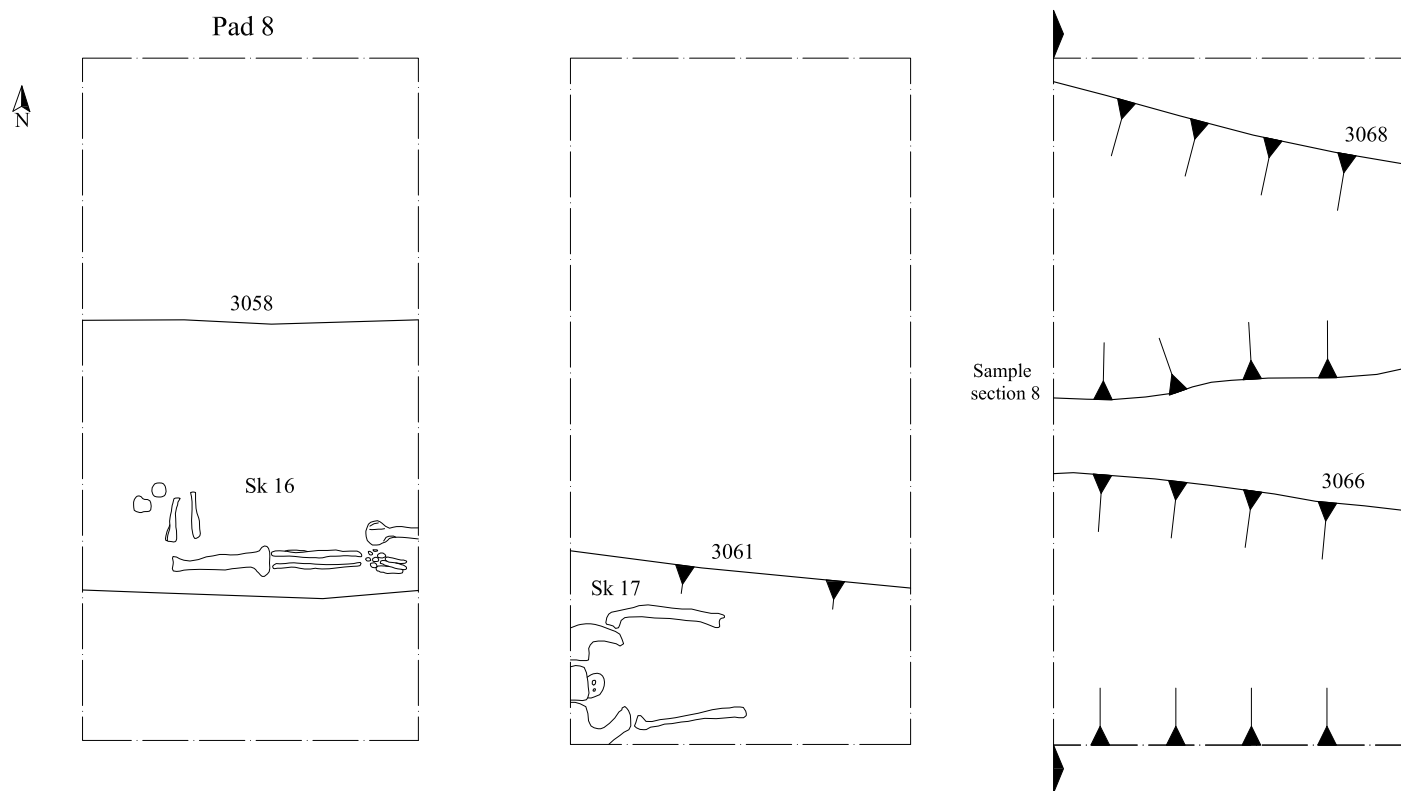




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Fig. 9 Pad 7 plans and sections

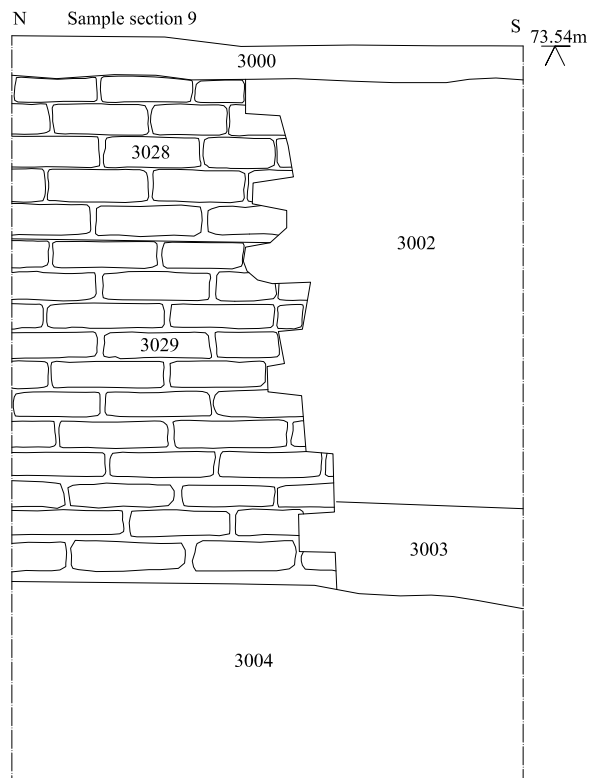
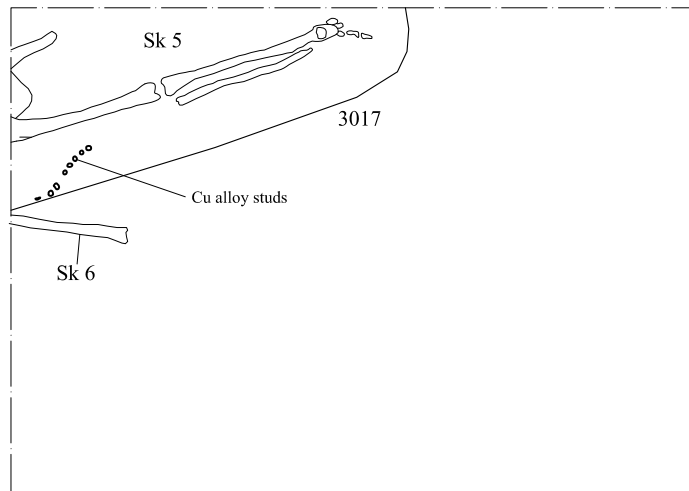
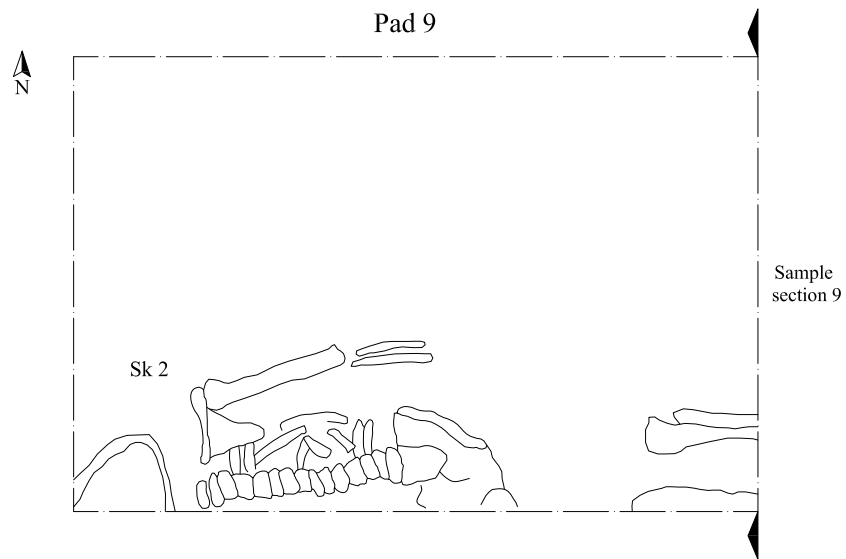
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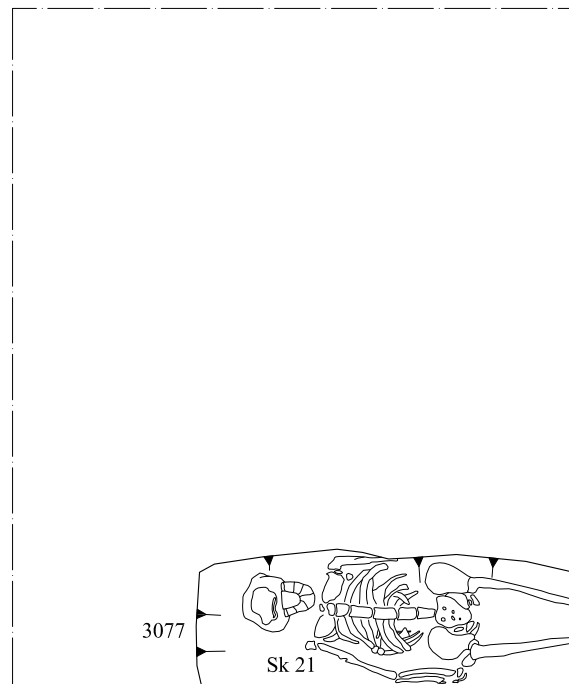
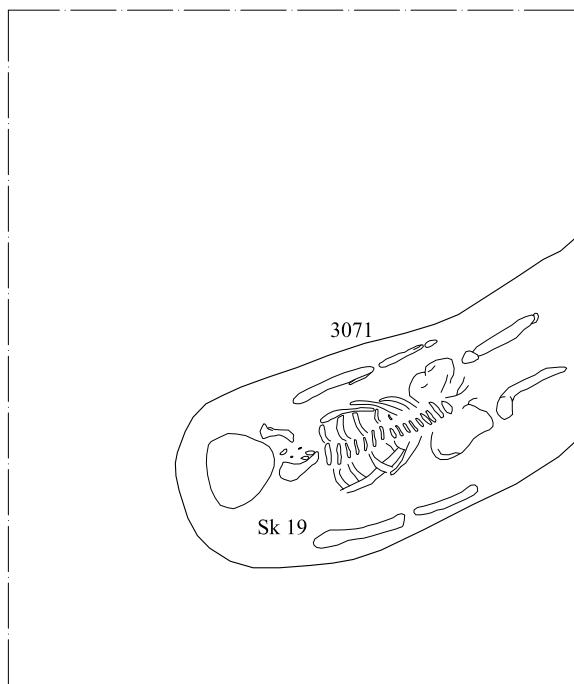
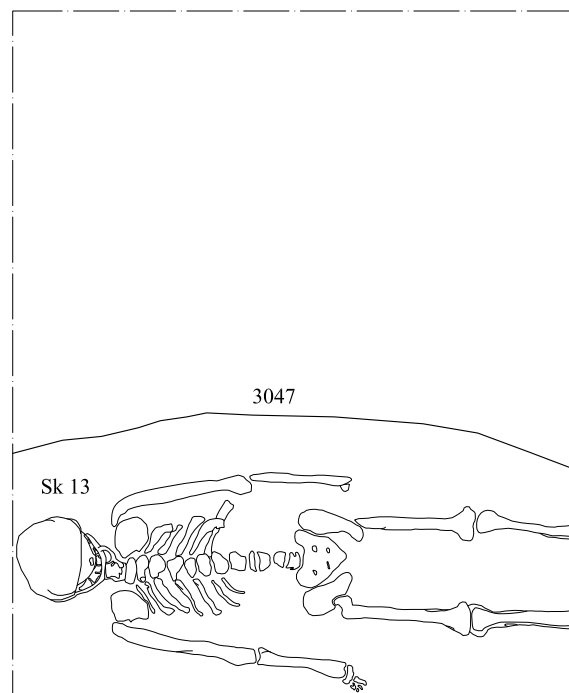
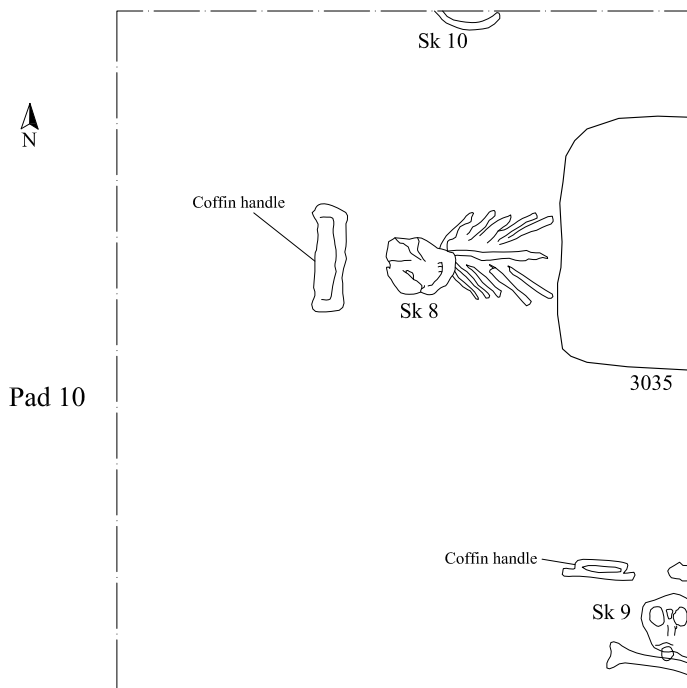


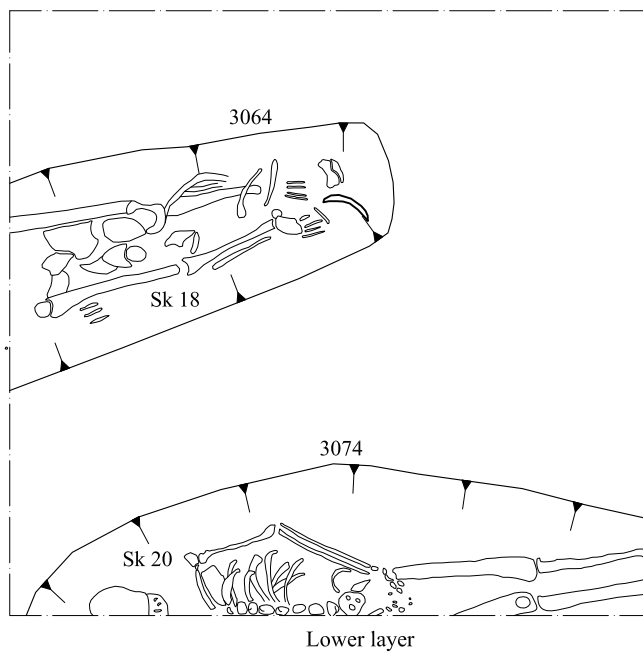
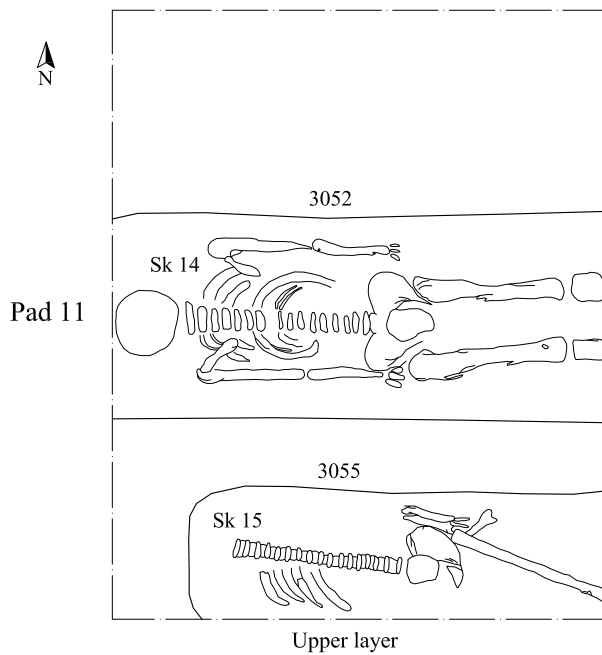
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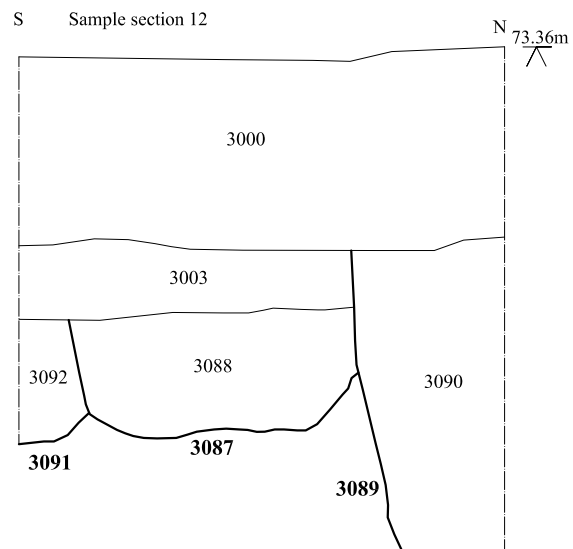
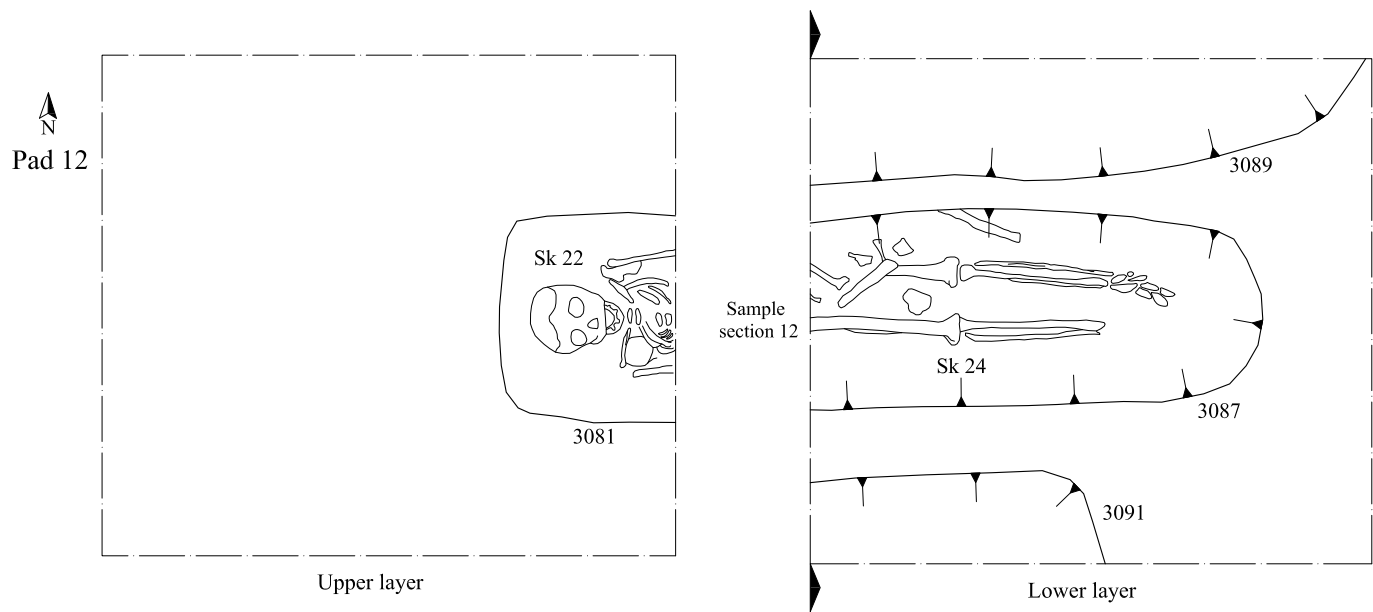
Fig. 10 Pad 8 plans and section

1:20 at A4









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Fig. 14 Pad 12 plans and section

1:20 at A4

