

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**St Lawrence's Church, Napton-on-the-Hill,
Warwickshire**

An archaeological recording action

By David Platt

NCN12/33

SP4631 6129

New Extension, St Lawrence's Church, Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire

An Archaeological Recording Action

For Trendgrey Construction Ltd.

by David Platt

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Ltd

NCN 12/33

June 2012

Summary

Site name: St Lawrence's Church, Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire

Grid reference: SP4631 6129

Site activity: Archaeological Recording Action

Date and duration of project: 24th April – 29th May 2012

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: David Platt

Site code: NCN12/33

Area of site: c.64 sq m

Summary of results: A total of 81 articulated skeletons of probable post medieval date and a single ditch of possible Roman date were found.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Warwickshire Museums Service in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 29.06.12 Steve Preston ✓ 27.06.12
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St Lawrence's Church, Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire An Archaeological Recording Action

by David Platt

Report 12/33

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological recording action carried out at St Lawrence's Church, Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire (SP4631 6129) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr John Yates of Trendgrey Construction, Coventry Bridge Meadow, Tomlow Rd, Stockton, Southam, Warwickshire CV47 8HX on behalf of the Incumbent and Church Wardens.

A planning consent (08/00773/FUL) has been granted by Stratford on Avon District Council and a Faculty obtained from the Diocese of Coventry to construct a new meeting room at St Lawrence's Church, Napton on the Hill. Due to the possible presence of archaeological features and human burials, conditions have been applied to the consent and Faculty requiring that an archaeological recording action take place prior to the groundworks for the new structure. This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990) and the District Council's Local Plan. It is acknowledged that both PPG16 and the subsequent *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, 2010) have been superseded by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012).

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Jonathan Parkhouse, the Coventry Diocesan Archaeological Adviser. The fieldwork was undertaken by the author, Aiji Castle, James Earley, Christopher Crabb, Kyle Beaverstock and Daniel Bray between 24th April and 29th May 2012 and the site code is NCN 12/33. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Warwickshire Museum Service in due course. The human skeletal remains have been re-interred at the church.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located within Napton on the Hill which is c.4km east of Southam and c.10km west of Daventry. The site itself is located on the northern side of St Lawrence's Church and covers an area of 64 sq m (Fig. 2). Approximately half of the site was previously occupied by a vestry of 19th-century date; this had been demolished to current ground level. The rest of the site is currently a part of the cemetery, but no headstones are present. The site is on a small plateau on the summit of the hill, at an elevation of 150m above Ordnance Datum

(aOD) while the village occupies the slopes below. The underlying geology is mapped as Marlstone Rock Bed (BGS 1984); this was observed at the base of the stripped area.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the area has been highlighted by a brief for the work prepared by Mr Jonathan Parkhouse, the Coventry Diocesan Archaeological Adviser drawing on the results of earlier evaluation (WCC 2004). A detailed description of the history of the church and recording of the vestry structure is presented in the evaluation report for the site (WCC 2004). In summary the church is a Grade II* Listed Building. The presence of a priest at Napton recorded in Domesday Book (AD1086) implies the presence of a late Saxon church in the village. However, the earliest surviving fabric is of the 12th and 13th centuries with later additions, and the tower being rebuilt in recent times. The demolished vestry was of 19th-century date. Evaluation trenching as part of the planning and faculty application process revealed the presence of human burials (WCC 2004) at shallow depth, within the footprint of the new building, along with fragments of medieval pottery. A watching brief (WCC, 2004) during construction of a service trench adjacent to the tower revealed nothing of archaeological interest. It was possible that elements of the late Saxon church may be encountered, or finds and deposits of earlier date.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the recording action was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the works. This involved the examination of the area of the footprint of the new extension and service runs (Fig. 2).

The footprint of the new extension was stripped using a small tracked 360° excavator (Pl. 1). When human remains were encountered they were hand cleaned and then assessed on site for their archaeological and osteological potential. A total of 81 articulated skeletons were uncovered, but as they were most likely of a generalised post-medieval date, they did not have significant osteological research potential. The human remains were examined on site and where possible, age, sex, completeness, state of preservation and pathology were recorded as a minimum. The remains were not retained but returned to the church for re-interment. The procedures and guidelines outlined in Brickley and McKinley (2004) and English Heritage (2004; 2005) were applied as necessary. In general, all finds and artefacts were retained, with the exception of human remains of post medieval or modern date.

Results

The stratigraphy of the site consisted of 0.20m of dark brownish grey topsoil (50) overlying 0.80m of dark reddish brown clayey silt 'graveyard' soil (51). In turn this sealed the natural geology at a depth of c.1.10m below ground surface. Within this grave soil 81 articulated skeletons were recovered and a large number of disarticulated remains were found.

Roman (Figs 4 and 5 and Pl. 2)

A ditch (2) was uncovered cutting the natural geology on an east-west alignment. This was 0.90m wide and 0.23m deep and contained a single fill (186) which consisted of a mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional marlstone inclusions. A single piece of pottery was found within this fill (186) which was identified as a later Roman colour coated beaker probably from the Lower Nene Valley and dated to the 3rd or 4th centuries AD. The ditch was overlain by the dark reddish brown clayey silt graveyard soil (51) from which the skeletons were recovered. A single sherd of pottery is insufficient to provide positive dating evidence but does provide a *terminus post quem* of late Roman or later.

Medieval

A collection of 20 sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from the grave earth (51). A number of pieces of pottery were found in close proximity to the skeletons and were therefore given the same numbers in order to locate them within the excavation. It was, however, not possible to determine whether these pieces of pottery were within the fill of individual graves or whether they were within the homogenous grave soil (51) due to the absence of obvious grave cuts. It is however more likely that these sherds are residual and were either accidental inclusions in grave backfills or had been disturbed by the digging of the graves.

The pottery dated to the late 11th-12th century and several retained sooting on the external surfaces and cooking residue on the internal surfaces suggesting they were used within a domestic environment. This pottery was dispersed through the grave soil ranging between 0.51m and 0.98m in depth.

No cut features of medieval date were recorded.

Post-medieval (Fig. 3 and Pls 3–10)

Skeletons

Within the graveyard soil (51) 81 articulated skeletons were recovered along with a large number of disarticulated remains. Disarticulated remains were not recorded unless they were found in co-mingled 'dumps' (SK52 and SK54) as they were ubiquitous within the graveyard soil.

The burials were all found on an alignment slightly off due East-West, but broadly parallel to the axis of the church, with the skulls uniformly at the west. In total 6 were possibly male, 11 were male, 8 were possibly female, 10 were female, 15 of the adults were indeterminate and 31 could not be sexed due to the age of the individuals. A total of 3 neonates (around the time of birth) were found, 4 infants (0-1 year old), 15 children (1-14 years old), 9 adolescents (15-20 years old), 47 adults (20+ years old) and 3 were not able to be aged.

No grave cuts were observed as the ground was highly homogenized, most likely due to the repeated episodes of burial. This resulted in the grave cuts and backfill were undistinguishable from the surrounding soil. Although no grave cuts were observed cutting into the natural stone geology, several skeletons (SK171, SK172, SK174, SK175 and SK176) were found lying directly on the marlstone rock bed suggesting that the person(s) who dug the graves stopped when they hit the hard natural rock.

The stratigraphy of some of the burials indicates a sequence: SK167 and SK176 were each overlain by four phases of later burials. Skeletons SK183 and SK185 were overlain by three other burials, and skeletons SK66, SK65, SK93 and SK166 were overlain by two other burials, suggesting that these may also be some of the oldest burials. Burials not overlain by later phases could be equally old. If each one of these burials represents the passage of time at least long enough for the locations of existing graves to be forgotten, such as for at least a generation if not a century, it could suggest that skeletons SK167 and SK176 may potentially be late medieval in date but without firm dating evidence it is not possible to say for certain. As the grave soil contained pottery of medieval date it is only possible to suggest that the *terminus post quem* for the skeletons is 11th century. As they were all aligned on the church, they are unlikely to pre-date this structure (although a broadly east-west alignment is common even in earlier cemeteries), which makes the earliest possible date more likely the 12th century rather than the 11th.

SK63 SK86, SK88 were cut by, and SK75, SK150, SK164 and SK165 overlain by the 19th-century Vestry wall (3) which indicates that they were buried prior to this date. SK62 is worthy of note as the wall has been built into the skull of this individual. The shallow depth at which the remains were found suggests that they pre-date the Burial Act of 1857, assuming this was rigorously enforced from the outset. There is, however, no way to establish closer dating than between the 12th century and the mid-19th centuries.

The south-west of the site adjacent to SK97 had been used as a flower bed and a number of small shrubs and a small tree were present on the site at the time of stripping, under this area the ground was found to be disturbed and the skeletal remains found were disarticulated. The church gardener was present on site during

some of the excavation and said that when digging in this area he regularly uncovered human remains that he reinterred himself.

A total of 14 metal objects were recovered, of which 13 were ferrous nails or nail fragments (Appendix 3). Six of these were found in relation to SK95 and one was found with SK150, these may be nails from a decayed coffin. Coffins were not routinely used until the 19th century, which suggests that these may be two of the later burials on the site. This suggestion is supported stratigraphically by the fact that skeletons SK95 and SK150 are the latest burials in a sequence of four. The remaining nails and a heavily corroded piece of copper alloy were found within the graveyard soil (51).

Drainage ditch (Fig. 4)

A curving drain (1) was observed on an E-W alignment across the site, its ditch cut into the natural geology and the drain constructed using marlstone slabs and a pale grey mortar. The drainage ditch was overlain by the 19th-century Vestry. A number of disarticulated bones were found within the fill of this ditch suggesting that it had been cut through a number of burials and backfilled. This means that it was built later than at least some of the burials but before the construction of the vestry, indicating it is post-medieval or early Victorian in date.

Modern/Victorian (Fig. 4)

The vestry has been dated to the 19th century and the presence of a piece of earthenware pottery from within the foundations (3) dating from the late 18th century onwards confirms this.

Finds

Roman Pottery by Jane Timby

A single sherd of pottery (29g) came from ditch 2. The sherd is from the small base of a later Roman colour-coated beaker showing concentric wire marks on the underside where it has been cut from a wheel. The vessel has a dark bluish grey colour-coat in an oxidized fabric and is probably a Lower Nene Valley product. Although these wares were being made from the later 2nd century it is more likely that this vessel dates to the 3rd or 4th century.

Medieval Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 21 sherds with a total weight of 407g (Appendix 2). It was almost entirely medieval, although all the sherds were from graves and presumably residual. It was recorded using the codes and chronology of the Warwickshire Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Type-Series (Ratkai and Soden, in archive), as follows:

- CO01:** Cotswolds-type Ware, 12th century. 1 sherd, 2g.
- CS05:** Northants Shelly Ware, 1100–1400. 6 sherds, 137g.
- Sq02:** Warwickshire Sandy ware, 12th – 13th century. 3 sherds, 45g.
- Sq24:** Banbury/Brackley type ware, late 11th – 13th century. 10 sherds, 208g,.
- MGW:** Modern earthenwares, late 18th century onwards. 1 sherd, 15g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 2 All the ware-types are well-known in the region, and the sherds are generally in good condition. Some show signs of use, such as sooting and/or having internal residues and external sooting, so the assemblage appears to have had a domestic function prior to deposition.

The range of pottery types indicate that there was activity at the site from the late 11th - 12th century, after which time pottery ceased to be deposited. Certainly, wares which were common in south Northamptonshire and south Warwickshire in the 13th century, such as Brill/Boarstall Ware (fabric Sg20), are entirely absent.

Metalwork by Steven Crabb

A total of 14 metal objects were recovered, of which 13 were ferrous nails or nail fragments (Appendix 3). The remaining object is a heavily corroded piece of copper alloy. It is too corroded to make an identification.

Conclusion

The recording action uncovered 81 articulated skeletons, the density being somewhat higher than expected. Sealed beneath the graves was a ditch (2) on an east-west axis. It contained a single sherd of Roman pottery suggesting it may Roman in date, however, this cannot be regarded as a secure date. Stratigraphically however, as it was overlain by approximately 1m of grave soil and topsoil within which 81 skeletons were recovered, it could suggest that it is at least medieval if not earlier in date.

The 20 sherds of medieval pottery found within the graveyard soil (51) are most likely to be residual. As these are dated to the 11th-13th century and the earliest part of the church was built in the 12th-13th century it may be the case that this pottery was initially discarded or deposited during the construction of the church and

the later phases of burials have disturbed and distributed throughout the graveyard soil (51). The lack of commonly-occurring later medieval wares at the site suggests that whatever activity the earlier medieval pottery represented, it had ceased by later medieval times.

References

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- Williams, A and Martin, G H, 2002, *Domesday Book, a complete translation*, London

APPENDIX 1: Feature details

Age categories: Neonate = around the time of birth; Infant = 0 – 1 year; Child = 1 – 14 years; Adolescent = 15 – 20 years
 Adult = 20+ years (only old adults could be differentiated due to tooth wear or vertebral osteoarthritis)

Cut	Deposit	Type	Date	Dating Evidence	Preservation	Completeness	Age category	Sex	Comments
1		Drainage ditch							
2	186	Ditch	Roman?	Pottery					
3		Vestry	C19th						
	SK52	Skeleton			fair	disarticulated	n/a	n/a	Co-mingled remains
	SK53	Skeleton			poor	< 25%	n/a	n/a	highly fragmented skull only
	SK54	Skeleton			good	disarticulated	n/a	n/a	Co-mingled remains
	SK55	Skeleton			good	< 25%	infant	n/a	skull and neck only
	SK56	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	child	n/a	
	SK57	Skeleton			fair	25 – 75%	adult	M?	
	SK58	Skeleton			poor	< 25%	n/a	n/a	highly fragmented skull only
	SK59	Skeleton			fair	< 25%	infant	n/a	legs and pelvis only
	SK61	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adolescent	M?	
	SK62	Skeleton			fair	< 25%	n/a	n/a	highly fragmented skull
	SK63	Skeleton			good	< 25%	adult	Indet	legs only
	SK64	Skeleton			fair	25 – 75%	neonate	n/a	poor preservation
	SK65	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	adolescent	n/a	
	SK66	Skeleton			fair	25 – 75%	adult	F?	
	SK67	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	adolescent	n/a	
	SK68	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	adult	Indet	
	SK69	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	adult	M?	
	SK70	Skeleton			fair	25 – 75%	adult	Indet	
	SK71	Skeleton			good	< 25%	adult?	Indet	legs only
	SK72	Skeleton			good	< 25%	child	n/a	lower legs only
	SK73	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	adult	Indet	
	SK74	Skeleton			fair	25 – 75%	adult	Indet	
	SK75	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult	M?	
	SK76	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult	F?	
	SK77	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	adult	M	
	SK78	Skeleton			good	< 25%	adolescent	n/a	
	SK79	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adolescent	n/a	
	SK80	Skeleton			good	< 25%	child	n/a	skull and upper body only
	SK81	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult	M	
	SK82	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adolescent	F?	
	SK83	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adolescent	M?	
	SK84	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	adult	Indet	
	SK85	Skeleton			fair	75+ %	child	n/a	
	SK86	Skeleton			fair	25 – 75 %	adult	I	
	SK87	Skeleton			good	25 – 75 %	adult (older)	M	osteophytic lipping around vertebral bodies
	SK88	Skeleton			fair	< 25%	adult (older)	F	Severe dental wear and ante-mortem tooth loss
	SK89	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult (older)	M	DISH and ante-mortem tooth loss
	SK90	Skeleton			poor	75+ %	adult	F?	

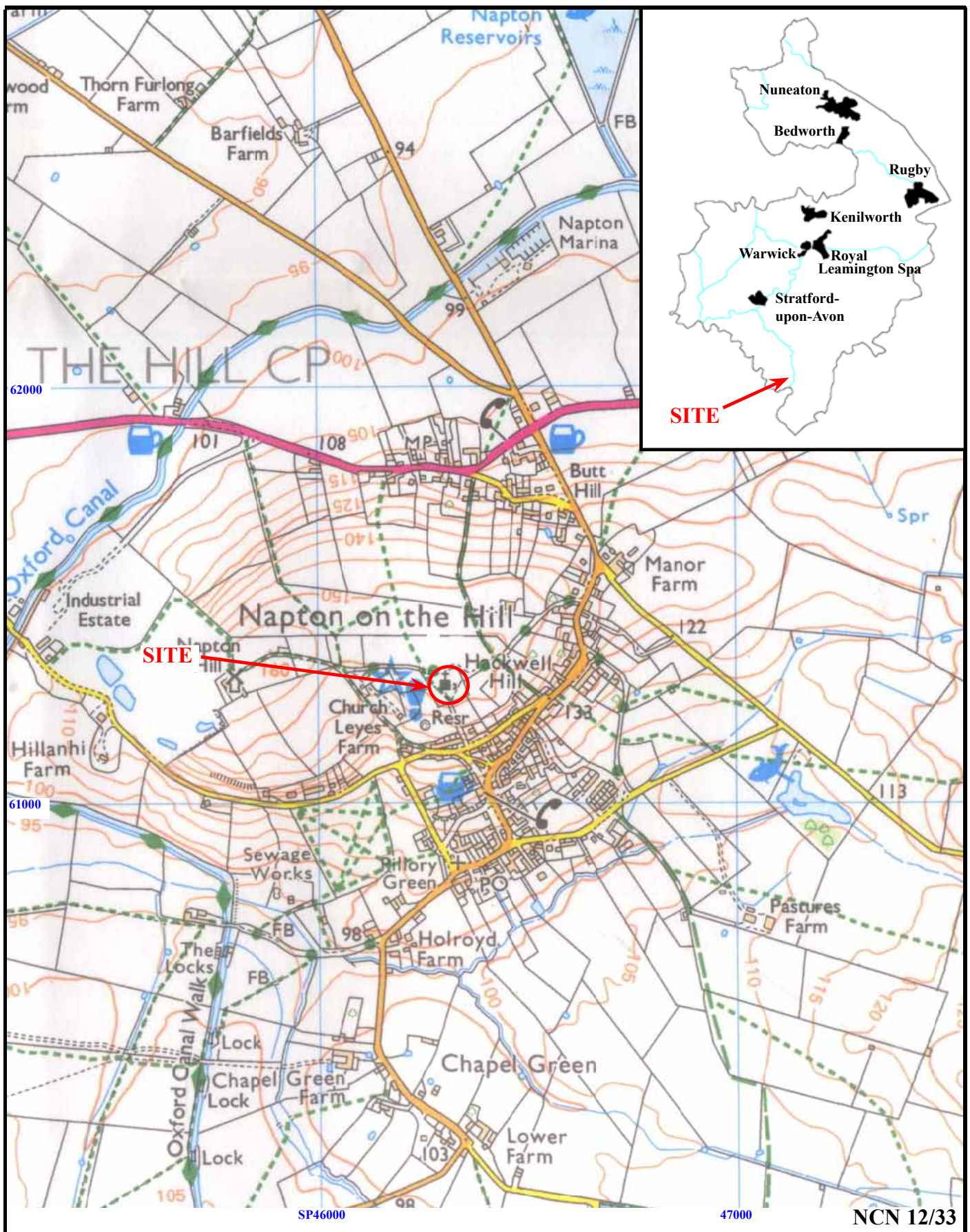
<i>Cur</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>	<i>Preservation</i>	<i>Completeness</i>	<i>Age category</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	SK91	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult	F?	
	SK92	Skeleton			poor	25 – 75%	adult	Indet	
	SK93	Skeleton			fair	25 – 75%	child	n/a	
	SK94	Skeleton			poor	25 – 75%	adult	F	
	SK95	Skeleton			poor	25 – 75%	adult	M	Poss. coffin nails
	SK96	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult	F?	
	SK97	Skeleton			fair	75+ %	child	n/a	
	SK98	Skeleton			good	75+ %	child	n/a	
	SK99	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult	F	
	SK150	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult (35-45)	F	
	SK151	Skeleton			fair	< 25%	adult (older)	M	osteophytic lipping of cervical vertebrae
	SK152	Skeleton			poor	< 25%	adult	Indet	
	SK153	Skeleton			poor	75+ %	infant	n/a	
	SK154	Skeleton			poor	25 – 75%	adult	M	
	SK155	Skeleton			poor	75+ %	child	n/a	
	SK156	Skeleton			fair	75+ %	adult	F	
	SK157	Skeleton			poor	25 – 75%	child	n/a	
	SK158	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	adult	Indet	
	SK159	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult	F	
	SK160	Skeleton			good	25 – 75 %	adolescent	n/a	
	SK161	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult (older)	M?	osteophytic lipping of lumbar vertebrae
	SK162	Skeleton			good	75+ %	neonate	n/a	
	SK163	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult	F	
	SK164	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	adult	M	
	SK165	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult	F?	
	SK166	Skeleton			good	< 25%	adult	Indet	lower legs only
	SK167	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	adult	Indet	
	SK168	Skeleton			good	75+ %	child	n/a	
	SK169	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult	Indet	
	SK170	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	adult	M	
	SK171	Skeleton			good	< 25%	child	n/a	
	SK172	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult	F	
	SK173	Skeleton			good	75+ %	child	n/a	
	SK174	Skeleton			poor	25 - 75%	child	n/a	
	SK175	Skeleton			poor	25 - 75%	child	n/a	
	SK176	Skeleton			fair	25 – 75%	adult	Indet	
	SK177	Skeleton			good	< 25%	adult	F	
	SK178	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	adult	M	
	SK179	Skeleton			good	25 – 75%	infant	n/a	
	SK180	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult	F?	
	SK181	Skeleton			fair	25 – 75%	adolescent	n/a	
	SK182	Skeleton			good	75+ %	neonate	n/a	
	SK183	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult (older)	M	
	SK184	Skeleton			good	75+ %	child	n/a	
	SK185	Skeleton			good	75+ %	adult (older)	F	

APPENDIX 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

<i>Context</i>	<i>Sk</i>	<i>NV</i>		<i>CO01</i>		<i>CS05</i>		<i>Sq02</i>		<i>Sq24</i>		<i>MGW</i>	
		<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>
2		1	10										
wall foundation												1	15
51	52									1	22		
51	53									1	3		
51	54							1	4	1	3		
51	55							1	13				
51	57									1	4		
51	61					1	37			2	70		
51	67									1	71		
51	70									1	4		
51	78									1	15		
51	83							1	28	1	16		
51	85			1	2								
51	160					5	100						
	Total			1	2	6	137	3	45	10	208	1	15

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Metalwork

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Cat No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
	51	Grave soil	1	Fe	nail	1	10
	51	Grave soil	2	Fe	nail	1	2
	51	Grave soil	14	cu	object	1	10
	52	Skeleton	3	Fe	nail	1	1
	95	Skeleton	4	Fe	Nail	1	2
	95	Skeleton	5	Fe	Nail	1	4
	95	Skeleton	6	Fe	Nail	1	4
	95	Skeleton	7	Fe	Nail	1	4
	95	Skeleton	8	Fe	Nail	1	2
	95	Skeleton	9	Fe	Nail	1	4
	150	Skeleton	10	Fe	Nail	1	10
	180	Skeleton	11	Fe	Nail	1	32
	185	Skeleton	12	Fe	nail	1	10
	185	Skeleton	13	Fe	nail	1	4

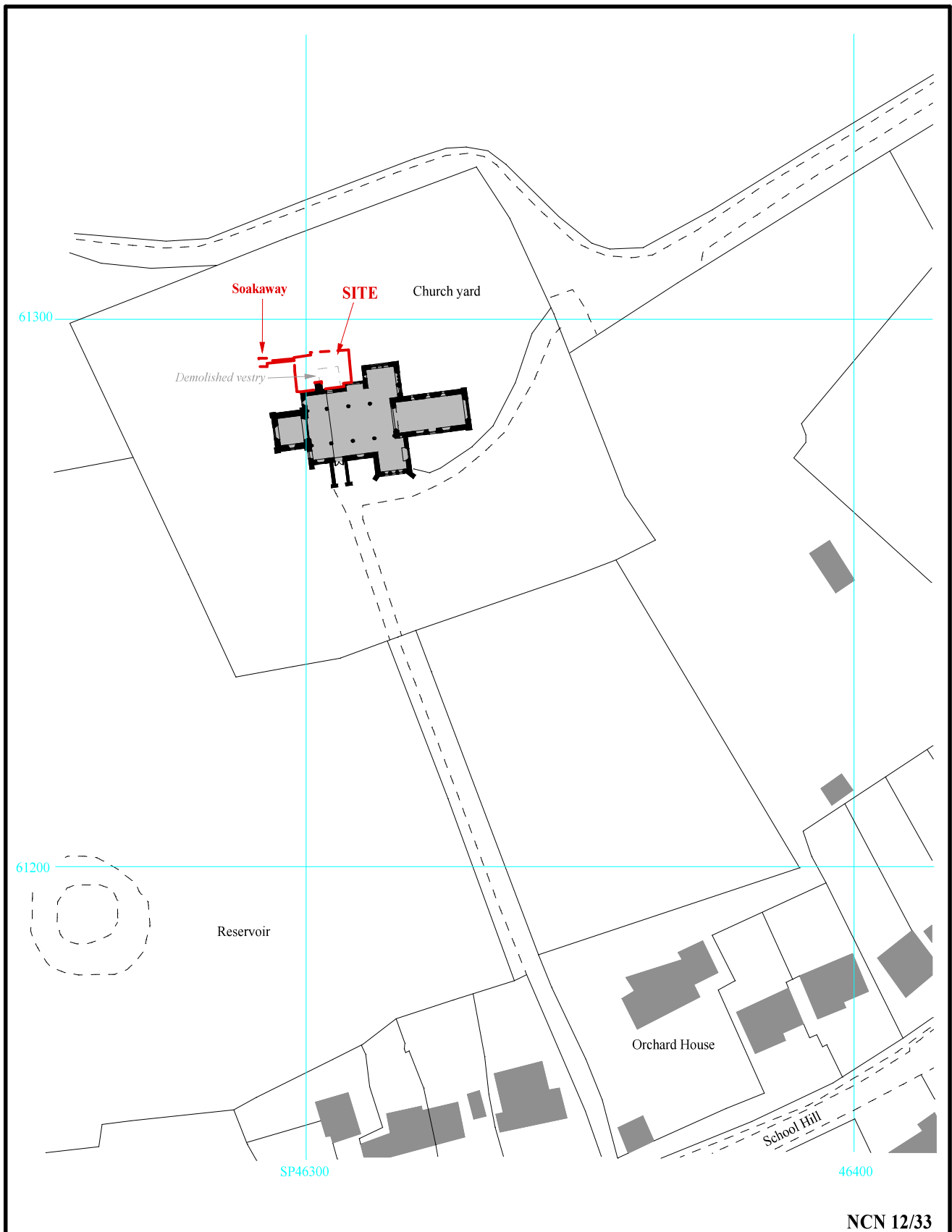


**St Lawrence's Church, Napton on the Hill,
Warwickshire, 2012
Archaeological Recording action**

Figure 1. Location of site within Napton and Warwickshire.

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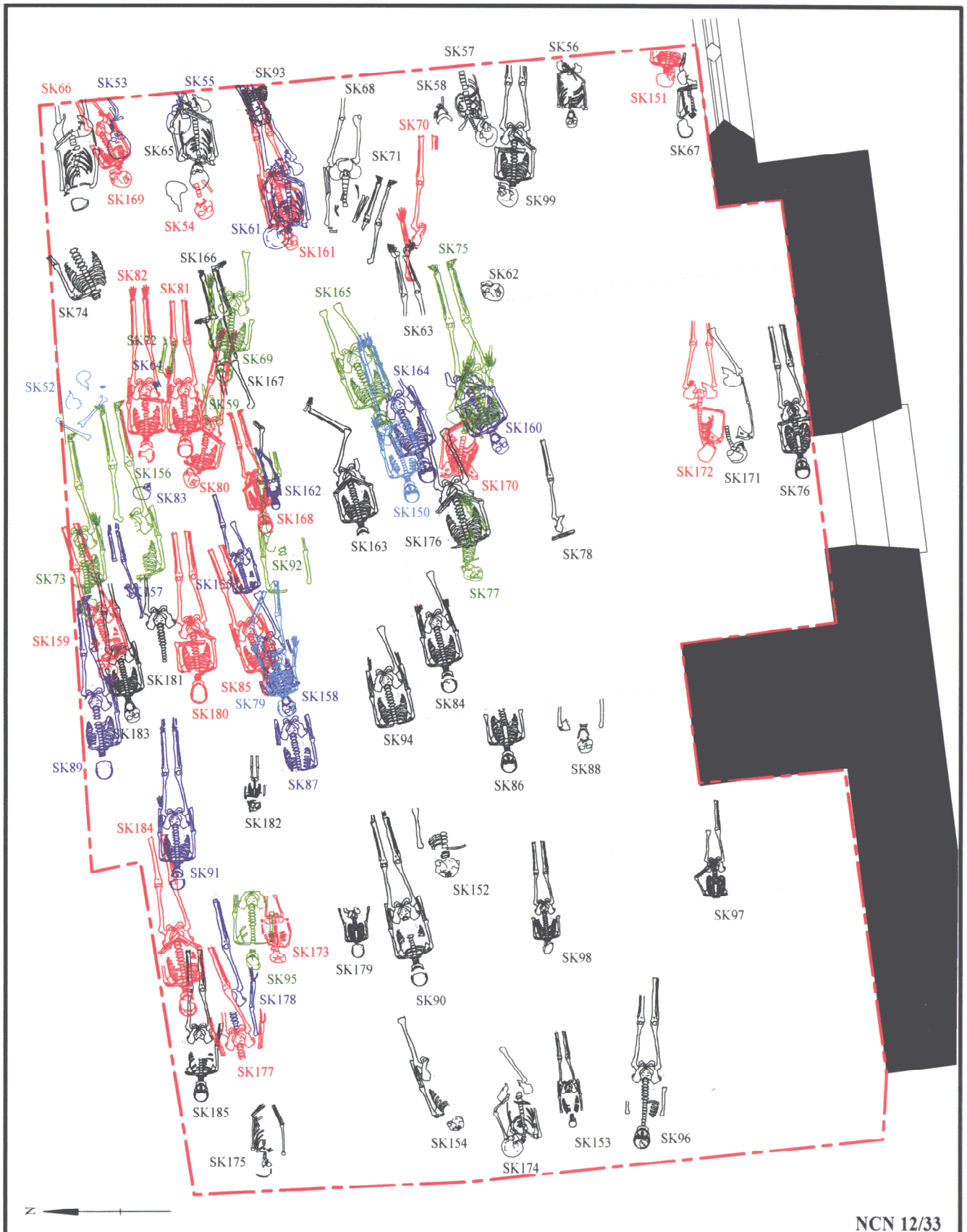


**St Lawrence's Church, Napton on the Hill,
Warwickshire, 2012
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Figure 2. Location of site at St.Lawrence's Church.



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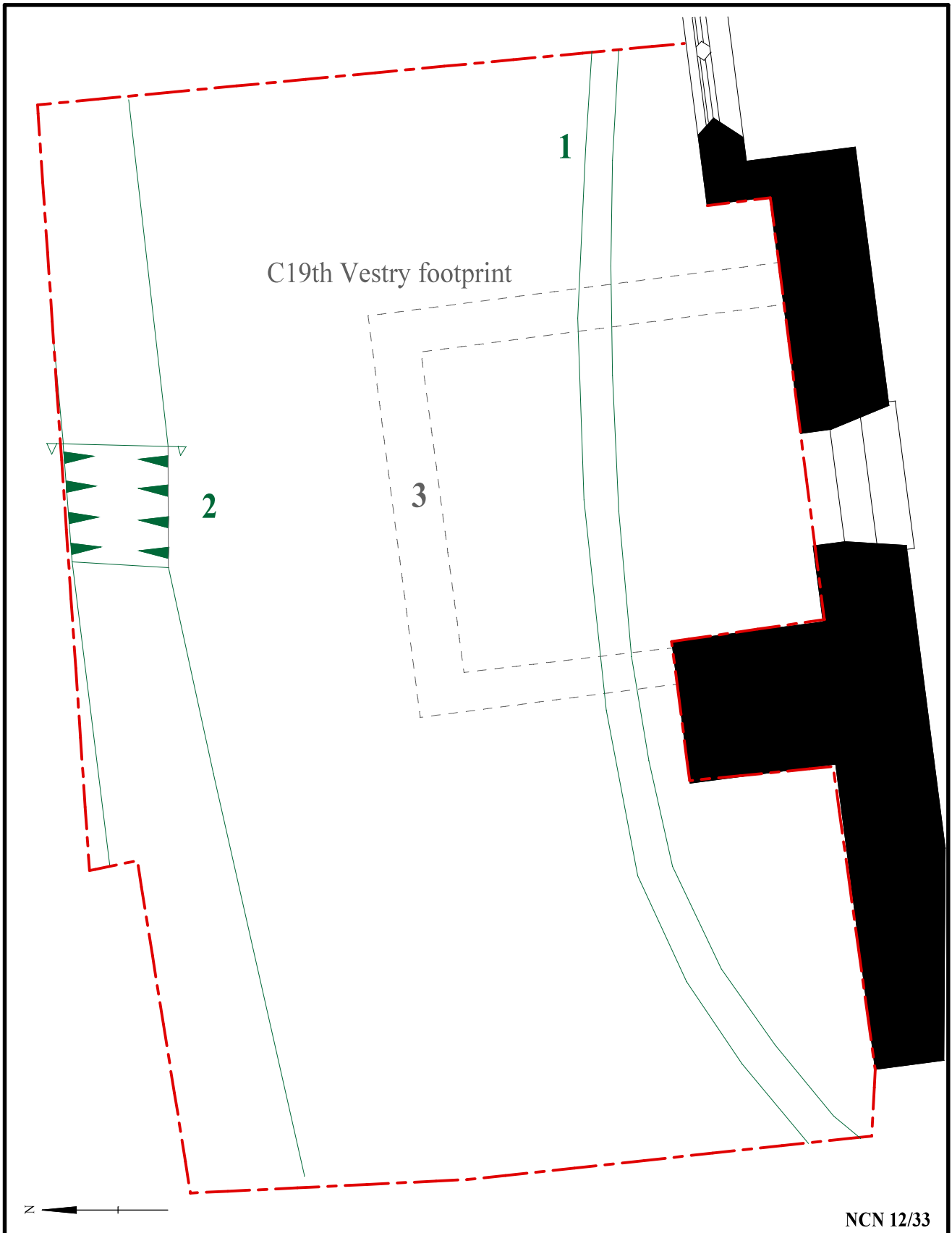
Stratigraphic Sequence
 More Recent
 ↑
 LIGHT BLUE
 GREEN
 BLUE
 RED
 ↓
 Black
 Oldest

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Figure 3. Location of Articulated Human Remains



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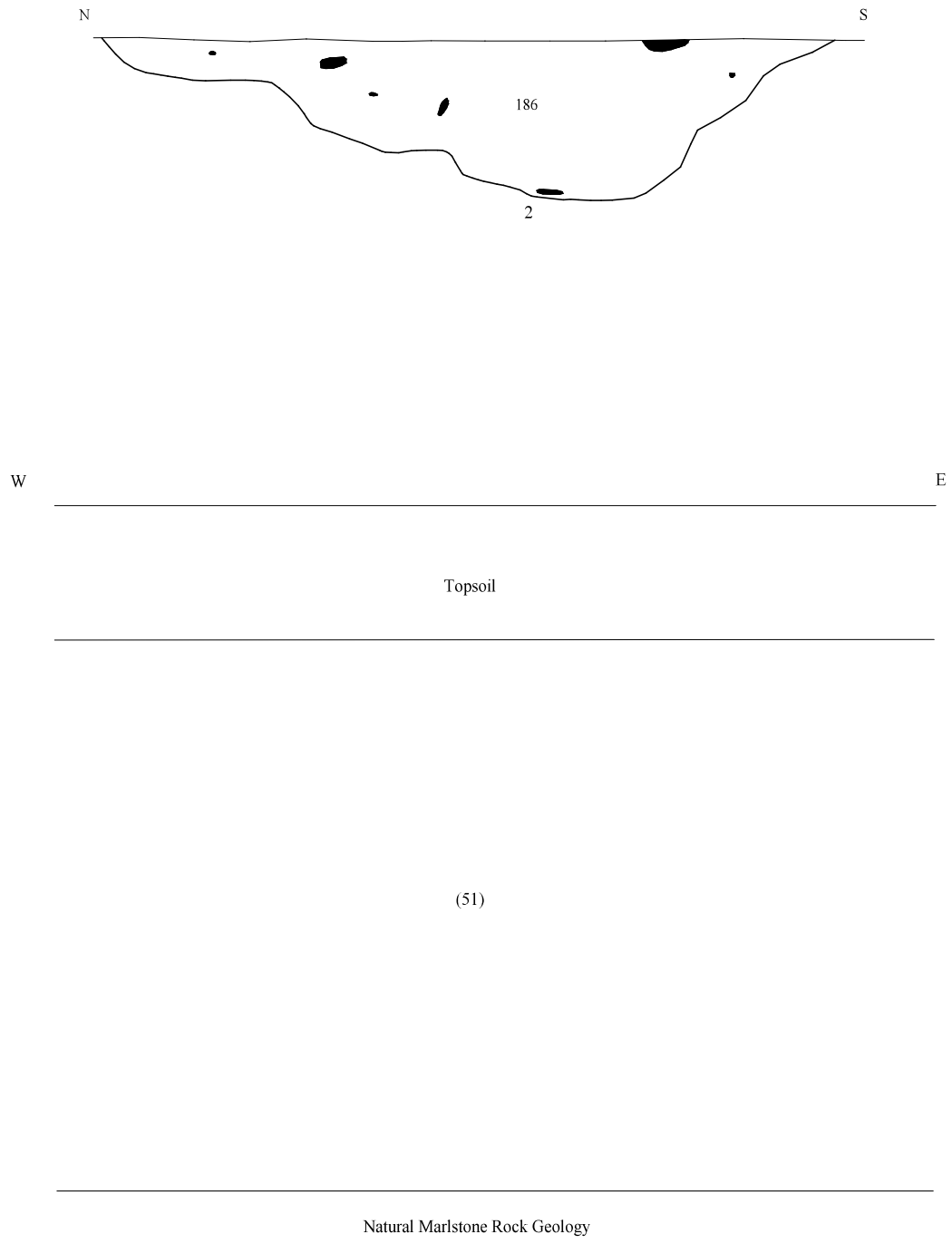


**St. Lawrence's Church, Napton on the Hill,
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Figure 4. Location of cut features



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Figure 5. Section of ditch 2 and representative section of site stratigraphy





Plate 1. Site shot looking east.



Plate 2. Ditch slot 2, looking east, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

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**St. Lawrence's Church, Napton on the Hill,
Warwickshire, 2012
Archaeological Recording action**

Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Skeletons 56 and 57, looking west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Skeletons 80-83, looking west, Scale: 2m.

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**St. Lawrence's Church, Napton on the Hill,
Warwickshire, 2012
Archaeological Recording action**

Plates 3 and 4.

THAMES VALLEY
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Plate 5. Skeleton 89, looking west, Scale: 1m.



Plate 6. Skeleton 150, looking west, Scale: 1m.

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Plates 5 and 6.

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Plate 7. Infant skeleton 162, looking west, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 8. Skeletons 164-165, looking west, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.

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Archaeological Recording action**

Plates 7 and 8.

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Plate 9. Skeleton 170, looking west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 10. Juvenile skeleton 173, looking west, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

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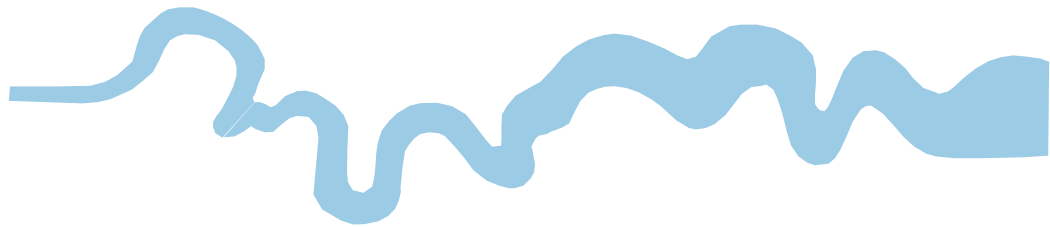
Plates 9 and 10.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading,
Berkshire, RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Fax: 0118 9260553
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**