

Archaeological Observation

Newbridge Community Centre
St Andrew's Church
Bridge Sollers
Herefordshire

NGR: SO 4141 4269

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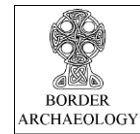
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1. Non Technical Summary

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological observation carried out by Border Archaeology on the site of Newbridge Community Centre, St Andrew's Church, Bridge Sollers.

The aim of the programme of archaeological work was to ensure the preservation by record of any surviving archaeological finds, features or deposits revealed during the course of the groundworks phase of the development and to confirm that no impact on the archaeological resource occurred without the implementation of this programme of archaeological work.

The programme of archaeological fieldwork undertaken at St Andrew's Church, Bridge Sollers by Border Archaeology revealed evidence of a ditch running N-S within the land adjacent to the church ground. Two sherds of Severn Valley Ware pottery from within it date it to the mid 1st to 4th century. A fragment of a Roman ceramic box-flu/ hypercaust tile was also found within the ditch. The tile contained what appears to be a post-firing hole which may indicate its re-use, possibly as ether a roof tile or a loom weight. A natural reddish sandy-clay was observed in this area at 78.92m OD

Part of an E-W wall was located to the north of the churches north aisle. The wall was truncated by that of the present north aisle, built in about 1330, suggesting this wall is part of an earlier phase of the church. The original north aisle was built in c. 1180, and it is likely that this foundation is a part of that build.

Seven in situ human inhumations were located within the burial ground. All were orientated E-W, with no evidence of coffins, suggesting the possibility that they were buried in ether shrouds or wooden coffins with no metal fittings. Unfortunately, without these fittings or any associated finds it is difficult to offer burial dates more accurate than c. 12th – c. 19th century. A possible grave cut was observed at a depth of 1.10m, this was not investigated, as it fell below the area of investigation. Several sherds of pottery were recovered from the cemetery soil, including a sherd of probable Herefordshire glazed fine micaceous ware (A7b), which dates to the 13th – early 16th century and four sherds of probable Malvernian unglazed ware (B1), used in the late 12th – 15th centuries. Natural was not observed within the church yard excavation.

2. Introduction

2.1 Border Archaeology was instructed by Mr Alex Coppock RIBA (Communion Ltd) on behalf of Newbridge Community Centre, to undertake an archaeological observation on groundworks within the churchyard of St Andrew's Church, Bridge Sollers and in the land directly to the north of the church. These works were related to the conversion of the church for dual use as a place of worship and community centre (Planning ref. DCCW2008/2616/F).

2.2 The site (Fig 1) is bounded to the south and east by fields, to the north by the A438 road and to the west by a small road. The grid reference for the centre of the site is NGR SO 4141 4269. The ground level to the north of the site is 80.60m OD, sloping down to 75.60m OD in the SW corner of the site. The site code is NCC10.

2.3 Copies of this report will be remitted to Mr Julian Cotton, Archaeological Advisor Herefordshire Council, Mr. Alex Coppock and to the representatives of Newbridge Community Centre.

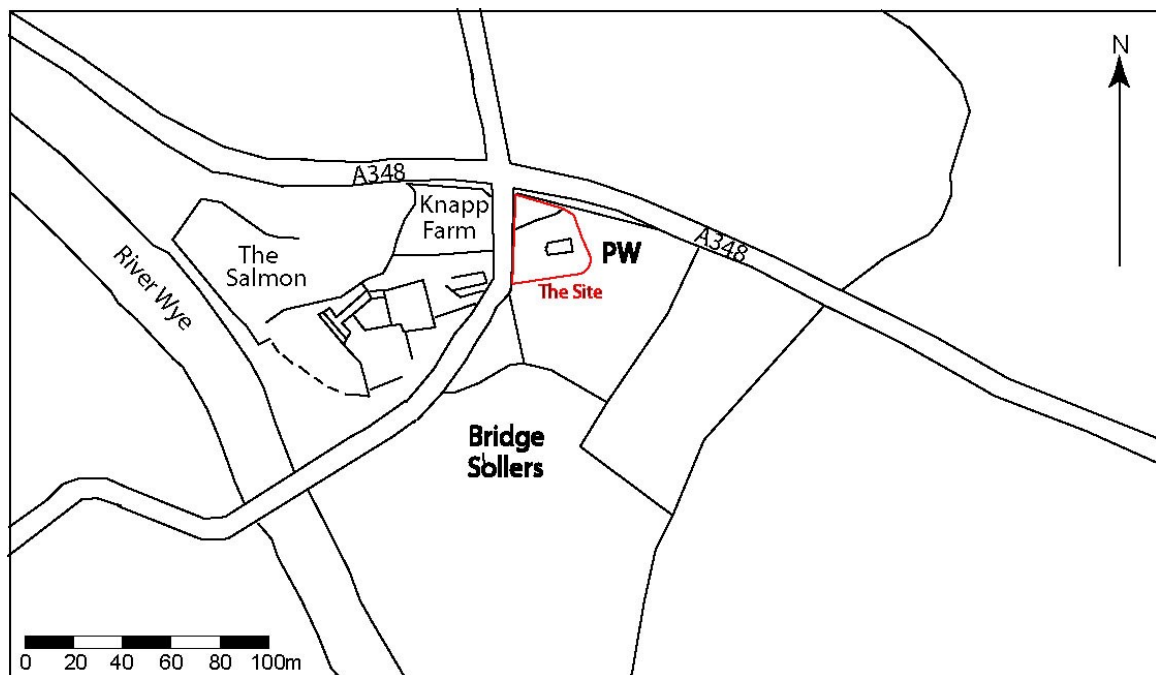
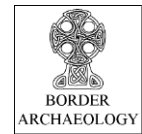


Fig. 1: Plan showing location of site. 1:2500



2.4 Soils & geology

In the immediate vicinity of the site, the predominant soil type consists of typical argillic brown earths of the ESCRICK 1 (571p) series; comprising deep well drained reddish coarse loamy soils, some with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, as well as some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged reddish fine silty soils. The underlying solid geology consists of reddish till (SSEW, 1983).

3. Brief Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 The origins of settlement at Bridge Sollers can be traced back to the medieval period. It is first recorded as 'Brigge' in the Domesday Survey of 1086; the place name evidence indicates the existence of a bridge or causeway across the Wye in that location by the late 11th century. The Domesday entry records the manor as consisting of five hides, then held by the bishop of Hereford, however no reference is made to a church. The place name suffix 'Sollers' refers to the family of de Solers who were in possession of the manor by the late 12th century (Coplestone-Crow, 2009, 53).

3.2 Although the earliest documented reference to St Andrew's Church (SMR Ref. 7237) does not appear until the early 14th century, the West Tower and the majority of the Nave appear to be of mid to late 12th century date. Later additions comprised a Chancel of c.1300 and a North Aisle built in about 1330 (RCHME, 1934, 22; Pevsner, 1963, 64).



4. Methodology

4.1 Summary Description of Works

4.2 This programme of archaeological observation was carried out in accordance with practices set out by the Institute for Archaeologists in Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (IfA, 1994 revised 2001). Border Archaeology adheres to the IfA Code of conduct (2010) and the revised Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology (2008).

4.3 All groundworks within the study area (Appendix 1) were subject to archaeological observation, the aim being to identify, record, and, where appropriate, further investigate any surviving deposits, features or structures of archaeological significance.

4.4 The groundworks entailed the excavation of eight trenches to the north west of the church for the installation of ground source heating, one trench to the north east of the church for foul waste drainage, and the excavation of the new path to the south west of the church. The site was excavated in a controlled manner with a machine using a toothless bucket and monitored by a member of staff from Border Archaeology. All spoil and removed material was examined for artefacts.

4.5 Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with Border Archaeology's Field Recording Manual. Levels were calculated by placing Temporary Bench Marks (TBM) traversed from a Bench Mark of 81.52m OD located on the north east corner of the church.

4.6 Plans and sections were produced on gridded, archivally stable polyester film at scales of 1:50, 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate. All site drawings are numbered and listed in a drawing register, these numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

4.7 A photographic record was compiled using a high-resolution 12 MPX digital camera. Each photograph, other than general shots of work in progress, contains an appropriate scale and records are indexed and cross-referenced to the written record. Details concerning subject and direction of view are maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.

4.8 The progress of the evaluation was recorded & assessed by the Company's General Manager George Children MA MIfA using the Company's ISO 9001 procedures.

4.9 The site has produced 45 context records, 5 section drawings, 1 trench location plan at 1:100 and 1 plan at 1:10 and 90 photographs. In addition the site has produced 1 box of finds.

4.10 The site records can be found under the site code NCC10, and will be deposited with Hereford City Museum.

4.11 Recovery, processing and curation of artefactual data

4.12 All associated artefacts recovered were retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation



and research of archaeological materials (IfA 2008) and First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal 2001).

4.13 The human remains excavated were retained by St. Andrews Church for re-burial.

4.14 All artefacts were bagged and labelled with the site code and context number before being removed off-site and assemblages have been examined by an approved specialist according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. The ceramic evidence has been identified and assessed in relation to existing national and regional research frameworks for Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery.

4.15 Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by an approved conservator on advice provided by a suitable specialist and in accordance with United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (now part of ICON, the Institute of Conservation) guidelines.

4.16 Environmental Strategy

4.17 No deposits considered suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the fieldwork.

5. Results

Trench 1	
Location	Field to the north of church
Dimensions	25.30m x 1.20m x 1.40m
Modern ground level	79.52m OD
Base of topsoil	79.06m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.64m
Level of base of trench	78.12m OD
Natural observed	78.92m OD

5.1 Trench 1 was located in the northern most area of the field to the north of St Andrew's church, the ground level in this area measured 79.52m OD. The trench consisted of 0.12m of a firm mid-brown, clayish silt, topsoil (101) overlying 0.30m of moderately compacted mid brown subsoil. Beneath this lay an early soil horizon consisting of 0.14m of friable brown clay-silt and degraded sandstone (102). Cut into this early soil horizon was a linear ditch [105] of unknown use running N-S (Plate 1).

Pottery from the primary fill (104) of the ditch consisted of two rim sherds of oxidised Severn Valley Ware, which has a wide date range of mid 1st century to 4th century. Severn Valley Ware is the most common Roman pottery type found in Herefordshire, and is part of a widespread regional tradition which spreads along the Severn Valley from Shepton Mallet to Wroxeter (Bryant, V. 2004). A fragment of a Roman ceramic box-flu/ hypercaust tile was also found within (104). The tile is made of an oxidised orange fabric with a waved combing on one side, which would have helped the adhesion of wall plaster. This tile would have been used to build part of the heating system within a bath house or villa complex, such as that at Bishopstone, less than a

mile from the site. The tile contained what appears to be a post-firing hole which may indicate its re-use, possibly as either a roof tile or a loom weight (Appendix 2, Plate 10), adaptation and re-use of ceramic tiles have been noted at both the former County Hospital Site in Dorchester and at Clayton Manor, West Sussex (Brown, K, 2008, 1; Butler, C, 2002, 6-8).

Beneath ditch [105] was a natural reddish sandy-clay with frequent stones (106), identified as natural deposits.



Plate 1: North facing section showing topsoil (100), subsoil (101), early soil horizon (102), ditch [105], its two fills (103 and (104), and natural (106).

Trench 2	
Location	Field to the north of church
Dimensions	27.30m x 1.20m x 1.40m
Modern ground level	79.49m OD
Base of topsoil	79.09m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.70m
Level of base of trench	78.09m OD
Natural observed	79.09m OD

5.2 Trench 2 consisted of a firm, mid brown clay-silt topsoil 0.12m deep (109) overlying a cohesive mid brown clay-silt subsoil (110) 0.30m deep. Beneath this was ditch [111] and its fill (112), 0.70m deep which is likely to be a continuation of ditch [105] from Trench 1. This hypothesis is substantiated by four sherds of Severn Valley Ware

found within (112), which indicate ditch [111] is of the same date as [105]. Ditch [111] was cut into the reddish sandy-clay natural deposits (113) (Plate 2).



Plate 2: North facing section showing topsoil (109), subsoil (110), ditch [11] and its fill (112) cutting into natural (113)

Trench 3	
Location	Field to the north of church
Dimensions	28.20m x 1.20m x 1.20m
Modern ground level	79.31m OD
Base of topsoil	78.65m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.68m
Level of base of trench	78.11m OD
Natural observed	78.65m OD

5.3 Trench 3 comprised of mid brown, clay-silt topsoil (118) 0.20m in depth, overlying friable yellowish brown silty subsoil (119). Beneath this was ditch [122], 0.68m deep, and presumably the same feature as seen in Trench 1 [105], and in Trench 2 [111]. Ditch [122] was cut into a compacted reddish-brown natural (123) (Plate 3).



Plate 3: Ditch [122] and its fills (120) & (121) cut into natural (123) and overlain by topsoils (118) & (119), south facing

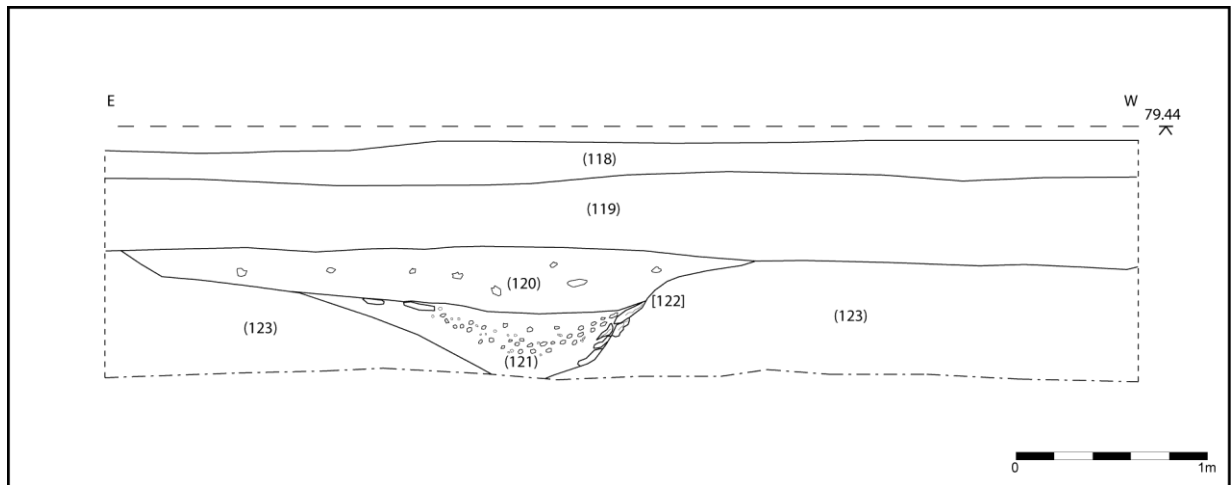


Fig 2: North facing section of Trench 3 showing ditch [122]

Trench 4	
Location	Running N-S to the north of the church, connects all the E-W trenches
Dimensions	18.80m x 6.40m x 1.10m
Modern ground level	79.81m OD
Base of topsoil	79.39m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.68m
Level of base of trench	78.71m OD
Natural observed	N/A

5.4 Trench 4 consisted of a loose mid brown topsoil (131) 0.42m in depth. To the south of the trench, (131) overlay stone wall [114] (Plates 4 and 5); part of an E-W wall running parallel to the churches north aisle [116]. Wall [114] was built of irregular coursed grey local sandstone blocks which were, on average, 0.60m x 0.25m x 0.12m. Beneath wall [114] was cemetery soil (132), a firm, reddish brown silty clay at least 0.68m in depth.



Plate 4: West facing view of wall [144]

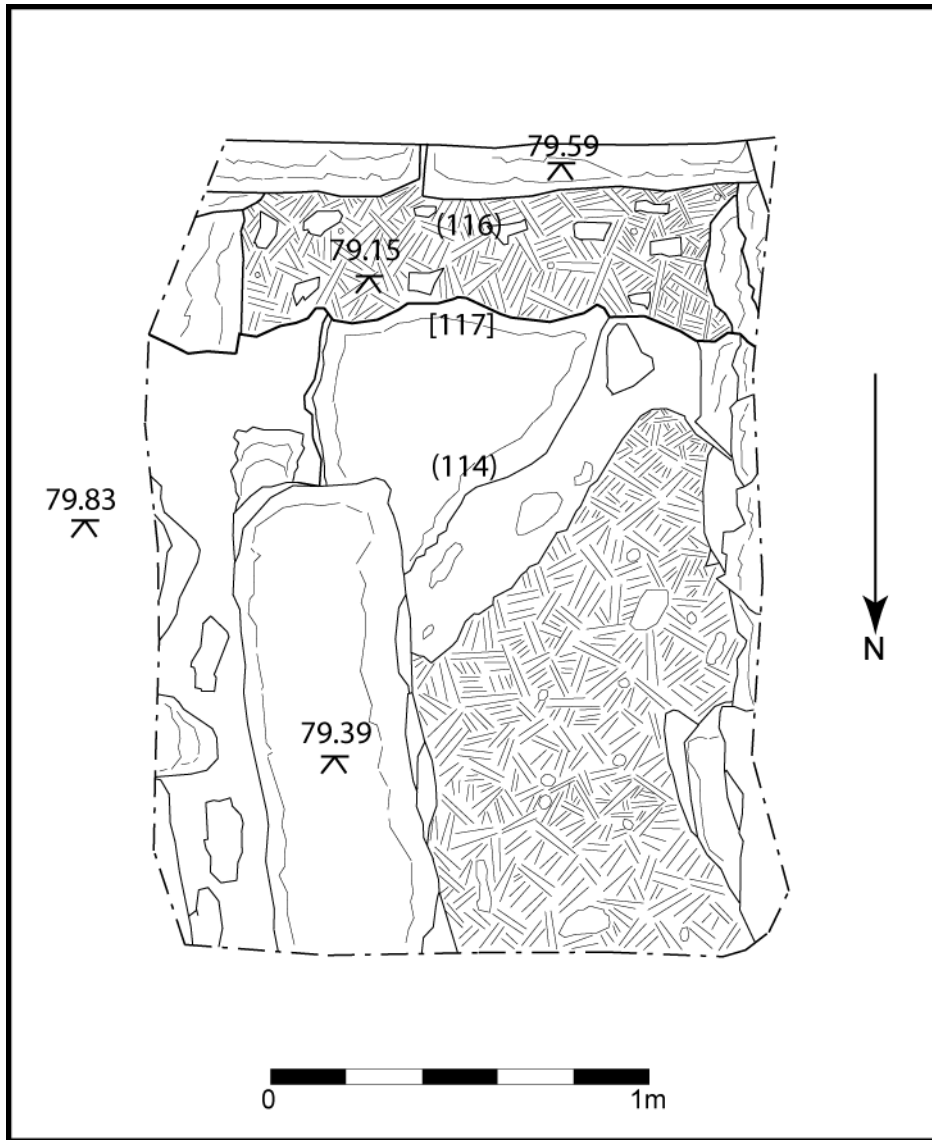


Fig 3: Illustration of walls (114) and (116)



Plate 5: South facing view of wall [114] in relation to wall [116]

5.5 12.30m north of the church within Trench 4 was rectilinear feature (124) which was cut into cemetery soil (132). The feature was not fully excavated, as it continued deeper than the base of the trench, it is possible from the size, shape and orientation that it is an early grave cut (Plate 6).



Plate 6: Feature [124] cut into cemetery soil (132), north facing.

Trench 5

Location	N-W of church
Dimensions	20.80m x 3.40m x 1.10m
Modern ground level	79.37m OD
Base of topsoil	79.07m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.80m
Level of base of trench	78.27m OD
Natural observed	N/A

5.6 Trench 5 consisted of a loose, mid-brown sandy-silt topsoil 0.30m deep (125) which overlay a firm reddish-brown cemetery soil 0.80m deep with frequent stones (130). The excavation ceased at 1.10m and natural was not observed (Plate 7). Cut into the cemetery soil (126) were two in situ burials (128) and (129). Both were supine, extended and orientated E-W, which is consistent with Christian burial practices.

5.7 Burial (128) was that of an adult, and consisted of left and right femurs; the left and right humeri; left radius, and the first 5 left side ribs. The remains were in very bad condition, and were soft and friable. This poor preservation might be due to the waterlogged state of the cemetery soil, or could be due to the presence of a high or low Ph level within the soil (Henderson, 1987, p. 46; Janaway, 1996).

5.8 Burial (129) consisted of an adult cranium and the left side of the mandible with the second molar and 1st pre molar, both teeth had been affected by sever dental attrition, suggesting perhaps a rough diet due to the high proportion of grit in milled flour (Zimmerman, 2006, 57). The remains were located at 78.64m OD, and were in a similar state of poor preservation to those of (128).

5.9 No evidence of grave cuts or coffin furniture was present with ether of the burials, suggesting that they may have been shroud burials.



Plate 7: Topsoil (125) overlying cemetery soil (126), south facing section.



Trench 6	
Location	N-W of church
Dimensions	19m x 3.20m x 1.10m
Modern ground level	79.37m OD
Base of topsoil	79.07m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.80m
Level of base of trench	78.27m OD
Natural observed	N/A

5.10 Trench 6 consisted of a loose mid-brown topsoil 0.20m deep (133) which overlay a reddish-brown cemetery soil (136). The excavation ceased at 1.10m and natural was not observed. Cut into the cemetery soil (136) were five in situ burials (134); (137); (138); (141) and (143). All were supine, extended and orientated E-W, which is consistent with Christian burial practices.

5.11 Several sherds of pottery were recovered from the cemetery soil (136), these consisted of three sherds of a hard, smooth fabric with few obvious inclusions except for sparse, rounded red pellets. The sherds are oxidised to a bright orange on the inside, with a reduced grey surface, upon which is a light yellowish-green glaze (Appendix 2, Plate 11). The fabric is similar to that of Herefordshire glazed fine micaceous ware (A7b), which dates to the 13th – early 16th century. Four sherds of probable Malvernian unglazed ware (B1) were also found within (136). B1 type occurs in the late 12th – 15th centuries, but was most common in the 13th. This fabric type was mainly used for cooking pots (Vince, 2002, 80).

It must be stressed at this point that cemetery soil can not be treated as a sealed archaeological deposit in the same way as most other archaeological deposits. The constant re-digging and turning over of the soil with each new burial mixes not only the soil but also any dating evidence within it, thus the pottery assemblage from within the cemetery soil can not be used to date specific areas of the cemetery or specifically date the burials within it. However, the assemblage is still useful, and can give us a terminus ante quem (TAQ) and terminus post quem (TPQ) that loosely dates the period the cemetery was in use.

5.12 Burial (134), located in the north-western corner of Trench 6, was of an adult, and was in relatively good condition compared with those found in Trench 5. The whole body was present, with the exception of the skull and left humerus, radius and ulna which were within the north section, and so beyond the scope of this excavation. The body measured 1.70m in length and was located at 78.04m OD. As with the previous burials, no evidence of a coffin or coffin fittings were found with the body. Directly beneath burial (134) were three of the Malvernian unglazed ware (B1) pottery sherds which date to the late 12th – 15th centuries. Although the pot can not date the body for the reasons discussed in 5.12, it does tell us that the body must be later than, or contemporary with, a medieval date.



Plate 8: Burial (134) with the right arm crossed over the chest.

5.13 Burial (137), also located in the north-west area of the trench, consisted only of the skull; mandible; left and right ilium; left and right femurs; and left fibula and tibia. The bones was in a poor condition, and appeared to be somewhat out of alignment, suggesting they had been moved by water action, or possibly by later truncation, although there was no physical evidence visible to support that possibility. The body measured 1.50m long, and was located at 77.70m OD.

5.14 Burials (138) and (141) were both located approximately 6m from the western trench edge and were spaced 1.20m apart, suggesting the burial ground was organised into evenly spaced rows for burial (Appendix 1). Both consisted of a pair of legs, with (138) including the right femur; and both right and left fibulas, tibias and feet and (141) consisting of both right and left femurs, fibulas and tibias, and the left patella.

(138) was located at 77.84m OD and (141) at 77.93m OD. Both burials were in poor condition, and the lack of the majority of both bodies suggests that, as mentioned in section 5.6, either the ground water or soil Ph has affected their preservation.

5.15 Burial (144) was very well preserved, with only the right hand absent. As with (134), the arms were located across the chest and there was no evidence of a coffin, (plate 9). The body measured 1.80m long and was located at 78.08m OD.



Plate 9: Burial (144) with arms crossed over chest

6. Discussion of Results

6.16 The excavation of the north side of St. Andrew's church yard and the parcel of land to the north yielded evidence of a Roman ditch, seven inhumations and the foundation of an earlier phase of the north aisle.

6.17 The Ditch

6.18 The ditch located at the west end of trenches 1, 2 and 3 appears to be Roman in date, although the pottery within the ditch can only give a date of mid 1st century to 4th century. When all three excavated sections of the ditch are placed together (Appendix 1), it becomes apparent that the northern most section (that from Trench 1) is much



more steeply cut than those in Trenches 2 and 3. It is possible, therefore, that the section within Trench 1 was re-cut.

6.19 The Wall

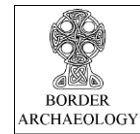
6.20 Wall [114] was truncated by that of the present north aisle [116], which was built in about 1330, suggesting wall [114] is part of an earlier phase of the church. Although it seems no early plans of the church survive, the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for the church states that the north aisle was originally built in 1180-1190, and was largely rebuilt c.1330 (SMR, 2010). This evidence suggests that wall [114] is the remains of the c.1180 north aisle wall, and [116] is the subsequent rebuild. No explanation is given as to why it needed to be rebuilt, or why the original foundations were not reused when it was. It is very possible that the wall [114] collapsed, which was not uncommon in medieval churches. The most common reasons for church walls collapsing were the overloading of foundations, or building on unstable subsoil, an example of which is Bordesley Abbey, Hereford (Greene, 1994, 101-102; Hirst, Walsh & Wright, 1983, 225).

6.21 The Burials

6.22 Of the seven inhumations excavated from within the church yard all were supine and extended, with no evidence of coffin furniture or coffin wood suggesting all were shroud burials. This possibility is further supported by skeletons (134) and (143), who were buried with their arms crossed over their chests, which is an attitude traditionally associated with shroud burials and not coffin burials. This association has been formed mainly due to the positioning of the arms on monumental funerary brasses and sculpture, which in the medieval period predominantly show the hands either in prayer or across the chest, and also for practical reasons, as with the hands across the chest the shroud could be wrapped tighter, making the shrouded body easier to handle, when the body is in a coffin this is less of an issue (Litten, 1991, 60; Horrox, 1999, 99). Archaeological evidence suggests that funerary traditions are more complicated, with there being no universal trend in the medieval period, but many local traditions (Daniell, 1998, 118). By the 19th century coffin burials seem to become more standard, as does the position of the arms, which are usually situated by the bodies side (Miles *et al.* 2008, 35-45; Miles, A. *Pers Comm* 2011).

6.23 Shrouds were often simply a piece of household linen used to wrap a body, although they could also be bought for between 3s and 5s, and until 1678 could be made of any material, after this date an Act of Parliament dictated that all shrouds should be made of wool in an attempt to standardise burial practices and revive the failing British wool industry, this Act was not repealed until 1815, indicating shrouds were still in use in the 19th century. The body was then wrapped with flowers and herbs often wound between the body and the shroud, which would have aided in hiding the smell of the corpse. Certain herbs and flowers used in this process became linked to funerals not just on a practical level but also symbolically, such as rosemary representing remembrance (Coles, 1656, 64-5).

The shrouded body was then buried, this could mean either placed straight into the earth, or the shrouded body was placed in a coffin before burial. Before the 17th century coffins were considered a high status accessory, and were not frequently used, from the 17th century onwards their usage becomes increasingly more common,



however, the preference for coffins or shrouded burials seems not only to be based on cost, although that would have been a prohibitive factor for most people, but also on local tradition. In Kent, for example, after the Restoration coffins were used almost always even for pauper burials, whereas in Lincolnshire at the same period they barely play a part in the local burial tradition (Horrox, 1999, 144). In medieval England the interment took place after the Requiem mass, and the grave was dug in the presence of the mourners, which is suggested as the reason why medieval burials are often less than a metre deep, much shallower than the traditional six feet that came into effect with the rise of Protestantism (Horrox, 1999, 104; Gittings, 1988, 139).

The placement of a burial was an indicator of status, with the most socially important and financially able people being buried at the Chancel end of the church and the less socially important and financially able within the church yard. Even within the church yard there were status divisions, with the northern area being the least desirable (Horrox, 1999, 105).

6.24 Unfortunately, without coffin fittings or coffin name plates the burials excavated from Bridge Sollers become almost impossible to date. Shroud burials were more common during the medieval period, but did continue into the 19th century, and the lack of grave goods means there are no associated finds with which to date them. The pottery located beneath skeleton (134) has a date of late 12th – 15th century, which means the body could not have been interred before this date, but could have been interred any time after. The relatively shallow depth of all the inhumations does, perhaps, suggest a medieval timeframe, however, both the lack of burials recovered from within a church yard over c. nine centuries old and the poor state of bone preservation from the ones that were recovered suggest that either the soil Ph or the ground water are destroying the bone, and it would be perhaps surprising, but not impossible, that these seven had survived this long where others have been lost.

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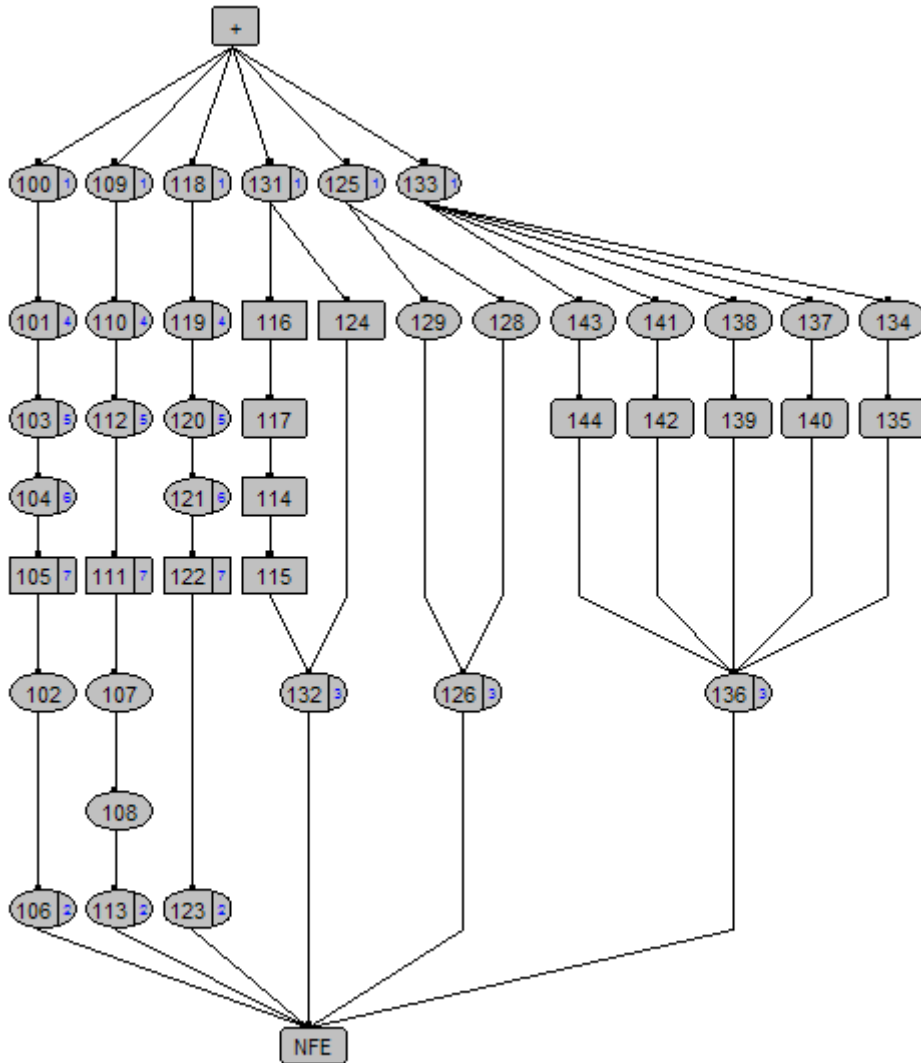
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9. Matrix

Combined site wide matrix





10. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: borderar1-95074

Project details

Project name	Newbridge Community Centre, St Andrew's Church, Bridge Sollers, Herefordshire
Short description of the project	<p>The programme of archaeological fieldwork undertaken at St Andrew's Church, Bridge Sollers by Border Archaeology revealed evidence of a ditch running N-S within the land adjacent to the church ground. Two sherds of Severn Valley Ware pottery from within it date it to the mid 1st to 4th century. A fragment of a Roman ceramic box-flu/ hypercaust tile was also found within the ditch. The tile contained what appears to be a post-firing hole which may indicate its re-use, possibly as ether a roof tile or a loom weight. A natural reddish sandy-clay was observed in this area at 78.92m OD Part of an E-W wall was located to the north of the churches north aisle. The wall was truncated by that of the present north aisle, built in about 1330, suggesting this wall is part of an earlier phase of the church. The original north aisle was built in c. 1180, and it is likely that this foundation is a part of that build. Seven in situ human inhumations were located within the burial ground. All were orientated E-W, with no evidence of coffins, suggesting the possibility that they were buried in ether shrouds or wooden coffins with no metal fittings. Unfortunately, without these fittings or any associated finds it is difficult to offer burial dates more accurate than c. 12th - c. 19th century. A possible grave cut was observed at a depth of 1.10m, this was not investigated, as it fell below the area of investigation. Several sherds of pottery were recovered from the cemetery soil, including a sherd of probable Herefordshire glazed fine micaceous ware (A7b), which dates to the 13th - early 16th century and four sherds of probable Malvernian unglazed ware (B1), used in the late 12th - 15th centuries. Natural was not observed within the church yard excavation.</p>
Project dates	Start: 16-11-2010 End: 07-02-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NCC10 - Sitecode



Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	CHURCH Medieval
Monument type	CEMETERY Medieval
Monument type	CEMETERY Post Medieval
Monument type	CEMETERY Modern
Significant Finds	WALL Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Uncertain
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location



Country England
Site location HEREFORDSHIRE, BRIDGE SOLLERS, Newbridge Community Centre, St Andrew's Church
Postcode HR4 7JH
Study area 0.30 Hectares
Site coordinates SO 4141 4269 52.0790486528 -2.855049509870 52 04 44 N 002 51 18 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Border Archaeology
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Border Archaeology
Project director/manager Border Archaeology
Project supervisor Sarah Ritchie MA
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Newbridge Community Centre

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Hereford City Museum
Physical Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Metal'



Digital Archive recipient	Hereford City Museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Hereford City Museum
Paper Contents	'Human Bones', 'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Map', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Observation - Newbridge Community Centre, St Andrew's Church, Bridge Sollers, Herefordshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ritchie, S.
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Border Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Leominster

Entered by	Sarah Ritchie (s.ritchie55@gmail.com)
Entered on	21 March 2011



11. Appendix 1: Trench location plan

ON SEPARATE A3 SHEET PRINT AND INSERT!!!!

12. Appendix 2: Pottery and CBM photographs



Plate 10: Roman ceramic box-flu/ hypercaust tile from context (104)



Plate 11: Herefordshire glazed fine micaceous ware (A7b) from context (136)



Plate 12: Malvernian unglazed ware (B1) from context (136)



Document Control

Job title	Archaeological Observation: Newbridge Community Centre, St Andrew's Church, Bridge Sollers	Job No	BA1023NCCBS
Report written by	<i>Sarah Ritchie MA AIfA</i>		
Report edited by	<i>George Children MA MIfA & Stephen Priestley MA</i>		
Issue No	Status	Date	Approved for issue
1	Final	Mar 2011	<i>Neil Shurety Dip M.GM Inst. M</i>