

CHURCH OF ST WYSTAN, REPTON, DERBYSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PCA Job No. 538
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Report prepared for

Smith and Roper Architects and Surveyors (on behalf of Repton PCC)

by

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CHURCH OF ST WYSTAN, REPTON, DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Summary

- An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the Church of St Wystan, Repton, Derbyshire, during the excavation of deposits within the Outer Vestry in advance of installation of a toilet and kitchen.
- Trenches excavated in the churchyard for a pumping chamber and a new pipe trench encountered ground disturbed by multiple graves. Sherds of early/mid Saxon pottery were found both inside the church and in the churchyard.

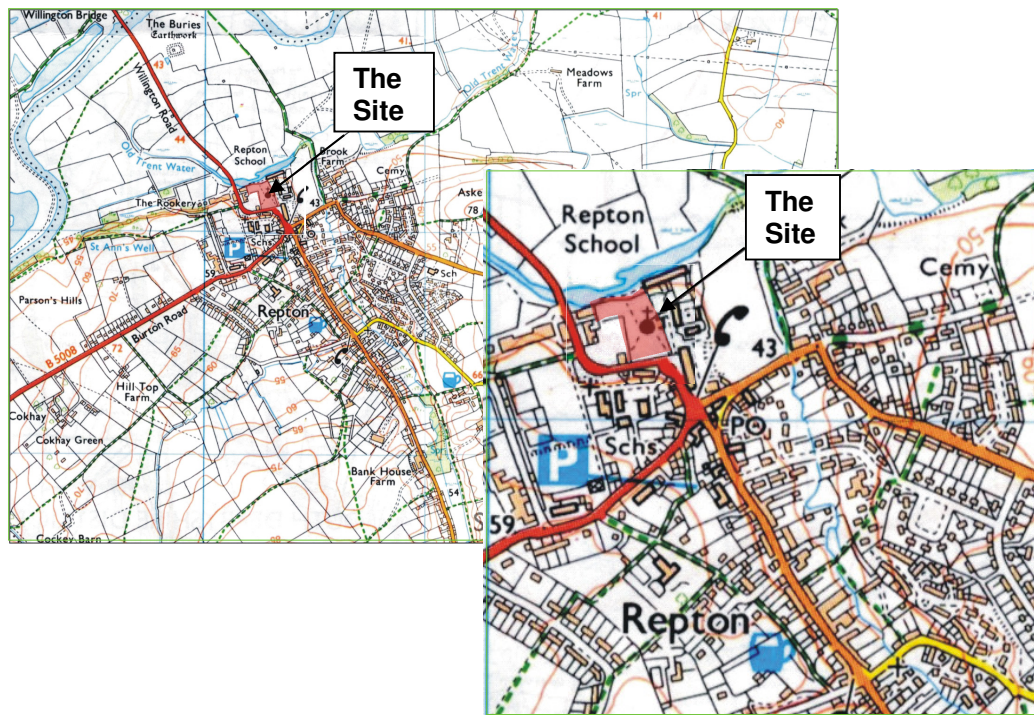


Fig 1: Site location map. St Wystan's Church is highlighted in red. Scale 1:25,000 based on the 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey Explorer map sheet no 245 [2000] insert at 1: 10 000 (© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCA Licence No. 100049278).

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by Smith and Roper Architects and Surveyors, on behalf of Repton PCC, to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during contractors' groundworks for the construction of a pumping chamber pit and associated pipe trench at St Wystan's Church, Repton, Derbyshire.

Site monitoring (Site Code RCWB 09, PCA Ref 09/538) commenced on 15/4/09 and was completed on 12/5/09; sixteen visits were made by Mike Rowe, Laura Keal and Simon Savage.

2.0 Site Location and Description (Figs. 1 & 2)

The Church of St. Wystan is located within the parish of Repton, in the South Derbyshire district of Derbyshire, 6km south of Derby and 2km north-east of Burton upon Trent. It is situated towards the northern limit of the village of Repton, along with neighbouring historic buildings of Repton School (NGR: SK 3028 2717).

The site occupies a location within the Trent Valley, 650m south-east of the modern course of the River Trent. It lies at slightly below 50m OD at the northern edge of an area of higher ground that overlooks the river. The churchyard slopes gradually downwards from south to north. The churchyard path is about 0.5m lower than the surrounding graveyard on the south and south-west sides of the church.

The new pumping chamber pit is located to the north of the church, near to the north aisle door, and its associated pipe trench followed the course of an existing path around the west end of the church and down the path to the lych gate. Outside the churchyard the pipe connects with existing services.

The solid geology of the development area is recorded as being part of the Polesworth Formation of the Sherwood Sandstone Group of the Scythian era (BGS 2001).

3.0 Planning Background

The recording brief was commissioned in order to fulfil a condition of the faculty Certificate F1/DAC/2297A. The monitoring works met the objectives of a project specification prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) (dated March 2009) and approved by Dr D. Barrett, Archaeological Advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC). They were conducted in accordance with the recommendations of *Archaeology & Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (Department of the Environment, 1990); *Code of Conduct* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2008) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 *as revised*).

In June 2008 PCA had carried out an archaeological evaluation inside the church at the recommendation of the Diocesan Advisory Committee, in order to determine the potential archaeological impact of proposed works to install a new kitchen and toilet facilities (Rowe 2008). A further evaluation at locations along the intended route of the external pipe trench was conducted by PCA in March 2009 (Rowe 2009).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Historical accounts record the presence of an abbey at Repton by the end of the seventh century. There is limited archaeological evidence for this early activity centred on the east end of the existing church. Although little is known of this abbey, there are historical references to it being the burial place of Mercian kings in the 8th and 9th centuries and this would indicate that it was of considerable status by this time.

The earliest surviving remains, still included within the existing building, are believed to date from this time and formed the crypt of the early church. The church appears to have been redeveloped several times prior to the arrival of the invading Danish army in 873 AD. It is believed that the Danes subsequently destroyed much of the early abbey but incorporated the church, including the crypt, into the defences for their winter quarters.

The church and crypt survived, at least in part, and became the parish church which was later to be recorded in the *Domesday Survey* of 1086. Very little is known of the Late Saxon church, as it appears that (with the exception of the east end of the church and the crypt below) most of this building was substantially re-developed and expanded, particularly to the west, throughout the medieval period.

In the mid 12th century, an Augustinian priory was established close to the east end of the ancient church. The priory buildings were mostly destroyed at the time of the Dissolution in 1538, leaving the basic fabric of the church much as it survives today. Minor alterations carried out during the 18th-early 20th centuries included the construction of the new vestry adjacent to the north side of the tower (Taylor 2002). During the reduction of the floor levels throughout the church during the late 19th century, the discovery of part of an earlier phase of construction was reported. These remains at the west end of the north aisle were thought to be foundations from a 13th century expansion of the Late Saxon church.

In 2008, two small archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated at the west end of the north aisle, where the church organ had been sited prior to its relocation to the south chapel. The evaluation identified archaeological deposits as little as 0.08m below the existing floor surface, and archaeological features including the remains of an east-west aligned stone built wall. This was thought to be the remains found in the 19th century. A possible rough surface was also identified immediately to the north of the wall. To the south of that wall, a probable foundation slab of the westernmost nave arch pier was identified. Soil disturbed by graves or cultivation appeared to extend across most of the proposed re-development area, sealed underneath 19th century concrete and flagstone and parquet flooring (Rowe 2008).

A further archaeological evaluation was conducted in 2009, when nine small test pits were excavated within the churchyard, adjacent to a metalled footpath to the north, west and south of the church. Articulated human remains were identified to the west of the south porch 0.5m below the level of the path. A limestone block wall footing (or the foundation of a churchyard monument) was identified to the south of the church (Rowe 2009).

5.0 Aims and Objectives

The aims of the monitoring work were:

- To recover any human remains within arisings from excavations that were for removal off-site
- To record and lift any articulated human remains and leave in a safe place of keeping within the boundary of the churchyard for reburial.
- To record and interpret the full deposit sequence exposed
- To ensure that any archaeological features exposed during groundworks were examined, recorded, interpreted and accurately reported using recognised conventions.

6.0 Methodology

The methodology followed that set out in the Archaeological Works Specification (PCA Lincoln 2009). An observation and recording action (scheme of archaeological monitoring) was undertaken during the excavation of the pipe trench and inspection chamber pits, which were anticipated to be up to 0.5m in depth. The pipe trench was not anticipated to be more than 0.5m wide, although the inspection chambers were wider.

The pumping chamber pit was excavated by hand by an archaeologist to a safe working limit. The chamber was then shored and manual excavation was continued by the ground crew under archaeological direction until natural deposits were revealed c.1.40m below ground surface. The final depth of the chamber was in excess of 2m.

During the contractors' groundworks, each area of excavation was inspected to assess the presence/absence and nature of any features and/or deposits of archaeological interest and to recover datable artefacts. These investigations resulted in the production of written descriptions of each deposit on standard context recording sheets. Colour and monochrome photographs and drawings at scale 1:20 were taken or prepared to complement these accounts.

7.0 Results (Figs. 3-6)

7.1 Overview

Groundworks inside the church revealed former stone wall foundations which had been encountered in the archaeological evaluation. Early-mid Saxon pottery indicates early activity on or near to the church site.

Outside the church, mostly post-medieval deposits were identified, although these incorporated residual medieval pottery sherds. Most of the ground had been disturbed by multiple grave cuts.

7.2 Area 1: Outer Vestry (Pls. 1-4)

The monitored area lay within the extent of the former 'outer vestry', in the north-west corner of the church (Pl. 1). It extended to the edge of the western buttress of the tower, and between two arch pillars at the northern side of the central aisle. It measured 5.9m x 4.55m, with a maximum depth of 0.56m from the 2009 floor level. The 0.35m thick existing floor surface of wooden parquet blocks and stone flags (101) was lifted, revealing the 0.03m thick cemented sand bedding (102) for the

flagstones. A 0.15m thick concrete slab surface (103) lay below this, marking the limit of the nineteenth century disturbance.

Below the concrete across most of the area of the new groundworks was a deposit of mixed soil (104), at least 0.2m thick. This was interpreted as ground disturbed by intercutting backfilled graves. It contained three sherds of Early-mid Saxon pottery dating from the 5th-8th centuries (Appendix 3).

The construction trench [106] was identified for the north wall (108) of the present church. The edge of this was 0.2m to the south of the standing wall, and contained an irregular offset foundation which extended a maximum of 0.12m beyond the wall.

The standing north wall lay immediately adjacent to the northern face of a parallel stone wall foundation (113), which was at least 0.6m wide and survived to 47.8m OD - almost the level of (105) and slightly below the surface of (104). It had been covered by red/brown silty sand with sandstone fragments, mortar and charcoal flecks (105), a layer which had been recorded during earlier investigations as the remains of a rough surface incorporating some large horizontal stone slabs. The foundation rubble, tightly packed small angular stones (115) had been bonded with a grey/brown silty sand (114).

A third parallel wall foundation (109) lay 1.2m from the standing north wall (Pl. 2). This had been cut through wall foundation (113) within a 1.2m wide construction trench [111] The 0.7m wide stone foundation was recorded as being constructed with mainly large hewn square limestone blocks (110), with some stone rubble within a matrix of light yellow/brown silty sand (112). The sand may have been decomposed mortar. A single course of faced blocks survived, on a rubble foundation which was offset 0.25m to the south, filling the construction trench. A single late 11th-12th century sherd of pottery was recovered during the 2008 archaeological evaluation from between the blocks of the northern face of this wall.

At the western side of the outer vestry, the foundation (109) had been removed, although a stub survived at the corner with the west wall (119), indicating that these foundations were contemporary. Where the blocks had been removed, the wall foundation line was still indicated by (112), either representing the *in situ* foundation or material redeposited after removal of the stone blocks.

The offset foundation for the standing west wall (119) filled the construction trench [120] which extended 0.14m east of the standing wall. At the west door, this was interrupted for about 1.3m by a mortar and stone rubble layer (118) which may have been the base for a threshold at the foot of the steps into the vestry.

A 0.6m wide north-south aligned former heating duct trench [121], and disturbances around the site of a removed central heating radiator at the western end of the north wall, had removed visible relationships at the level of the monitored groundworks. The loose fill (117) contained plastic and a decimal coin.

In the south-west corner of the outer vestry, the groundworks revealed part of the mortared sandstone base (116) of the south-west arch pillar (Pl. 4). No relationship was recorded between this and the soil layer (104).

7.3 Area 2: Pumping Chamber Pit (Pls. 5 and 6)

A 1.5m square pit to contain a pumping chamber was excavated to a depth of 1.2m in the churchyard path, 3m north of the north wall (108). The pit was linked by a 0.65m wide and 1.5m long north-east/south-west aligned trench of the same depth from its south-west corner to the church wall.

The pit was excavated through a 0.05m thick skim of asphalt (201) and its 0.2m thick sand and gravel bedding layer (202). This covered (203), the 0.25m thick upper mixed grey/brown sandy silt soil of the graveyard, perhaps a buried topsoil. The layer contained fragments of brick and tile, pottery (dating to the 17th or 18th centuries, with redeposited earlier sherds) and charnel fragments of human bone.

Beneath it was a much stonier layer (204), a red/brown sandy silt with pebbles, cobbles and sandstone fragments. This 0.45m thick layer probably represents backfill above skeletons in multiple graves. No grave cuts were identified within this material, and separate context numbers were assigned when grave edges could be distinguished 1m below the path surface.

Parts of three articulated human skeletons were found within the Pumping Chamber Pit (Table 1). These comprised two (Sk2 and Sk3) within the fill (205) of a double grave [207], and part of an earlier Sk1 in fill (206) to the north of that burial. No grave edges were seen for Sk1. All three bodies were extended and aligned supine, with the head to the west. The skeletons Sk2 and Sk3 had their arms folded – at the western edge of the trench, but probably across their chests – and each had their feet together. The two occupants of the double grave were carefully positioned side by side, but the single skeleton was in a different row position and the remains had been disturbed by the later grave. No definitive evidence for coffins was recovered from either grave though a single nail was retrieved from the backfill of double grave [207], which was possibly a coffin nail disturbed from an earlier grave. The grave fill (205) contained three sherds of 5th-8th century pottery, and a late medieval floor tile showing signs of re-use was found in grave fill (206).

The drain trench between the Pumping Chamber Pit and the church wall cut through identical deposits. Against the church wall, a 0.2m wide concrete and brick retaining wall had been constructed beside a 'dry area' (an open void to avoid walls staying damp), with its slightly offset base 0.6m below the path level. The 0.4m wide construction trench for that recent wall was at least 1m deep, and so may have served a second function.

The construction trench for the retaining wall had disturbed part of the right side of a human skeleton Sk13 in Grave [208], 1m below the modern path surface. A brick tomb had been constructed immediately to the west, touching the skull and causing further disturbance. The body was supine and extended, with its head to the west, arms at its side, and hands on the sacrum. Two coffin nails were associated with this interment, in fill (209).

The skeletons revealed in the pumping chamber (SK 1, 2, 3 & 13) were retained, as requested by Dr Barrett, within the church pending possible analysis.

7.4 Area 3: Pipe Trench within the Churchyard (Pls. 7-14)

A 0.3m wide trench was excavated along the western side of churchyard paths between the western side of the Pumping Chamber Pit and the church lych gate, a

distance of about 85m. The trench depth had been intended to be 0.5m deep in practice varied between 0.7m and about 1m. In addition to this pipe run, a number of cable trenches were excavated east-west across the existing paths, the banks by the south door were partially removed to allow vehicle turning space and a 13m spur was excavated in front of the south door to the south aisle for a new power supply.

To the north of the church, and near to the north-east corner of the monument, the path covered a 0.66m thick layer of red/brown sandy clay (328)/(333), probably the same material as (204). The layer contained fragments of human bone, and some 19th century pottery which was not retained. At the base of the trench, two 0.3m x 0.4m-0.5m sandstone slabs (327) were found beside each other. The slabs were laid flat, with the corner of one detached but *in situ*. These were interpreted as capstones covering a deeper grave.

At the south-west corner of the tower the path covered a 0.2m thick layer of brick and stone rubble (326). This appeared to be a relatively recent levelling deposit above the depression caused by a settled grave. Disturbed skeletal remains Sk14 were recorded 0.7m below the path surface within a 0.6m wide grave; it was unclear whether this grave was filled by (316) or had cut through that mixed soil. The individual was aligned with the head at the western end, in a supine and extended position.

To the south-west of the south aisle, skeletal remains Sk12 were identified in Grave [324] at a depth of about 0.45m below the path surface. The supine extended skeleton was aligned east-west, with the head at the west end but facing north. The cranium of a second skeleton Sk11 was also found within the grave. Coffin handles and nails were found in the grave (325).

West of the south porch, two adjacent graves were found. Graves [319] and [322] were each 1.1m wide, with their bases 0.7m below the path surface. The cuts were separate, but only 0.06m apart, perhaps indicating that the second was excavated while the outline of the first remained clearly visible. Another indication that they were excavated in quick succession is the approximately uniform position of the bodies (Sk9 and juvenile Sk10 respectively), reflecting a common row for the graves. Both graves were easily distinguished immediately below the topsoil. This could imply that neither was of great antiquity, but in this location the graveyard level may have been truncated to produce the present path. Large quantities of disarticulated skeletal remains were found in the soil in this vicinity, where the path is lower than the surrounding ground. Sk8, a juvenile within an indistinct grave cut, was found to the south-east of Sk9 and Sk10.

A brick-lined and stone-covered grave [336] was found 3m south of the south porch. The 0.75m long and 0.5m wide stone slabs (317) were 0.6m below the surface, within a grave cut which was thought to be about 1.6m wide. The fill of this grave cut could not be distinguished from the surrounding disturbed soil (316), which contained fragments of charnel, a sherd of medieval pottery and two post-medieval sherds. The slabs covered the 0.3m wide brick walls (318), with the remains of a wooden coffin and name plaque revealed 0.4m below the top of the slab. The contents of the grave were left undisturbed, below the level of the new pipe.

Further graves were found south of the stone-covered grave. Grave [335] contained the badly disturbed supine and extended remains of Sk5 at 0.7m below the path surface. There was no evidence for the grave cut or of a coffin. Grave [314], about 1m to the south, contained the skeletal remains of a child burial Sk4 at the same

depth, as well as traces of a wooden coffin (wood, nails and a metal plaque) in fill (315). Skeleton Sk4 was left *in situ* at the trench base. The grave had cut into earlier burials Sk6 and Sk7 where the remains were at the same depth; the supine and extended Sk7 may have been later than the badly disturbed supine Sk6.

The 12m long spur trench to the east, for the electricity supply to the boiler room, revealed charnel remains (330) and a sherd of post-medieval pottery within the disturbed churchyard soil layer (329) at 0.3m below the path surface. The bones represented several individuals. The truncated remains of an apparently articulated skeleton Sk15 was found 0.42m deep near to the boiler room entrance but there was no identified evidence of a grave cut and this may also have been charnel.

A possible stone capping (311) for a grave was recorded immediately below the bedding for the churchyard path about 14.5m south of the south porch, but no grave cut could be identified. Fragments of bone were found beneath it, 0.6m below the path surface, but both the stone and the bones may have been redeposited within the churchyard soil (312/313). That layer contained medieval and post-medieval pottery.

A deposit of sandstone rubble and worked stone fragments with adhering mortar (307) was identified about 24m to the south-east of the south porch. Part of a 0.63m wide dressed stone slab, perhaps the lid of a monument, had been included with the rubble (Pl. 9). The deposit protruded up into the upper churchyard soil layer (204)/(305) as an uneven mound about 1.5m wide and at least 0.3m high. The only dating material here was in the overlying layer (305), which contained medieval floor tile fragments and a sherd of post-medieval pottery. There was no obvious reason for the rubble (307) at this location, although part of a 0.94m wide, north-east/south-west aligned wall foundation of sandstone blocks (306) was found beside the adjacent path 2.5m to the south. The yellow/grey dressed and mortared blocks of that foundation, ranging from 120mm x 100mm x 100mm to 530mm x 370mm x 250mm, survived as a single tightly packed course. There was some evidence of tumbled stone on the northern side (Pl. 10). This feature was not evident in a trench cut across the path to Lighting Hub 3, and its extent remains unclear. It could represent the base of a monument and not a wall foundation; one block was described as being shaped similar to a plinth base.

3m north of the present churchyard boundary wall, a 2.2m wide, north-south aligned, spread of sandstone rubble (303) was revealed 0.6m below the path surface, overlain by deposits of sandy gravel (302) and stony soil (301). Layer (301) contained fragments of medieval floor tiles, one glazed. The rubble was initially identified as a wall foundation but it may have been metalling of a path at the churchyard entrance (Pl. 11).

Skeleton N°	Cut N°	Fill N°	Description
1	/	206	Adult, spine and left arm, truncated by [207]
2	207	205	Adult, lower spine, pelvis and limbs, double burial (with Sk 3)
3	207	205	Adult, lower spine, pelvis and limbs, double burial (with Sk 2)
4	314	315	Juvenile, right arm and pelvis, coffin burial
5	335	/	Adult, cranium, spine and left arm
6	/	/	Adult, spine, truncated by Sk 7 and Sk 4
7	/	/	Adult, left foot, truncated by Sk 4
8	/	/	Juvenile, left arm and sacrum, cut indistinct
9	319	320	Adult, lower limbs, coffin burial
10	322	323	Juvenile, lower limbs, coffin burial
11	/	/	Cranium of adult recovered with Sk 12
12	324	325	Older adult, upper body, coffin burial
13	/	/	Cranium, torso, upper limbs and pelvis, coffin burial
14	/	/	Adult, upper body, cut indistinct
15	/	/	Adult, left leg and foot, cut indistinct

Table 1: Summary of Human Remains from the Churchyard Trench

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

Inside the church, within the outer vestry, the area had been disturbed. It is assumed that this disturbance was caused by intercutting backfilled graves although none were identified within the shallow level of the contractors' works.

In addition to the standing north wall, there were two parallel stone wall foundations. The stratigraphic sequence indicated that the earliest was sandwiched between the southernmost (dated from the 2008 archaeological evaluation as twelfth century or later) and the existing wall. That medieval wall foundation was contemporary with the foundation below the standing western wall.

The works within the churchyard did not expose any structural remains which were thought to represent earlier phases of the church building. Two areas of sandstone were identified close to the churchyard entrance, which may have been churchyard or retaining walls but have not been interpreted in this report as such. Outside the church, the contractors' works affected some graves of different periods, and had cut through soil containing human skeletal remains, disturbed in the past during the excavation of graves. No artefacts earlier than 5th – 8th century pottery sherds were found outside the church.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The methodology employed was sufficient to allow the investigation and recording of surviving deposits and features affected by the groundworks.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank Smith and Roper Architects and Surveyors, The Revd. Peter Paine, and Repton PCC for their interest and co-operation during the archaeological monitoring. Further assistance was provided by David Barrett (Derbyshire County Archaeologist).

11.0 Archive

The documentary archive for this scheme is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. This will be deposited within six months at a suitable museum or archive.

12.0 Bibliography

Rowe, M. 2008 *The Parish Church of St Wystan, Repton, Derbyshire: Archaeological Evaluation*. PCA Job No. 471, July 2008.

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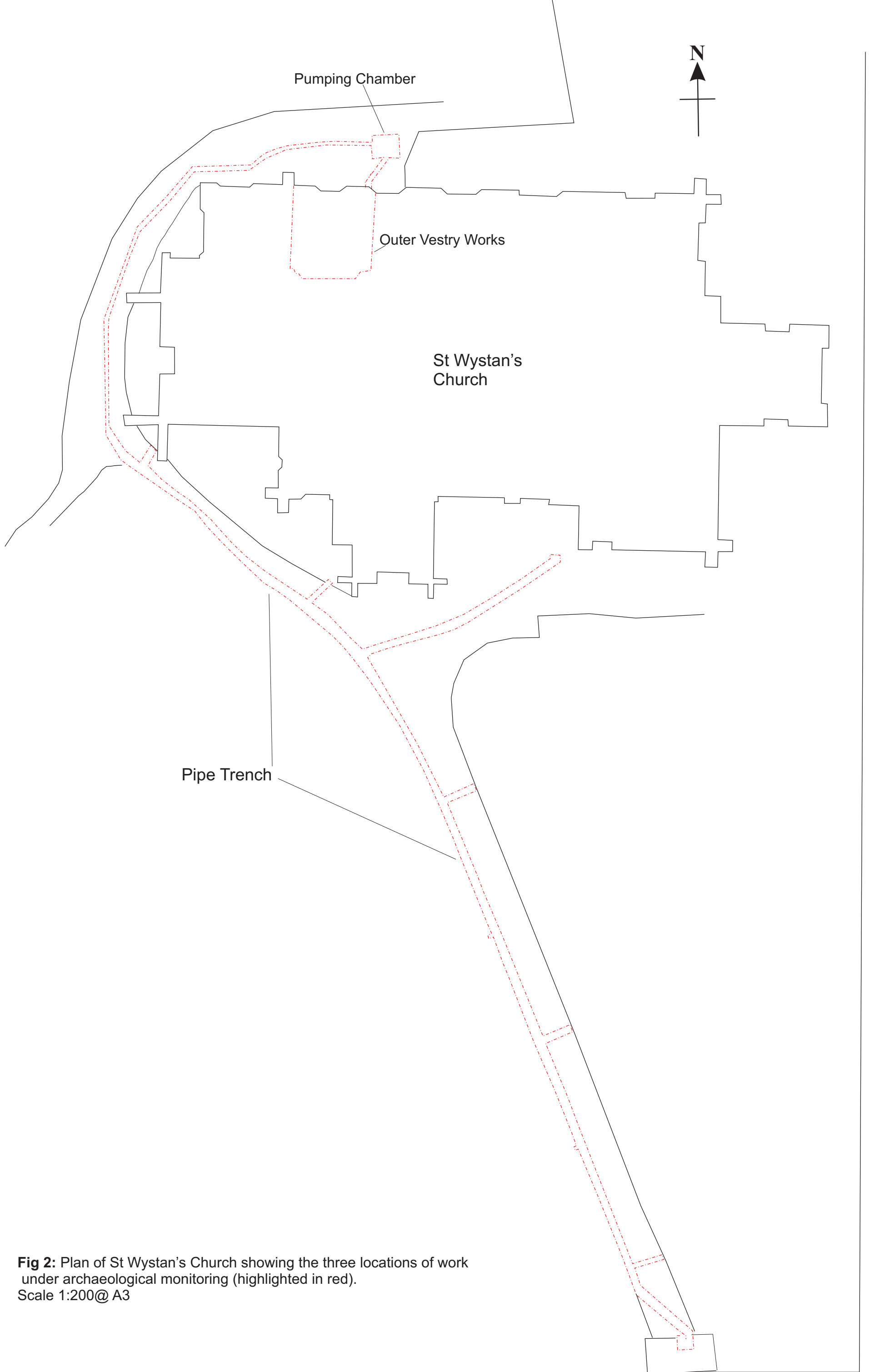


Fig 2: Plan of St Wistan's Church showing the three locations of work under archaeological monitoring (highlighted in red).
Scale 1:200@ A3

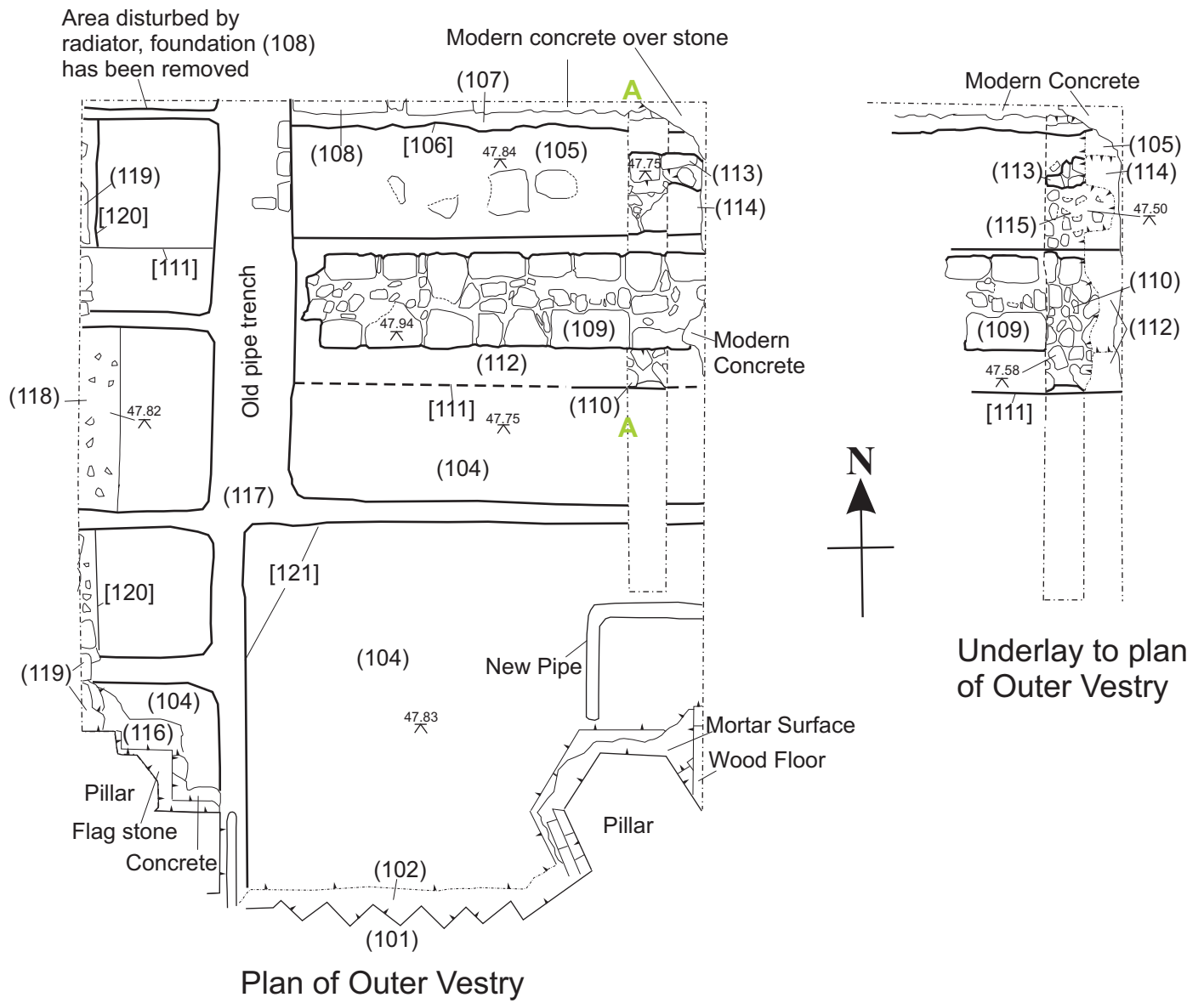


Fig.3: Plans and Section of Outer Vestry Works.
Plans at 1:50, Section at 1:20 @A4.

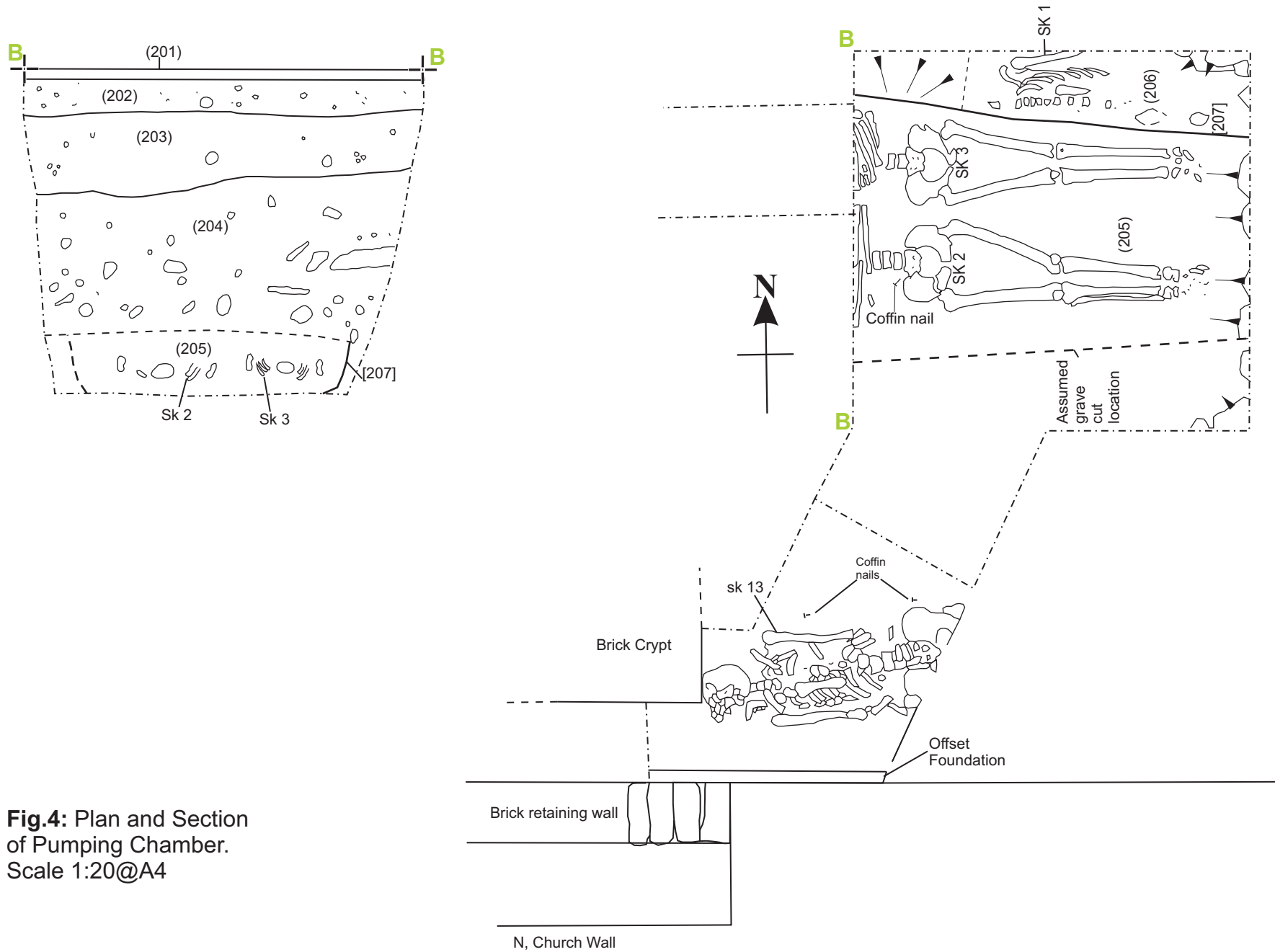
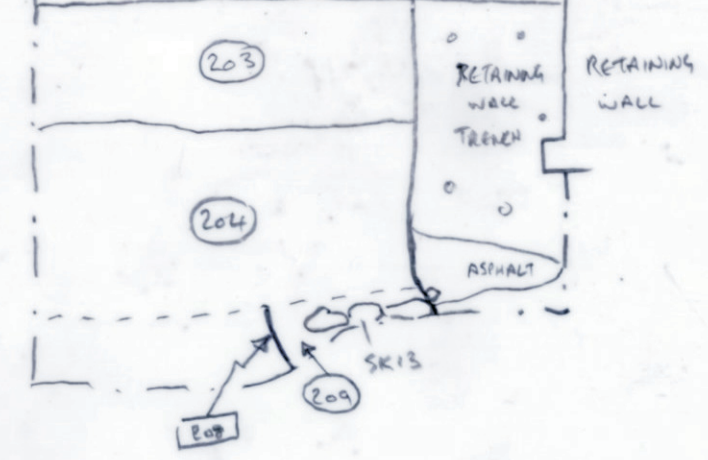
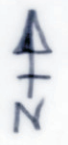


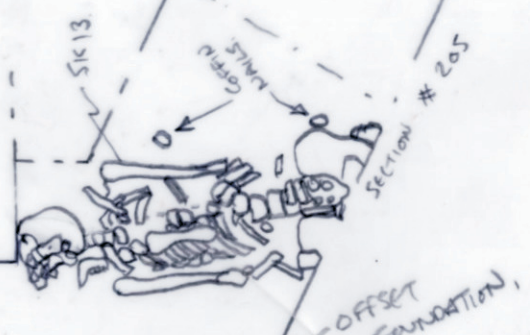
Fig.4: Plan and Section of Pumping Chamber. Scale 1:20@A4



DRAWING NO: 204
 PLAN OF DRAINAGE RUN
 FROM PUMPING CHAMBER
 TO N WALL OF CHURCH
 1:20 SAS 5/5/09



BRICK
CRYPT.



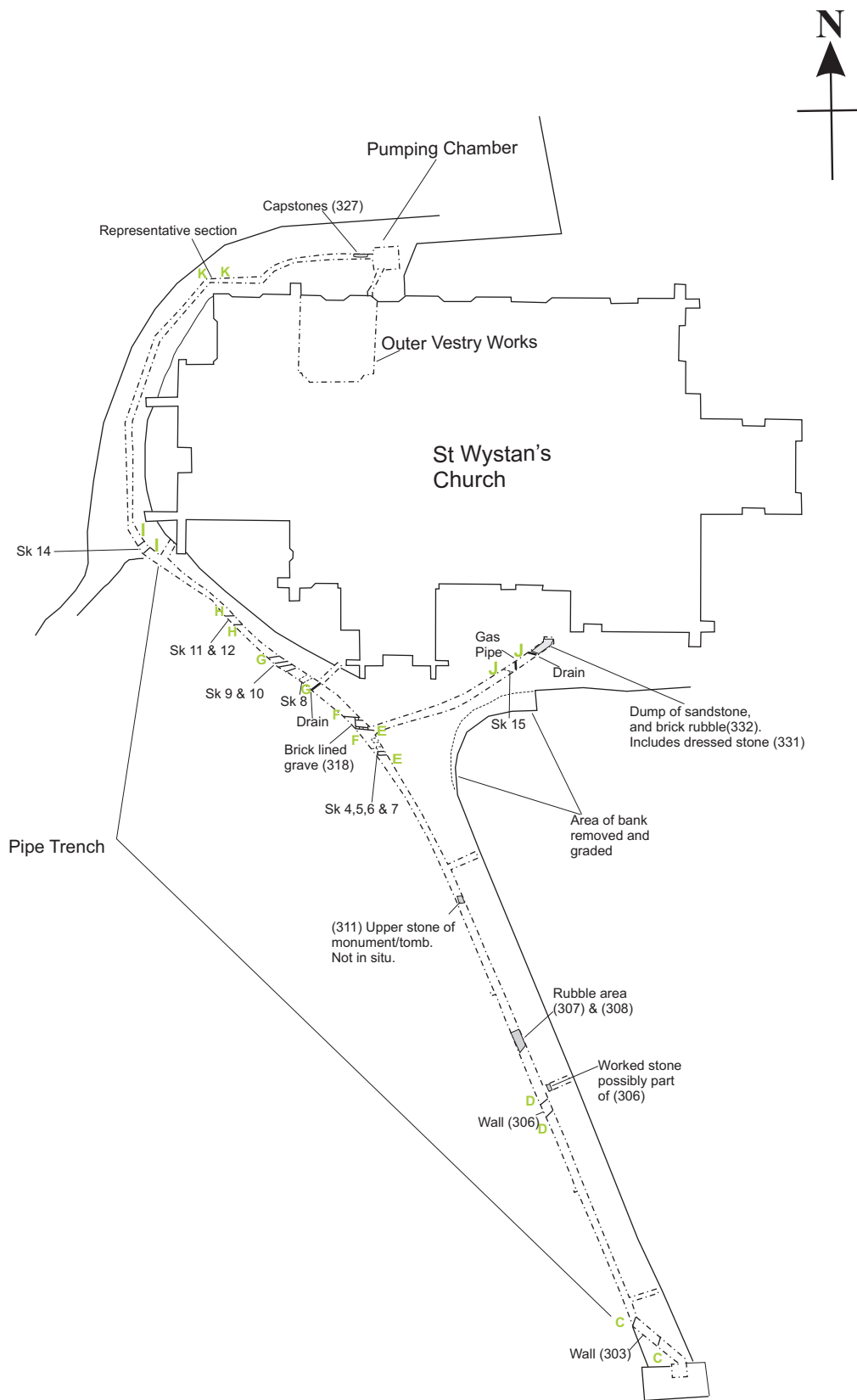
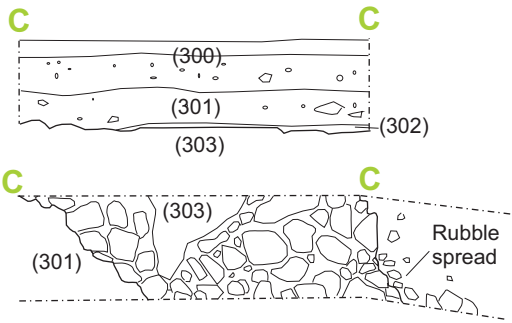
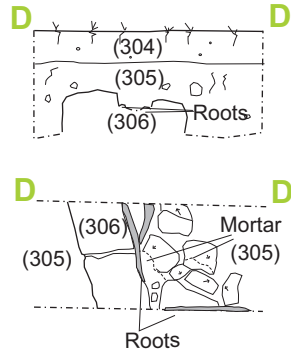


Fig.5: Plan of St Wystan's Church.
 The location of features and significant deposits are highlighted.
 Recorded sections are indicated as areas C to K, see Fig. 6 for details.
 Scale 1:400@ A4

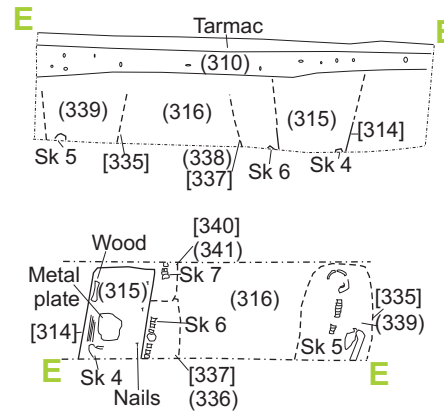
Plan and Section of Wall (303)



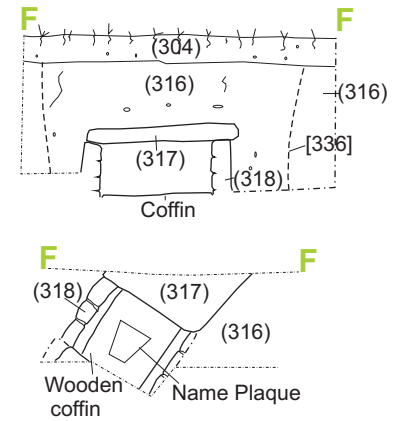
Plan and Section of Wall (306)



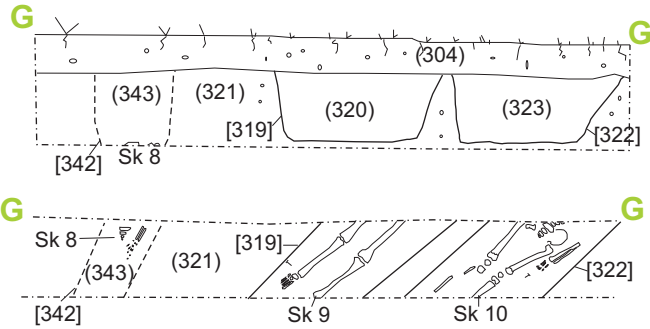
Plan and section of Skeletons 4, 5, 6 and 7



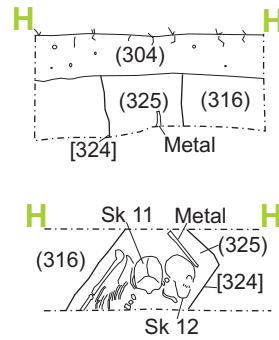
Plan and Section of Brick lined grave (318)



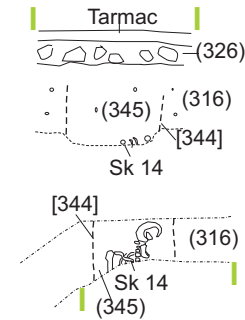
Plan and Section of Skeletons 8, 9 and 10



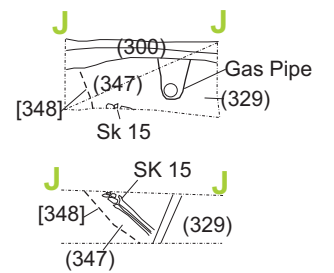
Plan and Section of Skeletons 11 and 12



Plan and Section of Skeleton 14



Plan and Section of SK 15



Representative section of Pipe Trench

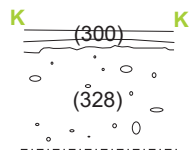


Fig.6: Plans and Sections of the Pipe Trench archaeology. 1:50@A4.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



PI. 1 Outer vestry works following the removal of the floor surfaces and some underlying deposits. Wall (109) can clearly be seen as can the system of pipes that disturbed the area (looking south-west).



PI. 2 Stone wall (109) (left) cut through wall (113). Looking south-west, scale 1m.



PI. 3. Section A. Slot through wall (109) showing foundation (110), looking north-west (1m scale).



PI. 4 Mortared sandstone base (116) of the south-west arch pillar (looking south, scale 1m).



PI. 5 Location of the Pumping Chamber Pit outside the north door of the church (looking west).



PI. 6 Double burial [207] (Sk 2 & 3) can be seen within the Pumping Chamber cutting through the grave of Sk 1 (right), looking west.



PI. 7 External pipe trench, to the north-west of the church (looking east, scale 2m).



PI. 8 External pipe trench to the west of the church (looking west).



PI. 9 Stone wall/rubble (303) near the churchyard entrance, seen within the pipe trench. Looking south, scale 1m.



PI. 10 North-east/south-west aligned wall foundation of sandstone blocks (306), beside the churchyard path (looking south-west).



Pl. 11 Stone rubble (307) in the pipe trench (looking north-west, scale 0.5m).



Pl.12 Brick lined grave (318), with capstones removed. The wood coffin and name plaque can clearly be seen within.



PI.13 Name plaque from within brick lined grave (318). Inscription reads 'George Hutchinson Died Nov 11th 1865 Aged 77 Years'.



PI.14 Grave [324] (Sk 11 and 12), looking west. This grave was located to the southwest of the church within the external pipe trench. It was one of a number of graves located within this area.

Appendix 2

Context Summary RCWB 09

Context No.	Area	Type	Relationships	Description	Finds
101	Outer Vestry	Layer		Parquet floor and stone slabs, 0.35m thick	
102	Outer Vestry	Layer		Cemented sand bedding layer, 0.3m thick	
103	Outer Vestry	Layer		Concrete base for parquet floor, 19th century, 0.15m thick	
104	Outer Vestry	Layer		Soil layer, 0.2m +	Saxon pot sherds
105	Outer Vestry	Layer		Layer of soil and demolition material	
106	Outer Vestry	Cut	Filled by 107, 108	Steep sided construction cut for North wall 108	
107	Outer Vestry	Fill	Fill of 106, above 108	Dark re/brown silty sand	
108	Outer Vestry	Structure	Fill of 106, below 107	Rubble foundation to north wall of church, large stone blocks with rubble core	
109	Outer Vestry	Structure	Above 110	Wall	
110	Outer Vestry	Structure	Below 109	Rubble foundation to wall 109	
111	Outer Vestry	Cut	Cuts 104, filled by 110, 109, 112	Construction cut for wall 109	
112	Outer Vestry	Fill	Fill of 111		
113	Outer Vestry	Structure	Above 115	Wall	
114	Outer Vestry	Fill			
115	Outer Vestry	Structure	Below 113	Rubble wall foundation for wall 113	
116	Outer Vestry	Structure		Mortared sandstone block base of SW arch pillar	

117	Outer Vestry	Fill	Fill of 120	Fill of heating pipe trenches; late 20thC coin, plastic, crushed sandstone, builders' debris	
118	Outer Vestry	Layer		Mortar and stone rubble layer below stairs	
119	Outer Vestry	Structure		Stone foundation for west wall	
120	Outer Vestry	Cut	Filled by 117	Trench for central heating pipes and ducts	
121	Outer Vestry	Cut			
201	Pumping Chamber	Layer	Above 202	Asphalt path layer	
202	Pumping Chamber	Layer	Below 201	Path bedding layer	
203	Pumping Chamber	Layer	Above 204; same as 333	Upper layer of churchyard soil	floor tile frag;medieval/post-medieval pot sherds
204	Pumping Chamber	Layer	Below 203; above 205	Lower layer of churchyard soil	
205	Pumping Chamber	Fill	Fill of 207; below 204	Fill of grave with Sk 2 and Sk3	Saxon pottery
206	Pumping Chamber	Fill	Cut by 207	Fill of grave with Sk 1	medieval floor tile frag
207	Pumping Chamber	Cut	Filled by 205; cuts 206	Cut for grave of Sk2 and Sk3	
208	Pumping Chamber	Cut	Filled by 209	Cut for grave of Sk13	
209	Pumping Chamber	Fill	Fill of 208	Fill of grave with Sk13; very mixed, pebbles and sandstone fragments	
210	Pumping Chamber	Layer		Sand	

211 Pumping
Chamber

Layer

Sandy clay

Context No.	Area	Type	Relationships	Description	Finds
300	Pipe Trench	Layer	Above 301,313	Modern make-up; concrete over building sand	
301	Pipe Trench	Layer	Above 302; same as 309; below 300, 304	Churchyard soil	medieval/post-medieval floor and roof tiles
302	Pipe Trench	Layer	Above 303, below 301	Redeposited sand and gravel	
303	Pipe Trench	Structure	Below 302	North-south aligned stone wall; 2.2m wide	
304	Pipe Trench	Layer	Above 301,305,309	Topsoil	
305	Pipe Trench	Layer	Above 306,307,308; below 304	Churchyard soil; orange/brown clay sand with mortar and rubble inclusions	medieval/post-medieval floor and roof tiles; post-medieval pottery
306	Pipe Trench	Structure	Below 302,305	North-east/south-west aligned sandstone wall; 0.94m wide	
307	Pipe Trench	Layer	Below 305; contains 308	Dump of demolition/construction material; worked sandstone rubble and mortar	
308	Pipe Trench	Structure	Contained by 307, below 305	Redeposited upper stone of monument/tomb	
309	Pipe Trench	Layer	Same as 301; below 304	Churchyard soil	
310	Pipe Trench	Layer	Above 311,315	Modern make-up; brick hardcore and gravel	
311	Pipe Trench	Structure	Below 310, above 312	Upper stone of monument/tomb; ?not in situ	
312	Pipe Trench	Layer	Same as 313; below 311	Churchyard soil;dark grey/brownclay sand, with charnel and stone fragments	

313	Pipe Trench	Layer	Same as 312; below 300	Churchyard soil;dark grey/brownclay sand, with pottery, charnel and stone fragments	medieval pottery
314	Pipe Trench	Cut	Filled by 315; cuts 340	Cut of grave for Sk4	
315	Pipe Trench	Fill	Fill of 314; below 310	Fill of grave for Sk4, child burial	
316	Pipe Trench	Layer	Cut by 314	Churchyard soil	medieval/post-medieval pottery
317	Pipe Trench	Structure		Stone capping for grave/tomb	
318	Pipe Trench	Structure	Fill of 336	Brick wall of grave/tomb	
319	Pipe Trench	Cut	Filled by 320; cuts 321	Cut of grave for Sk9	
320	Pipe Trench	Fill	Fill of 319; below 304	Fill of grave for Sk9	
321	Pipe Trench	Layer	Cut by 319,322,342	Churchyard soil	
322	Pipe Trench	Cut	Filled by 323; cuts 321	Cut of grave for Sk10	
323	Pipe Trench	Fill	Fill of 322; below 304	Fill of grave for Sk10	wood, metal
324	Pipe Trench	Cut	Filled by 325	Cut of grave for Sk11 and Sk12	
325	Pipe Trench	Fill	Fill of 324; below 304	Fill of grave for Sk11 and Sk12	
326	Pipe Trench	Layer	Below 346, above 316	Rubble layer to south-west corner of the tower; 0.2m thick	
327	Pipe Trench	Structure	Below 328/333	Stone cappings for graves/tombs near the pumping chamber trench	
328	Pipe Trench	Layer	Above 327; same as 333	Churchyard soil in hand-dug trench	
329	Pipe Trench	Layer	Contains 330; below 326; above 332	Churchyard soil in south-east trench	post-medieval pot sherd
330	Pipe Trench	Layer	Within 329	Charnel concentration within 329	
331	Pipe Trench	Structure		Loose dressed sandstone, not in situ.	
332	Pipe Trench	Layer	Below 329	Dump of sandstone, pebbles and brick rubble	tile
333	Pipe Trench	Layer	Same as 203, 328; above 327	Upper layer of churchyard soil	19thC pottery
334	Pipe Trench	Layer	Cut by 349	Churchyard soil	

335	Pipe Trench	Cut	Filled by 339, cuts 316	Cut of grave for Sk5
336	Pipe Trench	Cut	Filled by 318	Cut for brick tomb/grave
337	Pipe Trench	Cut	Cuts 316, 340; filled by 338	Cut of grave for Sk6; not distinguished
338	Pipe Trench	Fill	Fill of 337, cut by 314	Fill of grave for Sk6; not distinguished from 316
339	Pipe Trench	Fill	Fill of 335	Fill of grave for Sk5; not distinguished from 316
340	Pipe Trench	Fill	Fill of 341, cut by 314	Fill of grave for Sk7; not distinguished from 316
341	Pipe Trench	Cut	Filled by 340	Cut of grave for Sk7; not distinguished
342	Pipe Trench	Cut	Filled by 343; cuts 321	Cut of grave for Sk8; not distinguished
343	Pipe Trench	Fill	Fill of 342; below 304	Fill of grave for Sk8; not distinguished from 321
344	Pipe Trench	Cut	Filled by 345, cuts 316	Cut of grave for Sk14; not distinguished
345	Pipe Trench	Fill	Fill of 344	Fill of grave for Sk14; not distinguished from 316
346	Pipe Trench	Layer	Above 326, 329	Asphalt surface near tower buttress
347	Pipe Trench	Fill	Fill of 348	Fill of grave for Sk15; not distinguished
348	Pipe Trench	Cut	Cuts 316, 340; filled by 338	Cut of grave for Sk15; not distinguished
349	Pipe Trench	Cut	Cuts 334, filled by 350	Trench for electricity cable
350	Pipe Trench	Fill	Fill of 349; below 304	Fill of service trench

Appendix 3

Pottery Archive for Repton Church Watching Brief, Derbyshire (RCWB09)

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
104	SSTMG	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered (carboniferous sandstone)		small jar	3	1	5		BS		fabric possibly also includes some Acid Igneous rock but no biotite present	5th to 8th
203	CMO		orange/cream/ orange gritty fabric	bowl ?	2	1	18		base		soot;thick int amber glaze;coarse sandstone tempered	14th to 16th
203	CIST	Cistercian-type ware	Ticknall ?	small jug	1	1	44		BS with UHJ			late 15th to 16th
203	CIST	Cistercian-type ware	Ticknall ?	tall cup	1	1	8		BS with UHJ			late 15th to 16th
203	CIST	Cistercian-type ware	Ticknall ?	cup	1	1	1	trailed reversed decoration	BS			mid 15th to 16th
203	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine red fabric	small cup	1	1	1		BS			mid 17th to 18th
203	BL	Black-glazed wares	Ticknall ?	jar/bowl	1	1	2		BS		int greenish glaze	mid 17th to 18th
203	MY	Midlands Yellow ware		dish	1	1	30		rim		low fired;soot patches ext;spalling int glaze	16th to mid 17th
203	MP	Midlands Purple ware	grey/red/grey fabric	jug/jar	1	1	11		BS			15th to 16th
203	MP	Midlands Purple ware	grey/red/grey fabric	?	2	1	10		BS		flakes	15th to 16th

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
203	CMW	Coal Measures whiteware	cream fabric	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		grey ext surface;no glaze	13th to 16th
203	LERTH	Late earthenwares	fine orange earthenware	?	1	1	11		base ?		possibly a BL	mid 17th to 18th
205A	KEUP	Mercian Mudstone-tempered fabric		jar/bowl	1	1	24		base		soot patches ext;rounded base;moderate to common fe inclusions	5th to 8th
205B	KEUP	Mercian Mudstone-tempered fabric		large jar ?	2	1	54		BS		thick walled;soot patces ext;common fe inclusions up to 2mm	5th to 8th
305	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine purple fabric;Ticknall ?	bowl ?	1	1	8		BS		int glaze	mid 17th to 18th
305	MARTH	Martincamp ware - Type 2	orange-brown eathenware	small costrel ?	1	1	7		BS		? ID;could be a local copy	16th to 17th
313	NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	cream fabric	bowl	1	1	42		base		internal cu glaze;soot on underside	13th
313	NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	cream fabric	small jug	1	1	12		base		cu speckled glaze	13th
313	NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	cream fabric	jug	1	1	15	applied diagonal strip in a contrasting red fabric	BS	vessel 1	light reduced green glaze;possibly not a Nottingham product	13th
316	NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	cream fabric	jug	1	1	7		BS	vessel 1	light reduced green glaze;possibly not a Nottingham product	13th
316	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed		cup ?	1	1	8		BS		possibly a Ticknall product	late 17th to 18th
316	MY	Midlands Yellow ware	orange fabric	bowl	1	1	7		BS		unusual fabric;local ?	16th to 17th
329	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine brown	side handled	1	1	58		rim with HJ		red slipped	mid 17th to 18th

Appendix 4

Ceramic Building Material Archive for Repton Church Watching Brief, Derbyshire (RCWB09)

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
203	FLOOR	Floor tile	coarse orange marled fabric	1	495	very worn upper;no surviving glaze;107x107x21+mm;fine sanded base;chamfered sides;local ?	15th to 18th
206	FLOOR	Floor tile	oxid fine sandy	1	26	very abraded;mortar including over breaks	14th to 16th
301	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	red sandy fabric	1	28	fine-medium subround quartz;thick tile at 18mm;flat roofer	16th to 18th
301	GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile	fine red fabric	1	136	corner;chamfered edges;25mm thick;worn upper surface;slip decorated - very faint remains of impressed pattern;yellow on light brown	13th to 15th
301	FLOOR	Floor tile	fine bright range fabric	1	89	chamfered edges;22mm+ thick;corner;worn upper surface;no remaining glaze	13th to 16th
301	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	vitrified marled fabric	1	259	11mm thick;mortar	15th to 18th
305	GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile	fine orange fabric	1	81	chamfered edges;corner;reduced glaze spots only remaining on underside;common coarse inclusions incl occ flint;worn upper	14th to 16th
305	GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile	fine orange fabric	1	48	chamfered edges;reduced glaze spots only remaining on underside;common coarse inclusions;worn upper surface;22mm thick	14th to 16th
305	GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile	fine orange fabric	1	44	chamfered edges;reduced glaze spots only remaining on underside;common coarse inclusions;worn upper surface;21mm thick	14th to 16th

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
305	GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile	fine orange fabric	1	117	chamfered edges;worn upper surface;23mm thick;reduced glaze	14th to 16th
305	BRK	Brick	fine red sandy fabric	1	30	abraded;handmade	16th to 19th
305	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	fine orange fabric	1	50	flat roofer;fabric includes some coarse inclusions;14mm thick	17th to 19th
305	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	coarse orange sandy fabric	1	50	flat roofer;17mm thick;both upper & lower surfaces have fine sand surfaces	17th to 19th
305	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	fine orange fabric	1	38	flat roofer;fine sand bedding;17mm thick	17th to 19th
305	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	fine orange fabric	1	79	mortar;flat roofer;fine sand bedding;17mm thick	17th to 19th

Appendix 5

Repton church (RCWBO9): Ironwork

<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Xray</i>
105	Iron	Nail	Med/post-med; lozenge-shaped head. L: 65mm. Corroded.	1
105	Iron	Tool?	Fragment; expanded blade, worn. 42 x 33 x 10mm. Corroded.	1
205	Iron	Nail	Tip broken. L: 56mm. Corroded.	1

The nail from (105) is likely to be from a door, or perhaps a shutter. There is insufficient remaining of the possible tool to be certain of the identification, although it could be from a chisel with a sharply flared blade.

jem
10/09/09