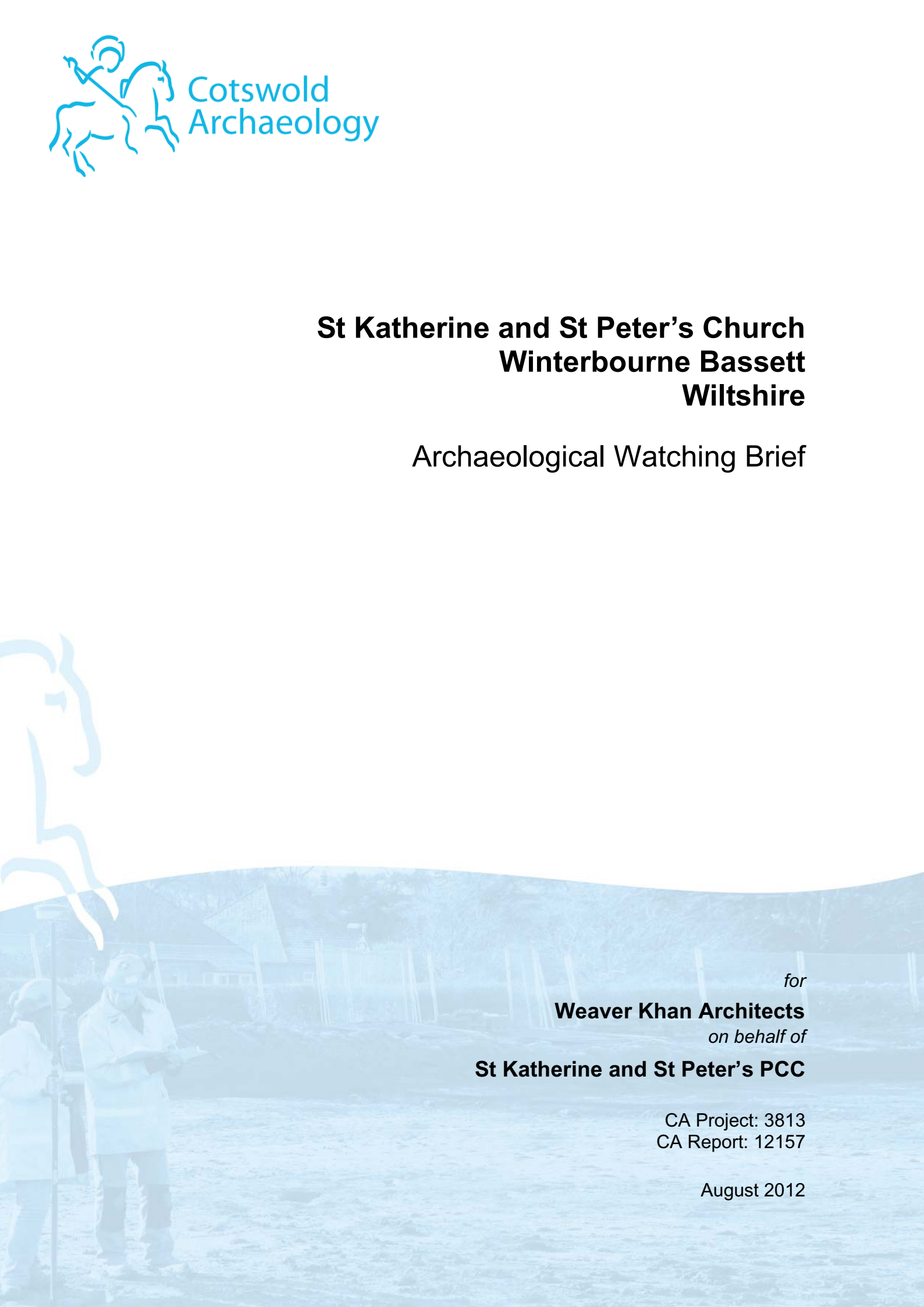


**St Katherine and St Peter's Church  
Winterbourne Bassett  
Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**



*for*  
**Weaver Khan Architects**  
*on behalf of*  
**St Katherine and St Peter's PCC**


CA Project: 3813  
CA Report: 12157

August 2012

St Katherine and St Peter's Church  
Winterbourne Bassett  
Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

CA Project: 3813  
CA Report: 12157

prepared by	Alex Thomson, Trainee Archaeologist
date	14 August 2012
checked by	Laurent Coleman, Project Manager
date	28 August 2012
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
date	28 August 2012
issue	02

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	St Katherine and St Peter's Church
<b>Location:</b>	Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire
<b>NGR:</b>	SU 1013 7490
<b>Type:</b>	Watching Brief
<b>Date:</b>	12 June to 4 July 2012
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes
<b>Site Code:</b>	SKP 12

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of new drainage works and connections within the churchyard and adjoining land of St Katherine and St Peter's Church, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire.

The watching brief identified an earlier pit feature that has been cut by the church foundations, which date from the mid-13th century. The pottery recovered from the fill of the pit dates to the 11th or 12th centuries, possibly relating this pit to an earlier phase of church construction on the site.

Twelve east/west aligned burials, including four infant inhumations, were also exposed during the watching brief, mainly to the east of the vestry and chancel, in Areas A and B, with two burials located outside of the churchyard to the east in Area C. These burials are all likely to date to the 18th to mid-19th centuries.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between June and July 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Weaver Khan Architects (WKA) on behalf of St Katherine and St Peter's Parochial Church Council (PCC) at St Katherine and St Peter's Church, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: SU 1013 7490; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken to monitor any disturbance of burial or other archaeological deposits during the completion of new drainage works and connections along the western and northern walls of the church and through the churchyard and adjoining land. The objectives of the watching brief were, with the resources available, to preserve by record archaeological deposits within excavations associated with the new drainage system.
- 1.3 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2012) and submitted to Weaver Khan Architects prior to the start of excavation. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008), the *Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation in Wiltshire* (Wiltshire County Council 1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991), the *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage 2005) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

### **The site**

- 1.4 St Katherine and St Peter's Church is located in the centre of the village of Winterbourne Bassett (Fig. 1) and the site itself comprised of the church and churchyard as well as land to the east of the churchyard. The excavations consisted of a single trench, measuring approximately 110m in length, which passed adjacent to the western and northern walls of the church, then alongside the gravel access path and under the churchyard wall. At this point the trench ran directly down towards an existing ditch.

- 1.5 The underlying geology is mapped as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous period (BGS 2012).

### **Archaeological background**

- 1.6 St Katherine and St Peter's Church is Grade I listed. It is constructed of random sarsen with limestone dressings, a tower of limestone ashlar and a stone slate roof. The church dates from the 13th century with features including a gabled porch, an arcade of 3 bays, a reticulated 3-light window and 2-light curvilinear windows located in the chancel. A 15th-century 2-light window is located in the aisle. Fittings within the church include an early 13th-century drum font located under the tower and a 17th-century oak pulpit. Restoration work on the church was carried out in 1857-8 by Field and Hinton (EH 2012).

### **Methodology**

- 1.7 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2012). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks, which comprised primarily excavation of new drainage runs and connections. There was a presumption for the preservation of any significant archaeological remains *in situ* and, where possible, the drainage installations were re-designed to accommodate any such remains.
- 1.8 Where archaeological deposits were encountered, written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007). Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans and drawn sections. Photographs (monochrome print and digital colour) were also taken as appropriate. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 2010).
- 1.9 Where *in situ* human remains were encountered, works in that area ceased and the architect was informed immediately. Burials were left *in situ* if possible and the drainage system re-designed, but if impact could not be avoided they were archaeologically excavated. Burials that were excavated and fully recorded were handed to the Incumbent for safe-keeping. All human bone was re-buried under the direction of Winterbourne Bassett PCC.

- 1.10 The archive and artefacts from the watching brief are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the finds will be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-8)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the results of the watching brief; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds can be found in Appendices A and B respectively. The results of the watching brief are presented as three separate areas (A, B and C) for ease of description and illustration.

- 2.2 A medieval pit, structural remains associated with the church and twelve east/west orientated burials of post-medieval date were identified during the archaeological watching brief.

- 2.3 The natural substrate was not identified within the graveyard (Areas A and B). The earliest context was deposit 131, a grey brown layer of silty clay with chalk inclusions, which appeared to represent redeposited natural and which was overlain by possible buried topsoils (107 and 112) in two locations. These deposits were overlain by a reworked graveyard soil 153 (this deposit was numbered 102, 104, 106, 108, 111, 114, 116 and 119 in different parts of the trench). Deposits 108 and 111 contained building/demolition rubble and the majority of these deposits contained disarticulated human remains.

- 2.4 Deposit 110, to the north-west of the vestry, represented a demolition layer associated with the old boiler room. The topsoil (101, 103, 105, 109, 113, 115 and 118) measured c. 0.2m to 0.3m in depth.

- 2.5 To the east of the graveyard natural substrate 167 was identified and was overlain by subsoil 168 and topsoil 169.

### **Area A (Figs 3 and 5)**

- 2.6 In Area A, to the east of the vestry wall, three skeletons (120, 123 and 126) were discovered within reworked grey brown clay silt graveyard soil 119. In grave cut 121

skeleton 120 comprised the skull and left shoulder of a probable adult. The grave cut and traces of coffin 122 rested at a depth of c. 0.6m bpgl. In grave cut 125 skeleton 123 comprised the skull and upper torso and arms of a probable adult male, although the right ribs and right humerus were not present. The coffin, 124, was represented by a number of iron nails and this, along with the cut, was identified at c. 0.75m bpgl. Grave cut 133 contained skeleton 126 (Fig. 5), another probable adult male was identified within coffin 132 which was represented by a number of iron nails and a possible leather cover decorated with a number of copper alloy studs. The skeleton comprised the skull, torso and upper arms, with the grave cut and coffin identified at c. 0.5m bpgl.

### **Area B (Figs 3, 4, 6 and 7)**

- 2.7 Immediately to the north-east of the north chancel wall deposit 131 was cut by a small steep-sided sub-circular pit 127 (Fig. 4), c. 0.5m below present ground level (bpgl). This pit contained fragments of 11th or 12th-century pottery within the dark grey brown silty clay fill 128. The fill was truncated by the cut, 129, for the church wall foundations 130 which, along with the tower wall 100, were subsequently abutted by the various graveyard soils and other deposits outlined above.
- 2.8 A group of five burials was identified in the south-eastern part of Area B (burials 137, 140, 143, 146 and 149). The exact stratigraphic sequence was difficult to determine given the problems of identifying grave cuts within reworked graveyard soils but appeared to be as follows.
- 2.9 Skeleton 149 lay at a depth of c. 0.75m bpgl only part of the skull and the right clavicle from a probable adult of unknown gender was identified, with the rest of the body lying beyond the edge of the trench. No cut for the burial was identified within the reworked graveyard soils. Above this burial, in grave cut 147, lay child skeleton 146 at c. 0.7m bpgl. The left arm and leg lay beyond the trench section, but the skeletal remains were otherwise complete. Immediately to the north, skeleton 143 appeared to be broadly contemporary with 146; skeleton 143 represented almost the entire skeleton (except lower legs and feet which had been truncated by a modern service) of a young child. The skeleton was identified at a depth of c. 0.75m. Only parts of the grave cut could be identified.



- 2.10 Above these burials, at a depth of c. 0.7m bpgl, lay skeleton 140, a probable young adult (Fig. 7). This burial was represented by the majority of the entire skeleton but the skull and right arm extended beyond the southern edge of the trench. The grave cut 139 was only visible as a trace in section.
- 2.11 Burials were identified to the north-west of the group of burials described above. Grave cut 136 contained infant skeleton 137. This burial was laid in a clearly represented coffin 138, with coffin handles and nails. This burial was fully represented, apart from the lower torso and pelvis, and rested at a depth of c. 0.5m bpgl. A further burial comprised the entire skeleton, 134, of a probable elderly adult female (Fig. 6). This burial was laid in coffin 135 which was evidenced by a pair of coffin end handles and coffin nails. This coffin measured c. 1.8m in length, 0.5m in width and was identified at a depth of c. 0.4m bpgl. No grave cut could be identified within the reworked graveyard soils.
- 2.12 A further burial was identified to the south-east of the group of burials described above. Grave cut 155 contained the disturbed skeletal remains, 156, of a small child. The southern part of the grave cut, 155, was identified.

### **Area C (Figs 3 and 8)**

- 2.13 Natural geological substrate 167 was identified at a depth of c. 0.5m bpgl and was cut by two graves, 161 and 164.
- 2.14 Grave cut 161 contained the skeletal remains of a probable adult male, 162 (Fig. 8). This burial comprised the left side of the torso and pelvis along with both legs and both feet, although no left arm was present. This grave was filled by a dark brown sandy-clay deposit 163 containing numerous fragments of chalk.
- 2.15 Grave cut 164 contained possible adult female 165. The burial comprised the lower left torso, left arm and hand, pelvis and upper legs and the burial was filled by a similar deposit 166 to that in grave cut 161.
- 2.16 The fills of both grave cuts were overlain by subsoil 168 (0.25m thick) and topsoil 169 (0.15m thick). These topsoil and subsoil deposits (and subsoil 154 and topsoil 101 to the west) were truncated by construction cut 160 which was c. 0.5m in depth and 1m in width and contained the footing of churchyard wall 158. The wall consisted of closely mortar-bonded and regularly coursed red bricks with a capping

of roughly shaped sarsen. The cut was packed with backfill 159, made up of chalky rubble.

### ***The Finds***

- 2.17 The finds assemblage recovered from the watching brief is summarised in Appendix B. The pottery assemblage consisted of two joining medieval sherds, weighing 132g, retrieved from pit fill 128. The vessel was a jar with a simple everted rim, probably of 11th to 12th century date and was made using a quartz and limestone-tempered clay. The vessel exhibited sooting to the top and the exterior of the rim, consistent with being used as a cooking pot.
- 2.18 A small quantity of animal bone, including sheep and cow, was also recovered from pit fill 128.

## **3. DISCUSSION**

- 3.1 The watching brief identified a number of areas of interest within the new service trench. Although the reworked nature of the graveyard soils and the narrow width of the trench made archaeological interpretation difficult, further information on the development of the church and graveyard were obtained.
- 3.2 Firstly, the oldest feature discovered during the watching brief was the small medieval pit 127, located under the north wall of the chancel in Area B. The fragments of 11th or 12th-century pottery taken from the fill of this pit suggest that it pre-dates the construction of the chancel in the mid-13th century and is likely to be a refuse pit possibly relating to an earlier phase of church building on the site.
- 3.3 Each of the three groups of burials discovered within the trench are likely to have collectively similar dates, with the group in Area A, to the east of the vestry, likely to be the earliest. These three graves, skeletons 120, 123 and 126, might date from the early 18th century. This is suggested by the evidence found with skeleton 126, whereby the frequency of copper studs implies a more decorated coffin which is in keeping with early 18th century styles and fashions (OA 2007: 4.2.1). Skeleton 120 was likely buried in a simple shroud, possibly suggesting an even earlier date.

- 3.4 The group of seven burials (134, 137, 140, 143, 146, 149 and 155) located to the east of the chancel, in Area B, is representative of an intense period of burial within a small area. The closely-packed nature of each of these burials, coupled with the lack of intercutting, suggests that the interred may have been buried in quick succession, allowing the laying of each coffin atop the other. The evidence for coffins was common within these burials, with numerous coffin nails and handles.
- 3.5 The two burials discovered outside of the churchyard, in Area C, are harder to place chronologically, with two main possibilities. Firstly, with the current boundary erected in the mid-18th century, these burials could represent an earlier extent of the churchyard and thus could date from the 1750s or earlier. Secondly, these burials could represent 'non-conformist' graves, perhaps of criminals, suicides or the very poor who would not have been permitted or could not afford to be buried within the churchyard itself. The shallow character of these graves and the likely shrouded nature of both inhumations supports the second possibility, although without further analysis of the area a definite conclusion is difficult to draw.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alex Thomson, Angus Crawford, Donal Lucey and Roy Poulter. The report was written by Alex Thomson. The finds report was produced by Angus Crawford. The illustrations were prepared by Ian Atkins. The archive has been compiled by Alex Thomson, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

#### 5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2010 *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Online resource at [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html) viewed May 2012

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 *St Katherine & St Peter's Church, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

OA (Oxford Archaeology) 2007 *Rycote Chapel; Coffins in the Crypt: Archaeological Watching Brief Report*

*WKA (Weaver Khan Architects) 2011 Specification/Schedule of Work for New External Drainage Proposals at St Katherine & St Peter's Church Winterbourne Bassett*



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

## Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Structure	Church wall foundation	>12	>4m	>3.7	
101	Deposit	Topsoil			0.2	
102	Deposit	Made ground/graveyard soil			>0.2	
103	Deposit	Topsoil			0.2	
104	Deposit	Made ground/graveyard soil			>0.4	
105	Deposit	Topsoil			0.2	
106	Deposit	Made ground/graveyard soil			0.24	
107	Deposit	Buried topsoil			0.1	
108	Deposit	Made ground/graveyard soil			>0.07	
109	Deposit	Topsoil			0.2	
110	Deposit	Boiler room demolition layer			0.4	
111	Deposit	Made ground/graveyard soil			0.2	
112	Deposit	Buried topsoil			>0.2	
113	Deposit	Topsoil			0.3	
114	Deposit	Made ground/graveyard soil			>0.4	
115	Deposit	Topsoil			0.2	
116	Deposit	Made ground/graveyard soil			>0.5	
117	VOID	VOID CONTEXT				
118	Deposit	Topsoil			0.25	
119	Deposit	Made ground/graveyard soil			0.6	
120	Skeleton	Adult male inhumation				
121	Cut	Burial 120 grave cut	>0.4	>0.7		
122	Coffin	Burial 120 coffin traces				
123	Skeleton	Adult male inhumation		0.4		
124	Coffin	Burial 123 coffin traces	>0.4	0.6		
125	Cut	Burial 123 grave cut	>0.4	0.6		
126	Skeleton	Adult male inhumation	>0.7	0.4		
127	Cut	Cut of steep-sided sub-circular medieval pit	>0.7	>0.15	>0.25	
128	Fill	Fill of pit 127	>0.7	>0.15	>0.25	C11-C12
129	Cut	Wall foundation cut				
130	Structure	Church wall on north side of chancel				
131	Deposit	Possible redeposited natural or buried topsoil			>0.5	
132	Coffin	Burial 126 coffin traces	>0.7	0.6		
133	Cut	Burial 126 grave cut	>0.7	0.6	>0.25	
134	Skeleton	Adult female inhumation	1.74	0.4		
135	Coffin	Burial 134 coffin traces	1.8	0.5		
136	Cut	Burial 137 grave cut	0.6	0.3	0.2	
137	Skeleton	Infant inhumation	0.5	0.2		
138	Coffin	Burial 137 coffin traces	0.6	0.3	0.2	
139	Cut	Burial 140 grave cut	1.2	0.3		
140	Skeleton	Young adult male (?) inhumation	1.2	0.23		
141	Fill	Fill of grave 139	1.2	0.3		
142	Cut	Burial 143 grave cut	0.5	0.25		

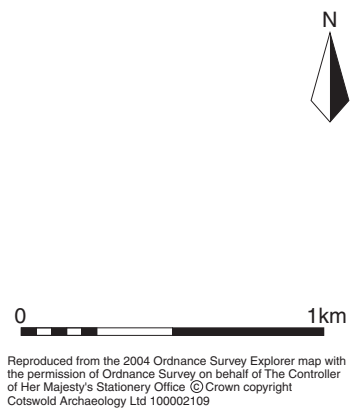
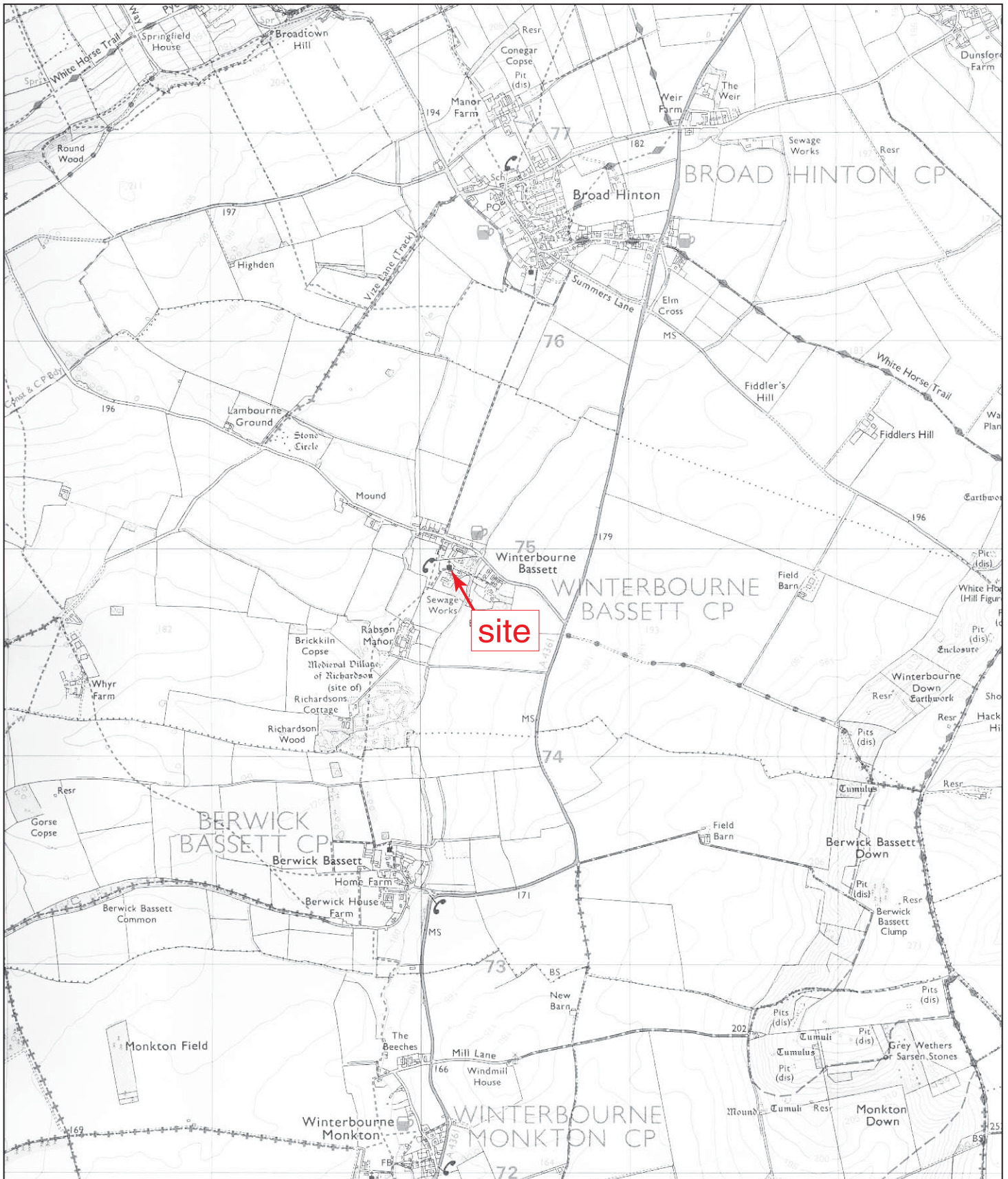
143	Skeleton	Infant inhumation	0.43	0.19		
144	Fill	Fill of grave 142	0.5	0.25		
145	Fill	Fill of grave 147				
146	Skeleton	Infant inhumation	0.6	0.12		
147	Cut	Burial 146 grave cut	0.6	0.15		
148	Cut	Burial 149 grave cut				
149	Skeleton	Adult inhumation	>0.2	>0.1		
150	Fill	Fill of grave 148				
151	Deposit	Redeposited natural under burial 149				
152	Deposit	Modern gravel path				
153	Deposit	Graveyard soil			>0.5	
154	Deposit	Chalk-rich deposit above 153			0.2	
155	Cut	Burial 156 grave cut	0.5	>0.15	0.1	
156	Skeleton	Infant inhumation	0.5	0.15		
157	Fill	Fill of grave 155	0.5	>0.15	0.1	
158	Structure	Churchyard wall				
159	Deposit	Backfill of foundation cut 160		1	0.5	
160	Cut	Construction cut for churchyard wall 158				
161	Cut	Burial 162 grave cut	>1.4	>0.25	>0.1	
162	Skeleton	Adult male inhumation	>1.4	>0.25		
163	Fill	Fill of grave 161	>1.4	>0.25	>0.1	
164	Cut	Burial 165 grave cut	>1	>0.5	0.2	
165	Skeleton	Adult female inhumation	>1	>0.5		
166	Fill	Fill of grave 164	>1	>0.5	0.2	
167	Layer	Natural chalk bedrock				
168	Deposit	Subsoil outside of churchyard				
169	Deposit	Topsoil outside of churchyard				

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
128	Medieval pottery: quartz and limestone tempered ware	2	132	C11-C12
	Fired clay: undiagnostic	1	2	
	Bone: animal	9	38	

**APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	St Katherine and St Peter's Church, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of new drainage works and connections within the churchyard and adjoining land of St Katherine and St Peter's Church, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire.</p> <p>The watching brief identified an earlier pit feature that has been cut by the church foundations, which date from the mid-13th century. The pottery recovered from the fill of the pit dates to the 11th or 12th centuries, possibly relating this pit to an earlier phase of church construction on the site.</p> <p>Twelve east/west aligned burials, including four infant inhumations, were also exposed during the watching brief, mainly to the east of the vestry and chancel, in Areas A and B, with two burials located outside of the churchyard to the east in Area C. These burials are all likely to date to the 18th to mid-19th centuries.</p>	
Project dates	June to July 2012	
Project type	Archaeological Watching Brief	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	St Katherine and St Peter's Church, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 1013 7490	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Weaver Khan Architects	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisors	Alex Thomson and Angus Crawford	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended Location	Content
Physical	Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes	Pottery, animal bone, fired clay
Paper	Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes	Context Sheets, Trench Recording Form, Permatrace Drawings, Drawings Register, b/w Photographs
Digital	Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes	Digital Photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 <i>St Katherine and St Peter's Church, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire: Archaeological Watching Brief 12157</i>		




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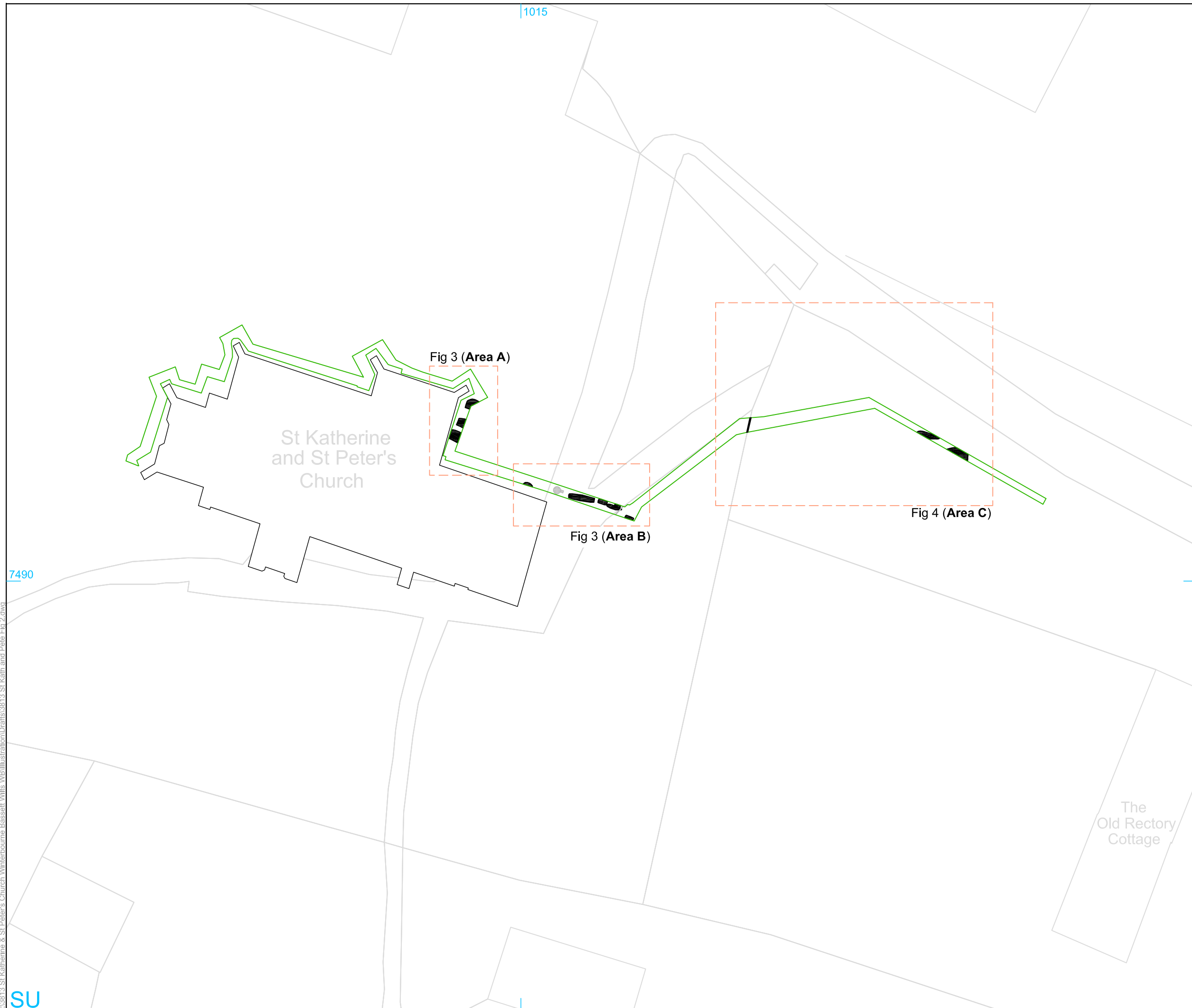
PROJECT TITLE  
**St Katherine & St Peter's Church  
 Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Site location plan**

PROJECT NO.	3813	DATE	12-07-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	<b>1</b>
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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St Katherine  
and St Peter's  
Church

Fig 3 (Area A)

Fig 3 (Area B)

Fig 4 (Area C)

The  
Old Rectory  
Cottage

-  trench
-  archaeological feature
-  modern

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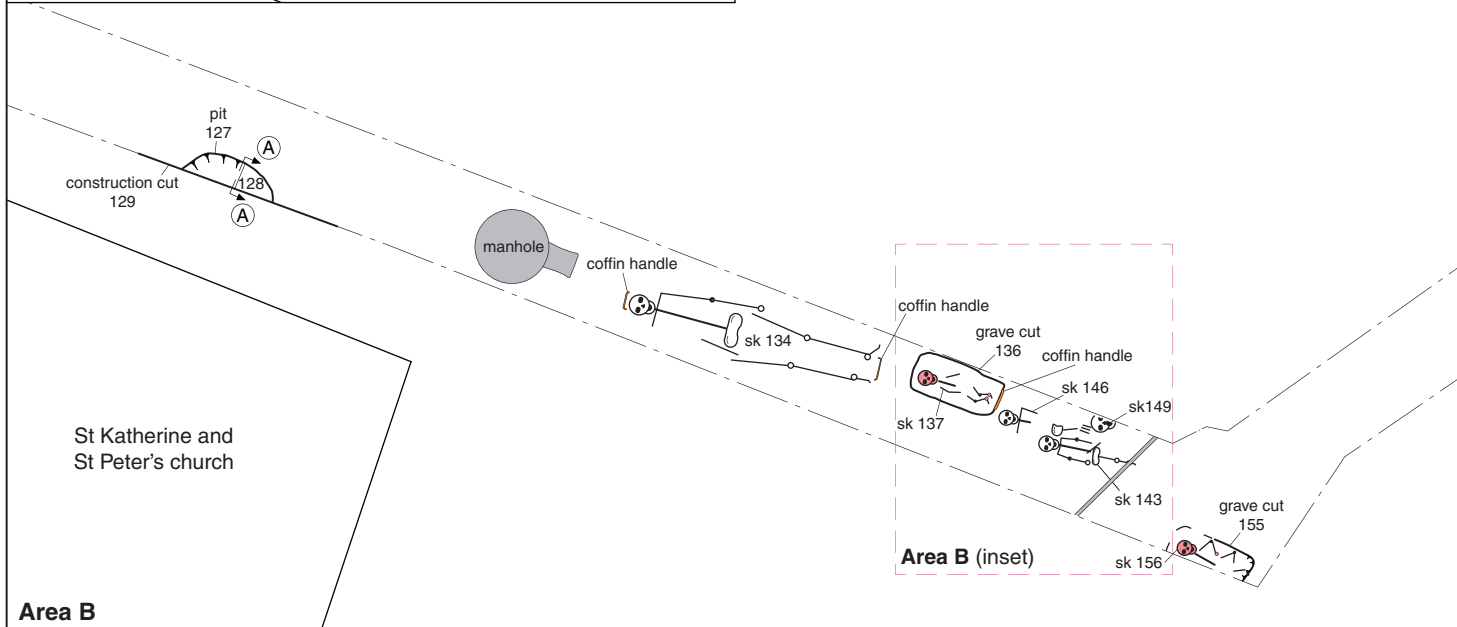
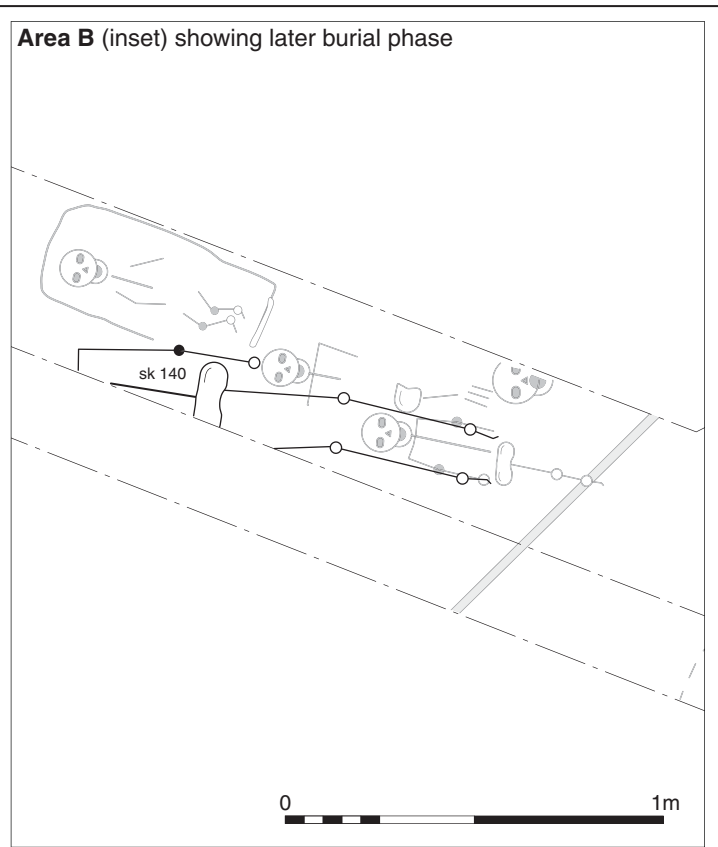
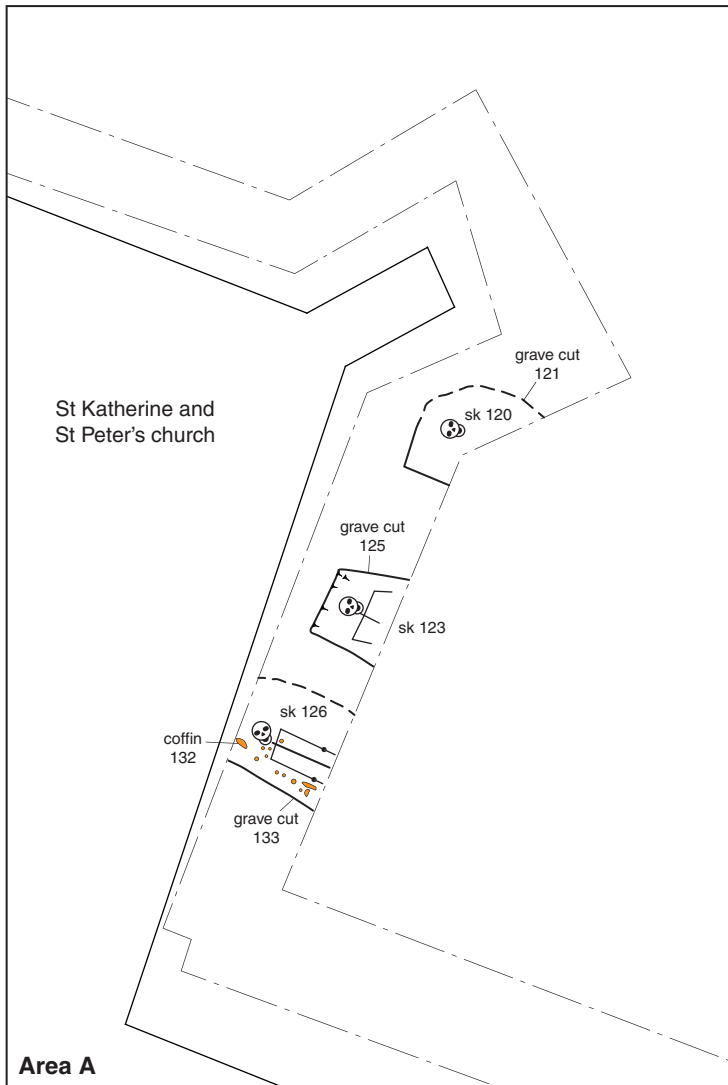
PROJECT TITLE  
St. Katherine and St. Peter's Church  
Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan, showing  
archaeological features and Areas  
A to C**

PROJECT NO.	3813	DATE	13-07-2012	FIGURE NO.	
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:250		<b>2</b>

P:\3813 St Katherine & St Peter's Church Winterbourne Bassett Mills \WB\Illustration\Drawings\3813 St Kath and Pete Fig 2.dwg

SU



- infant burial
- coffin furniture
- modern



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PROJECT TITLE

**St Katherine & St Peter's Church  
 Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE

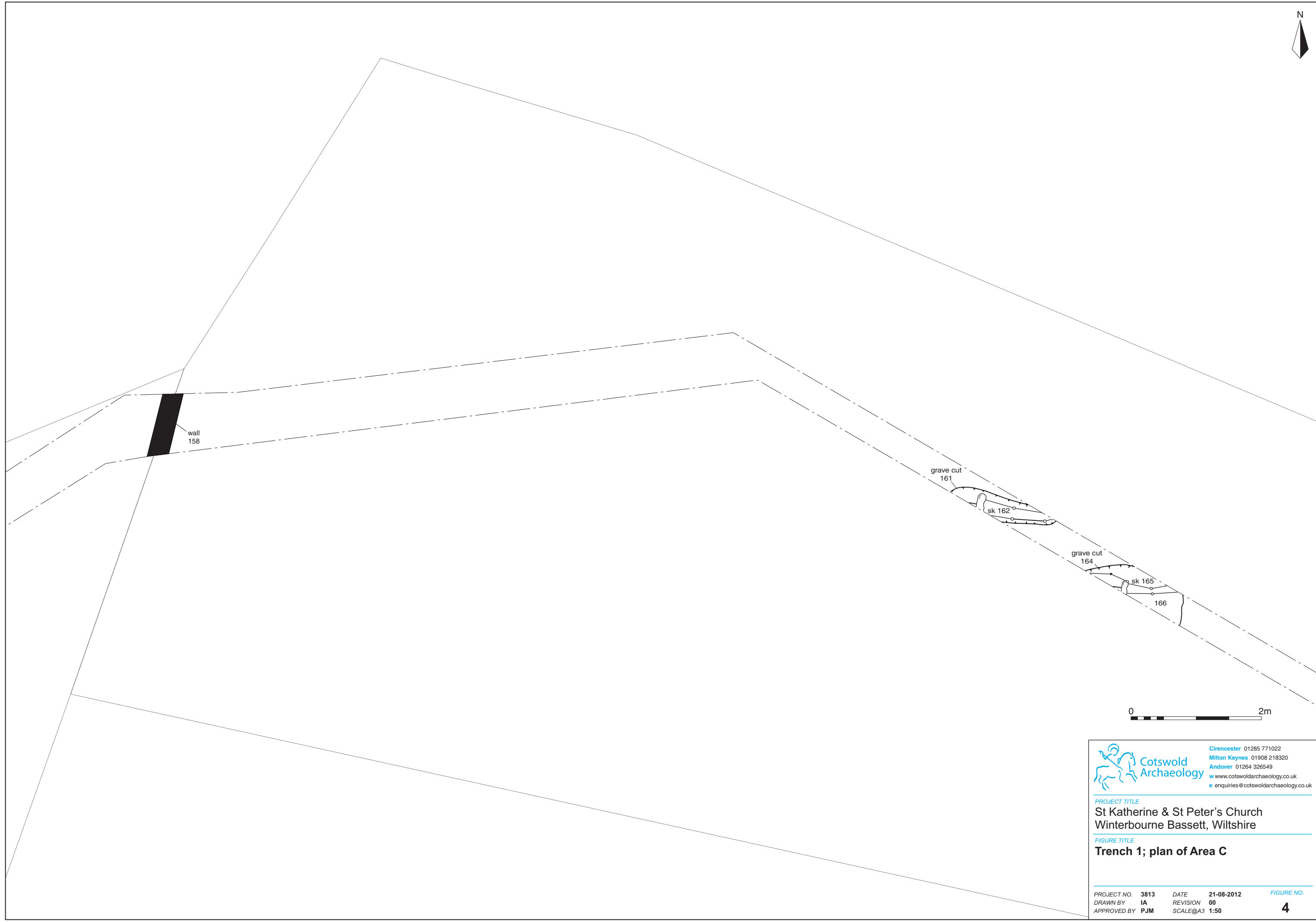
**Trench 1; plans of Areas A and B**



PROJECT NO. 3813 DATE 16-07-2012  
 DRAWN BY IA REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:50 & 1:20

FIGURE NO.

**3**



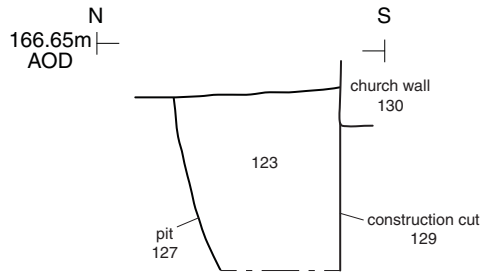
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PROJECT TITLE  
**St Katherine & St Peter's Church  
Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 1; plan of Area C**

PROJECT NO.	3813	DATE	21-08-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:50	

Section AA



Pit 127, looking south (scale 0.2m)



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PROJECT TITLE

St Katherine & St Peter's Church  
 Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Pit 127; section and photograph**



PROJECT NO. 3813 DATE 16-07-2012  
 DRAWN BY IA REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:10

FIGURE NO.

**5**



6



7

6. Photograph; sk 126 and detail of copper alloy studding (scale 0.2m)

7. Photograph; sk 134, looking north (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

St Katherine & St Peter's Church  
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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 3813 DATE 16-07-2012  
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FIGURE NO.

6 & 7



8

**8. Photograph; sk 140, looking east (scale 1m)**



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*PROJECT TITLE*

**St Katherine & St Peter's Church  
 Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire**

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Photograph**

<i>PROJECT NO.</i>	<b>3813</b>	<i>DATE</i>	<b>16-07-2012</b>	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>	<b>8</b>
<i>DRAWN BY</i>	<b>IA</b>	<i>REVISION</i>	<b>00</b>		
<i>APPROVED BY</i>	<b>PJM</b>	<i>SCALE@A4</i>	<b>N/A</b>		



9

**9. Photograph; sk 162, looking west (scale 1m)**



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*PROJECT TITLE*

**St Katherine & St Peter's Church  
Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire**

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Photograph**

PROJECT NO. 3813 DATE 16-07-2012  
DRAWN BY IA REVISION 00  
APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 N/A

*FIGURE NO.*

**9**