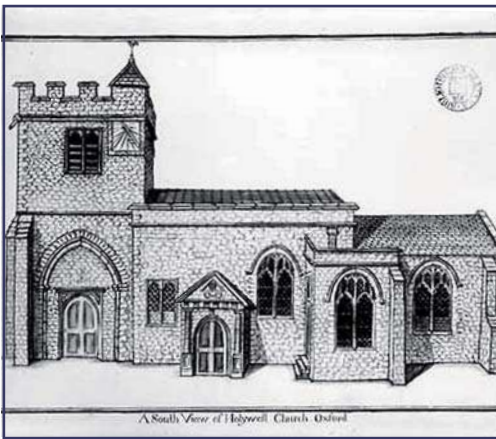


# St Cross Church Holywell Oxford



## Historic Buildings Assessment



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## St Cross Church, Oxford

### *Historic Building Assessment*

*Written by Jon Gill, Matt Guy, Lynn Amadio*

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## St Cross Church, Oxford

### *Historic Building Assessment*

#### **Summary**

*Balliol College is proposing to undertake a development at St Cross Church in Oxford which would see the conversion of the large majority of the church to the college's archive store. OA has been commissioned by Montgomery Architects, on behalf of Balliol College, to undertake an assessment of the historical significance of the church and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the building. The purpose of this assessment will be to allow the planning and Diocesan authorities a more informed consideration of the proposal.*

*St Cross is a Norman church that has been greatly altered and most of the existing fabric is of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. The principal surviving medieval fragments include the chancel arch, possibly parts of the chancel walls, the lower part of the tower including a west doorway and arches to the north and south aisles. As well as the building itself the church is also of significance for its large cemetery (although this is distinct from the church and the ancient churchyard) with the graves of several notable figures including Kenneth Grahame, and for its prominent location which has made the church a familiar landmark.*

*The church is no longer actively used and it requires a new use (which preserves a small consecrated area) to ensure it is maintained and to give it a viable future. The current proposal to convert the church to an archive store will have both direct and indirect impacts on the building (detailed below) but it would be a good option and the impacts would not affect the most significant elements of St Cross. The exterior of the building should remain entirely (or very largely) untouched so the building's setting and significance as a familiar landmark would be unchanged. In addition the important graveyard should also remain unaffected by the development. The oldest and most significant elements of the building are within the chancel and this area will remain consecrated and outside any direct impact of the development. The medieval doorway and arches in the lower part of the west tower will be within the development but they will remain visible and largely unaffected.*

*The wall monuments will all remain in-situ and visible (albeit from a narrow corridor) and several of the most important features which identify this as a church will also remain visible. These include the tower and the rope of the Sanctus bell as well as the decorated, late Victorian nave roof and the painted crucifix at the east end of the nave. The nave will be narrowed (detailed further below) by new shelving to either side but it will essentially remain as a tall open space and the view through to the chancel will remain.*

*Other benefits of the development include the fact that public access to the building will survive and the fact that Balliol College is such a well established institution. There is no danger of this being a commercial venture which folds after some years and leaves the church disused once more. An archive store which preserves historical documents would also appear to be an entirely appropriate use for a building that is in the region of 900 years old.*

*The main element of the development would be to insert book stacks into both aisles as well as the edges of the nave and the vestry. These would be largely free-standing so the development would not have extensive direct impacts on the building. The **main direct impact** would be the potential removal of subsurface features (eg burials) from the aisles and outer edges of the nave to allow the raft foundations for the book stacks. A geophysical survey has provided an indication of a series of sub-surface anomalies, some of which are likely to be vaults or burials, concentrated in the north aisle and the northern part of the south aisle. Another brick vault is apparent in the south aisle (visible after the removal of pews) and several slightly sunken areas, also in the southern half of the building also suggest the possible presence of other graves or burials here. Therefore there are likely to be burials or features across much of the nave and aisles.*

*The foundations for the archive units will comprise concrete rafts at a maximum depth of 300 mm on permanent shuttering. These rafts are designed to span over the anomalies shown on a geophysical survey of subsurface features with limited ground disturbance in the south aisle and none in the north aisle. The removal of pews and floorboards from the north aisle has exposed an existing void in this area c.300 mm deep. Therefore the raft and shuttering should be accommodated in this area but the recently exposed void in the south aisle has a higher ground level and the foundation rafts will require a maximum excavation of 150 mm below the current surface.*

*The other principal direct impact of the development is the removal of several visible features. These include a late Victorian organ, a Victorian font from the south aisle (which will be repositioned to the north of the chancel arch), and fittings from the vestry (again Victorian). In addition there are six floor memorials which would be impacted by the proposed bookstacks. These would either have to be removed to allow for the foundations of the controlled environment units or covered over for standard shelving.*

*The **main indirect impacts** of the development would be the controlled-environment units filling each of the 19th-century aisles and the bookstacks extending into the nave on either side. The four arcade columns either side of the nave would be largely obscured and the visual integrity of the nave would be diminished. Other indirect impacts would result from the fact that although the stained glass and wall monuments would remain in the aisles it would only be possible to view them from within an 87.5cm corridor immediately adjacent to the wall. It may therefore be difficult to read some of the higher monuments and it would no longer be possible to stand back and gain a good overall impression of the stained glass.*

*Both the direct and indirect impacts are considered to be relatively minor and they can be partly mitigated by recording and archaeological investigation during the works.*

# St Cross Church, Oxford

## *Historic Building Assessment*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by Montgomery Architects on behalf of Balliol College to undertake an investigation of St Cross Church in Oxford. The work relates to a proposal to convert most of the church, which is no longer used, to an archive store for the college.
- 1.1.2 The chancel will remain consecrated and the proposal to convert the rest of the building will require a faculty rather than a planning permission. The purpose of the assessment is to allow the Diocesan authorities a more informed consideration of the application for this faculty.
- 1.1.3 A faculty has been granted for the removal of a series of pews and floorboards (to allow minor investigations of the floor sub-structure) and OA has undertaken some limited recording of features exposed by these works. A geophysical (ground penetrating radar) survey was undertaken as part of these investigations. The current document only covers the impact assessment.
- 1.1.4 The assessment has been based on observations during several site visits in October and November 2008 as well as in February 2009. Historical research has also been undertaken at the Oxfordshire Record Office and the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies. The church is Grade II listed and a Pastoral Measures Report has been undertaken by Joseph Elders which provides much information on the history and fabric of the building. Further useful information has also been supplied by Dr JH Jones (Senior Fellow, Balliol College) who is undertaking considerable research into the history St Cross Church including preparing lists of known burials from documentary references.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 St Cross Church stands in the medieval suburb of Holywell, on the corner of Manor Road and St Cross Road, to the north-east of the line of Oxford's historic city walls in the parish of Holywell. The west tower of the church faces the road and the structure dominates the well-used junction. The large graveyard extends south of the church alongside St Cross Road and back towards the river, to the east.

#### 1.3 Proposed development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development (see Fig.7) entails converting the majority of the church to an archive store. The chancel and the eastern end of the nave, with font and pulpit, will be unaltered and will remain consecrated. The archive storage will divide into that within sealed, controlled environment units (mainly in the aisles) and general shelving in the nave and tower area.
- 1.3.2 The controlled-environment storage will comprise large mobile shelving racks in each aisle with the shelves set on a track system to allow them to be moved. The wider and taller north aisle will have five shelving racks forming 830 m run of shelving while the south aisle will have three shelves providing 424 m of shelving. In both aisles these units will extend up to the tie-beam of the trusses and they will be set away from the external walls to allow an 87.5 cm corridor between the units and the walls. Therefore none of the wall monuments will be covered



and obscured although some of the higher ones will be difficult to read in the narrow corridor (detailed further below in impact assessment). These controlled-environment units will each include a projection which will extend c.2m into the nave towards the eastern end.

- 1.3.3 In the vestry there will also be another controlled-environment unit which will provide 146m of shelving. Also in this area will be inserted a small kitchen and WC in the area from which the organ will be removed.
- 1.3.4 The development will also allow for 330m of general shelving in glass-fronted bookcases. This will largely be located to either side of the nave, wrapping around the projections referred to above from the controlled units, but also in free-standing cases to either side of the tower. The tower area will also include a reception area and a small exhibition space.
- 1.3.5 The narrower nave will be the same width as the chancel arch.

## 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Setting and the Manor

- 2.1.1 The historical background to the church is relatively well documented and researched although areas of doubt remain, particularly related to the church's origins. The principal accounts of the church's history, on which this summary is based, include the *Victoria County History*, and the R.C.H.M *Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Oxford*, and the Pastoral Measures Report by Joseph Elders.
- 2.1.2 Oxford appears to have expanded rapidly in the late Saxon period and there is archaeological and documentary evidence for occupation in a number of outlying parts of the town. One of these areas was the manor of Holywell, outside the East Gate of the town, and the Domesday book records 23 'men with little gardens' in this area (Dodd, 2003). Presumably the chapel was established to serve this extra-mural settlement, or as a private manorial chapel near to a sacred well of repute. Opportunities for archaeological investigation have been limited in this area and there is little excavated evidence for the settlement in Holywell. An unreported excavation near to Holywell manor produced evidence for the 18th-century cockpit. The Civil War earthworks defending the north side of Oxford that were built close around the church, manor, and the holy well have recently been re-assessed (Bradley 2005).
- 2.1.3 The suburb (which long remained outside the jurisdiction of the town) consisted of the manor and its farmyard, with the great manorial barn across the road. The manorial tenants may at one time have been just south of the church in St Cross Road, but by the late medieval period the whole of Holywell Street was built up, and there is no sign of a farming community, apart from the very long back gardens shown on early maps, and much of the manor had become parkland by the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The manor house is notable for having its original building contract of 1516 that relates to the existing structure on the south side of the existing building (Salzman, 570).
- 2.1.4 The suburb is illustrated on a fine series of estate maps in the Merton College archives, and appears on early printed maps by Agas (1578), Loggan (1675) and Hoggar (1850). There are early views of the church and manor dating from the 1750s by James Green, W.C. Calcutt, J-B. Malchair, J. Pridden, J.C. Nattes, J & J.C. Buckler (*Bodleian Index of Oxford Views*). Malchair was especially interested in the cockpit, and J.C. Buckler was to make the only proper record of the great cruck barn opposite the church.

### 2.2 The Church

- 2.2.1 Although there have been accounts of a pre-conquest church or chapel on the site of St Cross there is no evidence for this legend and the earliest parts of the current building (the chancel arch and part of the chancel walls) probably date from the first half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. This

- chapel would probably have merely comprised a nave and chancel, of similar dimensions to the surviving structures, and it would have been a chapel belonging to St Peter-in-the-East. Both St Cross and St Peter-in-the-East passed together to Merton College in 1266.
- 2.2.2 During the 13th century a tower was added to the west end of the nave and the north and south aisles, which had by this date been constructed, were extended west to flank the tower.
- 2.2.3 By 1406 there is known to have been a chantry in the Lady Chapel at the east end of the south aisle and although it had been dissolved by 1547 the chapel is still visible on a print from 1828 (Elders, 2007). In the 15<sup>th</sup> century part of the tower appears to have collapsed, causing damage to the aisles, and in 1464 it was rebuilt (and possibly heightened) by Henry Sever, Warden of Merton College (RCHM, 1939). On several views including Agas (1578) Hollar (1643) and the 1666 map, the western tower is shown to be considerably higher than the nave and with two levels of windows.
- 2.2.4 Possibly following this collapse the aisles were pulled down other than the western bay of the north aisle (as shown on Loggan's map of 1675) and the eastern bay of the south aisle (the chapel).
- 2.2.5 A porch was added in 1572 to the south aisle and in 1685 the north wall of the nave was rebuilt by Samuel Cornmell (receipt dated 29 March 1685, ORO, PP199/4/F1/2). In the parish records it is described as a 'rebuild of the church' suggesting that the work that was carried out was substantial enough to justify it as a rebuild. Around this period a small lean-to, which was used from 1786 as a vestry room, was added to the north side of the tower. The church yard gate was added to the south of the church yard in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, it can be seen in Loggan's map that the gate is considerably grander than of the one depicted in Agas's map of 1578.
- 2.2.6 Similarly to a great many other cities the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century also saw a rapid growth in Oxford's population and as a probable consequence this period also saw a series of major alteration to St Cross Church. In 1837-8 a new north aisle was added which extended from the east end of the nave to the lean-to adjacent to the tower which had been used as a vestry. Reused 15th-century windows were inserted in the wall of the north aisle and clerestory windows were added to the south wall of the nave.
- 2.2.7 In 1843-4 the remains of the former south aisle were also taken down, together with the small lean-to on the north side of the tower. A new south aisle was built the full length of the nave and tower and the north aisle was extended at its west end (replacing the vestry lean-to) to match. A new porch, to replace the previous one, was also built to the south aisle. Clerestory windows were added at this time to the south wall of the nave.
- 2.2.8 Also due to Oxford's expanding population a new cemetery was formed in 1847 on land provided by Merton College to the east of the church and ancient churchyard. The cemetery is distinct from the church and is now managed by a group called the Friends of Holywell Cemetery. It is entirely outside the current development proposals.
- 2.2.9 In 1874 the tower was repaired and the parapet rebuilt. A vestry and an organ chamber were added in 1876 to the north of the chancel. In 1892-4 new clerestory windows were added (or enlarged) by EP Warren and the tower was repaired again in 1908.
- 2.2.10 Stained glass windows were bequeathed by Louisa Elvey in 1865. Half of the money left to the church was to be used for the stained glass windows and the rest was to be used to manage her family's graves, the second part of her request was not carried out and the money was used to support the choir.
- 2.2.11 In 1923 the east end of the south aisle was converted into a lady chapel and a statue of the virgin placed in the existing niche.

2.2.12 In 1957 the benefice and parish were united with St Peter-in-the East but in 1965 St Peter was made redundant and several items (18th-century chest, 17th-century cabinet, vestments, War Memorial) were transferred to St Cross. The benefice was then united with St Mary the Virgin while St Peter-in-the-East was then converted to a library for St Edmund Hall. The free-standing furniture transferred from St Peters has since been moved from St Cross although the War Memorial remains *in situ*.

## 2.3 The Diocesan and Parish Records

2.3.1 The Diocesan and parish records held at the Oxfordshire Record Office have been consulted. These records hold information on the application of work planned to be carried out on St Cross Church. The records were not best kept with very poor hand writing and some illegible secessions but most of the records applied to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and were applications for Faculties, graves and vaults. The records did not mention the proposed location of the faculties so it is possible that the applications had to be submitted because they were located within the church post the reconstructing of the aisles.

<b>St. Cross Church. Faculties 1685-1952</b>		
<i>Reference</i>	<i>Faculty</i>	<i>Date</i>
MS.Oxf.dioc.papers.c105	Faculty for removal of a pew	1685
MS.Oxf.dioc.papers.c2170 no 4	Church Proclamation for a faculty to erect a new gallery	1746
MS.Oxf.dioc.papers.c2170 no.5	Churchyard conveyance, petition and sentence of consecration for addition to the churchyard.	1819
MS.Oxf.dioc.papers.c748, fol 153	Faculties to remove bodies from St. Cross Cemetery for Mrs. Anne Laetitia Brane.	1857
PAR199/11/L1/2	Faculty to carry out unspecified repairs to St. Cross Church	19/June/1876
PAR199/11/L1/3	Faculty to turn the east end of the south aisle into an altar.	19/May/1923
PAR199/11/L1/4	Faculty to install a tablet in memory of all those parishioners killed in First World War.	25/Feb/1924
PAR199/11/L1/5	Faculty to install a memorial tablet in memory of Rev. Oscar Dan Watkins <i>with accompanying fees</i>	14/March/1927
PAR199/11/L1/6	Faculty to install electric lights in the church and provide an aumbrey in the Lady Chapel	20/Oct/1939
PAR199/11/L1/7	Faculty to replace oak paneling on the walls of the chapel and sanctuary.	17/July/1933
PAR199/11/L1/8	Faculty to replace the church altar rails with fixed ones.	03/Oct/1939
PAR199/11/L1/9	Faculty to install a memorial tablet in memory of Rev. BH Bravery Atlee	09/April/1945
PAR199/11/L1/10	Faculty to install a memorial tablet in memory of Rev. T Baultbee.	08/Aug/1952
PAR199/11/L1/11	Archdeacons Certificate for work on St. Cross.	05/July/1952
	<b>Faculty for Graves or Vaults</b>	
	Rev. Roger Bird (brick grave	1856
	Rev. Frederick Bully (Vault in St Peter in the East part of St Cross)	1856



	Mr Thomas Findler (Brick grave)	1856
	Mrs Selina Gibson (Brick grave)	1857
	Nathaniel Mason (Brick grave)	1857
MS.Oxf.dioc.papers.c784, fol 158	Mr Thomas Cooper	1857
MS.Oxf.dioc.papers.c748, fol. 164	Mr John Matthews, for his wife	1857
	Mr Thomas Tooper	1857
	Charles Hukins Prior (commissioned by Robert Besley Prior)	1859
	Mr James Wickens	1860
	Mr Nathaniel Castle	1860
	Dr James Thompson	1860
	Mr Thomas Randall	1861
	Mrs Sarah Warburton	1861
	William Walsh	1861

**Parish Records of St. Cross- Oxfordshire Record Office**

<i>Reference</i>	<i>Type of Record</i>	<i>Date</i>
PAR199/11/MS1	General notes on church fabric	1668-1681 Mostly 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries
PAR199/11/MS2	Notes on gifts of church fabric	20 <sup>th</sup> century
PAR199/11/MS3	Inventories and inspections of church fabric	1978-1982
PAR199/11/N1	Pamphlets on church fabric- Offprint " <i>Incised Slabs- St. Cross Holywell</i> "	June 1938-Sept 1953
PAR199/11/P1	Photographs of church	?
PAR199/11/Y1	Plan of proposed oak panelling of church by JH England	1933
	Conjectural plan of St. Cross in about 1200	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Drawing of how St. Cross might have looked in about 1600 with a typescript poem by "JB" about the church	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Conjectural drawing of St. Cross as it looked before 1828	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Conjectural plan of St. Cross as it looked before 1828	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Rough plan of St. Cross Church indicating dates of construction of various parts of the church.	20 <sup>th</sup> century
PAR199/17/MS1/6	Notes on repairs to be made to the church	1890s
PAR199/17/MS1/13	Plan of pews in the church with names of occupiers.	?
PAR199/17/MS1/18	Plan of St. Cross Church showing plans for a new heating system, with accompanying letter. (* Detailed further below)	1896
PAR199/11/F1/6	Specifications and Estimates for alterations to be made to the Western Gallery of the church	1827

- 2.3.2 The diocesan records also made a small reference to windows but the notes were indissociable but the were dated within the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.3.3 An extension to the churchyard was proposed in 1819.
- 2.3.4 A plan dated 1896 (PAR199/17/MS1/18) detailing a proposed heating layout at St Cross Church has been seen and this suggests that the heating pipes were largely inserted around the periphery of the church. This is of some interest as it suggests that an extensive below-floor heating system with pipes along the nave and aisles (which would have truncated burials) has not been inserted at St Cross. The plan also suggests that the layout of floorboards and pews was at that date largely the same as that which survived until their recent removal.

### 3 DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Although this assessment does not require a detailed architectural description of the building an outline description would be of use. More detailed information on the memorials and stained glass is included separately in the appendices.

#### 3.2 General description

- 3.2.1 St Cross Church is constructed of rubble walls with stone dressings and a tile and lead roof. It comprises a nave, chancel, West Tower, North and South Aisles and a Vestry and organ chamber.
- 3.2.2 The *chancel* is c.9m long by 4m wide and is believed to largely retain its primary walls probably dating from the early 12<sup>th</sup> century. In the east wall is a three light stained-glass window inserted in 1873 in memory of HB Walton and in the south wall is a heavily-restored two-light window. The primary arch in the west wall survives, connecting through to the nave, and a Victorian cusped-arch opening has been created in the north wall to link to the vestry and organ chamber. The barrel-vaulted ceiling has dark, attractively painted panels depicting floral designs and angels. This was added in 1898 to the designs of EP Warren. The floor is tiled and the walls have mid height wood panelling. There is a Piscina and Sedilia at the east end of the south wall and traces of paint remain on the arches. The chancel will not be impacted in the current development and it will remain consecrated.
- 3.2.3 The *nave* is c.18m by 5m and is dominated by the elaborately painted roof and ceiling which were added in 1893 (Sherwood, 1989). The roof comprises four shallow king-post trusses, painted red and wide, closely-spaced rafters, also painted red to form a strong red and white striped arrangement in each bay. There are Gothic designs along each of the white stripes, decorative bosses beneath the king posts and blue and white chevrons along the lower edges of the tie-beams. At the east end of the nave is a crucifixion mural dating from the 1940s (Elders, 2007) and the trace of an earlier mural in the same area is partially visible beneath the white paint. This earlier mural dates from c.1893 and was presumably added in the same phase as the surviving roof decoration. It is understood that prior to this late Victorian decoration the Ten Commandments were shown on the wall at the east end of the nave together with the Royal Arms (ex inf. Dr J Jones).
- 3.2.4 There are two arcade columns to either side of the nave, supporting Gothic arches and dividing the nave from the aisles. The north arcade has taller perpendicular columns and although it is much restored it largely dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The lower south arcade is Victorian, probably dating from the construction of the south aisle in the 1840s. The main processional routes within the nave and church have sandstone flags (and some reused memorial stones cut to

- size) and until recently there were plain Victorian bench pews either side of the central spine. These pews have been recently removed together with floorboards and joists either side of the row of flagstones along the centre of the nave (detailed further below).
- 3.2.5 The **West Tower** comprises a lower stage which substantially survives from the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century and an upper stage believed to have been added in c.1465, possibly after a collapse of the previous structure. The parapet is Victorian. The lower stage retains primary 13<sup>th</sup>-century archways to the north and south aisles as well as to a door in the west wall. There are six bells with an iron frame by Taylor & Co of Whitechapel. Four of the bells are of 17<sup>th</sup>-century date while the others (including the Sanctus bell) date from the 1720s. Further detail on the bells is included in Elders (2007) and in *The Church Bells of Oxfordshire*, Vol 3 by F Sharpe (1951).
- 3.2.6 The **north aisle** is very largely of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date although the west bay is believed to survive from the 15th-century arrangement and the four windows in the north wall are each reused medieval features. The north aisle is 4.5m wide. The ceiling is a dark stained wood and is supported by 3 lean-to 'half trusses'. Each of these comprises a horizontal tie, a joggled vertical post (against the nave wall), a principal rafter and an arched strut which supports the underside of the principal rafter beneath a single but purlin. The main members are all chamfered and the half trusses are supported by the arcade column heads. The floor was until recently of Victorian timber joist construction but this has been removed, together with the pews, as part of the current investigation of the sub-floor structure. The removal of the floor revealed a central east to west sleeper wall which had supported the north to south common joists. The earth surface is c.45 cm below the level of the stone floor slabs and the earth generally appears more consistent than in the southern half of the church and with less depressions suggestive of possible sunken burials. The main exception to this is at the western end of the church where the ground does appear less regular and with more dips which could indicate sub-surface disturbances.
- 3.2.7 The **south aisle** is narrower (c.3.75m) than the north, except at the west end adjacent to the off-centre tower. The roof of the south aisle is very similar to that of the north with dark-stained wood and lean-to half trusses. The south wall includes three windows which have been reused from a previous structure (with replacement members). The floor was until recently covered with 19th-century floorboards but these have been raised, together with the joists to investigate the sub-floor. In this area the earth surface is 20 cm below the level of the stone floor in the nave.
- 3.2.8 Towards the western end of the south aisle is a stone font on plinth with Victorian tiled surface.
- 3.2.9 The **Vestry and organ chamber** is an L-shaped block which was added to the north of the chancel in 1876. The vestry has a simple common rafter roof braced by collars, a stained glass window to the north gable and a parquet-block covered floor. The vestry has robe hooks, tongue and groove panelling and other furniture but there are no visible monuments.
- 3.2.10 To the eastern section of this area is a room separated from the main vestry by a panelled screen of probable early 20th-century date. This room also has a parquet floor and there is a safe in the south wall. There are no memorials but when the current investigation was undertaken there was an ex-situ resin cast of the Hopper memorial. There is also a fireplace in the north-east corner of this room.
- 3.2.11 The organ is primary to this part of the building. It is a 2-manual pipe organ originally by JW Walker in 1861 but rebuilt and extended in 1867 by Hill & Sons. It was restored in 2005 and has graffiti on the sides which all appears to date from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The organ has now been partially removed (February 2009).

### 3.3 Burials and Memorials in the Church

- 3.3.1 It is clear from Wood's description in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century that there were a number of memorials in the nave and chancel that are no longer present. This is not unusual, since churches have more often than not been careless in preserving memorials *in situ*. There will have been a large number of burials in the church (see below), but it is clear from the character of the paving that there has been a wholesale re-flooring of the church in the 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, probably in association with replacement of pews or installation of a new heating system. Existing memorials have been identified and are listed in Appendix E.
- 3.3.2 Attempts have been made to locate burials with radar survey, so far with limited success. The removal of pew platforms has allowed a more direct investigation of visible remains.
- 3.3.3 *North side of Nave:* Towards the western end of the exposed area on the north side of the nave is a shaft grave which has been partially exposed (see Appendix C). This is 90cm deep, 2.3 m long (orientated east to west), c.50 cm wide and constructed with 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century bricks. Towards the eastern end of the grave a bar is visible running across the chamber and approximately 60cm from the base of the chamber. Studs are visible on this bar, indicating that at one time it was upholstered. There would also have been a second bar on which one of the coffins would have rested but this has now disintegrated. A separate report will be issued in due course containing further information on the vaults and features so far exposed by the removal of pews.
- 3.3.4 There is also evidence of another similar shaft grave immediately to the east of the one partially exposed. The second shaft grave remains covered so its dimensions and form are currently uncertain. There are also further stone slabs to the east which are less disturbed than other areas of the nave and are suggestive of intact burials or vaults.
- 3.3.5 *Nave south:* There are no clear shaft graves visible in the exposed area in the southern half of the nave but there are several dips and depressions in the eastern half of this area. These are suggestive of possible buried vaults which have partially collapsed. The western half of this area is more consistent.
- 3.3.6 *South Aisle:* At the eastern end the corner of a vault structure has been exposed which appears to be a shaft grave (see Appendix C and Fig.9). This is orientated north to south and is c.85 cm wide and some bones are visible inside although these have been left in-situ and not yet investigated.
- 3.3.7 As stated above in the historical background section a plan from 1896 has been seen which details a proposed heating system and it suggests that the pipes extended around the edge of the church rather than along the length of the nave and aisles. This suggests that the heating system would not have caused extensive disturbance to below-ground features.

### 3.4 Archaeological Potential

- 3.4.1 The archaeology of the church comprises the buried and standing fabric, burials in and around the church, and any remains of earlier habitation on the site. The average parish church with an age of c.1000 years may have a minimum of 10,000 burials in the churchyard, and many hundreds within it. Burials in Oxford churchyards were prohibited from 1855 by Order in Council [VCH Oxon iv ref.], and internal burials were also banned. Burials inside church were often (but not always) in brick vaults, one or two coffins wide and up to 6 ft. deep, usually located beneath the nave and aisle pathways, and beneath the memorial stones that related to them (see Appendix). Typically these burial vaults were crowded into every available space beneath the pathways, and may have arched brick 'vaults' over them, or large slabs of stone more or less firmly fixed in a loose earth matrix. It seems to have been the practice of Victorian church architects to cover over the loose earth with a layer of mortar/plaster, and this was

evidently done at St. Cross; disturbing this harder layer should be avoided, as it is likely to reveal variable ground conditions below and disturb vaults.

- 3.4.2 At any point in the church where burials have not taken place, and the ground has not been disturbed by heating ducts, there may be significant archaeological remains of former building phases, floor levels and evidence of fixtures and fittings. The best way of determining the presence of burials will be to understand the history of the church flooring, and the location of former aisles and pathways. Earlier burials (not in vaults) could be located anywhere, and may indeed be shallow; it is also possible that areas formerly in the churchyard and brought into the church by built extensions could contain 'external' burials.
- 3.4.3 Previous excavations in Oxford churches include St Peter in the East (Sturdy 1968, not reported), All Saints/Lincoln Library (Dodd 2003, 204-242) and St Aldate's Church (Tyler 2002). The plan of St Aldate's Church, where the decision was taken to remove the Victorian sealing layer of plaster, demonstrates the very large number of burials that were uncovered (*ibid.*, fig. 16).
- 3.4.4 St Cross Church has potential for significant archaeological remains, and many burials. The most interesting aspects would be evidence for the early phases of the church, and any traces of internal layout or use of space in the church. It is recognised that disturbance to archaeological deposits will be minimal, and mostly restricted to providing foundations for book stacks, but there is a general risk from encountering unstable ground conditions over burial vaults (the majority of which have not yet been identified). Additional provision of services may also necessitate localised disturbance of significant archaeological deposits.
- 3.4.5

## 4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 4.1 General

- 4.1.1 St Cross church is of considerable architectural and historical significance. This is based on several factors including:
- Its historic place in the manorial setting of Holywell;
  - Its adjacent cemetery with the graves of many well-known Oxford figures including Kenneth Grahame, Sir John Stainer (Composer) and Kenneth Tynan;
  - Its medieval architecture;
  - Its character and setting in the historic churchyard;
  - Its prominent location at an important junction which has made it a well-known local landmark;
  - The memorials and commemorative fixtures
  - The archaeological potential to learn more of the former structures on this site and the development of this part of Oxford.

### 4.2 Historical

- 4.2.1 The history of the church is closely related to that of the medieval suburb of Holywell, and the people associated with the church. Factors include:
- The history of the manor and suburb of Holywell;
  - The holy well behind the church;



- Association with the manor house, its great barn and cock-pit;
- The Civil War earthworks behind the church;
- The many renowned Oxford people buried in the churchyard and cemetery;
- Diocesan and Parish records (in ORO), and manorial records (in Merton College).

### 4.3 Architectural

4.3.1 Although the church retains its medieval character much of the existing fabric dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, albeit incorporating a number of older reused features. The oldest and most significant surviving elements from the existing building are:

- The chancel arch which probably dates to the early 12<sup>th</sup> century;
- Parts of chancel walls which are also thought to be of 12<sup>th</sup>-century date;
- The original late 13<sup>th</sup> -century west doorway in the tower;
- Original 13<sup>th</sup>-and 15<sup>th</sup>-century arcades to the aisles.

4.3.2 Other significant features include:

- The setting of the church in its historic churchyard and adjacent to the 16<sup>th</sup>-century manor house on a prominent corner.

### 4.4 Fixtures and Memorials

4.4.1 The church has lost some of its historic memorials, but the remaining items are not without interest. They include:

- The memorial brasses;
- Memorial wall tablets;
- Stained glass windows;
- The tower sundial.

### 4.5 Archaeology

4.5.1 The church has considerable archaeological potential for:

- Archaeological evidence for the origins of the church;
- Evidence for former fittings and internal arrangements;
- Remains of burials and vaults;
- Evidence in the built fabric (masonry and carpentry);
- Evidence for early settlement in Holywell.

### 4.6 Pastoral

4.6.1 The church has had a small congregation in recent years, but it is nevertheless important for those with recent or older association with the place:

- Those who have worshipped in the church;
- Those who have been baptised or married in the church;
- Those who have friends and family members buried in the churchyard or cemetery.

## 5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 General assessment of proposed new use of building

- 5.1.1 When any significant historic building can no longer be used for its originally intended purpose it is desirable to find a new use which causes as little detrimental impact as possible on what is significant about the building. Although finding any new use is important, as the condition of an empty building will deteriorate much more rapidly than a building which is used and maintained, it is also essential to find an appropriate use. Some churches have been converted to domestic or commercial uses which may be appropriate in some circumstances but opens the danger of damage to the structure from the new use and (potentially) the new undertaking becoming financially unstable and leaving the church disused once more.
- 5.1.2 Balliol College is clearly a long-established institution, occupies the adjoining manor house, and will always require an archive store, so there is no danger of the proposed conversion of St Cross being only a temporary solution to the building's reuse. The history and institution of an Oxford college (particularly its archive store) also appears to be an entirely appropriate function for a building that is in the region of 900 years old. The proposed store will hold fragile and valuable archives so clearly the building will be very well maintained. The external shell of the building will remain unaltered (or barely altered) and the building's significance as a well-known landmark should therefore also be unchanged. The churchyard (particularly important at St Cross) should also be entirely unaffected in the development.
- 5.1.3 Inside the church the alterations and impacts will clearly be greater but the essential character and understanding of this as a church building should not be greatly or irrevocably altered. The development appears to respect what is most significant and characteristic of the church and the development will not be over-crowded by storage shelving. The chancel (which is the oldest part of the building) will remain consecrated and untouched and the nave roof, and wall painting will also remain entirely visible from the ground. The view from the nave through the chancel arch to the altar and the stained glass window at the east end of the building will also remain unchanged. The tower, including the medieval west door and arches to north and south aisles, will also remain little altered and the rope of the Sanctus bell will be left *in situ*. The other bells will also remain *in situ* although their ropes will be removed together with the rope frames.
- 5.1.4 The wall monuments and stained glass will all remain in-situ, although only visible from a narrow corridor in the north and south aisles.
- 5.1.5 Public access into the building will still be possible to both consult the archives and more generally to view the building or the proposed exhibition space. Indeed public access will clearly be much easier than it has been for some years while the church has been locked and the keys held at Holywell Manor. Maintaining public access is an important benefit which would be lost if the church was converted to domestic use as many other ecclesiastical buildings have been.
- 5.1.6 It is perhaps unsurprising that there have been several similar conversions of other churches to archive or record stores and libraries, though these have not necessarily led to ease of public access. Three such conversions in Oxford include St Luke's Church which has been converted to the Oxfordshire Record Office, All Saints Church which was converted to the Lincoln College Library. Another similar conversion of relevance to the current study was the conversion of St Peter-in-the-East to a library for St Edmund Hall in 1965 after St Peters was made redundant. For much of its history St Cross Church was essentially a subsidiary chapel of St Peters until the benefice and parishes were united in 1957. Conversions of churches to libraries and archives clearly have a well-established tradition.

## 5.2 Assessment of direct impacts

- 5.2.1 The development will have a very small number of direct impacts, where the existing fabric will have to be removed or altered, because the shelving racks and other main features will be free-standing and will not be built against the church walls.
- 5.2.2 The main currently visible features which will have to be removed will be the font from the south aisle, the organ and the fittings from the vestry area. The font will be relocated to the north of the chancel arch. These are all Victorian features and although they are of interest and they clearly add considerably to the ecclesiastical character of the building they are of limited intrinsic significance and their removal are relatively minor impacts in the context of securing the building's future. Indeed it may be possible to retain the vestry fittings in-situ and prior to the removal of any of these features an archive record should be made. The 19th-century pews and floor have already been removed.
- 5.2.3 As referred to above it is not anticipated that there would be any direct impacts to any of the wall monuments although six floor monuments are located within areas where new book stacks are proposed. It is likely that those monuments will either have to be removed (where foundations for the controlled-units are proposed) or they will be covered by regular shelving.
- 5.2.4 The principal potential direct impact will be from the foundations inserted to support the book stacks, particularly the controlled-environment units for the mobile shelving. These will be in the aisles, and to the outer sides of the nave. There will almost certainly be a number (possibly a large number) of burials and vaults beneath the church floor although it is impossible to be precise about how many or exactly where they will all be. The geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan has indicated a number of anomalies, some of which will almost certainly be burials, and these appear to be principally concentrated in the north aisle and in the northern half of the nave, but this survey cannot reflect the full potential for burials or burial vaults. There is also a known vault at the east end of the south aisle so there may be vaults across both aisles and the nave. In addition geophysical surveys such as this cannot guarantee to pick up every feature and there are very likely to be vaults or burials which it has missed.
- 5.2.5 The foundations of the archive units have been designed to minimise ground disturbance. They will comprise concrete rafts with a maximum depth of 300 mm on permanent shuttering and it is hoped that they will span over the anomalies identified in the Stratascan survey (although the engineers detailed foundation drawings have yet to be finalised).
- 5.2.6 The 300 mm depth for the foundation and shuttering in the *north aisle* should be entirely accommodated within the void that has been recently exposed by the removal of pews and floorboards. Therefore within this void there should be no need for further intrusion into the existing ground level although the footprint of the controlled environment unit extends south to the columns and partially into the nave.
- 5.2.7 The void exposed beneath the *south aisle* has a higher ground level so there will be a greater level of intrusion into this area by the proposed raft foundations and shuttering. These will be at a maximum depth of 15 cm below the existing ground level of in the void and this may expose or truncate the tops of sub-surface features such as vaults. In addition the western half of the south aisle currently has a stone floor and there may be excavation required in this area.
- 5.2.8 A minor direct impact will be the raising of the dais adjacent to the chancel step. Beneath this step is a brass dedicated to the wife and daughter of John Hopper, Fellow of New College and it is likely to be exposed in the proposed development. The brass is therefore likely to require protection. On the north tower pier is a copy of this brass. There may also be other memorials beneath this step and potentially beneath the sections of carpet stuck to the floor adjacent to this step and beneath a further step at the east end of the south aisle.

### 5.3 Assessment of indirect impacts

- 5.3.1 As well as the direct impacts of the development there will also be a series of indirect impacts which will not damage or remove any fabric but will affect the current experience of visiting the church.
- 5.3.2 Clearly one such indirect impact will be that each aisle will be completely filled by the controlled-environment units and the current open nature of the aisles will be completely lost. This will to some extent diminish the understanding of the aisles and of the overall building but the aisles are each of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date and not among the most significant features of the building.
- 5.3.3 Another indirect impact in the aisles will be to the wall monuments, particularly on the north wall of the north aisle. All the wall monuments are to be retained in the development but around the aisles they will only be visible from the 87.5 cm wide corridor. The indirect impact of this on the lower monuments should be negligible but some of the higher ones will be hard to read. Clearly it will be possible to read the monuments from a step ladder and this is a minor impact.
- 5.3.4 A similar indirect impact in the aisles will be that views of the stained glass windows will be severely impaired as again they will only be visible from the 87.5 cm corridor. It will no longer be possible to stand back and gain an overall impression of the stained glass.
- 5.3.5 Another indirect impact of the development will be the book cases and controlled-environment units which will intrude into the nave and make it narrower. With almost all churches the large, open nave is one of the most important, impressive and recognisable features of the building. The development reflects this by retaining an open, full-height nave but the new shelving will extend into the nave by c.2 m to either side. The narrower nave will be the same width as the existing chancel arch (c.3 m). However the new units in the nave will only be c.3.25 m tall (the same height as the springs of the chancel arch) so the upper part of the nave would retain its full width and a person standing in the nave will still easily be able to see the entire nave roof. Understanding of this area as the nave should not be greatly impaired but it is unfortunate that the shelving will almost entirely obscure the four columns to either side of the nave.
- 5.3.6 Another minor indirect impact will be that shelving placed in the area to either side of the tower will partially block the arches which current provide access to the north and south aisles. This will remove their current function as passages or circulation routes.

## 6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 Although much of the built fabric of St Cross Church is Victorian it is a structure of considerable architectural, historical and archaeological interest. Indeed The Pastoral Measures Report for the Council for the Care of Churches describes the church and churchyard as being of 'exceptional archaeological significance and potential'.
- 6.1.2 This significance is based on several factors including:
- the general construction, history and architecture of the building;
  - Specific surviving medieval features including the early 12<sup>th</sup>-century chancel arch, parts of the chancel walls (also probably 12<sup>th</sup> century), original late 13<sup>th</sup> century west doorway, original late 13<sup>th</sup>-century arches in north and south sides of tower to aisles;
  - The large adjacent cemetery with the graves of several well-known figures including Kenneth Grahame, Sir John Stainer (Composer) and Kenneth Tynan;

- The prominent location of the building at a well-used junction which will have made it a familiar landmark to many citizens of Oxford and students;
  - The archaeological potential that the site holds for learning more about the development of this part of Oxford.
- 6.1.3 The ideal use for any old building of historical significance is that for which it was originally constructed. However, when this is no longer possible and there is no longer a viable need for the building in its original function then the challenge is to find the most appropriate reuse for the structure. It appears to have been decided that St Cross is no longer needed as a Church (although the chancel will remain consecrated) and therefore a suitable new use must be found to give the building a viable future. The proposal to convert the building to Balliol College's archive store appears to be good option in relation to ensuring a stable future for the building with relatively limited impact on its historic fabric or significance. The proposed use of an old building such as St Cross to store historic books and documents appears very appropriate and there have been a number of successful conversions of churches in Oxford to libraries and archives.
- 6.1.4 The exterior of the building and the churchyard will be entirely (or very largely) untouched in the development and the most significant alterations to the interior are concentrated on the less significant parts of the building. The chancel, which will remain consecrated, will be outside the development and the view along the nave, through the chancel arch into the chancel will also remain unobscured. The other oldest part of the building, the West Tower, will also see relatively little alteration as the primary arches to north, south and west will be untouched and the bells will remain in-situ. The rope of the Sanctus bell will also remain although the other ropes will be removed together with the rope frames. The only minor impact in this area will be that the archways to north and south aisles will be partly blocked so the function of these archways will be affected.
- 6.1.5 Other positive factors to the development include the fact that public access will remain possible, the wall monuments will all remain in-situ, the main book stacks will be free-standing so there will be little direct impact on the walls and the fact that the views of the impressive Victorian nave roof, and mural at the east end, will not be obscured.
- 6.1.6 However, there will be considerable alterations to the interior of the building which will have both direct and indirect impacts. The main direct impacts will be:
- Removal of shallow below-ground features (e.g. tops of burial vaults) which will have to be removed to allow the raft foundations (maximum depth of 300mm) for the controlled-environment units;
  - Removal of up to six floor monuments;
  - Removal and relocation of the Victorian font from the south aisle to the north of the chancel arch;
  - Removal of the Victorian organ;
  - Removal of some or all Vestry fittings.
- 6.1.7 The main indirect impacts of the proposed development will be:
- The insertion of shelving racks into either side of the nave which will hide the arcade posts and make the nave considerably narrower at ground floor;
  - Views of many of the stained-glass windows will be impacted by the insertion of controlled-environment units in the aisles;



- Some memorials (especially higher ones) will be harder to read in the very narrow corridors;
- Current views in the aisles will be entirely obscured.

6.1.8 A programme of archaeological and building recording should be undertaken prior to and during the proposed development. Building recording will record the building in its current form and will mitigate against the direct and indirect impacts. Investigation and recording should also be undertaken on the burials and vaults which will have to be disturbed or removed to allow the construction of foundations for the book stacks. Recording should also be undertaken on any other features (e.g. in possible service trenches around the church) which may reveal significant archaeological deposits.

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Information also obtained from the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies (WestgateLibrary) and the Oxfordshire Record Office.



## **APPENDIX B. LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION**

Location : OXFORD, OXFORDSHIRE

LBS Number : 245806

Date listed : 12th January 1954

Date of last amendment : 17th October 2007

National grid ref.: SP5201406658

Parish church (RCHM 30). C11-C12 chancel. Mid C13 west tower with top stage of 1464; repaired 1908. North arcade and north aisle rebuilt in mid C15. North aisle again rebuilt in 1839 except for west end, and south aisle rebuilt 1843, J M Derick being architect. North aisle extended by organ chamber and vestry 1876 by H J Tollit, architect. Restored 1893 by E P Warren including new clerestory windows.



## APPENDIX C. BRICK SHAFT GRAVES

The following text provides background information on shaft graves. It was prepared after an initial visit to St Cross after the removal of pews and floorboards had exposed features relating to buried vaults.

In the 18th- and 19th-centuries, concern over premature disturbance of the remains of family members, and the increasing use of death ritual for social display led to the establishment of subterranean brick-built family vaults and shaft graves within churches and in the churchyard beyond. The graves often contained the remains of multiple burials.

A vault traditionally has a vaulted roof, the entrance to the interior commonly being through a doorway in one of the sidewalls (often with a set of steps leading down to it). A brick shaft grave is essentially a rectangular or single break grave cut lined with a single or double layer of bricks and mortar. Brick shaft graves may be of single or double width, and vary in depth from 0.75 m – 2.5 m. Coffins were stacked vertically one above the other within the grave, sometimes resting on metal racks. The top of the grave is covered by horizontal ledger stones (often sandstone or limestone slabs), which may be removed for subsequent interments. Such racking and ledgers were visible in one of the graves at St Cross Church, Oxford, in the south-west part of the central aisle. A gap between the ledger stones of this grave allowed limited inspection of the internal structure of the shaft grave, which appeared to comprise a single skin of bricks, with horizontally placed iron bars which would have acted as racking for the coffins. Fragments of decayed coffin wood, with numerous round, metal upholstery studs, were visible within the grave. From the late 17th century onwards it became customary to cover the coffin with upholstery and to decorate the lid and side panels of coffins with studs and metal coffin fittings.

Extra-mural shaft graves and vaults were originally surmounted by above-ground memorial. Memorial stones for intra-mural shaft graves were often set into stone flooring within the church, inscribed with the name, age, date of death and other biographical details. Numerous memorial stones such as this were observed in the flooring at St Cross church. Two such memorial stones, situated in the walkway in front of the chancel, at the east end of the central aisle, read: Near this place lieth / GEORGE SEIDEL D. D. / Dyed 20 Oct. 1761 / Aged 81 and Here / Lyeth the Body of / SOPHIA AUGUSTA SEIDEL / who died June 24 / 1712 (?) / Aged (?).

The presence of intra-mural brick shaft graves at St Cross Church indicates the presence of upper-middle to upper class graves, as the cost of interment within a church was considerably greater than burial within a churchyard or within a crypt below the church. The presence of these may also indicate that other higher status grave characteristics may be present within the church, such as elaborate wooden coffins and lead coffins. It is difficult to estimate the total number of graves that may be present within St Cross, but cursory examination during the site visit revealed the presence of probably at least five such burials, identified by either the presence of ledger stones, or areas of ground collapse. It must be highlighted that this is by no means the total number. It is probable that more will be revealed when removal of the wooden flooring and joists is complete, and when the total floor space is more carefully cleaned and examined.

There is tremendous variation in the number of intramural shaft graves that have been found within other churches in the late post-medieval period. A local example where intra-mural shaft graves have been found was St Aldate's church. Here, such a large number (48) were revealed, that the floor beneath the church was almost 'honey-combed' in appearance. A brick vault was revealed within the central aisle at St Aldates.

The depth and density of brick shaft graves and vaults has structural ramifications for the laying of flooring. Backfilling the lumens of the graves with sand or gravel have been undertaken on other sites, but the acidic nature of the substrate will probably prove detrimental to the human remains within them. Overlying the uppermost courses with re-inforced concrete slabs is another alternative approach.

**Helen Webb, Oxford Archaeology**

## APPENDIX D. DETAILS OF THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

All of the information about the stain glass has been take from the Pastoral Measure Report for St Cross church by Joseph Elders in July 2007.

### Stain glass in the chancel;

- The east window depicts a Crucifixion, it was commissioned in memory of H B Walton, died in 1873. the window was manufactured by Hardman & Co.
- The south window in the chancel has the Evangelists John and Mark, with their symbols. This is one of a pair with the window in the organ room. It has been suggested that this was local work because of the current condition of the window, the colour has faded.

### South aisle;

- East window in the south aisle. The window illustrates a Lamb by a group of angels, singing, playing musical instruments. The artist of the window could have of been J W Brown but there is no certainty. It was dedicated to Sir John Stainer in 1902, Stainer (1840-1901) was a churchwarden and fund-raised on behalf of the church. He was Organist of Magdalen, the University, and St Paul's Cathedral, then Professor of Music at the University and was a well-known composer and pioneer musicologist [Grove; D.N.B.].
- All of the other windows in the south aisle date to the late 1860s and were manufactured by Hardman & Co. The group of windows depict the Annunciation and Adoration of the Magi.

### North aisle;


- West end of the north aisle is a window which portrays Entombment with some soldiers at a tomb. The window was moved when the Stainer window was commissioned and moved to its current position. In memory of John Matthew who died in 1856.
- The final three windows in the north aisle depict scenes involving Christ, including his baptism; entry into Jerusalem; washing of his disciples feet; the last supper; the garden of Gethsemane (including Christ) and him bearing the cross.

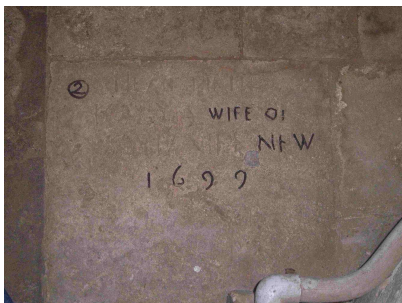
### Organ chamber/ vestry;

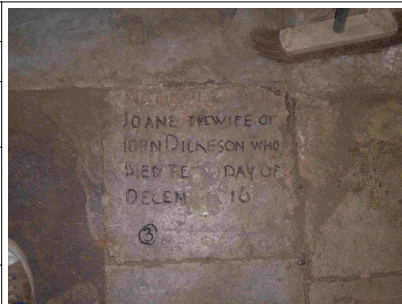
- The north window has the Evangelists Luke and Matthew, in the same set as in the chancel. 'Kelly's and other sources speak of 15<sup>th</sup> century glass reset here, but no sign of this now'.
- The east window is in memory of R G N Orchard who died in 1865. In Joseph's report he suggest that this window is in the particular style of Heaton Butler & Bayne. The window has two tiers and depicts a complex scene 'with the Holy spirit descending to Mary and the Apostles (Luke Acts 2:1-13)' and Christ with his disciples in three different scenes.

## Appendix E: Catalogue of memorials

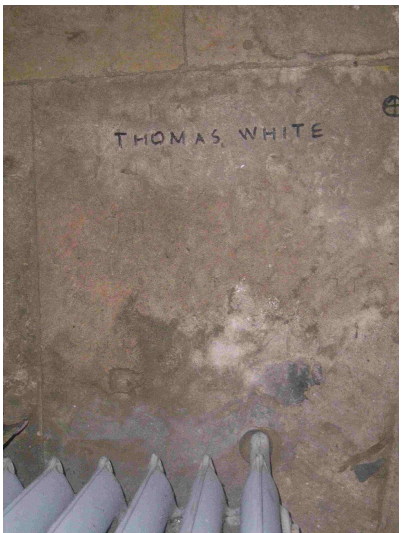
Refer to Figure 9 for locations


No:	1	
Object	Inscription on a floor slab	
Location	the slabs are south of the southeast tower pillar, in line with the southern most corner of the pillar. The slab has a 0.05m gap between the pillar and the top edge of the slab.	
Description	'UNDER THIS STONE LIE THE REMAINS OF MRS CATHERINE WALSH THE WIFE OF MR ANDREW WALSH OF THIS CITY SHE DIED IN AUGUST 1771'	
Material	The slab looks in good condition, it is a uniform pail white fine grained stone, it could be marble?	
Size	0.3×0.3m slab. Only applicable to the top slab.	
Potential impact	This floor memorial will either be covered or removed to allow for the the controlled environment unit in the South Aisle.	

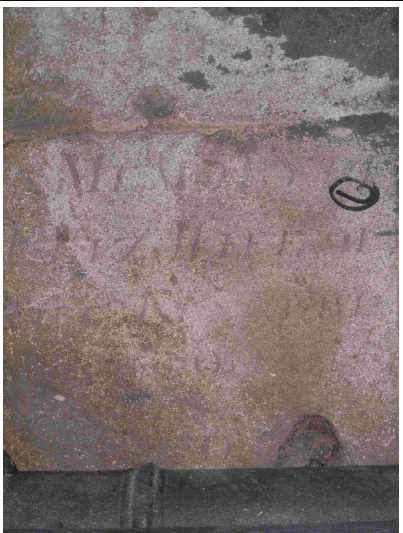
No:	2	
Object	Stone slab inscription	
Location	The slab is molded round the southwest pillar of the tower, round the north corner of the of the pillar. The slab butts inv.no A1 slab which runs the length of the west tower wall to the door and is in line with the south door frame of the west door and the edge of inv.no A1.	
Material	The slab is similar to the surrounding slabs, gray /brown color.	
Dimensions	0.57×0.56m, the bottom right corner of the slab had the corner reworked to the molding of the pillar.	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	
Description	The slab is very worn making the inscription very difficult to read, the only words that are legible are 'WIFE' and the date '1699' it is possible that the name of the wife begins with a 'K'. The inscription is facing the wall meaning that the slab has been moved at some point in time, it is likely that the original position of the slab was an area where a high volume of traffic passed for the extent of the ware to have occurred.	


No:	3	
Object	inscription floor slab.	
Location	The slab is near the west door set in the west tower, the slab is 0.1m south of the door arch and 0.5m east of the same point.	
Description	'JOANE THE WIFE OF JOHN DICKESON WHO DIED FE..... DAY OF DECEN..... 16....' there is a line of eligible writing along the top of the slab, it is most likely to be 'HERE LIETHY THE BODY' or something similar.	
Material	The stone slab is similar to the surrounding slabs and it is most likely that the stone is local or was chosen to be in keeping with the church.	
Dimensions	0.36×0.4m, square slab.	
Impact	Should not be impacted by development	

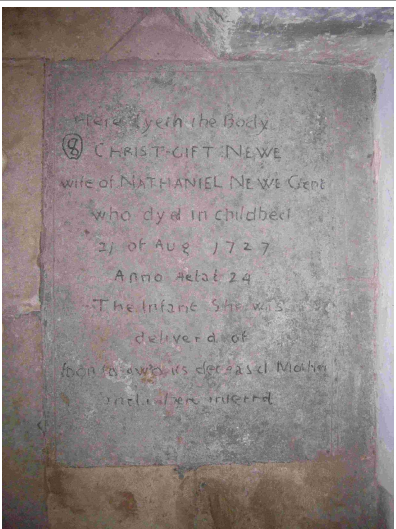
No:	4	
Object	Inscription on a floor slab	
Location	The slabs is north of the west door, with the bottom edge of the slab butting with the west wall of the tower. The inscription faces west	

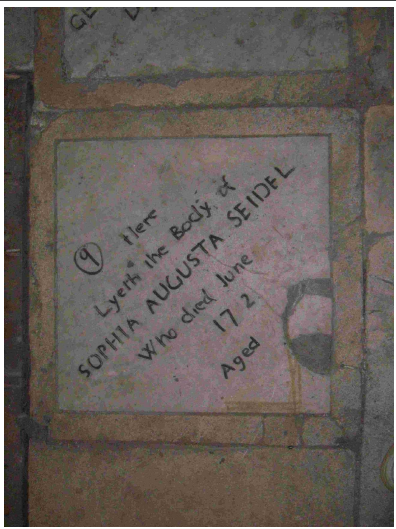
	making it possible to read the inscription when entering the through the west door.	
Description	The only part of the inscription that can be made out is a name, 'THOMAS WHITE', it is unknown whether the slab is dedicated to this individual or if this is the husband or who dedicated it, as with some of the others that have been mentioned.	
Material	stone slab, the same material is the same as the surrounding slabs.	
Dimensions	0.91x0.65m	
Impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	5	
Object	Inscription floor slab	
Location	The slab is 3.04m away from the center of the west door way, the location is central to the door so that anyone who enters from the west passes over the inscription. The slab is 2.29m from the south tower arch to the corresponding edge and 1.8m to the north tower arch from the alternative edge. Although the slab, in plan, is not truly central to the west door the surrounding smaller slabs give the impression that it is central.	
Description	'MARY HARDMAN OF THOMAS HARDI..... \\ \ 1517 71 38'	
Material	stone slab, faded black stone	
Dimensions	1x0.69m, rectangular.	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	


No:	6	
Object	Floor slab inscribed	
Location	in the south aisle central to the southeast window and butting the south elevation.	
Description	Floor slab with memorial inscription. The inscription faces south into the wall, the slab is very worn on the lower half nearest the wall. 'In memory of ELIZ         ( ).....' Sound condition but worn	
Material	Stone, same as most which make up the floor of the church.	
Dimensions	0.38x0.38m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

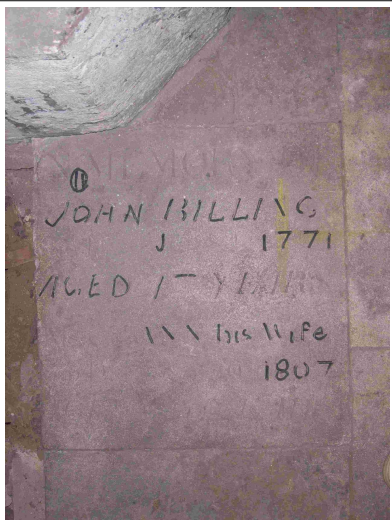
No:	7	
Object	Floor slab inscribed	
Location	along the south elevation, below the southeast window, in the south aisle. The slab butts the south elevation on its right side this makes the identification of the letters difficult because of the radiator pipes which run the length of the elevation.	
Description	the slab faces east and it has a small simple boarder. The top of the boarder is missing identifying that it has been moved and relaid. 'H + T SEN 1798 RT 1800' good condition, the inscription is clear and wear seem to be minimal.	
Material	Stone, has more of a yellow colour which makes it appear lighter than most of the other slabs which have been inscribed.	
Dimensions	0.26x0.28m	
Impact	Should not be impacted by development	

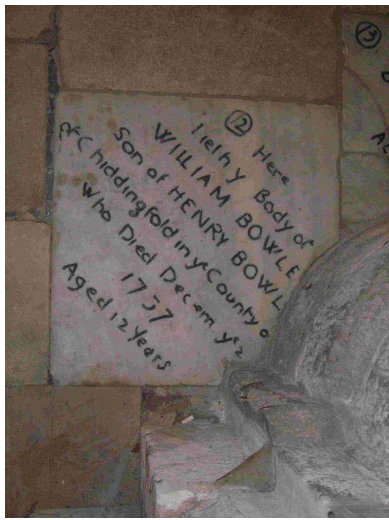
No:	8	
Object	floor slab inscription	
Location	The slab butts perpendicular to the east Nave wall north of the arch into the chancel. The slab finishes about 0.3m before the arch, this coincides with the finish of the plaster on the wall. The top of the slab also butts the conjoined pillar which supports an arch into the north aisle.	
Description	<p style="text-align: center;">'HERE LYEITH THE BODY CHRIST GIFT NEWE WILE OR NATHANIEL NEWE GENT WHO DIED IN SHILD BED ANNO A E T A T 24 THE INFANT SHE WAS DELIVERED OF LOON W ' O ITS DECEASED MOTHER'</p> <p>The final line is faded and is difficult to make out a coherent group of words. The slab has a boarder inscribed round three of the sides, the bottom side has the boarder missing and could indicate that the bottom has been reworked. The slab is aligned facing south and is butted up against a wall on its right side. Good condition, some erosion to the bottom of the slab and the reworking damage</p>	
Material	Dark faded black stone, not in keeping with the surrounding slabs.	
Dimensions	1.2x1m, the boarder has a 0.05m margin.	
Impact	Should not be impacted by development	

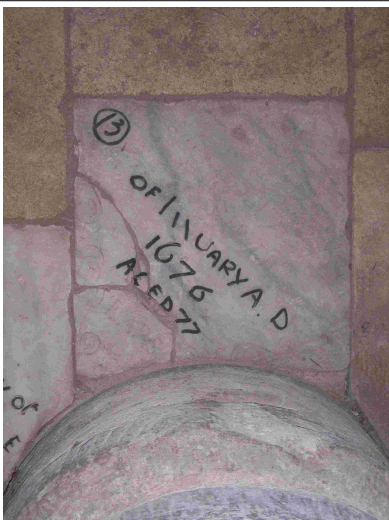
No:	9	
Object	Floor slab with inscription.	
Location	bellow the center of the northeast arch leading from the Nave to the north aisle. The slab is 1.65m from the east wall of the nave, measured from the bottom corner.	
Description	<p>the floor slab is made up of a central plaque, which contains the inscription, and a boarder which encompasses the plaque. The two elements are made up of two different materials, the plaque of white marble and the boarder of a brown stone. Along the bottom right edge if a chip which as been filled with the broken segment and cement as well as the the boarder having multiple cracks to the bottom corner. The inscription is offset so that the slab is laid at an angle to get the inscription level. The slab is aligned so that the inscription faces the chancel arch, this does not mean to say that the slab does not fit the order of the surrounding slabs, it just means that they chose to lay the slab in a specific place.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">' Here lyeth the body of SOPHIA AUGUSTA SEIDEL who died June 17 2 Aged (hidden by chip)'</p>	

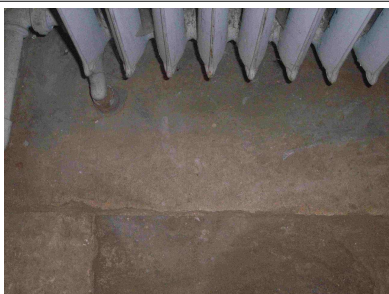
	There is also a plaque on the north elevation with refers to the SAIDEL's.  heavily broken, the face of the inscription is readable.	
Material	White marble for the face and brown stone for the boarder.	
Dimensions	0.48x0.48m	
Potential impact	This floor memorial will be covered or removed to allow for the bookstack/archive racks adjacent to the North Aisle.	

No:	10	
Object	Memorial floor slab inscription	
Location	bellow the center of the northeast arch leading from the Nave to the north aisle. To the north of inv.no9 and butts inv.no 9 with the bottom edge.	
Description	<p>Description: inscribed floor slab with a simple boarder of different stone. The inscription is diagonal across the face of the slab and the slab is aligned so that the inscription faces the chancel arch. The location of the slab, so that the inscription faces the chancel arch, does not seem to be a consequence as it is pared with inv.no 9, which is the neighboring slab. The identical material and design of the boarder suggests that these were a pair. Out of the pair this slab is slightly larger than inv.no 9 by 0.004m, it could be that the boarder has been reworked when it was laid.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'Naer this place lieth GEORGE SEIDE D.D dyed 20 Oct 1701 aged 81'</p> <p>Condition: Good some damage to the bottom edge.</p>	
Material	white marble face and a brown stone boarder	
Dimensions	0.5x0.5m	
Potential impact	This floor memorial will be covered or removed to allow for the bookstack/archive racks adjacent to the North Aisle	


No:	11	
Object	Inscription on a floor slab	
Location	Butted against the northeast pillar supporting the arch to the north aisle. The slab is on the east side of said pillar with a third of the west edge of the slab in contact with the pillar and the other two thirds extending north.	
Description	<p style="text-align: center;">'IN MEMORY OF JOHN BILLING ..... 1771 AGED..... YEARS ..... HIS WIFE .....1807'</p>	
Material	Stone slab, it is the same colour as the surrounding slabs.	
Dimensions	0.56x0.55m, square slab.	
Impact	This floor memorial will be covered or removed to allow for the bookstack/archive racks adjacent to the North Aisle	


No:	12	
Object	Inscription on a floor slab	
Location	the slab is located on the west edge of the northeast tower pillar. The slab is butted up against the west side of the tower pillar, to fit the molded pillar the northeast corner of the slab has been reworked. The slab is orientated with the letters facing the south making it possible to easily read the inscription.	
Description	'HERE LIETHY BODY OF WILLIAM BOWL SON OF HENRY BOWL OF CHIDINGFOLD IN Y <sup>e</sup> COUNTY O..... 1737 AGED 12 YEARS' The letters which remain are easy to read and are not worn, it is possible that the slab has never been positioned where a constant flow of traffic would wear it away.	
Material	the slab is an opal color, it is possible that the material is marble.	
Dimensions	04.8x0.47m, square slab, it looks to have been moved because some of the inscription is missing and edges reworked.	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	13	
Object	Inscription on a floor slab	
Location	the slab butts the northeast tower pillar on the west side, while also butting the north edge of inv.no 12, the slab is positioned central to the pillar. The lettering is orientated so that it is possible to read the inscription from the south of the slab.	
Description	Description: 'OF   \ \ UARY A.D 1676 AGE 77 YEARS' The inscription has a scroll border, it looks to encompass the whole of the inscription.	
Material	Opal color slab with fine grains, possibly marble.	
Dimensions	0.36x0.36m, originally the slab would have been square. Some of the slab is missing it looks to have been moved and refitted. The east edge of the slab is molded round the pillar that it butts	
Impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	14	
Object	inscribed floor slab	
Location	Long the west elevation to the south of the tower door running parallel with the wall it butts against. The slab is practicably the length of the wall it butts.	
Description	'HEARE YETH THE BODY OF MARY SOVC..... ...OHN SO..... DECE..... OF.....' The inscription has been 75% eroded, most of the erosion has occurred in the lower half of the slab and surprisingly the top two lines are very clear and easy to read. There is also damage due to the placement of a radiator which not only has damaged some of the inscription but also obscures half of the slab. The alignment of the slab is to the north and is butted along a wall, not the most desirable position for a memorial inscription, so it is most likely that this slab was repositioned some time before the instillation of the radiators. The erosion to the slab backs up this idea as in its current location the amount of traffic would not sustain the level of erosion to the lower half of the slab. Condition: fairly faded, a more extensive analysis can be made once the	

	radiators are removed.	
Material	stone of similar type to the surrounding slabs, it is most likely that it is of local origin.	
Dimensions	1.21×0.5m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	15	
Object	Inscription on floor slab	
Location	The slab is located near the east wall of the Nave, to the north of the chancel arch, it butts inv.no 8 to the east but the south edge of the slab is in line with the chancel arch. The slab is therefore offset by 0.3m in relation to inv.no 8.	
Description	The floor slab is completely eroded only hits that there was ever and inscription remain. It cannot be said the direction which it is facing but if the surrounding inscriptions are anything to go by than it will face the chancel arch. Condition: Very faded	
Material	the stone slab is darker than the surrounding slabs but it is the same colour.	
Dimensions	0.73×0.61m. the corner nearest the chancel arch is 1m from the east wall of the Nave.	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	16	
Object	floor slab inscription	
Location	the slab is located in the north east of the Nave a quarter of a meter south of the east arch into the north aisle, c.2m from the east wall of the nave to the south east corner of the slab.	
Description	The slab is heavily eroded and none of the inscription can be made out. However the lettering used in this slab is unlike the majority of the slabs with in the church, the letters are more curved and flow. The slab faces west and is damaged on the east side, this has been repaired with some cement, it could have been a large chip or brake. The damage could have originated from a earlier function of the slab which was recycled and used as a floor slab. In the southeast corner of the slab is a drilled hole it would seem that the hole was created after the laying of the slab in its current location. The logic behind the ideas is that the hole must have had a function for it not to have been filled in. The arrangement of the slab many indicate that it was heavily eroded before it was laid in its current position as its alignment is not representative of the surrounding inscriptions, which face east towards the chancel. Condition: poor, highly damaged, but functional.	
Material	light brown slab, same as the majority of the church floor.	
Dimensions	0.5×0.5m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	17	Not photographed
Object	Inscribed floor slab	
Location	located central to the Nave at the eastern end. The slab makes up the central aisle of the church from west door to the Chancel.	
Description	most of the slab is covered by some carpet which is glued to the floor, it is the first of the slabs which run the length of the central aisle of the Nave. The inscription cannot be determined as it is heavily worn, a rubbing may reveal more than what can be seen, lifting the carpet and removing the glue could reveal more detail about the slab but care must	



	<p>be taken as the glue will have to be removed from the recessions made by the lettering. There is evidence of a simple boarder which runs three of the sides, the forth is not visible.</p> <p>Condition: the part that is not covered by carpet is very eroded, the extent of erosion under the carpet is not known, further work is needed to understand the full extent of the inscription.</p>	
Material	the stone is darker than most that make up the floor of the church.	
Dimensions	length unknown ×0.73m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	18	Not photographed
Object	Floor slab with possible inscription	
Location	located down the central aisle of the Nave inv.no A5 is 10 <sup>th</sup> from the west end of the group of slabs which make up this corridor.	
Description	<p>Most of the inscription is heavily eroded away, some letters can be made out including the word 'AGED' and the number 6, there is a unusually large space between the word and the number so it is likely that a second letter or number has been eroded away. The width of all of the central slabs are equal, unlike the surrounding mess of uneven slabs the central aisle has order and directs anyone entering from the west door to the chancel. The word and letter showed that the slab was arranged face the west so that it is could be read when entering the west door and walking down to the Chancel.</p> <p>Condition: heavily eroded but sound.</p>	
Material	same as most of the slabs in the church, most likely local.	
Dimensions	1.22×0.73m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	19	Not photographed
Object	Floor slab inscribed	
Location	9 <sup>th</sup> slab, from the west, of the series which run the length of the central aisle of the Nave.	
Description	<p>the slab has evidence of an inscription erosion from traffic has caused it to be unreadable. It is likely form the shapes of what is left of the inscription that it would have faced west, but there is not any whole letters to confirm. A rubbing may reveal some more evidence of any letters are too shallow to be seen by eye.</p> <p>Condition: eroded but sound</p>	
Material	the stone is darker than most that which make up the central aisle.	
Dimensions		
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	20	Not photographed
Object	Stone floor slab inscribed	
Location	8 <sup>th</sup> slab, from the west, of the series which run the length of the central aisle of the Nave.	
Description	<p>the floor slab had an inscription facing west but any more detail would be speculation as the slab is heavily eroded.</p> <p>Condition: eroded but good</p>	
Material	the stone is more yellowish than the majority which make up the church.	
Dimensions	Dimensions: 0.9×0.73m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

impact		
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No:	21	Not photographed
Object	stone floor slab	
Location	7 <sup>th</sup> slab, from the west, of a series which run the length of the central aisle of the Nave.	
Description	the slab is uneven with erosion and there is no signs of any inscription. The stone which makes up the slab is pale brown, yellow hint, in color but has less of a yellow color than inv.no A7. The slab is of similar size to that of inv.no A7. Condition: eroded but sound.	
Material	stone, similar to that of inv.no A7 but less of a yellow hint	
Dimensions	0.9×0.73m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	22	Not photographed
Object	Stone floor slab	
Location	6 <sup>th</sup> slab, from the west, of the series which run the length of the central aisle of the Nave.	
Description	the slab has been heavily eroded and inscription which may have been on it has been lost. Condition: heavily eroded but sound	
Material	stone: brown in color darker than most which make up the floor of the church but not significant enough to think that it is a different type of stone.	
Dimensions		
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	23	Not photographed
Object	stone floor slab.	
Location	5 <sup>th</sup> slab, from the west, of the series which run the length of the central aisle of the Nave.	
Description	the stone is plane and has signs of erosion, it is possible that the slab had an inscription but there are no signs of it being there. Condition: eroded but good.	
Material	same as inv.no A9 but is lighter in color.	
Dimensions	0.73×0.73m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

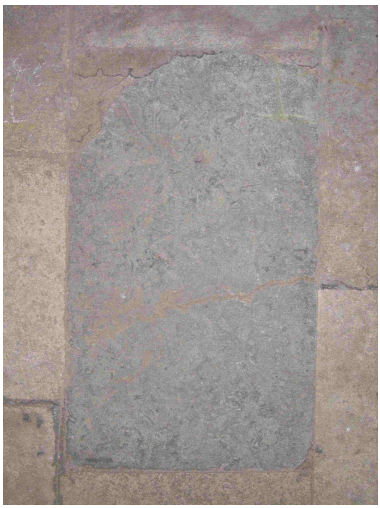
No:	24	Not photographed
Object	stone floor slab	
Location	4 <sup>th</sup> slab, from the west, of the series which run the length of the central aisle of the Nave.	
Description	it is possible that this slab would not have contained an inscription as it is a lot smaller than the previous slabs. The slab is heavily eroded and any visual evidence of an inscription is lost. The slab did not have any signs of being reworked or resized to be used in the series running down the center of the Nave. It is likely that unless there was a lack of material they would not have laid slabs without inscriptions in a series which mostly contain inscriptions. Condition: eroded but functional.	
Material	stone, same as most with in the church.	


Dimensions	0.52×0.73m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	25	Not photographed
Object	Stone floor slab	
Location	3 <sup>rd</sup> slab, from the west, of the series which runs the length of the central aisle of the Nave.	
Description	although at first glance there is no sign of an inscription, if the slab is looked at carefully there are some linear markings running left to right over the slab, this could be an indication that there was an inscription on the slab originally and that erosion has removed almost all evidence. Out of all of the stone slabs this one would benefit the most from further work, perhaps a rubbing.  Condition: eroded, further work may reveal some of the inscription.	
Material	stone, similar to most of the slabs that make up the church.	
Dimensions	0.67×0.73m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	26	Not photographed
Object	Stone floor slab	
Location	2 <sup>nd</sup> slab, from the west, of the series which runs the length of the central aisle of the Nave.	
Description	there is no sign of an inscription but this is most likely down to the heavy erosion which the slab has sustained. Condition: very eroded.	
Material	stone, same colour as most of the floor of the church.	
Dimensions	0.62×0.73m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	27	Not photographed
Object	stone floor slab	
Location	the first of the series which runs the central aisle of the Nave, it lies east of the west towers pillars in line with the west door. The series of slabs do not run straight down the center of the Nave but align with the west door and the center of the Chancel arch, not parallel with the south and north aisle walls.	
Description	this is the first and smallest of the slabs which make up the series. It is very worn and has evidence of heavy erosion to the surface because of its condition it cannot be said whether or not it had an inscription but its location and the other slabs which make up the series in the aisle it cannot be ruled out that it has some sort of inscription.  Condition: very worn but sound.	
Material	stone, same as most in the church, could be local.	
Dimensions	c.0.5×0.73m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

No:	28	
Object	Stone floor slab with inscription	
Location	the slab is located within the South Aisle, between the font and the southeast pillar for the tower. It is nearly central between the two.	
Description	the slab has damage to the top left corner, filled with cement. The inscription faces south towards the font. The inscription cannot be made out, a rubbing may prove best for recording what is left. The slab has been arranged with the inscription facing south.	
Material	stone, the slab is black and is unlike the stone used within the church.	
Dimensions	0.76×0.46m	
Potential impact	This floor memorial will be covered or removed to allow for the foundations of the controlled environment unit in the South Aisle.	

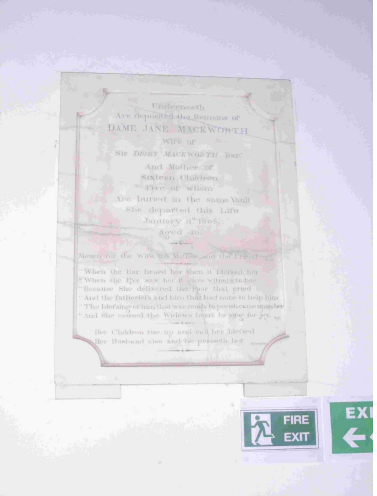
No:	29	
Object	memorial panel	
Location	the panel is located on the south aisle south elevation at the west end, before the final window on the same elevation, facing the font.	
Description	the panel lists the men which died in the grate war and the world war. The panel is square with a semi-circular raise in the top. Within the top edge is a symbol, a ships wheel with left facing spokes instead of handles, this must be representative of the military. The panel has St Catherine's below the list of names. The panel has a decorative boarder which sets up to the face of the panel, Hollow chamfer stepped moulding (Morris 1992).  Condition: very good	
Material	Green polished marble with gold inlay into the inscription.	
Dimensions	1.14×1.03×0.03m , the hight of the panel from the floor to the center is 2.47m	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground..	

No:	30	Not photographed
Object	Recessed box	
Location	just west of the south door at chest hight.	
Description	Church donation box, with in built lock  Condition: some rust on face the hinges may also be rusted and so it might not open.	
Material	iron/steel pained in a metallic gray	
Dimensions	0.15×0.22m	
Potential impact		

No:	31	
Object	inscribed panel	
Location	on the west wall of the south aisle, it is south of the window on that elevation and sits central between the wall and the window.	
Description	<p style="text-align: center;">'IN MEMORY OF JOHN WATSON ESQ<sup>R</sup> MAYOR OF THIS CITY, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MARCH THE XXIX MDCCLXXXIV AGED LIV YEARS AN AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND AN INDULGENT FATER AND SINCERE FRIEND</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALSO OF JOHN HIS SON WHO DIED JAN VIII MDCCLXXXVIII AGED XIV YEARS AND LIKE WISE OF HIS SECOND SON JOHN WHO DIED IN HIS INFANCY'</p> <p>for the year of the firsts sons death there was a mistake and it looks like, MDCCXX\MIII, which is wrong and has been corrected. The panel sits on two legs, of different material, projecting form the wall. At the top of the plaque is a semicircle pediment which contains 'In loving memory'.</p> <p>Condition: good, needs a clean.</p>	
Material	fine white marble, the legs are gray unknown stone.	
Dimensions	0.875×0.545×0.05m, the legs are 0.045×0.105×0.05. the distance between the legs are 0.29m and they are 0.025m from the edges of the panel. The hight to the center of the panel to the floor is 2.90m	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	


No:	32	
Object	framed panel	
Location	along the west wall of the south aisle between the arch in to the tower and the window on the aforementioned wall.	
Description	<p>this is a framed panel outlining the donations to the church and to what purpose the donation are to be put towards.</p> <p>'WILL<sup>M</sup> MERRIMAN of the parish who died Mar<sup>h</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1628. Gave 10<sup>£</sup>. the interest to be given to the poor of this parish by the church wardens, annually on low Sunday.</p> <p>JOHN SMITH of this parish gent who died July 7<sup>th</sup> 1680. gave 5<sup>£</sup>. the interest to be disposed of as above.</p> <p>WILL<sup>M</sup> STRIKE of this parish Vintner in his life time gave 5<sup>£</sup>. the interest to be disposed of as above.</p> <p>MARGET COXTER of this parish. Gave 40<sup>£</sup>. the interest there of to be applied towards the maintenance of one poor girl of said parish.</p> <p>BENJ<sup>N</sup> HAYNES late of this parish by will dated Sep<sup>r</sup>. 6<sup>th</sup>. 1810 left after the death of SUSANNA BINFIELD who died April 4<sup>th</sup> 1828, 200<sup>£</sup>. stock Navy 5per. Cent to the minister, church wardens and overseers of the parich, for the time being, and their successors, the interested or divided thereof to be disposed of annually in bread on S<sup>t</sup>. Thomas day</p>	


	<p>to such of the poor of the parish, as the said minster, church Wardens and Overseers of the poor for th time being shall think fit'</p> <p>Condition: good, some damage to the frame and the canvas could do with a clean.</p>	
Material	wooden frame and canvas, painted lettering	
Dimensions	1.44×0.98m, the height from the top right hand corner to the floor is 3.63m	
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by development	

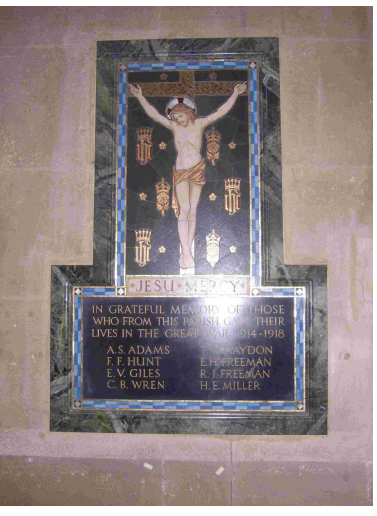
No:	33	
Object	Memorial panel,	
Location	along the west wall of the north aisle between the west door and window on the corresponding wall.	
Description	<p>panel which is in memory of Dame Jane Mackworth as with inv.no A19 the panel sits on two legs. These are the same material as the panel, unlike inv.no A19. With these legs it is more difficult to determine whether they are apart of the panel or set into the wall for support. The panel is flush with the pegs, also unlike inv.no A19 which over hangs, the legs also have a recess on the inner side.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'Underneath Are deposited the remains of DAME JANE MACKWORTH wife of SIR DIGBY MACKWORTH BAR<sup>T</sup>. And mother of sixteen children five of whom are buried in the same vault she departed this life January 11<sup>th</sup> 1808 aged 40 ----- Mourn for the wife, the mother and the friend D.M  "when the ear heard her then it blessed her "when the eye saw her it gave witness to her "because she delivered the poor that cried "and the fatherless and him that had none to help him "the blessing on him that was ready to perish come upon her "and she caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. Joh. ----- "her children rise up and call her blessed "her husband also and he praiseth her <i>proverbs.</i>' -----</p> <p>Condition: good, needs a clean.</p>	
Material	White marble with vanes of gray running across the panel.	
Dimensions	1.07×0.815m rectangular, legs are 0.045×0.205×0.005m the distance between the legs is 0.395m.	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

No:	34	
Object	Memorial panel	
Location	the panel is located along the west wall of the north aisle between the window and the north elevation. It sits central between the two features. A height of the panel was unfortunately not available as the floor had been removed prior to this survey and the subsurface was uneven, so what can be said is that in relation to the window beside it it was hung very near to central in both dimensions.	
Description	Memorial panel for Benjamin Watson. This panel has legs for support. ' Sacred to the memory of BENJAMIN WATSON son of BENJAMIN & JONNA WATSON who died Aug 27 <sup>th</sup> 1773 Aged 55 years he was a most dutiful son Affectionate husband & loving father  Also of MARTHA WATSON daughter of BENJAMIN & JONNA WATSON who died March 19 <sup>th</sup> 1773 Aged 53' Condition: Good, could do with a clean.	
Material	White marble frame the back of the of the panel is cream coloured marble, with gray vein inclusions in the frame. The legs are the same colour and material as the frame.	
Dimensions	1.03×0.62m the depth was unattainable. The frame is rectangular. The legs are 0.05×0.15m rectangular. It is not know if they are recessed into the wall or whether they are apart of the frame. The legs are over hung by the panel by 0.02m.	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

No:	35	
Object	copper/ brass Engraving	
Location	central to the south east tower pillar, on the south west side. Bellow it is a second brass engraving inv.no 23	
Description	dedication to a member of the parish  'Within this church lies the body of JOHN SNELL whose generous benefaction has linked together BALLIOL COLLEGE & GLASGOW UNIVERSITY he died August 6 <sup>th</sup> 1679'  Condition: corrosion to the corners where screws fix it to the wall, other than that the plaque id in good condition.	
Material	Brass plaque	
Dimensions	0.305×0.455m rectangular, the depth is less than 5mm. The hight to the top right corner from the floor is 2.15m	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

No:	36	
Object	Brass engraving	
Location	central to the south east tower pillar, on the south west side. Below the engraving is a small frame with the information about the engraving on it.	
Description	the engraving depicts a woman in bed with children, three are dead, one is alive. It is mounted on a wooden frame. Condition: there is some corrosion to the face of the brass plaque.	
Material	Brass and wooden frame.	
Dimensions	0.47×0.41×0.025m (wooden frame), 0.425×0.37×0.005 (brass engraving) the height from the floor to the top right corner is 1.95m	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

No:	37	
Object	wooden panel	
Location	on the North east tower pillar, on the south side, central to the pillar wall.	
Description	Memorial for the dead in both World Wars  <p style="text-align: center;">'To the Honored memory of the men of this parish and congregation who gave their lives in the 1914 Grate War 1919 R.Andrews    E.Rix J.Balaam    A.Roe C.Butler    A.F.Salmon G.R.W.Dickinson    T.H.S.Townsend H.Griffith    M.B. Wilks R.B. Magan    J.Williams Remaenber the love of them who came not home from the war 1939-1945 H.C.Nichol – Smith</p> Condition: fair	
Material	wood, oak? Inlay with gold into the carving	
Dimensions	0.93×0.81×0.05m	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

No:	38	
Object	Memorial panel	
Location	on the south east tower pillar, on the north side, central to the wall it sits on. Both inv.no 24 and 25 have to be walk passed if entering through the west door and walking down the Nave to the chancel.	
Description	Description: Memorial panel listing men that died in the two world wars.  <p style="text-align: center;">'Jesu Mercy In Grateful memory of those who from this parish gave their lives in the Grate War 1914-1918 A.S Adams    T.W Haydon F.F Hunt    E.H Freeman E.V Giles    R.J Freeman C.B. Warn    H.E Millar'</p> The panel contain the image of Christ on the cross with the names below Condition: good.	

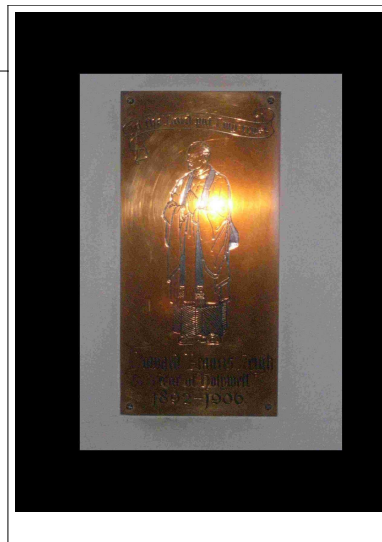


Material	Polished black-green marble, mother of pearl and glass with gold leaf on the back and some blue stone (uneven and does not fit in with the other smooth materials).	
Dimensions	<p>The height from the floor to the top edge is 2.41m</p>	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

No:	39	
Object	Memorial panel	
Location	on the north east Nave wall, left of the chancel arch when entering from the west door.	
Description	<p>Description: Memorial panel for one of the vicars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">' In memory of  <b>GEORGE NOEL FREELING M.A.</b>  Fellow of Merton College  honorary canon of Christ  <b>CHURCH RURAL</b> Dean Proctor  in convocation and for 20  years vicar of this parish</p> <p>he died January 10<sup>th</sup> 1892. his body rests in the cemetery heard by where his living voice was went to speak the message of hope to the mourner the work of improving the Nave of the church set on foot by canon Freeling in the last years of his life was undertaken and in part completed &amp; this tablet erected by his parish &amp; friends in remembrance of his long service and in token of their affection and sorrow the true record</p> <p style="text-align: center;">of his worth is written in the hearts of all who knew his daily life.  There is sprung up alight for the righteous  &amp; a joyful gladness to such as are true hearted.'</p> <p>Condition: good</p>	
Material	red marble, black marble for the background. Gold leaf inlay and two coats of arms.	
Dimensions	The height from the center top edge to the floor is 2.43m	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

No:	40	
Object	Brass plaque	
Location	on the south aisles, south wall between the window and the corner of the elevation. It sits central to the wall it hangs on.	
Description	<p>Description: plaque dedicated to a vicar, engraved into the brass is</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'In the lord put I my trust  <b>HOWARD ARANRIS LEIGH</b>  vicar of Holywell  1892-1906'</p> <p>Condition: good.</p>	
Material	Brass and red-black ink/painted lettering	

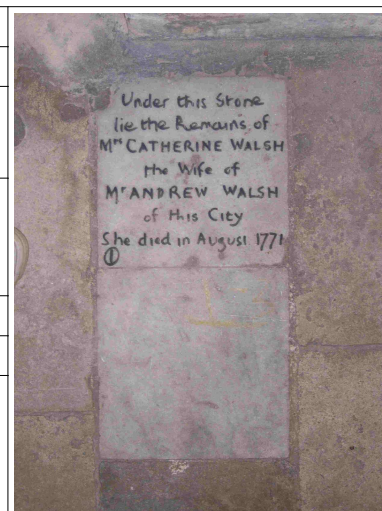
Dimensions	Dimensions: 0.52×0.225×0.005m the height of the plaque from the floor to the right hand corner is 1.92m
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.





No:	41
Object	wooden wall cupboard
Location	on the east wall of the south aisle, between the window and the south elevation.
Description	small wooden cupboard, the depth is only small, unable to see what was inside but it could only conceivably be a picture. Below was a small shelf with a candle, in a holder, on it. The candle had been modernized by having a small bulb fitted instead of the candle. The cupboard had been decorated by carving in boarders. There was an original fitted lock which still was functioning. Condition: good, some damage round the lock
Material	wood, Oak?
Dimensions	Dimensions: 0.63×0.375×0.04m The height of the top right corner of the cupboard to the floor was 1.90m
Potential impact	Should not be impacted by the proposed development




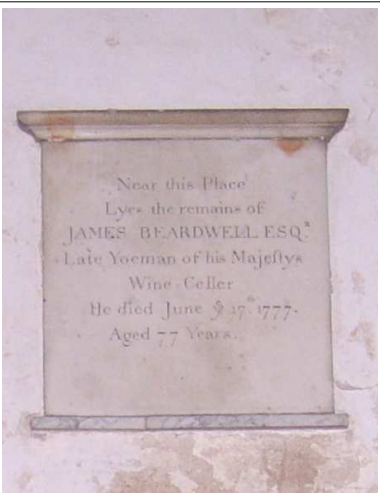
No:	42
Object	Marble floor slab inscription.
Location	the slabs are south of the southeast tower pillar, in line with the southern most corner of the pillar. 0.35m from the pillar to the top right corner of the slab
Description	Description: the lower slab has the shallow relief of an inscription, it is too worn to be able to see or read but a rubbing many highlight some of the lettering. Condition: sound but the inscription is heavily worn.
Material	White marble
Dimensions	0.3×0.3m
Potential impact	This floor memorial will be covered or removed to allow for the foundations of the controlled environment unit in the South Aisle.

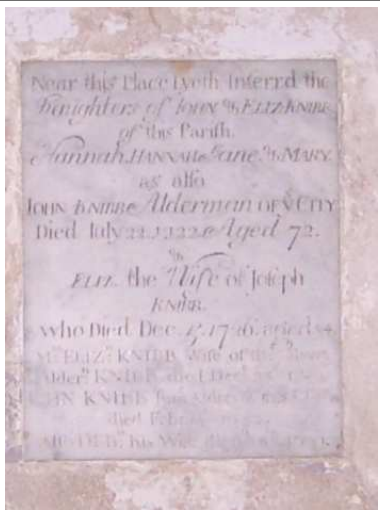


No:	43	
Object	Memorial plaque; aedicule	
Location	in the north wester corner of the north aisle, on the north elevation. Central between the window and the corner of the elevation. The height was similar to inv.no 21, allowing for dimensions differences.	
Description	<p>list of a families deaths. The architrave has two hollow chamfers with a set separating the two (Morris 1992). The aedicule has columns, square, capital and base.</p> <p>' Near this place lieth the body of GORGE SEIDEL .D.D. Who was born at Lissa in Poland April 23 in the year 1680 died October 20 1761 aged 81</p> <p>Also the body of SOPHIS AUGUSTS SEIDEL his wife aged 56 also the body of JOHN SIEDEL M.A. Son of the said GEOGE and SOPHIA AUGUSTA SEIDEL who died Feb 6<sup>th</sup> in the year 174 <sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub> aged 29 Also the body of CONRAD GEORGE SEIDEL son of GEOGE and SOPHIA AUGUSTA SEIDEL who died in the year 173 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> aged 6 weeks'</p> <p>Condition: good.</p>	
Material	Marble white	
Dimensions	unable to retrieve, the floor have been removed	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	


No:	44	
Object	Memorial plaque	
Location	Next to the window in the northwest corner of the north aisle. c.1m from the window arch.	
Description	<p>'Sacred to the memory of Mr WILLIAM THORP who twice served the office of mayor of this city he died September the thirteenth 1800 Aged 72 years Also to the memory of his two wives ELIZIBETH who died Sep 8<sup>th</sup> 1765 and MARY whop died Dec 14<sup>th</sup> 1809'</p> <p>the plaque is above a smaller one near the in the northwester corner of the north aisle. The plaque has an architrave, hollow chamfer moulding (Morris 1992), and two legs which it rests, they are of different stone to the plaque itself.</p> <p>Condition: has a water stain on the top ledge which has ran in the right third of the plaque.</p>	
Material	White Marble	
Dimensions	unattainable. The height is around c.3m	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	


No:	45	
Object	Memorial plaque	
Location	bellow inv.no 30, c.1.5m from the window in the northwest of the north elevation.	
Description	'HENRY DURDETT WORTHINTON died September 14 1835 aged 9 years a sorrowing mother has dedicated this tablet to the memory of her beloved and only son'  Simple rectangular tablet. Condition: Good	
Material	white marble	
Dimensions	c.0.3×0.5×0.04m	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

No:	46	
Object	Memorial panel	
Location	on the North Aisles north elevation, central between the first window and second window, from the west of the elevation.	
Description	very nearly a square plaque with a top architrave, quadrant then hollow chamfer moulding (Morris 1992), and a base.  'Near this place lyes the remains of JAMES BEARDWELL ESQ <sup>R</sup> late yeoman of his majesty's wine celer he died June y <sup>e</sup> 17 <sup>th</sup> 1777 aged 77 years'  Condition: good, some water marks, unable to investigate further because of the lack of a floor.	
Material		
Dimensions	c1×1×0.07m	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

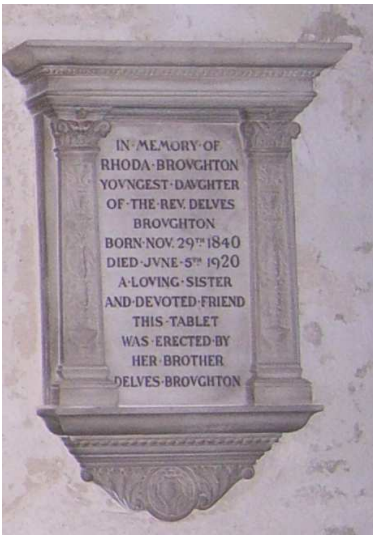
No:	46	
Object	Memorial Plaque	
Location	central between the first window and second window, form the west, on the north elevation in the north aisle.	
Description	Description: family history. A simple rectangular marble plaque.  'Near this place lyeth interred the daughters of IOHN & ELIZ KNIBB of this Parish HANNAH. HANNAH JANE & MARRY & also JOHN KNIBB Alderman of y <sup>e</sup> city died July 22 1722 Aged 72 & EIIZ. The wife of JOSEPH KNIBB who died Dec 5 1726 ages 34 Mrs ELIZ <sup>H</sup> KNIBB wife of the above ALDER <sup>N</sup> KNIBB died Dec <sup>r</sup> 23 <sup>rd</sup> 1740 JOHN KNIBB JUN <sup>R</sup> ALDER <sup>N</sup> of this c... died Feb 14 <sup>th</sup> 1754 Also DEB <sup>H</sup> his wife died 18 <sup>th</sup> 1755'	

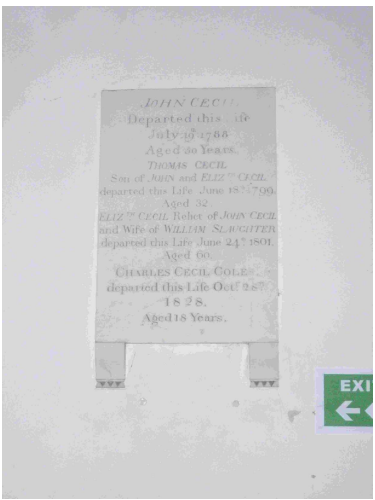
	Condition: Good	
Material	white marble with Gray clouding.	
Dimensions	unattainable	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

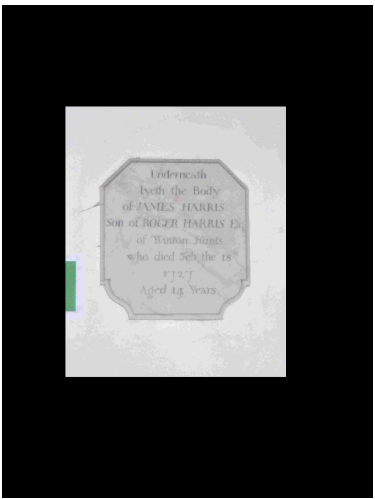
No:	48 family memorial plaque, rectangular. 'WILL NEWBERRY..... .....beneath this..... lieth the body of WILLAIM the son of SAMUEL and ELIZIBETH BUST who died May 8 <sup>th</sup> 1767 Aged 61 years and of SAMUEL BUSH who died Nov 14 1774 aged 77 years' the plaque is a simple rectangle  Poor condition, covered in a white substance which obscures some of the inscription.	
Object	Memorial plaque	
Location	between the first and second windows in the northwest of the church, along the north aisles north elevation.	
Description		
Material	Black Stone, ruff in texture.	
Dimensions		
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

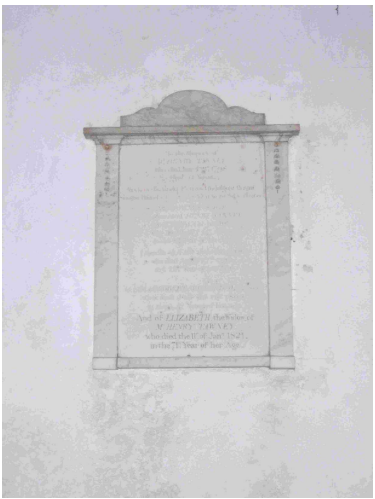
No:	49	
Object	Memorial plaque; aedicule	
Location	on the north elevation of the north aisle, between the fist and second window from the northwest of the elevation. The plaque is located off center, to the east, c.1.5m to the west of the second window. Inv.no A36 is west of inv.no A37, which is very similar in construction. Above and central between inv.no A36 and A37 is inv.no A35.	
Description	A classic Greek looking design with two flanking columns, base, capital, architrave and boss (Cocke et.el 1996). The columns have floral carvings on them, decorative top ledge and decorated base. Supported by the columns is a dentil. The architrave has a quadrant moulding (Morris 1992).  ' In memory of ELLINOR NEWCOME widow of WILLAIM CHARLES NEWCOME of VPPER EYARTH RVTHIN Denbighshire born Sep 1 <sup>st</sup> 1836 died May 22 <sup>nd</sup> 1894 also of RICHARD FRANCIS MAINWARING NEWCOME son of the above born Dec 5 <sup>th</sup> 1865 died April 14 <sup>th</sup> 1882'  Condition: Good	
Material	White marble, with pale stone surround	

Dimensions		
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	


No:	50	
Object	Memorial plaque; Aedicule	
Location	along the north elevation of the north aisle, between the first and second window, working away from the northwest of the elevation. The plaque is hung to the east of the wall, nearest the second window, c.0.5m from the second window.	
Description	<p>Identical to inv.no A36 in design (Cocke et.el 1996). This plaque has many spelling mistakes replacing U with V.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">           'In memory of            RHODA BROVGHTON            youngest daughter            of the REV DELVES            BROVGHTON            born Nov 29<sup>th</sup> 1840            Died JVNE 5<sup>th</sup> 1920            a loving sister            and devoted friend            this tablet            was erected by her brother            DELVES BROVGHTON'         </p> <p>Condition: Good.</p>	
Material	white marble plaque and pale stone frame	
Dimensions		
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

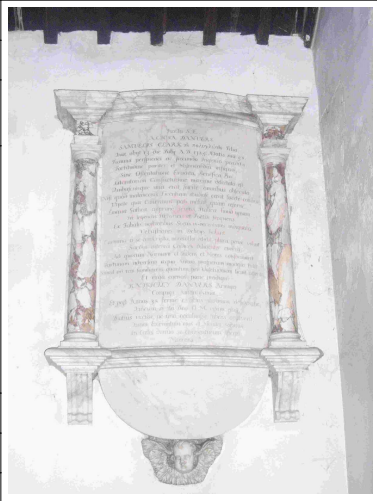
No:	51	
Object	Memorial plaque	
Location	located on the north elevation of the north aisle, between the second and third window from the northwest end of the elevation. The plaque is off center, nearer the west and the second window, c.0.5m from the left edge and the second window. The hight of the plaque was unattainable but it was hung central to the window next to it.	
Description	<p>Simple rectangular marble plaque with two decorative legs for support of the same material. The feet are flush with the edges of the plaque. The feet taper down from the plaque downward facing triangles for decoration.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">           'JOHN CECIL            departed this life            July 19<sup>th</sup> 1788            Aged 50 years            TOMAS CECIL            son of JOHN and ELIZ<sup>th</sup> CECIL            Aged 32            ELIZ<sup>th</sup> CECIL relict of JOHN CECIL            and wife if WILLAIM SLAUGHTER            departed this life June 24<sup>th</sup> 1801            Aged 60            Charles CECIL COLES            departed this life Oct<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup>            1828            Aged 18 years'         </p> <p>Condition: Good</p>	
Material	White marble	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

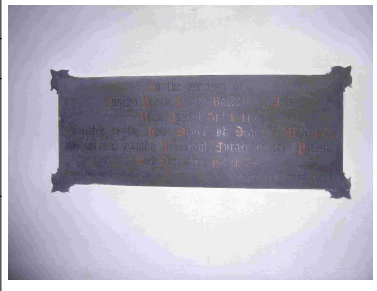
No:	52	
Object	Memorial plaque	
Location	located on the north elevation of the north aisle, between the second and third window measured from the northwest. The plaque is nearer the third window about 0.3 to the west. The plaque is hung just above the central point of the window.	
Description	<p>the plaque is just off square, with the corners trimmed to make an irregular octagonal. The edges of the plaque have been beveled to produce the effect of two levels. The top two corners have simply been trimmed at 45°, while on the other hand the bottom two corners have a protruding curve.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'Underneath lyeth the body of JAMES HARRIS son of ROGER HARRIS ESQ of Winton Hants who died Feb the 18<sup>th</sup> 1727 Aged 14 years'</p> <p>Condition: Good</p>	
Material	white marble, with gray clouding.	
Dimensions	estimated c.0.5x0.5x0.05m	
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

No:	53	
Object	Memorial plaque; aedicule	
Location	along the north elevation of the north aisle, between the third and fourth window from the northwest end of the aisle. The plaque is hung on the west of the wall that it is hung on, c0.5m east of the third window.	
Description	<p>The inscription was very dirty and some of it could not be read. The plaque is rectangular with columns flanking the sides, along the top of the plaque is an architrave and crown supported by the rectangular columns and capital. On the top of the ledge is a pediment with no decoration.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'And of ELIZABETH the widow of M. HENRY TAWNEY MIL. who died the 11 of Jan 1821 MIL. in the 71 year of her Age'</p> <p>Condition: Good, but dirty which has made the inscription faded</p>	
Material		
Dimensions		
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

No:	54	
Object	Memorial plaque; aedicule	
Location	long the north elevation of the north aisle, between the third and fourth window from the northwest end of the aisle. The plaque is situated on the east of the wall between the two windows, about c. 0.5m away from the fourth window. The height of the plaque is central to the window next to it.	
Description	<p>rectangular plaque framed with columns, fluted, and a simple top architrave. The bases of the columns are decorated and have what could be legs, for support, but they are incorporated into the decoration of the plaque unlike any of the plaques in the church. The columns are backed by darker marble to make them stand out and to define the inscription.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">' Sacred to the memory of PIERCE WALSH ESQ solicitor for this city</p>	


	<p>who during many years extensive practice in his profession was equally distinguished by his grate abilities and unsullied integrity he departed this life July y<sup>e</sup> 10 1809'</p>	
	Condition good	
Material		
Dimensions		
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	


No:	55	
Object	Memorial and Short Biography; aedicule	
Location	located on the north elevation of the north aisle, at the northeast end of the elevation. The plaque is c.0.5 m smaller than the width of the wall.	
Description	Memorial of Alicia Danvers Samuels Clark who died on July 13 1725. The inscription is in French, the plaque takes up most of the wall it occupys and it is made of marble which suggests that this woman is was very wealthy. The plaque is framed by columns volute supporting the architrave. The face of the plaque is concaved projecting to the hight of the columns. The columns are of white and brown marble wile the rest of the plaque is white marble. At the bottom of the plaque is a apron with a face surrounded by leafs (Cocke et.el 1996). Condition: good	
Material	white and brown marble.	
Dimensions		
Potential impact	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	

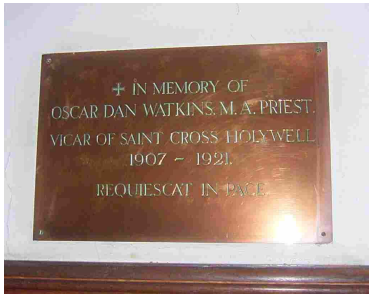
No:	56	
Object	Metal plaque	
Location	located on the north elevation of the north aisle, in the east corner, the plaque is hung bellow the large inv.no A41 memorial plaque. The plaques hight is quite low because of the size of the memorial plaque but it is central to the width of the wall.	
Description	the plaque rectangular with decorated corners, the inscription has some of the first letters in filled with red wile the remaining letters are filled with black ink/paint.  <p style="text-align: center;">' To the morrow of Joseph ..... bachelor of the arts born August 31<sup>st</sup> 1844 Ordained May 1872 ..... died December 16<sup>th</sup> 1872 .....' Condition: good, some corrosion</p>	
Material	some type of alloy which could contain some copper because of the green colour of the surface. The green tint could have originated from a finish that was applied, further research or analysis will determine the material	
Dimensions		
Potential	All wall panels will remain in-situ but only visible from a 87.5 cm wide	



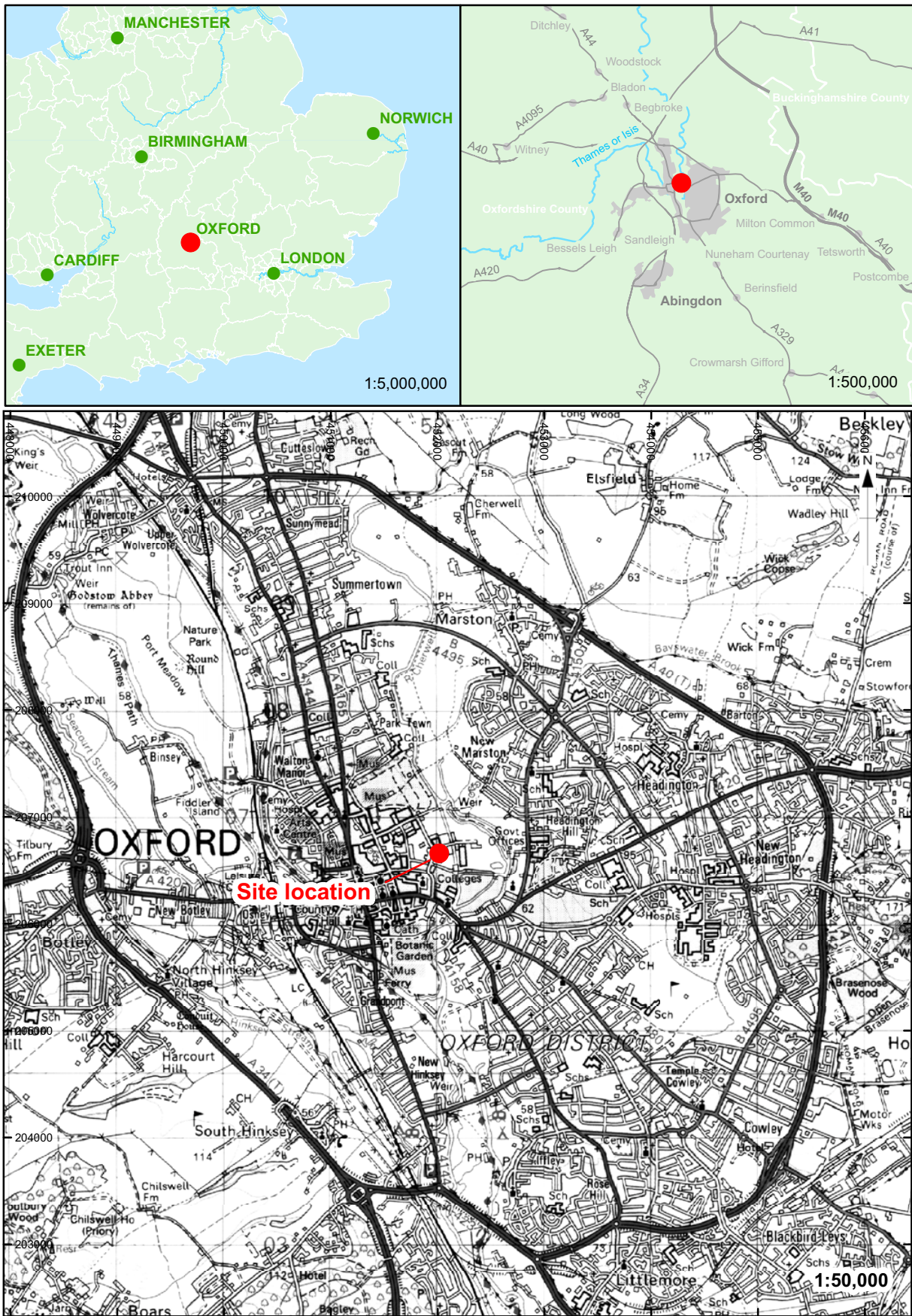
impact	corridor adjacent to wall so some may be hard to read from ground.	
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No:	57	
Object	Wall memorial	
Location	South wall of chancel – towards centre	
Description	Pray to the Soul of Bernard Henry Bravery Attlee Vicar 1938-1943 Rural Dean of Oxford	
Material	Limestone	
Dimensions		
Potential impact	The Chancel will remain consecrated and not be directly impacted by the proposed development.	

No:	58	
Object	Wall memorial	
Location	South wall of chancel – towards centre	
Description	Pray for the soul of Thomas Edward Mayo Boulton Vicar 1943-50	
Material	Limestone	
Dimensions		
Potential impact	The Chancel will remain consecrated and not be directly impacted by the proposed development.	

No:	59	
Object	Wall memorial	
Location	South wall of Chancel – towards west end	
Description	Oscar Dan Watkins MA Priest Vicar of St Cross, Holywell 1907-21	
Material	Brass	
Dimensions		
Potential impact	The Chancel will remain consecrated and not be directly impacted by the proposed development.	

No:	60	
Object	Wall panelling in memoriam	
Location	South wall of chancel	
Description	Mary Elizabeth Burlton	
Material	Hardwood	
Dimensions		
Potential impact	The Chancel will remain consecrated and not be directly impacted by the proposed development.	



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Figure 1: Site location

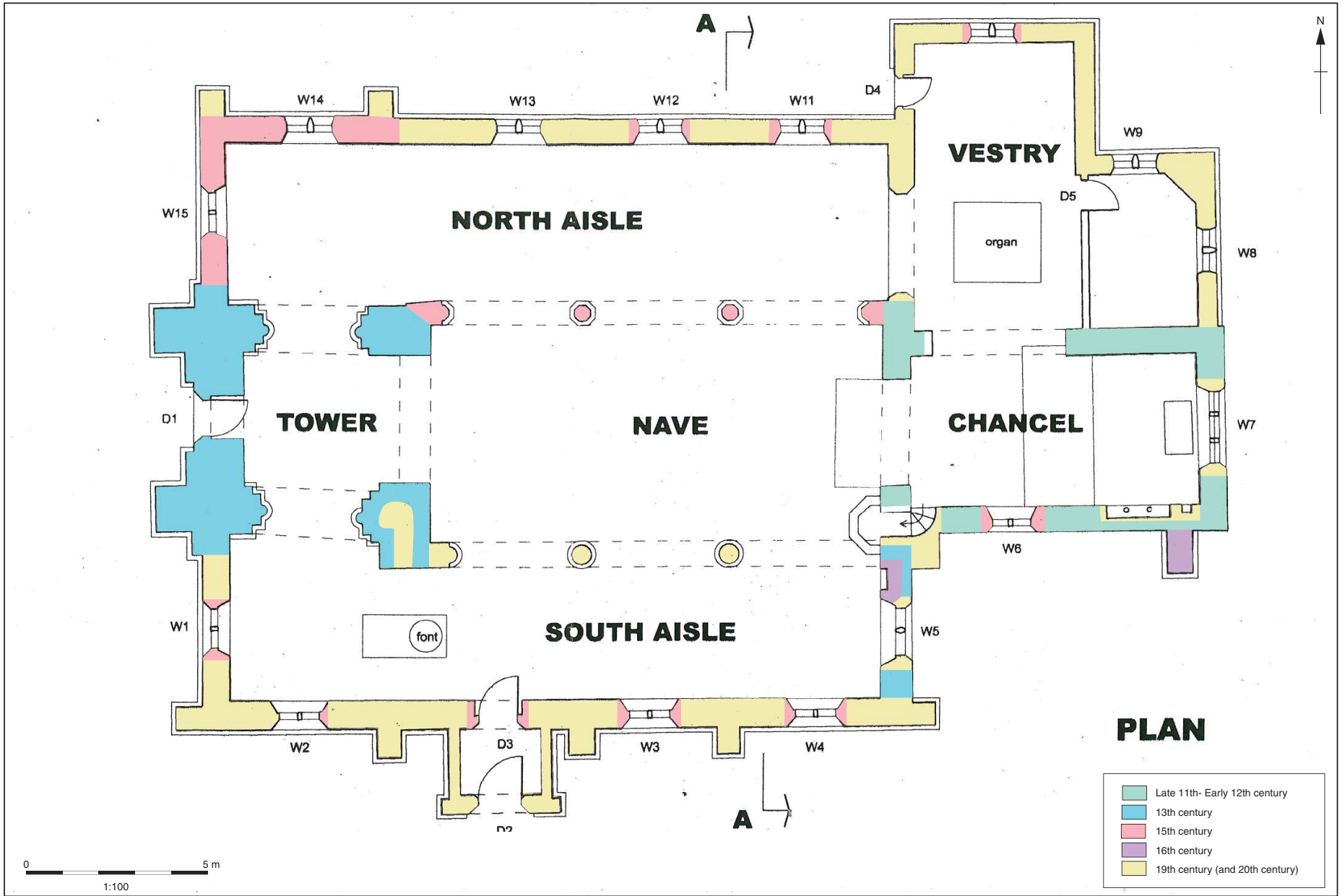


Figure 2: Phasing plan of St Cross Church

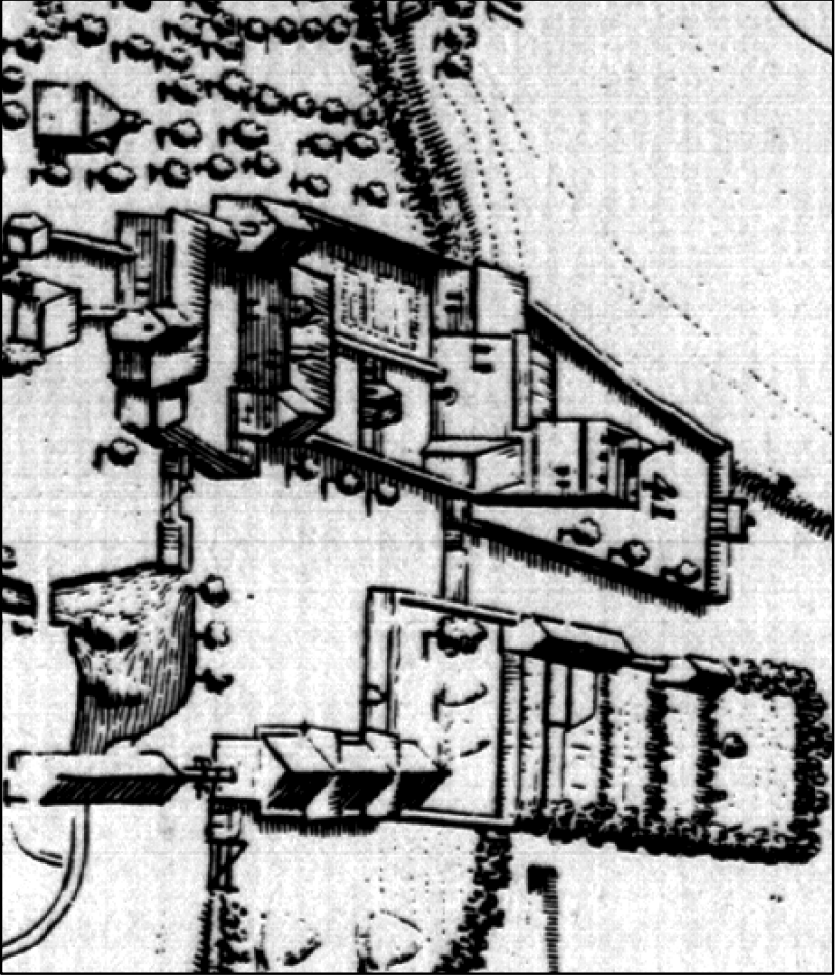


Figure 4 : Loggan (1675)

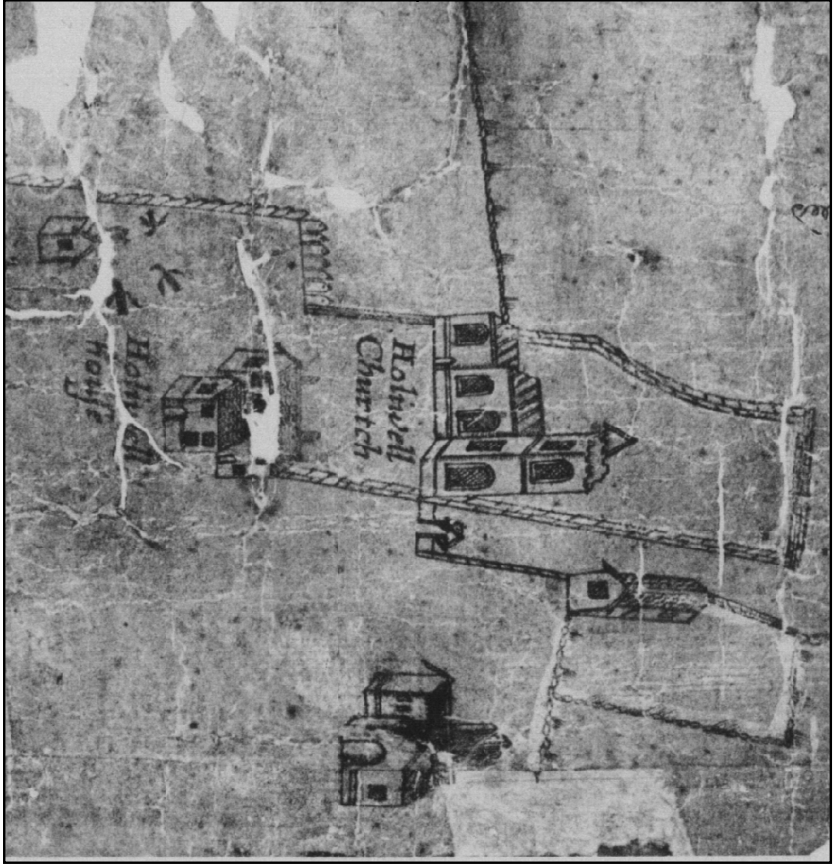


Figure 3: Agas (1578)

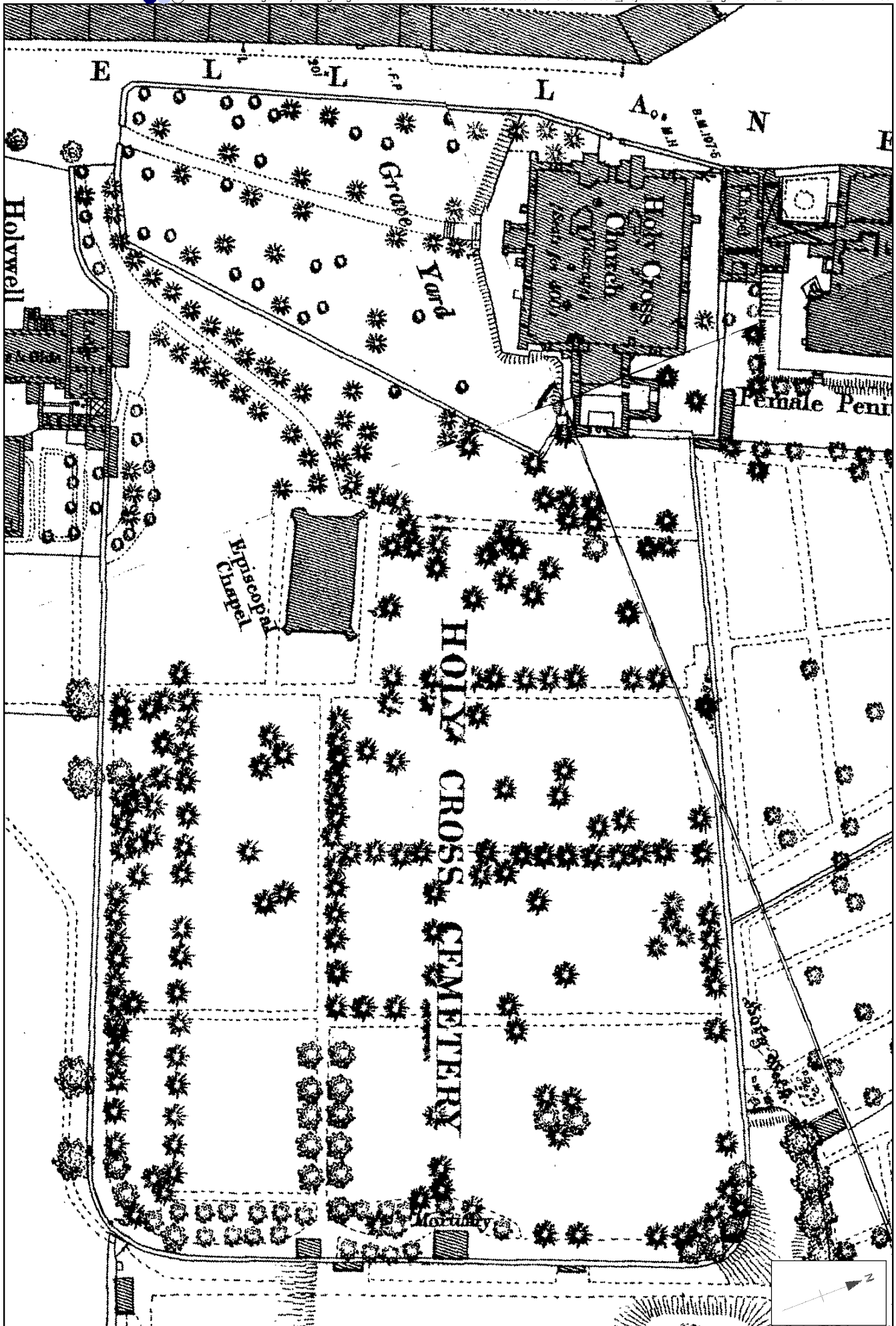


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1876)

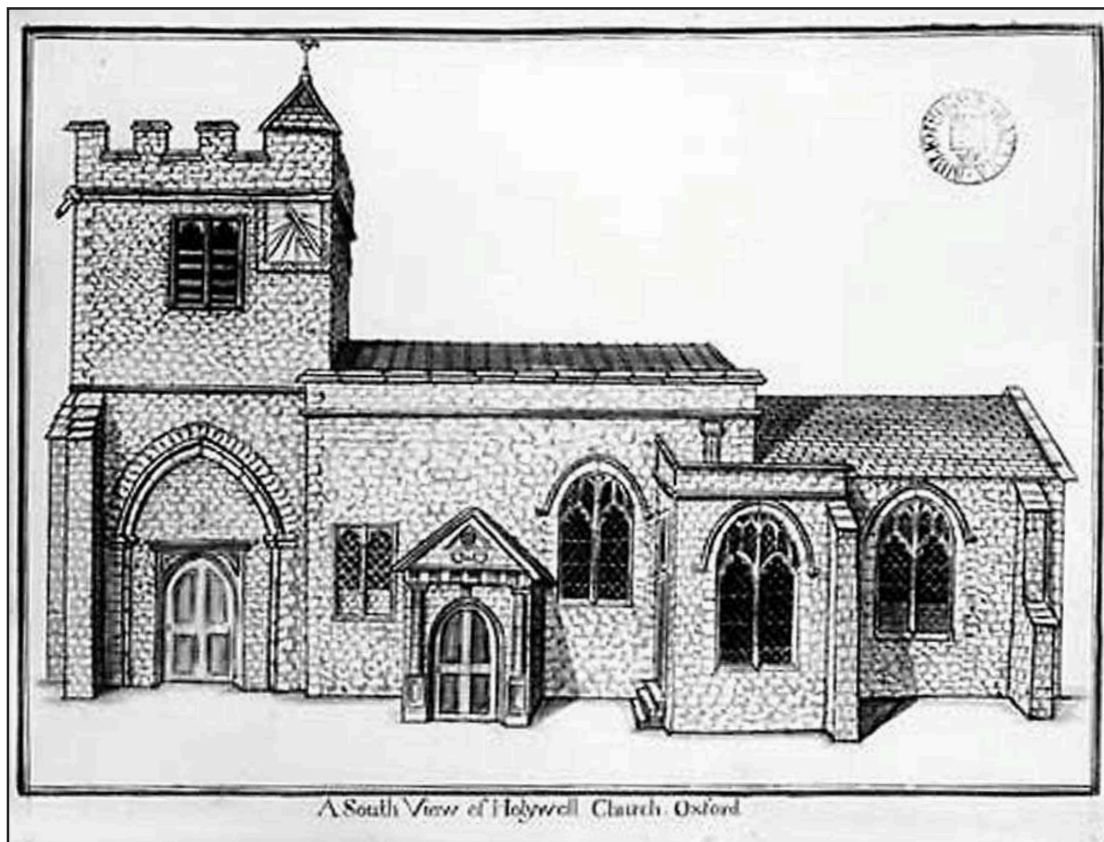
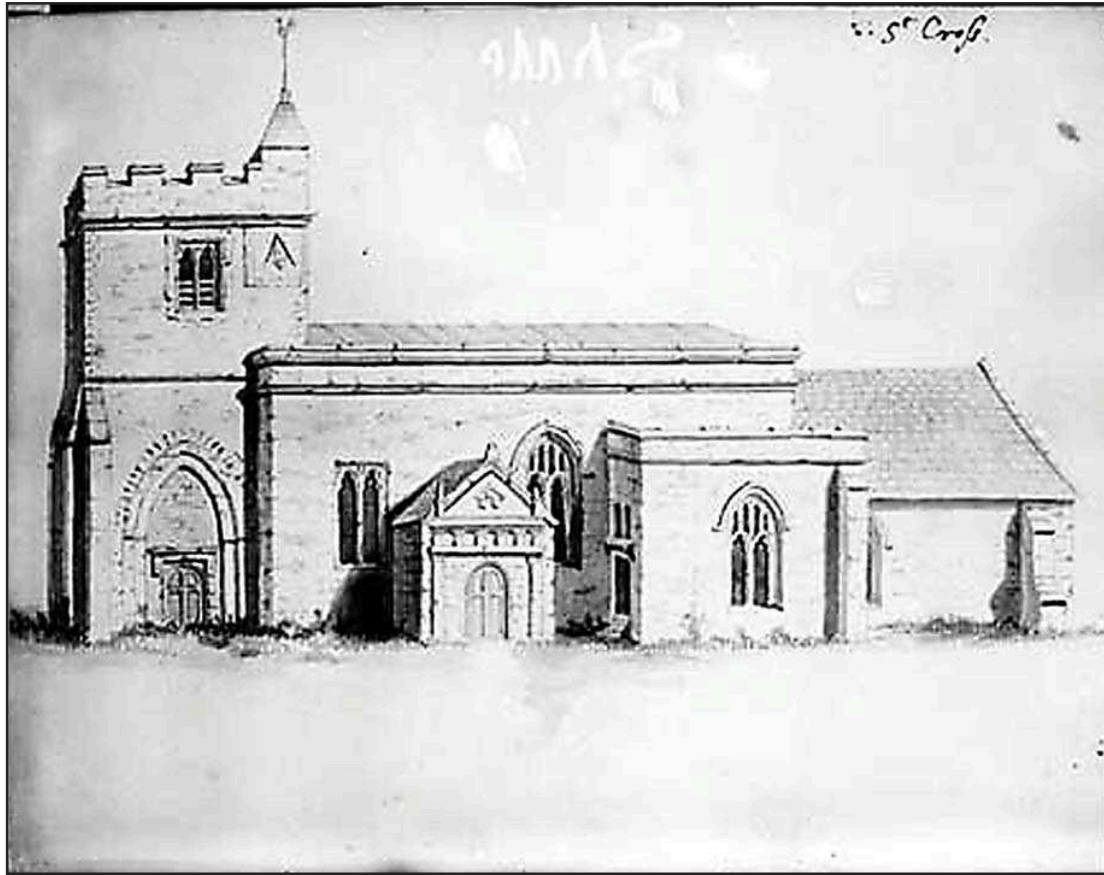
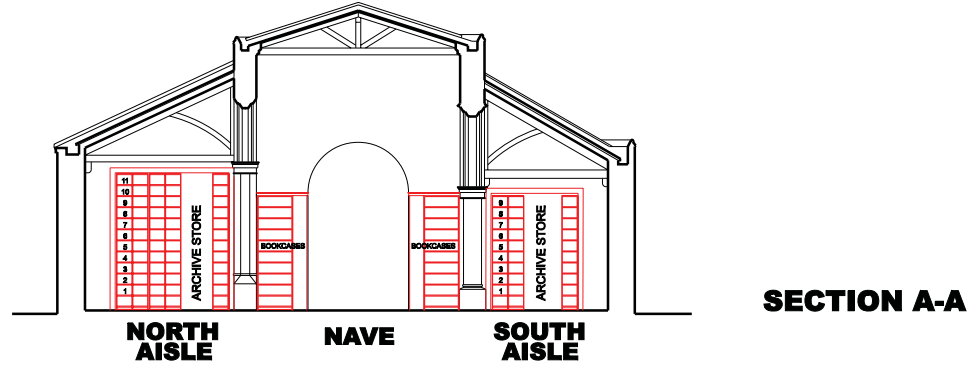
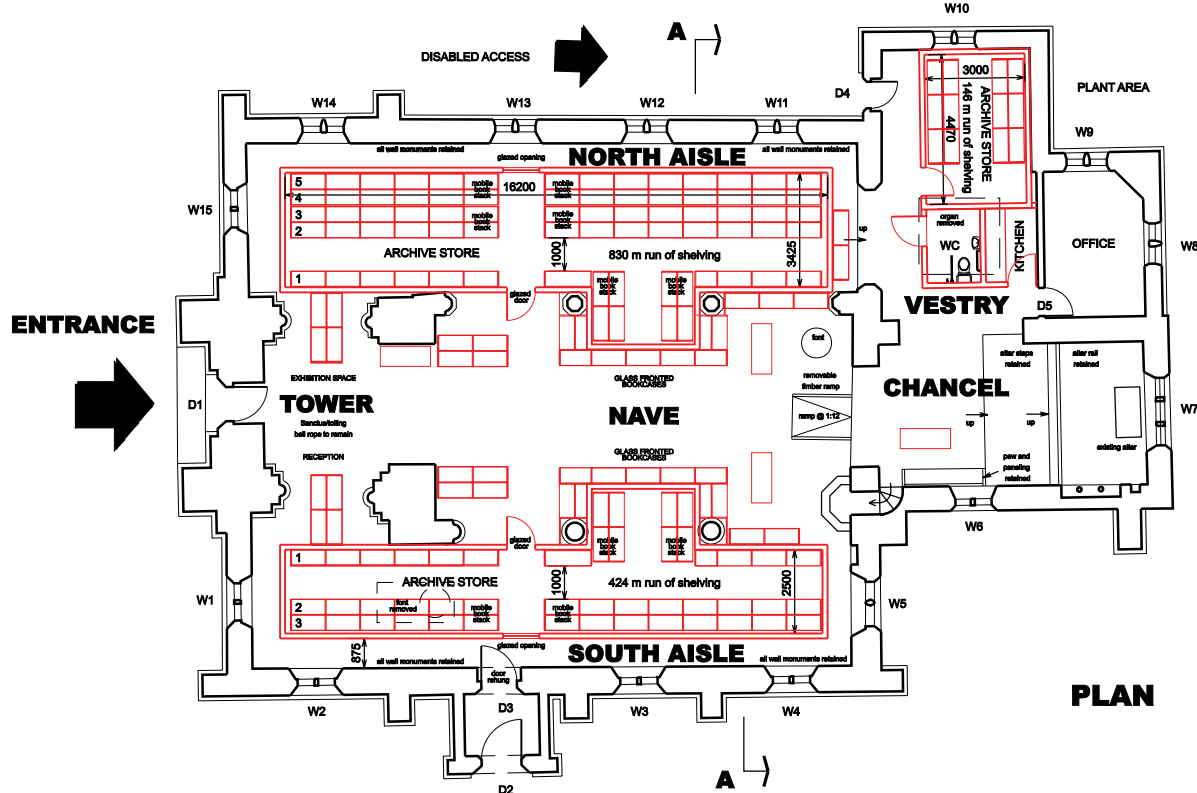


Figure 6: North and south elevations of the church before addition of aisles in 19th century. Date of engraving unknown but taken from Henry Taunt Collection



VIEW OF NAVE  
LOOKING EAST



**SCHEDULE OF ARCHIVE STORAGE  
IN CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT TO BS5454**

<b>NORTH AISLE</b>	<b>830 m run of shelving</b>
<b>SOUTH AISLE</b>	<b>424 m run of shelving</b>
<b>VESTRY</b>	<b>146 m run of shelving</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>1400 m run</b>
<b>NAVE/TOWER</b>	<b>330 m run of general shelving to National Trust standard</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1730 m run</b>



Figure 7: Current development proposal

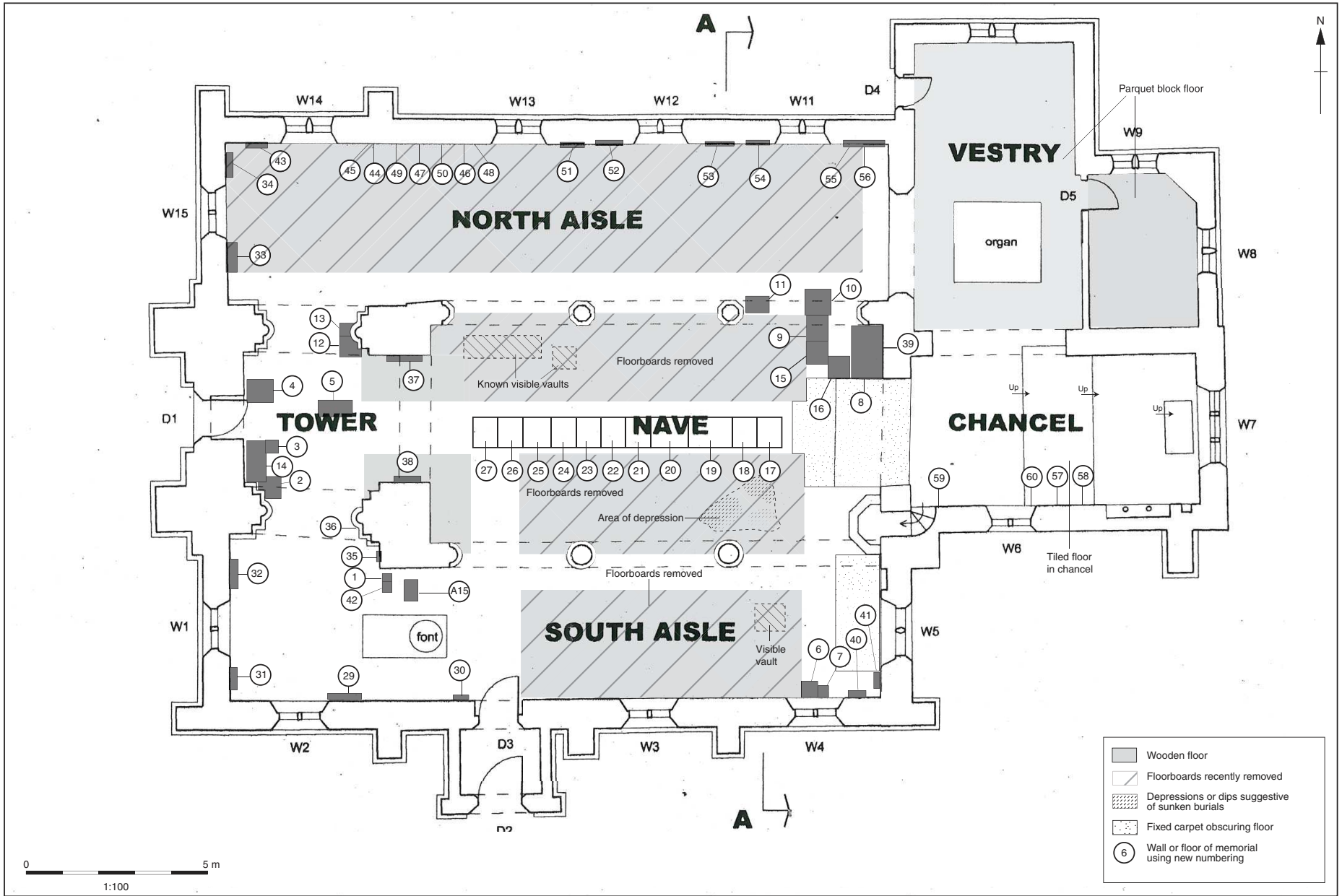


Figure 8: Plan showing monuments





Plate 1: Primary 13th-century doorway in west wall

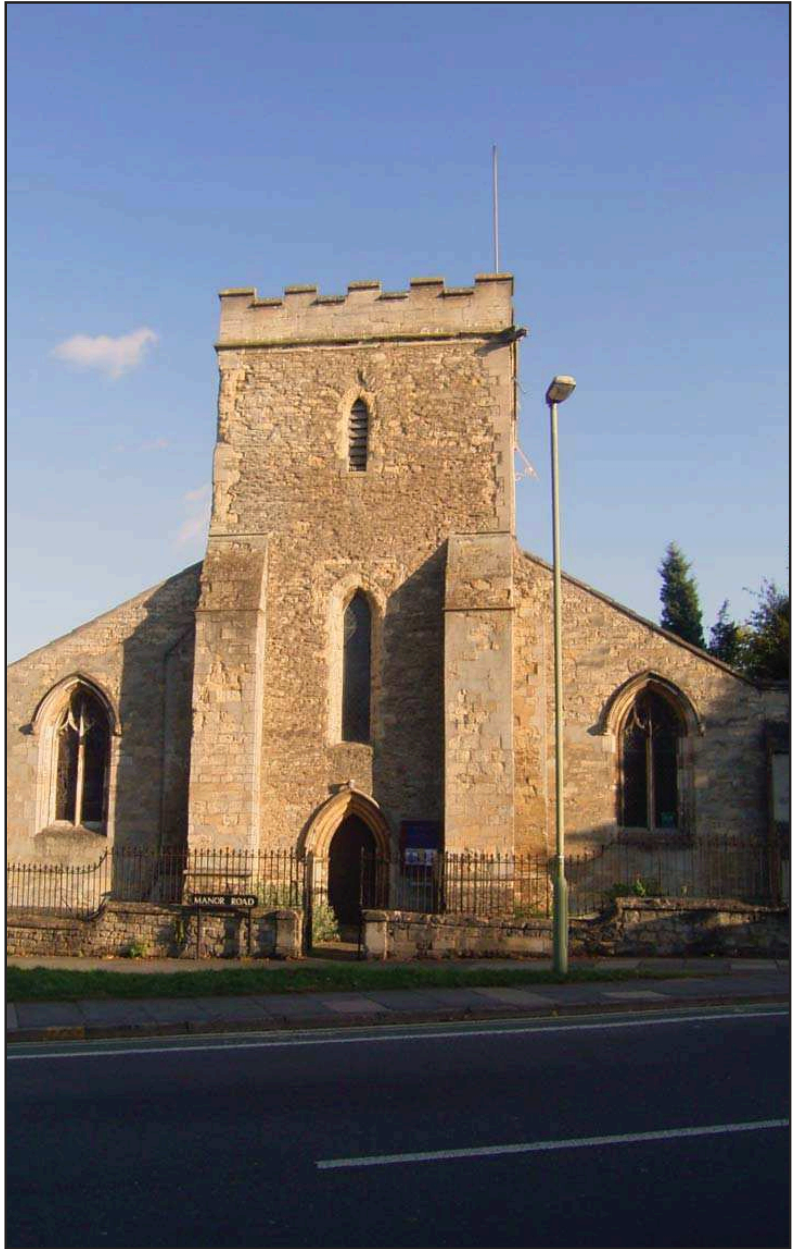


Plate 2: West elevation of St Cross Church



Plate 3: Late Victorian Nave roof



Plate 4: St Cross from the south-west

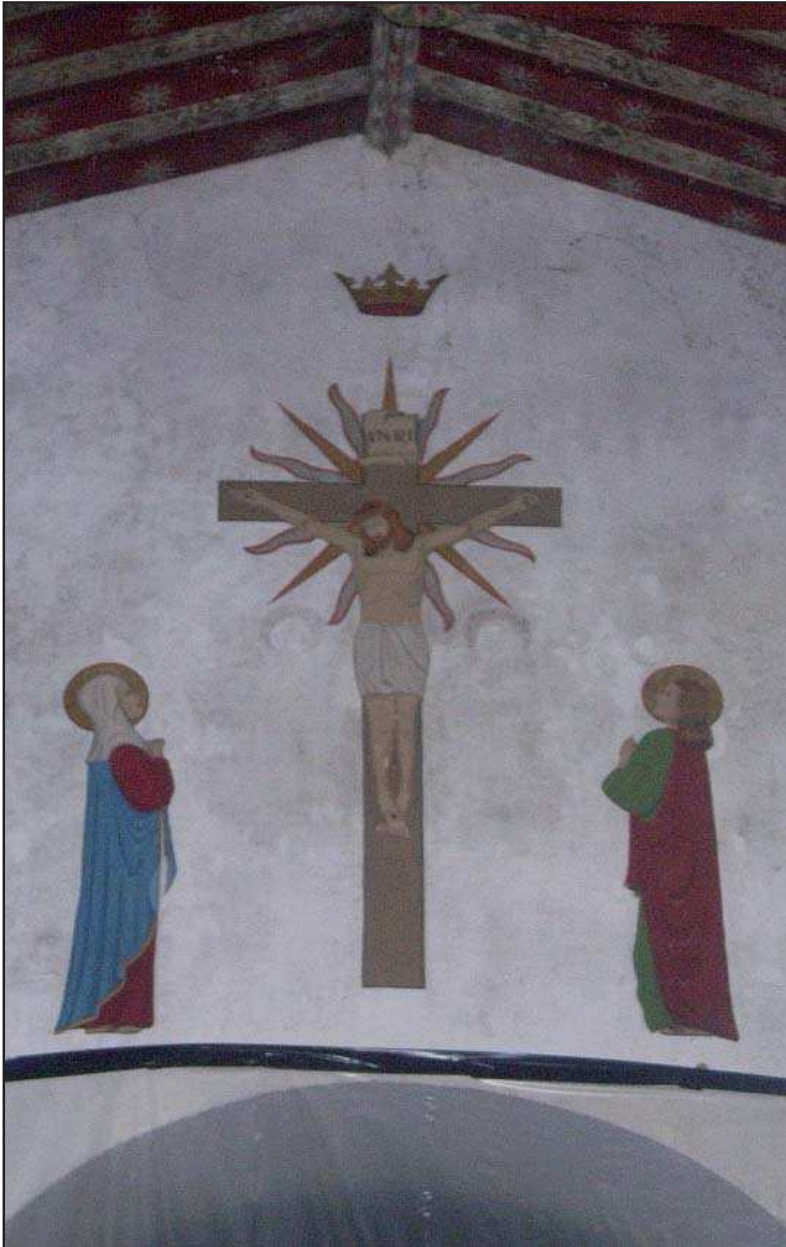


Plate 5: Crucifixion mural at east end of Nave



Plate 6: General view of Nave looking towards west



Plate 7: Late Victorian ceiling in chancel



Plate 8: General view within Chancel



Plate 9: Roof of north aisle



Plate 10: Memorial and window at east end of North Aisle



Plate 11: Memorials and windows in north wall



Plate 12: Memorials in north wall

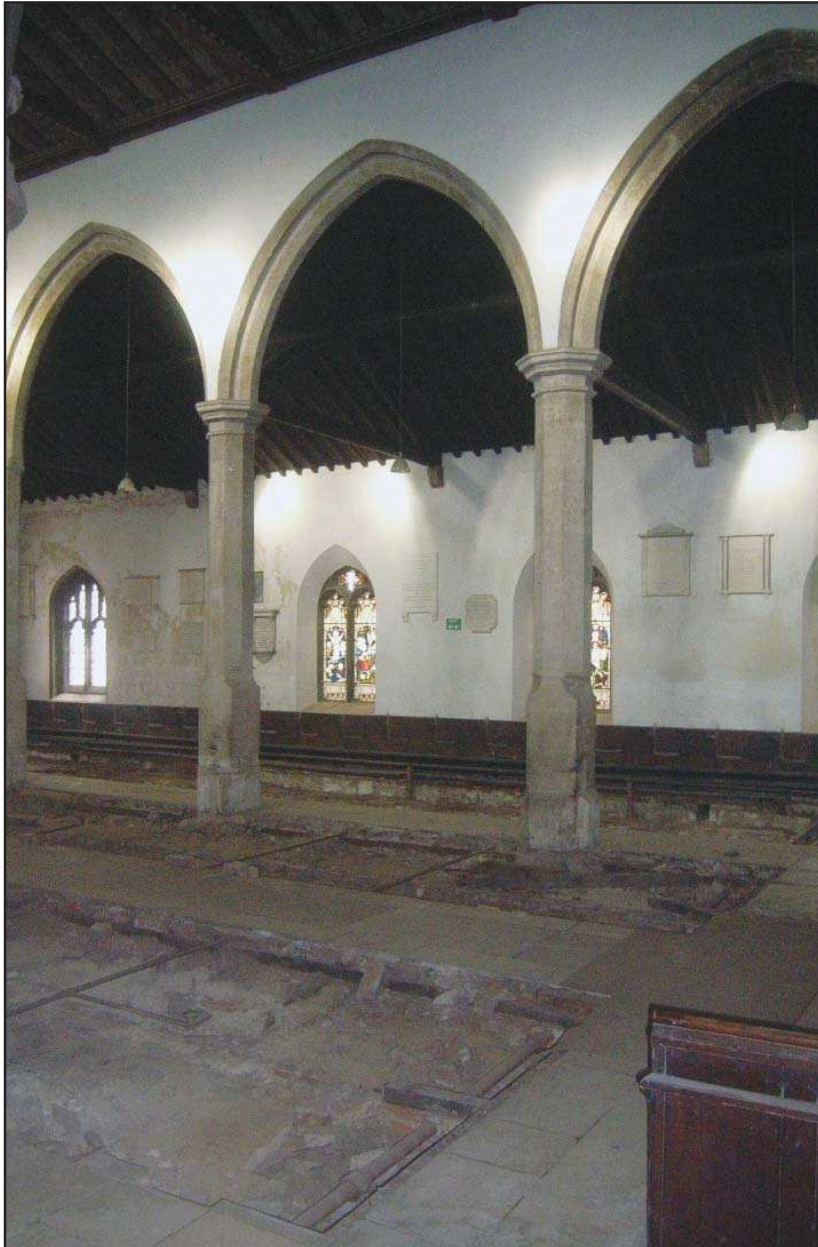


Plate 13: View in South Aisle



Plate 14: General view in Nave after removal of pews



Plate 15: Font in South Aisle

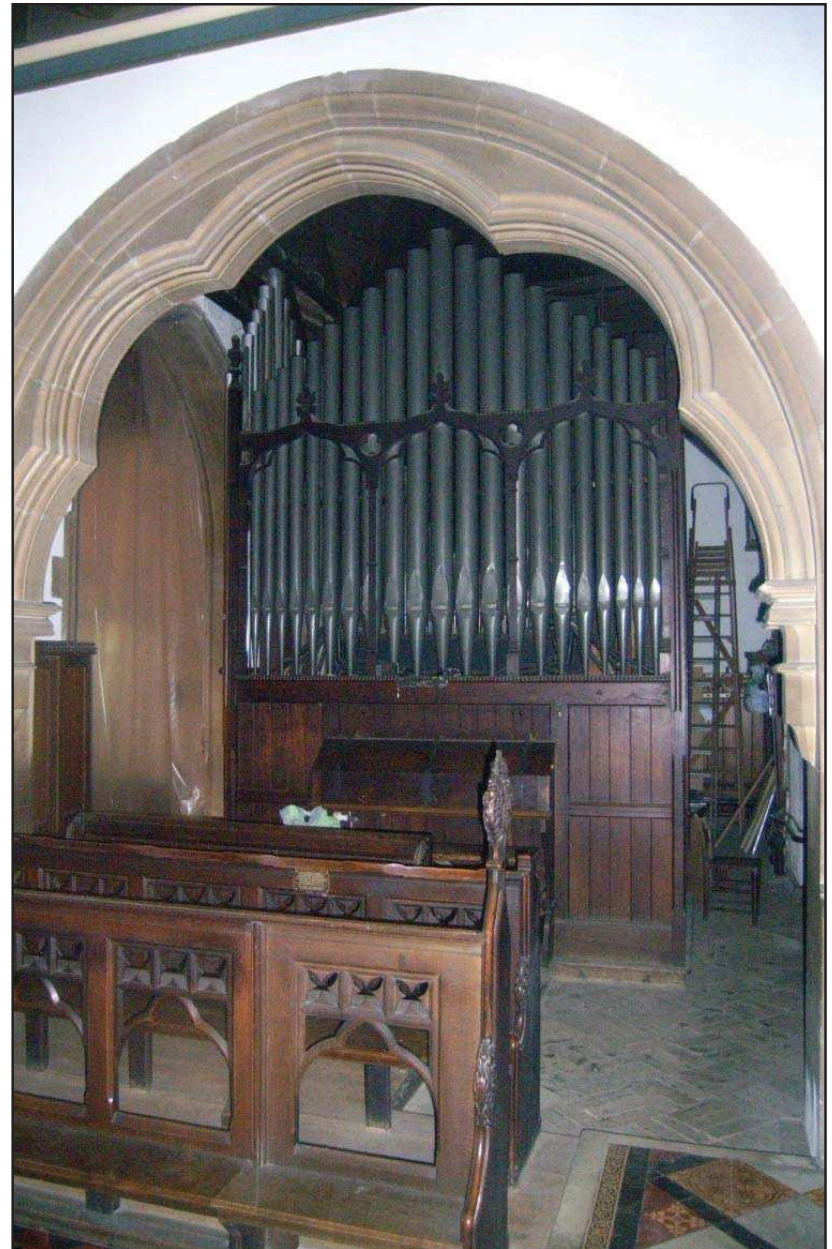


Plate 16: Organ





Plate 17: North side of organ



Plate 18: Stained glass window in north wall



Plate 19: Late 19th/early 20th-century screen in vestry



Plate 20: Fittings and parquet floor in vestry



Plate 21: Panelling in vestry



Plate 22: Safe in vestry





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