

# St Thomas of Canterbury Church

Goring on Thames  
Oxfordshire



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



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**Prepared by:** Helen Webb  
**Position:** Supervisor  
**Checked by:** Julian Munby  
**Position:** Head of Buildings Department  
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**Oxford Archaeology**

Janus House

Osney Mead

Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800

e: [oasouth@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:oasouth@oxfordarch.co.uk)

f: (0044) 01865 793496

w: [www.thehumanjourney.net](http://www.thehumanjourney.net)

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## ST THOMAS OF CANTERBURY CHURCH, GORING ON THAMES, OXFORDSHIRE

## SUMMARY

*Between December 2008 and April 2009 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a number of archaeological recording and investigation exercises at St Thomas of Canterbury Church, Goring, Oxfordshire. The work was commissioned by the Parochial Church Council (PCC)/Acanthus Clews Architects in advance of the demolition of the existing boiler room and WC/ kitchen building, and erection of a single storey extension on the south elevation of the church. In addition to this, new flooring and under-floor heating is to be installed within the church.*

*The extramural evaluation revealed a number of structural features relating to an earlier priory complex, including robbed out walls and a column base that possibly made up part of a four-sided cloister. Thirty-five grave cuts were revealed in the excavation area, mostly 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in date and orientated in N-S rows. Five were thought to be earlier in date, possibly medieval. Skeletons were revealed in just two of the graves, a neonate and an adult found at the deepest part of the excavation area. Two brick burial structures with vaulted roofs, probably late 18<sup>th</sup> century in date, were also revealed.*

*Remains of the north wall of the church and parts of its western extent were uncovered during the intramural evaluation. The foundations of a later arcade column, built after the demolition of the north wall was also revealed. The archaeologists had the opportunity to record two well preserved coffins, one from the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the other likely to date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, within intramural brick vaults. Five more grave cuts in the eastern end of the north aisle and a single grave cut in the nave, which are likely to also contain brick vaults, were investigated. 19<sup>th</sup> century features such as brick heating ducts and the remains of a stone slab and brick floor layer under the eastern and the central aisles were also uncovered and recorded.*

*The project also included photographic recording of the boiler house and kitchen, prior to their demolition, and of the nuns doorway prior to its alteration.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between December 2008 and April 2009, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out archaeological recording and investigation exercises at St Thomas of Canterbury Church, Goring-on-Thames, Oxfordshire (NGR SU 59765 80715). The work was commissioned by the Parochial Church Council through Acanthus Clews Architects. The work was carried out in respect of the demolition of the boiler room and building of a single storey extension on the south elevation of the church, as well as new flooring and an under-floor heating system within the church. In addition, the blocked Nun's doorway (in the south wall of the church) was to be re-opened, to provide access from the main church into the new extension.

1.1.2 A project brief was prepared by Paul Smith, County Archaeological Officer, detailing the requirements for an archaeological investigation during the extramural works (Smith 2008). OA prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation detailing how the archaeological recording action would be undertaken (OA 2007), including the recording of upstanding grave memorials that may be affected by the works, an archaeological strip, map and record exercise during ground reduction for the new extension, and buildings recording during the demolition of the boiler room.

1.1.3 A further Archaeological Recording Specification was prepared by Julian Munby, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (DAA) (Munby 2008), outlining the archaeological investigation and recording to take place intramurally. This included the excavation of test pits prior to any ground reduction for the new flooring and under-floor heating system, a subsequent watching brief during the work, and buildings recording during the opening of the Nun's doorway.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

1.1.4 The parish church of St Thomas of Canterbury lies near the centre of the village of Goring-on-Thames, on Valley Gravel (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 268), on the east bank of the River Thames (NGR SU 59765 80715).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.1.5 The archaeological background to the investigation has been the subject of a separate desk study (Webb 2008a). The summary of the information relating to the church and priory, and previous archaeological investigations, is presented below.



### ***The church and priory***

- 1.1.6 The parish church The parish church of Goring-on-Thames was built in the early 12th century by Robert D'Oilly who also built Oxford Castle (Carleton Williams 1987, 3). There is nothing to suggest that there was a church in Goring before the Norman Conquest (Carleton Williams 1987, 3). There is evidence, in the form of a Charter of Confirmation issued by King Henry II c. 1180, that the church was originally dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, but re-dedicated, at this time, to Saint Thomas of Canterbury when alterations were made to the church by Augustinian nuns (discussed below) (*ibid.* 3-4).
- 1.1.7 The original Norman church comprised a chancel, nave and western tower, with the chancel ending in a semi-circular apse, but a northern aisle was added in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century for use as a chapel by the Augustinian nuns (*ibid.* 4). Unsatisfied with this, the nuns pulled down the apse of the parish church and built a church for their nunnery, the buildings of which surrounded three sides of the parish church, to the east of the existing church, from which it was divided by a stone screen (*ibid.* 4).
- 1.1.8 Goring nunnery was one of four houses for women in Oxfordshire, with others at Godstow, Studley and Littlemore (Jessup 1975, 52). It was richest at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century than any subsequent period, but in 1526 the convent was assessed at a special rate for the poorest houses (Page 1907 103-4). By 1530 the house was in debt by around £8 or £10, it is also reported that at this time that the buildings were completely out of repair, particularly the choir, cloister and dormitory (*ibid.* 104).
- 1.1.9 After the dissolution of the monasteries, the Nunnery church was destroyed and a wall built on top of the stone screen to enclose the eastern end of the Parish Church, creating a square chancel end, entirely different to the semi-circular, Norman design (Carleton Williams 1987, 4).

### ***Previous archaeological investigations***

- 1.1.10 Excavations in 1886 revealed the foundations of the original Norman apse, and two years later when church refurbishment took place, the apse was rebuilt, by Ben Corser of Birmingham, on these foundations (*ibid.* 4; Sherwood and Pevsner 1974, 615). Nothing of the Augustinian Priory remains above ground today, but excavations by Percy G Stone (a local resident) in 1892-3, within the grounds of the church and Mill Cottage, to the west of the church, uncovered the plan of almost the entire priory complex and, significantly for us, suggested that the north walk of the cloister was located on the south side of the church. The corbels supporting the roof can be still be seen beneath the windows of the Parish Church (Carleton Williams 1987, 19). In addition, the foundations of the Nuns' church, and probable dormitory, Prioress' lodging, guest chambers, hospitium, kitchens and dining hall were also uncovered. Stone's plan (as reproduced by Carleton-Williams) is reproduced as Figure 4 of this report.
- 1.1.11 A further more accidental discovery, was made in 1933 during the excavation of a

grave within the footprint of the proposed extension. This recent grave uncovered an earlier burial, seemingly buried in the cloister of the priory. The record (see Webb 2008a Appendix Five, description of Grave 67) describes how a *low rubble wall was discovered about 5 feet below ground level. This wall enclosed a space the size and shape of a coffin, inside which bones were found. There was no slab over the remains.* The report goes on to argue that *Burial in this manner was practised in medieval times and as this grave was with the precincts of the ancient nunnery and was not part of the churchyard till 1865, it seems reasonable to suppose that the remains are those of an inmate of the nunnery, perhaps of a prioress.*

- 1.1.12 The record goes on to state that *the bodies of CHARLES BOWER (& ?ANNIE) BOWER were interred above the medieval remains*, suggesting not only the medieval burial remains in situ but also that there is a 1930's burial at a depth of less than 5 feet. The site of these graves now lies beneath the 1990's cloakroom and kitchen extension.
- 1.1.13 More recent archaeological investigations, in both the churchyard and the grounds of Mill cottage, have revealed further information on the Priory complex. In 1992 a watching brief was carried out by Wessex Archaeology, during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension on the south side of the tower (the cloakroom) and associated service trench. Within the service trench, dug to a depth of 0.3 - 0.6 m, part of a wall foundation of the Priory was revealed (Adam 1992, 6). This appeared to correspond with the northern wall of the room that Stone (1892-3) described as the Prioress's lodging, on the west side of the church. Five probable medieval burials were also recorded, in two inspection pits (ISP 1 and ISP 2, dug to 0.9 m and 0.65 m depth, respectively) excavated to the north-west of the church, along the area now the access track to the west door of the church. Although not located in the southern churchyard, they prove that the area west of the church was once part of the graveyard (*ibid.*, 9). Only one fragment of charnel attested to burial was recovered during the excavation of the foundation trench for the cloakroom, dug to a depth of 0.2 m (*ibid.*, 7). A large amount of modern demolition rubble was also revealed in this trench, including fragments of Ham Hill limestone, probably from recent repairs made to the medieval stone door surround on the west side of the church (*ibid.*). A large, steep sided cut feature of unknown function, but probably fairly modern, was also revealed within the southern part of the service trench and within ISP 4 (dug to 0.73 m depth), just to the south-west of the cloakroom (*ibid.*, 6). It is likely that this feature represents a robber trench or perhaps relates to Stone's excavations in the 1890's although no evidence of these locations of these have been uncovered by the present survey. Certainly this feature lies within one of the areas covered by Stone's plan of possible foundations.
- 1.1.14 A further watching brief was carried out by Oxford Archaeological Unit (now Oxford Archaeology) in 1994, during the excavation of drainage trenches along the south wall of the nave and west porch, but due to the limited extent of the trenches (0.4 m wide, 0.25 - 0.35 m deep), no significant archaeological deposits were revealed (Hardy 1994). In 2001, Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out an evaluation in the

churchyard (Holmes and Hiller 2001). As part of this evaluation, Stratascan first carried out a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the site (Stratascan 2001). In addition to numerous anomalies interpreted as graves, stone foundations were shown to survive beneath the ground, to the west and south of the church, apparently extending up to the south side of the present church, into the proposed church extension area (*ibid.*, 2). The walls appeared to correspond to Stone's plans, including kitchen buildings and the cloister walk and garth. It is likely that the walls would be encountered between 0.6 m and 1.6 m below ground level (*ibid.*). Two of the three evaluation trenches that followed (Trenches 1 and 3), were located in the area of the proposed extension. The third (Trench 2) was located on the north-west side of the church. Although very limited in scale, the trenches confirmed the presence of the northern cloister walk wall in the southern part of the proposed extension area (Trench 3, dug to 0.8 m depth), and part of another substantial wall, partially robbed, in the west part of the area, closer to the south wall of the church (Trench 1, dug to a 0.97 m depth) (OA 2001). A probable, undated grave was also revealed (although not excavated) at the south end of Trench 3. The upper part of a grave was also revealed in Trench 2 (dug to a depth of 0.55 m), as well as a linear cut feature, the fill of which contained flint, chalk, building tile and iron slag inclusions, thought to relate to the use of this part of the graveyard by a blacksmith (*ibid.*)

- 1.1.15 Another GPR survey was carried out by Stratascan in 2000 as part of an evaluation for a planning application for a swimming pool and pool house in the eastern garden of Mill Cottage, the property adjacent to the church. This survey revealed foundations that corresponded closely with the hospitium/necessaria or guest house ranges defined by Stone (1892-3). This survey was followed by an evaluation in 2001 by John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS 2001), which revealed evidence of four buildings, including the guest house or hospitium/necessaria of the Priory, confirming the GPR results, although it is suggested that the easternmost wall revealed, could also be the west wall of an open yard area defined by Stone (1892-3). Walls were encountered at 0.4 m (wall 120) and 0.2 m (wall 119) below ground level. Floor surfaces were also revealed during this evaluation, including that of the necessaria, which possibly was originally floored with cobbles, and widened at a later date with chalk blocks (JMHS 2001, 10).
- 1.1.16 John Moore Heritage Services also conducted a recording action in 2003 when human remains were discovered during the digging of a pet burial close to the churchyard wall. Two pits were dug revealing three inhumations, no more than 0.5m below the modern ground surface, lying between the churchyard wall and the easternmost priory wall that was revealed in 2001 (OCC 2007 3) The burials could not be dated but there are two possibilities - either they post-date the destruction of the Priory buildings, indicating an extension of the burial ground at this time, or they lie just within the area that Stone defined as an 'open yard', which may instead have been an enclosed cemetery area (OCC 2007, 3).

### ***Summary and conclusions of the DBA***

1.1.17 The results of the DBA indicated that the site held obvious potential for medieval remains, such as stone foundations and potentially burials, relating to the Augustinian Priory. In addition, it was highlighted that numerous post-medieval and modern burials lay within the footprint of the proposed extension.

#### **1.4 Acknowledgements**

1.1.18 The fieldwork was managed by Louise Loe, head of Heritage Burial Services, Oxford Archaeology. Fieldwork was undertaken by Mike Sims, Helen Webb and building recording was undertaken by Rafael Martinez-Jauso and Deirdre Forde. The report was compiled by Helen Webb, with contributions by Rafael Martinez-Jausoro, Mike Sims, Sharon Clough and Deirdre Forde. Work on the graphics was undertaken by Julia Moxham.

1.1.19 We are indebted to the Parochial Church Council and Acanthus Clews Architects who commissioned this work.

## **2 PROJECT AIMS**

1.1.20 To identify and record the presence or absence, extent, condition, quality and date of archaeological remains in the areas affected by the development.

1.1.21 To preserve, where possible - in situ, where not - by record, any archaeological deposits or features (including grave memorials) that may be disturbed or destroyed during the course of any ground works.

1.1.22 To exhume any inhumations that may be within the formation level of the extension foundations, or the new flooring within the church, for later reburial.

1.1.23 To make available the results of the archaeological investigation.

## **3 PROJECT METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Scope of fieldwork**

#### ***Grave memorial recording***

1.1.24 Prior to any ground works taking place, the grave memorials that may be affected by the works were recorded. These included not only the burials that would have to be permanently relocated as a result of the building works, but also those which may have needed temporary relocation, to allow machine access and manoeuvrability.

#### ***Demolition of the boiler room and WC/kitchen, and re-opening of Nun's doorway***

1.1.25 The initial site works comprised the demolition of the boiler room and WC/kitchen building. Prior to their removal these structures were recorded photographically and the demolition was intermittently monitored to record previously obscured features,

particularly where the demolished structures had adjoined the older church.

- 1.1.26 The blocked Nun's doorway in the south wall of the church was also re-opened to provide access from the main church building into the new extension. A watching brief was carried out during the opening of the doorway and it was subsequently recorded before further works took place.

***Extramural ground reduction - Strip, map and record and WB on pipe trench excavation***

- 1.1.27 Mechanical stripping of the topsoil and ground reduction in the area of the footprint of the new extension was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator. A variety of buckets were utilised, predominantly a toothless 1.5m wide grading bucket. A continuous archaeological presence was maintained during the excavation. The machine excavation was carried out in spits until the presence of archaeological features was established. These were then cleaned and recorded by hand, and removed where necessary.
- 1.1.28 In addition to the main strip, map and record action in the area of the footprint of the new extension, an archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of service pipe trenches. These were situated in the western end of the trench already excavated for the extension, with an additional short trench (for insertion of a manhole) branching off from the western edge. The manhole trench was excavated using a 0.45m short-toothed bucket, and followed the line of an existing modern pipe trench. The remaining trenches were dug by hand, under constant archaeological supervision. Any archaeological features/deposits observed were fully recorded.

***Test pits***

- 1.1.29 In order to ascertain the presence/absence/extent of below floor deposits, an archaeological evaluation was carried out within the church, prior to the commencement of the works.
- 1.1.30 The evaluation comprised five, approximately 1m square, test pits, in locations dispersed across the nave and north aisle. These were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m below the modern church intramural ground level. After the wooden and tiled flooring were removed (the latter by handheld concrete breaker), the test pits were dug by hand.

***Intramural ground reduction - watching brief***

- 1.1.31 The wooden flooring was removed by hand and the tiled areas were broken up by a concrete breaker fitted to a mini mechanical excavator. In the E-W central aisle walkway, and the N-S walkway between the north and central aisles, two large, slate memorial slabs were set into the concrete. Under archaeological supervision, the concrete around the edges of the slabs was broken away by machine. They were then moved by machine, temporarily, into the chancel area (not to be affected by the works). The original position of the slabs is shown on Figure 2. The main ground reduction

was carried out by mini mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.45m short-toothed bucket under constant archaeological supervision, until the presence of archaeological features/deposits was established. These were then excavated, cleaned and recorded by hand.

### 3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

#### *Grave memorial recording*

1.1.32 A total of 37 grave memorials were recorded. This involved hand written descriptions, measurements, photography and survey of each memorial using GPS. Each memorial type was allocated a Mytum (2000) type code for standardisation purposes. The grave memorial report is given below (Section 4.1), and Figure 2 shows the GPS locations of the original positions of each of the memorials. The GPS plan will be utilised by the Edgar Taylor Ltd. to reinstate the memorials as accurately as possible.

#### *Demolition of the boiler room and WC/kitchen, and re-opening of the Nun's doorway*

1.1.33 The recording programme for the boiler room, WC/kitchen and Nun's doorway were broadly undertaken to level 1-2 (as defined by English Heritage in Understanding Historic Buildings: a Guide to Good Recording Practice). The recording process comprised of two principal elements. The photographic survey consisted of general shots and specific details and was undertaken using 35mm black and white print film and with a digital camera. The descriptive survey complemented the photographic records and added further analytical and descriptive detail.

1.1.34 There was also a watching brief element to the works, where previously obscured features were recording after the start of the building works, specifically in the case of the Nun's doorway.

#### *Test pits and intra- and extramural ground reduction*

1.1.35 All archaeological features/deposits were recorded and photographed, using colour slide and black and white print film. A digital photographic record was also made. A plan showing the archaeological features revealed during the extramural ground reduction was drawn at a scale of 1:50, with more detailed plans drawn at 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. Representative sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Plans and appropriate sections of each of the intramural test pits were drawn at a scale of 1:20. For the main intramural ground reduction, a 1:20 section and 1:20 plan of the north aisle area was drawn, to show in detail, the main archaeological features, whilst features observed elsewhere in the church, were drawn on a 1:100 plan.

1.1.36 Any human skeletal remains recovered during the course of the excavations, either articulated or disarticulated (charnel), were recorded and reburied within one of two partially opened brick vaults within the church, with the exception of skeleton 1082, which was reburied within the manhole trench from which it was excavated. Full details of the human skeletal remains recovered during the archaeological works, and

their re-interment locations, are given in Appendix 3.

1.1.37 All recording followed procedures detailed in the OA Field Manual (Wilkinson 1992).

### 3.3 Finds

1.1.38 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the archaeological works and bagged by context. Only finds of medieval or earlier date, and those deemed useful for dating archaeological features, were retained for further analysis. No animal bone was retained.

### 3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

1.1.39 No deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling were observed during the course of the archaeological works.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Grave memorial report (By Sharon Clough)

#### *Introduction*

1.1.40 The upstanding memorials within the impact area were recorded and location planned as part of the archaeological investigation requirements. The information retrieved added to and enhanced that already recorded by the 1941 plan of the memorials and inscriptions.

#### *Results*

1.1.41 All memorials were located on the south side of the church and were aligned west-east. They lay in approximate rows and commemorated from the late 1880s up to 2000. It was clear from the description of the 1940s survey that many memorials had not been tended and have since become overgrown and worn.

1.1.42 The details of each memorial record can be found in Appendix 2, which includes the recording from the 1941 survey. The numbering from this survey has been used (see Figure 2) and additional memorials are given OA numbers.

1.1.43 A total of 37 extant memorials were within the impact area. These comprised 8 different types (Table 1), of 4 different stones (Table 2). Each has been allocated a H. Mytum type (2000) for standardisation purposes.

Table 1: Memorial types

Memorial type	Quantity
Headstone	4
Headstone with curbstones	2
Head and foot stones	1
Curb stones	8
Cross	3
Cross with curb stones	15

Flat or incumbent stones	2
Tomb	2

Table 2: Stone types

Stone type	Quantity
Marble	13
Sandstone	2
Portland (limestone)	12
Granite	11

- 1.1.44 The inscription techniques were dominated by lead lettering, which was applied to the surface of the stone (19 instances). This technique though suffered from loss of letters and weathering. The more traditional incised inscription was also favoured (15 instances), of which different type faces were used, e.g roman, gothic. The carved relief technique was only found in two instances. Weathering and plant damage affected some descriptions and in many instances the grass had to be removed to read the inscription.
- 1.1.45 Decoration of memorials was scarce. The most common (4) was the Latin I.H.S (*In hoc signo, in this sign/cross*). There was a single stylised rose and one instance of a group of flowers within a border above the inscription (OA13). The inscriptions were very informative. There were 8 dedicated solely to children, 4 to individuals with military occupations, one to a Vicar of the parish, one a physician of the area, a churchwarden and a bell ringer. The only mode of death commemorated was by drowning. The child memorials were consistently smaller than the adult.

#### 4.2 Description of deposits

##### ***Demolition of the boiler room and WC/kitchen, and re-opening of the Nun's doorway (By Rafael Martinez-Jausoro and Deirdre Forde)***

- 1.1.46 The kitchen and WC are housed in a single-storey extension abutting the baptistery-tower block and the south-west corner of the building (Plate 17). It is partially embedded between an earlier but modern reinforcement for the tower and the western end of the church. It has a rectangular shape in plan of 2m by 2.75m (the room inside) with the north and south sides longer. The west elevation is 1.4m long while the south wall is 3.4m and the east elevation is 1.25 m.
- 1.1.47 The extension is built with modern bricks in Flemish bond using modern cement mortar and covered by a gable roof. The roof is clad in tiles fixed with modern cement. The structure has a thicker base up to c.0.5 metres also constructed with the same modern materials and techniques as the elevations. The south elevation is a plain wall with no openings whose only feature is a black metallic cross on the gable. In the hip where the roof meets the east and west walls has been built with thin bricks/tiles composing a kneeler to provide support for the soffit. The west elevation has a 6-pane window of translucent glass whose sill and lintel are each made of a single block of modern concrete. It provides light to the kitchen. The east elevation has an identical window.



- 1.1.48 The boiler room is a single-storey extension abutting the south façade of the church and the west side of the vestry (to the south of the choir) (Plate 18). The floor is about 0.4m below the ground level outside so there are 3 steps to reach it. The room has a rectangular shape in plan of 1.85x2.65m with the east and west sides longer. The walls are completely covered by a modern light brown render with embedded gravel. It has a shed roof which is a prolongation of the vestry's gabled roof's western side although the slope is less steep for the boiler's room. It also has a small pent roof to cover the 3 stairs to access the room whose western end is supported by a wooden corbel whereas the east end rests on the vestry's wall. The west façade has the opening for the doorway and a later ventilation grille which has been embedded with modern cement. Another identical ventilation grill is in the south end of the west elevation (which rises less than one metre above the ground level outside) whereas there is a boarded window to the north end. The window's opening may be later or at least recently repaired with modern cement. There is another wall, later than that of the boiler room, made of concrete blocks and abutting the south-west corner. It extends towards the west and it is used to enclose an space for an oil tank. The wooden elements exposed are all painted in an intense blue colour: door, corbel, southernmost rafter and wall plate.
- 1.1.49 The Nun's doorway is located in the western half of the south façade. It consists of a round arch on the interior (Plate 19) and a pointed arch on the exterior which has been rendered over. At each side of the doorway, the arches are made with well worked white limestone voussoirs, although they do not have a key-stone. The voussoirs are not all the same size but they do not look reused either as they fit perfectly to compose the arch's radius of curvature. However, some are quite worn out while others seem to be preserved in very good condition. Presumably those in better condition are secondary replacements. They have joints of about 0.5-1cm between them which seem to be in some way decorative (they also appear in windows and pillars in the church). The arch inside is shorter than that one outside so it has a spandrel above to fill the space between the structure and the ceiling that covers the passageway. The jambs are made of a rougher and light beige limestone but the western jamb of the outer arch is missing. They are alternating long and short blocks. The threshold seems to be preserved in situ. It appears that the doorway is made up of different types of stone for different elements rather than featuring two different phases. It is covered by the render outside and is partially bricked inside as the upper part (the arch feature) is used as some sort of vaulted niche.

#### ***Extramural ground reduction***

- 1.1.50 The ground level on the south side of the church, in the area of the proposed works, was found to rise slightly from west to east, by 0.15m. In the following discussion of deposits, ground level (GL) is taken as 43.36m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and was calculated from the mean of three levels taken at ground level – one on the west side of the footprint of the proposed extension, one in line with the middle, and one on the east side of the footprint area.

- 1.1.51 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural (1045), an alluvial deposit of orange-brown clay-silt, with frequent chalk flecks. This was encountered at approximately 42.61m aOD (0.75m below ground level, GL). The natural (1045) was only revealed within a 1m strip running alongside the south wall of the church, which was excavated to a slightly greater depth than the rest of the excavation area.
- 1.1.52 The slightly deeper excavation of the strip alongside the south wall also allowed a clear view of the foundations of the south wall of the church. These foundations (1036) were rubble built, comprising rough chalk blocks (as quarried) bonded with lime mortar, with up to 0.3m in height revealed. The construction cut for the foundation was also visible (1035). This cut through the natural (1045), and was backfilled with deposit 1037, an orange-brown clay-silt, with frequent chalk flecks and small lumps, and occasion flint fragments, most likely re-deposited natural with elements of construction debris.
- 1.1.53 Overlying the natural was a layer (1002) of dark yellow-brown silt clay with chalk flecks, at least 0.11m thick. This was interpreted as an early churchyard soil.
- 1.1.54 The next earliest archaeological deposits encountered, were those probably relating to the Augustinian Priory that was present on the site between the early 12<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (Webb 2008a). In line with and abutting the blocked Nun's doorway, cutting layer 1002, was what appeared to be the remains of a stone step/doorstep (1041) (42.72m aOD, 0.64m below GL) (Plate 1). This comprised a number of roughly dressed chalk blocks in a random/rubble constructed rectangular block, c. 1.65m (E-W) by 0.65m (N-S). It seems likely that these were the remains of the footings of the step, with the dressed stones of the step itself, probably having been robbed out. The step foundation (1041) appeared to have been built tightly against the edge of its construction cut (1040), as no backfill was observed.
- 1.1.55 Approximately 0.15m to the east of step foundation 1041, a roughly semi-octagonal shaped cut feature (1038) was revealed at 42.67m aOD (0.69m below GL), also cutting layer 1002. Its maximum width measured c. 1.6m (E-W, against south wall foundation 1036). As with the step foundation (1041), it appeared to truncate the construction cut/fill (1035/1037) for the south wall foundation (1036). The fill of feature 1038, comprised a dark yellow-brown silt-clay, with numerous small to medium angular chalk fragments (1039) (Plate 1). Given its shape and fill, it is hypothesized that this feature was the remains of a robbed out column/respond (half pillar) base, contemporary with the Nun's doorway and step (1041), and walls 1010 and 1043 (discussed below).
- 1.1.56 Another of the features thought to relate to the priory complex was 1010 (42.79m aOD, 0.57m below (GL). Context 1010 (visible on Plate 3) was a linear cut feature (0.5 – 0.8m wide), revealed at (and extending beyond) the very eastern baulk of the excavation area (in line with the southern edge of the demolished boiler room), running westwards for approximately 8.5m, before turning southwards at a right angle (visible for 2.2m, then running beyond the southern baulk). The fill of this feature (1011)

comprised a light yellow-brown silt-clay with numerous small to medium sized angular chalk fragments. It seems likely that this feature was a robber trench along the line of one of the priory complex walls, the E-W section probably the south wall of the north ambulatory/cloister alley.

- 1.1.57 Approximately 1m to the west of the Nun's doorway, another robber trench (N-S aligned), 1 – 1.15m wide, was revealed (1042). This also truncated the construction cut/fill (1035/1037) for the south wall foundation (1036), and continued southwards for c. 5.25m, before extending beyond the baulk. The fill of the robber trench (1044) was a yellow-brown silt clay with frequent small to medium angular chalk fragments. At the very northern end of the robber trench, against the south wall of the church, remains of the N-S wall itself were revealed (1043) (42.67m aOD, 0.69m below GL). This comprised a short length (0.35m) of chalk rubble wall, c. 1.4m thick, bonded with lime mortar. Where the southern extent of robber trench 1042 ran parallel with the N-S section of robber trench 1010, the space between them measured c. 2.7m, similar to the 2.6m gap between the E-W section of 1010 and the south wall of the church. It is suggested that these spaces formed the north, and a west ambulatory/cloister alley, respectively (see Section 5.2 for further discussion and interpretation). Robbed out wall feature 1042 was interpreted as the eastern wall of the western Range buildings.
- 1.1.58 Overlying earlier churchyard soil 1002, was a c. 0.4m thick layer of grey-brown silt-clay, with frequent chalk and ceramic building material (CBM) inclusions (1001). This was interpreted as the main, later churchyard soil layer, through which a number of 19th-20th century graves were cut (discussed below). A small amount of charnel (four fragments in total) was recovered from this layer. In the southern baulk of the excavation area, robber trench 1042 was seen to be cut through this layer (1001) (Figure 8, section 1000), rather than being sealed by it, as with the other priory features (step 1041 and possible respond base 1038). Whilst the trench, if a robber trench (post Dissolution, 16th century), may well have been cut through this layer, it seems more likely that the cut actually visible through layer 1001 is that of a wall chasing trench created by Percy G. Stone in 1892-3, in order to trace the entire priory complex (Webb 2008a, 5-6). It was unclear in the southern baulk section, whether the cut for robber trench 1010 went through or was sealed by layer 1001.
- 1.1.59 During the excavation of the service pipe trenches in the west end of the excavation area, deposit 1089 was encountered (42.64m aOD, 0.72m below GL), which may also relate to the priory complex. The deposit comprised a yellow-brown silt clay with many chalk fragments, identical to the fills of robber trenches 1010 and 1042. Only a small amount of the deposit was visible (0.5, E-W by 0.4m N-S) due to the limited nature of the service pipe trench, and no edges of the feature were revealed. The deposit was truncated on its northern side by an earlier (but modern) pipe trench, and on its southern side by grave cut 1087. It is possible that this deposit was the fill of another robber trench relating to a priory wall, given its similarity to the fills of the other robber trenches. Alternatively, it may be the fill of another feature, such as a grave cut.

- 1.1.60 As the earlier churchyard soil layer (1002) was reached during excavation (at c. 42.76m aOD, 0.6m below GL), 31 grave cuts were revealed. A further three graves were revealed during the excavation of the service pipe trenches. It seems that they were not visible prior to excavation of the pipe trenches due to disturbance by the earlier (but modern) pipe trench, and earlier pipe trench 1083, an E-W orientated 19th-20th century storm drain.
- 1.1.61 Most of the graves, all roughly W-E aligned, were arranged in seven fairly distinct N-S rows. Four graves (1019, 1050, 1048 and 1087), possibly five (1070), were not in alignment with the rows. These may represent earlier graves, further supported by the fact that all were truncated by at least one of the other graves, within the rows.
- 1.1.62 The majority of the graves were roughly rectangular in shape, some with one end slightly wider than the other, but a few (1003, 1021, 1033 and 1027) were distinctly single-break (widest at shoulder level) in shape. The fills of the graves were all silt-clay, mostly grey-brown in colour, but varied in the amount and types of inclusions. Most had frequent chalk inclusions, some with large amounts of chalk rubble, and many had fairly frequent CBM fragments. Grave 1019, one of the potentially earlier graves, had a distinctly different fill (1020), which was a very light grey-brown silt clay with very few inclusions. The backfills of five graves (1028, 1047, 1072, 1087 and 1088) contained small amounts of charnel. Backfill 1024 contained a glazed medieval tile and 1047 contained a fragment of worked masonry - probably a window mullion, perhaps from the priory building.
- 1.1.63 Even though the graves only became visible where they truncated earlier churchyard soil layer 1002, it is likely that most were cut through later churchyard soil layer 1001, but were not visible due to the similarity of many of the grave fills to the churchyard soil. It is likely that the above ground grave memorials recorded prior to the works, relate to a number of the grave cuts seen.
- 1.1.64 At least four of the grave cuts were less than 1.5m in length. It is probable that these were the graves of subadults. It is possible that some of the other, larger graves may also have been those of subadults, but were larger in size because they contained brick vaults, below the level of impact (see Section 5.2 below). On a similar note, it is possible that some of the much larger graves (i.e. those in the region of 2m in length - 1023, 1027, 1046, 1054, 1056 and 1058), may contain brick vaults for adult burials.
- 1.1.65 Skeletons were revealed in just two of the graves. A neonate skeleton (1012) (Plate 2) was revealed at 42.78m aOD (0.58m below GL) in grave 1014, in the eastern end of the excavation area. The skeleton was present in the eastern end of the grave. The grave itself, measuring 1.4m in length and 0.7m in width, was too large to have been dug specifically for the neonate burial. It seems more likely that either the neonate skeleton was a later burial, cut into backfill 1013, but with the cut not visible due to the similarity of the two fills, or it was an earlier burial, disturbed by grave 1014, and re-buried in the backfill (1013). The skeleton *was* heavily disturbed and only around 25% complete, but the fact that the bones present appeared to be roughly in anatomical

position may lend support to it being a later burial.

- 1.1.66 The second skeleton, an adult (1082), was revealed at c. 42.46m aOD (0.9m below GL) in grave 1081, at the far western end of the excavation area, in the trench dug for the insertion of a manhole. The trench was dug along the line of an earlier (but modern) pipe trench, thus it was not expected that archaeology would be impacted upon. The machine bucket used however, was wider than the earlier pipe trench, thus grave 1081 and skeleton 1082 were revealed. The upper part of the grave was truncated by the 19th-20th century storm drain 1083, but skeleton 1082 lay below this level of truncation. Only the very head (west) end of the grave, thus only the skull, mandible and first and second cervical vertebrae (upper neck), were revealed. The individual was probably male and had numerous carious lesions (cavities) on the teeth. Due to circumstances beyond the archaeologist's control, there is no photo of the skeleton *insitu*.
- 1.1.67 Two of the graves were found to contain brick structures. In grave 1003, a brick, barrel vaulted roof was revealed at 42.77m aOD (0.59m below GL). The bricks were hand moulded and bonded with lime mortar. This vaulted roof lay over, vertical brick walls, lining the sides of the grave, only the very upper courses of which were revealed within the impact depth. The structure (1004) (Plate 3) was single-break in shape, with a width of 0.55m at either end, and 0.72m at shoulder level. The total length of the structure was just 1.4m. These dimensions are of subadult size and its location indicates that it was the burial vault of the five infant children of the Parrott family (Grave Memorial 19) (Plate 4).
- 1.1.68 A similar brick vault structure was revealed in grave 1006, at 42.65m aOD (0.71m below GL). Only a small area of the vaulted roof was revealed, as it lay below the level of impact, but it appeared to be of the same construction type as brick vault 1004. The size of the grave cut in plan (1.8m in length) was relatively small given that it contained a brick vault, which in turn would have to fit in a coffin, therefore it is suggested that this too may have been a burial vault for subadults.
- 1.1.69 Overlying the later churchyard soil, and thus probably sealing a number of the grave cuts, was the modern topsoil and turf, 0.2m to 0.4m in thickness.

#### ***Test pits (By Mike Sims)***

- 1.1.70 Within the church, the modern floor/ground level (GL) was 43.15m aOD. This was the level of the main concrete walkways and tiled areas, not the areas of suspended wooden flooring. Each of the test pits was dug to 0.5m below ground level, the maximum level of impact for the subsequent ground reduction.

#### ***Test pit 1 (Plate 5)***

- 1.1.71 This was located in the arcade separating the nave from the north aisle, immediately east of the westernmost column/respond.

- 1.1.72 In the north-west corner of the test pit the truncated remains of the original north wall of the church was exposed (105) (c. 42.95m aOD, 0.2m below GL). This was constructed of a mixture of chalk and flint blocks bonded with a lime mortar (Fig. 3, Section 100). Butting up to this was a compacted layer of pale grey-brown silt (103), first encountered at a depth of 42.7m aOD (0.45m below GL). This contained amounts of mortar flecks and small to medium angular fragments of chalk suggesting that it may be the demolition layer associated with this truncation. This was overlain by a 0.2m deep layer of grey silt (108) with similar mortar flecks and chalk fragments, and was also a probable demolition layer. Overlying this was a 0.2m deep layer of very pale grey sandy silt (107). This contained fragments of brick and tile suggesting that it was of later origin.
- 1.1.73 Built directly upon layer 103 and running over wall 105 was a brick plinth supporting the column/respond (104). This was constructed using machine made red brick measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.075m and lime mortar. The brick size suggested a mid to late 19th-century date. Butting up to the brick plinth and layers 107 and 108 was a loose layer of light grey-brown silt (102) measuring up to 0.35m in depth. This deposit contained brick fragments identical to those used in the brick plinth 104, and is a probable layer of contemporary made ground. Layer 102 and 107 were overlaid by a layer of lime cement (101), between 0.08m and 0.15m in depth. This was a cement bed supporting the 0.3m x 0.3m square red tiles (100) forming the floor in this area of the nave. In the north aisle layer 107 was overlaid by a 0.12m deep layer of “terrazzo”, a concrete containing granite chips with its upper surface smoothed and polished.

*Test Pit 2 (Plate 6)*

- 1.1.74 This was located at the eastern end of the nave (Fig. 2, Test Pit 2; Fig. 4, Section 200).
- 1.1.75 A layer of mid to dark brown silt-clay (202) was encountered at a depth of c.42.7m aOD (0.45m below GL). This contained chalk and charcoal flecks and probably represents an original soil horizon. Within the north-east corner of the test pit this was cut by a rectangular vertical sided feature, aligned east-west, (203). This was filled by a light brown silty clay (204) containing chalk and brick fragments and some human chanel indicative of grave fill. Sealing this feature was a 0.25 m deep layer of mid brown silt clay (201). This contained chalk blocks and brick and tile fragments. The presence of a clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem within this deposit suggests that it was a layer of 19th-century made ground. Overlying this was a 0.08m thick layer of concrete (200), the bedding layer for the wooden parquet flooring.

*Test Pit 3 (Plate 7)*

- 1.1.76 This was located in the north aisle close to the porch (Fig. 2, Test Pit 3; Fig. 5, Section 300).
- 1.1.77 A series of four brick vaults (300, 301, 302 and 303) were exposed in this test pit. It could be seen that the vaulting in burial 302 overlapped the vaulting in 301, however

the relationship between the other burials was unclear. The valley between vaults 303 and 302 was filled by a lens of construction debris (304) probably the result of the last phase of vault construction. A length of bricks, thought originally to be a small stub wall/floor support wall (307) built directly upon 303, was later found to be the west end wall of vault 300 (see Section 300). Overlying this and the vaults was a layer of grey-brown silt (308), up to 0.33 m in depth. This contained many chalk and brick fragments and represents made ground (same as layer 2012, see Paragraph 4.2.62). Built on this layer were two brick dwarf walls (305 and 306), which supported the existing wooden flooring.

*Test Pit 4 (Plate 8)*

1.1.78 This was located against the south-west corner of the nave, adjacent to the central aisle (Fig. 2, Test Pit 4; Fig. 6, Sections 400 and 401).

1.1.79 A layer of compacted pale grey silt (404) was encountered at a depth of 42.6m aOD (0.55m below GL). This contained many mortar flecks and fragments of chalk and may represent a construction layer similar to layer 103. This was overlaid by a 0.15m deep layer of light grey-brown silt (403), also containing mortar flecks and chalk fragments and was a probable layer of made ground. Overlying this was a 0.05m deep band of very pale pinkish white sand and mortar (402), a probable construction layer. This was sealed by a 0.22m deep layer of pale grey-brown sandy silt (401). This contained numerous fragments of machine made brick and was a probable layer of 19th century made ground. Cut into this deposit and running parallel to the aisle was a very steeply sided cut (405). Built within this cut was a brick wall (407). This was constructed using red machine made bricks measuring 0.23m by 0.11m by 0.073m and lime mortar. These materials were the same as those used in the brick pillar support 105 and may be part of the same phase of refurbishment (late 19<sup>th</sup> century). Channels were visible running off from this structure either side of the test pit. These contained soot blackening which suggests that 407 formed part of a heating system, possibly a duct running the length of the aisle. The space between 407 and the construction cut 405 was filled with a dark grey silt (406). Overlying 406 and 401 was a cement block (400) measuring 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.18m. This, together with similar blocks (408) and (409), supported the present day wooden floor.

*Test Pit 5 (Plate 9)*

1.1.80 This was located in the south-east part of the nave, close to the pulpit (Fig. 2, Test Pit 5; Fig. 7, Section 500).

1.1.81 A layer of loose pale grey-brown silt (506) was encountered at a depth of 42.7m aOD (0.45 m below GL). This contained numerous chalk fragments and lime mortar inclusions and was a probable layer of made ground. This was overlaid by a 0.22m deep layer of light grey silt (505), containing mortar, chalk brick fragment. A fragment of clay pipe stem c. 1800 was also recovered from this deposit. A steeply sloping/vertical cut, 0.65m wide (501) was cut through this layer, forming the

construction cut for a parallel sided channel (503). This was built using machine made red bricks measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.075m and 0.3m for the sides and red ceramic tiles measuring 0.3 m square for the base. These materials are the same as 104 and 100 respectively suggesting that this was constructed as part of the same phase of work. The sides and base of the channel were black with tar and soot deposits suggesting that it had formed part of a heating system, probably associated with 407. The top of this channel had presumably been covered originally and when the fill within the channel (504) was removed many fragments of mortar, brick and tile fragments, all blackened with soot were recovered, suggesting that the channel had been truncated and backfilled. The space between the channel and the cut side was backfilled with a pale grey silt (502). Built over the backfill was a cement block (500), of similar size to, and presumably related to 400, 408 and 409, and part of the same phase of floor refurbishment.

### ***Intramural ground reduction***

- 1.1.82 The majority of archaeological features encountered during the intramural ground reduction were in the north aisle. Unless otherwise stated, all features discussed are shown on Figure 9.
- 1.1.83 The earliest deposit encountered during the intramural ground reduction was layer 2048, a grey-brown silt-clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small CBM fragments. This layer, encountered at its highest (in the western half of the north aisle), at c.43.01m aOD (0.14m below GL), was revealed only in parts of the north aisle, and was interpreted as the original churchyard soil, before the north aisle was added to the church (late 12<sup>th</sup> century) (Webb 2008a, 5).
- 1.1.84 In the western end of the north aisle, a W-E aligned grave cut (2058), 0.6m by 1.85m, truncated layer 2048 (42.73m aOD, 0.42. below GL) (location marked on Figure 2). Its fill (2057) comprised a light grey clay-silt, with frequent chalk flecks. No skeletal remains were revealed within the impact level. It is possible that this grave predated the building of the north aisle. Aside from this grave, all archaeological features in the north aisle were located in the eastern end, past the position of the north porch (Figure 9).
- 1.1.85 Also truncating layer 2048 were the remains of the original E-W aligned north wall of the church (construction cut 2008, structure 2007), predating the construction of the north aisle. The wall was revealed, albeit heavily truncated by brick vaults 2000 and 2003 (discussed below, Paragraph 4.2.51), between the two eastern-most column and half column/respond, at between 42.96m and 42.89m aOD (19cm and 26cm below GL) (Plate 10). It was a rubble built structure, constructed of rough (as quarried) chalk blocks, up to 40cm in size, and bonded with lime mortar. It measured c. 140cm in width. The foundations for the column and respond (2011 and 2053) (discussed below, Paragraph 4.2.44) (Plate 10) were built directly over the top of the remains of the wall. Traces of the wall were visible directly below the other columns, although they were not revealed fully under these as they lay below the level of impact. The wall



was also revealed in Test Pit 1 (105), below the western-most column/respond.

- 1.1.86 At the very eastern end of the north aisle, the largely robbed-out footings of a N-S orientated wall were revealed (2027), at 42.76m aOD (39cm below GL) (Plate 11). The wall footing measured *c.*80cm in width, all that remained of which was chalk rubble, up to 30cm in size, and lime mortar. The wall appeared to have been built tightly against the western edge of the construction cut (2028), but a backfill (2029) was visible along the eastern edge of the wall. This comprised a dark grey-brown silt-clay with frequent chalk and occasional CBM inclusions.
- 1.1.87 Either side of wall 2027, a compact layer of light yellow lime mortar, with some silt-clay, was revealed (2030). This was 1-4cm in thickness and was probably a construction layer associated with wall 2027.
- 1.1.88 Truncating the northern end of wall 2027 and construction layer 2030, were the footings for the northern wall of the north aisle (construction cut 2050, structure 2049, backfill 2051). The footings comprised rough chalk blocks, up to 35cm in size, bonded with lime mortar. The north aisle is known to have been built in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, and the fact that it truncates wall 2027 indicates that wall 2027 predates this. Its function was unclear however.
- 1.1.89 The column/respond foundations were presumably of a contemporary phase of building as the northern wall of the north aisle. The construction of the foundations was revealed most clearly on the eastern-most full column (2011). It comprised a cylindrical pillar of chalk blocks, up to 0.25m in size, bonded with lime mortar. The chalk pillar measured *c.* 1.1m in diameter, roughly the same width as the actual column. This had been constructed directly over the top of the remains of the original north wall (2007). Parts of the chalk pillar foundation had been repaired and patched up in places using hand moulded red bricks, and a 1.6m square, brick plinth was subsequently built around, and encompassing, the chalk pillar foundation. These brick additions/reinforcements were likely to be of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date.
- 1.1.90 In the eastern end of the north wall of the north aisle, an arched niche was present. This measured 2.35m in length, and cut into the wall *c.*55cm. The base of the niche, which was *c.*15-20cm below the modern level of the timber flooring in this area (43.02m aOD, 13cm below GL) was formed from large stone slabs (75cm thick). The ground reduction revealed a stone structure (2041), directly below, although very slightly off centre from, the above ground niche (Plate 12). The walls of the structure were built from chalk rubble up to 33cm in size, and bonded with lime mortar. They measured *c.*40cm thick and were visible in section (Figure 9), extending up to the level of the stone slabs. The maximum height revealed was 45cm. The construction cut (2043) was seen to truncate the footings of the north wall (2049), indicating that the niche and below ground structure were a later addition, rather than having been built at the same time as the north wall. The southern (E-W) wall of the feature (2041) was revealed clearly in plan, although few of its chalk blocks remained, probably having been partially truncated when probable grave 2031 was dug alongside it (discussed below,

Paragraph 4.2.48). The fact that the southern wall of the feature was largely absent, gave a clear view in section, of the backfill (2042) (Plate 12) of the walled feature. This comprised a light brown silt-clay with frequent chalk flecks and small CBM fragments. It is suggested that this stone structure (2041) was a stone-lined grave, the niche perhaps having housed an above-ground memorial or effigy. The stone slabs, whilst forming a solid base for the niche, acted as capping slabs for the grave below.

- 1.1.91 In the far north-eastern corner of the north aisle, a small number of *in situ*, later medieval square floor tiles were revealed (2052). These were red ceramic glazed tiles. These appeared to butt against the northern wall, and two of the tiles were adhered to the wall footings by the footing mortar. The exact extent of the *in situ* tiles in this corner could not be established, as they were disturbed during machining, but it would not have been more than a 45cm square area. These tiles represent an earlier (medieval) floor surface within the north aisle, the rest of which was evidently destroyed during later ground disturbance. The level of the tiles (43.04m aOD, 11cm below GL) was within 2cm of the level of the stone slabs in the base of the niche. If it is assumed that these slabs once lay at floor level, the niche (and underlying stone-lined grave 2041) may be contemporary with the medieval tiled floor (2052).
- 1.1.92 Another small area of *in situ* tiles (2054) was revealed at the far western end of the north aisle, in the corner between the west wall of the aisle and the western respond (Figure 2). The tiles were larger than those in the eastern end (2052), measuring 16.4cm square, and 3.5cm in thickness. They were made of red ceramic, with pale yellow and green glaze on their upper surfaces. Their maximum extent measured 25cm squared, and they were set into a lime mortar bedding layer, overlying the original churchyard soil (2048). They were revealed at 43.05m aOD (10cm below GL). Their relationship to the other archaeological features, specifically tiles 2052 and the stone slabs of the niche, could not be ascertained, but given that they lay on a level with them indicates that they may well be of the same phase of floor level, albeit a possibly slightly later addition given their size.
- 1.1.93 The remaining archaeological features revealed within the north aisle comprised a series of W-E aligned brick vaults and cut features defined as grave cuts. One of the earlier grave cuts was 2035. This truncated construction layer 2030, and was the smallest of all the graves, measuring *c.*45cm in width, and 90cm+ in length. This was possibly a subadult grave. Its fill (2036) comprised a mid-dark grey-brown silt-clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional flint fragments. This was truncated at its western end by larger grave cut 2031 (measuring 60cm by 1.92m+), which ran alongside the southern edge of the south wall of stone-lined grave (2041) beneath the niche. The fill of grave 2031 (2032) contained a number of large chalk blocks. It seems reasonable to suggest that these originally formed part of the wall of structure 2041, having been truncated when grave 2031 was dug.
- 1.1.94 Grave cut 2039, also one of the earlier graves, situated *c.*65cm to the south of 2035, was larger. It measured *c.*75cm in width and 1.76m in length. Its fill (2040) was a

grey-brown silt-clay with frequent chalk flecks and small CBM fragments, and occasional yellow sand patches. This was truncated at its eastern end by slightly smaller grave 2037 (measuring 64cm by 1.62m). The eastern end of this grave truncated the southern end of N-S wall 2027. Its fill (2038) was a dark brown clay silt with fairly frequent large chalk lumps, probably from the truncated wall (2027).

- 1.1.95 A further grave, 2033, was situated between and truncated both, graves 2031 and 2039. It was larger, at 88cm by 2.14m. Its fill (2034) was a mid grey-brown silt clay with frequent chalk and a few CMB fragments.
- 1.1.96 Between the eastern-most column and respond, and truncating the E-W section of original north wall (2007), brick vault 2003 (Plate 10) was partially revealed. Its construction cut (2004) was approximately 2.2m in length and 1m+ in width. The backfill (2006), not surprisingly, contained numerous chalk blocks, undoubtedly from the truncation of wall 2007. A small area of the vaulted roof was revealed below the backfill, at 42.55m aOD (0.6m below GL), below the level of impact. It was therefore not revealed any further. The northern edge of backfill (2006) was truncated by the construction cut (2001) for another brick vault (2000) (Plate 10). At its eastern end, the cut (2001) appeared to extend over 40cm southwards from the edge of the vault (2000) itself, into backfill 2006. It is suggested that the presence/exact location of vault 2003 was not known when the construction cut for vault 2000 was dug, and upon reaching vault 2003 (hence the wide construction cut at the eastern end), the location of vault 2000 was shifted northwards slightly. A small amount of charnel and a medieval glazed floor tile were recovered from the grey-brown silt-clay backfill (2002) of construction cut 2001.
- 1.1.97 Vault 2000 measured 2.2m in length, and was single-break in shape, measuring 74cm at its widest point and 60cm at either end. It was revealed at 42.82m aOD (33cm below GL). The vaulted roof lay on single skin vertical brick walls. The bricks were hand moulded, measuring 22cm in length and 18cm in width. The bricks used for the roof were found to be trimmed along one side to create wedge shapes. This probably made the construction of the vaulted roof easier and stronger. The bricks were bonded with lime mortar, which was roughly pointed externally. In contrast to the rest of the roof, the brickwork was extremely rough at the eastern end. It appeared as though this end of the roof had been destroyed/dismantled after being completed, perhaps for a later interment, and very roughly 'patched up' and re-mortared. The most protruding bricks were clipped during machining, causing damage to this end of the roof. This allowed the inside of the vault to be viewed.
- 1.1.98 A coffin (2059) was clearly visible near the top of the vault (Plates 13 and 14). It was a wooden coffin with numerous brass upholstery studs, the pattern/arrangement of which could be clearly defined. No coffin grips (handles) or other coffin furniture were visible however. Rather than the lid of the coffin facing upwards, as would be expected, the right (southern) side panel faced upwards. It did not appear that the coffin had decomposed/collapsed to have caused this, rather the coffin appeared to

have been placed in sideways. This, combined with the evidence for opening and 'patching up' of the vaulted roof may be an indication that this burial was impromptu. No human remains were visible.

- 1.1.99 A further four W-E aligned brick vaults, of similar construction to vault 2000, were revealed in the north aisle (Plate 15). These were also revealed within Test Pit 3. The construction cut (2023) for the earliest of the four vaults, 2022 (same as 301), truncated the western ends of graves 2031 and 2033. The vault itself measured, revealed at 42.72m aOD (0.43m below GL) 2.36m in length and 0.8m in width. None of the bricks were entirely visible for measurement due to coverage in many places by the lime mortar which bonded them.
- 1.1.100 The eastern end of the roof of the second vault, 2016 (same as 302), overlapped the western end of the roof of vault 2022. Removal of one of the roof bricks of vault 2016 during the test pit stage, revealed that the western end wall of vault 2022 formed the eastern end wall of vault 2016. Brick vault 2016, revealed at 42.81m aOD (34cm below GL) measured 80cm in width, but only 94cm of its length remained, having been truncated by heating duct 2045 (discussed below, Paragraph 4.2.61). The bricks, hand-moulded, were 220 x 110 x 60mm in size, slightly smaller than those of vault 2000. The bricks also did not appear to be wedged in shape, as with vault 2000.
- 1.1.101 The third brick vault, 2019 (same as 300), butted against the southern edge of vault 2022. It was revealed at 42.78m aOD (37cm below GL), and measured 2.4m in length and 95cm in width. During the test pit stage, a small brick stub wall (307) was recorded overlying the western end of vault 2019. Full ground reduction revealed that this was not an overlying wall, but in fact the top of the western end wall of the vault, the northern end of which also overlay vault roof 2016. The bricks of vault 2019 appeared to be of the same type and size as those of 2016, although as with vault 2000, none were fully visible due to mortar coverage. A complete clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem were adhered to the mortar of the vault roof. This was removed and retained for dating.
- 1.1.102 The latest of the four brick vaults, 2013 (same as 303), butted against the western end of vault 2019 and the southern edge of 2016. It was revealed at 42.75m aOD (40cm below GL) and measured 64cm in width, but only 82cm of its length remained as, like vault 2016, its western end was truncated by heating duct 2045 (see below, Paragraph 4.2.61). The bricks were hand moulded and of the same dimensions as those of vault 2016.
- 1.1.103 The construction cuts (2023, 2017, 2020 and 2014) for the four brick vaults (2022, 2016, 2019 and 2013 respectively) were visible. Partially filling the construction cuts, around the edges of each of the vaults, and in the valleys between the vaulted roofs, were deposits of hard mortar and brick fragments, probably construction debris deliberately deposited in the gaps for increased strength to the structures. The remaining gaps in each of the construction cuts were backfilled with deposits of grey-brown silt-clay with frequent chalk and mortar inclusions (2024, 2018, 2021 and

2015).

- 1.1.104 A further vault (2060) was revealed in the very south-eastern corner of the south aisle, just 22cm away from the south wall (location marked on Figure 2, detail of vault shown on Figure 10). Whilst it too was single-break in shape, with a vaulted roof, it differed slightly from the vaults in the north aisle. Instead of the spring of the arch resting upon the tops of the shaft walls, it rested upon a brick-built ledge just inside the shaft. In addition, the bricks of this vault were frogged, measuring 23cm by 11cm by 7cm. Bricks were frogged from roughly the mid 19th century onwards, indicating that this was a later burial. The western wall of vault 2060 was truncated by one of the 19th century brick heating ducts. This allowed a limited view inside the structure, revealing a coffin (2063) within.
- 1.1.105 This coffin (2063) (Plate 16) was single-break in shape, with the lid facing upwards (as might be expected). It appeared as though the outer layer of the coffin was metal rather than wood, possibly lead. Fragments of wood were present over the metal lid, possibly indicating that there had once been an outer wooden casing. There also appeared to be metal upholstery studs through some of the wood fragments. Situated on the surface of the metal lid, over the widest part, was a trapezoidal shaped border of raised metal. This would be the position of a breast plate on a wooden coffin, therefore it is suggested that within this border, there would have been some kind of inscription. This could not be seen however, due to the restricted view into the structure.
- 1.1.106 The western ends of vaults 2016 and 2013 were truncated by the construction cut (2046) for brick heating duct 2045 (Plate 15). The duct, constructed of machine made bricks measuring 230 x 110 x 730mm, ran below the N-S walkway from the north porch, into the duct (probably late 19<sup>th</sup> century) running below the central aisle walkway (407), revealed in test pit 4. The large cast iron heating tank relating to this duct was revealed under the walkway of the western end of the central aisle (Figure 2). The backfill (2047) of the construction cut (2046) comprised a loose, light brown silt-clay with chalk and CBM fragments. The heating duct itself was also found to be backfilled (late 19th-early 20th century), both along the N-S walkway and the central aisle. The backfill (2055) was a loose, dark grey-brown silt-clay with frequent chalk and CBM inclusions.
- 1.1.107 Present throughout the church, and overlying all of the above mentioned features, was a thick layer of laid ground. This was revealed directly below the modern floor, and varied in thickness from c. 10cm to 30cm. It comprised grey-brown silt clay, of varying compaction, with numerous chalk rubble and red brick/tile inclusions. A small amount of charnel was recovered, as well as animal bone and a medieval tile fragment. Only the medieval tile was retained for later analysis. The layer directly overlying the archaeological features within the eastern half of the north aisle was assigned a separate context number – cleaning layer 2012 – in order that the finds recovered could be recognised as specifically from this area of the church. A small amount of charnel, animal bone, iron nails and a clay marble, were recovered. Only the clay marble was

retained for later analysis.

1.1.108 In the nave area, just to the south of the eastern-most column, a W-E aligned grave cut (2025) was observed, truncating layer 2010. This grave cut, measuring 1.6m in length and 70cm in width, was partially revealed within Test Pit 2 (203). Its backfill, 2026 (same as 204), was a fairly loose grey-brown silt clay containing chalk rubble and occasional red brick/tile fragments. Charnel was recovered from this fill during the test pit stage.

1.1.109 Below the central aisle, just in front of the chancel, the remains of an earlier floor surface (2009) were revealed (Figure 2). Overlying made ground 2010, the remains comprised stone slabs, 850 x 600mm in size, and bricks, 225 x 105 x 720mm in size. The remaining area measured just 2m (E-W) by 60cm (N-S) and probably represents part of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century central aisle walkway.

#### 4.3 Finds

1.1.110 Finds from the site mainly included fragments, but more often than not, whole tiles, many of which are medieval

1.1.111 Other finds include a flint flake, piece of worked stone that is possibly part of a window, a piece of glass, again possibly from a window, a brick from a vault, a pot fragment, various pieces of clay pipe, a clay marble and a toy car.

1.1.112 Two tile fragments and a piece of clay pipe were found in the test pits within the church.

### 5 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

#### 5.1 Demolition of boiler room and WC/kitchen, and re-opening of Nun's doorway

1.1.113 After the demolition of the WC/kitchen, it could be seen that the structure was abutting an earlier but modern wall of bricks built against the tower (Plate 20). This was probably the former external wall providing access from the south to the baptistery through a stilted-arch doorway. This wall is later than the buttress to the west but certainly earlier than the rest of the kitchen-WC projection as it needed to be repointed before they built the extension. The walls inside were plastered with a layer of cement plaster about 3cm thick of cream colour.

1.1.114 The materials and techniques used to build the kitchen-toilet structure are very modern, possibly 1990.

1.1.115 Once the boiler room structure was knocked down, a footprint of modern bricks remained protruding from the floor so the elevations were likely to be built with the same material (Plate 21). The roof has left a mark on the wall where the render is missing and where we can see that it is up to 4cm thick. This, along with the fact that the render was on the boiler's room's walls as well, makes us think that the render is

later than the structure. The render that was inside the structure on the church and vestry walls seems to be slightly different probably due to a special coat for isolation. The wall that is shared with the church has been partially rebuilt with modern bricks probably to make it more suitable to house a boiler (some pipes' ends are coming out from this wall). The footing of the vestry is also made of fairly modern bricks. The removal has also left a putlog hole on the church's south wall for the wall plate.

1.1.116 The materials and techniques used to build the boiler room are modern but not very recent, probably 1950s or 60s (not much earlier than the render).

1.1.117 On the exterior of the Nun's doorway, the outer face of the blocking is made up of large lumps of flint and irregular stones, which are roughly the same size (Plate 22). The mortar is pale, earthy brown and compact. Across the centre of this face, just under the level of the springers and approximately 1.2m from the ground, there is a band of red bricks. This band is made up of three courses of brick, the top and bottom being headers and mortar appears to be the same here as in the rest of the face indicating that it is contemporary with the flint and stone rubble mix. On the west side of the entrance, where the jamb is missing underneath the impost, there are five courses of red brick. Below this, the jambs are replaced with the stone and flint rubble mix. On the interior, the face of the blocking and the back of the vaulted niche is made up of red brick and plaster.

1.1.118 Underneath this vaulted niche, the blocking is filled with rubble masonry and a pale, very earthy lime mortar. Most of the rubble is made up of irregular stones of different sizes. There are also frequent broken red bricks and tiles. Within this rubble there were three moulded stones. Two of these appeared to be door jambs (although they are unlike the jambs of the nuns doorway) and the third appears to be part of a string course or cornice (Plate 23).

1.1.119 With the removal of the blocking, it was possible to see some tooling marks, much like those made with a toothed chisel, on the intrados of the Nun's doorway (Plate 24). These were probably made so that the plaster would adhere more easily onto the stone. Some bits of plaster (or whitewashed render) remain on the ceiling and spandrel next to the inner side of the doorway. The ceiling of the passageway is a false, or corbelled vault about 1.3m long north to south (Plate 25). It is made of rubble and very soft and friable sandy mortar, which comes off as soon as it is slightly touched. This could however be the remnants of a former render.

1.1.120 On the east side of the passage, there is the remains of some compact, grey render low down on the wall. Some patches also remain on the lower eastern impost of the interior arch. With the exception of this, all plaster and render seems to have been removed from the passage and the soffit before it was infilled. The wall is missing at both sides of the passageway and deep gaps feature. The eastern wall has been roughly filled with red bricks (Plate 26).

1.1.121 The threshold of the passage is made up of red brick and towards the west side, there is

a cavity, possibly a drain, orientated north south and lined with red brick. The soft, pale brown mortar appears to be consistent throughout the doorway construction and the blocking.

1.1.122 Above the arch of the doorway and to the right, where the render has been removed, there is part of an arch feature in the wall. It is made up of five roughly worked voussoirs of a right hand haunch. No springer or keystone is present nor is there any evidence of what may once have been a complete arch in the wall. It is therefore most likely to be a simple construction feature.

1.1.123 The Nun's doorway is most likely to be contemporary with the original church building although the arches may be later with some voussoirs replaced over time. Both arches are constructed with good quality and well worked limestone and are in relatively good condition but the doorway itself is a fairly simple false arch structure. Rendering and plaster were probably removed from the passage when the blocking was inserted sometime in the 19th century.

## 5.2 Extramural ground reduction

1.1.124 The extramural ground reduction revealed a number of structural features relating to the priory complex. The remains of what appeared to be a step footing (1041) were revealed against the south wall of the church, in line with the Nun's doorway. Just to the east of this step, also against the south wall, was a possible robbed out column/respond base (1038). Further to the south, robbed out wall feature 1010 was revealed. The E-W orientated section of this wall seems consistent with the south wall of the north ambulatory of the cloister, found by Stone in 1892-3, and the wall found in OA's 2001 evaluation (Trench 3). Stone's plan however, shows the wall to continue westwards until reaching the eastern wall of the western Range. The extramural excavations found this not to be the case, with it clearly turning at a right angle to run N-S, roughly in line with the above mentioned column/respond base and the eastern edge of step, against the south church wall.

1.1.125 Approximately 2.7m to the west of, and running parallel with, the N-S section of wall 1010, was N-S robbed out wall 1042. This continued northwards, up to the south wall of the church, c.1m to the west of the Nun's doorway. This was probably the same wall revealed in Trench 1 of OA's 2001 evaluation, and that found by Stone in 1892-3, and interpreted as the eastern wall of the western Range buildings. The trench cut relating to this wall, which truncated the entire depth of the later churchyard soil (1001), was probably Stone's wall chasing trench.

1.1.126 It seems likely that wall 1010 (N-S) and 1042 formed a west walk (cloister), not found by Stone, and hence not shown on his 1892-3 plan of the priory. There was certainly no clear evidence in section, for a wall-chasing trench over the N-S section of wall 1010. It is possible that Stone did not fully chase the walls in this area due to the



presence of grave memorials. None of the grave memorials recorded prior to the works actually stood directly over the right angle turn of the wall, but grave cut 1030 was revealed directly overlying it, indicating that there may once have been an above ground memorial on this spot. It is not unlikely therefore, that the cloister here was four-sided. The Nun's doorway is also in line with this probable west walk, lending further support to its function.

1.1.127 Deposit 1089, in the western part of the excavation area, was also suggested to relate to the priory, in that it was very similar in content to the other robbed out priory features. Only a very small area was revealed however, thus it can only tentatively be suggested that, given its location, it may relate to the Range building on Stone's plan. No wall is actually depicted in this exact location. Interestingly, the 2001 Stratascan picked up a short stretch of E-W wall within the Range area, in this approximate location.

1.1.128 34 grave cuts were revealed in the excavation area. Most of the grave cuts, probably 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century in date, were arranged in N-S rows, consistent with the rows of above ground memorials.

1.1.129 Four, possibly five, of the grave cuts were thought to be earlier in date, because they were not aligned in the rows and were all truncated by at least one other grave. One grave (1050) was truncated on all four corners by other graves. If these graves were indeed of an earlier date, possibly medieval, at least one of them (1070) truncated, and was therefore later in date than, the priory itself. If deposit 1089 was in fact a robbed out priory wall, then suggested earlier grave 1087 (which truncated deposit 1089) was also definitely later than the priory. The other three suggested earlier graves (1019, 1049 and 1050) were situated in the confines of the north and suggested west walks (cloister). It is possible that these were earlier, and contemporary with the priory. Burials were found in the great cloister alleys and garth at London Charterhouse (Barber and Thomas 2002, 25), in the alleys at Mount Grace, Yorkshire (Coppack and Aston 2002, 66) and in the little cloister at Coventry Charterhouse (Soden 1995, 54).

1.1.130 Skeletons were revealed in just two graves. Assuming that it was a later burial added to an earlier grave plot as suggested, it is likely that neonate skeleton 1012 was buried at a relatively shallow depth because of its age and size. Infant burials are occasionally found at a shallow depth such as that excavated by Oxford Archaeology at St. Nicholas' Church, Forest Hill, Oxon in 2003. The only adult burial revealed (1082), was from the deepest part of the excavation area, in the trench excavated for the insertion of a manhole (0.9m below GL).

1.1.131 Two brick burial structures, probably late 18th century in date, were also revealed during the extramural excavations. These have been referred to as 'brick vaults' within this report because of their vaulted brick roofs.

1.1.132 In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, concern over disturbances of the remains of family members (either through grave robbing or by later burials), and the increasing use of

death ritual for social display led to the establishment of subterranean brick-built family vaults and shaft graves for the interment of multiple burials. A 'vault' traditionally has a vaulted roof, as the current examples had, 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 (widest at shoulder level) grave cut lined with a single or double layer of bricks and mortar. Brick shaft graves may be of single or double width. Coffins were lowered into the grave, which would then be capped with horizontal ledger stones (often sandstone or limestone slabs). These could be removed for subsequent interments. Coffins were stacked vertically one above the other in the grave, sometimes resting on horizontal metal bars, built into the walls of the structure.

1.1.133 Only one of the two brick structures (1003) was revealed in detail. It was of subadult size and almost certainly relates to the above ground memorial to the five infant children of the Parrott family (Grave memorial 19). The structure was single-break in shape (widest at the shoulders), the most common shape for coffins from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Litten 1991, 96). The shape and general size of the structure did not seem consistent with a vault. In addition, there was no evidence (from the maximum level of impact) of any side access. It is suggested that the structure, rather than being an actual vault, was more similar to a brick shaft grave, as seen in the cemeteries associated with St Clement's Church (Webb 2007) and St Peter-le-Bailey Church (Webb and Norton, forthcoming) both sites in Oxfordshire, and Zion Baptist Chapel, Calne, Wiltshire (Webb 2008b). The fact that it had a vaulted roof, rather than capping slabs, is unusual, although at least ten similar examples were revealed at St Martin's-in-the-Bull-Ring, Birmingham (Brickley *et al.* 2006). It is possible that the vaulting was built after the final interment, it previously having been capped with slabs. The structure in grave 1006, only partially revealed, may have been similar.

1.1.134 Although above the level of impact, the roof of structure 1003 was left in situ as it was ascertained that it would not be adversely affected by the works.

### 5.3 Intra-mural ground reduction

1.1.135 Remains of the original north wall of the church (2007) were revealed between the eastern most column and respond. Part of its western extent was also revealed in Test Pit 1 (105). This section was only partly revealed again during the main intramural ground reduction. The wall was demolished when the north aisle built in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, to be used as a chapel for the Nuns. They later built a separate chapel on the east side of the church (Webb 2008a, 5).

1.1.136 Probably at the same time the wall was demolished, an arcade was built directly over the remains of the wall. The foundations of the arcade columns were revealed, and found to comprise chalk rubble built cylindrical pillars. These had areas of later (19<sup>th</sup> century) brick repairs, and subsequent square brick plinths had been built, encompassing the chalk pillars.

- 1.1.137 Another wall (2027), N-S aligned, was revealed at the eastern end of the north aisle. It was truncated by, and therefore predates, the north, north aisle wall. At 0.8m in width it was a fairly substantial wall, which presumably formed part of the early church, but its exact function was unclear.
- 1.1.138 A particularly interesting feature revealed, was the possible stone-lined grave (2041) below arched niche in the north wall of the north aisle. The function of the niche was unknown prior to the ground reduction, but the evidence for a stone-lined structure directly below it, capped with stone slabs, is a strong case for it being burial-related. The niche may well have housed some kind of above ground monument, perhaps an effigy. There was no direct dating evidence from this feature, but if, as suggested, the capping slabs that formed the base of the niche were originally at floor level, it may be a relatively early feature, contemporary with the *in situ* medieval floor tiles (2052) revealed at the same level, further to the east.
- 1.1.139 In total, seven brick burial structures, all of adult size, were revealed inside the church. These appeared to be of the same construction type as those revealed outside the church – a vaulted brick roof overlying a single-break, brick-lined shaft grave - and probably date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Brick structure 2060 was slightly later in date, probably mid 19th century or later, as indicated by the use of frogged bricks. Brick structures 2000 and 2003 heavily truncated the remains of the eastern extent of original north wall 2007. As it lay below the level of impact, only a very small part of the roof of 2003 was revealed. The other four (2022, 2016, 2019 and 2013), grouped together, were situated within the north aisle, just to the east of the north door.
- 1.1.140 A fairly well preserved coffin (2059) was visible inside brick structure 2000. 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 such as escutcheons, lid motifs and depositum plates (breastplates, footplates and headplates inscribed with the name of the deceased, their age, date of death and other particulars) (Litten 1991). Numerous brass upholstery studs were visible on coffin 2059 but no other metal coffin fittings were observed. It is particularly surprising that no metal grips (handles) were observed, particularly given that the side of the coffin, where grips are most commonly located, was facing upwards in the grave. Grips are usually observed on even the most low status coffins, although they may be very plain in their design. Their absence here, on a coffin within a brick structure, inside a church, thus almost certainly of a higher status individual, is probably the result of stylistic choice. A number of the coffins revealed at Hammersmith (Boston 2009) were also found without grips.
- 1.1.141 Another well preserved coffin (2063) was observed within later vault 2060. The main outer surface appeared to be made from metal, possibly lead, although fragments of wood and upholstery studs on the surface of the metal were perhaps indicative that there had originally been an outer wooden case. Throughout much of the 18th century, the typical coffin for burial vaults and brick-lined graves was a triple shell coffin.

These comprised an inner elm coffin, a lead shell with a depositum plate, and an outer wooden case covered with velvet (usually black or red), and with gilt and upholstery studs, and grips and grip plates amongst other metal motifs (Litten 1991, 100). Although the structure is thought to be slightly later in date (19th century), it is possible that coffin 2063 was of this type. It is perhaps odd that no coffin furniture (grips, grip plates etc.) was observed, but it should be reiterated here that the other coffin (2059) was also without metal fittings, other than upholstery studs.

- 1.1.142 Another five grave cuts were revealed in the eastern end of the north aisle. End on to brick vault 2022, was grave 2031, and end on to brick vault 2019 was grave 2033. These were very large to have been simple earth-cut graves. It is therefore suggested that they also contained brick vault structures, which lay below the level of impact. Their end-to-end position with two of the group of four vaults may lend support to this theory given that, they form two clear E-W rows - 2016, 2022 and grave 2031 as the northern row, and 2013, 2019 and grave 2033 as the southern row. Graves 2035, 2037 and 2039 were smaller. Whether they were simple earth cut graves, or contained smaller brick structures, perhaps for subadults, was unclear. This was also unclear for the grave cut in the western end of the north aisle
- 1.1.143 A single grave cut was also revealed in the nave, just to the south of brick vaults 2000 and 2003. This was later in date (probably 19<sup>th</sup> century) however, as it was seen to truncate the made ground layer (2010), that sealed the other graves.
- 1.1.144 Aside from the brick additions to the arcade column bases, other 19<sup>th</sup> century structural features were revealed. Notably, the brick heating duct (2045) that truncated the western ends of brick vaults 2016 and 2013. Remains of a stone slab and brick floor layer (2009) were also revealed under the eastern end of the central aisle.
- 1.1.145 As well as the bricks of the heating duct (and a number of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick floor supports), the slab and brick floor (2009) was removed. Parts of the eastern extent of wall 2007 also had to be removed as they lay above the impact level. A number of bricks were removed from the eastern end of vault roof 2000 that was damaged by the machine, in order to consolidate the structure. The resulting void was capped using a stone slab removed from brick floor 2009. Aside from this, all archaeological features were left in situ, including the vault roofs that lay slightly above impact level.

## APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Abbreviations/symbols:

C = Century

CBM = Ceramic building material

CTP = Clay tobacco pipe

BV = Barrel vault

+ = Full extent not visible

<i>Ctxt No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thickness /height (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Finds</i>
<b>TEST PIT 1</b>						
100	Layer	-	-	0.03	0.3 x 0.3m Square red quarry tiles, 19th-20th C - modern floor surface.	
101	Layer	-	-	0.08 - 0.15	Concrete/mortar bed for tile floor 100.	
102	Layer	-	-	0.35	Made ground layer	Pot, CBM
103	Layer	-	-	<0.1	Earlier floor level or construction layer	
104	Structure	0.8	0.5	0.4	Brick plinth supporting the western respond (half-	

<i>Ctxt No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thickness /height (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>
					pillar).	
105	Structure	0.08	0.7	0.35	Truncated base/foundations of original N wall of church, left in to support the respond (half-pillar).	
106	Layer	-	-	0.12	Concrete floor, modern. Surface smoothed/polished.	
107	Layer	-	-	0.2	Made ground, demolition/construction debris.	CBM
108	Layer	-	-	0.2	Made ground, construction debris.	
<b>TEST PIT 2</b>						
200	Layer	1.35+	1.35+	0.08	Levelling/consolidation layer of concrete and lime mortar underlying tile floor 205 and timber floor 206. Overlies layer of polythene.	
201	Layer	1.35+	1.35+	0.28	Made ground layer, mixed stone rubble and soil.	CBM, CTP, wood etc.
202	Layer	1.35+	1.35+	0.25+	Original topsoil/ground level - lighter and darker lenses visible throughout, possibly old floor surface levels.	
203	Cut	1.15+	0.22+	0.22+	Grave cut. Same as grave cut 2025.	
204	Fill	1.15+	0.22+	0.22+	Backfill of grave 203. Same as fill 2026.	Charnel
205	Layer	-	-	0.013	0.1 x 0.1m Square red quarry tiles, 19th-20th C. Set in bitumen/tar on a cement bedding layer - modern floor surface.	
206	Layer	-	-	0.02	Parquet wooden flooring, set in bitumen/tar on a cement bedding layer - modern floor surface.	
<b>TEST PIT 3</b>						
300	Structure	0.29+	0.45+	-	Barrel vault. Same as BV 2019.	

<i>Ctxt No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thickness /height (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>
301	Structure	0.34+	0.55+	-	Barrel vault. Same as BV 2022.	
302	Structure	0.75+	0.53+	-	Barrel vault. Same as BV 2016.	
303	Structure	0.49+	0.42+	-	Barrel vault. Same as BV 2013.	
304	Deposit	0.6+	0.1+	-	Deposit of concrete, CBM and chalk in the gap between the roofs of BVs 302 and 303 meet.	CBM
305	Structure	1.0+	-	0.16	19th C Brick floor support wall for the E-W walkway in the N aisle.	
306	Structure	1.0+	-	0.18	19th C Brick floor support wall for the N-S walkway in the N aisle.	
307	Structure	0.67+	0.11	0.1	Single row of bricks overlying W end of BV 300 and the E end of BV 303.	
308	Layer	1.0+	1.0+	0.33	Made ground layer.	Charnel, medieval floor tile fragment, CBM
<b>TEST PIT 4</b>						
400	Structure	0.3	0.18	0.15	Modern 20th C cement pad to support wooden floor joists.	
401	Layer	1.1+	1.1+	0.22	19th/20th C Made ground layer.	CBM
402	Layer	1.1+	1.0+	0.05	Construction layer, much mortar.	
403	Layer	1.1+	1.1+	0.15	Made ground layer.	
404	Layer	1.1+	1.1+	0.05+	Construction layer.	
405	Cut	-	1.0+	0.3+	Construction cut for under-floor heating duct 407, below central aisle.	
406	Fill	-	1.0+	0.3+	Backfill of construction cut 405.	
407	Structure	14.0	1.2	1.0+	19th/20th C brick under-floor heating duct, running length of central aisle, with	

<i>Ctxt No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thickness /height (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>
					side branches running under suspended wooden floor.	
408	Structure	0.3	0.3	0.25	Modern 20th C cement pad to support wooden floor joists.	
409	Structure	0.3	0.3	0.25	Modern 20th C cement pad to support wooden floor joists.	
<b>TEST PIT 5</b>						
500	Structure	0.3	0.3	0.25	Modern 20th C cement pad to support wooden floor joists.	
501	Cut	-	0.7	0.4	Construction cut for under-floor heating duct 503.	
502	Fill	-	0.7	0.4	Backfill of construction cut 501.	
503	Structure	3.0+	0.5	0.4	19th/20th century heating duct, blackened with soot internally.	
504	Fill	-	-	0.35	Later backfill of heating duct channel 503.	
505	Layer	1.1+	1.3+	0.22	18th/19th C made ground layer	
506	Layer	1.1+	1.3+			
<b>EXTERNAL WORKS (Strip, map and record, and watching brief on service trench excavation)</b>						
1000	Layer	-	-	0.2-0.4	Modern topsoil and turf	
1001	Layer	-	-	0.4	Churchyard soil	Charnel, CBM
1002	Layer	-	-	0.11+	Earlier churchyard soil	
1003	Cut	1.55	0.65	-	Construction cut for BV 1004.	
1004	Structure	1.4	0.55-0.72	-	Barrel vault. Subadult sized.	
1005	Fill	1.55	0.65	-	Backfill of construction cut 1003.	
1006	Cut	1.80	0.67	-	Grave cut, small area of brick vault roof revealed below impact level.	
1007	Fill	1.80	0.67	-	Backfill of grave 1006.	
1008	Cut	1.15	0.55	-	Grave cut.	



<i>Ctxt No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thickness /height (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>
1009	Fill	1.15	0.55	-	Backfill of grave 1008.	
1010	Cut	9.25+ (E-W), 2.25+ (N-S)	0.5-0.8	-	Cut of robber trench along line of the south wall of the Priory's north ambulatory.	
1011	Fill	9.25+ (E-W), 2.25+ (N-S)	0.5-0.8	-	Backfill of robber trench 1010.	
1012	Skeleton	-	-	-	Neonate skeleton in grave 1014.	
1013	Fill	1.4	0.7	-	Backfill of grave 1014.	CBM
1014	Cut	1.4	0.7	-	Grave cut.	
1015	Cut	1.8	0.35+	-	Grave cut.	
1016	Fill	1.8	0.35+	-	Backfill of grave 1015.	CBM
1017	Cut	1.35	0.55	-	Grave cut.	
1018	Fill	1.35	0.55	-	Backfill of grave 1017.	CBM
1019	Cut	1.1+	0.7	-	Grave cut.	
1020	Fill	1.1+	0.7	-	Backfill of grave 1019.	
1021	Cut	0.95	0.5	-	Grave cut.	
1022	Fill	0.95	0.5	-	Backfill of grave 1021.	
1023	Cut	1.95	0.6	-	Grave cut.	
1024	Fill	1.95	0.6	-	Backfill of grave 1023.	CBM, glazed medieval floor tile
1025	Cut	1.8	0.45+	-	Grave cut.	
1026	Fill	1.8	0.45+	-	Backfill of grave 1025.	
1027	Cut	2.0	0.5-0.7	-	Grave cut.	
1028	Fill	2.0	0.7	-	Backfill of grave 1027.	Charnel, CBM
1029	Cut	1.85	0.5-0.7	-	Grave cut.	
1030	Fill	1.85	0.5-0.7	-	Backfill of grave 1029.	CBM
1031	Cut	1.55	0.5-0.6	-	Grave cut.	
1032	Fill	1.55	0.5-0.6	-	Backfill of grave 1031.	CBM
1033	Cut	1.7	0.6-0.7	-	Grave cut.	
1034	Fill	1.7	0.6-0.7	-	Backfill of grave 1033.	CBM

<i>Ctxt No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thickness /height (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>
1035	Cut	15.0+	c. 1.7	c. 0.5	Construction cut for the south wall of the church.	
1036	Structure	15.0+	c. 1.7	c. 0.3	Foundation (chalk blocks) for the south wall of the church.	
1037	Fill	15.0+	c. 1.7	c. 0.5	Backfill of construction cut 1035.	
1038	Cut	1.65	0.5	-	Construction cut for possible column/respond base on east side of Nun's doorway. Majority of stone robbed out.	
1039	Fill	1.65	0.5	>0.15	Backfill of cut 1038.	
1040	Cut	1.65	0.6	-	Construction cut for base of doorstep on the south side of the Nun's doorway.	
1041	Structure	1.65	0.6	-	Base of step/doorstep (roughly dressed chalk blocks) on south side of Nun's doorway. Probably foundation stones only.	
1042	Cut	5.25+	1.0 – 1.15	-	Construction cut for wall 1043.	
1043	Structure	5.25+	1.0	-	Robbed out, N-S wall. Probably the east wall of the nunnery range building/west wall of a west ambulatory.	
1044	Fill	5.25+	1.35	-	Backfill of cut 1042.	
1045	Layer	-	-	-	Natural - alluvial deposit.	
1046	Cut	1.9	0.6	-	Grave cut.	
1047	Fill	1.9	0.6	-	Backfill of grave 1046.	Charnel, CBM, worked stone
1048	Cut	1.6	0.65	-	Grave cut.	
1049	Fill	1.6	0.65	-	Backfill of grave 1048.	CBM
1050	Cut	1.55	0.65	-	Grave cut.	
1051	Fill	1.55	0.65	-	Backfill of grave 1050.	CBM
1052	Cut	1.7	0.6	-	Grave cut.	
1053	Fill	1.7	0.6	-	Backfill of grave 1052.	CBM

<i>Ctxt No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thickness /height (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>
1054	Cut	2.15	0.7	-	Grave cut.	
1055	Fill	2.15	0.7	-	Backfill of grave 1054.	CBM
1056	Cut	1.9	0.6	-	Grave cut.	
1057	Fill	1.9	0.6	-	Backfill of grave 1056.	CBM
1058	Cut	1.9	0.65	-	Grave cut.	
1059	Fill	1.9	0.65	-	Backfill of grave 1058.	CBM
1060	Cut	1.55	0.6	-	Grave cut.	
1061	Fill	1.55	0.6	-	Backfill of grave 1060.	
1062	Cut	1.7	0.55	-	Grave cut.	
1063	Fill	1.7	0.55	-	Backfill of grave 1062.	CBM
1064	Fill	1.7	0.6	-	Backfill of grave 1065.	
1065	Cut	1.7	0.6	-	Grave cut.	
1066	Fill	1.75	0.65	-	Backfill of grave 1067.	CBM
1067	Cut	1.75	0.65	-	Grave cut.	
1068	Fill	1.8	0.6	-	Backfill of grave 1069.	
1069	Cut	1.8	0.6	-	Grave cut.	
1070	Fill	1.65	0.65	-	Backfill of grave 1071.	
1071	Cut	1.65	0.65	-	Grave cut.	
1072	Fill	1.75	0.55	-	Backfill of grave 1073.	Charnel
1073	Cut	1.75	0.55	-	Grave cut.	
1074	Fill	1.0+	0.7	-	Backfill of grave 1075.	
1075	Cut	1.0+	0.7	-	Grave cut.	
1076	Fill	1.0+	0.6	-	Backfill of grave 1077.	
1077	Cut	1.0+	0.6	-	Grave cut.	
1078	Fill	1.2+	0.6	-	Backfill of grave 1079.	
1079	Cut	1.2+	0.6	-	Grave cut.	
1080	Fill	0.48+	0.33+	0.26+	Backfill of grave 1081.	
1081	Cut	0.48+	0.33+	0.26+	Grave cut.	
1082	Skeleton	-	-	-	Adult skeleton in grave 1081.	
1083	Cut	-	0.7	-	Pipe trench cut, 19-20th C.	
1084	Fill	-	0.7	-	Backfill of cut 1083.	CBM
1085	Cut	0.3+	0.7	-	Grave cut.	

<i>Ctxt No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thickness /height (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>
1086	Fill	0.3+	0.7	-	Backfill of grave 1085.	Charnel
1087	Cut	1.5+	0.6	-	Grave cut.	
1088	Fill	1.5+	0.6	-	Backfill of grave 1087.	Charnel
1089	Deposit	1.25+	0.65+	-	Robber trench or grave fill?	
<b><i>INTRAMURAL WORKS (Ground reduction)</i></b>						
2000	Structure	2.2	0.6 -0.74	-	Barrel vault.	
2001	Cut	2.45	1.22	-	Construction cut for BV 2000.	
2002	Fill	2.45	1.22	-	Backfill of cut 2001.	CBM, charnel, medieval floor tile
2003	Structure	0.4+	0.3+	-	Barrel vault.	
2004	Cut	2.2	1.0	-	Construction cut for BV 2003.	
2006	Fill	2.2	1.0	-	Backfill of cut 2004.	
2007	Structure	3.46+	1.4	-	E-W wall, original N wall of church.	
2008	Cut	3.46+	1.4	-	Construction cut for wall 2007.	
2009	Floor surface	2.0	0.6	-	Remains of stone slab and brick floor surface in central aisle. ?Late 19th C.	
2010	Layer	-	-	-	Made ground layer, present throughout church.	Charnel, medieval tile, CBM
2011	Structure	1.6	1.6	-	Column foundation, chalk with 19th C brick repairs.	
2012	Layer	c. 7.0	c. 2.7	c. 0.1	Cleaning layer - soil/made ground 2010, directly overlying the archaeological features within N aisle.	CBM, charnel, animal bone, Fe nails, clay marble
2013	Structure	0.82+	0.64	-	Barrel vault. Same as BV 303.	
2014	Cut	0.85+	0.66+	-	Construction cut for BV 2013.	
2015	Fill	0.85+	0.66+	-	Backfill of cut 2014.	CBM

<i>Ctxt No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thickness /height (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>
2016	Structure	0.94+	0.8	-	Barrel vault. Same as BV 302.	
2017	Cut	1.1+	0.84	-	Construction cut for BV 2016.	
2018	Fill	1.1+	0.84	-	Backfill of cut 2017.	CBM
2019	Structure	2.4	0.95	-	Barrel vault. Same as BV 300.	CTP stem and bowl mortared into structure
2020	Cut	2.53	1.0	-	Construction cut for BV 2019.	
2021	Fill	2.53	1.0	-	Backfill of cut 2020.	CBM
2022	Structure	2.36	0.8	-	Barrel vault. Same as BV 301.	
2023	Cut	2.44	0.85+	-	Construction cut for BV 2022.	
2024	Fill	2.44	0.85+	-	Backfill of cut 2023.	CBM
2025	Cut	1.6	0.7	-	Grave cut. Same as grave cut 203.	
2026	Fill	1.6	0.7	-	Backfill of grave 2025. Same as fill 204.	CBM
2027	Structure	2.0	0.8	-	N-S wall.	
2028	Cut	c. 2.0	0.94	-	Construction cut for wall 2027.	
2029	Fill	c. 2.0	0.94	-	Backfill of cut 2028.	CBM
2030	Layer	2.2	1.98	0.01 - 0.05	Construction layer associated with wall 2027.	
2031	Cut	1.92+	0.6+	-	Grave cut.	
2032	Fill	1.92+	0.6+	-	Backfill of grave 2031.	
2033	Cut	2.14	0.88	-	Grave cut.	
2034	Fill	2.14	0.88	-	Backfill of grave 2033.	CBM
2035	Cut	0.9+	0.45	-	Grave cut.	
2036	Fill	0.92+	0.45	-	Backfill of grave 2035.	
2037	Cut	1.62	0.64	-	Grave cut.	
2038	Fill	1.62	0.64	-	Backfill of grave 2037.	
2039	Cut	1.76	0.75	-	Grave cut.	
2040	Fill	1.76	0.75	-	Backfill of grave 2039.	CBM

<i>Ctxt No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thickness /height (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>
2041	Structure	2.5	0.62+	0.46+	Stone walled feature below niche in N wall of N aisle. ?Stone-lined grave.	
2042	Fill	1.92	-	0.46+	Backfill of stone structure 2041.	CBM
2043	Cut	2.62	0.45+	0.46+	Construction cut for structure 2041.	
2044	Fill	2.62	0.45+	0.46+	Backfill of cut 2043.	
2045	Structure	-	0.86	-	20th C brick heating duct below church walkways.	
2046	Cut	-	c. 1.6	-	Construction cut for heating duct 2045.	
2047	Fill	-	c. 1.6	-	Backfill of cut 2046.	CBM
2048	Layer	-	-	-	Probable original churchyard soil, visible in areas of N aisle.	
2049	Structure	10.0+	-	0.44	Foundation of N wall of N aisle.	
2050	Cut	10.0+	0.16+	-	Construction cut for foundation 2049.	
2051	Fill	10.0+	0.16+	-	Backfill of cut 2050.	
2052	Floor surface	c. 0.45	c. 0.45	-	Area of in situ medieval tiled floor, NE corner of N aisle.	
2053	Structure	1.95	1.6	-	Half pillar/respond foundation, N side of chancel.	
2054	Floor surface	c. 0.25	c. 0.25	0.035	Area of in situ tiled floor, SW corner of N aisle.	
2055	Fill	3.2+	1.2	-	Backfill of heating duct 2045.	CBM, toy car
2057	Fill	1.85	0.6	-	Backfill of grave 2058.	
2058	Cut	1.85	0.6	-	Grave cut.	
2059	Coffin	1.4+	-	0.32	Coffin within BV 2000.	
2060	Structure	2.5+	1.08	-	Barrel vault	
2061	Cut	2.5+	1.08+	-	Construction cut for BV	
2062	Fill	2.5+	1.08+	-	Backfill of construction cut 2061	
2063	Coffin	-	-	-	Coffin within BV 2060.	

BV = Barrel vault

## APPENDIX 2 GRAVE MEMORIAL RECORDS

**Grave memorial number: 6**

**Type:** Cross with curb and headstone

**Style:** Mytum Type 2110 & 0920 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Portland stone

**Condition in 1941:** Stone sound but stained and mossy. Curb completely buried in long grass. Lettering shallow cut with paint lining going – part already clear

**Condition:** In situ but cross cracked. Inscription severely eroded in some areas

**Dimensions:** h 1.5 x w 0.24 x d 0.58

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Inscribed on east face of cross - In loving memory | of | William SMITH | who died | December 31<sup>st</sup> 1887 | Aged 84 years | “With Christ is the better”

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number: 7**

**Type:** Cross with base and curbs

**Style:** Mytum Type 0920 with coped edges & 2120 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Marble

**Condition in 1941:** Stone sound but becoming much greened

**Condition:** in situ. Overgrown, inscription some lettering loose or fallen out

**Dimensions:** L 1.58 x w 0.61 x h 0.61 m (Cross and base). Curbs 1.98 x 1 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Lead lettering

*On south face:*

Lieut Hugh Wharton FIFE, D.C.L.I | who fell while leading his | company at Dornkop, near Florida | South Africa | May 1900 | 3<sup>rd</sup> son of Lt General FIFE | He shall give his angels charge over thee

*On east face:*

Bertram John FIFE | youngest son of | Lieut General James George | and Katherine Alice FIFE | Born 24<sup>th</sup> June 1872 | Died 5<sup>th</sup> April 1884 | Keep, O keep us Saviour dear | ever constant by they side | that with thee we may appear at the joyful Eastertide

*On west face:*

Lt General James George FIFE | Royal Engineers | Justice of the Peace | and churchwarden of this parish | youngest son of | Sir John FIFE | Died at Clevedme, Goring | Dec 23<sup>rd</sup> 1894 | aged 70

*On south bevelled curb:*

I look for the resurrection and the life of the world to come

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number: 8**

**Type:** Cross, base and curb

**Style:** Mytum Type 2210 & 0920 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Portland stone?

**Condition in 1941:** Stone sound but curb grass covered and crumbling at W end, badly kept

**Condition:** in situ, east end curb broken. Inscription clear but worn

**Dimensions:** L 1.03 x w 0.66 x h 0.43. Curbs 0.92 x 2.45 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Inscribed on east face - Mary HARRISON | died March 28<sup>th</sup> 1884 | aged 83

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number: 17**

**Type:** Cross, base, curbs and back wall

**Style:** Mytum Type 2160 & 0900 that comprises a low wall on the long side with sloping support stones to usual curbs. (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Granite

**Condition in 1941:** Good

**Condition:** *in situ*, inscription clear but worn

**Dimensions:** h 1.48 x w 0.52 x d 0.65 m (cross and base)

**Decoration:** I.H.S

**Inscription:** Lead lettering – *west face* : Captain Ernest Sausmarez CAREY R.N. | Born 1872 | in Guernsey | At rest 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1927 | Goring

*On east face:*

Also remember Margaret Sausmarez CAREY | Laid to rest at Crozon, Finistere, France | 10<sup>th</sup> September 1927

*On south face of backing wall:*

“Al Padre, al figlio, allo spirito santo, gloria” | “Il paradiso”

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number: 18**

**Type:** Cross and curbs

**Style:** Mytum Type 0920 & 6000 (more cross than headstone and fleur-de-lys terminals) (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Portland stone?

**Condition in 1943:** *Moderate, decoration of cross at top cracked, stone stained and lichen covered, shallow lettering weathering, grave not kept up*

**Condition:** *ins itu, overgrown. Inscription mainly decipherable*

**Dimensions:** h 1.04 x w 0.46 x d 0.08 m (cross). Curbs – 0.76 x 1.31 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Inscribed on base - In | loving memory of | Lily | daughter of | Thomas and Emily AKERS | who died August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1883 | aged 3 years | “Of such is the kingdom of heaven”

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number: 19**

**Type:** Head and foot stone

**Style:** No Mytum type. Headstone -Pointed top with large semi-circular shoulders down to slight angling, footstone – pointed top concave shoulders and 2 semi-circular features. (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Marble

**Condition in 1941:** *Stone sound but badly greened by overhanging yew tree*

**Condition:** *Leaning west slightly. Inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** headstone h 1 x w 0.57 x d 0.07 m. Footstone h 0.24 x w 0.3 x d 0.05 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Lead lettering on east side - In | loving memory of | the five infant children of | T.J. & K. PARROTT

“Suffer little children to come unto me”

**Comments:** Iron hoops mentioned in 1943 no longer extant.

Mason/undertaker - Honeybone, Wallingford

**Grave memorial number: 23**

**Type:** Curbs, cross and cross base

**Style:** Mytum Type 2130 & 0940 (2000, 111)



**Material/geology:** Marble

**Condition in 1941:** Fair. Stone and curb becoming discoloured and lead filling to lettering falling out

**Condition:** *in situ*, overgrown. Inscription clear but worn

**Dimensions:** cross and base h 1.53 x w 0.61 x d 0.64 m. Curbs 2.13 x 1.22 m

**Decoration:** I.H.S

**Inscription:** Lead lettering - *On east face of plinth:*

In loving memory of | The Reverend | William Henry STOKES | For 32 years Vicar of this parish | died Sept 17<sup>th</sup> 1884 Aged 69 years  
"Your life is hid with Christ in God"

*On south face of plinth:*

Also of | Emily Sophia his wife | who died May 22<sup>nd</sup> 1886

"When Christ who is our life shall | appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory" Col. III.4

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** 24

**Type:** Cross, base and curb (which run south from base)

**Style:** Mytum Type 2110 with side 0920 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Marble

**Condition in 1941:** Stone sound but weathered. Grave not cared for

**Condition:** *in situ*, overgrown. Inscription clear but worn

**Dimensions:** h 0.91 x w 0.45 x d 0.45 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Incised on east face - In memory of | Arthur Robinson | died November 16 1880 | aged 16 Day

**Comments:** The inscription recorded in the memorial survey of 1941-3 is not the same as on the memorial.

**Grave memorial number:** 32

**Type:** Headstone and square curb

**Style:** Curved top, Mytum Type 4540 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** White marble

**Condition in 1941:** Lead letter fillings starting to fall out. *N.B. In 1949 during the War Scrap metal week, low iron railings on the curb were removed after due notice and written authority from the Bishop*

**Condition:** Sound with clear lettering some of which has fallen out.

**Dimensions:** h 1.3 x w 0.76 x d 0.075 m

**Decoration:** Lead lettering.

**Inscription:** In loving memory | of | SARAH CROCKER | who died 17<sup>th</sup> Nov 1886

Also of | ROBERT CROCKER | husband of the above | who died suddenly 19 Sept 1895 | Aged 68 years

**Comments:** Inscription on west side of headstone. Curb dimensions 2.17 m x 0.97 m

**Grave memorial number:** 37

**Type:** Curb stones with splayed corner blocks and stone slab contained within. No headstone

**Style:** Mytum Type 0904(2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Brownish Portland stone

**Condition in 1941:** Newly erected

**Condition:** *insitu*, inscription traces only, surface of stone weathered.

**Dimensions:** h 0.23 x w 0.77 x L 1.97 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Inscribed on south face - ALLEN HISCOCK died July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1887, Also MARTHA | ANN | His wife June 2 1924

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** 38

**Type:** Flat incumbent

**Style:** Mytum Type 0510 with rounded edges (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** White marble

**Condition in 1941:** *Good but slightly stained by evergreen tree above*

**Condition:** Overgrown lies beneath tree. Inscription mint

**Dimensions:** L 2 x w 0.7 x d 0.18 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Lead lettering - MARTIN WORMSER, of Hesse, Hamburg, Germany

Born October 11 1850. Accidentally drowned | July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1887

*“he that have pity upon their poor lendeth to the lord and that which he hath given, will he pay him again”*

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** 41

**Type:** Headstone

**Style:** Mytum Type 4100 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** White Portland

**Condition in 1941:** *Almost new*

**Condition:** *In-situ. Inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** h 0.97 x w 0.61 x d 0.11 m

**Decoration:** simple cross top of headstone

**Inscription:** inscribed on east side - STAY A MOMENT | AND THINK OF | HELEN BOWER

WHO THOUGHT OF OTHERS | 1854 – 1936

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** 42

**Type:** Curb and recumbent Celtic cross

**Style:** Mytum Type 2200 celtic design & 0920 with gabled top (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Grey granite

**Condition in 1941:** *none*

**Condition:** *In-situ, inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** L 2 x w 0.76 x d 0.14 m (curb) h 1.07 x w 0.38 x d 0.14 (cross)

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** inscribed on south side - To the Dear memory of CHARLES EVAN LLOYD | Died May 30<sup>th</sup> 1927 | JESUS MERCY

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** 43

**Type:** Headstone

**Style:** Mytum Type 4500 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** White Portland stone

**Condition in 1941:** *newly erected*

**Condition:** *In-situ, inscription mint*

**Dimensions:** h 1.08 x w 0.71 x 0.1 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** inscribed East facing - STEPHEN WALLACE | GRAHAM BINGAY

2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. The Royal | Berkshire Regiment  
Killed in the Battle of Britain

25<sup>th</sup> September 1940 | Aged 22 years  
BECAUSE I LIVE, YE SHALL LIVE ALSO JOHN 14

West facing – Margaret Gertrude | Bingay | died 10<sup>th</sup> Nov 1955 | Aged 65 Years | Colonel |  
Hubert Lyle | Bingay | D.S.O | died 23<sup>rd</sup> Aug 1956 | Aged 75 years

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** 44

**Type:** Tomb - recumbent block with cross carved on apex of steeply bevelled slopes to sides and ends

**Style:** Mytum Type 0540 & simple cross design (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Whitish granite

**Condition in 1941:** Good

**Condition:** *In-situ. Inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** h 1.99 x w 0.75 x d 0.37 m (inc. tomb stone)

**Decoration:** I.H.S

**Inscription:** Lead lettering on south facing side- ARCHIBALD WILLIAM STIRLING |  
B.C.L. F.R.G.S.

Born August 8 1857, died March 13 1923

IN THY LIGHT SHALL WE SEE LIGHT | R.I.P.

North facing – And his wife | Laura Biddulph Sterling | Born December 20 1865 | died June 28  
1954

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** 45

**Type:** Cross, base and curb

**Style:** Mytum Type 2260 & 0920 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Granite

**Condition in 1941:** Good

**Condition:** *In-situ. Inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** h 1.42x w 0.78 x d 0.53 m. Length of curb 1.99 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** lead lettering on east face - In loving memory of | ARTHUR THOMAS  
MANATON PIPON

1856 – 1926

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** 48

**Type:** curb with bevelled edges with stone slab inset and marble flower urn in centre

**Style:** Mytum Type 0940 & stone urn & 0100 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Marble

**Condition in 1941:**

**Condition:** *New*

**Dimensions:** L 1.99 x w 0.78 x d 0.19 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** lead lettering - *West face* - In loving memory of

*South face* - LILIAN FLORENCE REYNOLDS

Who entered into rest August 29<sup>th</sup> 1940 aged 63 years

East face - REST IN PEACE

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number: 50**

**Type:** Cross on 3 tier blocks with square curb

**Style:** Mytum Type 0920 & 2130 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Granite

**Condition in 1941:** Good

**Condition:** *in-situ, inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** cross – h 1.44 x w 0.63 x d 0.48 m Curb - L 2 x 0.77 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Lead lettering on east side - In loving memory | of | WALTER COTTON

Died May 29<sup>th</sup> 1926 | Aged 68 years | R.I.P.

Also his loving wife RUTH COTTON | died March 6<sup>th</sup> 1937. Aged 87

**Comments:** over grown within curb

**Grave memorial number: 55**

**Type:** Tall cross on 2 tier blocks

**Style:** Mytum Type 2120 & 0030 & plant holder at foot end (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Granite

**Condition in 1941:** good

**Condition:** *in-situ, inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** h 2 x w 0.86 x d 0.65 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Lead lettering on east side - In loving memory of | William Carleton Williams

of “Broomgrove”, Goring | died May 25<sup>th</sup> 1927

Aged 76 years | REQUIESCAT IN PACE

And of his much loved wife | SARAH ELLEN WILLIAMS

Died December 21<sup>st</sup> 1941 |

And of their only daughter | Ethel Carleton Williams F.S.A | died September 15 1972

**Comments:** square curb and granite chips recorded in 1941 now absent.

**Grave memorial number: 56**

**Type:** Tomb

**Style:** Mytum Type 0540 with cross design (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Portland stone?

**Condition in 1941:** Good. Embossed lettering slightly moss covered

**Condition:** *In-situ. Inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** L 1.84 x w 0.72 x h 0.46 m . stone base 2.09 x 0.98 m

**Decoration:** Simple cross along length of tomb which has a pyramid style lid.

**Inscription:** In relief on all sides- SIR GEORGE ROBERT PARKIN | Born at Salisbury, Canada

February 8<sup>th</sup> 1846, died | June 25<sup>th</sup> 1922 in London

And of ANNIE CONNELL FISHER, his wife | who died in Canada 1931

(1941 note) No interment record for Lady Parkin, but her ashes were brought to Goring, I think H.G.P.

**Comments:**

**Grave memorial number: 59**

**Type:** low headstone with curb and low pyramid topped pillars at E. end

**Style:** Mytum Type 4701 (low headstone) (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Granite

**Condition in 1941:** not recorded

**Condition:** *in-situ. Inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** (headstone) h 0.58 x w 0.74 x d 0.14 m, L curb 1.95 m

**Decoration:** Stylised rose in centre above text on headstone

Inscription: Lead lettering on east face - To the dear memory of | WILLIAM STEPNEY RAWSON M.A. Oxon. | Oct 14<sup>th</sup> 1854 – Nov 4<sup>th</sup> 1932 | third son of SIR RAWSON W. RAWSON K.C.M.G. C.B

Also Alice Maud his wife | and daughter of | James George and Katherine A | .....Ice Fife | Aug 14 1864 – Dec 23 1946

East end curb – ARX ET ANCHURA MIHI DEUS

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** 60

**Type:** Curb with low corner pieces and stone incumbent within

**Style:** Mytum Type 0940 with coped edges & 0100 & stone urn at foot end (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Marble

**Condition in 1941:** *Newly erected, well kept*

**Condition:** *in situ, slightly overgrown, and subsidence to the SW. Inscription mainly decipherable, some lettering missing*

**Dimensions:** L 1.98 x w 0.77 x h 0.17

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Lead lettering on west and south - In loving memory of | ELLEN ODDBOY 24<sup>th</sup> July 1939

Aged 77 “AT REST”

on north side – Also John Charles Oddboy | passed into rest | October 9 1949 | aged 82

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** 62

**Type:** Cross, base and curb stones

**Style:** Mytum Type 0940 & 2160 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Granite

**Condition in 1941:** *Good*

**Condition:** *In situ. Inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** h 1.39 x w 0.62 x d 0.46 m (cross and base). L 1.97 x w 0.77 m (Curbs)

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Lead lettering on east face - To the beloved memory | of | SOPHIA JULIA CAREYE | 11<sup>th</sup> June 1866 - 9<sup>th</sup> Sept 1934 | and her husband | WARD SAUDMAREZ CAREYE | Major W. York R. and A.P.D.

26<sup>th</sup> Oct 1866 – 18<sup>th</sup> Feb 1940

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** 68

**Type:** Curb, double size, no headstone

**Style:** Mytum Type 0940 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Sandstone, York stone

**Condition in 1941:** *Good*

**Condition:** *insitu, inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** L 2 x w 2 x d 0.2 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Inscribed on all 4 curb stones - CHARLOTTE FRANCES HISCOCK died August 18 1885

ELLEN LOUISA HISCOCK died August 22 1885

MARTHA ANN HISCOCK died October 26 1943  
Frederick James HISCOCK died November 13 1950

**Comments:** space in the middle overgrown and no marble chippings seen as described in 1941.

**Grave memorial number:** 73

**Type:** Headstone

**Style:** Mytum Type 4500 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Sandstone

**Condition in 1941:** N/A

**Condition:** *In situ, inscription pristine.*

**Dimensions:** h 0.62 x w 0.38 x d 0.08 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** inscribed on east face of stone - In Loving memory | Of | Harriet Mary Gibbes | died 12<sup>th</sup> March 1942 | Edward Laurie Gibbes | Died 10<sup>th</sup> March 1944 | Rosa Merry Gibbes | died 11<sup>th</sup> February 1951

**Comments:**

**Grave memorial number:** OA1

**Type:** Standing cross and stepped base

**Style:** Mytum Type 2230 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Granite

**Condition in 1941:**

**Condition:** *in situ. Inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** h 1.41 x w 0.56 x d 0.48 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Lead lettering (sans serif) on east faces of cross base - In | loving memory | of | Herbert L Evans | died April 9 1925 | for many years the beloved | physician of this district | also of Maud his wife | died May 23 1936

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** OA2

**Type:** Curb

**Style:** Mytum Type 0920 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Portland stone?

**Condition in 1941:**

**Condition:** *overgrown in situ. Inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** h 2.02 x w 0.68 x d 0.14 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** In relief roman style : west *side* - William Barber  
*south side* – died September 2 1932 aged 80  
*east side* - & Hannah Gertrude  
*north side*- *His wife died August 23 1917 age 62*

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** OA3

**Type:** 'pillow' headstone (wedge-shaped), curbs with square pyramid top corner stones

**Style:** Mytum Type 8200 & 0940 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Granite

**Condition in 1941:**

**Condition:** *in situ, over grown. Inscription mint*

**Dimensions:** h 1.97 x w 0.77 x d 0.32 m

**Decoration:****Inscription:** lead lettering, sans serif – *west side:* In fond memory*South side:* Phyllis Mary daughter of Frank and Mary Fullbrook May 3 1940 aged 26 years*north side:* Francis John Fullbrook son of Frank and Maud August 1 2000 aged 84 years*on headstone:* In loving memory | Frank Fullbrook | 17<sup>th</sup> May 1955 | Also | Elsie MaudFullbrook | 26<sup>th</sup> Feb 1971**Comments****Grave memorial number:** OA4**Type:** Curb stones with bevelled top edges**Style:** Mytum Type 0920 (2000, 111)**Material/geology:** Marble**Condition in 1941:****Condition:** *in situ over grown. Inscription mainly decipherable, some lettering no longer extant and some damaged***Dimensions:** h 1.73 x w 0.72 x d 0.17 m**Decoration:****Inscription:** Lead lettering roman – *east side:* In loving memory of*north side:* Edith Mary Hart Shaw daughter of Henry Barnard and wife Elizabeth Shaw*west side:* who died Feb 5 1874 aged 5 years**Comments****Grave memorial number:** OA5**Type:** Simple cross on 2 stepped base in plain curbed monument**Style:** Mytum Type 2120, 0920 (2000, 111)**Material/geology:** Marble**Condition in 1941:****Condition:** *in situ overgrown, cross shaft broken through but placed in original position.**Inscription mainly decipherable some lettering very worn and some fallen out***Dimensions:** (cross) h 0.71 x w 0.38 x d 0.38 m . (curbs) 1.09x 0.49 m.**Decoration:****Inscription:** lead lettering, sans serif on east face – In loving memory of | Noel Mair | son of | Alfred & Mary | Emberson | born Dec 31 1892 | died May 2 1893

“The baby wept | and God did take it from | its Mother's arms | from present ills and future | unknown harms | and baby slept “

**Comments****Grave memorial number:** OA6**Type:** Cross and bevelled curb stones**Style:** Mytum Type 0920, 2100 (now recumbent) (2000, 111)**Material/geology:** Portland stone**Condition in 1941:****Condition:** *in situ overgrown. Inscription mainly decipherable***Dimensions:****Decoration:****Inscription:** Inscribed roman italic – *east side :* in loving memory of*south side:* Alfred Holloway 1843-1880*north side:* Also Marian his beloved wife 1842-1911*west side :*At rest**Comments:** cross laid flat but tilted up at west end on stone block**Grave memorial number:** OA7

**Type:** Cross, base and square curb

**Style:** Mytum Type 2160 & 0920 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Granite

**Condition in 1941:**

**Condition:** *in situ overgrown. Inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** cross and base h 1.53 x w 0.74 x d 0.38. curb L 1.81 x w 0.74 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** east face of cross lead lettering - In loving memory of | Alfred James Emberson | died January 6 1924 | aged 68 | the Lord bless thee and keep thee | and give thee peace now and evermore | Also of Mary Martha Anne Emberson | died February 15 1932 | aged 79 years

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** OA8

**Type:** headstone

**Style:** Mytum Type 4300 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Marble

**Condition in 1941:**

**Condition:** *in situ but loose*

**Dimensions:** h 0.35 x w 0.37 x d 0.12 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** east face inscribed – In loving memory | of | Baby Michael | aged 9 weeks

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** OA9

**Type:** Curbed with square corner pillars. 'Head' curb is scrolled. Plus marble flower holder.

**Style:** Mytum Type 8250 & 0930 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Marble

**Condition in 1941:**

**Condition:** *in situ, overgrown. Inscription mainly decipherable some lettering fallen out*

**Dimensions:** L 1.28 x w 0.59 x d 0.18 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** lead lettering upfacing scroll face – In sweetest mem. Of | Diane Irene Cooper | Sept 24 - Nov. 20 1947

*east face of curb - "He took little Children into his arms"*

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** OA10

**Type:** Cross on stepped base and square curb

**Style:** Mytum Type 2130 & 0920 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Portland stone?

**Condition in 1941:**

**Condition:** *leaning slightly to south. Inscription clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** h 1.54 x w 0.66 x d 0.51 m. curbs 0.9 x 1.99 m

**Decoration:** I.H.S

**Inscription:** lead lettering on east and north faces of cross base – To | the dear memory | of | Walter Aldridge | at rest January 4 1933 | aged 74 | Lord I have loved the habitation | of thy house

Also of Clara | his beloved wife | at rest July 2 1940 | aged 80

**Comments**

**Grave memorial number:** OA11

**Type:** incumbent



**Style:** Mytum Type 0100 square (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Sand/Portland stone

**Condition in 1941:**

**Condition:** *in situ*. **Inscription** *mint*

**Dimensions:** h 0.53 x w 0.53 x d 0.02 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** Inscribed on upface – In loving memory | of | Leslie Gordon | Haines | 22 May 1904 – 11 May 1973 | Bell ringer at this church | and | also of his wife | Ivy Elizabeth Elsie | 29 October 1904 – 28 August 2001

**Comments :** memorial well kept, grass mown and remembrance poppy.

**Grave memorial number:** OA12

**Type:** Cross and base

**Style:** Mytum Type 2110 base angled at corners (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Marble

**Condition in 1941:**

**Condition:** *in situ overgrown*. **Inscription** *clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** h 0.63 x w 0.25 x d 0.25 m

**Decoration:**

**Inscription:** east face inscribed – In loving memory | of | C. E. Crocker | who died August 22 | 1883 | aged 11 months

**Comments:** footing visible but not fully uncovered

**Grave memorial number:** OA13

**Type:** headstone and curb

**Style:** Mytum Type 4200 (with central motif) & 0920 (2000, 111)

**Material/geology:** Sand/Portland stone

**Condition in 1941:**

**Condition:** *in situ overgrown, east curb displaced*. **Inscription** *clear but worn*

**Dimensions:** h 0.95 x w 0.43 x d 0.075 m. curb 1.34 x 0.66 m

**Decoration:** Corn, flowers and leaves on top of headstone

**Inscription:** east face inscribed – In memory of | Walter John | the infant son of | James and | Jane Elizabeth Oewe | of Burghfield | born Feb 7 1867 | died May 8 1867

**Comments:**

### APPENDIX 3 THE HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

The table below provides details of the articulated and disarticulated human skeletal remains recovered during the archaeological excavations.

Abbreviations:

MNI = Minimum number of individuals represented

L = Left

R = Right

<b>Context no.</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Skeletal remains</b>	<b>MNI</b>	<b>Re-interment location</b>
204 (same as 2026)	Grave backfill	L femur R radius R ulna	1 (possibly all from the same)	Brick vault 2016

		1 lumbar vertebra L pelvis fragment 3 rib shaft fragments		adult male)	
308 (same as 2012)	Made ground	L radius Maxilla fragment with molar 1 <sup>st</sup> metatarsal Distal ulna 6 femoral shaft fragments	All adult	3	Brick vault 2016
		R clavicle	Neonate		
		L ulna Rib shaft	Subadult		
1001	Churchyard soil	Proximal humeral shaft L distal tibia L rib head Tibia shaft fragment		1 (all adult)	Brick vault 2000
1012	Articulated skeleton	Skull Ribs Vertebral bodies R radius Hand phalanges L tibia		1 (articulated neonate)	Brick vault 2000
1028	Grave backfill	R tibia Talus		1 (all adult)	Brick vault 2000
1047	Grave backfill	Vertebral body		1 (all adult)	Brick vault 2000
1072	Grave backfill	Tibia shaft		1 (all adult)	Brick vault 2000
1082	Articulated skeleton	Skull Mandible 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> cervical vertebrae		1 (articulated adult male)	Manhole trench, west end of extramural excavation area
1086	Grave backfill	Rib fragment R proximal humerus Femoral head		1 (all adult)	Brick vault 2000
1088	Grave backfill	Clavicle fragment		1 (all adult)	Brick vault 2000
2002	Backfill of BV construction cut	Temporal bone (inc. incus bone)	Infant	3	Brick vault 2000
		Rib	Subadult		
		Metatarsal shaft	Adult		
2010	Made ground	L proximal ulna Femoral shaft fragment Hand phalanx Foot phalanx 2 <sup>nd</sup> metacarpal Humeral shaft fragment	Adult	2	Brick vault 2000
		Rib	Subadult		
2012	Made ground	4 femoral shaft	Adult	3	Brick vault 2000

	(cleaning layer)	fragments 2 Skull fragments 1 thoracic vertebra L proximal ulna R lunate R metatarsal 3 fibula shaft fragments 1 <sup>st</sup> metatarsal head 2 distal femur fragments Humeral shaft fragment L 4 <sup>th</sup> metatarsal 3 rib shafts			
		L pubis 4 rib fragments	Subadult		
		Metacarpal	Infant		

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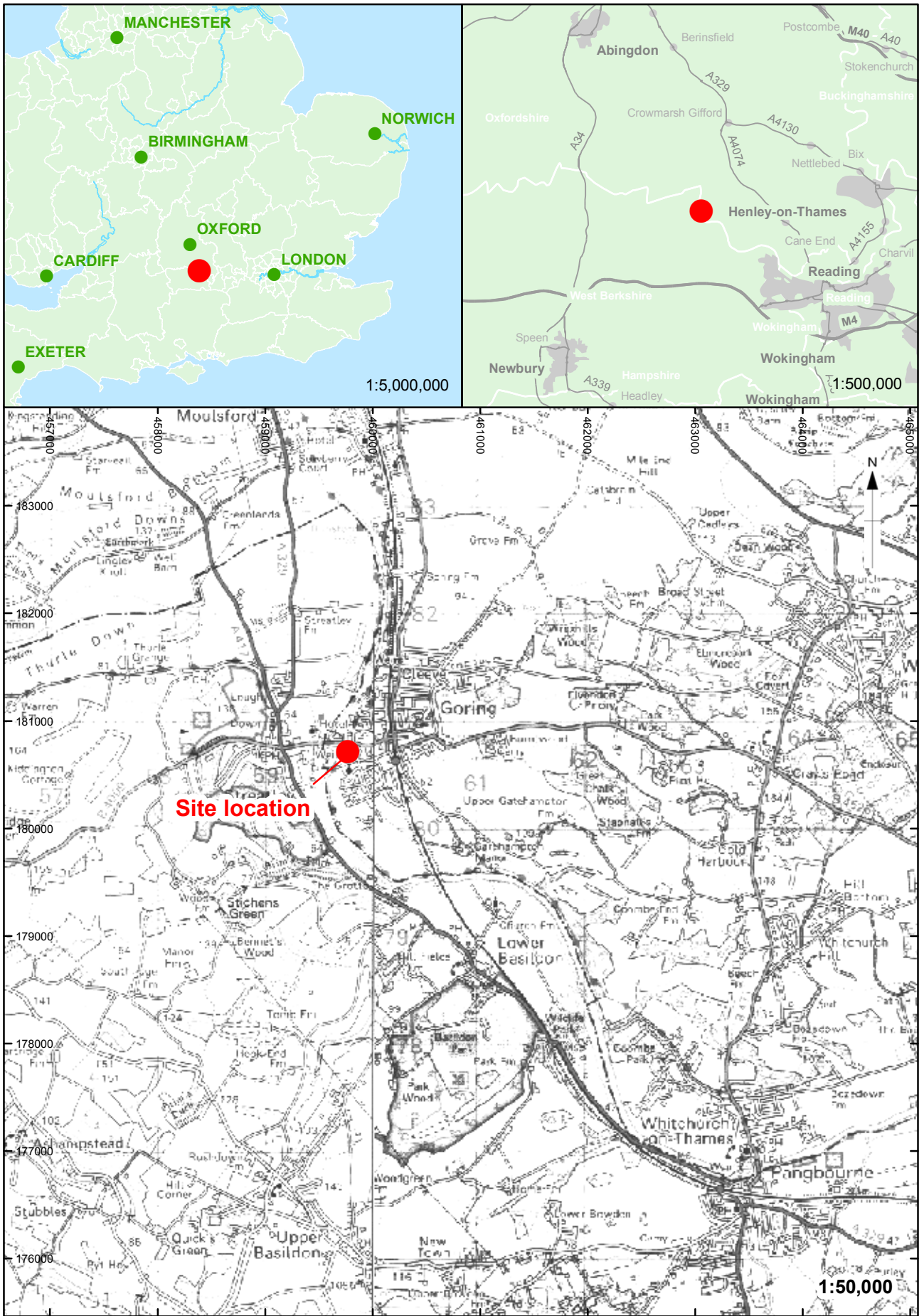
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Figure 1: Site location

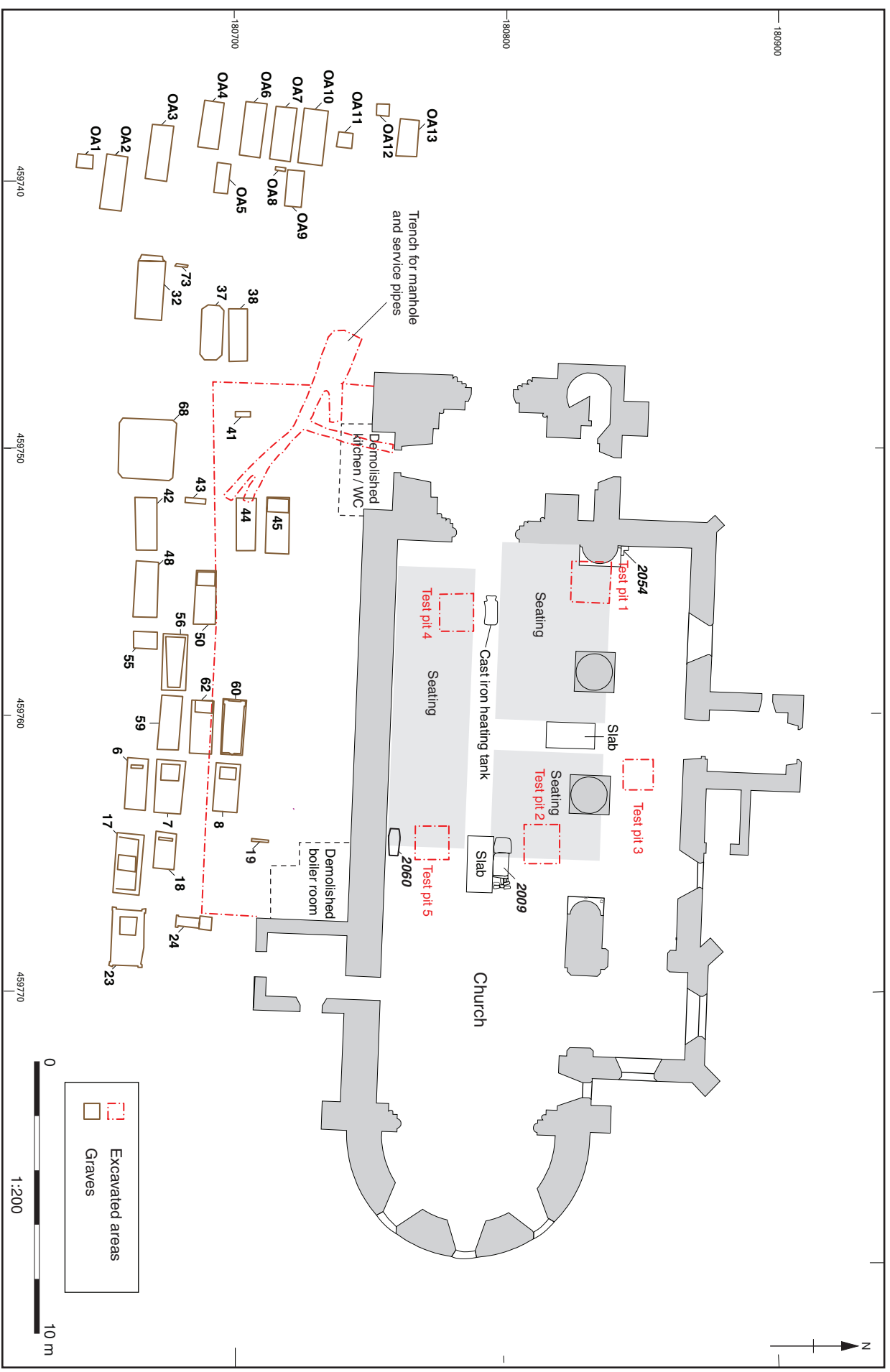


Figure 2: Plan of the church, showing excavated areas and test pits. Also shown are the locations of the grave memorials recorded, the two memorial slabs within the church, stone slab and brick floor layer 2009, and brick vault 2060

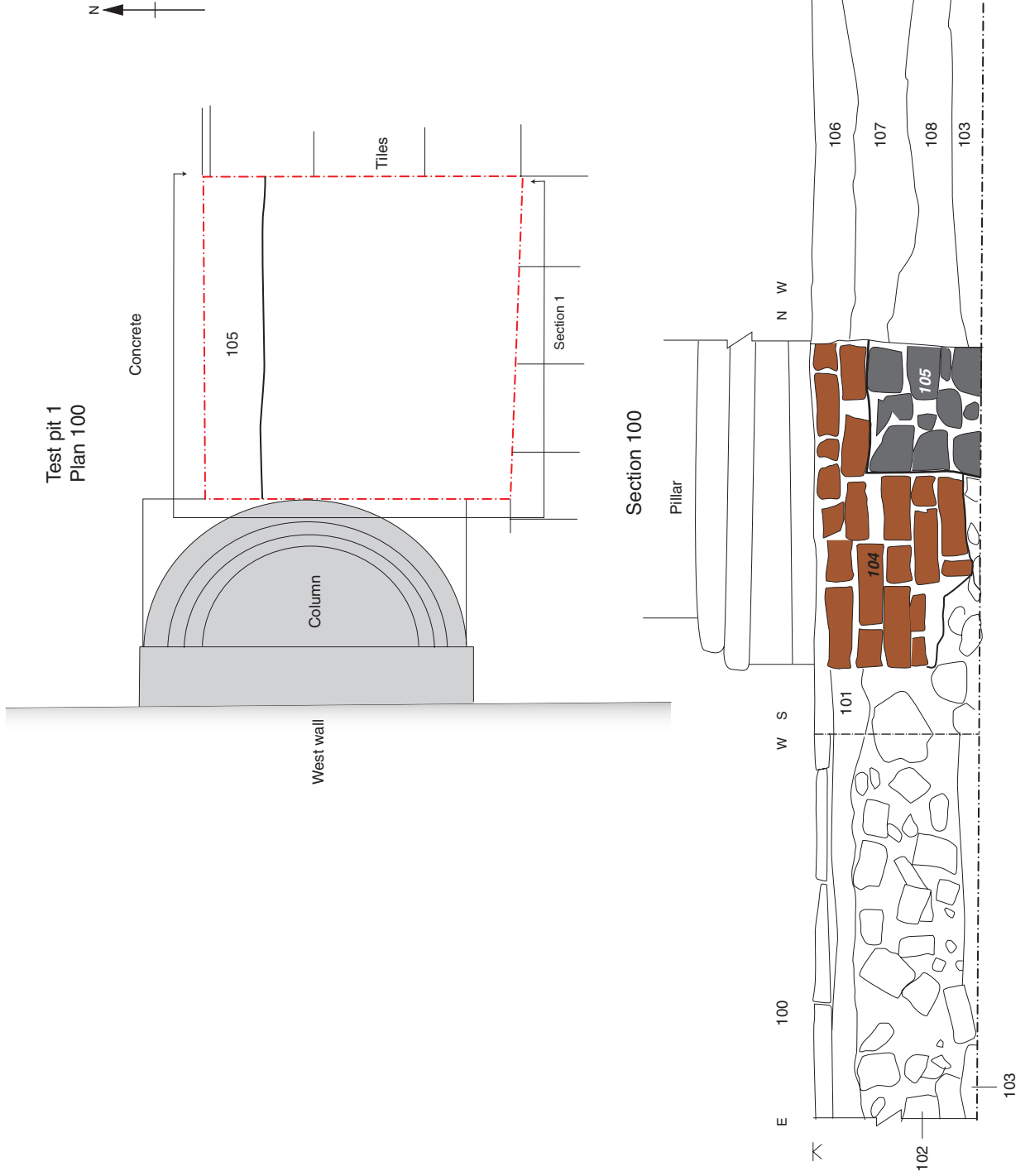
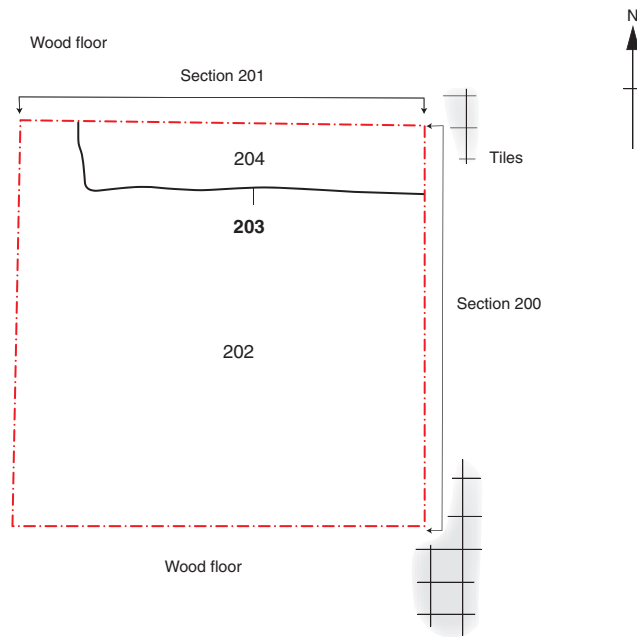


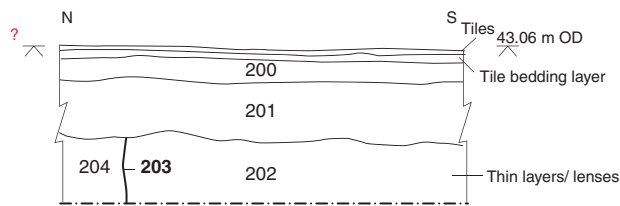
Figure 3: Test pit 1, plan and section



### Test pit 2 Plan 200



### Section 200



### Section 201

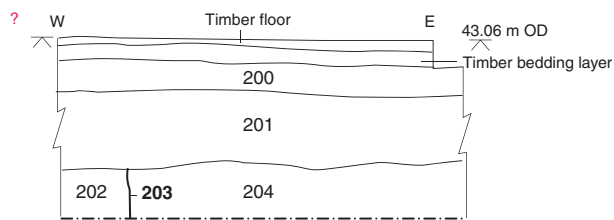


Figure 4: Test pit 2, plan and section

Test pit 3  
Plan 300

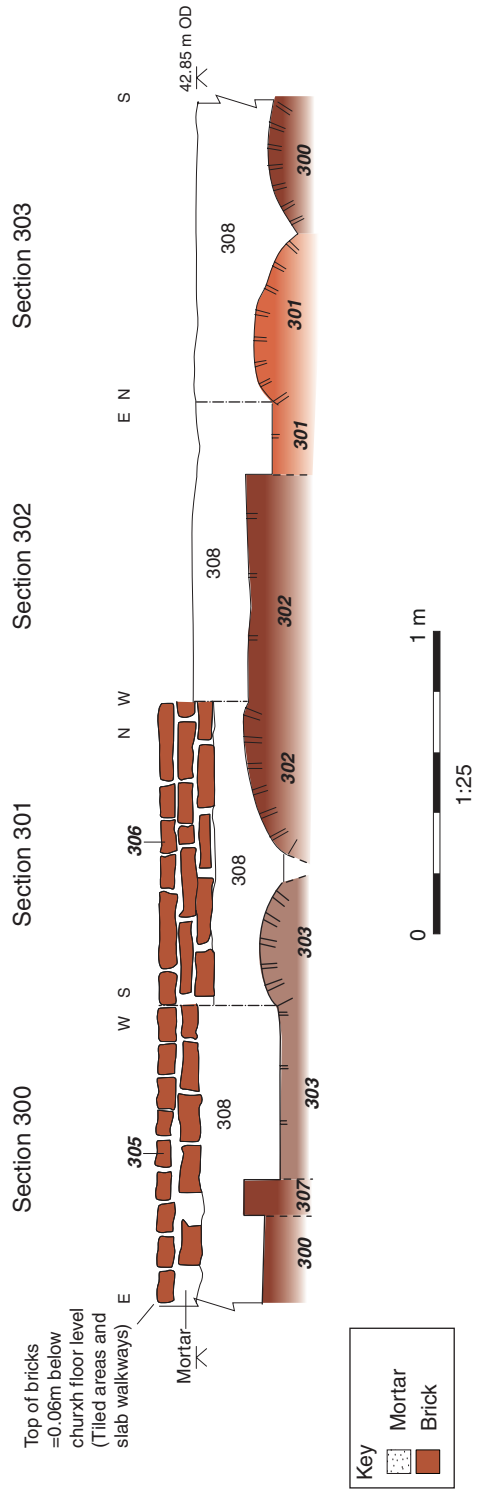
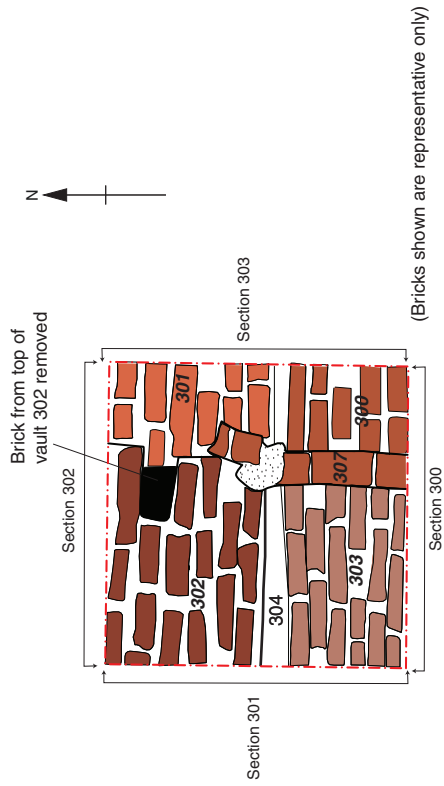


Figure 5: Test pit 3, Plan and sections

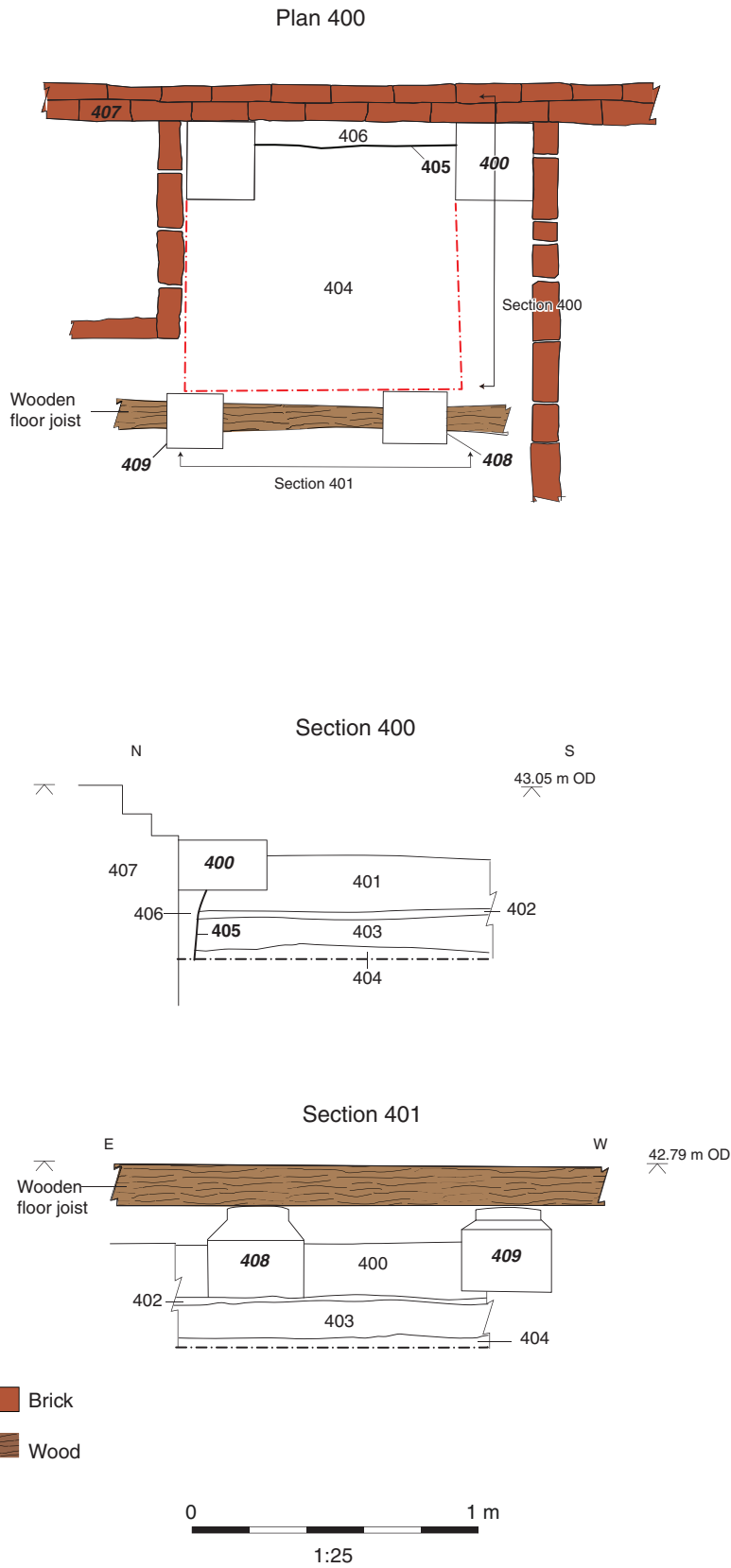
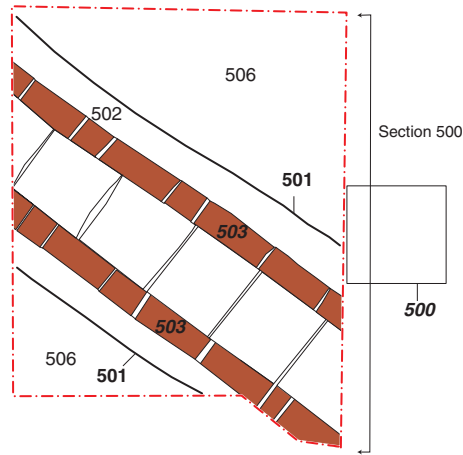


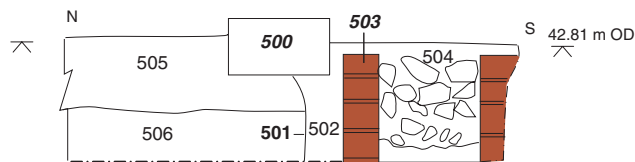
Figure 6: Test pit 4, Plan and section



### Test pit 5 Plan 500



### Section 500



 Brick



Figure 7: Test pit 5, Plan and section

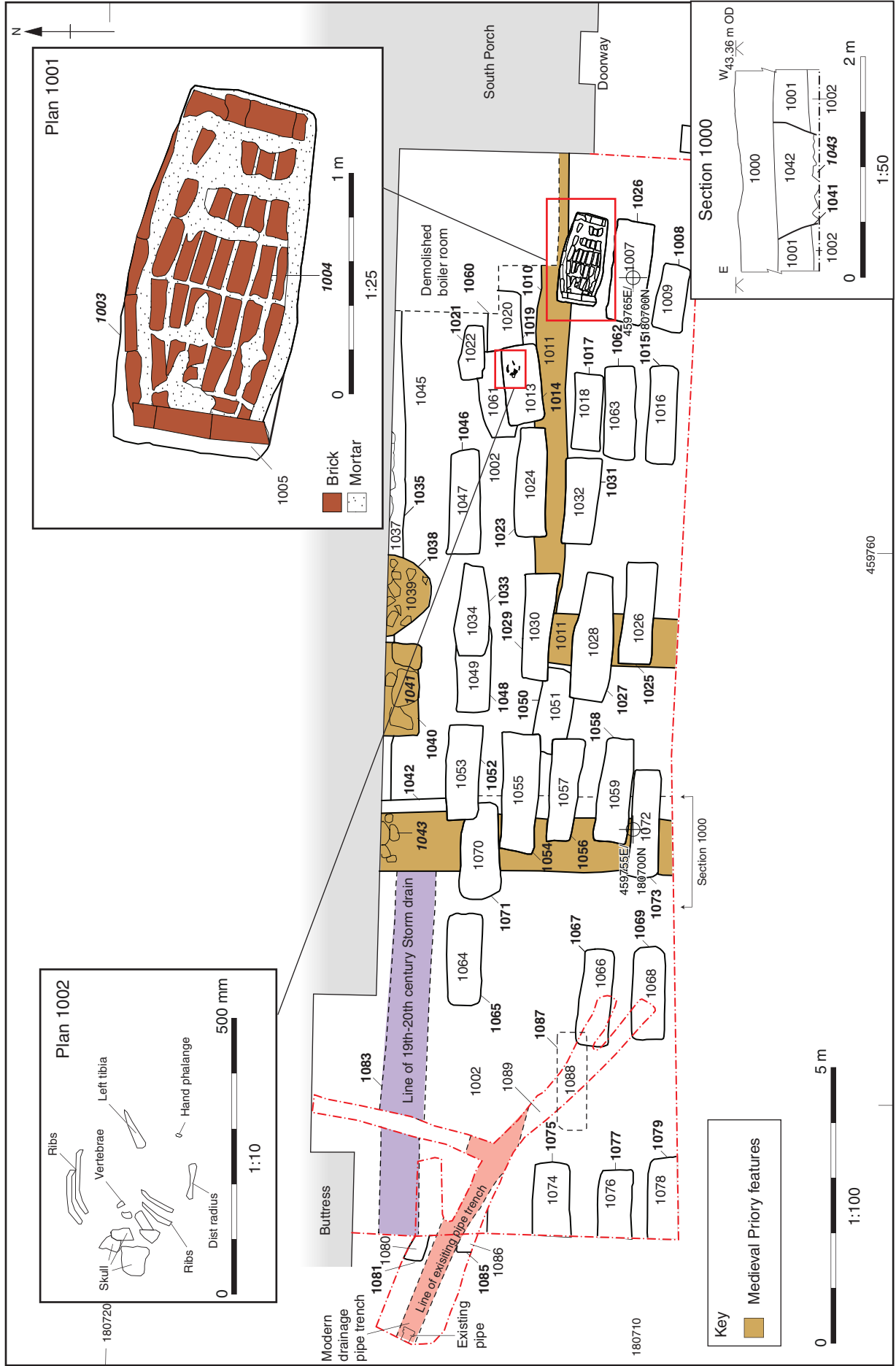


Figure 8: Plan of the archaeological features revealed during the extramural ground reduction



Figure 9: Plan of archaeological features encountered intramurally

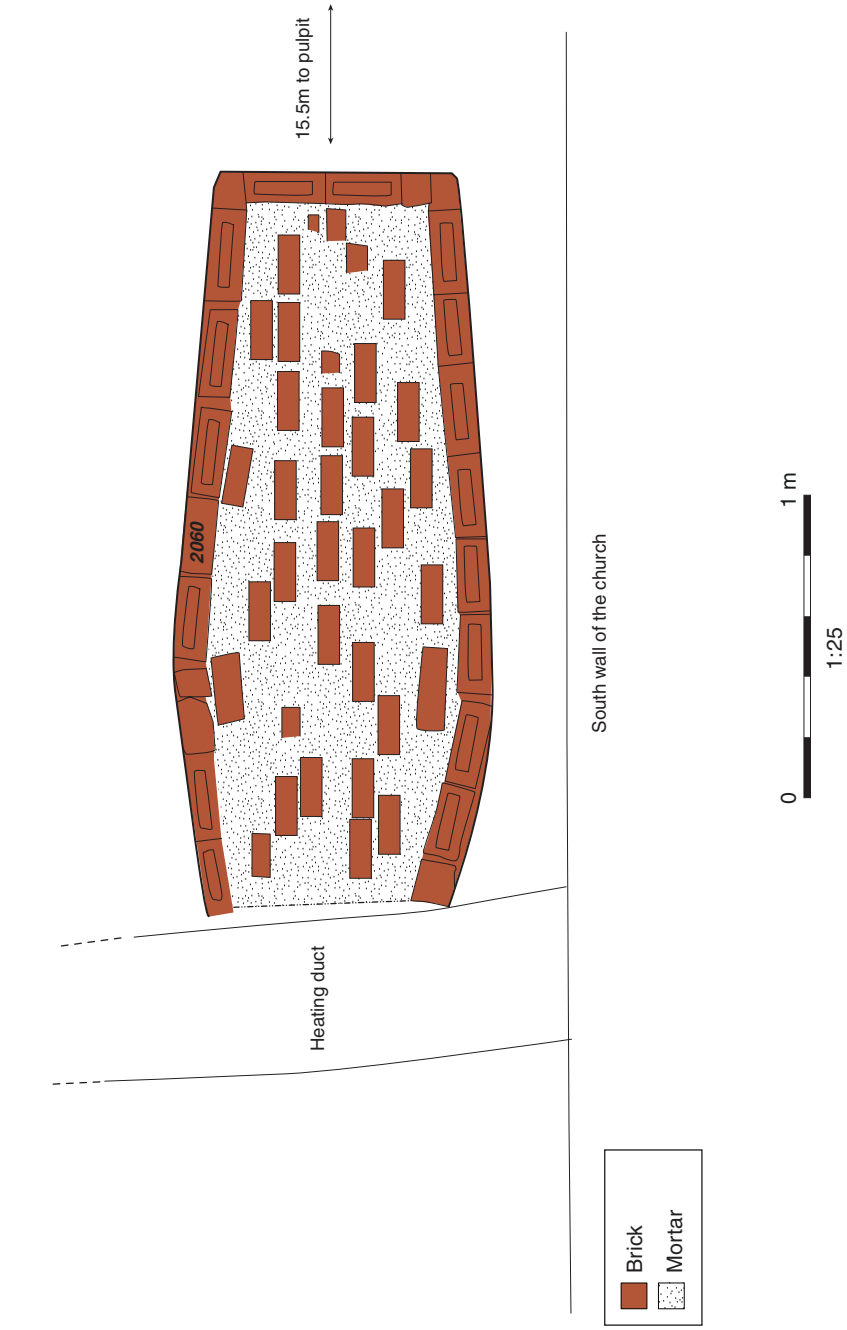


Figure 10: Brick vault 2060

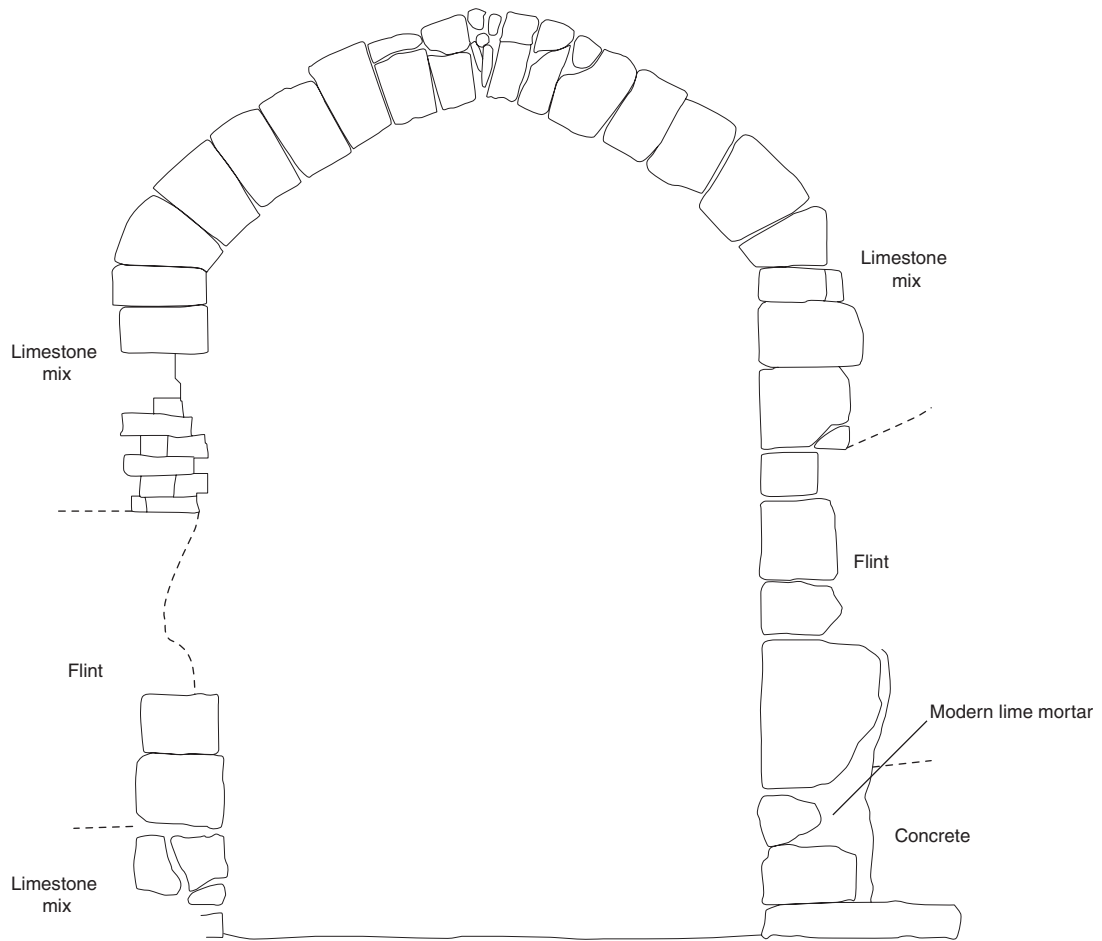


Figure 11: Nun's Doorway, South elevation after removal of render and infill





Plate 1: Remains of stone step/doorstep



Plate 2: Neonate skeleton (1012)



Plate 3: Brick vault



Plate 4: Grave memorial 19



Plate 5: Test pit 1



Plate 6: Test pit 2





Plate 7: Test pit 3



Plate 8: Test pit 4



Plate 9: Test pit 5



Plate 10: Intramural ground reduction (2000)(2003)(2007)





Plate 11: Footings of a wall at the east end of the north aisle (2027)



Plate 12: Above ground niche; eastern end of north wall of north aisle



Plate 13: Brick vault (2003) truncating E-W section of original north wall (2007)



Plate 14: Coff n (2059) visible near top of vault (2000)



Plate 15: Brick lined vaults revealed within north wall



Plate 16: Coffin (2063) visible inside vault (2060)



Plate 17: Kitchen and toilet; south elevation





Plate 18: Boiler room; south and west elevations



Plate 19: Nun's doorway before unblocking;  
interior



Plate 20: South elevation of baptistery after  
removal of kitchen and toilet



Plate 21: South wall of church after removal of boiler room



Plate 22: South elevation showing exterior of Nun's doorway after removal of render



Plate 23: Moulded stone from infill of Nun's doorway





Plate 24: Interior arch from Nun's doorway having been removed



Plate 25: West wall of Nun's doorway passage showing red brick repair



Plate 26.: South elevation showing Nun's doorway after unblocking







#### **OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500  
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599  
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net  
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

#### **OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane Mills  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000  
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606  
e: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net  
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

#### **OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800  
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496  
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk  
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

#### **OA Grand Ouest**

7 Rue des Monderaines  
ZI - Ouest  
14650 Carpiquet  
France

t: +33 (0) 249 88 01 01  
f: +33 (0) 249 88 01 02  
e: info@oago.fr  
w: <http://oago.fr>

#### **OA Méditerranée**

115 Rue Merlot  
ZAC La Louvade  
34 130 Maugeio  
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92  
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93  
e: oamed@thehumanjourney.net  
w: <http://oamed.fr/>

**Director:** David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA



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Head Office: Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800*