
ST. EVERILDA'S CHURCH,
NETHER POPPLETON, YORK.

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF.

OSA REPORT No: OSA14WB39

February 2015.



OSA

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Report Summary.

REPORT NO: OSA14WB39

SITE NAME: St. Everilda’s Church, Nether Poppleton

COUNTY: York

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SE 5645 5505

COMMISSIONED BY: ppiy Ltd
94 The Mount
York
YO24 1AR

TEXT: Kate Langley

GRAPHICS: Katie Keefe

FIELDWORK: Kate Langley

TIMING: Fieldwork
2nd October to 21st November 2014.

Post excavation & report preparation
January to February 2015

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1.0 Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology, in October and November 2014, during groundworks for a new extension and drainage at St Everilda’s Church in Nether Poppleton, York.

The watching brief was commissioned to satisfy a Faculty for the development. The investigation comprised the monitoring of machine and hand excavation of numerous trenches for foundation pads, foundation beams and drainage.

Two post-medieval buttress pads and 33 medieval or post-medieval inhumations were found during the archaeological monitoring of this site.

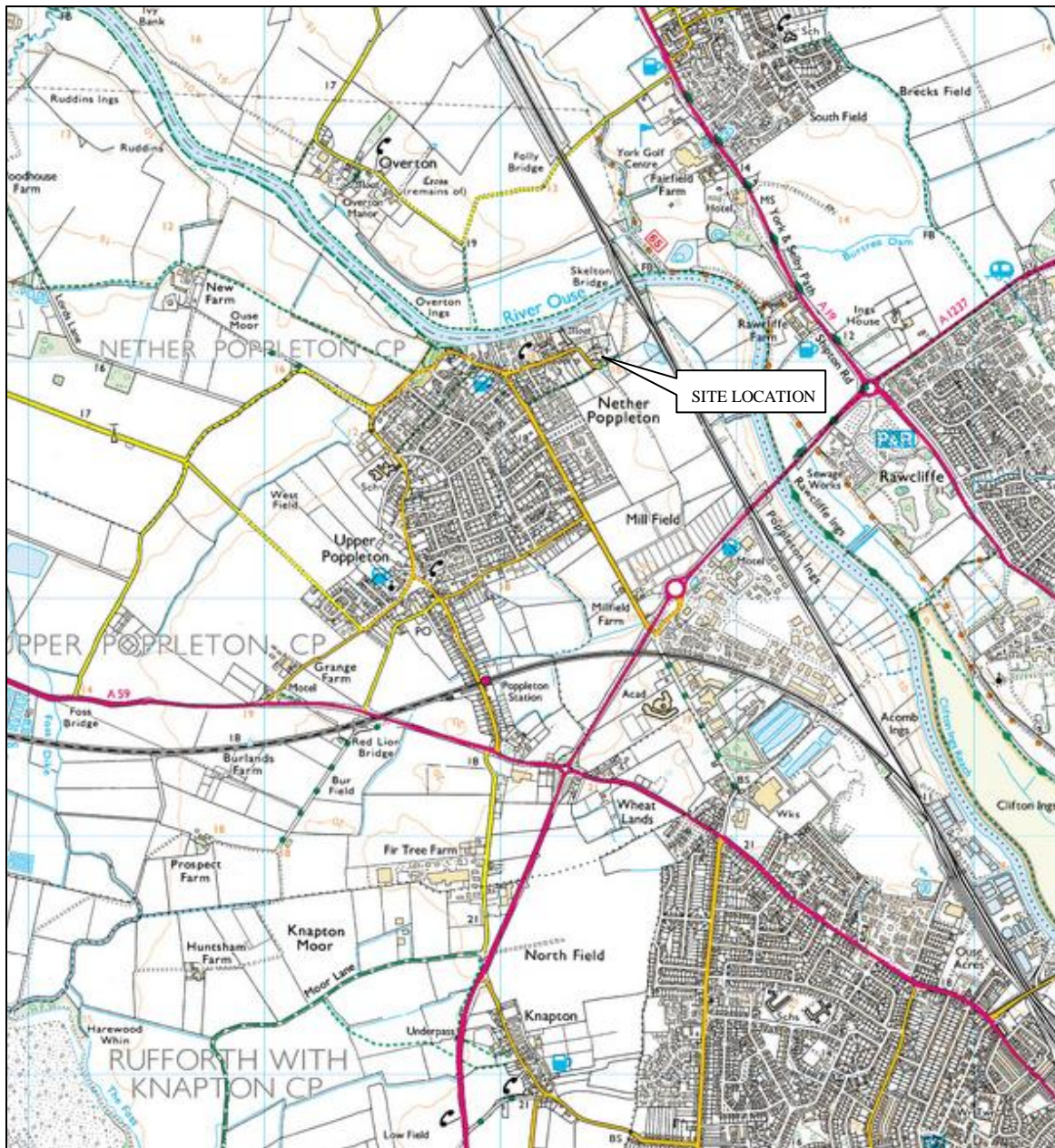


Figure 1. Site Location (SE 5645 5505)

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2.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use.

The church, centred at National Grid Reference SE 5645 5505, lies within the village of Nether Poppleton, York.

The underlying geology on this site is sandstone (Sherwood Sandstone Group) with superficial deposits of sand and gravel (Poppleton Glaciofluvial Member).
(<http://bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

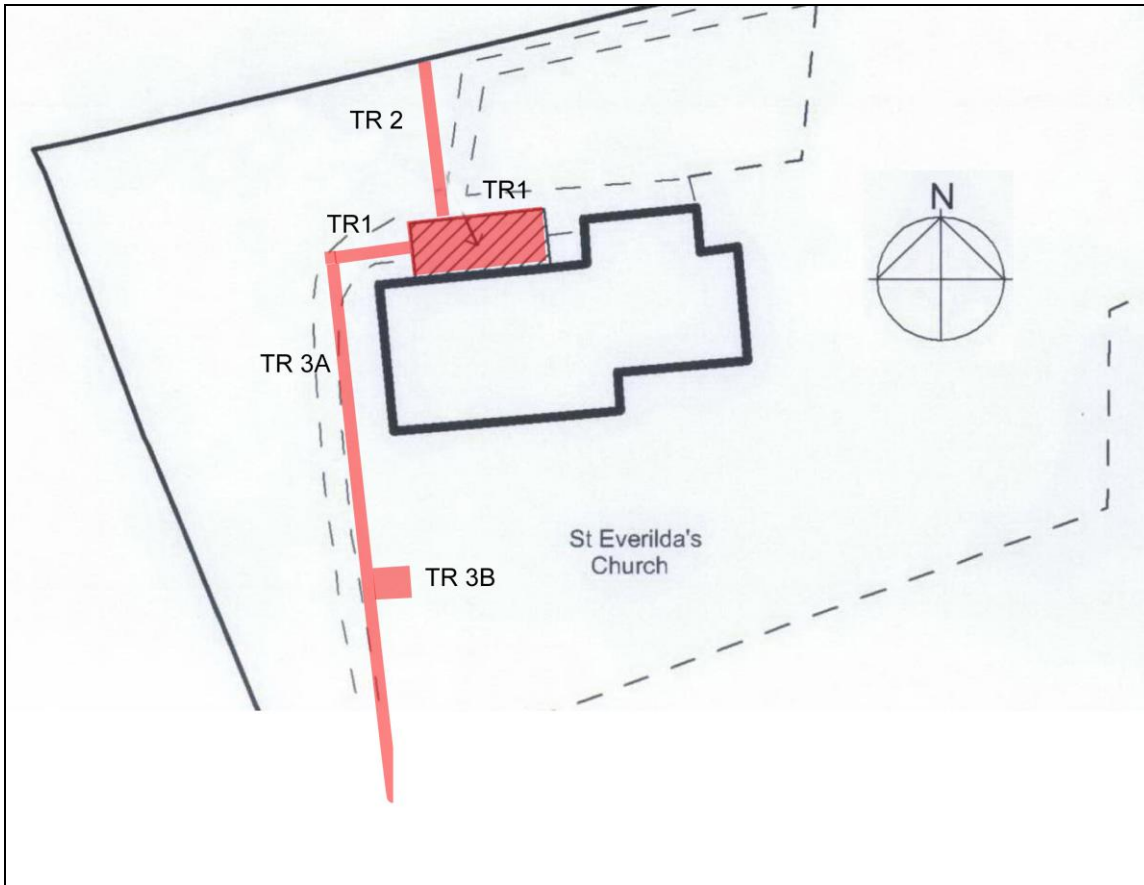


Figure 2. Plan of trenches.

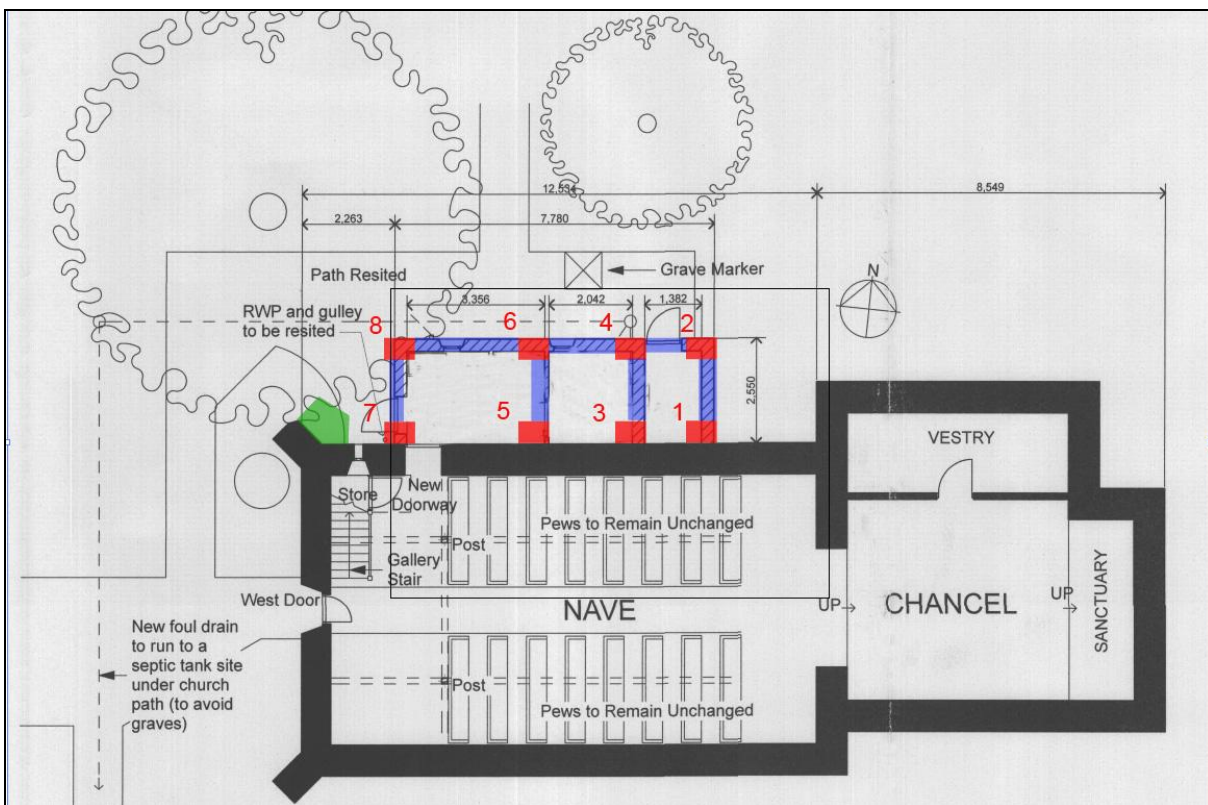


Figure 3. Plan of Trench 1 (foundation pads - red, beam slots - blue and buttress trench - green)

3.0 Archaeological Background

Little is known about the archaeology of the area encompassing Nether Poppleton village prior to the medieval period. A small amount of prehistoric pottery and some evidence of Roman field systems were discovered during an archaeological excavation undertaken in 2012 on the site of the new Park and Ride a mile to the south of the current site (OSA, 2012).

Evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation within the village came from excavations carried out in 2004. Two trenches surrounding the church revealed two linears dated to the Anglo-Saxon period. These have been interpreted as boundary ditches of a building complex surrounding and including the area where the current church now stands. It was unclear if this complex was secular or monastic; however, knowing the history of the church it was assumed that this was more probably a monastic centre (Wessex Archaeology, 2005).

Poppleton is referred to in 972 in a list made of church property lost in wars in the 10th century as ‘Popeltun’ and in the Domesday Book of 1086 as ‘Popeltune’. Osbern De Arches gave the village and lands to The Abbot of St. Mary’s in York in 1088 (*ibid*). A moated manor was built between the 12th and 13th centuries just to the north-west of the church (*ibid*). This site has been classified as a Scheduled Ancient Monument as upstanding earthworks still exist in the grounds of the current Manor House to the west of the church. This site appears to have been abandoned for a Tudor manorial site just north of the church dated to roughly the mid-16th century (*ibid*).

During the civil war in 1644 a ‘Bridge of Boats’ was constructed at Poppleton to aid in communications for the Parliamentarian forces. The bridge was captured by Prince Rupert before he reportedly stayed in the Tithe Barn in Poppleton prior to his defeat at Marsden Moor.

The church in Nether Poppleton is believed to have its origin in the 7th century. It was named after Saint Everilda, an Anglo-Saxon saint from the 7th century who possibly also founded a convent at Everingham in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It appears she was gifted the land in Poppleton by Wilfred, Bishop of York and there founded the church and also an associated nunnery. The present church building was first constructed in the Norman period about 1125-1150. Various alterations have taken place since that time, including the insertion of two stained glass windows during the late 13th and early 14th centuries (Green).

4.0 Methodology.

The Watching Brief comprised the monitoring of groundworks, undertaken for a new extension and associated drainage, in order to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and preservation of any archaeological remains. This was also to ensure that any archaeological deposits encountered could be recorded and any inhumations could be lifted for reburial elsewhere in the churchyard.

Prior to the commencement of groundworks monitoring of three hand dug geotechnical test pits was undertaken (Plate 41). The results from these were superseded by the results from the main watching brief.

The monitored trenches were separated into three groups for ease of recording. Trench 1 encompasses all the ground works within the footprint of the new extension on the north side of the church. Within this area a modern lean-to building was initially removed and a general ground reduction of 0.15m for levelling purposes was carried out. Trench 1 incorporated 8 foundation pads (FP), the connecting beam slots (BS), a drainage trench and a trench for underpinning of the northwest church buttress (Figures 2 and 3). The foundation pads and the drainage trench were both machine and hand excavated and the beam slots were only hand excavated.

Trench 2 (Figure 2) was excavated as part of the water system extending from the northern edge of the new extension northwards to a water tap next to the northern churchyard wall. This trench was hand excavated.

The final trench (Trench 3) consisted of two parts (A and B) (Figure 2). Trench 3A was a long continuous trench extending from a manhole at the end of the drainage trench (Trench 1) southwards for 27m as part of the drainage for the new extension. Trench 3B was extended from Trench 3A, it was 8m south of the southern church wall and was excavated for the insertion of a new septic tank. The base part of this trench was dug in a circular shape to fit the shape of the tank and to preserve any further skeletons in-situ. Trench 3A was machine excavated and Trench 3B was both machine and hand excavated.

Standard On-Site Archaeology techniques were followed throughout the investigation and a photographic record was also maintained. A full catalogue of context descriptions and photographs is provided in Appendix 1. A catalogue of all skeletons lifted is provided in Appendix 2.

5.0 Results.

All information concerning the skeletons excavated during this watching brief can be found in Appendix 2.

Trench 1

This trench consisted of four separately excavated parts for the construction of a new extension on the north side of the church (Figures 2 and 3 and Plate 1). The foundation pads measured between 0.8-1.3m by 0.85m-1.4m with depths between 1-1.15m. The beam slots measured between 0.4-0.6m by 0.3-1.8m with a depth of 0.5m. The drainage trench measured 0.4-0.8m by 10m with a depth of 0.5-0.75m. The buttress trench measured 0.6m by 1.4m with a depth of 1.7m and went 0.7m by 1m under the church wall with a depth of 0.6m from the top of the wall foundation.

The earliest deposit encountered within this trench was graveyard soil (103), a mid reddish brown silty sand with inclusions of CBM (Ceramic Building Material), stone, animal bone and disarticulated human bone. Ten skeletons (104)-(114) were identified within this deposit. No grave cuts were visible within this trench; however, this is probably due to the nature of the deposit and the same soil being used to backfill the grave cuts. From the inclusions seen within this deposit it appears likely that this soil was laid down at the earliest in the medieval period and most probably in the post-medieval period succeeding a graveyard clearance of existing graves.

Two buttress pads ((101) and (102)) were seen within the extension area in the initial ground reduction as well as in the areas for Foundation Pads 1, 2 and 7. The eastern of these buttress pads (101) measured 1.5m by 1.8m with a depth of 0.2m and was located 2.3m from the western vestry wall and extended from the northern church wall (Plate 2). The western pad (102) measured 1.5m by 2m with a depth of 0.35m was located 2.55m to the east of the western church wall and also extended from the northern church wall (Plate 3). These two masonry pads consisted of mortared handmade bricks and abutted the church wall. They appeared to have been foundation pads for post-medieval buttresses.

The final layer within this trench was (100) a mix of topsoil consisting of dark greyish black sandy loamy silt, turf and paving slabs of an existing path.

Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 0.4m by 10m with a depth of 0.65m (Figure 3 and Plate 4). No archaeological features, deposits or skeletons were found within this trench. There was, however, a fair amount of root disturbance. The earliest deposit encountered was the graveyard soil (202) (the same as Trench 1) seen at the northern end of the trench. The layer above this (201) was a dark greyish brown sandy silt. This deposit may have been an older topsoil layer. The latest deposit in this trench was a dark greyish black loamy sandy silt topsoil overlaid by turf (200) (Plate 5).

Trench 3

Trench 3A measured 0.4m wide and was between 0.7-1m deep (Plate 6). The earliest deposit seen within this part of Trench 3 was the graveyard soil (302). This deposit was identical to the graveyard soil in Trench 1. Skeletons (303) and (304) were found within this deposit. Again no grave cuts were identified. Above the graveyard soil was a layer of topsoil (same as deposit (100)) covered by turf. Cutting into this layer was a modern path with paving slabs leading from the lych- gate to the west door of the church.

Trench 3B measured 2.5m by 2.5m and had a maximum depth of 2.4m. This trench was located between two large yew trees and therefore a considerable amount of root disturbance was seen within the trench. The earliest deposit encountered within this part of the trench was the geological natural; a mid reddish brown clayey sand (327) (Plate 7). This deposit was discovered at a depth of 1.15m below ground level. Above the natural was the graveyard soil also seen in Trench 3A and Trench 1, which had a depth of 0.8m. All the skeletons (305) – (326) discovered within this trench were found within this layer, although the graves of skeletons (318), (320), (323), (324), (325) and (326) also cut the natural as they were located at the bottom of the graveyard soil layer. All the skeletons were poorly preserved owing to the nature of the soil and the dryness of the ground due to the presence of a large quantity of roots.

The latest deposit seen in this part of the trench was topsoil (301) again covered by turf (300).

6.0 Discussion and Conclusion.

Despite previous evidence for Anglo-Saxon and Medieval occupation in this part of Poppleton no archaeological features relating to habitation structures or finds from these periods were found in any of the trenches.

Two handmade brick foundation pads were found on the northern side of the church and were probably the base of two buttress built in the post-medieval period that were subsequently demolished sometime before the modern lean-to was placed at this location.

Within the Trenches 1 and 3 a total of 26 inhumations and 7 possible inhumations were found and lifted. These skeletons were all found within deposits (103) and (302) with no grave cuts found. It appeared likely that this graveyard soil represented a period of redeposition of material succeeding a graveyard clearance of skeletons in the medieval or post-medieval period. Twenty-three of the skeletons were found within the 2.5m² Trench 3B. Many of the skeletons had been truncated by later inhumations showing the heavy use of the churchyard since the graveyard clearance. Coffin paraphernalia was discovered with two of the skeletons indicating at least these two inhumations were of a relatively recent date, possibly within the last 150 years.

All ground works associated with the new church extension and related drainage works have been completed. Reburial of the skeletons will be within the graveyard of St. Everilda’s Church.

7.0 Bibliography.

Green, L J, *St. Everilda and St. Everilda’s Church* (Pamphlet).

OSA, 2012, *Report on an Archaeological Evaluation: Poppleton Bar Park and Ride, York*. Report No. OSA12EV17.

Wessex Archaeology, 2005, *Nether Poppleton, City of York, Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results*. Report Reference:55756.01

8.0 Appendix 1: Archive Index.

8.1 List of Contexts.

Context no.	Description	Thickness	Extent
Trench 1			
100	Dark greyish black sandy loamy silt. Topsoil, turf and path.	0.3m	Trench
101	Brick and mortar. Buttress pad.	0.2m	1.5m x 1.8m
102	Brick and mortar. Buttress pad.	0.35m	1.5m x 2m
103	Mid reddish brown silty sand. Graveyard soil.	0.7m+	Trench
104	Skeleton.	-	-
105	Skeleton.	-	-
106	Skeleton.	-	-
107	Skeleton.	-	-
108	Skeleton.	-	-
109	Skeleton.	-	-
110	Skeleton.	-	-
111	Skeleton.	-	-
112	Skeleton.	-	-
113	Skeleton.	-	-
114	Skeleton.	-	-
Trench 2			
200	Dark greyish black loamy sandy silt. Topsoil and turf.	0.3m	Trench
201	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Layer.	0.3m	Trench
202	Mid reddish brown sand. Graveyard soil.	0.05m+	0.4m+ x 4m+
Trench 3			
300	Paving slabs and sand grit bedding. Current footpath.	0.2m	0.05m x Trench
301	Dark brownish grey sandy loamy silt. Topsoil and turf.	0.35m	Trench
302	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Graveyard soil.	0.8m	Trench.
303	Skeleton.	-	-
304	Skeleton.	-	-
305	Skeleton.	-	-
306	Skeleton.	-	-
307	Skeleton.	-	-
308	Skeleton.	-	-
309	Skeleton.	-	-
310	Skeleton.	-	-
311	Skeleton.	-	-
312	Skeleton.	-	-
313	Skeleton.	-	-
314	Skeleton.	-	-
315	Skeleton.	-	-
316	Skeleton.	-	-
317	Skeleton.	-	-
318	Skeleton.	-	-
319	Skeleton.	-	-
320	Skeleton.	-	-
321	Skeleton.	-	-
322	Skeleton.	-	-
323	Skeleton.	-	-
324	Skeleton.	-	-
325	Skeleton.	-	-
326	Skeleton.	-	-

327	Dark reddish brown clayey sand. Natural.	-	2.5m+ x 2.5m+
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8.2 *Photographic Register.*

Frame no.	Description	View	Initials and date
Digital Download 02/09/14			
1-6	Test Pit 1.	Various	JS 02/09/14
7-11	Test Pit 2.	Various	JS 02/09/14
12-19	Test Pit 3.	Various	JS 02/09/14
20-22	Test Pit 1.	Various	JS 02/09/14
23-26	General church shots.	Various	JS 02/09/14
Digital Download 02/10/14			
1050-1052	Base of lean-to after demolition.	Southwest	GB 02/10/14
1053-1069	Buttress foundation pad (101).	Various	GB 02/10/14
1070-1079	Northern church wall.	South	GB 02/10/14
1080-1084	Skeleton (106).	Southwest	GB 02/10/14
1085-1089	North facing section of Foundation Pad 1.	South	GB 02/10/14
1090-1094	North facing section of Foundation Pad 2.	South	GB 02/10/14
1095-1112	Buttress foundation pad (102).	Various	GB 02/10/14
1113-1117	North facing section of Foundation Pad 3.	Various	GB 02/10/14
Digital Download 03/10/14			
1-4	Skeleton (105).	North	KL 02/10/14
5-6	Location of skeleton (105).	West	KL 02/10/14
7-9	Skeleton (104).	North	KL 02/10/14
10	Location of skeleton (104).	West	KL 02/10/14
11-19	Skeleton (104).	Various	KL 02/10/14
20-22	West facing section of Foundation Pit 7.	East	KL 02/10/14
23-26	North facing section of Foundation Pit 7.	South	KL 02/10/14
27-31	North facing section of Foundation Pit 5.	South	KL 02/10/14
32-33	Foundation Pit 5.	East	KL 02/10/14
34-36	General shots of church.	East	KL 02/10/14
37-40	South facing section of Foundation Pit 4.	North	KL 02/10/14
41	Foundation Pit 4.	Northeast	KL 02/10/14
42-45	West facing section of Foundation Pit 6.	East	KL 02/10/14
46-50	Skeleton (107).	North	KL 03/10/14
51-54	Skeleton (107).	South	KL 03/10/14
55-56	Foundation Pit 4.	Northwest	KL 03/10/14
57-58	East facing section of Foundation Pit 4.	West	KL 03/10/14
59	Skeleton (107).	North	KL 03/10/14
60-64	Skeletons (108) and (109).	West	KL 03/10/14
65-67	Skeleton (110).	North	KL 03/10/14
68	Location of skeleton (110).	West	KL 03/10/14
69-70	Skeleton (111).	North	KL 03/10/14
71	Skeleton (111).	West	KL 03/10/14
72	Location of skeleton (111).	West	KL 03/10/14
73-75	All foundations – excavated.	West	KL 03/10/14
Digital Download 21/10/14			
1222-1231	Skeleton (112) in drainage trench.	West	KL 20/10/14
1232-1234	North facing section of drainage trench.	South	KL 20/10/14
1235-1237	Drainage trench.	East	KL 20/10/14
1238-1240	East facing section of Trench 2.	West	KL 20/10/14
1241-1242	Trench 2.	South	KL 20/10/14
1243-1244	Trench 2.	North	KL 20/10/14
1245-1250	Skeleton (114).	West	KL 20/10/14

1251-1256	Buttress trench in Trench 1.	Various.	KL 20/10/14
Digital Download 17/11/14			
1304-1310	Skeleton (303).	South	KL 06/11/14
1311-1312	Trench 3A.	South	KL 06/11/14
1313-1315	East facing section of Trench 3A.	West	KL 06/11/14
1316-1318	Trench 3A.	South	KL 06/11/14
1319-1324	Skeleton (304).	South	KL 06/11/14
1325-1327	Disarticulated bones in Trench 3A.	South	KL 06/11/14
1328-1329	Trench 3A.	South	KL 06/11/14
1330-1331	West facing section of Trench 3A.	East	KL 06/11/14
1332-1334	Trench 3A.	North	KL 07/11/14
1335-1336	East facing section of Trench 3A.	West	KL 07/11/14
1337-1338	West facing section of Trench 3A.	East	KL 07/11/14
1339-1343	Skeleton (305).	Various	KL 07/11/14
1344-1350	Skeleton (305)	Various	KL 10/11/14
1351-1353	Disarticulated bones in Trench 3B.		KL 10/11/14
1354-1358	Skeleton (306).	Various	KL 10/11/14
1359-1363	Skeletons (307) and (308).	West	KL 10/11/14
1364-1367	Coffin of skeleton (309).	South	KL 11/11/14
1368-1371	Skeletons (307), (308) and (309).	West	KL 11/11/14
1372-1375	Skeleton (309).	West	KL 11/11/14
1376-1378	Skeleton (307).	West	KL 11/11/14
1379-1385	Skeleton (308).	West	KL 11/11/14
1386	Skeletons (307), (308) and (309).	South	KL 11/11/14
1387-1395	Skeleton (310).	Various	KL 12/11/14
1396-1402	Skeleton (311).	West	KL 12/11/14
1403-1410	Skeleton (312).	Various	KL 12/11/14
1411-1418	Skeleton (313).	Various	KL 13/11/14
1419-1425	Skeleton (316).	West	KL 13/11/14
1426-1432	Skeleton (314).	West	KL 13/11/14
1433-1437	Skeleton (315).	West	KL 14/11/14
1438-1441	Skeleton (317).	West	KL 14/11/14
1442-1445	Skeleton (317).	South	KL 14/11/14
Digital Download 20/11/14			
1446-1448	Disarticulated bone (319).	East	KL 17/11/14
1449-1454	Skeletons (318) and (320).	West	KL 17/11/14
1455-1458	Skeletons (318) and (320).	West	KL 18/11/14
1459-1460	Skeleton (318).	West	KL 18/11/14
1461-1464	Skeleton (320).	West	KL 18/11/14
1465-1471	Skeleton (321).	West	KL 18/11/14
1472-1475	Skeleton (322).	West	KL 19/11/14
1476-1481	Skeleton (323).	West	KL 19/11/14
1482-1486	Skeleton (325).	West	KL 19/11/14
1487-1491	Skeleton (324).	West	KL 20/11/14
1492	Skeleton (324).	North	KL 20/11/14
1493	Skeleton (324).	East	KL 20/11/14
1494-1498	Skeleton (326).	West	KL 20/11/14
1499-1503	South facing section of Trench 3B.	North	KL 20/11/14
1504-1505	East side of church.	West	KL 20/11/14
1506-1510	Trench 3B.	Various	KL 20/11/14

9.0 Appendix 2 ~ Skeleton Catalogue.

Trench 1

Skeleton (104) (Plate 8)

Location: Trench 1 (Foundation Pad 4).

Location of skull: 0.6m from northern E.O.E (edge of excavation), within western E.O.E and 0.75m BGL (below ground level).

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (103).

Elements Present: Mandible, cervical and thoracic vertebrae, right clavicle, right scapula, both humeri, proximal end of right and left radii, proximal end of right ulna, left ilium, both femurs, both patellae, both fibulas and proximal ends of both tibiae.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Adult skeleton – all long bones ends visible were fused and third molars were present.

Skeleton (105) (Plate 9)

Location: Trench 1 (Foundation Pad 5).

Location of arm: 0.1m from southern E.O.E and 0.65m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (103).

Elements Present: Right humerus, right ulna and right radius.

Notes: Possible articulated arm; however, if this was a supine inhumation it would have been aligned east-west, so possibly reburied bones.

Skeleton (106) (Plate 10)

Location: Trench 1 (Foundation Pad 7).

Location of arm: 0.4m from southern E.O.E, within eastern E.O.E and 0.75m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (103).

Elements Present: Upper part of cranium.

Notes: Unclear if this was an articulated burial; however, if this was a supine inhumation it would have been aligned west-east.

Skeleton (107) (Plate 11)

Location: Trench 1 (Foundation Pad 4).

Location of middle thoracic vertebra: 0.6m from northern E.O.E (edge of excavation), within western E.O.E and 1.05m BGL (below ground level).

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (103).

Elements Present: Middle and lower thoracic vertebrae, lumbar vertebrae, sacrum, lower ribs, both humeri, both ulnas, both radii, majority of left hand bones, three right hand bones, pelvis, both femurs, both patellae, both tibiae, both fibulas and left talus.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Adolescent – radius, ulna and tibia proximal and distal ends not fused and distal ends of femurs not fused.

Skeleton (108) (Plate 12)

Location: Trench 1 (Foundation Pad 8).

Location of left foot: 0.2m from southern E.O.E, extending from eastern E.O.E and 0.85m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (103).

Elements Present: Left and right feet and ankle bones.

Notes: Unclear if this was an articulated burial; however, if this was a supine inhumation it would have been aligned west-east.

Skeleton (109) (Plate 12)

Location: Trench 1 (Foundation Pad 8).

Location of left foot: 0.4m from southern E.O.E, extending from eastern E.O.E and 0.85m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (103).

Elements Present: Distal ends of both fibulas and tibias.

Notes: Unclear if this was an articulated burial; however, if this was a supine inhumation it would have been aligned west-east. Possibility this skeleton could be the same as skeleton (108) with some disturbance having moved the bones out of alignment.

Skeleton (110) (Plate 13)

Location: Trench 1 (Foundation beam slot between Foundation Pads 5 + 6).

Location of skull: 0.4m from northern E.O.E of Foundation Pad 5, extending from southern E.O.E of Foundation Pad 6 and 0.45m BGL

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (103).

Elements Present: Cranium, some thoracic vertebrae, left humerus, right humerus, left ulna, right radius, pelvis, left femur, right femur, right tibia.

Notes: Disarticulated bones mixed with animal bones. Possibly the bones of a disturbed and reburied inhumation.

Skeleton (111) (Plate 14)

Location: Trench 1 (Foundation beam slot between Foundation Pads 6 + 8).

Location of skull: 0.1m from eastern E.O.E of Foundation Pad 8, 0.2m from southern E.O.E of foundation beam slot and 0.45m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (103).

Elements Present: Cranium, three right hand bones, right pelvis, both humeri and right tibia.

Notes: Supine infant inhumation, aligned west-east. Some disturbance not all elements present.

Skeleton (112) (Plate 15)

Location: Trench 1 (drainage trench).

Location of skull: 1.8m from western end of new extension, 0.2m from northern E.O.E and 0.7m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (103).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, right ulna, right radius, left ilium and right ilium.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Not all elements visible, rest of skeletons below level of excavation and therefore left insitu. Adult – 3rd molars present. Some tooth decay. Probable female identified from skull morphology.

Skeleton (113)

Location: Trench 1 (buttress trench).

Location of pelvis: extending from western E.O.E, 0.1m from northern E.O.E and 0.75m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (103).

Elements Present: Right ilium, right femur, right tibia and right fibula.

Notes: Right leg bones indicating a probable supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Right foot and left leg beyond E.O.E. Rest of skeleton appears to have been truncated by the buttress located on the north-west corner of the church. Adolescent – long bones not fused.

Skeleton (114) (Plate 16)

Location: Trench 1 (buttress trench).

Location of proximal end of left tibia: 0.5m from northern E.O.E, extending from western E.O.E and 0.9m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (103).

Elements Present: Both tibias, both fibulas, both tali and both calcanei.

Notes: Lower leg and ankle bones indicating a probable supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Rest of skeleton appears to have been truncated by the buttress located on the north-west corner of the church. Adult skeleton – all long bones fused.

Trench 3

Skeleton (303) (Plate 17)

Location: Trench 3A.

Location of right scapula: 4.5m from northern end of Trench 3A, 0.1m from western E.O.E and 0.9m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Right scapula and rib fragments.

Notes: Unclear if this was an articulated burial. No other elements seen in this area. Either rest of skeleton was below level of excavation or these were disarticulated bones from a disturbed burial. Also would have been on the wrong alignment.

Skeleton (304) (Plate 18)

Location: Trench 3A.

Location of patella: 12m from northern E.O.E, 0.2 from eastern E.O.E and 0.7m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Right patella and right proximal end of tibia.

Notes: Unclear if this was an articulated burial. No other elements seen in this area. Either rest of skeleton was below level of excavation or these were disarticulated bones from a disturbed burial.

Skeleton (305) (Plate 19)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of proximal end of tibia: 1m from western E.O.E, 0.4 from northern E.O.E and 0.7m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Right tibia, right fibula, right talus and right calcaneus.

Notes: Unclear if this was an articulated burial. Either rest of skeleton was below level of excavation or this burial had been previously disturbed. Adolescent/young adult – proximal ends of tibias and fibulas not fused.

Skeleton (306) (Plate 20)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of cranium: 0.4m from western E.O.E, 0.6 from southern E.O.E and 0.8m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium.

Notes: Unclear whether this was a disarticulated cranium or the rest of the skeleton may have been truncated.

Skeleton (307) (Plate 21 and Plate 22)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of skull: 0.8m from western E.O.E, 0.5 from southern E.O.E and 0.8m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, cervical vertebrae, upper ribs, both clavicles, both scapulas, all but distal end of both humeri, left femur, left tibia.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Truncated by burial (309), which removed lower torso bones and right leg bones. Wear on teeth suggested an older individual.

Skeleton (308) (Plate 21 and Plate 22)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of skull: 0.1m from western E.O.E, 0.6m from southern E.O.E and 0.75m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, vertebral column, ribs, both clavicles, both scapulas, both humeri, left ulna, left radius, sacrum, left pelvis, left femur, all but distal end of left tibia and all but distal end of left fibula.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Truncated by burial (307), which removed lower right arm and right leg. Adult – all long bones fused.

Skeleton (309) (Plate 22 and Plate 23)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of skull: 1.3m from western E.O.E, 0.5m from southern E.O.E and 0.8m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, vertebral column, ribs, both clavicles, both scapulas, both humeri, left ulna, left radius, left wrist bones, sacrum, left pelvis, both femurs, both patellae, proximal ends of both tibias.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east, rest of skeleton beyond eastern E.O.E. Some remnants of the coffin (Plate 24) and shroud were found during excavation of this burial. This suggests the body had not been in the ground too long. Adult – all long bones fused.

Skeleton (310) (Plate 25)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of skull: 0.7m from western E.O.E, 1.05m from northern E.O.E and 0.8m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, cervical vertebrae, upper ribs, both clavicles, both scapulas and proximal end and proximal shaft of both humeri.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Truncated by burial (318), which removed lower torso, lower arms and legs.

Skeleton (311) (Plate 26)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of skull: 1.1m from eastern E.O.E, 0.45m from northern E.O.E and 0.9m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, upper cervical vertebrae, right clavicle, lateral part of left scapula and proximal end and proximal shaft of left humerus.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Truncated by burial (320), which removed rest of skeleton.

Skeleton (312) (Plate 27)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of proximal end of right tibia: extending from western E.O.E, 0.45m from northern E.O.E and 0.95m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Both tibias, fibulas, right talus and right calcaneus.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Feet not present, possibly removed by another burial. Rest of skeleton beyond western E.O.E.

Skeleton (313) (Plate 28)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of skull: 1.2m from western E.O.E, 1.2m from southern E.O.E and 0.95m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, vertebral column, ribs, both clavicles, both scapulas, both humeri, both ulnas, both radii, three left hand bones, right wrist bones, four right hand bones, sacrum, pelvis and both femurs.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east, lower legs beyond eastern E.O.E. Adult – all long bones fused.

Skeleton (314) (Plate 29)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of skull: 1m from western E.O.E, 0.45m from northern E.O.E and 0.85m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, vertebral column, ribs, both clavicles, both scapulas, proximal end and proximal part of shaft of right humerus, upper part of sacrum, left pelvis and left femur.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Lower right arm, lower left leg and right leg had been truncated by burial (311). Right arm truncated by burial (320). Adult – all long bones present were fused.

Skeleton (315) (Plate 30)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of skull: 0.05m from western E.O.E, 1m from southern E.O.E and 0.85m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, vertebral column, ribs, both clavicles, both scapulas, both humeri, left ulna, left radius, proximal end of right ulna, left metacarpal 1, sacrum, pelvis, both femurs, both patellae, proximal ends and proximal part of shafts of both tibias and all but distal ends of both fibulas.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Lower legs and feet have been truncated, possibly by another burial. Adult – all long bones were fused.

Skeleton (316) (Plate 31)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of skull: 0.45m from western E.O.E, 0.9m from northern E.O.E and 0.85m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, upper cervical vertebrae, upper ribs, both clavicles, both scapulas, left humerus and proximal part of right humerus.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Rest of skeleton was not present - unclear if this was due to poor preservation, disturbance or truncation by another burial.

Skeleton (317) (Plate 32)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of skull: 0.35m from western E.O.E, 0.05m from southern E.O.E and 0.8m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, left rib fragments, left scapulas, three left hand bones, left pelvis, left femur, left patella, left tibia, left fibula, left talus and left calcaneus.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east, rest of skeleton beyond southern E.O.E. Adult – all long bones fused.

Skeleton (318) (Plate 33)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of skull: 1.3m from western E.O.E, 1.2m from northern E.O.E and 1.1m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, vertebral column, ribs, both clavicles, both scapulas, right humerus, proximal part of left humerus, both ulnas, both radii, both hands, sacrum, pelvis, both femurs and both patellae.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Lower legs under eastern E.O.E and left humerus truncated by skeleton (320). Adult – all long bones fused.

Skeleton (319) (Plate 34)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of bones: 0.4m from eastern E.O.E, 0.5m from northern E.O.E and 0.95m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Right scapula, both femurs, left tibia and left fibula.

Notes: Some disarticulated bone that appeared to be redeposited bone from a burial in the back fill of skeleton (318).

Skeleton (320) (Plate 33)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of skull: 1.25m from western E.O.E, 0.9m from northern E.O.E and 1.25m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Cranium, mandible, vertebral column, ribs, both clavicles, both scapulas, both humeri, both ulnas, both radii, both hands, sacrum, pelvis, both femurs, both patellae, both tibias and both fibulas.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Feet beyond under eastern E.O.E. Adult – all long bones fused and high tooth wear. No mandibular molars.

Skeleton (321) (Plate 35)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of mandible: extending from western E.O.E, 0.25m from northern E.O.E and 1m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Mandible, vertebral column, ribs, both clavicles, both scapulas, both humeri, both ulnas, both radii, both hands, sacrum, pelvis, both femurs, both patellae, both tibias, both fibulas and both sets of ankle bones.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Cranium under western E.O.E. Adult – all long bones fused.

Skeleton (322) (Plate 36)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of left tibia: extending from western E.O.E, 0.95m from northern E.O.E and 1.1m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Right tibia, right fibula, shaft of left tibia and shaft of left fibula.

Notes: Possible supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Feet were machined away and rest of skeleton under western E.O.E.

Skeleton (323) (Plate 37)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of mandible: extending from western E.O.E, 0.6m from northern E.O.E and 1.15m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Mandible, vertebral column, ribs, both clavicles, both scapulas, both humeri, both ulnas, both radii, both hands, sacrum, pelvis and all but distal ends of both femurs.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Cranium under western E.O.E and lower legs and feet probably truncated by another burial. Adolescent/ young adult – distal end of radius not fused.

Skeleton (324) (Plate 38)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of proximal end of right humerus: 1.6m from western E.O.E, 0.05m from northern E.O.E and 1.15m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Right humerus, right ulna, right radius, metacarpal 1, metacarpal 2, proximal phalanx 1, proximal phalanx 2, right pelvis, right femur and right patella.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Rest of skeleton under northern E.O.E. Adult – all long bones present fused. Two further skulls were found in the northern E.O.E but were not recorded as they were left in situ. Both of these burials would have possibly truncated this skeleton.

Skeleton (325) (Plate 39)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of proximal end right humerus: 0.55m from western E.O.E, 0.1m from northern E.O.E and 1.2m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Upper right ribs, right scapula, right humerus, right ulna, right radius, right pelvis and right femur.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Lower legs truncated by skeleton (324) and rest of skeleton under northern E.O.E. Adult – all long bones fused.

Skeleton (326) (Plate 40)

Location: Trench 3B.

Location of proximal end of right femur: 0.2m from western E.O.E, 0.7m from southern E.O.E and 1.3m BGL.

Stratigraphic location: Within layer (302).

Elements Present: Six bones of left hand, left femur, left tibia and left fibula.

Notes: Supine inhumation, aligned west-east. Feet probably truncated by another burial and rest of skeleton under western and southern E.O.E's. Adult – all long bones fused.

10 Appendix 3 ~ Plates



Plate 1. Trench 1 - foundation pads and beam slots, looking west.



Plate 2. Buttress pad (101), looking south.



Plate 3. Buttress pad (102), looking south.



Plate 4. Trench 2, looking south.



Plate 5. East facing section of Trench 2.



Plate 6. Trench 3A, looking north.



Plate 7. South facing section of Trench 3B.



Plate 8. Skeleton (104), looking west.



Plate 9. Skeleton (105), looking north.



Plate 10. Skeleton (106), looking southwest.



Plate 11. Skeleton (107), looking south.



Plate 12. Skeletons (108) (left) and (109) (right), looking west.



Plate 13. Disarticulated bone (110), looking north.



Plate 14. Skeleton (111), looking west.



Plate 15. Skeleton (112), looking west.



Plate 16. Skeleton (114), looking west.



Plate 17. Skeleton (303), looking south.



Plate 18. Skeleton (304), looking south.



Plate 19. Skeleton (305), looking east.



Plate 20. Skeleton (306), looking west.



Plate 21. Skeletons (307) (left) and (308) (right), looking west.



Plate 22. Skeletons (307)(middle), (308) (top) and (309) (bottom), looking west.



Plate 23. Skeleton (309), looking west.



Plate 24. Coffin fitting , looking south.



Plate 25. Skeleton (310), looking west.



Plate 26. Skeleton (311), looking northwest.



Plate 27. Skeleton (312), looking west.



Plate 28. Skeleton (313), looking west.



Plate 29. Skeleton (314), looking west.



Plate 30. Skeleton (315), looking west.



Plate 31. Skeleton (316), looking west.



Plate 32. Skeleton (317), looking north.

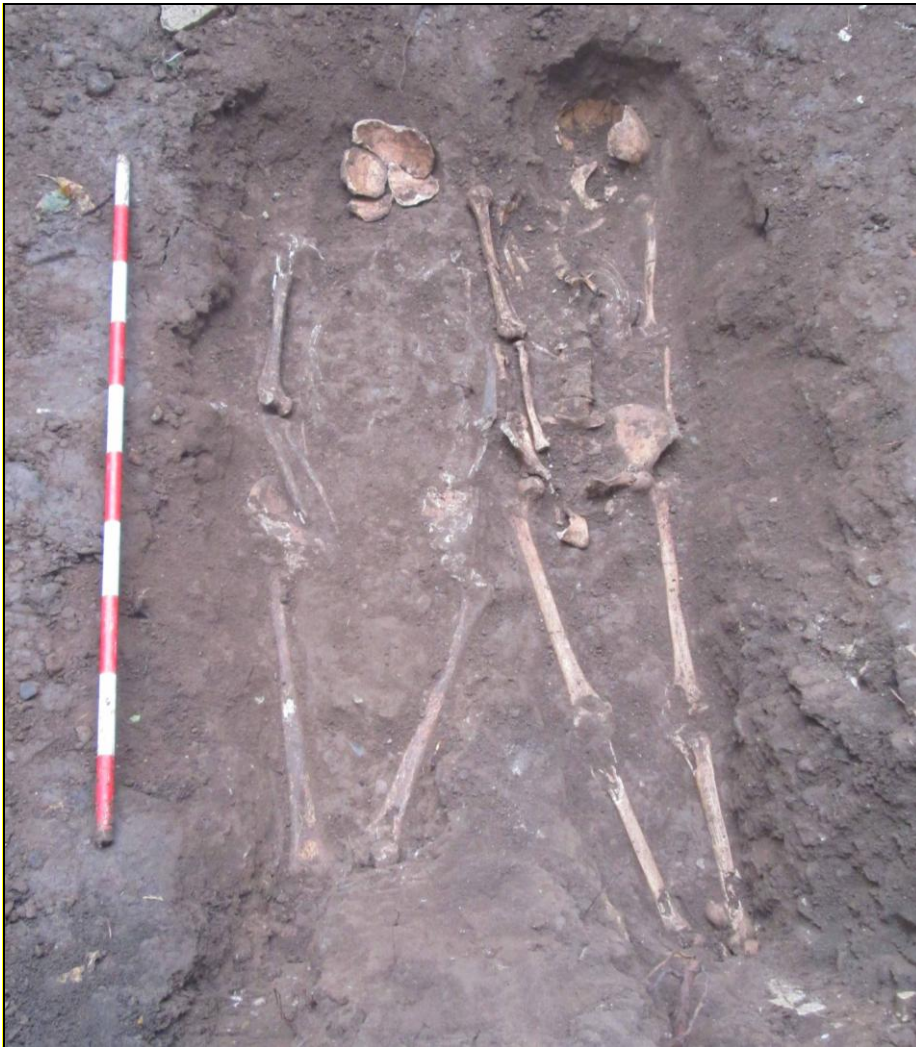


Plate 33. Skeletons (318) (left) and (320) (right), looking west.



Plate 34. Disarticulated bones (319), looking east.



Plate 35. Skeleton (321), looking west.



Plate 36. Skeleton (322), looking west.



Plate 37. Skeleton (323), looking west.



Plate 38. Skeleton (324), looking north.



Plate 39. Skeleton (325), looking west.



Plate 40. Skeleton (326), looking west.



Plate 41. Test Pit 1, looking southeast.