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Archaeological Services

**A Level 2 Historic Building Recording and  
Archaeological Attendance and Recording (watching brief) at  
St. Andrew's Church, Main Street,  
Carlton,  
Leicestershire  
NGR: SK 39650 04980**



**ULAS Report No 2021-109  
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**Site Name:** St. Andrew's Church, 30 Main Street, Carlton, Leicestershire.

**Grid Ref:** SK 39650 04980

**Author:** Andrew Hyam

**Client:** Peter Rogan & Associates Limited/Carlton PCC

**Planning Ref.** 19/00834/FUL

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## OASIS Information

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	<b>Start/end dates</b>	03-06-2021 to 05-08-2021		
	<b>Previous/Future Work</b>	Test-pitting/Not known		
	<b>Project Type</b>	Historic Building Recording and watching brief		
	<b>Site Status</b>	Grade II listed church		
	<b>Current Land Use</b>	In use as a church		
	<b>Monument Type/Period</b>	Buildings. 18th and 19th century		
	<b>Significant Finds/Period</b>	18th and 19th century		
	<b>Reason for Investigation</b>	NPPF and DAC requirement		
	<b>Position in the Planning Process</b>	Planning condition		
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	19/00834/FUL			
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>	<b>County</b>	Leicestershire		
	<b>Site Address/Postcode</b>	St Andrew's Church, 30 Main St, Carlton, Leicestershire. CV13 0EZ		
	<b>Study Area</b>	15m <sup>2</sup>		
	<b>Site Coordinates</b>	SK39650 04980		
	<b>Height OD</b>	115m aOD		
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	ULAS		
	<b>Project Brief Originator</b>	Leicestershire County Council		
	<b>Project Design Originator</b>	ULAS		
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	<b>Project Director/Supervisor</b>	Andrew Hyam		
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## **A level 2 historic building recording and archaeological attendance and recording (watching brief) at St. Andrew's Church, 30 Main Street, Carlton, Leicestershire (SK 39650 04980)**

### **Summary**

*A level 2 historic building recording and watching brief was carried out at St. Andrew's Church, Carlton, Leicestershire. The archaeological work was commissioned by Carlton PCC from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of a single storey extension to be built against the south-western corner of the church and tower.*

*The building recording focussed on those areas inside and outside the church which were affected by the proposed works. General photographs were also taken within and around the church.*

*The footprint of the extension was stripped to reveal the foundations of the present church and tower but no earlier foundations were exposed. This suggests that the earlier church either had the same footprint or a smaller one than this. Only ceramic finds from the late 19th century and later were recovered during the excavation work.*

*Removal of some pew platforms and some wall plaster to the rear of the church did not expose any earlier phases of church building. The exposed stonework indicates that the nave walls are all of one phase which probably relates to the 1764 rebuilding of the church. The creation of a new doorway through the south side of the tower wall also indicated that the base of the present tower dates to the same 1764 rebuilding.*

*The report and archive will be deposited under Accession Number X.A49.2021*

### **Introduction**

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 16 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, (MHCLG 2019) this document forms the report for a historic building recording and archaeological watching brief at St. Andrew's Church, 30 Main Street, Carlton, Leicestershire (SK39650 04980).

Under planning application 19/00834/FUL and advice from the Diocesan Advisory Commission (DAC) approval has been granted for the construction of a single storey extension to be located against the south-western corner of the church. The works included the removal of some pews and their wooden pew platforms. Removal also exposed areas of stonework beneath the plaster. Access to the new extension is via a new doorway through the south wall of the tower.

The Senior Planning Archaeologist, acting as advisor to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and the DAC, requested that a Level 2 historic building recording take place in advance of any significant building work and groundworks taking place which would affect the Grade II listed church fabric. Initially a Level 3 historic building recording had been requested but, after discussions between the Senior Planning Archaeologist and the DAC, it was decided that a Level 2 survey of the affected areas of the building would be more appropriate. During the proposed works an archaeological watching brief was also requested whilst the foundations of the extension were being excavated. This phase of archaeological work continued on from an archaeological desk-based assessment in 2019 and a programme of test-pitting in December 2019. University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) have been commissioned by Carlton PCC to carry out the building recording and watching brief.

### **Site Location, Geology and Topography**

The village of Carlton lies in the parish of Carlton and is approximately 20km to the west of Leicester. Market Bosworth lies around 2km to the south-east of Carlton (Fig. 1). The village is an elongated settlement sitting either side of Main Street which extends eastwards onto the road between Barton in the Beans and Market Bosworth. St. Andrew's Church is located half way along Main Street on its southern side.

The churchyard forms a roughly rectangular plot covering an area of around 2800m<sup>2</sup> and is similar in plan to other property plots facing onto Main Street (Fig. 2). The site consists of two cemeteries (the original Churchyard, which is now closed for burials, and the adjacent Parish Cemetery) both within a single space.

The churchyard is generally level and lies at around 115m aOD. The ground drops down slightly to the south of the church and there is a noticeable terraced step approximately 50m from the south wall of the church, marking the division between the churchyard and the current cemetery. As with most churchyards the ground is slightly higher than the surrounding properties due to the number of burials over time.

The British Geological Survey website indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be sands and gravel overlying Gunthorpe member mudstone. Evidence from the test pitting exercise in late 2019 indicates that there are deposits of mid-orange brown sandy clay surround the church down to at least 1m below present ground level.



Figure 1 Site Location

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Figure 2 Aerial view of site

Red outline highlights both the churchyard and the cemetery. Yellow arrow points to the location of the extension



## Historical and Archaeological Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced by ULAS in 2019 which discusses the archaeological background and a brief history of the church (Hyam, 2019). In summary, there is at present little evidence around Carlton village for early human activity however the lack of prehistoric discoveries may be the result of the limited amount of excavation that has taken place in the area rather than a genuine lack of evidence. There is no known prehistoric activity recorded within a 1km radius of St Andrew's Church. The closest recorded Roman activity is a sequence of Roman boundary features found along with domestic pottery to the rear of 42-44 Main Street (MLE23682) which is approximately 100m to the east of the church (Flavell, 2018). This indicates that the area was being settled during that period.

Three 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits were excavated by ULAS in 2019 along the proposed footprint of the new extension (Hyam, 2020) (Fig. 4). No archaeological features or deposits were found nor were any foundations of earlier church buildings identified during this work. However, within the disturbed material recorded in each of the test pits a small number of Swithland roof slates were recovered. These are likely to be medieval or post-medieval in date and may be from the pre-1764 church although they could have been imported onto the site. A fragment of 15th century floor tile was also recovered from the same deposit. The tile design was not a common one although it has also been found at Gaddesby Church and at Burton-on-Trent Abbey, Staffordshire and, more recently, at the lost chapel of Saint Morrell in Hallaton, Leicestershire.

There appears to be no entry for Carlton in the Domesday Book of 1086. Carlton is first recorded in 1209 as Karlintone in Episcopal Registers. The name is said to be derived from the Old English 'ceorl', a churl, freeman or peasant, and 'tun', a farmstead, village. This is probably a settlement of free peasants that would have been part of a large estate around Market Bosworth (Bourne 2003). Historically the village therefore appears to have been a collection of dwellings subservient to nearby Market Bosworth.

The next known early mention of the village is in Nichols (1811. Vol IV Part II, p520) when in 1270 Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, took control of four knight's fees. Nichols also notes that in 1280 the villages of Carlton, Bosworth, Coton and Bosworth all answered as one village. The village and its lands appear to have changed hands a number of times at times belonging to, among others, Henry de Beaumont in 1413 and William Balle in 1426. By 1564 13 families were resident in Carlton which might suggest that it was a reasonably large settlement by this date. In 1594 Wolstan Dixie took control of a number of lands and tenements in Carlton. The Dixie family continues to be a significant name up to the present date. Other records include the Bishop's transcripts which date back to 1574.

A Return of Parliament of 1800 notes that the village contained 35 houses with 51 families. Of the 160 residents 75 were recorded as being employed in agriculture and another 26 working in trade, manufacturing etc. Presumably this also included the small-scale but significant stone extraction work which took place around the edges of the village. At this time the Lordship contained 800 acres of old inclosure land but it is noted that this land had cold and poor soil.

Carlton became a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1886. Prior to this date it existed as a chapelry to Market Bosworth. In 1868 Carlton had become a separate civil parish.

The present St. Andrew's Church is a Grade II listed building with the following list entry:

*List Entry Number: 1074289*

*Date first listed: 13-Oct-1986*

*Rebuilt 1764 and Gothicized in 1867 by H. Goddard & Son. Brick with limestone dressings, including plinth which may be the relic of a Mediaeval building, Swithland Slate Roofs with cresting. West tower nave and chancel. West tower entirely of 1867 with clasping buttresses, western lancet and quatrefoil above, tripartite arcading to bell chamber, the outer lower arches blind. Saddleback roof of Welsh slate with ridge cresting. Door in its north wall. South arcade has paired trefoiled lights with hoodmoulds. Gabled vestry to south of chancel which has east window of 3 lights with roundels. Narrow lancet in north wall of chancel. Plain interior: tower arch ribs stilted outer chamfer and hoodmould, and this detail is reflected in the chancel arch also. Elaborate nave roof of kingpost construction with ornate tracery filling the spandrels and inscriptions on the west and east tie beams. Chancel roof has scissor braced common rafters. Furnishings date from the restoration of 1867: pews, stone pulpit and font. Encaustic floor tiles to chancel, and altar rails with cusped tracery. Stained glass: north window by Theodora Salusbury of 1920, a war memorial depicting Saints Gabriel and Michael, and in the chancel north wall two saints in the lancets, Mediaeval style, 1909. Simple emblems and flower quarries in east window.*

The rebuilding of 1764 was a result of a devastating fire which necessitated the construction of a new building built of brick on a stone plinth. No details of the original church survive and it is not clear if the stone plinth on which the brickwork sits is the foundation of the earlier building or not. Some sources, such as the listing information, do suggest that the stone plinth may be part of the original building. This may be correct as the lower stone is somewhat incongruous with the upper courses of brick. Alternatively, it may seem strange that the new 1764 church was built to exactly the same footprint as the earlier church and that the opportunity was not taken to build an entirely new building. Before the rebuilding the church was dedicated to St. Michael. It has been suggested by Chris Peat, Carlton Parish Council Clerk and local historian that the rededication of the church to St. Andrew may coincide with the 1867 Gothicisation. Charles Tollmache Scott was a significant benefactor and is likely to have had a significant influence on many aspects including the choice of a new name.

When Nichols visited the site, the church was still in its rebuilt 1764 pre-Gothic form (Fig. 3). It is difficult to determine from his drawing whether the present stone plinth is shown in this illustration or not. In the fashion of the later 19th century the church was updated in the latest Gothic style by Goddard and Son in 1867 when additional and larger windows were inserted and the tower was modified. The present access to the clock chamber and belfry was probably added at this time too. A new vestry was also added near to the chancel on the south side. Peat also notes that the rededication and Gothic additions may also coincide with the village becoming a separate parish in 1886.



Figure 3 Carlton Church as depicted in Nichols, 1811  
Nichols Vol. IV, Part II, p517

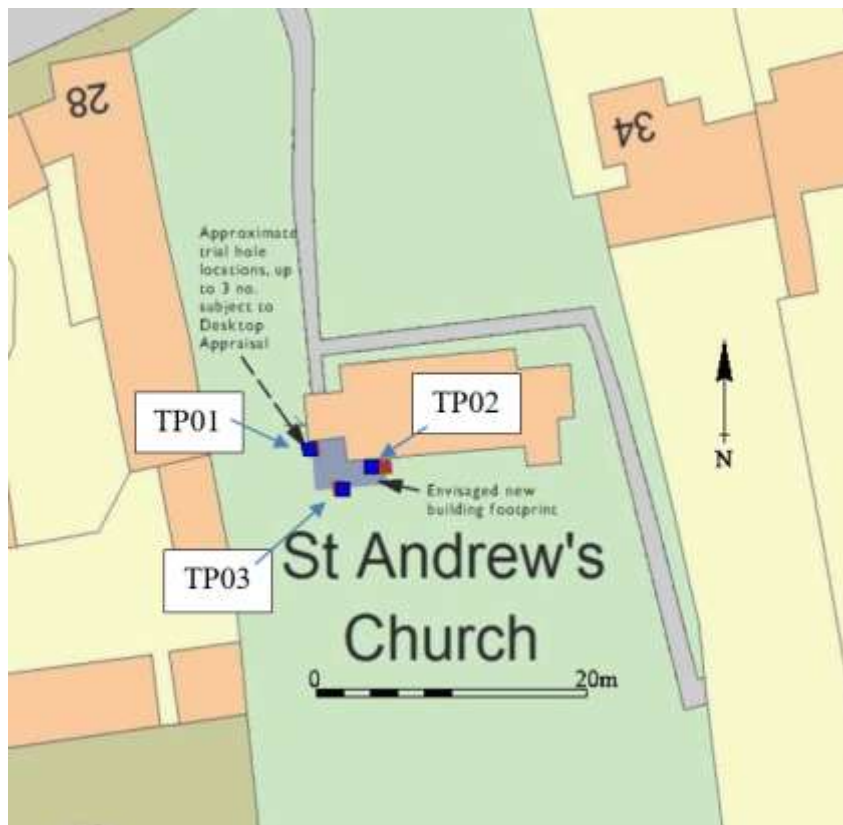


Figure 4 Test pit locations from the 2019 investigation

## Objectives

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by ULAS which defined the project and detailed the scope of the historic building project and archaeological watching brief. Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the building recording was to provide a photographic, written and drawn record of the historic building prior to the commencement of any significant redevelopment work. The work paid particular attention to those parts of the church fabric which will be affected by the works although general photographs were taken of the whole church.

The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were to

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to assess the impact of the proposed development on cultural heritage and to help formulate a mitigation strategy
- To record any archaeological deposits and produce an archive and report of any results.

## Methodology

The methodology and recording system employed for the Level 2 historic building survey was as stated in the ULAS WSI. In brief, the survey followed Historic England's guidelines *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016).

For the watching brief the work involved the observation of groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist during the ground works across the area affected by the proposed new extension as shown in Figure 5 below.

All work followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014).

The fieldwork for the initial pre-commencement building recording was undertaken on the 3rd of June 2021. The watching brief was carried out on the 19th of June 2021 with further visits on the 5th of July and the 5th of August 2021.



Figure 5 Existing and proposed plans  
 Drawings created by Peter Rogan Associates and supplied by client

## Results

### *The Building Survey*

A site visit was undertaken on the 3rd of June 2021 in order to record the affected parts of the church building prior to any work taking place. At the time of the visit a modern small timber lean-to shed had recently been removed to allow inspection of the church walls. The initial pre-commencement work focussed on those areas of the church which will be affected by the works although general photographs were taken in and around the church in order to place the work in its context. The weather during the survey was bright and dry. The church building and surrounding land was well-maintained and in a good state of repair.

Photographs of the church during the building work follow the Watching Brief section of this report.



Figure 6 St. Andrew's Church seen from Main Street  
Looking south



Figure 7 North facing elevation of tower  
A new access ramp will be added to cross the raised step into the doorway. No significant excavations will be involved for this work



Figure 8 Detail of south facing tower door  
Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 9 General view of south side of church  
Looking north-west. 1m scale. The new extension will be located to the far left of the building



Figure 10 South facing elevation  
Looking south. 1m scale. The extension will be built against the base of the tower and wrap around the corner to finish at the left hand window (see Fig. 5)





Figure 11 Location of proposed extension in SW corner  
Looking north. The existing clock chamber and belfry access door will be blocked, a new doorway into the tower and church will be created to the right of the 1m scale.



Figure 12 Location of proposed extension  
Looking north-east. 1m scale. Note the marks left by the demolished lean-to shed which had a roofline following the three courses of brick between the render and the stonework on the tower wall. The lean-to extended out as far as the brick-built clock and belfry access tower



Figure 13 Location of proposed extension  
Looking north-east. A new clock chamber and belfry access door will be created in the brick wall to the left of the existing door.



Figure 14 Open door of clock chamber and belfry access tower  
Looking north. The visible stonework within the doorway forms parts of a buttress which projects approximately 0.2m beyond the main wall of the tower



Figure 15 View up to the clock chamber and belfry access tower  
Looking north. The brickwork in the centre of the picture is part of the tower buttress.  
Note the infill of brick and later added wall on left. This indicates that the original tower access was within the main body of the tower – see Nichols illustration Fig. 3 and Fig. 16 below. This later access is probably from the 1867 remodelling



Figure 16 Remnant of spiral stairs within the main tower  
Note the top of the metal ladder on the right which is seen in Fig. 15  
Picture credit: P R Associates, *Design and Access Statement* 2019



Figure 17 General view looking towards the chancel  
The two pews in the left foreground will be removed. The pew platforms on both sides will be removed



Figure 18 General looking towards the tower  
The furthest pews will be removed on both sides to create an open space. The font will be moved into this space



Figure 19 South-west corner of nave

The pews on this side of the nave have been removed showing the wall plaster to be relatively late and laid around the edges of the pews rather than behind them. Note font on the right which will be moved. There is no sign of burning on the stone which may have been present if the stonework was part of the earlier burnt-down church



Figure 20 Pew platform in south-west corner of nave  
Looking south-west. 1m scale. Note font on right which will be moved



Figure 21 Pew detail on north side of nave  
Pews and pew platform are to be removed



Figure 22 Pew detail on north side of nave  
Looking north-east. The first four pews and the platform will be removed



Figure 23 Font and south wall of tower

Looking south from church doorway. The font will be removed and a new doorway opened in the wall behind it (see Fig. 11 for external view). The cupboard on the right will be removed



Figure 24 Main doors into church

Looking north-west. The long clock weight cupboard will be removed





the wall and towards a ceramic land drain running parallel to the church (Fig. 26). The drain ran westwards as far as the corner of the nave before diving down beneath the base of the trench. The slates and circular-section pipes were removed during the work but will be replaced if necessary (Fig. 27). The drain pipes are likely to be of very late 19th century or early 20th century date.

Removal of the drain exposed the uncoursed rubble church wall with faced ashlar stone only being present at ground level (Fig. 28). The stone continued below the maximum depth of excavation. Whilst it cannot be stated with absolute certainty that this exposed base was only built as part of the 1764 church, the use of the same stone in both the ashlar wall and the below ground quoin stones (see Fig. 28) suggests that this wall is all of one phase and not part of the earlier church.

As the excavation progressed westwards towards the tower the base of the later belfry access tower was exposed. This base consisted of a pair of brick walls bridged with a stone plinth across a void (Fig. 29). The brick wall closest to the main body of the tower continued across to the western tower buttress joining with part of a wider stone base (Fig. 30). Because the supporting walls continued beyond the maximum depth of excavation it is not known how deep these walls are. The area immediately around the belfry tower contained a lot of clean pale yellowish brown clay mixed with the mid-orange brown mixed sandy clay seen elsewhere in the excavated area which was probably part of the backfill from the construction of the belfry access tower.

The tower base, as with all other walls seen in this excavation, continued below the maximum trench depth with no visible evidence of any earlier phases of buildings. The exposed structure of the tower consisted of stone rubble with areas of brick of the same size as used elsewhere in the tower walls. The coursed ashlar stone corner buttress of the tower was seen, and recorded, down to the same depth during the test pitting exercise.

Beyond the footprint of the church all of the ground deposits consisted of the same mid-orange brown mixed sandy clay consistent with heavily disturbed grave yard material. No wall lines or cuts belonging to any earlier phases of buildings were seen.

#### *Finds from the watching brief*

A number of disarticulated fragments of human bone were exposed during the excavation of the foundations. None of these were from complete burials and were carefully collected and retained for later reburial. A number of other finds were recovered from the upcast all of which date to the late post-medieval period up to and including the 20th century (Figs 31 to 33). A list of the finds is shown in Appendix 3 of this report. As noted, all of the finds came from layer (01) although fragments of brick and tile were also observed in layer (02). Of note were three fragments of Minton style floor tile with a similar design to that seen on the chancel floor within the church. Another interesting find was the base of a green-glazed vase with the manufacturer's name (Lovatts, Langley Ware, England) stamped on the bottom. This refers to the Calvert and Lovatt pottery at Langley Mill, Derbyshire. Their wares used this stamp between 1883 and 1895.

Also recovered from layer (01) was a circular section whetstone 140mm in length which shows clear signs of wear. As with the test pit evaluation more fragments of roof slate

were observed including an almost complete slate showing its elongated lozenge shape. The partially bored and chiselled hole suggests a late post-medieval date and may relate to the pre-1764 church.

All of the finds have been retained for possible display within the church.

The internal and external building works are discussed and illustrated following the watching brief photographs.



Figure 26 Drain alongside the church being exposed  
Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 27 After removal of drain  
Looking north. 1m scale. The removed drainpipes are standing at the side of the trench. Note the stub of the drain extending from the side of the trench



Figure 28 Exposed base of nave wall  
Looking north-east. 1m scale. Tower on left



Figure 29 Exposed base of belfry access tower  
Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 30 Exposed tower base  
Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 31 Finds recovered from the watching brief excavation  
cm scale



Figure 32 Base of Lovatts vase found during watching brief  
cm scale. Left: underside of base, right: top of base



Figure 33 Roofslate found during watching brief  
Main scale is 0.4m

### **Building Recording During the Works**

The work on the historic fabric took place in two key stages with the first being the removal of the pews and wooden pew platforms at the rear of the church. The second stage took place following the construction of the external extension when the new doorway cutting through the wall on the south side of the tower was created.

#### *Removal of the pew platforms*

Five pews on the north side of the nave were removed during the present works although only two pews on the south side was removed following earlier attempts to create an open space at the back of the church (see Figs 20 and 22). The ends of all the pews had been partially plastered into the wall which indicated that the church walls had been re-plastered at some stage (Fig. 35). The ends of the pews which had been incorporated into the plaster coating had begun to rot suggesting that this had taken place a significant time ago.

Removal of the wooden platforms revealed three parallel lines of brick walls upon which transverse timbers had been laid to support the platforms (Figs 36, 37 and 38). The bricks were generally laid in a stretcher bond and measured 240mm long by 110mm wide and 75mm high suggesting a late 19th century date probably contemporary with the 1867 rebuilding phase. The bricks cut into a hard compact silty clay layer which may be an earlier surface or simply a layer which was inserted in between the brick walls (Fig. 39). This layer represents the deepest level of disturbance that the present work will cause, therefore this layer was not excavated or investigated

further. Cleaning the surface recovered a King George V penny (reigned 1910-1936). Although the date could not be identified, this most likely fell through the platform whilst in use. The centre tiled floor of the aisle has been left in-situ and the new floor will be raised to this level.

Examination of the exposed stonework of the side walls indicated that they are of a single phase as seen on the exterior walls (Figs 40 and 41). Some of the edges of the soft stone appear to have been damaged by the earlier removal of plasterwork and are still covered in unpointed mortar. The decorative quoin stones around the gothic arch into the tower stop at current floor level (Figs 42 and 43). This suggests that the creation of the arch and the present floor level are likely to be of a similar date.

No lines of any earlier walls were observed during this phase of work. No cuts for burials within the church were seen.

The breaking through of the tower wall follows the pew removal illustrations.

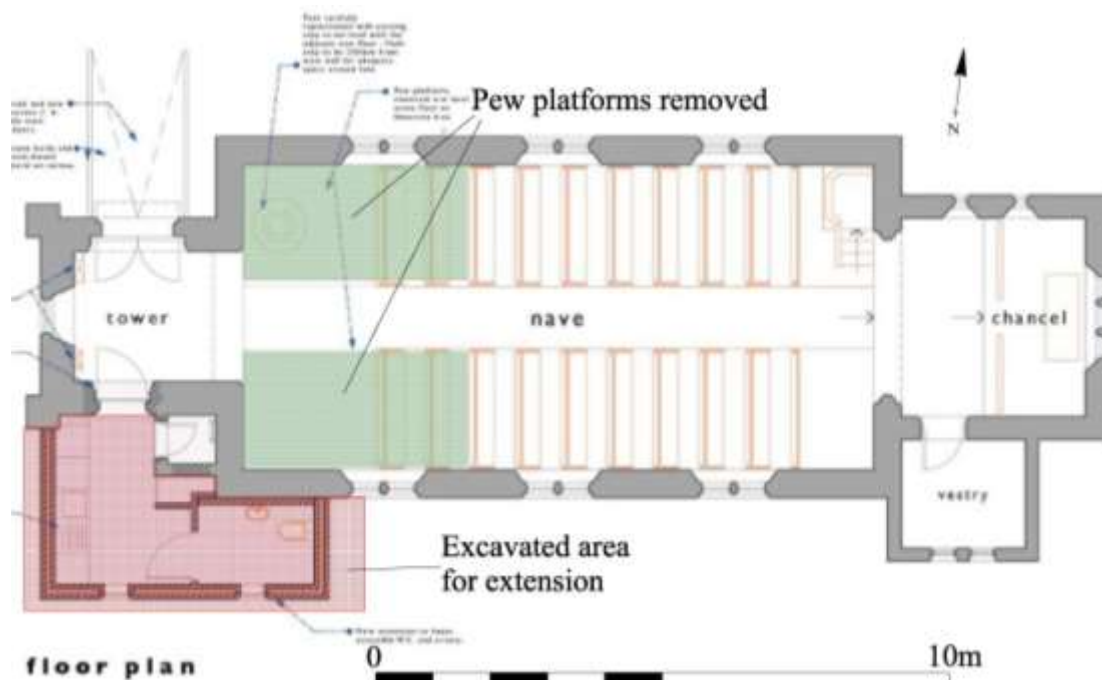


Figure 34 Plan of pew platforms removed  
Platforms shaded in green. Modified from original plan by P Rogan Associates



Figure 35 South-west corner of nave showing plaster outline around the pews  
Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 36 Pew platform being removed  
Picture taken by Ackroyds





Figure 37 Exposed base for stove against south wall seen beneath pews  
Most of this plinth was left in-situ. Picture taken by Ackroyds



Figure 38 Supporting brickwork beneath pew platforms  
Looking east at pews to north of aisle. 1m scale



Figure 39 View beneath pew platforms  
Looking east



Figure 40 Compact layer beneath platforms  
Looking west on south side of aisle. The supporting bricks have been reduced in height down to the compact layer. 1m scale



Figure 41 Exposed stonework on north wall  
Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 42 Exposed stonework on south wall  
Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 43 Tower wall on south side of aisle  
Looking west. Note how quoin stones stop at floor height. 1m scale



Figure 44 Tower wall on north side of aisle  
Looking west. 1m scale

### *Breaking through the tower south wall*

Following on from the removal of the pews and platforms the next stage involved the monitoring of the breaking through of a new doorway on the south side of the tower. Initially, the lower courses of the new extension were built in order to make the site secure before the new doorway was created. To start with, a small exploratory slot was made cutting into the wall from the outside (Fig. 44). The full height of the hole was then cut from the church floor level up to the top of the stone height and for two courses of brick on top of that (Fig. 45).

Breaking through the stonework showed that the approximately 0.6m thick tower wall consisted of a skin of faced stone on the outer face with a heavily mortared rubble core behind it (Figs 46 and 47). On the inner face the wall had a thick layer of plaster laid directly onto the rubble core which had no dressed stone on this side. The plaster had been scored to represent painted ashlar stone courses (Figs 48 and 49). Within the fabric of the wall small pieces of slate could be seen which appeared have been added to act as levelling aids to the dressed stone face (Fig. 50). More importantly, to aid in the dating of the wall, was a fragment of brick which was seen embedded within the fabric of the wall (Fig. 51). Although the brick could not be accurately measured it appeared to be the same colour and soft-fired texture as the bricks used elsewhere in the tower. Such a piece of brick deep within the fabric of the stonework suggests that the tower is all of one phase which matches the church.



Figure 45 Initial hole being made in the south wall of the tower  
Looking north-east. Note the presence of the new extension by this stage



Figure 46 Full-height slot through tower wall  
The hole does penetrate through the wall although a board is against the inner face in this picture



Figure 47 Slot through tower wall  
Looking north-east from outside. 0.4m scale



Figure 48 Slot through tower wall  
Looking north-west from outside. 0.4m scale



Figure 49 Slot through tower wall  
Looking south from the inside



Figure 50 Close up of the plaster skin on the internal face  
Looking south



Figure 51 Piece of slate used as levelling material  
The red arrow points towards the slate





Figure 52 Fragment of brick within the stone matrix of the tower wall  
The red arrow points towards the brick fragment



Figure 53 Partially complete extension  
Looking north-west



Figure 54 Partially complete extension awaiting outer skin of stone  
Looking north

## Conclusion

The excavation of the footprint for the new extension confirmed the results of the 2019 test pitting exercise in that no evidence of an earlier church was discovered. The land drain which was seen, but not disturbed, in 2019 was found to be quite late in date and appears to have been an attempt to keep water away from the soft stone foundations. All of the finds recovered from the fill of the foundation trench were relatively modern and no more late medieval tiles were found as was the case in the test pits.

The removal of the pews and pew platform along with areas of wall plaster indicate that the walls and the archway into the tower are all of a single phase. The use of brick within the wall matrix would suggest that this phase belongs to the 1764 rebuilding and not to any earlier phases. It was hoped that evidence of the burning which prompted the rebuilding might be seen but no burnt stone or ash was observed during the works.

The tower of a church is often the oldest part of the building and it was possible that this would be the case at St. Andrew's. However, the piece of brick buried within the rubble matrix of the tower wall suggests that it is of the same date as the rest of the church which then received further modification in 1867. The stone base of the tower is surprisingly thin with facing stone on the outer surface only.

The overall results of the work would therefore indicate that the church was comprehensively rebuilt in 1764. This followed the fire which seems likely to have been so devastating that they opportunity was taken to completely rebuild the church.

## Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to the parishioners of St. Andrew's for their interest in the church and the overall project and for some useful background information. The project was managed by Vicki Score and the fieldwork was carried out and written up by Andrew Hyam.

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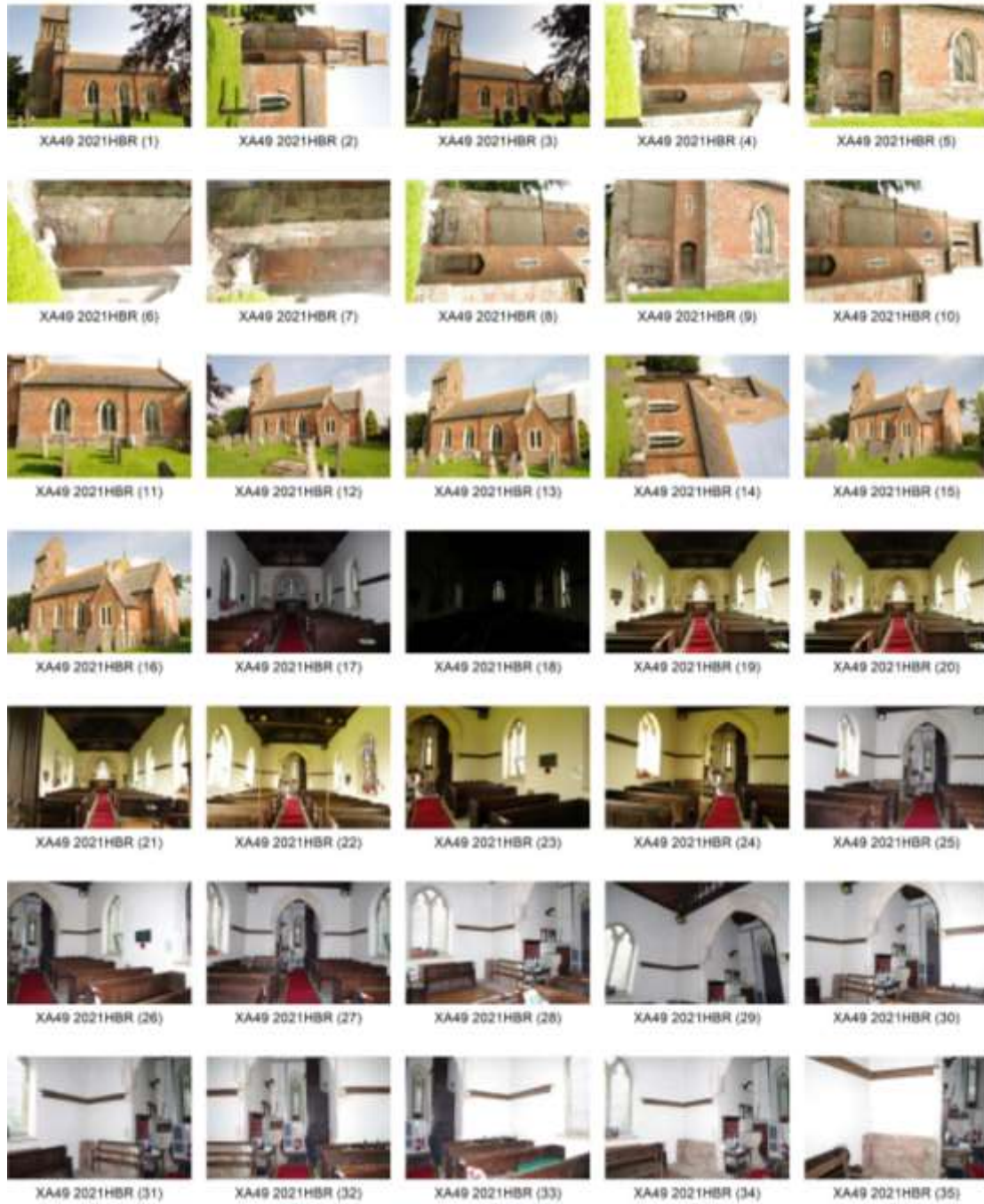
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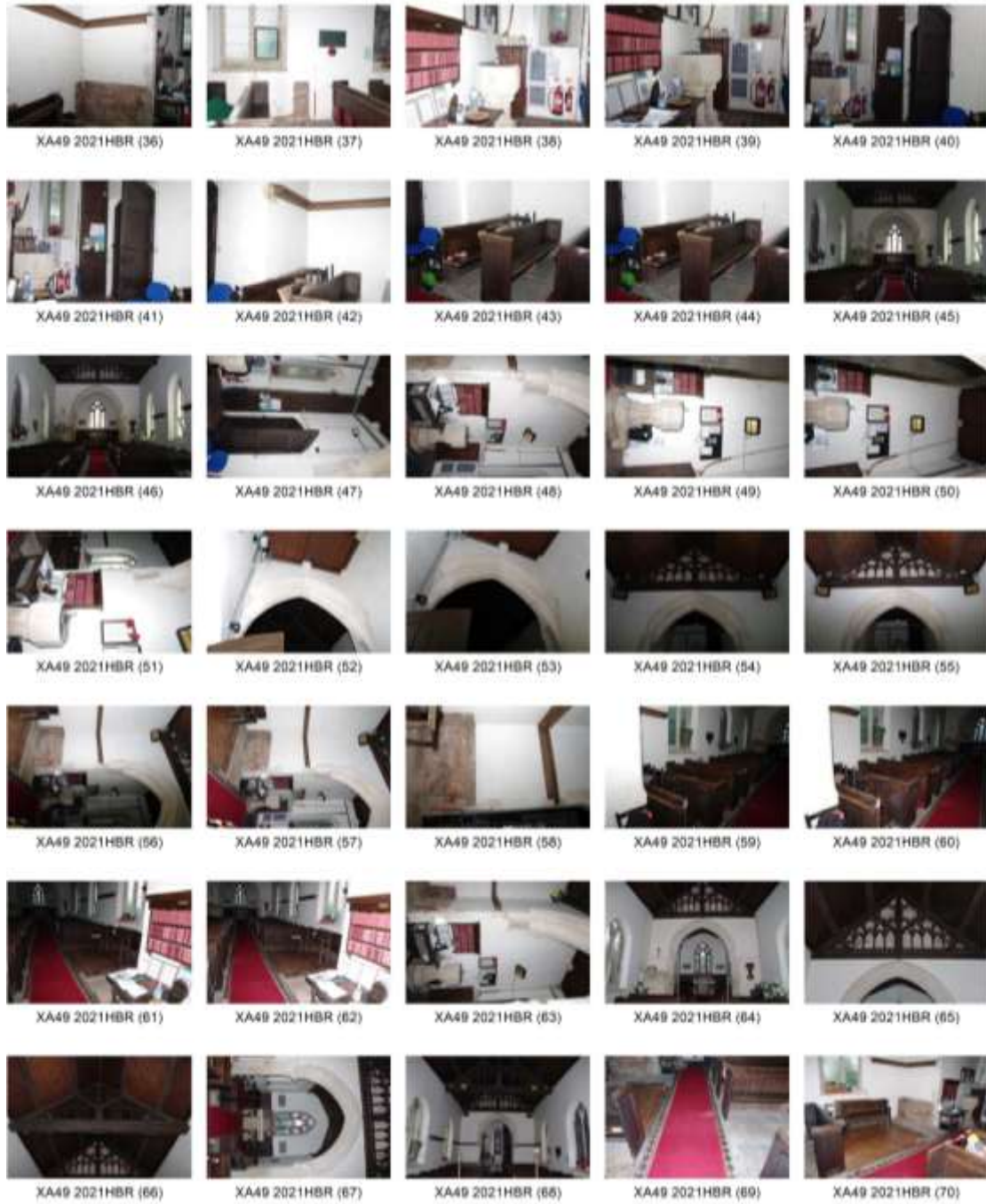
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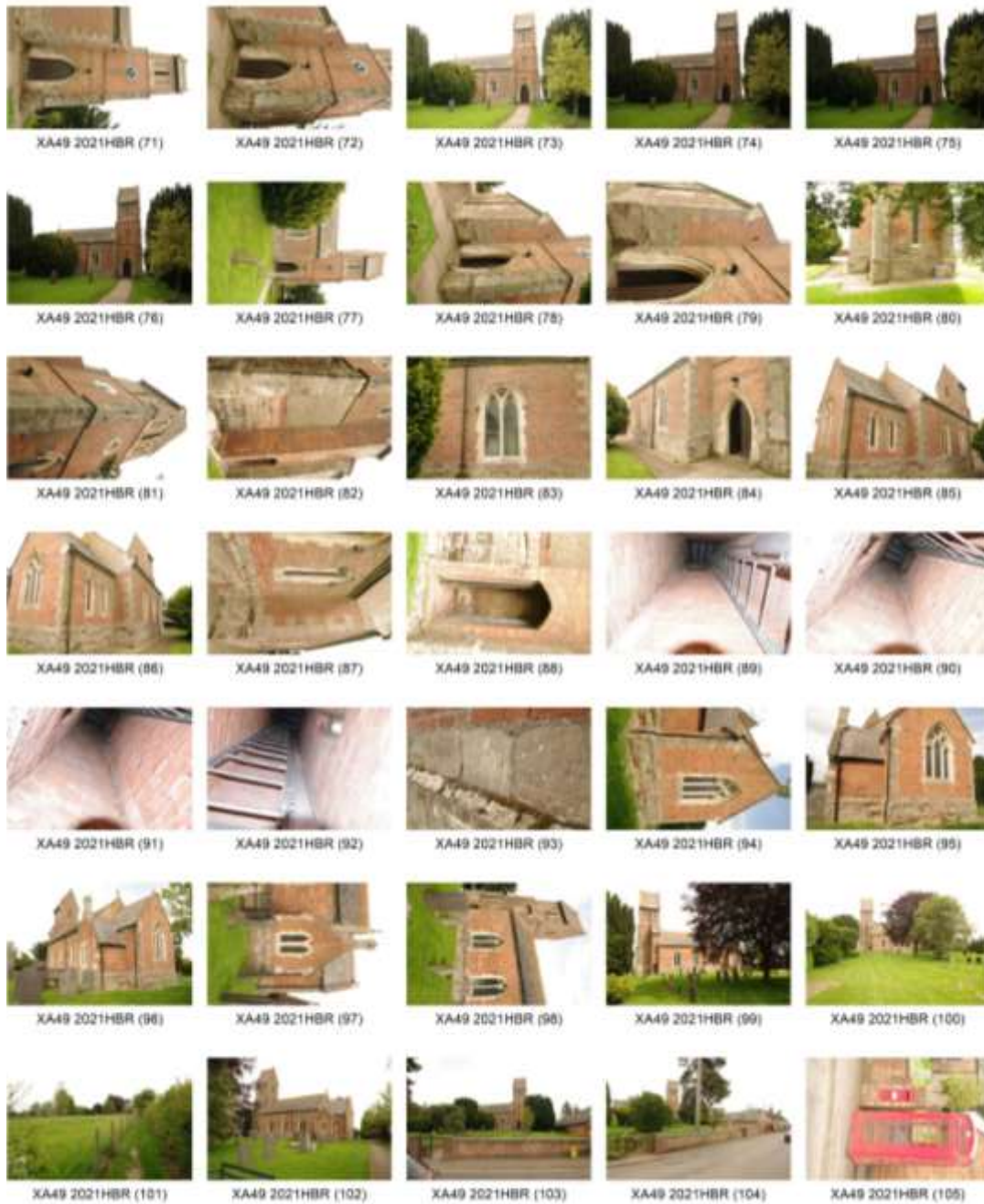
## Appendix 1 Digital Photographs taken during the watching brief



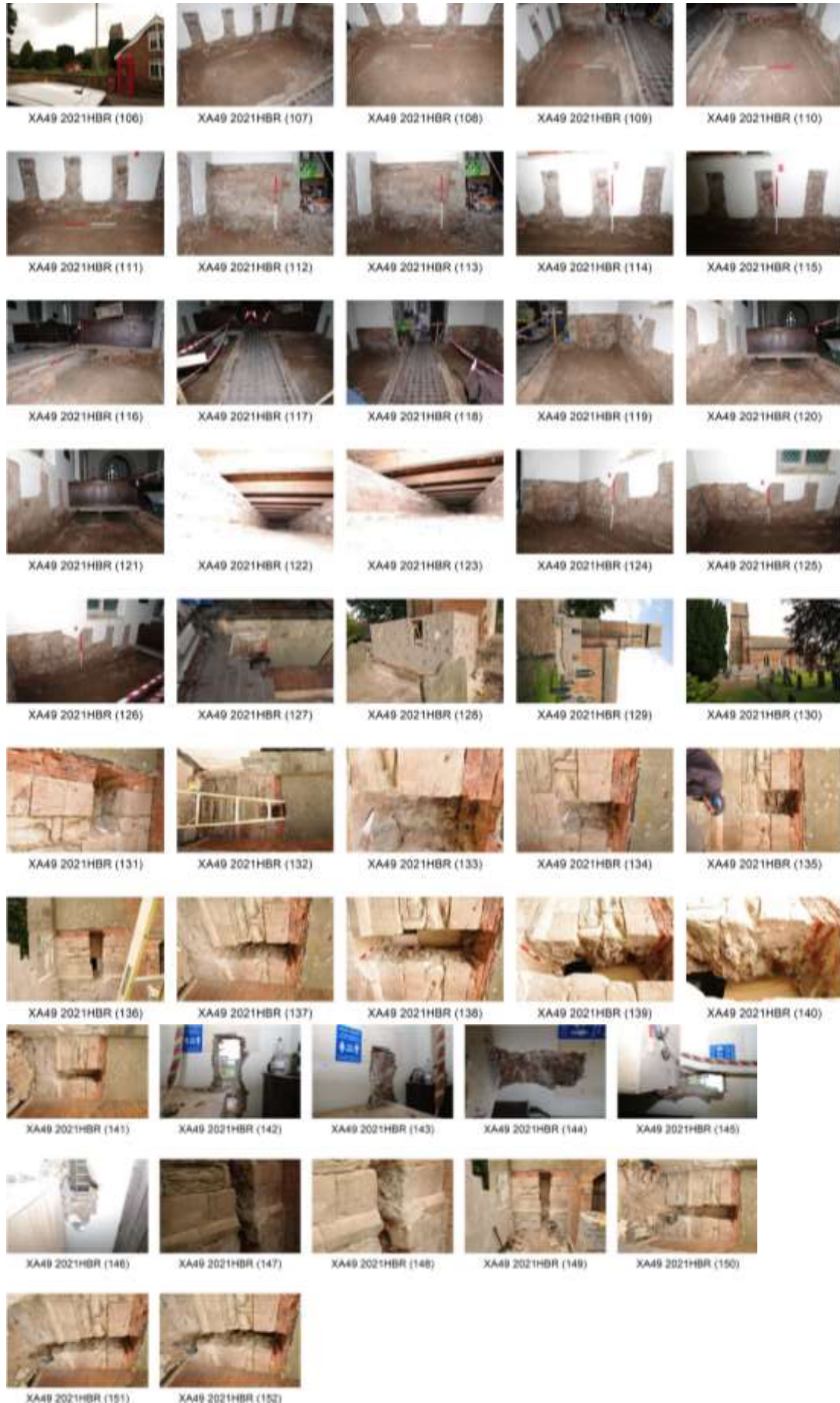
## Appendix 2 Digital Photographs taken during the historic building survey











**Appendix 3 List of finds from the watching brief**

- 3 sherds of "Minton" style floor tile – late 19th century
- 1 late 19th century/early 20th century brown glazed jug strap handle
- 5 short lengths of clay pipe stems
- 1 19th century Willow pattern sherd
- 1 glass bottle/decorative item – 19th/20th century
- 1 small late 19th century white-glazed jar
- 2 roof tile fragments from late 19th century rectangular tile
- 1 late 19th century base of Lovatt Langley Ware vase base
- 1 white glazed plate sherd – late 19th/20th century
- 1 Willow pattern sherd – late 19th/20th century
- 1 round-section whetstone 140mm long
- 1 110mm<sup>2</sup> black glazed quarry tile
- 1 110mm<sup>2</sup> buff quarry tile
- 1 roof slate

All finds retained for possible future display at St. Andrew's Church



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