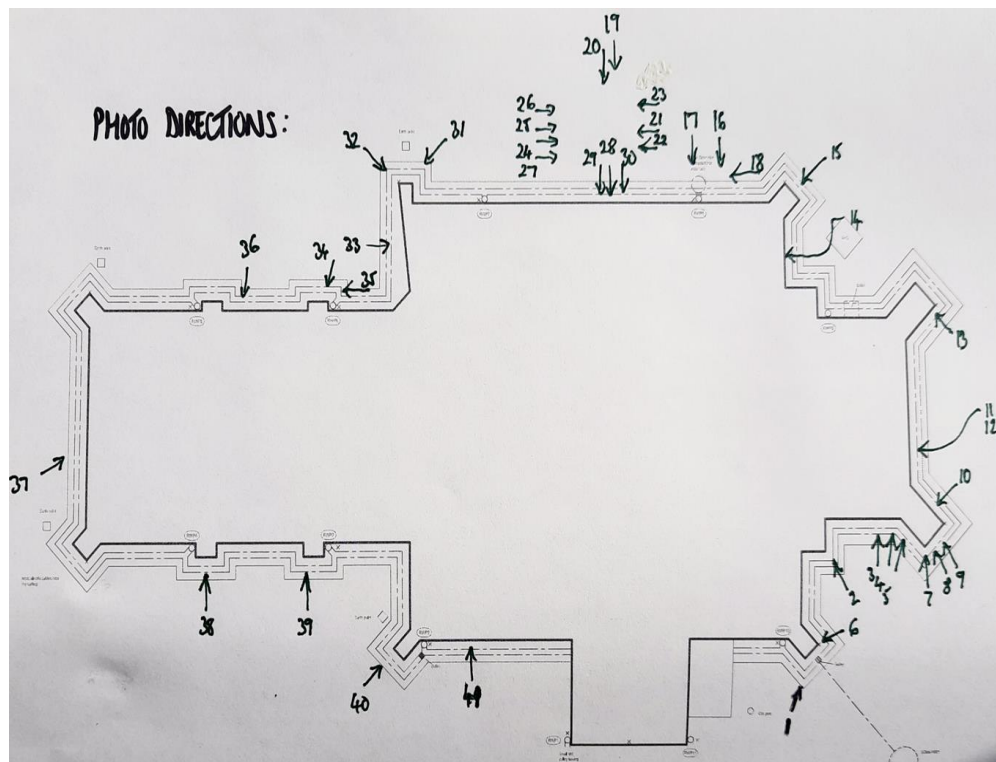


ST MARYS CHURCH, DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP

Excavation inspection around church Sept`21



- 1) For positions of all photos see the addendum plan annotated. Photo (1) shows on NE aisle corner a collapse of underlying rubble – as part of the drainage works inset FFL resistant bricks below ground level to stabilise outer stone corner:



- 2) The photos and descriptions continue around the church in an anti-clockwork direction. This photo is as above with Victorian bricks underlying the stone corner dressing stone have crumbled away and new FFL bricks need to be set to protect the exposed outer edge of the buttress:



3) On North tower wall when the modern concrete apron was chiselled away it was noted that the Victorian applied flint base that was already crumbling started to fall away. The stone blocks that were spalled and fractured were very thin and need replacing, and flint panels reset:



4) ditto last, the low level stones need repair, and part replacement:



5) ditto last photo, the low level stones need repair, and part replacement – general view:



6) Another view of the NE buttress photographed in photo (1) where victorian bricks still intact:



7) NE tower corner buttress noted to be set on compacted Marl rubble stones, which has settled. Chip away carefully the loose Victorian infill and set in FFL resistant bricks:



8) As above, viewed at front



9) As above, viewed at front corner:



10) As above viewed on side of buttress



11) Along the tower East wall the thin ashlar stone facing along the plinth has collapsed – it was already in poor condition as noted in this years Quinquennial. Will needs specialist repair.



12) There is no proper foundation to take the edge of the stone – and the new stones will need cramping back into the Victorian brickwork background.



13) The SE tower buttress base is in poor condition, and again based on Marl stone fragments – specialist will be needed to cut new stone block, and make good the adjacent flint panel:



14) Along the south aisle the excavation again shows compacted stone fragments as a foundation and the Victorian flint addition seems to have just been built off the ground, and has collapsed, needing specialist repair:



15) Evidence of Victorian brick underpinning in bricks down onto consolidated Marl rubble:



16) Small flint panel collapse, again due to no "foundation toe"



17) No foundation toe, and flint and masonry ashlar added to plinth has worked loose as concrete apron was removed.



18) General view along the south aisle excavation. We noted the Marl compacted footing was lacking in many places, and the French drain excavation modified so as not to remove any soil close to the footing that might cause disturbance. The ground is higher here due to the canal arisings building up the churchyard. See following photos for discovered previously unknown foundation stones, visible centrally in this photo.

19) View of the south aisle blocked in door – now with the presence of an early Porch highlighted by the presence of foundation stones...measures central to this doorway:



20) View down onto the porch foundation stones, both approx. 800mm in width:





21) The adjacent plinth was 900mm above the base foundation stones. The ground level (as seen to the right) was notably higher – originally the porch floor (now lost) would have been a lot lower than the churchyard, and the arisings from the Canal excavations in the early C19th are suspected to have caused the higher ground.



22) close up of the porch foundation stone looking from the east



23) close up of the porch foundation stones from the west

24) masons markings on the side of the foundation stone:



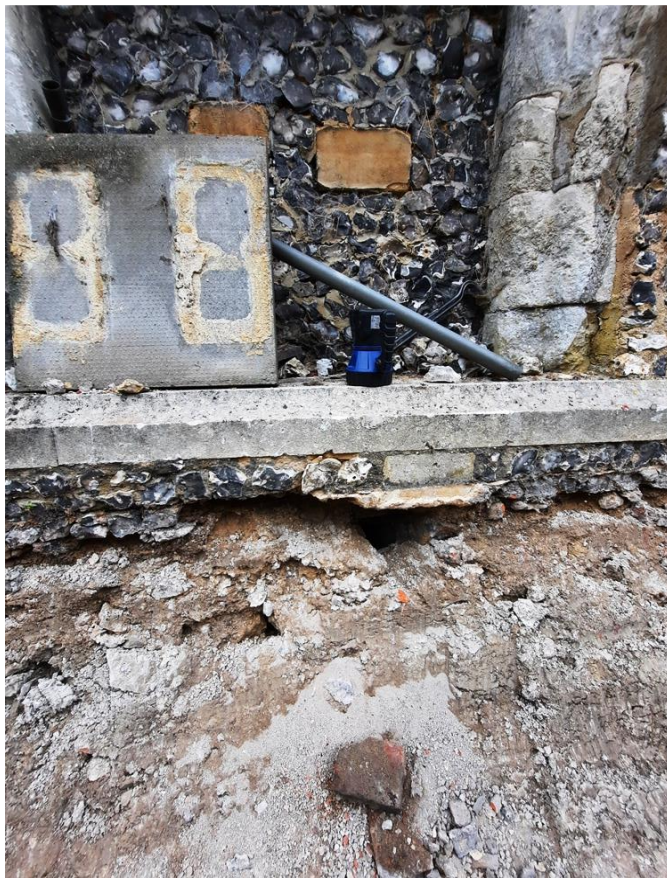
25) close up of the roughly hewn masons chisel marks



26) on the west side the three stones were insitu over the original foundation base:



27) the foundation stone were approx. 300 x 300mm and 200mm in height:



28) Flints under plinth have fallen away due to lack of foundation.



29) Shaft down under plinth (insert below blocked in doorway) – unknown use

30) A brick in the diagonal shaft has a recessed "frog" indicative of C20th bricks used



31) Under South Aisle SW buttress has had a number of bricks underpinning it. A brick size noted as wider than 4" and dating of the underpinning could be anything from the late C17th to late C18th



32) photo of the front edge of the underpinning



33) Small flint fall. Random foundation stones and bricks along this East end of the South Aisle



34) The South wall of the Chancel was divided into three, by way of two buttresses. This photo shows very little foundation base under this section of wall.



35) Then, around the buttress stone was noted with Marl material founding the middle section of the chancel.



36) Close up of the foundation of the centre section of walling which then continued along to the SE corner

37) The photo in of the East wall of the Chancel. The wall is founded in parts by bricks and towards the NE corner by stone, which continues under the buttress.



38) A buttress on the North side of the chancel had crumbled stone foundation – ideally needs FFL grade bricks underpinned





39) The second buttress on the North side also requires the foundation pinned under one corner

40) The foundation below the NE corner of the North aisle was again underpinned – this time in reinforced concrete





41) North wall had little supporting foundation of the applied flintwork –some has fallen away

