



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

Holy Trinity Church

Rothwell

West Yorkshire

Archaeological Monitoring and Investigation

Report no. 3961

April 2023

Client: Pearce Bottomley Architects on
behalf of the PCC of Holy Trinity Church,
Rothwell



**Holy Trinity Church
Rothwell
West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Monitoring and Investigation

Summary

Archaeological Services WYAS was commissioned to undertake an intermittent watching brief on works to install water and drainage for new toilet and kitchen facilities within Holy Trinity Church, Rothwell, West Yorkshire.

The works involved the excavation of service trenches in the graveyard, to the south of the church as well as works inside the church beneath the current flagstone floor.

No archaeological features were identified in the graveyard. Inside the church was evidence of post-medieval remodeling/refurbishment of the church but no evidence for a pre 15th century church was identified.



Report Information

Client: Pearce Bottomley Architects on behalf of the PCC of Holy Trinity Church, Rothwell

Address: 10 High Street, Tadcaster LS24 9AT

Report Type: Archaeological Monitoring and Investigation

Location: Holy Trinity Church, Rothwell, Leeds

County: West Yorkshire

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Period(s) of activity represented: Post-medieval

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Project Management: Kevin Moon

Fieldwork supervisor: Richard Edgar

Report: Kevin Moon and Richard Edgar

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Document Issue Record

Ver	Status	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
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Acknowledgements

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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Pearce Bottomley Architects on behalf of the PCC of Holy Trinity Church, Rothwell to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring and investigation at Holy Trinity Church, Rothwell, West Yorkshire ahead of the installation of toilet and kitchen facilities inside the church. The work was undertaken intermittently between 11th of November 2022 and the 10th of January 2023. The work was undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Ian Roberts (Appendix 1).

Site location, topography and land-use

The church and churchyard are situated on the northern edge of the historic core of Rothwell (NGR SE 34316 28309). Today the church is situated in the south-west corner of an extended churchyard, that is bounded by the commercial units off Ingram Parade to the south, and residential properties off Church St to the south-west, Meynell Ave to the east, and The Paddock to the north. To the west is Wood Lane, beyond which is the Scheduled Area of Rothwell castle and manorial complex (Fig. 1). The churchyard rises gradually to the north, with the southern part of the churchyard being terraced. The church lies at a height of approximately 42m aOD.

Soils and geology

The solid geology is sandstone (British Geological Survey 2021), naturally overlain by slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield University 2022), although the soils within the churchyard may be modified.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following summary is taken from the WSI (Appendix 1).

Some Roman artefacts are known from the general vicinity of Rothwell, but none have come from the churchyard. Most of the evidence, from a small number of archaeological investigations within the town and its immediate surroundings, are of medieval and post medieval date (Horn 2021).

Rothwell's inclusion in the Domesday survey on 1086 would suggest that it was well established in the late Anglo-Saxon period, a notion supported by its placename, deriving from the OE meaning 'the well in/by the clearing' (Smith 1961). The Domesday entry for Rothwell (Faull and Stinson 1986) also covers several local places, but the mill mentioned is probably that at Rothwell. There is no mention of a church in 1086, but churches are under-represented in Domesday (Morris 1989).

Tangible evidence of the church's pre-15th -century origins primarily exist in the form of the well-documented re-used carved stones (depicting arcades with human forms, beasts and knotwork) that were incorporated into the later fabric until 2001. These were first reported by

Batty (1870; 1877), who concluded that they were of Anglo-Saxon date. The same carved stones were described by Collingwood (1915) as being of distinctly Norman design, but with pre-Norman motifs. More recently, Cramp (1984, and the ongoing research project at Durham University), have regarded these carvings as being of definite Anglo-Saxon origin. In addition, Ryder has reported a number of ex situ carved stones of 11th, 12th and 13th - century date. These include an 11th-century voussoir, 12th-century mouldings, a fragment of a 13th-century cross slab and some especially interesting discoidal headstones of 12th and 13th-century date (Ryder 1988) Many of these stones are now on permanent display at the west end of the north aisle. Interestingly, Ryder (1988) reported that the incumbent at the time of his survey (Rev. Redhead), thought then that there could be further carved stones concealed beneath the wooden platform that then surrounded the Faviell monument at the end of the north aisle. Whether there is scope for more stonework to have been concealed below the pew platforms remains to be seen.

The evidence of the ex-situ stonework would seem to indicate the existence a church with stone elements from Saxo-Norman times. Batty (1877) speculated that the earliest churches at Rothwell were probably timber, and whilst the architectural stonework does not endorse that notion, it is quite conceivable that the footprint of an early small timber church could lay within the footprint of the later stone churches. The early church would have formed an important component of the administrative centre centred on the castle/manorial complex to the west. The juxtaposition of manor house and church is clearly demonstrated by a 1977 photograph of the last standing elements of the medieval manor houses, with the church behind (Faull and Moorhouse 1981), and a plan reconstruction of the manorial complex based upon 14th -century manorial account rolls (Moorhouse 2003).

Within the boundary wall of the church were several houses/structures on un-consecrated ground. These are possibly visible on the 1839 Tithe map and are absent on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map. The church warden confirmed the presence of a house to the south of the church which was demolished in the 19th century (pers. comm.).

Although the 1988 survey reported the 'recent discovery' of human remains beneath the nave floor during pew repairs (Ryder 1988), no formal investigative archaeological work is known to have taken place prior to the recent test pitting in the churchyard (New 2021), carried to inform the present reordering. Three test pits were excavated along the course of the new foul drain that is to run parallel to the south side of the church (see Fig. 2 for locations). The test pits (up to 1.5m long and between 0.5m and 1.2m wide) were excavated to depths of between 0.8m and 1.2m. Together, the topsoil and subsoil were found to be about 0.3m deep, after which excavation was into backfilled grave earth. Within these deposits, disarticulated or semi-articulated human remains were encountered at a depth of *c.* 0.7m. In two of the test pits, the tops of grave cuts were identified. The only artefacts recovered were three sherds of post-medieval pottery.

3 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify and record the presence/absence, extent condition, character and date, in so far as this proves possible, of all archaeological features and deposits revealed or disturbed as a result of the proposed ground works.

The archaeologist was not to excavate in any areas, or to any depths, beyond those required by the re-ordering work and there was a presumption in favour of preservation in situ wherever this was a practical option.

In particular, the disturbance of articulated human remains was to be avoided wherever possible and exhumation was considered to be a last resort (APABE 2017, Annexe E4).

4 Methodology

The work was split into two sections. The outdoor works and works inside the church.

The outdoor work involved the excavation of three trenches for the insertion of drainage, water pipes and internet cabling. The trenches were machine excavated in 100mm spits initially with a small mini digger and then finished off with hand tools. The trenches were eventually joined together to form a roughly 'Y' shaped trench (Fig. 2). The trenches were all 0.35m wide but varied in length: Trench 1 was 4.20m, Trench 2 was 23m and Trench 3 was 20m. Each trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m to accommodate the pipework. Once the pipework had been inserted, the trenches were backfilled and the turf and any lifted flagstones were replaced.

The indoor works involved the lifting of flagstone and wooden floors and then the excavation of a narrow pipe trench to a depth of 0.35m below the current floor surface. Some of the flagstones/gravestones were too heavy to move. Luckily a shallow void was visible beneath these stones, through which the pipes could pass. The works also involved the drilling/coring of a hole through the south wall of the southern aisle and through the west wall of the north aisle for pipework. Once the works were complete, the flagstones were replaced in their original locations. New wooden flooring was laid as part of the refurbishment works.

All of the above works were monitored by an archaeologist and was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2008; CIfA 2020), in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2011) and in compliance with the WSI (Appendix 1).

All archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 2 and a

concordance is given in Appendix 3. ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location.

5 Results

Outdoor trenches

The stratigraphy of the outdoor trenches consisted of a turfed dark brown-grey, fine sandy silt topsoil (100, 200 and 300) above a light yellow-brown coarse clay-sand/broken sandstone subsoil (101, 201 and 301). The shallow nature of the trenches meant that the natural geology was not seen (Plates 1- 4).

The three outdoor service trenches did not demonstrate any archaeological features. The topsoil and subsoil contained varying amounts of disarticulated adult and child bone, with the trenches closer to the church containing more bone fragments. All the bone that was removed, although disarticulated, was replaced as close as possible to where it had been excavated.

Finds from these trenches included pottery, clay pipe, glass, a ferrous object and a boar's tooth.

Further details of the trenches and their contexts are included in Appendix 4.

Indoor trench

The indoor works revealed walls/structures below the flagstones and within service Trench 4 which was approximately L shaped, and was initially aligned east to west before being extended north to south (Fig. 3)

Wall/structures 400, 401, 402 and 405 are located at the western end of the north aisle, below a flagstone surface/wooden floor (410/411) (Figs 3 and 4).

Wall 400 was in an approximate T shape. Its longest length was 2.10m with a maximum width of 0.50m and height of 0.40m. It consisted of some weathered sandstone blocks on a rubble deposit (403). The blocks were bonded with lime mortar. Two small holes had been created within the wall possibly for drainage (Plate 5).

Wall 401 was a small section of wall/floor support to the east of wall 400. This small section was similar to 400 and consisted of weathered sandstone pieces bonded with lime mortar. It was aligned north to south. The wall continued to the north below the flagstone floor (410) and was visible for *c.* 0.50m.

Abutting wall 401 to the east was wall 402. Wall 402 consisted of three dressed sandstone blocks which were below the flagstone floor/wooden floor (410/411). The sandstone blocks sat on top of small pieces of stone to level them up. One of the stone blocks had a hole in it, through which earlier electrical wiring had been inserted. The wall was aligned east to west and measured 2.50m long, 0.20m wide and 0.28m high (Plate 6).

Structure 405 was possibly a structure which was located between the west wall of the north aisle and wall 400. Only one dressed sandstone block was visible aligned east to west. This block was atop deposit 403. Between 405 and the west wall of the north aisle was a deposit of likely modern backfill material (404) which contained red-brick fragments. Block 405 was likely in place as part of the levelling structure for the wooden floor (411).

Wall 406 was located at the southern side of the nave (between the nave and the south aisle). This wall was aligned east to west between two of the church's octagonal pillars/columns and was visible for 0.30m in length (Plate 7). The wall measured 0.20m wide and was 0.23m high. The wall consisted of weathered sandstone blocks of various sizes, bonded with lime mortar. This wall was bedded onto deposit (409). To the south of 406 were two different rubble deposits (407 and 408). Deposit 407 was mid-grey-yellow sandy/rubble deposit. This was possible associated with wall 406. Deposit 408 was a light yellow-grey, loose sandy deposit with inclusions of mortar and angular sandstone pieces. This was possibly related to the 19th-century remodelling of the south aisle.

All along the length of Trench 4 and below the flagstone floor (410) was deposit 409. This deposit was a light yellow-grey silty sand with frequent lime mortar inclusions. The deposit also contained occasional fragments of disarticulated human bone. All the bone that was removed, although disarticulated, was replaced as close as possible to where it had been excavated. The original flagstones were replaced once the works had been completed (Plate 8).

6 Artefact Record

Pottery by Chris Cumberpatch

The pottery assemblage consists of 44 sherds of pottery weighing 577.5g representing a maximum of 40 vessels. The data are summarised in Table 1. Parts of three ceramic objects, included with the pottery, are listed in Table 2.

The pottery

The pottery assemblage is diverse in character and spanned the periods between the late medieval and the late 19th century. With the exception of a single sherd from deposit 409, all of the pottery came from subsoil layers (101, 201 and 301) and can be considered unstratified.

The earliest sherds in the assemblage are of late medieval and early post-medieval date and consist of a sherd of an unidentified Reduced Sandy ware and a sherd of Cistercian ware (both from 201). Later post-medieval wares include a sherd of 17th-century Blackware from subsoil 101, a sherd of Coarse Blackware (subsoil 301) and a sherd of Type 1 Slipware (a variant of Redware) from subsoil 201.

Deposit 409 contained the rim of a bowl in Tin Glazed Earthenware which may be as early as the 16th century but could be as late as the mid-18th century.

Pottery of early modern date (*c.*1720-1840) is considerably commoner than that of earlier date and includes both formal and vernacular tablewares but, unusually, no utilitarian ware. Vernacular tablewares (as defined elsewhere; Cumberpatch 2014) are represented by Late Blackware (subsoil 101, 201 and 301) with just one sherd of Mottled ware from subsoil 201. While Late Blackware is, generally speaking, the commonest of the vernacular tablewares, it is unusual for an 18th-century assemblage to be so devoid of other types, notably Slipware, as this one.

Formal tablewares are represented by sherds of Creamware from subsoil 101 and 301 and a sherd of Banded Creamware, also from 301. Both White Salt Glazed Stoneware and Pearlware are notable by their absence. Given the size of the assemblage, it is difficult to assess the significance or otherwise of these absences.

Subsoil 301 produced a sherd of Fine Redware dating to the later 18th or early 19th century, probably the handle of a mug or jug.

The remaining pottery is of 19th-century date with the more closely datable wares being of mid to late 19th-century type. The wares represented include table and kitchen wares (Whiteware, both plain and transfer printed, Blue Banded ware, Sponge-printed ware and Bone China) from across the site and utilitarian wares from subsoil 101 and 201. Stoneware vessels include a colander, a small beaker, a bowl and a jar, while a sherd from a pancheon in Yellow Glazed Coarseware is the only example of this normally common vessel type. Two sherds in Unglazed Red Earthenware represented two flowerpots.

The objects

The three ceramic objects (subsoil 101 and 201) consist of part of a salt-glazed stoneware tile with relief-moulded decoration, part of a stilt used in pottery manufacture and one end of an oval or thick pointed object of undetermined function. The stilt fragment (201) is of most interest as such objects had no function other than in pottery kilns and its presence on the site suggests that material was brought to the site, possibly as part of the 19th-century redevelopment of the earlier church. The use of waste material from pottery factories as building material is well attested and was a source of income for the potteries. The decorated tile may be part of a stove or, perhaps more likely, a decorative wall feature. The pointed or oval object remains unidentified.

Discussion

The church has 12th-century origins but was extensively rebuilt in the 19th century. This would seem to be consistent with the date range of the pottery assemblage. Activities connected with the rebuilding of the church and the demolition of housing on the unconsecrated ground to the south of the church may account for the mixed nature of the assemblage, the presence of primarily domestic pottery within a ritual context and presence

of the industrial waste. It is likely that the 19th-century pottery was related to this phase of activity although whether medieval and post-medieval pottery was also brought to the site or was disturbed from pre-existing deposits is unclear.

No further work on the pottery is required.

Table 1. Pottery assemblage

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
101	Blackware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	A hard, fine dark red fabric
101	Creamware	1	3	1	BS & handle stump	Mug/jug	Moulded lower handle terminal; traces of green ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
101	Late Blackware	1	5	1	BS & handle stump	Cup	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	A fine red fabric; could be Blackware
101	Late Blackware type	1	23	1	BS	Bowl	Black glaze int only	C18th	A bright orange fabric
101	Stoneware	8	66	7	Rim. BS & base	Small beaker	Dark brown salt glaze ext; green lead glaze int	M – LC19th	A small beaded rim, defined by a deep groove; probably one vessel but only one join, despite the fresh breaks
101	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
201	Blue Banded ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two blue slip lines ext	C19th	
201	Cistercian ware	1	21	1	Footed base	Cup/tyg	Brown glaze int & ext; handle stump ext	c.1450 – c.1600	A fine bright red fabric: not as dark as typical but form & finish indicate Cw
201	Late Blackware	1	12	1	Rim	Bowl	Shiny dark brown glaze int & ext	C18th	A small everted rim; glaze over a broken edge; waster?
201	Late Blackware	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	Dark brown glaze int	C18th	

201	Late Blackware type	1	47	1	BS & handle stump	Jug/jar	Shiny brown glaze int & ext	C18th	A hard, fine red fabric
201	Mottled ware	1	24	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	A fine, hard buff fabric w/ occ fine black grains
201	Reduced Sandy ware	2	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin, patchy green glaze ext	Late Medieval	An odd, very hard reduced fabric w/ common fine quartz
201	Slipware Type 1	1	10	1	Rim	Dish	Trailed white slip zig-zag line on rim; clubbed hammerhead rim	C17th – EC18th	A hard orange fabric
201	Stoneware	1	114	1	Flat base	Bowl	Brown salt glaze ext; green lead glaze int	M – LC19th	Use-wear on underside of base
201	Stoneware	3	28	1	BS	Colander	Light brown matte brown salt glaze ext; green lead glaze int; double rouletted line ext	M – LC19th	Perforated holes through the wall
201	Stoneware	1	3	1	Recessed base	Jar	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
201	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	32	1	Base	Flowerpot	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
201	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	10	1	BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
201	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
201	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	15	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Thin white slip int under clear glaze	C19th	A hard, fine red fabric
301	Banded Creamware	1	8	1	BS & handle stump	Mug/jug	A brown band ext; moulded lower handle terminal	c.1740 – c.1820	

301	Bone China	1	0.5	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
301	Coarse Blackware	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C17th – EC18th	A thick sherd; a hard, fine dark red fabric w/ fine white grit
301	Creamware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
301	Fine Redware	1	5	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Clear glaze giving a red finish	C18th – EC19th	A fine orange refined earthenware fabric
301	Late Blackware	1	27	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	A hard, fine dark red fabric; finely finished
301	Late Blackware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	A hard, fine dark red fabric; finely finished
301	Late Blackware	1	23	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C18th	A fine dark orange fabric
301	Late Blackware type	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	
301	Sponge Printed ware	1	9	1	Rim	Bowl	Green line on the everted rim w/ a brown printed or stencilled pattern on inner surface	1840+	Crazed & discoloured
301	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M – LC19th	
301	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Off-white, pale yellow finish int & ext	M – LC19th	
409	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	Pale blue glaze int & ext w/a darker blue line on the rim	MC16th – MC18th	Fresh breaks
	Total	44	577.5	40					

Table 2. Ceramic objects

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
101	Object	1	16	1	Fragment	Foot?	A thick pointed object w/ long thin incisions filled with black glaze	C18th – C19th	Unidentified object
201	Decorative tile	1	145	1	Fragment	Decorative tile	Dark brown salt glaze int & ext; relief-moulded arches on ext surface	LC18th – C19th	
201	Stilt	1	2	1	Leg	Tripod stilt	N/A	C19th	Machine-made triangular stilt leg

Post-medieval finds by Z Horn

An assemblage of 21 items of glass, metal and clay tobacco pipe were recovered. Each item was examined and quantified (Table 3). This assemblage is consistent with domestic refuse dating mainly between the 18th and first part of the 20th century.

No further analysis is required, and it is recommended that these items are discarded rather than being retained for museum deposition.

Table 3. Catalogue of the glass and ceramic finds

Context	Material	ID	Description	Quantity	Date
101	Glass	Bottle	Small fragment of vessel glass, probably from a bottle. The glass is laminating and in poor condition	1	20th century
101	Fe	Nail	Corroded Fe, probably a nail	1	Indeterminate
201	Glass	Plate glass	Small fragment of olive-green window glass	1	Post-medieval
201	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem	Fragments of clay pipe stem, wide stem bore	5	1605-1695
201	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem	Fragments of clay pipe stem	7	1687-1712
201	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem	Fragments of clay pipe stem	1	1760 onwards
301	Glass	Plate glass	Small fragment of thin clear window glass	1	Modern
301	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem	Fragments of clay pipe stem, wide stem bore	1	1605-1695
301	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem	Fragments of clay pipe stem, one with cut mouthpiece	2	1682-1757
301	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem	Fragment of stem and bowl joint. Spurred bowl, masonic decoration to bowl	1	1800-1880
403	Glass	Plate glass	Small fragment of olive-green window glass	1	Post-medieval
403	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem	Fragments of clay pipe stem, one with button mouthpiece, one marked Fiolet, Omer (maker Louis Fiolet, St. Omer, France).	3	1850-1900

7 Environmental Record

No environmental samples were taken during the works due to the nature of the site works (shallow interventions) and the archaeological remains encountered (largely walls and floors).

Animal bone by Jane Richardson

A single animal bone was recovered from subsoil 201. This is a male pig's tusk showing significant wear.

8 Discussion and Conclusions

The service trenches in the graveyard did not reveal any archaeological features and no grave cuts were identified. The finds and pottery assemblage from the topsoil and subsoil are consistent with occupation of the site during the post-medieval to modern period. They also appear to confirm the 19th-century remodelling of the church and the demolition of the housing within the church grounds.

One interesting find from Trench 2 was a boar's tusk. A local legend documented on an information board just to the south of the church and in relation to Rothwell Manor, talks about the last boar being killed in 1398 by John O'Gaunt in the area of Stye Bank which is adjacent to the north side of the church. To commemorate this legend to boar featured on the old Rothwell Urban Council coat of arms and on many other Rothwell organisations. There is no suggestion, however, that this tusk and the legend can be linked directly!

Within the church, the structures encountered in the north aisle (400, 401, 402 and 405), appear to represent 19th-century efforts to raise to floor at the western end of the north aisle. The recovery of datable clay pipe from deposit 403 would seem to support this. The stones used to raise the floor were partly dressed stones so had possibly been reused from earlier structures.

The efforts to raise the floor may have been necessitated by rising damp, as the stonework in this corner appears to show significant evidence of previous repairs for damp and damp coursing. Parts of the raised floor were wooden, with no other surface beneath the floorboards. Electrical cabling had been laid beneath the floorboards and through the stone structures.

Wall 406 although not very wide, possibly relates to the removal of the southern wall when the south aisle was added or when this side of the church was remodelled in the 19th century.

No structures or archaeological contexts related to a pre-15th century-church were identified.

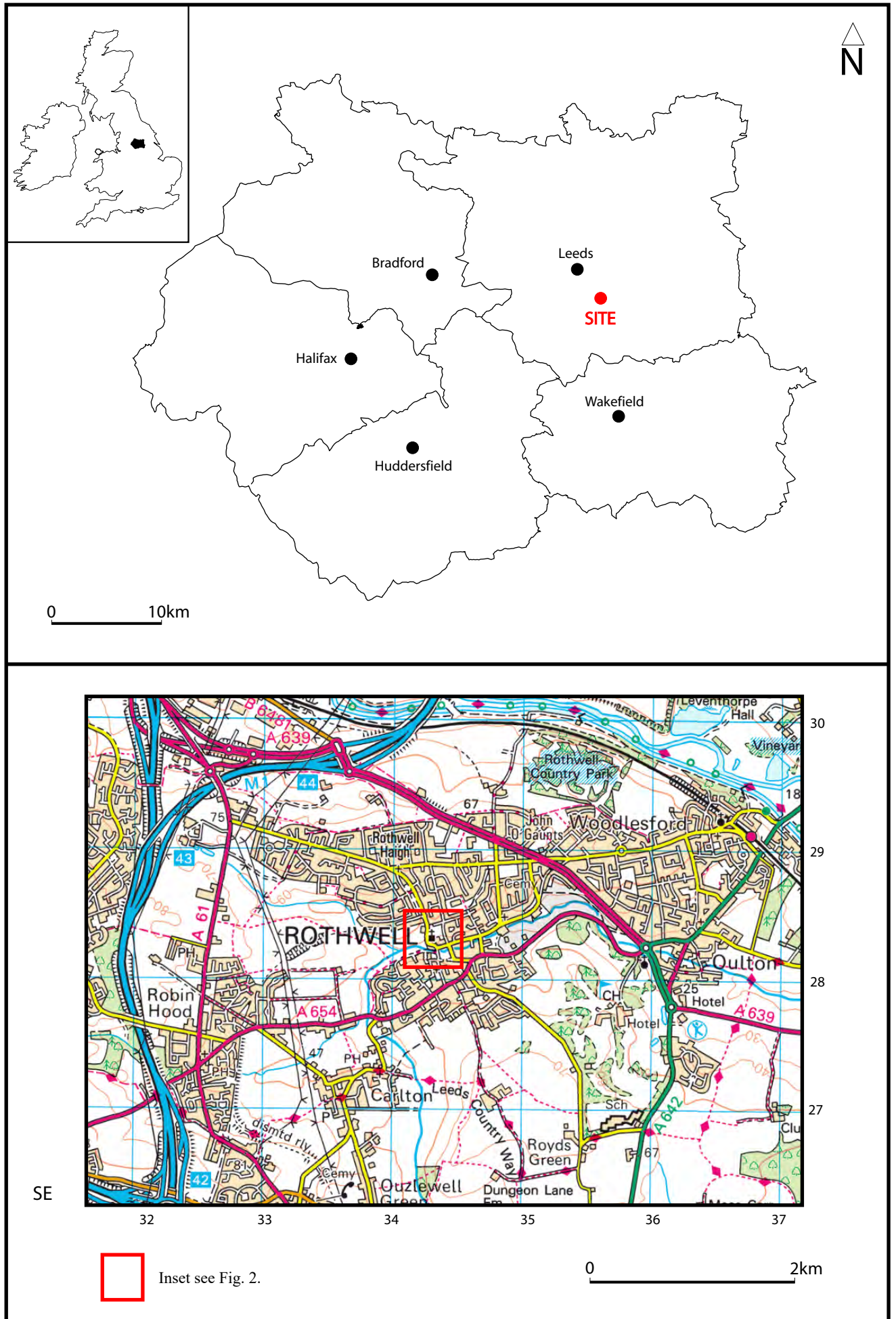
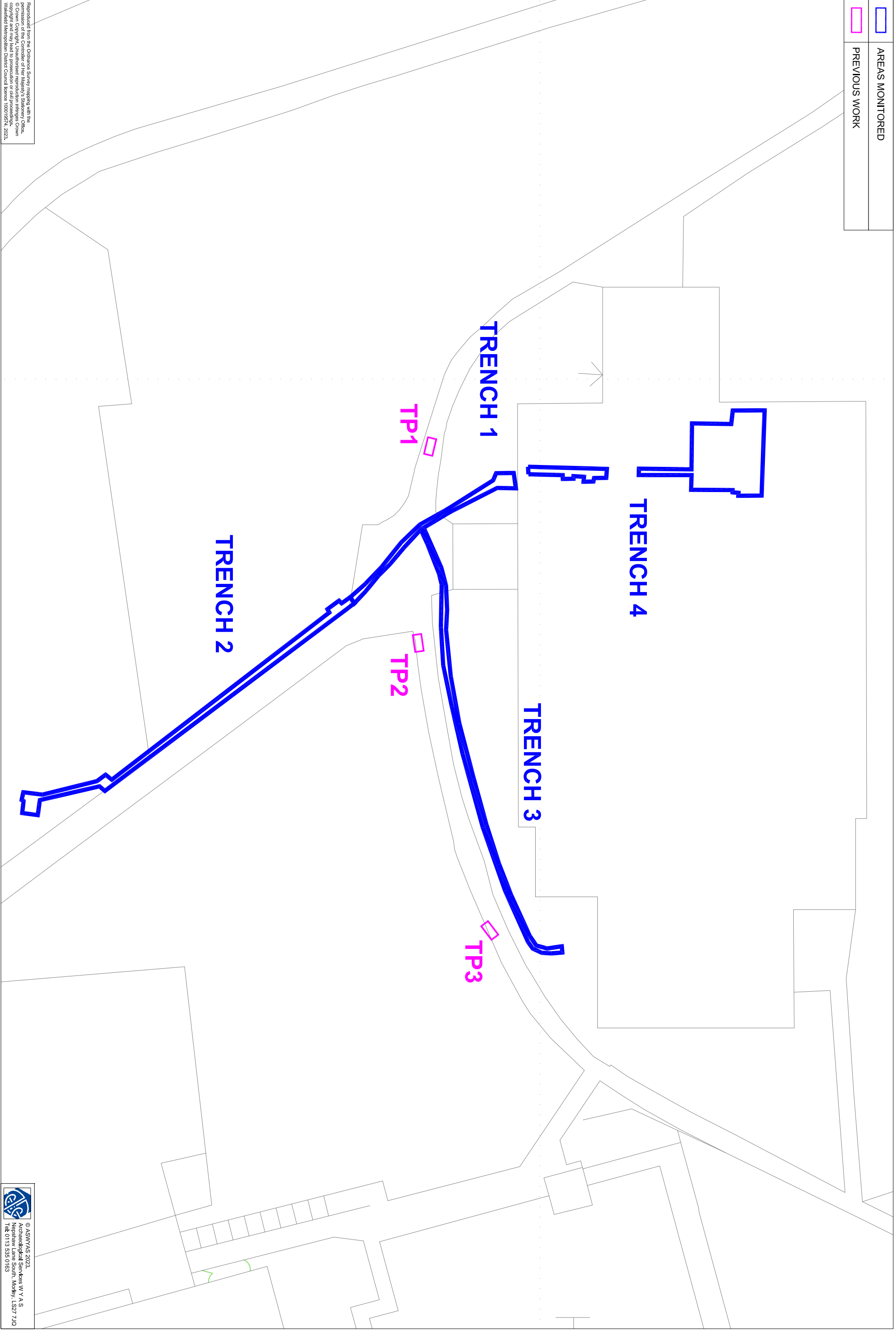


Fig. 1. Site location

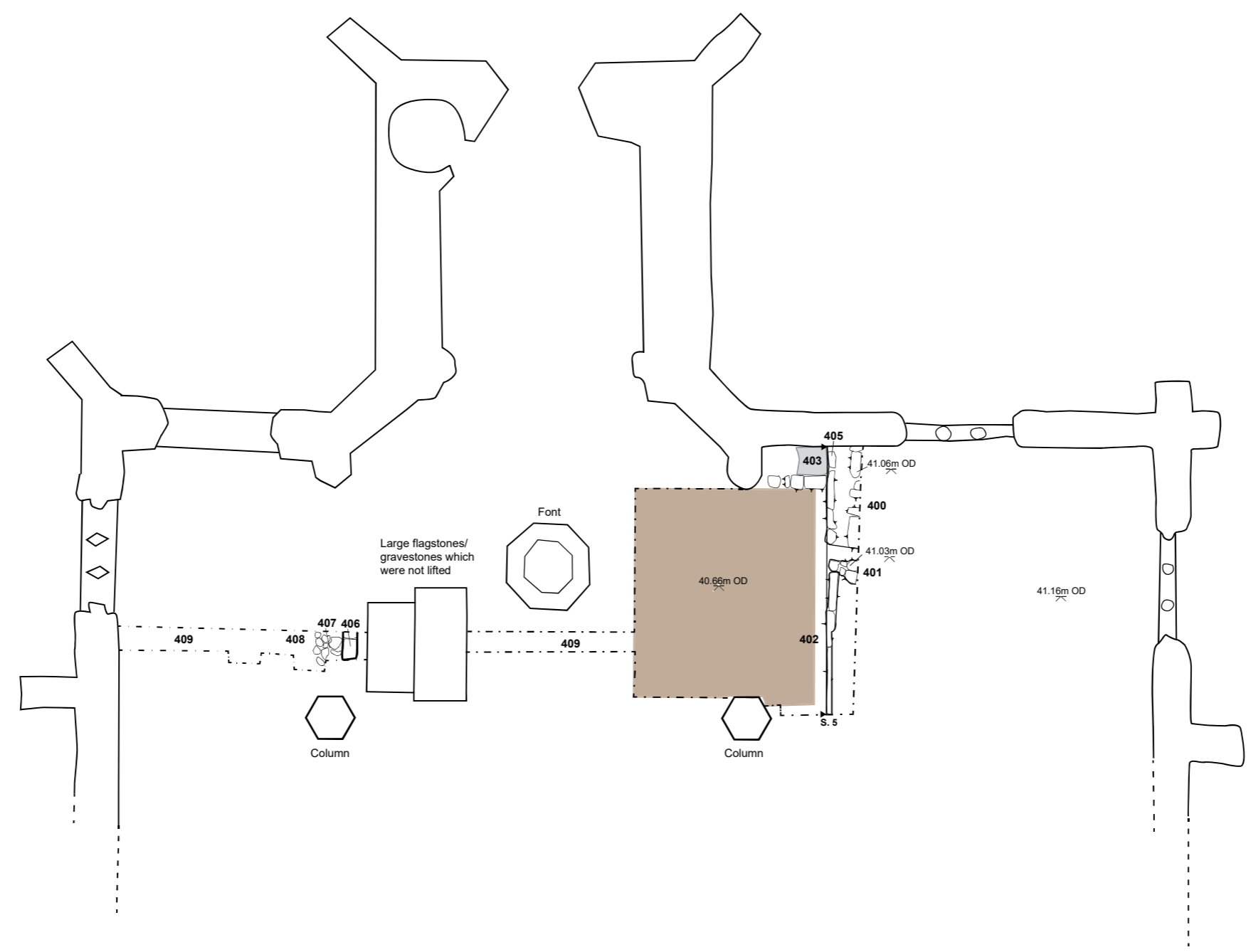
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Fig. 2. Plan of monitored excavations (1:200 @ A3)

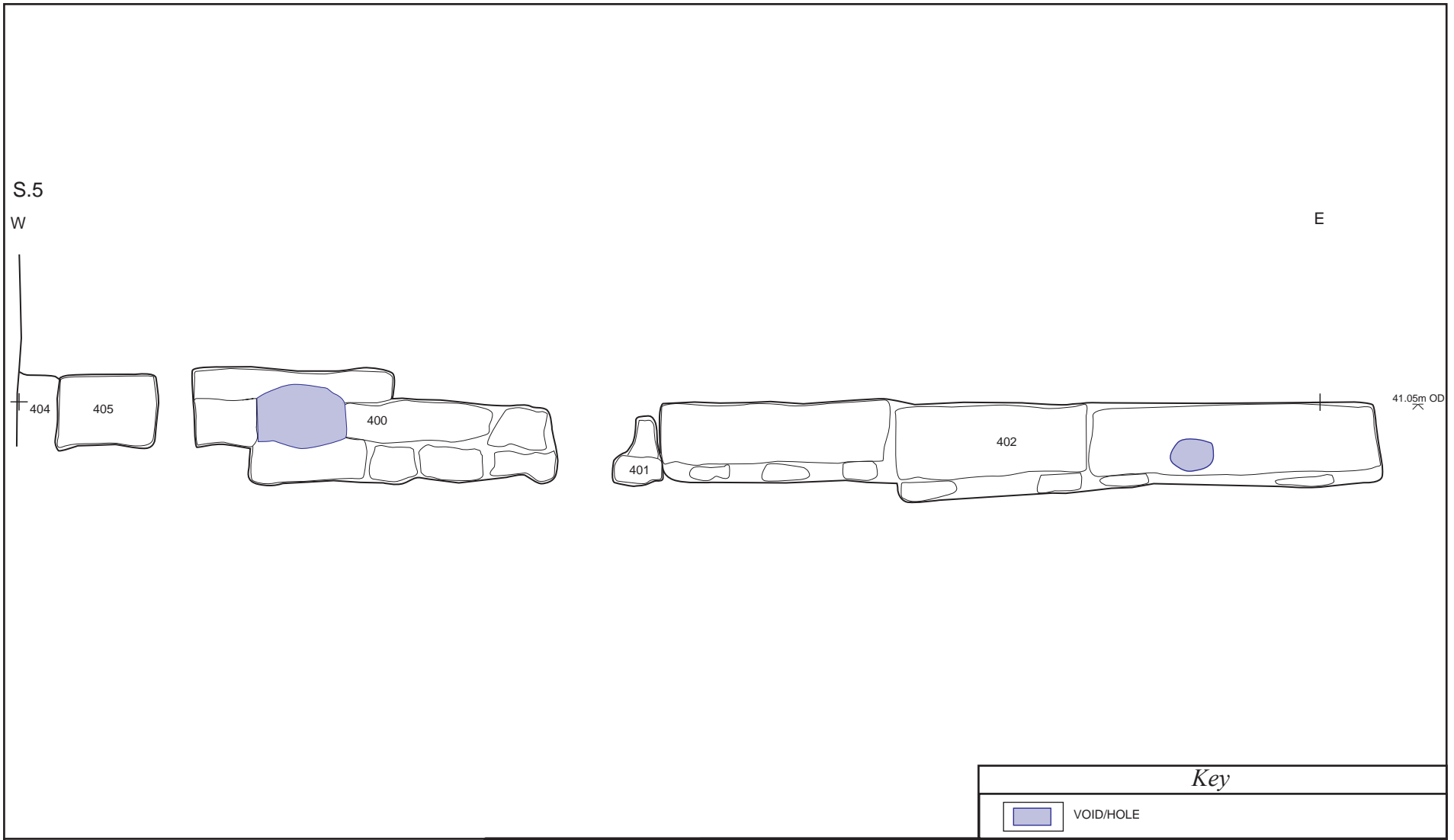



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Project No. XH72 *Project Code: HTR22*
Fig. 3
Plan of western end of church showing internal works

Key
 MORTAR
 WOODEN FLOOR (REMOVED)

0 5m (1:100)



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Project No. XH72

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Fig. 4

South elevation of walls

Key

 VOID/HOLE

0  1m (1:20)



Plate 1. Trench 1 up to the south wall of the church, looking north



Plate 2. Trench 2 being excavated, looking southeast



Plate 3. Northeast facing section of Trench 2, looking southwest



Plate 4. Trench 3 with modern drainage pipe in the base, looking northeast



Plate 5. Wall 400 with wooden floor removed, looking north



Plate 6. Wall 402, looking north



Plate 7. Wall 406 and deposit 407 beneath floor surface 410, looking south



Plate 8. Flagstones replaced over Trench 4, looking north

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Holy Trinity Church, Rothwell, Leeds, West Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and Investigation



Prepared for:
The PCC of Holy Trinity Church, Rothwell
c/o Rothwell Parish Centre
Church Street
Rothwell
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2nd June 2021

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Cover image: The south-facing window at the west end of the south aisle. The new foul drain will exit the church below the left side of this window.

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring at Holy Trinity Church, Rothwell

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared for the PCC of Holy Trinity Church, Rothwell, on the instruction of their architect, Andy Laverick of Pearce Bottomley Architects. The Church is proposing to reorder the west end of the north aisle, which will involve the creation of an accessible toilet and tea station, the removal of eleven pews and associated pew platforms, and some floor construction and relaying of water pipes. A foul drain is to cross the west end of the church to exit the church beneath the south aisle wall, to then run eastwards along the course of an established footpath through the churchyard, before linking into the established sewer system near the Rothwell Parish Centre (Figs 1 and 2). This document, which will be used to support a faculty applications, details the archaeological mitigation measures to be implemented to mitigate the impact of the work on the buried archaeology.

2. Site location and topography

- 2.1 The church and churchyard are situated on the northern edge of the historic core of Rothwell (NGR SE 34316 28309). Today the church is situated in the south-west corner of an extended churchyard, that is bounded by the commercial units off Ingram Parade to the south, and the residential properties off Church St to the south-west, Meynell Ave to the east, and The Paddock to the north. To the west is Wood Lane, beyond which is the Scheduled Area of Rothwell castle and manorial complex. The churchyard rises gradually to the north, the southern part of the churchyard being terraced. The church lies at a height of approximately 42 m aOD.

3. Geology and soils

- 3.1 The solid geology is Sandstone <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, naturally overlain by slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>, although the soils within the churchyard may be modified.

4. Archaeological and historical background

- 4.1 Some Roman artefacts are known from the general vicinity of Rothwell, but none have come from the churchyard. Most of the evidence, from a small number of archaeological investigations within the town and its immediate surroundings, are of medieval and post-medieval date (see ASYWAS 2021a).
- 4.2 Rothwell's inclusion in the Domesday survey on 1086 would suggest that it was well established in the late Anglo-Saxon period, a notion supported by its place-name, deriving from the OE meaning 'the well in/by the clearing' (Smith 1961, 143). The Domesday entry for Rothwell (Faull and Stinson 1986) also covers several local places, but the mill mentioned is

probably that at Rothwell. There is no mention of a church in 1086, but churches are under-represented in Domesday (Morris 1989, 140–1).

- 4.3 The present Grade II listed church (1135679) comprises a five-bay aisled nave, a west tower and south porch, and a three-bay chancel with a north aisle, north vestry and south organ chamber. The extant fabric is largely the product of extensive 19th-century remodelling, the only vestiges of its medieval origins being the 15th-century tower, nave ceiling and some elements in the south aisle (Ryder 1988; 1993, 170–1; Butler 2007, 349; Pevsner 1959, 423; HE Listing description).
- 4.4 Tangible evidence of the church's pre-15th-century origins primarily exist in the form of the well-documented re-used carved stones (depicting arcades with human forms, beasts and knotwork) that were incorporated into the later fabric until 2001. These were first reported by Batty (1870; 1877), who concluded that they were of Anglo-Saxon date. The same carved stones were described by Collingwood (1915, 235–7) as being of distinctly Norman design, but with pre-Norman motifs. More recently, Cramp (1984, and the ongoing research project at Durham University), have regarded these carvings as being of definite Anglo-Saxon origin. In addition, Ryder has reported a number of *ex situ* carved stones of 11th, 12th and 13th-century date. These include an 11th-century voussoir, 12th-century mouldings, a fragment of a 13th-century cross slab and some especially interesting discoidal headstones of 12th and 13th-century date (Ryder 1988; 1987, 40–1). Many of these stones are now on permanent display at the west end of the north aisle. Interestingly, Ryder (1988) reported that the incumbent at the time of his survey (Rev. Redhead), thought then that there could be further carved stones concealed beneath the wooden platform that then surrounded the Faviell monument at the end of the north aisle. Whether there is scope for more stonework to have been concealed below the pew platforms remains to be seen.
- 4.5 The evidence of the *ex situ* stonework would seem to indicate the existence a church with stone elements from Saxo-Norman times. Batty (1877, 68, 70) speculated that the earliest churches at Rothwell were probably timber, and whilst the architectural stonework does not endorse that notion, it is quite conceivable that the footprint of an early small timber church could lay within the footprint of the later stone churches. The early church would have formed an important component of the administrative centre centred on the castle/manorial complex to the west. The juxtaposition of manor house and church is clearly demonstrated by a 1977 photograph of the last standing elements of the medieval manor houses, with the church behind (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, fig. XA), and a plan reconstruction of the manorial complex based upon 14th-century manorial account rolls (Moorhouse 2003, fig. 49).
- 4.6 Although the 1988 survey reported the 'recent discovery' of human remains beneath the nave floor during pew repairs (Ryder 1988), no formal investigative archaeological work is known to have taken place prior to the recent test pitting in the churchyard, carried to inform the present reordering (ASWYAS 2021b). Three test pits were excavated along the course of the new foul drain that is to run parallel to the south side of the church. The test pits (up to 1.5m long and between 0.5m and 1.2m wide) were excavated to depths of between 0.8m and 1.2m.

Together, the topsoil and subsoil were found to be about 0.3m deep, after which excavation was into backfilled grave earth. Within these deposits, disarticulated or 'semi-articulated' human remains were encountered at a depth of c.0.7m. In two of the test pits the tops of grave cuts were identified. The only artefacts recovered were three sherds of post-medieval pottery.

5. Archaeological Potential and Impact Assessment

- 5.1 Based upon the *ex situ* carved stonework, and the anecdotal report of human remains under the nave floor, it is reasonable to assume that, even with the considerable disturbance caused by the insertion of underfloor heating pipes, there is considerable potential for surviving remains of the 15th-century church and its predecessors, the earliest churches most likely having a smaller footprint, and possibly with associated deposits and graves. The present church fabric and plan gives no clue to the form and footprint of the pre-15th century church(es), but it might be predicted that earlier church remains, if they survive, are most likely to exist below the nave and west part of the chancel of the present church. As no test pitting has been carried out within the west end of the church the ground works, especially those for the north-south foul drain trench, have no established deposit model for guidance. Therefore, work will need to be carried out by archaeologists in the first instance, until the sensitivity of the deposits has been established. The one likely impact of concern will be the cutting through what is assumed to be a medieval wall foundation supporting the present south aisle wall (unless the foundation is so shallow that the conduit passes beneath it). The ground works for floor construction and repositioning of water pipes should be superficial, but might still be deep enough to expose the tops of former wall lines.
- 5.2 The southern part of the churchyard once contained many (mainly 19th-century) chest tombs and grave markers, most of which were removed in the late 1970s/early 1980s. Today there are only four extant tombs and six recumbent inscribed stones. None are listed, but they should not and should not be affected by the excavation of the foul drain trench. The one Grade II listed tomb (1184672), lies adjacent to the north side of the tower. This area of the churchyard is part of the historic burial ground and will almost certainly contain unmarked graves going back to pre-Conquest times. Consequently, human remains could exist at different levels and be found in different states of preservation. The test pitting results suggest that excavation to a depth of c.0.3m may be sufficient to identify clearly defined grave cuts, but possibly only those of the most recently interred (i.e. post-medieval graves). The test pits suggest that it might be possible to dig with impunity to a depth of 0.7m before disarticulated remains are encountered. It is unknown at what point the caches of disturbed remains, including those regarded as 'semi-disarticulated', were introduced into the grave fill, but it is possible that they have been cast back into the grave just above the *in situ* remains, and great care will be needed in excavating to the required depth of c.1m in such instances.

6. Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 6.1 The aim of the archaeological monitoring will be to identify and record the presence/absence, extent condition, character and date, in so far as this proves possible, of all archaeological

features and deposits revealed or disturbed as a result of the proposed ground works. The archaeologist shall not excavate in any areas, or to any depths, beyond those required by the re-ordering work and there will be a presumption in favour of preservation *in situ* wherever this is a practical option. In particular, the disturbance of articulated human remains, is to be avoided wherever possible and exhumation must only be considered as a last resort (APABE 2017, Annexe E4).

7. Methodology

- 7.1 All archaeological work will also be undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England (e.g. ClfA 2014a; 2014b; English Heritage; 2008), and the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England's 'Guidance for best practice' for Christian burial grounds in England (APABE 2017). However, the standards and methodologies cited do not automatically grant permission for the removal, processing and analysis of finds and samples, which must be obtained from the Chancellor of the Diocese, as indicated below (see 7.7 – 7.9).
- 7.2 Archaeological monitoring and supervision will be conducted by appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologists who will be present during all ground works. The work will all be carried out according to the established principles of stratigraphic investigation, in accordance with the 'Standards' cited above, and specifically for work involving human remains (see APABE 2017, Annexes S2 and S3).
- 7.3 Under no circumstances should digging be carried out arbitrarily and excavations should be carried out in spits of no more than 100mm at a time where no specific feature or deposit has been identified, with archaeological inspection and manual clarification being carried out after each spit has been excavated. If stratified archaeological deposits are encountered, these will be recorded and excavated by the archaeologist(s) to the required depth. It should be possible to employ a mechanical excavator, equipped with a smooth ditching bucket, and under direct archaeological supervision, to excavate the topsoil and subsoil along the route of the foul drain through the churchyard. This will allow for visible grave cuts to be identified and excavated manually to the required depth by archaeologists. Further use of the machine may then be used to reduce the intervening areas to see if more grave cuts materialise. Excavations within the church should be carried out manually by archaeologists in the first instance, until stratigraphic control is established. Thereafter it should be possible to identify areas which might be excavated with impunity by the contractor.
- 7.4 Appropriate written, drawn and photographic records will be made of all areas of ground works and archaeological discoveries within them. All areas of investigation will be marked on a scaled plan that is tied into the National Grid. Detailed plans at appropriate scales (e.g. 1:50, 1:20) will be made of all investigated areas, detailing any stone or cut features, and the extents of floors and deposits/layers. Masonry and rubble features should be planned stone by stone (as practical), recording the size and type of stone used, and the presence of any re-used architectural fragments, tooling or markings. Sections and stone elevation drawings should be drawn at scales of 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate, the stone elevations again being

recorded with consideration for the above criteria. All drawings should be levelled with spot dates or a datum line. With specific reference to wall foundations, efforts should be made to establish the foundation type – e.g. a tightly packed rubble foundation in a trench, built as a free-standing wall in a wide trench, or a hybrid of the two (see Rodwell 2012, 101–2). All features, fills deposits and components of stone/masonry features will be given unique identifiers (context numbers) and an appropriate written description on a context sheet. Finds will be recovered and stored discretely by context number. If found in profusion, pottery and building materials may be recorded as bulk finds. The archive will include a photographic record commensurate to the requirements of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. This would typically include a black and white photographic record, supported by a colour digital record using a camera producing photographs of at least 10 mega pixels.

- 7.5 Any grave cuts or grave monuments exposed will be recorded and their disturbance mitigated through manual excavation to the required depth. Such work will be carried out by an archaeologist, or archaeologists, in a controlled and stratigraphic manner. It is not advised that partially exposed skeletons are ‘chased’ into the baulks for complete exhumation, as this may involve unnecessary disturbance of further graves (APABE 2017, Annexe E5). However, it is expected that every effort will be made to avoid partial exhumations. All *in situ* human remains will be planned, photographed and recorded in writing, aided with ‘skeleton recording sheets’. Any buried headstones with inscriptions should be recorded and transcribed
- 7.6 Spoil should be regularly scanned using a metal detector to aid the recovery of residual metal artefacts.
- 7.7 In the event of articulated human remains being encountered work must cease and the circumstances and nature of the discovery referred to the Chancellor of the Diocese for permission to exhume, before any recovery is undertaken. Disarticulated human remains should be given directly to the vicar for immediate reburial at an appropriate place in the churchyard.
- 7.8 All recovered artefacts, human remains and soil samples will be bagged and labelled and kept within the consecrated area until permission has been granted for their removal by the Chancellor of the Diocese. Thereafter, they should be cleaned and stabilised, though any further conservation work will need to be sanctioned by the Chancellor. Any agreed conservation work will be undertaken by approved conservators working to UKIC guidelines.

8. Unexpected, Significant or Complex Discoveries

- 8.1 If, in the professional judgement of the monitoring archaeologist, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant a greater level of investigation and recording than has been allowed for in this Written Scheme, they should immediately contact the Church’s architect and the DAC’s archaeology advisor.

8.2 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 will be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any such finds must be reported to the local coroner and the Chancellor of the Diocese. The artefacts will not be removed from the consecrated area without the permission of the Chancellor.

9. Archiving and Reporting

9.1 It should be noted that although permission may have been granted for the removal of artefacts, human remains and soil samples from the consecrated area, this may not extend to sanctioning the processing, assessment and analysis of them. Further permission for such work, if not already granted, must be obtained from the Chancellor of the Diocese before embarking on programmes of work.

9.2 Agreed processing, assessment and analyses shall observe the recognised standards for post-excavation procedures (e.g. ClfA 2014c; English Heritage 2008; Church of APABE 2017, Annexe S4).

9.3 The archive shall contain all the quantified and indexed data collected during the excavation, including cross-referenced written, drawn and photographic records, and all retained finds and environmental samples.

9.4 Artefacts and human remains will only be assessed and analysed by recognised specialists.

9.5 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved and security copies will be maintained, as appropriate. The archive shall typically contain:

- site matrices, as appropriate;
- a summary report synthesising the context record;
- the artefact, human remains and environmental assessments (as agreed with the Chancellor of the Diocese);

9.6 The archive will be offered to the Leeds City Museum, subject to the permission of the church authorities. The Museum will be notified of the commencement of the archaeological work to ascertain their requirements of the archive - e.g. marking and labelling requirements for accessioning purposes. The archive will otherwise be prepared in accordance with UKIC (1990), the Museums and Galleries Commission (1994) and ClfA guidelines (2014c).

9.7 A report will be within an agreed timescale, and include the following:

- a non-technical summary of the results of the work;
- a summary of the project's background;
- the period over which the work took place;

- the site location, including National Grid Reference;
- an account of the method(s);
- the results of the investigation, including any phasing that is possible;
- a conservation assessment, including x-rays of metallic objects and an assessment of any surviving coffin timbers;
- an assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
- a catalogue of the archaeological material recovered, and that recorded but left *in situ*;
- assessment reports on each material category of finds recovered (e.g. human remains, pottery, etc.) including their types, quantities and concentrations, with a statement of their significance. Each report category should be prepared by a recognised specialist in that field;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location.

9.8 The report will be supported by appropriately scaled plans and sections (with O.D. spot heights), accurately identifying the location of the ground works, the archaeological excavation work, and any findings.

9.9 Copies of the report will be supplied to, the PCC of Holy Trinity Church, Pearce Bottomley Architects, the DAC, the West Yorkshire HER, and Leeds City Museum.

9.10 Upon completion of the work the archaeologist will make the results accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).

9.11 It is possible that the excavation findings may warrant wider publication. This may be effected through publication in an appropriate archaeological journal.

10 Reburial of Human Remains

10.1 Human remains should be reburied in consecrated ground as close as possible to the original resting place within the churchyard, or at an alternative location that has been agreed with the Chancellor of the Diocese (see APABE 2017, Annexe S8).

11. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

11.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the Church of England, West Yorkshire HER and Leeds City Museum.

12. Health and Safety

- 12.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations, with particular regard to the prevailing Covid-19 circumstances. Regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that the main contractors may impose. Archaeological requirements will always be secondary to Health and Safety requirements. It is expected that the archaeologist will carry out their own Risk Assessment for the work and/or adhere to the requirements of the main contractors' RAMS/safety plan. Necessary precautions should be taken over underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project. It is recommended that contractors and archaeologists are aware of the HSE guide to *Controlling the risks of infection at work from human remains*, especially if any of the remains encountered are suspected of being less than a hundred years old.

13. Insurances

- 13.1 The archaeologist will carry appropriate levels of insurance cover.

14. Monitoring

- 14.1 The project will be monitored by the church's archaeological advisor, to whom written documentation will be sent before the work commences. Advance notification will also be provided to the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (not less than one week), who may also wish to monitor the work.
- 14.2 If appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire and the Humber Region) at Historic England may be called upon.
- 14.3 The monitoring archaeologist will ensure that any significant findings/results are brought to the attention of WYAAS, and the church's archaeological advisor as soon as possible.

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Figures

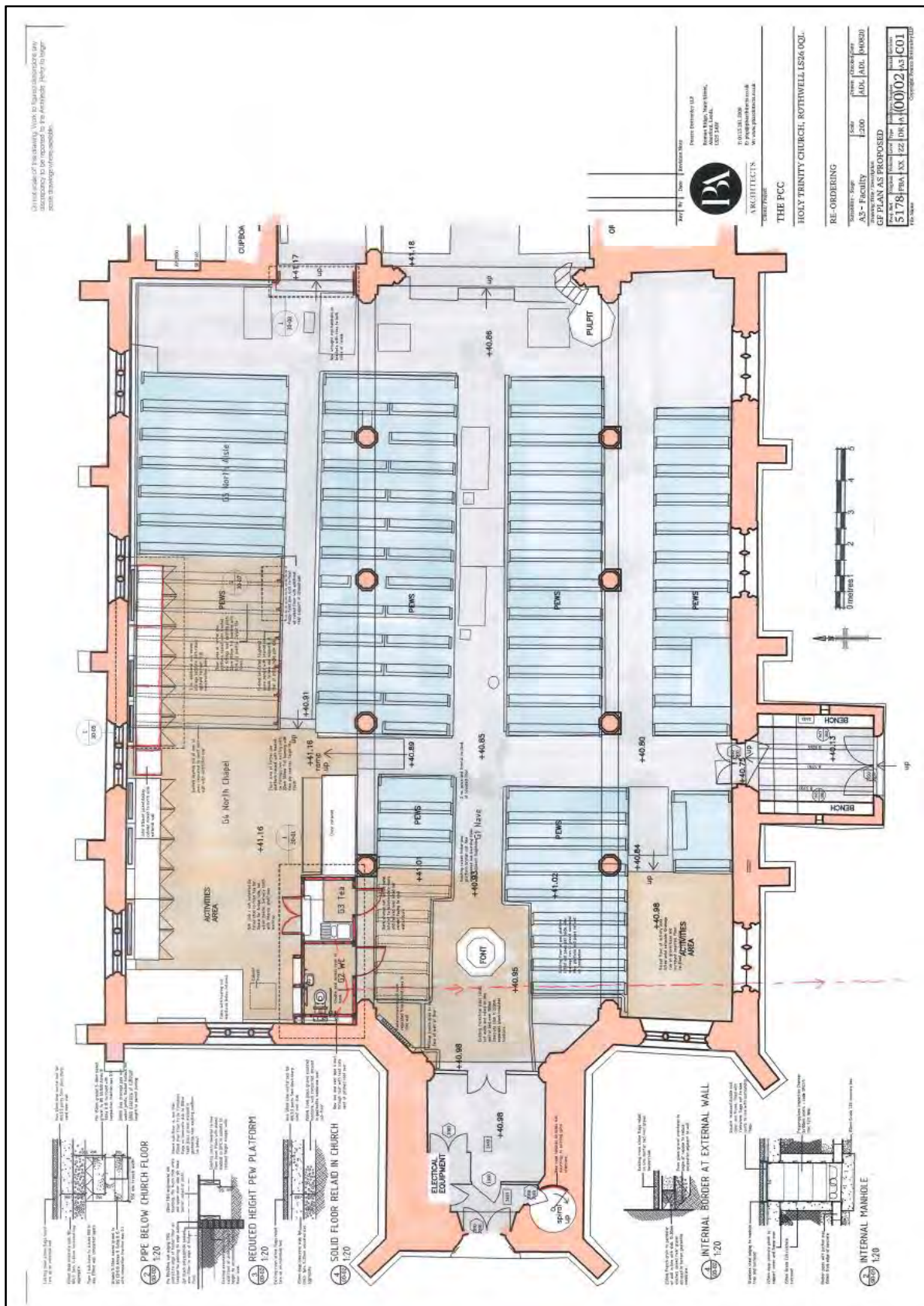


Fig. 1. Pearce Bottomley Architects' drawing (00)02, showing the areas of reordering and the course of the new foul drain inside the church.

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File No.	Description	Quantity
Watching Brief	File no.1	Trench sheets	3
		Digital photograph registers	3
		Drawing Registers	1
		Daily site recording forms	11
		Hand drawn plan	1
		Permatrace sheets	2
		Context registers	13
		Context sheets	4

Appendix 3: Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
100	1	Topsoil	
101	1	Subsoil	Pottery (13), Ceramic ware (1), Glass (1), Iron (1)
200	2	Topsoil	
201	2	Subsoil	Pottery (15), Ceramic ware (2), Glass (1), Clay pipe (13), Animal bone (1)
300	3	Topsoil	
301	3	Subsoil	Pottery (13), Glass (1), Clay pipe (5)
400	4	Structure	
401	4	Structure	
402	4	Structure	
403	4	Deposit	Glass (1), Clay pipe (3)
404	4	Deposit	
405	4	Structure	
406	4	Structure	
407	4	Deposit	
408	4	Deposit	
409	4	Deposit	Pottery (1)
410	4	Structure	
411	4	Structure	

Appendix 4: Trench tables

Trench 1					
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE
No archaeological features identified				Average Depth (m)	0.43
				Width (m)	0.35
				Length (m)	4.20
Contexts					
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100	Layer	-	-	0.24	Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with a covering of turf. Topsoil.
101	Layer	-	-	0.18+	Light yellowish brown clayish sand with frequent sandstone pieces and disarticulated bone. Contains pottery, glass and an iron nail. Subsoil

Trench 2					
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE
No archaeological features identified				Average Depth (m)	0.40
				Width (m)	0.35
				Length (m)	23.00
Contexts					
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
200	Layer	-	-	0.20	Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with a covering of turf. Topsoil.
201	Layer	-	-	0.20+	Light yellowish brown clayish sand with frequent sandstone pieces and disarticulated bone. Contains pottery, glass, clay pipe, pig tusk. Subsoil

Trench 3					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
No archaeological feature identified				Average Depth (m)	0.50
				Width (m)	0.36
				Length (m)	20.00
Contexts					
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
300	Layer	-	-	0.21	Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with a covering of turf. Topsoil.
301	Layer	-	-	0.29+	Light yellowish brown clayish sand with frequent sandstone pieces and disarticulated bone. Contains pottery, glass, clay pipe. Subsoil

Trench 4					
General Description				Orientation	N-S
Some post-medieval wall structures identified below the floor				Average Depth (m)	0.35
				Width (m)	0.30
				Length (m)	15.00 (L shape)
Contexts					
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
400	Structure	2.10	0.50	0.40	<p>Wall of sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar in an approximate T shape. The wall was 3 courses high. The stones were weathered but had been dressed in the past. The mortar was extruded slightly. Double skinned wall with a possible rubble core although this was denuded. The wall had gaps /voids in two places possibly for drainage/pies which have been removed. Bedded onto a rubble foundation (403), as surrounded to various depths by deposit 409. Truncated by later red brick walls.</p> <p>Short section of wall below a raised flagstone/wooden floor. Likely re-used</p>

					stone to create a platform for the raised floor in this corner of the church. Post-medieval remodelling of the church.
401	Structure	0.50	0.18	0.20	<p>Wall/floor support. Consisted of a weathered sandstone blocks bonded with extruded limestone mortar, aligned north to south. The wall was two courses high and extended north below the intact flagstone floor. Butted to the east by wall 402.</p> <p>Likely re-used stones to create a platform for the raised floor in this corner of the church. Post medieval remodelling of the church.</p>
402	Structure	2.50	0.20	0.28	<p>A section of wall/floor support, aligned east to west, which consisted of dressed sandstone blocks which appear to have been re-used from elsewhere. These were laid on top of smaller stone to make them level. Bonded with lime mortar. The easternmost block had a hole in it through which electrical cables were inserted. Continued to the east, below the intact wooden floor.</p> <p>Post medieval floor support wall. Likely part of the post-medieval remodelling of the church</p>
403	Deposit	0.60	0.50	0.10+	<p>A dark grey, silty sand deposit with frequent, small lime mortar inclusions/sandstone rubble. Truncated by modern damp coursing work. Contained one piece of widow glass and three pieces of post-medieval clay pipe.</p> <p>Levelling deposit. Part of the post-medieval works to raise the floor in the northwest corner of the church</p>
404	Deposit	0.50+	0.14	0.24+	<p>A dark red/black sandy deposit with frequent, small red brick inclusions.</p> <p>Modern backfill between the west wall of the north aisle and wall 400 and wall 405. Related to modern damp coursing work</p>
405	Structure	0.35	0.20	0.22	Single sandstone block visible. Dressed sandstone. With a layer of limestone

					<p>mortar beneath. The Block is aligned north to south and is possibly part of a wall/floor levelling structure which extends below the intact flagstone floor.</p> <p>Likely part of the post-medieval remodelling works to raise the floor in this corner of the church.</p>
406	Structure	0.30+	0.20	0.23	<p>Wall/foundation. Roughly dressed and weathered sandstone blocks, aligned east to west and bonded with lime mortar. The wall extends east and west below the intact flagstone floor. The blocks are faced with the faced side facing north. One course high and bedded onto a rubble/mortar deposit (409).</p> <p>Possibly related to remodelling of the south side of the church when the south aisle was added. Wall 406 could be the remains of the original south wall of the 15th century church.</p>
407	Deposit	0.30+	0.30	0.20	<p>A mid greyish yellow, sandy deposit with frequent sandstone angular pebble/cobble inclusions.</p> <p>Possible rubble core of wall 406.</p>
408	Deposit	0.30+	0.20	0.20	<p>A light yellowish grey sandy, loose deposit with frequent small angular sandstone chips and lime mortar pieces.</p> <p>Possible demolition deposit from the post-medieval remodelling of the church.</p>
409	Deposit	15.00+	0.30+	0.30+	<p>A light yellowish grey silty sand deposit with frequent small flecks of lime mortar. Occasional pieces of disarticulated human bone</p> <p>Present throughout the excavations inside the church, this appears to be the bedding deposit for the flagstones. It was also present below the raised floor in the northwest corner of the church.</p> <p>Contained one sherd of post medieval pottery and 3 pieces of 19th century clay pipe.</p>
410	Structure	Across church	Across church	0.15-0.20	<p>Current flagstone floor surface inside the church. A mixture of sandstone and</p>

					<p>granite stone slabs of various sizes and thickness. Some of the slabs were gravestones.</p> <p>Current floor surface within church. Bedded onto 409.</p>
411	Structure	3.80	3.50		<p>Wooden floor surface which consisted of wooden cross beams and planks. Built on to top of structures 400, 401, 402 and 405. To the south the floor was supported on wooden blocks above deposit 409.</p>

Appendix 5. OASIS summary sheet

Summary for archaeol11-514523

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol11-514523
Project Name	Trial Trench, Evaluation at Queen Street, March
Sitename	Queen Street, March
Activity type	Evaluation, Trial Trench
Project Identifier(s)	ECB7051
Planning Id	F/YR19/1064/F
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Services WYAS
Project Dates	06-Feb-2023 - 10-Feb-2023
Location	Queen Street, March NGR : TL 41780 97800 LL : 52.559570834902715, 0.090046502053023 12 Fig : 541780,297800
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Cambridgeshire District : Fenland Parish : March
Project Methodology	Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Queen Street, March, Cambridgeshire in February 2023. The works comprised the excavation of six trenches across the site of a former Highways Depot. A layer of tarmac overlying a series of leveling deposits were exposed. No archaeological remains were present.
Project Results	There is an absence of archaeological remains at this site.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Historic England review - rev - STANDARD Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Konrad, Dziurawiec
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

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