

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

St Cyngar's Church, Hope, Wrexham

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING, EXCAVATION AND WATCHING BRIEF



CPAT Report No 395

St Cyngar's Church, Hope, Wrexham
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING, EXCAVATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

NW Jones
October 2000

Report for TACP, on behalf of the Vicar and Churchwardens of St Cyngar's
Church, Hope

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL
tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179


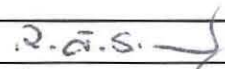
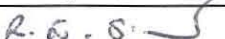
© CPAT

CPAT Report Record

Report and status

CPAT Report Title	St Cyngar's Church, Hope, Wrexham: archaeological recording, excavation and watching brief		
CPAT Project Name	Hope Church		
CPAT Project No	860	CPAT Report No	395
Confidential (yes/no)	No	draft/final	Final

Internal control

	name	signature	date
prepared by	N.W. Jones		27/10/00
checked by	R.J. Silvester		27/10/00
approved by	R.J. Silvester		27/10/00

Revisions

no	date	made by	checked by	approved by

Internal memo

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179

© CPAT

CONTENTS

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 LOCATION
- 3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
- 4 SOUTH AISLE ROOF
- 5 THE ARCADE
- 6 NORTH AISLE EAST WINDOW
- 7 BELL TOWER ROOF
- 8 NEW LADY CHAPEL EXCAVATIONS
- 9 EXTERIOR LIGHTING
- 10 CONCLUSIONS
- 11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
- 12 REFERENCES

APPENDIX 1: SPECIFICATION

APPENDIX 2: SITE ARCHIVE

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Location plan
Fig. 2 Plan of the church
Fig. 3 South Aisle roof truss 4
Fig. 4 South Aisle roof truss 8
Fig. 5 South Aisle roof assembly marks on northern windbraces
Fig. 6 Celtic cross
Fig. 7 North Aisle east window
Fig. 8 Bell tower kingpost and tie-beam
Fig. 9 New Lady Chapel excavation
Fig. 10 External lighting trenches

- Plate 1 North Aisle east window
Plate 2 South Aisle roof
Plate 3 South Aisle roof truss 4
Plate 4 South Aisle roof truss 7
Plate 5 South Aisle roof showing brick infill by truss 3
Plate 6 South Aisle roof after removal of brick infill
Plate 7 Bell tower roof interior
Plate 8 New Lady Chapel excavations

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A programme of building repairs to St Cyngar's Church, Hope, a Grade II Listed Building, involved extensive alterations to various parts of the structure and fabric of the building, as well as areas of ground disturbance both within the church and the surrounding churchyard.
- 1.2 The historical significance of the building and the nature of the works resulted in the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust determining that a programme of archaeological recording should be undertaken during the building repairs. Accordingly, a brief (No EXC 218 dated 7/6/99) was prepared which described the scheme of archaeological works required.
- 1.3 The Contracting Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was invited by TACP, acting on behalf of the Vicar and Churchwardens of St Cyngar's Church, to submit a quotation and specification for undertaking the required works. This was accepted in November 1999, with recording work commencing shortly afterwards and continuing until June 2000.

2 LOCATION

- 2.1 The church is situated within the village of Hope, c. 8km north of Wrexham (Fig. 1; SJ 30965839). The circular churchyard has been slightly truncated on the western side by road widening, and more drastically cut back on the north and east sides (Silvester & Frost 1999).

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 St Cyngar's church (Fig. 2) was almost certainly founded in the early medieval period, although the earliest surviving part of the building dates from the end of the 13th century. Originally dedicated to St Cynfarch, the church is recorded as 'Ecc'a de Estun' in the Norwich Taxation of 1254, at which time the building may well have been of timber construction. Sometime after 1281 the wooden church was replaced by a new building in stone, the surviving parts of which form the eastern part of the south aisle. The building was subsequently extended westwards, perhaps during the 14th century. The north aisle was added around 1490-1500, at which time the two east windows were inserted, with the existing north wall of the church arcaded into four bays with three octagonal piers (Lloyd 1961, 22). The tower was added in 1568 as a separate structure, later joined to the north aisle, which has become the nave. Various minor alterations and restorations occurred from the 18th century onwards.

4 SOUTH AISLE ROOF

- 4.1 A detailed photographic survey was undertaken during November 1999, prior to the commencement of restoration work, with further recording as work progressed. The survey was undertaken using standard 35mm format black and white print and colour slide. The negatives, contact prints, archive prints and slides, together with a full photographic catalogue form part of the site archive (see Appendix 2).
- 4.2 Although in a generally poor state, the roof contained most of the original timbers. A detailed drawn record was made of each truss, together with details of the principal purlins, windbraces and assembly marks.
- 4.3 The roof is thought to be 15th-century in date, and may be contemporary with the addition of the north aisle. The roof consists of seven bays formed by eight arch-braced collar trusses (Figs 3-4; plates 2-3) with cusped struts and principals, exposed rafters, through purlins and cusped windbraces. At some date a plaster ceiling was inserted (Lloyd 1961, 28), possibly associated with the conversion of the east end of the aisle to the Trevor Chapel in the early 17th century. Although it is not clear whether the barrel vault was retained, the position of the east window, with the top just below the centre of the tie-beam of truss 8, suggests that it may have been. The plaster ceiling was removed in 1825.
- 4.4 The roof shows extensive signs of repair, particularly at the northern end of each truss, and all the common rafters are modern replacements. The condition of the roof was one of the principal factors which led to the restoration work being undertaken. Many of the timbers showed evidence of decay,

both from rot and wood-boring insect, and the precarious state of the roof led to emergency scaffolding being erected internally to support the roof in 1997. This remained in place until the roof was stripped in March 2000, at which time the scaffolding was re-erected, allowing full access to the roof timbers.

- 4.5 A programme of detailed recording was undertaken prior to the roof being dismantled. The removal of the roof covering revealed significant new detail concerning the roof construction. On the south side, the ends of the trusses, together with the inner wall plate, were found concealed within the upper part of the wall. Originally, the inner wall plate (plate 6) consisted of sections of timber joined with lap joints, and generally 15-20cm square in section, laid directly on the top of the inner edge of the wall. The supporting struts for each truss were jointed into the wall plate, with five mortises for ashlar regularly spaced between each truss. These mortises would originally have held the ashlar pieces supporting the common rafters, which had evidently been removed when the aisle was re-roofed. The easternmost section of wall plate had been renewed, but included mortises for ashlar. The outer wall plate had been removed at some point, leaving the trusses supported on the later cornice, the ends of each truss having been cut off. The moulding on the underside of the trusses survived to an end-stop beyond the line of the inner wall plate, indicating that the trusses were visible at this point from within the church, and that the ashlar had not been boarded or plastered over, as is sometimes the case.
- 4.6 At the eastern end, trusses 7 and 8 displayed mortises for a former barrel vault (Fig. 4; plate 4). Unlike the other trusses, truss 8 has plain struts, rather than cusped, suggesting that the barrel vault was an original feature with the upper part of the roof not intended to be visible from below.
- 4.7 An incomplete set of assembly marks survive on the roof trusses, the northern purlins and associated windbraces, the southern side being generally too badly weathered for any marks to survive (Fig. 5). Only a selection from the windbraces and purlins is illustrated here, although all marks which could be identified were traced onto plastic film or acetate and form part of the site archive.
- 4.8 It was evident that the roof had suffered severe structural problems for some time as the trusses had been forced outwards under the weight of the roof, leading to a significant displacement of both the trusses and the south wall along the top of the south wall, particularly between trusses 2 and 4. This was compensated for during re-roofing by the addition of packing timbers along the principal purlins on the north side of the roof. When the aisle was re-roofed, the common rafters were entirely replaced and the ashlar pieces removed. The external wall plate was also removed at some point and replaced with the present cornice, which included some reused grave slab fragments. A single fragment of masonry inscribed with either '09' or '60', was found lying loose on top of the wall. Fragments of stone roofing tile suggest that the roof was originally clad in stone, rather than slate, as at present. On the internal face the south wall was built up with a single course of bricks as far as the roof line (plate 5), the wall then being rendered, obscuring the wall plate and truss ends. The style of the bricks suggests that this may have occurred during the 18th or early 19th century, and may be contemporary with the re-roofing.
- 4.9 The north ends of each truss had all been replaced, with the exception of truss 8, possibly during the 19th century, and perhaps partly as a result of the displacement mentioned above. There was no indication of a wall plate, the truss ends resting within the core of the arcade wall. The relationship between the south aisle roof and the arcade is uncertain, although they are likely to be contemporary in date (see below).
- 4.10 It had been hoped to date the roof using dendrochronology, but an inspection by Michael Worthington, Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory, revealed that the timbers were from fast grown trees which presented too few growth rings to allow for dating.

5 THE ARCADE

- 5.1 The arcade is contemporary with the addition of the north aisle during the 15th century, and consists of four bays with three octagonal piers, two wall responds and four depressed two-centred arches.
- 5.2 The main construction works affecting the arcade were in association with the insertion of a ring-beam at the top of the wall. This necessitated the removal of plaster work on both sides of the arcade to approximately 1.0m below the top of the wall.

- 5.3 Restoration work in 1953 had revealed painted murals above two of the pillars, consisting of multi-coloured decoration with a now illegible text. Paintings such as this did not come into fashion until the 17th century (Lloyd 1961). Prior to the recent works commencing, the upper part of the arcade was investigated for possible further wall paintings. The investigation took the form of a random series of 10 x 10cm squares within which the paint or lime wash was carefully removed.
- 5.4 It was apparent that the upper part of the arcade wall had been rebuilt in association with at least two phases of restoration work. On the north side, the upper part of the wall appears to have been rebuilt along the entire length, presumably when the nave was re-roofed in 1859. On the south side, the upper part had been heightened and replastered, possibly when the trusses were repaired (see 4.9). Between trusses 7 and 8, however, earlier plaster survived with traces of green limewash visible. The plaster here may date to 1825 when restoration work removed the plaster ceiling in the south aisle, revealing the original timbers and possibly removing the barrel vault. Later repairs replaced the north ends of trusses 1 to 7 and may have involved the rebuilding and re-plastering of the upper part of the wall.
- 5.5 Further evidence of wall painting was revealed in a number of places, consisting of traces of a painted design in at least two colours survived, perhaps part of the same design previously revealed on the northern side of the arcade. A photographic record was made in black and white print and colour slide. The painting was examined by Elizabeth Hirst who concluded that the surviving portions were not sufficiently significant to warrant conservation, and consequently no further investigation was undertaken.
- 5.6 Following the removal of the south aisle trusses and the lowering of the arcade wall to accommodate a cast concrete beam, the former position of eight trusses were noted as 'ghosts' within the wall fabric along the northern side of the upper arcade. The positions roughly corresponded to the south aisle trusses and presumably indicate the location of the original north aisle trusses prior to their removal in 1859.
- 5.7 Inspection of the rubble removed from the core of the wall revealed a block of stone which had been carved with a Celtic cross (Fig. 6). The stone, which measures 30.8 x 28.8cm overall, has been damaged, resulting in the loss of part of the original design. The cross has been identified by Nancy Edwards, University of Wales, Bangor, as being of 9th or 10th-century date. A fragment of carved masonry was also recovered from the rubble infill.

6 NORTH AISLE EAST WINDOW

- 6.1 A full photographic survey was undertaken of the internal side of the window prior to the glazing being removed. Rather than record individual stones which were to be replaced, it was decided to record the entire window in detail at a scale of 1:10 on both the interior (Fig. 7, plate 1) and exterior.

7 BELL TOWER ROOF

- 7.1 A full photographic survey was undertaken of the interior of the roof prior to repair works commencing. The main roof structure is contemporary with the construction of the tower in 1568, and consists of a single tie-beam and king post. Both are original, as are the wall plates and dragon-ties, although all of the rafters are later replacements. The tie-beam in particular was in a poor state and was originally intended for replacement although subsequently it was decided to repair and strengthen the post. Following the erection of scaffolding a drawn record was made of the tie-beam and king post (Fig. 8), together with further photographic recording (plate 7).

8 NEW LADY CHAPEL EXCAVATION (Fig. 9, plate 8)

- 8.1 As part of the restoration programme, the east end of the south aisle was to be converted into a new Lady Chapel, prior to which repairs were required to the floor. Subsidence beneath the organ, which was formerly at the east end of the aisle, led to the discovery of a lead coffin (13) beneath the floor in

1997. The coffin lid was embossed with the initials WH and a date of 1746, together with skull and crossed bones. The area for the new floor, measuring 4.8 x 3.4m, was therefore excavated before construction work commenced, a full drawn, written and photographic record being maintained throughout. Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to individual contexts in the site archive. Artefacts recovered during the excavation have been temporarily retained by CPAT until their final deposition has been agreed.

- 8.2 The existing wood block floor (15) and concrete screed (1) were removed by Chester Masonry, after which the area was excavated by hand to a depth level with the top of the lead coffin (13), which lay up to 0.47m below the floor surface. The southern part of the excavated area was occupied by the barrel vaulted crypt (16), which was constructed of mortared, roughly shaped stone blocks up to 0.75 x 0.25m across, the upper surface of which was exposed within the excavation. The date of the crypt is unknown, although it has been suggested that it may be of 13th-century origin (Lloyd 1961). The external entrance to the crypt was beneath the east window, the internal dimensions being 1.85 x 5.5m and 1.9m high. The east end of the crypt was converted into a boiler house in 1884 at which time the rear of the crypt was walled up.
- 8.3 It was evident that a certain amount of disturbance had occurred at the time that the lead coffin was discovered in 1997. The area surrounding the coffin, and extending as far as the crypt, had been excavated (7) and later partly infilled with a loose layer of silty loam (8), within which were a number of disarticulated bones, together with fragments of clay pipe and stained glass. At the west end of the excavation, and extending beyond its limits, an area of at least c. 1.8 x 0.6m remained undisturbed. The concrete screed (1) had been removed to reveal a compact layer of grey-brown loam with a high mortar content (2), up to 7cm thick, which may have been a surviving remnant of an earlier floor surface, or levelling for such. A coin of Charles II of unknown denomination was found within the layer, which was removed to reveal a layer of mid-brown loose loam (3). A second coin was found within this layer: a George III Irish halfpenny dated 1769. Beneath this was a layer of brown sandy soil (9), in the surface of which a wooden coffin (12) was visible extending beyond the excavation to the west. There was no evidence for a grave cut and the coffin appeared to be intact, although the lid had subsided slightly. The top of this wooden coffin was approximately level with that of the lead coffin (13) and was therefore left undisturbed.
- 8.4 The northern side of the excavation was formed by the base of the screen occupying the eastern arch of the arcade. The screen was supported on a dwarf wall of dressed sandstone (28), laid on a brick foundation (27) which was itself laid on a stone foundation (6). The latter was set within a foundation trench (4), which had been cut through layers 2 and 3 and backfilled with a compacted sandy loam (5) with angular stones.
- 8.5 Between the crypt and the south wall of the aisle an area had been disturbed to accommodate central heating pipes rising from the boiler house below.
- 8.6 In the north-east corner of the excavation was a rough brick wall (14) of unknown date and function, composed of only three courses of irregular bricks.

9 EXTERNAL LIGHTING

- 9.1 A number of floodlights were installed on the north, south and west sides of the church, requiring the excavation of a number of trenches to hold the lights themselves, as well as for the electricity supply to them. The electricity supply was carried along a narrow tunnel (c. 0.2m in width), which was bored by means of a hydraulic 'mole'. It was not possible to assess what, if any, damage this procedure had caused to any subsurface archaeological deposits between the trenches.
- 9.2 In all 45 trenches (Fig. 10) were excavated by hand, each of which was subsequently investigated for archaeological deposits. The trenches were of varying size, shape and depth, most being rectangular, although a number had somewhat irregular plans. At the northern edge of the churchyard the electricity supply ran alongside the path towards the church, and then around either end of the building. Several cables ran off the main supply, following the paths to the west and south of the church, to provide power to a number of smaller lights designed to illuminate the paths.
- 9.3 The trenches were inspected by CPAT on 3rd and 5th November 1999. All the trenches were relatively shallow (none being more than 0.8m in depth) and filled with a loose brown stony loam,

except for trench 41 which had recently been dug to take a plastic pipe and was filled with soil and grey gravel. There was little of archaeological interest visible within the trenches, none of which appeared to be deep enough to have disturbed graves. A number of flat stones were visible in trench 18 although at 0.2m wide the hole was far too small to discern their nature. The only other artefact discovered was the rim of a post-medieval pot from trench 23. Although no intact burials were disturbed small fragments of disarticulated bone were found in a number of trenches.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 The programme of restoration work has presented a valuable opportunity to undertake detailed recording of a various aspects of the church, which has revealed new information about its history and structural changes.
- 10.2 The recording of the south aisle roof in particular has revealed significant new information regarding its construction and repair, together with evidence for changes in the form and function of the south aisle. It is now evident that the roof trusses were originally supported on an inner and outer wallplate on top of the south wall. At some point the outer wallplate was removed and possibly replaced by the existing stone cornice. Mortise holes in the inner wallplate show that the rafters were originally supported on struts, or ashlar pieces, which had not been plastered over and hidden, as is sometimes the case. When the aisle was re-roofed, the ashlar pieces were removed and the rafters replaced, the inner edge of the south wall then being raised to the roofline by the construction of a brick wall, which was subsequently plastered.
- 10.3 On the north side of the aisle, the top of the arcade wall had evidently been rebuilt and altered on several occasions, with the ends of all but one truss having been repaired and shortened, so that they were buried in the fabric of the wall rather than resting on a wall plate as one might expect. There is evidence to suggest that the original north aisle roof, which was contemporary with that in the south aisle, was also composed of eight trusses, subsequently reduced to four trusses during re-roofing in the 19th century. A carved stone Celtic cross of 9th or 10th-century date was recovered from the rubble infill of the arcade, which also produced evidence for painted wall plaster on the south side.
- 10.4 The excavations beneath the floor of the new Lady Chapel at the east end of the south aisle revealed the lead coffin previously uncovered in 1997, bearing the initials WH and a date of 1746. The upper part of two other graves were also identified together with the top of the medieval barrel-vaulted crypt. The excavations produced few artefacts, although two coins were recovered, one of Charles II and the other of George III.
- 10.5 Restoration work on the north aisle east window allowed an opportunity for detailed recording of the masonry prior to the replacement of a number of badly eroded stones. Recording was also undertaken on the bell tower roof prior to strengthening of the tie-beam and king post.
- 10.6 All artefacts recovered during the watching brief and excavation have been temporarily retained by CPAT, pending a decision as to where they should be permanently deposited.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 The author would like to thank the following for their assistance and co-operation: Glyn Owen and Richard Hankinson, CPAT, for undertaking the excavation; Brian Williams for recording the south aisle roof, east window and arcade; Edmund Simons for monitoring the excavation of external lighting trenches; Dr Nancy Edwards, University of Wales, Bangor, for identifying the Celtic cross; Will Mellor, Chester Masonry, for general assistance and co-operation during the project; and John Pugh, TACP.

12 REFERENCES

- Lloyd, G, 1961. Hope Parish Church, *Flintshire Historical Society Publication* 19, 21-31.
- Silvester, RJ, & Frost, P, 1999. *The Historic Churches of Flintshire and Wrexham, County Borough*. CPAT Report No 313.

APPENDIX 1

St CYNGAR'S CHURCH, HOPE SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING WORKS BY CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The proposed building repairs to St Cyngar's Church, Hope, involve extensive alterations to various parts of the structure and fabric of the building, as well as areas of ground disturbance both within the church and the surrounding churchyard.
- 1.2 The church is a Grade 2 Listed Building dating from at least 1254, although the curvilinear churchyard may suggest an earlier origin. The church fabric is largely medieval with 19th century repairs and additions. Excavations by contractors at the east end of the south aisle revealed an 18th-century decorated lead coffin with disarticulated and residual human bones within levels surrounding the coffin.
- 1.3 The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has prepared a brief (No EXC 218 dated 7/6/99) which describes the scheme of archaeological works required.

2 Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological excavation and recording are:
 - 2.1.1 to facilitate the preservation by record of all sub-surface deposits and structural remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by the proposed works.
 - 2.1.3 to prepare an interim report outlining the results of the archaeological works;
 - 2.1.4 to identify and recommend options for the management of the archaeological resource, including any further provision for that resource where it is considered necessary.

3 Methods

- 3.1 Hand excavation of an area 3.2 x 4.1m within the area of the New Lady Chapel to a total depth of 0.6m. The coffin lid previously revealed will be recorded and left in situ. A full drawn, written and photographic record will be maintained throughout the excavation. Recording requirements will follow the guidelines produced in the Brief (General Requirements, Nos 14-20). All archaeological contexts recorded using the standard numbered context system employed by CPAT. All significant contexts to be planned and/or drawn in section at appropriate scales (as defined in the Curatorial Brief), and photographed in monochrome print and colour slide. All drawn records will be related to Ordnance Datum. It has been assumed that spoil will be stored on sheeting adjacent to the excavation and the quotation does not include reinstatement.
- 3.2 A watching brief will be maintained during work to existing timbers and walls within the tower bell chamber. Prior to works commencing, a photographic survey will be undertaken using standard 35mm black and white print and colour slide formats. Original timbers which display evidence of earlier modifications, carpenters marks, graffiti etc will be recorded in detail by drawn and photographic surveys as appropriate.
- 3.3 A watching brief will be maintained during the initial topsoiling and service trench excavation for the whole length of the proposed drain on the north side of the church. Significant features and artefacts will be recorded and located.
- 3.4 A photographic survey will be completed of the whole of the existing roof structure within the south aisle using standard 35mm black and white print and colour slide formats. A watching brief will be

maintained during alterations and all timbers which are to be replaced will be recorded in detail. Timbers will be assessed for potential dendrochronology and a contingency will be allowed.

- 3.5 A watching brief will be maintained during any alterations to stonework in the arcade of the south aisle. Significant features which will be altered will be recorded in detail by drawn and photographic record as appropriate.
- 3.6 A photographic survey will be completed of the north aisle east window prior to repair. This will be in standard 35mm black and white print and colour slide formats. Where original stonework is to be replaced it will be photographed in situ and then drawn, noting any significant features.
- 3.7 Where internal plasterwork is to be replaced, sample areas will be cleaned gently using a scalpel blade to remove surface layers of whitewash and examined for traces of earlier painting or lettering etc. Over large areas a random sample of five 10cm squares will be undertaken per metre of plaster. Should significant earlier wall paintings be revealed a conservationist will be brought in to assess the potential and produce a report. A contingency will be allowed for this.
- 3.8 A general watching brief will be maintained during any other ground disturbance or structural alterations.
- 3.9 Following the on-site work an bound interim report will be prepared according to the principles laid out in the Curatorial Brief (section 9). This will be in A4 format and contain conventional sections on: Site location; Topography and Geology; Historic Background; Excavation; Building Recording; Watching Brief; Artefacts; Conclusions and Recommendations; References, together with appropriate appendices on archives and finds. A summary will also be published in *Archaeology in Wales* when appropriate.
- 3.10 The site archive will be prepared to specifications laid out in Appendix 3 in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991). The interim report will include an assessment of the site archive as detailed in the Brief (section 8).

4 Sampling

- 4.1 A contingency of £1500 will be allowed for specialist work. Specialists may include the following:
Charcoal identification - G. Morgan, Univ. Leicester
Plant remains - Univ. Lampeter
Metalworking residues - C. Salter, Univ. Oxford
Wall plaster/paint - Conservation Dept. Cardiff Univ.
Dendrochronology - Dan Miles, Miles & Co., Mill Farm, Mapledurham, S Oxfordshire.
- 4.2 A contingency of £1000 will be allowed for scientific dating methods.

5 Finds and Conservation

- 5.1 Any small finds (ceramic or metallic) will be identified and reported on by P. Courtney. A contingency of £1500 will be allowed for specialist appraisal of finds needing conservation and their subsequent conservation and storage.
- 5.2 All archaeological artefacts and environmental samples will be recorded and processed in a manner appropriate to the material involved. Those requiring conservation or other specialist treatment will be stored in a stable environment until such times as they can be examined by a specialist. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure Trove, are the property of the landowner. It is anticipated that they will be donated to the appropriate local or regional museum, subject to agreement being reached with the landowner and the museum curator.
- 5.3 It is assumed that any human bones recovered during the works will be stored temporarily within the church until such time as they may be reburied. The removal of any bone from the site would require a Home Office licence.

6 Resources and Programming

- 6.1 The excavation will be undertaken by a small team of two skilled archaeologists and will be completed with 4 days. It has been assumed that should any additional lighting be required, this would be provided by the developer. The watching brief will be undertaken by a skilled field archaeologist, with a contingency allowed for a second person, should they be required to assist in recording. Photographic and drawn surveys will be undertaken by B.V.Williams, an experienced archaeological illustrator. Overall supervision will be by R.J.Silvester, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.2 All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologists who conducted the on site recording.
- 6.3 The interim report will be prepared within one month of the completion of on site works, but may be dependent on receiving specialist advice and reports. This specification and accompanying quotation cover the on site recording and production of an interim report as detailed in the Brief. At this stage it is not possible to determine the cost or implications of producing a full publication report, and this should therefore be a matter for discussions between CPAT, the client and the curator once the site archive has been assessed. The archaeological curator will be informed of the detailed timetable and staffing levels when agreement has been reached with the client.
- 6.4 Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff. Any recording or watching brief will only be undertaken where it is safe to do so.
- 6.5 CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance.

N.W.Jones
23rd June 1999

APPENDIX 2

SITE ARCHIVE

Site records

A1 site drawings

- 1 Truss 1, 1:10
- 2 Truss 2, 1:10
- 3 Truss 3, 1:10
- 4 Truss 4, 1:10
- 5 Truss 5, 1:10
- 6 Truss 6, 1:10
- 7 Truss 7, 1:10
- 8 Truss 7, 1:10
- 9 Truss 8, 1:10
- 10 Truss 7 wind braces, 1:10
- 11 Wallplate, S wall, 1:10
- 12 Arcade wall upper, N side, 1:10
- 13-14 North aisle east window, 1:10
- 15 North aisle east window sections, 1:2
- 17-19 Carved stone in south wall exterior

A4 site drawings

- 20-21 Bell chamber tie beam and king post, 1:20
- Acetate tracings of assembly marks and detail on lead coffin

29 Context record forms

Black and white negative films

- 864/1-29
- 867/1-37
- 868/1-37
- 869/3-24
- 870/1-35
- 871/1-22
- 904/3/7
- 931/2-37
- 932/3-17
- 940/2-36
- 944/0-36
- 945/1-36
- 946/0-34
- 947/0-36
- 951/0-9
- 956/13-36
- 966/2-25
- 967/2-18

Colour print films

- 943/12-25

Colour slide films

- CS00/12/1-25
- CS00/17/2-33
- CS00/18/10-36
- CS00/19/1-37
- CS00/21/2-38
- CS00/36/2-36
- CS00/37/1-21
- CS00/46/30-37
- CS00/47/1-38
- CS00/48/1-35

CS00/49/1-36

Photographic catalogue

Digital archive

Project Report 860rept.doc

Photographic database

AutoCAD drawings

Digital drawings of south aisle roof assembly marks: north windbraces and purlins

Location of exterior lighting pits

Truss 4

Truss 8

North aisle east window interior

Bell chamber tie beam and king post

Excavation plan

Finds

Context 2

Coin of Charles II

1 frag clay pipe stem

3 frags stained glass

1 iron nail

Context 3

George III Irish halfpenny dated 1769

3 bronze shroud pins

3 frags iron coffin handle

3 frags stained glass

Context 8

1 frag clay pipe stem

5 frags stained glass

1 iron coffin handle

Context 9

1 frag iron coffin handle

1 bronze pin

Celtic cross inscribed stone and a fragment of carved masonry from upper arcade wall

1 fragment of reused carved stone inscribed '09' or '60', and 2 fragments of stone roofing tile from the top of the south aisle south wall



Fig. 1 Site location. Scale 1:2,500

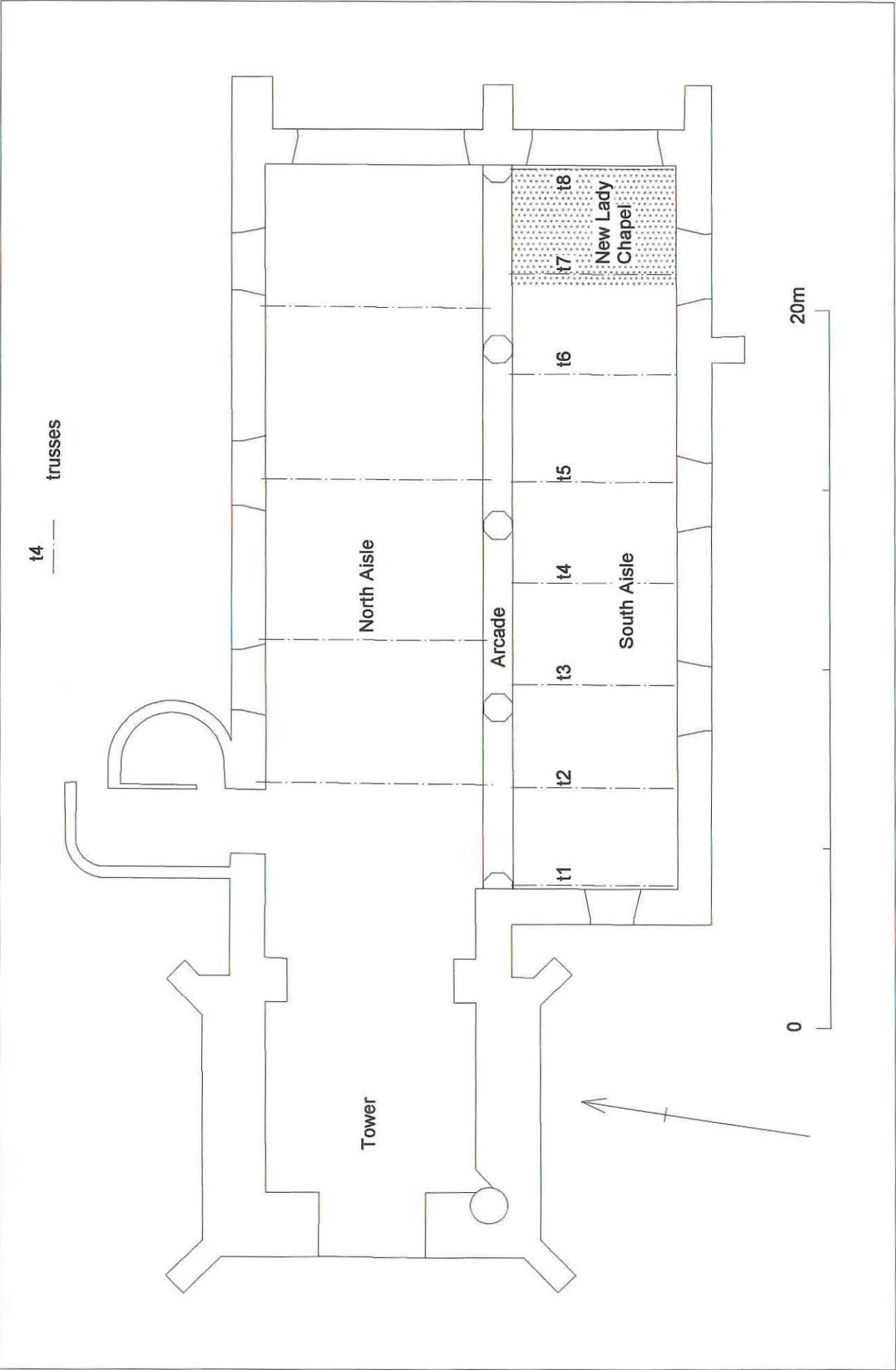


Fig. 2 Plan of church, scale 1:150

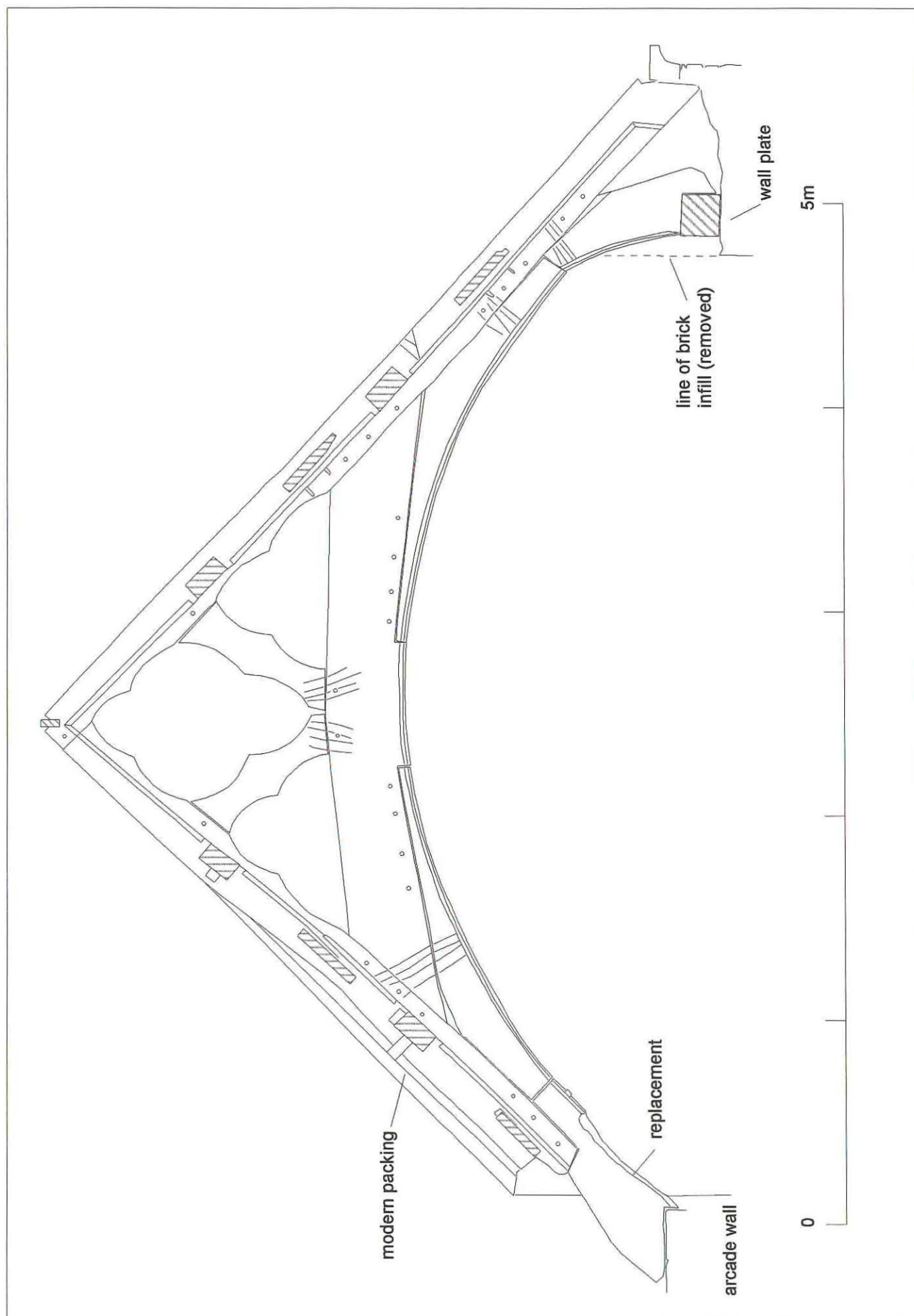


Fig. 3 South aisle Truss 4, west side, 1:25

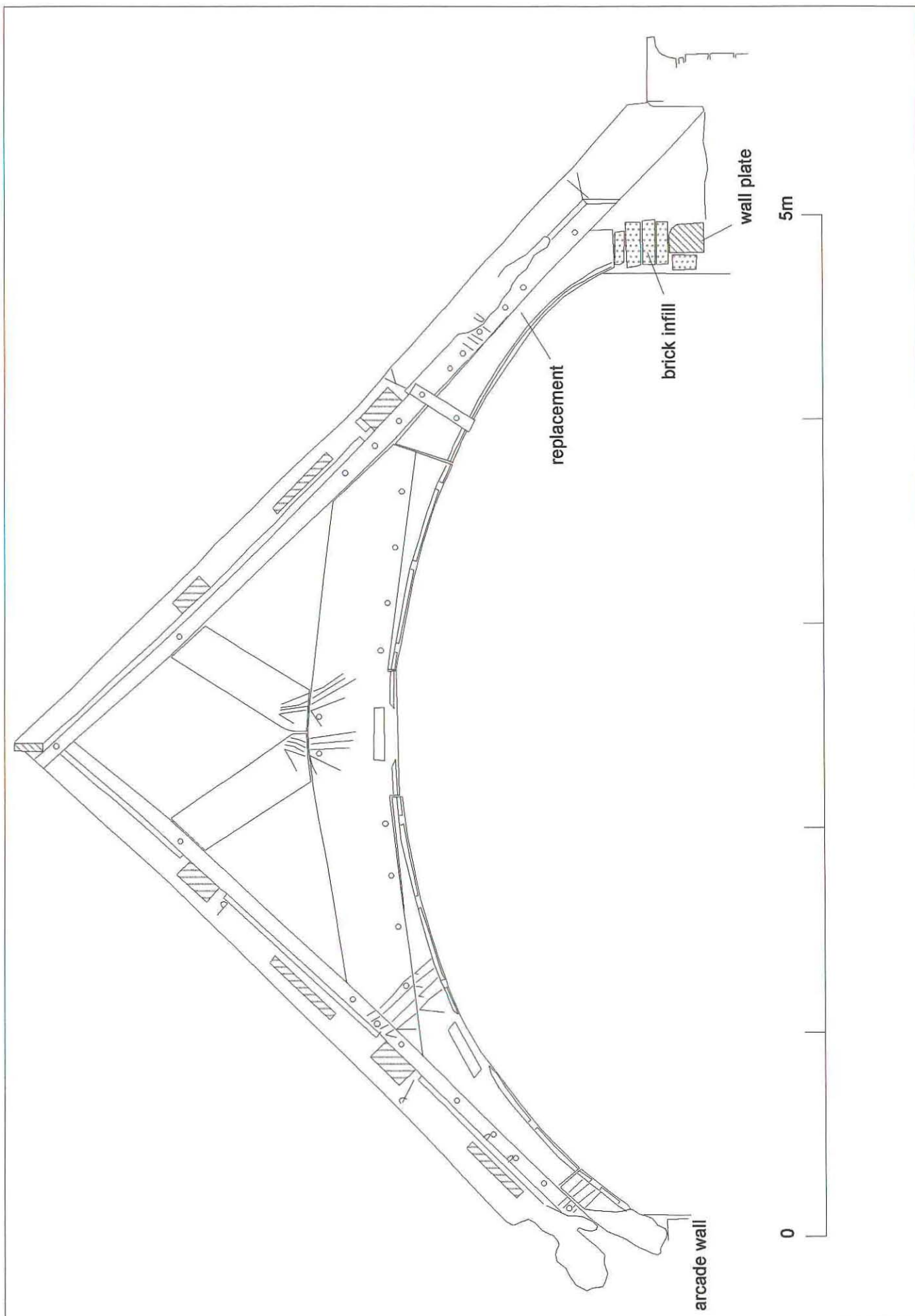


Fig. 4 South aisle Truss 8, west side, 1:25

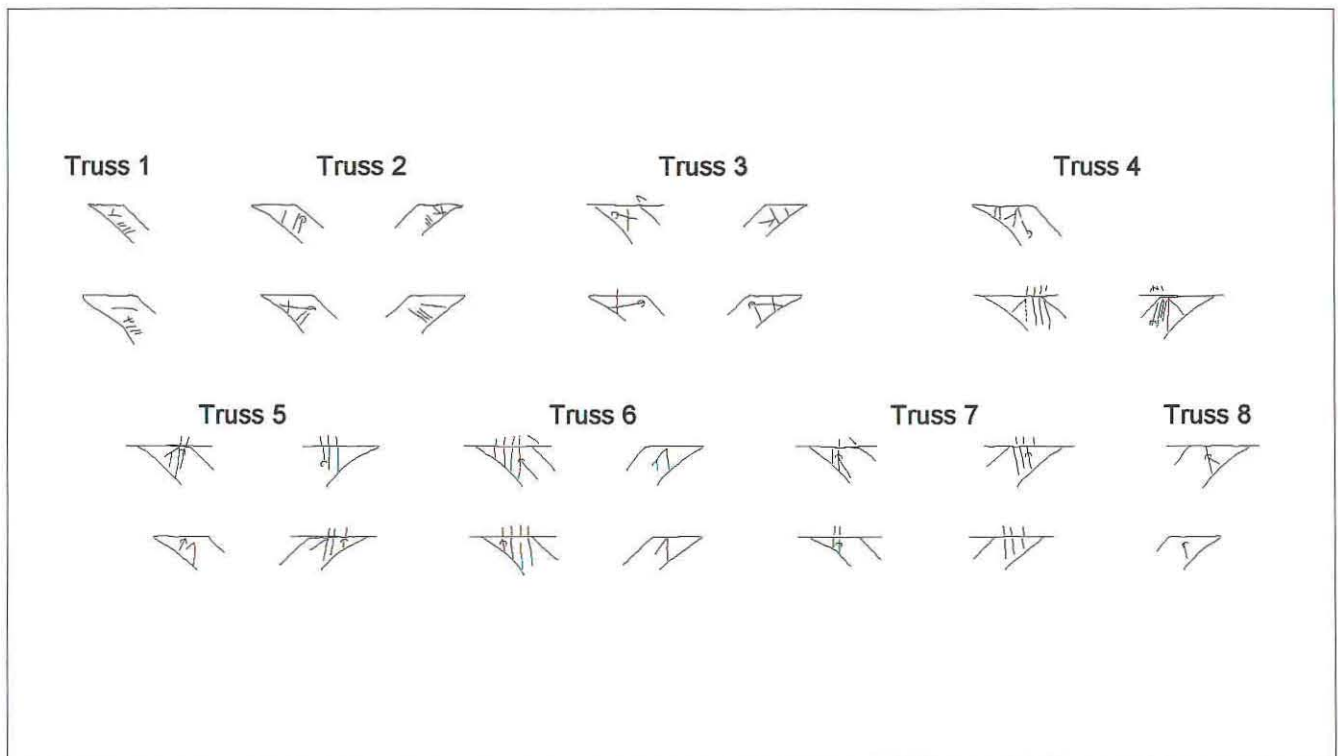


Fig. 5 Assembly marks on South Aisle Roof, northern windbraces and purlins. Scale 1:50



Fig. 6 Celtic cross. Scale 1:2

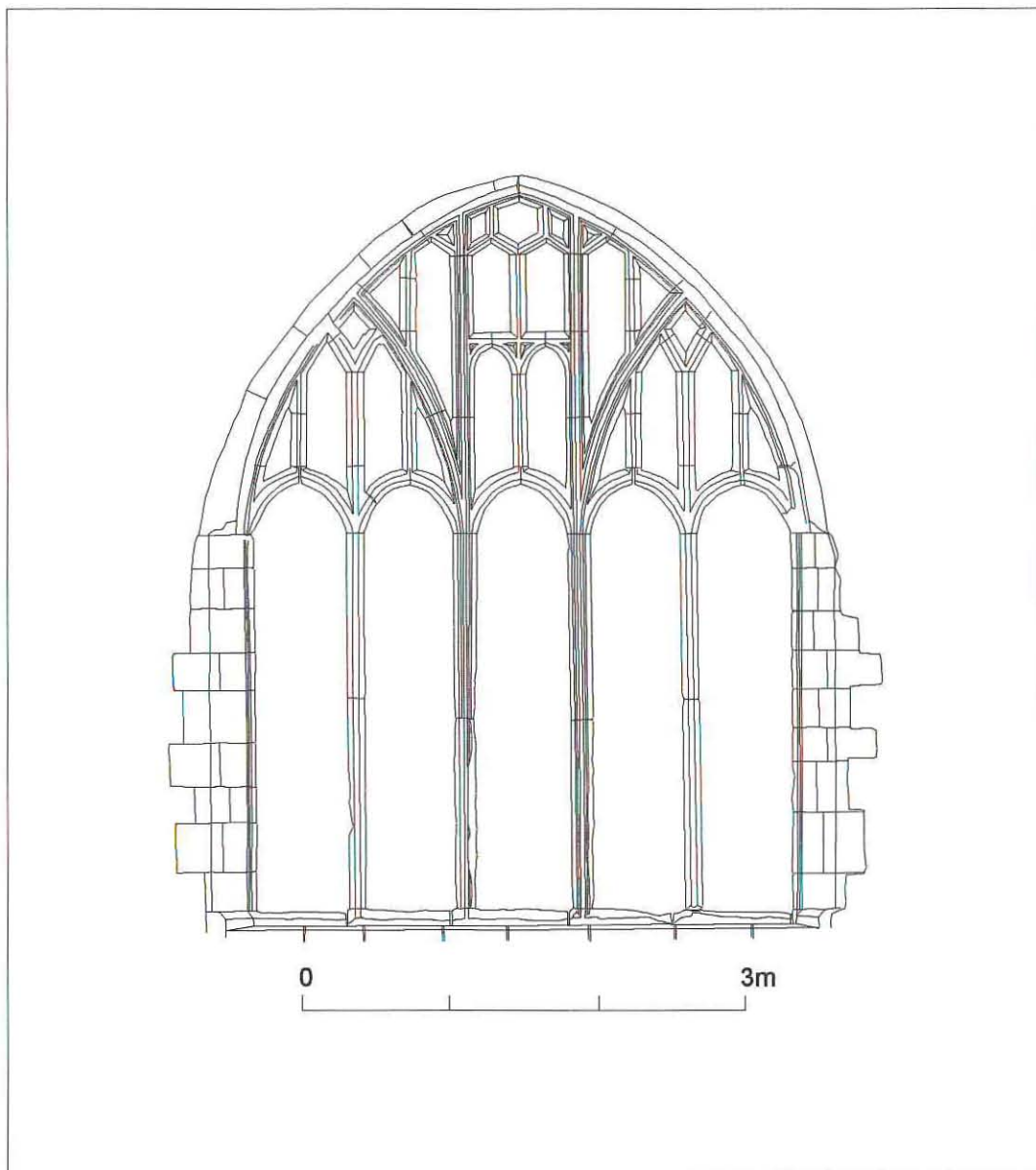


Fig. 7 North aisle east window, interior, scale 1:50

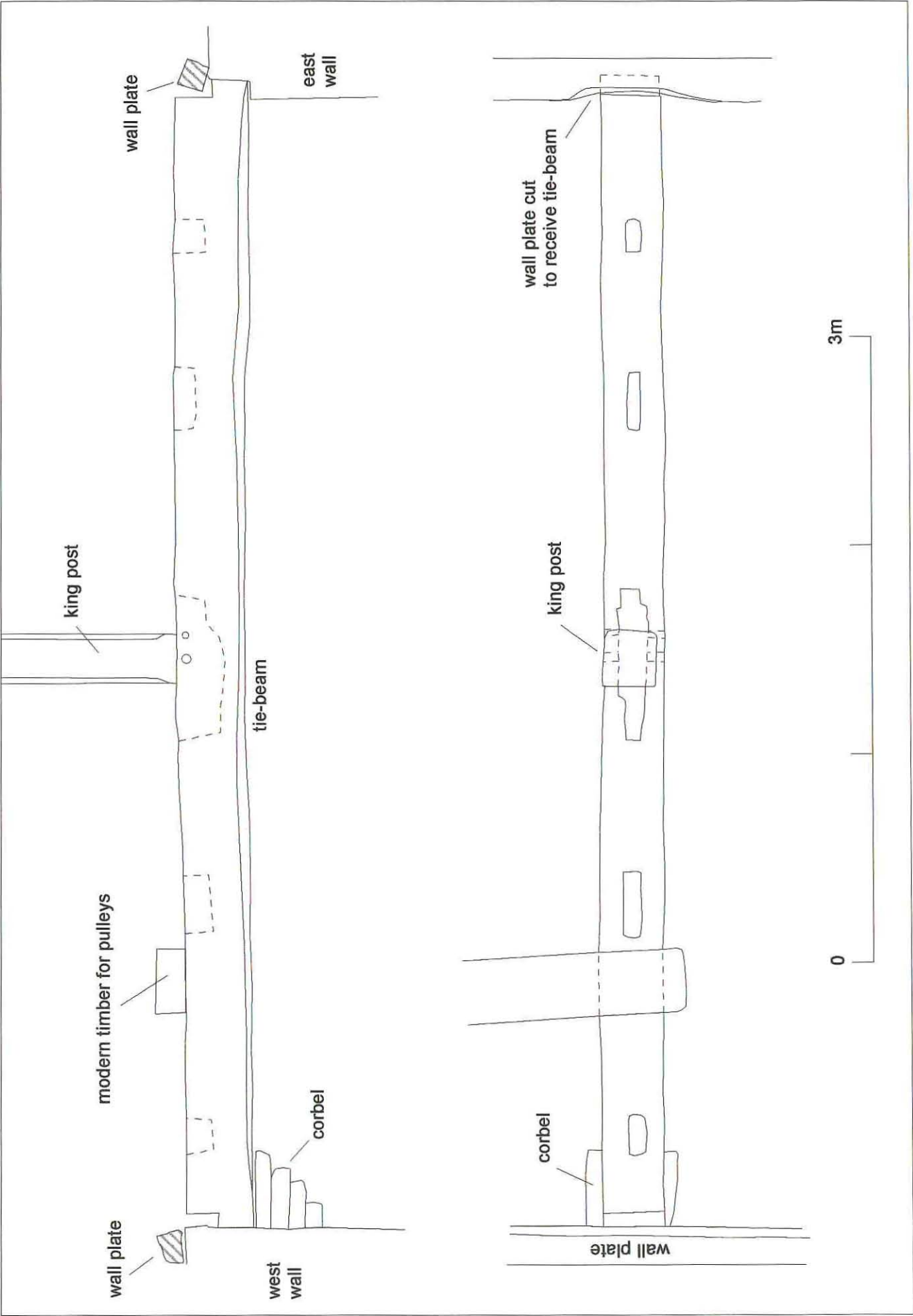


Fig. 8 Bell tower roof, tie-beam and king post, scale 1:25

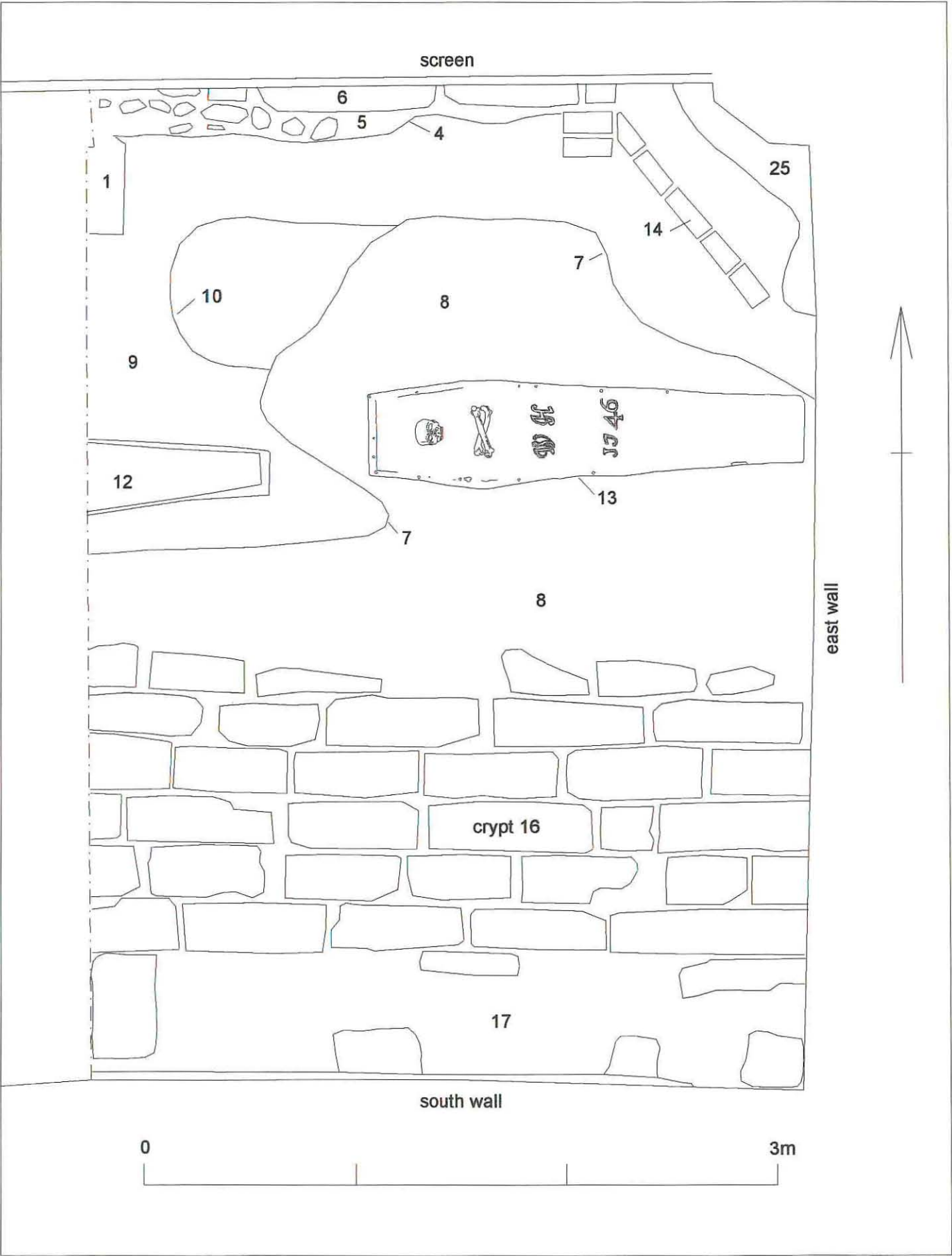


Fig. 9 New Lady Chapel Excavation, scale 1:25

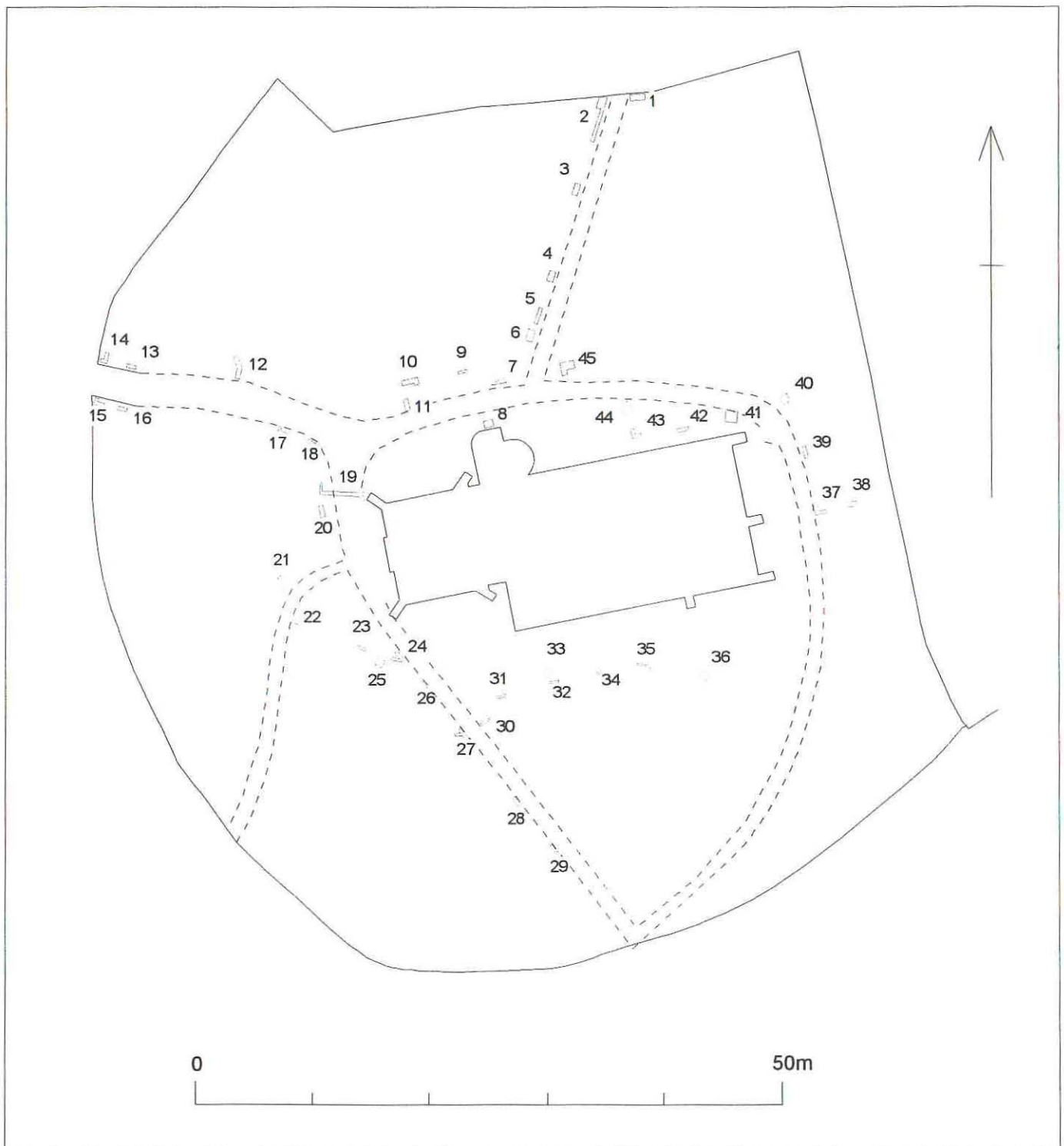


Fig. 10 External lighting trenches, scale 1:500



Plate 1 North Aisle east window. Photo CPAT 870.8A



Plate 2 South Aisle roof. Photo CPAT 944.23A



Plate 3 South Aisle roof truss 4. Photo CPAT 940.26



Plate 4 South Aisle roof truss 7. Photo CPAT 940.5



Plate 5 South Aisle roof showing brick infill by truss 3. Photo CPAT 944.12A



Plate 6 South Aisle roof after removal of brick infill. Photo CPAT 947.25

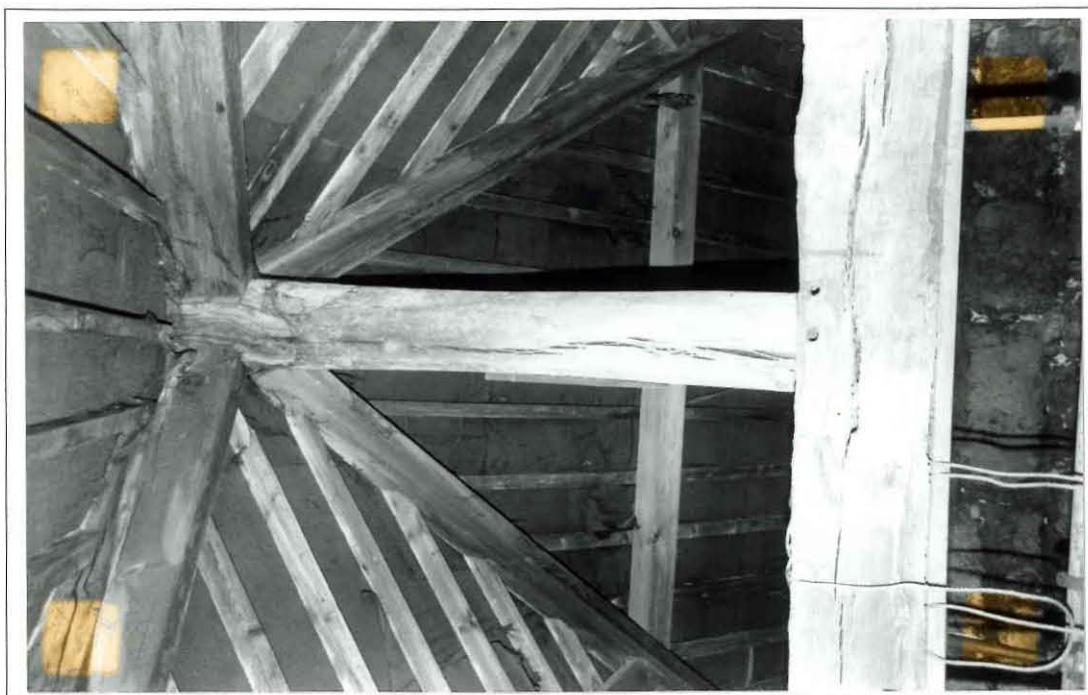


Plate 7 Bell tower roof interior showing king post and tie-beam. Photo CPAT 956.31



Plate 8 New Lady Chapel excavations showing lead coffin 13. Photo CPAT 945.5