

Archaeological Monitoring of
the Church of St Lawrence, St Lawrence Hill,
St Lawrence, Essex CM0 7LN

NGR: TL 96698 04331/TL966 043

Planning Reference: FUL/MAL/14/00290

Site Code: STL15

Report for Trustee - Mr John Barnes
Date of report 02/01/2016

Touchstone Archaeology

The Ridings, White Elm Road, Danbury, Essex CM3 4LR
T: 07976 275180 E: zoeschofield1@gmail.com

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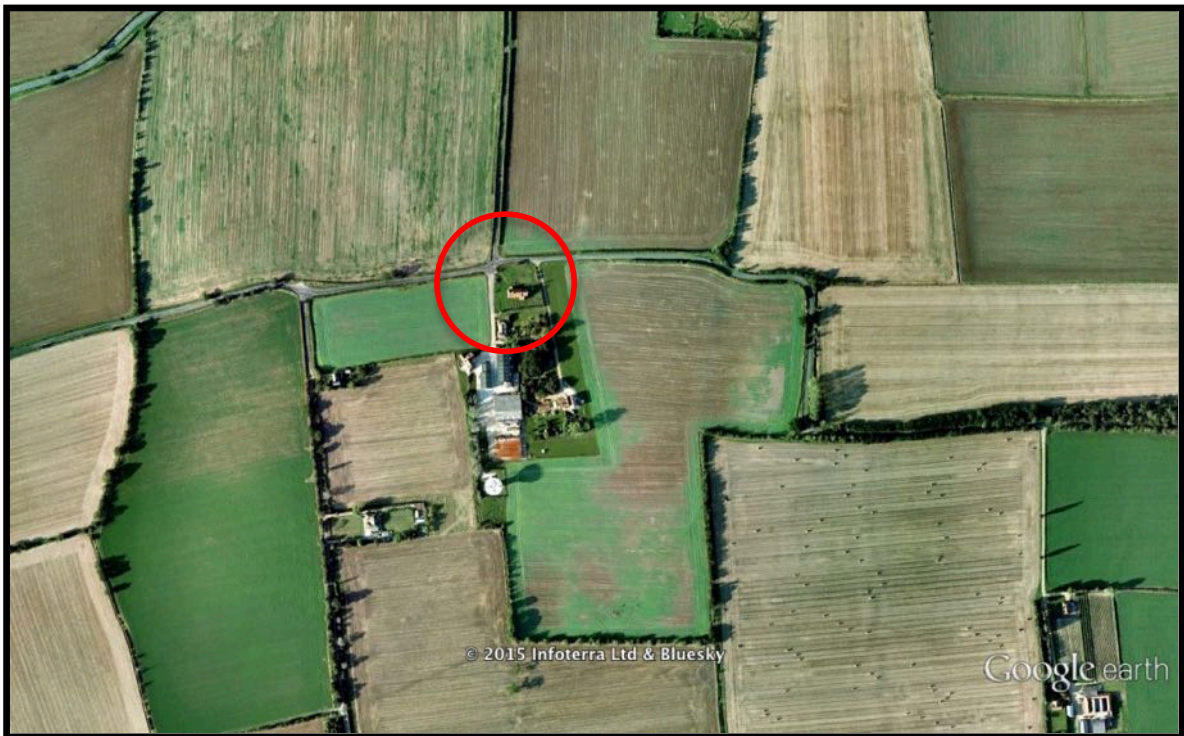


Plate 1. Aerial view of site (red circle) showing the site prior to development.

(Google Earth 09/10/2006: Eye altitude 1150m)

1.0 Summary

1.1. From the 16th to 18th of September and on the 29th and 30th of October 2015, Touchstone Archaeology carried out the Archaeological Monitoring of the foundation trench excavation for a new extension to the south elevation of St Lawrence Newlands Parish Church, St Lawrence Hill, St Lawrence, Essex CM0 7LN. (Fig. 1, Fig. 2 & Plate 2)

1.2. The works were carried out on behalf of the St Lawrence Newland Church Trust, in co-operation with Bakers of Danbury and under instruction received from John Barnes (Trustee).

1.3. An Archaeological Watch was kept during the machine excavation and the archaeological work was undertaken in two phases.

Phase 1: Excavation of strip foundations. (Plates 3-6)

Phase 2: Excavation of drainage channel. (Plates 7-10)

1.4. The Archaeological Watching Brief was to watch for any signs of archaeological activity. In particular, any evidence relating to 12th century Church that had previously occupied the site prior to the post-medieval church, constructed between 1872 – 1889.

1.5. The Planning Application Number for the development is FUL/MAL/14/00290.

1.6. The Archaeological Watching Brief revealed 1 gravestone, approximately 18 inhumations and related coffin furniture, a V-shaped cut, the foundation of the existing church and an area of rubble possibly associated with the demolition of the old church or the construction of the new church. (Appendix 2)

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Planning Background

Planning application FUL/MAL/14/00290 was submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Maldon District Council, on behalf of the LPA, requested that Archaeological Trial Trenching be undertaken in order to record any archaeological remains uncovered during the work. The following condition was attached to the planning consent:

L1 Archaeological Assessment

No development including any site clearance or ground works of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has submitted an archaeological assessment by an accredited archaeological consultant to establish the archaeological significance of the site. Such archaeological assessment shall be

approved by the local planning authority and will inform the implementation of a programme of Archaeological work. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates such approved programme of archaeological work.

L2 Implementation of Archaeological Fieldwork Programme

No development including any site clearance or ground works of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work from an accredited archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.

3.0 Schedule of Visits

An archaeologist suitably experienced (Zoe Schofield, Touchstone Archaeology) visited the site to meet with John Barnes early in 2015 and then attended site for the commencement of works, remaining there from 16th to the 18th of September 2015 for the excavation of the foundation trenches and returning again on the 29th and 30th October 2015 for the excavation of the drainage channel.

4.0 Aims and Objectives

4.1. The requirements detailed in the brief prepared by the HEA for ECC were for trial trenching in order to:

“enable the assessment of the historic environment significance of the site and the development of an archaeological mitigation strategy if required. The trial-trenching should identify the presence of any archaeological features or deposits, their significance and the need for preservation in situ or further investigation prior to any construction work taking place.”(ECC, 2015)

However, a site survey revealed that the area of the extension covered only 48sqm and trial trenching in a cross shape in addition to the foundation trenches may undermine the existing foundation of the church. Following a discussion with the site supervisor from Bakers of Danbury and agreement from the HEA, it was agreed that the archaeologist would monitor the excavation of the new foundation trenches to the extension and the subsequent drainage channel.

4.2. The ground works were to excavate the foundation trenches 1 & 2 for the extension to the south elevation of the church and to excavate a drainage channel in two sections 3 & 4 to the east of the church (Plates 3-10).

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Trench 1: East-West | 12.53m Length, 45cm Width, 1.550m Depth |
| Trench 2: North–South | 4.00m Length, 45cm Width, 1.550m Depth |
| Trench 3: Southwest-Northeast | 12.20m Length, 45cm Width, 87cm Depth |
| Trench 4: South-North | 12.00m Length, 45cm Width, 87cm Depth |

4.3. A full programme of proposed works by the contractor, Bakers of Danbury, were made available to Touchstone Archaeology before the on-site monitoring took place.

4.4. Confidence Rating

Several factors hindered the monitoring and recording exercise.

On the day of the excavation heavy rain flooded the trench and reduced visibility. Close proximity to the existing graveyard reduced the manoeuvrability of the excavator and although the ground was hard-baked clay from the hot weather, the sudden and prolonged downpour resulted in flooding and the depth of the foundations at 1.5m proved to be unsafe for the archaeologist to enter. Therefore the excavation was done entirely by machine in 3m sections and measurements and photographs were taken from ground level.

5.0. Archaeological and Geological Background

5.1. The underlying geology at the site, according to the British Geological Survey map, is Bedrock geology of London Clay Formation – Clay, Silt and Sand. Sedimentary Bedrock formed in the Palaeogene Period, approximately 34 to 56 million years ago. Deep seas previously dominated the local environment and infrequent slurries of shallow water sediments were redeposited as graded beds. (BSG website 1: 50,000). The natural geology revealed on site was silty clay & sand topped by dark brown humic topsoil.

5.2. The application site consisted of an area to the south elevation of St Lawrence Newlands Church, located on St Lawrence Hill in the south of the village of St Lawrence. The parish of St Lawrence is situated in the Dengie Hundred area, in the county of Essex. The site itself is generally level at a height of approximately 37m (121.39 ft.) AOD.

5.3. The site lies within an area of known archaeological potential associated with important Medieval or Post-Medieval activity, particularly relating to the 12th century church known to have been on the site prior to the existing 19th Century church.

6.0 Methodology

6.1. The monitoring and recording were conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA: 1994, revised Oct 2008).

6.2. The works comprised the observation of the foundation trench excavation, including the inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and finds.

6.3. The monitoring and recording was carried out in two phases according to the needs of Bakers of Danbury from 16th to 19th of September 2015 and on the 29th and 30th of October 2015.

6.4. Excavation of the area was carried out by Bakers of Danbury, using a 360-degree machine, equipped with a toothless bucket (45cm) necessary to remove the topsoil and cut the foundation trenches to a depth of 155cm (Trench 1 & 2) and 87cm (Trench 3 & 4). (Plates 3-10)

6.5. The excavations were carried out under the constant supervision of experienced archaeologist, Zoe Schofield with the exception of two hours on the morning of the 17th September. The ground workers arrived on site early and the weather was dry. The weather was extremely wet the day before and the site supervisor contacted the archaeologist to request permission to take advantage of the good weather and to continue excavating the trench prior to her arrival. The archaeologist agreed that the ground workers could proceed in the same manner as they had on the previous day while they had been under her supervision.

6.6. Hand-cleaning was attempted in the shallow layers of excavation with the intention of revealing any observed features in plan and section but the ground was extremely dry and compacted. An attempt was made to remove the inhumations by hand, however, the compaction of the ground made hand excavation impossible and so the excavation proceeded by machine.

6.7. Following the discovery of human bone, the archaeologist contacted the HEA for instruction on how to proceed. The HEA advised that where the bone would need to be removed for the foundation to be excavated, it should be removed by hand and delivered to the churchwarden for reburial. Hand excavation was attempted however the wet weather and the ground compaction created unfavourable conditions and the HEA agreed to machine excavation. Machine excavation was carried out with due respect to the inhumations and by a skilled operator, who was able to lift the ground in shallow spits and allow the bone to be collected from the bucket. The bone and coffin furniture were placed

in bags, secured and labelled and delivered to the churchwarden for reburial at a later date. The conditions and manner of excavation made recording extremely difficult and it was not possible to plot the position of each bone while in situ. A note was made of the depth of the burials and of the number and general position in the trench of the skulls. The archaeologist was aware that the method of extraction was not ideal, however due to site safety requirements and weather conditions it was considered to be the best option on the day.

6.8. The archaeological watching brief was carried out in accordance with current IfA Standards and Guidance, (IfA: 2008), and methodology discussed with the HEA at ECC.

7.0 Results

7.1 General

Day one – 16th September 2015

Trench 1

The weather was extremely wet and the excavator was restricted in movement by the close proximity of modern graves and the church foundations. The excavation proceeded in an east-west direction in 3m sections to a depth of 155cm. A modern electricity cable and a modern drainage pipe were encountered at 40cm and 45cm respectively. Immediately below this at 45cm small bones that appeared to be disarticulated and coffin furniture were discovered. At 75cm immediately adjacent to the buttress foundation, two leg bones were uncovered and they appeared to be in situ. Hand excavation was attempted in both instances but proved to be ineffective and so machine excavation proceeded and the bones were collected and stored. Four skulls were excavated within 3 metres of trench. The buttress seemed to have been underpinned and there was a large deposit of brick earth adjacent to it.

Day two – September 17th 2015

Trench 1

A small window of dry weather very early in the morning allowed the contractors to pump out the water from the trench and they requested permission to proceed with the excavations prior to the archaeologist's arrival. The archaeologist was due on site shortly and agreed to the request. One gravestone was uncovered 25cm below the surface, parallel and on alignment with the existing modern graves. Beneath it was a layer of limestone mortar and at a depth of 45cm an inhumation. The site supervisor reported that the stone had been lifted and set aside for the archaeologist to view and the inhumation had been machine excavated in the same manner as the day before. It appeared to be in situ and was on an east-west alignment. At 45cm a hand, an arm bone and leg bones that did not appear to be associated with each other but were very close in proximity were identified. At 75cm more bone was uncovered. Four skulls were excavated within the first 3.5 metres of trench and another 5 in the following 3m of trench. Towards the west of the trench there was less bone content.

Day 3 – 18th September 2015

Trench 2

The weather was periodically wet and the ground was still too compacted for hand excavation and so machine excavation continued. Trench 2 was excavated in a north-south direction and bone was encountered at 80cm depth and at 110cm depth. Five skulls were excavated within the western corner of the trench. They seemed to be clustered together as if buried in different orientations on top of each other or redeposited. The foundation of the church was also revealed, noted and photographed but due to safety restrictions the archaeologist was not able to hand clean it prior to photography. The trench excavation was complete and the bone was delivered to the Churchwarden for reburial by the site supervisor for Bakers of Danbury.

Day 4 – October 29th 2015

Trench 3

The drainage trench was excavated in a southwest – northeast direction to a depth of 87cm. During excavation, rubble and mortar were encountered at 20cm depth continuing to 60cm depth and hand excavated. The rubble included flint, limestone mortar, roof tile and a pink mortar similar to opus signinum. The area of rubble was spread over a distance of some 3m but proved to have no foundation.

Day 5 – October 30th 2015

Trench 4

The excavation of the drainage trench continued in a south-north direction but revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

8.0 Finds

Based on the number of skulls present there were approximately 18 inhumations, one gravestone, and several pieces of coffin furniture, a 4m wide V-shaped ditch cut and an area of rubble consistent with the construction of the church. All bone and coffin furniture were returned to the churchwarden for reburial. (Appendix 2)

9.0 Discussion

The development site was in an area of archaeological potential due to the known existence of the 12th century church. Prior to the excavation, the trustees informed the archaeologist that there were no recorded burials within the area of the proposed extension, however one gravestone with inhumation in situ and 18 skulls and associated bones and coffin furniture were uncovered within the foundation trenches 1 & 2. The discovery of coffin furniture appeared to confirm that the inhumations were of either post medieval or modern period. The gravestone was uncovered at 25cm, revealing a limestone layer beneath and an inhumation reported at approximately 45cm by the contractors. It was both parallel and in

alignment with the modern graves. There were two distinct levels of inhumation. The first, at 45cm, appeared to be disarticulated and re-deposited. The soil was dark brown and silty with small red tile, brick, stone, chalk and mortar inclusions (004). Several of the skulls were filled with clay and soil and no grave cuts were visible. The second level, at 75cm, was in a deposit of compacted brown/yellow sandy soil with some small stone, chalk, tile and brick inclusions (003) although not in the same quantity as was found in (004). It was not possible to establish whether the inhumations had been disturbed. Due to the positioning of the skulls it is possible that the burials were both east-west and north-south orientation, crossing each other but it was difficult to be certain because of the conditions of excavation. Towards the west of Trench 1 there was less bone until the foundation turned 90 degrees into Trench 2. Here, the bone was again at two levels but they were 80cm and 110cm. It was not possible to determine the gender of the inhumations but some of the skulls were quite small and may have been children. The east buttress of the church appeared to have been underpinned, and electricity cables and drainage pipes had been laid at 40cm and 45cm respectively and may account for some of the disturbance. The foundation of the south elevation of the church was revealed below the stone plinth and consisted of 10cm of mortar, 70cm of mixed stone stepped foundation, horizontal tile layer and a 5cm flint and mortar layer. On completion of the foundation trenches a V-shaped cut was visible in Trench 1. It was approximately 4m in width at the top with a flat base and was visible in both the north and south sections. It appeared to cut through the natural clay. The base was a grey silty clay topped with a friable brown sand which met contexts (003) and (004). The drainage Trench 3 revealed a section of rubble, spread over approximately 3m to a depth of 60cm that included flint, mortar, stone, tile and a pink mortar similar in consistency to opus signinum, but hand excavation revealed that it had no foundation.

Based on the number of skulls present, approximately 18 inhumations were uncovered. They appeared to be mostly disarticulated and it is possible that they may have been re-deposited during the construction of the Victorian church or disturbed during modern underpinning or cable/drainage laying works. There was no evidence of grave cuts or grave goods but several pieces of coffin furniture were found.

Due to the conditions previously discussed, it was not possible to make an accurate plan of the position of each bone, however the position of the skulls and the depth of the burials were noted.

10.0 Conclusion

The Archaeological Monitoring fulfilled the primary aims and objectives. The inhumations encountered had been either disturbed during modern building works or redeposited during the construction of the new church between 1872 and 1889 (perhaps the re-siting of the church encroached on the existing graveyard and the inhumations were moved as a result). The function of the V-shaped cut is unknown; it may have been an earlier enclosure, a ditch or field boundary. On the 1874 ordnance survey map a five-foot fence face is shown on the same alignment but is east of the cut position. The layer of rubble found in the drainage

trench may have been debris from the 12th century church or leftover building material from the construction of the new church. No conclusive evidence of the 12th century church has been revealed.

11.0 Acknowledgments

Touchstone Archaeology would like to thank the Trustees of St Lawrence Newlands Church and to John Barnes (trustee) for commissioning the project and Bakers of Danbury for their kind cooperation. Fieldwork was undertaken and report written by Zoe Schofield.

Zoe Schofield

Touchstone Archaeology

References

HER data (ECC 2015)

IFA (1994 & 2008) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs

ECC Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching 9th January 2015

Appendix 1

Essex County Council HER Summary Form

Site Name: St Lawrence Church, St Lawrence Hill, St Lawrence Essex CM0 7LN

Site Code: STL15

Site Address: As above

Summary:

Touchstone Archaeology carried out Archaeological Monitoring of foundation trench excavation to the south of the Parish Church of St Lawrence. The site has planning permission for a new extension whereby Maldon District Council requested that Archaeological Monitoring be undertaken to determine the possible impact of the extension on any archaeological remains.

The Archaeological Monitoring consisted of four site visits, which encountered several buried archaeological features or artefacts, including inhumations, coffin furniture, a gravestone and a V-shaped cut feature and building debris.

District/Unitary: Maldon District Council

Period(s): Modern and Post-Medieval

NGR (centre of site to eight figures): TL 96698 04331

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Monitoring

Date of recording: January 2016

Unit undertaking recording: Touchstone Archaeology

Geology: Underlying geology is London Clay Formation – Clay, Silt and Sand

Title and author of accompanying report: Schofield Z. (2016) Archaeological Monitoring at St Lawrence Church, St Lawrence, Essex CM0 7LN

Summary of fieldwork results: The weather was heavy rain and high winds and because of the close proximity to the existing graves there was very little maneuverability for the excavating machine. The church had undergone some underpinning works in the past and the extension was only 4m x 12m, therefore Trial trenches would have undermined the foundation trenches and possibly the church foundations. It was agreed to monitor the existing foundation trenches which ran North-South 4m (Trench 1) and East-West 12m (Trench 2). At 300mm (Trench 1) an electrical cable was uncovered, at 400mm (Trench 1) a drainage pipe was uncovered. Just below the drainage at 450mm (Trench 1) human bone was discovered. I telephoned the HEA and due to the weather conditions, space and ground conditions (baked clay - unable to break with mattock) and the fact that we were within consecrated ground, it was agreed to continue with the machine and remove the bones from the trench, collect in a bag and hand to the Church warden for reburial (there is no permanent vicar). The bone was found between 450mm and 750mm, some appeared to be

in situ and some was mixed with building debris and seemed to have been disturbed either from modern excavations (electric cable, drainage, underpinning) or from when the church was rebuilt. In the west end of Trench 1 at a depth of approximately 400mm a gravestone (in line with the modern graves) was uncovered with a layer of limestone/lime mortar and a skeleton beneath (east-west orientation). There was no inscription. Hand excavation was attempted several times but the ground was too hard and the use of the machine to lift the bone made it difficult to determine the exact direction of the burials. There were 18 skulls in total. It seemed that they were mixed orientation - Trench 1 east-west orientation and Trench 2 south-north orientation, although it is difficult to be sure. The size of some of the skulls suggests there may have been children. Some Coffin handles and nails were present throughout the excavation but there was no evidence of grave goods, so it is probable that the burials were unrecorded post medieval. There did seem to be two levels of burial, one at 450mm and one at 750mm. The lower level appeared to be in situ, but the upper level appeared disturbed as if it had been redeposited and the fill of mixed fragments of building debris and the fact that 18 skulls were uncovered in random positions over an area of only 16sqm, seemed to evidence this. I was not present when the gravestone and skeleton were lifted as the builders started before I arrived on site. They also reported that they thought that one of the skulls they lifted in my absence had been face down, but these were in the upper levels that seem to be redeposited. Both trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.5m but there were no burials below 750mm depth. It may be that the burials continue outwards from the area of the extension, south to the modern graveyard and west to the area in front of the church. If so, the graves have been cut by the modern graveyard as they are within 500mm of them. The churchwarden had no record of burials in that area and map regression did not show any specific position of the graveyard. No dating evidence was discovered.

Location of archive/finds: Touchstone Archaeology, Ridings, White Elm Road, Danbury, Essex CM3 4LR

Contact at Unit: Zoe Schofield

Date: 02/01/2016

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Zoe Schofield', written in a cursive style.

Appendix 2 - Essex County Council HER

| SMR No. | Name | Period | Summary |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 12087 | St Lawrence's Church | Post Medieval (1540 AD -1900 AD) | Watching Brief - Post Medieval Flagon (1700AD) found |
| 12086 | St Lawrence's Church | Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD) | Medieval Architectural Fragment found |
| 38658 | Church of St Lawrence | Post Medieval (1800 AD to 1899 AD) | Grade II Listed Building |

Appendix 3 – Finds List

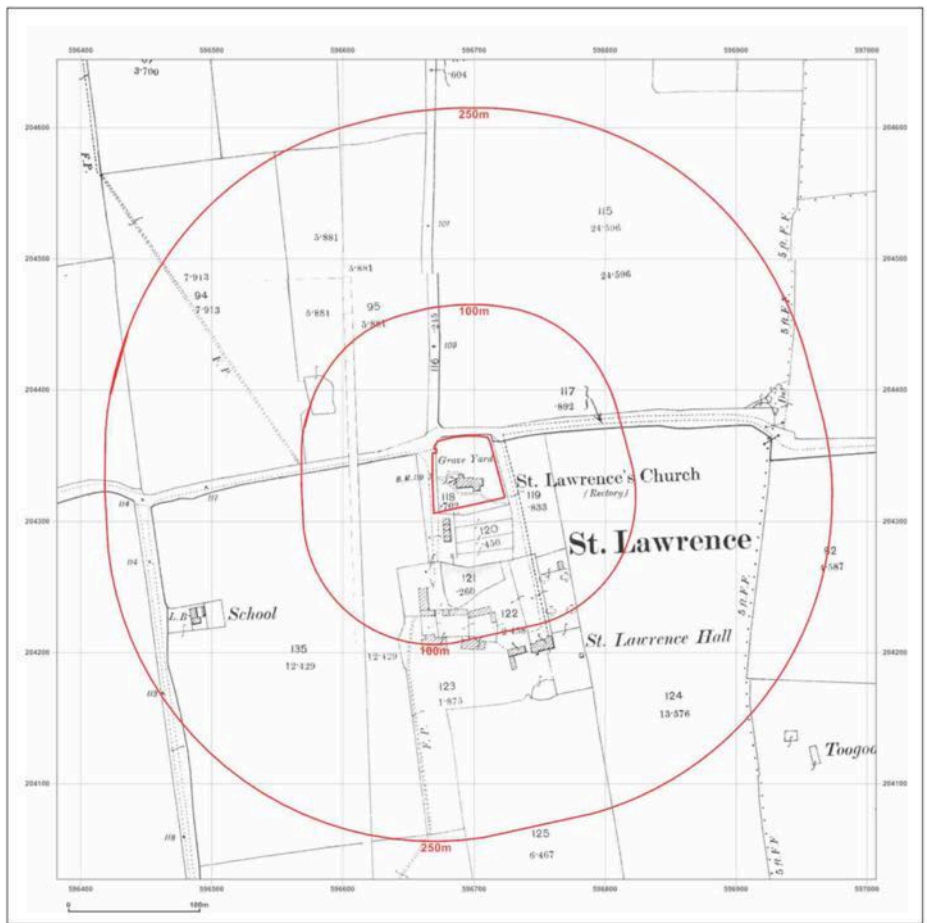
| Find No. | Context | Material | Date | Initials | Description |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| 1 | 101 | Metal | 16/09/15 | ZS | Coffin Nails (reburied) |
| 2 | 101 | Metal | 16/09/15 | ZS | Coffin Handles (reburied) |
| 3 | 101 | Bone | 16/09/15 | ZS | Bone Inhumation at 45cm (reburied) |
| 4 | 101 | Bone | 16/09/15 | ZS | Bone Inhumation at 75cm (reburied) |
| 5 | 108 | Stone | 17/09/15 | ZS | Gravestone - no markings (left at church) |
| 6 | 108 | Bone | 17/09/15 | ZS | Skeleton E/W |
| 7 | 108 | Metal | 17/09/15 | ZS | Coffin Nails (reburied) |
| 8 | 108 | Metal | 17/09/15 | ZS | Coffin Handles (reburied) |
| 9 | 108 | Bone | 17/09/15 | ZS | Bone Inhumation at 45cm (reburied) |
| 10 | 108 | Bone | 17/09/15 | ZS | Bone Inhumation at 75cm (reburied) |
| 11 | 201 | Bone | 18/09/15 | ZS | Bone Inhumation at 85cm (reburied) |
| 12 | 201 | Bone | 18/09/15 | ZS | Bone Inhumation at 105cm (reburied) |

Appendix 4 –Context Record

| Context No. | Recorded by | Date | Trench No. | Description |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---|
| 100 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Topsoil |
| 101 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Silty, clay soil with bone 106/107 |
| 102 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Stone plinth of butress x 2.5 courses/ white mortar |
| 103 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Red bricks x 2 courses/ yellow mortar |
| 104 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | White mortar foundation with red CBM inclusions |
| 105 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Grey concrete underpinning with mixed inclusions |
| 106 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Bone and coffin furniture at 45cm |
| 107 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Bone and coffin furniture at 75cm |
| 108 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Silty clay soil with CBM mixed and bone 106/107 |
| 109 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Natural clay |
| 110 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Sand |
| 111 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Tombstone |
| 112 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Limestone |
| 113 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Skeleton E/W |
| 114 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Silty clay soil with chalk and stone inclusions |
| 115 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Brickearth |
| 116 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Darkbrown black silty soil/ no inclusions |
| 117 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Clean soil with modern drainage |

| | | | | |
|-----|----|-------------|---|--|
| 118 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Grey Clay |
| 119 | ZS | 16-17/09/15 | 1 | Ditch cut |
| | | | | |
| 200 | ZS | 18/09/15 | 2 | Topsoil |
| 201 | ZS | 18/09/15 | 2 | Sandy clay soil with incl. same as (114) & bone 203/204 |
| 202 | ZS | 18/09/15 | 2 | Mixed stone rubble foundation – flint, mortar and stone |
| 203 | ZS | 18/09/15 | 2 | Layer of bone at 80-85cm |
| 204 | ZS | 18/09/15 | 2 | Layer of bone 105cm |
| 205 | ZS | 18/09/15 | 2 | Natural clay same as 109 |
| 206 | ZS | 18/09/15 | 2 | Stone plinth of church |
| 207 | ZS | 18/09/15 | 2 | Yellow mortar |
| 208 | ZS | 18/09/15 | 2 | Mixed ashlar stone |
| 209 | ZS | 18/09/15 | 2 | Mortar and horizontal Tile layer |
| | | | | |
| 300 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | Topsoil |
| 301 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | Redeposited soil and clay |
| 302 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | Redeposited soil, clay, stone and CBM incl. same as (108) |
| 303 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | 1 x Stone and mortar |
| 304 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | Redeposited soil, clay and a lot of CBM inclusions |
| 305 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | White mortar, flint and tile rubble |
| 306 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | Limestone pocket |
| 307 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | Cut |
| 308 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | Sandy soil, 3 x flints |
| 309 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | Natural clay same as 109 |
| 310 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | Rubble of flint, green limestone, yellow mortar, small stones, small pieces of flint and sandstone |
| 311 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | Cut |
| 312 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | Soil, sand and rubble |
| 313 | ZS | 29/10/15 | 3 | Sandy clay |
| 314 | ZS | 30/10/15 | 3 | Limestone and aggregate |
| 315 | ZS | 30/10/15 | 3 | Sand |
| | | | | |
| 400 | ZS | 30/10/15 | 4 | Topsoil |
| 401 | ZS | 30/10/15 | 4 | Same as 302 |
| 402 | ZS | 30/10/15 | 4 | Cut other side of 311 |
| 403 | | | | Natural clay |

Fig.1 OS Map 1897



Site Details:
 ST. LAWRENCE HALL, ST.
 LAWRENCE HILL,
 SOUTHMINSTER, CM0 7LN

Client Ref: ST_Lawrence_Newlands_Church
Report Ref: GS-2443642
Grid Ref: 596694, 204339

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1897

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



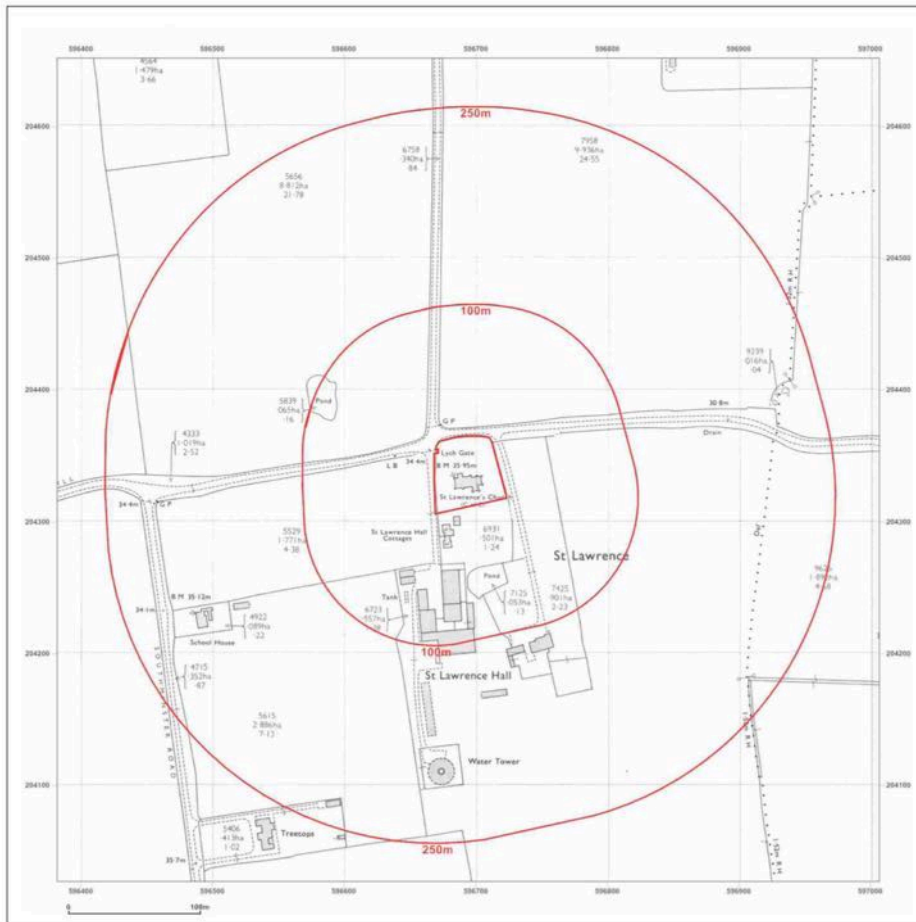
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|---|---|
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| Surveyed 1897 Revised 1897 Edition N/A Copyright N/A Levelled N/A | Surveyed 1897 Revised 1897 Edition N/A Copyright N/A Levelled N/A |

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 To view map legend click here [Legend](#)

Fig.2 OS Map 1973



Site Details:
 ST. LAWRENCE HALL, ST.
 LAWRENCE HILL,
 SOUTHMINSTER, CM0 7LN

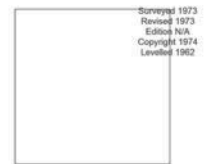
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Report Ref: GS-2443642
Grid Ref: 596694, 204339

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1973

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1973
 Revised 1973
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1974
 Levelled 1962



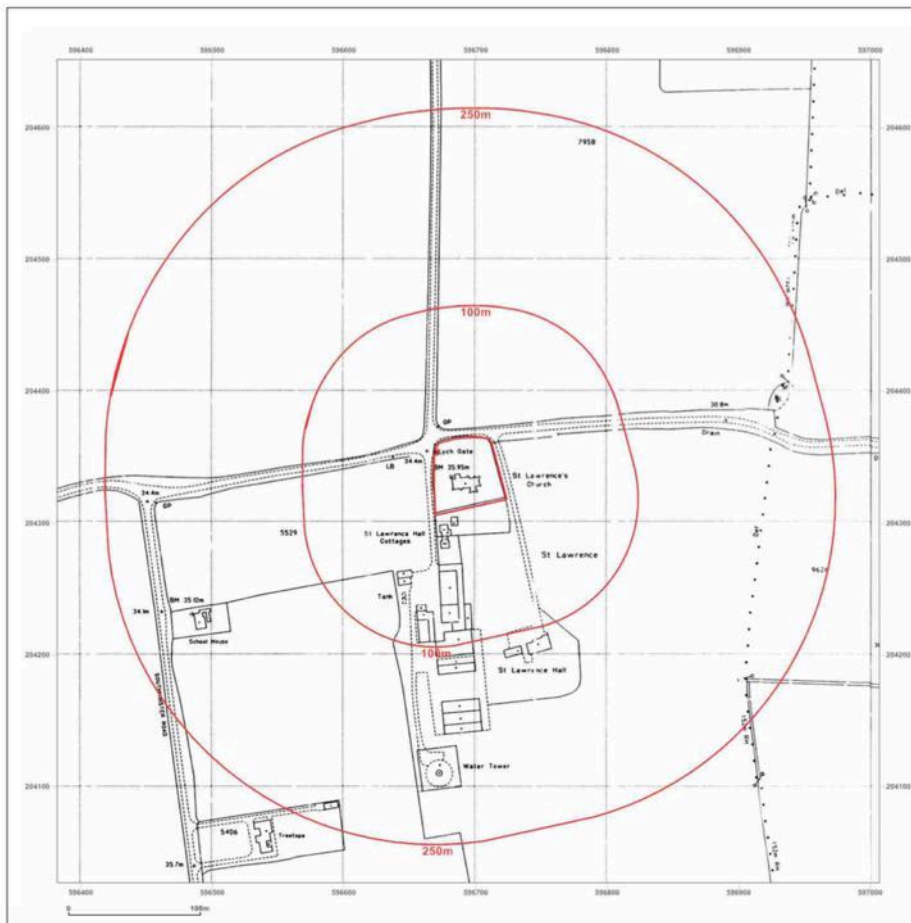
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Fig.3 OS Map 1994



Site Details:
 ST. LAWRENCE HALL, ST. LAWRENCE HILL, SOUTHMINSTER, CM0 7LN

Client Ref: ST_Lawrence_Newlands_Church
Report Ref: GS-2443642
Grid Ref: 596694, 204339

Map Name: National Grid
Map date: 1994
Scale: 1:2,500
Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A
 Revised N/A
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1994
 Levelled N/A

Surveyed N/A
 Revised N/A
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1994
 Levelled N/A

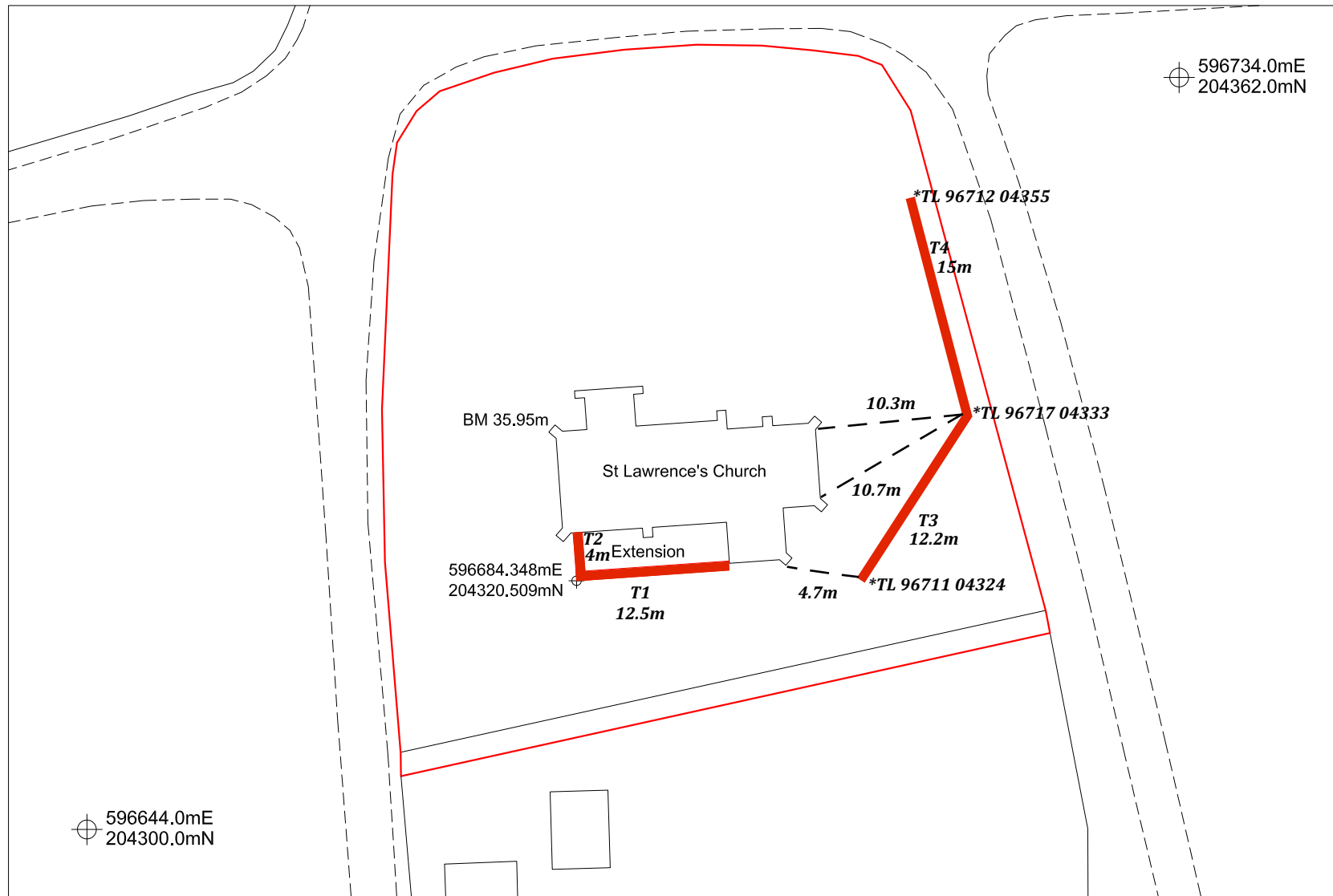
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Production date: 15 September 2015

To view map legend click here [Legend](#)

Fig.4. Site Location Plan & Trench Position



1:500@A4



List of Plates

Plate 2. General View of Site Facing East – Trench 1 & 2 set out.



Plate 3. Foundation Trench 1 Facing East – Buttress foundation and drainage pipe



Plate 4. Foundation Trench 1 facing South section stratigraphy



Plate 5. Foundation Trench 2 Facing North – Church foundation



Plate 6. Foundation Trench 2 facing East section

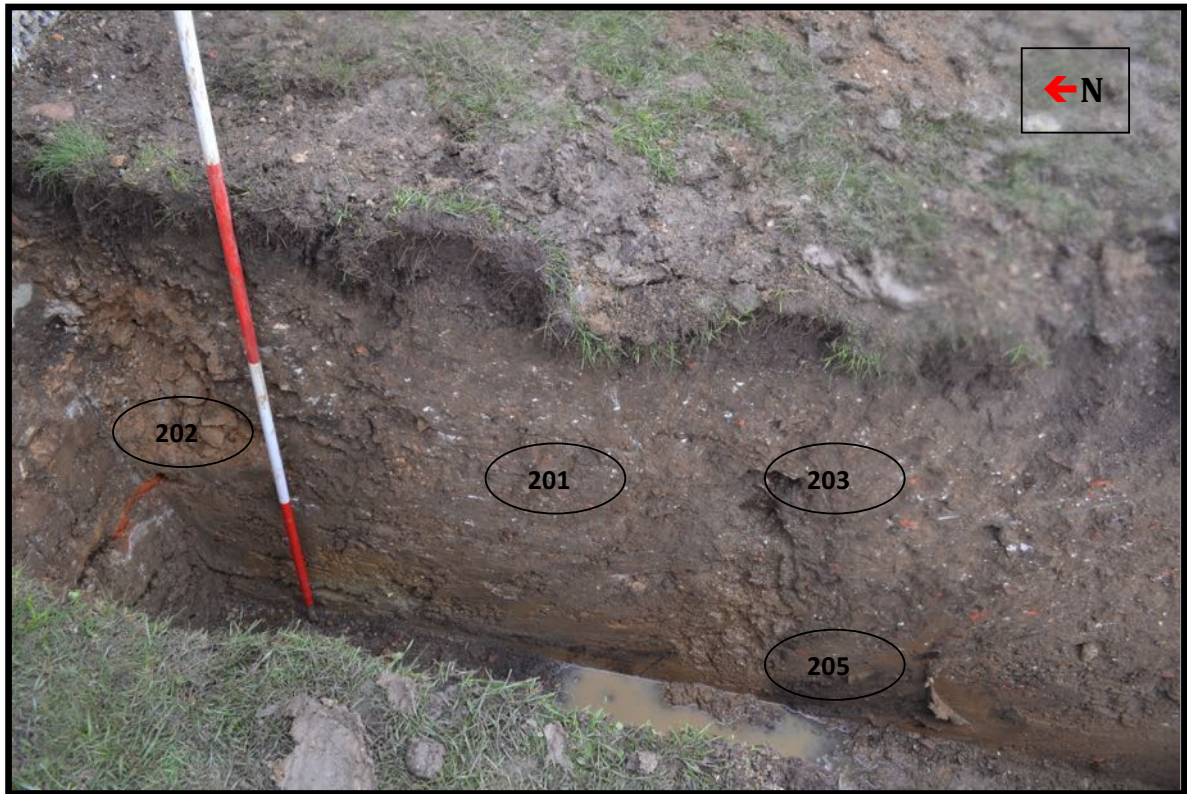


Plate 7. Drainage Trench 3 - Debris (310) viewed in Plan



Plate 8. Drainage Trench 3 - Continuation of debris (313) north viewed in plan



Plate 9. Drainage Trench 3 - Debris (310) viewed in west section



Plate 10. Drainage Trench 3 – Debris (310) viewed in east section



Plate 11. Drainage Trench 3 Facing Southwest showing contexts (310 and 313)



Plate 12. Drainage Trench 3 Facing Northeast showing contexts (310 and 313)

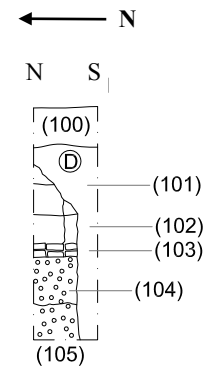
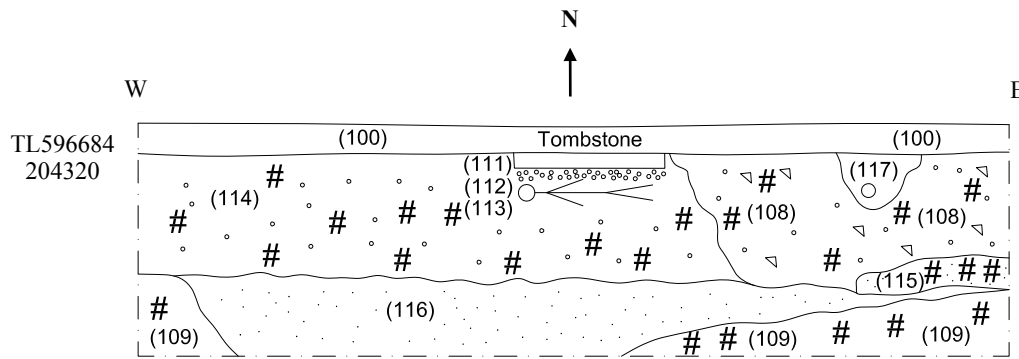
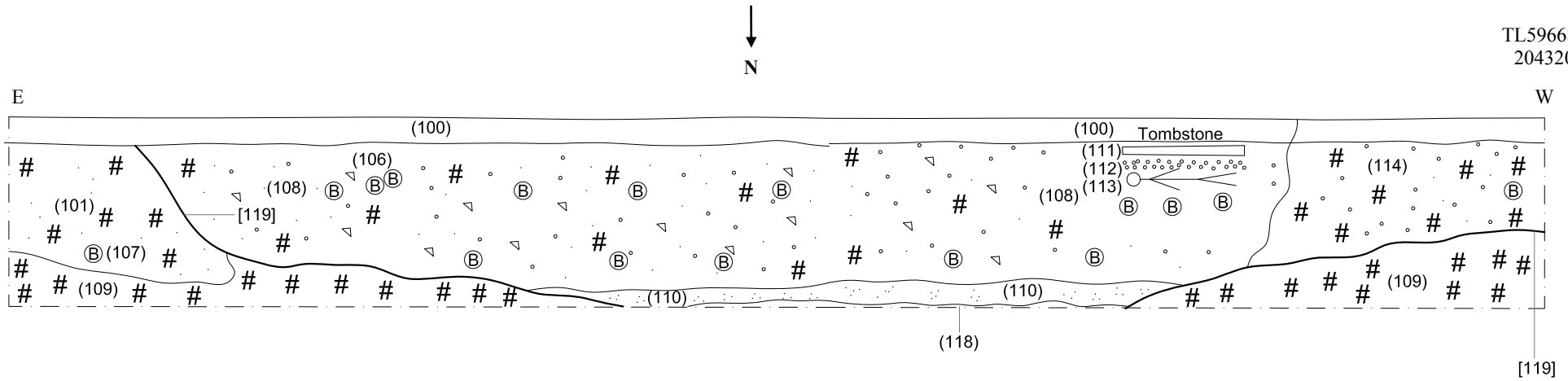


Plate 13. Drainage Trench 4 Facing North



Trench 1 Sections

TL596684
204320

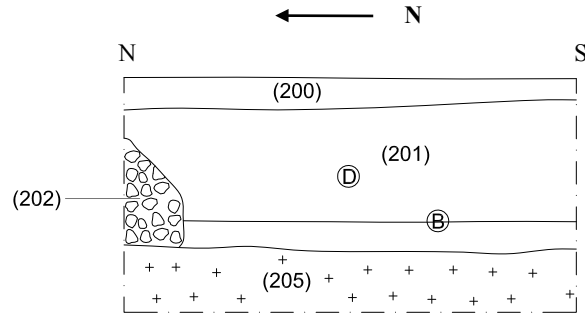
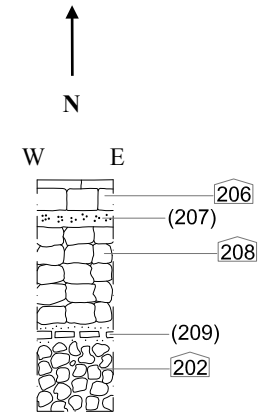
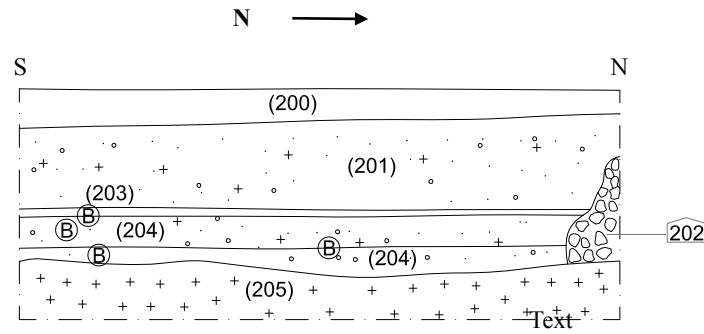


1:50@A4



Trench 2 Sections

1L596684
204320

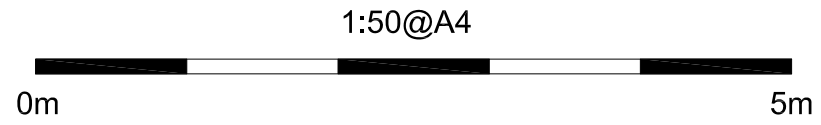
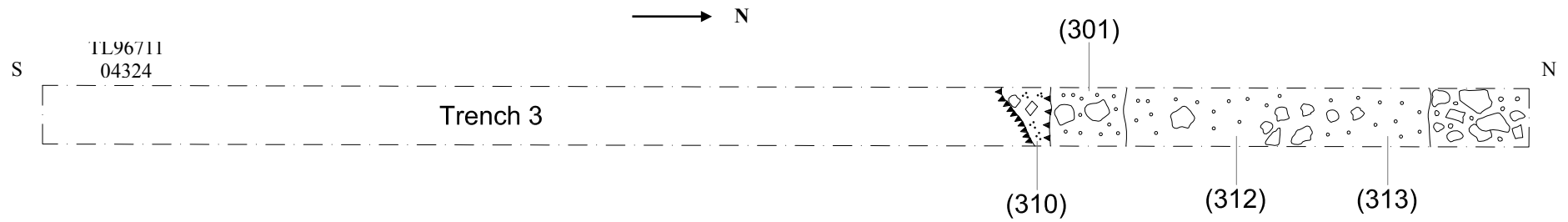


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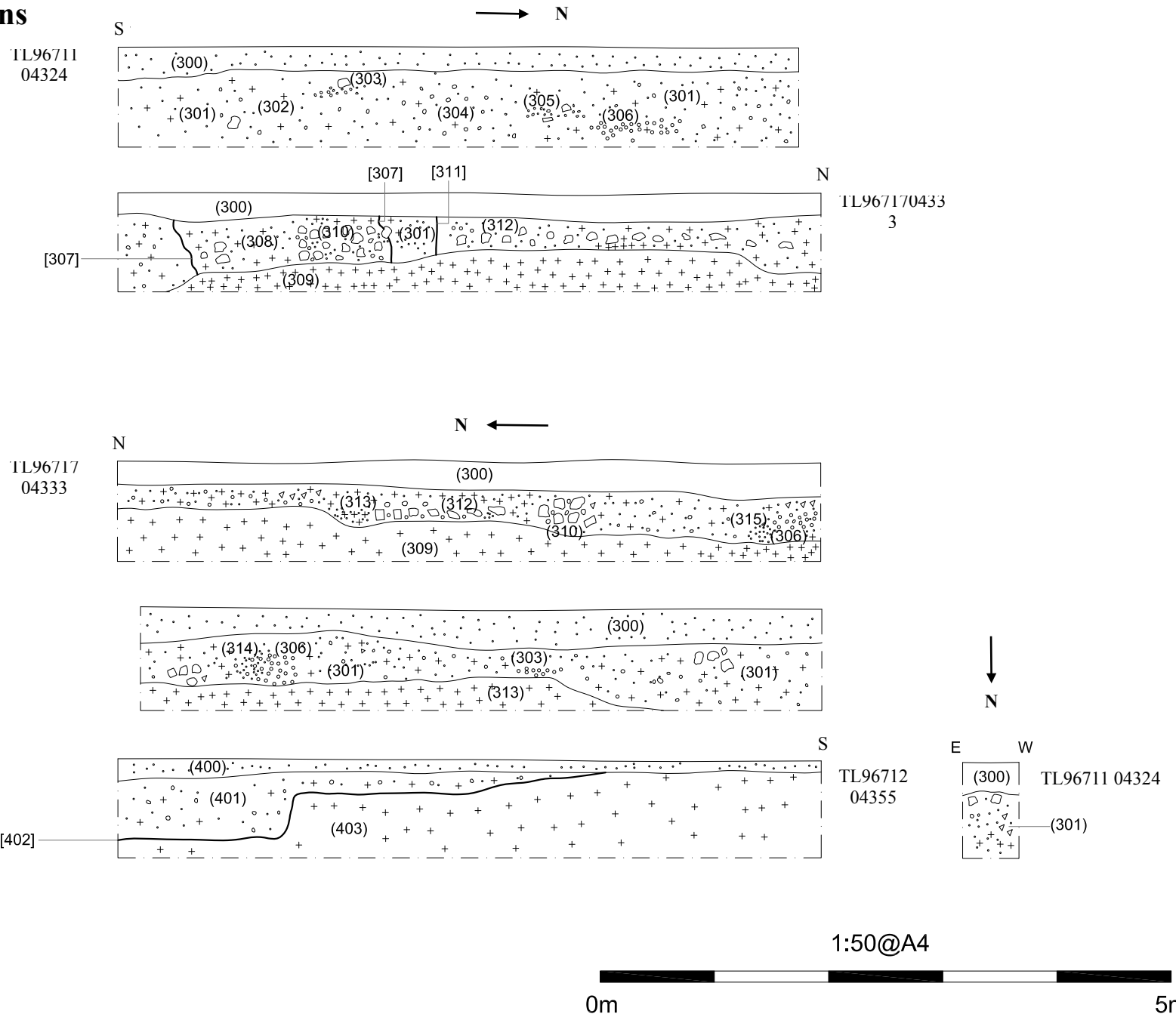


Trench 3 Plan

West Elevation of Church



Trench 3 Sections



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OASIS ID: zoeschof1-226299

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | St Lawrence Newland Church, St Lawrence, Essex CM0 7LN |
| Short description of the project | Monitoring of foundation trenches to the south elevation and service trenches to east elevation in advance of the construction of a 50sqm extension to the south elevation of the church. |
| Project dates | Start: 16-09-2015 End: 30-10-2015 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | STL15 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | 12087 - SM No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 12086 - Related HER No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 38658 - Related HER No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 119269 - LBS No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | FUL/MAL/14/00290 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | COLEM:2015.96 - Museum accession ID |
| Any associated project reference codes | 1619889 - NMR No. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Scheduled Monument (SM) |
| Current Land use | Other 4 - Churchyard |
| Monument type | CHURCH Medieval |
| Monument type | CHURCH Post Medieval |

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Significant Finds | BONE Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | METAL Post Medieval |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | ESSEX MALDON ST LAWRENCE St Lawrence Newlands Church |
| Postcode | CM0 7LN |
| Study area | 31.9 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TL 96690 04323 51.702583785185 0.846817458388 51 42 09 N 000 50 48 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 36.33m Max: 36.33m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Zoe Schofield |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Zoe Schofield |
| Project director/manager | Zoe Schofield |
| Project supervisor | Zoe Schofield |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Other Charitable Trust |

Project archives

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Physical Archive notes | Bones and coffin furniture re-interred |
| Digital Archive recipient | Zoe Schofield |
| Digital Archive ID | STL15 |
| Digital Contents | "Human Bones", "Metal" |
| Digital Media available | "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Essex HER |
| Paper Archive ID | STL15 |
| Paper Contents | "Human Bones", "Metal" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey " |

Project

bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Archaeological Trial Trenching at St Lawrence Newlands Church |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Schofield Z |
| Other bibliographic details | STL15 |
| Date | 2015 |
| Issuer or publisher | Schofield Z |
| Place of issue or publication | Website: www.touchstonearchaeology.com |
| Description | PDF Report containing descriptive text relating to the event, photographs, maps, drawings. |
| URL | www.touchstonearchaeology.com |
| Entered by | Mark Barratt (oasis@historicengland.org.uk) |
| Entered on | 24 July 2018 |

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