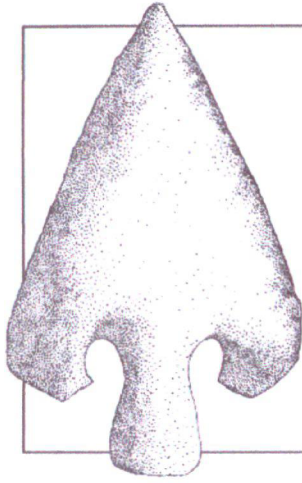




SIMON
REAMES
ARCHAEOLOGY

APPENDIX 2
CONTEXT
DESCRIPTIONS
AND MATRIX

Context	Category	Description	Depth (m)	Photograph(s)
(100)	Deposit	Loose, black/brown silty-clay with clear edges and abundant root bioturbation. Deposit is the present-day turf and topsoil that encompasses the church structure. Some pottery found.	0-0.15	IMG_6780, IMG_6781, IMG_6783, IMG_6784, IMG_6785, IMG_6787, IMG_6788, IMG_6789, IMG_6790, IMG_6791, IMG_6792, IMG_6793, IMG_6794, IMG_6796, IMG_6797, IMG_6798, IMG_6799, IMG_6800, IMG_6801, IMG_6802, IMG_6806, IMG_6807, IMG_6808, IMG_7049, IMG_7065, IMG_7066
(101)	Deposit	Firm, mottled blue/yellow clay with minimal silt with clear to sharp edges and minor root bioturbation. Deposit is a band of clay of more prevalent in the north-eastern area of the church yard. This band of clay could have been brought in specifically to consolidate/stabilise the ground as it is similar to the superficial geology of the region (106).	0.15-0.3	IMG_6783, IMG_6784, IMG_6785, IMG_6800, IMG_6802
(102)	Deposit	Firm, greyish-brown silty-clay with diffuse edges and minor root bioturbation. Deposit is very mixed and contained large amounts of pottery, all broadly of the same date. Deposit appears to be the immediate aftermath of the AD1607 flood which laid down silt and clays over the existing ground surface.	0.5-0.72	IMG_6783, IMG_6784, IMG_6785
(103)	Deposit	Firm, greyish-brown clayey-silt with diffuse edges and moderate root bioturbation. Deposit is very similar to deposit (102) immediately below suggesting the same depositional process; only difference is this deposit contains more silt and less clay than (102). This is most likely to be the same as (102) however contained less clays or lighter material which did not sink to the bottom of the flood.	0.3-0.5	IMG_6783, IMG_6784, IMG_6785
(104)	Deposit	Firm, black, clayey-silt with clear edges. This deposit is a thin band of remnant topsoil indicating the previous surface height prior to the AD1607 flood.	0.72-0.77	IMG_6783, IMG_6784, IMG_6785
(105)	Deposit	Firm, light blue clay with clear edges. This deposit is a natural horizon within the natural geology of the region. The blue colouration suggests a period of standing water with gradual accumulation of silts. This may indicate the gradual reclamation of the area.	0.77-0.87	IMG_6783, IMG_6784, IMG_6785
(106)	Deposit	Firm yellowish-brown clay with clear edges. This deposit is the superficial geology of the area formed within standing water and reclaimed from the sea.	0.87+	IMG_6783, IMG_6784, IMG_6785
(107)	Deposit	Loose, dark brown/black silty-clay with clear horizons and moderate root bioturbation. Contained abundant lime mortar inclusions. This deposit was contained within a 4-5m area of the church and most likely represents the working/construction/renovation area around the church.	0.2-0.45	IMG_6793
(108)	Deposit	Loose, dark brown/black clayey-silt clear edges and abundant well-sorted, sub-angular, 10mm-50mm stone chippings. This deposit contained plastic turf membrane at the base covered with a deliberate dump of modern stone chippings to form a bank along the northern perimeter edge.	+0.37-+0.02	IMG_6796, IMG_6797, IMG_6798, IMG_6799

(109)	Deposit	Compact, light reddish-brown with sharp edges and abundant, very well-sorted, sub-angular 10-30mm type 1 stone chippings with random 100mm-150mm stone and modern brick components also incorporated. This layer was composed of a terram base followed by a deliberate backfill of type 1 compacted stone chippings followed by a compacted gravel upper layer. This forms the road/trackway to the church from the SE churchyard entrance.	0-0.25	IMG_6802
<110>	Surface	The surface is the stone step sanctuary where the alter was situated on in the east of the church structure. Measures 3.5m in length and 1.2m in depth. Consists of three stone blocks.	+0.19 - +0.07	IMG_6619
(111)	Deposit	Compact, black concrete/mortar with sharp edges. This deposit is a bedding layer for the surface <110> immediately above and constructed from black mortar.	+0.07- +0.03	IMG_6619
(112)	Deposit	Compact, black and white with sharp edges. This deposit is a layer of black mortar with Cotswold stone blocks/tiles (30mmX250mmX100mm) set within. The Cotswold stone is roughly level across the alter area and could possibly be a former surface for the alter.	+0.03- 0.02	IMG_6619
(113)	Deposit	Firm, whitish-grey mortar with sharp edges. Deposit a deliberate backfill consisting of a 220mm deep layer of lime mortar with crush Cotswold stone inclusions extending the width and depth of the alter area exclusively.	0.02- 0.44	IMG_6619
(114)	Deposit	Firm, greyish-brown clay with minor silt content and clear edges with common sub-angular, 10mm-110mm coarse components. Deposit is a deliberate backfill of the interior of the church with material of unknown origin. This deposit extends throughout the church and contained abundant disarticulated human remains throughout. Unknown origin of deposit, most likely to be sourced from the immediate environ, most likely the graveyard (which would account for the amount of human remains within) in order to increase the level of the floor in an effort to stop water permeation into the church. Also contained a clay-pipe field drain drainage system within.	0.24- 0.44	IMG_6109, IMG_6619
(115)	Deposit	Compact, black ash mortar layer with sharp edges. The same as deposit (111) however, deposit (115) has a 10mm (on average) lens of lime mortar at the base of the deposit. Deposit is a bedding layer for surface <116>.	0.15- 0.24	IMG_6109
<116>	Surface	The surface is a stone floor extending throughout the chancel area encompassing the sanctuary. Constructed from stone blocks the same as the sanctuary.	0- +0.15	IMG_6109
<117>	Surface	The surface is a flagstone floor extending throughout the nave and aisles of the church with the flagstones measuring approximately 0.5mX0.8mX0.1m in dimensions. The surface changes in the tower and the flagstones are replaced by grave markers.	0-0.1	IMG_5914, IMG_5915, IMG_5917, IMG_5918, IMG_5919, IMG_5920, IMG_5921, IMG_5922, IMG_5923, IMG_5924, IMG_5925, IMG_5926, IMG_5927, IMG_5928, IMG_5929, IMG_5930, IMG_7044, IMG_7045, IMG_7046, IMG_7047, IMG_7048
(118)	Deposit	Compact, greyish-white concrete with sharp edges that extends throughout the nave and aisles and threshold	0.1- 0.27	IMG_5918, IMG_5919, IMG_5920, IMG_5921,

		of the tower but not into the tower where the floor surface changes to grave markers. This is the bedding layer for flagstone floor <117> and most likely also a further barrier layer against water ingress.		IMG_5922, IMG_5923, IMG_5924, IMG_5925, IMG_5926, IMG_5927, IMG_5928, IMG_5929, IMG_5930, IMG_6023
(119)	Deposit	Firm, bluish-grey clay with minor silt components with clear edges and minor root bioturbation. Deposit is a thin band of clay of unknown origin although most likely to have been locally sourced. Most likely used as a waterproofing layer within the church structure.	0.44-0.53	IMG_6718
(120)	Deposit	Moderately firm reddish-brown clayey-silt gravel with sharp edges. Deposit is a thin, deliberate backfill of well sorted gravel of unknown origin. This deposit was seen sporadically around the inside of the church. Most likely a boundary layer potentially as a proto floor or binding/levelling layer.	0.53-0.58	IMG_6718
[121]	Cut	Cut for the foundations of the church structure. Not seen on site, issued for stratigraphic purposes.	-	N/A
{122}	Structure	Structure is the potential original/early church on site. Only seen sporadically in places with the later church structure either directly on top of {122} or truncating the structure. Consists of dressed stone with lime mortar bonding. This structure appears on slightly different alignment than superseding structure.	0.44+	IMG_6250
{123}	Structure	Structure is the present-day church structure consisting of dressed limestone with a rubble core and lime mortar bonding behind a modern mortar.	-	IMG_6791

