

CHURCH OF ST.MARY'S THE VIRGIN NOTTINGHAM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING DURING
ALTERATIONS TO THE FLOOR LEVELS
2013

L.Elliott & P.Webb

Project Code: NSM3/Report Number: 062/2013



Trent & Peak Archaeology
Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell
Nottingham NG9 4AB
General Enquires: 0115 896 7400
Direct Dial (HJ): 0115 896 7407
Web: tparchaeology.co.uk

Trent & Peak Archaeology is a trading
name of York Archaeological Trust
A Registered Charity in England & Wales
(No 509060) and Scotland (No
SCO42846)

Registered Office
47 Aldwark, York YO1
7BX

A Company Limited by Guarantee
Without Share Capital
Registered in England No 1430801

SUMMARY

- During 2012, Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned on behalf of the St Mary's PCC to carry out archaeological recording during the replacement of the raised pew platforms with a new level floor incorporating under floor heating, both in the nave (areas 10,11,12,13) and transepts (14,15,16).
- The earliest evidence from site comprised two prehistoric flint flakes. Together with a single flint flake and heat affected stone from the evaluation these represent rare evidence of prehistoric activity within the area of the Lace Market in Nottingham.
- Within the nave and both transepts the stratigraphy comprised the same basic two layers. The top layer 0001 comprised c.200mm of crushed compacted mortar, stone and plaster. Below was 0002, a layer of brown fine dry silty sand over c.400mm thick (extending below the current groundwork). It was found to contain an abundance of disarticulated skeletal material from previously disturbed burials, along with a range of artefacts of medieval to post-medieval date.
- An apparently earlier phase of activity was partly indicated by clear vertical breaks visible between courses within the east and west wall foundations of both transepts. This was most convincing within the south aisle where there appeared to be projecting foundations (0401/0411) from the east and west walls for a possible earlier south wall for a slightly shorter transept.
- A number of re-used medieval stone cross-slab grave-cover fragments were exposed incorporated into the base of some of the north arcade piers. These comprised a simple fleur-de-lys cross head, as well as two Calvary or stepped mount cross bases and a geometrical trefoil-arch type cross base. As a group a date of the 12th to 14th centuries seems likely.
- The partial exposure of the arcade foundations revealed the re-use of earlier fabric within the fifth pillar foundation. This included the previously known sections of roll mouldings with fillet (c.13th century in date), which were found not to lie on any base mouldings.
- Further medieval finds included residual fragments of decorated and plain glazed floor tile. Most are attributed to local Nottingham tile makers of the 14th century. Also recovered was a small amount of medieval painted window glass from the south transept.
- Several brick burial shafts were exposed, while considerably more are likely to exist below the level of the groundwork. Of note was the identity of some of the occupants of the burial shafts which included significant individuals/families of 18th/19th century Nottingham including Abigail Gawthorn (diarist) and Charles Lomas Morley former Chamberlain, Sheriff, Alderman and four-time mayor.
- In the north transept the entrance to the substantial Plumtre vault (c.1632) was exposed which was blocked by ornate burial monuments (including winged skull), some possibly relating to the Wright family (to whom several monuments survive on the north aisle wall).
- The partial remains of a rectangular brick structure were exposed within in the south transept however it could not be determined whether this related to 19th century activity or the Earl of Clare Tomb.
- The limited depth of the groundwork successfully minimised the impact on the potential archaeological resource present. Even so significant findings indicated that the potential for below ground archaeological remains are high and are likely to increase with depth.

**CHURCH OF ST.MARY'S THE VIRGIN,
NOTTINGHAM**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING DURING
ALTERATIONS TO THE FLOOR LEVELS**

L.Elliott & P.Webb



CONTENTS

Summary	2
Contents	3
List of Figures	4
List of Plates	4
Acknowledgements	5
1. Introduction	6
2. Objectives	6
3. Site background	6
4. Methodology	8
5. Results	8
6. Finds	18
7. Conclusion	21
8. References	23

Figures

Plates

List of Figures

- Figure 1:** Site Location Scale 1:5000/1:750.
Figure 2: Phase Plan of Church. Scale 1:200.
Figure 3: Phase Plan of Church showing area of groundworks. Scale 1:200.
Figure 4: Plan of Area 10. Scale 1:50.
Figure 5: Plan of Area 11. Scale 1:50.
Figure 6: Plan of Area 12. Scale 1:75.
Figure 7: Plan of Area 13. Scale 1:75.
Figure 8: Plan of Area 14. Scale 1:50.
Figure 9: Plan of Area 15 and 16. Scale 1:50.
Figure 10: East facing section of south transept, Area 14 showing 0400 and 0401. Scale 1:20.
Figure 11: West facing section of south transept, Area 14 showing 0410 and 0411. Scale 1:20.
Figure 12: North facing section of south transept, Area 14 showing 0405 and 0406. Scale 1:20.
Figure 13: North facing section of south transept, Area 14 showing 0411 and 0412. Scale 1:20.
Figure 14: East facing section of north transept, Area 16 showing 0605 and 0606. Scale 1:20.
Figure 15: West facing section of north transept, Area 15 showing 0505 and 0506. Scale 1:20.
Figure 16: Profile of Window Mullion 0506. Scale 1:2.
Figure 17: Plan of pier base 0300. Scale 1:20.
Figure 18: East facing section of Plumtre Vault 0500, Area 15. Scale 1:20.
Figure 19: West facing section of Plumtre Vault 0600, Area 16. Scale 1:20.

List of Plates

- Plate 1: Church of St.Mary's from the west end, looking south-east and north-east.**
Plate 2: View of nave groundwork in progress. Upper showing removal of raised floorboards. Lower showing shallow depth of groundwork.
Plate 3a-c: Sections of exposed stratigraphy showing 0001 crushed mortar, plaster etc above mixed grave-earth 0002. From top, nave (10), south transept (14) and north transept (15).
Plate 4a-c: South Transept floor during groundwork. From top looking east, middle looking south-east, bottom looking south
Plate 5a-b: North Transept floor during groundwork. Upper (16) looking south, bottom (15) looking south-east.
Plate 6a-c: Deposits within the nave, all looking west. Top (10) layer 0002 cut by brick burial shafts. Middle (11) 19th century concrete around south-west pier of crossing. Bottom (12) 0002 cut by brick burial shaft 0301.
Plate 7a-b: South Transept west wall foundation 0400 looking west.
Plate 8a-c: South Transept south wall foundation 0400 looking south. Samon Tomb with decorated face of panel tracery immediately to east of 0400.
Plate 9a-c: South Transept east wall foundation 0410 and south wall foundation 0412 and earlier foundation 0411.
Plate 10 a-b: North Transept (15) east wall foundation 0505 (west facing) plus close up of 0506 containing window mullion.
Plate 11 a-b: North Transept (16) west wall foundation 0605 (west facing) plus close up of break in foundation with 0606 to the north.
Plate 12a-d: Four views of several fragments of roll mouldings re-used under the north arcade pier.
Plate 13a-d: Detail views of the fragments of roll mouldings re-used under the north arcade pier. Upper, showing two roll mouldings with fillet. Middle, showing mason mark. Lower, showing absence of base moulding.
Plate 14 a-d: Medieval cross-slab fragments beneath piers of north arcade.
 a) 0114 beneath pillar. **b)** 0114 showing cross-head with fleur-de-lys terminals.
 c) 0311 three-stepped mount of cross base. **d)** 0310 geometrical patterned cross base
 e) 0310 beneath pillar and brick buttress. **f)** 0310 two-stepped mount of cross base.
Plate 15a-e: Examples of cross slabs at St.Mary's church. A-b recorded by Stretton. C-d currently re-used as benching at the base of the north-aisle wall. E South Kirkby Cusped ogee-arch base c.early

15th century in date similar to 0310 found in north arcade (after Ryder 1991).

Plate 16a-b: Top showing two ledger stones 0100 and 0101 in the nave (10). Bottom showing brick burial shafts with stone-slab covers below following lowering of 0002 and removal of ledger stone 0100. Looking west.

Plate 17 a-b: Showing ledger stone (0101) for Gawthern family in the nave (10), with brick burial shaft 0102 containing shouldered coffins 0103-0106. Looking west.

Plate 18a-b: Showing ledger stone 0100 and detail of plaque for Gawthern family in the nave (10). Looking west.

Plate 19: Unmarked brick burial shaft 0107 after removal of covering stone slab showing shouldered coffins within including adult 0108 and child 0109.

Plate 20a-d: Double brick burial shaft (0301) after removal of covering stone slabs showing shouldered coffin of Charles Lomas Morley died 7th March 1839 aged 73 years. Copper alloy breastplate and coffin grip (c-d).

Plate 21a-d: Double brick burial shaft (0301) showing three visible coffins on south side. Child coffin 0303 with studs, adult coffin 0302 with gilded motifs, and adult coffin 0305 with studs below. Child coffin 0303 appears to have been replaced on the south side to facilitate the placement of Samuel Morley's coffin 0304 within the vault.

Plate 22a-e: Double brick burial shaft (0301) showing stacked coffins on south side and further studded coffin 0306 on north side below that of Samuel Morley (0000). C-e show examples of coffin grips.

Plate 23a-b: Gilded pressed metal motifs from coffin 0302, including angels with celestial crown and urn.

Plate 24a-c: Entrance in Plumptre Vault.

- a. Showing stone steps and brick walling looking east.
- b. Showing external brick vaulting over steps down looking west.
- c. Showing internal brick vaulting over steps down looking east.

Plate 25a-g: Monument fragments lying across steps within the Plumptre Vault. Some at least appear connected to the Wright family (d-e). Stylistically some elements appear 17th to 18th century in date e.g. a.winged skull, b.apron, g. fluted corbel or bracket.

Plate 26: Wright family wall monuments on wall of north aisle.

Plate 27: Un-marked brick burial shafts with stone-slab covers in (10) the nave. Top 0110 and 0111, bottom 0112.

Plate 28a-e: A-d, rectangular brick structure 0409 within the east end of the south transept (14).

e) The Earl of Clare Tomb formerly located at the east end of the south transept as illustrated prior to its removal in 1804.

Plate 29: Medieval floor tile BAA and corresponding pattern (after Whitcomb 53).

Plate 30: Medieval floor tile BAB and corresponding pattern (after Whitcomb 86).

Plate 31: Medieval floor tile BAC and corresponding pattern (after Whitcomb 136).

Plate 32: Medieval floor tile BAD and corresponding pattern (after Whitcomb 102).

Plate 33: Medieval floor tile BAE and corresponding pattern (after Whitcomb 93).

Plate 34: Medieval floor tile BAA

Plate 35: Medieval triangular floor tile

Plate 36: Medieval plain floor tile

Plate 37: Post Medieval Pottery

Plate 38: 19th century floor tile (13)

Plate 39: Fragment of window came (14)

Plate 40: Coffin Grips and Coffin Fragment

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Project Manager and text was by L Elliott. On-site recording was by L.Elliott and L. Platt. Help in fieldwork and preparation of the report was given by Laurence Platt, Peter Webb (drawings) and Marie Elliott. Further much appreciated help on the project was given by Peter Rogan and the team from Midland Stonemasonry particularly Andy Reed and Julian Taylor.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. During 2012, Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned on behalf of the St Mary's PCC to carry out archaeological recording during the replacement of the raised pew platforms with a new level floor incorporating under floor heating, both in the nave and transepts.

1.2. The investigation was carried out in accordance with faculty requirements and the approved WSI (Elliott 2012). It was also conducted following appropriate English Heritage guidelines and the *Code of Conduct of The Institute for Archaeologists*.

1.3. The work followed previous desk based assessments (Elliott 1996, Elliott 2010a) and archaeological evaluation (Elliott 2010b). Along with 19th century disturbance these indicated the potential for:

Remains in the Nave

- Structural remains relating to 13th century or earlier phases of church construction, including former west end and nave wall foundations. Both *in-situ* and reused fabric.
- Earlier floor layers surviving in pockets.
- Structural remains relating to post medieval galleries (e.g. post holes).
- Skeletal material (articulated and disarticulated) relating to medieval to post medieval burial.
- Post medieval brick burial shafts or tombs, including possible lead coffins.
- Residual finds, including medieval structural items (floor tiles, fragments of window glass, lead came) and burial items (shroud pins, coffin furniture).

Remains in the Transepts

- Structural remains relating to 13th century and earlier phases of church construction re-used within foundations of the existing church, particularly below the tower piers or transept wall.
- Potential earlier floor layers surviving in pockets including altar foundations relating to chantry and guild chapels.
- Skeletal material (articulated and disarticulated) relating to medieval to post medieval burial.
- Possible stone coffins relating to pre-reformation burial.
- Post medieval brick burial shafts or tomb foundations relating to the Plumtre Vault in the north transept and tomb of the Earls of Clare in the south transept. Includes possible lead coffins.
- Residual finds, including medieval structural items (floor tiles, fragments of window glass, lead came) and burial items (shroud pins, coffin furniture, jettons etc).

1.4. In response to these findings the written scheme of investigation (WSI- Elliott 2012) proposed to mitigate the impact on any archaeology present by limiting the depth of the groundwork to levels identified by evaluation to be largely devoid of *in-situ* archaeological deposits. This was complemented by the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundwork to deal with potential pockets of archaeology (with preservation by record of any deposits or finds exposed). Should highly significant structural remains be discovered the advice of the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor was to be sort to establish what may need to be retained (left *in-situ*) and where possible worked around or removed?

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1. The objective of the archaeological work was stated in the WSI as:

- To monitor the excavation of the floor areas of the nave and transepts, up to a depth of c.300mm recording appropriately all archaeological deposits and artefacts exposed (preservation by record).

2.2. Generally excavation was to stop temporarily if significant archaeological deposits were exposed to allow recording. Limited excavation of some features would occur to determine their character, date and significance.

2.3. The recording was to result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the IFA Institute for Archaeologists, (*Standard and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* published October 1994, revised September 2001).

3. SITE BACKGROUND

3.1. History

3.1.1. St.Mary's Church sits on a sandstone bluff overlooking the Trent Valley at c.44m O.D. on an underlying geology of Nottingham Castle Sandstone (SK57653966). In Nottingham only one church was listed in the Domesday Survey c.1086 AD (Morris 1977, B4). This is assumed to be St.Mary's, which is the only medieval church located within the old English Borough of Nottingham (Figure 1). As such it is likely to be older in foundation than the churches of St.Nicholas and St.Peter's, both situated in the later Norman Borough.

3.1.2. Although St.Mary's is probably late Anglo-Saxon in origin no physical evidence has yet been uncovered to substantiate this (Hood 1910, 2; Peters 1974, 2).

3.1.3. The church was supposedly burnt during the 12th century on one if not two occasions, 1140 and 1174, while a possible third event is also suggested in 1153 (Stapleton 1903, 3). This may have led to the construction of a church of late Norman to Early English style. Evidence of 12th century fabric re-used in the present foundations was discovered during restoration works in the 19th century (Stapleton 1903, 5).

3.1.4. The appearance of the present building (Grade 1-listed) is that of a church constructed between the late 14th to late 15th centuries in the perpendicular style using red, buff and pale brown Carboniferous Sandstone (Plate 1, Figure 2). This comprises a chancel, vestry, central tower, transepts, nave and aisles, with south porch. Later additions to this plan include the Chapter House 1890, the south chancel aisle/chapel 1912, and the choir vestry 1940 (Figure 2).

3.1.5. Although the general 15th century plan of the church has altered little, the actual fabric has suffered from a constant process of replacement and restoration, especially during the 19th century. The most significant periods of restoration took place between, 1843-48, 1865-67, and 1873-91, and involved such eminent Victorian ecclesiastical architects as G.Gilbert Scott and L.N. Cottingham.

3.1.6. The current groundwork focused on the two areas of the nave and transepts.

3.2. The Nave

3.2.1. The fabric of the 14th/15th century nave has been subjected to considerable alteration and replacement. The most significant alteration was the replacement of the perpendicular west end, with one in classical Doric style in 1726 (Stapleton 1903, 25). A perpendicular facade was restored in 1845-8.

3.2.2. Internal alterations have included the constant repositioning of galleries in the nave. In 1704 a gallery was constructed at the west end of the church (Stapleton 1903, 27), only to be moved in the mid-18th century, one third of the way up the nave (Stapleton 1903, 27; Glover 1844, 52). This was replaced in 1839 by a gallery, with stone facing in gothic style ascended by a double flight of steps, again situated along the west end of the nave (Glover 1844, 52; Wylie 1853, 90). The gallery was moved back up the nave to the third bay in 1844-48 (Wylie 1853, 92) before all galleries were removed for good by Canon Morse, 1864-1886 (Du Boulay Hill, 1916, 60).

3.2.3. The stonework within the nave has been subject to considerable replacement. In 1761 portions of the south wall of the nave had to be refaced (Robertson 1910, 135), while the two western pillars were rebuilt during the restorations of 1845-48 (Wylie 1853, 92).

3.2.4. Gilbert Scott's specifications for the 1866 restorations (P 25 494) list the quantities of stone calculated to replace old defective stonework in the church, as well as the method of replacement. This included replacement stone for window jambs, sills, mullions, moulded shafts, stringwork and ashlar. Further quantities of stone included 150 cubic feet of stone for nave pillar bases, 50 cubic feet of stone for nave arcade pillars, 50 cubic feet of stone for the arches of the nave arcade and 100 small repairs to moulded caps and other parts. Old stone was to be cut out in lengths, with the ends left in and worked ready to receive new stone. The south porch also received considerable attention with 300 pounds earmarked for its external and internal repairs.

3.2.5. Prior to the current groundwork the floor of the nave comprised stone paving and the raised wooden floors of the pew areas (resting on brick sleeper walls). Below both of these areas the floor layers have been heavily disturbed by substantial burial activity and Victorian restoration.

3.2.6. Evidence for the survival below ground of fabric predating the 14th/15th century arcades includes the early 13th century roll mouldings visible under the third pillar of the north arcade (Plate 12).

3.2.7. It is assumed that the previous church structures of the 13th century and earlier were smaller than the existing church with past west ends of the nave potentially lying further east cutting north-south along the west bays of the present arcades. Similarly, foundations of earlier phases of nave wall may also survive in places running east-west, within the area of the existing arcades.

3.2.8. Evidence of earlier burials in the nave survives in the form of incised medieval gravestones reused as benching within the north and south aisles of the nave. Examples of early grave markers (Plate 15) were illustrated in Stretton's Manuscripts (Robertson 1910, Plate I, II, 131).

3.2.9. Due to the presence of later burials in the nave, especially the aisles, the floor once contained a large number of monuments, gravestones and brasses. Many of those predating the 1640's were allegedly destroyed by Cromwell's troops during the civil war (Throsby 1790, 87).

3.1.10. Of twenty-five inscriptions recorded in 1751 by Deering only seven were present in 1910 (Hood 1910, 26). In Stretton's Manuscripts a particularly substantial marble gravestone 11 foot by 5 foot is recorded as once present in the centre aisle (Robertson 1910, 138).

3.2.11. Further burial from the 18th and first half of the 19th centuries is indicated by many of the monuments now on the north wall of the nave including the Wright family (Plate 26), although several of these originate from the south aisle and chancel (Hood 1910, 28). Many of these burial monuments would have corresponding brick burial vaults of varying size and depth within the nave.

3.2.12. The appearance of the flagstone flooring that now exists in the nave was created by the restoration works of the last century. Re-flooring in 1865-67 consisted of the 'relaying of new and approved old floorstones (re-squared), bedded and jointed in mortar and a 4 inch layer of concrete' (P 25 494). This appears to have followed prior excavation and levelling, which also involved the ramming of earth to provide a firm bed for the layer of concrete. At the same time the wooden floors under the pews were replaced where necessary and a 3 inch layer of smith's ashes spread on the surface below.

3.2.13. Further disturbance to the north, south and central aisles of the nave, has occurred from the narrow trenches of the heating system. A furnace for heating the church is recorded in 1815, below the small building that was attached to the north wall of the nave, a possible former private chapel or oratory referred to as St.Mary's Bone House, removed in 1890 (Robertson 1910, 138). Work on the heating system in 1865 to 1867 was limited to the recasting and replacement of the lead gratings, presumably of the heating outlets, in the aisles (P 25 494).

3.3. Transepts and Crossing

3.3.1. Similar to the nave, the 14th/15th century fabric of both transepts and the tower has been heavily restored.

3.3.2. Stretton was responsible for the rebuilding of the south transept end wall (Du Boulay Hill 1916, 60). This was supported by the construction below ground of a large mass of brickwork at the south-east angle of the building (Gill 1916, 5). Stretton was also responsible for the vaulting of the crossing under the tower, with wood and plaster (Du Boulay Hill 1916, 60). An original stone vaulting may have existed, with some suggestion that it collapsed during a storm in 1558 (Du Boulay Hill 1916, 53).

3.3.3. In 1839 galleries were removed from the transepts (Hood 1910, 15) which were instead neatly pewed (White 1864, 130).

3.3.4. The transept roofs were also the subject of restoration. The timbers of the south transept roof were renewed and repaired in 1617 and 1719 (Robertson 1910, 136), while in 1866, both transept roofs were thoroughly stripped, examined and repaired (P 25 494).

3.3.5. Up to the 16th century the transepts and crossing were occupied by several guild and chantry chapels. These included in the north transept the guild chapels of Trinity and All Saints, and chantry chapel of St. John the Baptist. In the south transept were the three chantry chapels of Our Lady, Samon and St.Laurence, while the guild chapel of St.Katherine was situated at the south west pier of the tower (Wadsworth 1917, 56).

3.3.6. These chapels were a focus for pre-reformation burials, such as Thomas Willoughby 1525, Hugh Cooke 1481 and Brian Clapham 1504, all buried near the altar of the chapel of Our Lady in the south transept (Wadsworth 1917, 59). In the north transept re-pewing in 1799 revealed a grave slab inscribed *Here lies Richard de Bradmere*, who was mayor of Nottingham in 1366 (Hood 1910, 18). Burials within the transepts included people of the highest status within Nottingham as shown by the presence of the canopied tombs of Samon (south transept, Plate 8) and Thurland (north transept).

3.3.8. Post-reformation the transepts were also subject to significant burial. In the south transept the substantial tomb of the Earls of Clare was constructed in 1637 (Plate 28), only to be demolished in 1804 (Hood 1910, 24). In 1632 the north transept was given over to the Plumptre family for burial, with the subsequent large vault holding ten members of the family (Hood 1910, 24).

3.3.9. During the restoration works of 1866 the transepts were, like the nave, re-floored with new and old floorstones, bedded and jointed in mortar on a layer of 4 inch concrete (P 25 494).

3.3.10. Following a scare about the safety of the tower the four piers were strengthened in 1843. The apparent weakness of the tower was partially blamed on burials undermining the foundations. In Glover the blame is placed on a large brick vault on the east side of the north transept (Plumptre Vault) abutting the pier of the tower and weakening that part of the fabric (Glover 1844, 57).

3.3.11. According to Gill a large part of the masonry of the south west pier some 10 foot below the ground, had been cut away to make room for an internment (Gill 1916, 85). The piers and the foundation work, below the place of internment were good and sound, consisting of solid close jointed masonry carried down to the living rock. This conflicts with that given in the Nottingham Review of 6/1/1843. This claims the foundations were found to be nothing but fine sand, affording no secure resting place for the pillars whatever. Cottingham also described a similar situation for the foundations, heavily disturbed by burials cut up to four feet below them. What is generally accepted is that deep trenches were dug around the piers and filled with concrete (Glover 1844, 56).

3.3.12. During this process of strengthening, the pier foundations were found to consist of reused stonework from an earlier phase of church construction, some apparently painted. Amongst the largest of these finds was the discovery of two Norman capitals in the foundations of the north-west pier and one in the south west pier (Stapleton 1903, 5). No *in-situ* remains from the earlier phases of church activity were discovered.

3.3.13. A number of decorated floor tiles were also uncovered although many were reburied (Wylie 1853, 91).

3.1.14. Several lead coffins were also reportedly removed from near the north-west pier (Nottm.Review 20/1/1843).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1.1. All pews and floor timbers were removed by the main contractor from the raised pew areas within the nave and transepts (Plate 2). These areas were given individual two digit area numbers following on from the evaluation trench numbers. These comprised areas 10, 11, 12, 13 in the nave, area 14 in the south transept, with 15 and 16 in the north transept.

4.2.1. Where no archaeological features were present the exposed deposits were excavated by the main contractor by hand (shovel & wheelbarrow) under archaeological monitoring to the required depth.

4.3.1. The resulting reduced surface was inspected for archaeological remains, cleaned where necessary and recorded (by drawing at 1:20 scale and photograph). All identifiable archaeological deposits/structural elements of interest were cleaned by hand (including some limited excavation) and photographed and drawn appropriately e.g. brick burial shafts, transept foundations.

4.4.1. All identifiable deposits/structural elements were given unique individual four digit context numbers e.g. 0001, 0002 etc. Following on from previous phases of archaeological recording context numbers started at 0100.

4.5.1. All exposed surfaces and spoil was inspected for artefacts before removal from site by skip. All saved artefacts were given individual three letter finds codes e.g. AAA, AAB. Following on from previous phases of archaeological recording finds codes started at BAA.

4.6.1. Disarticulated human remains found in the confines of the work were inspected, recorded appropriately and left on site for reburial. No articulated skeletal material was exposed.

5. RESULTS

5.1. Stratigraphy

5.1.1. The removal by contractors of the existing raised wooden pew areas revealed them to be partly supported on timbers joists and occasional small brick sleeper walls (Plates 2).

5.1.2. Beneath this within the nave and both transepts the exposed surfaces were found to comprise the same basic stratigraphy of two layers, 0001 above 0002, as encountered during the evaluation. (Plate 3).

5.1.3. The top layer 0001 comprised c.200mm of crushed compacted mortar, stone and plaster. In the nave this was found to contain moulded plaster of c.18th/ mid 19th century date, possibly originating from inside the church and some disarticulated skeletal material.

5.1.4. Below this was 0002, a layer of brown fine dry silty sand (Plates 4-5). In the evaluation this was found to be over c.400mm thick, extending below the base of the current groundwork. It was found to contain an abundance of disarticulated skeletal material from previously disturbed burials, along with a range of artefacts of medieval to post-medieval date.

5.1.5. Artefacts within 0002 included, two prehistoric flint flakes, fragments of medieval floor tile and window glass (from the south transept -14), post-medieval pottery, brick fragments, coffin furniture (various grips and coffin studs, notably from the nave-10 and 13) and clay pipe stems.

5.1.6. Together this indicates the mixed nature of this material, which represents previous floor layers and graves disturbed by continuous burial up to the mid 19th century. From 1857 (Burial Act) burial inside churches was forbidden (Rodwell 2012, 312). The evidence for the latest phase of burials included some of the surviving brick burial vaults.

5.1.7. Within the junction of the east end of the nave and crossing, substantial concrete deposits were present beneath the floor board voids at depths of 180mm to 220mm (Figures 3, 6 & 7.; Plate 6). These appeared to represent the concrete deposits supposedly used to fill burial vaults and stabilize the tower foundations during the 19th century as described by Glover (see 3.3.11). When constructed these deposits were reportedly several feet thick. Although the true depth is unknown the surface area covered by the concrete exposed by the groundwork around the crossing piers included a 6 m x 5.5m area in 12 and a 6.5mx 5.5m area in 13.

5.2. Transept Foundations

5.2.1. Evidence of significant structural remains exposed during the groundwork included an apparently earlier phase incorporated within the foundations of the south and possibly north transepts (Figures 8-15).

5.2.2. Although only partly exposed due to the shallowness of the groundwork, within the east and west walls of both transepts a clear vertical break was visible between courses.

South Transept (14) - West wall foundation 0400

5.2.3. Within the south transept the west wall (east facing) foundation extended south from the crossing c.3 m as 0400. It comprised a course of large sandstone ashlar up to 0.66m x 0.45m in size (Figure 8, 18; Plate 7). Below, the top of a further course could be seen stepped out c.0.03m from the ashlar above.

5.2.4. At its southern end foundation 0400 appeared to abut the remains of an apparent 0.72m wide east running foundation 0401 (Figure 10; Plate 7b). This comprised facings of worked stone with an apparent rubble core. Unfortunately this was completely truncated after extending east for only 0.26m (within the shallow limits of the groundwork). Whether this represented an internal division within the transept related to one of the pre-reformation chapels or a truncated former external wall foundation is therefore unclear with its true extent and function remaining unknown.

5.2.5. Above, 0401 was capped by 0415 a course of small ashlar c.0.22m x 0.14m in size. The level of this course lay above that of 0400 to the north. This also capped two courses of foundation 0402 exposed to the south, which abutted foundation 0401 (Figure 10; Plate 7). Foundation 00402 was in-turn abutted by the east-west running foundation of the transept's south wall 0406.

5.2.6. The south wall foundation 0406 stepped out some 0.34m from the wall courses above. This foundation (which abutted the west wall foundation 0402) was exposed to a depth of only 0.6m revealing three rough courses of stone up to c. 0.45m x 0.20m in size. The top course included a heavily damaged slab-like stone c 1.1m x 0.22m in size, with some surviving panel-like ornamentation on the face set 0.1m apart (Figure 12, Plate 8). This stone (and the stones to the side of it) extended south to form the lower

course of the south transept wall above. It's incorporation within the wall suggests possible contemporaneity with the construction of the south transept, similar to the adjacent Samon Tomb to which it might relate or it may represent the remains of a former recumbent medieval burial monument.

South Transept (14) - East wall foundation 0410

5.2.7. Within the south transept the east wall (west facing) foundation extended south from the crossing c. 2.5m as 0410. It comprised an exposed course of large sandstone ashlar up to 0.43m x 0.22m in size (Figure) which stepped out 0.03m from the wall course above. Below, the top of a further course could be seen stepped out c. 0.06m to 0.05m from the ashlar above. Both courses were white washed obscuring surface detail.

5.2.8. At its southern end wall foundation 0410 had a noticeable break with the remaining foundation to the south including a 0.8m long damaged section of wall foundation 0411, which projected out westwards 0.45m from the wall above (Figure 11; Plate 9). Unfortunately the heavy damage and shallowness of the excavation prevented further definition of the nature of 0411. To its south 0411 appeared to be overlain by the south wall foundation 0412.

5.2.9. South wall foundation 0412 stepped out 0.28m from the wall above (Figure 13; Plate 9c). Unfortunately, due to heavy damage and the presence of a surface wash individual stones and coursing could not be discerned. In addition the ornamented course seen on 0405 appeared to have been removed (hewn away) leaving it only as a damaged course at the base of the south wall (similar to that found at the west end).

North Transept (15) - East Wall foundation 0505

Within the north transept a small c.1.68m section of the east wall (west facing) 0505 was partially exposed extending north from the crossing. It comprised a course of large grey sandstone ashlar up to 0.54m x c.0.23m in size (Figures 15,16; Plate 10). The stones were bonded with a greyish-brown mortar while a small fragmentary patch of cream coloured wash was present on one stone.

The south end of the foundation was masked by 19th century concrete. At the north end there was a change to a more random foundation 0506, comprising part of a stone window mullion (c.13th/14th century in date), lying upon a roughly-worked reddish grey stone. The stone mullion which was covered by a white wash was at least 0.5m long, with its true length extending outside the excavation area.

North Transept (16) - West Wall foundation 0605

The exposed west wall (east facing) foundation 0605 of the north transept extended north from the crossing c.2.4m. It comprised a course of large sandstone ashlar up to 0.76m x 0.24m in size (Figure 14: Plate 11). The surface was whitewashed in places. Below, a further thin course c.0.13m thick appeared to be present but no detail could be distinguished due to the presence of a whitewash. Below this was the apparent top of a further course stepped out c.0.05m from that above.

5.2.4. At its southern end wall foundation 0605 had been truncated and punctured by a large brick flue for the 19th century heating system. To the north of 0605 there appeared to be a sharp vertical break with course 0606 lying further north, which stepped out c. 0.02m to 0.04m from 0605 (Figure: Plate). Unfortunately only a c.0.14m section of foundation 0606 was exposed (projecting from the north section) within the confines of the excavation area, preventing any further investigation

5.3. North Arcade Pier

5.3.1. The reuse of earlier fabric within the nave has been known since the 19th century (Stapleton 1903, 6). Within the north arcade the remains of roll mouldings of possible 13th century date is incorporated in the foundations of one of the existing lozenge shaped 15th century pillars (Harwood 2008, 31).

5.3.2. Previously only partially visible under the pew floorboards, the pier fabric was exposed more fully to a depth of 0.3m to 0.62m below the existing ground level in the evaluation (exposing c.0.3m of actual foundation).

5.3.3. In plan the pier foundation comprised a cluster of nine roll mouldings together covering an area of c 1.3m x 1m (Figure 17; Plate 12). These were found to comprise four pairs of roll mouldings with fillets. The remaining section of the ninth roll moulding was obscured under the later pillar. No base mouldings were present as the roll mouldings lay directly upon a foundation of plain irregular shaped random course of foundation stones (Plate 13c).

5.3.4. On the west side the pier had suffered some damage. Also present running vertically to the side of one roll moulding was four fragments of heavily damaged ornamentation, possibly dogtooth, although the damage was too great to confirm this with any certainty. At least one apparent mason mark was visible at the end of one roll moulding (Plate 13a-b).

5.3.5. Unfortunately further detailed observation could not be made, although these remains have been left visible to the public via the provision of a glass floor.

5.3.6. No further early *in-situ* fabric was found beneath the other pier foundations within the shallow depths of the current groundwork.

5.4. Medieval Grave-slabs

5.4.1. A number of re-used medieval stone cross-slab grave-cover fragments were exposed incorporated into the base of some of the north arcade piers in areas 10 and 13 (Figures 4 & 7).

Area 10

5.4.2. Stone 0113 projected c.0.15m from the west section (east facing) of area 10 at a depth of 0.42m below the existing ground level. It comprised yellow brown sandstone.

5.4.3. Partially visible at the north end incised within the flat upper surface of the stone was the apparent two stepped mount of a cross base (Plate 14e-f). Aligned north-south only a 0.48m section of the grave-cover was visible with the true length and any evidence of a cross masked by a brick buttress to the south.

5.4.4. Along with the brick buttress the grave-cover appears to relate the foundation of the north arcade pillar lying to the west just outside the groundwork (Plate 14e).

5.4.5. Stone 0114 was incorporated into the north-east side of the foundation of the eastern pier within area 10, between 0.3m to 0.4m below the existing ground level. It comprised greyish-brown sandstone, with the surviving exposed portion measuring 0.81m long by up to 0.44m wide.

5.4.6. Visible at the north end incised within the flat upper surface of the stone was a cross head with simple fleur-de-lys terminals (Plate 14a-b). Aligned north-south the true length and any evidence of the base had been removed by damage.

Area 13

5.4.7. Stone 0310 was incorporated into the north-east side of the foundation of the north-west crossing pier within area 13, between c.0.3m below the existing ground level. It comprised greyish-brown sandstone with the surviving exposed portion measuring c.1m long by up to 0.5m wide.

5.4.8. Visible at the north end incised within the flat upper surface of the stone was a geometrical plate-tracery like decoration of a cross base (Plate 14d). Aligned north-south the true length and any evidence of the cross had been removed by damage.

5.4.7. Stone 0311 was incorporated into the south-west side of the foundation of the north-west crossing pier within area 13, between c.0.3m below the existing ground level. It comprised a greyish-brown sandstone with the surviving exposed portion measuring c.1m long by up to 0.6m wide.

5.4.8. Visible at the south end incised within the flat worn upper surface of the stone was a three-stepped mount of a cross base (Plate 14c). Aligned north-south the true length and any evidence of the cross had been removed by damage.

5.4.9. Several other examples of cross-slab grave-covers have previously been recorded in the church, notably by William Stretton in c.1810, while others survive within benching along the north and south aisles (Plate 15).

5.4.10. Simple fleur-de-lys crosses similar to 0114 are introduced in the late 13th to early 14th centuries (Butler 1952, 31; Ryder 1991, 57) and are widespread throughout the east midlands with examples running north through central Nottinghamshire (Butler 1964, 136, 140-Figure 7). Calvary or stepped mounts on bases can be seen on examples from the 12th century onwards (Butler 1952, 34; Ryder 1991, 25-26, 59). Trefoil arched bases similar to 0310 develop from the late 13th to 14th centuries (Butler 1952, 34; Ryder 1991, 58). Examples in Nottinghamshire include Staunton, Burton Joyce and Skegby (Butler 1952, 34). As a group a date of the 12th to 14th centuries seems likely for these grave-covers.

5.5. Post Medieval Brick Burial Shafts

5.5.1. Evidence of post-medieval burial was present in the form of several brick burial-shafts largely present along the north side of the nave e.g. in area 10, 0102, 0107, 0110, 0110, 0112 and in area 13 0301. Further shafts are likely to survive below the level of the current groundwork.

5.5.2. The identity of burials could be determined in only two of the exposed shafts, 0102 in 10 and 0301 in 13.

Gawthern Burial Shaft 0102 (10)

5.5.3. To the south of the fifth pier of the north arcade was 0102 a brick burial-shaft containing members of the Gawthern family as indicated by a covering ledger stone surviving c.0.26m beneath the existing floor level. The ledger stone was 1.84m x 0.81m (Plate 17).

5.5.4. Amongst the names inscribed on the ledger stone was 'Abigail Anna Gawthern died January 7th 1822 Aged 63', the noted Nottingham diarist (Henstock 1980).

The full inscription on the ledger stone where legible was:

In Memory of
..n Gawthern Gent
..o died Dec 20th 1757
Aged 43 years
Also Mary Gawthern
Wife of the above
John Gawthern Gent
Died July 13th 1763
Aged 47 years
Francis Son of
John and Mary Gawthern
died Novr 24th 1791
Aged 41
Abigail Anna his wife
daughter of Thos Frost

died Jany 7th 1822
Aged 63

5.5.5. Removal of the ledger stone 0101 revealed three smaller plain rectangular stone slabs, which sealed a shouldered brick burial-shaft 0102 c.2.4m long by c.0.86m wide (Plate 17). Visible within the shaft were four single break shouldered coffins (0103-0106) stacked on top of each other. The coffins comprised internal lead shells with fragmentary remains of cloth covered outer wooden shells with up to two rows of round-headed coffin studs/upholstery nails present along the edges. The uppermost coffin had a small square degraded illegible copper alloy coffin plate. Total depth of the vault appeared to be c. 2.4m.

5.5.6. Immediately to the south of shaft 0102 was a further smaller rectangular ledger stone 0100 c. 1.14m x 1m in size (Plate 18). The full inscription on the ledger stone where legible was:

Margaret Wife of
Francis Gawthern died Oct
11th 1753 Aged 63 years
Also Margaret daughter of the
Above died May 23rd 1743

Francis Gawthern died July
7th 1841 Aged 51 years
Mary Francis his wife died
July 12 1830 Aged 44 years

5.5.7. Inset within the top of the ledger stone was a small square metal plaque with rounded-head. This was inscribed

.....Gawthern

Gent
Died January 6th 17.....
Aged 1Yr

5.5.8. Below stone 0100 no corresponding brick shaft appeared to be present with the stone resting directly on grave-earth 0002, although a shaft could survive at a lower level below the present ground surface. Lying adjacent to the east end of 0101/0102 was a burial shaft 0107 which could have originally been covered by ledger stone 0100 (Plate 16).

5.5.9. Brick burial shaft 0107 had been covered by three smaller stone slabs similar to 0102 (Figure 4). Their removal revealed two visible lead coffins with fragmentary cloth covered outer wooden shells (Plate 19). One small child coffin 0109 c.0.8m in length lay upon the surface of one adult coffin 0108.

5.5.10. These were present at a depth of 2.2m having collapsed (due to their weight) to the base of the shaft, possibly crushing further coffins below. Given the presence of the small child coffin and the potential for further coffins below, this shaft may relate to the ledger stone 0100.

Morley Burial Shaft 0301 (13)

5.5.11. A more substantial double width brick shaft 2.46m long and c.1.73m wide and was present in the north aisle between the second and third piers. Brick size was 245mm x 115mm x 60mm. One half was sealed by brick vaulting, the other by rectangular stone slabs. Total depth was c.1.94m. No corresponding ledger stone was present.

5.5.12. The shaft contained at least four adult coffins and one child coffin (Figure 7: Plate 20-23). These were stacked with two adult coffins (0302 and 0305) and a child coffin (0303) on the south side, with two adult coffins (0304 and 0306) on the north side. A brick or stone shelf was visible beneath the lower coffins 0305 and 0306, leaving a further five courses of brick below to the base of the vault (Plates 21-22). This leaves the possibility that a further row of two coffins may lie beneath, unfortunately the limited angle of visibility prevented confirmation of this.

5.5.13. As with the previous exposed burial-shafts the coffins comprised lead shells with an outer cloth covered outer wooden shell. All were single-break shouldered coffins. The two adult coffins 0305 and 0306 (stacked at the bottom and therefore earlier in date) were decorated with coffin studs/domed upholstery nails as well as rounded or looped coffin grips/handles (handles of decorative function only). Details typical of the 18th century (Plate 22).

5.5.14. The child coffin 0303 only c. 0.7m x 0.27m in size was similarly decorated with two rows of adjacent coffin studs around the edge of the lid and a single row down each corner. Stains indicated where coffin grips had been attached, one at each end and two on each side. A small rounded coffin grip was present close to the foot of the coffin where it had fallen from the end of 0303 (Plate 21). On the surface of the coffin a small rectangular stain indicated where the degraded copper alloy coffin plate had been.

5.5.15. In contrast to these earlier coffins the upper two adult coffins 0304 and 0302 possessed no round-head coffin studs, while the coffin grips were straight and more angular in design (Plate 22).

5.5.16. Coffin 0302 c.1.9m in length had partially collapsed in on itself due to the weight on its lid of the child coffin 0303 (Plate 22). This had distorted the sides and width of the coffin. Three coffin grips were present along each side and one at each end, although the one at the foot of the coffin had become detached. No coffin plate was visible to identify the burial, which may have possibly been obscured beneath the child coffin. However coffin 0302 did possess two gilded pressed metal motifs of the "glory and urn" form typical of the late 18th early 19th century c.1779-1847 (Reeve & Adams 1993, 88, 146). The glory motif at the head of the coffin comprised two angels holding a celestial crown (five points topped with stars) with GLORIA written along the base of the crown (Plate 23). Towards the foot of the coffin was the flaming urn motif.

5.5.17. Coffin 0304 c.1.98m x 0.6m possessed no coffin motifs but did have three coffin grips along each side and one at each end (Plate 20). However also present was a large oval copper-alloy breastplate c.0.42m x 0.31m placed on the lid toward the shoulder of the coffin. The breastplate was inscribed

Charles Lomas Morley
Died 7th March 1836
Aged 73 years.

5.5.18. A former Chamberlain, Sheriff, Alderman and four-time mayor he was a member of one of the cities most prominent industrialist families during the 18th and 19th centuries (Briscoe 1908, 38).

5.5.19. The remaining coffins are likely to be members of the same family possibly buried prior to 1836; particularly given the style of the lower coffins. It is possible the child coffin 0303 previously lay on the north side of the vault above 0306 but was placed on to the later coffin 0302 when the last coffin 0304 was interned.

Unmarked Burial Shafts 0110, 0111, 0112 (10)

5.5.20. Within the shallow groundwork of area 10 at least three other brick burial shafts (0110, 0111, 0112) were visible, all located toward the west end. On the north side 0112 was covered by four rectangular stone slabs up to 0.88m x 0.66m in size covering an area of 3.37m x 66m (Figure 4; Plate 27). On the south side 0110 and 0111 were also covered by rectangular stone slabs (up to 0.98m x 0.61m in the case of 0111). However these were only partly exposed as they extended beyond the west and south limits of the groundwork, with their true dimensions remaining unclear.

5.5.21. It is likely that further burial shafts exist at lower levels beyond the depth of later 19th century floor disturbances.

5.6. Plumtre Burial Vault

5.6.1. In lowering the floor level within the north transept the entrance to the Plumtre burial vault was partially exposed within area 16 (Figures 18, 19; Plate 24). This comprised east-west aligned stone steps 0.9m wide set between brick walls (two bricks thick), descending to a depth of c.2m toward the vault situated against the east wall of the transept. Brick size in the entrance structure was 250mm x 115m x 70mm. Access to the steps was through large rectangular stone floor slabs lying partly within the central aisle of the north transept. The roof over the steps comprised a brick barrel vault, which remained intact and visibly extended into area 15 at as little as 0.3m below the existing ground level. Visible at the base of the steps was a bricked-up doorway into the vault.

5.6.2. Access down the steps was prevented by the stacked remains of black and white marble or alabaster monuments comprising large rectangular panels, as well as moulded and decorated elements. Amongst the decorated pieces was a 1.16m wide panel with a winged skull in relief and fluted corbels or brackets (Plate 25). Also present was a black apron or hood. The winged skull has similarities within an example from Ashby de la Zouch dated 1746 (Williamson 1984, Figure 49). Together these elements appear to suggest stylistically a 17th to 18th century date for some of the monument remains.

5.6.3. Also present were four fragments of inscribed wall tablet which joined to form two pieces (Plate 25d-e). These were inscribed:

THE M
ANN WRIGHT
NIECE OF
EDMUND AND M
DIED AP
AGED

And

ORY OF
ITEHEAD
ABOVE
WRIGHT

5.6.4. This appears to suggest that some of the monument pieces relate to members of the Wright family including Ann Wright and possibly Edmund Wright and Mary Wright. Wall monuments to several members of this influential Nottingham family survive on the wall of the north aisle (Plate 26). This includes an Edmund Wright who died 16th May 1820 Aged 46 years (this maybe the same Edmund Wright, evangelist, who was one of the board of commissioners for the construction of St.James Church on Standard Hill).

5.6.5. The Plumptre vault was a substantial structure known to have held at least ten coffins and was constructed some time after 1632 (Hood 1910, 24). The last interment involved a child of the then incumbent occurring just prior to 1840 (Orange 1840, 515). It is likely that the monument fragments were deposited in the vault entrance some time after this possibly during the later refurbishment works.

5.6.6. As with the burial shafts previously described these remains were resealed and left *in-situ*.

5.7. The Earl of Clare Tomb 0409 (14)

5.7.1. Previously the south transept had been the site of the substantial tomb of the Earls of Clare constructed in 1637. This appears to have been located at the east end of the transept, central to the east window (Plate 28e). It was demolished in 1804 (Hood 1910, 24).

5.7.2. No conclusive remains for the tomb were identified below ground during the works. However, the partial remains of a rectangular brick structure were exposed within the corresponding area of the tomb (Figure 8: Plate 28).

5.7.3. Parts of only three sides (north, east, west) of this structure were exposed covering an area of c. 1.85m by at least 2m, with the exact extent southwards remaining unclear (c.3m if it abutted the south wall). From the surviving west wall, the walls originally appeared to have been 0.5m thick and to have been constructed in double Flemish bond. Brick sizes were 245mm x 110mm x 70mm. An apparent stone step was present on the north side c.0.51m x 0.21m in size suggesting further steps running south down into the structure may be present, possibly resembling an entrance into a vault.

5.7.4. The exact nature of the structure which may also relate to 19th century activity (such as heating) remains unclear. Unfortunately, the remains lay below the level of the groundwork disturbance and could not be investigated further.

5.8. 19th century Activity

5.8.1. Remains of 19th century date comprised brick sleeper walls e.g. 0120, 0121, 0122, 0123, several post pads, both brick 0117, 0116 and stone 0200, 0201, 0202 (possibly for former galleries in the nave or scaffolding) and brick heating flues e.g. 0324, 0602.

5.8.2. It was unclear within the confines of area 10 and their limited depth of exposure, whether the smaller rectangular brick structures 0118 and 0119 relate to burial shafts/vaults or 19th century heating system/ pew flooring.

6. FINDS

6.1. Prehistoric Artefacts

6.1.1. The earliest artefacts recovered from site comprised two worked flint flakes recovered residually from 0002 in the south transept.

6.1.2. These used flint typically found within the Trent Valley gravels, this compliments the flake and heat-affected stone found within the nave during the evaluations. Together they suggest former prehistoric activity within the vicinity probably during the Neolithic to Bronze Age.

6.2. Medieval Artefacts

6.2.1. Artefacts of medieval date included fragments of grozed and decorated window glass, as well as both plain and decorated glazed floor tiles, most found residually within the grave-earth 0002 in the south transept.

Decorated Medieval Floor Tile

6.2.2. A total of seven fragments of decorated glazed floor tile were recovered from 0002 in the south transept (14). All but one could be matched with known patterns identified by Whitcomb's extensive survey and catalogue. Patterns included examples of four tile and repeating designs. Most are attributed to local Nottingham tile makers of the 14th century, some patterns have previously been found at St.Marys.

- BAA – Diagonal shield with partial coat of arms of the D'Eyncourt family (six billets below *fesse dancette*), leaf motif to side. Ralph De Ayencourt founded Thurgarton Priory in 1140-45. Corresponds with Whitcomb 53. Yellow and brown glaze with orange-brown well sorted sandy fabric. 118mm x 20mm thick. Slightly bevelled sides and sanded base (Plate 29).
- BAB- Partial diagonal bell and sword with trefoil in corner. Corresponds with Whitcomb 86. Yellow and brown glaze with light orange-brown sandy fabric. 25mm thick. Slightly bevelled sides and sanded base (Plate 30).
- BAC- Three-lobed motif in corner with toothed border. Corresponds with Whitcomb 136. Yellow and brown glaze with orange-brown well sorted sandy fabric. 21mm thick. Slightly bevelled sides and sanded base (Plate 31).
- BAD- Quadrant of a circle in the corner enclosing two petals of a rosette. Corresponds with Whitcomb 102. Yellow and brown glaze with orange-brown well sorted sandy fabric with occasional dark inclusions up to 2mm in size. 21mm thick. Slightly bevelled sides and sanded base (Plate 32).
- BAE – Spray of oak leaf in corner. Corresponds with Whitcomb 93. Yellow and brown glaze with orange-brown well sorted sandy fabric. 22mm thick. Slightly bevelled sides and sanded base (Plate 33).
- BAF – Unidentified three small triangles in corner. Yellow and dark brown glaze with red-brown hard fabric. 21mm thick. Slightly bevelled side and sanded base (Plate 34)
- BAG- Unknown small incomplete fragment with green glaze inlaid with cream/yellow 5mm wide incised border. Well sorted yellow brown fabric with light-grey core.

Plain Floor Tile

6.2.3. A total of eleven fragments of plain medieval floor tile were recovered from 0002 in the south transept (14).

6.2.4. One incomplete triangular floor tile was found (Plate 35). It had a brown to purple-black glazed surface and a hard-fired fabric with dark-red core and dark-grey outer edges, 21mm thick. One side had a sharp bevel, while one had straight cut upper edge and broken lower edge where the former square tile had been split to form two triangular tiles.

6.2.5. Nine tile fragments had worn upper surfaces with a dark brown to purple-black glaze and a dark-reddish brown sandy fabric. Dimensions where present comprised 115mm x 22mm and 128mm x 20mm, while tile fragments varied between 19mm to 24mm in thickness. One example varied in having a hard-fired dark-red fabric with dark-grey core and was 24mm thick.

6.2.6. One further tile fragment 30mm thick had a worn upper surface with yellow brown glaze. It possessed a yellow- brown sandy fabric with light-grey core and occasional large dark stone inclusions up to 8mm in size. Steeply bevelled sides. The fabric and tile thickness resembles that of 15th century tiles found at Lenton Priory.

Medieval Window Glass.

6.2.7. Five fragments of medieval window glass were recovered from 0002 in the south transept (14). These possessed grozed edges. Although degraded evidence of painted surface detail was visible including linear borders and circles. The largest fragment was up to 55mm x 42mm in size, while they ranged from 2mm to 5mm in thickness. Further cleaning and conservation is necessary.

6.3. Post-Medieval Artefacts

Pottery

6.3.1. A total of nineteen sherds of late 17th to 19th century pottery was recovered from 0002 in the nave (10, 11 & 12) and south transept (14). The material may have been incorporated in 0002 during the process of 18th/19th century construction works or burials. The pottery present comprised:

Pottery/ Ware	Area 10 Sherd No.	Area 11 Sherd No.	Area 13 Sherd No.	Area 14 Sherd No.
Brown-black glazed coarse earthenware			2	6 (Plate 37).
Blackware	1			1 (Plate 37).
yellow ware with wormed decoration		5 (Plate 37).		
blue and white ware		1		
Chinese porcelain with stamp		3 (Plate 37)		

Post-Medieval Tile

6.3.2. A single complete decorated floor tile of 19th century date was recovered from 0002 in 13 (plate 38). The pattern comprised four foliated fleur-de-lys at each corner with an encircled twelve petal central floral motif. It had a hard fired fabric; across the back were sixteen round holes (to aid firing and later application). Dimensions were 111mm x 111mm x 21mm. The tile probably originates from the mid-19th century re-flooring of the church.

6.3.3. Currently undated are two apparent border /mosaic floor tile found within 0002 in 14. Dimensions were 113mm x 29mm x 26mm. These had a worn brown glaze on the surface, mortar on sides and base. Sides were slightly bevelled and ends vertical. Sides were partially cut before firing and then broken. Fabric was light yellow to reddish-brown well sorted with occasional small dark inclusions up to 4mm in size.

Clay Pipe

6.3.4. Fragments of five clay pipe stems of 17th to 18th century dated were found in 0002 in 13 and 14.

Lead Window Came

6.3.5. Three lengths of joined lead window came apparently forming a square or diamond shaped quarry c. 87mm x 85mm was recovered from 0002 in the south transept (14). The came had a flattened H-shape profile 7mm wide and 2mm thick (Plate 39).

Coffin Furniture

6.3.6. A total of twelve coffin grips were recovered from 0002 during the groundwork highlighting previous disturbance and redeposition of 18th/19th century burials within the church. The majority were from the north side of the nave. Six grips were from 10 and five from 13 (Plate 40) with only one grip recovered from in the south transept 14. Only one grip was recovered with the attached grip plate (Plate 40). All were of simple none decorated types.

6.3.7. Six fragments of wooden coffin with rounded headed studs/upholstery nails were also recovered from 0002 in 10. The studs were up to 15mm in diameter. The studs would have been used to attach an outer cloth covering to the coffin. Their presence in 0002 again indicating previous disturbance to coffined burials in area 10 of the nave.

Post-medieval Window Glass

6.3.8. Four small fragments of green post-medieval window glass up to 55mm in size and 1mm thick were recovered from 0002 in the south transept (14). These may relate to the lead came quarry also discovered. Their installation may have followed the destruction of much coloured and pictured glass within the church during Civil War (Stapleton 1903, 22).

7. CONCLUSION

7.1. The limited depth of the groundwork successfully minimised the impact on the potential archaeological resource present. Significant archaeological evidence was still exposed by the watching brief, although the shallow nature of the groundwork also frustrated more definitive conclusions. Despite this glimpses of the pre-15th century church and earlier were evident from the findings.

Pre-church Activity

7.2. The two prehistoric flint flakes along with the single flint from the evaluation and heat affected stone represent rare evidence of such activity within the area of the Lace Market in Nottingham which has suffered from significant building removing archaeological evidence. Unfortunately insufficient material was found other than to indicate the presence of such activity but not its extent or nature.

Transept Foundations

7.3. The break in the foundations of the south and possibly north transept seems to suggest the presence of earlier transept foundations followed by the existing 15th century walling (the current layout of the church may therefore follow in part an earlier cruciform ground plan). This was most convincing within the south aisle where there appeared to be projecting foundations (0401/0411) from the east and west walls for a possible earlier south wall for a slightly shorter transept. The 15th century transept may have been extended to facilitate the construction of the Samon Tomb which appears to be contemporary with its building.

North Arcade

7.4. The partial exposure of the arcade foundations revealed the re-use of earlier fabric within its foundations. Below the fifth pillar this included the sections of roll mouldings with fillet (c.13th century in date), which were found not to lie on any base mouldings. In addition was the small number of cross-slabs fragments which add to the known corpus of medieval grave-covers for St.Mary's and the county. Stylistically these appear most likely to be 12th to 14th century in date. These grave-covers along with previously recorded examples and those present as benching in the north and south aisles, suggest significant numbers were present throughout the pre-15th century church. Further indications of the former flooring was the presence of the residual fragments of 14th century decorated tiles. Together these elements indicate the appearance of the church prior to the rebuilding of the 15th century, which appears to have swept much of this away (in some cases re-used in the foundations).

Brick Burial Shafts

7.5. Burial in the church has occurred from the medieval to post-medieval periods leaving the much disturbed grave-earth 0002 throughout the nave and transepts. As expected the tops of several brick burial shafts were exposed, while considerably more are likely to exist below the level of the groundwork. Of note was the identity of some of the occupants of the burial shafts which included significant individuals/families of 18th/19th century Nottingham including Abigail Gawthorn (diarist) whose family were involved in white lead manufacturing and Charles Lomas Morley former Chamberlain, Sheriff, Alderman and four-time mayor.

Plumptre Vault

7.6.1. The Plumptre vault constructed some time after 1632 was a substantial structure known to have held at least ten coffins (Hood 1910, 24). In the mid 19th century a section of this vault was destroyed during strengthening of the pier with concrete. From the exposed entrance in the north transept this would suggest a vault at least 6m (north-south) by 3m (east-west) in size beneath the east side of the transept, although the southern half maybe filled with concrete. If so it is likely that the top of the vault at this point may have been removed to allow access for the concrete in the quantities found around the north-west pier (13) and south-west pier (12). The exact condition of the vault inside currently remains unknown.

7.6.2 Of interest was the considerable quantity of monument fragments lying on the steps of the Plumptre Vault, some of which possibly relate to the Wright family. This influential family (including banking and involvement in the church) represent one of the largest family groups of wall monuments surviving in the church (along the north aisle wall). The last interment in the vault occurred just prior to 1840 (Orange 1840, 515), this was soon followed by the use of concrete around the pier base at the southern end of the vault. It may be soon after this that the monument fragments were deposited. Several former monuments are known to have been lost from the church during the 19th century. Those monuments hung on the north aisle wall include examples previously from the chancel, it is possible the fragments in the vault represent ones that were either damaged during re-location or there was insufficient space for display. Fragments including the winged skull are of are high standard of workmanship and maybe the product of leading wall monument sculptors.

The Earl of Clare Tomb

7.7. Although the partial remains of a rectangular brick structure were exposed within the corresponding area of the tomb, these could not be conclusively tied in with the tomb. Instead these could relate to 19th century activity. However, the potential remains that evidence of the tomb may survive in the event that future opportunities to investigate may arise.

Archaeological Potential

7.8.1. Although the groundwork was limited in depth the watching-brief findings were significant indicating that the potential for below ground archaeological remains are high and are likely to increase with depth.

7.8.2. The most significant potential themes requiring consideration in any future groundwork include residual prehistoric material and medieval/post-medieval artefacts (including structural finds) in 0002, *in-situ* and re-used medieval fabric (including cross-slabs) within the foundations of the 15th century church, and significant post-medieval burial shafts and vaults.

8 REFERENCES

8.1. Published Sources

This represents a list of the material consulted in relation to the several stages of work on St.Mary's, including items held search within the East Midlands Collection, of the Hallward Library, University of Nottingham.

Bailey T, 1853. *Annals of Nottinghamshire*, 430, 1147.

Billson P, 1993. *Churches of Nottinghamshire*, 50-52.

Bramley J, 1915. Nottingham Church Bells. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, **19**, 93-105.

Brown C, 1896. *A History of Nottinghamshire*, 98-110.

Butler, L..A.S., 1952. Medieval Cross-Slabs in Nottinghamshire *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* **56**, 41-53.

Butler, L..A.S., 1964. Minor Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the East Midlands. *The Archaeological Journal* CXXI, 111-153.

Cole D, 1980. The Work of Sir Gilbert Scott.

Cox J.C, 1912. *County Churches; Nottinghamshire*.

Deering.C, 1751. *The History of Nottingham*, (republished 1970)

Du Boulay Hill A, 1916. The Church of St.Mary the Virgin, Nottingham. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, **20**, 47-61.

Du Boulay Hill A, 1917. Notes on Screens in St.Mary's Church. *Trans of the Thoroton Soc*, **21**, 149-150.

Elliott, L. 1996. *Church of St.Mary's, Nottingham. Summary Report of Documentary Search*. TPA unpublished report.

Elliott, L. 2010a. *Church of St.Mary's the Virgin, Nottingham. Documentary Assessment for the Proposed Groundwork*. TPA unpublished report.

Elliott, L. 2010b. *Church of St.Mary's the Virgin, Nottingham. A Report on the Archaeological evaluations*. TPA unpublished report

Elliott, L.2012. *Church of St.Mary's the Virgin, Nottingham. Proposed Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Recording*

Elliott, L 2012. Nottingham, St.Mary's Church. *Transactions of the Thoroton Soc*, **116**.

Gill H, 1916. *Architectural Notes on the Church of St.Mary the Virgin, Nottingham*, **20**, 62-88.

Glover S, 1844. *The History & Directory of the Town & County of the Town of Nottingham*, 52-58.

Granger J, 1908. The Old Streets of Nottingham. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, **12**, 96-102.

-
- Harwood E, 2008. Nottingham: Pevsner Architectural Guides, 30-37.
- Henstock, A. 1980. *The Diary of Abigail Gawthorn of Nottingham, 1751-1810*. Thoroton Soc., Record Ser. XXXIII. Nottingham.
- Holland Walker J, 1928. An Itinerary of Nottingham. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, **32**, 17-22.
- Holland Walker J, 1945. *A Short History of the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin Nottingham*.
- Horton A. & 2005. Building Stone of Nottingham. *Mercian Geologist* 16(2), 115-126.
Lott.G.
- Hood J.C.F, 1910. *An Account of St.Mary's Church, Nottingham*.
- Kelly's, 1876. *Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 741-742.
- Kelly's, 1895. *Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 129-130.
- Kelly's, 1900. *Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 137-138.
- Kelly's, 1912. *Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 154.
- Kelly's, 1922. *Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 154.
- Kelly's, 1928. *Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 163.
- Kelly's, 1932. *Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 165.
- Kelly's, 1936. *Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 167.
- Kelly's, 1941. *Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 165.
- Melland L, 1925. *Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Past & Present*, 27.
- Orange, J. 1840. *History and Antiquities of Nottingham, in which are Exhibited the Various Institutions, Manners, Customs, Arts, and Manufactures of the People: Their Social and Domestic Habits: Civil and Political Conditions*. Vol.II.
- Peters D.J, 1974. *Nottingham Parish Church of St.Mary the Virgin a Short History and Guide*.
- Parkinson C.C, 1916. Information respecting the Battalions whose Colours are Displayed in St.Mary's Church Nottingham. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, **20**, 89-92.
- Pevsner N, 1979. *Buildings of England; Nottinghamshire*.
- Pevsner N, 1984. *Buildings of England; Leicestershire and Rutland*.
(Revised by Williamson E.)
- Potter Briscoe, J. 1908. *Chapters of Nottinghamshire History*.

- Robertson G.C (Ed), 1910. *The Stretton Manuscripts*.
- Ryder P., 1991. *Medieval Cross Slab Grave Cover in West Yorkshire*.
- Stapleton A, 1902. *The Tombs, Chapels, Chantryes and Gilds in the Parish Churches of Old Nottingham, mainly St.Mary's*.
- Stapleton A, 1903. *The Churches and Monastries of Old and New Nottingham*, 1-31.
- Stevenson W, 1912. The Great Ditch. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, **16**,151-155.
- Thoroton R, (Ed) J.Throsby, 1790-96. *The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, **2**, 82-89.
- Wadsworth F.A, 1917. The Tombs, Chapels, Images, and Lights in the Church of St.Mary the Virgin, Nottingham. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, **21**, 47-92.
- Wadsworth F.A, 1929. An assessment of St.Marys Church. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, 33, 16-23.
- Walker V.W, 1963. Medieval Nottingham: A topographical study. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, **67**, 28-46.
- Whitcomb, N.R., 1956. *The Medieval Floor Tiles of Leicestershire*.
- White, 1832. *Gazeteer and Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 145-149.
- White, 1853. *Gazeteer and Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 79.
- White, 1864. *Gazeteer and Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 131-132.
- White, 1885. *Gazeteer and Directory of Nottinghamshire*, 240.
- Wood A.C, 1952. An Episode in the History of St.Marys Church, Nottingham. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, **56**, 60-77.
- Wrights, 1889. *Directory of Nottingham*, xx.
- Wrights, 1891. *Directory of Nottingham*, xix.
- Wrights, 1894. *Directory of Nottingham*, 239
- Wrights, 1910. *Directory of Nottingham*, xx.
- Wylie W.H, 1853. *Old and New Nottingham*, 88-97.

8.2. Unpublished Sources.

The following is a short list of relevant documents consulted relating to St.Mary's within the County Records Office & Southwell Diocesan Record Office, County House, Castle Meadow Road, Nottingham. A large portion of the material for St.Mary's held in the records office, are registers of births, deaths & marriages.

(P 25 983/35). Faculty; New choir vestry, taking down and reinstatement of certain memorial tablets and stones, disinterment of bodies in buried churchyard, reinterment in South Cemmetery, Wilford Hill, 22/2/1939.

(P 25 983/40). Faculty; Laying flat the headstones in the churchyard, 27/4/1948.

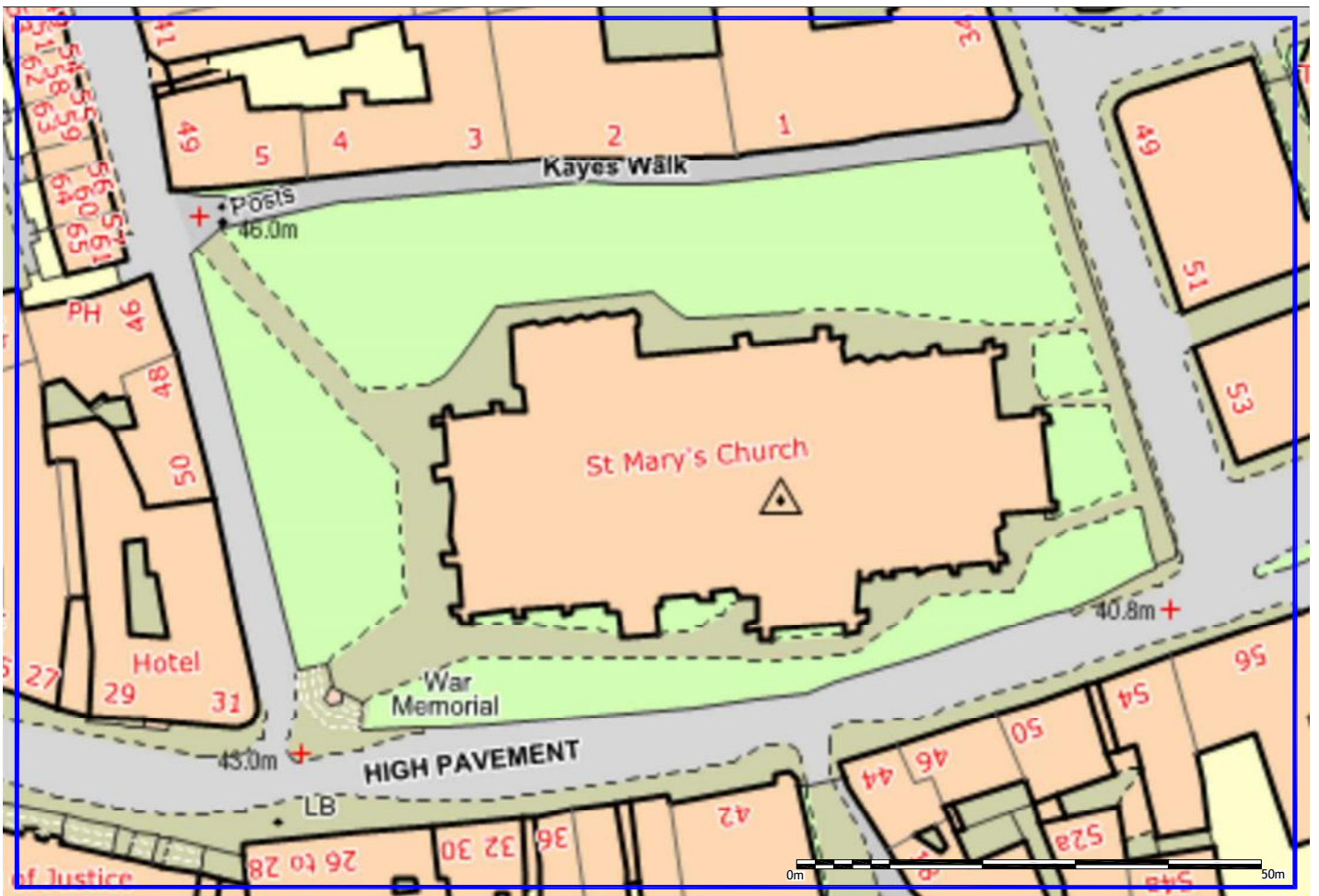
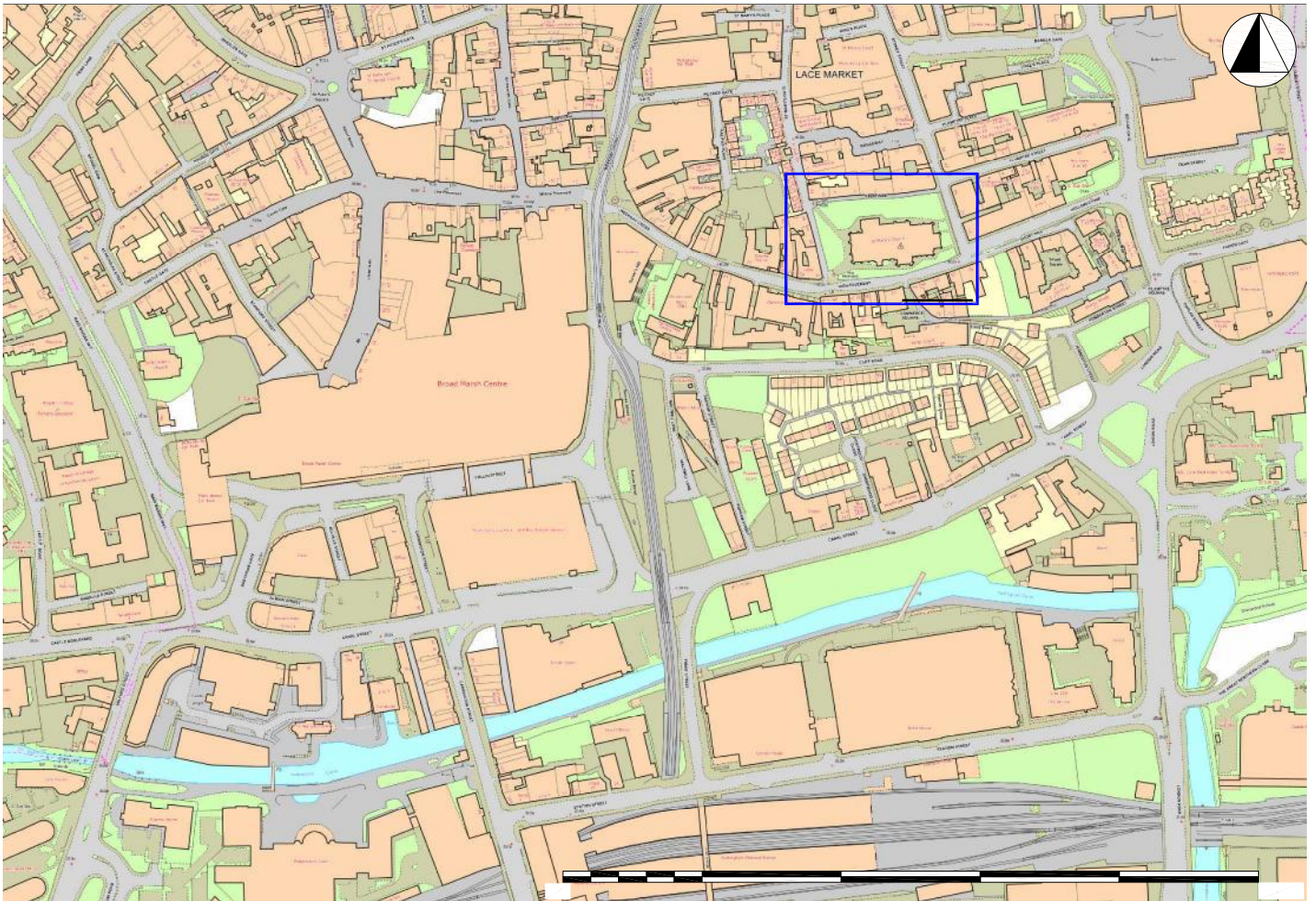
(P 25.999/1-2). Letters and notices concerning St.Mary's burial grounds and churchyards, 1947,1953,1956,1964,1970,1972.



(P 25,515). Architects plan of St.Mary's Church Tower, 1967.

(P 25 495 /1-3). Correspondence, repairs to south porch of the church, 1898.

(P 25 493). Conditions & Regulations re a contract for the restoration of St.Mary's Church by G.Gilbert Scott, Architect and James E Hall contractor, Aug 1866.

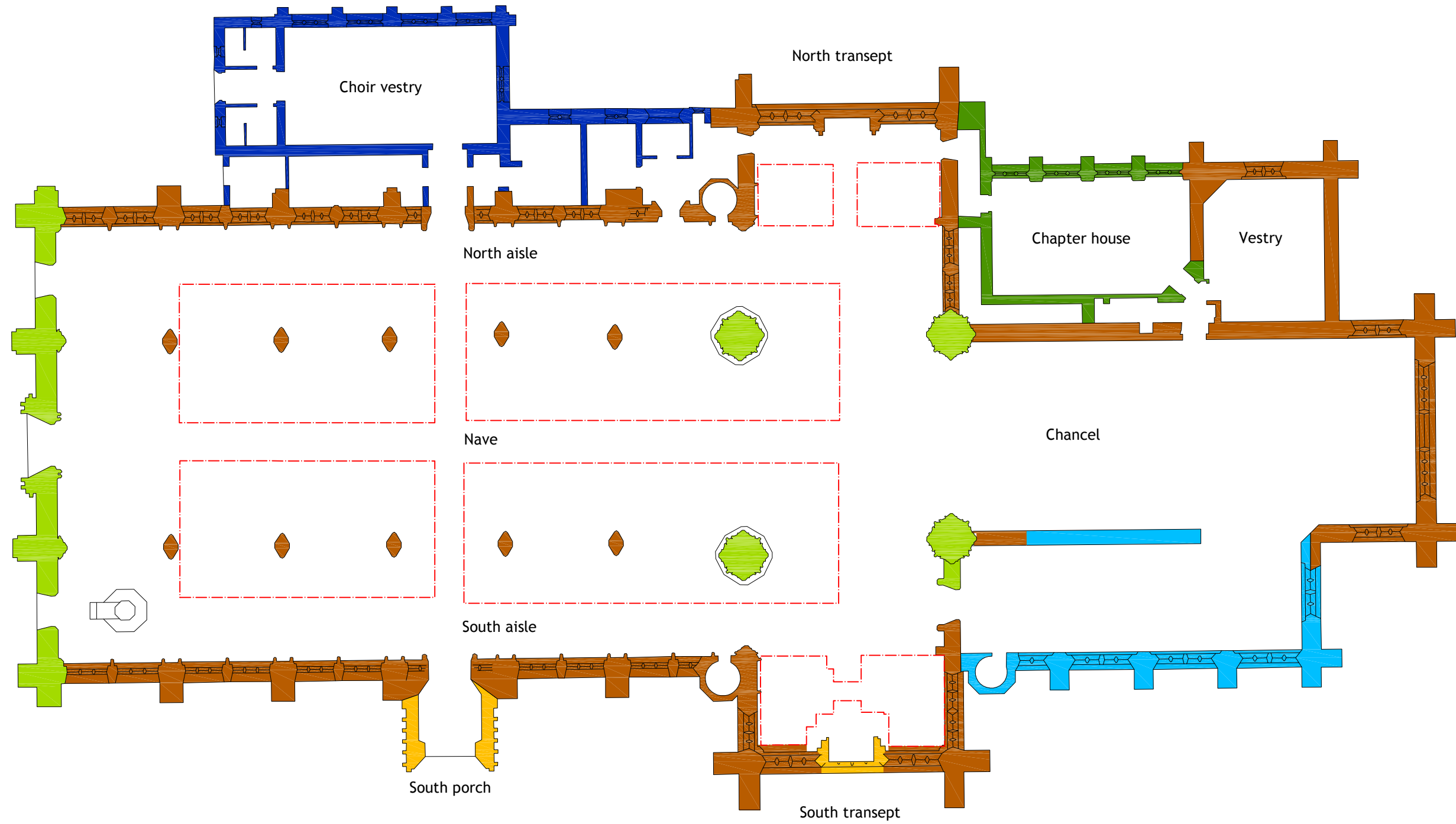
(P 25 494). Architects specifications of work required for the restoration of St.Mary's church, 1866.



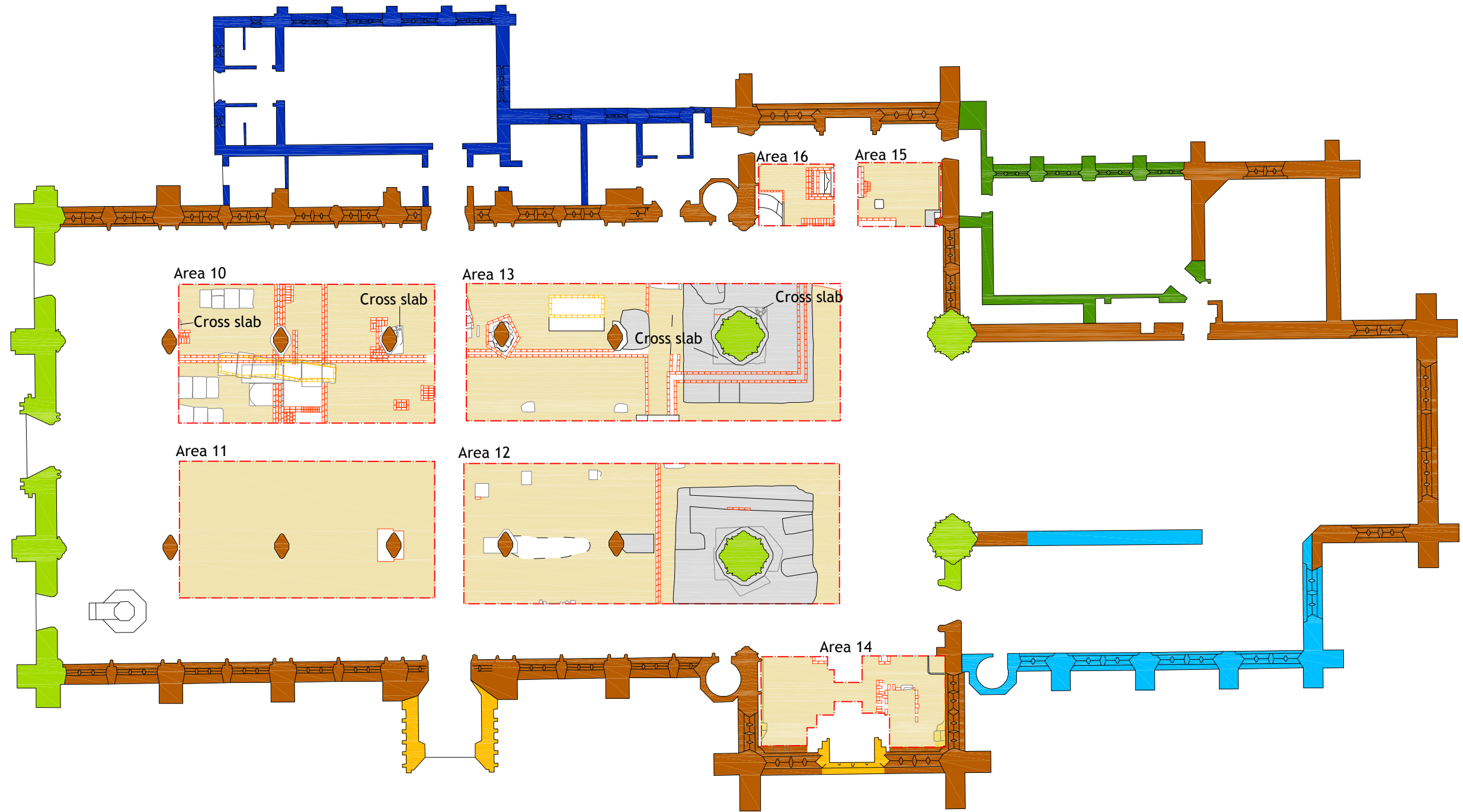


 NSM St. Mary's Church, Nottingham
 Figure 1 Site location
 Scale at A4 1:5,000 / 1:750

(Ordnance Survey map reproduced with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright Licence No. AL 100020618).

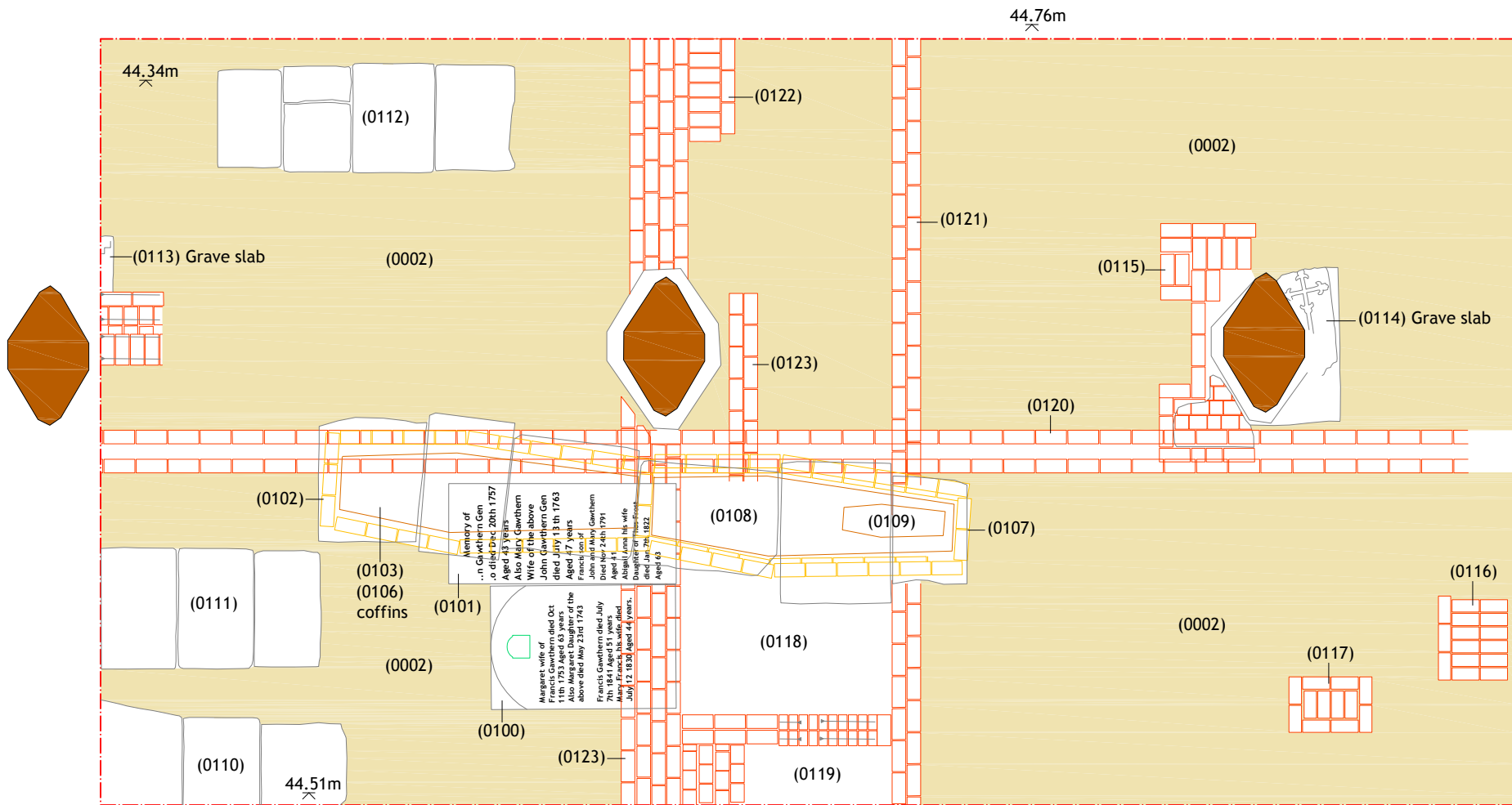
- 14th Century
- 15th Century
- 1843-8
- 1890
- 1912
- 1940



- 14th Century
- 15th Century
- 1843-8
- 1890
- 1912
- 1940

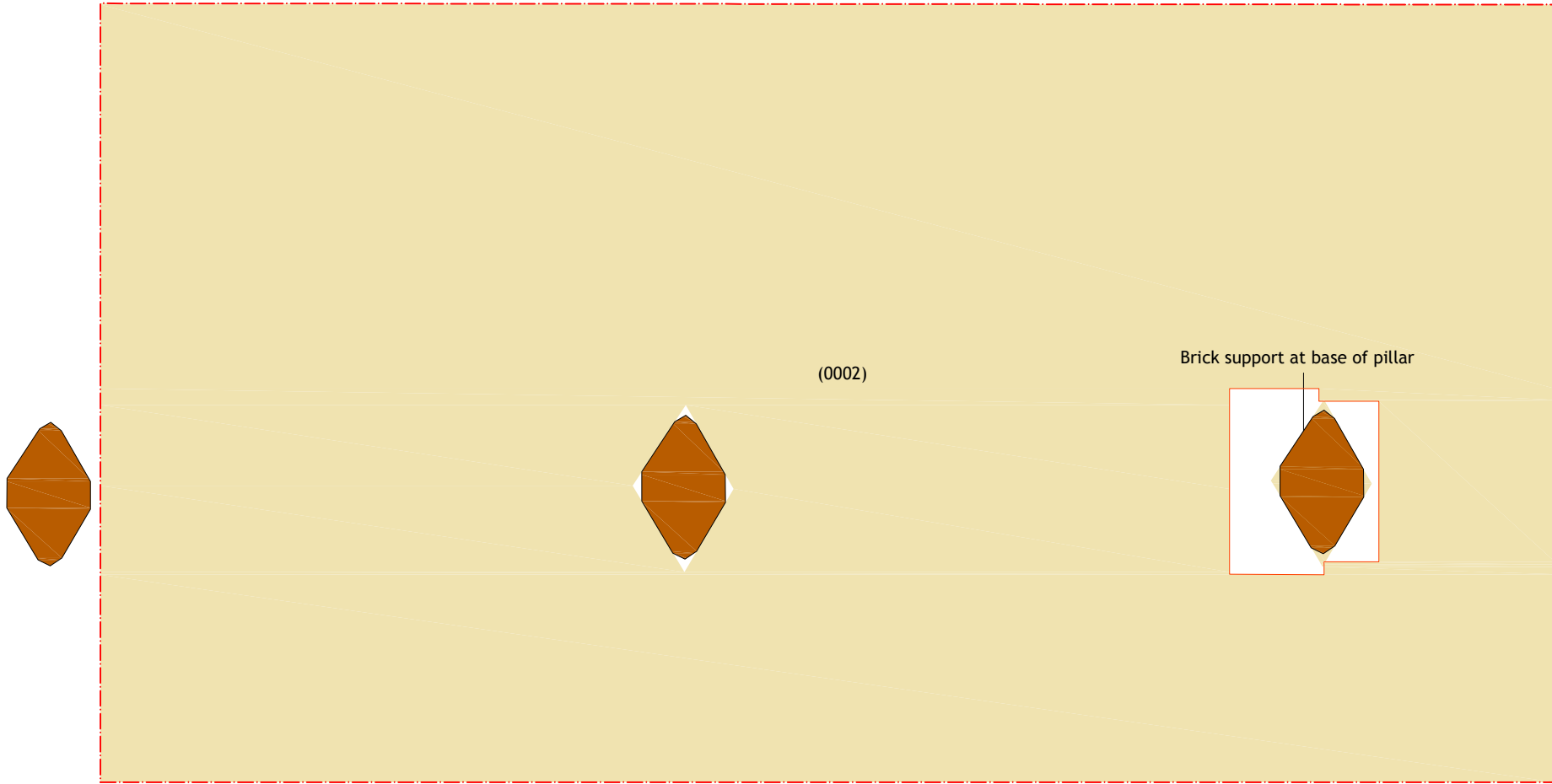


0m 50m



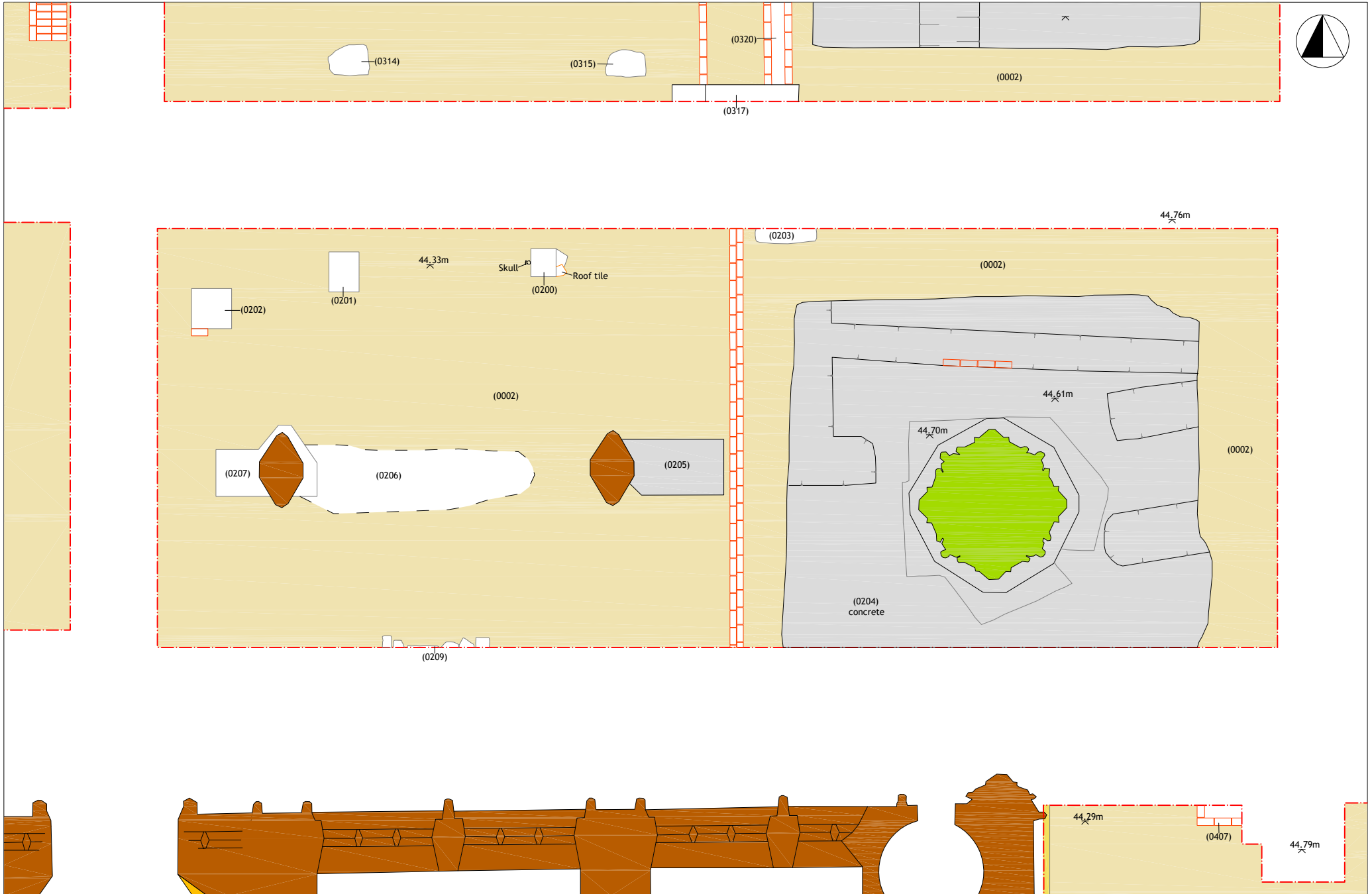


44.76m



(0002)

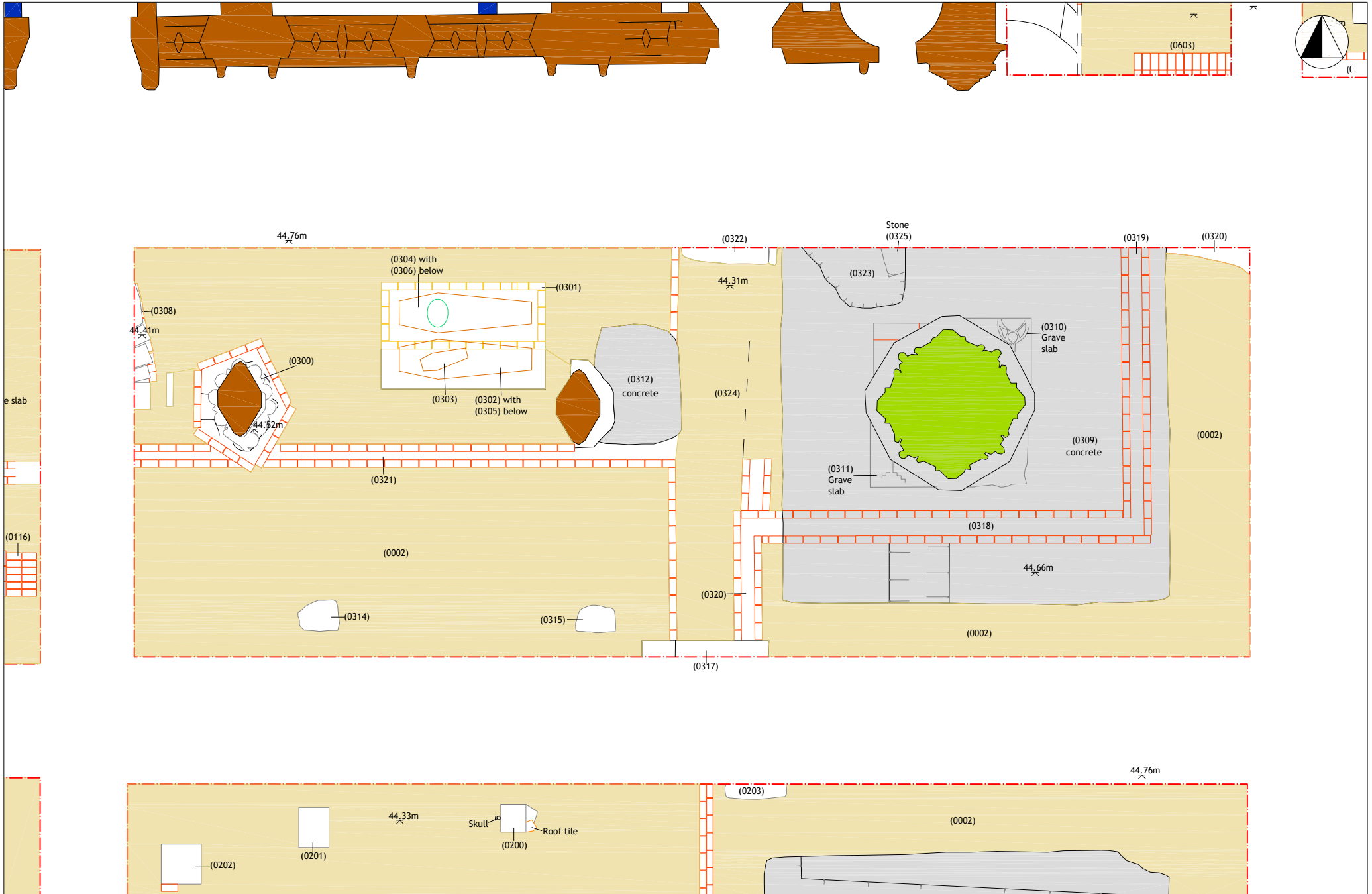
Brick support at base of pillar



tp
Trent & Peak
ARCHAEOLOGY

NSM St. Mary's Church, Nottingham
Figure 6: Plan of Area 12
Scale at A4 1:75

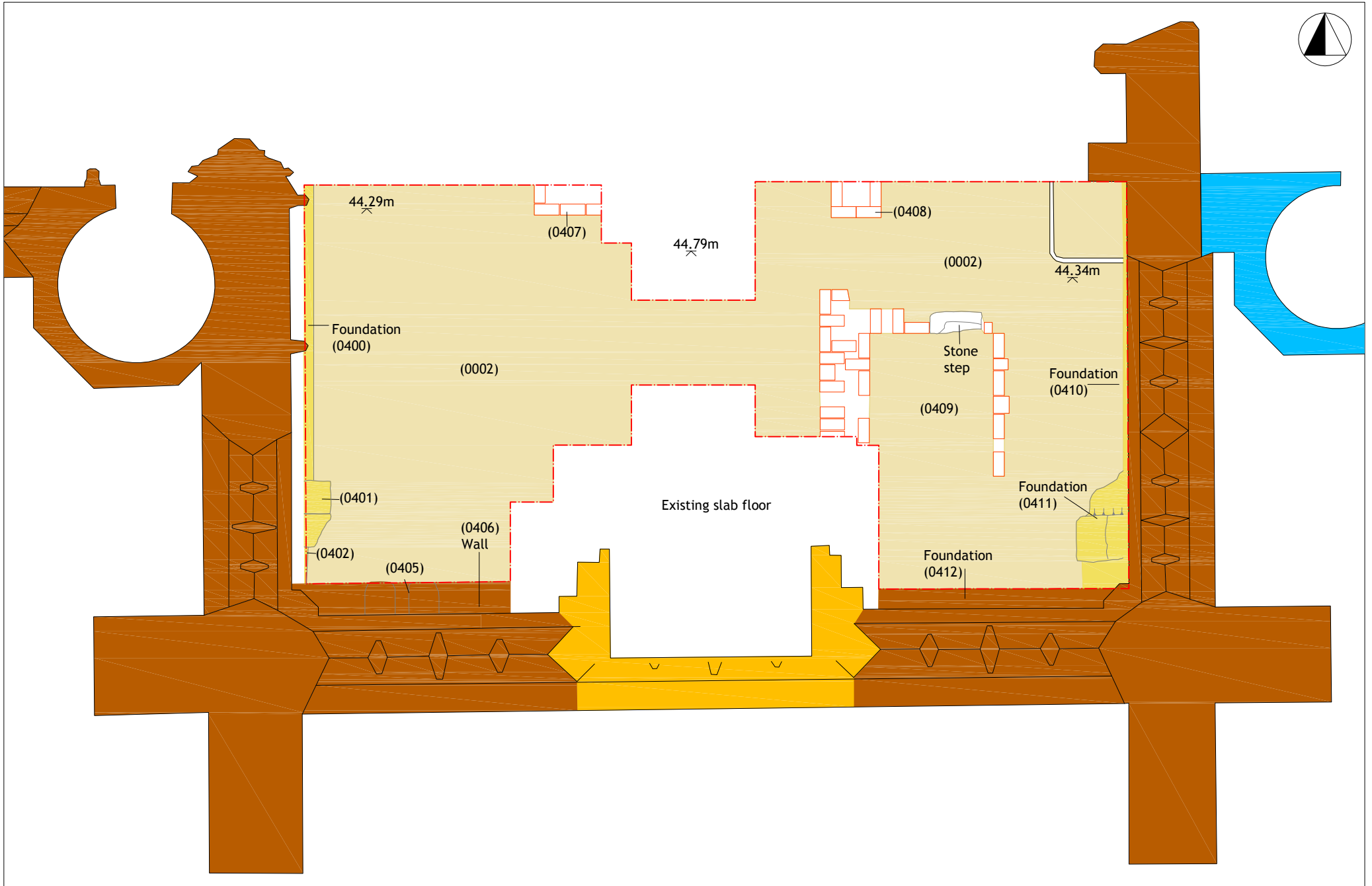
0m 5m




tp
Trent & Peak
ARCHAEOLOGY

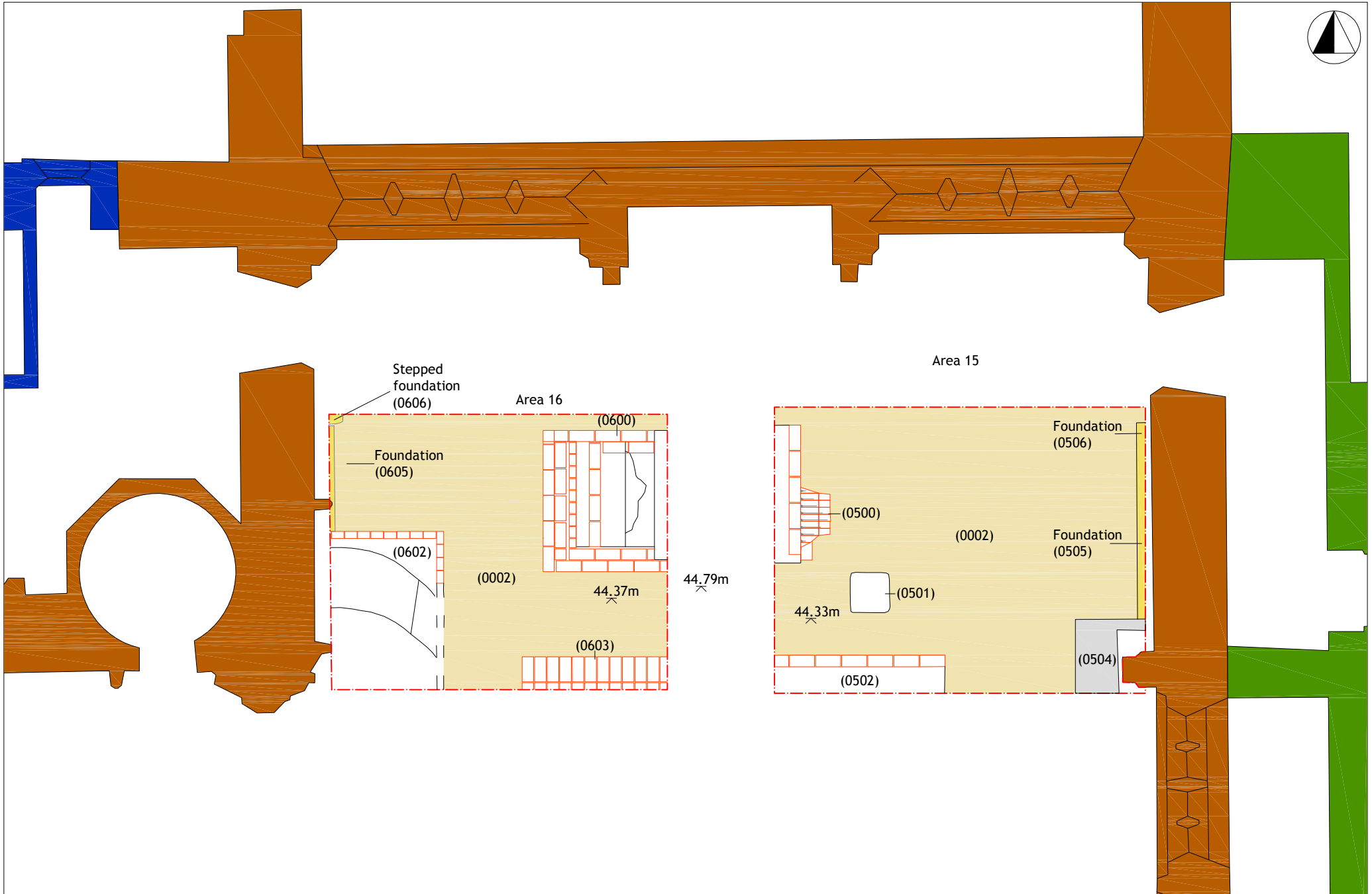
NSM St. Mary's Church, Nottingham
Figure 7: Plan of Area 13
Scale at A4 1:75

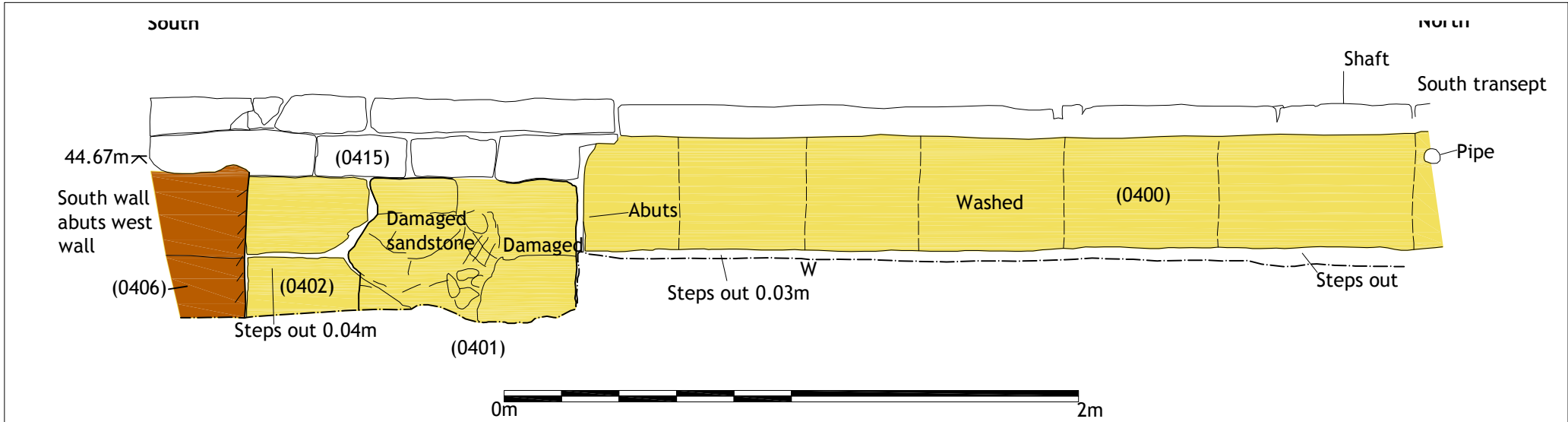




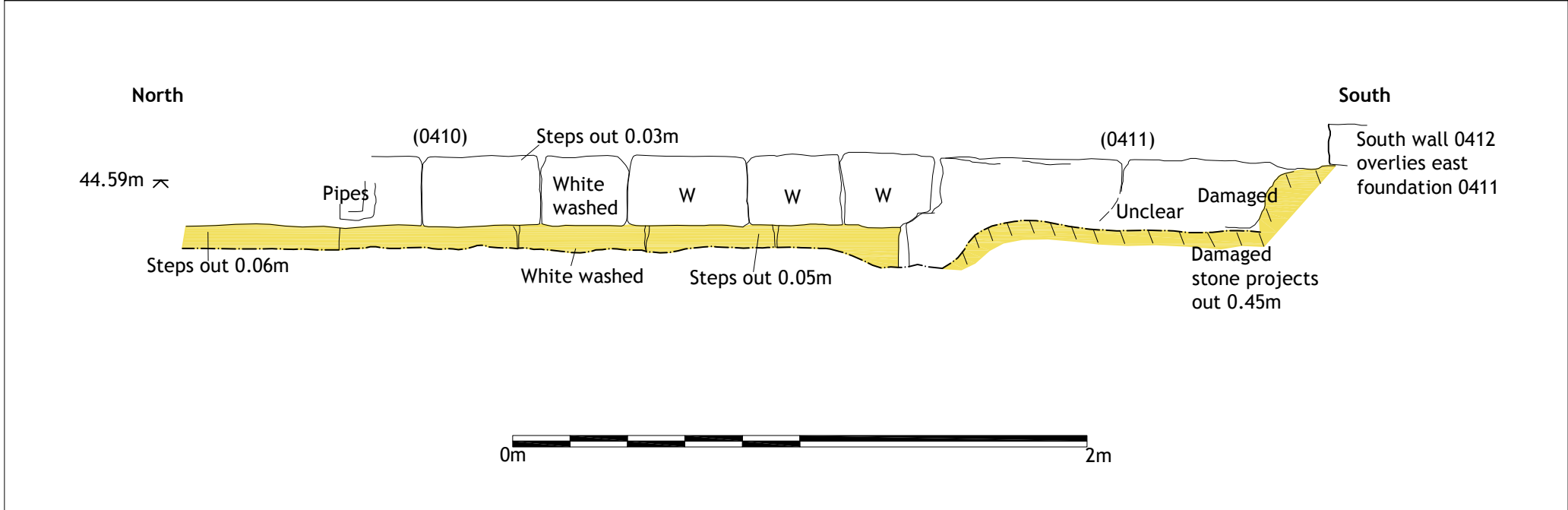

 NSM St. Mary's Church, Nottingham
 Figure 8: Plan of Area 14
 Scale at A4 1:50



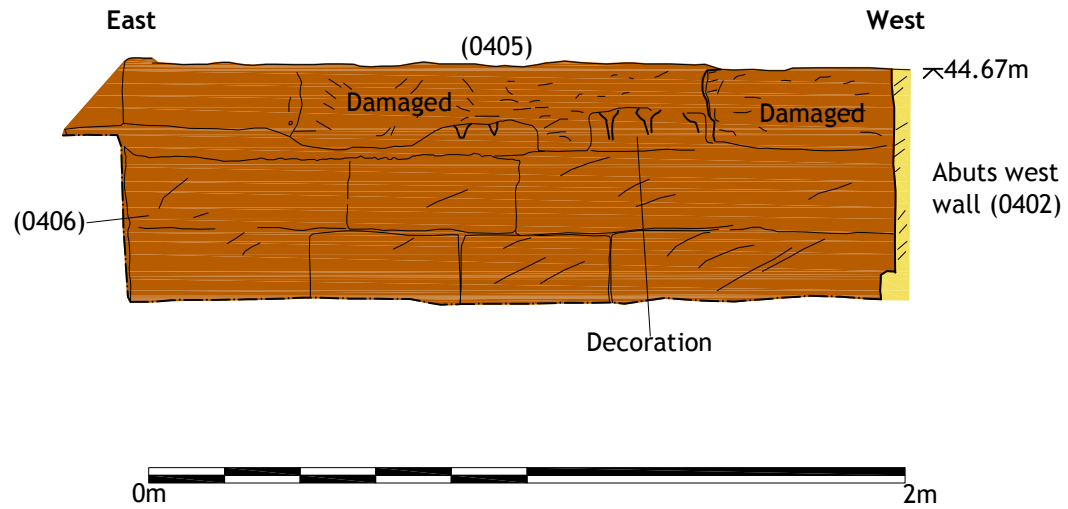




NSM St. Mary's Church, Nottingham
 Figure 10: East facing section of south transept, Area 14 showing 0400 and 0401
 Scale at A4 1:20



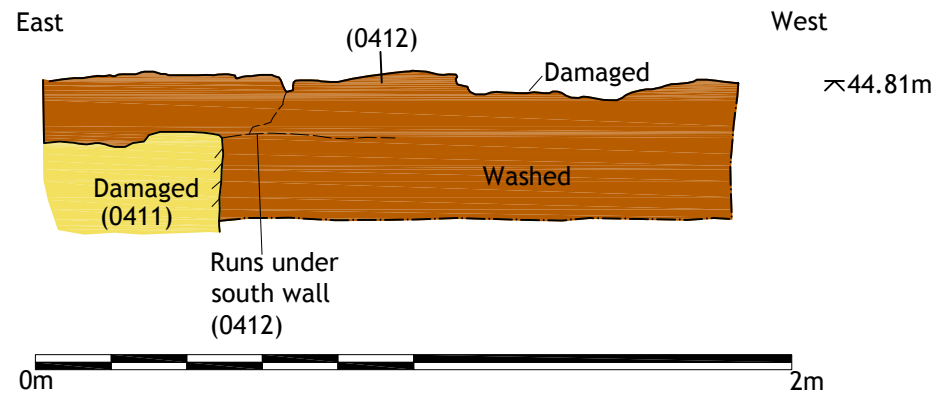
NSM St. Mary's Church, Nottingham
 Figure 11: West facing section of south transept, Area 14 showing 0410 and 0411
 Scale at A4 1:20

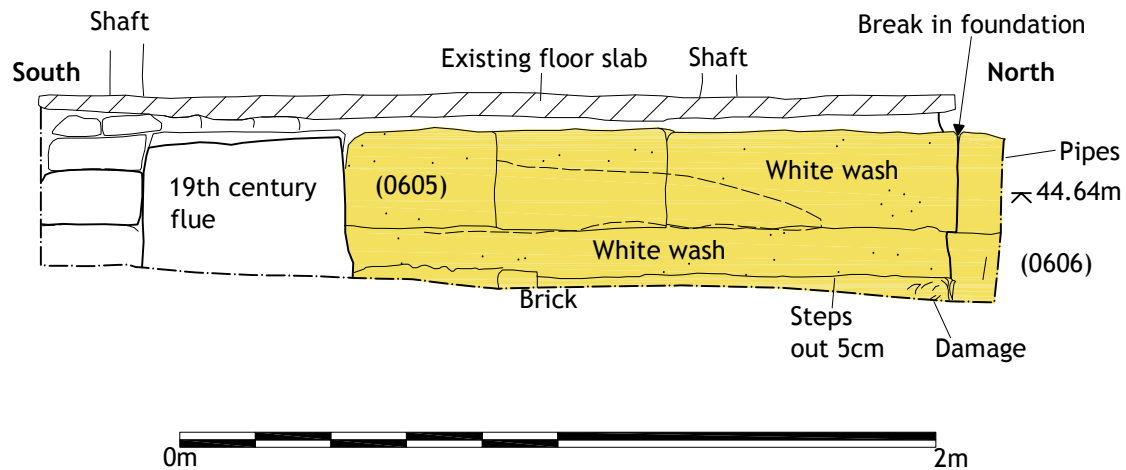


NSM St. Mary's Church, Nottingham

Figure 12: North facing section of south transept, Area 14 showing 0405 and 0406

Scale at A4 1:20

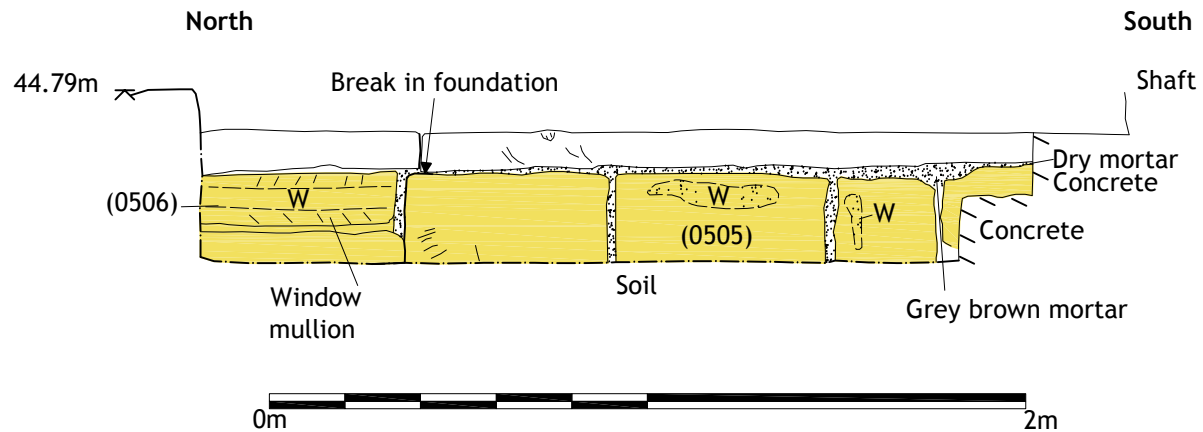
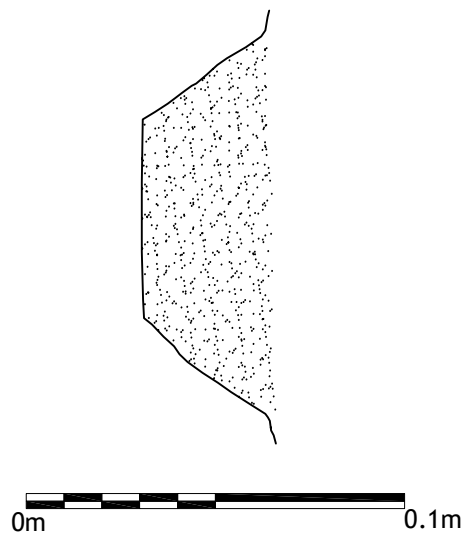


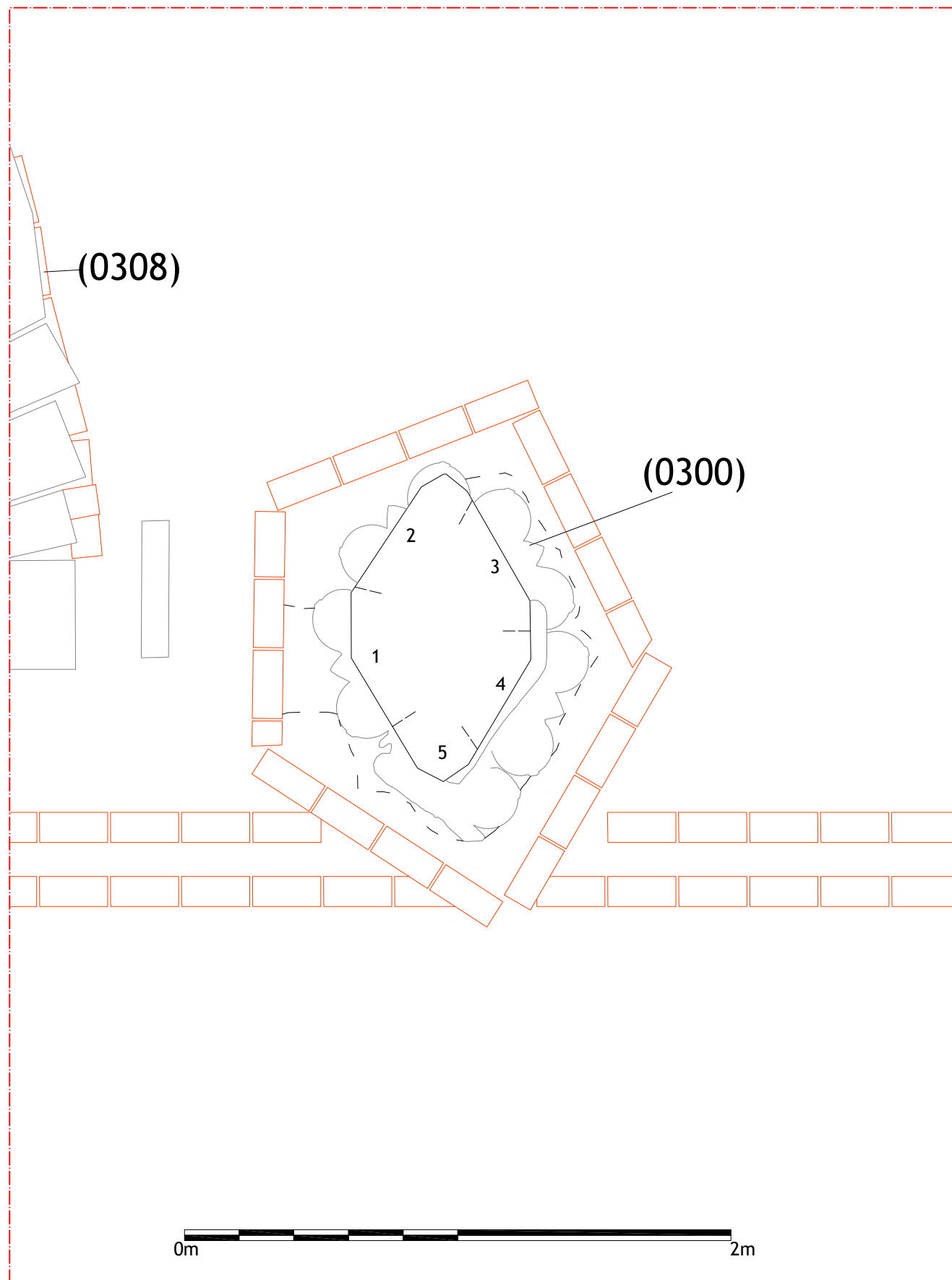


NSM St. Mary's Church, Nottingham

Figure 14: East facing section of north transept, Area 16 showing 0605 and 0606

Scale at A4 1:20



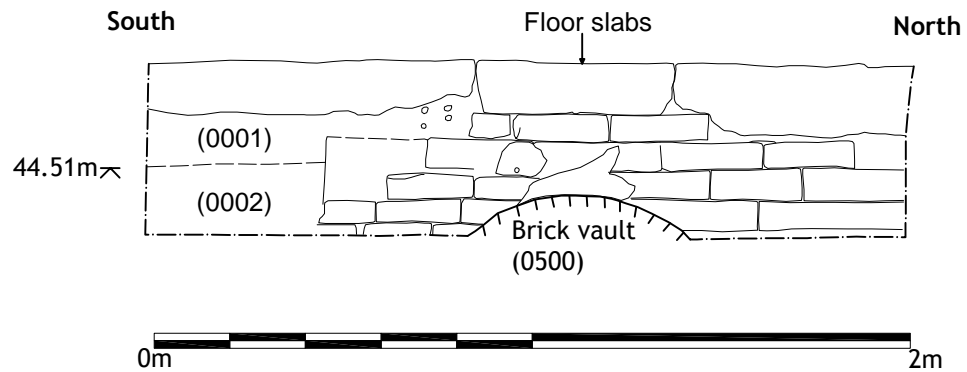


(0308)

(0300)

1
2
3
4
5

0m 2m



NSM St. Mary's Church, Nottingham

Figure 18: East facing section of Plumptre vault 0500, Area 15

Scale at A4 1:20

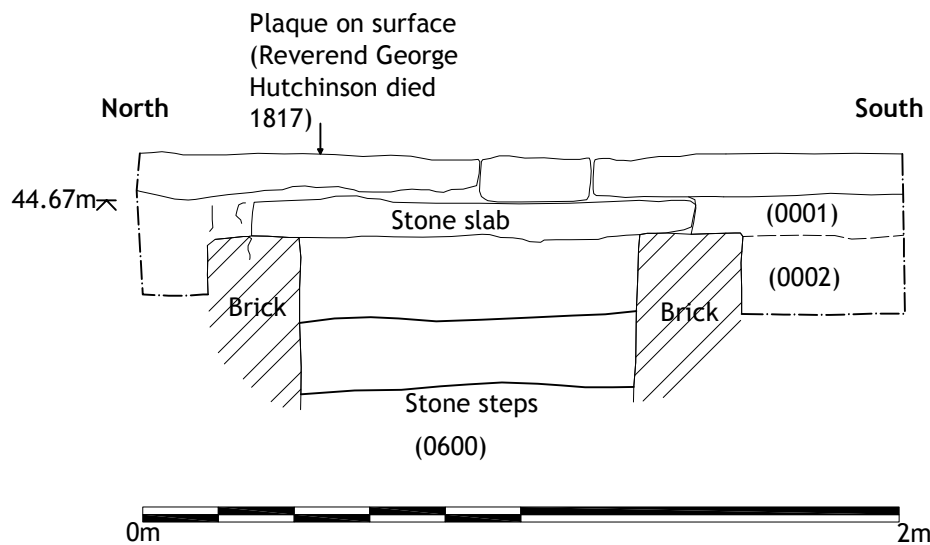




Plate 1: Church of St. Mary's from the west end, looking south-east and north-east.



Plate 2: View of nave groundwork in progress. Upper showing removal of raised floorboards. Lower showing shallow depth of groundwork.

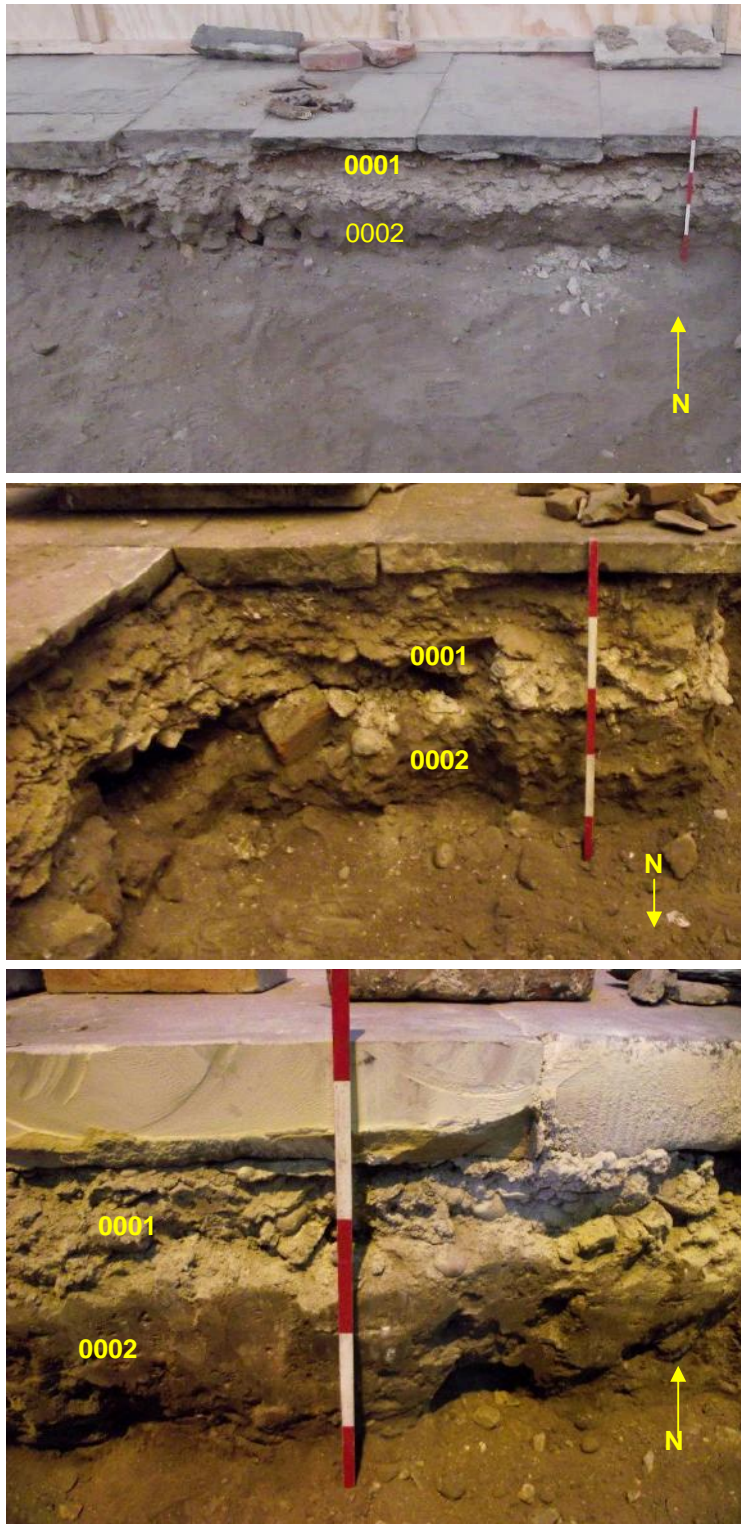


Plate 3a-c: Sections of exposed stratigraphy showing 0001 crushed mortar, plaster etc above mixed grave-earth 0002. From top, nave (10), south transept (14) and north transept (15).



Plate 4a-c: South Transept floor during groundwork. From top looking east, middle looking south-east, bottom looking south

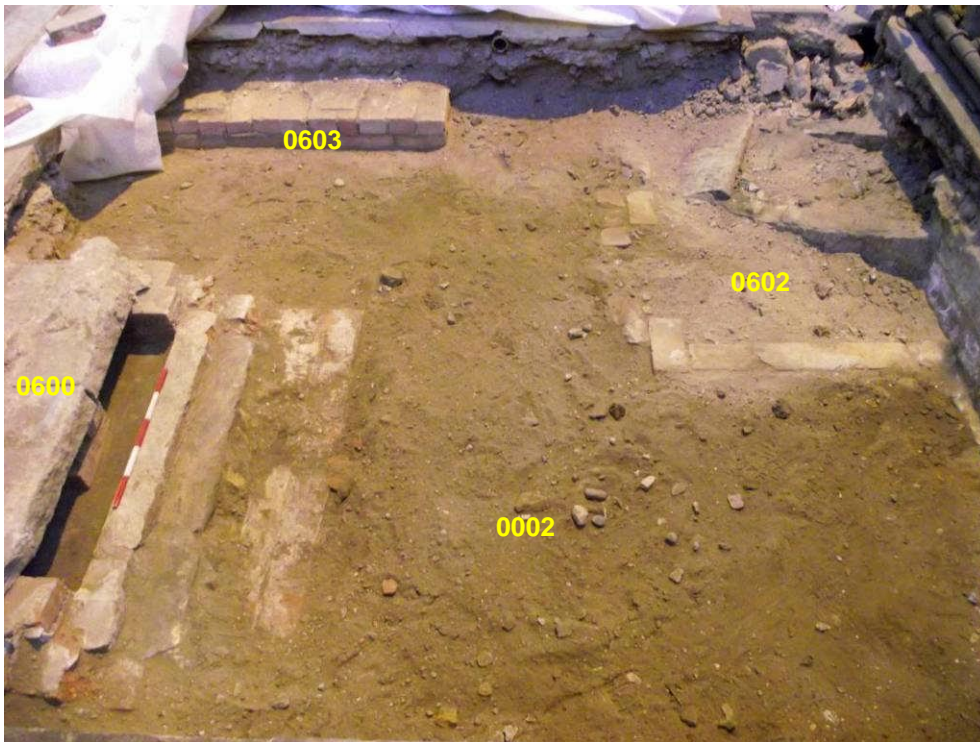


Plate 5a-b: North Transept floor during groundwork. Upper (16) looking south, bottom (15) looking south-east.



Plate 6a-c: Deposits within the nave, all looking west. Top (10) layer 0002 cut by brick burial shafts. Middle (11) 19th century concrete around south-west pier of crossing. Bottom (12) 0002 cut by brick burial shaft 0301.

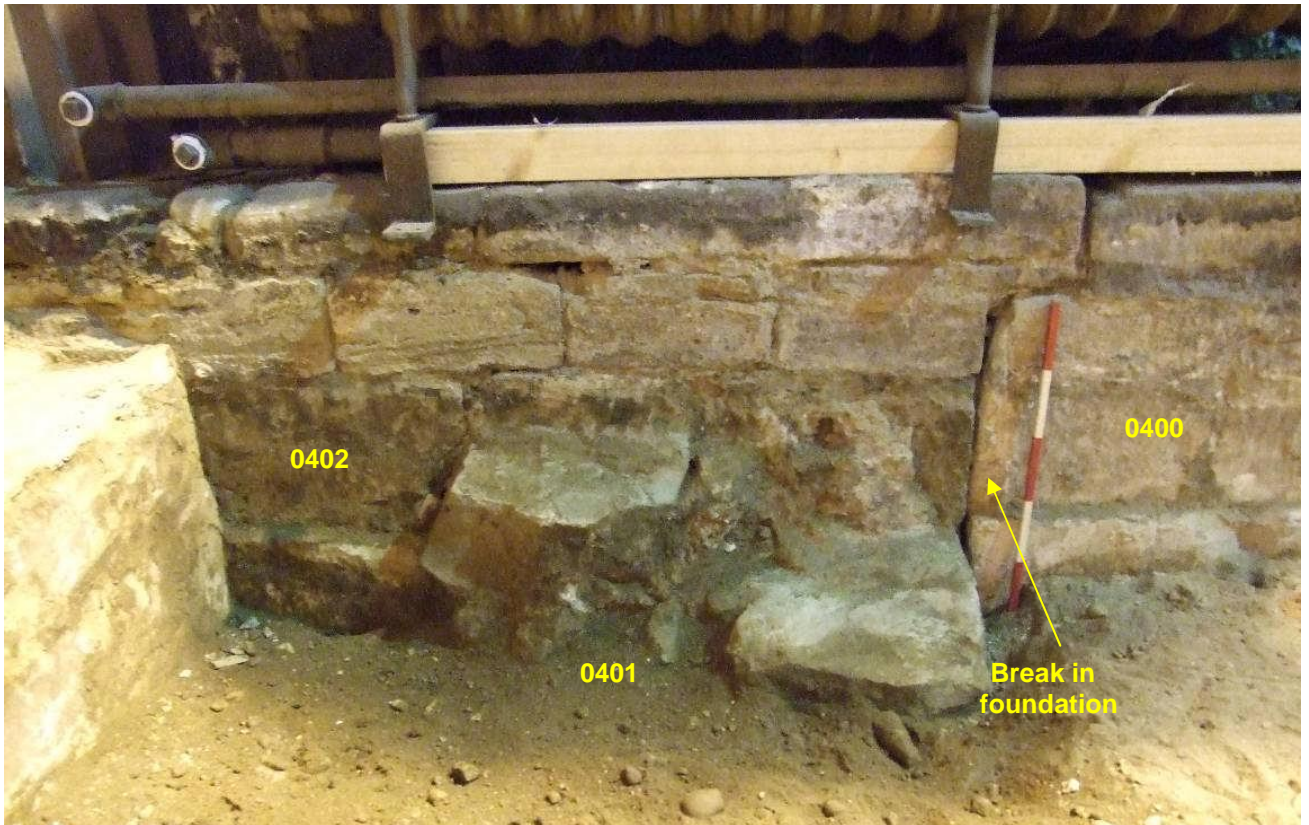
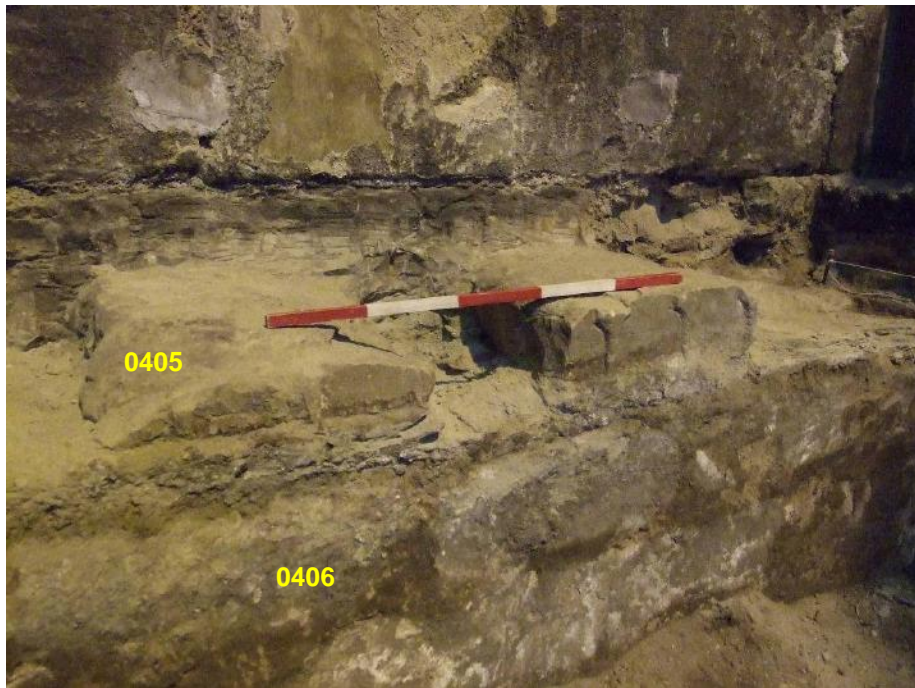


Plate 7a-b: South Transept west wall foundation 0400 looking west.



Samon Tomb
panelling

Plate 8a-c: South Transept south wall foundation 0400 looking south. Samon Tomb with decorated face of panel tracery immediately to east of 0400.



Plate 9a-c: South Transept east wall foundation 0410 and south wall foundation 0412 and earlier foundation 0411.



Plate 10 a-b: North Transept (15) east wall foundation 0505 (west facing) plus close up of 0506 containing window mullion.



Plate 11 a-b: North Transept (16) west wall foundation 0605 (west facing) plus close up of break in foundation with 0606 to the north.



Plate 12a-d: Four views of several fragments of roll mouldings re-used under the north arcade pier.

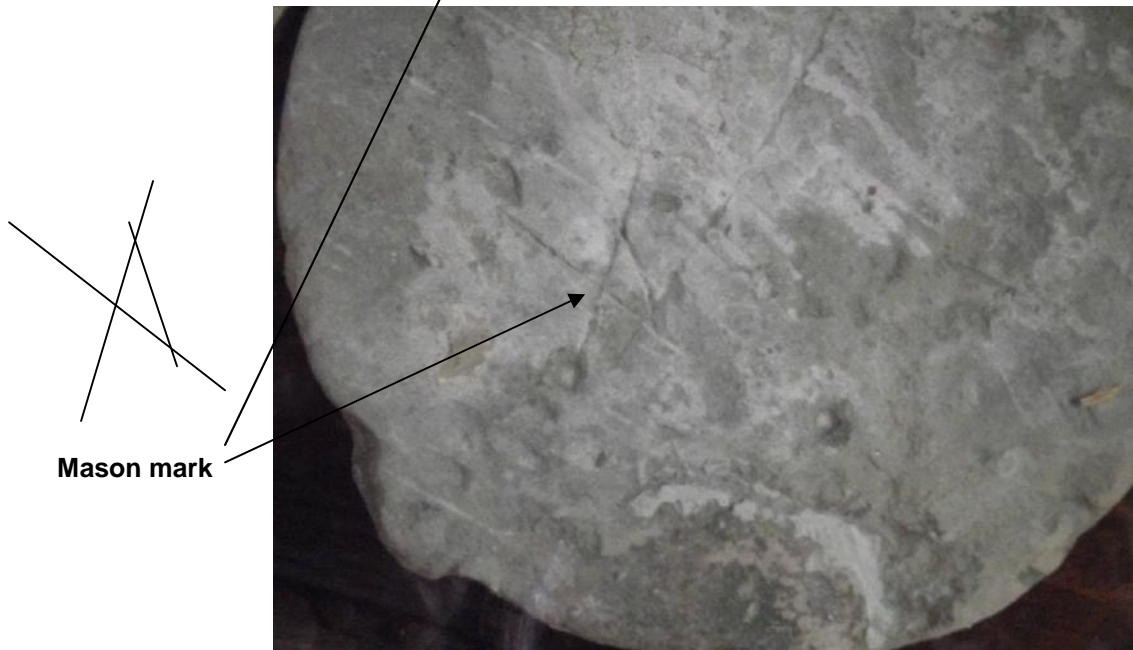
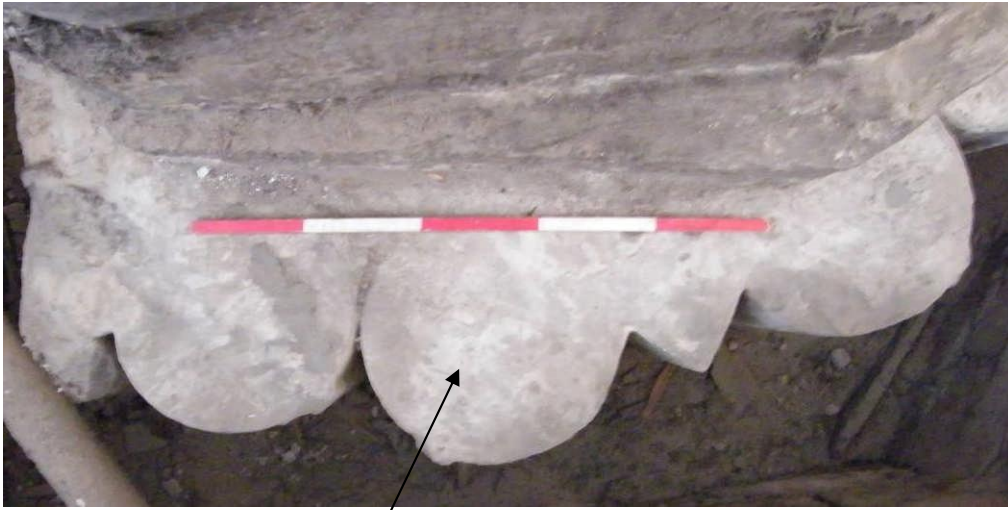


Plate 13a-c: Detail views of the fragments of roll mouldings re-used under the north arcade pier. Upper, showing two roll mouldings with fillet. Middle, showing mason mark. Lower, showing absence of base moulding.



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



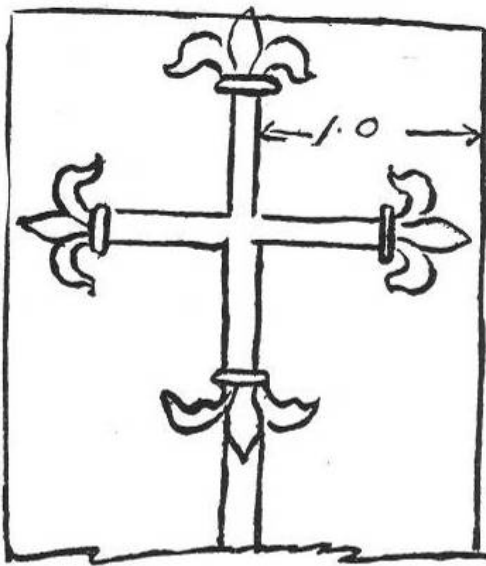
f)

Plate 14 a-d: Medieval cross-slab fragments beneath piers of north arcade.

a) 0114 beneath pillar. **b)** 0114 showing cross-head with fleur-de-lys terminals.

c) 0311 three-stepped mount of cross base. **d)** 0310 geometrical patterned cross base

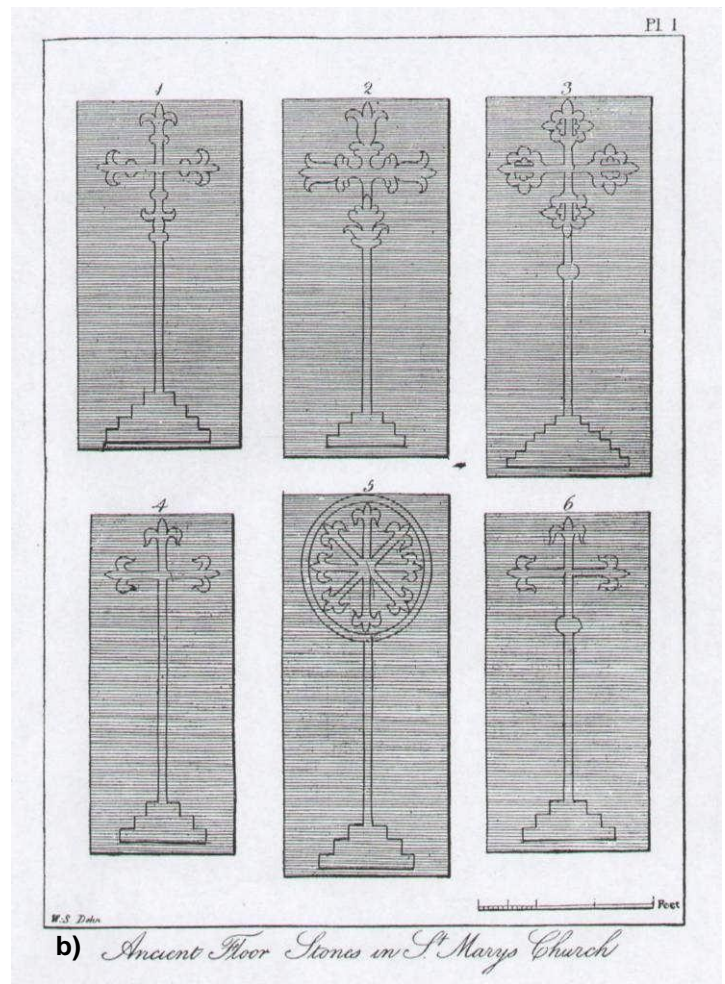
e) 0113 beneath pillar and brick buttress. **f)** 0113 two-stepped mount of cross base.



a)



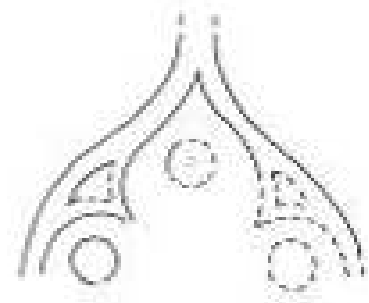
c)



b) *Ancient Floor Stones in St. Marys Church*



d)



e)

Plate 15a-e: Examples of cross slabs at St. Mary's church. A-b recorded by Stretton. C-d currently re-used as benching at the base of the north-aisle wall. E South Kirkby Cusped ogee-arch base c.early 15th century in date similar to 0310 found in north arcade (after Ryder 1991).



Plate 16a-b: Top showing two ledger stones 0100 and 0101 in the nave (10). Bottom showing brick burial shafts with stone-slab covers below following lowering of 0002 and removal of ledger stone 0100. Looking west.



Plate 17 a-b: Showing ledger stone (0101) for Gawthern family in the nave (10), with brick burial shaft 0102 containing shouldered coffins 0103-0106. Looking west.



Plate 18a-b: Showing ledger stone 0100 and detail of plaque for Gawthern family in the nave (10). Looking west.



Plate 19: Unmarked brick burial shaft 0107 after removal of covering stone slab showing shouldered coffins within including adult 0108 and child 0109.



Plate 20a-d: Double brick burial shaft (0301) after removal of covering stone slabs showing shouldered coffin of Charles Lomas Morley died 7th March 1839 aged 73 years. Copper alloy breastplate and coffin grip (c-d).

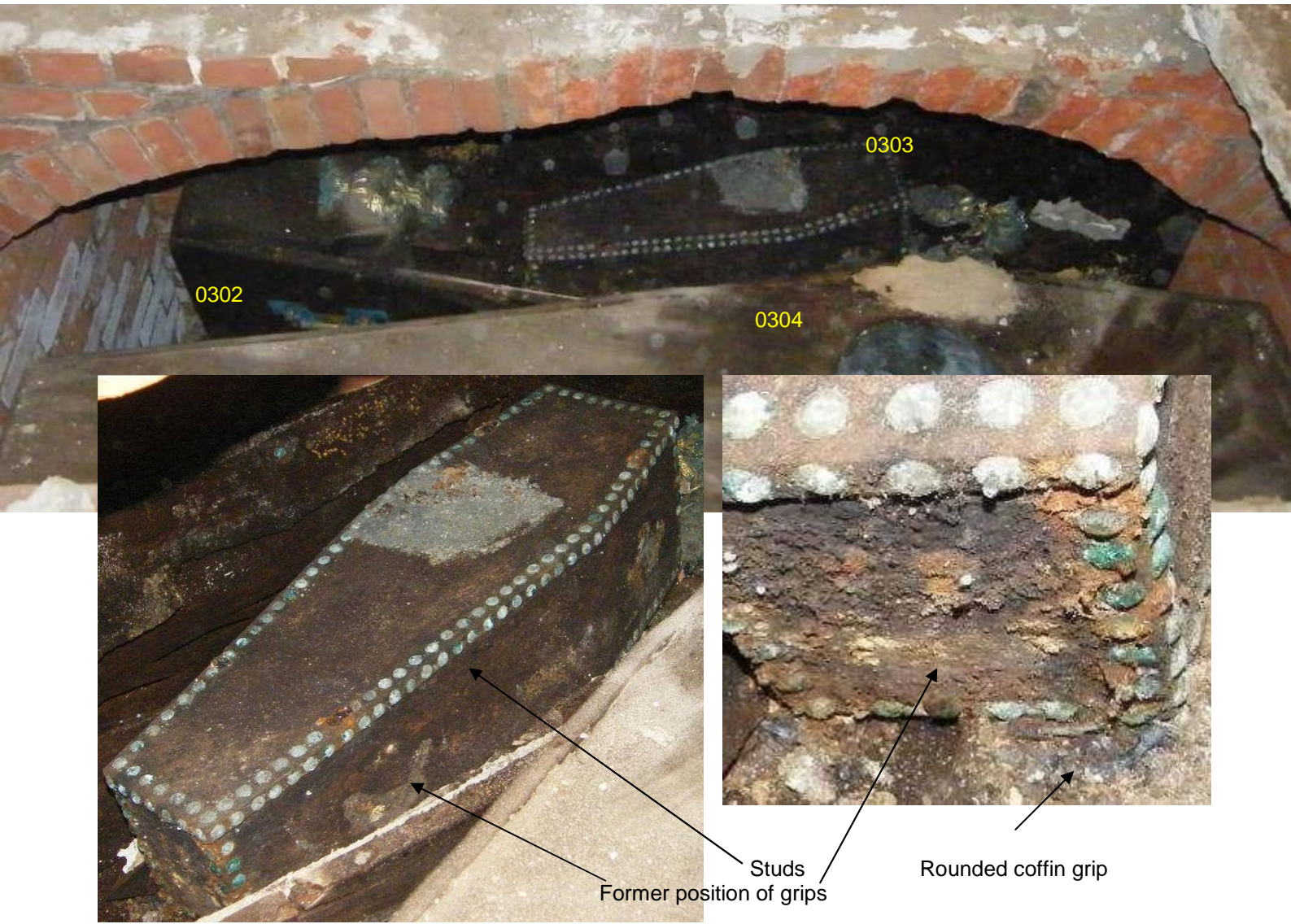


Plate 21a-d: Double brick burial shaft (0301) showing three visible coffins on south side. Child coffin 0303 with studs, adult coffin 0302 with gilded motifs, and adult coffin 0305 with studs below. Child coffin 0303 appears to have been replaced on the south side to facilitate the placement of Samuel Morley's coffin 0304 within the vault.



Coffin grip for 0302



Coffin grip for 0304



Rounded coffin grip from 0305

Plate 22a-e: Double brick burial shaft (0301) showing stacked coffins on south side and further studded coffin 0306 on north side below that of Samuel Morley (0000). C-e show examples of coffin grips.



Plate 23a-b: Gilded pressed metal motifs from coffin 0302, including angels with celestial crown and urn.



Plate 24a-c: Entrance in Plumptre Vault.

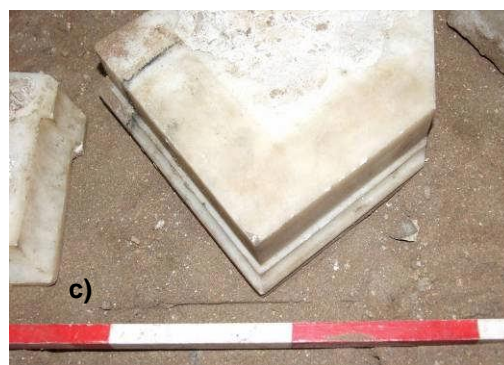
- a. Showing stone steps and brick walling looking east.
- b. Showing external brick vaulting over steps down looking west.
- c. Showing internal brick vaulting over steps down looking east.



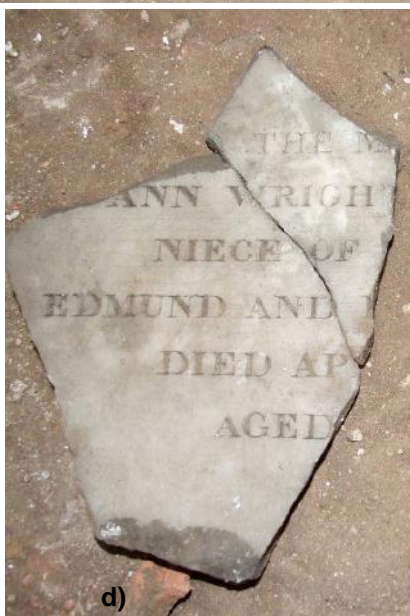
a)



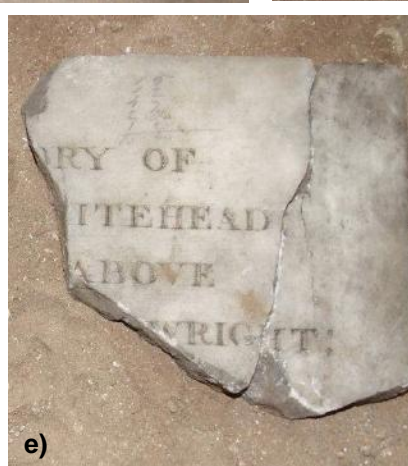
b)



c)



d)



e)

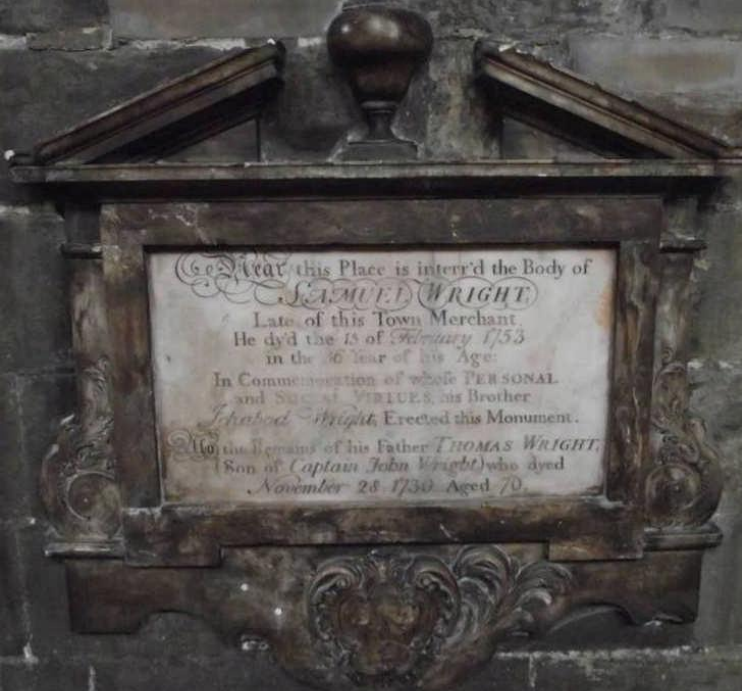


f)



g)

Plate 25a-g: Monument fragments lying across steps within the Plumtre Vault. Some at least appear connected to the Wright family (d-e). Stylistically some elements appear 17th to 18th century in date e.g. a.winged skull, b.apron, g. fluted corbel or bracket.



Near this Place is interr'd the Body of
SAMUEL WRIGHT
 Late of this Town Merchant
 He dy'd the 13 of February 1753
 in the 36 Year of his Age
 In Commemoration of whose PERSONAL
 and SOCIAL VIRTUES, his Brother
Ichabod Wright, Erected this Monument.
 Also the Remains of his Father *THOMAS WRIGHT*,
 (Son of Captain John Wright) who dyed
 November 28 1730 Aged 70.



THOMAS WRIGHT ESQ.
 DIED XX JULY MDCCXV.
 Aged 42.

MARY NEVILL WRIGHT

MARY WRIGHT

ELIZABETH WRIGHT

DIED XXV MAY MDCCCLXXXV

DIED XX MAY MDCCCLXXXV

DIED XX APRIL MDCCCLXXXV

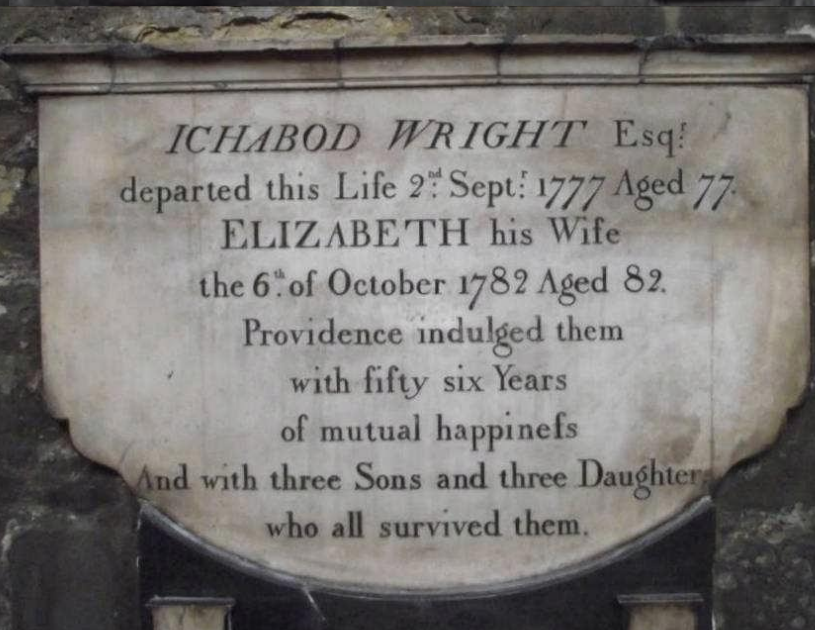
Aged 88

Aged 88

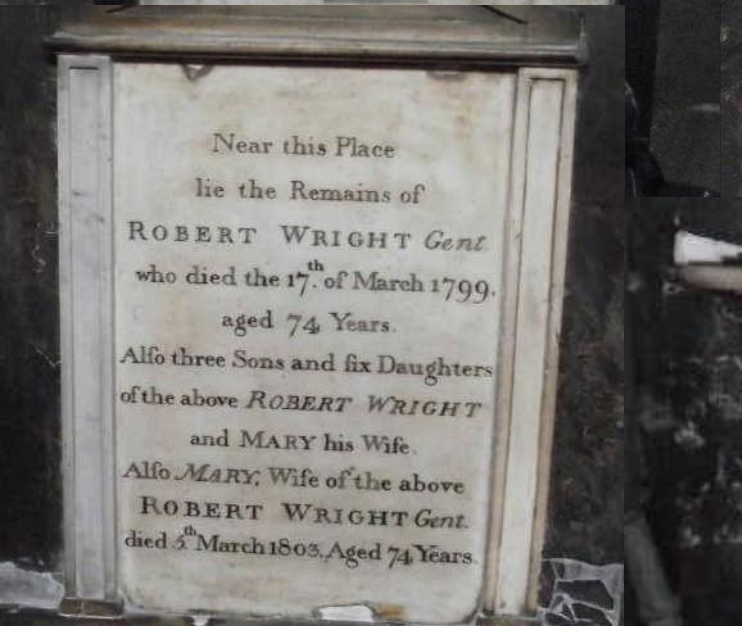
Aged 88



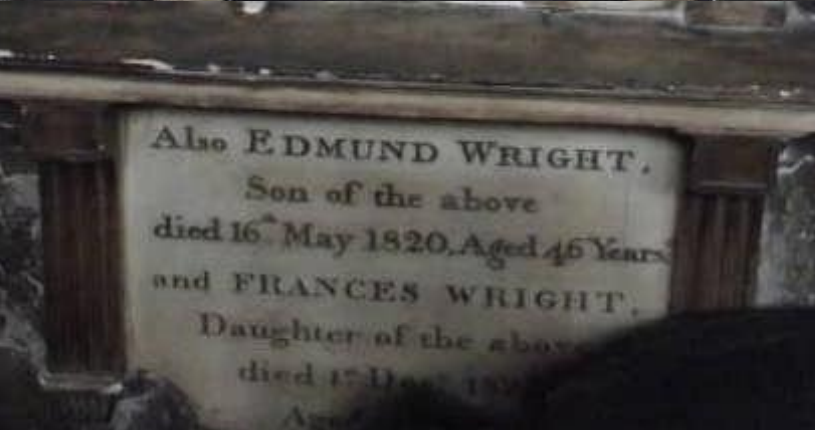
Sacred
 to the Memory of
 JOHN WRIGHT ESQ.
 eldest Son of *ICHABOD & ELIZABETH*
 who died the 17th of Dec. 1789. Aged 66.
 And of
 ANNE, his Wife,
 Daughter of *John Sherbrooke Esq.*
 who died the 5th of March 1792. Aged 70
 also of his two Sisters,
 ELIZABETH, who died
 the 20th of Feb. 1800, Aged 71.
 And
 HANNAH, who died
 the 25th of August 1824. Aged 86.



ICHABOD WRIGHT Esq.
 departed this Life 2nd Sept: 1777 Aged 77.
 ELIZABETH his Wife
 the 6th of October 1782 Aged 82.
 Providence indulged them
 with fifty six Years
 of mutual happiness
 And with three Sons and three Daughters
 who all survived them.



Near this Place
 lie the Remains of
 ROBERT WRIGHT Gent.
 who died the 17th of March 1799.
 aged 74 Years.
 Also three Sons and six Daughters
 of the above *ROBERT WRIGHT*
 and *MARY* his Wife.
 Also *MARY*, Wife of the above
 ROBERT WRIGHT Gent.
 died 5th March 1803, Aged 74 Years.



Also EDMUND WRIGHT,
 Son of the above
 died 16th May 1820, Aged 46 Years.
 and FRANCES WRIGHT,
 Daughter of the above
 died 17 Dec. 1820.
 Aged 45.

Plate 26: Wright family wall monuments on wall of north aisle.



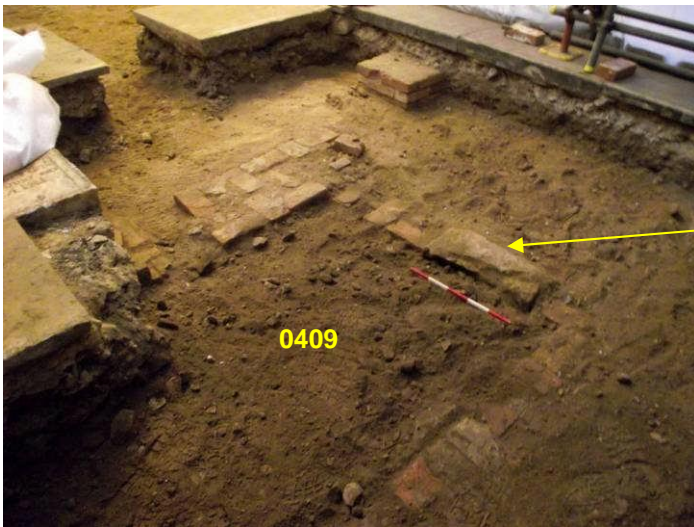
Plate 27: Un-marked brick burial shafts with stone-slab covers in (10) the nave. Top 0110 and 0111, bottom 0112.



a)



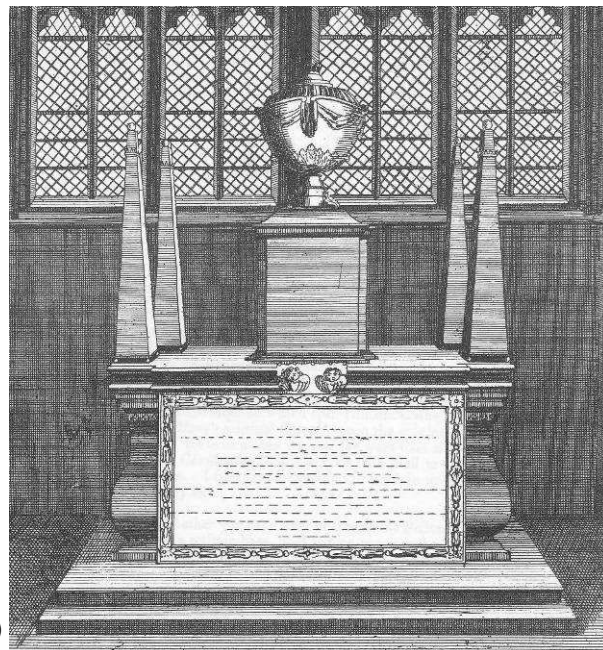
b)



c)



d)



e)

Plate 28a-e: A-d, rectangular brick structure 0409 within the east end of the south transept (14).
 e) The Earl of Clare Tomb formerly located at the east end of the south transept as illustrated prior to its removal in 1804.



Plate 29: Medieval floor tile BAA and corresponding pattern (after Whitcomb 53).



Plate 30: Medieval floor tile BAB and corresponding pattern (after Whitcomb 86).



Plate 31: Medieval floor tile BAC and corresponding pattern (after Whitcomb 136).

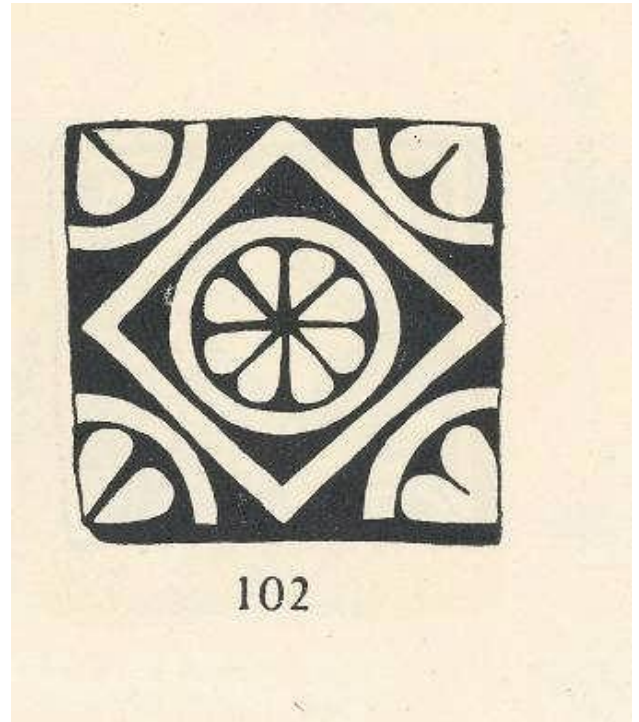


Plate 32: Medieval floor tile BAD and corresponding pattern (after Whitcomb 102).



Plate 33: Medieval floor tile BAE and corresponding pattern (after Whitcomb 93).



Plate 34: Medieval floor tile BAA



Plate 35: Medieval triangular floor tile



Plate 36: Medieval plain floor tile



Chinese porcelain and stamp (11)



Glazed earthenware (14)



Yellow ware with wormed decoration (11)



Glazed Coarse earthenware (14)

Plate 37: Post Medieval Pottery



Plate 38: 19th century floor tile (13)



Plate 39: Fragment of window came (14)



Coffin grips from nave (13)



Coffin Grip and plate from nave (10)



Fragment of wooden coffin shell with studs (10)

Plate 40: Coffin Grips and Coffin Fragment