



# St Serf's Church tower, Dunning, Perthshire

## Data Structure Report SS13.07

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## Summary

*A small trench was excavated along the north wall of the tower of St Serf's Church, Dunning. The tower was shown to be of the same date of construction as the church, as it was bonded into the nave in its lower courses. Part of the north wall of the tower re-used an earlier structure as a foundation, providing rare evidence for a pre-12th century stone building. An earlier burial running under this foundation shows earlier activity on a different alignment, presumably dating to the early medieval period. Later medieval burials were also found. Details of the construction of the medieval church were uncovered.*

## Introduction

A small trench measuring 3 x 1 metres E-W, was opened along the north wall of the tower of St Serf's church in Dunning, Perthshire (NO 01896 14491). The area opened was restricted by the presence of electricity service trenches immediately to the north, and by the conditions of Scheduled Monument Consent, as the church and graveyard are a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Fig 1). The area had been a pathway not used for burial since at least c 1810 when the church was extensively remodelled and renovated. The medieval church lies at the heart of the village of Dunning, and as well as being an important Romanesque building, now houses the 9th-century Constantine's Cross, relocated from the Dupplin Estate in 2002. The trench exposed the angle of nave/tower intersection, and lay just west of the early 19th-century stairway erected to give access to the newly built lofts in the west end and north aisle (Fig 2). This stairway originally blocked the 12th-century north door of the nave, but recent work by Historic Scotland partially removed the stairs, allowing the door to be viewed. The excavation took place during the period 20th June to 3rd July 2013, generally in good weather.



*Fig 1 Location of excavation at base of tower with its Romanesque belfrey opening and holes for wooden gallery. Note the 19th-century loft stairway concealing the 12th-century north doorway.*

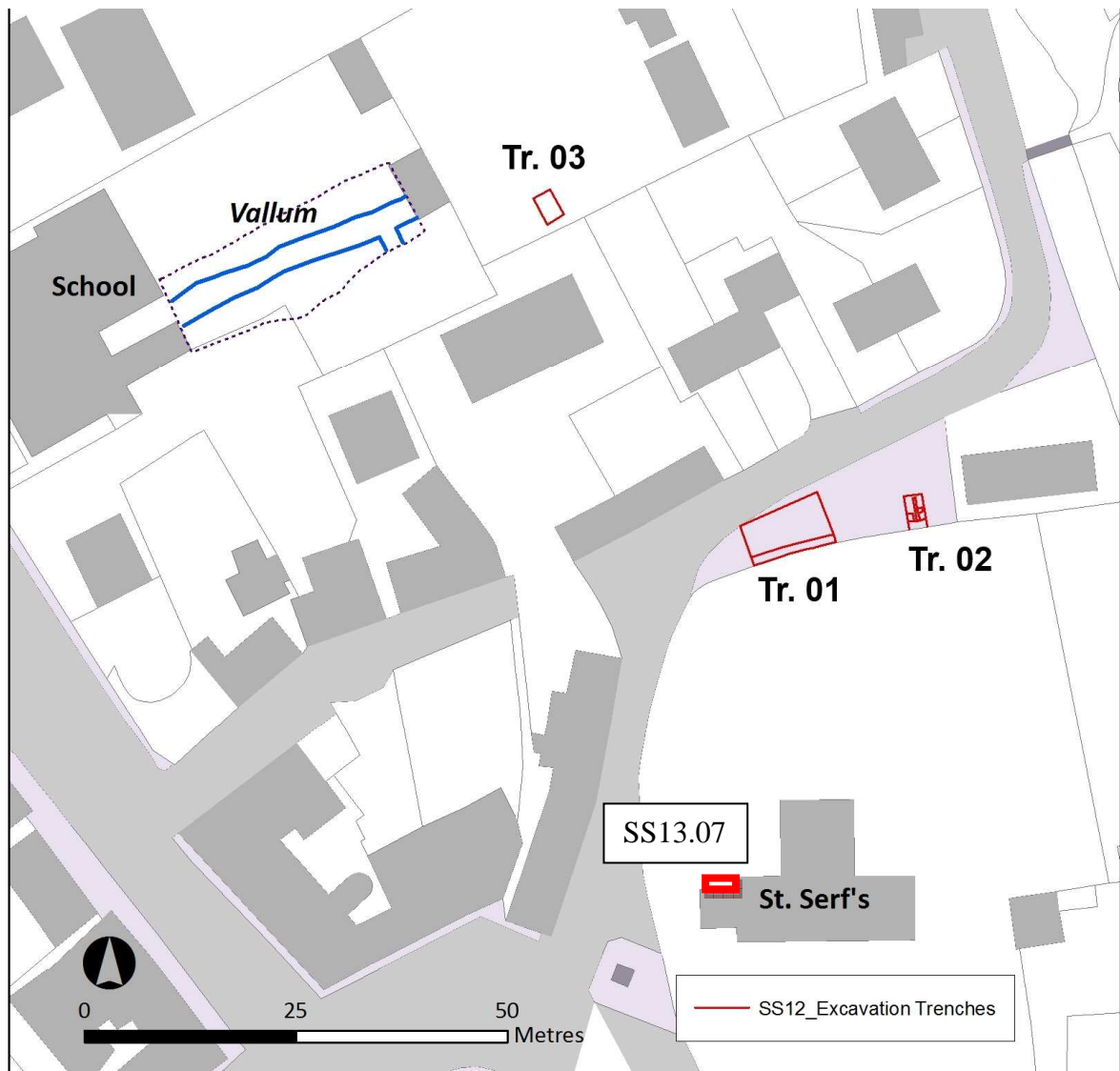
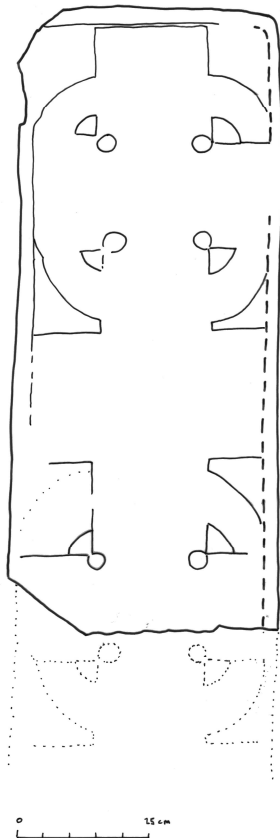


Fig 2 Location of trench SS13.07, and 2012 excavations

### **Archaeological and Historical Background**

St Serf's Church was first mentioned in charter sources as a possession of Inchaffray Abbey c. 1203 (Fawcett 2008), but the site has a greater antiquity. The tower and mainly intact north door of the nave have architectural features dating to the early- to mid-12th-century, which is probably the date of construction of the Romanesque building (Fawcett 2008). The square tower is one of a group in this part of eastern Scotland which includes Restenneth, Dunblane, Muthill and St Rule's in St Andrew's. Evidence of earlier use of the site comes from three finds of early medieval sculpture: during the 19th century rebuilding, a late Pictish cross-slab (Fig 3) was found beneath the floor (Allen & Anderson 1903, 319-20, fig 333); in 2012 a fragment of a highly decorated cross was found during SERF excavations (Gondek & Maldonado 2012); and also in 2012 another decorated fragment was identified in the churchyard (Fig 4). These three separate sculptured stones show that Dunning was an important ecclesiastical site in the early medieval period, almost certainly a monastery. In 2007/8, excavations east of the primary school revealed a ditch which produced dates in the 7/8th centuries, suggesting that this was the outer boundary or *vallum* of the monastery (Cook 2008). This archaeological evidence is supplemented by the associations of the site with St Serf, generally agreed to have been active around AD 700, and whose 12th-century *Life* recounts a tale of a dragon slayed by him at Dunning (MacQuarrie 1993).



*Fig 4 Newly discovered part of decorated ?cross in the churchyard*

*Fig 3 Very worn and broken graveslab of unusual double ringed-cross form of 9/10th century date. Found beneath the floor of the church in the 19th century*

The stone towers of which St Serf's seems to be a part have been claimed to belong to early phases of construction, and to have had specific liturgical uses, containing altars and evidence of upper external galleries (Semple 2009; cf O' Keefe 2004). The present excavation was designed to address some of these issues.

The tower as it stands today is approximately 5.50m square externally (note incorrect measurements in Fawcett 2008). It is built of a soft yellow sandstone of the Lower Devonian period Scone Sandstone Formation, which outcrops locally (and formed the bedrock in trenches SS13.04 and SS13.06). There was a quarry for this stone 300 metres south of the church in Dunning Park, and other exposures along Dunning Burn. The stone is easily weathered and has suffered badly from erosion, being much softer than the more normal reddish purple sandstone of this Formation. Some stonework of the church has been replaced in recent years, including some of the central shafts of the original 12th-century belfry openings (Fig 1).

### **Aims**

One of the main aims of the excavation was to elucidate the history of the church tower. In particular, it was hoped to ascertain whether the tower was originally free-standing, as was the case at Dunblane (Semple 2009): and in addition to establish the date of construction. Weathering, rebuilding and re-pointing had made it impossible to be clear on the relative dates of the original nave and tower. Art-historical dating of the north doorway and tower arch suggested a 12th-century date, but as the date and function of these towers

has been controversial (Fernie 1986, Semple 2009) it was hoped that some independent dating evidence would be found.

### **Methodology**

A small trench measuring 3m x 1m was opened and excavated by hand. All contexts were recorded, and all medieval deposits were sieved. Due to the very restricted area of the trench, the presence of several burials, and the complexity of stratigraphy, the excavation was carried out solely by the author, and no students were involved in the excavation of the medieval deposits. Due to the small area and depth of the trench, it proved awkward to excavate the burials. The lower courses of the standing building, including the north door of the nave (Fig 6) were drawn at 1:10, as were all sides of the excavation trench. Mortar samples were taken for analysis and possible dating. Burials were recorded at 1:10. The deposits in the trench were not bottomed as the limit of SMC was reached.

### **Results**

Removal of the tarmac and a levelling layer of stone chips and soil (4701) revealed a layer full of broken sandstone roof tiles and mortar fragments (4702). This layer contained only 18th-century pottery and glass, and probably is a levelling layer associated with the construction of a path to the stairway to the lofts. The church was originally roofed with stone tiles, and those in the tower were only replaced by slate in the 1970s. Under this layer, removal of further layers of dumped material (4703, 4704) containing building debris revealed a simple unchamfered plinth course for the nave (4708) and tower (4707). These layers produced only a few sherds of late/post medieval red and grey wares. These layers together were 0.60m thick at the east end, and 0.80m at the west end of the trench.

This dumped material came off to a hard trampled surface of small pebbles mixed with charcoal and dark brown soil (4705), 0.05-0.10m thick, which extended over the whole trench, sealing all underlying deposits. Beneath this layer was a soft crumbly brown soil (4709) up to 0.10m thick in the east, but thinning to the west. Although there was a stickier clay band about 0.1m wide along the tower wall, this did not appear to be a foundation trench, but the result of eave's drip. Removal of (4705) also revealed a new structural element (4711) at the west end of the trench. This was a lower foundation at an angle to the tower wall, formed mainly by one large (over 1 m long) block of undressed sandstone. The removal of (4709) revealed several different features, including the foundations of the church walls and medieval burials.

#### *The later medieval burials*

Immediately beneath 4709 skeletal remains of articulated burials were exposed. These appeared to be outlined by a soft reddish-brown soil (4712) which was interpreted initially as decayed wood of coffins, but later as the soil the graves were cut through. Two articulated skeletons were found within these grave-cuts 4715 and 4717. The eastern (grave fill 4713) was incomplete, with only the lower limbs and left arm surviving, and was of a young child (Burial 1). At a slightly lower level, and to the west, was (grave fill 4716) another young child, complete except for the upper part of the skull (Burial 2). The measured height of the child in the grave was about 0.7 m. The position of the bodies, and the shape of the grave-cuts, suggested that 4716 was the earlier of the two burials, though they have been nearly contemporary. Fragments of a skull (probably of the skeleton in 4713) were found to the north of the body, overlying the feet of 4716, and disarticulated adult bones were found in the fill of both graves. Both burials were in normal west-east supine position. However, Burial 2 had the lower legs crossed and the lower left arm crossed over the pelvic region, perhaps indicating burial in a shroud. These burials were very shallow, only a few centimetres below the surface of 4705, so it is probable that the soil they were buried in

have been truncated, possibly when 4705 was laid down. The north sides of the graves were not exposed as they ran under the section.

These burials had been inserted in deposits which turned out to be of very mixed character and full of disarticulated human remains (4725, 4728). On further excavation it became apparent that these deposits were the fill of a much deeper grave (4727) (Burial 3). This grave occupied much of the space between the foundations of the church and the northern baulk. It had not only disturbed earlier burials, but also the edge of the foundation trenches, explaining why it was difficult to see the foundation trench cuts of the 12th-century building. In addition, parts of 4012 and 4723 appeared to have fallen into the cut, confusing the stratigraphy. Because this skeleton was at such a depth, it was not fully exposed or excavated, with only a sample (tibia) being taken for radiocarbon dating. It is just possible that this skeleton in fact belongs to an earlier burial which had been exposed in the base of 4727, as the leg bones appear to run parallel to Burial 4, which is definitely early, and are partly overlain by part of 4723 (Fig 8). The grave cut 4727 was about 1.7m long, and the left side of the skeleton (SF4720) lay partly under the northern baulk. An adult skeleton with an estimated height of 1.6m (the skull was exposed at the west end) was partly exposed but not excavated as it lay below the depth limit of the trench. The position of the body was normal west-east supine, with no sign of a coffin. In the fill above the skeleton two adult femurs had been placed with their ends crossed, and there was a disarticulated skull lying over the feet. These appeared to be deliberate placements of bones disturbed during the digging of the grave. At the west end of the trench there were further mixed deposits which might represent the fill of another medieval grave or a surface - this contained two fragments of hearth bottoms from iron smelting (SF 4715). There were no other finds in any of the grave fills.

#### *The medieval church walls*

The main walls of the church (4706) and tower (4710) were built of identical ashlar blocks of yellow sandstone of varied height and lengths, roughly coursed. The blocks were unweathered in the area excavated, and retained details of the toolmarks (Fig 5). The toolmarks were diagonal, usually covering the whole surface in one direction, but sometimes in a diamond pattern. The chisels used appear to have been toothed. Similar diagonal toolmarks were seen on the medieval masonry (?13th century) at Forteviot church.



*Fig 5 Detail of toolmarks on tower plinth 4707 (above), and lack of them on early structure 4711 (below)*

It was immediately obvious that the tower and nave were bonded together and therefore of contemporary build. The plinths were also built of ashlar blocks, identical to those of the main walls, but of less regular size (one block was over 1.0m in length). The plinth of the tower (4707) was 0.40m high, 0.05m wide, and stepped down 0.10m at 1.20m west of the nave wall. That of the nave (4708) was also 0.40m high but had a double step, the upper part 0.09m wide, and the lower 0.05m. The ashlar of the lower of these two courses was of poorer quality. The base of both plinths was at a level of 55.10m OD, presumably the ground level when the church was built. The plinths sat on a layer of coarse brown mortar (4714) up to 0.05m thick, which projected irregularly up to 0.20m from the base of the wall and had been used to level the lowest masonry courses. This mortar looked identical to that of the lower walls and plinths of the church, and dried out to a much whiter colour. Below this mortar was a deep foundation made up of large unmortared rounded river boulders, at least 0.45m thick (4723). At the east end there was a deposit of less stony material (4724) which may also have been fill of the foundation trench but was difficult to distinguish from 4725, the fill of grave 4727. This foundation was absent in the west part of the trench under structure 4711 (Fig 6). There were no finds in any of the foundation material, except for disarticulated human remains (SFs 4711-14, 4719), which had clearly been disturbed by the laying of the foundations. These bones tended to be much more decayed than those of the later medieval burials.

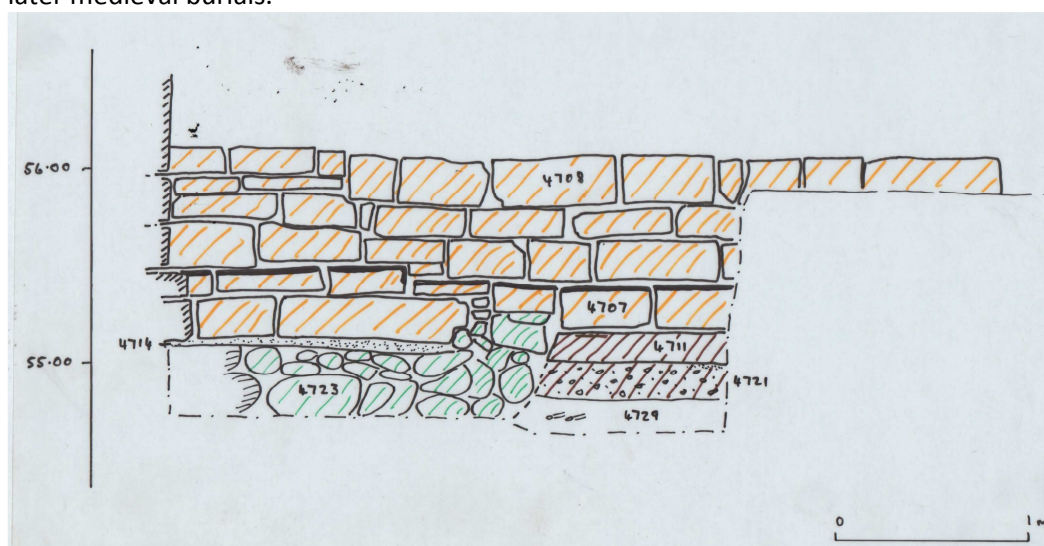


Fig 6 Elevation drawing of south section, showing early stone feature (4711) with its different foundation material, cut by the later 12th-century boulder foundation (4723), and the early Burial 4 (4729) running underneath it.

#### *The early structure*

The western part of the foundation of the tower was of entirely different character to that of the rest of the church. The blocks of 4711, the lowest course, were not ashlar, and only 0.15m thick (Fig 7). They ran at angle more north of east than the tower walls ( $276^\circ$  from grid North as opposed to  $270^\circ$ ), and lacked the boulder foundation of the tower and nave walls. Instead 4711 had a foundation material of grey-brown soil full of gravel and small cobbles, with fragments of sandstone (4721) (Fig 7). This filled a foundation trench (4720) about 0.3-0.4m wide and only 0.2m deep, and contained disturbed human remains (SF 4712). This material was cut by the boulders of the foundation trench of the medieval church (4723) and clearly pre-dated it. The edge of this trench continued eastwards beyond the junction of the two structures, suggesting that part of 4711 had been removed by the building of the boulder foundation 4723. The junction of the medieval plinth and foundation with the early structure was characterised by a section of jumbled stones, clearly inserted to try and match the two structures together (Figs 6, 7). There was a small patch of mortar, similar to that of the later building, under 4711, but about 0.10m lower in level. It is



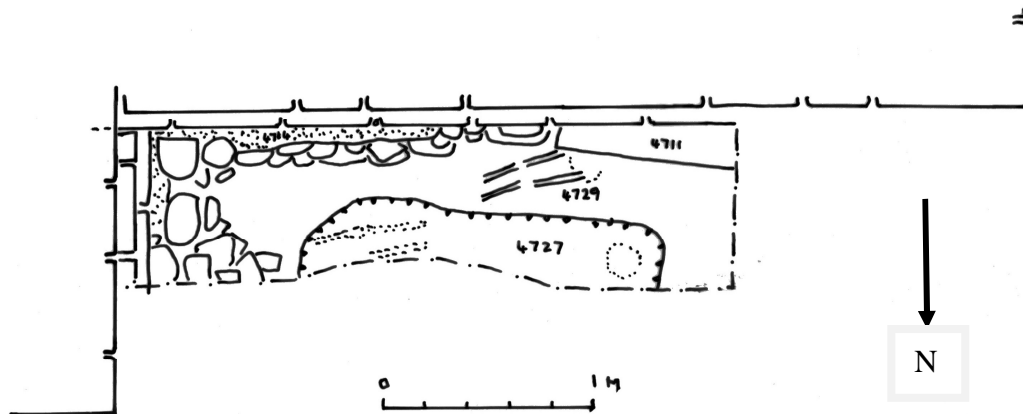
surprising that the weight of the tower was supported on such an insubstantial foundation, with no signs of subsidence in the overlying masonry, though the long slab of the foundation was fractured.



*Fig 7 The early structure 4711, showing different foundation from boulders of 4723, and jumbled stonework of intersection with plinth of tower. Note early Burial 4 (white tags) running under foundations.*

*The early burial*

The medieval Burial 3, and the medieval foundation trenches, had removed almost all the earlier deposits in the trench, but a small patch was left to the north of 4711, measuring about 1.5 x 0.5 m. In this deposit an articulated burial (4729) (Burial 4) was exposed running beneath the foundations of the early structure (Fig 8). The alignment of this burial was about 250° from grid north, and was apparently of a child or young adult. The cut of the grave could not be distinguished in (4730), the soft brown soil cut by the foundation of 4711. The fill of the grave also contained disarticulated human bone (SF 4718, 4716) from earlier disturbed burials. Only the lower leg bones of Burial 4 could be excavated. There were no other finds in these early deposits.



*Fig 8 General site plan showing the later medieval burial 4727 (Burial 3) with the early medieval burial 4729 (Burial 4) running under the early structure 4711.*

*Summary of burials*

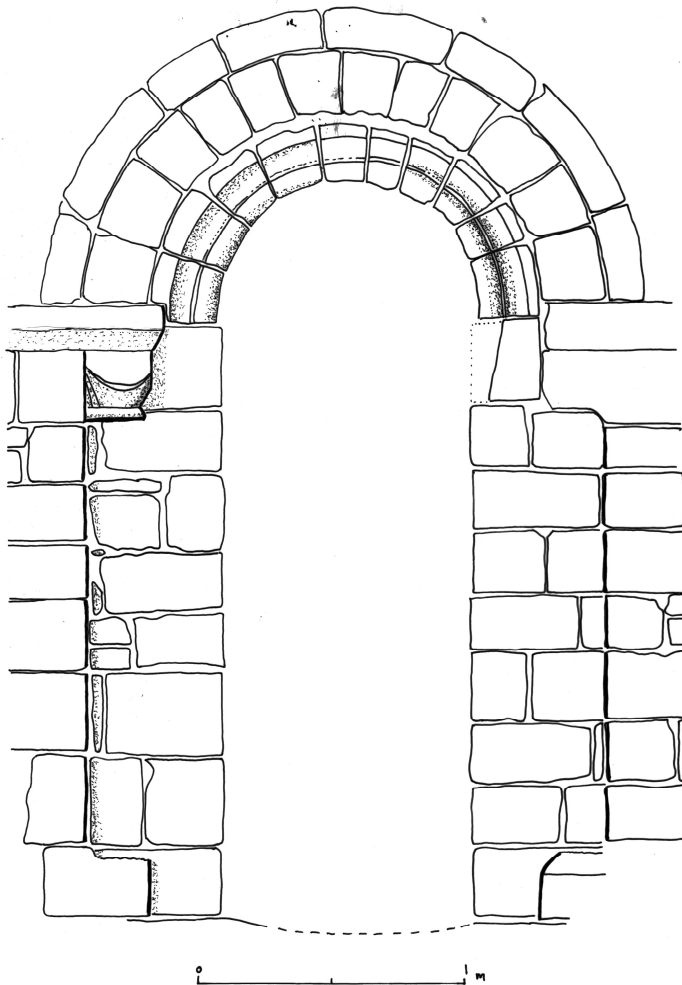
	<i>Context</i>	<i>SF No</i>	<i>Description</i>
Burial 1	4713	4707	Infant burial, lower half only
Burial 2	4716	4709	Infant burial, complete except for top of skull
Burial 3	4725	4720	Adult, partially excavated
Burial 4	4729	4729	Child, partially excavated

***Discussion****Early medieval activity*

The excavations have produced certain evidence of pre-12th-century ecclesiastical activity on the site. Some sort of stone building is indicated by the re-used foundation course 4711. We can only speculate as to its original form, but its position in the tower area, which seems to be the highest point of the churchyard, might suggest that this area was a focus of sanctity before the 12th century, perhaps a building holding relics. The observation that the earlier Burial 4 is on a different alignment to this early stone building in turn suggests that there was an even earlier focus, possibly a wooden building. The fact that this early burial disturbed an even earlier one in turn suggests that this early period of burial was intensive, as seen for example at Whithorn (Hill 1997). Hopefully, radiocarbon dates will give some indication of the date and chronological span of this activity.

*The medieval church building*

One of the main results of the excavations has been the demonstration that the tower and nave are part of a single building program, conventionally dated to the mid-12th century (frontispiece). The walls were built with ashlar masonry, but not regularly coursed. The foundations were well constructed of boulders, and more substantial than the similar foundations of the 13th-century parish church excavated at Forteviot (Gondek & Maldonado 2011). The plinth is interesting as it is not decorated at all, unlike the simple chamfer at Forteviot and other local churches such as Forgandenny (Fawcett 2008). This may be a chronological difference as these other churches appear to be of 13th-century or later date. It is not clear why there was a double plinth on the west wall of the nave. The step in the plinth of the tower seems to be related to the junction with the earlier structure 4711, or else to a fall in ground level towards the west.



*Fig 9 Scale drawing of the 12th-century north doorway*

The north door of the nave (Fig 9), measuring 0.9 x 2.2 m, was rather tall and narrow, like the very similar door at Abercorn, and like it may have had a tympanum originally. If the ground level revealed in the west wall continued along the north wall, there must have been one or probably two steps up to the threshold. The bases of the nook-shaft pillars had been damaged during removal of the shafts, deliberately chipped off. However, enough of the west one survives to show it had a simple convex form, interestingly not mirroring the cushion capitals of the east shaft, but similar to that at Abercorn (Fawcett 2008). This is the first measured drawing of the door, as it was not accessible when the Royal Commission surveyed the site.

#### *Late/Post-Medieval graves*

The area of the trench was chosen to avoid areas containing modern burials of 17th-20th century date. The two infant burials (Burials 1 and 2) are interesting in their placement along the north wall of the church building, generally an unfavoured side in the medieval period, and apparent burial in shrouds rather than coffins. There are similarities to the post-Reformation child burials at Inchmarnock (Lowe 2008, 90-6) though these were mainly on the south side of the church. They may be unbaptised burials. The underlying adult grave Burial 3 was placed as close as possible to the church walls, perhaps indicating that the tower was an especially sanctified area, and that this was a medieval burial. The careful placement within the grave of the crossed longbones and skull belonging to a previous burial

call to mind the skull and crossbones motif of post-medieval gravestones, but early medieval examples of similar practices are known (James and Yeoman 2008, 30).

#### *Late/post-medieval deposits*

Much of the post-medieval levelling deposits may have been put in place during the extensive remodelling of the church in the early years of the 19th century. However, a newly identified datestone of 1750 in the north wall of the chancel, shows that not all the remodelling was of this date. The protection of the lower courses of masonry by these deposits shows that the severe erosion of the exterior walls has mainly taken place in the last few hundred years, presumably as the result of acid rain pollution from the Central Belt industrial development.

### **Conclusions**

Despite the very restricted nature of the excavations, the main research questions have been answered. The tower and nave are definitely of one build; there is an earlier stone structure on the site; and earlier burials will give dating for the first ecclesiastic activity on the site. An early medieval focus under the present church has been identified, confirming the evidence from historical source, the *vallum* excavation, and sculptured stones, that this was an important early medieval site. In addition, new details of the Romanesque church have been revealed, including the preservation of a simple plinth and toolmarked ashlar.

### **Acknowledgements**

Particular thanks are due to the Historic Scotland custodians for constant support. Members of the Dunning Historical Society gave much local information and support. The project was partly sponsored by the British Academy (LRG: 45610); Historic Scotland (Archaeology Funding Programme) and the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. The research of SERF is benefited by partnerships with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland ([www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)) and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust ([www.pkht.org.uk](http://www.pkht.org.uk)).

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## Appendices

### i) Contexts

4701	Deposit	Tarmac and hardcore	ENC	17-6-2013
4702	Deposit	mixed deposit with stone roof tiles	ENC	17-6-2013
4703	Deposit	reddish brown sticky clay with boulders and cobbles	ENC	18-6-2013
4704	Deposit	similar to 4703, but less sticky, more mortar, less big stones	ENC	20-6-2013
4705	Deposit	hard packed soil and stones with charcoal	ENC	22-6-2013
4706	Structure	West wall of church nave	ENC	22-6-2013
4707	Structure	ashlar blocks two courses high, less fine than 4710 (plinth)	ENC	22-6-2013
4708	Structure	two courses of ashlar blocks (plinth)	ENC	22-6-2013
4709	Deposit	loose crumbly dark brown soil, occ. small stones. along 4707 sticky clay with stones	ENC	22-6-2013
4710	Structure	north wall of church tower	ENC	28-6-2013
4711	Structure	Early wall beneath tower	ENC	28-6-2013
4712	Deposit	red-brown soft soil	ENC	28-6-2013
4713	Fill	Loose grey-brown silt with grit	ENC	28-6-2013
4714	Deposit	brown lime mortar layer	ENC	28-6-2013
4715	Cut	subrectangular trench (grave)	ENC	28-6-2013
4716	Fill	same as 4713	ENC	28-6-2013
4717	Cut	sub-rectangular pit (grave )	ENC	28-6-2013
4718	Fill	Not used	ENC	28-6-2013
4719	Cut	Not used	ENC	28-6-2013
4720	Cut	linear feature (foundation trench)	ENC	30-6-2013
4721	Fill	loose mixed grey-brown soil with pebbles and cobble-sized rocks (foundation)	ENC	30-6-2013
4722	Cut	linear feature (foundation trench)	ENC	30-6-2013
4723	Fill	Large rounded boulders (foundation)	ENC	30-6-2013
4724	Deposit	loose brown soil very mixed inclusions	ENC	30-6-2013
4725	Fill	loose brown soil with stone/pebbles and human bone	ENC	30-6-2013
4726	Deposit	Hard gravelly layer with charcoal, sandstone fragments etc.	ENC	30-6-2013
4727	Cut	sub-rectangular cut (grave)	ENC	30-6-2013
4728	Fill	as 4725	ENC	30-6-2013
4729	Fill	soft brown soil, few inclusions	ENC	2-7-2013
4730	Deposit	soft brown soil as 4729	ENC	2-7-2013

### ii) Small Finds

SF No	Context	Feature Type	Material	Descript.	No. Piece	E	N	Z	Initial	Date
4701	4704	deposit	pottery	Handle, green glazed med.	1	998.85	999.37	999.33	ENC	20/6/13
4702	4704	deposit	pottery	Redware med.	1	999.70	999.38	999.40	ENC	20/6/13
4703	4704	deposit	pottery	medieval	1	998.57	999.55	999.32	ENC	20/6/13
4704	4705	deposit	pottery	White gritty ware	1	997.75	999.05	999.30	ENC	22/6/13
4705	4705	deposit	VFAS		1	998.20	999.60	999.30	ENC	22/6/13

4706	4709	deposit	Human bone	Disart. mixed	3	999.10	999.11	999.20	JL	23/6/13
4707	4713	Grave fill	Human bone	Child skeleton				999.12	ENC	27/6/13
4708	4713?	Grave fill	Human bone			999.15	999.50	999.10	ENC	27/6/13
4709	4716	Grave fill	Human bone	Child skeleton				998.98	ENC	27/6/13
4710	4725	Grave fill	Human bone	Disartic.					ENC	27/6/13
4711	4721	Foundation trench	Human bone	Disartic		998.80	999.10	999.08	ENC	27/6/13
4712	4721	Foundation trench	Human bone	Disartic		999.45	999.20	998.93	ENC	27/6/13
4713	4723	Foundation trench	charcoal			999.44	999.00	999.03	ENC	29/6/13
4714	4723	Foundation trench	Human bone	Epiphysis disart.		999.08	999.41	999.02	ENC	29/6/13
4715	4726	deposit	Iron slag	Hearth bases	2	997.45	999.42	998.97	ENC	29/6/13
4716	4729	Grave fill	Human bone	Skull disart.		998.30	999.15	998.90	ENC	1/7/13
4717	4729	Grave fill	Human bone	Artic. tibia and fibula		998.50	999.20	998.80	ENC	1/7/13
4718	4729	Grave fill	Human bone	Femur disartic.		998.00	999.20	998.70	ENC	1/7/13
4719	4723	Foundation trench	Human bone	Arm (artic.)		999.10	999.10	998.80	ENC	1/7/13
4720	4725	Grave fill	Human bone	Skeleton (partially excavated). femur		999.00	999.35	998.60	ENC	1/7/13

## iii) Drawings

Drawing No.	Type	Scale	Description	Main Contexts	Initials	Date
4503	Plan	1:20	Site plan	4703	ENC	18/6/13
4509	Elevation	1:10	Lower part of Norman doorway		ENC	20/6/13
4510	Plan	1:10	Base of Norman doorway		ENC	20/6/13
4511	Plan	1:20	After removal of 4705	4709	ENC	23/6/13
4514	Elevation	1:20	North face of tower	4705, 4707, 4711, 4723, 4721, 4729	ERV, ENC	23/6/13
4515	Plan	1:20	Child burials	4713, 4716	ENC	24/6/13
4516	Plan	1:10	Upper child burial	4715, 4713	ENC	24/6/13
4517	Plan	1:20	4712, 4713 after removal of 4709	4712	ENC	24/6/13
4518	Plan	1:10	Lower child burial	4717, 4716	ENC	27/6/13
4522	Elevation	1:20	West wall of nave	4706, 4708, 4725	ERV	2/7/13
4523	Section	1:10	West face of trench	4721, 4711,	ENC	2/7/13
4524	Plan	1:20	Early burials	4729 4727	ENC	1/7/13
4525	Plan	1:20	Foundation trench of 4711	4720	ENC	28/6/13
4526	Plan	1:20	Med burial early stage of excavation	4727	ENC	1/7/13
4527	Section	1:10	North face of trench	4727, 4723	ENC	3/7/13

## v) Photos

## Digital

photo_frame	taken_by	taken_on	description	taken_from
SS13.07_4214	ENC	17/06/2013	plan view of trench pre-ex	North
SS13.07_4215	ENC	17/06/2013	plan view of trench pre-ex	West
SS13.07_4216	ENC	17/06/2013	trench location in context	West
SS13.07_4237	ENC	18/06/2013	Top of 4703 after removal of roof tiles 4702	West
SS13.07_4238	ENC	18/06/2013	Top of 4703 after removal of roof tiles 4702	East
SS13.07_4272	ENC	20/06/2013	St Serf's, Tower, N Doorway : Column base	
SS13.07_4273	ENC	20/06/2013	St Serf's, Tower, N Doorway : E Jamb and base	
SS13.07_4274	ENC	20/06/2013	St Serf's, Tower, N Doorway, Column base	
SS13.07_4275	ENC	20/06/2013	St Serf's, Tower, N Doorway, Threshold	
SS13.07_4276	ENC	20/06/2013	St Serf's, Tower, N Doorway, Threshold	
SS13.07_4277	ENC	20/06/2013	St Serf's, Tower, N Doorway, Threshold	North
SS13.07_4278	ENC	20/06/2013	St Serf's, Tower, N Doorway, Threshold	North
SS13.07_4279	ENC	20/06/2013	St Serf's, Tower, N Doorway, E jamb and base	West
SS13.07_4374	ENC	28/06/2013	Grave cuts post -ex	West
SS13.07_4375	ENC	28/06/2013	Grave cuts post -ex	North
SS13.07_4376	ENC	28/06/2013	Grave cuts post -ex	East
SS13.07_4377	ENC	28/06/2013	Grave cut post ex	East
SS13.07_4378	ENC	28/06/2013	Grave cuts post ex	East West
SS13.07_4379	ENC	28/06/2013	Foundation trench & early structure 4711	Northwest
SS13.07_4380	ENC	28/06/2013	Foundation trench & early structure 4711	North
SS13.07_4381	ENC	28/06/2013	Foundation trench & early structure 4711	North
SS13.07_4382	ENC	28/06/2013	Foundation trench & early structure 4711	West
SS13.07_4383	ENC	28/06/2013	Bone in foundation trench	West
SS13.07_4431	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4432	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4433	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4434	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4435	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4436	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4437	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4438	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4439	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4440	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4441	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	



SS13.07_4442	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4443	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4445	CTW	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	
SS13.07_4446	ENC	02/07/2013	General post-ex shots	