

Muggleswick Grange

Priory Farm, Muggleswick, Co. Durham

Community Archaeology Project : March 2015

for

Altogether Archaeology

June 2015



General view of the trench 5 area, with the grange ruin to left, looking west



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by Jenni Morrison, Tom Addyman and Sheila Newton

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1. Introduction

i. Background

The project works to date consist of three principal involvements at Muggleswick, and a further small scale community-led excavation. Archaeological monitoring and recording works were carried out between Autumn 2009 and Spring 2010 in relation to varied conservation repairs and other works carried out at the site by Historic Property Restoration to the designs of Simpson and Brown Architects. The monitoring and recording works ensured the long-term stability and survival of the ruins whilst providing the opportunity to create a detailed record of the Grange as it survived prior to consolidation.

The recording works in turn had considerable potential as a community archaeology project whereby interested parties might take part in a number of different archaeological activities under the guidance and specialist tuition of experienced surveyors, field archaeologists and buildings archaeologists. This work would generate considerable new information and better knowledge of the site that will directly inform its interpretation to the visiting public and, through publication, to a wider public and academic audience.

A public archaeology exercise organised as part of the Living North Pennines initiative, and a second public archaeology event, a module of the Altogether Archaeology project, organised by the North Pennines AONB Partnership were undertaken during May – June 2010 and subsequently over ten days during September and October 2010. The aims of these projects were twofold. The excavation was designed to provide a systematic archaeological evaluation of the site whilst at the same time providing an educational opportunity, instructing local volunteers on the rudiments of professional archaeology throughout all stages of a significant and varied archaeological project. The success of the two Addyman Archaeology led excavation exercises allowed a further small scale community excavation to be undertaken in September 2011 as part of the Altogether Archaeology Project, with local volunteers from the Upper Derwent History and Archaeology Society (contacts, Sheila and Andy Newton) staffing the project under guidance and supervision from Addyman Archaeology staff.

Both the recording exercise and subsequent excavations provided a significant volume of detail as to the phasing of the grange complex at Muggleswick, answering, but also raising further questions.

Archaeological works at Muggleswick were originally proposed on the basis of a project design developed in conjunction with *Living North Pennines AONB Partnership* (Jon Charlton, Programme Development Manager and Paul Frodsham, North Pennines AONB Archaeologist), English Heritage (contact, Rob Young), and Simpson and Brown Architects. The previous archaeological involvements have been variously reported – see *Bibliography*.

ii. The site - summary

Muggleswick comprises a small hamlet set within the rolling agricultural land of the upland dales of Northern England. Falling within the boundaries of the designated North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) it is easy to see why, with the impressive ruin towering over the

picturesque farm buildings of the village. The site offers wide-ranging views over the farmland, particularly towards the E where the population centres of the area can be discerned. A Scheduled Monument, the site is reached through a gate and via a narrow farm track leading from the village. The upstanding ruins of the Grange lie immediately adjacent to the Priory Farm.

The underlying geology in the area of Muggleswick Grange comprises a bedrock of mudstone, sandstone and limestone of the Stainmore Formation underlying superficial deposits of till from the Devensian period.¹

iii. Works in 2015

Northern Powergrid developed a proposal to lay underground the overhead power cables in the vicinity of Muggleswick Grange in order to improve the setting of the ruins of the medieval grange and the conservation area as a whole. These works would impact upon known archaeological remains to the north of the main grange ruin, as well as potentially affecting previously unknown deposits along the length of its route. It was thus required that an archaeological watching brief be maintained along the route.

The services route ran from Grange Farm to the east of the main Muggleswick settlement westwards within the grazed field on the north side of the access lane, before dog-legging through the gate at the southwest corner of the field, running along the north side of the access road within the main settlement (Priory Farm, etc.) for a short distance before angling to the south to run up to All Saints' Church – see *figure 1*.

In the area of known archaeological remains previously investigated within the field to the north side of the access track, directly to the north of the grange ruin, a more formal excavation exercise was undertaken prior to the laying of the cable. As part of the community-based *Altogether Archaeology* project formal investigation had been carried out on two previous occasions in this area (in 2010, with further works carried out in 2011) at which stage this excavation area was assigned *Trench 5*.

The formal excavation in 2015, further excavation of trench 5, was also organised as an extension of the *Altogether Archaeology* project, organised in conjunction with Paul Frodsham and Upper Derwent History and Archaeology Society (Sheila and Andy Newton), according to a *Written Scheme of Investigation* developed with Addyman Archaeology – see *Appendix A*. The project was carried out between 9 and 15 April 2015.

An important part of the project beyond enhancing the understanding of the archaeology in this area was to contribute to the main objectives of the *Altogether Archaeology* programme. The main focus was to build on the local interest and enthusiasm for the archaeology and provide further archaeological training to the volunteers. This aspect of the project was a great success with over 30 volunteers working on the site over the course of the week. Despite variable weather, a number of people were on site every day, providing continuity throughout the week. An impressive amount of excavation was carried out to a high standard. The volunteers were able to enhance their skills by carrying out a range of tasks including excavation, planning, section drawing, photography and surveying. Tours were given explaining how the current excavations fitted in to our understanding of Muggleswick Grange as a whole.

This report presents the results of the watching brief and the excavation.

¹ <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>

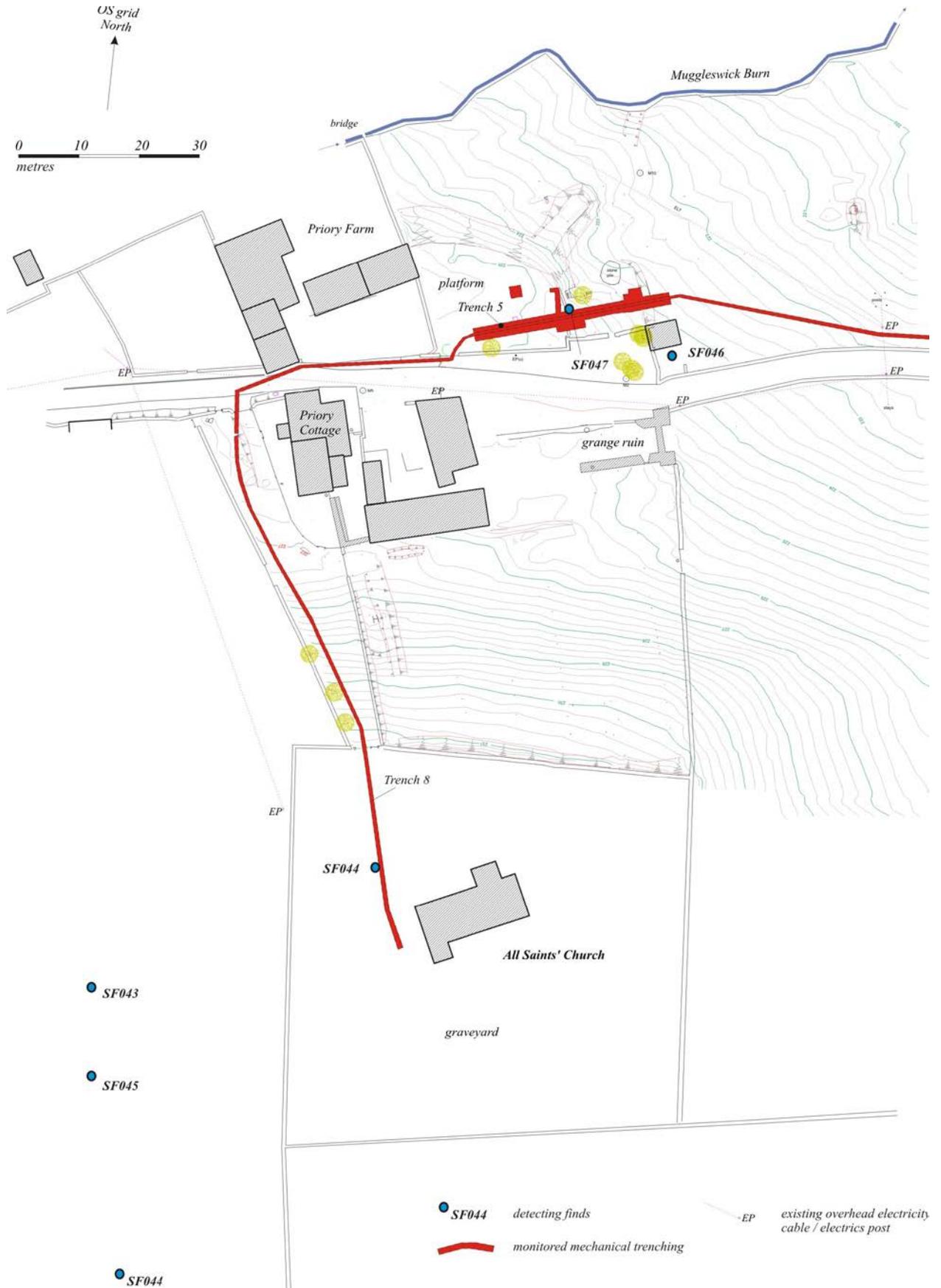


Figure 1 Trench location plan

iv. Methodology

Trench 5 was located at the south east corner of the field where the ground formed a substantial raised level platform. The platform was considered the likely location of the north-eastern sector of a large roughly quadrangular complex of buildings that had formed the monastic grange. Indeed study of the field wall bounding the field demonstrated the incorporation of early structural remains. Beyond the platform top there is a distinct drop-off of the ground to the east and a somewhat more gradual but still pronounced downwards slope to the north, towards the stream that bounds the settlement. The west and south boundaries of this area are defined by dry stone dykes – *figure 1*.

Trench 5 originally extended to a length of 20m by 2 meters in width, aligned east west, running parallel to the dry stone field wall on the north side of the lane running through the Muggleswick settlement, between about 3m and 5m on its north side. Because of financial constraints the earlier excavation had been limited to the removal of topsoil, at which point the archaeological deposits were simply cleaned off, recorded and then back-filled. It was very apparent that extensive archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval stone-built structures were present in this area, and that further excavation would be required to better understand their date, planning and function.

In 2015 the extents of the earlier trench 5 excavation were identified, re-pegged, and then further extended to the east and west creating a trench measuring 30m in overall length, but following the original width of 2m. Turf and topsoil were manually removed and deeper investigations carried out in a number of areas, especially along the proposed line of the services route, which was aligned along the north side of the main trench. Further lateral expansions of the trench were carried out to expose wall sections and allow them to be better defined and more fully recorded – see *figure 2*.

Recording was undertaken using standard Addyman Archaeology recording sheets, plans and sections were hand drawn at 1:20 – see *Appendices B-D*. A full photographic record was made of the excavations using digital photography, the photographs were cross-referenced and catalogued, see *Appendices E and F*.



Plate 1 General view of the early stages of the excavation of trench 5, looking east

Trench 5

i. Introduction

In order to easily understand and describe the archaeology uncovered in Trench 5 (Figure 2), the description has been divided into the following sections : *ii. The west end*; *iii. The main building*; *iv. The byre*; and *v. The east end*. The east end of the trench did not contain significant archaeological remains. The remaining three areas contained significant archaeological deposits. Only a small number of artefacts were found, mostly recovered from the topsoil. These are described in *section 5* below. A number of metal artefacts were discovered in adjacent fields by John Railton a local metal detectorist. These have been examined as part of the assemblage and are also discussed within the finds section.

ii. The west end

Immediately beneath the turf lay a substantial spread of large rubble stone (*plates 1 and 2*) (5010), this extended to the west to the break of slope where the top of wall {5011} was visible. In places a deposit of small compacted stones [5009] was visible where there was less rubble present. It is possible that this was an attempt to level the uneven surface created by the rubble. On excavation the rubble was found to overly walls {5014} and {5024}, and was presumably derived largely from the collapse of the building.



Plate 2 West end of Trench 5 looking west (567)



Plate 3 West end of Trench 5 looking east (569)



Figure 2 Plan of Trench 5

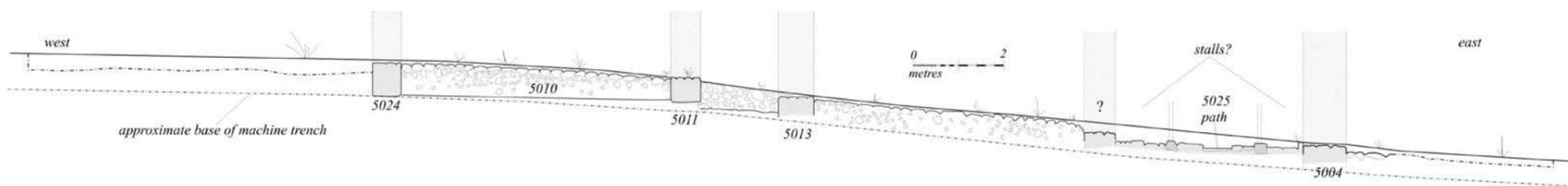


Figure 3 Section of Trench 5

iii. *The main building (Figure 3)*

The existence of a substantial wall [5003] running north south across the trench was identified during the earlier excavations of Trench 5. The 2015 re-excavations and subsequent trench extensions revealed this wall [5011] continued for a further 4.5m north forming the edge of the platform (Plate 3). The wall terminated at the North in a large flat stone which formed the corner. Similar stones were uncovered at either end of the South wall [5014], but further masonry was seen to continue to the south beyond the corner stones. This would imply that there may have been a rectangular building running north south along the platform towards the main complex of buildings. The current excavations have therefore revealed the northern chamber within this range.



Plate 4 Vertical image of main building by Stephen Eastmead (812)

There was no evidence of an opening on either of the sides that were fully uncovered. A gap was uncovered in the East wall 2m from the North end, however despite carefully excavation on both sides of the gap there was no evidence of a return or neat end to the masonry or any other features such as a thresh hold slab that would suggest this was a formal entrance. The ragged ends of the wall suggest it may have been damaged by livestock.



Plate 5 Volunteers exposing wall [5011] (548)

Additional excavations were carried out to determine the extent of the building. A small area was excavated to the west of the South East corner stone and a further 2 by 2 metre trench was excavated in order to locate the North West corner of the building. A short length of wall [5023], was uncovered for a metre running West from the North corner stone (Plate 5). A further short length of masonry [5028] was exposed at what was thought to be its West end (Plate 6). This appears to abutt a wall of similar dimensions [5024] thought to be the northern extension of wall [5024]. This may represent the North West corner of the building, though further excavation would be required to confirm this. This area is structurally different from the other corners of the building. Unlike the other three corners exposed, no large flat stone was uncovered and the West wall [5029] appeared to continue to the North.



Plate 6 East end of North wall [5023] (602)



Plate 7 Junction of wall [5028] [5029] North West corner of building (618)



Plate 8 Floor surface [5016] South East corner of building (615)

The South East corner of the building lay within the main trench and was therefore excavated down to natural subsoil, revealing the east wall [5011] upstanding to a height of 0.6m internally and the south wall [5014] to 0.4m (Figure 4). There was no evidence of clay or other bonding material between the stones, or indeed of dressed masonry. Although built of random rubble the walls are straight and regular with a good vertical face internally and externally. On the interior of the building, in the south east corner, an area of flat irregular sandstone slabs were discovered [5016]. The slabs have been interpreted as a rough floor surface consisting large uneven sandstone slabs bedded in yellow clay (Plate 7) lying above the natural reddish silty clay natural.

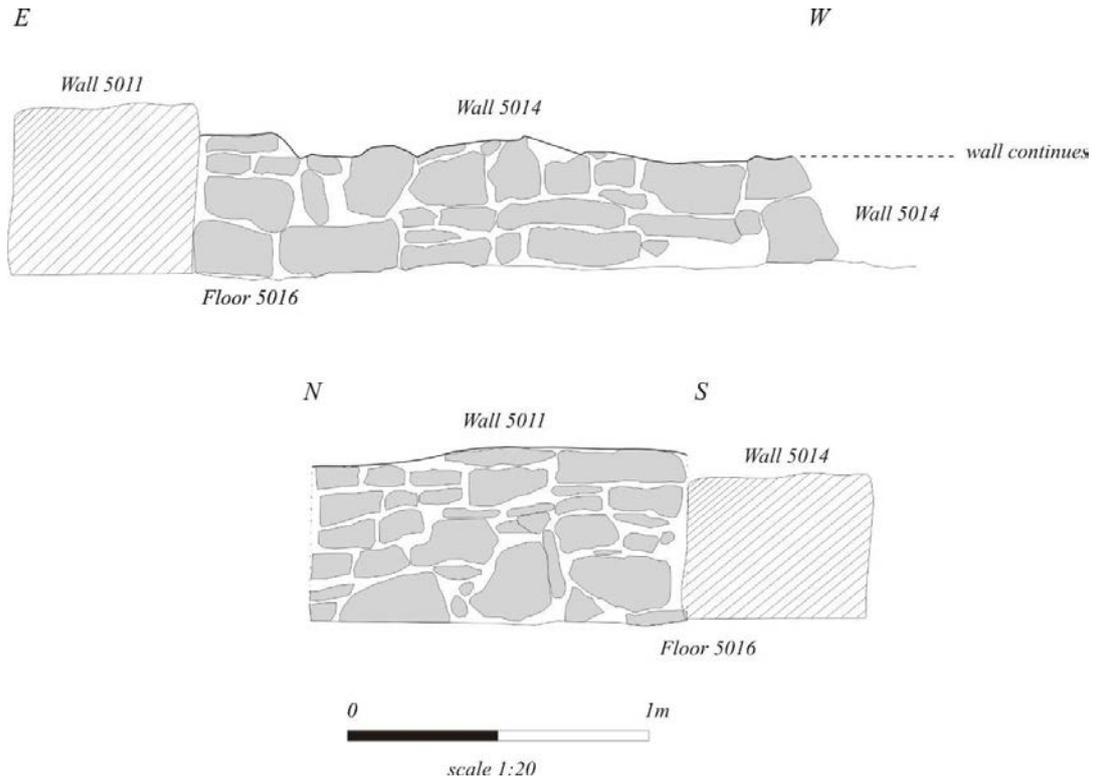


Figure 4 Elevations of Walls {5014} and {5011}

At the South East corner of the main building the trench was extended to the South in order to fully expose the large corner stone. In so doing the wall was found to continue South as previously discussed. In addition the remains of a second wall were uncovered [5030] running parallel to {5011} (Plate 8). There was only a very small gap between the two walls filled with rubble. The East (Plate 9) and the West faces were visible. The remains of the wall were uncovered for 1.4m, to the South it continued under the bulk, but to the North the wall terminated just within the main trench. There was no faced end suggesting the wall had been truncated. It was unclear how this wall related to the more complete building to the West. It may have represented an earlier phase that was robbed during the construction of the main building. Alternatively it may have been upstanding at the same time, but was more vulnerable to damage due to its location on the break of slope.



Plate 9 Looking N along walls [5030] and {5011} (780) by Stephen Eastmead



Plate 10 East face of wall [5030] showing with tumble obscuring the rest of the wall before excavation (552)

Moving eastwards along the trench and down slope, a further parallel wall was exposed running across the width of the trench {5013}. This wall was wider, at 0.75m across, but otherwise very similar to those forming the main building. The face was cleaned down to natural showing a height of 0.43m surviving. It was abutted by a perpendicular wall [3021] (Plate 10). The only surviving face is on the South, and it has been eroded at its East end. It is assumed that the North face has been eroded. Due to the topography the East and North faces would be most vulnerable. It is not apparent from the results of the current excavation how this structure relates in terms of date and function to the main building to the west.



Plate 11 Walls {5013} and [5021] in the foreground (782) By Stephen Eastmead

iv. The byre

Significant archaeological deposits were identified in this area, towards the East of the Trench, during earlier phases of work. They included the remains of a wall [5004] running North South which appeared to form the Eastern limit of the structural remains (plate 11). To the West lay a series of stone features including vertical set slabs associated with stones with rounded or square sockets. The larger more square shaped stones have square sockets, whilst the smaller more rectangular stones have round sockets (plate 12). There is no obvious pattern to the location of these stones though in general these features were also aligned North South (Figure 5). They were arranged in two groups located either side of a linear area of large flat stones which has been interpreted as a path [5025]. It was suggested following the previous excavation that these sockets and vertically set slabs held animal feeding troughs. At the Western limit of the deposits an arrangement of stones had been thought to represent a further wall footing. Further excavation proved this not to be the case, therefore no wall or other boundary was discovered at the West end.

The trench was extended by 2 metres to the North by 3 metres wide. The stone features with sockets and associated vertical set slabs, and the path, were found to continue. It is thought that these features were located within a building, the East wall of which survives {5014}. The building appears to have been aligned North South, and is broadly parallel to the building to the East, this orientation would be largely dictated by the topography. The North and South walls lay outwith the excavated area, however it is possible that an element of the South wall survives within the upstanding field wall.



Plate 12 Byre area of the site looking North (813) By Stephen Eastmead

The internal arrangement of the building and the nature of the masonry suggest the building was for agricultural use, most probably housing livestock. It is possible that rather than stone walls the building was of timber, or at least the long walls, sat on stone footings, the easternmost of which survives.



Plate 13 The Byre area looking West showing the different shaped sockets (559)

It is not possible to tell from the results of the current excavation whether this building was in use at the same time as the building to the north, or indeed the other buildings of the Grange. It is also possible that it is a much later structure built from the remains of the earlier buildings, when they had become ruinous.

v. *The east end*

The east end of the trench, covering 24m contained no archaeological features. Immediately below the turf there was a layer of small to medium angular stone, this was presumably tumble that had originated from the buildings upslope. The frequency of the rubble decreased towards the east end of the trench. A sondage was excavated through this rubble and the subsoil beneath down to



Plate 14 Natural subsoil at East end of trench (564)

3. *Services trenching to the east of trench 5*

Excavation of services trenching extended eastwards from the area of trench 5, along the south side of the field (parallel to the access road) and extending to the Grange Farm farmhouse, *plate x*. Monitored by Paul Frodsham, no archaeologically significant features or deposits were noted.



Plate 15 Services trench immediately to the east of the east end of trench 5, extending towards Grange Farm

4. All Saints churchyard

i. Church lane

The services trenching involved the laying of new cabling to the church. In this area the trench cut for the cabling route ran from the south side of the metalled road that runs through the Muggleswick settlement, southwards along the west side of the grassed lane that gently rises to the churchyard and through its main gate, an overall distance of about 61m. The excavation of all but the northern four metres was monitored by Paul Frodsham, the work carried out on 12 March.



Plate 16 Trenching in Church Lane (left) – looking south towards the church;

Plate 17 (right) - looking north

The ground surface of the lower, northern part of the church lane levelled out notably for its last 20m or so. In this area topsoil deposits overlay a make-up of rubble stone some 0.3-0.4m in depth that appeared to overlie natural clayey sub-soil. It was difficult to determine whether this had been intended as a base for metalling or a levelled platform relating to some structural feature though, given that this has long been the access to the church, probably the former. Finds recovered from the excavation spoil in this area, mainly ceramics, ranged in date from the 17th – 19th centuries. The only recorded feature was a well-constructed stone-lined drain running diagonally (south-west to northeast) across the trench approximately opposite the mid-point of Priory Cottage. This was detailed with stone slab base, dry-built walls of 2-3 courses of rubble and slab cap-stones defining a channel of about 0.15m by 0.25-0.30m. The lower 2/3 of the interior of the drain was silt-clogged; however there was still a moderate degree of water-flow within the remaining upper cavity.



Plate 18 Trench 8 within in Church Lane – stone-lined drain, looking southwest

Plate 19 Finds from the church lane trenching (SF014) and (SF033)

No archaeologically significant features or finds were made in the 35m or so of the church running up to the church gate. Here topsoil generally gave way immediately to apparent natural subsoil deposits.

ii. All Saints' churchyard

From the churchyard gate the services trench cut extended southwards up to the church itself, here following the almost straight line of the present path. The churchyard path exists as a grassed sunken feature, but was formerly a compacted gravelled/metalled surface. At its southern end the trench route ran parallel to the west gable of the existing church building for a distance of 5.5m, at about 2.5m to 3.3m from it. While the trench overall was mechanically excavated by mini-digger beyond this end-point the trench was angled to the south-east to the church itself, and was to be excavated by hand. Generally the trench was dug to a depth of 0.6m – 0.8m.



Plate 20 Early 20th century postcard view of All Saints' Church and churchyard, looking northeast

Significant archaeological remains were revealed along the last 6.5m of the trench, in the vicinity of the west gable of the present church. No features or deposits of note were seen along the path route further north, where natural subsoil was exposed along the length of the trench below the path make-up. The mechanical excavation was monitored by Paul Frodsham on Thursday 12th March; the remains in the vicinity of the church were investigated and recorded by Tom Addyman on 14th - 15th March.

In the area of the church an extensive make-up of deposits was recorded, these overlying a number of individual features that were found to be cutting down into the natural subsoil. Surviving areas of subsoil were encountered at a depth of 0.50m – 0.60m. Hand cleaning of the trench involved regularising of the section, and better defining the features revealed; some limited investigation of individual features was made in order to confirm their nature. A complex stratigraphic sequence was revealed that encompassed a number of episodes of construction activity, probable burials, a series of demolitions and finally, the laying of the existing path.



Plates 21 and 22 The southern extent of trench 8 in the vicinity of the west gable of the church, looking north (left) and south (right)

iii. Early features

a. Wall footing

The footings of a substantially constructed wall were revealed on the line of the north wall of the existing church, {8006}. This was evidently the masonry remains of the north wall of an early church building. Beyond this point the ground began to slope downwards more steeply. Upper stones were dislodged during the mechanical excavation, including two larger blocks of grit-stone that had certainly been dressed and squared to one side – former facings – see plate 24.

Upon cleaning the sections and trench base the remains of the wall were found to consist of 1-2 courses of its upstanding masonry {8006}, and a substantially formed footing structure {8028}. The footing structure had been built within a broad cut whose base was not located within the present trench, [8029]. The cut was near vertically-sided and measured 0.85m in width; it ran on a slight diagonal across the trench, from WNW to ESE. The cut was tightly packed with large and medium-sized generally angular blocks of mixed stone, including grit stone, sandstone and other field stone; a number of pieces were evidently very carefully flat-laid and so as to form a regular outward-looking face. The interstices between the larger stone were packed with medium-sized and some small stones, but also bonded with a thick orange-brown clay throughout. Some voids between stones were revealed lower down, indicating a somewhat looser structure though still tight-packed.

The first course of the wall itself was laid upon these but stepped out beyond the line of the footing trench cut by about 5cm both externally to the north and internally; the overall thickness of the lower part of the upstanding wall was thus about 0.95m. Remains of clay-bonding was also found amongst this walling. One large facing block, evidently fallen from the wall, was revealed immediately adjacent on its north side in the east section of the trench. Like the {8028} footing structure below the upstanding wall remains also clearly ran at a diagonal, this in notably different alignment to that of the existing church building - at a variance of 15° or more.



Plate 23 (left) The {8006}/{8028} wall footing as revealed, ESE to top



Plate 24 (right) The early footing shown in relation to the alignment of the existing All saints' Church, north side.

A single sherd of pottery was recovered from within the matrix of the wall; significantly this was a basal fragment of a thin-bodied gritty-ware vessel upon the exterior of which slight pale-green / green-yellow glaze spotting was evident. The sherd is probably consistent with a 13th or 14th century date, SF006.



Plate 25 (left) Roughly squared facing stones dislodged from the [8006] wall footing



Plate 26 (right) Medieval pottery recovered from the matrix of the [8006] wall footing SF006

b. Possible grave cuts and associated deposits

Of a number of further features that had cut down into the natural subsoil some were evidently earlier than others. Two upstanding islands of sub-soil were revealed within the trench to the south of the {8006} wall line. The northern of these was in the form of a narrow 0.5m to 0.7m wide band running east-west across the width of the trench. This had been cut by the {8006} wall line and its [8029] footing cut to the north, and by a further probable wall line on its south side, [8009], described below. No significant features were found within this area. The second island of sub-soil ran along the east side of the trench bottom for a distance of 2.4m, extending in to the trench for between 0.1m and 0.4m.

Revealed in the east section was also evidence for make-up deposits that had presumably existed within the interior of the medieval church. Above the northern baulk these existed to a depth of a little over 0.15m, (8030), while above the southern baulk these rose to between 0.30m – 0.35m, (8017). In both areas there was some evidence of lensing towards their upper extent.

Within the southern baulk, cut down through (8017) in to the underlying subsoil, there was evidence for two, possibly three, features that may have been grave-cuts. Though cleaned and defined as far as possible there was no desire to disturb human remains and the associated fills of the features remained uninvestigated. Cut [8023] occupied the northern end of the baulk, the probable cut only traceable on its south side; the fill was a somewhat mottled slightly silty though predominantly clayey matrix that contained some smaller stones and some mortar fragments, (8022). The second feature was less certain and only a fragmentary survival and, if a grave cut, it represented the very foot-end of the cut; this was recorded as an area of slightly yellower clayey matrix within the surrounding subsoil on the south edge of the baulk [8025]. The cut was only moderately well defined; some stones on its north side probably formed part of the fill, (8024). The third feature seemed more probably to be a grave cut, [8021]. It was mostly revealed in section where the southern part of the subsoil baulk barely protruded beyond the trench side. However a steep sided cut was revealed that appeared to begin to curve in towards its base; this was about 0.55m in width and cut edge was traceable in section for about 20cm in height. The fill (8020) was notably browner than the surrounding subsoil, of a clayey silt matrix that also contained some quantity of smaller stones though some up to 10cm in length.

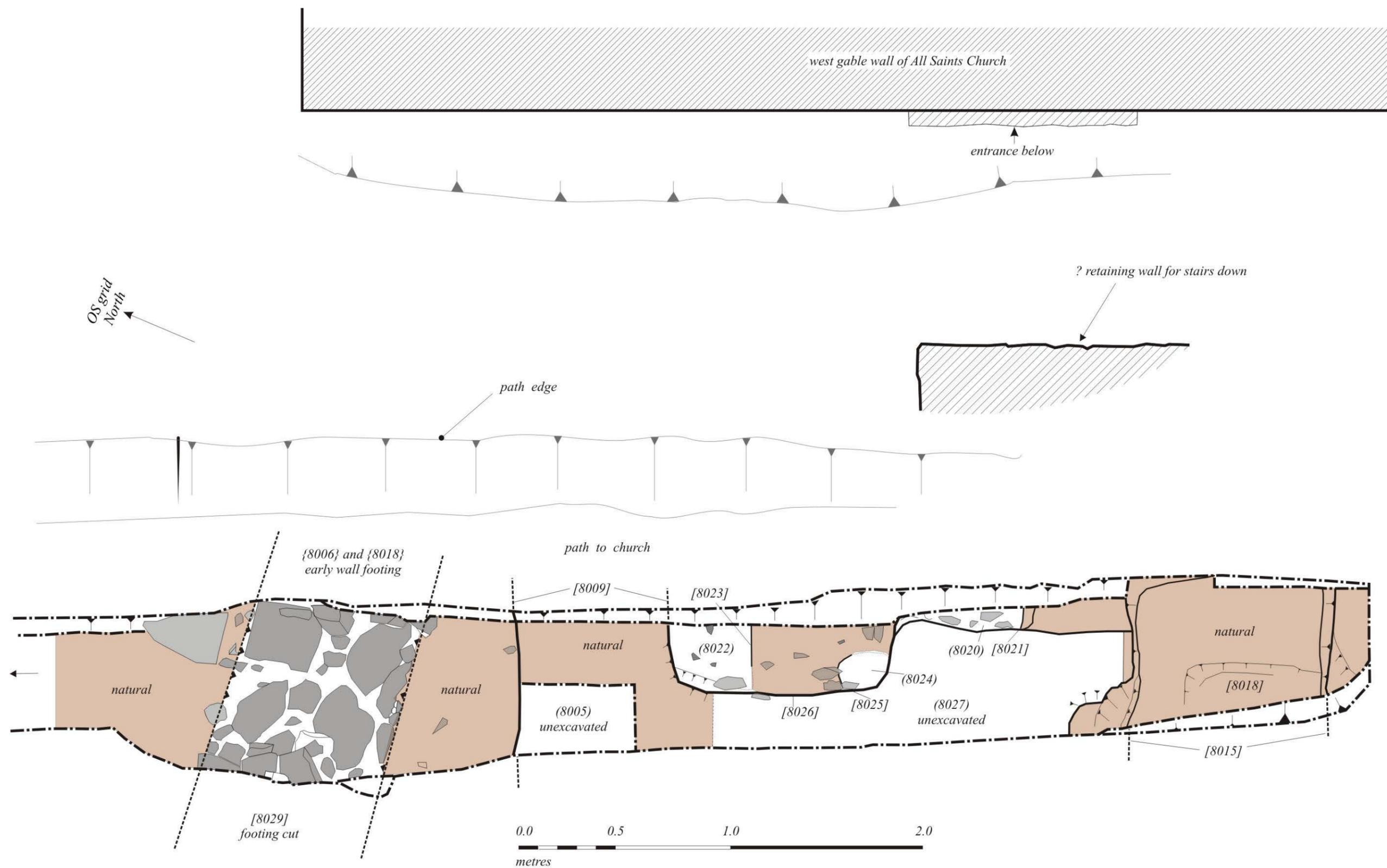


Figure 5 Trench 8 – plan

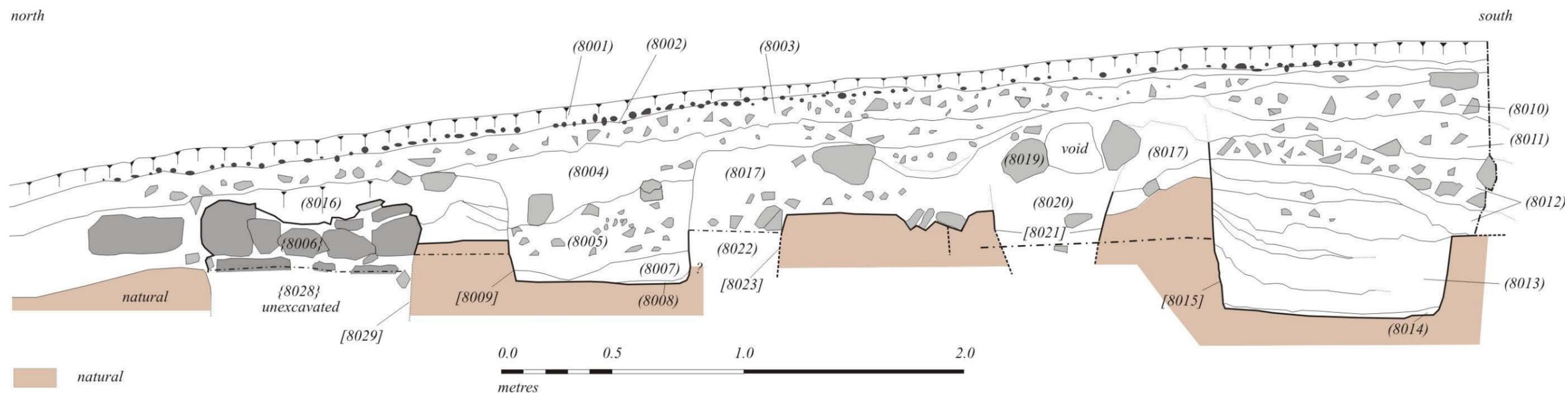


Figure 6 Trench 8 – section



Plate 27 Composite photographic section of archaeological deposits at the south end of the church yard trench, Trench 8



Plate 28 Composite photographic plan of archaeological deposits at the south end of the church yard trench, Trench 8

iv. *Later features (early 18th century – later 19th century)*

The surviving early features described above had been heavily impacted and/or overlain by a series of later features and deposits. Within the confines of the trench there was some difficulty in disentangling the sequence of these; and the cutting of the trench itself had impacted the evidence for some of these relationships.

Most obvious were a series of deeply-cut, vertically-sided and flat-bottomed box-trenches; these were very much of the character of wall footing trenches. Each had been cut down from high level and extended down in to the natural subsoil. To the north an east-west aligned trench of approximately 0.83m in width was traced for a depth of 0.60m, [8009]. Running southwards from this at right-angles in the western half of the trench was a further trench that had been excavated to a similar level and was clearly in rectilinear association, [8026] – its width remained unconfirmed as its west side lay beyond the limit of excavation. The fills of these trenches also appeared to be associated, no clear distinction being visible during an examination of their junction. The lowermost fill was a minor fine silt deposit, (8008); overlying this was a make-up of mixed soil, building debris, crushed mortar, etc. of the character of a demolition deposit, (8005), with a part-fill/part-levelling deposit above that extended beyond the top of the footing [8009] trench cut on either side (as seen in the east section) – (8004).

Further south the [8026] trench cut was found to run in to the side of a further apparent footing cut, [8015]. From their junction it was unclear which was the earlier cut – it is possible that they may have been coeval; cut [8015] appears to be on a similar east-west alignment and on this basis seems likely to have been.



Plate 29 (left) The south end of trench 8 showing the [8015] cut with its various fills ((8010) – (8014)) showing in the section; east to top

Plate 30 (right) General view of the south end of the trench as fully excavated, showing the [8015] cut

The [8015] cut was substantial. It was east-west aligned and near vertical sided, measuring some 1.10m in width towards its top and 1.0m at its flat base. The latter lay at about 0.15m deeper than the base of the adjoining [8026] cut and at the junction there was a corresponding step down. The sides of the [8015] cut were traceable to a depth of about 0.80m.

The cut [8015] cut was infilled by a well stratified sequence of rubble deposits and other building debris, and occasional ashy lenses ((8011)-(8014)), the uppermost of which spread over and beyond the top of the cut, evidently in part as a levelling deposit, akin to deposit (8004) seen further north in the east section. The mechanical excavation had disturbed the junction of the fills within cut [8015] and cut [8026]; however they may well have been contiguous, deposited in the same operation.

Rubbly overlying deposits represented further spreads of material, evidently also deriving from the demolition of the earlier building and/or activity relating to the construction of the present structure – (8003). This material seems to have formed the bottoming for the metalling of the existing church path, (8002), of bitumen-bound gravel.

v. *Discussion*

a. *Medieval church*

The identification of evidence for Muggleswick’s medieval church is a significant addition to knowledge of the archaeology of this site. The excavated remains at the south end of trench 8 provide a number of important insights. The massively-constructed wall footing seems in all likelihood to be the north wall of the medieval church, this located at the northern edge of a relatively level topographic prominence beyond which the ground falls away markedly. The section of walling revealed obviously indicated the site of the medieval church extends considerably further westwards than the existing church building. On present evidence (historical or archaeological) there is no indication as to whether the medieval structure had had a western tower.

The alignment of the early footing is also notably different to that of the existing building. However it is very close to the alignment of earlier graveyard monuments, particularly some of those on the south side of the church, see *plate 30*.



Plate 31 Table and chest tombs within the churchyard that display a very marked difference of alignment to the axes of the existing All Saints’ Church.

Few actual details of the early church structure could be deduced from such a limited exposure. However the sherd of pottery recovered from its make-up, discussed above, is of firm medieval date – probably 13th – 14th century, and the character of its masonry construction is not inconsistent with such dating. Further corroboration is suggested by the recovery of a medieval coin from spoil in the immediate vicinity of the early walling, this likely to date to the reign of Edward III, see *section 5*.

The excavation also demonstrated the likelihood of good preservation of early deposits within the footprint of the medieval church building and, unsurprisingly, the presence of graves – a number of which may have been identified within the present trench.

b. *Intermediate church*

It was notable that none of the later square-cut footing trenches contained *in situ* remains of wall construction, only deposits / dumps of building debris. It is nonetheless considered probable that the trenches had contained wall footings and that the footings themselves seem to have been carefully and cleanly robbed before being back-filled with the debris (dross).

From within the fills of each cut was recovered similar materials, including large lumps of coarse mass masonry mortar of yellowish-cream hue – likely of early date (probably medieval) intermixed with lumps of mortar and faced plaster of much later character – finer mixes of slightly browner hue that are more typical of the 18th and 19th centuries. Some occasional finds included roofing nails, some corroded iron and one copper, and some pieces of cream brick of early-mid 19th century character.



Plate 32 Building debris – from the back-fill of footing cut [8015] - SF859 and SF855; mortars and plasters of varying date; the yellowish pieces are likely to be medieval

In summary this group of secondary features (cuts) and fills seem to represent two phases of activity. The cuts themselves would appear to relate to a church superstructure. This may well be the structure erected in place of its medieval/post-medieval predecessor in the early 18th century, documentary sources suggesting in c.1728 (see *section 5*). Indeed the medieval wall footing, {8006}, had clearly been reduced (with some tumble present on the down-slope side to the north) and was overlain by a relict top-soil deposit, (8016), that seems likely to have run up to the wall foot of the 18th century church that had probably occupied footing trench [8009]. It is notable that it is at this stage that the church's alignment was changed – the footing trenches lie on the same axes as the existing later 19th century building.

The fill deposits within the trench cuts all seem to relate to the dismantling of this structure, presumably in the c1860s when the existing church building was erected. The fills contained diagnostic material that would mostly be consistent with a date bracket between the earlier 18th century and the mid/late 19th. The only earlier material seems to be mortar pieces that likely derive from the earlier church building – their presence on site is unsurprising.

As outlined in more detail by Sheila Newton in *section 6* below a much-dilapidated pre-existing church, probably a mostly medieval edifice, was replaced in around 1728, rebuilt on the same site evidently using

the stones from the earlier building.² This structure, the predecessor of the existing building that mostly dates to the 1860s, was described in 1787 by Hutchinson as,

*a mean edifice; the nave thirty-seven feet in length and twenty-one in width; and the chancel eighteen feet long and fifteen wide.*³

In 1857 Fordyce noted it was,

*a humble edifice, rebuilt about the year 1728, and consisting of a nave and chancel, without tower or aisles; it is capable of accommodating 150 persons.*⁴

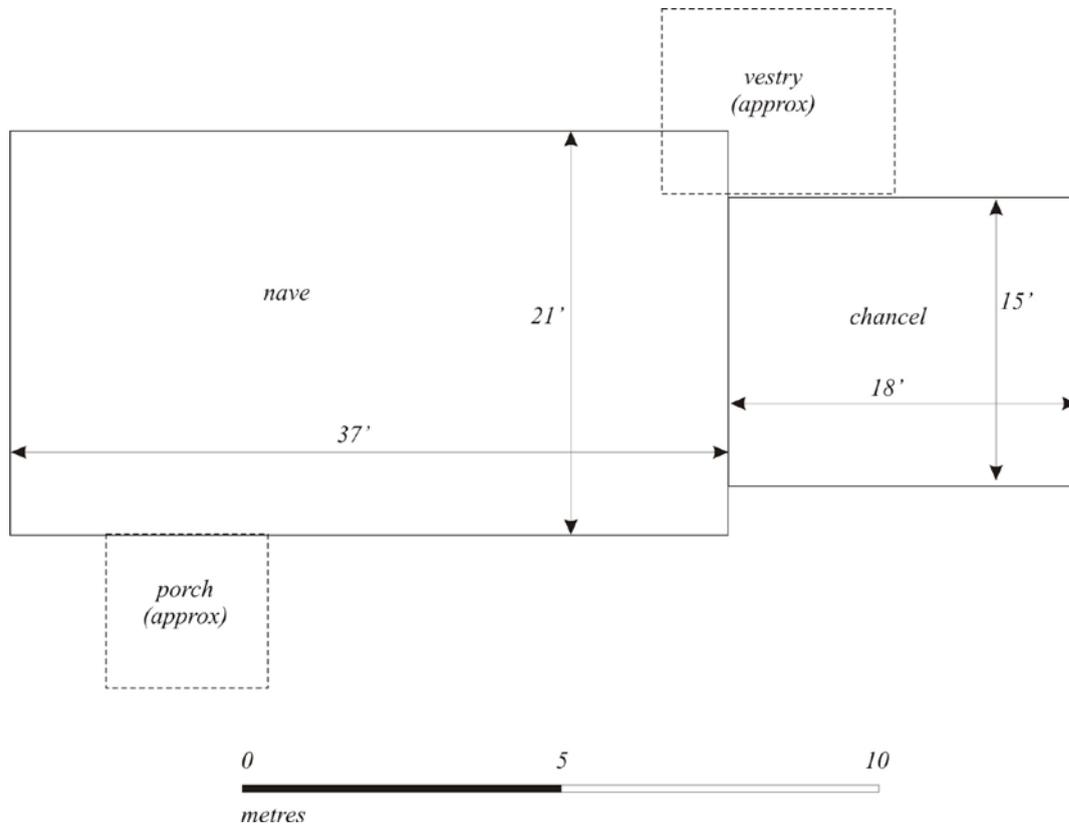


Figure 7 Block plan of the church of c.1728, based on dimensions given in 1787

It is possible that the excavation revealed footing trenches of parts of the north-west extent of this intermediate church – possibly even its north-west angle.

² Fawcett, J.W. (1906) *The Parish Registers of Muggleswick Satley*: Durham Historical Society p. 6

³ Hutchinson W. (1787) *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* vol. II, Newcastle : Printed for Mr. S. Hodgson & Messrs. Robinsons...London p.426

⁴ Fordyce W. (1857) *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* vol. II, Newcastle & London: A Fullerton & Co. p. 707

5. Finds

i. General discussion

To add

ii. Ceramics assessment

George Haggarty

An initial assessment of the pottery recovered from the 2015 excavations was carried out by George Haggarty. In contrast to the assemblage of sherds recovered from the previous excavation exercises at Muggleswick, a much greater proportion were of medieval date. In summary :

SF001	5	5017	late medieval?
SF002	5	5019	mixed hard to date
SF003	5	cleaning	mixed 18th and 19th Century
SF006	8	at church	medieval, possibly 14th century
SF008	5	5011	probably late 18th century
SF009	5	sondage, E end	medieval, possibly late 13th or early C14th
SF010	5	cleaning	first quarter 19th century
SF012	5	topsoil	post-medieval
SF014	5	5014	first quarter 19th century
SF017	5	5016	medieval, possibly 14th century
SF019	5	unstrat.	medieval
SF021	5	5010	17th century
SF026	5	cleaning	medieval, possibly 14th century
SF031	8	N end	mixed 17th century to Victorian
SF034	5	cleaning	19th century
SF036	5	cleaning	one green-glazed shard, medieval
SF038	8	church lane	one late Victorian dust-pressed encaustic tile

A single body sherd of white gritty fabric was recovered from the excavated spoil in the immediate vicinity of the early wall footing, this dated to c.14th century (*SF006*) – see *plate 25*, above. From the same area of spoil, just slightly down-slope from the early wall, was recovered a 14th century silver coin (*SF043*).

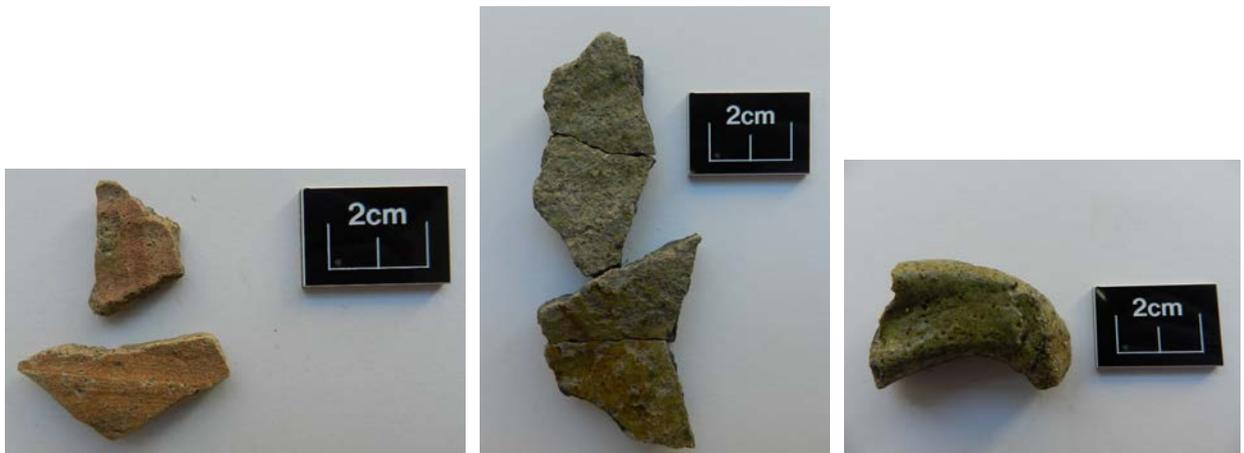


Plate 33 Early ceramic material from trench 5 - *SF009*; *SF001*; and *SF019*

iii. *Detecting finds*

a. *General*

Metal-detecting was carried out along the length of the mechanically-dug services trench by locally-based detectorist John Railton, who kindly volunteered his services. A number of finds were also made in the vicinity of the church that included a coin of medieval date recovered from the excavation spoil in the immediate proximity of the early wall footing, and from within the field to the west of the church.



Plate 34 *Detectorist John Railton with find*

b. *Coin from churchyard (trench 8)*

Recovered from the excavated spoil in the immediate vicinity of the early wall footing revealed in trench 8 close to All Saints' church was a 14th century silver coin (SF043), plate 35.



Plate 35 *Silver long cross penny of Edward III (possibly York mint), recovered from trench 8 in the vicinity of the church (SF043)*

c. Field to west of churchyard

A further find of particular interest, found within the field close to the churchyard boundary immediately to the west of the church, was a crudely cast lead figurine of female form, (SF043), plate 35. This was lightheartedly dubbed the 'Muggleswick Madonna' at the time of the excavation.



Plate 36 SF043

Description and assessment

Andrew Morrison

Small Finds Number: SF043

An incomplete cast lead toy / figurine of a female.

Likely Late Medieval or Early Post-Medieval in date, c. late 16th- to 17th century.

Flat-backed cast lead toy / figurine of a female with head, neck, and torso surviving. Circular convex face with eyes, nose, and lips in relief. Face and head are framed by fan-shaped collar edged by square panels and topped by a tuft of curled hair. Thin moulded neck wearing a globular necklace separates the head from the torso. The torso is squared, with a strip of square panels down each side in the same ladder motif as the collar. The pattern is replicated down the centreline of the torso, flaring out towards the head and lower torso and constricted between two domed and haloed breasts.

Evidence of arm attachments are present at the upper left and right sides of the torso. A breakage at the base of the torso likely indicates the former presence of a skirt completing the figure. Visible cracks are present along the obverse and reverse of the neck, and also diagonally down the front of the torso.

For similar objects see NCL-A3FCA3, LIN-961652, NCL-DB1E00, and PUBLIC-6D33F7 (Portable Antiquities Scheme ID).

Materials and Construction:

Primary Material: Lead

Manufacture Method: Cast

Completeness: Incomplete

Dimensions:

Surviving Height: 43.0mm

Height of Head: 20.0mm

Height of Torso: 20.0mm

Maximum Width at Head: 31.0mm

Maximum Width at Neck: 7.0mm

Maximum Width at Torso: 20.0mm

Thickness: 3.0mm-5.0mm

Discovery Details:

Date of Discovery: 2015

Found By: Independent Metal Detecting

Recorded By: Addyman Archaeology

Region: North East

County: Durham

District: Muggleswick

Co-ordinates: 54°50'38.95"N, 01°56'00.47"W

Other finds from this area included coins of **xxxx - xxxx**

d. To south of churchyard

A further find of individual significance was recovered from spoil from the services trench at the lower, northern part of church lane, opposite Priory Cottage. This was a copper alloy shoe buckle of later 17th or early 18th century date.



Plate 37

6. Historical sources for Muggleswick Church

Sheila C. S. Newton

i. Historical

'Ecclesiastical records which mention local churches do not become available in a continuous series until the thirteenth century. By this time almost all medieval parish churches were in existence'.⁵ Much of the evidence available, therefore, is in the form of extant architectural details. This is of no assistance with regard to Muggleswick since it is known that at least one other edifice, and possibly several, stood on the site before the present building and no remains are visible on the surface. However, the outstanding preservation of documents pertaining to Durham Cathedral and Durham Cathedral Priory, available at Durham University Library Archives and Special Collections, means that there is written evidence not available in most other cases. Greenwell and Knowles note that it is unlikely that Muggleswick was formed into an ecclesiastical district with a church until the later twelfth century but that the parish certainly existed by 1229.⁶

The church at Muggleswick, unusually, had no dedication; possibly this is because of its historical proximity to the Grange, which would have overshadowed it both as a building and in local importance. 'Bishops were the consecrators of churches'.⁷ Since Muggleswick church became the responsibility of the Prior at an early date it may be that this is why it is not consecrated to a particular saint - or the original consecration was forgotten. In recent years Muggleswick church has been known as 'All Saints', to provide it with an identity which does not exclude any long-forgotten original dedication. For much of its history, Muggleswick was a perpetual curacy, part of the rectory of Edmundbyers, although, at times, its importance was greater and it merited its own incumbent.

The Prior and Chapter of Durham had the rights of presentation to five rectories and fifteen vicarages (i.e. could appoint the priests). Because they had made no new appropriations for 160 years, the monks appealed to Bishop Neville for a licence 'to amortize lands'.⁸ It was about this time - c. 1423 - that Muggleswick was converted into a chapelry normally held by the rector of Edmundbyers.⁹

The history of the church building, as already noted, is elusive. There are two types of data: direct and indirect references. The former are very limited. The indirect data mainly concern references to the curates and vicars, their appointments and activities, and to events in the parish. These are helpful in establishing that the church continued to exist and to be used throughout the periods to which they refer but provide limited information about the appearance of the building, the materials of which it was constructed and its state of repair. Even direct references to the church itself provide little guidance as to the size and appearance of the building, especially for earlier periods.

Possibly the earliest reference to a church at Muggleswick is in *Le Conventit*, an agreement between the Bishop of Durham and the Prior about their various responsibilities. The document is dated 'the 8th of October in the second year of our pontificate' (octavo Kal. Octobris, Pontificatus nostri anno secundo). The Bishop as named as Richard Poore (Ricardum dictum pauper) and the Prior as Radulfo. Richard Poore was Bishop twice, 1209-1213 and 1229-1237. Radulfo, or Ranulf Kerneth, was Prior between 1218 and 1234. Therefore the date of the agreement must be c.1231 (Greenwell and Knowles suggest 1229). In *Le Conventit* the lands of the Bishop and the Prior are described and an exception from the arrangements for other places is made where the chapel at Rowley is concerned: '...the vill of Rowley and its appurtenances, saving the chapel of the same vill of the mother church of Muggleswick...' (...villa de Ruley cum pertinensiis suis, salva capella ejusdem villae matrici ecclesiae de Muklingwic...).¹⁰ This

⁵ Morriss, Richard (1989) *Churches in the Landscape* London, Phoenix p.141

⁶ Greenwell, Rev. W. and Knowles, W.H. (1896) 'Muggleswick' in *Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland*, Vol 4. p. 287

⁷ Morriss, *ibid* p. 150

⁸ Locellus XXI nos. 27, 47

⁹ Dobson R.B. (1973) *Durham Priory 1400-1450* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press p. 148

¹⁰ Greenwell, W. (1872) 'Le Conventit', *Feodarium Prioratus Dumelmensis*, Publications of the Surtees Society Vol. LVIII p. 217; 1.4 Pontificalia 4 DUL)

suggests that Muggleswick church had a chapel of ease at Rowley (once part of the parish) and both came under the jurisdiction of the Prior and Convent.¹¹

Another early reference to a building is in the description of the area of land given to the Prior in 1259. In this year Bishop Walter Kirkham (1249-1260) granted Prior Hugh de Derlington and the Convent of Durham the right to enclose woodland in the vill of Muggleswick. The border of this area runs from a point on the River Derwent called 'Flaynardisburg' (I believe this is a mis-transcription of 'Reynardisburg' and refers to an area shown on recent maps as 'Fox Hills' or 'Fox Holes') westwards to a location opposite the church (a good indication of the antiquity of the church site), north to the 'manor' (the Grange buildings) given earlier to Durham Cathedral Priory, then west to the great road called 'Balyolfgate'. The boundary then follows the road north to 'Thoraldebrigge' and returns to the start along the Derwent (Greenwell, 1871: 182).

The list of incumbents commonly available in various printed forms, online¹² and in the present church building, also indicates the history of the church in Muggleswick (figure 1). However, close examination of the names and dates shows that there are either gaps in the list or that some of the incumbents were in post for exceedingly long periods of time, especially in earlier times.

It has already been established that there was a church in Muggleswick before 1323 when Richard Staykiston's curacy began. Research into records apparently missed when the 'standard' list in *table 1* was composed provides a better continuity of incumbents. This may be considered of importance since gaps in the list could indicate periods when the church building fell out of use, was perhaps in a state of disrepair or ruin, or when it did not merit an 'on-site' curate. It should be borne in mind that there may have been times when the named incumbent was absent, due to holding other livings, and a sub-curate, possibly not named, may have actually worked in the parish instead. The records in question are several and various, and sometimes contain additional information about the curates. The use of sub-curates certainly occurred in the 1700s: Thomas Coulthard had two, Daniel Watson and, later, William Wilson; William Stephenson's sub-curate was Simpson Brown; and James Deason's sub-curate was John Jopling.¹³

The earliest mention of a cappellanus at Muggleswick seems to be in 1265-72 when, in the list of pensions, the curate is awarded 6 marks.¹⁴ Additional - and some mentioned in table 1 - curates appear in the Priory Registers, where their 'collation' to the 'rectory of Muggleswick' and the date are noted. These include Roger de Menelay (13 February 1348/9)¹⁵, John de Skipton in Craven (21 March 1357/8)¹⁶, Geoffrey Bachiler (20 June 1361)¹⁷, Robert Kepyke (29 June 1450)¹⁸, Richard Stowe (28 September 1504)¹⁹, Robert Hobson (5 January 1510/11)²⁰ and Christopher Heryson (28 August 1512).²¹

¹¹ Greenwell and Knowles, *ibid*

¹² Hutchinson, W (1787) *The History and Antiquities of the County of Durham* vol 2, Newcastle : Printed for Mr. S. Hodgson & Messrs. Robinsons, Paternoster Row, London, p. 426; Surtees, R. (1820) 'Parish of Muggleswick', in *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham: vol 2*, London, pp. 361-362 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/antiquities-durham/vol2/pp361-362> [accessed 17 May 2015].

¹³ Fawcett, J.W. (1906) *The Parish Registers of Muggleswick* Satley: Durham Historical Society p.9

¹⁴ Barlow, F. (1940) *Durham Annals and Documents of the Thirteenth Century* Surtees Society vol. 155 p. 87

¹⁵ Prior and Chapter's letter-book, 1312-1401: Registrum II, 1st section, folio 136 recto, DUL

¹⁶ *ibid*: folio 152 recto

¹⁷ *ibid*: folio 167 recto

¹⁸ Priory Small Register III, folio 41 verso

¹⁹ Priory Small Register, 4th section, folio 150 verso

²⁰ Priory Small Register, 5th section, folio 186 recto-verso

²¹ Priory Small Register, 5th section, folio 193 verso

TABLE 1: Muggleswick Perpetual Curacy.—D. and C. of Durham, Patrons.—A Peculiar belonging to the D. and C.—Pays no first fruits nor tenths.—Proc. Episc. (visitanti tantum) 2s. 6d.

Richard Staykiston, occurs 1323.
John de Skipton, 1357.
Galfrid le Bachiler, 1361.
Robert de Dunelmo, 1391.
Henry Hynton, 1410.
Robert de Aukland, 1411.
Robert Forrest, 1504.
John Byndley, cl. pres. 28 May 1550.
Thomas Benson, cl. pres. 12 Mar. 1565, p.m. Byndley.
Thomas Hawkins, cl. 10 June, 1572, p. depr. Benson.
James Murthwaite, occurs 21 Mar. 1757, p. res. Hawkins.
Miles Watmough, occurs 3 Feb. 1577.
William Southwick, 1576, p. res. Watmough.
Peter Fisher, cl. 15 May 1607, p.m. Southwick.
Richard Bradley, A.M. 20 Nov. 1641, p.m. Fisher.
Thomas Boyer, an intruder, depr. for non-conf.
John Dury, A.M. 28 July 1662, p. res. Bradley.
Christopher Smith, 20 Nov. 1684, p. m. Dury.
Francis Hunter, A. M. 27 Sept. 1735, p.m. Smith.
Thomas Coulthard, A. M. 1743, p.m. Hunter.
William Stephenson, A.M.
James Deason, Vicar of Pittington.
Joseph Dawson, p.m. Deason.

The register of brother William Dalton, the chancellor of Durham Priory, starts in 1431. It records an inquisition held to establish what the customary emoluments of the priest at Muggleswick were. From the demolished township of Muggleswick he had customarily received four cows and their offspring of one year, a horse so that he could ride to visit his infirm parishioners, one or two cartloads of hay for his livestock mowed from places left behind by the reeve; he also was entitled to a quarter of wheat from the granary at Durham for consecrated bread. It was suggested that, instead, the priest ought to take two marks a year from the prior, one each at Whitson and Michaelmas.²² The later appointments by Prior Thomas, to the 'rectory of the parish church or free chapel of Muggleswick', of chaplains Richard Stowe, Robert Hobson and Christopher Heryson, note that tithe incomes had become insufficient to support a chaplain, so they are required to accept payment in the form described above.

In the early 1490s there was a dispute between the Priory and some residents of Lanchester parish over the grazing in Horsleyhope, land which had been given to the Priory. Among the various witnesses called upon was Sir John Wearmouth, the parson of Muggleswick.²³ In about 1497 John Warmouth, curate of the chapel of Muggleswick, was admonished with regard to a dispute between him and Alice Hudwyn as he had broken an oath made to her. He was to pay 9d for the expenses under penalty, if he failed to do so, of suspension from celebrating divine [services] or even of lesser excommunication.²⁴

On 24th March 1551, John Byndley was collated and instituted as 'chaplain or curate of the parish church of Muggleswick'.²⁵ He was followed by Thomas Benson (12 March, 1566), Thomas Hakins (10 June,

²² Registrum III, folio 205 recto

²³ 1.6 Spec. 5, 1.6 Spec 9; Greenwell and Knowles (1896) pp. 293-303

²⁴ Priory Small Register, 4th section, folio 53 recto-verso

²⁵ Dean and Chapter Registers (post-Dissolution), folio 191 verso

1572) and James Murthwaite (20 March, 1576).²⁶ These are all known and included in the list of incumbents in *table 1*, although the details vary slightly. William Southdike - Southwick, in the standard list, - was curate on 25th November 1592 when he provided a receipt for 33s 4d.²⁷

The record of curates compiled by the Revd. Boutflower both adds further names to those mentioned above and confirms details of others. It starts with John de Rydale, whose name occurs in 1312, whom he lists as rector of Muggleswick and who died in 1313.²⁸ Thus the record is pushed back eleven years. He is followed by Richard Staykiston (1323, rector of Muggleswick)²⁹ and John de Skipton (occurs 1357, rector of Muggleswick)³⁰. Geoffrey Bachiler (occurs 1362, chaplain of Muggleswick)³¹ is no surprise, but he is followed by Richard de Hessewell (occurs 1370, perpetual curate of Muggleswick)³² who does not appear elsewhere. Robert de Dunelm (occurs 1391, vicar of Muggleswick)³³ is on the standard list. However, Boutflower gives Henry Flinton rather than Henry Hynton in 1410, also recording him as de Flynton and noting that he was vicar of Grindon in 1390, rector of Edmundbyers in 1402 and vicar of Muggleswick in 1410. Flinton exchanged Muggleswick for the rectorship of Meldon in 1411 and died in 1425.³⁴ John Wearmouth, or Warmouth, occurs in 1490 and 1491 and was vicar of Muggleswick.³⁵ The last on Boutflower's list is Robert Forest who occurs in 1504 as vicar of Muggleswick, moving on to Dalton-le-Dale (1526-30) and Pittington (1530-48). Boutflower says that he died in 1458 but this must be a misprint and should, presumably, read 1548.³⁶

It has previously been assumed that Robert Forest, or Forrest, was the vicar of Muggleswick abducted by Willie o' Shotlynton and his band of reivers, presumably because he would not persuade his parishioners to hand over their cattle.³⁷ However, this event occurred in January 1528, by which time Forest was at Dalton le Dale according to Boutflower. Which parson was actually involved in this incident is not clear.

Between 1530 and 1533 - before the Dissolution of the Monasteries - the Bursar's accounts for Durham note regular payments to the chaplain of Muggleswick of 28s 8d as well as other payments to the parson.³⁸ Later that century other records show that the church at Muggleswick continued in regular use despite the religious upheavals that had taken place. In or around 1570, one Humphrey Hopper from Eddy's Bridge was accused by 'Sir Thomas' - presumably either Thomas Benson or Thomas Hakins or Hawkins, the curate - of carrying out business in Muggleswick churchyard when he did not belong to the parish and of being rude to the curate. Hopper proclaimed his innocence and his right to meet acquaintances in Muggleswick.³⁹ About 5 years later, the churchwardens were criticised for not providing the necessary church books. Their response was that the previous parson, Nicholas Sapcott, 'put away all ther boks, Mr Jowell bokes, ther Bible, and many of ther bokes, and also ther communion cupe'. They had provided some books and had made arrangements to purchase the others required.⁴⁰ This suggests that Thomas Hawkins was followed by Nicholas Sapcott as curate before James Murthwaite (although Sapcott may have followed Murthwaite), but who was Mr Jowell? Was he a sub-curate?

²⁶ *ibid*: folios 215r-v; 51r; 124r

²⁷ Miscellaneous Charters 3272

²⁸ Boutflower, Revd. D.S. (1925) *Fasti Dunelmensis* Surtees Society vol. CXXXIX pp. 177, 111

²⁹ *ibid*: pp. 177, 123

³⁰ *ibid*: pp. 177, 119

³¹ *ibid*: pp. 177, 8

³² *ibid*: pp. 177, 61

³³ *ibid*: pp. 177, 38

³⁴ *ibid*: pp. 177, 46

³⁵ *ibid*: pp. 177, 137

³⁶ *ibid*: pp. 177, 46

³⁷ Fawcett, J.W. (c.1902) *Tales of Derwentdale* pp. 36-7; Armstrong, J.L. (ed.) (1902) *Chronicles of the Armstrongs, Jamaica, Queensborough, New York: The Marion Press* p.138

³⁸ Raine, J. (1844) *The Durham Household Book or The Accounts of the Bursar of the Monastery of Durham from Pentecost 1530 to Pentecost 1534* Surtees Society vol 18, London: J.B. Nichols & Son, e.g. pp. 30, 53, 56, 93, 190, 289

³⁹ Raine, J. (1845) *Depositions and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings from the Courts of Durham Extending from 1311 to the Reign of Elizabeth* Surtees Society vol. 21, London: J.B. Nichols & Son, p. 116

⁴⁰ *ibid*, 307-8

By 1578 Miles Watmough was the curate, according to the record of his attendance at the Chancellor’s Visitation at the beginning of that year: ‘Mugleswicke Ecclesia: Milo Wadmowth, curatus, ibidem. Personaliter’.⁴¹ However, he failed to attend the General Chapter held in July that year having ‘utterly neglected the monition’ and the following January was again absent due to infirmity.⁴² Among the clergy listed in the 1559 Royal Visitation was ‘Dominus Joannes Watson, curatus’ at Muggleswick.⁴³

Fawcett, in his account of Muggleswick’s parish registers⁴⁴, includes most of these clerics in his list of incumbents. *Table 2b* shows the incumbents up to Southwick in the late 1500s and is set alongside the list compiled from direct documentary research (*table 2a*). Names shown in red in *table 2a* are unique to this list. Fawcett’s list continues to 1905, with the dedication at the front of the book recording the death of the vicar between compilation and publication. Handwritten entries in Muggleswick’s copy of the book continue the list until 1954 when the parish was once more combined with Edmundbyers under one rector (*Table 3*). Fawcett also provides additional information about the incumbents, some of it possibly sourced from Boutflower, giving dates of resignation, later appointments, death and place of burial. He also suggests that Robert Forrest was the cleric kidnapped by reivers, as he recounted in his *Tales of Derwentdale*. However, the additional data add nothing to the history of the church in Muggleswick.

<i>TABLE 2a: Muggleswick clergy from documentary research</i>	<i>TABLE 2b: Muggleswick clergy from Fawcett</i>
<p>John de Rydale 1312 Richard Staykiston 1323 Roger de Menelay 1348/9</p> <p>Geoffrey Bachiler 1362 Richard de Hessewell 1370 Robert de Dunelm 1391 Henry de Flynton/Hinton 1410</p> <p>Robert Kepyke 1450 John Wearmouth 1490/1 Robert Forest 1504 Robert Hobson 1510/11 Christopher Heryson 1512 John Byndley 1551 Joannes Watson 1559 Thomas Benson 1566 Thomas Hakins 1572 James Murthwaite 1576 Nicholas Sappcott c. 1576 Miles Watmough 1578 William Southdike/Southwick 1592</p>	<p>Richard Staykiston 1323</p> <p>John de Skypton 1357 Galfrid Bachiller 1361 Richard de Hessewell 1370 Robert de Dunelmo 1391 Henry Hinton 1410 Robert de Aukland 1411</p> <p>Robert Forrest 1504</p> <p>John Byndley 1550</p> <p>Thomas Benson 1565 Thomas Hawkins 1572 James Murthwaite 1575-6 Nicholas Sappcott 1576 Miles Watmough 1577 William Southwick 1586</p>

⁴¹ Raine, J (1850) *The injunctions and other ecclesiastical proceedings of Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham, from 1575 to 1587*. Durham: George Andrews. Whittaker and Co ... T. & W. Boone ... London. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh. p. 52.

⁴² *ibid*, 73, 96

⁴³ Kitching, C.J (1972) *The Royal Visitation of 1559. Act Book for the Northern Province Surtees Society* vol. 187 p. 103

⁴⁴ Fawcett, J.W. (1906) *The Parish Registers of Muggleswick Satley*: Durham Historical Society pp.8-9

TABLE 3: Fawcett's list of later incumbents and additional handwritten entries (in italics) in the Muggleswick copy of his book

Peter Fisher 1607
Richard Bradley 1641
Samuel Ellwood 1646 (intruder during the Commonwealth)
Thomas Boyer (intruder during the Commonwealth)
John Dury 1662
Christopher Smith 1684
Francis Hunter 1735
Thomas Coulthard 1743
William Stephenson 1779
James Deason 1787
Joseph Dawson 1810
Samuel Kennedy 1837
John Gibson 1851
John James Cundill 1855
John Ingham 1891
John Dent 1905
Arthur Henry Smith 1910
<i>Robert Henry John Poole 1923</i>
<i>Percy L'Argent Bell 1925</i>
<i>Duncan Barclay Reynolds 1935</i>
<i>William Ernest Renwick 1941</i>

Several of these held the living of Edmundbyers and Muggleswick simultaneously. In 1954 the two parishes were joined as one benefice with one incumbent.

ii. *The church building*

The revised list of incumbents in *table 2a*, together with *table 3* and the early estate documents, provides evidence and a continuity of clergy which indicate that use of the church was virtually unbroken from the thirteenth century. However, the character of the building itself remains elusive.

Morris suggests that, not only are most churches present by around 1050, but they follow a pattern of architectural change over the next centuries. He considers that many early churches were wooden. This might well be the case for the Derwent Valley but, of course, there is no evidence. The stone Romano-British roundhouses such as were found at Bollihope Common and the stone seventh century church at Escomb might indicate an early tradition of stone building in the area. According to Morris, most of the churches were small with unaisled naves and square-ended chancels. Much rebuilding, often not very sophisticated but in stone, occurred over the next century. Towers on the west end and apses on the east end became popular but aisles were still unusual. It was towards the end of the twelfth century that outward expansion of church buildings began. Many churches added at least one aisle and lengthened their chancels, doing away with apses. Chapels, new or taller towers were added and spires began to appear as churches continued to grow in size. When sideways expansion ran out of space then development went upwards - when churches were not demolished to make way for something more fashionable.⁴⁵

'Stylistic and formal variations can be followed down to a very local level.'⁴⁶ Even a very small area often has characteristic designs or features common to its churches. What links the churches can vary and may include the preferences of a social group, a period of economic prosperity or location in an area

⁴⁵ Morris, R (1989) *Churches in the Landscape* London: Phoenix p. 277

⁴⁶ Morris, *ibid* p. 277-8

where a particular type of stone is quarried. Relevant to Muggleswick, and the comments of Featherstonhaugh, is the linking factor of communications - a road or a valley.⁴⁷

Morris suggests that the cost of carriage for stone became uneconomic beyond a distance of twelve miles which affected the building of stone churches in the first place and, later, their repair and reconstruction.⁴⁸ There is no shortage of stone in the Muggleswick area: there are numerous quarries of various sizes within two or three miles of the church.

Featherstonhaugh believed that all the churches in the Derwent Valley had similar plans, as far as it was possible to tell. 'The churches of Hunstanworth, Edmundbyers, Muggleswick, Shotley, Whittonstall, Medomsley and Ebchester appear to have possessed the same features in common, a small chancel and nave, with south porch and western bell-gable, and to have had their origin in the same architectural mind.'⁴⁹ The church building at Muggleswick provides little evidence of its history as it is 'entirely modern' and there are no illustrations of 'the ancient church'.⁵⁰

In 1638, an itinerant cleric called Anthony Laphorne was indicted for preaching against non-preaching ministers, calling them 'dumbe dogges and blinde guides'. Among the places where he preached was Muggleswick church - the event attracted a large amount of local interest, perhaps for its entertainment value - and it was stated that Laphorne went 'up into the pulpit' there.⁵¹ This provides a snippet of information about the interior of the seventeenth century church.

The church was in a ruinous state in around 1728 and was rebuilt on the same site using the stones from the dilapidated building.⁵² In 1787 Hutchinson described the church as 'a mean edifice; the nave thirty-seven feet in length and twenty-one in width; and the chancel eighteen feet long and fifteen wide'.⁵³ In 1857 Fordyce remarked that it was 'a humble edifice, rebuilt about the year 1728, and consisting of a nave and chancel, without tower or aisles; it is capable of accommodating 150 persons'.⁵⁴

By the mid-1800s the church was again in a poor condition. The glass in the windows had been broken and not repaired. Moreover, the door had fallen to pieces and the building was secured with a wicket and a dead thorn. This building had a nave and a chancel, narrower than the nave. The two were separated by a broad pointed arch. At the west end of the nave was a vestry and there was a porch on the south side. In 1868-9 the church was restored. The chancel was pulled down and rebuilt six feet longer than before and the same width as the nave. The chancel arch was not replaced but the floors of the chancel and nave were made the same level. A vestry was built on the north-east and the triple-decker pulpit removed. J. Kell was the contractor for the stonework and the woodwork was undertaken by J. Routledge. In 1886 there were further restorations, during which the chancel floor was again raised to be above the level of the nave.⁵⁵

In 1906 the church was, according to Fawcett, 'a plain, unpretentious stone structure'. The walls were two feet thick of 'undressed freestone from local quarries' and the building was roofed with blue slates. The nave and chancel were of the same width and height; the nave was 33 feet 6 inches long and 21 feet wide with two pairs of splayed windows on both the north and south sides and a pair of long narrow

⁴⁷ Morris, *ibid* p. 278

⁴⁸ Morris, *ibid* p. 309

⁴⁹ Featherstonhaugh Rev. W (1900) 'Edmundbyers' in *Archaeologia Aeliana* vol XXII Newcastle: Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne p. 86

⁵⁰ Greenwell, Rev. W. and Knowles, W.H. (1896) 'Muggleswick' in *Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland*, Vol 4. p.287

⁵¹ Longstaffe, W.H.D. (1858) *Acts of the High Commission Court within the Diocese of Durham* Surtees Society vol. 34 pp.190-2

⁵² Fawcett, J.W. (1906) *The Parish Registers of Muggleswick Satley*: Durham Historical Society p. 6

⁵³ Hutchinson W. (1787) *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* vol. II, Newcastle : Printed for Mr. S. Hodgson & Messrs. Robinsons...London p.426

⁵⁴ Fordyce W. (1857) *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* vol. II, Newcastle & London: A Fullerton & Co. p. 707

⁵⁵ Fawcett, J.W. (1906) *The Parish Registers of Muggleswick Satley*: Durham Historical Society p. 6-7

panes in the splayed west window. The chancel was 21 feet long and 21 feet wide with a single splayed window in the south wall and a splayed, pointed-arched window comprised of three lights at the east end. The sanctuary, with coloured tile paving, was raised two steps above the chancel floor. The chancel and nave floors were stone-flagged, but with boarded floors beneath the seating. The walls and ceiling were plastered and painted with coloured wash; the plain corbels supporting the rafters placed beneath the wall-plates. The pews were of pitch pine, seated 200, and replaced box pews removed in 1869; the font was also replaced in 1869. There was a western bell-tower with one bell.⁵⁶

iii. Survey by Denis Briggs, 1993

In 1993 the church and its site were dowsed by Denis Briggs and a plan produced (figure 1) which shows both the current building and the putative earlier church(es) indicated by dowsing. Unfortunately there are discrepancies between these plans and the measurements indicated by the records. The plan of the current church fits approximately with the description given by Fawcett although, for example, Briggs' plan shows the nave being 22 feet 6 inches wide rather than 21 feet. However, the dowsed plan does not fit with Hutchinson's earlier church in which the nave was of similar size to the current church but the chancel somewhat smaller. The dowsed plan appears to be that of a much larger and more sophisticated building. There is no evidence anywhere, though, that there was ever a large enough population or sufficient affluence for such a church to be built. As noted above, Featherstonhaugh considered that the Derwent Valley churches were all of similar simple design. In the later 1500s, following the Reformation, many churches and chapels in North East England were in poor repair having been deprived of most of their valuables (chalices, bells etc.) as well as being neglected.⁵⁷ Moreover, poor provision was made for their 'spiritual cure'.⁵⁸ Some parishes in County Durham had no parson or vicar, only unlearned priests who were paid significantly less, or sometimes without even a curate.⁵⁹ This supports the argument that a small parish such as Muggleswick would not have had a large elaborate church building, especially since all the neighbouring ones have remained simple in design (except for Hunstanworth, which was rebuilt to a Teulon design in the 1860s). Both the current church and Briggs' dowsed plan are aligned somewhat north of east; the walls found in the electricity board trench were aligned differently, more east-west. Thus it is unlikely, even if the dowsed church plan is accurate, that dowsing discovered the earliest building(s) on the site.

⁵⁶ Fawcett, J.W. (1906) *The Parish Registers of Muggleswick Satley*: Durham Historical Society p. 4-5

⁵⁷ Wilson, Barbara Nowelle (1939) *The changes of the reformation period in Durham and Northumberland*, Durham theses, Durham University. Available at Durham E-Theses Online: <http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/8346/> p.687

⁵⁸ *ibid* p.692-3

⁵⁹ *ibid* p.693

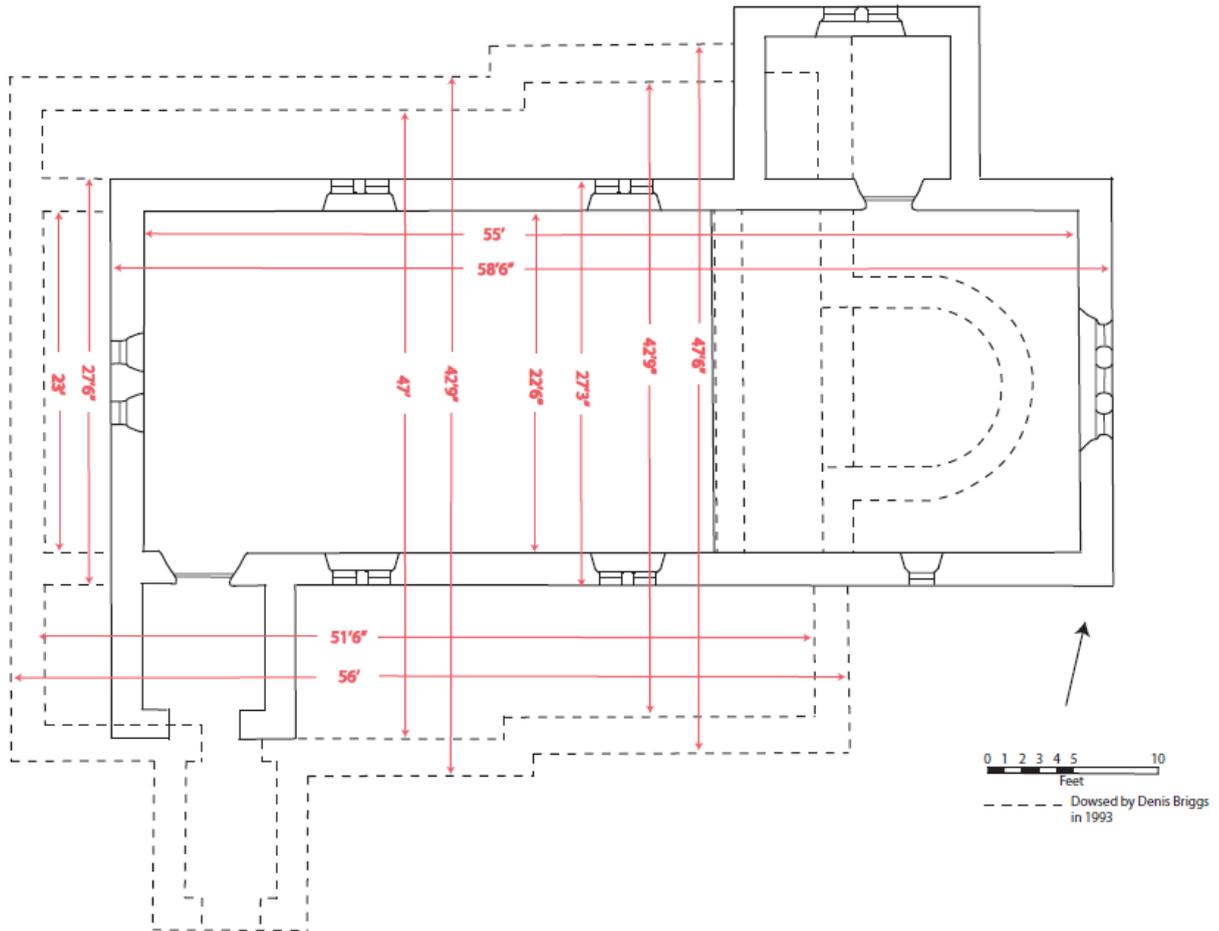


Figure 8 Plan of All Saints Church after Denis Briggs, showing the extent of possible wall footings as suggested by dowsing – dashed lines

iv. Priest's house

In 1852 the parish received a grant of £200 towards repairs to the 'parsonage-house', a 'neat stone building near the church'.⁶⁰ There is no indication on Ordnance Survey maps of any priest's residence other than the one that was built in Victorian times and later known as Key West and Hatherley Lodge. The 1850 estate map shows a building in the churchyard, not present on the 1800 estate map, but this is believed to be a storage shed for the hearse. It might be wondered if it was the remains of the priest's house but, since it was not indicated on the 1800 map, this seems unlikely. The most likely location for the priest's residence is among the buildings to the north of the church, adjacent to the remains of the grange.

v. Conclusion

The history of the actual church building at Muggleswick is difficult to trace. Anecdotal and indirect evidence affirms the existence of the church from the thirteenth century, but provides very little information about its character. More information is available for later structures, from the early 1700s. It is therefore likely that the only firm evidence for previous buildings on the site will come from archaeological excavation.

⁶⁰ Fordyce, W. (1857) *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* vol. II, Newcastle & London: A Fullerton & Co. p. 708

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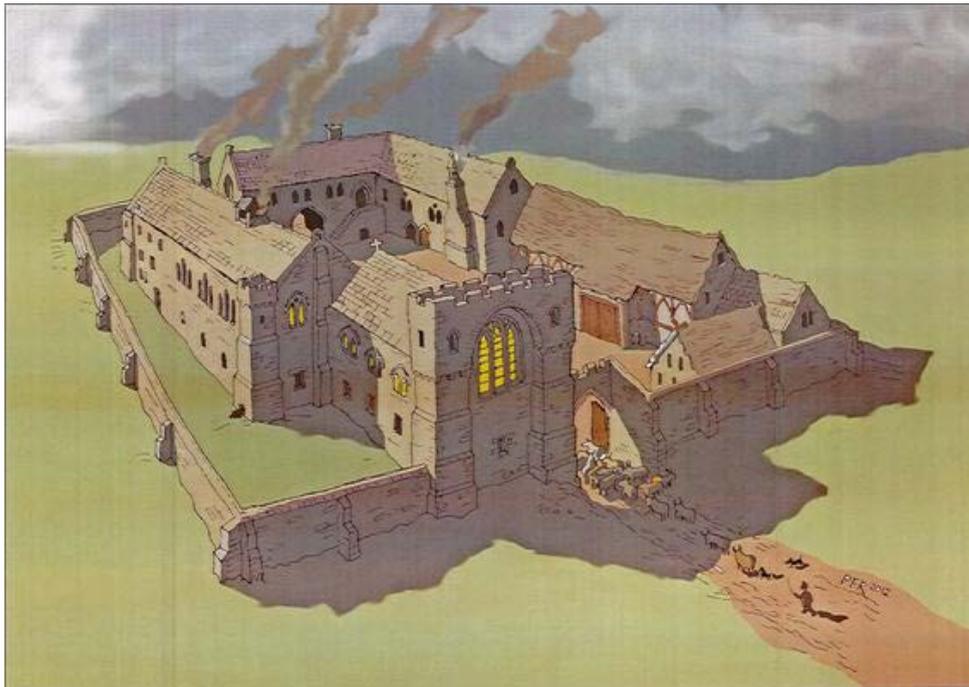


ALTOGETHER ARCHAEOLOGY

FIELDWORK MODULE 6b

MUGGLESWICK GRANGE EXCAVATION

PROJECT DESIGN



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3. Introduction to this module
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- Appendix B Altogether Archaeology generic risk assessment
- Appendix C Module 6b specific risk assessment
- Appendix D Risk log

Front cover illustration. Speculative reconstruction of Muggleswick Grange from the south-east by Peter Ryder, based on recent survey and excavation work.

5. Research Aims and Objectives.

Our understanding of Muggleswick Grange was until recently based largely on our interpretation of the spectacular standing ruins, combined with the work of Greenwell and Knowles published back in 1896. However, recent work by Altogether Archaeology volunteers under the direction of Tom Addyman (discussed above) has demonstrated that extensive buried remains still lie buried beneath and around the current buildings, and that these offer much potential to improve our understanding of the complex.

Excavations on the south side of the road have led to a sound interpretation of the original buildings here, but due to time constraints during the earlier campaign the buried remains known to exist north of the road still await adequate investigation. The opportunity afforded by the Northern Powergrid

undergrounding proposal has enabled a return to the site to complete the investigation of what in the earlier campaign was referred to as 'Trench 5'.

This project is small in scale and has one basic aim: to investigate and help to characterise the nature of buried remains in the area of 'Trench 5', a few metres north of the visible ruins at Muggleswick Grange, and to integrate the results of this work into the interpretive account of the Muggleswick complex arising out of previous fieldwork campaigns. At the same time, it will provide a channel through the archaeologically sensitive area within which the power cable will be laid.

The results will be of interest in their own right, but will also be used to inform future management of the site. The aim of the excavations is to locate and characterise features and deposits in the vicinity of the ruins, not necessarily to fully excavate them; if medieval walls or floors are encountered then it may be decided to partially investigate them without full excavation.

Questions that the project may help to address include the following:

Can we ascertain the nature of any medieval structures in this part of the site, both originally and through time?

How do buried features here relate to the complex stone wall along the north side of the road, and to the surviving ruins to the south?

Is there evidence for activity here during post-medieval times, following the closure of the grange?

Is there any evidence here for early activity, prior to the construction of the grange?

What potential does the site offer for further investigation into the history of the grange, and also into times prior to its construction and after its closure?

6. Business Case.

6.1 The opportunity provided by the Northern Powergrid proposal to underground power cables through this part of the Muggleswick conservation area provides a one-off opportunity for the Altogether Archaeology volunteers to complete their investigation of this part of the Muggleswick complex. This will further engage local volunteers directly in the study of this important site, therefore enhancing public awareness of the site and concern for its future management.

6.2 The recent large-scale project to consolidate the spectacular ruins of Muggleswick Grange generated much local interest in the site and led directly to a small-scale community excavation campaign in 2010 and 2011. The scope of that work was constrained by available funds, and many local people are keen to do more. In general terms, the strong desire amongst local people to better understand the origins of Muggleswick and protect the grange for the future provides clear impetus to complete this project at this time. Once equipped with skills obtained through the project, local volunteers will be at liberty to plan further works to enhance the historic environment, both within Muggleswick and elsewhere.

6.3 The fieldwork completed by this project will contribute to the wider initiative at Muggleswick, all of which will be collated and published by Addyman Archaeology in due course.

6.4 The project is supported by English Heritage, and the regional EH inspector is on the core project team. It will thus contribute to the aims of the joint accord signed between English Heritage and the National Association of AONBs to work together to further the understanding, conservation, enhancement and public enjoyment of the historic environment within the AONB (English Heritage 2005b).

6.5 With regard to SHAPE 2008 (A Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities & Programmes in English Heritage), this project, although small in scale, contributes to several of English Heritage's stated corporate objectives. The project could fit into several of the Sub-Programmes within SHAPE 2008, but the most appropriate is sub-programme number 51311.110:

Sub-programme name	Community Involvement and Awareness Projects
Sub-programme number	51311.110
Corporate Objective	5A. Increase public awareness of the historic environment
Sub-programme description	Projects raising community awareness of historic environment through direct communication, engagement and participation. (eg Community-led research programmes)
Reason for EH support	Builds direct support and engages enthusiasm from which multiple benefits flow. Encourages knowledge transfer through enjoyment.

It should also be noted that the project has multiple benefits and a sound case could also be made for including it within any of the following SHAPE sub-programmes:

Understanding Place: Analysis of specific historic assets and locales (11111.130).

Community Training Projects (12211.110).

Protected Landscape Research (23111.110).

Guidance for Volunteer and Community Groups. (43215.110).

6.6 This project at Muggleswick will contribute directly to the following objectives within the North Pennines AONB Management Plan (2014-2019):

Objective 5. To ensure an increase in professional and public knowledge and understanding of the AONB's historic environment.

Objective 6. To ensure effective conservation and management of the North Pennines historic environment, including historic buildings, archaeological sites and heritage landscapes.

Objective 13. To ensure that a wide range of opportunities exists for everyone to get involved in conserving and celebrating the North Pennines.

7. Project scope.

7.1 There is much potential for a range of research and interpretation work at and around Muggleswick Grange. However, this project is necessarily limited in scope to the survey and evaluation of the physical remnants of the Grange within the area of 'Trench 5' as set out in Section 5 above. A watching brief on the digging by Northern Powergrid's contractor of the trench for the power cable along its entire length from the church to Grange Farm will be undertaken during the week of the excavation; this will be led by Paul Frodsham and volunteers will have the opportunity to be involved in it should they so wish. Should anything be encountered during the watching brief that requires closer investigation, then volunteers will also have a chance to get involved with this.

7.2 Post-excavation work will be undertaken by Addyman Archaeology alongside that relating to earlier fieldwork. An updated version of the current Muggleswick report will be produced for circulation to volunteers and other interested parties before the end of 2015. This will then be incorporated into a publication combining all the recent work at Muggleswick, to be completed in due course.

7.3 The results of the project will help to inform the public interpretation of the grange ruins, both on- and off-site. An awareness of the nature and extent of buried remains in the vicinity of the ruins will also be important to the future management of the site. However, all such interpretive and management work lies outside the scope of this project.

8. Interfaces

8.1 This module is largely self-contained although it is very closely linked to the consolidation of the grange ruins and associated fieldwork undertaken in 2010 and 2011. As noted elsewhere, these different phases of work will be united through a combined post-excavation and publication phase.

8.2 This module forms part of the wider Altogether Archaeology project which aims to improve understanding of, and direct public involvement with, the archaeological heritage of the entire North Pennines. Links between this Muggleswick module and the wider project will be maintained through the project web pages, and the results will be discussed at an Altogether Archaeology conference in late 2015.

8.4 The results may be of use in informing management agreements between English Heritage and the owners of the Grange and surrounding land.

8.5 This project is expected to generate further local interest in the grange, providing impetus for further investigation of Muggleswick's history. Altogether Archaeology volunteers and other local residents may well wish to undertake further fieldwork on the grange and other parts of the village. Any such work will be outside the remit of the current project, but where appropriate the North Pennines AONB Partnership will offer support to the local community for the development of such follow-up initiatives.

9. Project Team structure.

This is a small-scale project and has a simple management structure, with a small project team.

The Project Core Team will consist of:

Paul Frodsham, North Pennines AONB Partnership Historic Environment Officer and Altogether Archaeology Project Officer.
Tom Addyman, Addyman Archaeology.
Sheila Newton & Andrew Newton, local archaeologists representing the Upper Derwent Archaeology Society.
Rob Young, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage.

Overall project management will be by Paul Frodsham, assisted as required by Rob Young and Tom Addyman, and where appropriate by other members of the North Pennines AONB Historic Environment Working Group (HEWG). The HEWG is the designated advisory group for the whole of the Altogether Archaeology project, and includes the Durham County Archaeologist along with several other professionals with wide experience of historic environment work both within the North Pennines and elsewhere. PF will also be responsible for co-ordinating volunteer involvement in the project.

Direction of fieldwork will be the responsibility of Tom Addyman and his fieldwork team, assisted by Sheila and Andrew Newton. These arrangements are similar to those of the earlier community excavations at Muggleswick. Tom will act as Site Director, directing all fieldwork on site, including training of volunteers; he will also be responsible for on-site health and safety. In practice it is expected that Paul Frodsham will also be on site most days, but his role will be to assist the Site Director and Supervisors rather than to direct the fieldwork himself. Tom Addyman will be responsible for the writing up of the interim project report (see below), with Paul Frodsham also available to help with certain aspects of this.

Fieldwork will be done by Altogether Archaeology volunteers. The project has a pool of some 600 volunteers, of whom it is expected that about 30 will wish to participate actively in this module. Although there must be some flexibility with regard to volunteer involvement, up to 20 volunteers are expected on site each day. PF will draw up a rota showing which volunteers expect to be on site each day, and fieldwork can then be planned accordingly. Some volunteers are more physically able than others, while some have particular interests in certain aspects of the work, but all volunteers will be offered a varied workload, receiving training and experience in all aspects of fieldwork. Formal records will be kept of volunteer attendance, and of the training and experience gained by each volunteer.

10. Communications.

10.1 PF maintains a volunteer database of all Altogether Archaeology volunteers, and information about the project will generally be disseminated by email or telephone using contact details contained within this database.

10.2 PF will be in daily contact with Tom Addyman and/or the site supervisors during the fieldwork phase. Communication by email, telephone and face-to-face meetings as necessary will be maintained during project planning and post-excavation phases.

10.3 The North Pennines AONB HEWG (the project advisory group) meets quarterly. A preliminary report on the Muggleswick module will be presented by PF for discussion at the April 2015 HEWG meeting. It is envisaged that a final report on the project will be presented by PF to the December 2015 HEWG meeting.

11. Methods Statement.

11.1 General

11.1.1 Fieldwork will be undertaken by volunteers from the Altogether Archaeology project, with training and constant on-site supervision provided by Addyman Archaeology. All work will be completed according to relevant professional standards and guidelines.



Site plan showing the locations of previous Altogether Archaeology excavation trenches at Muggleswick. the current project will focus on the complete excavation of Trench 5, which will be extended to the west as far as the stile in the corner of the field.

11.2 Site preparation

The new trench will be marked out on the ground and accurately tied in to the general site plan produced during earlier work (see plan); any extensions to the trenches will be similarly recorded and tied in to the main plan.

11.3 Excavation

The excavation trench is located outside the Scheduled Area, so Scheduled Monument Consent will not be required for the work. The methodology will be identical to that employed during previous excavations at Muggleswick.

Trenches will be deturfed and excavated entirely by hand. Descriptions of all archaeological contexts excavated or exposed will be recorded on standard Addyman Archaeology recording forms. Other than the narrow trench to take the power cable, which will be excavated down into undisturbed natural along the entire length of the excavation, features may be uncovered and recorded but not necessarily completely excavated. The sample excavation of some features may be deemed desirable, in which case partial excavation, half-sectioning or sampling will be preferable to full excavation. All such decisions will be made on site by the Project Management Team.

The trench will be accurately surveyed into the general site plan. Individual trench plans at a suitable scale will also be made. Plans, usually at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, will be drawn to show all archaeological deposits exposed during the excavation. At least one continuous long section of the trench will be drawn. Other sections of individual features will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All drawings will be digitised as appropriate in due course. The OD height of all strata and features will be measured and recorded on the appropriate plans and sections. A Harris matrix stratification diagram will be constructed to show stratigraphic relationships throughout the site.

Previous work suggests that the retrieval of significant finds other than pottery is unlikely. However, all finds of all dates will be retained and treated in a proper manner according to established guidelines provided within the UK Institute for Conservation's 'Conservation Guidelines No. 2'. All finds will be recorded on a finds register. Analysis of all finds will be undertaken by Addyman Archaeology (using specialists where appropriate) as part of the post-excavation phase.

Any soil or other samples recovered from excavated contexts will be retained by Addyman Archaeology for subsequent analysis; such analysis will form part of the post-excavation phase and is therefore not covered in detail here.

A full digital photographic record will be maintained, in accordance with standard Addyman Archaeology practice, to show principle features and finds in close detail and general context. The photographic record will also include a series of 'working shots' recording the progress of the excavation from initial turf-cutting through until backfilling. Video recording may also be employed if deemed appropriate.

11.4 Training for volunteers

Work will proceed at a suitable pace to enable adequate time for training for all volunteers, and regular on site discussions will be held with volunteers to discuss progress and the interpretation of trenches as work progresses. All volunteers will be encouraged to undertake a range of activities, including excavation, recording, finds processing, planning, surveying, levelling, and architectural recording of standing structures. Decisions relating to the deployment of volunteers throughout the site will be the responsibility of the Director/Supervisors, but the wishes of volunteers will be taken into account when arriving at such decisions.

Volunteers will be encouraged to take responsibility for completing tasks allocated to them, but professional guidance will be available at all times. The overall integrity of the site record will be ensured through the immediate checking by the Director or Supervisor (and if necessary correction) of all records, drawings etc.

Volunteers will be asked to sign an attendance sheet each day as a record of their participation, and will also be asked to complete an evaluation at the close of the project so that their comments can be taken on board when planning future Altogether Archaeology modules.

11.6 Post-excavation

All post-excavation work will be undertaken by Addyman Archaeology and the results merged with those of earlier work at Muggleswick.

11.7 Archiving and Dissemination

The results will be fully published in a paper covering all aspects of the recent research, survey and conservation programme at Muggleswick, and the archive from this project will be incorporated into the general site archive. However, a brief interim covering just the results of this project will be produced for circulation to volunteers, and does form part of this project. The interim report will include a selection of illustrations of the work including drawings and photographs, and will present the results within a framework of our understanding of the site. Although most sections will be brief, the general structure of the interim report will be as follows:

1. Executive summary
 - 1.1 The project
 - 1.2 Results
2. Project background
 - 2.1 Location
 - 2.2 Objective and links with wider initiative at Muggleswick.
 - 2.3 Dates
 - 2.4 Personnel (including names of all participating volunteers)
 - 2.5 Acknowledgements
 - 2.6 Archive

3. Archaeological and historical background
4. Excavation and survey
 - 4.1 Field methods
 - 4.2 Post excavation
 - 4.3 Interpretation of results
5. Discussion
6. References

12. Stages, Tasks and Timetable.

This project is small in scale, consisting of a single phase of fieldwork, and thus has a simple structure. As noted elsewhere in this document, it forms part of a wider initiative at Muggleswick into which the results will be merged.

This project is divided into three stages and 15 tasks as shown in the table below. Fieldwork is planned to extend over seven days from Monday 9th - Sunday 15th March 2015. Results analysis and report production will take up to four months following the completion of fieldwork.

STAGE/ Task no	STAGE/Task	Person(s) responsible	Dates (all 2015)
S 1	PREPARATION		
T 1.1	Finalising of MORPHE compliant project design.	PF/TA/Ry	25 Feb
T 1.2	Arrange health & safety provision and complete risk assessment.	PF	28 Feb
T 1.3	Finalise all access arrangements etc with landowner and tenant.	PF	28 Feb
T 1.4	Circulate Project Design to AA volunteers , inviting volunteers to register.	PF/volunteers	25 Feb
T 1.5	Closing date for volunteer registration	Volunteers	4 Mar
T 1.6	Agree volunteer participation rota - inform volunteers.	PF	5 Mar
S 2	FIELDWORK		
T 2.1	Site set-up and on-site start-up meeting	Volunteers/PF/TA	9 Mar
T 2.2	Fieldwork	Volunteers/PF/TA	9-15 Mar
S 3	REPORT, ARCHIVE & PUBLICITY		
T 3.1	Production of interim project report	TA	April/May
T 3.2	Post-excavation work (finds analysis, sample processing, dating etc)	TA	April - July
T 3.3	Merging of results with existing Muggleswick report	TA	Aug
T 3.4	Presentation of final report to HEWG	PF	Sept
T 3.5	Deposition of archive, dissemination of final report to HER & OASIS	PF/TA	Sept
T 3.6	Link to Project Report placed on AONB website.	PF	Sept
T 3.7	Contribution to Altogether Archaeology public conference.	PF/TA	tbc

PF = Paul Frodsham (North Pennines AONB Partnership)

Ry = Rob Young (English Heritage)

TA = Tom Addyman (Addyman Archaeology)

HEWG = North Pennines AONB Historic Environment Working Group

13. Project Review.

13.1 The project will be subject to continuous review by the Project Director who will maintain an active role in the fieldwork programme. Should any changes to the proposed programme become desirable during the course of the project then they will be discussed and agreed by all members of the Project management team.

13.4 The Project Management Team will also hold a review meeting upon completion of the project. This may consider recommendations for the future site management, though this lies outside the scope of this project.

13.5 The project will also feature in the external Altogether Archaeology Project Review which will be completed towards the end of 2015.

14. Ownership.

The land is owned by the Lambton Estate, and is tenanted by Mr Wilf Storey, Grange Farm, Muggleswick. Full consent from both will be secured prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

Any finds recovered during the work will remain the legal property of the landowners, but if appropriate will be donated or loaned to a local museum for long-term curation and display.

15. Health and safety.

15.1 Full consideration will be given to matters of health and safety throughout this project. The Altogether Archaeology generic Risk Assessment for all project fieldwork will apply to this module, and a separate Risk Control Sheet specific to this module will also be produced. The Addyman Archaeology Health and Safety policy will also apply to all fieldwork undertaken as part of this module. A health and safety briefing will be given to all volunteers at project start-up, and all will be required to read a written statement on health and safety which will be kept on site and which all volunteers partaking in the project will be required to sign, stating that they have read and understood it and that they will abide by its terms.

15.2 Addyman Archaeology abides by the 1974 Health and Safety Act, its subsequent amendments, and the 2007 Construction Design and Management Regulations. All Addyman Archaeology field projects are carried out in accordance with the SCAUM Health and Safety in Field Archaeology manual (2007).

15.4 Addyman Archaeology will ensure that a qualified First Aider and First Aid supplies are present on site at all times during work. All staff members are supplied with appropriate safety clothing and equipment and advice will be

provided to volunteers as appropriate regarding such equipment.

15.5 It is intended to hire a portacabin and locate it as close as possible to the excavation site. A Portaloo will also be hired and set up adjacent to the site the duration of the project. Volunteers will also be able to shelter in their vehicles in the event of temporary bad weather.

16. Risk Log.

This is a small-scale project and risks are of a correspondingly small scale. Nevertheless, a risk log is appended here as Appendix D.

17. References

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Sobo, M.E./Muggleswick Community Association. 2001. Muggleswick & Waskeley: An Eclectic History with Photographs. (A Local Heritage Initiative booklet)

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North Pennines AONB Partnership/Durham County Council. 2009. Muggleswick Conservation Area Character Appraisal, Consultation Draft. Unpublished report.

Appendix B Contexts Register

i. Trench 5

(5008)	Stone deposit. Lies between walls {5011} & {5013}. Clear down to natural on the N side by service trench. Overlies {5017}
{5009}	Possible pebbly surface which appears to be levelling material between larger stones
(5010)	Large rounded rubble deposit. Excavation by mechanical digger revealed wall on S side of trench and corner stone {5014} beneath this context. Rubble deposit may be from a demolished building. Overlies {5014}
{5011}	Substantial N-S wall. E wall of building. Internal height c. 60cm (to {5016}) width c. 65cm. External height c. 80cm (to {5017})
(5012)	Levelling of tumble E of wall {5011}. Possible wall or revetment on E side
{5013}	N/S wall. Possible E/W return on E side. Height c. 43cm (from natural), width c. 75cm
{5014}	E/W wall from large cornerstone on {5011}. Extends W from cornerstone to another cornerstone. Length 6.7m between external sides of cornerstones, width c. 66cm. Height is variable – 56cm at SE cornerstone, reducing westwards
(5015)	Rubble fill N of {5014} (Inside putative building)
{5016}	Floor of square building within walls {5011} and {5014}. Uneven sandstone slabs with yellow clay consolidation. Internal floor of building; large uneven sandstone slabs laid in yellow clay; clay possible used to level floor.
5017	Natural at E base of {5011}, yellow clay. Service trench to natural yellow boulder clay between walls {5011} and {5013}
{5018}	N. extension of building with holed stones at E end of trench. Further holed stones aligned with stones set on edge. Rubble to E, continuation of features of building on W (inside). Possibly same as 5006?
{5019}	NE corner of building. Associated with {5011} and {5014}. No cornerstone but wall running N/S and E/W wal towards NE cornerstone not linked to {5011} and {5014}, isolated trench
(5020)	Rubble/tumble deposit. Surface rubble removed partly by hand. Mechanical digger cut trench through N side of trench. This deposit lying on light brown soil above natural.

ii. Trench 8

(8001)	Topsoil
(8002)	Path metalling – access to church
(8003)	Bottoming for path
(8004)	Upper fill of [8009] cut / levelling deposit
(8005)	Fill deposit within [8009] cut
{8006}	Wall footing – built of gritstone rubble including some squared facings, surviving within the trench to 1-2 courses above footing; footing below not excavated, extending down within footing trench cut – []; north wall of medieval church
(8007)	Lower fill deposit within [8009] cut
(8008)	Basal residue within [8009] cut; fine dark grey-brown silt
[8009]	Cut 0.85m at top, near vertically-sided with squared base, 0.80m wide, maximum recorded depth (at south side, 0.60m) – wall footing trench - ?c1728 church
(8010)	Demolition / levelling deposit at north end of trench
(8011)	Upper fill / levelling deposit associated with the [8015] cut
(8012)	Mid/upper fill of [8015] cut
(8013)	Lower fill of [8015] cut
(8014)	Basal deposit within [8015] cut
[8015]	Probable wall footing cut, revealed at south end of trench, partly truncated by mechanical excavation, lower parts and base revealed by hand excavation; as revealed in east section the cut is rectilinear in plan, near vertically sided (in east section north side traceable for upto 0.80m-0.85m, its south side to 0.36m), with a width of upto 1.10m at the top and about 1.00m at the base; cleaning back of the east section revealed an apparent eastern termination of the cut; the cut continued into the west section of the trench
(8016)	Former topsoil deposit above area of the 8006 wall footing
(8017)	General make-up deposit within medieval church – general deposit of medium brown clayey silt containing some quantity of smaller to medium stones
[8018]	Shallow rectilinear cut or setting at base of the [8015] footing trench cut – possibly indicating position of robbed masonry
{8019}	Apparent deliberate setting of stones within uppermost part of the [8021] cut – possible grave cut
(8020)	Fill of cut [8021] – slightly humic clayey silt, medium brown, slightly intermixed; gritty with some smaller stone inclusions
[8021]	Probable grave cut – steep-sided, revealed in east section and within base of trench, truncated by mechanical excavation; approx.. 0.65m towards top, narrowing to 0.47m lower down; traceable in east section to an approximate depth of 0.55m though top is ill-defined and its base was not located – the fill remained unexcavated; top possibly marked by setting of stones – see {8019}, fill – see (8020)
(8022)	Fill of cut [8023]; fine clayey silt, with a few smaller stone inclusions, medium brown
[8023]	Grave cut (?) – part of possible grave cut revealed in area of surviving deposits within interior of medieval church on east side of trench; south side of possible cut revealed, extending in to east section; cut to west by [8026] and to north by [8009] footing trenches; upper parts truncated by mechanical excavation; extent revealed within trench 0.45, by 0.35m.
(8024)	Fill of cut [8025]; somewhat mottled clayey silt, some smaller stones – unexcavated; upper parts truncated by mechanical excavation
[8025]	Possible grave cut – foot of possible cut revealed at the edge of surviving early deposits within the medieval church – cut by the [8026] footing trench; upper parts truncated by mechanical excavation; the fill of the cut, (8024), remained unexcavated; surviving extent 0.27m by 0.20m
[8026]	Cut of apparent footing trench for possible transverse wall (N/S aligned) occupying west side of trench and extending into west section; truncated by mechanical excavation, appears to have been vertically-sided with broadly level base; to the south after a dog's-leg the cut broadens to the east, extending close to the eastern section. To the north the cut appears to be continuous with cut [8009] whose base lies at the same level; to the south the [8026] cut runs in to the side of
(8027)	Fill of [8026] cut – mostly unexcavated; to north it was difficult to differentiate it from the (8005) fill within cut [8009]

{8028}	<i>Lower footing structure – tightly-packed generally angular pieces of grit-stone, etc. ; within clean medium orange-brown clay matrix; some voids; revealed within base of trench, mostly unexcavated</i>
[8029]	<i>Wall footing cut for the {8006} wall and its {8028} footing; 0.85-0.90m in width; near vertically-sided; base not located within trench</i>
(8030)	<i>Apparent general make-up deposit within medieval church – as revealed in east section of trench on south side of the {8006} wall footing; deposit of medium brown clayey silt containing some smaller stones recorded to a depth of 0.17m – some lensing evident; probably corresponds to (8017) further south</i>

Appendix C Drawings Register

Dwg No.	Type	Scale	Sheet	Description	Date	Drawn by
038	Plan	1:20	1	Plan of wall {5011} (5012) and (5010)	10/03/2015	HS
039	Plan	1:20	2	W-end of TR 5	12/03/2015	JMM
040	Plan	1:20	3	Plan of wall {5011}	15/03/2015	LC/HH
041	Plan	1:20	4	Plan of holey stones {5018}	15/03/2015	AN
042	Plan	1:20	5	Plan of wall {5014}	15/03/2015	SN
043	Section	1:20	7	W face (internal) section of wall {5011}		SN
044	Section	1:20	7	S face of TR 5 (tumble fill)		SN
045	Section	1:20	7	N face of wall {5014}		SN
046	Section	1:20	8	W facing section of TR 8 (churchyard service trench)	15/03/2015	TA
047	Plan	1:20	8	Plan of TR 8 (churchyard service trench)	15/03/2015	TA
048	Plan	1:20	6	Plan of floor of building		AN
049	Elevation	1:20	6	E facing elevation of wall {5011}		AN

Appendix D Finds Register

Finds No.	Context No.	Trench	Material	Date	Found by	Quantity	Description
001	5017	5	Ceramic	14/03/2015	SN/SE	4	Body sherds, green glaze
002	5019	5	Ceramic	15/03/2015	HH	3	Body sherds
003	Cleaning	-	Glass	09/03/2015	RAM	1	Shard
004	5019	5	Glass	15/03/2015	HH	1	Shard
005	Topsoil E-end	5	Faunal	11/03/2015	-	2	Fragments
006	Service trench churchyard		Ceramic	12/03/2015	SN/SE	1	Body sherd, white gritty
007	Sondage E-end	5	Stone	11/03/2015	-	1	Worked
008	5011	5	Ceramic	12/03/2015	SCSN	4	2 base, 2 body
009	Sondage E-end	5	Ceramic	11/03/2015	-	2	Body sherds, white gritty
010	Cleaning	5	Ceramic	09/03/2015	RAM	4	2 rim, 1 body, 1 base
011	Topsoil	5	Ceramic	Mar-15	-	1	1 rim
012	E-W slot	5	Ceramic	09/03/2015	RAM	1	1 body
013	5015	5	Fe	13/03/2015	SN/SE	1	Iron object
014	5014	5	Ceramic	13/03/2015	SN/SE	5	2 body, 2 rim, 1 base
015	Cleaning	-	Fe	09/03/2015	RAM	1	Iron horse shoe
016	5011	5	Fe	12/03/2015	SCSN	2	Iron objects
017	5016	5	Ceramic	14/03/2015	BP/AN	1	1 Body, green glaze
018	5016	5	Charcoal	14/03/2015	BP/AN	2	Charcoal pieces
019	-	5	Ceramic	09/03/2015	BM	1	1 sherd, green glaze
020	5010	5	Glass	12/03/2015	RAM	1	Shard
021	5010	5	Ceramic	12/03/2015	RAM	5	1 base, 4 body
022	Cleaning	5	Faunal	09/03/2015	RAM	2	Animal
023	5018	5	Glass	15/03/2015	AN	1	Shard
024	Cleaning	5	Fe	09/03/2015	RAM	4	1 horseshoe, 2 nails, 1 object
025	Cleaning	5	Stone	09/03/2015	RAM	1	Decorative fragments
026	5018	5	Ceramic	15/03/2015	AN	2	2 body sherds
027	Cleaning	5	Clay Pipe	09/03/2015	RAM	1	Stem
028	Church service trench	-	Faunal	12/03/2015	RAM	2	Long bone fragment
029	Stripping/church trench	-	Slate	11/03/2015	RAM	3	Slate objects
030	5018	5	Plaster/mortar	15/03/2015	AN	13	Fragments
031	Spoil, N-end of churchlane trench	-	Ceramic	16/03/2015	TOA	41	5 base, 7 rim, 1 handle, 28 body
032	Cleaning	-	Fe	11/03/2015	-	1	Iron object
033	Church land trench spoil	-	glass	16/03/2015	TOA	1	Bottle neck and rim
034	Cleaning	5	ceramic	09/03/2015	RAM	1	Body sherd
035	Cleaning	5	Faunal	09/03/2015	RAM	1	Tooth

036	Cleaning	5	Ceramic	11/03/2015	RAM	1	Body sherd - green glaze
037	Churchyard service trench	-	Plaster/mortar	12/03/2015	RAM	11	Fragments
038	Churchlane trnehc spoil	-	Ceramic	16/03/2015	TOA	4	Tiles
039	Stripping/church trench	-	Plaster/mortar	11/03/2015	RAM	4	Fragments
040	2-3m N of N wall line of church	-	Lead	15/03/2015	TOA	1	Slate hold
041	Church lane spoil	-	Cu	16/03/2015	TOA	1	Shoe buckle
042	Service trench 5m N of N wall of line of church	-	Ag	15/03/2015	TOA	1	Silver coin of Edward?
	detecting						
043	54°50'38.95" N, 1°56'00.47" W		Pb	2015	JR	1	Figurine
044	54°50'37.38" N, 1°56'00.04" W		Ag	2015	JR	1	Coin
045	54°50'38.51" N, 1°56'00.45" W		Ag	2015	JR	1	Coin
046	54°50'42.68" N, 1°55'55.77" W		Ag	2015	JR	1	Coin
047	54°50'42.82" N, 1°55'56.22" W		Pb	2015	JR	1	Object

Appendix E Photographic Register

Image No.	Direction Facing	Date	Description	Initials
537	E	09/03/2015	Pre-ex TR 5 area	KMacF
538	W	09/03/2015	Pre-ex TR 5 area	KMacF
539	S	09/03/2015	Overhead trees	KMacF
540	NE	09/03/2015	Excavation working shot	JMM
541	N	09/03/2015	Excavation working shot	JMM
542	W	09/03/2015	Excavation working shot	JMM
543	E	09/03/2015	Excavation working shot	JMM
544	W	09/03/2015	Excavation working shot	JMM
545	W	09/03/2015	Excavation working shot	JMM
546			DELETED	
547			DELETED	
548	E	09/03/2015	General working shots	JMM
549	N	09/03/2015	General working shots - wall being cleaned	JMM
550	W	09/03/2015	General working shots - wall being cleaned	JMM
551	E	09/03/2015	Machine trench	JMM
			Field wall face and wall behind in TR 5	
552	W	09/03/2015	extension	JMM
553	W	09/03/2015	Close up of TR 5 extension	JMM
554	N	09/03/2015	Close up of TR 5 extension showing wall	JMM
555	N	09/03/2015	Post-ex shot of wall and extension	JMM
556	W	09/03/2015	N-end of wall 5011	JMM
557	W	09/03/2015	N-end of wall 5011	JMM
558	W	09/03/2015	N-end of wall 5011	JMM
559	W	09/03/2015	Floor with rubble deposit 5007 behind	JMM
560	W	09/03/2015	Close up of rubble/tumble 5007	JMM
561	W	09/03/2015	Close up of rubble/tumble 5007	JMM
562	N	11/03/2015	Crew having lunch	JMM
563	N	11/03/2015	Post-ex E-end EW slot	JMM
564	W	11/03/2015	Post-ex E-end EW slot	JMM
565	E	11/03/2015	General working shot	JMM
566	W	11/03/2015	Mid-ex W-half of TR 5	JMM
567	W	11/03/2015	Mid-ex W-half of TR 5	JMM
568	E	11/03/2015	Mid-ex E-half of TR 5	JMM
569	E	11/03/2015	Mid-ex E-half of TR 5	JMM
570	N	11/03/2015	Stoney surface 5009	JMM
571	N	11/03/2015	Stoney surface 5009	JMM
572	E	12/03/2015	General working shot	JMM
573	E	12/03/2015	General working shot	JMM
574	W	12/03/2015	General working shot	JMM
575	W	12/03/2015	E face of wall {5011} & N-S wall {5013}	JMM
576	W	12/03/2015	E face of wall {5011} & N-S wall {5013}	JMM
577	S	12/03/2015	Rubble tumble remains of 5008	JMM
578	S	12/03/2015	Wall {5013} after cleaning	JMM
579	N	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex	RAM
580	N	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex	RAM
581	S	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex	RAM
582	S	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex	RAM
			Churchyard service trench post-ex possible	
583	S	12/03/2015	E/W wall footing	RAM

584	S	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex possible E/W wall footing	RAM
585	E	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex W facing section	RAM
586	E	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex W facing section	RAM
587	E	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex W facing section	RAM
588	E	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex W facing section	RAM
589	E	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex W facing section	RAM
590	W	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex E facing section	RAM
591	W	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex E facing section	RAM
592	W	12/03/2015	Churchyard service trench post-ex E facing section	RAM
593	W	13/03/2015	Digger excavating through {5014}	SCSN
594	W	13/03/2015	Top of wall {5014}	SCSN
595	E	13/03/2015	W corner stone of building wall {5014}	SCSN
596	E	13/03/2015	Wall from W corner stone {5014}	SCSN
597	W	14/03/2015	E face of {5011}	SCSN
598	E	14/03/2015	W face of {5013}	SCSN
599	W	14/03/2015	SE corner and internal floor of building, {5011} {5014} {5016}	SCSN
600	N	14/03/2015	SE corner of building, wall {5011}	SCSN
601	W	14/03/2015	SE corner and internal floor of building, {5011} {5014} {5016}	SCSN
602	W	14/03/2015	NE corner of building	SCSN
603	S	14/03/2015	{5011} wall from NE corner towards SE corner	SCSN
604	S	14/03/2015	Newly uncovered holed stones at E end of Trench	SCSN
605	N	14/03/2015	Newly uncovered holed stones at E end of Trench	SCSN
606	E	15/03/2015	W face of wall {5011} after cleaning	SCSN
607	E	15/03/2015	W face of wall {5011} after cleaning	SCSN
608	W	15/03/2015	Extreme E-end of trench showing holed stones	AN
609	W	15/03/2015	Extreme E-end of trench showing holed stones	AN
610	S	15/03/2015	Extreme E-end of trench showing holed stones	AN
611	S	15/03/2015	Elevation of wall {5014} at corner with {5011}	AN
612	S	15/03/2015	Elevation of wall {5014} at corner with {5011}	AN
613	S	15/03/2015	Elevation of wall {5014} at corner with {5011}, extension of 3829	AN
614	E	15/03/2015	W elevation of wall {5014} and floor {5016}	AN
615	V	15/03/2015	Floor {5016}	AN
616	W	15/03/2015	E elevation of wall {5014}	AN
617	W	15/03/2015	Isolated trench NW corner of building {5019}	AN
618	S	15/03/2015	Isolated trench NW corner of building {5019}	AN
619	S	15/03/2015	Holey stones building {5018}	AN
620	S	14/03/2015	TR 8 S-end with Church wall	TA
621	S	14/03/2015	TR 8 S-end with Church wall	TA
622	S	14/03/2015	TR 8 overall	TA
623	S	14/03/2015	TR 8 overall	TA

624	N	14/03/2015	TR 8 overall	TA
625	N	14/03/2015	TR 8 overall	TA
626	S	14/03/2015	TR 8 overall	TA
627	S	14/03/2015	TR 8 Base, LoE	TA
628	S	14/03/2015	TR 8 Base, LoE S-end	TA
629	S	14/03/2015	TR 8 Base, LoE S-end	TA
630	N	14/03/2015	TR 8 Base, LoE N-end	TA
631	N	14/03/2015	TR 8 Base, LoE N-end	TA
632	SW	14/03/2015	TR 8 Base N-end and wall footing [8006]	TA
633	S	14/03/2015	TR 8 wall footing [8006]	TA
634	N	14/03/2015	TR 8 wall footing [8006]	TA
635	V/W	14/03/2015	TR 8 wall footing [8006]	TA
636	V/W	14/03/2015	TR 8 wall footing [8006]	TA
637	V/W	14/03/2015	TR 8 Base middle section	TA
638	V/W	14/03/2015	TR 8 Base middle section	TA
639	V/W	14/03/2015	TR 8 Base middle section	TA
640	V/W	14/03/2015	TR 8 base N-end	TA
641	N	14/03/2015	Service trench general shot	TA
642	S	14/03/2015	Service trench general shot	TA
643	S	14/03/2015	Service trench general shot	TA
644	N	15/03/2015	TR 8 overall shot	TA
645	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base N-end	TA
646	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base middle section	TA
647	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base middle section	TA
648	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base middle section	TA
649	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base S-end	TA
650	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base S-end	TA
651	SE	15/03/2015	TR 8 overall shot	TA
652	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base N-end, wall footing [8006]	TA
653	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base N-end, wall footing [8006]	TA
654	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base N-end, wall footing [8006]	TA
655	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base N-end, wall footing [8006]	TA
656	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base N-end, wall footing [8006]	TA
657	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base N-end, wall footing [8006]	TA
658	W	15/03/2015	TR 8 [8006] and E-facing section	TA
659	V/W	15/03/2015	TR 8 base and [8006]	TA
660	V/W	15/03/2015	TR 8 base and [8006]	TA
661	W	15/03/2015	TR 8 E-facing section N-end TR 8 E-facing section N-end and [8006]	TA
662	W	15/03/2015	section	TA
663	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 W-facing section N-end	TA
664	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 W-facing section N-end	TA
665	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 W-facing section N-end middle	TA
666	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 W-facing section N-end middle	TA
667	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 W-facing section N-end middle	TA
668	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 W-facing section N-end S-end	TA
669	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base S-end	TA
670	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base middle	TA
671	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base middle	TA
672	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base middle	TA
673	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base N-end and [8006] footing	TA
674	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base N-end and [8006] footing	TA
675	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base middle	TA
676	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 W-facing section, middle, void	TA

677	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 base, middle	TA
678	N	15/03/2015	TR 8 base N-end and [8006] footing	TA
679	N	15/03/2015	TR 8 base N-end and [8006] footing	TA
680	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 N-end, church wall, and drain	TA
681	NE	15/03/2015	Site overall	TA
682	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 N-end post-ex	TA
683	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 W-facing section post-ex S-end	TA
684	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 W-facing section post-ex S-end	TA
685	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 W-facing section post-ex S-end	TA
686	V/W	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end base post-ex	TA
687	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end base post-ex	TA
688	V/W	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end base post-ex	TA
689	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end base post-ex	TA
690	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end base post-ex	TA
691	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end base post-ex	TA
692	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex W-facing section	TA
693	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex W-facing section	TA
694	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex W-facing section	TA
695	E	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex W-facing section	TA
696	S	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex N-facing section	TA
697	S	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex N-facing section	TA
698	S	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex N-facing section	TA
699	S	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex N-facing section	TA
700	S	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex N-facing section	TA
701	SE	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex N and W-facing sections	TA
702	SE	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex N and W-facing sections	TA
703	SE	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex N and W-facing sections	TA
704	SE	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex N and W-facing sections	TA
705	N	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex S-facing section	TA
706	N	15/03/2015	TR 8 S-end post-ex S-facing section	TA
707	-	15/03/2015	Cast lead figurine from metal detecting beyond W boundary wall of church yard, front	TA
708	-	15/03/2015	Cast lead figurine from metal detecting beyond W boundary wall of church yard, front	TA
709	-	15/03/2015	Cast lead figurine from metal detecting beyond W boundary wall of church yard, back	TA
710	-	15/03/2015	Cast lead figurine from metal detecting beyond W boundary wall of church yard, back	TA
711	-	15/03/2015	Cast lead figurine from metal detecting beyond W boundary wall of church yard, back	TA
712	-	15/03/2015	Cast lead figurine from metal detecting beyond W boundary wall of church yard, front	TA
713	-	15/03/2015	Cast lead figurine from metal detecting beyond W boundary wall of church yard, front	TA
714	-	15/03/2015	Lead figurine and John Railton	TA
715	V/W	15/03/2015	TR 8 N-end sondage base post-ex	TA
716	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 N-end sondage base post-ex	TA
717	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 N-end sondage base, W-facing section and detail	TA
718	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 N-end sondage base, W-facing section and detail	TA
719	V/E	15/03/2015	TR 8 N-end sondage base, W-facing section and detail	TA
720	S	15/03/2015	TR 8 N-end sondage post-ex	TA

721	S	15/03/2015	TR 8 N-end sondage post-ex detail	TA
722	S	15/03/2015	TR 8 N-end sondage post-ex detail	TA
723	S	15/03/2015	TR 8 N-end sondage post-ex detail	TA
724	W	15/03/2015	Stone-lined drain in service trench	TA
725	W	15/03/2015	Stone-lined drain in service trench	TA
726	W	15/03/2015	Stone-lined drain in service trench	TA
727	-	15/03/2015	Wall stones	TA
728	-	15/03/2015	Wall stones	TA
729	-	15/03/2015	Wall stones	TA
730	N		General site photo	SE
731	NW		General site photo	SE
732	N		General site photo	SE
733	N		General site photo	SE
734	NE		General site photo	SE
735	NE		General site photo	SE
736	S		Parish church	SE
737	N		Overall site and working shot	SE
738	E		Pre-ex TR 5 area	SE
739	E		Pre-ex TR 5 area	SE
740	S		Site photo	SE
741	E		TR 5 mid-ex, cleaning	SE
742	E		TR 5 cleaning of wall [5003]/{5011}	SE
743	N		General site photo	SE
744	E		TR 5 cleaning of wall [5003]/{5011}	SE
745	E		TR 5 cleaning and working shot	SE
746	W		TR 5 pre-ex	SE
747	?		TR 5 cleaning	SE
748	W		TR 5 cleaning	SE
749	N		General site photo	SE
750	N		TR 5 middle of E-end mid-ex	SE
751	W		TR 5 mid-ex overall	SE
752	S		TR 5 mid-ex, middle E-end of site	SE
753	E		TR 5 EW sondage and trench post-ex	SE
754	S		TR 5 partial of wall	SE
755	S		TR 5 post-ex middle	SE
756	S		TR 5 wall [5003]/{5011} to N and corner	SE
757	S		TR 5 wall [5003]/{5011} to N and corner	SE
758	S		TR 5 middle	SE
759	S		TR 5 wall [5003]/{5011} mid-ex	SE
760	S		TR 5 tumble/rubble deposit, W-end	SE
761	S		TR 5 tumble/rubble deposit, W-end	SE
762	E		TR 5 overall	SE
763	S		TR 5 mid-ex E-end extension	SE
764	W		TR 5 E-end	SE
765	V/N		TR 5 mid-ex E-end	SE
766	NW		Working shot	SE
767	S		TR 5 post-ex (5017) and {5013}	SE
768	W		TR 5 post-ex (5017) and {5013}	SE
769	W		TR 5 post-ex (5017) and [5003]/{5011}	SE
770	E		TR 5 mid-ex W-end	SE
771	S		TR 5 mid-ex {5013}	SE
772	E		TR 5 wall [5003]/{5011} elevation	SE
773	S		TR 5 working shot	SE
774	W		TR 5 working shot	SE

775	W	TR 5 E-end general	SE
776	S	TR 5 E-end general	SE
777	-	Socket stone	SE
778	-	Socket stone	SE
779	-	Socket stone	SE
780	N	TR 5 post-ex [5003]/{5011}	SE
781	E	TR 5 general	SE
782	W	TR 5 general	SE
783	E	TR 5 general	SE
784	W	TR 5 general	SE
785	NW	Working shot	SE
786	W	TR 5 wall [5003]/{5011} mid-ex	SE
787	W	TR 5 wall [5003]/{5011} post-ex	SE
788	W	TR 5 wall [5003]/{5011} post-ex	SE
789	W	TR 5 wall [5003]/{5011} mid-ex	SE
790	E	TR 5 {5013} post-ex	SE
791	V/W	TR 5 (5017) natural	SE
792	V/W	TR 5 (5017) natural	SE
793	N	TR 5 mid-ex E-end extension	SE
794	W	TR 5 [5003]/{5011} elevation and (5017)	SE
795	S	TR 5 mid-ex E-end extension	SE
796	W	TR 5 working shot	SE
797	N	TR 5 general	SE
798	W	TR 8 S-end sondage post-ex	SE
799	W	TR 8 N-end [8006] wall footing	SE
800	S	TR 8 N-end [8006] wall footing	SE
801	E	TR 8 S-end sondage W-facing section	SE
802	N	TR 8 general shot	SE
803	S	TR 8 general shot	SE
804	-	Silver coin from spoil of service trench found by metal detector, obverse	SE
805	N	TR 8 general shot	SE
806	-	Silver coin from spoil of service trench found by metal detector, reverse	SE
807	-	Silver coin from spoil of service trench found by metal detector, reverse	SE
808	-	Silver coin from spoil of service trench found by metal detector, obverse	SE
809	N	TR 8 general shot	SE
810	N	Overhead site photo post-ex W-end TR 5	SE
811	N	Overhead site photo post-ex middle TR 5	SE
812	N	Overhead site photo post-ex middle TR 5	SE
813	N	Overhead site photo post-ex E-end TR 5	SE
814	N	Overhead site photo post-ex middle TR 5	SE
815	-	10/06/2015 SF042 Ag Coin, Edward?, reverse, with scale	AJLM
816	-	10/06/2015 SF042 Ag Coin, Edward?, reverse, no scale	AJLM
817	-	10/06/2015 SF042 Ag Coin, Edward?, Obverse, with scale	AJLM
818	-	10/06/2015 SF042 Ag Coin, Edward?, Obverse, no scale	AJLM
819	-	10/06/2015 SF042 Ag Coin, Edward?, Obverse, no scale	AJLM
820	-	10/06/2015 SF041 CuA Buckle, Obverse, with scale	AJLM
821	-	10/06/2015 SF041 CuA Buckle, Obverse, with scale	AJLM
822	-	10/06/2015 SF041 CuA Buckle, Obverse, no scale	AJLM
823	-	10/06/2015 SF041 CuA Buckle, Obverse, with scale	AJLM
824	-	10/06/2015 SF041 CuA Buckle, Obverse, no scale	AJLM

825	-	10/06/2015	SF041 CuA Buckle, Obverse, no scale	AJLM
826	-	10/06/2015	SF041 CuA Buckle, Reverse, with scale	AJLM
827	-	10/06/2015	SF041 CuA Buckle, Reverse, no scale	AJLM
828	-	10/06/2015	SF001 Ceramic from TR5, context 5017	AJLM
829	-	10/06/2015	SF001 Ceramic from TR5, context 5017	AJLM
830	-	10/06/2015	SF001 Ceramic from TR5, context 5017	AJLM
831	-	10/06/2015	SF006 Ceramic from churchyard	AJLM
832	-	10/06/2015	SF006 Ceramic from churchyard	AJLM
833	-	10/06/2015	SF006 Ceramic from churchyard	AJLM
834	-	10/06/2015	SF009 Ceramic from TR5, topsoil	AJLM
835	-	10/06/2015	SF009 Ceramic from TR5, topsoil	AJLM
836	-	10/06/2015	SF014 Ceramic from TR5, context 5014	AJLM
837	-	10/06/2015	SF014 Ceramic from TR5, context 5014	AJLM
838	-	10/06/2015	SF014 Ceramic from TR5, context 5014	AJLM
839	-	10/06/2015	SF019 Ceramic from TR5	AJLM
840	-	10/06/2015	SF019 Ceramic from TR5	AJLM
841	-	10/06/2015	SF019 Ceramic from TR5	AJLM
842	-	10/06/2015	SF019 Ceramic from TR5	AJLM
843	-	10/06/2015	SF019 Ceramic from TR5	AJLM
844	-	10/06/2015	SF019 Ceramic from TR5	AJLM
845	-	10/06/2015	SF033 Glass from lane spoil	AJLM
846	-	10/06/2015	SF033 Glass from lane spoil	AJLM
847	-	10/06/2015	SF033 Glass from lane spoil	AJLM
848	-	10/06/2015	SF033 Glass from lane spoil	AJLM
849	-	10/06/2015	SF033 Glass from lane spoil	AJLM
850	-	10/06/2015	SF033 Glass from lane spoil	AJLM
851	-	10/06/2015	SF025 Dressed stone? From TR5	AJLM
852	-	10/06/2015	SF025 Dressed stone? From TR5	AJLM
853	-	10/06/2015	SF025 Dressed stone? From TR5	AJLM
854	-	10/06/2015	SF037 Plaster/Mortar from churchyard	AJLM
855	-	10/06/2015	SF037 Plaster/Mortar from churchyard	AJLM
856	-	10/06/2015	SF037 Plaster/Mortar from churchyard	AJLM
857	-	10/06/2015	No SF, Plaster/mortar from churchyard	AJLM
858	-	10/06/2015	No SF, Plaster/mortar from churchyard	AJLM
859	-	10/06/2015	No SF, Plaster/mortar from churchyard	AJLM
860	-	10/06/2015	No SF, Plaster/mortar from churchyard	AJLM

Appendix F Photographic Thumbnails



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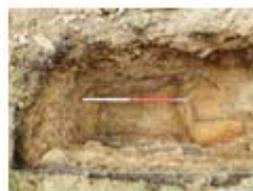
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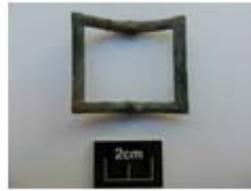
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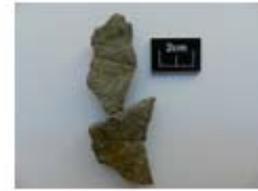
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