Altogether Archaeology

Digging our heritage in the North Pennines

Brignall Old Church

Interim report on 2026 excavations (BOC26)



ALTOGETHER ARCHAEOLOGY

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It includes information from **Alan Newham** (background research), **Rob Pearson** (surveying), and **Tony Metcalfe** (finds, drone images).

Archaeological Services Durham University will report on palaeoenvironmental samples and charcoal species.
SWAAG (Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Archaeology Group) allowed use of their magnetometer and expertise in geophysical survey.

Version 1.14 (02 Nov 2026)

Site location: NZ 0771 1221

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QGIS Free and Open Source Software was used: https: https://qgis.org

Please note: The features described in this report lie on private farm-land. There is no road access, but the site is accessible via a public footpath which passes alongside it.

Cover image: Excavations in progress, June 2026, looking west.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Prologue

This report describes the excavation carried out by Altogether Archaeology (AA) in June 2026 adjacent to Brignall Old Church. Pre-excavation research and geophysics at the site are also detailed. This is only an interim report, as it is expected that AA will be returning to the site for further excavation. Samples were taken for radiocarbon dating and palaeoenvironmental analysis of deposits, and this report will be updated when the results of these are available. An abbreviated version of this report has been submitted for publication in Archaeology County Durham.

Altogether Archaeology is the community archaeology group based in the North Pennines. It is an amateur group, but is advised by its archaeological advisor, Paul Frodsham (Oracle Heritage Services) and other local professional archaeologists. It also maintains a good relationship with Durham University, whose archaeology students often dig with AA.

1.2 The site

Brignall Old Church lies on the north bank of the River Greta, surrounded by riverside pasture in the valley bottom. The church is ruined: only the walls of the chancel still stand and the nave has been completely demolished. Surrounding the church is a rectangular graveyard, enclosed by a substantial mortared stone wall. There is no evidence, either archaeological or historical, that any village was located beside the church, and the church is only accessible by a steep public footpath down the valley side or by a footpath along the riverbank.

The modern village of Brignall is located 600m to the west of the Old Church. It consists of only a few houses, several farms, and a later church (St Mary's, built in 1833). The layout of the village has changed little since the Ordnance Survey (first edition) map of 1854.

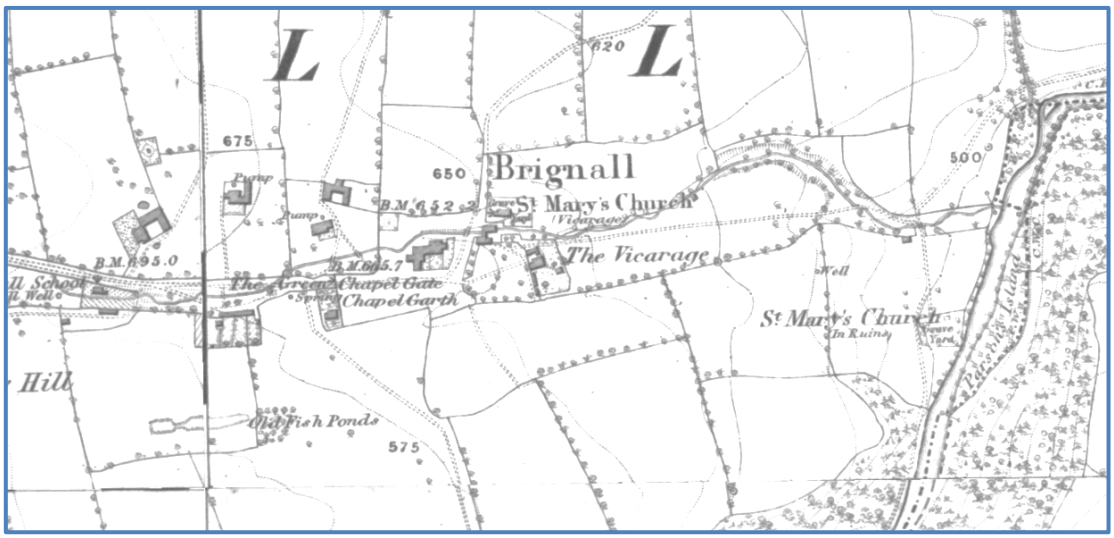


Figure 1.01 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map surveyed 1854, showing the Old (at right of centre) and New (at centre) Churches. Both are (confusingly) labelled St Mary's Church.

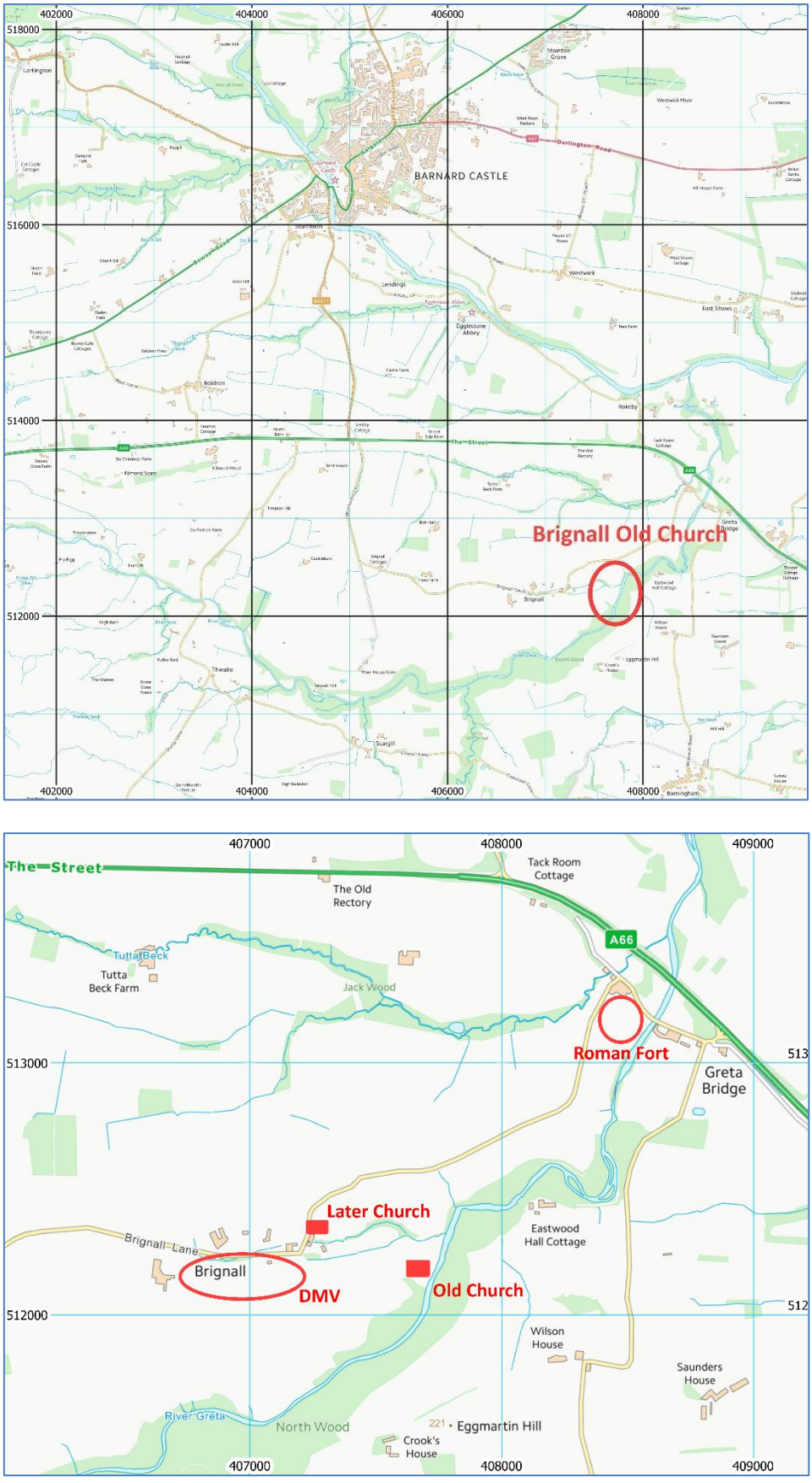


Figure 1.02 Location maps, wide and close-up, of Brignall Old Church

Lidar images demonstrate that Brignall was a larger village in the medieval period, with earthworks (crofts, tofts and trackways) visible in the fields on the southern edge of the village. This area has been excavated (NAA 2016) and yielded 12th and 13th century pottery, with only small quantities of later material. Evidence of Iron Age occupation was also found.

The Old Church is 1.4km to the south-west of the Roman fort at Greta Bridge, which is located close to the Roman Road from Scotch Corner to Carlisle. The fort was probably founded in AD 150-160 and occupied through to the late 4th century. It contained stone-built military buildings. As usual with Roman forts in the north, it had a civilian vicus; this consisted mainly of a ribbon development of stone-built houses along the Roman Road. See Mason (2021) and Frodsham, Green & Finch (2024) for more details. An earlier Roman army camp, dating from about AD 71, lies to the north-west of the fort. It was probably constructed during the Roman army's early phase of occupation of northern Britain, prior to the construction of Hadrian's Wall.

There is evidence that the River Greta has changed course to run further west at Brignall. This has led to the loss of the eastern end of the graveyard. A small area of Brignall land (Parsons Island: see Figure 1.01) now lies on the far side of the river.

The New Church at Brignall is a listed building (Grade II). The Old Church ruins are also listed (Grade II) as are the graveyard walls and several gravestones. The only scheduled monuments in the area are the Roman remains at Greta Bridge.

1.3 Historical background

Information in this section comes from Newham (2025), Coggins & Fairless (2003), Ryder (1986), NAA (2016), and Fairless (2011).

The name "Brignall" is of unknown origin. The first element, "Brig" could be a personal name. The second element, might be derived from the Old English "halh" meaning a secluded valley. If this is the case (which is far from certain) then the placename would refer to the Old Church site, not the medieval (and modern) village.

Brignall Old Church is now an unroofed ruin, with only the walls of the chancel still standing. The nave is presumed to have been demolished at the time of the construction of the replacement New Church in 1833. The Old Church was probably substantially altered around 1780, and in 1823 it was described as modernised and "in a state of great neatness".

J.M.W. Turner sketched the Old Church on a visit in 1816. This sketch was later used as the basis of an engraving (see Figure 1.03). These images show the church as being in good condition, with both chancel and nave intact and roofed. The graveyard wall appears to be the substantial wall which survives to the present day, which implies that the wall was not constructed from recycled stonework when the nave was demolished. One possibility is that the graveyard wall was constructed (or rebuilt) during restoration work done on the church in 1780.

Two other drawings of the Old Church have survived from the late 17th and early 18th century (see Figure 1.04). These show more detail than Turner's. None of the images of the Old Church show any

other buildings in the vicinity: any structures near the graveyard no longer existed above ground level by then.

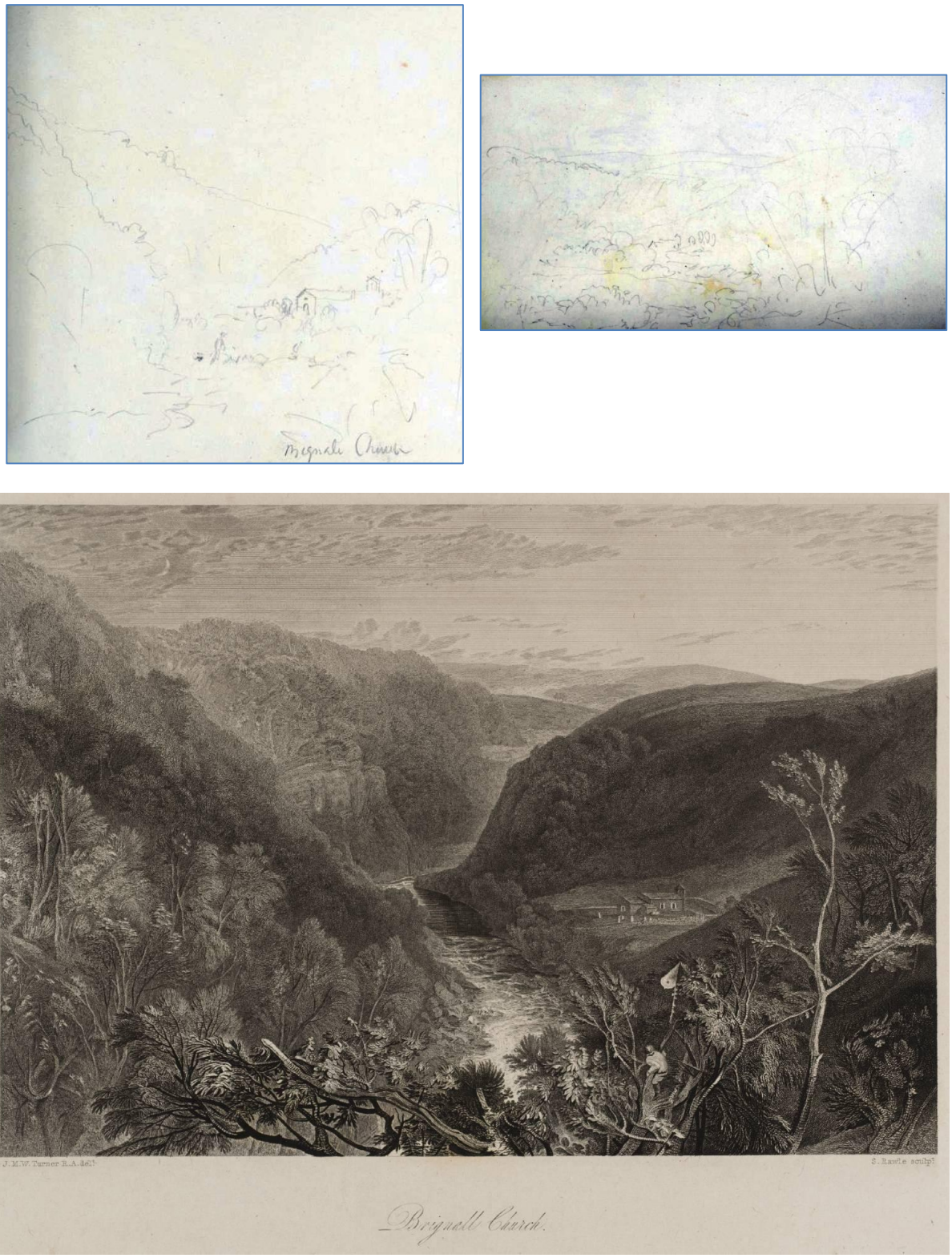


Figure 1.03 Two of Turner's 1816 sketches of Brignall Old Church, and the engraving made from his sketches. (images from https://www.tate.org.uk)

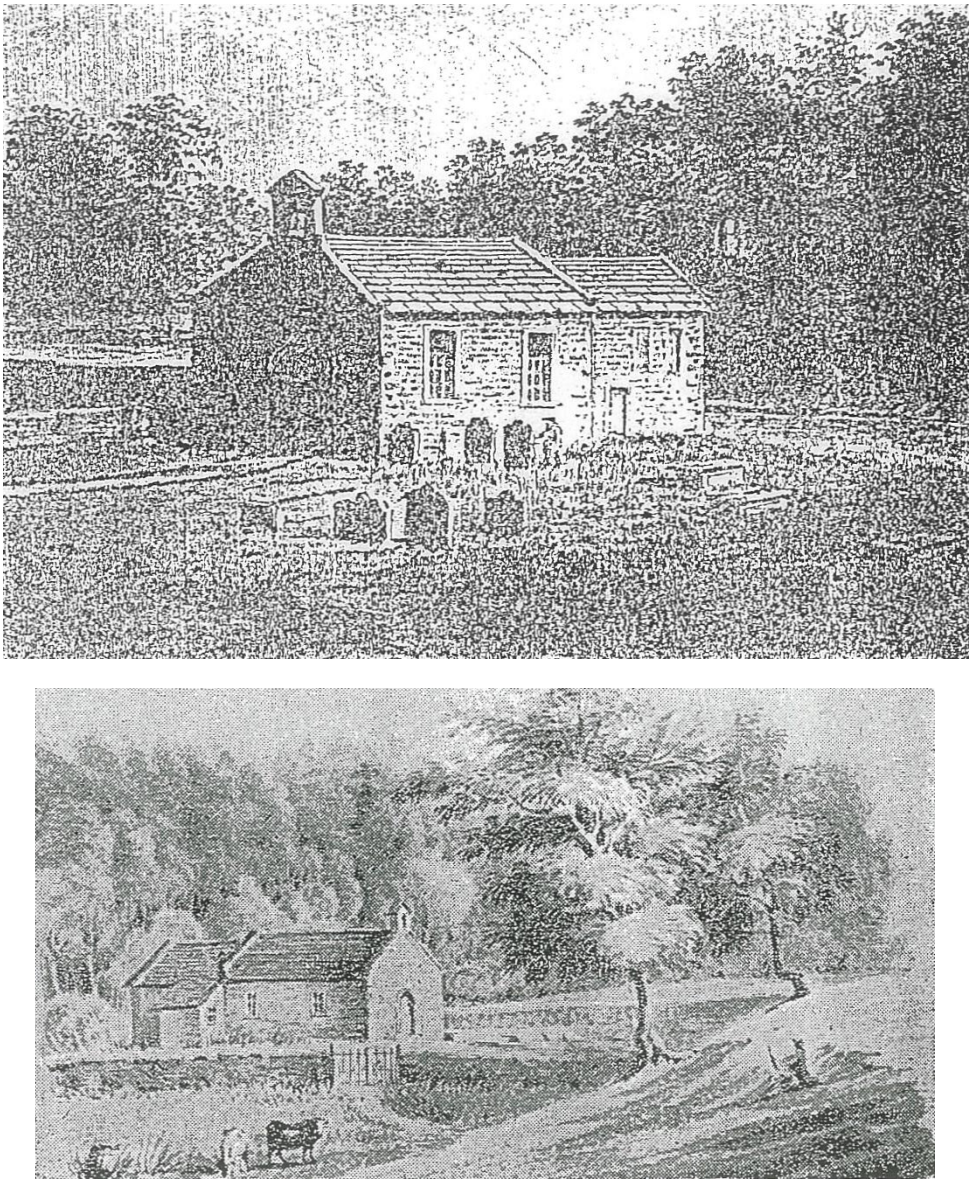


Figure 1.04 Two sketches of Brignall Old Church. Both date from the late 18th or early 19th century. Note the tree in the foreground, which is considerably larger now. (Reproduced from Ryder 1986)

Brignall is listed in the Domesday Book, though no details are given apart from the number of households, land area, and taxable value. The date of construction of the Old Church is unknown, though Peter Ryder notes that surviving stonework suggests that the chancel probably dates from the 13th century. The church font was transferred to the New Church and is also probably 13th century.

The earliest written reference is that the church was given to the Hospital of St Peter and St Leonard at York by Roger de Mowbray (died 1188) and the church is mentioned in a land grant of 1264. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291 the church was valued at £10 13s 4d, falling to £5 in the 1318 taxation due to Scottish raids. The surviving remains of the chancel are not necessarily the oldest structure on this footprint. Ryder suggests that the chancel could have been an addition to an earlier single-cell church or have been a rebuilding of an earlier smaller chancel. Alternatively, there may have been an earlier church nearby but not on the same foundations.

Additional evidence for the existence of an earlier church on the site comes from several medieval grave markers being incorporated into the fabric of the Old Church. Others were probably removed during the demolition of the nave and moved up to the village.

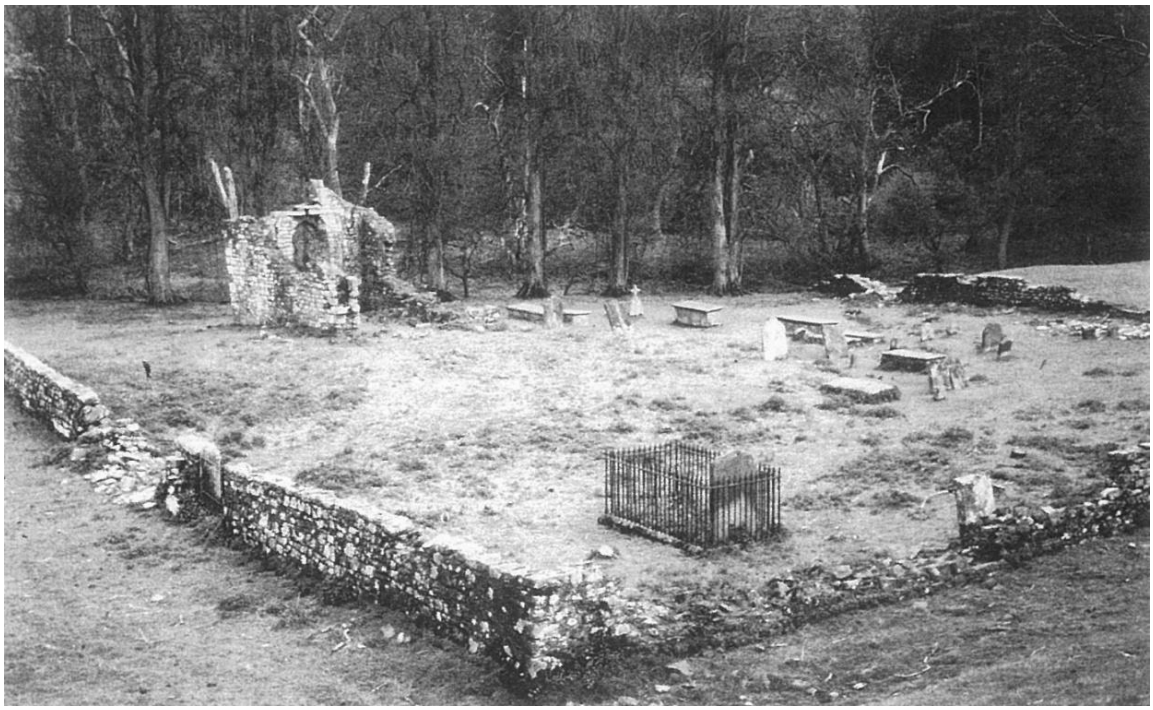


Figure 1.05 The graveyard after clearance and before repair and consolidation of the church and graveyard wall in the 1990s. (from Coggins & Fairless 2003)

The fabric of the church incorporates a cross-shaft, hinting at earlier Christian activity on the site. Rosemary Cramp gave a possible date for the cross as at the end of the 9th century, although noting that the fragment was too small to allow easy dating.

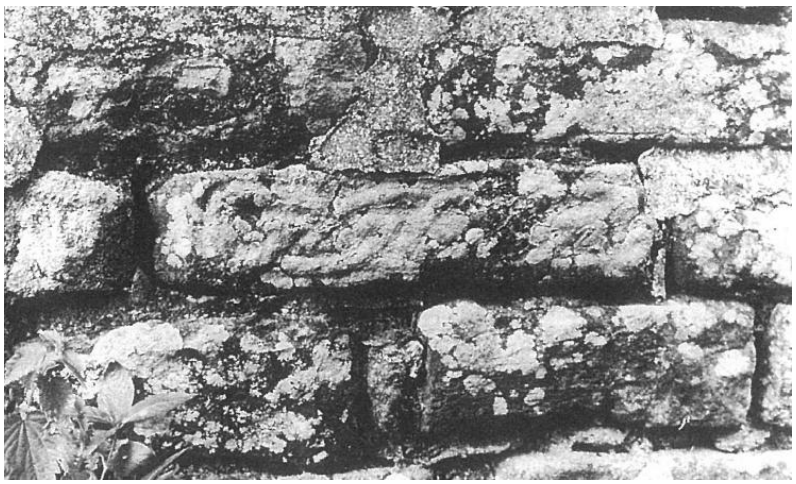


Figure 1.06 The early medieval cross-shaft incorporated in a wall of the chancel.

A Roman altar was removed in the 19th century from the graveyard to the Richmondshire Museum; its inscription is illegible. In addition, two of the tombstones in the graveyard may be re-used small Roman altars. The graveyard wall was repaired, and in places rebuilt, in 1996 as it was partially collapsing. The chancel was then consolidated and repointed.



Figure 1.07 A probable Roman altar used as a gravestone in the graveyard. (from Newham 2025)

Coggins and Fairless (2003) noted a curving earthen bank around and external to the graveyard. This is most obvious on the north side, where it includes boulders. On the south side it is close to the graveyard wall. This bank is clearly seen in lidar images (Section 1.5). Beyond the bank (both to north and south) there are broad slightly curving cultivation ridges, centred 7m apart, typical of medieval ridge-and-furrow ploughing. They run east-west on the north side of the graveyard with any headland at the east end lost by river erosion. To the south of the graveyard, they run NNE-SSW, with a probable headland to the south of the bank.

There are no plough ridges inside the curving bank, suggesting it may have formed the medieval boundary of the graveyard. Circular or oval graveyards are recognised as being in general older than rectangular graveyards. The church is centrally placed north-south at the centre of the earthen bank, but is to the north of the centre of the walled graveyard.

Coggins and Fairless also noted probable structures to the north of the graveyard, inside the earthen bank, seen as “lumps and bumps”. They speculated that these could be a Roman shrine, as suggested by the presence of Roman altars on the site. This would be a similar situation to that at the next Roman fort to the west, Bowes, where two small Roman temples were erected nearby, next to a small moorland stream on Scargill Moor. Alternatively, they noted that the structures could be the remains of earlier Christian activity on the site: an earlier church or a small Anglo-Saxon minster which might have comprised domestic structures and an oratory for worship.

Mention should also be made of the existence of a third church at Brignall. This was a Chapel of Ease, dedicated to St James and St Christopher, founded in the mid-15th century in the village centre. It was in existence up to the 18th century. Presumably it was established to avoid villagers having to make the descent into the valley to worship before the New Church was built in the 19th century. No trace of this chapel remains

1.4 Previous excavations

In October 2015, geophysics and a community excavation, led by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA), targeted the presumed area of medieval settlement lying on the south side of the modern village. Combined with study of lidar images, it demonstrated that in the medieval period Brignall comprised a series of crofts and tofts arranged either side of a road, covering approximately 14 hectares (35 acres). Thus, Brignall is best classed as a Shrunken Medieval Village, though close to being a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) in view of the sparseness of the extant buildings. From the 17th century to the 20th century, historic sources suggest that the village population probably remained static.

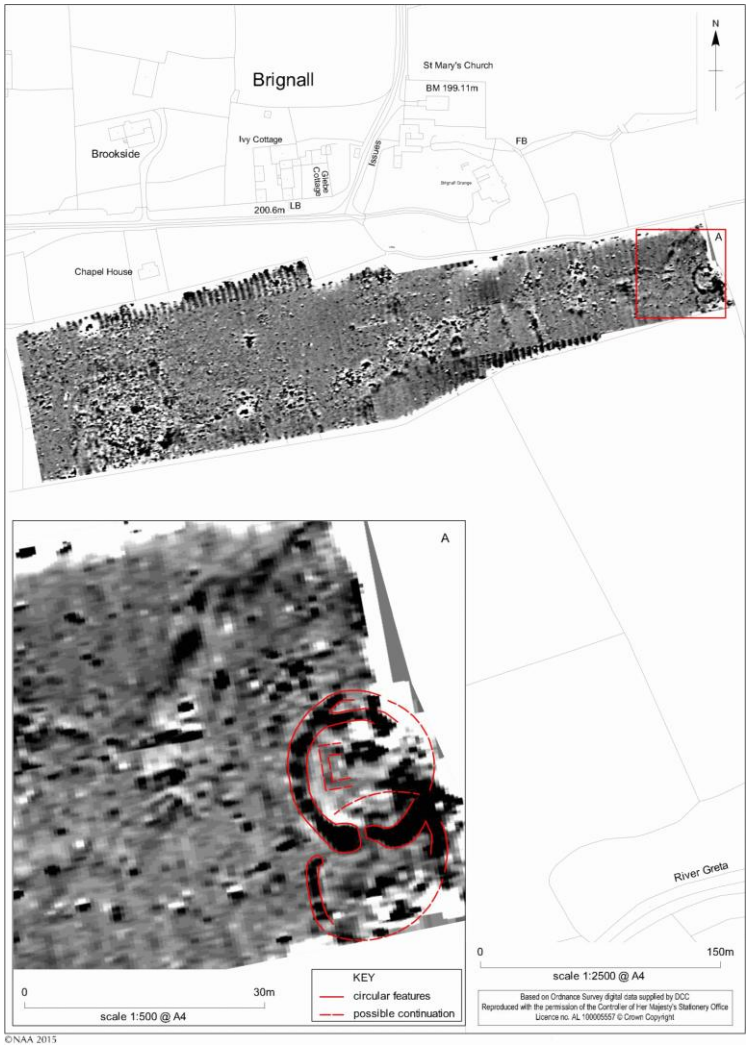


Figure 1.08 Magnetometry survey at Brignall Village with an enlargement of area around the ring ditches at the east end of the site (from NAA 2016).

The artefacts recovered suggested that there was a phase of expansion in the late 12th to 13th centuries, around the time the village was granted a market charter in 1265. Little pottery was found from the 16th century or later, so it seems likely that the village contracted near the end of the medieval period. One trench was placed to cross ring-ditches seen on a geophysical survey at the east end of the site (Figure 1.08). These are only 300m to the west of the Old Church. Excavation confirmed that there was typical Iron Age / Romano-British pottery associated with these structures. A radiocarbon date from the willow/poplar charcoal in the fill of one of the ring ditches had the 2σ range 199-53 calBC (i.e. pre-Roman Iron Age).

At the Old Church, the vicar, William Oliver, carried out excavations in the 1930s to determine the ground plan of the church including the demolished nave. No record of this excavation is known to exist. The ridge of rubble along (or beside) the line of the nave walls may be the spoil from his excavations rather than being just the collapsed remains of the walls.

The only other excavation was that of Margaret Manchester (2006) who, with her students, carried out a brief excavation of structures to the north of the Old Church's graveyard. Four small trenches were excavated. Trench 1 was over the south-east corner of the building later exposed by AA's excavation. It found the wall corner, plus, at a lower level, a band of stones interpreted as the line of an older wall. Trench 4 was dug 5m to the north of Trench 1, to find if the wall continued. The report doesn't give any information as to what structures (if any) this trench found. Trench 2 was dug 10m further north in an area of high resistivity noted in their resistance survey (see below); only rubble was found. Trench 3 was dug across the boundary bank and confirmed that it consisted of cobbles and was therefore unlikely to be a plough ridge.

Finds from Manchester's trenches included 20 potsherds, of which four were green-glaze. In addition, two fragments of glass were found in Trench 4; these were flat, 1.5mm thick and greenish. It was suggested that the glass could be Roman. The conclusion in her report was that there was clearly a significant building on the site, possibly an earlier church, with another structure underlying it. The boundary bank was clearly man-made, possibly prehistoric, and there was the possibility that there had been Roman activity on the site, maybe a shrine.

1.5 Lidar images

Lidar imagery of the wide area clearly shows the areas of abandoned medieval settlement surrounding Brignall Village (Figure 1.09). Outside the medieval village the medieval field system can be seen, with broad curving ridge-and-furrow. To the north of the village, the field boundaries still follow the curve of the medieval strips.

A hollow way leads from the area of abandoned medieval settlement, down towards the Old Church. This route is not marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, and is not followed by modern rights of way; it presumably went out of use when the Old Church was abandoned (or earlier).

The lidar image also shows old beds of the River Greta, indicating how the river's course has moved west towards the Old Church, leaving Parsons Island as a strip of land between old and new courses.

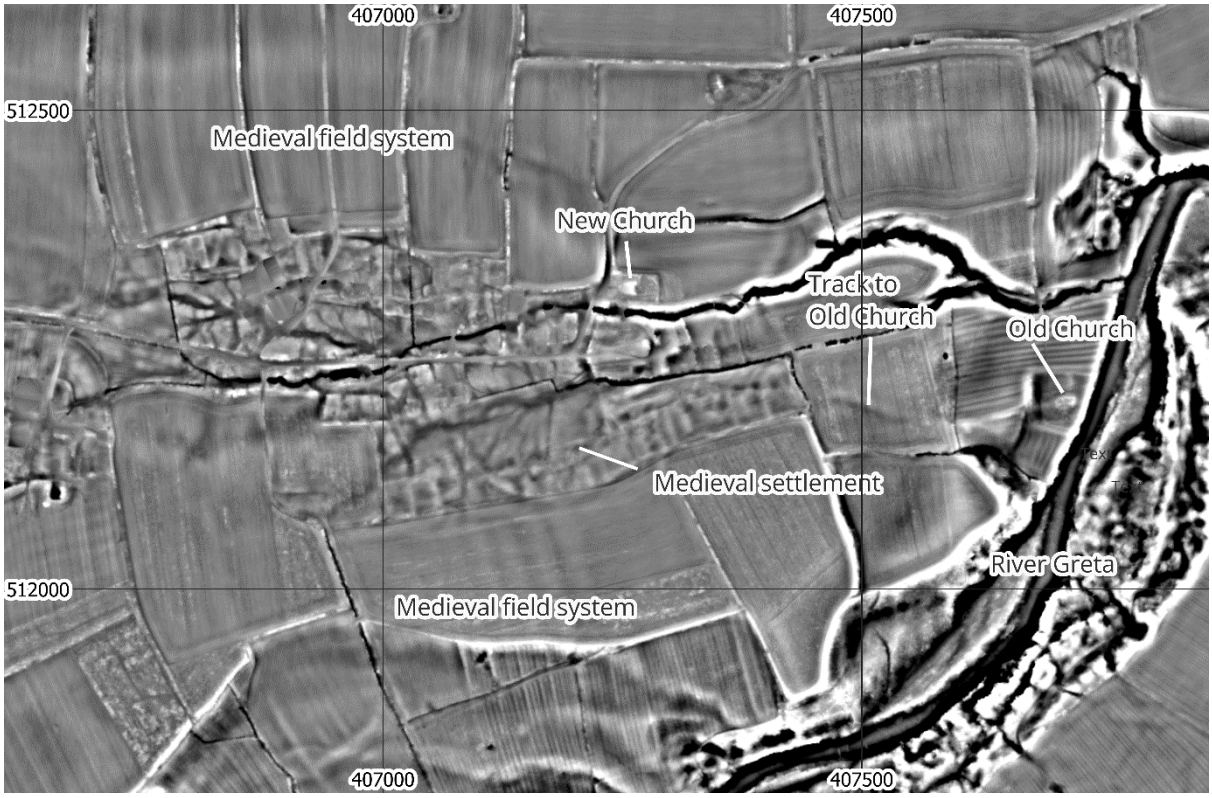


Figure 1.09 Lidar DTM (SLRM processed) image of Brignall village and surrounding area.

There is no indication of any medieval settlement around the Old Church. The ridge-and-furrow around the church looks medieval, so the Old Church was surrounded by arable cultivation. The good preservation of the ridge-and-furrow suggests that the land has not been ploughed to a significant extent in the last three centuries.

Further evidence for the lack of recent ploughing is the remarkable proliferation of pignut around the Old Church. This is a plant that does not tolerate disturbance, so is usually found in old meadows and on verges. Its nut-like tubers are edible and much loved by badgers and pigs. It prefers drier ground so grows best on the top of the medieval ridges.



Figure 1.10 Pignut flowering at Brignall Old Church, outlining the medieval plough ridges Photographed on June 1st 2026

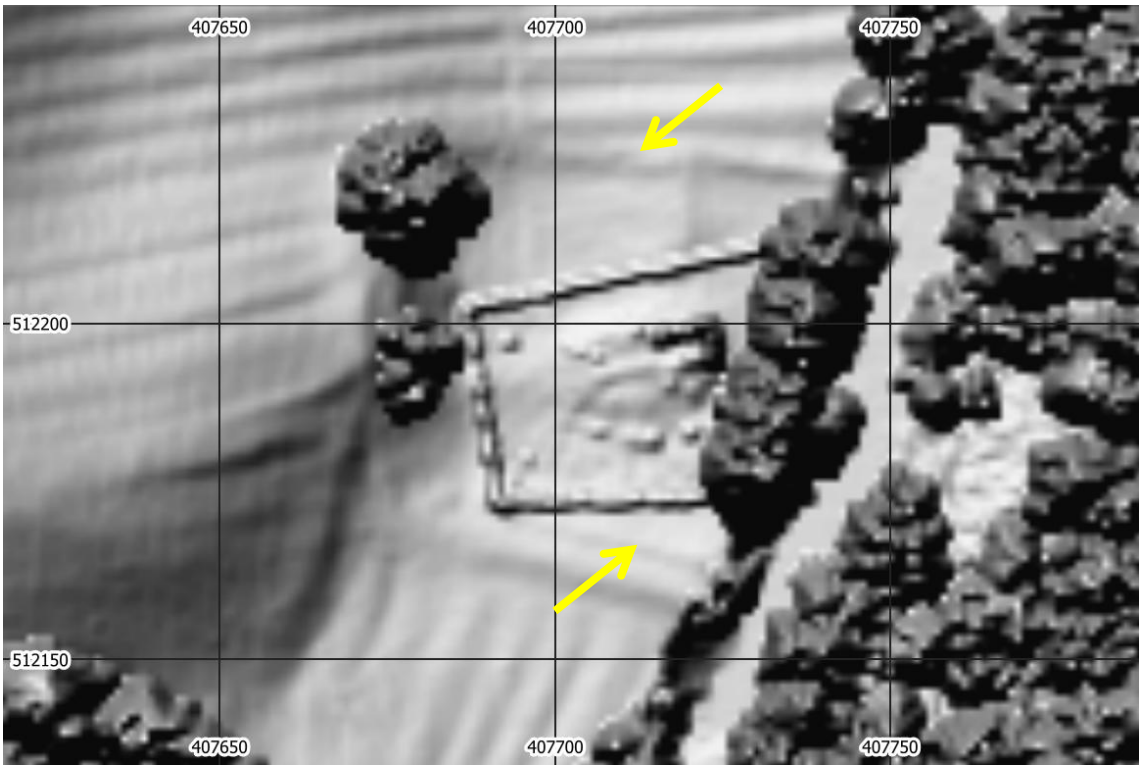


Figure 1.11 Lidar DSM (hillshade processed) showing the Old Church in its walled graveyard. The boundary bank is arrowed

The boundary bank is obvious on lidar, seen as a slightly curving bank on the north side of the graveyard, rather narrower than the plough ridges. At its western end it touches the southernmost plough ridge. To the south of the graveyard it is seen as faint bank, overlain at its west end by the

south-west corner of the graveyard wall. Immediately to the south of it is the headland bank of the ridge-and-furrow ploughing, suggesting that the boundary was already in place when the headland was formed. There is no other obvious reason why the plough-teams should have stopped there, apart from the presence of the bank.

On lidar it is apparent that although the northern boundary bank is curved, it is too straight to have formed an oval around the church. Also, the northern and southern stretches of the bank are not parallel, being further apart at their east end. The south and north graveyard walls are also not parallel. The reason for these anomalies is unclear, not helped by the east end of the site having been lost to river erosion and the west end of the site being subject to soil creep down the valley side and by tree disturbance.

2 GEOPHYSICS

2.1 Previous geophysics

There have been two previous resistivity surveys of the area immediately to the north of the graveyard. The first, by Jane Webster and Rob Young, was part of the research into the site by Coggins and Fairless (2003). This covered an area 20m x 20m, stretching from the graveyard wall to beyond the enclosing bank. It showed good evidence for a rectangular building (about 8m x 5m) and also showed the line of the bank. To the northeast of the building was an area of high resistance which they interpreted as possible rubble.

As part of Margaret Manchester's (2006) investigation with her students, a second resistivity survey was carried out. This covered an area extending 48m along the wall and 20m northwards to beyond the enclosing bank. It showed a line of high resistance parallel to the graveyard wall (similar to that found by Webster and Young) which they also interpreted as one side of a building. However, Manchester's survey did not show the northern wall of the building seen in the Webster and Young survey. It did show high resistance 13m to 18m north of the wall which was tentatively interpreted as the other side of the building. Manchester's resistance survey omitted a north-south band across the area where excavation was taking place at the east end of the building suggested by Webster and Young's survey.

Thus, the two resistivity surveys had similarities but also differences, with the first one showing clear evidence of a rectangular building, about 8m x 5m and sited parallel to the graveyard wall with possible rubble (or other structures) north east of it. The second survey found the south wall of the building and another wall much further north. Both surveys detected a line of high resistance consistent with a boundary bank.

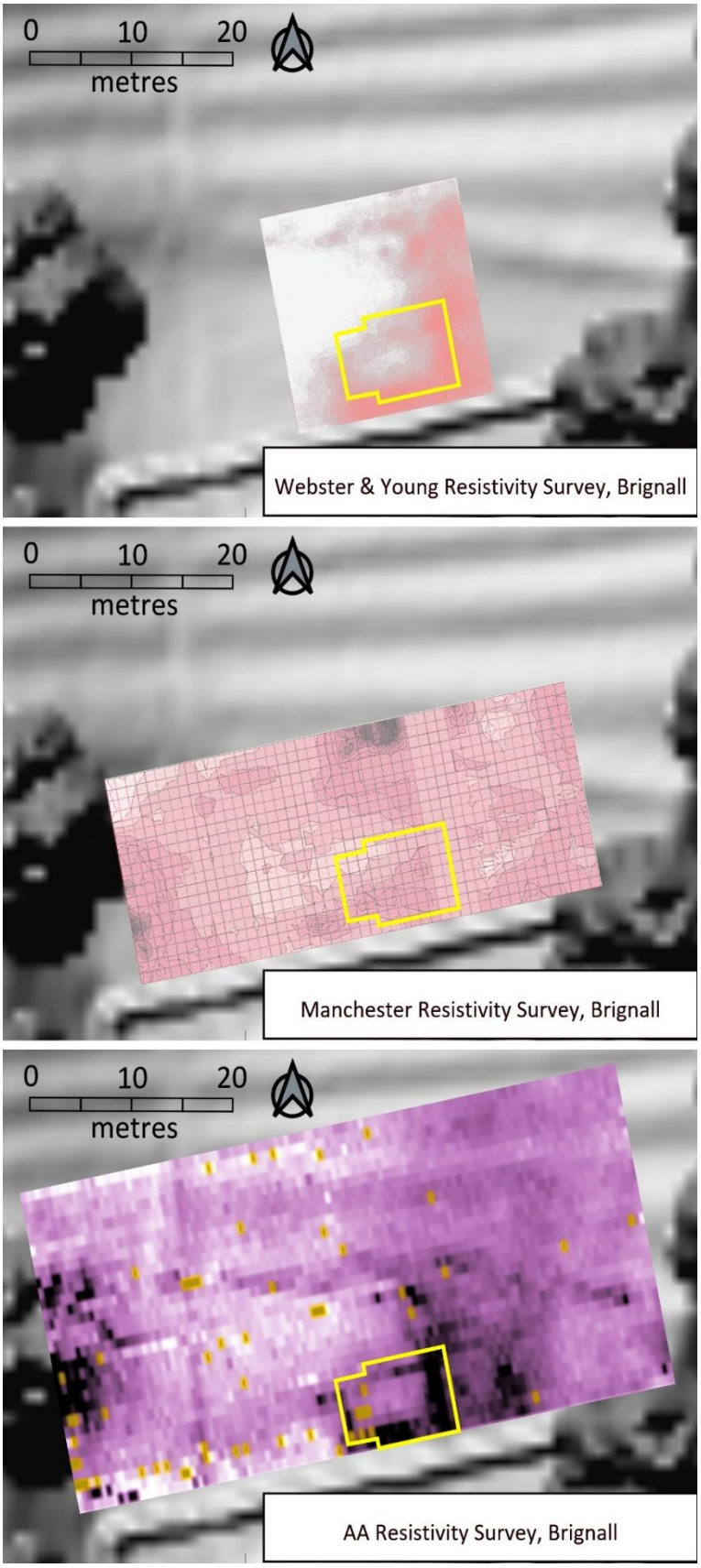


Figure 2.01 Resistivity Surveys at Brignall on the north side of the graveyard, shown at the same scale. AA's 2026 trench is shown in yellow. Lidar DSM is used for the background. The AA 2025 survey is shown at larger scale in the next section.

2.2 Geophysics by Altogether Archaeology

In view of the limited extent and uncertain results of the previous geophysics surveys, further resistivity and magnetometry surveys were carried out by AA. The magnetometry survey used the Bartington equipment of the Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Archaeology Group (SWAAG), operated with the help of members of that group. The resistivity survey used AA's own Frobisher TAR-3 equipment. Analysis of the data used Snuffler software.
(http://www.sussexarch.org.uk/geophys/snuffler.html)

Two magnetometry surveys were carried out, in July and October 2025. Due to technical difficulties on both occasions, full coverage was not achieved. However, they did show areas of high response under the ridge-and-furrow to north of the graveyard (circled in Figure 2.02). These are present in both of the surveys so are clearly significant. The boundary bank to the north of the graveyard was also shown, as were the areas of ridge-and-furrow both to the north and south of the graveyard.



Figure 2.02 Magnetometry surveys in July (left) and October (right) 2025. The boundary bank is arrowed. Areas of high response, present in both surveys, are circled. The ridge-and-furrow shows up well. Background is from Google Earth, north is at the top.

AA's resistivity survey, carried out in October 2025, covered a smaller area. Its layout used the same baseline as the magnetometry surveys on the north side of the graveyard. This was a line parallel to, and 1m away from, the outside face of the north wall of the graveyard. It was projected a further 2m westward from the north-west corner of the graveyard. This baseline was also used to lay out the trench position. Similarly on the south side of the graveyard, a baseline was laid out 1m from the outside face of the wall and projecting 11.6m westward from the south-west wall corner.

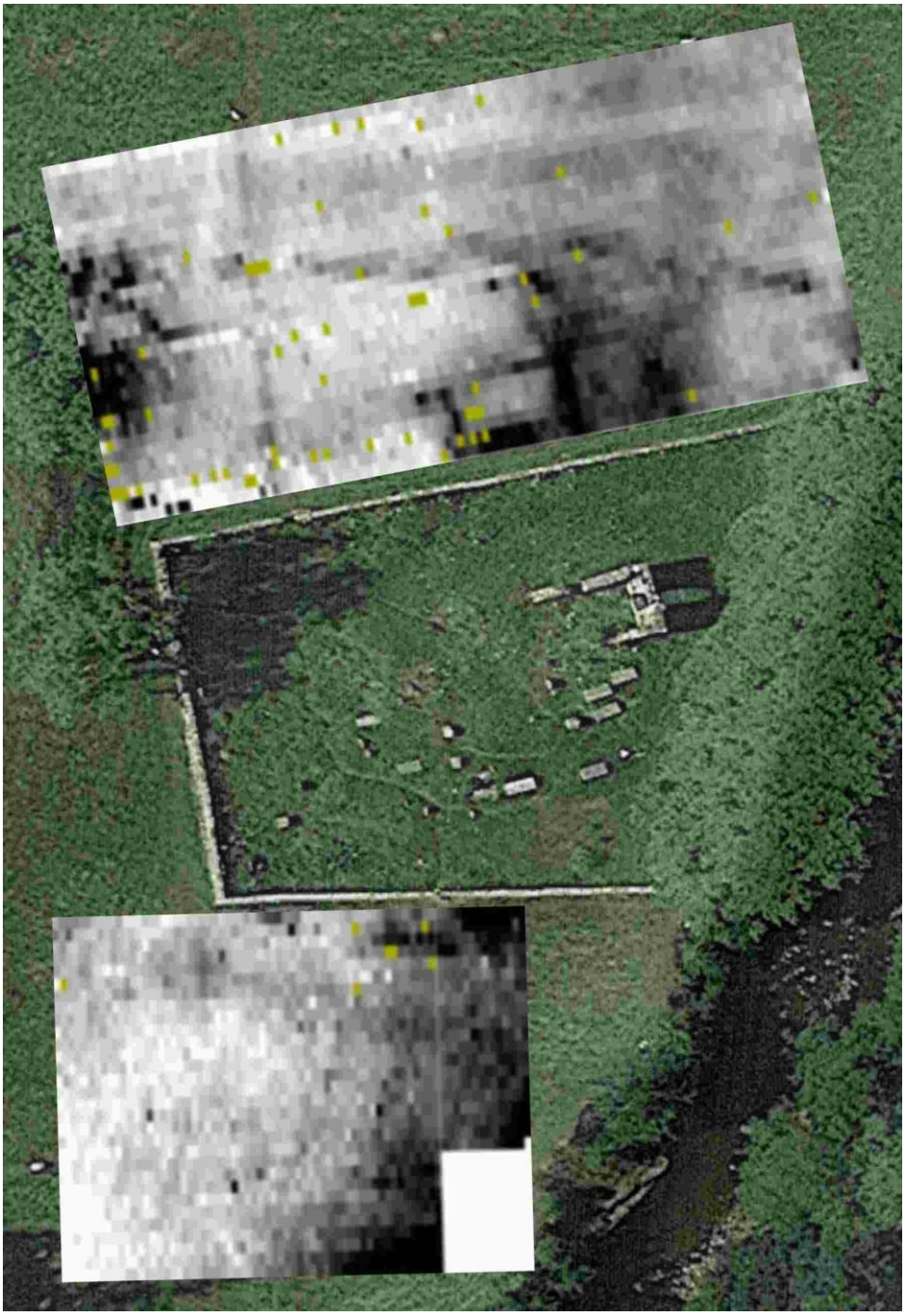


Figure 2.03 Resistivity survey in October 2025 by AA. High resistivity is shown dark. This figure shows a smaller area than Figure 2.02. The survey areas are 60m x 30m on the north side of the graveyard and 37m x 30m on the south. Background is from Google Earth, north is at the top.

An area 60m x 30m was surveyed on the north side of the graveyard. The survey showed the boundary bank to the north of the graveyard clearly. To the north of this is ridge-and-furrow. It also indicated that there was a rectangular structure to the north of the graveyard, with other possible structures further to the east and north, all within the boundary bank.

To the south of the graveyard an area 37m x 30m was surveyed, though with the south-east corner omitted due to proximity to a wire fence and the river. The boundary bank / plough headland can be seen, and there is a high resistivity area in the north-east corner suggesting the presence of buried stonework.

3 AIMS OF EXCAVATION

The documentary evidence and geophysical surveys strongly suggested that there were one or more substantial buildings to the north of the graveyard, despite artistic representations failing to show any structures in that position 250 years ago (or more recently). There is good evidence (see Section 1.3) that there was a previous church on the site, pre-dating the Old Church and therefore 13th century or earlier. It could have been on the same footprint as the Old Church, or nearby.

The building(s) located by resistivity survey may well be this older church, or they could be monastic buildings. They are unlikely to be a settlement, as excavation of the abandoned part of Brignall village demonstrated that the village was thriving at that location in the 12th and 13th centuries. In any case the layout of the structures by the graveyard does not conform to the expected layout of a medieval hamlet, with crofts and tofts. The enclosing bank, with the ridge-and-furrow stopping short of it, suggests that this was a “special” area of some sort in the medieval period.

Although the buildings are fairly close to a river, 30m away, this seems too far for a likely mill location (especially as the river seems to have been further east in the past). In any case no mill-race is seen on geophysics.

A further possibility is that there is some form of continuity from the Roman period, that this was a significant location then (maybe the site of altars or mausolea) and continued to be so into the medieval period.

The aims of the excavation were therefore:

- To discover the nature of the buildings to the north of the graveyard: domestic? Farming? Religious?
- To discover their period of use
- To examine their state of preservation
- To assess if there is evidence of connection to the Roman fort, or re-use of Roman material

Therefore, as a first season of excavation at Brignall Old Church, lasting two weeks, a single trench was placed over the probable rectangular building, leaving a wider investigation of the area inside the boundary bank for later seasons, depending on initial results.

4 EXCAVATION FINDINGS

4.1 Excavation methods

A health and safety assessment was carried out before excavation and all participants were provided with this, as is normal AA practice. In view of the remote location of the site, tents for shelter and equipment storage were erected and a toilet provided.

The trench was excavated by hand. Turf, stones, and soil were stacked separately. After excavation, geotextile was laid in the base of the trench to aid in re-opening if necessary. Backfilling of stones and then earth was by the farmer using a bucket loader tractor. Grading of the backfill and replacing of the turf was by hand, fully restoring the site.

Recording was by daily high-definition drone photography (Tony Metcalfe) and by photogrammetry using a hand-held camera. Photogrammetry enables scale-correct images to be obtained, but definition is not as good as obtained from drone images. In addition, hand drawing was used for recording sections. Metal detection was used to check spoil heaps and the trenches intermittently.

Management of the dig was by Martin Green, with Bob Abram and Tony Metcalfe. Recording used AA's normal paper-based recording system of contexts, sampling, finds etc. Digital colour photographs were used for record. Levels were taken using a dumpy level and staff, with a temporary bench mark (TBM) established at the lower end of the site by the graveyard wall. A level was also taken of the upper surface of the lowest step of the stone stile over the wall, in case of loss of the TBM. Position readings, including the trench corners, were established using AA's professional level GPS/GNSS with post-correction of readings (Rob Pearson).

Context numbers are given in italics in the description of the trenches: see the context tables (Appendix 1) for further details.

4.2 Trench location

The trench was laid out using the same east-west (approximately) baseline as had been established for the geophysics surveys: i.e. a line parallel to and 1m to the north of the outer face of the graveyard wall. The zero point of the baseline was 2m west of the north-west corner of the wall.

The trench (Trench 1) was initially 8m x 8m square, with its southern edge on the baseline, extending from 30m to 38m from the zero point. A 3m (E-W) x 6m (N-S) extension was excavated centred on the west side of the square. The intention was to encompass all of the building shown on the resistivity survey, including the south-east corner of the building uncovered during Manchester's brief 2006 excavation.

Ordnance Survey grid co-ordinates of the trench corners and the TBM are given in Appendix 8.

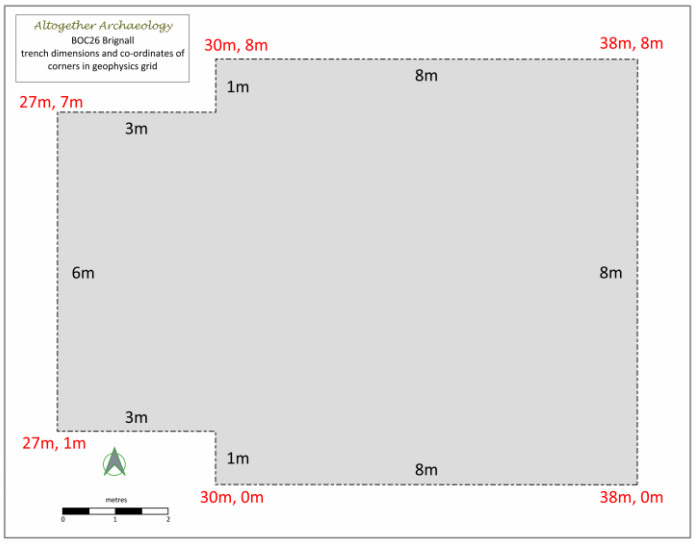


Figure 4.01 Trench 1 shape and location. Co-ordinates are shown in the grid used for the geophysics surveys.

4.3 Excavation results: walls

After de-turfing by hand, the topsoil was trowelled down. This exposed the top of the walls of a rectangular stone building with external dimensions 10.2m (E-W) x 5.1m (N-S) and internal dimensions 8.7m x 3.3m. It was orientated about 15 degrees anticlockwise from a true E-W orientation. This orientation is similar to the Old Church (about 17 degrees) and northern graveyard wall (about 12 degrees). There is a gap of approximately 13m between the buildings.



Figure 4.02 The Old Church and graveyard wall on Google Earth, with a drone image of the excavation superimposed to show the relationship between the Old Church and the excavated building. North at top and 2m grid. Dark areas are shadows of building and trees.

The walls of the building were unbonded, with no mortar or clay between the stones. All stones were sandstone. Most of the north and south walls were constructed of a single course of rectangular stone blocks, well-dressed on the outer, upper and lower faces. These blocks were from 25cm to 60cm wide, 20cm to 30cm deep and 27cm to 33cm high. Both faces were present in the north and south walls, except for a 2.5m length of the north wall which lacked an inner face. Between the blocks forming the two faces of the walls were small (4cm to 15cm) angular packing stones. The blocks rested on a foundation course of smaller undressed stones This varied in thickness to compensate for variation in height of the blocks.



Figure 4.03 Part of the external face of the north wall of the building, showing foundation course varying in thickness to compensate for difference in the height of the blocks.

The north and south walls were about 90cm wide. The east and west walls and the westernmost 3m of the north and south walls were very different in structure and were thinner: about 75cm thick. The faces of these walls were constructed of rounded undressed stones 20cm to 40cm in width.



Figure 4.04 Part of the external face of the east wall of the building, showing the cruder construction, using undressed stones. Two stones behind the ranging pole are the only remaining stones of an upper course.

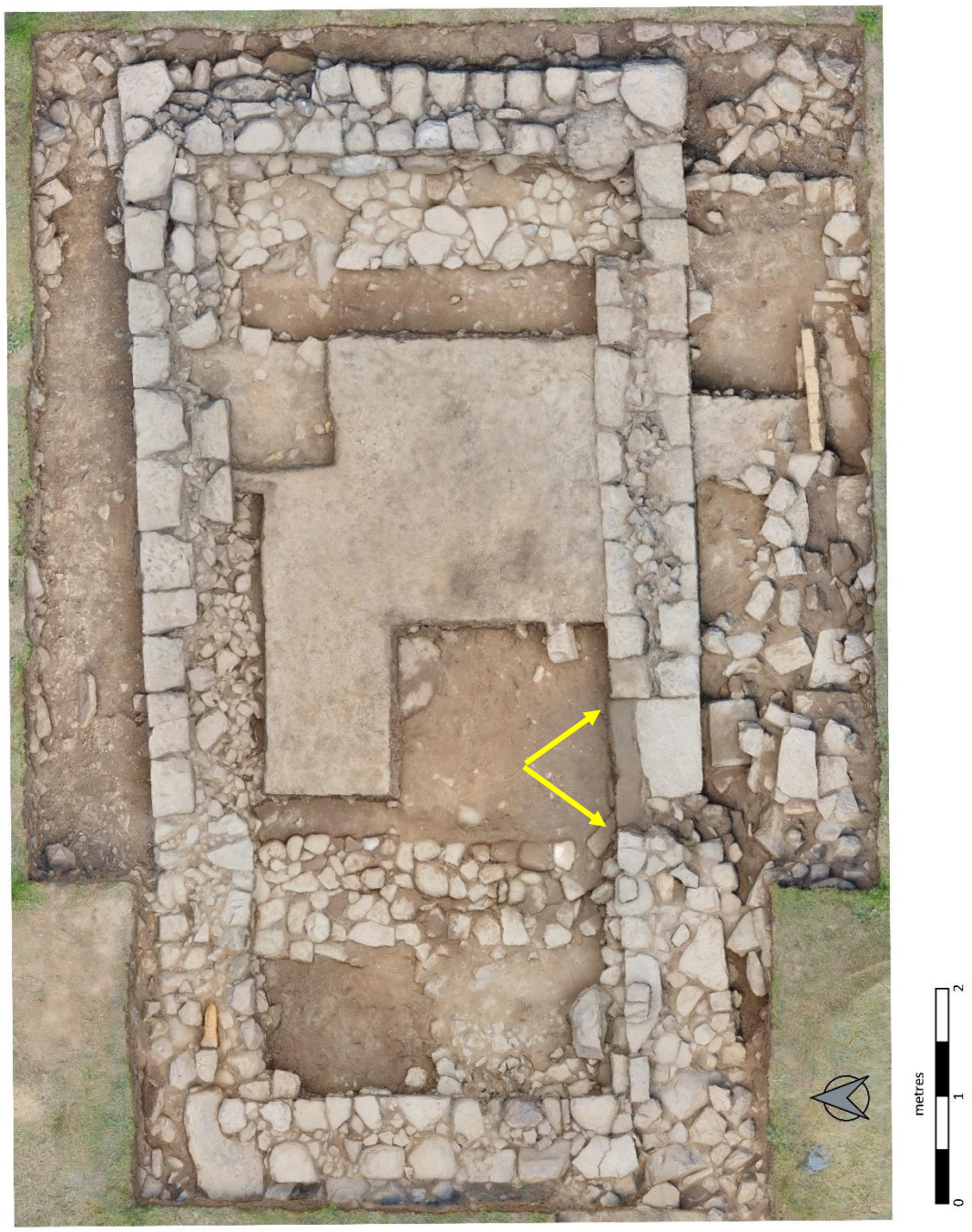


Figure 4.05 Final drone shot of trench showing walls of building. The arrows indicate the extent of the doorway.

The gap between the two faces of the east and west walls were filled with angular packing stones, similar to the north and south walls. The cruder construction of these walls had led to some collapse and spreading of them, most noticeable in the south-east corner, which also lacked a quoin. The south-east and north-east corners had quoins; the north-west lacked any stones above the large flat stone in the foundation course, which didn't extend to the face of the north wall so is not a true quoin.

The only doorway was on the south side, about two thirds of the way (internally) from east to west end. It was at the junction of the well-constructed part of the south wall and its cruder west end. It had three well-dressed threshold slabs, *1025*, of fine grain sandstone, about 25cm thick. The doorway was 1.2m wide (E-W) although, as the outer slab wasn't full width, it had rubble on its west side to fill the gap. The east side of doorway was well-defined as the wall was of dressed blocks. The west side was uncertain as the cruder wall was unstable and spreading.

The doorway had been blocked with a layer of rounded stones *1020* to bring the level up to the same height as the neighbouring wall remnants. On the external edge of this layer, the stones were arranged to form a deliberate straight edge, but on the inner edge there was no attempt to form an edge and the stones were sagging into the building's interior.



Figure 4.06 The layer of stones *1020* blocking the doorway, seen from the outside of the building (top) and the inside (bottom).



Figure 4.07 The doorway. After removal of the blocking stones. seen from the inside.

4.4 Excavation results: the interior of the building

Apart from the middle third of the building, all the interior was excavated. The deposit inside was a yellowish brown sandy/silty loam. It was divided into an upper (*1005*) deposit 10cm deep and a lower (*1015*) deposit 15cm deep by a 7cm deep stony layer (*1016*). The stony layer included several flat slabs and its upper surface was at approximately the same height as the threshold slabs of the doorway.



Figure 4.08 The area inside the building adjacent to the doorway has been excavated in this drone photograph (11 June) down to stony layer *1016*, which incorporated flat slabs. North at top.

The stony layer was more obvious near the walls. Demolition rubble, although found close to the walls beneath the stony layer, was greatest above the stony layer.



Figure 4.09 The interior at the end of the excavation, showing the stony deposit (*1016*) forming a horizontal layer across the interior, with less stony deposits above (*1005*) and below (*1015*). *Top*: The west end of the building's interior. *Bottom*: The east end of the building's interior.

Underneath the lower deposit inside the building, there were two bands of rounded stones, both about 90cm across, running north-south across the building (but not extending outside it). These consisted of a single layer of rounded stones, some of which were flattened and laid horizontally. The bands appeared to be continuous with and similar to the stones of the foundation courses of the walls. The eastern band *1008* abutted the bottom of the inside face of the east wall. The western band *1021* was 1.3m further into the building



Figure 4.10 The bands of stones across the interior of the building. *Top: 1008* at east end, looking south. *Bottom: 1021* at west end, looking north.

The south end of band *1008* was seen in Manchester's limited excavation; she interpreted it as the foundation of a wall underlying the building. The most likely explanation is that these are the original positions of the east and west walls of the building and that those walls were at some time moved

outwards to enlarge the building, with the new walls built in cruder form than the good-quality north and south walls.

No flagged floor was found in the building, possibly this had been robbed, or the building may have only had a beaten earth floor. The lower deposit 1015 in the building and the bands of stones 1008 and 1021 were all directly on the natural.

Inside the building the only finds were a scanty assemblage of medieval potsherds, some small fragments of flat glass (presumably from windows) and small fragments of lead (possibly also from windows, though not definitely cames). There were no roof or floor tiles and no domestic artefacts such as loom weights or spindle whorls. The building lacked any hearth (though one could be in the unexcavated central area) and had no padstones for a timber cruck frame.

4.5 Excavation results: outside the building

Beside the building on all sides was demolition rubble, lying on natural. However, only a small strip between the walls and the trench edge was excavated, so other buildings would have only been found if abutting. The only features of note outside the building were on the south side, although exploration of these was handicapped by the proximity of the graveyard wall only 1m from the edge of the trench, which made it impractical to extend the trench southwards.

A crude stony path *1007* over the demolition rubble just to the east of the doorway led across the top of the south wall, but didn't continue into the building interior. It may have been laid to enable demolition work (e.g. the transport of robbed blocks away from the site) or to access the building in a late phase of use, after a demolition phase. To the south of the doorway, there were five well-dressed stone slabs *1017*, mixed with rubble, and tilted from the horizontal. These are probably the damaged remains of a paved pathway leading to the door.



Figure 4.11 Flat dressed sandstone slabs *1017* outside the building beside the doorway: a damaged path to the door. The threshold slabs can be seen on right hand side of the photo.

Further to the east, to the south of the building, was a large slab of soft iron-rich sandstone, set vertically and aligned east-west. This was 110cm x 45cm x 10cm. There was a smaller packing slab on its north side. Between it and the and the south wall of the building was demolition rubble. On its south side was a comparatively stone-free brown humic deposit *1019* containing some charcoal with fragments of animal bone and animal teeth. Underneath this deposit, level with the bottom of the vertical slab were floor slabs, and in the deposit was another slab, slightly smaller than the vertical slab and leaning at an angle against it. It was of dark, fine-grained sandstone and its shorter edges were both crudely tooled to form bead moulding. This possible cist/tomb *1026* extended beyond the trench edge so its south side was not excavated. It clearly predated the demolition phase of the building, since rubble filled the space between it and the building. A palaeoenvironmental bulk sample was taken from under the leaning slab in this structure, and a piece of charcoal has been sent for species identification as a preliminary to carbon dating.



Figure 4.12 The possible cist/tomb *1026*. *Top left and right*: before lifting of tiltied slab SF101. *Middle left:* general view showing rubble filling the 1m gap between *1026* and building. *Bottom left*: after lifting tilting slab, showing flat base stones. *Bottom right*: tilted slab SF101.

Outside the south-east corner of the building there was a crude line of stones, running south from the building. They were surrounded by rubble and their function is uncertain: possibly they were a revetment of rubble at some stage of demolition.

4.6 Palaeoenvironmental samples and radiocarbon dates

Two palaeoenvironmental bulk samples were sent for analysis (flotation etc) at the Durham University laboratories. In addition, three pieces of charcoal were sent species identification, which will be useful information in the event that they are radiocarbon dated.

See Appendix 4 for further details of all palaeoenvironmental samples and charcoals from the excavation.

context	description	median radiocarbon date, rounded to decade	notes
1005	Lowest deposit inside building (west end).	Sent for analysis	Bulk sample 103. Lab report awaited
1015	Upper deposit inside building (west end).	Sent for analysis	Bulk sample 104. Lab report awaited
1009	Lowest deposit inside building (east end).	Not sent as yet	Also charcoal C03. Lab identification awaited
1009	Lowest deposit inside building (east end). Under boulder.	Not sent as yet	Also charcoal C04. Lab identification awaited
1019	Below slab in possible tomb.	Not sent as yet	Also charcoal C09. Lab identification awaited

4.7 Finds

Full finds analysis will be carried out at the end of the project.

Initial evaluation of the pottery sherds found is that these are of a variety of medieval wares, mostly dating from before 1400. Fewer sherds were found than would be expected from a domestic building. There were no querns, millstones, spindle whorls or loom weights. No Roman or Iron Age sherds were found.

Metal finds were few, mostly iron nails. There were no coins. Some small irregular pieces of lead were found, not obviously cames (from windows) or part of roofing sheets. Small fragments of glass were thin flat shards, consistent with medieval windows. No floor or roof tiles or slates were found.

A stone with two sockets drilled in to its upper face, SF103, was found in the south-east corner of the building, amongst rubble filling the gap where the dressed stone on the inside of the south wall had

been robbed. One of the holes was shallow, the other 5cm wide and 5cm deep. Its most likely use was a socket for a door, but it clearly was not in its original position as it was found tilted at 45°.



Figure 4.13 The socket stone SF103, in situ (left centre in photograph, which is looking south) and after lifting.

5 DISCUSSION

Detailed discussion is premature since environmental sample analysis and radiocarbon dates are not yet available. The intention is to return for further excavation in 2027, as it is clearly a complex site and there are likely to be other structures.

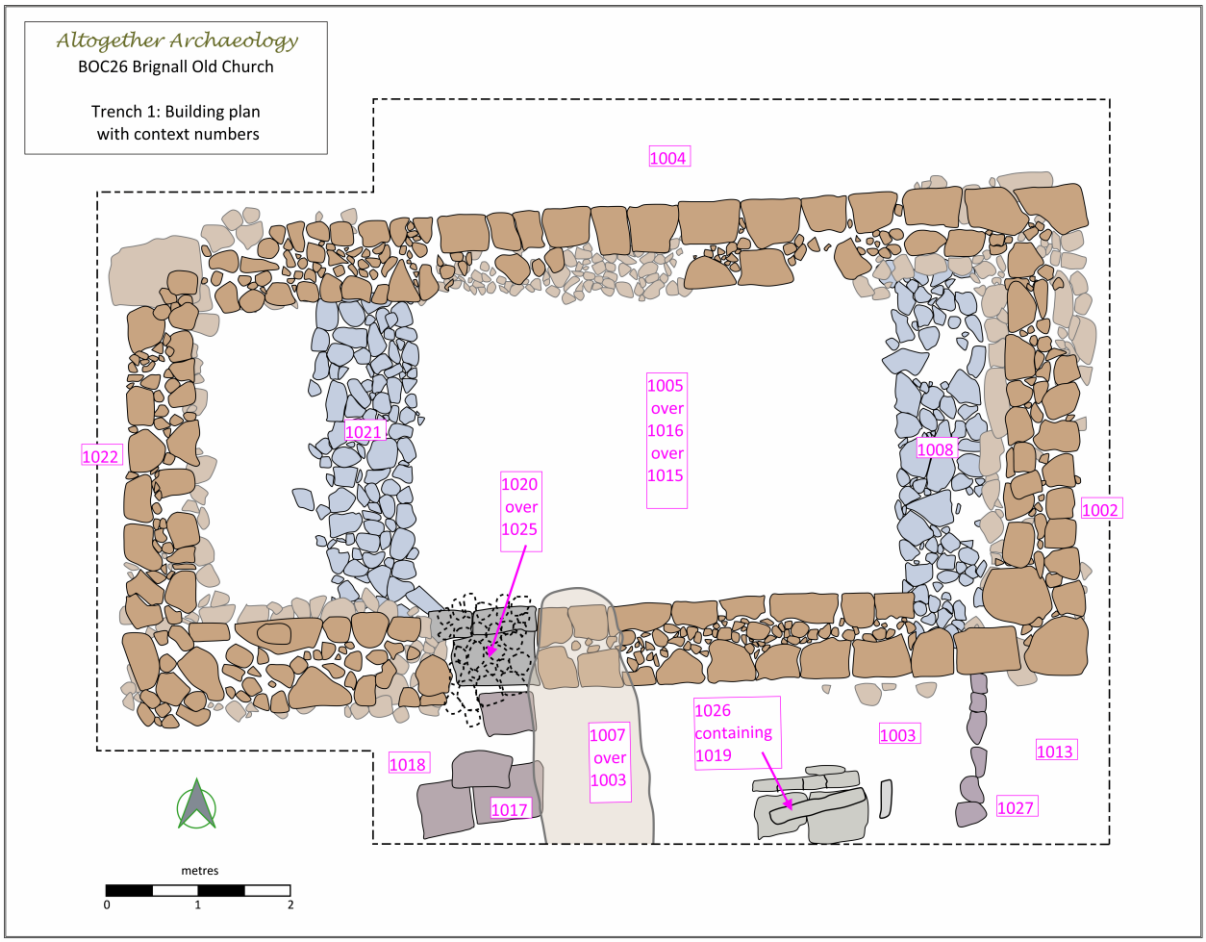


Figure 5.01 Plan of building, with context numbers. See appendices for details of levels, contexts, sections, sequential drone photography, etc.

The building is clearly medieval or early medieval. Its original construction is of well-dressed stone blocks with un-mortared walls 90cm thick. These sandstone blocks are dressed on the outer, top, and bottom faces, but not the sides or back. They are not of uniform size, varying in height as well as width. The construction is robust enough for these walls to have originally been full-height, supporting roof trusses and thatch.

One important question is whether these dressed stones could be Roman, in view of the nearby Roman fort and the probable Roman altars in the adjacent graveyard. There may have been Roman mausoleums on the site: the next fort to the west (at Bowes) has two Roman funeral monuments in stream-side locations in the nearby hills (see Section 1.3 for more details).

The building was later extended to east and west (presumably, though not definitely. at the same time). The foundation course of rounded stones was left in situ and new walls built to extend the

building 1m eastward and 2m westward. These new walls were of much cruder construction: only 75cm wide and using undressed boulders. Not surprisingly these walls have spread and collapsed in part. It seems unlikely that they could have originally been full height, so they probably formed a base for a timber superstructure. The lowest course of blocks was left in situ in the north and south walls and the new cruder east and west walls were constructed to the same height to give a uniform base for the new timber building. See Appendix 10 for measured levels, which vary by only a few centimetres around the walls.

The failure to rob the lowest course of good blocks from the north and south walls must have been a deliberate choice to give a level dry foundation for the rebuilding. A timber building raised on stone dwarf walls would have been much longer lasting than if it had been earth-fast. No padstones were found, so there is no evidence that it was a cruck-framed building. However, the central part of the building was not fully excavated so there may have been central posts.

The deposit inside the building has a stony layer in it, at about the level of the upper surface of the door's threshold slab. Demolition rubble is found beneath this layer as well as above it. As the stony layer includes stone slabs, this may have been the floor level after the re-modelling of the building.

The only apparent doorway to the building was in the south wall, originally close to the south-west corner, but after the building was extended it would have been a third of the way along the south wall. It was later blocked with a layer of rounded stones to bring the wall height up to the same as the surrounding walls. This may have been done in a late phase, possibly to enable re-use of the structure as an animal pen.

The Old Church is estimated on an architectural basis to be 13th century, but clearly re-used old stones (such as the cross shaft). It is possible that the re-modelling of the excavated building was to obtain dressed stone blocks to build or re-build the Old Church. As it was no longer high-status, a cruder building style with a timber superstructure was appropriate, although the building was still important enough for the opportunity to be taken to enlarge it. At a later time, the building was left to decay, possibly being used as an animal pen or byre before finally passing out of mind. By the middle of the 18th century the site had become grassed over with no visible structures, as demonstrated by the sketches shown in Section 1.3.

This sequence is speculative, hopefully carbon-dating will clarify the timescale. The first phase of the building may be early medieval. With internal dimensions 8.7m x 3.3m it would have been well within the building capabilities of Anglo-Saxon masons: the 7th / 8th century church at Escomb, 22km to the north-east, has a nave 13.3m x 4.4m internally so is significantly larger.

What was the excavated building used for? No hearth, very little charcoal, only a relatively small assemblage of potsherds, pieces of window glass and fragments of lead: these point to a church or monastic building, rather than a domestic or agricultural structure. This would have had leaded glass windows and a thatched roof. It may have been the predecessor church to the Old Church. Alternatively, the predecessor church could have been on the same footprint as the Old Church, and the excavated building a monastic building. The spatial relationship between the structures is unlikely to be chance: the buildings are side-by-side, with only about 2°difference in alignment (see Figure 4.02).

The results of the palaeoenvironmental analysis and radiocarbon dates will help to prove (or disprove) this speculative sequence of phases. And further excavation of the site will help to clarify if it is monastic in nature.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AA thanks the farmers, Andrew Watson and family of Brignall Farm, for their interest and assistance. Anne Jowett and other members of the Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Archaeology Group, https://swaag.org, gave their time so that we could use SWAAG's magnetometry equipment and expertise. The drone was kindly donated by Stephen Eastmead. The GPS equipment was donated in loving memory of Val Pearson.

Members of AA who took part in the 2026 Brignall excavation, giving their hard work and expertise:- Bob Abram, Jane Abram, Ahlan Alshammari, Judith Arber, Steve Brown, Belinda Burke, Steve Cunningham, Anne Deacon, Billy Deacon, Neil Evans, Stuart Findlay, Kay Fothergill, Paul Frodsham, Perry Gardner, David Gray, Martin Green, Brian Henderson, Stephen Hutchinson, Martin Jones, Steve Marley, Barbara Metcalfe, Tony Metcalfe, Irene Middleton, Alan Newham, Lesley Parratt, Rob Pearson, Jacquie Pennington, Pranti Prakash, Haya Rafada, Heather Roberts, Dave Ranner, Michelle Scott, Vince Scott, Kitty Simpson, Brian Stirk, Janet Stirk, Gordon Thomson, Eva Tinsley, Jo Trotter.



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8 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

This is the context table for the 2026 Trench 1. The initial digit of the context is the trench number.

The details given of charcoal and bulk samples are brief summaries; see Appendix 7 for full details of the laboratory analysis, including species identifications, when available.

Small finds are described in more detail in the text. Only significant ones are listed here for each context.

NB plant species: *maloideae* is e.g. hawthorn or apple, *prunus* is e.g. blackthorn, *salicaceae* is e.g. willow or alder.

Context #	Type	Trench	Is above	Is below	Adjoins	Description
1000	Topsoil	1	1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1013, 1017, 1022, 1026, 1027			Topsoil. Uniform. Medium brown silt/sand/loam. Loose. Very few (<1%) small stones. 10cm deep. Finds: a few pieces coal and cinders. Lime fragments. Medieval potsherds. No pipestems.
1001	Structure	1	1024	1000		Walls of the building. Un-mortared. See text, plans and photos. Up to 3 courses high. No construction or robbing cuts found. Has a doorway with threshold slab *1025* on south side, near west end. The doorway had been blocked by round stones *1020*.
1002	Deposit	1	1024	1000		Deposit between E wall and trench edge. Yellow-brown, gritty, moderately compacted a/silt loam. 5% angular stones up to 5cm, some larger to 10cm rounded.
1003	Deposit	1	1024	1000, 1007	1018, 1026	Spread of rubble on S side building. Angular and rounded cobbles up to 20cm of all sizes. No dressed blocks. In matrix similar to topsoil *1000*. Appears to be demolition rubble. Overlain in part (see plan) by rubble track *1007*.
1004	Deposit	1	1024	1000		Deposit between N wall and trench edge. 30cm deep. Yellow-brown gritty, compact, silt/sand loam. Less humic than the topsoil. Contains many (30%) angular stones up to 10cm. No construction or robber cut seen. Probably includes some demolition rubble.

Context #	Type	Trench	Is above	Is below	Adjoins	Description
1005	Deposit	1	1016	1000, 1006		Deposit inside walls of house, under topsoil *1000*. Yellow-brown gritty, moderately compacted. Sand/silt loam. Contains 5% angular stones up to 2cm diam. On average 10cm thick. Finds: small fragments coal, small lead fragments, small shards flat glass, potsherds (medieval only). No plaster, mortar, daub, roofing tiles or roofing slabs. Bulk sample 105. Lab analysis awaited.
1006	Deposit	1	1005	1000		Darker area of *1005* inside, directly under topsoil *1000.* Covers part of NE quadrant of area inside building. See drone photos, plans, etc.. Dark brown, soft, slightly gritty. Loam/sand/silt. Damper and loamier than *1005*. 5cm thick. No evidence of burning. Not seen clearly in sections.
1007	Deposit	1	1003	1000		Layer of rubble on S side of building. More organised and compacted than rubble *1003* that underlies it. Extends northwards to overlie the S wall of building., but doesn't extend further north. Forms a strip 1.5m wide running N-S. See plan. Possible edging stones on W. Probably a crude track laid after/during a demolition phase to get access to inside of partially demolished building.
1008	Structure	1	1024	1009, 1011, 1014		Strip of cobbling inside E end of building running N-S across whole width of end of building. Identified during Manchester's excavation as possible foundations of a wall. Single layer of stones 3cm – 30cm. Some rounded, some laid flat. Appears to be continuous with foundation layer of stones in base of N & S walls of building. Band is 90cm across (E-W). Similar to band of stones *1021* near W end. Probably is foundation of E wall before the building was enlarged by moving the E and W walls outwards. **Same as *1010***

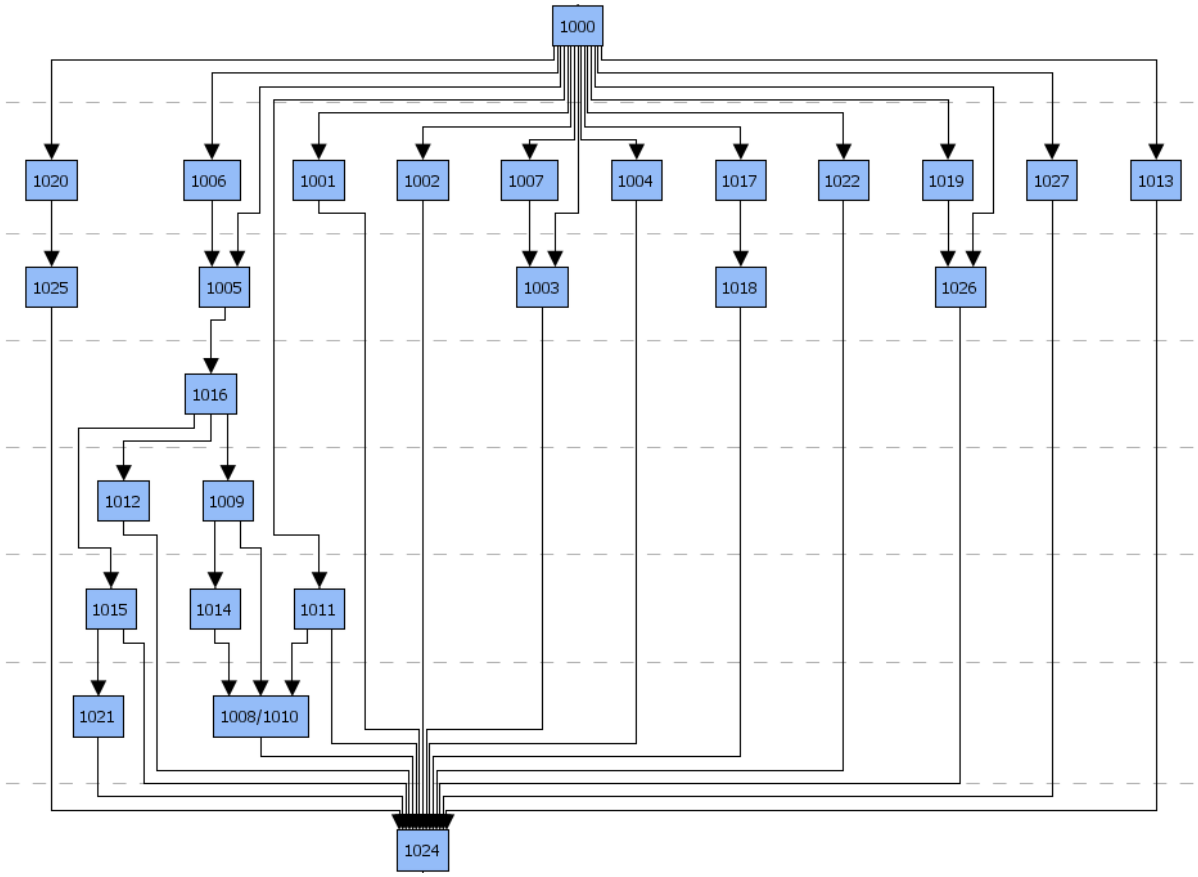
Context #	Type	Trench	Is above	Is below	Adjoins	Description
1009	Deposit	1	1008, 1014, 1024	1016		Lower deposit in E end of building. Probably the equivalent of *1015* in the W end. lies over band of cobbles *1008*. Yellow-brown. Sand/silt loam. 5% angular stones up to 10cm. Some larger stones by building wall: demolition rubble. Similar composition to *1005* except stonier. 15cm thick average. Finds: potsherds (medieval). Charcoal samples: C03, C04, C06, C11. Lab species identification of C03 and C04 awaited
1010	Deposit	1				**Same as *1008*.** Charcoal sample: C01
1011	Deposit	1	1008, 1024			Backfill in Manchester's trench in SE corner of building. Yellow-brown, gritty sand/silt loam. 10% stones all sizes up to 40cm. Find: lead fragment.
1012	Deposit	1	1024	1016	1015	Deposit in 0.5m x0.5m sondage dug immediately to W of Manchester's trench, adjacent to inner face of S wall of building. Yellow-brown gritty. Some stones. Part of *1015.* Charcoal sample: C05
1013	Deposit	1	1024	1000	1027	Deposit to S of SE corner of building, lying between building and trench edge. Bounded on W side by line of stones *1027* running N-S. Stones rounded and angular up to 40cm, in jumble, not compacted Probably demolition rubble. 40cm deep. Charcoal sample: C02
1014	Deposit	1	1008	1009		Lower part of *1009* in NE corner of building. Not clearly distinguished from it. Yellow brown gritty loam. Some large stones (demolition rubble).
1015	Deposit	1	1021, 1024	1016	1012	Lower deposit in W end of building. Probably the equivalent of *1009* in the E end. lies over band of cobbles *1008*. Yellow-brown. Sand/silt loam. 5% angular stones up to 10cm. Some larger stones by building wall: demolition rubble. Similar composition to *1005* except stonier. 15cm thick ave. Charcoal samples: C07, C08, C10, C12 Bulk sample 102. Bulk sample 104. Lab analysis awaited

Context #	Type	Trench	Is above	Is below	Adjoins	Description
1016	Deposit	1	1009, 1012, 1015	1005		Stonier layer lying in between *1005* and *1015/1009*. 7cm thick. Stones 1 to 7cm diam and includes a few flat slabs. See photos and section drawing. Is on same level (0.47m above TBM) as top of threshold stone in doorway *1025.* Is thicker near walls of building suggesting it contains some demolition debris. Prob a crude floor surface, after initial stage of demolition/decay of building, later covered by further demolition and build-up of soil.
1017	Deposit	1	1018	1000		5 flat rectangular slabs, up to 80cm sides, to S of S doorway of building, disrupted flagstones of path to door. See photos. Embedded in rubble *1003, 1018.*
1018	Deposit	1	1024	1017	1003	Rubble similar and continuous with *1003.* Under paving slabs *1017.*
1019	Deposit	1	1026	1000		Deposit inside possible tomb *1026* at S edge of trench. Under worked slab SF102 and to S of vertical slab SF101 which are part of structure of ?tomb. Mid-brown silt/sand loam. Humic. Similar to topsoil. Contained animal teeth and fragments of bone. No apparent human remains. Charcoal sample: C09. Lab species identification awaited. Bulk sample 101.
1020	Deposit	1	1025	1000		Layer of rounded stones placed to block doorway, lying over threshold slabs *1025*. Single layer about 20cm thick. Stones diameter 7cm to 20cm. Look deliberately placed. Not clear why rounded stones used??
1021	Structure	1	1024	1015		Band of stones running N-S across interior of building parallel to (but with a 1.3m gap from) the W end wall. Single layer of stones 3cm – 30cm. Some rounded, some laid flat. Appears to be continuous with foundation layer of stones in base of N wall of building. Band is 90cm across (E-W). Similar to band of stones *1008* near E end. Probably is foundation of W wall before the building was enlarged by moving the E and W walls outwards.

Context #	Type	Trench	Is above	Is below	Adjoins	Description
1022	Deposit	1	1024	1000		Deposit between N wall and trench edge. 40cm deep. Yellow-brown gritty, compact, silt/sand loam. Less humic than the topsoil. Contains many (30%) angular stones up to 25cm. No construction or robber cut seen. Probably includes some demolition rubble. 40cm deep.
1023	Deposit	1				Rubble inside building. Mainly at edges. Forms part of deposits inside building: *1005, 1009, 1014, 1015, 1016*. May not be all from a single demolition event, but repeated collapses of parts of building. Note: stony layer *1016* across building has rubble below/in/above it.
1024	Natural	1		1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1008, 1009, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1015, 1018, 1021, 1022, 1025, 1026, 1027		Natural. Yellow/grey/brown. More clay than other deposits, and less humic.
1025	Structure	1	1024	1020		Threshold slabs of doorway near W end of S wall of building. See photos. Three fine grain sandstone dressed slabs: Outer slab is 86cm x 52cm. Inner two slabs are 70cm x 25cm and 45cm x 25cm. (could be a single broken 115cm x 25cm block). Slabs about 25cm thick. Doorway is 1.2m wide (E-W) though as outer slab isn't full width it has rubble on its W side to fill the gap. E side of doorway well defined as wall is of well-dressed blocks. W side is uncertain as rubble and wall appears to be spreading/collapsing.
1026	Structure	1	1024	1019	1003	Slabs and packing stones forming ?tomb. S side of structure extends beyond S trench edge. SF102 was a 110 (l) x 45 (h) x10 (W) cm vertical slab of soft iron-rich sandstone, 1.1m to south of outer face of S wall. Parallel to it. To S of it is slabbed floor at its base. Leaning against it was another slab SF101 which is of hard sandstone with tooled short edges to form. Fill of this structure is *1019*

Context #	Type	Trench	Is above	Is below	Adjoins	Description
1027		1	1024	1000	1013	Line of stones running S from SE outside corner of building. Separating *1003* on W from *1013* on E (both rubbly layers). Six undressed irregular rectangular blocks 15cm – 25cm. Crude revetment? May extended beyond southern margin of trench.

9 APPENDIX 2: HARRIS MATRIX



10 APPENDIX 3: SMALL FINDS TABLE

Finds analysis ongoing.

11 APPENDIX 4: PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL AND CHARCOAL SAMPLES

Palaeoenvironmental bulk samples.

See Appendix 7 for details of the lab analysis for those samples that were sent to the labs. This is also summarised, for each context, in the Context Table (Appendix 1).

Context #	Trench #	Sample #	Sent to labs?	Weight kg	Type	Notes
1019	1	101	N	1.5	env	from under worked slab
1015	1	102	N	10	env	taken from section across W end of building
1005	1	103	Y	10	env	taken from section across W end of building
1015	1	104	Y	10	env	taken from section across W end of building

Charcoals

Samples include specimens found/hand-picked and specimens from the palaeoenvironmental samples (when available). See Appendix 5 for details of radiocarbon dates and Appendix 7 for details of species identification.

Context #	Trench #	Bag or sample #	No. of bits	Weight mg or size mm largest bit	Notes	Notes/species
1010	1	C01	1	10x10x7	beside flat stones	
1013	1	C02	2	7x7x7	base of context in corner of trench	
1009	1	C03	1	10x6x3		sent to labs for species identification
1009	1	C04	1	6x5x5	under boulder	sent to labs for species identification
1012	1	C05	1	8x6x2		
1009	1	C06	2	9x6x5		
1015	1	C07	4	15x6x2		
1015	1	C08	1	7x5x4	in W end of building	
1019	1	C09	1	6x5x5	below worked slab	sent to labs for species identification
1015	1	C10	2	11x6x4	base of context in W end of building	
1009	1	C11	1	5x5x5	prob charcoal, but found with coal and could be coal too	
1015	1	C12	1	15x9x5	base of context in W end of building	

12 APPENDIX 5: RADIOCARBON DATES AND CERTIFICATES

Radiocarbon dates will be entered in this table when available.

Sample #						
Type						
Laboratory #						
Context #						
Source of sample						
Context description						
Radiocarbon Age						
Calibrated dates (1σ)						
Calibrated dates (2σ)						
Median calibrated date						

The percentages given are the relative likelihoods that the true date is within that date range. They do not always add up to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Radiocarbon certificates

Radiocarbon certificates will be shown here when available.

13 APPENDIX 6: SEQUENTIAL PHOTOGRAMMETRY AND DRONE PHOTOGRAPHS OF TRENCH

Drone photography: Tony Metcalfe. North is at the top of all images.





Drone photos - Top: June 2nd Bottom: June 4th





Drone photos - Top: June 5th Bottom: June 6th



Drone photos - Top: June 7th Bottom: June 8th





Drone photos - Top: June 9th Bottom: June 11th





Drone photos - Top: June 12th Bottom: June 13th



Drone photo - June 14th (final day)

See following pages for sequential vertical photogrammetry images

Photogrammetry: North is at top





Photogrammetry: Top June 3rd Bottom: June 10th (both by Martin Green)





Photogrammetry: Top June 12th (by Bob Abram) Bottom: June 13th (by Martin Green)





Oblique photogrammetry views June 13th (by Martin Green)

14 APPENDIX 7: PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL REPORT (DURHAM UNIVERSITY)

Archaeological Services Durham University. On behalf of Altogether Archaeology

The laboratory report on the palaeoenvironmental samples will be entered here when available.

15 APPENDIX 8: CO-ORDINATES OF TBM AND OF TRENCH AND BUILDING CORNERS

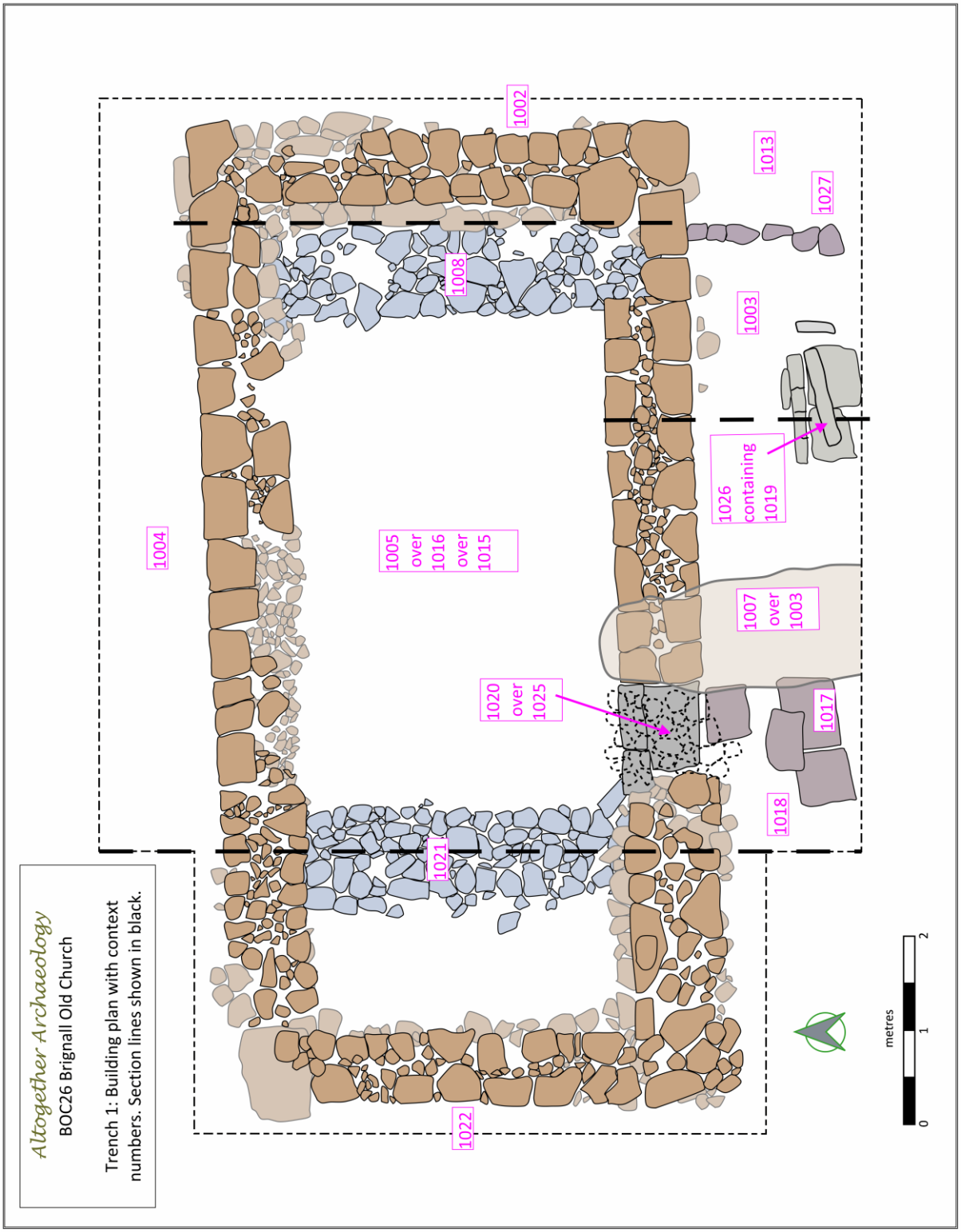
All measurements are in metres.

Description #	OS eastings	OS northings	Altitude
Trench corners	407708.4	512216.7	
	407709.4	512210.9	
	407712.5	512211.5	
	407712.6	512210.5	
	407720.6	512212.3	
	407718.9	512219.9	
	407711.2	512218.3	
	407711.3	512217.4	
Building internal corners	407709.6	512215.8	
	407710.3	512212.5	
	407718.7	512214.5	
	407718.2	512218.0	
Building external corners	407708.7	512216.5	
	407709.8	512211.3	
	407719.8	512214.0	
	407718.8	512219.0	
TBM	407730.7	512213.5	151.09

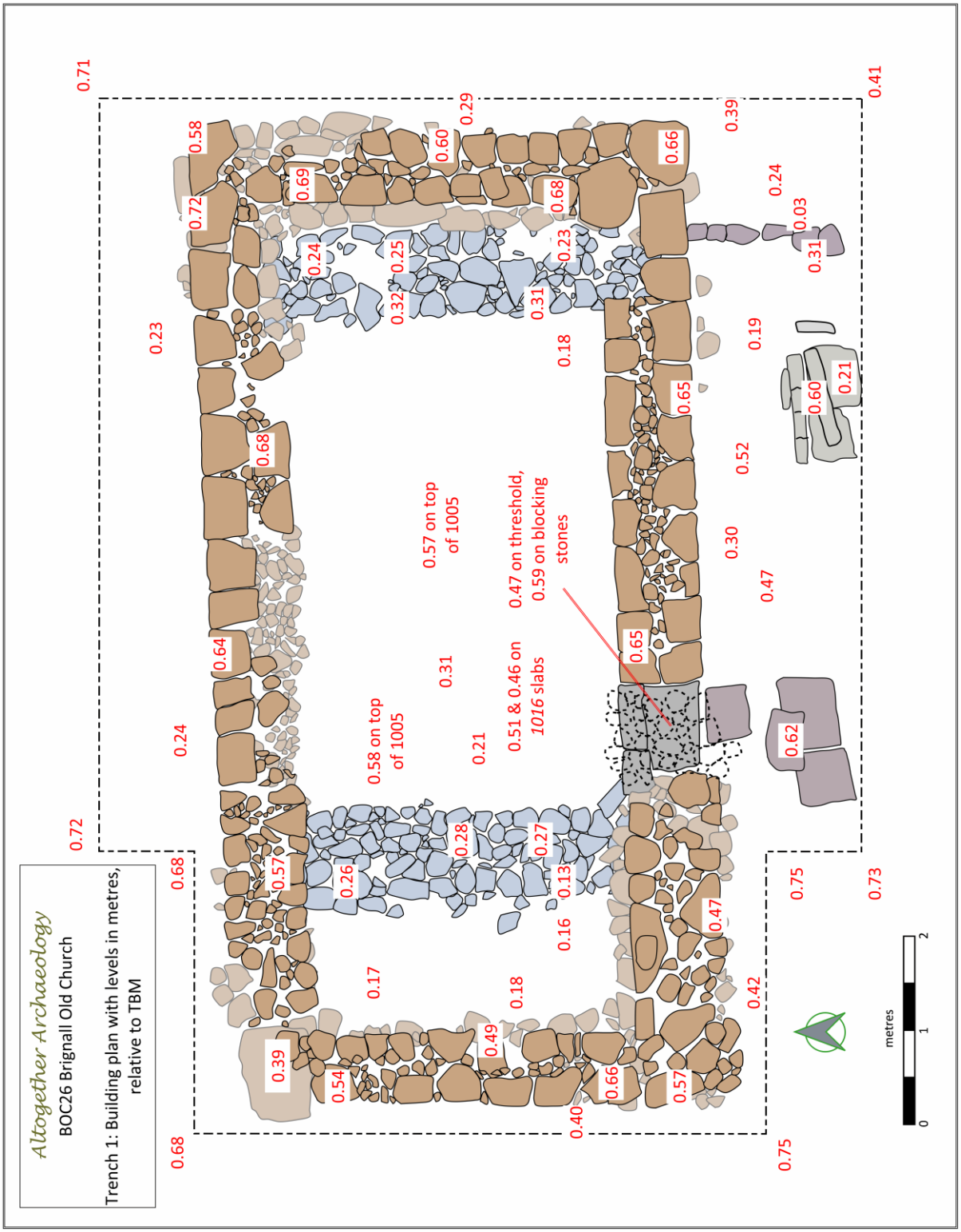
16 APPENDIX 9: INDEX OF PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS

Plan #	Sheet #	Trench #	Scale	Contexts	Description
101	1	1	1:10	1003, 1008,	Section N-S across S wall of building, and rubble and possible tomb to S of building
102	2	1	1:10	1000, 1001, 1005,1015, 1018	Section N-S across trench near W end of building
103	3	1	1:10	1001	Section N-S along inside face of E wall of building

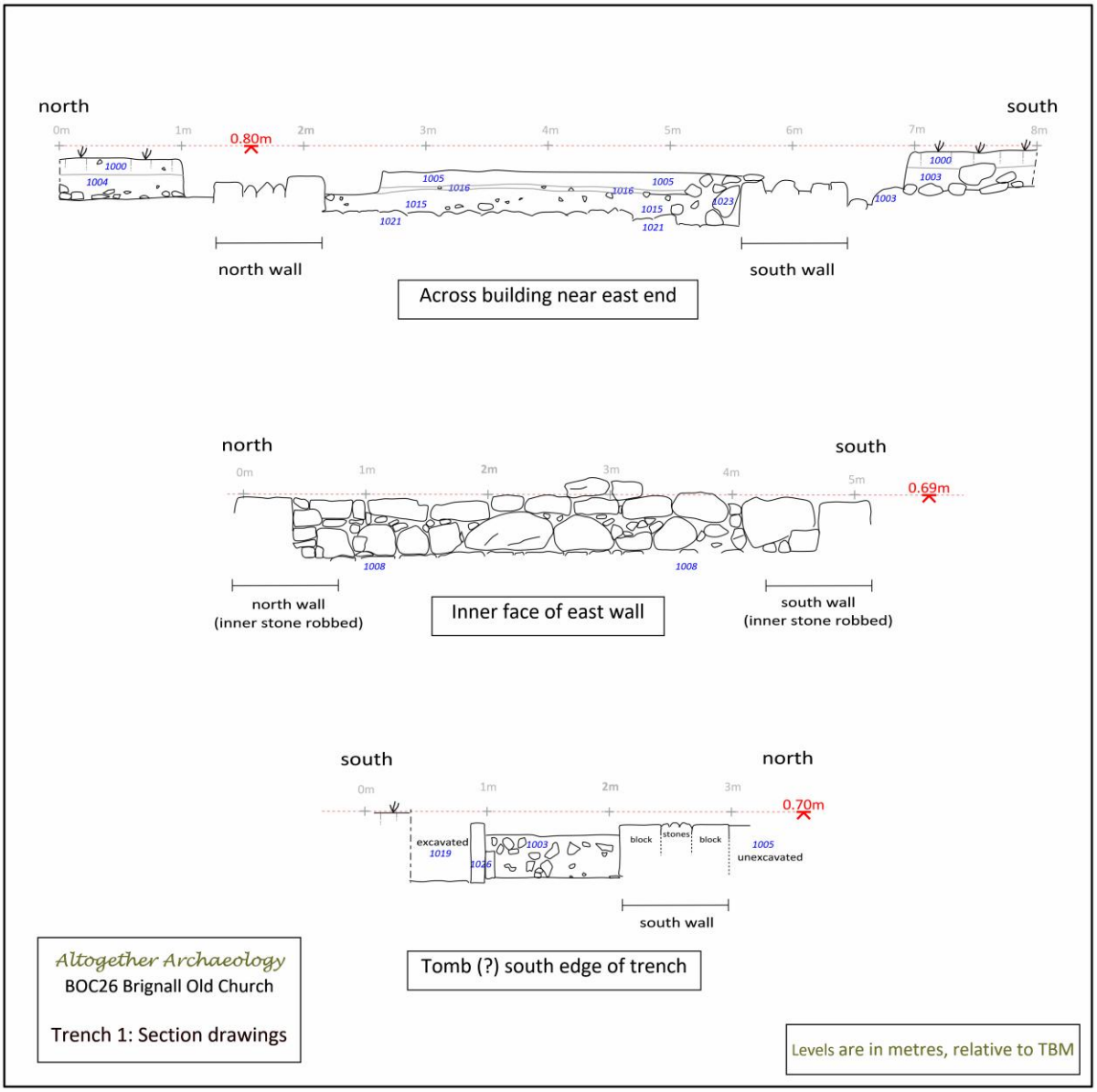
17 APPENDIX 10: PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS



Plan of trench, with context numbers and lines of drawn sections (dashed)



Plan of trench, with levels (in metres) relative to TBM, which is at 151.09m a.s.l.



Section drawings