



OAKFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

## Archaeological monitoring and recording at St Alban's, Beaworthy, Devon



*on behalf of*  
**Beaworthy PCC**

**Report No. 17-16**

**Project No. 1424**

**November 2017**



# OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Groundworks and Historic Buildings

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## Summary

*A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by Oakford Archaeology (OA) in August 2017 during works at St Alban's, Beaworthy, Devon (SX 4611 9944). The work comprised the monitoring of construction works associated with new drainage around the church.*

*The works outside the church revealed the remains of an earlier foundation immediately to the east of the south porch. This has been interpreted as the remains of a narrow Norman south aisle. The external excavations further revealed elements of the extensive medieval and post-medieval graveyard to the north and south of the church.*

*The trenching and closer analysis of the historic building fabric suggest that the work undertaken in 1871, although extensive, did not involve the complete rebuilding of the church but rather the wholesale replacement of the windows and the rebuilding of the roof and tower.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by Oakford Archaeology (OA) at St Alban's, Beaworthy, Devon (SX 4611 9944), in August 2017. The work was commissioned by the Beaworthy Parochial Church Council in response to a condition attached to the Faculty, granted by the Diocese Advisory Committee (DAC), as advised by the Diocesan Archaeologist during the construction of new drainage to the south, east and north of the current church.

### 1.1 The site

The site (Fig. 1, pls. 1-2) lies at the heart of the village of Beaworthy, at a height of c.182m AOD, on a south facing slope overlooking the West Lew valley. The underlying solid geology of the area is part of the Crackington Formation. Interbedded sedimentary mudstone and siltstone formed between 328 and 318 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (BGS Sheet 326).

### 1.2 Archaeological and historical background

Beaworthy is an ancient settlement located beyond the northern fringes of Dartmoor. Prehistoric find spots, monuments and settlements, including barrows and enclosures dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age are located to the southeast at Broadbury and Thorndon Cross.

Little is known of the history and development of this area in the immediate post-Roman and early Saxon period. The manor of *Begeurda* was held by Leofric prior to 1066. During the Norman reorganisation of the land holdings following the Conquest (recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086), and the death of Harold at Hastings, the village and its land were held by William de Poilley.<sup>1</sup> The place-name probably derives from the Old English name *Bāga* or *Bēaga* and *worþig* meaning farm, i.e. Farm of *Bāga* or *Bēaga*.<sup>2</sup> It is thought that the original settlement grew up around the parish church of St Alban.

Variously known as *Begehworth(i)*, *Begheworthy*, *Beworthy*, *Beworthi*, *Beuworthy* and *Beworthy vulgo Bowery*,<sup>3</sup> the village does not display signs of a planned layout with 'burgage' plots, but rather reflects the strong influence of the road system with most of the buildings strung out along the length of the main axial north-south road.

The present building is largely thought to date from a rebuild of 1871.<sup>4</sup> Built on the site of an earlier church with possible pre-Conquest origins, the base of the tower is thought to date to the 14<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, two Norman imposts carved as ram's heads and two contemporary pieces of stone with bands of saltire and pellet carving, have been reused in the south doorway (pls. 3-7), while the font, with its circular bowl, is clearly medieval. The screen was removed in 1810, while in 1849 there was no demarcation between the nave and chancel.

In light of the possible early medieval date of the church it is interesting to note that no previous archaeological work has been undertaken.

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<sup>1</sup> Thorn and Thorn 1985, 1.43.

<sup>2</sup> Gover 1932, p.129.

<sup>3</sup> Gover et al. 1932, 462.

<sup>4</sup> Church of St. Albans - 22.2.67 GV II (1326286).

## 2. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological investigations were to determine the presence, extent, character and date of any archaeological deposits or features of historic importance that would be disturbed or removed by the works, and to disseminate the results of the investigation by appropriate reporting.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

Machine excavation was undertaken under archaeological control using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed to the level of either natural subsoil, or the top of archaeological deposits (whichever was higher). Areas of archaeological survival were then cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded.

The standard OA recording system was employed. Stratigraphic information was recorded on *pro-forma* context record sheets, plans and sections for each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and a detailed colour (digital) photographic record was made. Registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets on *pro forma* sheets.

## 4. RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

A watching brief was maintained during works to improve the drainage around the exterior of Beaworthy church (Fig. 5). The work involved ground reduction extending to a depth of between 0.5-1.5m in the graveyard.

### 4.2 The trenching (pls. 8-11)

The trench for the new drainage was excavated over a distance of approximately 40m along the south, east and north side of the church. The work uncovered a generally uniform layer sequence of dark brown clay loam topsoil (100) overlying a light grey-brown clay loam (101) and light yellow silty clay natural subsoil (102). The former contained occasional fragments of disarticulated human bone and has been interpreted as a charnel soil. No distinct grave cuts were identified during the works on the south and east side of the church, while the partial outline of 10 graves were identified on the north side.

The excavations on the south side uncovered the remains of an E-W aligned foundation (111). Consisting of limestone rubble bonded with greyish white lime mortar this was approximately 0.59m wide, at least 0.45m high and had been cut into the underlying natural subsoil. This was in turn overlain by the foundation of a buttress (112). This consisted of sandstone and limestone rubble with occasional slate packing and bonded with light to mid-greyish yellow lime mortar. The footing butted up against the foundations of the south nave wall (113). These consisted of clay bonded limestone rubble.

Work on the north side uncovered the foundation of the northern nave wall (129, 131 and 133). This consisted of clay bonded limestone rubble and was identical to the foundations of the tower (118). The foundations of the three buttresses, truncated to varying degrees by later graves, consisted of sandstone and limestone rubble with occasional slate packing and bonded with light to mid-greyish yellow lime mortar.

Finally, close examination of the eastern foundation exposed during the works revealed that, unlike the foundations on the south and north side, which retained their original medieval foundations, it had been underpinned with concrete.

#### 4.2 The standing building

Groundworks for the new drainage uncovered the possible remains of the earlier Norman church. In light of this it was decided to rapidly analyse and record the exterior elevations of the church (pls. 12-18). New evidence has been recovered which has required a reassessment and re-interpretation of the sequence of development of the building and substantially changed the earlier interpretation outlined in the listing.

**Phase 1.** No evidence of the Anglo-Saxon church was uncovered during the works, and the earliest building phase has been dated to the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century on the basis of the architectural fragments re-used in the south door. The two imposts with heads and two fragmentary possible capital tops, decorated with squares with diagonals across and dots in the triangular cells between the diagonals, clearly date to the Norman period. With regards to the latter, similar decorative detail can still be seen on two capitals built into the wall of the aisle at the church of St James, Bondleigh (pl. 19).

Evidence from the excavations suggests that the Norman church may have comprised a nave, south aisle and chancel. Norman parish churches were usually small simple structures containing no more than a nave and chancel, and the presence of a south aisle in the early church at Beaworthy perhaps indicates the aspirations of its founder. A narrow south aisle survives at All Hallows church at Ringmore in the South Hams, the aisle measuring no more than 1m in width (pls. 20-21).

**Phase 2.** The recent work suggests that the current church was completely rebuilt sometime in the 14<sup>th</sup> or early 15<sup>th</sup> century. The new parish church was planned on a great scale, with a large nave, a chancel and a large tower at the west end. The foundations of the new church were consistent throughout the excavations, consisting of clay-bonded stone rubble. Some Romanesque architectural elements, such as the two imposts and capital heads were reset within the new building, perhaps in order to display and affirm the antiquity and importance of the church.

The south porch was added some time after the construction of the main body of the church, with the porch walls butting up against the south wall.

**Phase 3.** By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the most drastic alterations were undertaken. Close inspection of the external fabric of the building suggests that the works of 1871 included the rebuilding or raising of the nave and chancel wall heads, construction of a new roof, rebuilding of the east end of the church and the replacement of all the windows. Further alterations to the fabric of the building included the insertion of a new doorway in the north wall of the tower, while the window in the south elevation is probably contemporary with the construction of the tower in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Although the current windows may be based on their medieval predecessors no original tracery survives and all the windows were re-glazed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



It is possible that the earlier openings originally contained windows with squared heads and hood moulds. A similar window is located in the south elevation of the church of St Mary in Rattery (pl. 22). These may have been replaced with sash windows in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as was the case in the church of St James' at Luffincott in West Devon, and subsequently replaced with windows considered more appropriately 'Gothic' by the Victorians in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Finally, the demarcation of the nave and chancel probably dates to this period.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

The observations and recording at St Albans have provided an incredibly rare opportunity to expose elements of the floor plan of the earlier church. The excavations have exposed the remains of the Norman church, while a rapid assessment of the exterior elevations has provided important and new information about the structural development of the building and illustrated how the structural development of parish churches at this time can be incredibly complex.

## 6. PROJECT ARCHIVE

Due to the limited nature of the findings a project archive will not be produced. A summary of the investigations has been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-301243).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was commissioned by Jeremy Chadburn (Chadburn Conservation Architect) the project architect on behalf of the Beaworthy Parochial Church Council. Thanks are due to Sasha Chapman (DAC Archaeologist), Barry Vanstone (Roger Andrews Ltd) and Dr Sandra Ward (Beaworthy Consulting). The fieldwork was carried out by the Will Smith and the illustrations for this report were prepared by Marc Steinmetzer.

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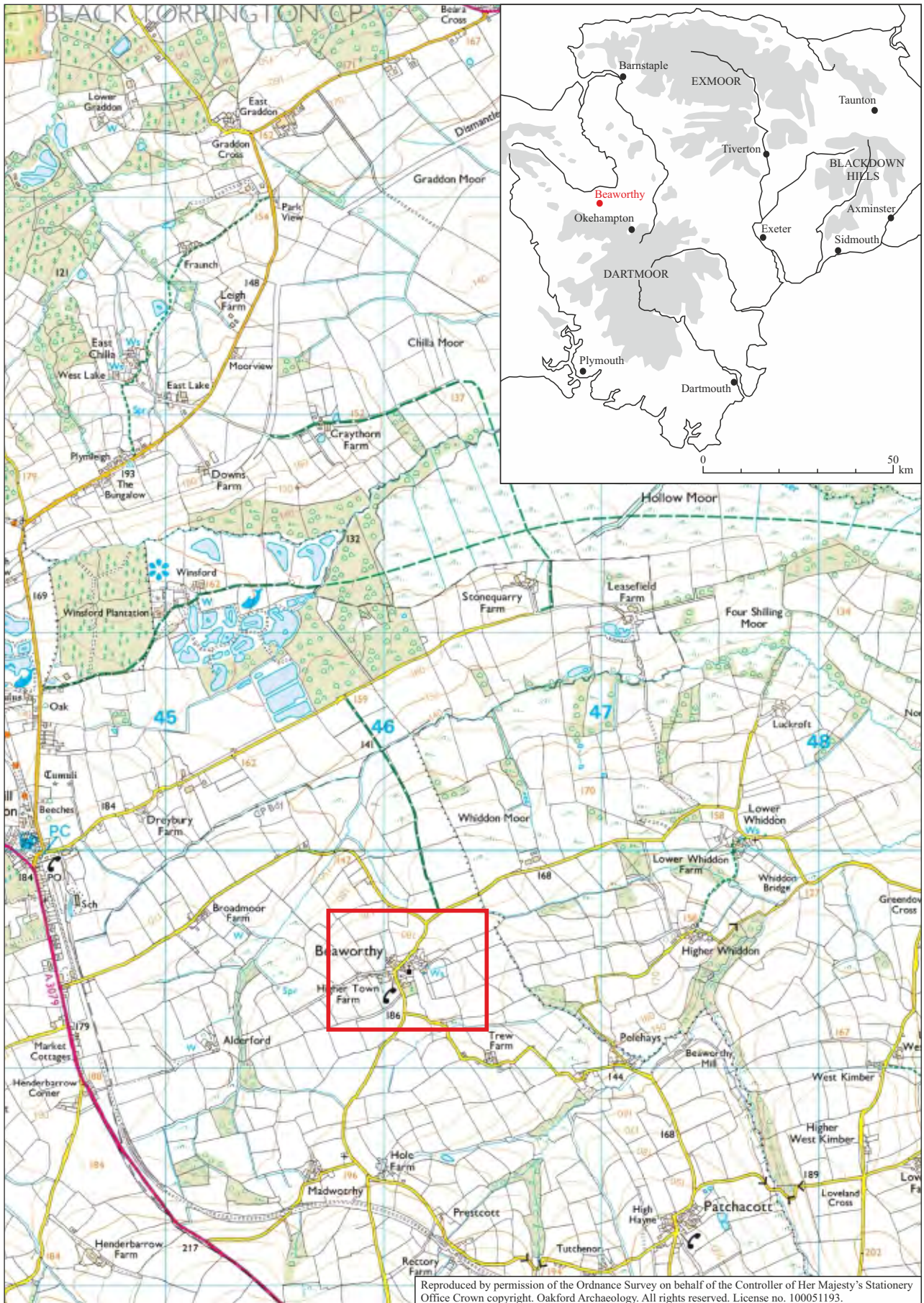


Fig. 1 Location of site.



Fig. 2 Detail from the 1842 Beaworthy tithe map.

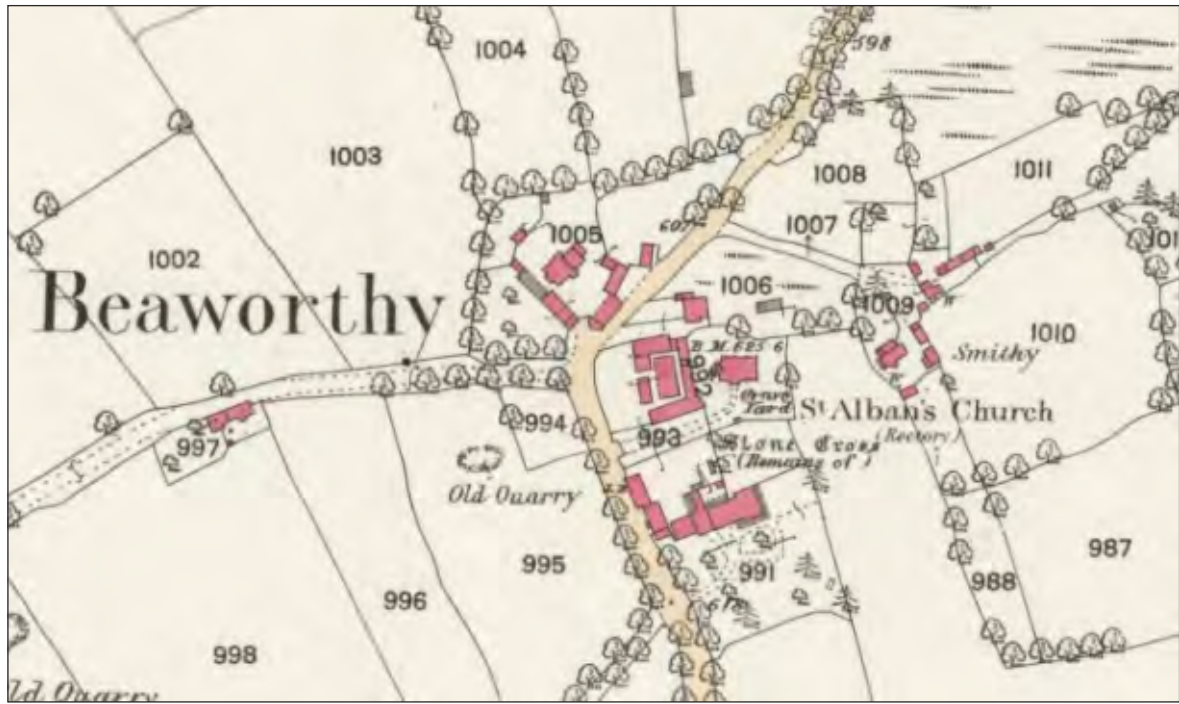


Fig. 3 Detail from the 1st edition 1884 Ordnance Survey map Devonshire Sheet LXIII.14.



Fig. 4 Detail from the 2nd edition 1905 Ordnance Survey map Devonshire Sheet LXIII.14.

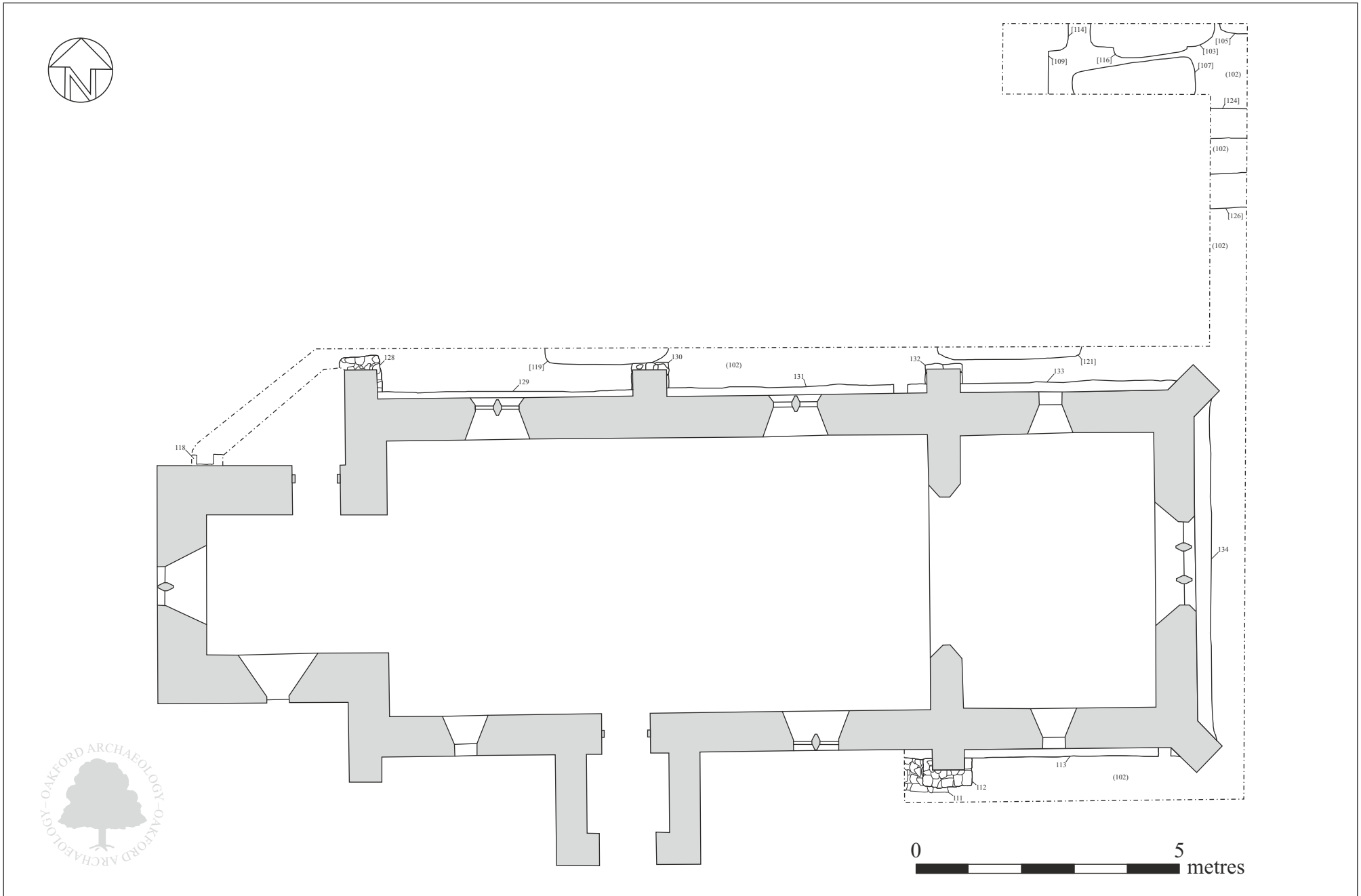
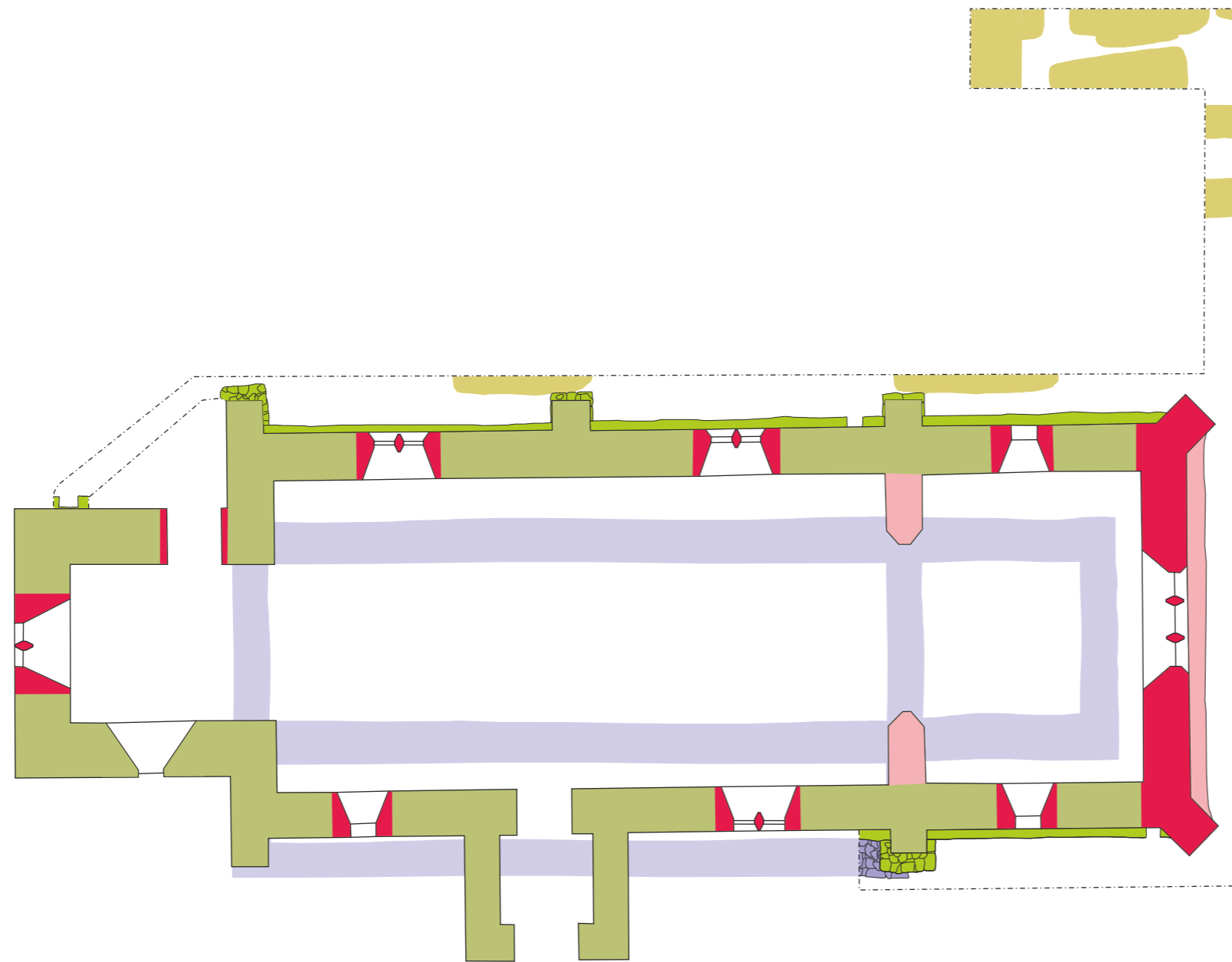







Fig. 5 Plan showing location of observations.



- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  12th - 13th century               |  late C19th |
|  14th - 15th century               |  Modern     |
|  medieval and post-medieval graves |  |

0 5 metres



Fig. 6 Plan showing principal features identified and suggested phases of development.



Pl. 1 General view of St Alban's Church, Beaworthy. Looking north.



Pl. 2 General view of St Alban's Church, Beaworthy. Looking southwest.



Pl. 3 General view of south doorway showing two Norman impost blocks (middle) and remains of capitals (bottom). Looking north.





Pl. 4 Close-up of western impost. Looking northwest.



Pl. 5 Close-up of possible western capital head. Looking north.



Pl. 6 Close-up of eastern impost. Looking south.



Pl. 7 Close-up of possible eastern capital head. Looking north.



Pl. 8 Close-up showing butters foundation (112) overlying early foundation (111). 0.5m and 1m scale. Looking north.



Pl. 9 General view of early foundation (111). 0.5m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 10 General view of foundation of north wall and buttress. 0.5m scale. Looking south.



Pl. 11 General view of graves [103], [105], [107], [109], [114] and [116] in area of soakaway. 0.5m and 1m scales. Looking north.



Pl. 12 General view of church tower showing 19th century rebuild (top). Looking north.



Pl. 13 General view of church tower showing 19th century rebuild (top) and door insert. Looking south.



Pl. 14 General view of south elevation showing sections rebuilt in the late 19th century. Looking north.



Pl. 15 General view of east end as rebuilt in 1871. Looking west.



Pl. 16 General view of north elevation showing sections rebuilt in the late 19th century. Looking south.



Pl. 17 General view of north elevation showing sections rebuilt in the late 19th century. Looking south.



Pl. 18 General view of north elevation showing sections rebuilt in late 19th century. Looking south.



Pl. 19 Close-up of decorated Norman capital, St James the Apostle, Bondleigh.





Pl. 20 General view of narrow aisle, All Hallows, Ringmore. Looking west.



Pl. 21 General view of interior of narrow aisle, All Hallows, Ringmore. Looking east



Pl. 22 General view of 14th century window with squared head and hood mould, St Mary, Rattery.

Appendix 1:

Method statement

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for Beaworthy PCC to describe the methodology to be used during an archaeological watching brief at St Alban's, Beaworthy, Devon (SX 4611 9944). This document represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' for archaeological work required under DAC Faculty for the grant of planning permission for the provision of new drainage and associated works. The work is required by the Diocese Advisory Committee (DAC), advised by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (DAA).
- 1.2 The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential outside the church. The church is a grade II listed building, although the current building is largely thought to date from a rebuild of 1871. Built on the site of an earlier church with possible pre-Conquest origins, the base of the tower is thought to date to the 14<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, two Norman imposts carved as ram's heads and two contemporary pieces of stone with bands of saltire and pellet carving, have been reused in the south doorway, while the font, with its circular bowl, is clearly medieval.

## 2. AIMS

- 2.1 The aim of the project is to investigate and record any buried archaeological deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development, and to report on the results of the project, as appropriate.

## 3. METHOD

The DAC has required that a watching brief be undertaken during all groundworks, and monitoring will take place on all excavations that are likely to expose archaeological deposits.

- 3.1 Liaison will be established with the client and their contractor prior to the works commencing, in order to obtain details of the works programme and to advise on OA requirements. If a good working relationship is established at the outset any delays caused by archaeological recording can be kept to a minimum. However, localised delays to site operations may be caused and time should be allowed within the main contractor's programme for the adequate investigation and recording of archaeological material.

In consultation with the contractors the times of churches services (including funerals) will be established in advance. Prior to these services the site will be secured and all work stopped.

- 3.2 All machining will be carried out under direct archaeological control, using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Machining will proceed in spits, and will cease if archaeological deposits are exposed in order to allow those deposits to be investigated, excavated and recorded. This may cause localised delays to the groundworks programme, although every effort will be made to keep any such delays to a minimum. If no such deposits

are present then, once natural subsoil has been confirmed, or formation/invert level reached, across the whole of the development area, archaeological monitoring will be terminated. Similarly, if it can be demonstrated that there has been significant modern truncation, then archaeological monitoring will be terminated in these areas.

- 3.3 If archaeological features are present, then hand-excavation will normally comprise:
- The full excavation of small discrete features;
  - half-sectioning (50% excavation) of larger discrete features;
  - the excavation of long linear features to sample up to 10% of their length - with hand-investigations distributed along the exposed length of any such features, specifically targeting any intersections, terminals or overlaps.
  - Spoil will also be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeo-environmental samples and the recovery of artefacts.

#### *General project methods*

- 3.4 Environmental deposits will be assessed on site, on site by a suitably qualified archaeologist, with advice as necessary from Allen Environmental Archaeology or the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits potential survives, these would be processed by AC Archaeology using the EH Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (EH CfA Guidelines 2002/1), and outside specialists (AEA) organised to undertake further assessment and analysis as appropriate.
- 3.5 Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer-term conservation measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (including *Conservation Guidelines No 1* (UKIC, 2001); *First Aid for Finds* (UKIC & RESCUE, 1997) and on advice provided by A Hopper-Bishop, Specialist Services Officer, RAM Museum, Exeter.
- 3.6 Should artefacts be exposed that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996, then these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Act. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.7 Should any articulated human remains be exposed, these will initially be left *in situ*. If removal at either this or a later stage in the archaeological works is deemed necessary, these will then be fully excavated and removed from the site subject to the compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, which will be obtained by OA on behalf of the client. Any remains will be excavated in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologist Technical Paper

No. 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected. No artefacts or human skeletal material will be removed from the curtilage of the church without the express permission of the client. When human skeletal material is recovered during the excavation it will be collected and placed in secure storage. The material will be reinterred in the churchyard by a member of the clergy at the close of the project.

- 3.8 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve artefacts or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon (see below). The client will be fully briefed and consulted if there is a requirement to submit material for specialist research.
- 3.9 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by archaeological staff working on site, particularly when machinery is operating nearby. Personal protective equipment (safety boots, helmets and high visibility vests) will be worn by staff when plant is operating on site. A risk assessment will be prepared prior to work commencing.
- 3.10 The DAA will be informed of the start of the project, and will monitor progress throughout on behalf of the DAC. A date of completion of all archaeological site work will be confirmed with the DAA and the timescale of the completion of items under section 5 will run from that date.

#### 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 4.1 The standard OA recording system will be employed, consisting of:
  - (i) standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as appropriate;
  - (ii) colour digital photography;
  - (iii) survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate;
  - (iv) labelling and bagging of finds on site from all excavated levels, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site with a small sample retained for dating evidence as required.

#### 5. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 5.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with DAA on completion of the site work. If little or no significant archaeology is exposed then reporting will consist of a completed DCC HER entry, including a plan showing location of groundworks and of any significant features found. The text entry and plan will be produced in an appropriate electronic format suitable for easy incorporation into the HER, and sent to the DCHET within 3 months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork.

- 5.2 Should significant deposits be exposed the results of all phases of archaeological work and historic building recording will be presented within one summary report within six months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork. Any summary report will contain the following elements as appropriate:
- location plan and overall site plans showing the positions of the trenches and the distribution of archaeological features within them;
  - a written description of the exposed features and deposits and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of the known history of the site;
  - plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location and character of significant archaeological deposits and features;
  - a selection of photographs illustrating the principal features and deposits found;
  - specialist assessments and reports as appropriate.
- 5.3 A digital .pdf version of the report will be produced and distributed to the Client and the DAC on completion of sitework. A copy of the report and.pdf version will also be deposited with the site archive.
- 5.4 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project. This will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM *ref. number pending*).
- 5.5 A .pdf copy of the updated summary report will be submitted, together with the site details, to the national OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database within three months of the completion of site work.
- 5.6 A short report summarising the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the “round up” section of an appropriate national journal, if merited, within 12 months of the completion of site work.
- 5.7 Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with DAA, in consultation with the Client. OA, on behalf of the Client, will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Client, and the DAA. This will be within 12 months of the completion of all phases of archaeological site work unless otherwise agreed in writing.
6. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORILY PROTECTED SPECIES
- 6.1 If topsoil stripping or groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of the archaeological contractor then it is the

archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

## 7. COPYRIGHT

- 7.1 OA shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document.

## 8. PROJECT ORGANISATION

- 8.1 The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists, in accordance with the Code of Conduct and relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, 1994, revised 2008), plus *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* 1994, revised 2008). The project will be managed by Marc Steinmetzer. Oakford Archaeology is managed by a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

### *Health & Safety*

- 8.2 All monitoring works within this scheme will be carried out in accordance with current *Safe Working Practices (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974)*.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### *Specialists contributors and advisors*

The expertise of the following specialists can be called upon if required:

*Bone artefact analysis:* Ian Riddler;

*Dating techniques:* University of Waikato Radiocarbon Laboratory, NZ;

*Building specialist:* Richard Parker;

*Charcoal identification:* Dana Challinor;

*Diatom analysis:* Nigel Cameron (UCL);

*Environmental data:* Hayley McParland (Historic England);

*Faunal remains:* Lorraine Higbee (Wessex);

*Finds conservation:* Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums);

*Human remains:* Louise Loe (Oxford Archaeology), Charlotte Coles;

*Lithic analysis:* Dr. Linda Hurcombe (Exeter University);

*Medieval and post-medieval finds:* John Allan;



*Metallurgy*: Gill Juleff (Exeter University);  
*Numismatics*: Norman Shiel (Exeter);  
*Petrology/geology*: Roger Taylor (RAM Museum), Imogen Morris;  
*Plant remains*: Julie Jones (Bristol);  
*Prehistoric pottery*: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);  
*Roman finds*: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);  
*Others*: Wessex Archaeology Specialist Services Team

**MFR Steinmetzer**  
**11 July 2017**  
**WSI/OA1424/01**

## Appendix 2:

### Context description

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.2m	Mid brown clay loam	Topsoil
101	0.2-0.54m	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Charnel soil
102	0.54m+	Mid yellow clay	Natural subsoil
103	0.2m+	E-W aligned linear	Grave cut
104	0.2m+	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of grave [103]
105	0.2m+	E-W aligned linear	Grave cut
106	0.2m+	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of grave [105]
107	0.2m+	E-W aligned grave	Grave cut
108	0.2m+	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of grave [107]
109	0.2m+	E-W aligned linear	Grave cut
110	0.2m+	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of grave [109]
111	0.1m+	E-W aligned stone structure	Wall foundation
112	0.1m+	Sub-square stone structure	Buttress foundation
113	0.1m+	E-W aligned stone structure	South wall foundation
114	0.2m+	E-W aligned linear	Grave cut
115	0.2m+	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of grave [114]
116	0.2m+	E-W aligned linear	Grave cut
117	0.2m+	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of grave [116]
118	0.1m+	E-W aligned stone structure	Tower foundation
119	0.2m+	E-W aligned linear	Grave cut
120	0.2m+	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of grave [119]
121	0.2m+	E-W aligned linear	Grave cut
122	0.2m+	Brick structure	Brick tomb
123	0.2m+	Skeleton	Skeleton
124	0.2m+	E-W aligned linear	Grave cut
125	0.2m+	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of grave [124]
126	0.2m+	E-W aligned linear	Grave cut
127	0.2m+	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of grave [126]
128	0.1m+	Sub-square stone structure	Buttress foundation
129	0.1m+	E-W aligned stone structure	Wall foundation
130	0.1m+	Sub-square stone structure	Buttress foundation
131	0.1m+	E-W aligned stone structure	Wall foundation
132	0.1m+	Sub-square stone structure	Buttress foundation
133	0.1m+	E-W aligned stone structure	Wall foundation
134	0.1m+	E-W aligned stone structure	Wall foundation