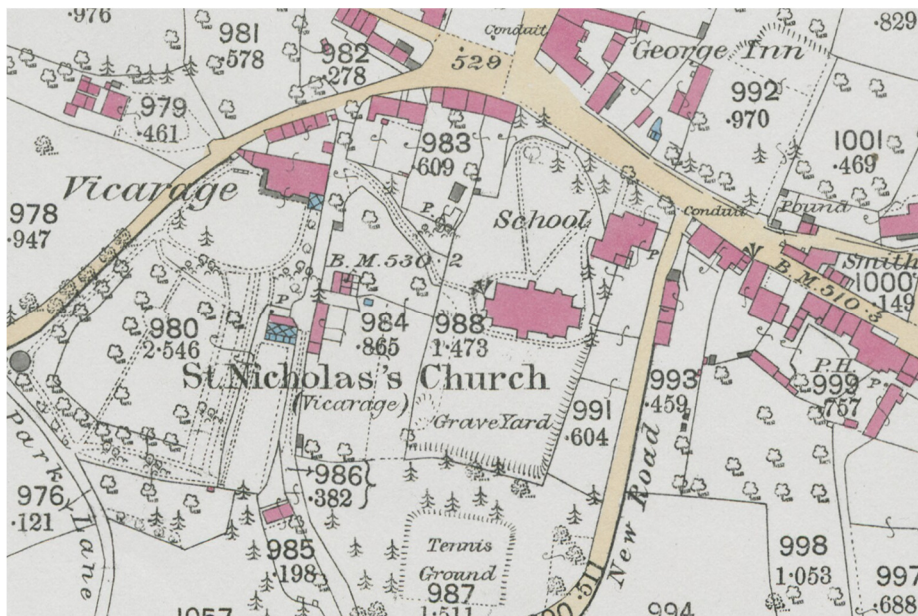


Land at Combe St Nicholas Primary School, New Road, Combe St Nicholas, Somerset

South Somerset District Council Planning Reference 20/01129/LBC
Somerset HER PRN 42561
Somerset Museums Accession Number TTNCM 61/2020

Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief



on behalf of

The Diocese of Bath and Wells

Nick Corcos BA, MA, PhD, MCIfA

Avon Archaeology Limited

Bristol: October 2020



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Extract from First Edition OS 25" map, Somerset Sheet 87.11, surveyed 1886, published 1888. The map shows the school and the church, with the present site being, effectively, the boundary which is shown running north-east/south-west from the southern side of the school building, and immediately to the east of the chancel of the church. Since the time of this map a rectangular wing, with its long axis north-south, has been added to the southern side of the original school building, necessitating the shortening of this boundary. The earlier tithe map for Combe, dated to 1839 (SRO D/P/com.n/3/2/2), shows what are probably cottages on the site of the school, but it is not clear whether they were entirely demolished and removed at the time that the school was built, or whether at least elements of their fabric were incorporated into the new building. The school itself seems to have been constructed about the middle of the 19th century. The SRO holds historic deeds for two tenements earmarked for its site, dated 1847 (SRO D/P/com.n/18/1/1).

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Abstract

Avon Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr Matt Beech, of the Hookway Partnership LLP, acting for the Diocese of Bath and Wells, to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (Archaeological Watching Brief) during groundworks associated with a project on a boundary between the primary school and the churchyard in the village of Combe St Nicholas, near Chard, Somerset. The project involved the removal of a bank and an overgrown, unkempt hedge running along the top of it, the consolidation and repair of the historic stone wall which forms the boundary itself, and the establishment of a new metal railing fence running just behind (ie to the west of) the line of the wall. The watching brief was the result of a Church of England Faculty order rather than a planning condition imposed by the local authority, and it was placed on the development because it was rightly considered that the graveyard was a potentially highly archaeologically sensitive area.

The result of the work was, archaeologically, entirely negative, and it is likely that where the proposed new railing is to be placed, hard against the western side of the existing eastern churchyard boundary wall, represents an area of relatively modern backfill within the original construction cut for the wall itself. The date of the wall is unknown but it is likely to have been either built, or rebuilt, at the same time as the construction of the village school in the mid-19th century.

However, two previously unknown ledger slabs, one of mid-18th and the other of late 19th century date, were found dumped completely out of context within the overgrown hedge, and they were fully recorded in situ, before being moved out of the way to a temporary position on the south side of the chancel.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Mr Matt Beech, of Hookway Partnership, LLP, for commissioning AAL for this project, the staff of Ashculme Landscaping Ltd, who undertook the initial work to remove the overgrown hedge running along the top of the boundary wall, Dan Jones, of HBC Builders of Bridgwater, for his co-operation and help for the short duration of the project, the staff of Combe St Nicholas C of E VA Primary School, and the Revd Georgina Vye, for her very kind advice and guidance regarding the history of the church, and the officials of both St Nicholas's Church, and the Primary School (being Churchwardens and School Governors), for their kind support and advice while we were on the site.

Notes

Whereas Avon Archaeology Limited has taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

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Abbreviations

AAL	Avon Archaeology Limited
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
HER	Historic Environment Record
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
SRO	Somerset Record Office
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



1 Introduction

The methodology for the work was laid out in an earlier Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Avon Archaeology Ltd. However, unusually, this was purely a statement of intent, and did not undergo any kind of formal approval by the South-West Heritage Trust, as would usually be the case. This is because the formal planning consent for the work issued by the local authority, South Somerset District Council, made no mention whatsoever of a requirement for an archaeological input to the project, at any level (South Somerset planning reference 20/01129/LBC). Rather, the requirement for a watching brief arose from a Faculty issued by the Consistory Court of Bath and Wells Diocese on 25th August, 2020, in which the watching brief project is Condition 1. The WSI was, therefore, prepared in response to that condition.

The project is intended to enhance the appearance and condition of a part of the formal boundary between the eastern side of the churchyard, and the western side of the school playground (**Figures 1 and 2**). This has involved the complete removal of an overgrown hedgeline from the top of the (probably 19th century) stone wall which forms the core of this part of the boundary; the removal of the secondary material which was dumped on the western side of the wall, hard against it, to form a bank on that side into which, presumably, the hedge was either deliberately inserted or, more likely, was allowed to grow up naturally; and the establishment of a sympathetic metal railing fence hard against the western side of the wall. These changes will greatly open up the view of the church as seen from the school playground. It is also the case that there are questions about the rather poor general condition of parts of the wall, and an important element of the project has been to undertake a level of conservation, repointing and consolidation work on the structure, such as to make it perfectly safe. This would of course be important in any context, but especially so for a wall one side of which is in a school playground. The wall is effectively acting as a revetment against the weight of the material in the churchyard on its western side.

This report will be accessioned into the Somerset HER under the reference PRN 42561, and with the Somerset Museums Accession Number TTNCM 61/2020. It has been recorded on the OASIS archaeological projects database under reference

402709.

The work was conducted in accordance with the specific *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, as issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists originally in December 2014, and updated in June 2020 (CIfA 2020) and the guidelines for archaeological projects set out in MoRPHE (2015). The work was also underpinned by the guidelines set out at national level in the NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework, as revised July 2019).

2 Topography, Geology and Historical Background

We have already noted the general position of the site in relation to the parish church, and the immediate local road network. It lies on the southern side of the historic core of Combe Village, with map evidence showing that New Road itself had only been established between c 1840-1880. The area of the churchyard is to all intents and purposes level, with a height of around 160m aOD, and the school playground immediately to its east rather lower, at about 159m aOD.

The underlying geology of the site consists of the Cretaceous Upper Greensand sedimentary series, the physical characteristics of which are a fine grained sand and sandstone, shelly, and containing both silt and glauconite, essentially an iron/potassium silicate. We have no way of knowing the depth of overburden deposits on this site, and therefore the depth at which the top of this this natural substrate is likely to be encountered. The BGS website unfortunately does not record any borehole data from any point close to the site itself, the nearest being about 250m to the west, and taken in 1921. This hit the hard rock geology at about 2.0-2.5m, with boulder clay down to that depth (BGS Borehole Reference 769556). Neither does the BGS website record the drift deposits in that area, but anyway it would be expected that the site itself would consist of heavily disturbed and reworked graveyard deposits, and that these would extend to a considerable, although untested depth.

As already noted, there is a marked drop in level between the surface of the church burial ground immediately on the western side of the boundary wall, and the surface of the school playground to its east. Ground level of the churchyard at this point was

at 160.06m aOD, while the playground surface immediately below it had a value of 159.20m aOD. It may be that the most likely reason for this is that the playground has been terraced back into the slight downward slope to the east, to give a reasonably level surface. It is also possible however that it is simply an indication of the raising of the general level of the churchyard over the course of centuries.

The church of St Nicholas is a Grade I Listed Building, of Norman origin in its present form but almost certainly representing merely a rebuilding of an earlier, and potentially far earlier Anglo-Saxon foundation. It is likely that the churchyard has been in use as a burial ground since before the Norman Conquest, although may well not have been formally bounded until the 11th century or even later (Zadora Rio 2003). The site itself is a part of the western boundary of the primary school, and the eastern boundary of the church. It demarcates the western side of the main school playground, at OS NGR ST 30178 11248. The church occupies a very large churchyard, in the order of about 6000m², within the angle formed by New Road to its east, and Vicarage Hill to its north (**Figures 1 and 2**). There have been no previous archaeological interventions of any description on or close to the site itself. The Somerset HER has a record of five Roman coins having been found in the churchyard in the mid-19th century, but they are otherwise entirely unprovenanced and cannot now be located (HER 53188). The Somerset VCH, has not yet covered Combe St Nicholas parish, but it is certainly worth making here the observation that the estate of Combe was rated at 20 hides in the late 11th century (Thorn and Thorn 1980). This is an extremely large holding, over twice the size of Chard itself at that time, and suggests that, at that date at least, it held a far more important position in the local territorial hierarchy than it does today. It would also be fairly unthinkable for an estate of that size *not* to have had a church by the late pre-Conquest period. Contrary to previous views, there is no *certain* surviving pre-Conquest documentation whatsoever relating to Combe, and earlier accounts of a church being founded there in the late 10th century by a named member of the Wessex royal household, are, so far as we can find, entirely mythical. There is indeed an Anglo-Saxon writ dated to the turn of the 11th century, attributed to Queen Aelfthryth of Wessex, which mentions purely in passing a place called *Cumbe*, at which the Lady Aelfthryth had clearly stayed, or was residing, at some earlier point; but while it is at

least possible, there is at present no formal evidence whatsoever that this is a reference to what later became Combe St Nicholas, and there is certainly no mention of a church in that document, even though it is very likely that one had probably been established there by that date (Harmer 1952, 380-382 and 396-397).

As we have already mentioned, by the time of Domesday Book in the late 11th century, Combe St Nicholas was a massive estate of 20 hides, in the possession of the See of Wells, but unusually, documentation survives which shows that, far from being among the original core endowments of the See in the early 10th century, Combe was in fact purchased by Bishop Giso, from a lay owner, in the early 1070s¹. The seller is likely to have been the son of the man who owned the estate at the time of the Norman Conquest, who is identified in Domesday Book. We have no indication whatsoever about how such a large estate came into the hands of a secular lord in the first place and, indeed, one whose family seems clearly to have survived the massive purge of Anglo-Saxon landowners which followed the Conquest. However, the estate almost certainly originated as part of the royal fisc, and if the *Cumbe* of Aelfthryth's writ (above), is Combe St Nicholas, its apparent, albeit somewhat tenuous association with royalty around the year 1000 may suggest that it remained so at that date; and that it must therefore have come into lay hands between that time and 1066. But there is as yet no admissible evidence in this respect one way or the other.

For immediate purposes however, it seems worth noting that the tithe map for Combe (see above, caption to the **Cover** illustration) shows that at least the *line* of the churchyard's current eastern boundary, which of course now also forms the western boundary of the school playground, was in existence at least by that date (ie 1839). Its form at that time is, however, entirely unknown – whether a hedge, or a masonry wall, as now. As a churchyard boundary however, a wall seems more likely;

¹The original copy of this document is in the miscellaneous collection of Wells material known as the Liber Albus II, in Wells Cathedral Library. A transcript of the full text of the transaction, which is in Old English, has been provided by Dickinson, with a translation (Dickinson 1876). The document was later calendared, along of course with much other Wells material, by the Historical Manuscripts Commission (HMC 1907, I, 434).

and if so, it is at least possible that the present wall, although perhaps heavily repaired and/or rebuilt, may preserve fabric that is at least mid-19th century in date.

3 Methodology

The monitoring took place over the course of two days, Saturday 12th September, and Tuesday 15th September, 2020. Field notes were kept, and a photographic record of the progress of the work was made. A selection of the images are reproduced here as **Plates 1-15**, and it is hoped that the captions attached to them will be both helpful and self-explanatory. A toothless grading bucket on a mini excavating machine was used for clearing the bank and old hedge line which had been established against the eastern side of the churchyard's eastern boundary wall with the school. Site levels were taken using a survey grade GPS unit (Topcon Hiper SR).

4 The Monitoring

The first stage of the work was as far as possible to remove the hedge which had grown up, or had been deliberately established, on top of the masonry boundary wall, which was given the context number (100). Some of the roots were extremely substantial and may have posed a threat to the stability of the wall. Certainly the upper couple of courses of the wall had suffered serious damage from roots penetrating into the mortar bonding (**Plates 1 and 2**). Once the main upper growth of the hedge had been removed, the more stubborn root material; was removed by a combination of mechanical grinder, and a toothed bucket on the mini-digger (**Plate 3**). Once the hedgeline and its remnants had been removed as far as was possible, the bank material was dragged back into a linear bund a few metres to the west of the wall, to leave a clear space for the repair and restoration of the wall, and the excavation of the shafts for the main posts which will support the railing fence which is to be established hard against the wall on its western side (**Plates 4 and 5**). The spoil from the bank was closely examined, so far as it was possible, for indications either of disarticulated human remains, or cultural material, and especially pottery.

Neither kind of find was forthcoming. Although we cannot of course be completely certain, it is our view that the bank material had been imported onto the site, both for this reason and because it seems inherently unlikely that material from the graveyard, which would be regarded as consecrated ground, would be allowed to be dug up and used for such a purpose.

The major discovery during the clearance phase of the hedgeline were two previously unknown and unrecorded ledger slabs which had been dumped on the bank, at its northern end, and the hedge had then clearly just grown up around them (**Plate 7**). We cannot see how they could have been dumped into anything like the *existing* hedge, *unless* it was at that (unknown) time only in the very earliest stages of becoming established. They were, anyway, obviously not *in situ*, and their original locations are entirely unknown, as likewise the reason why they were removed from the churchyard and relocated, with apparently scant ceremony, in the location in which they found. The ledgers were surveyed in with the GPS unit, and a basic level of recording was undertaken on them so far as was possible. **Figure 3** shows their position in relation to the wall. They were given the context numbers (101) and (102). The latter was the southernmost one of the two, but as it had been left, however, it was at least face up, and although in pretty bad condition, its inscription was partly legible. From both the design of the decoration, which was fairly elaborate, and from the inscription, it was clear that this slab was of 18th century date (**Plates 12 to 15**). This stone was, unfortunately, broken. The northernmost ledger (101), as found, lay face down and so its inscription could not be read, but it was clearly in far better condition, being made from quite a different type of stone. The fine state of preservation of (101) was confirmed when both slabs were moved away from wall (100), to a safe position on the south side of the chancel of St Nicholas's church, and the inscription, once brushed off, was completely intact and could be easily read (**Plates 8 to 11**). The slabs are noted in the Table of Contexts (**Table 1**), but are described in rather more detail in the **Appendix**. Exactly *when* the slabs were moved from their *in situ* location in the churchyard, to the position in which they found, is entirely problematic. All we can say with certainty is that it must have been *after* the date of the latest interment recorded on the late 19th century slab (102), ie 1888; and although of course we cannot be certain, it seems to us most likely that, although separated by over a century in terms of their respective dates, they were moved to

this position at the same time. It therefore seems unlikely that it had anything to do with the original construction of the school, which was in the 1840s, even though it is at least possible that the new school and its grounds required that a small amount of land should be taken out of the churchyard.

As the removal of the bank material from against the western side of the wall, progressed, it became clear that there was a very distinct change of material in an almost dead straight line north-south a short distance from its western elevation (**Plate 6**). The darker, *in situ* churchyard material (105) gave way close to the wall to a far lighter, sandy, stony material (104). It seemed clear to us, therefore, that this was in fact a construction cut for the wall. What is likely to have happened is that a vertical cut was made through the *in situ* churchyard material, wall (100) was constructed, presumably in a further cut in a conventional foundation trench, and then the space behind it was backfilled with (104), which is likely to have been imported from elsewhere. Wall (100) is acting effectively as a revetment for the churchyard material behind it. It is therefore highly likely that in terms of the installation of the posts for the railings, there will be no archaeological implications because the post shafts will be dug into (104), which we consider, from the levels taken both on the churchyard (western) and on the playground (eastern) side of wall (100), ought to be at least 0.80m in depth. The client has advised (*pers comm*) that the contractors who will be installing the railing fence will not need to excavate any deeper than 0.80m, and it may be less. Any additional support required can be addressed through the use of brackets attached to the wall itself. The post shafts will therefore not penetrate into whatever material it is which underlies context (104).

As the clearance of the hedge vegetation progressed, it was also clear that, at its southern end, wall (100) had in fact been extended, by some 0.93m, to the south, by the addition of a brick stub, butted against neatly laid, squared stones which clearly formed the original southern terminus of the wall, and probably the northern jamb of an original gateway into the churchyard ((106); **Plate 16**). Although damaged by the incursion of roots from the former hedge, it still seemed as though this structure had been pretty crudely built in the first place. We guess that this was done to narrow the gateway through the eastern boundary of the churchyard at this point, and to accommodate a new gate which is the one still in use today. From the form of the bricks used, this is likely to have been a relatively very modern development. This

feature has now been removed, and wall (100) has been rebuilt and conserved, to what was presumably its full, original height, entirely in masonry, and fully repointed.

5 Conclusions

Preliminary ground preparation work on the eastern boundary of the churchyard at Combe St Nicholas, between the graveyard and the primary school playground immediately to its east, was monitored over the course of two days. In the course of the clearance of a hedgerow and the removal of a low bank which had been established along the western elevation of the wall, no cultural material, and especially pottery, was noted in the spoil, and likewise no disarticulated human remains. A cut backfilled with material probably brought in from off site was considered to be a construction cut related to the present stone wall. The wall had, probably in relatively modern times, been extended slightly at its southern end. In the course of the removal of the hedgerow, two previously unknown and unrecorded ledger slabs were found dumped on the bank, and were recorded. We do not consider that there are any further archaeological implications for this project, since the post shafts for the proposed new metal railing will be dug entirely *within* the imported material which is backfilling the wall construction cut, and will be to a maximum depth of 0.80m; and we consider that material, our context (104), probably to be at least as deep as the height of the wall as measured on its eastern elevation in the school playground, ie. slightly over 0.80m depth.

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Online Resources:

ADS

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

BGS

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

Know Your Place

<http://www.kypwest.org.uk/som>

7 Table of Contexts

Context Number	Description	Dimensions as recorded (where possible)
100	Masonry wall, acting as the boundary between school playground and eastern side of churchyard. Uncoursed rubble construction. Probably Carboniferous Limestone, but not confirmed. Clear ashlar blocks at southern end acting as a terminus and possible original gatepost at that end.	Minimum height 0.80m. Length as found, 19.00m Width not determined
101	19 th century ledger slab dumped in hedge. See further details below.	
102	18 th century ledger slab dumped in hedge. See further details below.	
103	Suggested linear cut parallel to wall (100) on its western side, and about 0.80 to the west of its western elevation. Not excavated, but presumed to be a vertical cut into graveyard material (105). Probable construction cut for wall (100).	Length 18.50m, same as wall (100). Depth unknown but presumed to be at least as deep as height of wall (100) as measured on its eastern side.
104	Mid to light brown sandy silt, very friable and in fact loose in the ground. Extremely stony, numerous sub-angular stones and pebbles. A great deal of flint including almost whole nodules, but other stone types as well. Flint is not local to this area. Clearly imported material from elsewhere. Fill of cut [103].	As above (104).
105	Dark to mid-greyish brown silt, soft and extremely friable, very stony with numerous pebble size stones, very rooty (due to former hedgeline nearby), contained white glazed ware and occ. fragments of modern glass. This is the upper deposit in this area of the churchyard.	Not investigated or excavated. No dimensions known.
106	Modern brick extension to southern end of wall (100).	Length 0.93m.

Appendix – The Ledger Slabs

(101)

Length: 171.5m
Maximum width (at base): 0.64m
Minimum width (centre section): 0.56m
Thickness: 0.09m
Maximum width of upper section: 0.63m

Material: unknown, but looked on close inspection very similar to Pennant Sandstone. This is a hard, brittle, crystalline material, difficult to carve finely and not generally considered a freestone. The right-angled shoulders at the base of this ledger appeared unusual – an inspection of very similar memorials still standing in the graveyard found exclusively only sloping shoulders. But that comparison also showed that, unlike for the 18th century ledger (below), it is very unlikely that the entire base of the slab *below* the shoulder was intended to be beneath the ground; rather, ground level was probably about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the way up the base of the slab.

Description: No elaboration or carving whatsoever. The ledger is entirely blank on the back, and carries only the inscription, and a plain carved cross, on the front.

Inscription:

In Loving Memory Of
Henry Aplin
who died 3rd June 1888
Aged 68 years
Rock of Ages Cleft for Me
Let Me Hide Myself in Thee
And Of
Sarah His Wife
Who Died 7th October 1877
Aged 55 Years
“Blessed Are the Dead Which Die in the Lord”

Note that although Mrs Aplin clearly predeceased her husband, her name still appears *below* that of Mr Aplin, a striking reminder of the relative status of a husband and wife as perceived by contemporary society. It is likely that Mrs Aplin's grave was marked by a temporary memorial, and the formal, permanent headstone was made and carved only when her husband also died (I am grateful to my colleague Joss Davis for her advice on this point; see **Plates 8 to 11**).

(102)

This ledger was badly damaged, having split in two across almost the middle of its width, and with several smaller pieces having broken off from its left-hand long side as viewed from the front (ie the side containing the inscription).

Length as found: 1.56m

Width (along its entire height): 0.70m

Thickness: 0.125m

Depth of lower section: 0.62m

Material: Unknown but almost certainly a kind of oolitic limestone. Unlike the 19th century slab (above) it seems likely that the entire basal section (0.62m in height) was intended to be buried, and to act in effect as a stabilizer for the upper part of the slab.

Description: Completely blank on the rear face, but with fine and elaborate carving on the front face. In the upper section of the slab, decoration includes a winged angel (left wing damaged), an hourglass, and a heart pierced by two arrows, all these elements being contained within a bordered cartouche, the upper part of which is a plain but chamfered border, the lower part a floral linear carving broken in the middle by a carved flower (possibly a rose). Below this is the inscription, with what was clearly, as originally executed, very finely carved lettering; the left lower border has a jug and, below it, a skull; and the right lower border has cross bones (exactly in line with the skull on the opposite border) and, above those, an object which we cannot identify, and which seems to have suffered some damage. All of the borders

above the lower, stabilizing section, which do not contain carved objects, are nonetheless elaborately carved with scroll/vine leaf/acanthus designs.

Inscription: Badly damaged but potentially recoverable by either laser scanning or high resolution photography in sharply slanting bright light:

Here Lyeth the Body of.....[Tripp or Fripp?], who departed this
Life Nov[ember].....[1743 or 1748?].

This is, however, almost certainly enough information to make it perfectly possible to be able to identify this individual from the parish registers of the dates given. There is a run of burial registers for Combe St Nicholas which do cover this period (1678-1797; SRO D/P/com.n/2/1/1). See **Plates 12 to 15**.

Figure 1

Location of the Site

The Site 

Plans and maps based on the Ordnance Survey Sheets are represented by the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.



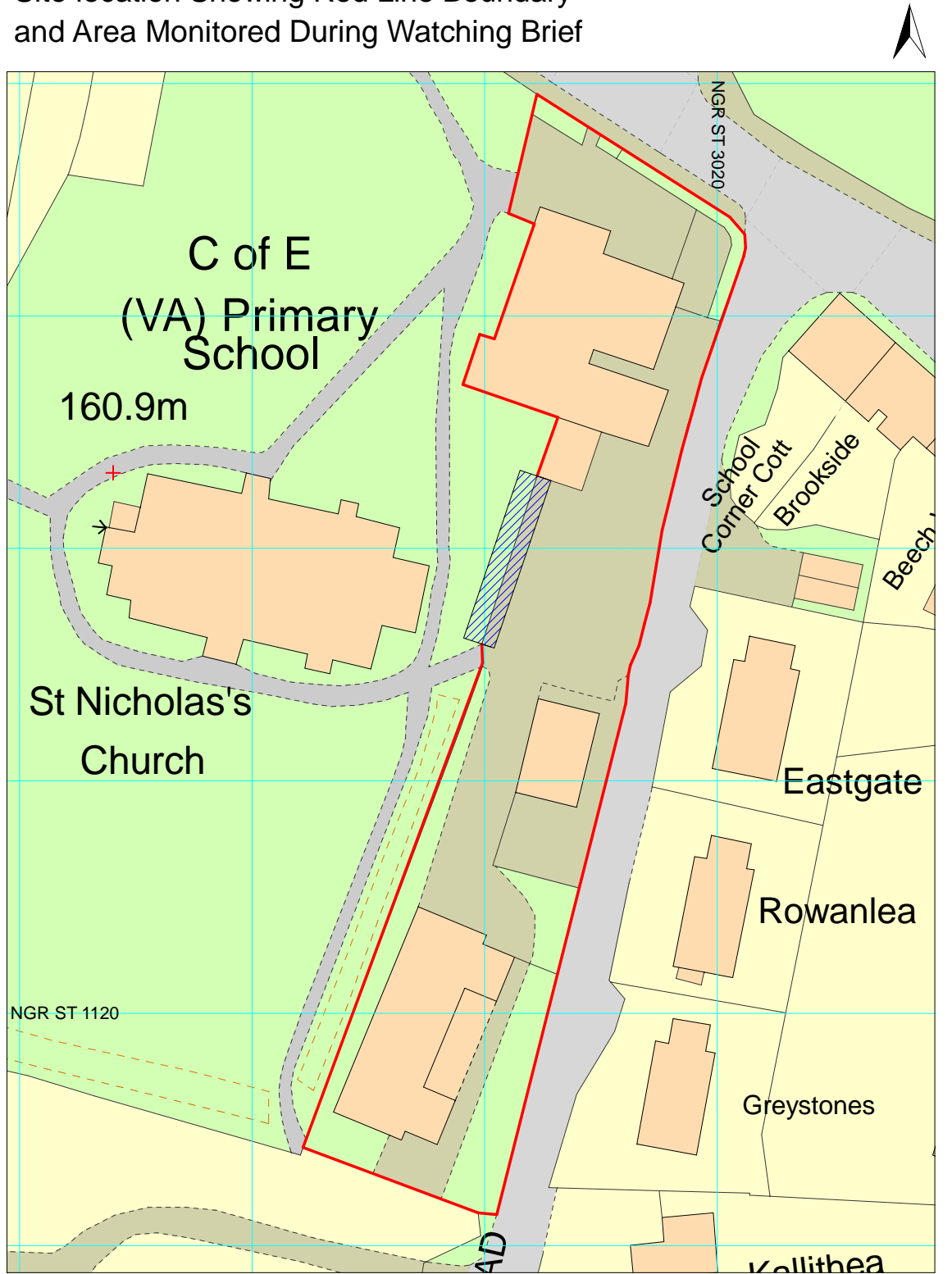
Grid lines at 1km intervals

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Based on OS Explorer Sheets 128, Taunton and Blackdown Hills, Wellington and Ilminster; and 116, Lyme Regis and Bridport, and Chard.
Published scale 1:25000.



Figure 2

Site location Showing Red Line Boundary
and Area Monitored During Watching Brief

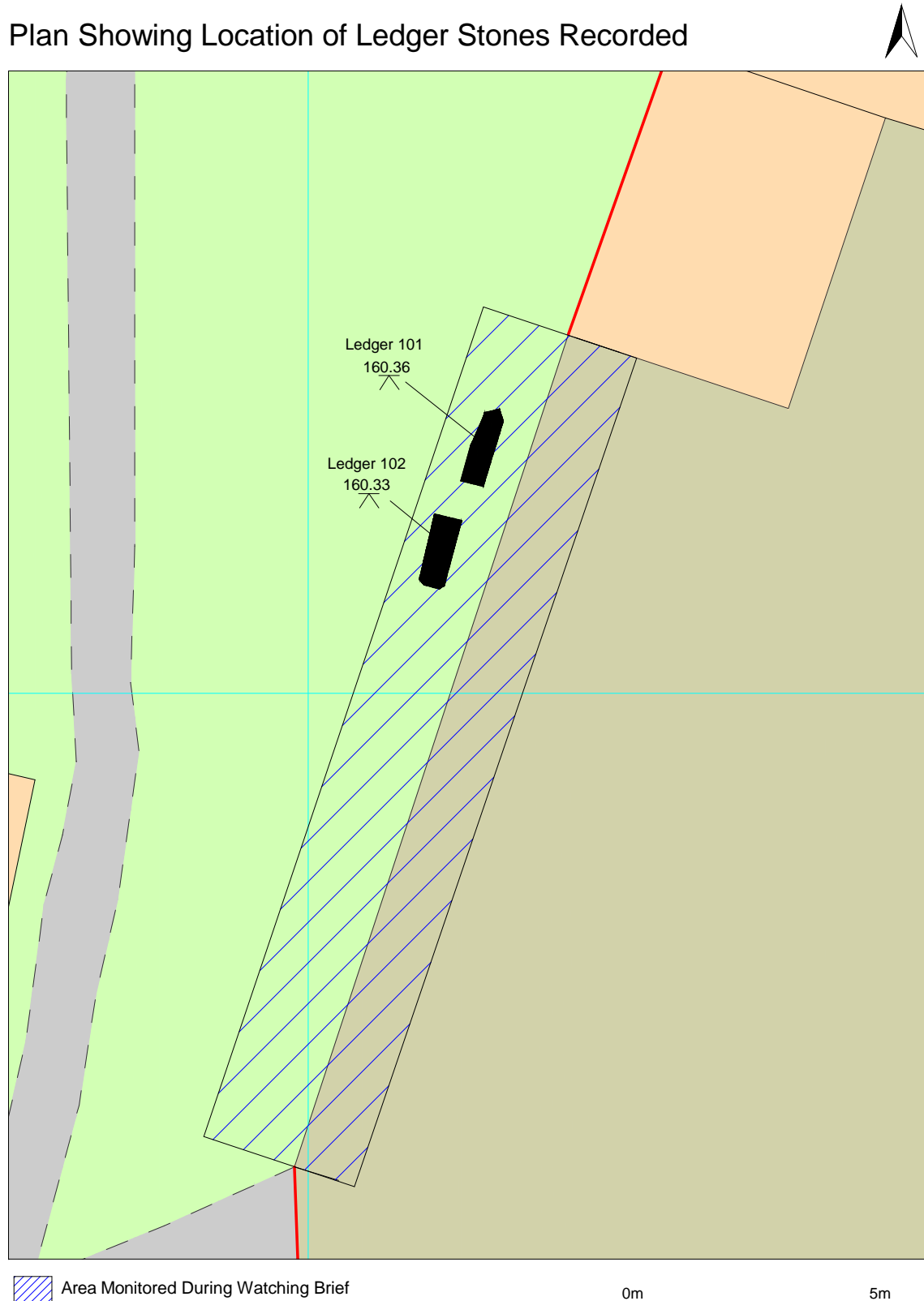


 Area Monitored During Watching Brief

0m  50m



Figure 3



Plates



1. View along the hedgeline from its southern end, looking north, prior to the commencement of the work to remove it. The historic stone boundary wall within it is almost completely invisible, apart from a section of a later brick extension, acting as the northern jamb of the gate which leads from the school playground into the churchyard. Scale: 1m, view to north.



2. The main bulk of the hedgeline foliage removed, view to north-west from the eastern side of the boundary wall, in the school playground.



3. The larger remaining stumps were removed with a combination of a mechanical grinding machine (as here) and a mini-digger with a toothed bucket.



4. View to south from the northern end of the boundary wall, showing the bank established against the western elevation of the wall. Scale: 1m.



5. Following removal of the hedge, the bank which had supported it was levelled by machine.



6. This work revealed what appeared to be a clear linear cut [103], in the darker churchyard material (105) to the right of the frame, (ie west), filled with a much lighter deposit (104) on the left (ie east). This is almost certainly a construction cut for the boundary wall (100), on the left of the frame. Scale: 1m.



7. The two ledger slabs as found, dumped on the bank on the western side of the boundary wall, where clearly the hedge had grown up around them. (101), the 19th century example, in the foreground, with the inscription side downwards, (102), of the 18th century, further away from the camera, with the inscription and decorated side uppermost. See **Figure 3**. North as indicated, scale: 1m



8. Detail of 19th century ledger slab (101) *in situ*, as found. Note right-angled shoulders demarcating the lower from the upper part of the slab. No exact match could be made between this slab and examples still standing upright in the churchyard, all of which appeared to have had sloping shoulders in this position (see **Plate 9**). Scale: 0.50m



9. Rear face of a standing ledger slab of 1924, very similar to (101) but with sloping lower shoulders.



10. The 19th century ledger slab (101), having been moved from where it was found, and sited in its new temporary location with the inscription uppermost. Scales: 0.50m and 1m.



11. The 19th century ledger slab (101), showing detail of inscription. Scale: 0.50m.



12. 18th century ledger slab (102). Note complete fracture across the width of the slab, resulting in extensive damage in the middle of the left-hand border. North as indicated, scale: 0.50m.



13. The 18th century ledger slab - detail of upper cartouche and part of the inscription.



14. Detail of lower border decoration, central fracture, and damage to left-hand border.



15. The 18th century ledger slab prior to moving, attempting to catch glancing light to show the fairly worn and only semi-legible inscription. The inscription does not seem to extend below the line of the major fracture across the width of the slab. Scale: 0.50m, north as indicated.



16. Probably modern brick extension at the southern end of masonry boundary wall (100). Note semi-ashlared stone blocks denoting the original southern end of the wall, probably acting as the northern jamb of an original gateway through it into the churchyard. Scale: 1m, north as indicated.