

MINOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

Church of All Saints, Great Glemham, Suffolk.

FACULTY:	Consistory Court ref: 2020-054825	HER SITE CODE.	GLG 003
GRID REF:	TM 33992 61641	SIZE:	Small scale - c.10 sqms
PROJECT DATES:	July 2023	LISTED BUILDING NO:	1278504 (Grade I)

Summary

Archaeological monitoring of the excavations to install new storm water drains and soakaways within the churchyard of All Saints church Great Glemham, recorded the positions of 14 unmarked adult and 3 infant graves. Nails indicated that four of the individuals were buried within simple coffins (seemingly without handles) and one in an elaborate metal and wood casket, but most appeared to have been buried wrapped only in a shroud. Coffin furniture and a thin foil brooch indicated that the most recent graves (both found in Soakaway 1) dated from the late 18th and late 19th centuries; the other burials pre-deceased these but were otherwise undated. None of the recorded graves were marked by headstones.

The most interesting of the graves were those of the three infants, these were buried alongside the nave wall and are examples of what are termed 'eaves drip' burials. This specific placement of infants, close to the church, was thought to be an early medieval practise that had become outmoded by the 12th century; recent studies, however, indicate that it endured into the 15th century. Significantly, the Great Glemham burials could be closely dated by the inclusion of a brooch with one of the infants and pottery from the grave backfills, which indicated that the burials occurred sometime around the mid-late 14th century. This demonstrates clearly that the practise continued into the late medieval period and places them towards the end of the tradition. Two further late examples were recently recorded in Suffolk at St Leonard's Horringer, the burials were placed alongside the nave which dated to sometime between the start of the 14th and the mid-late 15th century.

1. Introduction

This report provides a record of the archaeological monitoring undertaken during the work to replace the blocked and ineffective storm drains within the churchyard of the Grade I-listed All Saints, Great Glemham. The proposed new drainage system comprised three concrete-ring type soakaways, located on the north and east sides of the church. The installation of each soakaway required the excavation of a large hole (2m x 2m x 2m) and service trenches to connect them with the existing guttering and downpipes. No gravestones were disturbed during the work and the soakaways were positioned in the gaps within the spread of marked graves, whilst the drains followed the lines of grass 'paths' in a best effort to minimise the disturbance to any possible burials.

In addition, a shallow trench was excavated at the base of the church walls to create a stone filled (French) drain. A faculty (Consistory Court ref: 2020-054825) issued by the Diocese came with the proviso that all excavations within the churchyard should be observed by an archaeologist.

The archaeological work was funded by the PCC and commissioned by project architect David Lemon (Spire Property Consultants). It was carried out during July 2023 by David Gill and special thanks go to the main contractors Tyrell Builders and Son Ltd for their co-operation throughout

2. The site location

The church of All Saints Great Glemham is located at TM 33992 61641; it lies within the village Conservation Area amongst a small group of houses and on the edge of the parkland surrounding *Glemham House* (Fig 1). It overlooks open countryside to the west and south from an elevated position on the 25m contour, from where the ground slopes down to a tributary of the River Alde.

The surface geology of the area is part of the glacial till known as the *Lowestoft Formation*, the church is situated on the edge of the river terrace where the natural ground is characterised by outwash sands and gravels with patches of silts and clays.

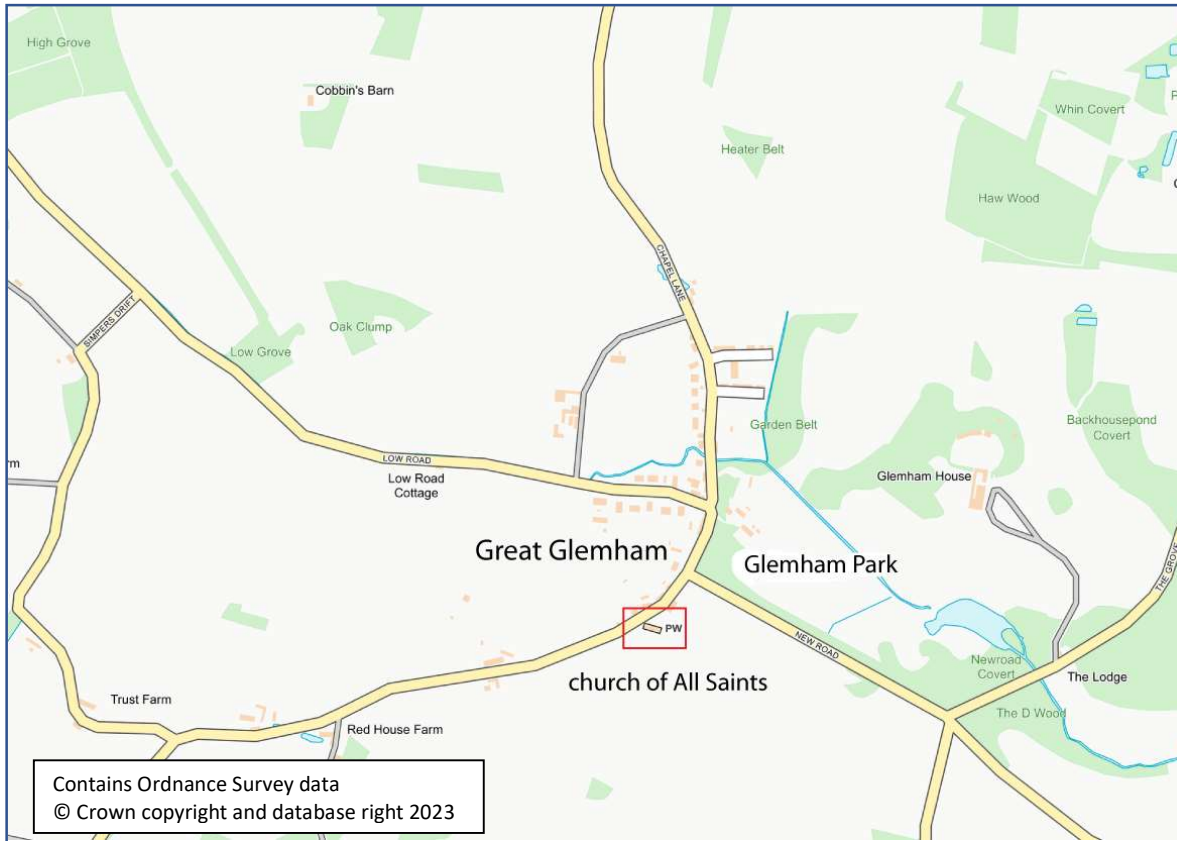


Figure 1. Plan showing the location of the church of All Saints, Great Glemham.

3. Summary history and brief description of the church

A church with 10 acres divided between the manors held by Robert Malet, Count Alan and Eudo the Steward is listed for Great Glemham in the Domesday Book (AD 1086). During the medieval period the manor of Great Glemham or Lowdham Hall, which included one third of the church, was given to the Canons of Butley priory (Copinger 1909).

The earliest part of the present building is the chancel which dates from the 13th century and retains its original piscina and sedilia on the inside of the south wall. The nave has *Perpendicular*-style windows, but these are relatively recent replacements, and a 19th century engraving shows it with windows in an earlier *Decorated*-style. These would indicate the nave was built around the start of the 14th century, however, the round columns of the arcade that separates the nave from the re-built south aisle suggest a possible 13th century date (although the Tudor arches above the columns are later). The tower was completed by

the start of the 15th century and the bells include one cast by the London founder Richard Hill in 1420-30 (Mortlock 2009). The rood screen was removed before the end of the 18th century but the entrance to the rood stair remains. This is decorated with carved fleurons' and painted, suggesting it is a relatively late example (15th or early 16th century) and a similarly dated brick-built, Tudor-style priest door has been inserted into the chancel south wall.

The nave roof was re-framed in 1856, the same time as the original south aisle was dismantled and rebuilt to strengthen the building.

The church lies adjacent to the grounds of *Glemham House* which has its origins in a larger medieval estate which included the manor of *North Glemham al. Glemham Magna*. A substantial house in the style of the late 16th or early 17th century existed in 1733 and probably replaced earlier medieval buildings. The old house was demolished by Samuel Kilderbee who built the present house and its park between 1814 -1823.

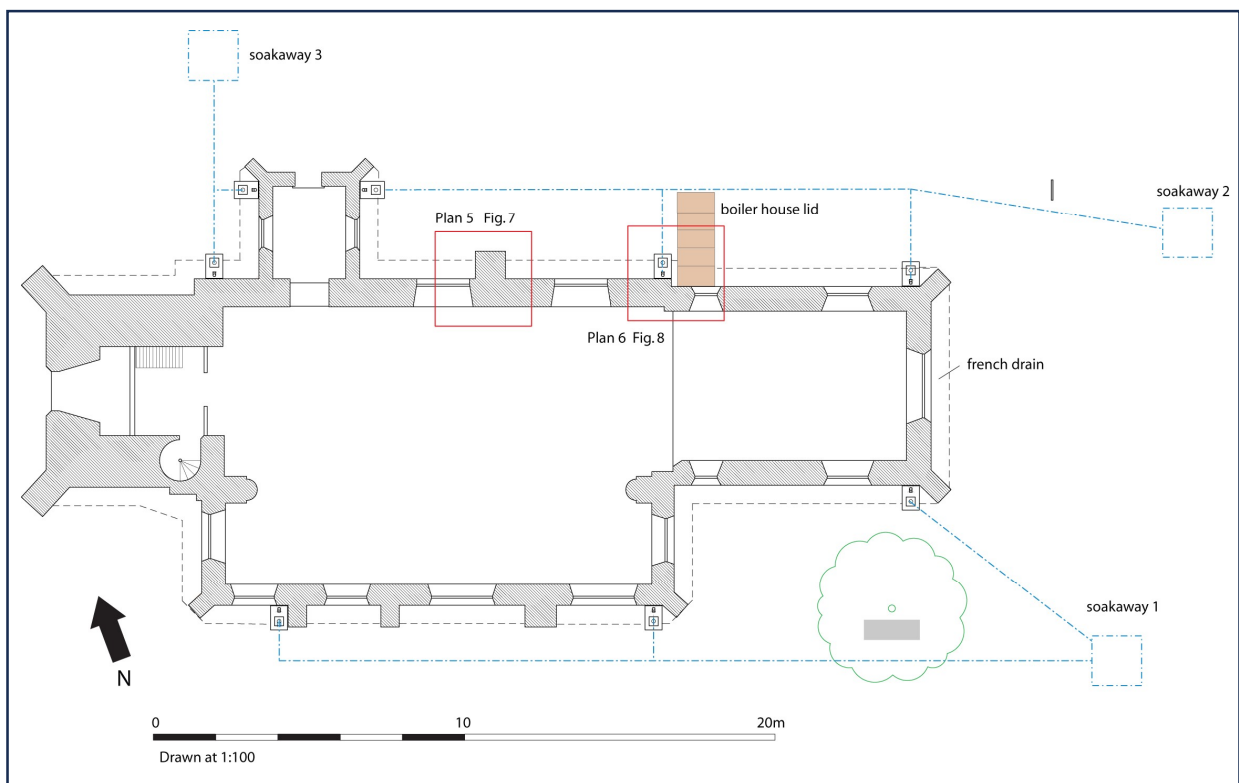


Figure 2. Plan of the church of All Saints, Great Glemham showing the position of the monitored excavations. Drawing based on the plan supplied by Spire Property Consultants Ltd.

4. Results

The extents of the monitored groundworks are shown in Figure 2. The soakaways were sited in gaps amongst the spread of headstones, in places where there were no marked graves, in a best effort to minimise the disturbance to possible burials; the drains followed the lines of grass 'paths' and throughout the excavations no gravestones were disturbed. The monitoring archaeologist was present for the excavation of each of the large soakaways and any burials were uncovered by hand-excavation, recorded with a drawn plan and photographed. The depth of each grave below the ground surface was noted, and a representative side of each of the excavations was drawn to illustrate the soil profile in cross-section. The remains were lifted and stored temporarily on site before being reburied, close to where they had been

found when the excavations were backfilled. The small assemblage of artefacts recovered were examined by finds specialist and their reports are included within the results.

Generally, later burials tend to be deeper than those from the more distant past, and whilst no particular depth is prescribed in law, the convention for burying '6ft under' seems to have become common practise from around the second half of the 19th century. This pattern, where later graves cut through previous ones, was observed at Great Glemham and the final burials were the last to be uncovered at the bottom of the excavations. The sequence of the burials, from earliest to latest, are shown in a series of phase plans for each of the soakaway excavations (Figs 3-6) and the findings are described by soakaway below.

Soakaway 1

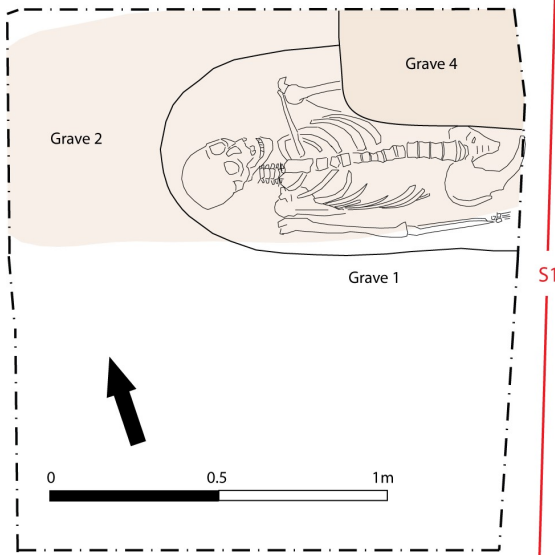
Soakaway 1 was located southeast of the chancel c.7.5m away from the church and measured 1.6m x 1.5m in plan; the excavations were monitored to a depth of 2m, beyond which depth they extended below any archaeological level. The initial part of the excavation was through a brown, stoney silt; a mixed and reworked soil that had been disturbed by repeated grave-digging. Individual grave cuts were discernible at a depth of c.1m from the ground surface and the shallowest burials were uncovered at a depth of 1.25-1.30m. Five burials lay either within or partly within the excavation area. The sequence of burials could be unpicked by stratigraphic analysis and is shown in the phase plans in Figure 3. The dates of the later burials could be estimated by coffin furniture and jewellery styles; the earliest graves (Graves 1-3) predated the 18th century and the final one (Grave 5), from the late Victorian/Edwardian period.

Grave 1 was the earliest burial in Soakaway 1 (Fig. 3). It lay at a depth of 1.38m (to the top of the head), directly beneath Grave 2, and the lower left side of the grave had been cut away when Grave 4 had been dug. The burial was that of an adult woman; a simple interment with no evidence of a coffin and the body had probably been wrapped in a shroud. When dug, the grave had been cut through a natural horizon of flinty clay and unsurprisingly this material made up much of the grave backfill (S 1 Fig.3).

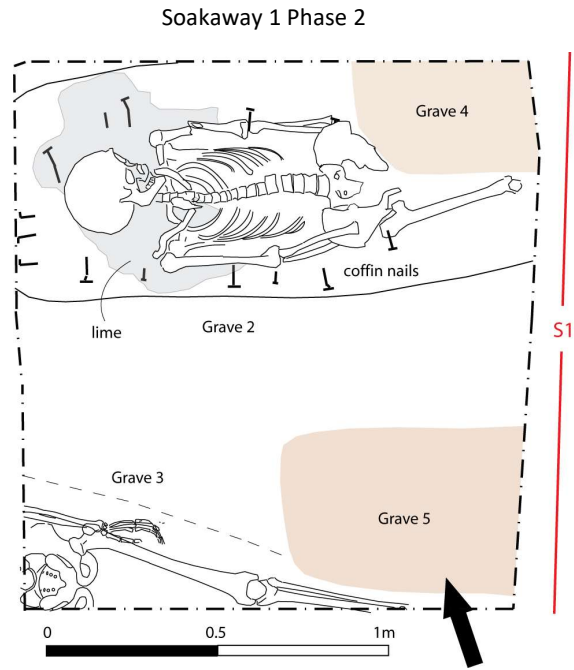
Graves 2 and 3 were found at depths of 1.28m and 1.25m respectively, they were spaced 0.6m (2ft) apart and arguably were within a single row, suggesting that they had been buried at a similar time. Grave 2 was cut by the later Grave 4, which removed the left leg, and Grave 3 was partially disturbed by the digging of Grave 5.

Grave 2 was of an adult male (Fig.3 and Pl.1), he had been buried within a wooden coffin, which had long since decayed but its outline could be discerned from the pattern of 13 small handmade iron nails that surrounded the body. The coffin did not have metal handles and appeared to be a simple box. A white, granular deposit (a chalky-ashy layer) was spread across the bottom of the grave, beneath the skeleton, it was most concentrated below and around the upper body, but vestiges were also found below the legs. The material was probably lime or gypsum and would have been added to the coffin to promote decay; it was also thought to act as a disinfectant and suppress putrefactive odours which would discourage scavenging by predators. The individual had suffered a severe break to the left upper arm (humerus). The broken ends were separated suggesting a compound fracture (an open wound); it may have contributed to the man's death as there were no indications that the break had started to repair.

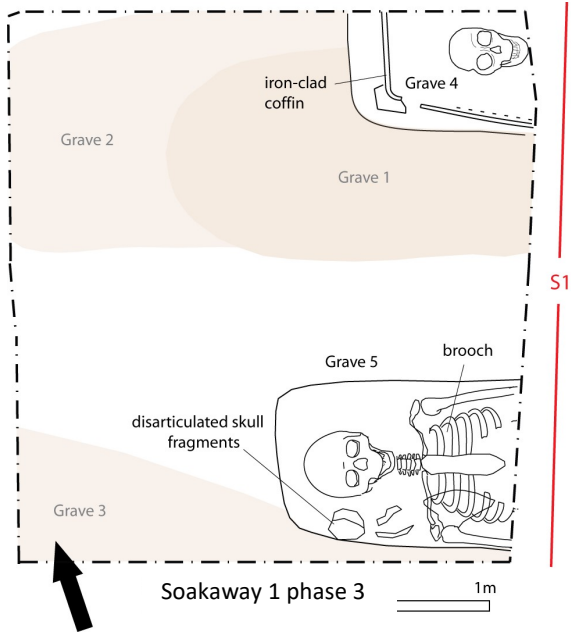
Grave 3 lay largely outside the excavation area. It was the grave of an adult male, the spatial relationship with Grave 2 suggested that the two were broadly contemporary although this individual appeared to have been buried without a coffin.



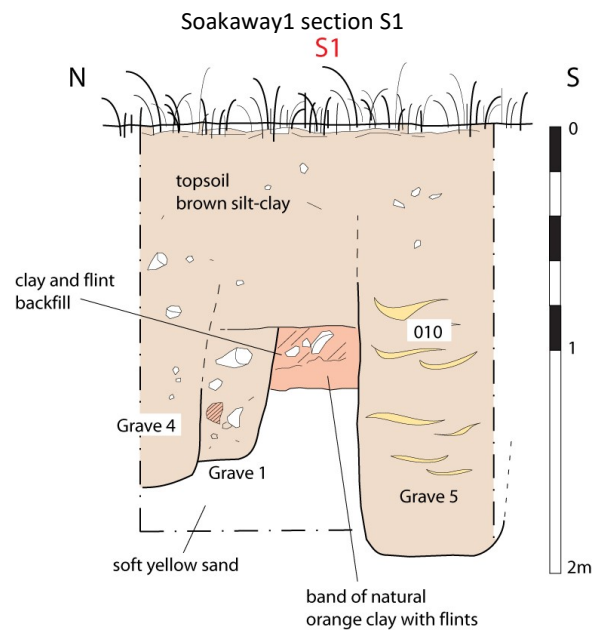
Soakaway 1 Phase 1



Soakaway 1 Phase 2



Soakaway 1 phase 3



Soakaway1 section S1

Figure 3. Soakaway 1 Phase plans and section

Only the very west end of **Grave 4** lay within the excavation area (Fig.3 and Pl.2). It was the most recent of the burials within the northern half of the soakaway, and when dug, had been cut through the pre-existing Graves 1 and 2. The grave contained an elaborate wooden coffin that was clad on the outside with a very thin (<1mm) iron plating, which had been put through a heavy press to create a relief pattern of square moulded panels. The sides were joined at the corners with iron brackets and pinned on to the wooden interior by its iron handles, which were cast in a rope twist design. An eight-pointed star (*an octagram*) cut from thin sheet lead and decorated with a painted yellow fleur-de-lis motif, was attached to the top of the lid with small iron nails and positioned directly over the face (Fig. 4 and Pl.3). The lid was not clad with iron

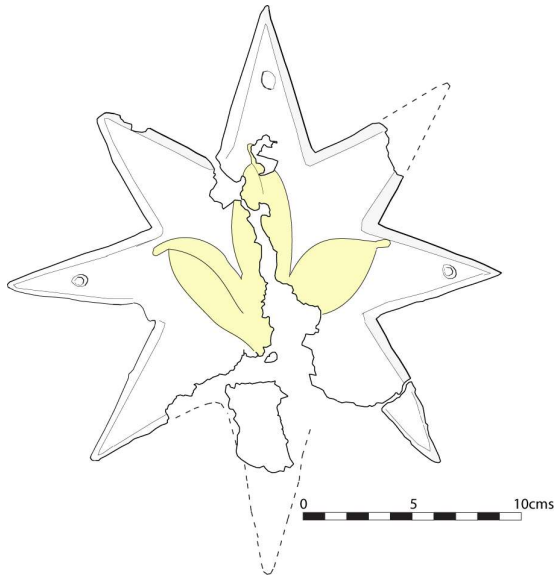


Figure 4. Lead coffin plate from Grave 4

plate and the wood only survived where the star was attached. In a period in which coffins were generally bespoke and handmade by a local craftsman, they were smaller and closer fitting than they are today. By contrast, the coffin in Grave 4 appeared to be too large for its occupant, so that there was a gap between the head and the west end. The moulded iron plate that covered the coffin would have required a heavy mechanical press, which suggests it was made in a factory, and was a commercially mass-produced product. Its elaborate nature implied a high-status burial and the decorative style of the fittings indicated a late 18th or early 19th century date; it seems surprising therefore that the grave was not marked with a headstone or that it had not survived.

Grave 5 was the final burial in this area and again was an unmarked grave. The cut of the grave could be identified from quite high up in the soil profile (S1, Fig. 3), an indicator of a more recent grave, and the disarticulated bone within the backfill showed that the gravediggers had disturbed earlier burials when creating the grave. The grave was that of an adult woman and the body lay at a depth of 1.65m, she was buried wearing a crescent-shaped brooch over her breast and a dress-making pin had secured an item of fabric around her neck. The brooch was made from a thin metal (silvered foil) with an embossed decoration; a mass-produced item that suggested a late Victorian/Edwardian date. It was a simple burial with no evidence of a coffin (no nails or handles) and along the bottom of the grave was a crystalline fatty residue. Sherds of *Speckle Glazed Ware*, part of a single vessel, were recovered from the backfill over Grave 5 (0010, S1, Fig.3); the pottery dates from the 17th-century or later and was likely to be residual finds within the graveyard.

Soakaway 2

Soakaway 2 was located north-east of the chancel c.7.5m away from the church and measured 1.8m x 1.6m in plan; the excavations were monitored to the lowest archaeological level 1.9m below the surface. The top of the final grave cut could be identified at 0.7m below the surface; four burials lay within the excavation area and articulated human remains were first encountered at a depth of 1.05m. The graves were cut through a band of stoney orange clay within the natural geology which changed into yellow silt sand at the base of the excavations (S2, Fig. 4).

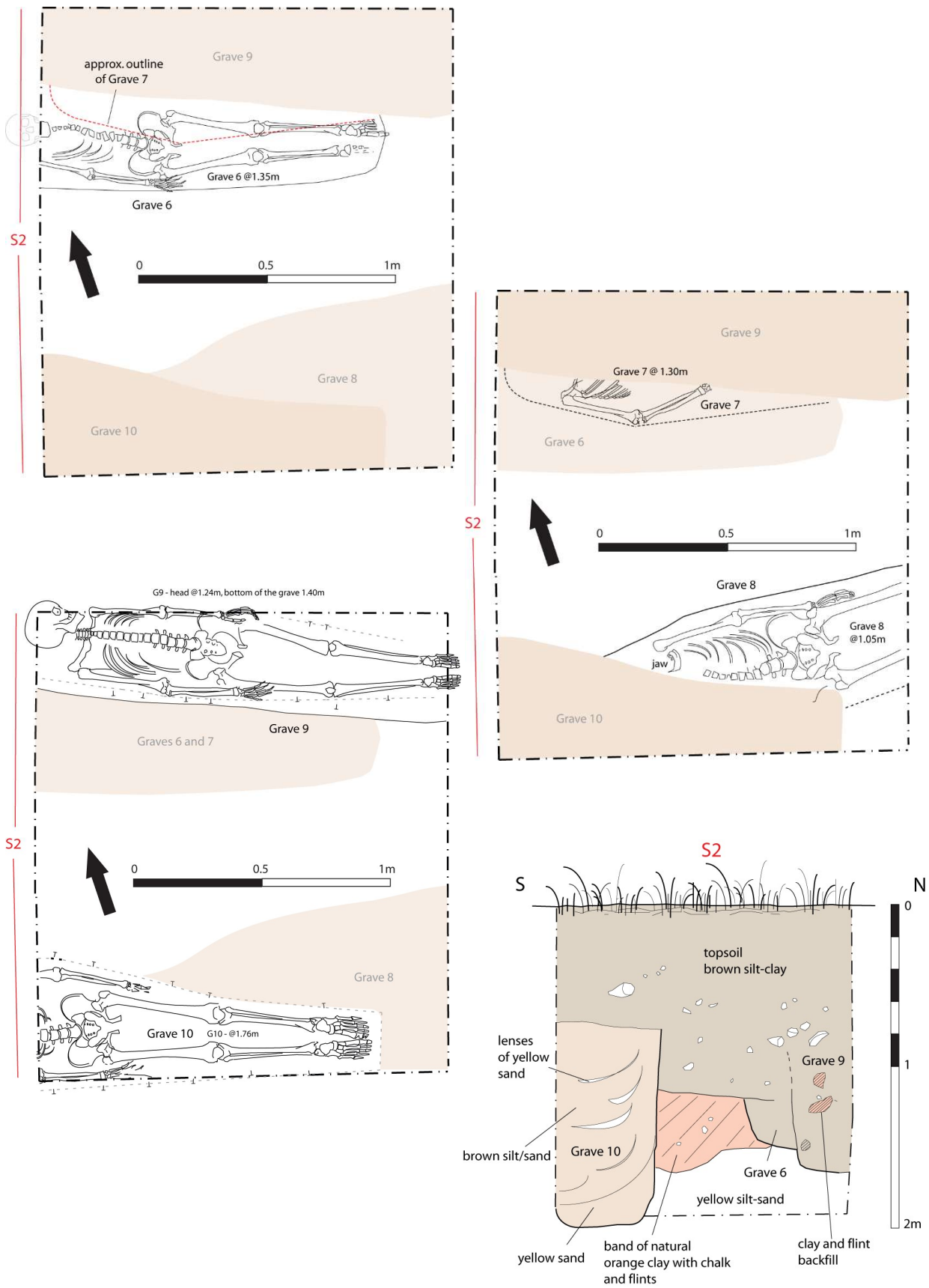


Figure 5. Soakaway 2 Phase plans and section

The earliest burial was **Grave 6**, an un-coffined adult male, which lay 1.35m below the ground surface. It had been partly uncovered by the gravediggers when excavating Grave 7 and the left side of the upper body was disturbed. This past discovery of a previous grave seems to have determined the depth of the later burial and the individual in Grave 7 was laid directly over the earlier remains.

Graves 7 and 8 were thought to be within the same row in the graveyard and therefore broadly similar in date; their interment post-dated Grave 6, and Grave 7 overlay the earlier burial. The bodies lay at depths of 1.30m(G7) and 1.05m(G8) and there was no evidence of coffin nails or handles in either grave, suggesting that these were shroud burials. Both burials were cut by subsequent graves and all but the upper right torso of the individual in Grave 7 was disturbed when Grave 9 was dug. Disarticulated bones, including a skull, were found within the backfill of Grave 9 and these may have been the disturbed remains of the Grave 7 occupant that were returned when the later grave was backfilled. The burial in Grave 8 was that of an adult male.

Graves 9 and 10 were the most recent and deepest of the burials within the area of Soakaway 2. The individual in Grave 9 was buried at a depth of 1.40m and the one in Grave 10 at 1.76m. Both were buried in close-fitting wooden coffins, which apart from a thin dark soil line along the south edge of Grave 9, had disappeared through decay; the coffin outlines could, however, be traced in the pattern of iron nails that attached the coffin side to the base. The coffins seemed to be simple boxes formed without (metal) handles. Grave 10 cut through a previous burial (Grave 8) and at least one other, as a child's skull had been re-buried within the Grave 10 backfill.

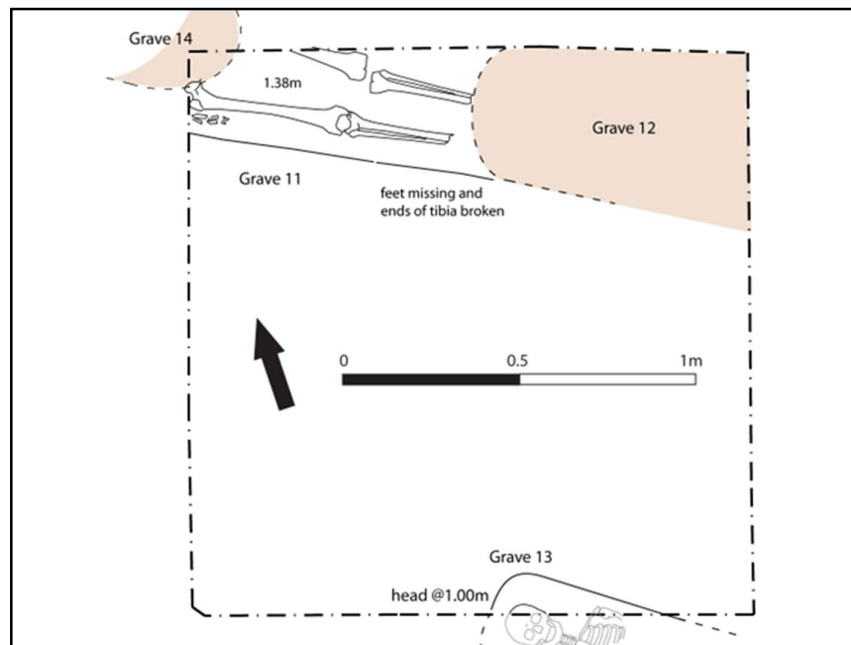


Figure 6. Plan of Soakaway 3

Soakaway 3

Soakaway 3 was located on the north side of the church, about 4m from the porch and on the edge of the churchyard; in plan it measured 1.7m x 1.6m. The density of burials here was less than that recorded for Soakaways 1 and 2; only two graves occurred within the excavation area and one of these (Grave 12) was buried below the 1.5m depth required for the soakaway (Fig. 6).

There were no burials at the centre of the site and the top of the surface geology, an orange clay-silt gravel was encountered within 0.5m of the surface. The uppermost grave (Grave 13) was situated on the very south edge of the excavation at a depth of 1.00m, the top of the skull together with coffin nails were exposed in the trench sides but could be left in place. Grave 11 was the only burial displaced by the current work, the east and west ends of the grave had been cut away by later burials (Graves 12 and 14) and the remains comprised a pair of adult legs which were recorded 1.38m below the ground surface.

Gulley/French drain

A shallow trench 600mm wide and at least 100mm deep was excavated at the base of the walls to form a dry area filled with broken stone (a French drain) around the church (Fig 2). Alongside the north wall of the nave, the excavations were at the deepest and the work uncovered truncated stubs of bonded flintwork and exposed the remains of three infant burials.

The exterior of the nave north wall has been refaced, increasing the wall's thickness with an additional layer of flint (002, Fig 7). This was probably done as part of the late 19th century restoration of the church when the windows were also replaced, and the wall rendered over. The buttress in the centre of the wall is similarly a later addition (probably all part of the same tranche of refurbishment) and replaced an earlier version (003, Fig.7). The refacing of the nave wall did not include the section enclosed within the porch and here its thickness is c.80mm less. The refacing does not extend to the base of the medieval wall and a small section of its original surface, behind the refacing, was exposed within the trench (S3 Fig.5). The original wall face is made up of a mix of large flints and red sandstone pebbles; these are laid in horizontal courses, a technique characteristic of early-medieval masons, which suggests that the nave is perhaps contemporary with the 13th century chancel. Below what was the medieval ground level (c.300mm below the present level), the wall had flush pointing, but above this where the wall had been exposed, the mortar had eroded back exposing the flints more fully. The above ground mortar was also burnt where it had been exposed to a fire.

The present buttress is built on the west side and partially over the remains of an earlier one. It sits on a shallow, bonded flint footing (004, Fig.7) over a soft and powdery lime rubble-filled trench (005, Fig.7); the east edge of the trench aligns with the earlier buttress, so it is not conclusive to which of the buttresses it relates. The original buttress (003, Fig.7 and Pl.7) survives only as a below ground fragment which has been chopped off flush with the line of the refaced wall. It is not keyed into the flintwork of the nave north wall and the mortar mix is different, suggesting it was added sometime after the nave was complete.

Stair turret

A second stub of flint masonry (006, Fig. 8 and Pl.6) was recorded at the junction of the chancel and nave. Its west side aligned with the edge of the nave's east window and presented as a well finished wall face, whilst the east edge was chopped away by a drain associated with the previous rainwater system. The stub was truncated below ground and the top capped off with a hard, white coloured mortar (rough wracking - 007, Fig. 8). This contrasted with the softer, brown coloured, coarse-grit mortar (characteristic of medieval masonry) that made up the structure below. The masonry stub coincided with the position of the rood stair entrance on the inside of the wall and is almost certainly the remains of an external stair turret. The evidence was inconclusive as to whether the nave wall and turret were built concurrently; the appearance of their respective mortars was similar, but the turret's fabric was friable and less substantial. A Rood screen became a must have feature of churches from the end of the 14th century up until they were outlawed in 1547 (Hurst and Haselock 2012). The style of the entrance to the stair would suggest that Great Glemham's was a relatively late example.

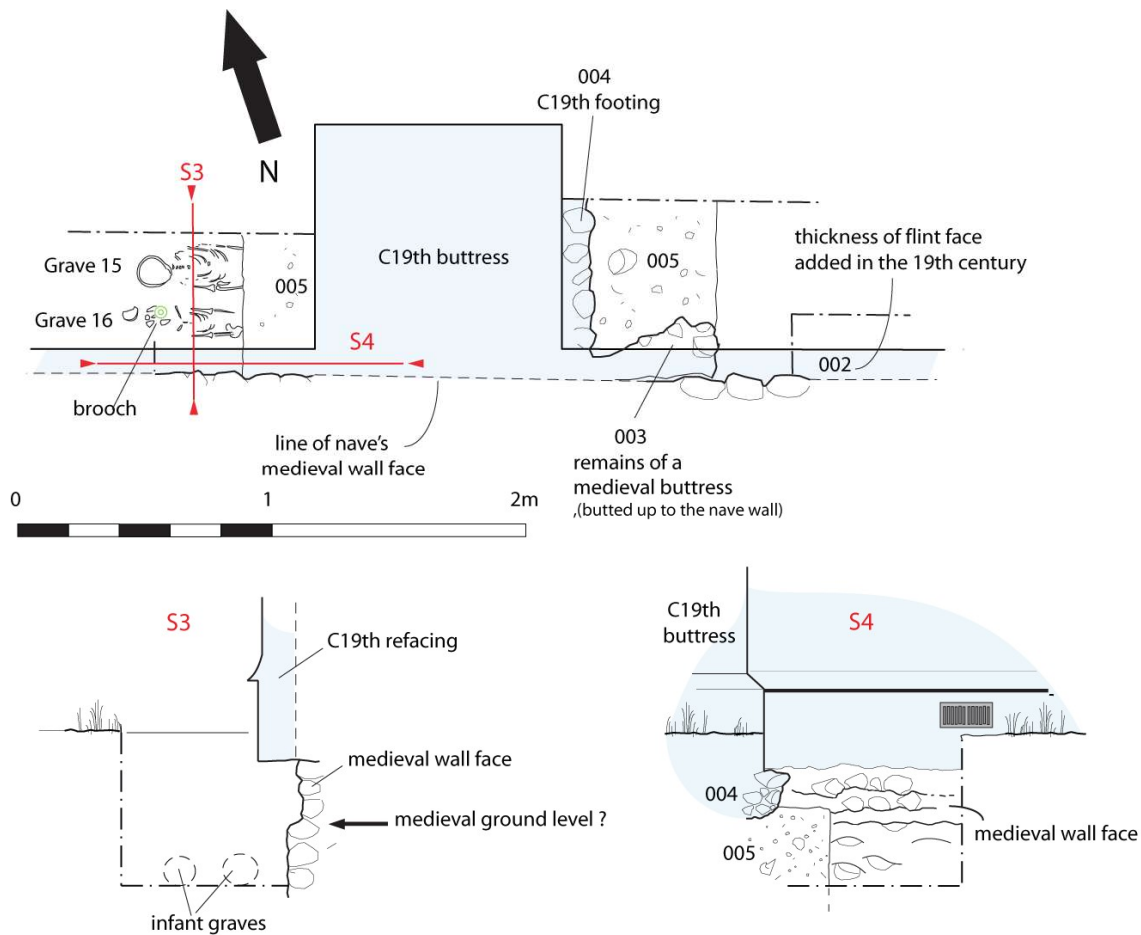


Figure 7. French drain trench showing the position of infant burials and medieval buttress (see fig.2 church plan for locations).

On the south side of the church, the excavation of the French drain exposed a stub of bonded flintwork at the base of the aisle's east wall, below three courses of 'Tudor' brick (Pl.8). The brickwork was part of the earlier 13th or 14th century aisle that was replaced in the 1850's, but is itself part of the 15-16th century alterations which included the priest door in the chancel (??and the arches of the south aisle arcade). The truncated flint wall below the bricks, projects forward of the aisle's east wall; these features are probably contemporary with the addition of the rood, but it is not clear what this feature fragment represents.

Infant burials

Three infant graves were uncovered within the trench on the north side of the nave. All were shallow burials with the bodies lying only about 50cms below the modern ground surface (and would have been less when the graves were dug, as the ground level has since risen). The individuals were laid out E-W and placed no more than 50cm away from the base of the wall.

The infants within **Graves 15 and 16** (Fig. 7 and PL.5) were buried side by side and possibly at the same time; the bones were in poor condition, but one child seemed slightly larger than the other, possibly indicating that they were aged a year or two apart at the time of death. The smaller (?younger) child lay on the inside closest to the church and was buried with a disc brooch which had been placed upon the child's head (Pl.5). The brooch, probably a memento from its mother, was made from copper-alloy and dated from the 12th-14th century. The grave backfill (008) produced 14 sherds of medieval pottery, a relatively large assemblage for a churchyard and the biggest collection from a single context in Gt Glemham. The pottery

comprised most of the medieval coarsewares and dated the backfilling of the grave to around the mid/late 14th century. The foot end of the graves had been cut away when the buttress was replaced.

Grave 17 comprised only an infant skull; the rest of the grave having been destroyed when the rood stair turret was added (Fig. 8). The rood stair was probably added to the church in the late 14th or early 15th century and the burial clearly preceded this event. Medieval coarseware pottery, dating from the 12-14th century was collected from the trench in the area between the grave and the buttress (context 0011), but was not directly associated with the burial.

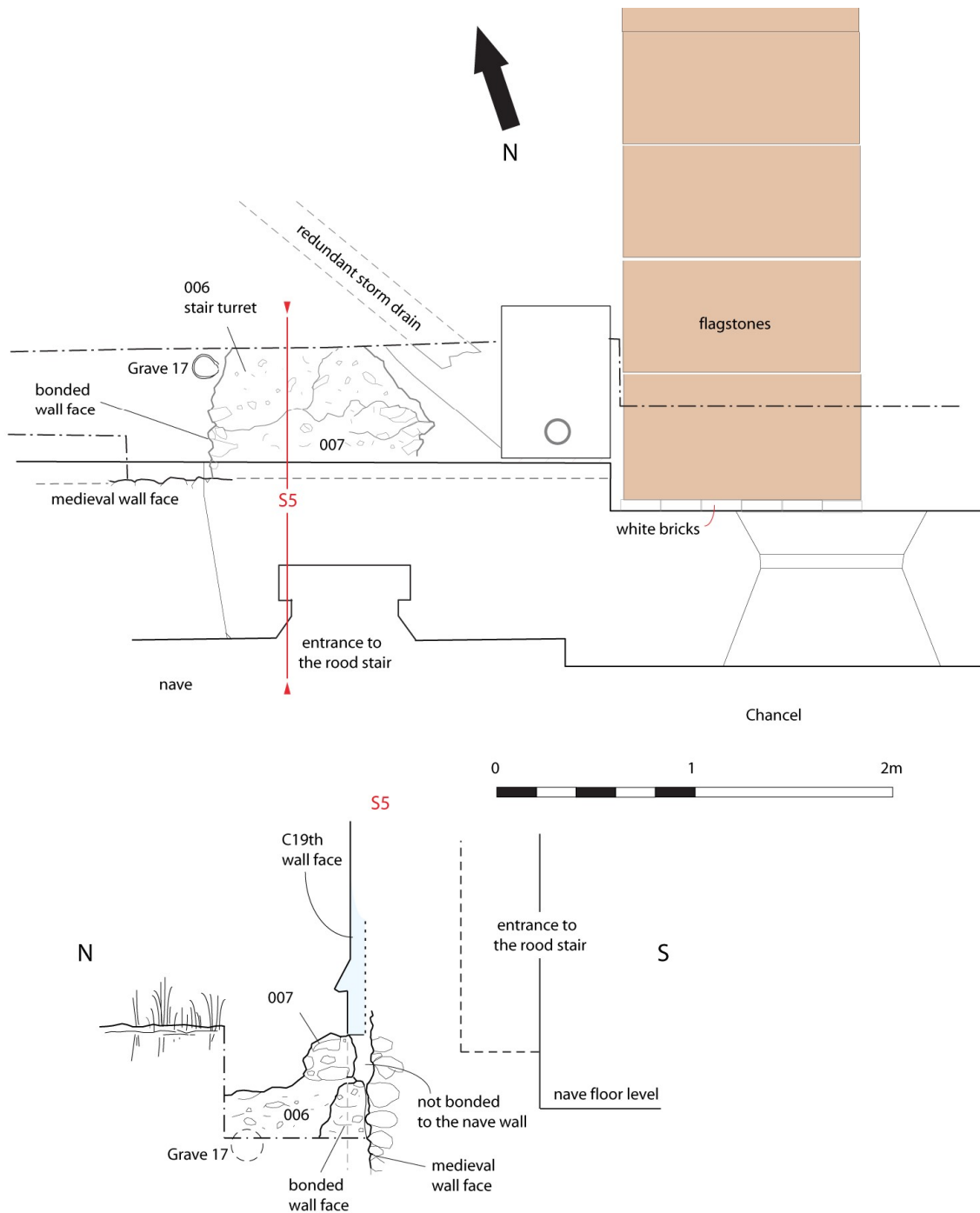


Figure 8. Plan and section of French drain trench showing the remains of the stair turret and Grave 17 (see church plan Fig. 2 for location).

An alignment of flat-laid flagstones, which ran north from the base of the chancel wall, was uncovered just below the turf; they were cut from a York-type stone and extended for 3m (Pl. 9). The stones seemed to form a lid of a chamber constructed from brick, the uppermost two rows of which were exposed along the east side in a small sondage. The bricks were in a white-firing clay and measured 9"x 4"x 3" and were post-medieval in date (18th century or later). The north south alignment of the structure would preclude it from being a tomb and it is probably something more prosaic, like a boiler house.

5. Finds

Pottery

Nineteen sherds of pottery weighing 238g were collected from three contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric, and a summary quantification by context is included in Appendix 1.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Medieval East Suffolk coarseware	MESCW	12th-14th c.	8	63	0.13	7
Med coarseware micaceous SE Suffolk type	MCWMSE	12th-14th c.	2	31		2
Hollesley-type ware	HOLL	13th-14th c.	3	51		3
Chillesford-type ware	CHIL	13th-14th c.	2	24		2
Late medieval and transitional ware	LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.	1	23		1
Speckle glazed ware	SPEC	17th-18th c.	3	46		1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>19</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>16</i>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Medieval and later wares were identified following Jennings (1981). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

The majority of finds were recovered from grave fills 008. These comprised most of the medieval coarsewares, including rims of two MESCW jars of everted square-beaded types, and the single sherd of LMT. The latter suggests an earliest date of mid/late 14th century for the fill. Further to the east, context 011 contained two sherds, one MCWMSE and one MESCW.

The sherds of speckle glazed ware were part of a single vessel, and were recovered from grave fill 010, suggesting a 17th-century or later date.

Although small, this is a useful addition to the corpus for this part of Suffolk, as there is little pottery from the area surrounding Great Glemham, or within the parish itself.

Ceramic Building Material

Three fragments (73g) of abraded CBM were recovered from grave fill 010. All three were pieces of post-medieval plain roof tile. Two were in a silty fabric containing clay pellets, and one was in a fine sandy fabric with flint and ferrous oxide inclusions. These fabrics and forms are common types in the region, and the fragments could be discarded.

6. Discussion/Conclusion

The monitoring recorded the positions of 14 unmarked adult and 3 infant graves. From the presence of nails, four of the individuals could be seen to have been buried within simple coffins (seemingly without handles) and one in an elaborate metal and wood casket, but the absence of other evidence would suggest that most had been buried wrapped only in a shroud. The coffin furniture and a brooch found in Soakaway 1 indicated that the most recent graves dated from the late 18th and late 19th centuries, the other burials pre-dated these but were otherwise undated.

The most interesting of the graves were those of the three infants; these are examples of what are termed 'eaves drip' burials whereby neonates and infants were interred close to the walls of a church. The concept was first suggested after the discovery of several such burials at the 12th century church at Raunds, Northamptonshire and the phenomenon has since been observed at multiple sites (Chapman 2015). This very particular placement of infant graves recognised the traditions of Anglo-Saxon and early medieval cemeteries in which infant and child burials are treated differently or set apart from adults. For example in one of the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Eriswell (6th-7th century), infants were grouped together around the burial mound of the principal warrior – within his protective orbit (Caruth and Hines, 2023) and at the middle Anglo-Saxon settlement site at Brandon (mid-7th to 9th centuries) infants were concentrated (possibly around a building) at the west end of one of two cemeteries (Anderson and Tester 2014).

In the case of 'eaves drip' burials it was hypothesised that rainwater running off the church roof may have had a baptismal benefit and the practise coincided with the introduction of fonts in the 10th-11th centuries (Boddington, 1996:55, 69; Crawford, 1993:88; Hadley, 2008). Evidence of eaves drip burials becomes less apparent beyond the 11th century, and it was thought to have died out after 1066 (Lewis, 2007:32; also Daniell, 1997) but recent studies suggest that whilst it was more prevalent before AD1300, it may have endured into the 15th century (Chapman 2015). In Suffolk, two examples were recorded recently alongside the nave at St Leonard's Horringer (Gill 2023); these dated sometime between the construction of the nave in AD1300 and the addition of the porch in the mid-late 15th century. Significantly, the inclusion of the brooch and the pottery from the grave backfill means that two of the burials from Great Glemham are comparatively well dated and were interred sometime after the mid-late 14th century, this demonstrates clearly that the practise continued into the late medieval period and places the Great Glemham examples towards the end of the tradition. The third burial, although not date by finds, predates the introduction of the rood screen which probably occurred during the 15th century.

David Gill September 2023

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Appendix 1: Plates

Plate 1 (*right*). Grave 2 in Soakaway 1 exemplifies the depth of the skeletons and the condition of the bones. The left leg was removed when a later grave (Grave 4) was dug. The individual was buried in a nailed together coffin and laid over a layer of either lime or gypsum which can be seen around the head end of the grave. North is at the bottom of the picture and the scale is 1m divided into 50cms increments.



Plate 2 (*left*). In Grave 4, Soakaway 1, the individual was buried in wooden coffin clad with iron sheet mechanically pressed to create a relief pattern of moulded square panelling. The decorative style of the coffin is thought to date from the late Georgian period. North is to the left and the scale is 30cms

Plate 3 (*right*) Detail of the eight-pointed star that was attached to the coffin lid in Grave 4. The star was cut from thin sheet lead and decorated with a painted yellow fleur-de-lis. It was positioned on the lid over the face of the body. Scale 30cms





Plate 4 (*left*). Two of the eaves drip burials, Graves 15 and 16, showing the immediacy of the two infants and fragmentary nature of their bones. A circular brooch was placed on the forehead of the infant at the bottom of the picture, causing the green staining to the skull. North is towards the top of the photograph and the scale is 30cms.

Plate 5 (*right*). Shows the proximity of Graves 15 and 16 to the nave north wall. The original medieval wall face can be seen below and behind the present façade which is rendered and painted white. The medieval ground surface is indicated by the level of the full depth pointing between the flints. Above medieval ground level ground the pointing has eroded back and is burnt pink. The shallow graves would have been only c.150mm-200mm deep. Scale 30cms



Plate 6 (*left*). The truncated remains of what was once an external stair turret on the north side of the nave that which once gave access to the rood loft. The style of the entrance to the stair, on the inside of the building suggests that the turret was probably added in the 15th century and was knocked down before the 18th. The white mortar is a post medieval capping sealing the remains. Scales 2m and 30cms

Plate 7 (right). The below ground remains of the medieval buttress (under the scale rule) at the centre of the north wall of the nave. The original buttress was taken down and replaced with the present one when the church was restored, and the wall refaced in the mid-19th century.



Plate 8 (left). 'Tudor' brickwork at the bottom of the south aisle's east wall, over the remains of a bonded flint footing. The brickwork is part of a 15-16th century alteration to the original aisle, which was replaced in the 1850's, but it is uncertain as to what these remains represent.

Plate 9 (right). First of a row of five flagstones that which ran north from the base of the chancel wall for 3m. The stones seemed to form a lid of a brick-built chamber; the bricks were in a white-firing clay and measured 9"x 4"x 3" indicating a post medieval date (18th century or later) The chamber is probably a boiler room or coal cellar.



Appendix 2: Pottery catalogue

The full catalogue is available in archive as an MS Access database.

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date
0008	CHIL	U	1	21	1			13-14
0008	CHIL	U	1	3	1			13-14
0008	HOLL	B	1	26	1			13-14
0008	HOLL	U	2	25	2			13-14
0008	LMT	D	1	23	1			M/L14-M16
0008	MCWMSE	U	1	9	1			12-14
0008	MESCW	RU	2	33	1	JR	EVSQ	12-14
0008	MESCW	R	1	9	1	JR	EVSQ	12-14
0008	MESCW	U	1	2	1			12-14
0008	MESCW	U	3	15	3			12-14
0011	MCWMSE	U	1	22	1			12-14
0011	MESCW	U	1	4	1			12-14
0010	SPEC	D	3	46	1			17-18

Type: U/D – undec/decorated body sherd; B – base; R – rim.

Form: JR – jar. Rim – EVSQ – everted square beaded.

Appendix 3: CBM catalogue

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	MNO	abr	date
0010	scp	RTP	2	48	2 +		pmed
0010	fsffe	RTP	1	25	1 +		pmed

Fabric: scp – silty with clay pellets; fsffe – fine sandy with flint and ferrous oxide.

Form: RTP – post-medieval plain roof tile.