



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION & RECORDING REPORT:

ST EDMUND'S CHURCH DOWNHAM MARKET NORFOLK

on behalf of Downham Market PCC



NGR: TF 6127 0330

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KDK: 034/DMC/2

January 2015

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Site Data

<i>KDK project code:</i>	034/DMC		
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	kdkarcha1-189381	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	TBC
<i>County:</i>	Norfolk		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Downham Market		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Downham Market		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TF 6127 0330		
<i>Present use:</i>	Parish church		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Alterations to the church interior including the installation of a WC, kitchenette and associated external drainage works.		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	N/A		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	N/A		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	20/01/15-21/01/15		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Caroe Architecture Office 5, Unit 8 23-25 Gwydir Street Cambridge, CB1 2LG		
<i>Client:</i>	Downham Market Parochial Church Council		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Oliver Caroe		

Quality Check

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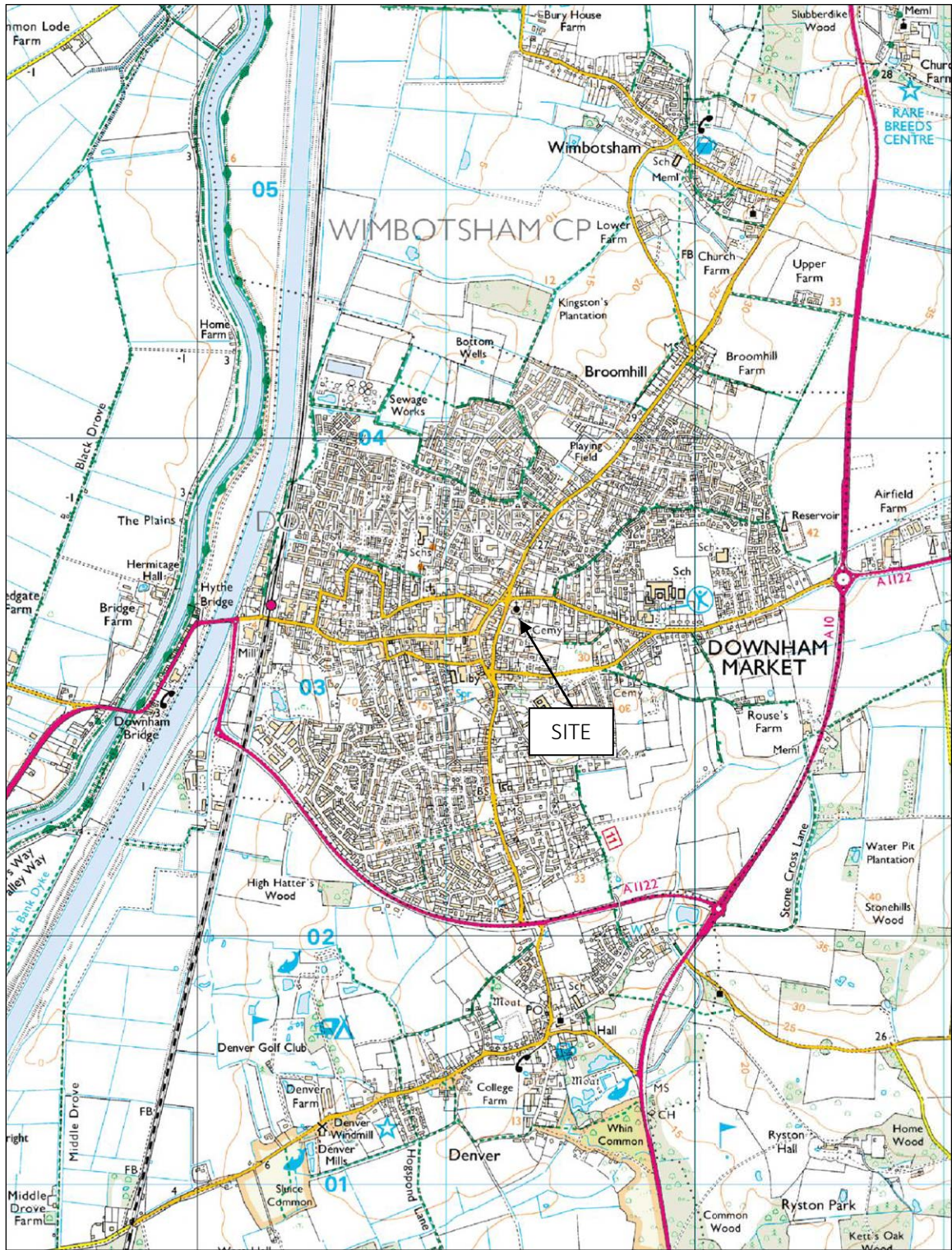


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



Summary

In January 2015 an Archaeological Observation and Recording project was carried out at St Edmund's Church, Downham Market, Norfolk, during the installation of a WC and kitchenette inside the church, and associated drainage works in the churchyard. The internal works made little impact on the church, whilst the external drainage trench uncovered the remains of three partially articulated human skeletons, part of a brick built burial vault, a red brick wall thought to be part of a grave and three footstones dating to the 18th and 19th century.

1 Introduction

1.1 In January 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of observation and recording of St Edmunds Church, Downham Market, Norfolk. The project was commissioned by Caroe Architecture on behalf of the Downham Market Parochial Church Council, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Kaye & Barclay-Jones 2014), and approved by Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for the Diocese of Ely.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and under the terms of the Faculty issued by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

St Edmund's church is located within the heart of town and civil parish of Downham Market, which is situated 11 miles south of Kings Lynn and 12 miles north of Ely. It lies within the administrative district of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk District and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 612 033 (Fig. 1)

Description

St Edmunds is a Grade I listed building (English Heritage Building ID: 221063; Fig. 2), which is described as follows:

Fabric of C13 origin, refashioned in C14 and C15. Nave has C15 queenpost roof of local type. Elaborate C15 consecration cross in south chapel.

The churchyard is bounded to the west by Church Road, by Bexwell Road to the north and residential properties to the south and east.

Geology & Topography

The superficial deposits within this part of Downham Market are not recorded. The solid geology comprises sands of the Leziate Member (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The church stands at 31m AOD.

Development

The development comprised alterations to the church's interior including the installation of a WC, kitchenette and associated external drainage works (Fig. 3).

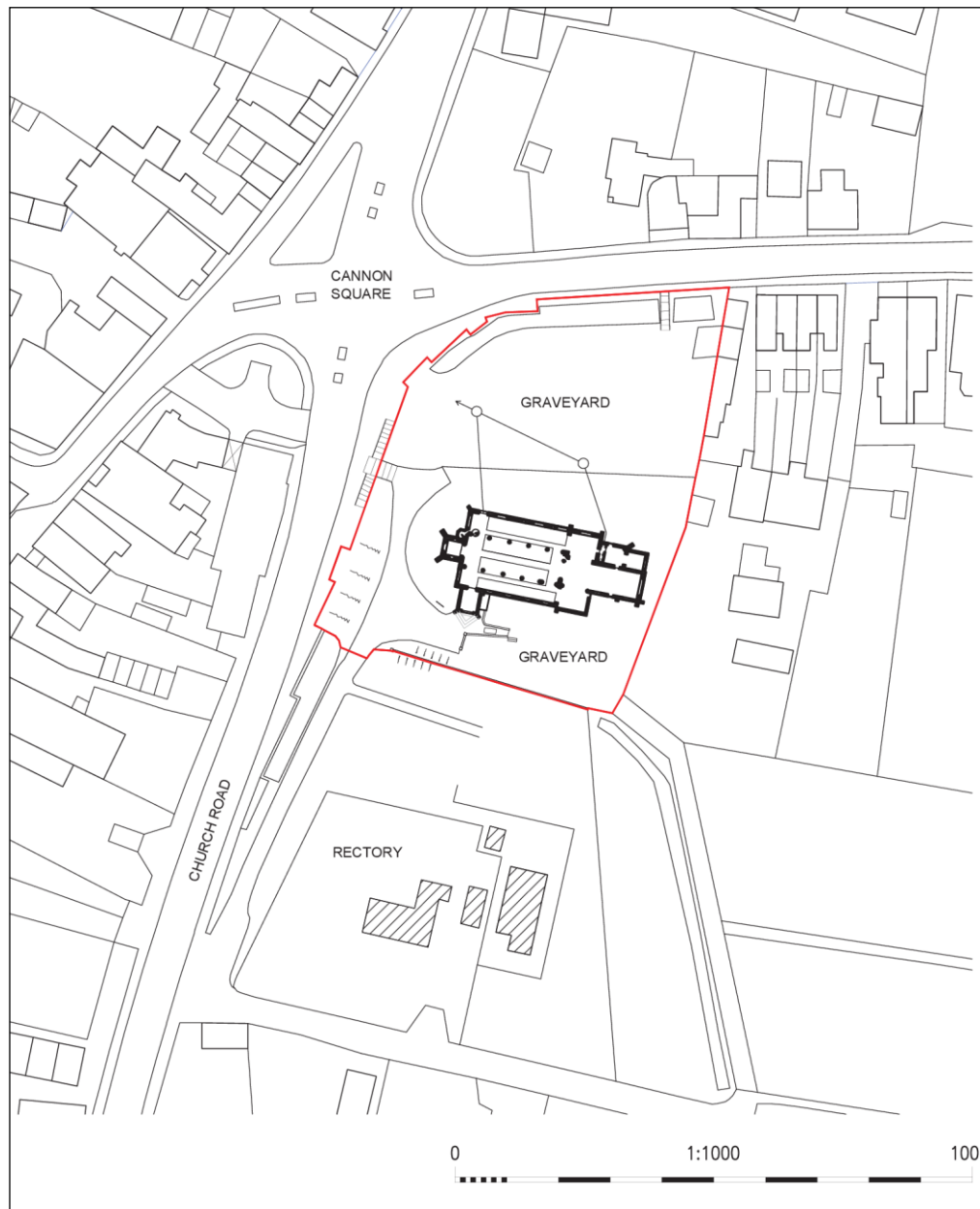


Figure 2: Site location (scale as shown)

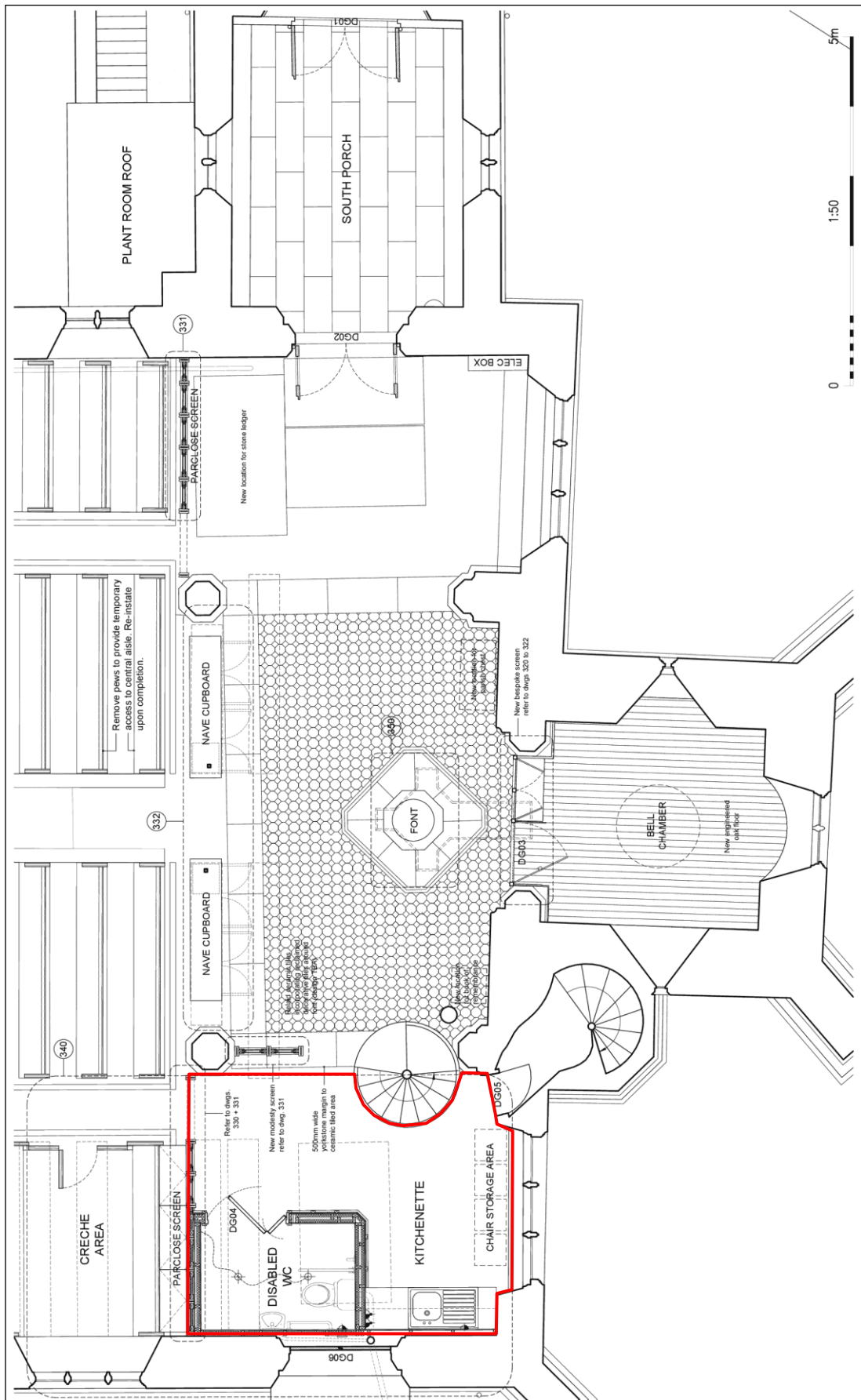


Figure 3: Internal alterations highlighted (scale as shown)

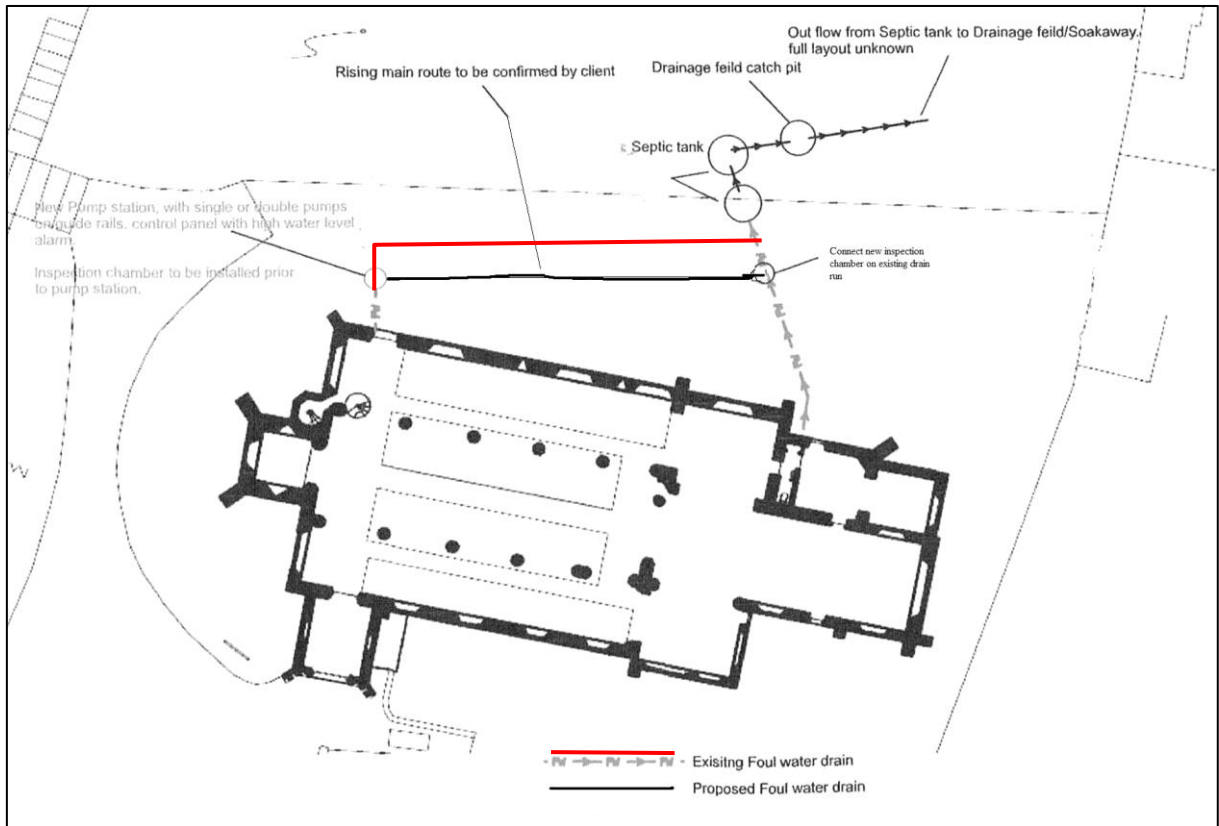


Figure 4: Drainage trench highlighted (not to scale)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (KDK: 034/DMC/1), were:

- To provide a comprehensive record of the proposed alterations to the building
- To establish the date, nature and extent of any activity within the impacted areas both internally and externally
- To better understand the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding and/or contemporary environment

2.2 *Methods*

The methods used were as follows:

- All external groundworks that were likely to have an impact on archaeological deposits were done under continuous and constant archaeological supervision.
- The internal ground reduction, and alterations to the porch had been undertaken without informing KDK that works were due to commence. Therefore, the work to the porch was not monitored or recorded. The ground reduction to the interior of the church was, however, inspected and recorded.

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2008a)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006,2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Downham Market is one of Norfolk's oldest market towns, believed to date back to Saxon times, and its market status was confirmed by Edward the Confessor around 1050. The name itself is thought to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon – 'dun' (hill) and 'ham' (settlement), and the town was built on the Roman road known as Akeman Street (www.saintedmund.org.uk). It was part of the principal manor and hundred of Clacklose which was given to Ramsey Abbey by King Edgar between 965 and 975 (www.british-history.ac.uk).

The town was mostly noted for its weekly market. In the early 19th century, there was also a butter market held every Monday down by the river Ouse, and the famous butter was shipped in large quantities to London (www.saintedmund.org.uk). In addition to these, there was also the annual St Winnold's Fair, which was one of the largest horse fairs in the country, and which was still taking place in the early part of the 20th century; it was the source of thousands of horses for the Armed Forces during the First World War (*ibid*). Both the Butter Market and St Winnold's Fair are commemorated in the town sign of today. In addition to the fairs and markets of the town, it is also known for being one of the hiding places of Charles I after his defeat at the Battle of Naseby, while he was on his way north (*ibid*).

St Edmund's church, named after the martyred King of East Anglia by the Danes in 869x870 AD (www.catholic.org), dates from the 13th century at least as the list of incumbents includes 'William', from 1202 (www.british-history.ac.uk; www.saintedmund.org.uk). It would appear that it was originally constructed in a cruciform design, although aisles were added later (www.saintedmund.org.uk). The earliest construction may have been in wood, but this was later replaced with local carstone, (although without the admixture of flints which is usually seen in this area), and then later still had some brickwork added (www.saintedmund.org.uk; www.british-history.ac.uk). The church would initially have had the nave (roofed with lead), transept, chancel (initially a thatched roof, then tiled) and altar. The nave roof is noted for having 12 angels (some with crowns and some with outstretched wings), and 14 saints, bishops or kings, bearing shields (some of which are still awaiting identification). There are also decorative roof tie-beams, carved and decorated in the form of various saints bearing shields (some of whom also remain unidentified) (www.saintedmund.org.uk).

The addition of the aisles followed in the late 15th or early 16th century, and it was around this period that the font was installed (www.dustydocs.com). The porch may also have been added around this time, as the architectural style matches that of the aisles. There were further alterations in the 18th century, with the addition of the West Gallery around 1700 (probably to accommodate a choir or musicians), and the hanging of the church bells. The next major period of restorations and alterations occurred during the 19th century, when extensive work was carried out on the interior of the church. The West Gallery was restored in 1842, and the vestry was added between 1872 and 1873. The nave pews and the choir stalls also date to this period (www.saintedmund.org.uk), and the font basin was placed on a new stem and base in 1855 (<http://www.dustydocs.com>). The roof angels were restored and repainted in the late 19th century, and the bells were rehung following the restoration of the tower and spire; they were then rehung again in 1929 with a new frame, and again in 1980 following some restoration to the woodwork.



4 Results

Introduction

Archaeological observation and recording was carried out during internal alterations and external drainage works to accommodate a new WC and kitchenette at St Edmund's Church, Downham Market, Norfolk. Mechanical excavation of the drainage trench was carried out with the use of a tracked excavator fitted with a 300mm ditching bucket and was monitored continuously. The internal ground reduction, and the alterations to the porch had been undertaken without informing KDK that works were due to commence on site. As a result, the work to the porch was not monitored or recorded. However, the ground reduction to the interior of the church was inspected and recorded.

The internal ground reduction revealed no archaeological features or deposits, whilst the external drainage trench uncovered the remains of three partially articulated human skeletons (see Appendix 2 for specialist report), part of a brick built burial vault, a red brick wall thought to be part of a grave and three footstones dating to the 18th and 19th century.

Internal Works (Fig.5; Plates 1-6)

The northwest corner of the church was altered to accommodate a new WC and kitchenette. The area measured 16.36 sq. m. The floor tiles and a stone ledger (laid into the floor) were removed and the ground reduced by 0.1m. A light whitish/grey compacted lime mortar material and a loose sandy material were revealed. The stone ledger removed from this area was re-set closer to the south porch.

External Drainage Trench (Fig. 5; Plates 7-17)

A drainage trench was excavated along the northern side of the church to connect into existing services (Plate 7-9).

The general trench stratigraphy comprised (Plate 10):

0.16m of Topsoil (100)

034-0.69+m of Cemetery Soil (101): Mid orangey brown, loose, sandy silt with rare small-medium sub-angular flint, and some rooting

A rectangular trench that measured 1.5m wide and 1.7m long and 0.4m deep was excavated near the northern side door to the church. It contained two partially articulated human skeletons (SK1-2) and disarticulated remains. Branching off from this trench was a linear trench orientated SW-NE, that measured 20m long, 1.4m wide and 0.5-0.85m deep. This contained the remains of a partially articulated human skeleton (SK3), a brick vaulted structure, red brick wall and three limestone footstones. Features are described as follows:

Human Remains

A total of three partially articulated skeletons were uncovered. The remains were extended and supine, and orientated E-W with the head to the west. No actual grave cuts were visible and no signs of a coffin or a shroud were found, but it is probable that these individuals had been buried in coffins and the wood had now fully degraded. No dating evidence was found associated with the individuals. Grave stones from this part of the churchyard have been cleared, and were resting along the churchyard wall. The majority of the stones date from the 18th/19th century and it is probable that the remains found also date to the 18th/19th centuries. Each individual is described as follows:



SK1: An adult female, found 0.3m (spine) BGL (below ground level). The skeleton had been partially disturbed and extended beyond the limit of excavation. As a result only fragments of the skull, the vertebra column, ribs and part of the left side of the pelvis were present. No pathology was observed (Plate 11).

SK2: A mature adult male, found 0.48m BGL (mandible), and 0.52m BGL (pelvis). The skeleton had been partially disturbed exposing only the mandible, left and right clavicles, vertebra column and ribs, and fragment of the left side of the pelvis. The surviving teeth were heavily worn indicating a more mature individual. No pathology was observed (Plate 12).

SK3: A young adult male, found 0.17m BGL (skull) and 0.9m BGL (femur). The skeleton had been partially disturbed exposing only the skull and mandible, vertebra column, right ribs, right scapula and clavicle, part of the right pelvis and although unarticulated the right and left femur. The third molars of the individual had not erupted and little wear was present on the second molars pointing to a younger adult. Slight to moderate levels of calculus (mineralised plaque) were present on both the upper and lower teeth across the lingual side (Plate 13).

Brick Vault (102): A brick vaulted structure orientated E-W that extended beyond the limit of excavation. The area as a whole measured 2.25m long and ranged between 0.55-0.65m BGL. It was constructed with light pinkish beige bricks bonded with a light greyish white lime mortar. The bricks were un-frogged and measured 235mm long, 120mm wide and 50mm deep. Part of the vaulted roof had begun to collapse revealing an inner chamber filled with cemetery soil and fragments of brick with no sign of a coffin or skeleton being observed (Plate 14-16).

Red Brick Wall (103): Towards the eastern end of the drainage trench the remains of a wall were exposed that extended beyond the limit of excavation. The wall was orientated E-W, and constructed of red bricks bonded with a light greyish white lime mortar. The bricks measured 150mm long and 65mm deep, and were un-frogged. The wall measured 0.74m in length and was found at 0.43m BGL; it was thought to be part of a grave (Plate 17).

Footstones: Three limestone footstones were found during the excavation of the drainage trench (Fig. 5). Footstone 1 measured 590mm long and 300mm wide and 55mm deep and had an incised inscription which read 'R G 18??'; Footstone 2 measured 530mm long and 300 wide and 60mm deep and had an incised inscription which read 'R W 1792'; Footstone 3 measured 430mm long and 250mm wide and 55mm deep and had no inscription.

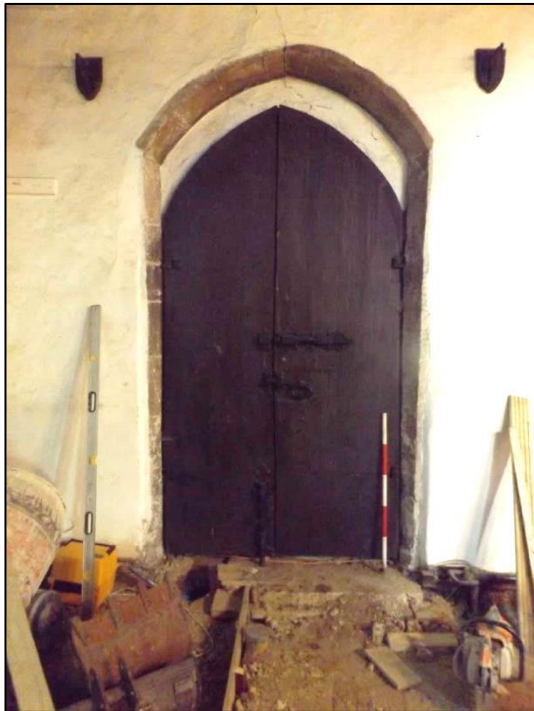


Plate 1: Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking N (1m scale)

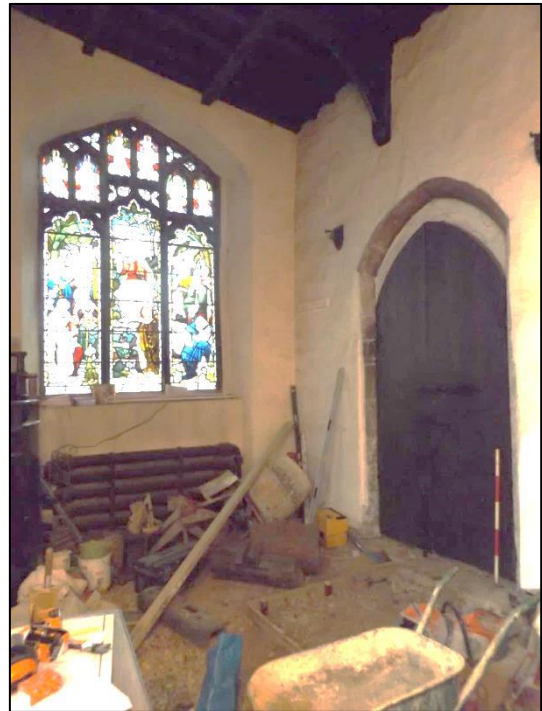


Plate 2: Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking NW (1m scale)

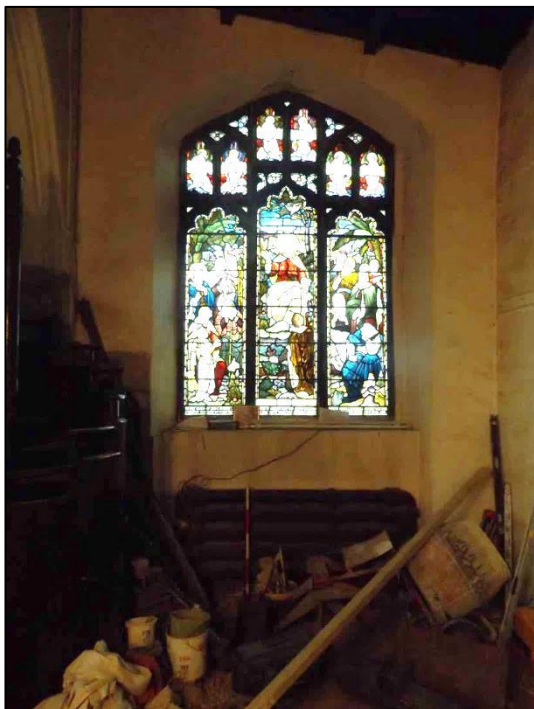


Plate 3: Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking W (1m scale)

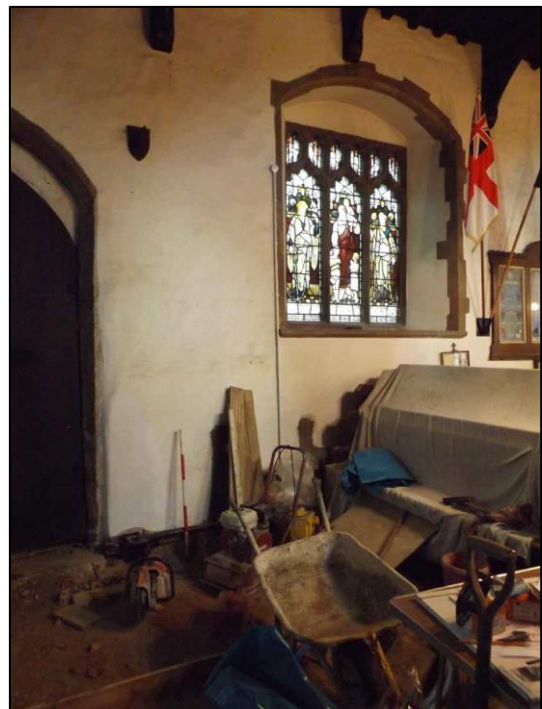


Plate 4: Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking NE (1m scale)



Plate 5: Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking E (1m scale)



Plate 6: Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking S (1m scale)



Plate 7: Drainage trench, looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 8: Drainage trench, looking E (1m scale)



Plate 9: Drainage trench, looking NW



Plate 10: Stratigraphy of drainage trench, looking N



Plate 11: SK1, looking E (1m scale)



Plate 12: SK2, looking W (1m scale)



Plate 13: SK 3, looking W (1m scale)



Plate 14: Brick vault (102), looking E (1m scale)



Plate 15: Brick vault (102), looking N (1m scale)



Plate 16: Brick vault (102), looking N (1m scale)



Plate 17: Brick wall (103), looking E (1m scale)

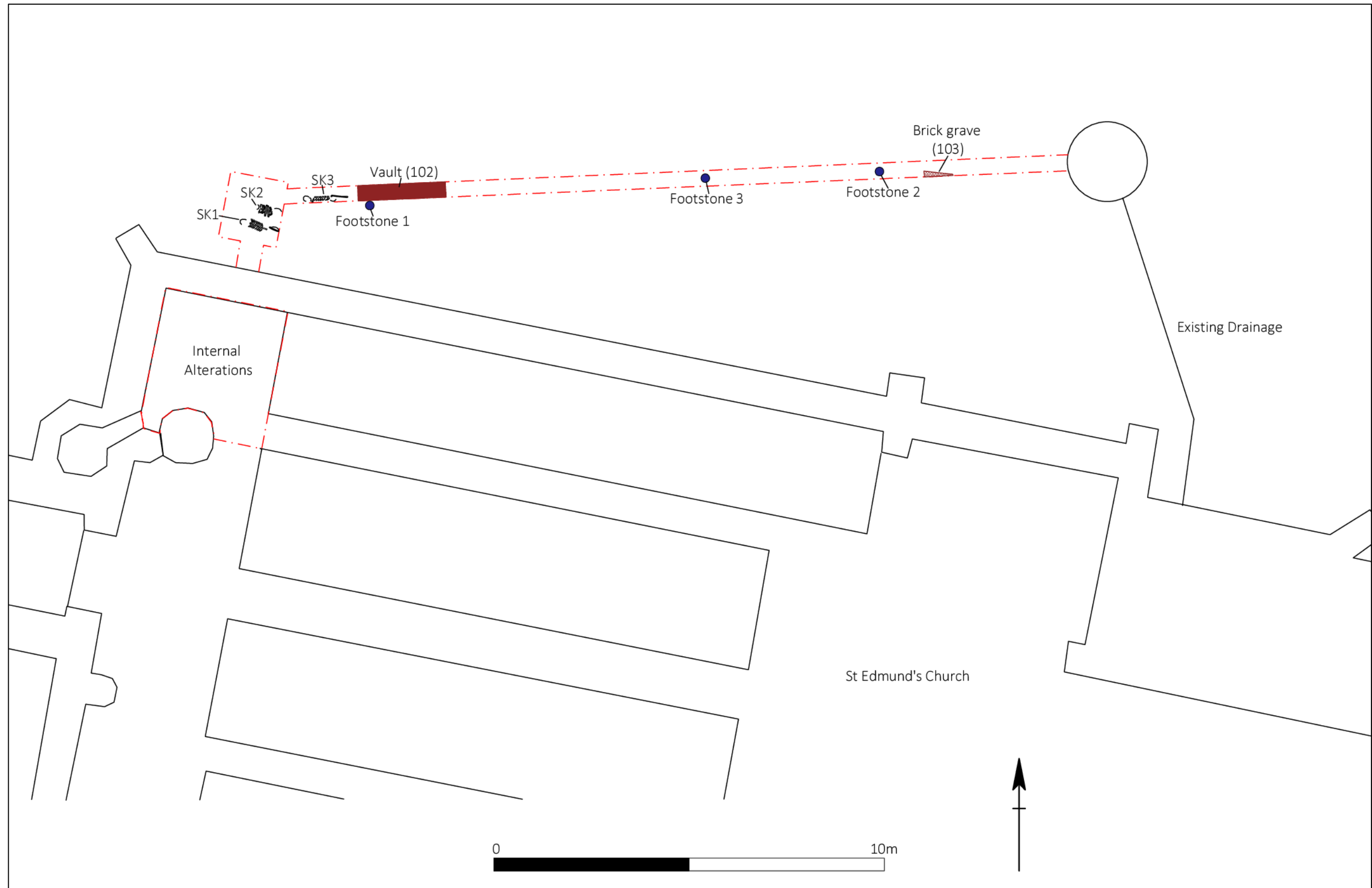


Figure 5: Archaeology Plan (1:100)



5 Conclusions

The internal works, which consisted of the ground being reduced in the NW corner of the church, revealed nothing of significance.

The drainage trench revealed three partially articulated human skeletons and disarticulated human bones. The articulated skeletons were laid out in an extended and supine position orientated E-W, with the head to the west. The skeletons were found within the cemetery soil with no grave cuts visible. The type of burial was difficult to determine, although it is probable that they were coffin burials and that the wood had now fully degraded. No dating evidence was found associated with the individuals. Grave stones from this part of the churchyard had been cleared, and were now resting along the churchyard wall. The majority of the stones date from the 18th/19th century and it is probable that the remains found also date to the 18th/19th centuries.

The assemblage consisted of one adult female, a younger adult male and a mature adult male. The skeletons had all be partly disturbed and were lacking in completeness, and as a result limited analysis could be carried out. Little in the way of pathology was observed, aside from slight-moderate calculus (mineralised plaque) being present on the dentition of the younger adult male. This was a direct result of poor oral hygiene which was not uncommon for the period. Due to the small size of the assemblage no full conclusions regarding the demography of the population or statistical analysis could be established, and no further analysis of the remains was necessary.

The works also exposed a brick built burial vault that had partially collapsed exposing the inside of a vaulted chamber. The chamber contained cemetery soil and brick, with no evidence of a coffin or skeleton. The feature was constructed with un-frogged bricks pointing to a pre late 18th century date.

The remains of a red brick wall were also found, orientated E-W that was thought to be part of a grave. Finally three footstones were also found dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Overall the works uncovered traditional Christian burial customs within the churchyard at St Edmund's Church.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Caroe Architecture for commissioning this report on behalf of Downham Market Parochial Church Council, and for providing the drawings that have been used as a basis for the plans in this report. Thanks are due to the Tim Reynold, the Ely Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for monitoring the project and the on-site contractors for their assistance during the fieldwork.

The fieldwork was carried out by Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA. The report was written by Carina Summerfield-Hill, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Initial report
3. Monitoring sheets
4. Site drawings
5. Client's site plans
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. Specialist reports
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Kings Lynn Museum.



8 References

Standards & Specifications

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Online Sources

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www.british-history.ac.uk/: 'Clackclose Hundred and Half: Downham', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 7, pp. 338-344. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78362&strquery>

www.catholic.org: http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=3049

<http://www.dustydocs.com/link/26/31746/189635/norfolk-churches.html>

www.saintedmund.org.uk



Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 034/DMC			Site Name: St Edmunds Church, Downham Market, Norfolk
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		X	Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking NE
2		X	Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking NE
3		X	Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking NW
4	X	X	SK1, looking E (1m scale)
5	X	X	SK2, looking W (1m scale)
6	X	X	SK3, looking W (1m scale)
7		X	SK 3 dental pathology (100mm scale)
8		X	SK 3 dental pathology (100mm scale)
9		X	SK 3 dental pathology (100mm scale)
10	X	X	Vault (102), looking E (1m scale)
11		X	Vault (102), looking E (1m scale)
12		X	Vault (102), looking E (1m scale)
13		X	Vault (102), looking N (1m scale)
14		X	Vault (102), looking N (1m scale)
15		X	Vault (102), looking W (1m scale)
16		X	Vault (102), looking W
17		X	Vault (102), looking E
18		X	Vault (102), looking E
19	X	X	Red brick wall (103), looking E (1m scale)
20		X	Red brick wall (103), looking E (1m scale)
21	X	X	Drainage trench stratigraphy, looking N (1m scale)
22		X	Drainage trench near to church doorway, looking SE (1m scale)
23		X	Drainage trench, looking E (1m scale)
24		X	Drainage trench, looking E (1m scale)
25		X	Drainage trench, looking E (1m scale)
26		X	Drainage trench, looking NW (1m scale)
27		X	St Edmund's Church, looking S
28		X	St Edmund's Church, looking S
29		X	Drainage trench, looking NW (1m scale)
30	X	X	Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking N (1m scale)
31	X	X	Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking NW (1m scale)
32	X	X	Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking W (1m scale)
33	X	X	Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking NE (1m scale)
34	X	X	Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking ESE (1m scale)
35		X	Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking S (1m scale)
36		X	Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking SE(1m scale)
37		X	Ground reduction at NW corner of inside church, looking N (1m scale)



Appendix 2: Human Osteology Report

Introduction

A total of three partially articulated human skeletons and a small amount of disarticulated human bone were found during the excavation of a drainage trench along the northern side of St Edmund's churchyard. Disarticulated remains are of limited analytical value and as such the articulated remains are the focus of this report.

The articulated remains were extended and supine, and orientated E-W with the head to the west. The remains were found within the cemetery soil and no actual grave cuts visible. Originally, however, a grave cut would have been present. No signs of a coffin or a shroud were found but it is probable that these individuals were coffin burials and the wood had now fully degraded.

Methods

The skeletal remains were analysed and recorded following the recommendations set out by Brickley & McKinley (2004). Completeness of the burials were categorised as the following:

- 0-25% (less than a quarter of the skeleton present)
- 25-50% (quarter to half of the skeleton present)
- 50-75% (half to three quarters of the skeleton present)
- 75-100% (three quarters to the entire skeleton present)

Bone surface preservation was categorised as the following:

Poor (bone surface damage, cracked, flaking, very fragmented, distal and/or proximal ends of long bones damaged or missing, unable to record bone changes related to age, pathology or trauma)

Fair (moderate condition, distal and/or proximal ends of bone bones damaged or missing)

Good (bone surface in good condition, able to record most osteological data)

Assessment of the sex of the individuals was based, where possible, on the morphological characteristics of the skull and pelvic regions (Schwartz 1995, 280-281; Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994). Individuals that could not be confidently sexed, due to a lack of preservation, are qualified by 'possibly'.

The assessment of the age of the individuals was based primarily on epiphyseal fusion of the long bones (Schwartz 1995, 185-222), and dental development and attrition (Ubelaker 1978, Brothwell 1981). Further methods could not be used due to a lack of preservation. The age categories are as follows:

- Infant (birth to 3 years)
- Child (4 to 12 years)
- Adolescent (13 to 17 years)
- Young adult (18-25 years)
- Prime adult (26-35 years)
- Mature adult (36-45 years)
- Older adult (46+ years)

Note: the term adult is used when bones are fully fused and preservation does not allow a more precise age range to be assigned.

Measurements could not be taken due to the lack of complete bones therefore the stature of the individuals could not be ascertained.



Non-metric traits (Berry & Berry 1967; Finnegan 1978) were recorded to show variations in the morphological characteristics of the skeleton. The traits were categorised as: visibly present, visibly absent or not recordable.

Bone/tooth changes due to paleopathology were also recorded. Dental pathology was recorded and in particular with this assemblage calculus (plaque) was scored as slight-heavy (Brothwell 1981).

Results

Completeness and bone surface preservation

The three individuals had all been partly disturbed and were between 0-50% complete. Due to the lack of bone preservation, measurements could not be accurately taken and stature was not established. The bones themselves were of fairly well preserved..

Skeleton No.	Completeness	Bone Surface Preservation
1	0-25%	Fair
2	0-25%	Fair
3	25-50%	Fair

Table 1: Skeletal completeness and preservation

Age and Sex

The assemblage comprised one adult female (SK1), one mature adult male (SK2) and one young adult male. In the case of SK1 all bones observed were fully fused and indicative of an adult, however a more precise age range could not be assigned. A more precise age range could be assigned SK2 & 3 by analysing the tooth wear and tooth development. SK 2 had heavily worn dentition indicative of a more mature adult, whilst in SK3 the 3rd molars had yet to erupt and little tooth wear was seen on the remaining dentition, thus a younger adult age was assigned.

Skeleton No.	Age	Sex
1	Adult	Female
2	Mature Adult	Male
3	Young Adult	Male

Table 2: Skeletal age and sex

Non-metric Traits

Non-metric traits are variations in the morphological characteristic of the skeleton. The significance of such traits in contemporary studies is based on the knowledge that such variants show familial inheritance in humans. The cranial and postcranial non-metric traits, where persevered, on each skeleton were analysed, the majority of which were visibly absent or not recordable, and as a result no inherent trait connections were established between the three individuals found.

Pathology

Abnormalities present on the bone/teeth of the individuals were assessed in order to ascertain the health of the individuals. Due to a lack of bone preservation it was difficult to make a complete



pathology assessment. SK3, a young adult male, was the only skeleton to reveal pathological changes. Dental pathology was noted in the form of slight-moderate levels of calculus (mineralised plaque) on both the upper and lower teeth across the lingual side. The build-up of mineralised plaque was indicative of poorer dental hygiene (Plate 18).

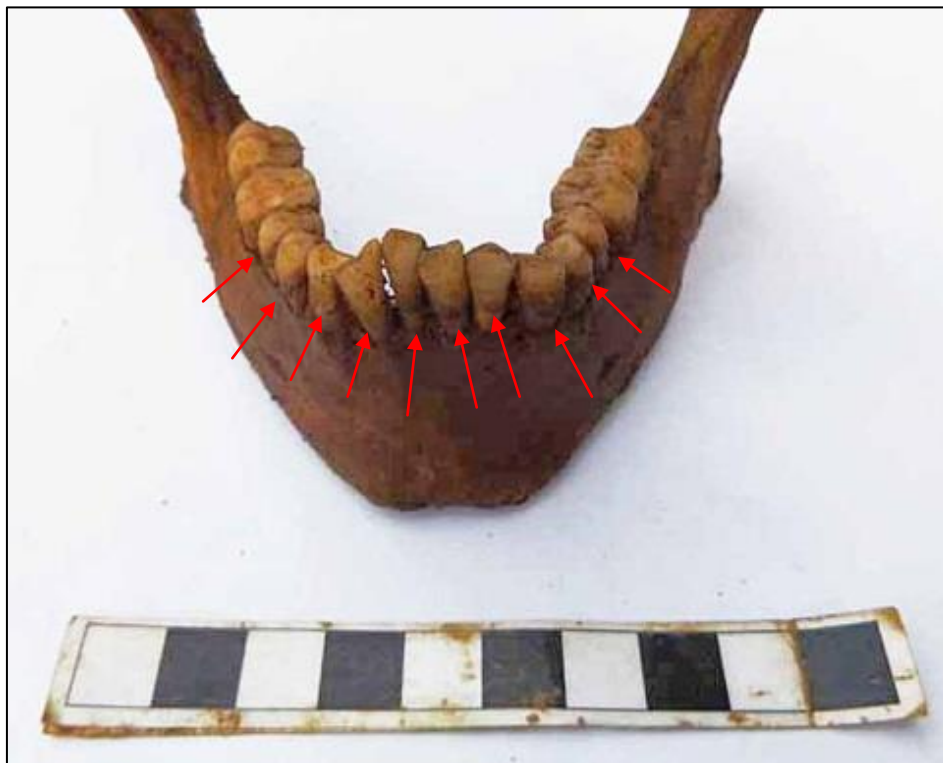


Plate 18: SK3, dental calculus (scale 100mm)

Conclusions

In conclusion the assemblage consisted of three partially articulated human skeletons, an adult female, a mature adult male and a young adult male. The individuals had all been partly disturbed and were lacking in bone completeness, thus a fuller assessment could not be made. None of the individuals displayed any sign of a non-metric trait, and as such no inherent trait connections could be established. Dental pathology was present on one of the skeletons, in the form of mineralised plaque a result of poor oral hygiene.

Due to the small size of the assemblage no conclusions regarding the demography of the population or statistical analysis could be established, and no further analysis of the remains was necessary.



Appendix 3: KDK OASIS Sheet

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	St Edmunds Church, Downham Market, Norfolk	OASIS reference:	kdkarcha1-189381
Short Description:	In January 2015 an Archaeological Observation and Recording project was carried out at St Edmund's Church, Downham Market, Norfolk, during the installation of a WC and kitchenette inside the church, and associated drainage works in the churchyard. The internal works revealed nothing of archaeological interest whilst the external drainage trench uncovered the remains of three partially articulated human skeletons, part of a brick built burial vault, a red brick wall thought to be part of a grave and three footstones dating to the 18 th and 19 th century.		
Project Type:	Observation & Recording		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	NHER 2471	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	Grade I Listed
Current land use:	Church and churchyard	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	No
Monument type:	Church	Monument period:	13 th Century +
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Partially articulated human skeletons, disarticulated human remains, three grave footstones 18 th /19 th century, burial vault		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Norfolk	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TF 6127 0330
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	St Edmunds Church, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 9LF		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	21.16 sq. m	Height OD: (metres)	31m AOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project brief originator:	n/a	Project design originator:	Kaye, K & Barclay-Jones, C
Project Manager:	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Director/Supervisor:	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA
Sponsor / funding body:	Downham Market Parochial Church Council		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	20/01/15	End date:	21/01/15
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Kings Lynn Museum	None	
Paper:		WSI, report, maps & plans, site records, b&w photograph and negatives	
Digital:		CD containing all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Observation and Recording Report: St Edmunds Church, Downham Market, Norfolk		
Serial title & volume:	KDK Archaeology Ltd Report ref. 034/DMC/2		
Author(s):	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA		
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