

**St. Mary's Church,
Grundisburgh,
Suffolk.
GRU 046**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/112

Client: Tim Buxbaum

(on behalf of Grundisburgh PCC)

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October 2014

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HER Information

Report Number: 2014/112
Site Name: St. Mary's Church, Grundisburgh
Planning Application No: C/13/0481/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: September 29th- 1st October 2014
Grid Reference: TM 2234 5108
Commissioned by: Tim Buxbaum (on behalf of Grundisburgh PCC)
Curatorial Officer: Abby Antrobus
Project Officer: Linzi Everett
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1- 188232
Site Code: GRU 046

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Date: October 2014

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Position: Senior Project Officer
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Summary

Three evaluation trenches were excavated within an area proposed for an extension on the north side of St. Mary's Church, Grundisburgh. Trench 1 showed significant disturbance under the blocked north door through underpinning and work associated with the church heating system, but no evidence of any structures such as a porch was identified. Trenches 2 and 3 contained at least twenty four intact burials present at depths that would be affected by the extension and deep enough to have survived previous landscaping within the churchyard. Whilst no graves are believed to have survived directly below the boiler house footprint, it is likely that the rest of the proposed development area is as densely packed with burials as the sample trenches.

A significant quantity of Saxon pottery reflects the proximity of the site to known Saxon occupation, however as no church is recorded in Grundisburgh until the late 13th/early 14th century, the pottery present within what is now cemetery soil may represent Saxon activity on the site itself.

1. Introduction and methodology

A trial trench evaluation was carried out on the north side of St Mary's Church, Grundisburgh (GRU 046; TM 2234 5108). Planning consent was granted but due to the sites location within the medieval churchyard (see Paragraph 2.1, SCCAS Brief), a condition was attached calling for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be put in place, the first stages of which were a documentary search and a trenched evaluation to establish the significance and density of any archaeological remains that may be present. The documentary search and evaluation were carried out according to a Brief issued by Abby Antrobus which outlined the manner of the fieldwork, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the archaeological methodology (Appendix I).

The trial trenching was conducted by the Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) on the 29th September - 1st October 2014.

The site lies at a height of approximately 23m OD, above the eastern side of a north to south valley. The church is a grade I listed building (ref. 285444) of late 13th century date (no church is documented in the Domesday entry for Grundisburgh), recorded as GRU 013 in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). Saxon occupation was excavated immediately west of the churchyard (GRU 037). The church is set in the core of both the historic and the modern village, immediately above the village green and a tributary of the River Lark. The proposed development area covers approximately 140 square metres immediately north and east of the blocked north door. The area has been subject to disturbance where a boiler house was built in the 1940's and also appears to have been truncated immediately north of the nave wall, where the ground level adjacent to the church is approximately 1m lower than the surrounding churchyard.

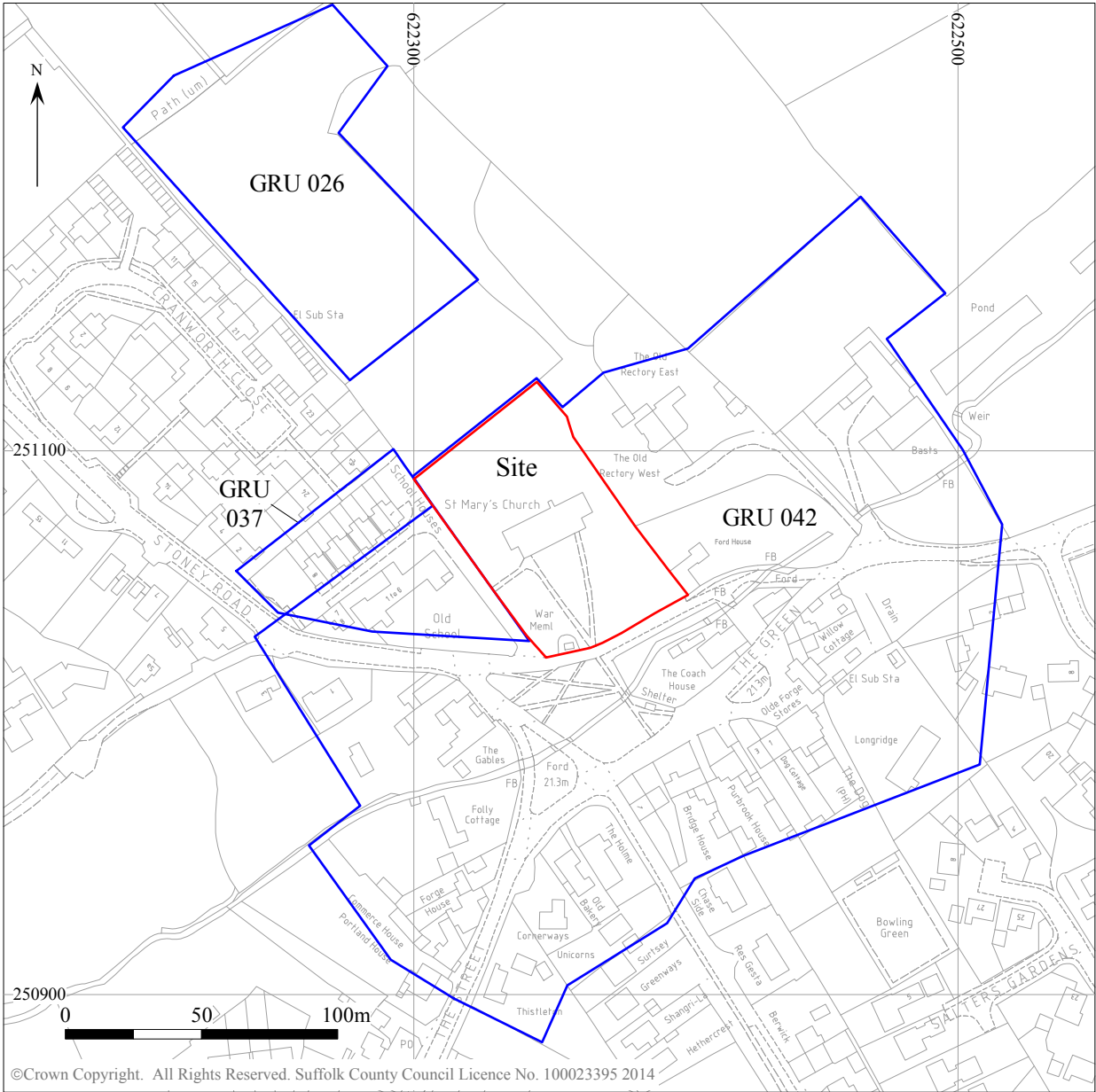
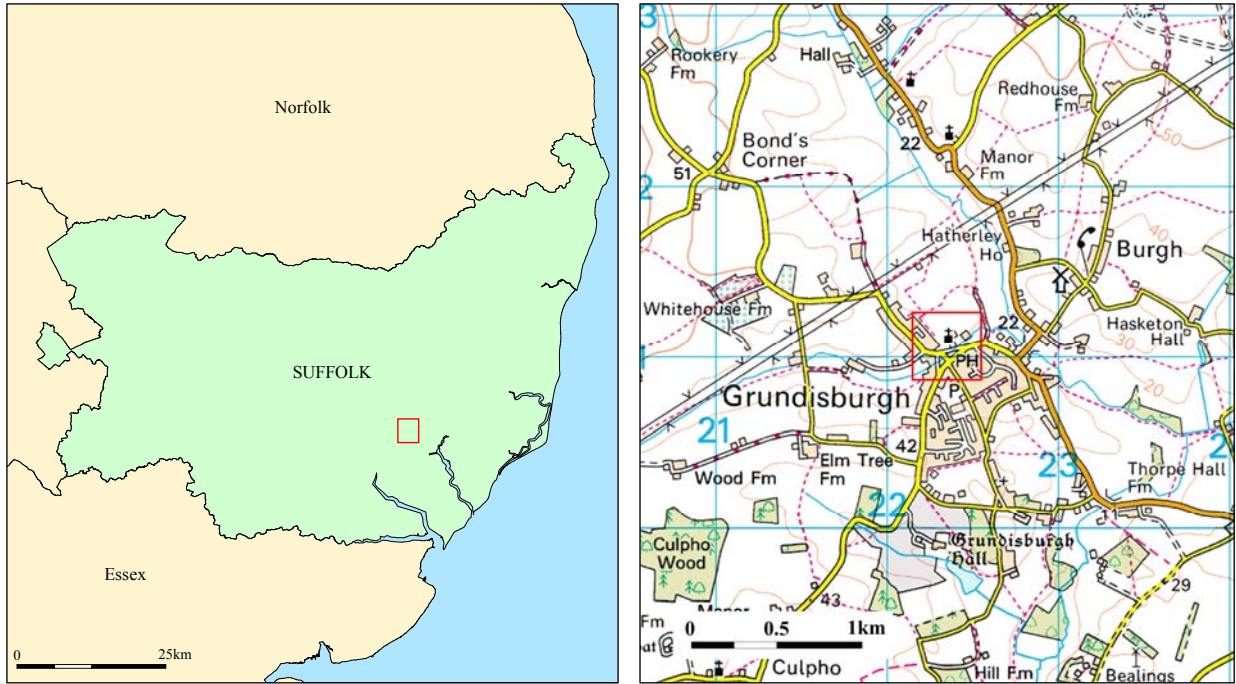


Figure 1. Site location showing Historic Environment Record entries

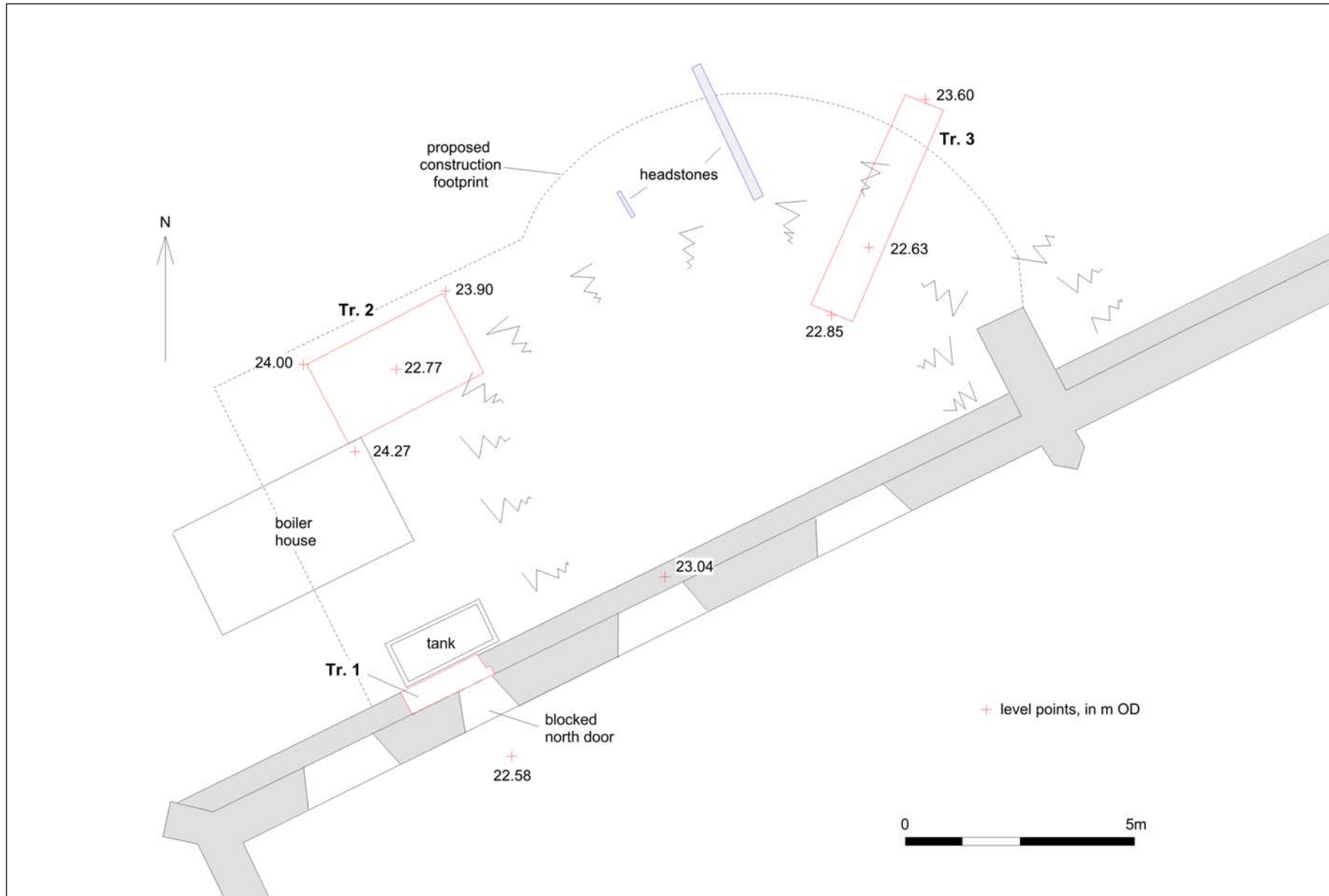


Figure 2. Location of trenches and headstones within proposed development area



Plates1&2. General view over the development area prior to evaluation

2. Results

Evaluation

Three trenches were excavated in locations shown by Figure 2. Trench 1 was cut entirely by hand whilst a small mechanical excavator equipped with a 1m wide toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate Trenches 2 and 3 to the top of archaeological levels. This was carried out carefully under the supervision of an archaeologist.

Trench 1 (Fig.3)

A trench measuring approximately 1.85m long and 0.5m wide was cut along the church wall in front of the now blocked north door. The purpose of this trench was to assess the degree of modern disturbance relating to the modern heating system which enters the church from the boiler house, as well as to look for evidence of former structures which may have existed around the north door.

The SW end of the trench was entirely disturbed by a cut, 0010, associated with the pipes for the church heating system. This was filled by concrete (0005) and bricks as deep as it was possible to excavate (c.0.5m) in the far end of the trench, and by a redeposited cemetery soil (0007) in the centre of the trench. A small quantity of disarticulated human bone was collected from this deposit along with sherds of Late Saxon pottery.

In the NE end, red bricks topped with mortared tiles were suggestive of a former threshold (0002), below which, a different phase of red brick structure under the blocked door (0003) appeared to be underpinning. This underpinning cut a flint and mortar footing below the north wall (0001), which was assumed to be original medieval construction. A compact chalky clay layer (0004), possibly a surface, was cut by 0010.

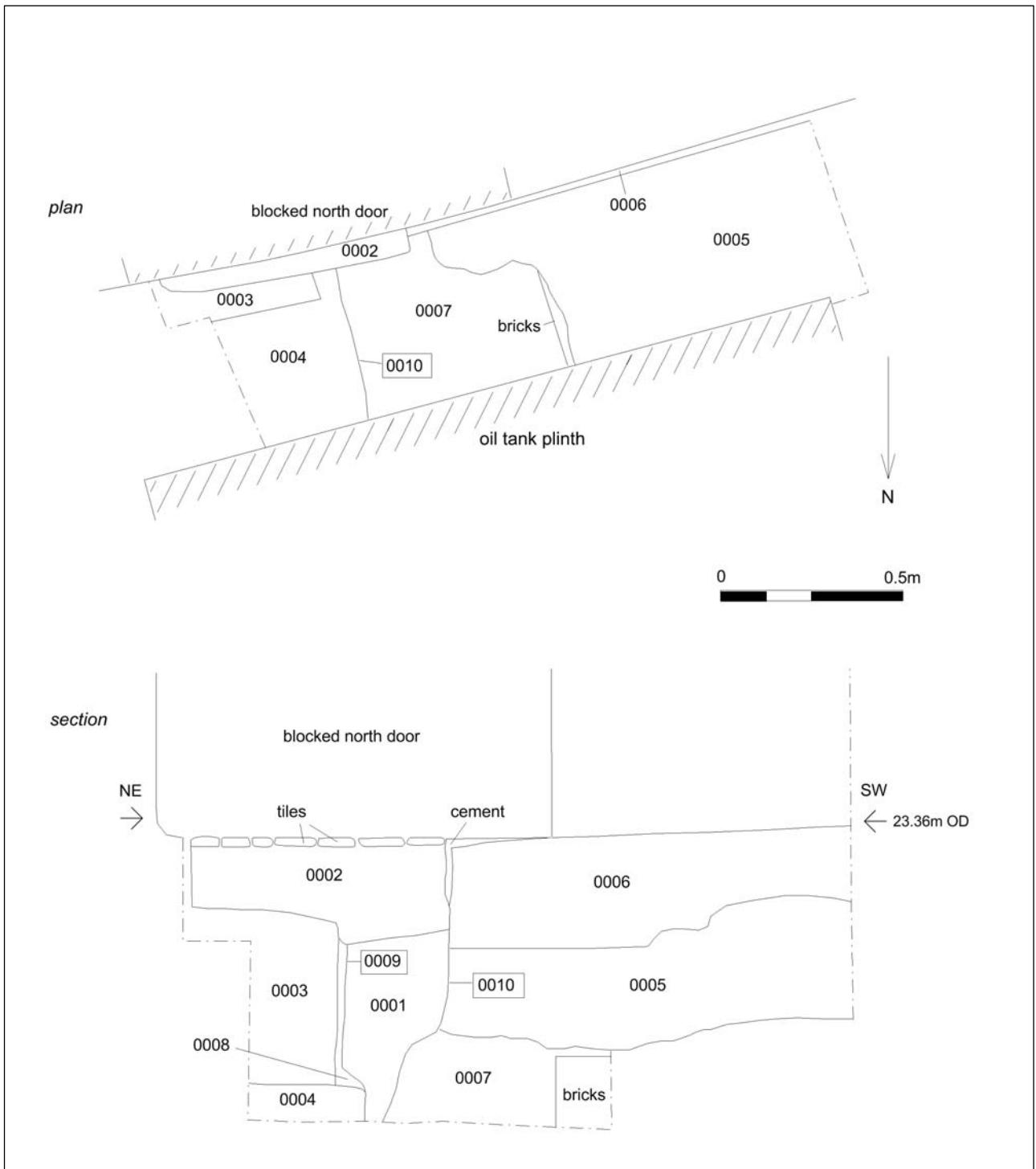


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and section



Plate 3. Trench 1, looking SW



Plate 4. Trench 1, showing layer 0004, brick underpinning and remnant of flint and mortar footing. Looking ESE

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

This trench measured 3.2m x 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m through the following soil sequence:

- *Topsoil* dark brown sandy loam. 0.16m - 0.2m thick
- *Subsoil* (0039) dark-mid brown clay silt with occasional CBM fragments. 0.36m thick. Saxon pottery recovered along with post-medieval tile and clay pipe.
- *Subsoil* (0037) dark grey brown clay silt, possibly a former topsoil from which only Saxon pottery was recovered.
- *Natural subsoil* mid-pale yellowish brown clay

At least 15 approximately east to west grave cuts were identified in the base of the trench, all of them intercutting. Grave 0031 was the only one for which an approximate age could be confidently assigned, given that it comprised the stain of a small, six-sided infants coffin measuring 0.85m long. This traditional coffin shape dates from the later post-medieval period.

The construction cut relating to the boiler house was visible in the SW corner of the trench and measured 22cm. The distance between the roof and floor of the boiler house measures 3.7m.



Plate 5. Trench 2, looking SW



Plate 6. Trench 2, SW-NE section

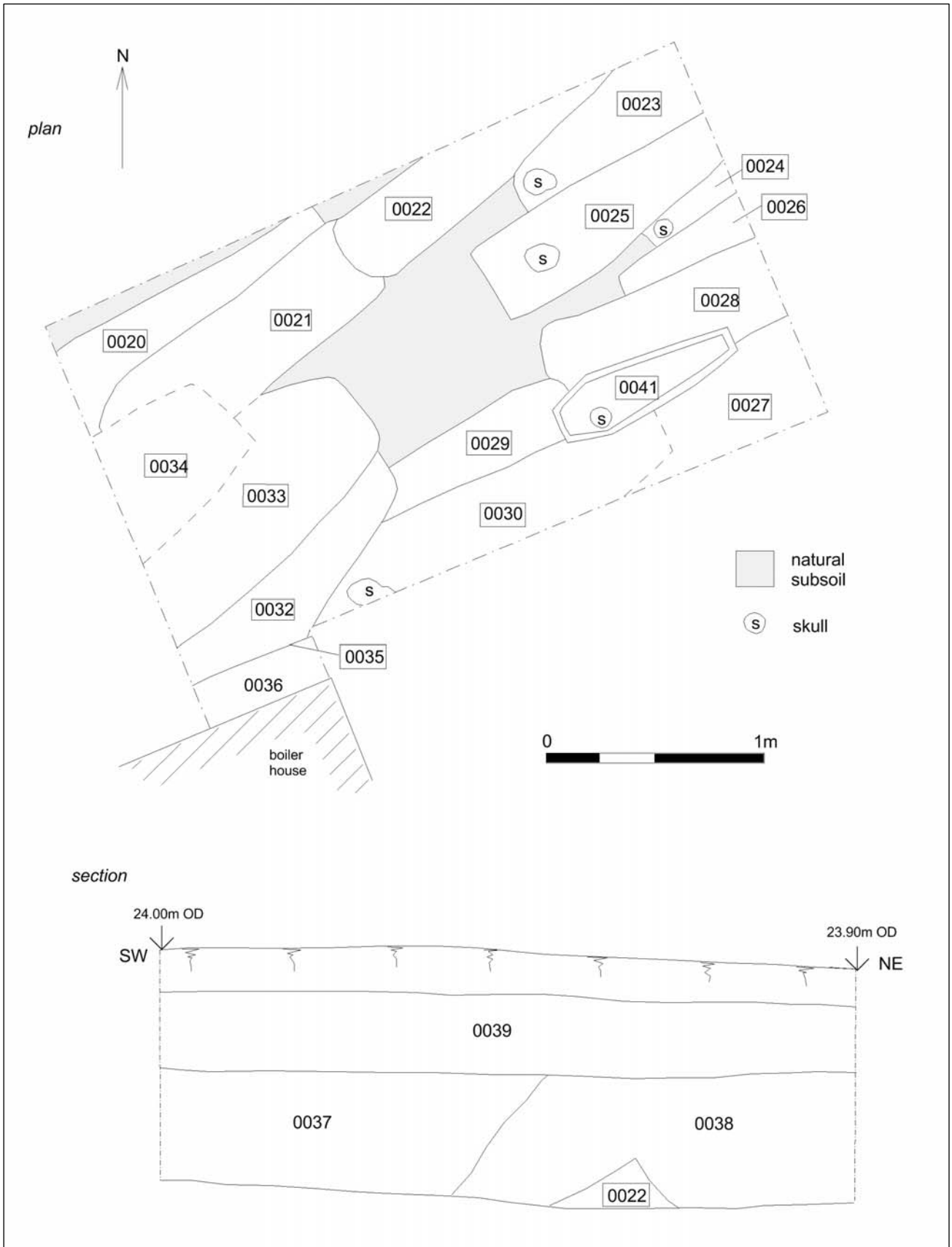


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and section

Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

This trench was excavated NNE-SSW in order to assess the full stratigraphic sequence where apparent landscaping may have truncated archaeological deposits. The trench measured 5m x 0.9m and was excavated through the following soil sequence:

- *Topsoil* dark brown sandy loam. 0.18m thick
- *Subsoil (0040)* mid brown sandy clay with occasional CBM fragments. 0.3m-0.64m thick.
- *Natural subsoil* mid-pale yellowish brown clay

At least nine graves were identified, two of which (0017 and 0018) were infants buried in rectangular caskets. 0017, 0018 and 0019 cut subsoil layer 0040, as did 0016, the cut of which could be seen in section immediately below the topsoil.



Plate 7. Trench 3, looking NNE

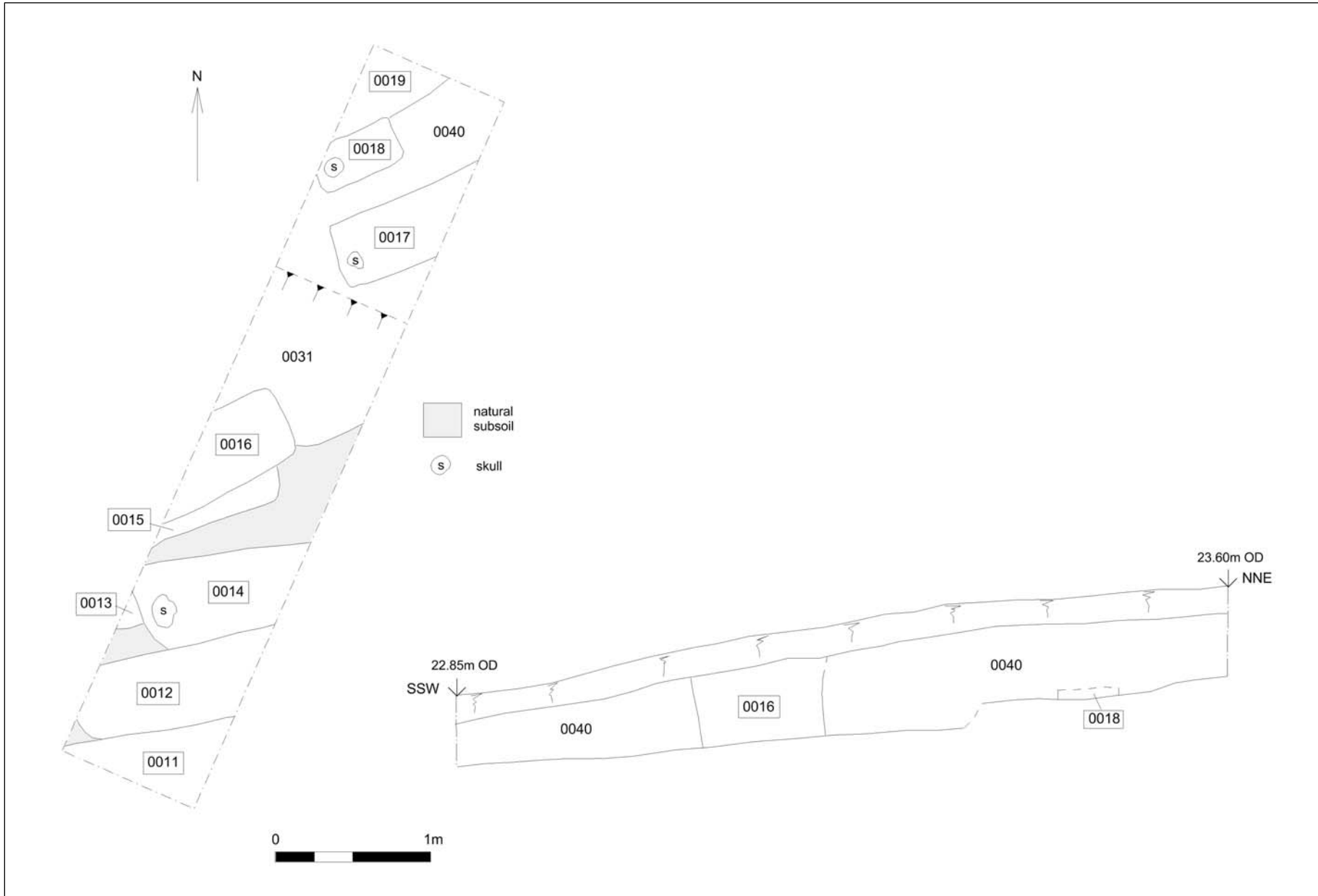


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and section

Position	Level (m OD)
Nave floor	22.58
Boiler house roof	24.77
Boiler house floor	21.07 (approx.)
Trench 1 section line	23.36
Trench 2, current ground surface, NW corner	24.00
Trench 2, current ground surface, NE corner	23.90
Trench 2, level of visible grave cuts and skulls	22.77
Trench 3, current ground surface, SW end	22.85
Trench 3, current ground surface, NE end	23.60
Trench 3, level of visible grave cuts and skulls, S end	22.39
Trench 3, level of visible grave cuts and skulls, N end	23.00
Trench 3, level of natural subsoil	22.63
Concrete plinth at base of nave wall	23.04

Table 1. Levels

Grave transcriptions and desk-based assessment

A study of the readily available map and documentary sources was carried out by Anthony Breen in order to find records of previous works to the church (particularly the boiler house and underpinning) and burial records or plans which could indicate the presence of marked or unmarked graves in the proposed development area. No documents were found relating to the construction details of the boiler house or other works and whilst written burial records exist, they appear only to document the standing monuments, with no accompanying plan. The 1st-3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps show no relevant features within the study area. The full documentary report is included as Appendix IV, with significant extracts summarised below.

A faculty document dated 19th September 1945 which related to the construction of the boiler house mentions a plan which is now missing. The faculty does not mention any burials or the need to move or remove gravestones in connection with this work.

Another faculty, dated 31st October 1967, outlines details of permission to 'remove all old and illegible gravestones' and 'level ground as necessary to facilitate cutting'. It states that the work was to go ahead 'Upon Condition'

1. That a sketch plan of the Churchyard be prepared and retained in the Church and a copy of the plan filed in the Diocesan Registry, indicating the position of the graves which are to be levelled and which have no headstone or other means of location, and containing a record of the names of persons buried in such graves in so far as such names are known to or can reasonably be discovered by the Petitioners.
2. That no inscribed headstone shall be moved or removed, except to set it upright. Save that any headstone may be moved sufficiently to allow the use of a rotovator cutter.

No plans which might suggest the extent of this work, or whether it was carried out at all, were found.

Other documents in the parish files describe the removal of kerbstones from a number of graves in order to facilitate grass cutting. It is recorded that where this work was carried out on the north side of the church, no headstones or footstones were removed.

Eight headstones on the north side of the church lie within the proposed development area, as shown on Figure 2. Each was photographed, measured and their locations in relation to each other were planned (Figure 6).

Transcriptions of each headstone were recorded, as far as possible; erosion, lichen and ivy had impacted each headstone to some degree.

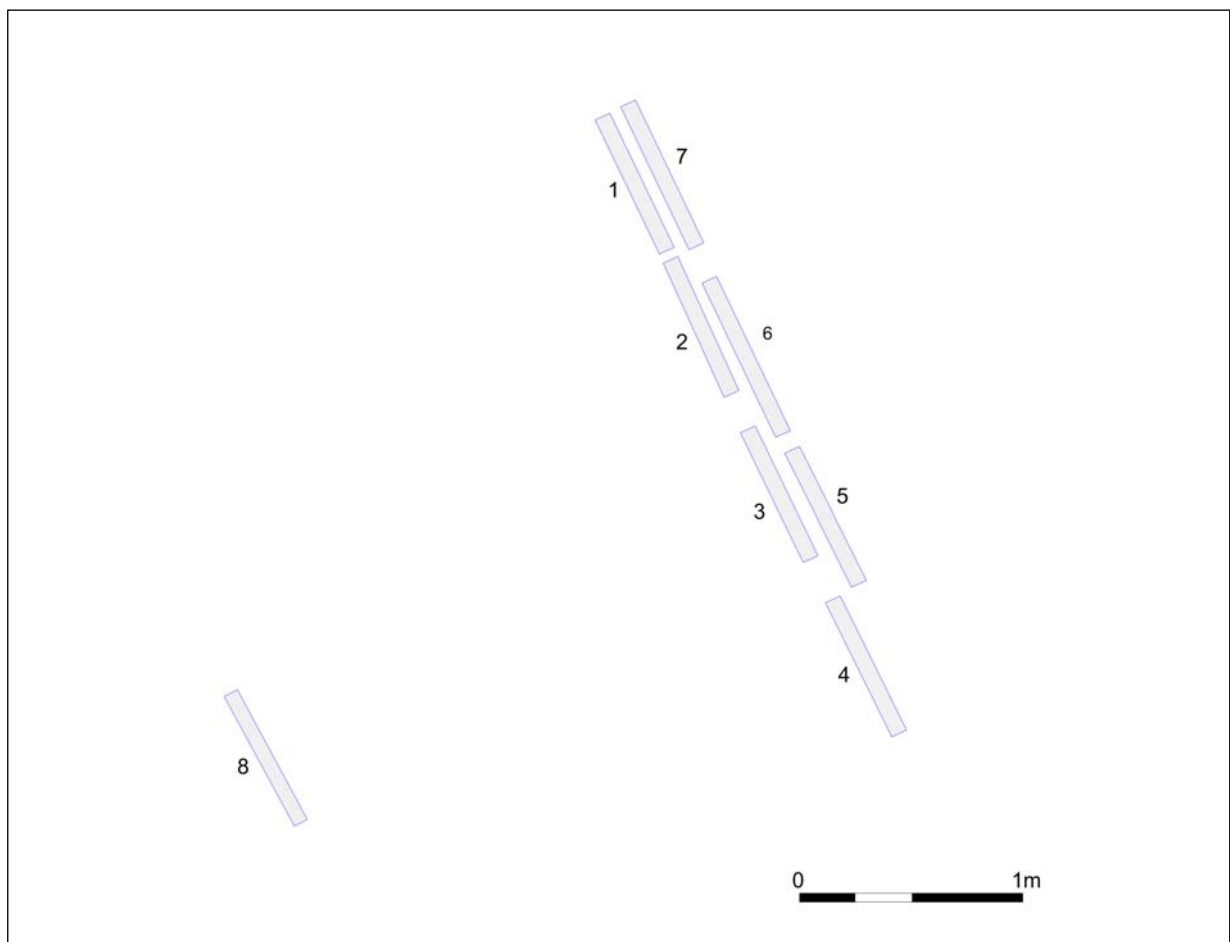


Figure 6. Locations of recorded headstones

1

In
MEMORY OF
MARY LE GRICE STEGGALL
WHO DIED JULY [illegible] 1866
[illegible]

*burial records indicate died 29th July 1866
aged 58*



2

[illegible]
WILLIAM STEGGALL
[illegible]
[illegible]

*burial records indicate William Steggall,
died 5th January 1851, aged 67*



3

illegible stone (ivy covered)

*burial records indicate Merioline Margaret
Steggall, died 27th September 1848, aged
39*

4

IN MEMORY OF
SARAH ANN STEGGALL
DIED JULY 4 1846
AGED 28 YEARS



5

illegible stone (ivy covered)

*burial records indicate Margaret Le Grice,
widow of William Steggall, died 28th July
1832, aged 48*

6

In Memory of
CHARLES WILLIAM STEGGALL
DIED NOV^R 4TH 1883
AGED 69 YEARS
Also
REBECCA SUSAN STEGGALL
DIED JAN^Y 2ND 1885
AGED 73 YEARS



7

In Memory of
 MUNS YOUNG
 WHO DIED MARCH 17. 1828
 AGED 76 Years
 ALSO SUSANNAH HIS WIFE
 WHO DIED NOV. 30 1829
 AGED 66 YEARS
 AND ANTHONY THEIR SON
 WHO DIED SEPT. 16 1796

Kind angels watch [this sleeping dust]
 Till Jesus comes to raise the just
 Then may they wake [in sweet surprise]
 And in their Saviour's image rise.



8

Sacred
 TO THE MEMORY OF
 ARABELLA YOUNG
 [illegible] OCT [illegible]
 [illegible]
 [illegible] Thy God

[illegible]REWER

[illegible]WICH

(likely James Frewer, Ipswich stonemason)

*burial records indicate died 15th October
 1873, aged 85*



3. Finds evidence

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Small quantities of finds were recovered from all three of the evaluation trenches. Pottery of a wide-ranging date was found, with small amounts of other types of finds. The finds are listed by quantity below, and are also recorded on the site database.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay tobacco pipe		Struck flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0007	1	8	1	49					1 iron nail @ 9g	Mixed, post-med?
0031	1	23					1	1	12 frags Rhenish lavstone @ 58g	Middle Saxon
0037	20	184	1	7						11th-12th C
0039	22	113			1	5	1	1	1 iron nail @ 3g	Mixed, post-med
0040	8	57					1	36	9 iron nails @ 36	18th-20th C
Total	52	385	2	56	1	5	3	38		

Table 2. Finds quantities

The Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Fifty-two sherds of pottery weighing 354g were collected from five contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix III.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
?Iron Age Flint Tempered	IAFT	0.41	3	10		3
Gritty Ipswich Ware	GIPS	2.31	2	23	0.08	2
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	1	23		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	42	270	0.83	40
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	1	1		1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	1	1		1
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	2	26	0.24	1
Total			52	354		49

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

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, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Thetford-type ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Prehistoric

Three undecorated body sherds of handmade pottery in flint-tempered fabrics were probably of Iron Age date. They were residual in soil layers 0039 and 0040.

Middle Saxon

Three sherds of Ipswich Ware were recovered from soil layers 0031, 0037 and 0039. Two were body sherds, and there was a West type D jar rim (West 1963) in 0037.

Late Saxon

The Thetford-type ware from this site was in two main fabrics, a relatively soft, very fine micaceous fabric with occasional soft brown ferrous inclusions and a hard blue-grey medium sandy type with sparse mica. Similar fabrics to the former have been identified as Late Saxon elsewhere in the region and can be difficult to distinguish from Roman material. This group included seven small and medium jar rims of typical forms (Anderson types 4, 5, 5/6 and 6), most of which were later 10th and 11th-century types. A number of body sherds showed signs of girth-grooving, but no other decoration was present. A bowl with a beaded rim in soil layer 0037 has also been identified as Thetford-type ware, but it is possible that the sherd is Roman.

Early medieval

Two small body sherds of early medieval ware, one with sparse shell inclusions and the

other fine sandy with moderate mica, were found in soil layer 0037. These could be contemporary with the 11th-century Thetford-type wares.

Post-medieval(?)

Two sherds of a red earthenware vessel with a small beaded rim are probably part of a post-medieval plant pot. They were recovered from soil layer 0040.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by context is provided in Table 4.

Context	Type	Fabric	Spotdate
0007	Modern trench fill	THET	10th-11th c.*
0031	Cemetery subsoil	SIPS	MSax+
0037	Cemetery soil	GIPS, THET, EMW, EMWSS	11th(-12th) c.*
0039	Cemetery soil	IAFT, GIPS, THET	11th c.
0040	Cemetery soil	IAFT, THET, LPME	18th-20th c.

Table 4. Pottery types present by feature/context. *contains later CBM

The largest groups of pottery were from cemetery soil layers 0037 and 0039, comprising twenty and twenty-two sherds respectively. This relatively large collection of material may have been redeposited from a pre-cemetery feature or soil layer during grave-digging.

Discussion

There is some evidence for prehistoric activity on the site, but the Iron Age sherds were all residual in medieval or later contexts. Similarly, two Middle Saxon sherds were associated with later finds, but one was the only ceramic find from the cemetery subsoil.

The Thetford-type wares included fabrics found in Thetford, Ipswich and surrounding rural sites. The softer micaceous wares are particularly a feature of non-urban Late Saxon sites in this part of East Anglia. The presence of a few fragments of early medieval ware, together with the rim types present in Thetford-type wares, suggests that much of the activity on the site can be dated to the 11th century.

Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

Eight fragments (105g) of CBM were collected from three contexts. Trench fill 0007 contained a fragment of unglazed post-medieval drainpipe or field drain in a white-firing fabric with occasional coarse red grog inclusions. A small abraded fragment of tile in a fine sandy micaceous fabric from soil layer 0037 was either medieval roof tile or possibly Roman. Six fragments of two medieval roof tiles were collected from soil layer 0040. One was in a fine sandy fabric with occasional coarse quartz inclusions and was oxidised orange with a reduced grey core; the other was in a medium sandy fabric and was oxidised dark red with a reduced brown surface.

Struck flint

Cathy Tester

Three fragments of struck flint were recovered from three contexts, all bioturbation layers in evaluation trenches 2 and 3. The flint was found with prehistoric, Saxon and/or post-medieval dated finds.

Two spalls, very small fragments of flint debitage, were recorded from Trench 2 layers 0037 and 0039. These could be later prehistoric (Bronze Age or Iron Age). A probable waste fragment from the production of late medieval or post-medieval 'knapped' flint walling material was recorded from Trench 3 layer 0040.

Clay tobacco pipe

A single stem from a clay tobacco pipe was recovered from subsoil deposit 0039 in Trench 2.

Iron nails

Iron nails were collected from all three trenches. A single nail was present in 0007, a redeposited layer in Trench 1, and another partial nail was found in subsoil deposit 0039 in Trench 2. The largest quantity of nails came from layer 0040 in Trench 3. Some of these have mineralised wood impressions and it is very likely that these are coffin nails or nail fragments.

Rhenish lavastone

A number of small fragments of vesicular lavastone (probably Rhenish) were recovered from the cemetery subsoil layer 0031. The fragments are abraded and featureless with no surface tooling surviving, and cannot be closely dated.

The small finds

Only two small finds numbers were assigned (SF1001-2). Two copper alloy dress pins (SF 1001) were recovered from an infant's grave (0018) in Trench 3. They are both the same type and are likely to be shroud pins. A more modern dress pin from cemetery deposit 0040 in Trench 3 (SF1002) is also probably from a burial.

4. Discussion

Evaluation revealed a minimum of twenty four graves in Trenches 2 and 3, a total area of 11 square metres. Whilst two juvenile graves in the north east end of Trench 3 were slightly shallower, the remaining twenty two survived at a depth below that of truncation north of the nave wall. It was also apparent that the construction cut for the boiler house did not extend out far beyond its footprint, although its depth was significantly below that at which graves were encountered. As one grave in Trench 2 was cut by the boiler house, it seems safe to assume that others were removed from within the footprint during its construction and given the depth, no graves are likely to survive below the concrete floor. As none of the graves revealed were excavated, few were closely datable. Infant burial 0041 is assumed to be post-medieval due to its clear six-sided tapering coffin stain and burials 0017 and 0018 contained evidence of shroud pins and coffin furniture which suggest they are also post-medieval. The cut of 0016 could be seen directly below the topsoil and contained fragments of terracotta flower pot. The remaining graves are likely to be of mixed date, with some likely to be medieval, and intercutting suggests that graves were unmarked and their locations not respected when subsequent burials were made. In some instances, the tops of skulls were visible at the machined level.

No sign of a porch or other features associated with the north door were present in Trench 1, however excavation showed that there had been significant disturbance associated with later underpinning and the church heating system. It should also be noted that this trench represents only a small 'keyhole', limiting the depth and extent of excavation possible.

Small quantities of artefacts dating to the prehistoric period were recovered from deposits in Trenches 2 and 3. Both the flint-tempered pottery and the struck flint were redeposited into later soil layers and are likely to represent background evidence of prehistoric activity which may reflect the location of the site near a small tributary of the River Lark.

The majority of the pottery from the evaluation dates to the Late Anglo-Saxon period, although there are also three sherds of Ipswich-type ware which are Middle Saxon. The Thetford-type ware jar rims and the small amount of early medieval wares dating from the 11th-12th century suggest an overall eleventh century date for the activity that was

occurring on or near to the site which pre-dates the church. Small quantities of ceramic building material in the form of roof tiles and drainage pipe are mainly medieval or post-medieval. Due to the continuous use of the churchyard over time for burials, much of the artefactual material is not well stratified, and derives from subsoil layers. However the presence of a considerable quantity of Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon pottery is significant evidence of the early origins of the village. Given that a large Saxon settlement was excavated immediately west of the churchyard and no church was recorded in Grundisburgh until the late 13th or early 14th century, there is a good chance that evidence of early occupation could extend into the churchyard and the proposed development area, albeit disturbed by later burials.

A relatively small quantity of disarticulated bone was present in the subsoil layers removed during the evaluation but where it was disturbed fragments were collected and boxed for reburial within the churchyard.

5. Recommendations for further work

Whilst the need for further work will be entirely determined by the curatorial officer, Abby Antrobus, in its present form, it seems likely that the proposed development will require full excavation of the entire area. This could be changed if all or part of the formation level of the development were raised sufficiently to ensure an adequate buffer between groundworks and the level at which intact burials are present.

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**St Mary's Church, Grundisburgh, Suffolk
(GRU 046)**

**Archaeological Desktop Survey and Trenched Evaluation:
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment**

**Prepared by
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team
August 2014**

Document Control

Title: St. Mary's Church, Grundisburgh, Suffolk: Archaeological Desktop Survey and Trenched Evaluation, Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment.

Date: August 2014

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Stuart Boulter

Checked by: N/A

Issued to: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and Tim Buxbaum (on behalf of Grundisburgh PCC)

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6. Site Induction/Site Visit Sign-Off Sheet

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3. Risk Assessments
4. COSHH Assessments

1 Background

- The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been commissioned by the project architect, Tim Buxbaum (on behalf of Grundisburgh PCC), to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation (comprising a desktop survey to be followed by mechanically and manually excavated trial-trenching) within the area of the churchyard of St. Mary's Church, Grundisburgh (TM 2234 5108) that will be disturbed during the construction of a proposed extension covered by planning application C/13/0481/FUL (Figs 1 & 2).
- A Brief for these works was produced by the Suffolk County Council Planning Archaeologist Abby Antrobus in a document dated 11th July 2014. All SCCAS Field Team work will adhere to the requirements of this document.
- This WSI covers that work only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required would be subject to new documentation.
- The Brief states that the evaluation will comprise two separate elements:
 - An initial desktop survey to include recording of the existing monuments within the proposed building footprint...
 - ...followed by mechanically and hand excavated trial-trenches.
- Previous archaeological work at the site was limited to the monitoring of the insertion of a new water pipe to the south-west of the church (SCCAS Rpt. No. 2012/162).
- The perceived archaeological potential of the site is based primarily on it being a place of burial used for centuries. In addition, evidence for the earlier occupation of the site may be preserved as features of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon date were excavated to the rear of the former school buildings immediately to the west.

- The fieldwork will be carried out by members of SCCAS Field Team under the supervision of a Project Officer (Linzi Everett). Richenda Goffin will manage the finds work while overall project management will be undertaken by Senior Project Officer Stuart Boulter.
- While no formal dates have been agreed regarding the timing of these works, it is understood that it is likely to be undertaken during the remaining months of 2014.

2 Research Aims

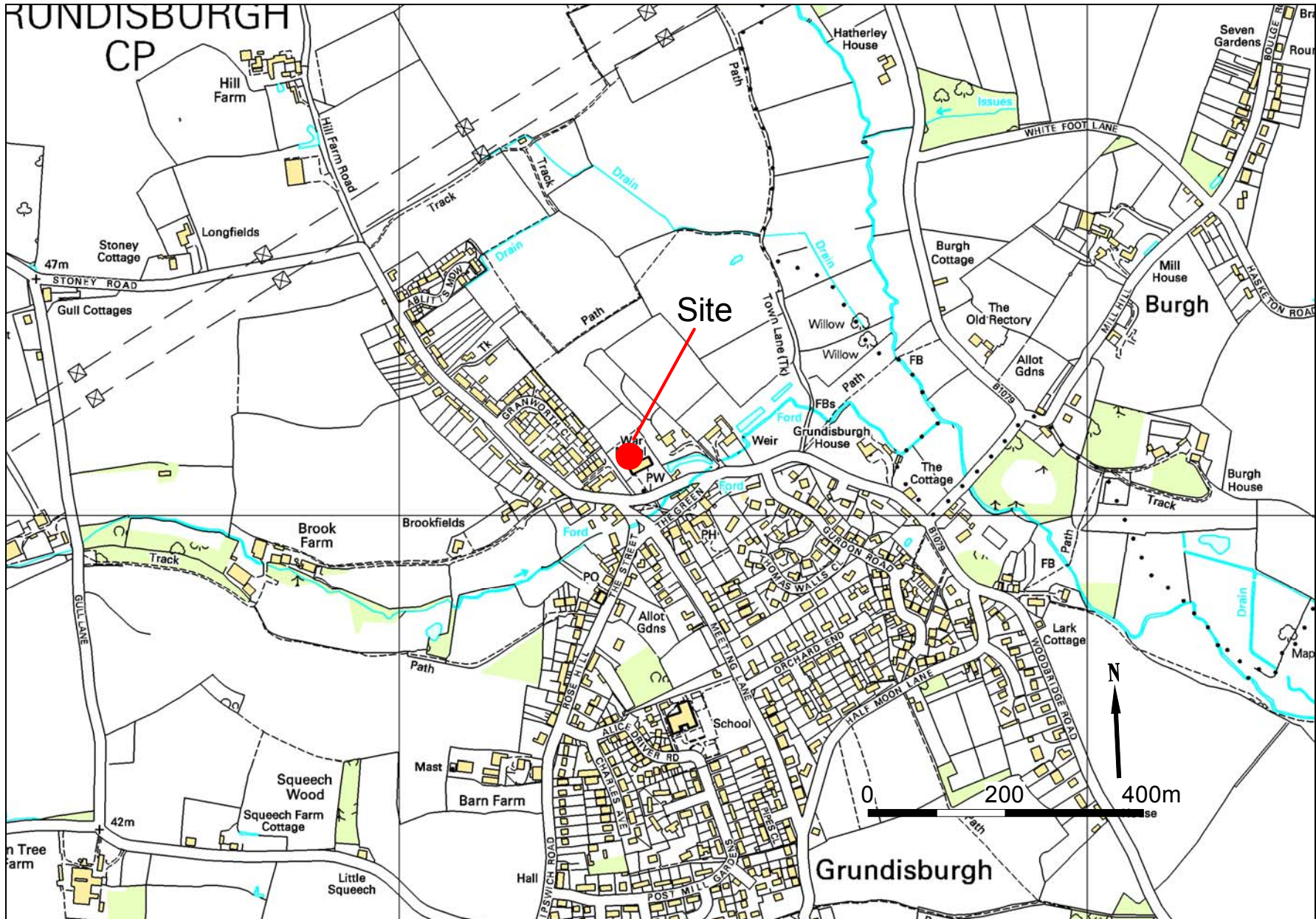
RA1: Establish the archaeological content of the potential area of development (date, form, purpose, extent and level of preservation of deposits).

RA2: Identify the location and level of intact burials, the potential number of burials which would require exhumation, their quality of preservation and potential archaeological significance.

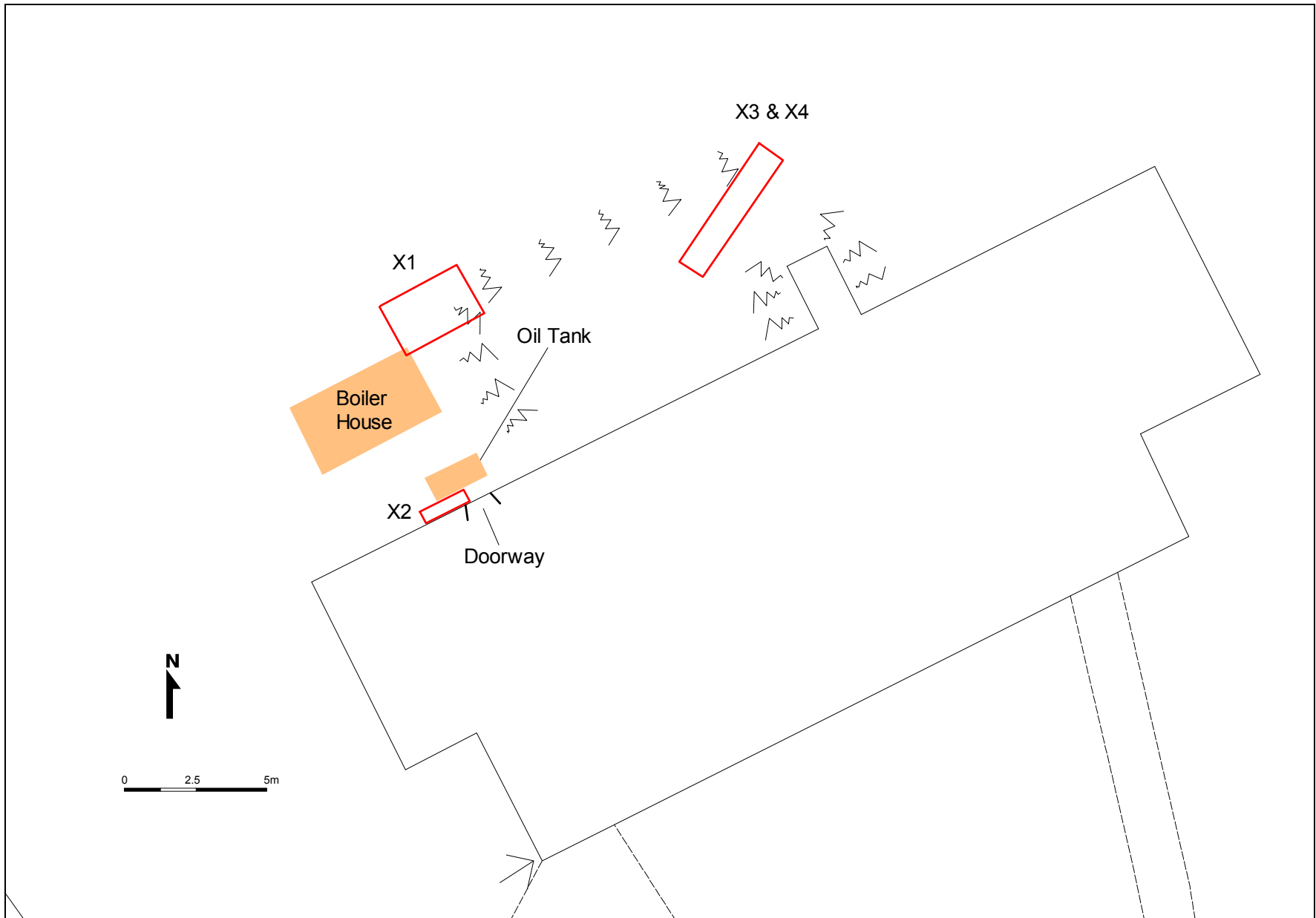
RA3: Identify the extent of pre-existing disturbance associated with previous ground lowering and the construction of the boiler house (in particular the area south of the boiler house and east of the boiler house, where truncated remains may therefore be shallow).

RA4: Investigate the area around the north door (e.g. for traces of a porch).

RA5: The evaluation should be sufficient to allow approximate estimates of the final cost and timescales for archaeological mitigation.



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 Figure 1. Site location



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Figure 2. Site detail with proposed location of trial-trenches

3 Project Details

Site Name	St. Mary's Church
Site Location/Parish	Grundisburgh
Grid Reference	TM 2234 5108
Access	Through churchyard
Planning No	C/13/0481/FUL
HER code	GRU 046
OASIS Ref	Suffolkc1-188232
SCCAS Job Code	GRUNCHU001
Type	Desktop survey and excavated trial-trenches
Area	Part of 1.4 hectares
Project start date	TBA projected as late 2014
Duration	c.1 week
Number of personnel on site	Projected as 3 SCCAS staff, but flexible depending on results

Personnel and contact numbers

Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	01473 265877
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Linzi Everett	07753 788606
Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	07768 430556
Finds Dept.	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Helen Chappell	01223 582707
Sub-contractors	N/A	
Curatorial Officer	Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Consultant/Contact	Tim Buxbaum	07714 089786
Developer	-	-
Client	Grundisburgh PCC	-
Site landowner	-	-

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Grundisburgh Rd, Woodbridge, IP12 4HG	101 or 999
Local GP	Debenham Group Practice, 20 Charles Avenue, Grundisburgh, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP13 6TH	01473 739121
Location of nearest A&E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 713223
Qualified First Aiders	Linzi Everett	07753 788606
Base emergency no.	N/A	

Hire details

Plant:	Homes Plant	01473 890766
Accommodation Hire	N/A	
Toilet Hire	N/A	
Tool hire:	N/A	

Other Contacts

Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
Suffolk Press Office		01473 264395
SCC Environment Strategy Manager	James Wilson	01473 264301
SCC Health and Safety Inspector	Martin Fisher	07540 264299

4 Archaeological method statement

General information

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS Field Team led by Project Officer Linzi Everett. The survey and excavation team will come from a pool of suitable SCCAS Field Team staff.

Desktop Survey

- The evaluation Brief (section 4.1) details the requirements of an initial desktop survey, the results of which could influence the final position of the subsequent trial-trenches. The following tasks will be undertaken:
 - A survey of the existing burial monuments within the footprint of the proposed development to include accurate location and transcription of inscriptions.
 - Research into any documentation on previous works on the church, in particular the construction of the boiler house and the underpinning (e.g. including early faculty and archdeacons visitations).
 - Consultation of any burial records or churchyard plans which could provide information on whether there are burials in the areas that are not marked by monuments.

Evaluation by trial-trench

- The area of investigation lies to the north of the nave of the extant church of (Fig. 2).
- The Brief (section 4.3) outlines the required position and size of four trial-trenches while leaving the possibility open for alternative strategies that would still fulfil the needs of the evaluation. On that basis, the proposed trench locations given on Figure 2 of this document are still open for negotiation. The proposed trenches are as follows:
 - X1: measuring 2.00m x 3.00m and positioned to take in the North-East corner of the extant boiler house and the full stratigraphic sequence in an undisturbed part of the churchyard.

- X2: measuring c.0.50m by 2.00m and located adjacent to the north wall of the nave and including one jamb of the blocked doorway. The dimensions of this trench are constricted by the presence of an oil tank which will still be present at the time of evaluation.
- X3 & X4: measuring 1.00m (possibly wider if the digger bucket exceeds 1.00m) x 5.00m. As stated in the Brief, proposed trenches X3 and X4 could be replaced with a single linear trench positioned to evaluate the previously truncated area immediately north of the nave wall and continuing up the slope to the north-east. After careful consideration it is felt that this configuration provides the best way to proceed. The location of this trench on Figure 2 is indicative, with its exact placement being determined on site after the exact location of the standing monuments and break of slope are taken into account.
- The exact location of the trenches will be recorded in relation to the standing building and structures such as the boiler house.
- Depending on the results, trenching may be terminated at any given time by the commissioning body, although this may impact on the extent to which this can be regarded as an adequate evaluation for planning purposes.
- Where practicable, topsoil and other overburden will be removed stratigraphically, by a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (1.00m to 1.50 in width) followed by hand excavation once graves are identified. The trenches will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil. Spoil will be temporarily stockpiled next to the trench with topsoil stored separately to other underlying material. All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist.
- After excavation and recording, the trenches will be backfilled by pushing the upcast spoil back in sequentially using the mechanical excavator. Formal reinstatement is not the responsibility of the archaeological contractor.

- The character of the site suggests that it is not likely that there are any live services present. However, with the absence of any information provided by the client, any damage incurred to hitherto unknown services is not the responsibility of the archaeological contractor.
- No provision has been made within the project costing for shoring as this would be difficult to undertake within the constraints of the small trenches. Trenches will generally be excavated up to a maximum depth consistent with health and safety (max c.1.2m) although localised sondages may be needed to fully assess the stratigraphic sequence. Trenches left open overnight will be protected by orange mesh fencing. If it becomes necessary to obtain more robust fencing, then an additional cost will be incurred to the project.
- The site will be recorded under the HER site code GRU 046. All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard *pro forma* SCCAS Context Recording Sheets.
- Archaeological features and deposits will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned and recorded as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims.
- While there is a presumption that the excavation work will cause minimum disturbance consistent with adequate evaluation, with solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes preserved intact, even if sampled, the following guidelines will be maintained:

A minimum of 1m wide slots will be excavated across linear features

50% of discrete features, such as pits, will be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be required

- Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to provide clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and character of any colluvial or any other masking deposit will be established across the site.

- A site plan, which will show the trench location, other areas of investigation and feature positions will be recorded. Where necessary, a RTK GPS or TST will be used.
- Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate in pencil on plastic drafting film. Standard SCCAS Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording. Sections will be related to MOD from a benchmark on the south-west corner of the church with the value shown on the drawing.
- A photographic record (high resolution digital) will be made during the evaluation.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated according to 'First Aid For Finds' and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- Finds will be taken to the SCCAS Bury St. Edmunds office for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and evaluation finds report preparation work will be done at the Bury St. Edmunds office, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.
- In the unlikely event that features are uncovered that merit sampling to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (30-40 litres each) would be taken. Features would be selected with particular regard to those which are both datable and interpretable. Samples would be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science, on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

- Human remains are likely to be encountered on the site. While every endeavour will be made to leave intact human remains in place, in some instances it may be necessary to lift all, or parts of bodies in order to assess the full stratigraphic sequence. Guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and if required, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following any further required recording and analysis the remains will be reburied.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001), 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003), SCCAS Conservation Team Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 ver 1.3 and SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010.
- Due to the limited nature of the job, SCCAS Field Team staff will work from their vehicles.

Post-excavation, reporting and archiving

- Post-excavation finds work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Where appropriate, specialist finds staff will be used who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and evaluation report level.
- Site data will be entered on a computerised Microsoft Access database compatible with the County HER.
- Site plans and sections will be scanned or digitised as necessary to form part of the permanent digital archive.

- The digital site photographs will be indexed and input into the SCCAS Microsoft Access photographic archive.
- Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the County HER. All finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

Specialist reports will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the following requirements at assessment level:

- The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).
- The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994).
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist (Dr Helen Chapell) with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.

- Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

Reporting and archiving will adhere to the following guidelines:

- The evaluation report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the excavation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation.
- The report will include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results and their significance with regard to relevant information held on the Suffolk HER. In addition the relevance of the results in relation to the Regional Research Framework (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott and Brown 2008) and the revised Research Framework (Medlycott Ed. 2011).
- An opinion will be given as to the need for further evaluation work may be given, although the final decision lies with the SCCAS Conservation Team.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- Following approval of a draft report by the SCCAS Conservation Team, a single hard copy of the report will be lodged with the Suffolk HER along with a digital copy.
- An archive of all records and finds will be prepared that will form the function of a final archive to be deposited in the SCCAS Conservation Team store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- The Project Manager will consult SCCAS Conservation Team prior to archive deposition in order to ascertain any specific requirements and cost implications.

- Where positive results are drawn from the project, a summary will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- All parts of the Oasis online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed and a copy included as an appendix to the final report. A digital copy of the report will be uploaded to the Oasis website.

5 Risk assessment

The project will be carried out following the Suffolk County Council statement on Health and. Particular hazards to SCCAS Field Team staff and subcontractors identified with this project are as follows:

- **Outdoor working** – hazards to staff from weather conditions and uneven ground.
- **Manual excavation** – the main hazards are to staff from the use of tools, shallow holes and the resultant trip hazards, live services and ground contamination.
- **Mechanised excavation** – the most significant hazard from this activity is working in close proximity with plant machinery.

Specific risk assessments for each are provided in Appendix 3.

All SCCAS Field Team staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites and are aware of all SCCAS H&S policies. All permanent SCCAS Field Team excavation staff are holders of CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) cards. All staff will be issued with a copy of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.

From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by external specialists, SCCAS Conservation Team members and other SCC staff. All staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.

PPE required in this case includes:

- Hard Hat (to EN397)
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater)
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole)
- Gloves (to EN388)
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F)

Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (see Appendix 2).

For a project of limited size such as this SCCAS staff will work from their vehicle and use local facilities.

Environmental controls

Suffolk County Council maintains an internal Environmental Management System run in accordance with the ISO14001 standard by a dedicated EMS officer. The council has a publicly available [Environment Policy](#), which commits us meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, and preventing pollution, and to the continual improvement of our environmental performance, as well as:

- Preventing environmental pollution and minimise waste.
- Reducing our carbon emissions.
- Continually improving our energy efficiency and reduce our use of resources.
- Reducing the impact of vehicle travel by county council employees.
- Implementing sustainable procurement.
- Minimising the impact on the environment of all existing and planned county council activities.
- Enhancing biodiversity, conserve distinctive landscapes and protecting the historic environment.

The council has also published its [Environmental Action Plan](#) online, together with the [monitoring report](#) from the previous plan.

Between 2005 and 2010, the county council was certified to the ISO14001 standard by BSI for all services except schools. We were the first, and until 2009, only council to achieve this. During the eleven external audits undertaken during this period, only two non-conformities were identified. Partially because of this, and also in order to make cost savings, in 2010 a decision was taken to not continue with the certification.

However the council will continue to run its internal auditing system, which carries out around 40 audits a year to check issues such as legal compliance and performance against our environmental objectives, and will also participate in an auditor exchange programme with Norfolk County Council to ensure continued external oversight of our system.

Hazardous Substances

COSHH assessments for hazardous substances that staff could come into contact with are listed in Appendix 4.

Appendix 1. Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policy

Health & Safety Policy – HS01



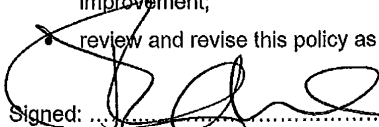
Health and Safety Policy Section 1 - General Statement of Policy

Suffolk County Council is fully committed to comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act etc 1974 and associated legislation.


We recognise that good health, safety and wellbeing is integral to our organisational and business performance by reducing injuries and ill health, protecting the environment and reducing unnecessary losses and liabilities. Our service delivery decisions will always consider the impact on health, safety and wellbeing.

We aim to be exemplary in all matters relating to the health, safety and welfare of our staff and all those who may be affected by our activities. To this end we will:

- benchmark our health & safety performance against other similar organisations;
- provide adequate control of the health and safety risks arising from our work activities;
- consult with our employees on matters affecting their health and safety;
- provide and maintain safe plant and equipment;
- ensure safe handling and use of substances;
- provide information, instruction and supervision with adequate professional advice;
- ensure all employees are competent to do their tasks, and give them adequate training;
- prevent incidents, injuries and cases of work-related ill health;
- maintain safe and healthy working conditions;
- commit to progressive improvement in health & safety performance using current recognised good practice such as 'HSG65' and similar models of continuous improvement;
- review and revise this policy as necessary at regular intervals.

Signed:  Chief Executive.

Date: 17 February 2014.

Signed:  Leader.




Date: 11 February 2014.

Review date: Date: January 2016

If you need help to understand this information in another language please call 08456 066 067.

Se precisar de ajuda para ler estas informações em outra língua, por favor telefone para o número seguinte.	Portuguese
Jeżeli potrzebujesz pomocy w zrozumieniu tych informacji w swoim języku zadzwoń na podany poniżej numer.	Polish
এই লেখাটি যদি অন্য ভাষায় বুঝতে চান তাহলে বিচার নম্বরে ফোন করুন।	Bengali
اگر شما نیاز دارید که این اطلاعات را به زبان دیگری دریافت کنید لطفاً به شماره زیر تماس بگیرید.	Urdu
如果您需要其他語言來幫助您了解這些資訊，請撥以下電話。	Chinese
	Korean

If you would like this information in another format including audio tape or large print, please call 08456 066 067.

Suffolk Design & Print, Saxon House, 1 Whittle Road, Hadleigh Road Industrial Estate, Ipswich IP2 0JB. Tel: 01473 260600 Fax: 01473 263370

Document Control

Name	Comment	Date	Version No.
		Apr 2009	1.0
		June 2010	2.0
CHSMB	Approved	19 Jan 12	3.0
Martin	Review	Dec 13	3.1

Appendix 2. SCC Insurance Certificates



To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: SP/IND

13 August, 2014

Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council have in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31 July 2015 Professional Negligence Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

Policy Number: QLA-19A004-0013

Services covered: Archaeology – investigation and reporting to external organisations

Limit of Indemnity: £ 1,000,000 any one claim and *in the aggregate for all claims* first made against the Insured and notified to Zurich Municipal during the period of insurance

Excess : £ 300,000 any one claim

Retroactive Date: 01 August 2006

Exclusions

Standard insurance market exclusions apply, notably exclusion of Pollution other than sudden and accidental; punitive or exemplary damages; express warranties or guarantees; claims the cause of which occurred prior to the Retroactive Date.

This is a brief summary and the full policy should always be referred to for exact details of cover.

Yours faithfully

Underwriting Services
Zurich Municipal
Farnborough

Zurich Municipal
Zurich House
2 Gladiator Way
Farnborough
GU14 6GB

Telephone 0870 2418050

Direct Phone 0121 6978592
Direct Fax 01252 375893
E-mail philip.levins@uk.zurich.com

Communications will be monitored regularly to improve our service and for security and regulatory purposes

Zurich Municipal is a trading name of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd

A public limited company incorporated in Ireland. Registration No. 13460
Registered Office: Zurich House, Ballsbridge Park, Dublin 4, Ireland.

UK branch registered in England and Wales
Registration No. BR7985.

UK Branch Head Office: The Zurich Centre,
3000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham,
Hampshire PO15 7JZ

Authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland and subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority are available from us on request.



To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: SR/B'HAM

31 July, 2014

Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council including subsidiary companies Concertus Limited, Sensing Change, Eastern Facilities Management

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council has in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31/07/2015 Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

Policy Number: QLA-19A004-0013

Limit of Indemnity:

Public Liability: £ 50,000,000 any one event
Products Liability: £ 50,000,000 for all claims in the
Pollution:) aggregate during any one period of insurance
Employers' Liability: £ 50,000,000 any one event inclusive of costs

Zurich Municipal
Zurich House
2 Gladiator Way
Farnborough
Hampshire
GU14 6GB

Telephone 0870 2418050
Direct Phone 0121 697 4592
Direct Fax 0121 697 8585
E-mail Phillip.lewis@uk.zurich.com

Communications will be monitored regularly to improve our service and for security and regulatory purposes

Zurich Municipal is a trading name of Zurich Insurance plc.

A public limited company incorporated in Ireland. Registration No. 13460.
Registered Office: Zurich House, Ballsbridge Park, Dublin 4, Ireland.
UK Branch registered in England and Wales. Registration No. BR7985.
UK Branch Head Office: The Zurich Centre, 3000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire PO15 7TZ.

Zurich Insurance plc is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland and subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority are available from us on request.

These details can be checked on the FCA's Financial Services register via their website www.fca.org.uk or by contacting them on 0800 111 6768. Our FCA Firm Reference Number is 203093.

Excess :

Public Liability/Products Liability/Pollution: £ 300,000 any one event
Employers' Liability: £ 300,000 any one claim

Indemnity to Principals :

Covers include a standard Indemnity to Principals Clause in respect of contractual obligations.

Full Policy :

The policy documents should be referred to for details of full cover.

Yours faithfully

Handwritten signature of Phil Lewis

Phil Lewis
Underwriting Services
Zurich Municipal

130812A03 09/12/14 RD

Appendix 3. Risk Assessments

Specific Risk Assessments for Archaeological Evaluation at St. Mary's Church, Grundisburgh (GRU 046)

- 1 Working with heavy plant and machinery
- 2 Physical work in a rural/semi-rural setting
- 3 Deep excavations
- 4 Use of hand tools

1-5 = Low risk
6-12 = Medium risk
20-25 = High risk

Risk Assessment 1 Working with heavy plant machinery

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control Measures	Residual risk	Revised by	Date	Rescue procedures
Direction and supervision of mechanical excavator.	Various.	Staff and others in close proximity to excavation (operation of bucket & manoeuvre of boom).	Accidental contact with boom/bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally PO/Site Assistants, but at times may involve others.	10	<p>Only PO to supervise machinery.</p> <p>No personnel to be within radius of boom.</p> <p>All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times.</p>	5	S. Boulter	27/08/14	<p>Call emergency services.</p> <p>First Aid if required.</p>

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 2 Physical work in a rural/semi-rural setting

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control Measures	Residual risk	Revised by	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation in exposed conditions.	Various.	Extremes of heat, cold and wet weather. Trip hazards.	Hypothermia, heat stroke, sunburn. Minor injuries.	All field staff.	9	All staff provided with appropriate clothing for weather conditions. No staff to work alone in extreme conditions.	2	S. Boulter	27/08/14	First Aid if required. Call emergency services if necessary.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 3 Deep excavations

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control Measures	Residual risk	Revised by	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of trial trenches and archaeological features within.	Various.	Trench collapse, falls, and work in confined spaces.	Physical injury (minor to rare major examples), suffocation.	All field staff.	12	No staff will be allowed to enter trenches deeper than 1.2m or shallower trenches that are considered to be dangerous. No unfenced deep excavations will be left unsupervised. Deep excavations will be fenced overnight.	2	S. Boulter	27/08/14	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 4 Use of hand tools

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control Measures	Residual risk	Revised by	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of archaeological features using shovels, mattocks, forks, wheelbarrows and small tools	Various.	Splinters from poorly maintained equipment, trip hazards from unused equipment, accidental striking of personnel in close proximity, some heavy lifting.	Minor injuries.	All field staff.	8	Ensure all tools in serviceable condition. Careful policing of temporarily unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges). Ensure all tools carried appropriately.	4	S. Boulter	27/08/14	First Aid if required.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Appendix 4. COSHH Assessments

[A] SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY

CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS

ASSESSMENT Kuwait and Charrington-Hargreaves Diesel Gas Oil

[B] Work Activity

- a) *Accidental exposure during unexpected leakage from machine*
 - b) *Clearance/control of spillage from above*
-

[C] Substance Usage

- a) *Compression ignition engine fuel for sub-contractor's plant*
-

[D] Substance Information

See manufacturer's Data Sheets

[E] Exposure Information

- a) *Highly inflammable*
 - b) *Avoid contact with skin, eyes and excessive inhalation*
 - c) *No special ventilation measures (outdoor use)*
-

[F] Control Measures

- a) *Ensure no naked flame in proximity of any spillage/leak.*
 - b) *If contact is necessary use gloves. Safety glasses if splashing anticipated.*
 - c) *Contain all spillages.*
-

[G] Assessment of risk due to work activity

Risks anticipated on present project are medium (6), [likelihood 3 x severity 2] and control measures must be adhered to at all costs.

[H] Information for Employees/Users

- Eyes *Irritant – wash with clean water. Obtain medical attention if irritation continues.*
- Skin *Irritant if exposure is prolonged - wash with soap and water and remove contaminated clothing. Obtain medical attention if irritation continues.*
- Inhalation *Not considered a risk in the circumstances of this project.*
- Ingestion *Irritant to digestive tract – do not induce vomiting. If emptying of stomach is required, can only be carried out under experienced medical supervision.*
- Fire *Use dry chemical foam CO2. Do not use direct water jet.*
- Spills/Leakage *Do not flush into public drainage.
Use sand or active clay to absorb.
Once absorbed remove and dispose to authorised waste location only.*

CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS

ASSESSMENT BP Vanellus C3 Multigrade; BP Energrease L2; BP Vanellus M40; BP Vanellus M30

[B] Work Activity

- a) *Accidental exposure during unexpected leakage from machine*
 - b) *Clearance/control of spillage from above*
-

[C] Substance Usage

- a) Heavy duty multigrade crankcase oil (BP Vanellus C3 Multigrade) for sub-contractor's plant
 - b) Lithium based grease for general machine and automotive use (BP Energrease) for sub-contractor's plant
 - c) Diesel engine lubricant (BP Vanellus M40) for sub-contractor's plant
 - d) Diesel engine oil (BP Vanellus M30) for sub-contractor's plant
-

[D] Substance Information

See manufacturer's Data Sheets

NB used crankcase oil contains polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons formed during combustion process

[E] Exposure Information

- a) *Mineral oils harmless if swallowed in small amounts.*
 - b) *Toxicity of greases if single high exposure is low (main hazard is from accidental pressure injection injury via grease guns).*
 - c) *NB USED OILS – laboratory tests have found that prolonged skin exposure may cause cancer*
 - d) *Mineral oils harmless to the eyes.*
 - e) *Mineral oils harmless to the skin unless very prolonged exposure.*
-

[F] Control Measures

- a) *If contact is necessary use gloves. Safety glasses if splashing anticipated. Good personal hygiene to avoid unnecessary prolonged exposure.*
 - b) *Contain all spillages.*
-

[G] Assessment of risk due to work activity

Risks anticipated on present project are low (3), [likelihood 3 x severity 1]. Control measures must be adhered to at all costs.

[H] Information for Employees/Users

Eyes Irrigate with running water until clear. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin Wash with soap and water. Clean contaminated clothing before re-use.

Inhalation No significant risk.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. If emptying of stomach is required, can only be carried out under experienced medical supervision.

Fire Use dry chemical foam CO2.

Spills/Leakage Do not flush into public drainage.

Use sand or active clay to absorb.

Bund and contain any spillages if required.

Once absorbed remove and dispose to authorised waste location only.

CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS

ASSESSMENT Eskimo Universal Antifreeze

[B] Work Activity

- a) *Accidental exposure during unexpected leakage from machine*
 - b) *Clearance/control of spillage from above*
-

[C] Substance Usage

- a) Used in automotive/machine coolant systems after dilution with water: for sub-contractor's plant
-

[D] Substance Information

See manufacturer's Data Sheets
Contains Ethylene Glycol, which is identified as HAZARDOUS

[E] Exposure Information

- a) *Harmful if swallowed (fatal dose ~ 200ml).*
-

[F] Control Measures

- a) *If contact is necessary use gloves. Safety glasses if splashing anticipated.*
 - b) *Contain all spillages.*
-

[G] Assessment of risk due to work activity

Risks anticipated on present project are low (5), [likelihood 2 x severity 3]. Control measures must be adhered to at all costs.

[H] Information for Employees/Users

Eyes *Flush with clean water for 15 mins.*

Skin *Wash with soap and water.*

Inhalation *No significant risk.*

Ingestion *Give large quantities of water then induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention.*

Spills/Leakage *Do not flush into public drainage.
Use sand or active clay to absorb.
Bund and contain any spillages if required.
Once absorbed remove and dispose to authorised waste location only.*

Appendix II

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall	Env.
0001	0001	Wall	Flint and mortar footing below N door of church. Likely medieval construction	No		No
0002	0002	Wall	Red brick and mortar, topped with red ceramic tiles. Possibly a threshold associated with the former north door	No		No
0003	0003	Wall	Red brick underpinning	No		No
0004	0004	Layer	Compacted chalky clay layer/surface, possibly associated with 0003	No		No
0005	0005	Layer	Poured concrete associated with heating pipe trench	No		No
0006	0006	Wall	Concrete slab underpinning	No		No
0007	0010	Fill	Fill of a modern trench associated with breaking through north wall of the church for heating pipes. Redeposited cemetery soil.	No		No
0008	0009	Wall	Mortar infill associated with brick underpinning	No		No
0009	0009	Wall Cut	Cut for underpinning	No		No
0010	0010	Cut	Cut associated with breaking through the north wall of the church to supply the heating system	No		No
0011	0011	Grave Cut		No		No
0012	0012	Grave Cut		No		No
0013	0013	Grave Cut		No		No
0014	0014	Grave Cut		No		No

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall	Env.
0015	0015	Grave Cut		No		No
0016	0016	Grave Cut		No		No
0017	0017	Grave Cut	infants grave, rectangular cut. Fe coffin nails/fittings around head end	No		No
0018	0018	Grave Cut	infants grave, rectangular cut. Ae shroud pins and Fe coffin nails/fittings present at head and foot end	No		No
0019	0019	Grave Cut		No		No
0020	0020	Grave Cut		No		No
0021	0021	Grave Cut	Relationship with 0033 unclear	No		No
0022	0022	Grave Cut		No		No
0023	0023	Grave Cut		No		No
0024	0024	Grave Cut	juvenile grave	No		No
0025	0025	Grave Cut		No		No
0026	0026	Grave Cut		No		No
0027	0027	Grave Cut	Not well defined, may be more than one feature	No		No
0028	0028	Grave Cut		No		No

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall	Env.
0029	0029	Grave Cut		No		No
0030	0030	Grave Cut		No		No
0031	0031	Layer	Mid brown silty sandy clay, v compact. Cemetery subsoil, cut by graves. Probably same as 0037	No		No
0032	0032	Grave Cut		No		No
0033	0033	Grave Cut	Relationship with 0021 unclear	No		No
0034	0034	Grave Cut	Poorly defined, may be more than one feature	No		No
0035	0035	Cut	Construction cut for boiler house	No		No
0036	0035	Fill	Mid brown clay sand with seams of clean sand and occasional bricks and other rubble. Backfill of boiler house construction pit.	No		No
0037	0037	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt. Possible buried topsoil? Seals graves and could be cut by them but no cuts visible in plan as it was stripped. No post-med finds	Yes		No
0038	0038	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt, like 0037, but with signs of disturbance in section (slightly mottled with orangey brown clay) which may be grave disturbance	No		No
0039	0039	Layer	Dark-mid brown clay silt below topsoil. Mix of med and post med finds	Yes		No
0040	0040	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay cemetery soil, probably same as 0039, under topsoil. Finds may be contaminated by those associated with the backfill of grave 0016 which can be seen in section cutting from the topsoil	Yes		No
0041	0041	Grave Cut	infants grave represented by a six sided coffin stain, 0.85m long	No		No

Appendix III

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
0007	THET			1	8	10th-11th c.
0031	SIPS			1	23	650-850
0037	THET			2	19	10th-11th c.
0037	THET			1	8	10th-11th c.
0037	THET			5	44	10th-11th c.
0037	THET			3	7	10th-11th c.
0037	THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
0037	THET	AB jar	5/6	1	15	10th-11th c.
0037	THET	AB jar	5	1	13	10th-11th c.
0037	THET	AB jar	4	1	7	10th-11th c.
0037	THET	AB jar	6	1	11	10th-11th c.
0037	GIPS	jar	D	1	16	650-850
0037	THET	bowl	beaded	1	5	10th-11th c.
0037	EMW			1	1	11th-12th c.
0037	EMWSS			1	1	11th-13th c.
0039	IAFT			1	3	IA
0039	GIPS			1	7	650-850
0039	THET			14	49	10th-11th c.
0039	THET			3	7	10th-11th c.
0039	THET	AA jar	6	1	11	10th-11th c.
0039	THET	AB jar	4	1	32	10th-11th c.
0039	THET	AB jar	6	1	4	10th-11th c.
0040	IAFT			2	7	IA
0040	THET			3	21	10th-11th c.
0040	THET			1	3	10th-11th c.
0040	LPME?	plantpot?	beaded	2	26	18th-20th c.

Appendix IV

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	glaze	Notes	Date
0007	wfg	DP	1	49					KT end, field drain?	pmed
0037	fsm	RTM?	1	7	+				or poss Roman?	med?
0040	fscq	RTM	5	28					=1 tile, reduced core	med/lmed
0040	ms	RTM	1	21					reduced surfaces	med/lmed

Grundisburgh Church Yard

Introduction

This documentary report has been completed as part of the evaluation of the churchyard at Grundisburgh with the objectives to 'Identify the location and level of intact burials, the potential number of burials which would require exhumation, their quality of preservation and potential archaeological significance' and 'Identify the extent of pre-existing disturbance associated with previous ground lowering and the construction of the boiler house (in particular the area south of the boiler house and east of the boiler house, where truncated remains may therefore be shallow)'.

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich.

The parish of Grundisburgh is in the diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich. The diocese was established in 1914. The records of faculties can be found in two sources, the parish collection and in the diocesan collection. Recently the diocesan registrar has given his permission for all faculty records to be made open for research. There is no printed index for the diocesan faculties but each file is listed on the record office's computerised catalogue CALM. The computerised catalogue is not open to the public and all references to records held in the diocesan collection have been supplied by the record office's search room staff.

There are no large scale plans of this church yard and the burial registers for the parish from 1890 to the present have been returned to the care of the parish.

The Churchyard

Though the churchyard has been in use since time out of mind, the preferred place of the burial for at least the more notable families of the parish has been either within the church itself or in the areas of the churchyard to the south or at either end of the building. The earliest reference to a burial in the church is in the will of Roger Palmer dated 25 September 1445 who requested to be buried 'in the chancel of Grundisburgh church on the north side before the image of the blessed Virgin'. The first reference to a burial within the church yard is in the will of William Gubbe dated 15 September 1456. There are further 29 requests for burial within the churchyard in wills proved between 1457 and 1548 but only one further request for burial within the chancel of the church (ref. HD2448/1/1/204). The burial register for this parish have survived from 1540 onwards. The present church is positioned within the churchyard towards the north. The then tree lined boundaries of the churchyard are shown on the tithe map of 1842 (ref. P461/115) and on the first edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map published in 1882 (ref. Suffolk LXVII.10). By the date of the second edition of the Ordnance Survey map published in 1904 the churchyard had been extended to the north.

In accordance with modern burial practice and to accommodate a growth in the population of the parish the original churchyard has been twice enlarged. In 1886 a piece measuring '59 yards by 25 yards' was added to the churchyard, though the file of correspondence preserved in the parish collection mentions the submission of a plan, this document is not in the faculty file. The parish was then part of the diocese of Norwich and the original plan may have been

returned to the diocesan registry in Norwich or to the Ecclesiastical Commission in London. The plot was consecrated (ref. FC33/E1/1).

There are further records relating to the consecration of the plot held in the Norwich Diocesan collection held at the Norfolk Record Office that have not been examined for this report (ref. DN/CSR 6). The record office in Norwich also has consistory court papers relating to an individual plot for the burials of J. Ballard and the Ralph family (ref. DN/CON 139).

In 1938 a further extension to the churchyard was required and a piece measuring 'three thousand and eighty-eight square yards' of former glebe land was conveyed to the parish by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is a plan attached to the deed of conveyance showing the area then added to the north of the churchyard (ref. FC 33/E1/2).

Faculties

The faculties themselves are formal printed documents and until recently used the same formula with an address 'To all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come ...' which is in part a translation of the medieval Latin used for such documents. Each faculty was formerly sealed by the bishop again in the same manner as their medieval predecessors. As such the faculties themselves contain a limited amount of information. The full details of the work done for its inception in the form of a petition from a parish through to the issue of a formal faculty and completion of the work can only be found in the diocesan records.

Parish Collection

There is a faculty dated 19 September 1945 in the parish collection for the installation of 'a new heating apparatus in the Parish Church of Grundisburgh aforesaid and to erect a Boiler house in accordance with the plan attached to the Petition filed in our Registry' (ref. FC33/E3/4). Unfortunately the corresponding diocesan file appears to be missing. The faculty does not mention any burials or the need to move or remove gravestones in connection with this work.

The subject of the church heating was discussed at the Easter vestry and Parochial Church Meeting held on 8 March 1943 but further discussion was postponed as 'these matters will have to stand over till the end of the war'. Evidently the work of installing a new heating system was well in hand by their meeting of 12 March 1945 as 'Lady Cranworth suggested that the heating fund be raised to £300 as it was expected that Mr Warner's estimate of £200 would have increased by half as much again'. The work was also supported by a grant of £20 from the diocese. There are no further references to the heating system in the minutes. The meeting were held annually (ref. FC33/A2/1).

There is a later diocesan file relating to the recent works relating to heating system (see below).

In another faculty dated 31 October 1967 (ref. FC33/E3/7) and signed by the diocesan registrar permission was granted on the recommendation and approval of the Diocesan

Advisory Committee to 'remove all old and illegible gravestones' and 'level ground as necessary to facilitate cutting'. In the schedule to this faculty it states that the work was to go ahead 'Upon Condition'

1. That a sketch plan of the Churchyard be prepared and retained in the Church and a copy of the plan filed in the Diocesan Registry, indicating the position of the graves which are to be levelled and which have no headstone or other means of location, and containing a record of the names of persons buried in such graves in so far as such names are known to or can reasonably be discovered by the Petitioners.
2. That no inscribed headstone shall be moved or removed, except to set it upright. Save that any headstone may be moved sufficiently to allow the use of a rotovator cutter.
3. That during the period of Citation a Notice be exhibited either at the local Post Office or upon a Notice Board in the Parish normally used for local announcements setting out the proposals and giving notice that any persons who desires to do so may object to any of the proposals within the time prescribed in the Citation.

Diocesan Records

DR731 Faculty – Levelling Churchyard 1966-1967

The registry first received notice of the intention to remove some of the headstones in a letter from Revd Richard Schofield, Grundisburgh Rectory dated 9 November 1966. The parish's intention was to enter a petition under four headings for 'levelling of the ground, the placing together of head and foot stones with inscriptions and setting in rows of headstones with inscriptions and the removal of "dead" stones without legible inscriptions. Most of the stones belong to the last category'.

The petition and PCC resolution was returned to the registry on 15 March 1967 and in his covering letter Revd Schofield states that 'The front portion of the churchyard is no longer used for burials. No 20th century stones will be removed. Until the grass cutting is facilitated no one in the village will undertake it. We trust that the Faculty for this purpose will be granted soon as the grass is ready overdue for cutting'.

The public notice dated 14 July 1967 again stated that the proposed work was 'to level the churchyard, move footstones to headstones and remove un-inscribed footstones'. The faculty was sent out on the 31 October 1967 with a 'completion certificate' enclosed.

The file includes a 'copy of a resolution concerning the front portion of Grundisburgh Churchyard' 'That all old and illegible gravestones, table tombs excepted, be removed'. Second resolution relating to the re-positioning of the stones against the wall was deleted. The plan attached to the resolution shows that all the work was at the front of the church. The position of each table tomb is marked on the plan with an 'x' and the number of stones that were to be removed is given as 12. The plan was to a scale of 1:500. The completion certificate is not in this file.

DR5918 Faculty - Electricity Cable across Churchyard June to October 1986

The new cable was required for the installation of pew heating in the church. The work required the re-routing of the cable that enters the building at its southeast corner.

Though there are plans in the faculty file none of the works related to the part of the churchyard to the north of the church.

DR6425 Faculty - Removal of Kerbstones March – June 1988

The faculty ‘to remove the kerbs to 25 unattended graves in the old section of Grundisburgh churchyard’ was granted on 19 April 1988. The petition for this faculty was submitted to the registry on 16 March 1988 and contains the following description of the proposed work

‘To remove the kerbs to 25 unattended graves in Grundisburgh Churchyard (Old Section). None of the kerbs bear names. There is no intention to remove any headstones or footstones. The graves date back to the last century in the main. A couple are post war; most recent 1962. The intention is to facilitate mowing but to disturb a traditional Churchyard as little as possible’. ... ‘Kerbs removed would be buried in a corner of disused Churchyard, where there are no signs of graves’.

Of the graves listed in the petition only one was in the front of the churchyard. Eight were ‘between north wall of churchyard & path to its south’. A further 16 were ‘To the north of the church & to the North East’ and these were listed as ‘J & E Stannard, W. Hall, H. Blackmore, A. Hicks, J. Ward, 5 Graves in the Name of Cook, H. Turner, A Hedley, R & S Blythe, F. Wright, W.R. Hicks, R.G. Wallop’.

The file does not contain a plan showing the positions of each grave.

DR8169 Faculty Removal of Kerbs July – August 1993

There was a second petition to remove ‘the kerbs – but not headstones – of 6 neglected graves’ from graves ‘situated in an untidy corner of the churchyard – to the rear of the church’.

The graves are listed in an ‘Application for Formal Advice’ as; ‘Cotton – Percy 31/3/30, Parker – Emmaline 6/11/34, Pinner- Edgar 29/9/31 ‘Mahala 20/12/43, Turner Jessie 3/11/30, Venn Edward 14/8/21, Vice Robert 17/10/36 Laura 5/2/46’. There is a statement that ‘over ten years observation, I have noticed no signs of attention to these graves’.

There is no plan showing the positions of these graves in the faculty file.

DR11213 Faculty Replacement of Boiler April-August 2003

A further faculty was granted to Grundisburgh on 21 August 2003 under the ‘Care of Churches and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1991’ and ‘Faculty Jurisdiction Rules 2000’ for ‘Replacement of boiler in basement of boiler house’. The public notice for this work was displayed on a notice board outside the church from 6 July 2003 to 10 August 2003 and no objections were received. The faculty petition submitted to the registry is dated 28 April 2003 and consists of a printed form of 11 pages. The work did not involve ‘any external

works to the building'. It was claimed that the land was not consecrated and that the land had not been used for burials and that no 'graves, reserved grave spaces, monuments or inscriptions' would be interfered with. The description of the works began to 'Provide and install new oil-fired central heating boiler to replace existing defective unit in the external underground chamber on the north side of St Mary's Parish Church'. Two plans were submitted with the applications both drawn on a scale of 1:100 one the plans shows the positions of the boiler room and oil tank in relation to the church.

English Heritage was consulted and in their letter of 24 April 2003 they were 'happy to approve the works'.

Monumental Inscriptions

In a piece published in 'East Anglian Miscellany' on 12 May 1934, it was then noted that the earliest legible inscription in the churchyard dated 1759 was on a monument to the Tye family.

The Suffolk antiquarian David Elisha Davy visited Grundisburgh on three occasions between 1818 and 1847. His church notes, arranged by the former hundreds of the county are now held at the British Library (ref. Add ms 19086) however the record office in Ipswich has a microfilm copy of this document (ref. J400/4). The copyright to the original manuscript rests with the British Library and the record office are no longer able to provide copies of the microfilm. Davy's notes incorporate the observations of earlier antiquarians. On his first visit to Grundisburgh on 9 October 1818 Davy measured the church and made notes on the monumental inscriptions within the building and from the more important tombs within the churchyard. On a second visit on 17 October 1828 he drew a plan of the building and made further notes of the inscriptions in the churchyard but restricted his attention to the grander monuments only. He did list the names on other tombs but failed to copy the inscriptions or describe the positions of each grave. On his final visit on 18 May 1847 he made further notes but again failed to complete a full transcript of the inscriptions within the churchyard.

The antiquarian H.R. Lingwood also visited Grundisburgh on 13 March and 1 May 1920 and recorded 247 inscriptions. In his notes he gave his route around the church and sub-divided his transcriptions of the monuments under various sub-headings. The transcripts begin with the area to the 'West of Path leading to Tower from Village' then after noting a tablet on the west wall and further inscriptions to the west of the church, he began to record the inscription to the north. The inscriptions from the monuments to the north of the church are numbered 57-115. Most of the earlier stones appear to have been set up in the nineteenth century. A copy of the piece from East Anglian Miscellany is pasted into his note book, but there is no plan of the churchyard.

There were further transcripts of monumental inscriptions compiled by the members of the 'Suffolk East Federation of Women's Institutes' in the early 1980's however they only recorded the inscriptions at the Baptist Chapel at Grundisburgh, not those in the churchyard. (ref. HD1023 Grundisburgh Baptist).

Photographs

Though there are several photographs of Grundisburgh church most show the southern side of the building. Edmund Lovell in preparing a series of articles for the East Anglian Daily Times written by R.T. Cooper under the pseudonym 'Yeoman' between 1914 and 1929 took a number of photographs of the church both inside the building and outside.

Summary and Further Research

There are no complete plans of the churchyard held at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich. There are plans of parts of the churchyard in the diocesan faculty files but crucially the file for the installation of the boiler has not been found.

Though Lingwood did not produce a plan of the churchyard, his monumental inscriptions can be used in conjunction with a survey of the surviving tombstones to identify missing monuments.

Though the north side of the churchyard was not the preferred place of burial, it was probably in use from an early date. The surviving monuments are likely to represent only a small minority of the burials in this area of the churchyard.

Anthony M Breen September 2014

References

Maps

P461/113 Tithe Map Grundisburgh 1842

1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map Suffolk LXVII.10 published 1882

1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map Suffolk LXVII.10 published 1904

Grundisburgh Parish Collection

FC33/A2/1 Parochial Church Council Minute Book 1920-1953

FC 33/E1/1 Bundle of Correspondence concerning extension of churchyard 1885-1886

FC 33/E1/2 Bundle of Correspondence concerning extension of churchyard, including deed of conveyance 1938

FC 33/E3/4 Faculty to install new heating apparatus in the church 1945

FC 33/E3/7 Faculty to remove old and illegible gravestones, and level grounds as necessary to facilitate cutting 31 October 1967

St Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Collection

FE 500/6/2/Grundisburgh/DR 731 Faculty – Levelling Churchyard 1966-1967

FE500/6/2/Grundisburgh/DR 5918 Electricity Cable across Churchyard June to October 1986

FE 500/6/2/Grundisburgh/DR 6425 Faculty for Removal of Kerbstones March – June 1988

FE 500/6/2/Grundisburgh/DR 8169 Faculty Removal of Kerbs July – August 1993

FE 500/6/2/Grundisburgh/DR 11213 Faculty Replacement of Boiler April-August 2003

Women's Institute

HD1023: Grundisburgh Baptist, Women's Institute Churchyard Inscriptions 1981

HD78:2671 Grundisburgh Revd Edmund Farrar Collection

Monumental Inscription

Microfilm

J 400/4 David Elisha Davy Church Notes Carleford Hundred; Grundisburgh 1818-1847

J 426/38 H.R. Lingwood Churchyard Inscriptions Grundisburgh 1920

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-188232

Project details

Project name	GRU 046 St. Mary's Church, Grundisburgh: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Evaluation of an area to the north of the nave wall.
Project dates	Start: 22-09-2014 End: 23-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GRU 046 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	C/13/0481/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	GRAVE Post Medieval
Monument type	GRAVE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Documentary Search","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL GRUNDISBURGH GRU 046 St. Mary's Church,
Study area	130.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2234 5108 52.1127177269 1.24763398687 52 06 45 N 001 14 51 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 22.00m Max: 24.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Architect on behalf of client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Tim Buxbaum (on behalf of Grundisburgh PCC)

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	GRU 046
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	AHDS
Digital Archive ID	GRU 046
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	GRU 046
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Photograph","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	GRU 046 St Mary's Church, Grundisburgh
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Everett, L.
Other bibliographic details	2014/112
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	SCCAS