

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

**St. Andrews Church, Aldringham Cum Thorpe (ARG 015);
Building Recording & Monitoring Report**

SCCAS Report No. 2008/237; Oasis No. suffolkc1-63144



View from the south-east

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Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to Brian Haward (project Architect) and Bob Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team).

Staff from Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Roy Damant under the direction of Stuart Boulter) undertook the building recording and the monitoring was carried out by Stuart Boulter. Thanks also to the building contractors (R J Hogg Ltd) with whom a good working relationship was maintained throughout which facilitated the completion of the archaeological monitoring works in an efficient and cost effective manner.

Funding for the archaeological recording was provided by Aldringham Cum Thorpe Parochial Church Council.

Summary

Aldringham Cum Thorpe, St. Andrews Church (TM 4517 6028; ARG 015) Prior to the submission of a request for a Faculty covering the consolidation and repair of the wall fabric of the nave and chancel of St. Andrews Church, Aldringham Cum Thorpe, the Diocesan Archaeologist (Robert Carr) asked for the implementation of a programme of building recording and interpretation.

Four main phases of construction were recognised with the main body of the church dating to the first half of the 14th century with wall heightening and window insertions occurring later in the 14th or 15th century. Following the partial collapse of the west tower and west end of the nave, a major episode of construction was undertaken in the late 19th century which included the total demolition of the remaining vestiges of the tower, rebuilding of the west end of the nave, a new roof, the addition of a south porch and a vestry on the north side and the insertion of an iron bracing frame throughout the entire structure. The final major phase of construction involved the building in 2002 of a new vestry accessed through its Victorian predecessor.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council & Aldringham Cum Thorpe Parochial Church Council; SCCAS Rpt. No. 2008/237)

HER information

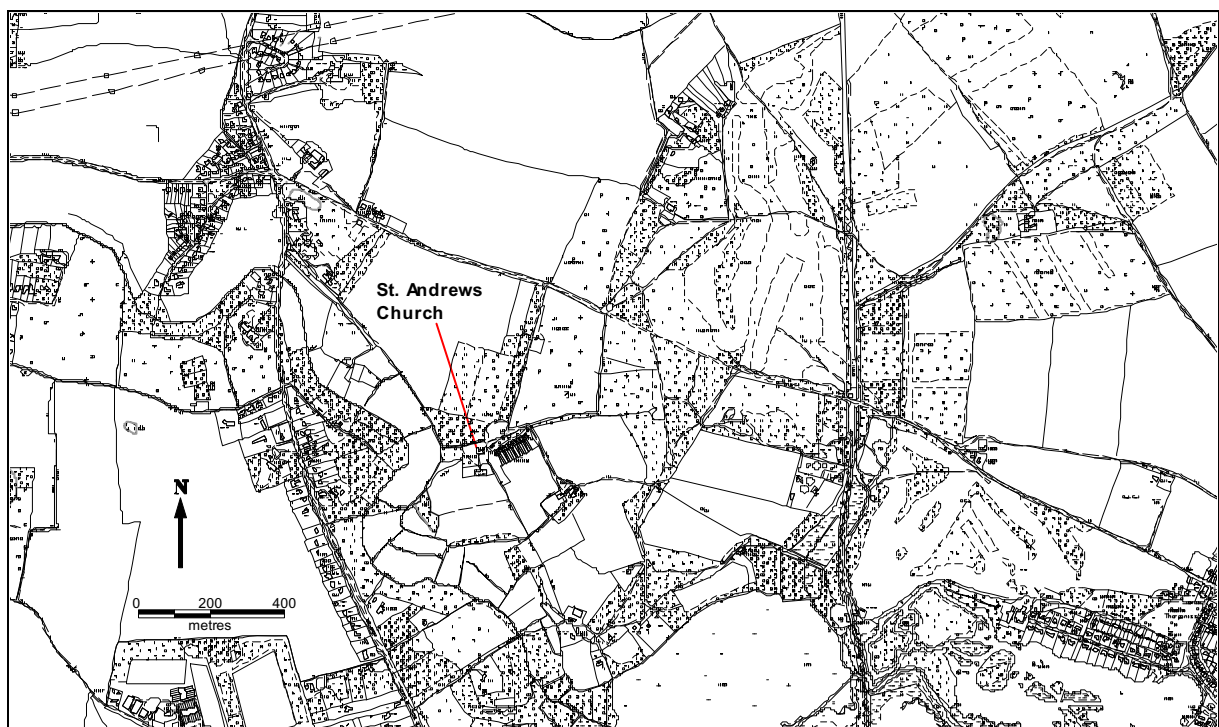
Planning application no:	N/A
Site HER code:	ARG 015
Date of fieldwork:	Building Recording August 2008 & Monitoring July 2009
Grid Reference:	TM 4517 6028
Commissioning body:	Aldringham Cum Thorpe Parochial Church Council
SCCAS Rpt. No.	2008/237
Oasis No.	suffolkc1-63144

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

In advance of the submission for a Faculty to undertake a programme of consolidation and repair to the exterior of the nave and chancel of St. Andrews Church, Aldringham Cum Thorpe (TM 4517 6028) (Fig. 1), the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (Robert Carr) requested that a programme of archaeological recording and interpretation was first undertaken to inform future decisions on the scope of the proposed works. In addition, he stated that any programme of works that was subsequently authorised would require archaeological monitoring.

Subsequently, Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team were commissioned by Aldringham Cum Thorpe Parochial Parish Council to undertake the recording and monitoring. The initial site recording was undertaken on 5th August, 2008 with monitoring carried out during the last week of July 2009.



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Fig. 1 1:20,000 scale OS map extract showing the location of the church

1.2 Historical & Archaeological Background

The original 12th century church on the site was constructed by Ralph de Glanville (Mortlock 1992, p.5), although there is no evidence that any of the standing structure can be attributed as being part of this building. The existing church comprises an undifferentiated nave and chancel, a south porch and vestry to the north.

By the middle of the 19th century, the church had fallen into disrepair. The tower and part of the nave had collapsed and services were taken in the thatched chancel and east end of the nave, the latter furnished with a tiled hipped roof over its eastern end and, presumably, an inserted west wall. Major restoration works were undertaken during the second half of the 19th century, including the total removal of the tower, the construction of a south porch, a small vestry to the north and a new west end to the

nave. After an archaeological trial-trenching evaluation was carried out, during which six intact burials were encountered at depths of between 0.70 and 1.20 metres, a modern vestry was constructed on the north side of the existing Victorian vestry (Gardner 2002, SCCAS Rpt. No. 2002/108).

1.3 Topographical Setting & Drift Geology

The church is located at c.10 metres OD on the north side of a west facing spur of land on the side of the valley of the Hundred River which passes the site some 200 metres to the west.

The underlying drift geology comprises glaciofluvial sands and gravels.

2. Methodologies

2.1 Fieldwork

The site recording was carried out under the Historic Environment Record (HER) code ARG 015.

A series of crosses were imposed on the north and south walls of the nave and chancel at intervals of either 1, 1.5 and 2 metre, as dictated by the accessibility of suitable anchoring points, in order to provide scale for the measured photographs. Overlapping digital shots and monochrome prints were taken that could subsequently be merged in order to construct an overall elevation. General shots were also taken of the other elevations and architectural features of the building.

The fabric and architectural features of the nave and chancel walls were studied with the observations recorded in a site notebook.

A full photographic record, both monochrome prints and digital shots, was made during the monitoring phase of the project.

2.2 Post-Excavation

A site archive (including photographs & other site records) was prepared and deposited in the County Historic Environment Record (HER) in Bury St. Edmunds.

Architectural features were allocated '*Observed Phenomena*' numbers within a '*unique continuous numbering system*' under the site code ARG 015. The number allocation started at 0101 as earlier numbers had been used during the trenching evaluation in 2002 (SCCAS Rpt. No. 2002/108).

Composite photographic elevations of the north and south nave and chancel and east chancel walls were prepared in Adobe Photoshop and registered on MapInfo Professional 8.5 in order to prepare annotated digitised elevations for inclusion in this report.

An interpretation of the phased architectural development of the church was written and forms the text of this report.

The report has also been submitted to OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the code suffolkc1-63144.

3. Results

3.1 Building Recording

The principal elements of the standing building comprise an undifferentiated chancel and nave, a south porch and vestry complex to the north.

Nave & Chancel

The nave/chancel has a combined length of c.20.70 metres with a width of c.7.70 metres. When the church was more formally divided into nave and chancel, the former would have been c.13.00 metres long and the latter c.7.00 metres long.

On the north side of the building, the majority of the nave is obscured by the Victorian and modern vestry complex. A digitised elevation showing the architectural and constructional elements of the eastern, chancel end, of the north side of the building is presented as Figure 2 with a composite photograph as Plate 10.

Due to a marked slope of the ground surface down from east to west, the height of the chancel wall varies between c.3.55 metres, to the east, up to c.4.20 metres at the projecting buttress (0112) located at a point that once would have formed the division between nave and chancel. A projecting concrete, or at least concrete covered, plinth (0120) runs the entire length of the chancel from the diagonal buttress (0115) at the east end down to the buttress marking the nave/chancel division (0112). The wall fabric clearly exhibits two distinct phases separated by a relatively regular horizontal junction c.0.80 metres down from the top of the wall. The lower fabric (0101) is characterised by its surface treatment, an applied render with an extremely high aggregate content (predominantly gravel-sized flints). Prior to the weathering out of mortar matrix, the render would almost certainly of presented a more uniform surface. Approximately 80% of wall fabric 0101 has this layer surviving. A distinct horizontal junction in the render (0117) at approximately the height of the surveying crosses was interpreted as the break between two working lifts. The absence of render in a c.0.8 metre strip along the base of the wall may be the result of damp rising behind it or disruption during the construction of plinth (0120). This area provided the opportunity to record the character of the underlying wall face which, at that juncture, comprises very roughly coursed, closely spaced, relatively uniform-sized flint cobbles set in an aggregate rich lime mortar. Structural features contemporary with fabric 0101 are limited to seven putlock holes (0104 - 0110), five of which (0104, 0106 & 0108 - 0110) were recognised only due to the fact that the wooden planks forming their tops project through the render layer which covers the hole itself.

The second wall fabric (0102) forms a c.0.8 metre strip along the top of the wall, usually an indication that the wall has been raised in height. While partially obscured by a coating of buff/yellow (weathered grey locally) mortar, the facing fabric of (0102) is visible, particularly towards the eastern end of the wall. Fabric 0102 was entirely different to 0101 below, comprising a mixture of coralline crag slabs (a local building stone), rounded flint pebbles/cobbles and ferruginous sandstone. Generally the fabric was roughly coursed, but where slabs of coralline crag were used, these did provide more formal coursing on a localised basis. Six putlock holes (0194-0199), topped with roof-tile or flat pieces of ferruginous sandstone, were associated with this fabric.



Plate 1 Buttress 0112

While heavily remodelled, probably as part of the Victorian refurbishment, and exhibiting later brick patching (0116), buttress (0115) at the east end of the wall appears to be contemporary with wall fabric (0102) and has a clear junction between it and lower wall fabric 0101.

There is one perpendicular style window (0190) in the north chancel wall with a clear insertion line at its junction with wall fabrics 0101 and its associated render coating and upper fabric 0102. However, while elements of the window may be original, there has been some repair and the hood mould is missing. In addition, the fabric (0111) filling the gap between the window masonry and the insertion line has not weathered to the degree that could be expected if it was later medieval in date. This would suggest that at the very least, the window has been reset, probably during the 19th century refurbishment.

Two square vents (0118 & 0119) had been inserted through wall fabric 0101, probably as part of the 19th century alterations.

Immediately above vent 0118 there is an area of inserted fabric (0103) comprising reused limestone masonry and red brick. The shape of the blocked area was relatively irregular and quite small. It is unclear whether this represents patching or the actual blocking of an architectural feature such as a small lancet window.

Two vertical elements (0113 & 0114) of the extensive iron bracing structure around the top of the nave and chancel walls extend through to the external wall face and have been disguised with hard grey cement. That to the east (0113) has lost part of the lower cementitious covering exposing rusted ironwork at its base.

At the point which would have marked the junction between the nave and chancel a wide, but shallow, buttress (0112) is present, which is clearly more recent in date than the diagonal buttress (0115) to the east. Incorporating an iron vent, the facing of buttress 0112 had been constructed using closely spaced dark coloured flint forming decorative flushwork panels.

In between buttress 0112 and the east wall of the original vestry, an area of nave wall is visible, the majority of which is covered with the same aggregate



Plate 2 N. nave wall between buttress 0112 & vestry

rich render as the chancel (0101), with a c.1 metre strip (0121) at its base a later patching (Plate 1). A channel cut into this render on line with the roof of the old vestry to the west is evidence that prior to the construction of the new vestry, the old roof had extended down, possibly to form a shed-like storage area or a similar functional facility. While covered with a hard brown render (0122), where visible, the top of the nave wall is seen to be comparable with fabric 0102, to the east. At this juncture there is also another vertical element of the ironwork bracing (0123), again disguised with hard cementitious mortar.

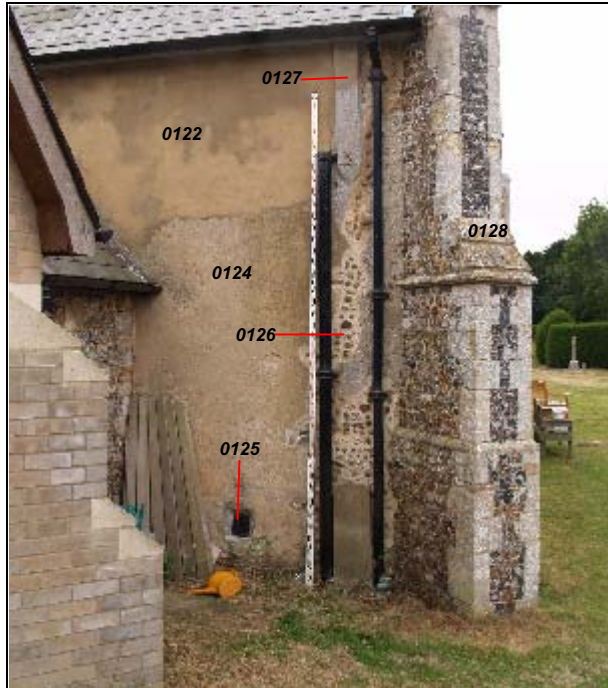


Plate 3 W. end of nave N. wall

To the west of the old vestry, the nave wall is almost entirely covered with render. At the top of the wall this is of the same hard brown type (0122) seen to the east of the vestry, while that lower down is lighter in colour with a higher aggregate content (0124). The lower render appears to post-date the insertion of an iron vent (0125) close to the base of wall. A vertical crack at the western end of the nave wall has been recently filled (0126). The crack itself almost certainly represents the junction between original nave wall fabric and that of the new nave wall and buttresses. The crack/junction in the fabric is mirrored in the west end of the nave south wall. At the western end of the wall there is another of the ironwork bracing (0127) elements covered with cementitious mortar.

A digitised elevation showing the architectural and constructional elements of the south side of the church, nave and chancel is presented as Figure 3 with a composite photograph as Plate 11.

The principle two components of the wall fabric of the nave and chancel south wall are similar to those recorded in the chancel north wall. While there is no basal plinth on the south side, east of the porch, a strip of hard cementitious render (0138) had been applied to a height of c.0.30 metres, running from the east end of the chancel to the east wall of the porch. To the west of the porch there was a basal plinth (0162), similar to that on the north side of the chancel.

The main wall fabric (0129), equivalent to 0101 in the north chancel wall, comprises very roughly coursed flint cobbles set in a aggregate rich lime mortar. Clearly, this phase of wall had once been covered with the same aggregate rich render as the north wall, but it has not survived to the same extent. The lower part of the wall has no surviving render of this type and has locally been coated/repointed with a chalky mortar similar and possibly contemporary with that facing the c.0.80 strip of fabric (0130) above 0129, the result of the heightening of the nave/chancel walls.

Three blocked putlock holes are visible in wall fabric 0129, two in the chancel wall (0143 & 0144) and one in the nave (0151). Two other architectural features may be

contemporary with the lower wall fabric 0129, the priest's door (0149), now blocked with fabric 0148, and the adjacent ogee arched window (0142). However, if these are contemporary with fabric 0129, they have at least undergone some alteration and, in the case of the doorway, been partially reset, the latter evidenced by the insertion line and brick infilling (0177) around the jambs.

Upper wall fabric 0130 is similar in character to that (0102) on the north side of the building and comprises a mixture of coralline crag slabs, rounded flint pebbles/cobbles and ferruginous sandstone. Again, the fabric exhibits rough coursing, which is more pronounced in the areas where slabs of coralline crag have been used. Buttress 0147 at the eastern end of the wall is thought to be contemporary with upper wall fabric 0130, although undergoing refurbishment during the 19th century rebuilding, while 0159, to the west may be entirely Victorian in date.

Fabric 0130 continued down around perpendicular window 0133 with which it must be considered to be contemporary. The other two perpendicular windows, 0134 to the west and 0132 to the east, show clear insertion lines. In the case of 0134, the window has been inserted entirely into lower wall fabric 0129, and the associated infill (0135) around the window is consistent with it being broadly contemporary with adjacent window 0133, although the tracery is not identical. Window 0132 at the eastern end of the wall has an insertion line which runs through both the upper and lower wall fabrics 0129 and 0130. Similarly to window 0190 in the north chancel wall, the hood mould is missing, some of the tracery has been replaced and the infill around the window (0145) does not exhibit the weathering characteristics that could be expected if it had been subjected to centuries of exposure. It is on this basis,



Plate 4 S. chancel wall, bracing element 0178

along with the fact that documentary evidence (see section 4.) suggests that while there was a window present prior to the 19th century rebuilding, that it had, by that time, suffered some damage and was remodelled as part of the major refurbishment.

Other later features inserted into fabric 0129 include two vents (0136 & 0137), one each in the nave and chancel and a smaller ventilation grill/vent (0153) to the west of the porch. In addition, there are four vertical elements (0140, 0141, 0161 & 0178) of the iron bracing structure, all covered in hard cementitious mortar. Element 0178, at the eastern end of the wall, does not appear on the composite elevations as it was obscured by tree foliage, but is shown on Plate 4. In addition, a wide shallow buttress (0131) between windows 0133 and 0142, at a point which would have marked the division

between the nave and chancel, appears to be of relatively recent construction, albeit on the location of an earlier buttress known from documentary evidence.

Similarly to the nave north wall, the western end of the south nave wall on both sides of the porch was almost entirely covered with phases of render which obscures the junctions between the medieval fabrics and the 19th century rebuild. A hard brown render (0150), which covered the top of the wall on both sides of the porch, continuing down to the sill level of window 0134 to the east and slightly lower to the west, was similar in character to, and probably contemporary with 0122 on the north wall. At a lower level to the west of the porch, a hard grey/brown cementitious render (0152) was recorded which pre-dated upper render 0150, but was later than iron vent 0153 and probably comparable with 0124 on the north wall. A small area of original wall fabric 0129, with its characteristic aggregate-rich render coating, was exposed on the western side of the porch. Later patching at the west end of the wall included two phases, 0157 and then 0156, within a vertical crack, and a c.0.30 metre strip of hard grey render 0155 immediately above plinth 0162. On the western side of crack 0156/0157, a vertical strip of wall fabric (0158), including horizontally coursed beach pebbles in its facing and partially covered with a aggregate-rich render, was exposed. While the render was similar to that covering original wall fabric 0129, it is more likely, given its location immediately adjacent to buttress 0159, that it relates either to the original construction of the buttress, or subsequent 19th century refurbishment/rebuilding.

The composite photographic elevation (Plate 12) of the east wall of the chancel was more difficult to construct due to the height of the wall and the presence of trees located to the east of the building, a combination which prevented the photographs from being taken from a uniform perspective and some inaccuracies were introduced. However, the photograph (Plate 12) and digitised elevation (Fig. 4) still provide the necessary information with which to offer a meaningful interpretation of the building.

Generally, the phases identified in the east wall of the building are comparable with those seen in the north and south walls.

Original wall fabric (0163), comparable to that forming the best part of the lower c.3.00 metres of the north and south walls (0101 & 0129), is present as a c.1.00 metres high strip along the base of the wall, rising up to c.3.00 metres either side of the window. Two rounded lobes of the upper fabric (0164) projected down into 0163, one each side of the window. The aggregate-rich render extensively on the north wall and to a lesser extent on the south wall is present over 0164, but only in small areas of the wall at a height of between 2.00 and 3.00 metres either side of the window. Below this, the facing of fabric 0163 projects through at least three phases of localised repointing and can be seen to comprise roughly coursed flint pebbles, with the coursing more distinct immediately below the window in the area of heaviest repointing, possibly indicating some additional patching. Three putlock holes (0167 - 0169) were recorded in fabric 0163. The lower two, 0167 & 0169, had been blocked with mortar, while the third (0168) at a higher level above 0169, was marked by a horizontally placed roof-tile in the facing fabric.

Secondary wall fabric 0164, comparable to 0102 in the north wall and 0130 in the south, formed the entire gable end and continued down in strips either side of the large perpendicular window (0165) with which it seemed to be contemporary. While somewhat patched locally with recent hard brown mortar (0166), and with large areas obscured with a layer of mortar that may be contemporary with the wall itself, it was still possible to see that slabs of coralline crag had been used extensively throughout, along with flint pebbles and occasional ferruginous sandstone fragments and exotic

clasts. The north-east and south-west diagonal buttresses (here numbered 0193 & 0192 respectively) have a clear junction with 0163 fabric which has been filled with hard grey cement mortar (0170). While the buttresses are thought to be contemporary with the second phase wall fabric 0164, they have almost certainly undergone refurbishment during the 19th century rebuilding and even later patching in brick (0116). All four of the corner diagonal buttresses described in the text are similar in character. Flushwork panels on the front use predominantly dark grey knapped flint, while knapped chocolate brown flint seems to have been deliberately selected for the side panels. Similar chocolate coloured flint has been used in the construction of the nave west wall and in patchings (e.g. 0145 in the south wall). It is this, along with near pristine state of the limestone dressings, exhibiting precise unweathered edges, which has been seen as evidence to suggest that they owe their present condition to the Victorian rebuilding. However, the localised presence of



Plate 5 W. wall of nave

coralline crag in those at the eastern end of the church and their apparent continuity with the upper wall fabric do suggest that the walls were previously buttressed at that juncture, an observation confirmed in the documentary evidence (see Discussion).

Also attributed to the 19th century rebuilding are the four circular iron features (0173 – 0176) which form part of the structural bracing frame, elements of which project from all of the four main walls of the church.

The small areas of brick (0171 & 0172), above the buttresses, are contemporary with the insertion of the ironwork.

The west wall of the nave (Plate 5) is entirely the product of the Victorian rebuilding. The character of the facing (0177) which comprises uniformly sized, closely spaced, poorly coursed, knapped/split white, chocolate brown and dark grey flints is similar to that of the buttresses, further evidence for the latter being refurbished during the Victorian rebuilding. The buttresses at the west end of the nave (0128 & 0159) are topped with brick pinnacles. There is also a bell cote (0178) at the apex of the gable and two ventilation grids (0179 & 0180), similar to those on the north and south walls (0118, 0119 & 0136, 0137 respectively), one either side of the perpendicular style window (0182). A third, smaller iron ventilation grid (0181) is central to the wall towards its base and is similar to 0125 in the north wall and 0153 in the south. The perpendicular style window (0182) is constructed using a combination of limestone and brick dressings.

Four circular iron features (0183 – 0186) occupy a similar position in the wall to those (0173 – 0176) at the east end and are certainly attached to the same horizontal components of the bracing frame.

Porch & Vestry

The standing buildings also include a south porch and vestry complex to the north.



Plate 6 Porch S. wall



Plate 7 Porch W. wall

The porch (0187) (Plates 6 & 7) is faced with uniformly sized, uncoursed knapped flints, some of which are the same chocolate brown variety used in the buttresses and west nave wall. In addition, the limestone dressings on the diagonal porch buttresses are similar in both architectural style and limestone type to those used in the corner buttresses, a further indication that they all form part of the same phase of refurbishment. The hood mould around the exterior doorway has headstops, as does the actual south nave doorway inside the porch. The latter may also be Victorian in date as there is documentary evidence (see discussion) that the nave south doorway was one of the architectural features requiring major consolidation work. There are windows in both side walls of the porch which, given the size of the structure, are large and incorporate heavy limestone dressings. With essentially two-lights divided by perpendicular tracery element, the windows are stylistically broadly in keeping with the rebuilt west nave window.



Plate 8 Victorian vestry, E. wall



Plate 9 Modern vestry, E. wall

The vestry complex on the north side of the church comprises the small Victorian vestry (0188) which now effectively forms a link through into the modern building (0189) to the north. Materials used to construct the Victorian vestry include a random mix of rounded flints, sandstone, re-used limestone masonry and over-fired bricks, the latter either wasters from a kiln, or possibly even salvaged from the fabric of an industrial structure (Plate 8). The modern vestry (Plate 9) is constructed using a facing fabric comprising mixed flints and stone broadly similar in character to that of the earlier vestry phase. Dressings are mainly in buff-coloured brick with tooled limestone forming the principle elements.



Plate 10 North chancel wall elevation, composite photograph

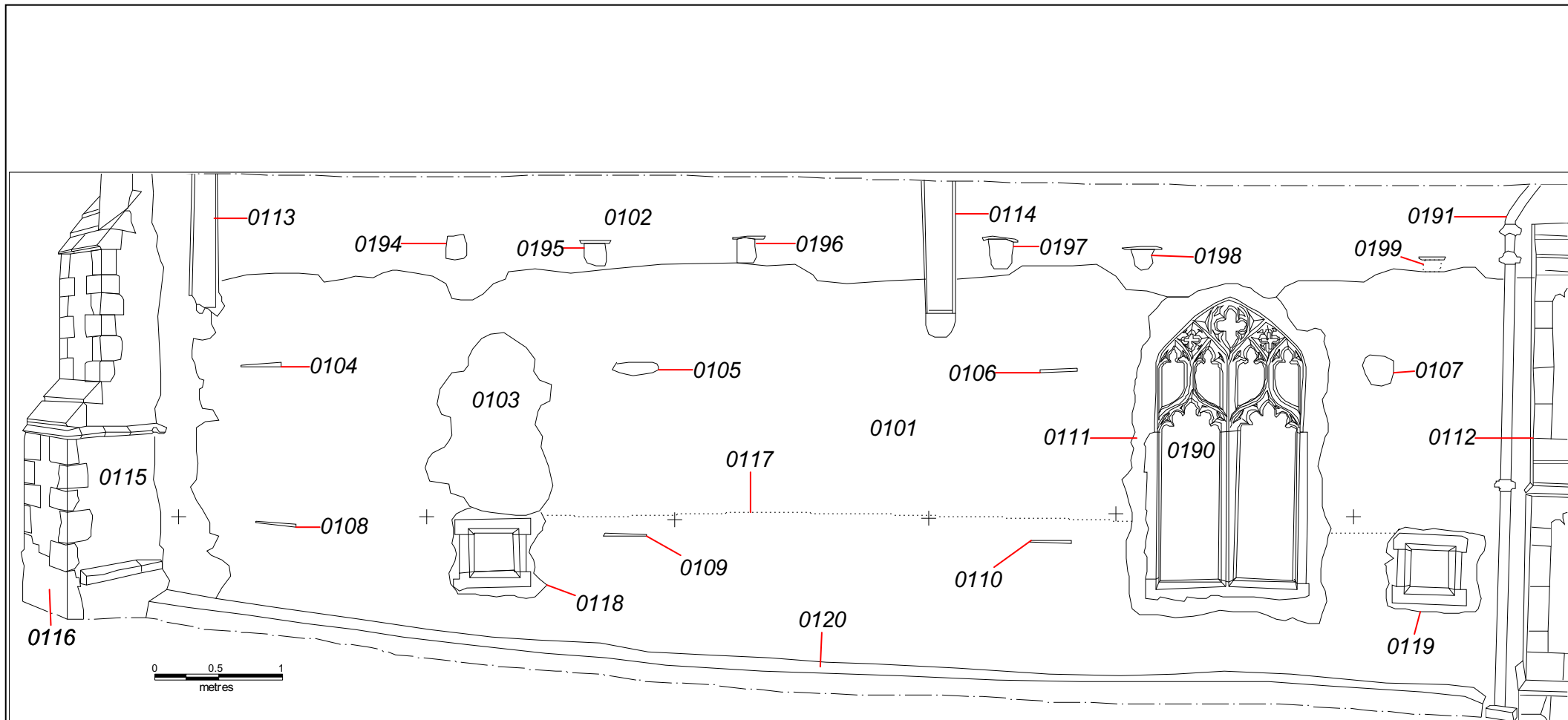


Fig. 2 North chancel wall, annotated elevation



Plate 11 South nave & chancel wall, composite photograph

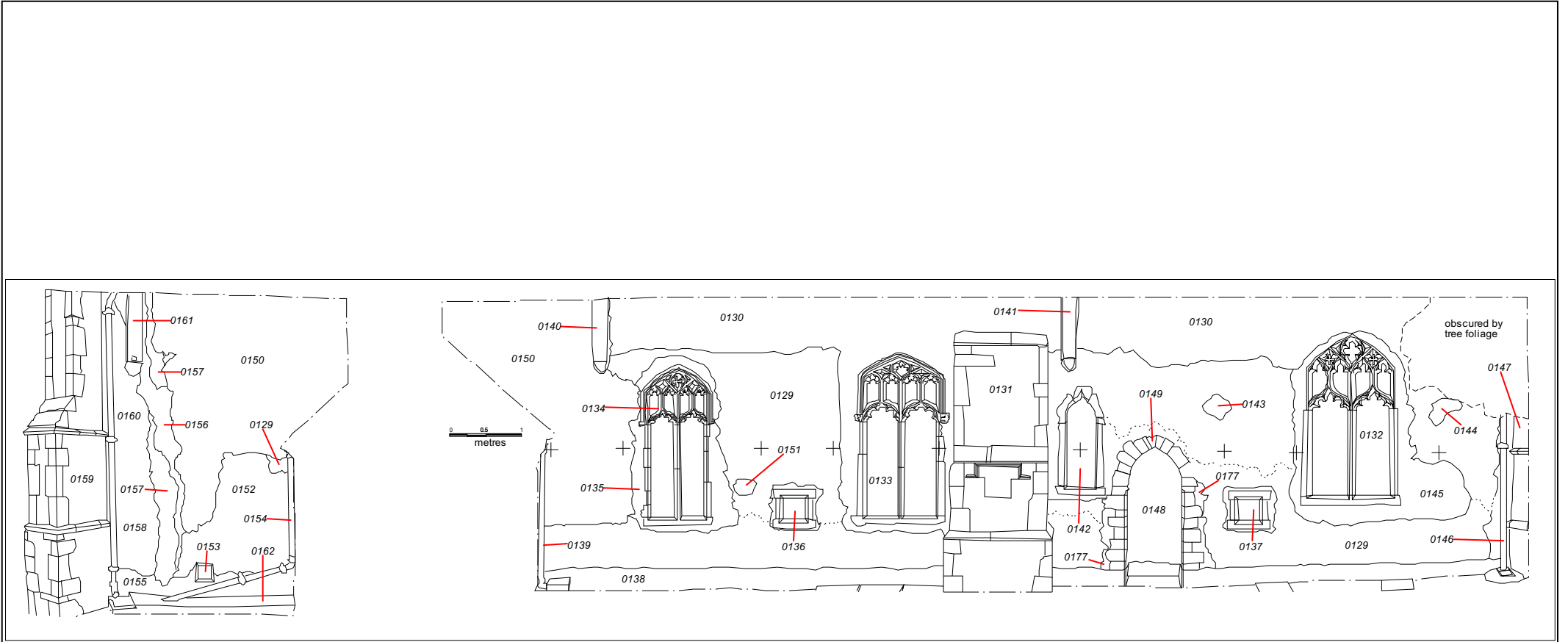


Fig. 3 South nave & chancel wall, annotated elevation



Plate 12 East chancel wall, composite photograph

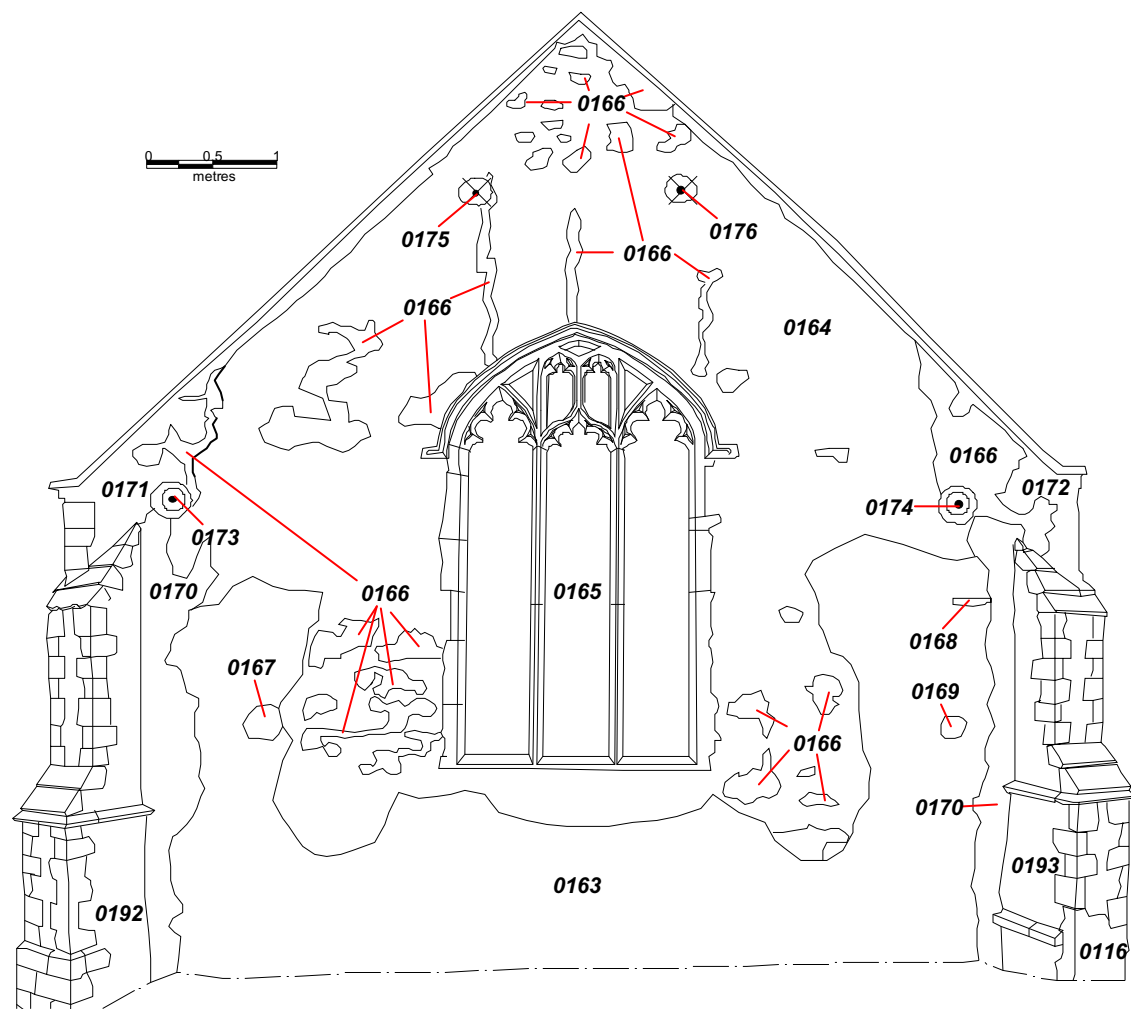


Fig. 4 East chancel wall, annotated elevation

3.2 Monitoring of Consolidation Works

Following the removal, by the contractors, of 19th/20th century render layer (0150) around the porch and the hard cementitious coverings of the external elements of the iron wall ties (0113, 0114, 0123, 0127, 0140, 0141, 0161 & 0178), a site meeting was held to discuss the extent of the consolidation works. All parties present (building contractors, Diocesan Archaeologist, Architect & Field Archaeologist) agreed that the generally good condition of the wall fabric meant that the consolidation works would be kept to an absolute minimum. As a result the additional archaeological recording works was limited to a photographic record and noted observations of the newly exposed areas.

The removal of the cementitious covering over the iron wall ties revealed that roof-tiles nailed into the wall had been used to build out around the ironwork prior to the introduction of the formal cement render. On the north side of the church all of the iron ties extended for a similar distance down the wall, while on the southern side, the end ties were c.0.2 metres longer than the middle two. Plate 13 shows iron tie 0140 after the removal of its tile and render covering.



Plate 13 Detail of wall tie 0140

Removal of the hard brown render coat (0150) from around the porch exposed the continuation of surface treatment layer 0129 and the remnants of another phase of applied lime render (0200) which included areas where its formal face remained intact (Plates 14 & 15). Given that this layer clearly extends over medieval fabric and the post-1842 rebuilt fabric (0201) above the porch, the extent of which was both visible in the face of the wall and could be inferred from the sketch drawing of c.1842 (Plate 17), then it must be contemporary or later than the major Victorian rebuild.



Plate 14 Detail of south wall west of porch



Plate 15 Detail of south wall east of porch

Wall fabric 0201 was roughly coursed and included flints, sandstone and occasional tile fragments. The junction between fabric 0201 and the medieval wall fabric 0129 below essentially continues the line of that between the two medieval fabrics (0130 & 0129) to the west. If the identification of fabric 0201 as a component of the Victorian rebuild is correct, it would suggest that the 19th century demolition/collapse had stopped at this point, possibly due to it being a line of weakness. This interpretation is consistent with the evidence provided by the sketch drawing of 1842 (Plate 17), although the degree of accuracy presented in this drawing is unknown. Alternatively 0201 could be a continuation of medieval fabric 0130, but unfortunately this could not be ascertained with any degree of certainty during the on-site investigations.

4. Interpretation & Discussion

For the purposes of the interpretation, the information recorded on site has been complimented by two illustrations of the church. The first is an oil painting (Plate 16) that hangs on the south nave wall to the left of the door in the church and the second is a sketch drawing (Plate 17) of the south elevation, both of about 1842. The drawing is possibly by the builder (James Smyth) or the surveyor (Charles Kemp) both of whom were involved with some of the 19th century renovations.



Plate 16 Painting of church c.1842

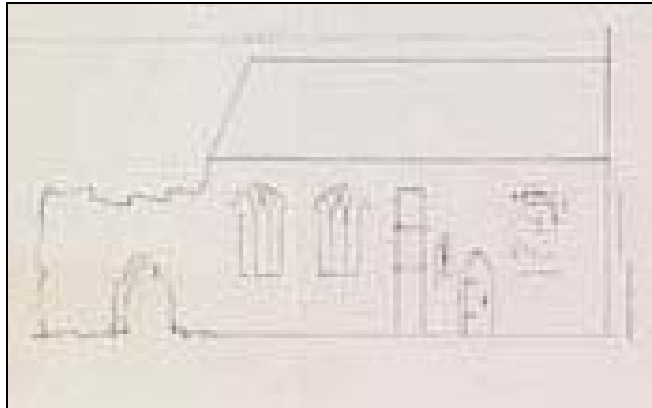


Plate 17 Drawing of church c.1842

Both sources provide useful evidence regarding which architectural features and wall fabric are original and the extent of the Victorian rebuilding.

In essence, four major phases of construction are present, along with evidence of more minor works such as local repointing and rendering.

While the church was founded in the 12th century by Ralph de Glanville, there is no evidence for any elements of his church surviving in the present building. The earliest fabric, forming the lower north, south and east walls of the nave and chancel does not exhibit the prominent coursing that is typical of Norman-work and the contemporary window and priests door in the south wall would suggest that the church was completely rebuilt in the first half of the 14th century. The lost tower may have been built at this time, or possibly represents a later addition. Both the priests door and the adjacent ogee arched window are clearly present on both the oil painting and sketch drawing. However, one of the more unusual survivals associated with this phase of construction is the aggregate rich surface treatment, a coat of render which is particularly well preserved on the north chancel wall.

The second major constructional phase in either the late 14th century or 15th century involved the raising in height of the nave and chancel walls, the substantial rebuilding of the chancel gable wall and insertion of perpendicular windows in both nave and chancel. Minor variations in the window tracery suggest that their insertion may have been staged over a period of time rather than one coordinated programme of work. Diagonal buttresses were added to the east end of the chancel at this time, and probably to the west end of the nave as well.

By the middle of the 19th century the church had been reduced to a shadow of its medieval heyday. The tower and much of the nave had been reduced to a ruin with services taken in the chancel and east end of the nave, the latter being furnished with a hipped roof which extended as far as westernmost perpendicular window in the south wall. In both the painting and drawing, the easternmost perpendicular window is shown with an indistinct outline, possibly because it had been compromised in some way. The south doorway is also shown only as an irregular opening and it can be supposed that this was due to the removal or collapse of the doorway superstructure. The sketch shows the west end of the south nave wall truncated to the west of the south doorway with no formal corner. It seems likely that the sketch drawing has been made to show the extent of the wall fabric that was going to be retained in the rebuilding.

As part of the extensive Victorian restoration work, the ruined tower was dismantled, its location still visible as a raised square platform immediately to the west of the standing building. If there had once been buttresses on the western corners of the nave, these were totally dismantled and rebuilt in conjunction with the new west wall. The vertical cracks recorded at the western ends of the south and north walls of the nave mark the junction between the medieval and Victorian wall fabrics. In contrast, the existing buttresses at the eastern end of the chancel, seen on both painting and sketch, were remodelled, with some limited early fabric surviving which helps identify them as part of the late 14th or 15th century phase of construction. The two broad, shallow buttresses located at the junction between nave and chancel were also constructed at this time, with the both painting and sketch showing that at least the southern one replaced an earlier buttress of more modest width. Another major undertaking forming part of the Victorian rebuilding was the addition of an iron bracing frame and new roof. The internal elements of the former were ingeniously hidden in the timberwork of the latter, as there is no exposed metalwork on the inside of the church. Various iron grills were inserted in the walls at this time, those towards ground level at the western end to allow air to circulate below the tiered pews, the rest, presumably to ventilate the church. Other work undertaken at this time includes the refurbishment of the south doorway and adjacent wall fabric, the addition of the south porch and construction of a vestry on the north side of the nave, the latter with its entrance through what would have been the medieval north doorway.

One of the latest additions is the hard brown render seen around the roof of the porch and at the top of the west end of the north nave wall, probably occurring within the last 20 years or even more recently. Unfortunately this layer, particularly on the south side, covered the junction between the Victorian wall fabric and the underlying medieval fabric. When this was subsequently exposed as a precursor to the consolidation works, it was still not possible to be entirely satisfied that the wall fabric at the top of the wall was part of the Victorian rebuild or a continuation of the later medieval wall heightening fabric recorded to the east.

5. Conclusion

The recording work identified the fact that with the exception of the west wall of the nave, west end of the south nave wall and buttresses, the main body of the church comprises predominantly of medieval fabric, with only minor insertions of features such as iron vents and the iron bracing frame. While the deteriorating condition of some areas of the wall fabric makes preservation of the entire wall surfaces impossible, the decision was made to limit invasive works to an absolute minimum.

Where invasive works were unavoidable, provision was made for archaeological recording to be carried out while the work was in progress.

6. Bibliography

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Appendix I ARG 015: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE
ARG 015	0001	0001	Layer	Topsoil					
ARG 015	0002	0004	Fill	Grave fill		0003	0006	0006	
ARG 015	0003	0004	Skeleton	Supine W-E infant skeleton		0004		0002	
ARG 015	0004	0004	Cut	Grave	0005	0005		0003	
ARG 015	0005	0005	Deposit	Cemetery soil		0021	All graves	All graves	
ARG 015	0006	0006	Intrusion	Modern drain cut	0003			0001	
ARG 015	0007	0008	Fill	Grave fill		0008	0006	0006	
ARG 015	0008	0008	Cut	Partially excavated grave	0005	0005		0007	
ARG 015	0009	0010	Fill	Grave fill		0010	0006	0006	
ARG 015	0010	0010	Cut	Partially excavated grave	0005	0005		0009	
ARG 015	0011	0013	Fill	Grave fill		0012		0001	
ARG 015	0012	0013	Skeleton	Partially revealed adult skeleton		0013		0011	
ARG 015	0013	0013	Cut	Grave	0017	0017		0012	
ARG 015	0014	0016	Fill	Grave fill		0015		0001	
ARG 015	0015	0016	Skeleton	Partially excavated adult skeleton		0016		0014	
ARG 015	0016	0016	Cut	Grave	0005	0005		0015	
ARG 015	0017	0019	Fill	Grave fill		0018	0013	0013	
ARG 015	0018	0019	Skeleton	Partially revealed skeleton		0019		0017	

Appendix I ARG 015: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE
ARG 015	0019	0019	Cut	Grave	0005	0005		0018	
ARG 015	0020	0020	Cut	Arbitrary sondage					
ARG 015	0021	0021	Deposit	Natural sands		-		0005	
ARG 015	0101	0101	Wall fabric	Original wall fabric forming all but upper c.0.8 m of chancel N. wall. Extensively covered with an aggregate rich render considered to be broadly contemp with the wall			0118, 0119,	0102	c.14th
ARG 015	0102	0102	Wall fabric	c.0.8 metre strip of wall fabric at top of N. chancel wall, includes coralline crag		0101			c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0103	0103	Wall fabric	Small area of wall fabric in 0101, possibly a blocked architectural feature	0101				?
ARG 015	0104	0104	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole in fabric 0101, has wooden top					c.14th
ARG 015	0105	0105	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole in fabric 0101					c.14th
ARG 015	0106	0106	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole in fabric 0101, has wooden top					c.14th
ARG 015	0107	0107	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole in fabric 0101					c.14th
ARG 015	0108	0108	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole in fabric 0101, has wooden top					c.14th
ARG 015	0109	0109	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole in fabric 0101, has wooden top					c.14th
ARG 015	0110	0110	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole in fabric 0101, has wooden top					c.14th
ARG 015	0111	0111	Wall fabric	Insertion fabric around window 0190	0101				c.19th

Appendix I ARG 015: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE
ARG 015	0112	0112	Buttress	Broad shallow buttress with flushwork, junction of N. chancel with N. nave walls					c.19th
ARG 015	0113	0113	Bracing	Vertical iron bracing element covered with hard cementitious mortar, N. wall of chancel					c.19th
ARG 015	0114	0114	Bracing	Vertical iron bracing element covered with hard cementitious mortar, N. wall of chancel					c.19th
ARG 015	0115	0115	Buttress	Diagonal buttress at NE. corner of chancel, medieval, but remodelled in 19th century	0101				c.14/15th & c.19th
ARG 015	0116	0115	Wall fabric	Brick patching at base of buttress 0115					c.20th?
ARG 015	0117	0101	Lift-line	junction between an upper application and lower application of the aggregate rich render over 0101					c.14th
ARG 015	0118	0118	Vent	Inserted iron vent with limestone masonry surround, E. end of chancel					c.19th
ARG 015	0119	0119	Vent	Inserted iron vent with limestone masonry surround, W. end of chancel					c.19th
ARG 015	0120	0120	Plinth	Concrete covered plinth along base of chancel N. wall					c.19th/20th?
ARG 015	0121	0121	Render	Patched strip of render at base of nave wall between buttress 0112 and Victorian vestry, c. 0.8 metres high					c.19th/20th?
ARG 015	0122	0122	Render	Hard brown cementitious render over top of W. end of N. chancel wall					c.19th/20th?

Appendix I ARG 015: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE
ARG 015	0123	0123	Bracing	Vertical iron bracing element covered with hard cementitious mortar, N. wall of nave, between buttress 0112 & vestry					c.19th
ARG 015	0124	0124	Render	Render covering lower area of Nave N. wall W. of vestry					c.19th
ARG 015	0125	0125	Vent	Small iron vent, N. wall of nave, W. of vestry			0124		c.19th
ARG 015	0126	0126	Crack	Vertical crack at W. end of N. nave wall					c.20th
ARG 015	0127	0127	Bracing	Vertical iron bracing element covered with hard cementitious mortar, N. wall of nave, W. end of nave N. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0128	0128	Buttress	Pinnacled diagonal buttress at W. end of N. nave wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0129	0129	Wall fabric	Original wall fabric forming all but upper c.0.8 m of chancel+nave S. wall. Partially covered with an aggregate rich render considered to be broadly contemporaneous with the wall. Same as 0101 of chancel N.					c.14th
ARG 015	0130	0130	Wall fabric	c.0.8 metre strip of wall fabric at top of S. chancel & nave wall, includes coralline crag, same as 0102 of N. chancel wall					c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0131	0131	Buttress	Broad shallow buttress with flushwork, junction of S. chancel with S. nave walls, includes war memorial inserted into face					c.19th
ARG 015	0132	0132	Window	Perpendicular window, E. end of chancel, probably patched and reset in 19th century					c.14th/15th

Appendix I ARG 015: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE
ARG 015	0133	0133	Window	Perpendicular window in nave immediately W. of buttress 0131, contemporary with fabric 0130					c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0134	0134	Window	Perpendicular window in nave W. of 0133, inserted into fabric 0129	0129				c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0135	0135	Window	Insertion fabric around window 0134					c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0136	0136	Vent	Inserted iron vent with limestone masonry surround, E. end of nave S. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0137	0137	Vent	Inserted iron vent with limestone masonry surround, centre of S. chancel wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0138	0138	Render	c.0.4 metre high strip of hard cementitious render along base of S. chancel and nave wall					c.19th/20th?
ARG 015	0139	0139	Drain-pipe	Drain-pipe for guttering on E. side of south porch					c.19th/20th?
ARG 015	0140	0140	Bracing	Vertical iron bracing element covered with hard cementitious mortar, S. wall of nave E. of porch					c.19th
ARG 015	0141	0140	Bracing	Vertical iron bracing element covered with hard cementitious mortar, S. wall of chancel E. of buttress 0131					c.19th
ARG 015	0142	0142	Window	Small Ogee arched window immediately W. of Priests door in S. chancel wall. Contemporary with fabric 0129					c.14th
ARG 015	0143	0143	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole at E. end of S. chancel wall					c.14th

Appendix I ARG 015: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE
ARG 015	0144	0143	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole, centre end of S. chancel wall					c.14th
ARG 015	0145	0145	Wall fabric	Insertion fabric and patching around window 0132 which was thought to have been reset during 19th century refurbishments					c.19th
ARG 015	0146	0146	Drain-pipe	Drain pipe at E. end of S. chancel wall					c.19th/20th?
ARG 015	0147	0147	Buttress	Diagonal buttress at SE corner of chancel, medieval, but remodelled in 19th century					c.14/15th & c.19th
ARG 015	0148	0148	Wall fabric	Blocking fabric in Priest's door 0149					c.19th?
ARG 015	0149	0149	Doorway	Doorway (Priest's door) at W. end of south chancel wall					c.14th
ARG 015	0150	0150	Render	Area of hard brown render over nave S. wall above and around S. Porch. Laps over 0152		0152			c.19th/20th?
ARG 015	0151	0151	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole in S. nave wall immediately E. of window 0134					c.14th
ARG 015	0152	0152	Render	Render covering lower area of nave S. wall immediately W. of porch. Predates 0150				0150	c.19th
ARG 015	0153	0153	Vent	Small iron vent in S. nave wall W. of porch		0153			c.19th
ARG 015	0154	0154	Drain-pipe	Drain-pipe for guttering on W. side of south porch					c.19th/20th?
ARG 015	0155	0155	Render	c.0.5 metre strip of hard cementitious render along base of nave S. wall W. of porch		0152			c.20th

Appendix I ARG 015: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE
ARG 015	0156	0157	Crack	Recent patching in vertical crack at W. end of S. nave wall, almost certainly marking joint between medieval fabric and Victorian fabric		0157			c.20th/21st?
ARG 015	0157	0157	Crack	Earlier fill in vertical crack, see 0156				0156	c.20th
ARG 015	0158	0158	Wall fabric	Area of wall fabric at W. end of S. nave wall W. of crack 0156/0157, probably contemporary with Victorian buttress 0159					c.19th
ARG 015	0159	0159	Buttress	Pinnacled diagonal buttress at SW. corner of nave S. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0160	0160	Drain-pipe	Drain-pipe at W. end of S. nave wall					c.19th/20th?
ARG 015	0161	0161	Bracing	Vertical iron bracing element covered with hard cementitious mortar, W. end of S. wall of nave					c.19th
ARG 015	0162	0162	Plinth	Basal plinth, nave S. wall W. of porch					c.19th/20th?
ARG 015	0163	0163	Wall fabric	Original wall fabric forming bottom of E. chancel wall, equivalent to 0101 & 0129				0164	c.14th
ARG 015	0164	0164	Wall fabric	Upper wall fabric above 0163 in chancel E. wall, equivalent to 0101 & 0130		0163			c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0165	0165	Window	Perpendicular window contemporary with wall fabric 0165					c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0166	0166	Patching	Hard brown patching/repointing locally seen in chancel S. wall over both fabrics 0163 and 0164		0163, 0164			c.20th/21st
ARG 015	0167	0167	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole in fabric 0163 S. of window 0165					c.14th

Appendix I ARG 015: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE
ARG 015	0168	0168	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole in fabric 0163 N. of window 0165, marked by horizontally placed roof-tile in wall					c.14th
ARG 015	0169	0169	Putlock Hole	Blocked putlock hole in fabric 0163 N. of window 0165					c.14th
ARG 015	0170	0170	Render	Hard cementitious render/patching at junction of buttresses 0192 & 0193 with fabric 0163					c.20th?
ARG 015	0171	0171	Wall fabric	Brick build associated with insertion of iron bracing frame over buttress 0192					c.19th
ARG 015	0172	0172	Wall fabric	Brick build associated with insertion of iron bracing frame over buttress 0193					c.19th
ARG 015	0173	0173	Bracing	Circular disc at end of horizontal element of iron bracing frame, chancel E. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0174	0174	Bracing	Circular disc at end of horizontal element of iron bracing frame, chancel E. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0175	0175	Bracing	Circular disc at end of horizontal element of iron bracing frame, chancel E. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0176	0176	Bracing	Circular disc at end of horizontal element of iron bracing frame, chancel E. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0177	0177	Wall fabric	West wall of nave, total rebuild of Victorian date					c.19th
ARG 015	0178	0177	Bell cote	Bell cote on nave W. gable wall apex					c.19th

Appendix I ARG 015: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE
ARG 015	0179	0179	Vent	Inserted iron vent with limestone masonry surround, N. side of window 0182 in nave W. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0180	0180	Vent	Inserted iron vent with limestone masonry surround, centre of S. chancel wall, S. side of window 0182 in nave W. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0181	0181	Vent	Small vent towards base of nave W. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0182	0182	Window	Nave W. window, perpendicular style					c.19th
ARG 015	0183	0183	Bracing	Circular disc at end of horizontal element of iron bracing frame, Nave W. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0184	0184	Bracing	Circular disc at end of horizontal element of iron bracing frame, Nave W. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0185	0185	Bracing	Circular disc at end of horizontal element of iron bracing frame, Nave W. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0186	0186	Bracing	Circular disc at end of horizontal element of iron bracing frame, Nave W. wall					c.19th
ARG 015	0187	0187	Building	South porch					c.19th
ARG 015	0188	0188	Building	Victorian vestry attached to N. wall of nave, subsumed within secondary building 0189					c.19th
ARG 015	0189	0189	Building	Modern vestry					c.21st

Appendix I ARG 015: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	MODIDATE
ARG 015	0190	0190	Window	Perpendicular window in N. wall of chancel					c.14th
ARG 015	0191	0191	Drain-pipe	Iron Drain pipe, W. end of N. chancel wall					c.19th/20th?
ARG 015	0192	0147	Buttress	Number allocated to buttress 0147 when recording E. end of chancel					c.14/15th & c.19th
ARG 015	0193	0115	Buttress	Number allocated to buttress 0115 when recording E. end of chancel					c.14/15th & c.19th
ARG 015	0194	0102	Putlock Hole	Chancel N. wall, putlock hole in wall fabric 0102					c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0195	0102	Putlock Hole	Chancel N. wall, putlock hole in wall fabric 0102					c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0196	0102	Putlock Hole	Chancel N. wall, putlock hole in wall fabric 0102					c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0197	0102	Putlock Hole	Chancel N. wall, putlock hole in wall fabric 0102					c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0198	0102	Putlock Hole	Chancel N. wall, putlock hole in wall fabric 0102					c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0199	0102	Putlock Hole	Chancel N. wall, putlock hole in wall fabric 0102					c.14th/15th
ARG 015	0200	0200	Render	Layer of lime render seen after removal of 0150 around porch. As thi					c.19th
ARG 015	0201	0201	Wall fabric	Wall fabric at top of wall over porch, associated with Victorian rebuild					c.19th

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