

# Churchyard History & Archaeology Geoffrey Hunter





#### **Origins of Churchyards**

- Often older than the church
- Sometimes, perhaps often, pre-Christian
- Minsters & manors parishes
- Archaeologically important



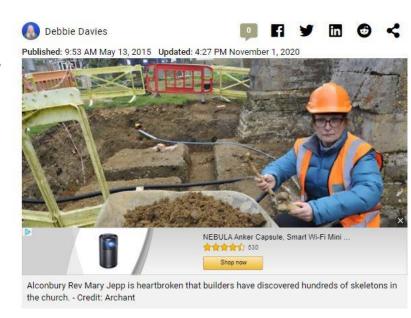




- "There were never any burials on the north side of the church"
- The south and east sides of churches have always been more popular.
- Burials found on the north side may therefore be much older

The Hunts Post > News

Alconbury church project on hold after skeletons discovered





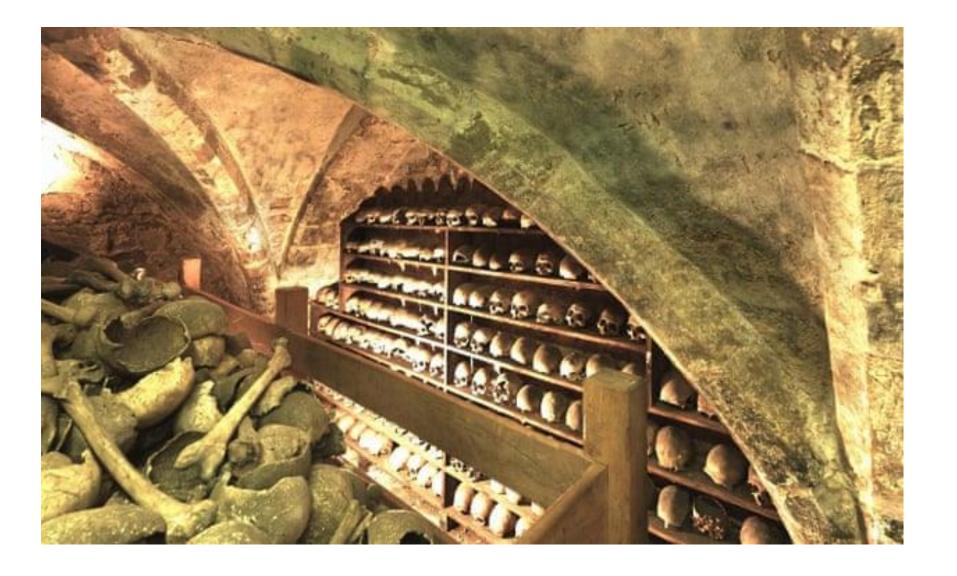


#### Later medieval period

- Importance of burial in consecrated ground
- Pressure of burials with population growth
- Many churchyards have been in use for over a thousand years
- A place of burial for everyone, for ever
- Obviously there had to be a flip side..



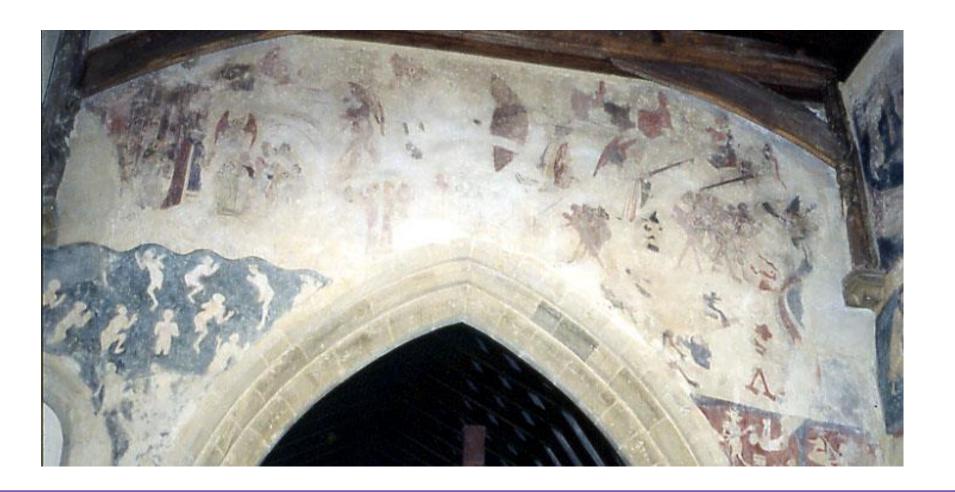








#### Medieval death - and judgement



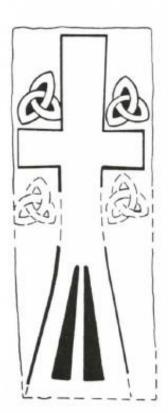


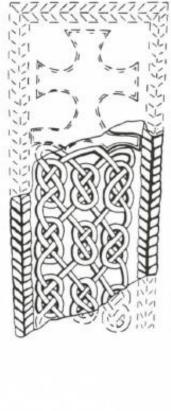


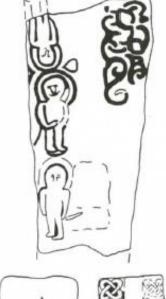
- The east side of a church sees the sunrise on the day of judgement
- Belief in bodily resurrection
- Efforts to preserve bodies embalming, evisceration, charring of timber coffins, protective enclosures
- Solutions according to budget...

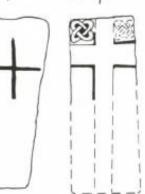


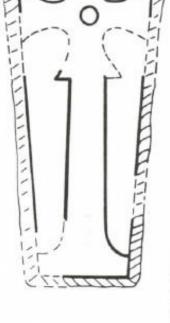


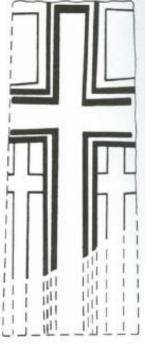










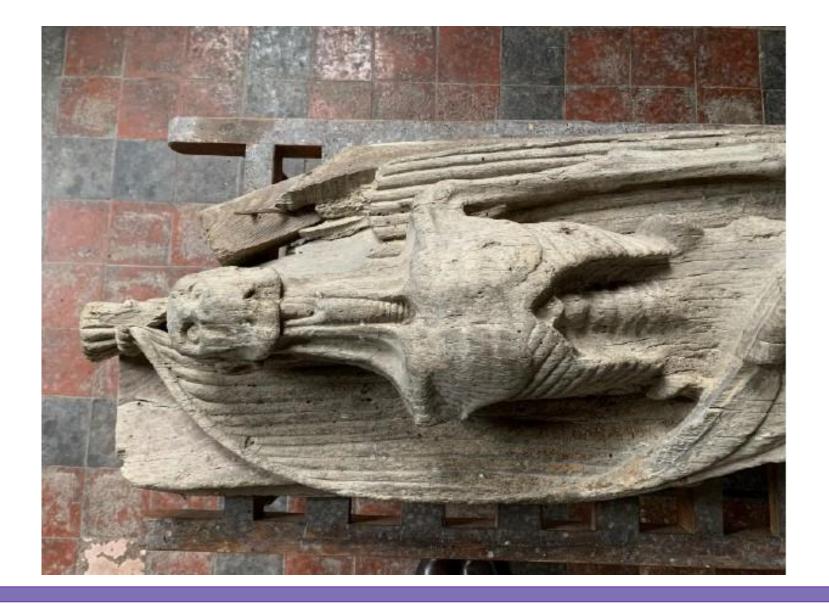




- Stone coffins common from Roman times to the medieval period
- Timber/lead sandwich coffins from 17th century
- Timber coffins evidenced by "stains" and nails
- Many burials probably used shrouds only
- Survival of organic material heavily dependent on acidity of soil – prevalence of charnel houses?











#### Marking graves above ground

 Many of our churchyards are now becoming full - of stone monuments

















#### There have been other ways of marking graves

- Historically the simplest and oldest form of grave marker was a mound - not necessarily as big as Sutton Hoo
- Timber memorials, mainly crosses
- Incised stone memorials (headstones and footstones), mainly from 18th century onwards
- Tomb chests and vaults

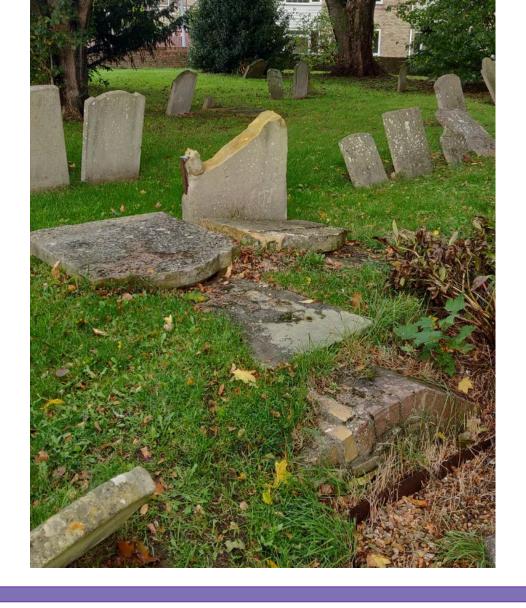


































 But it was only really in the 20th century that most burials became marked with a permanent stone memorial

















### The way churchyards are managed has changed too...

Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower

The moping owl does to the moon complain

Of such, as wandering near her secret bower,

Molest her ancient solitary reign.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,

Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,

The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.







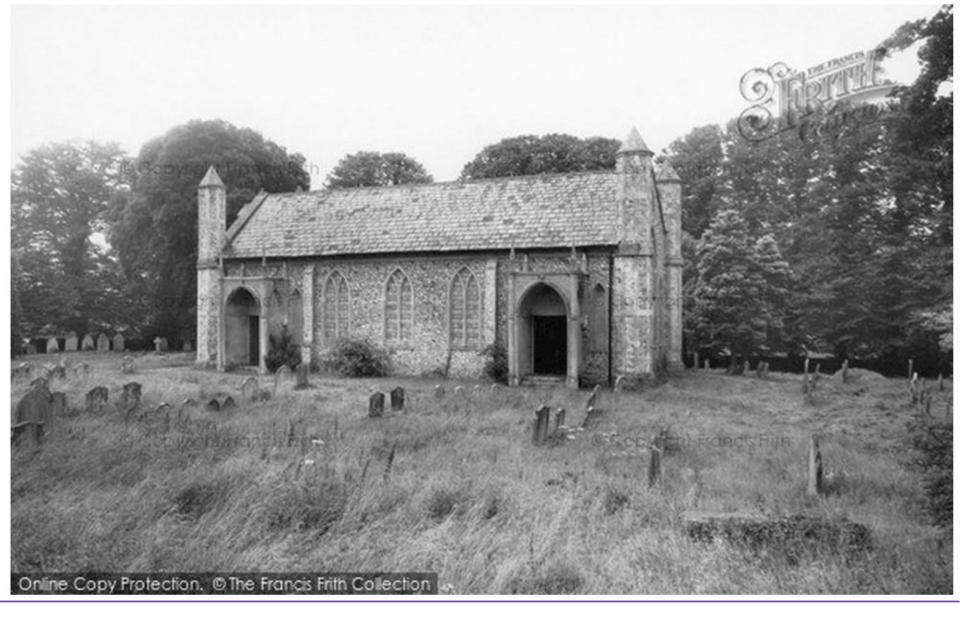








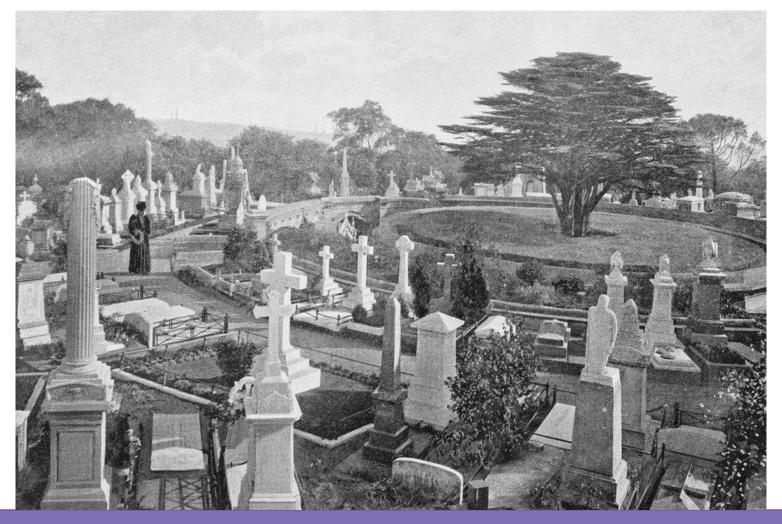








### Escaping the City - the drawing room of the dead







#### Mechanisation of death, mechanisation of memorials







## Re-using graves means UK cemetery will never run out of space

Re-use of spaces is the sustainable solution to overflowing graveyards, if done sensitively, says one of Britain's biggest cemeteries







- Goes to show there's nothing new under the sun
- Most ancient churchyards have been buried over and over
- A churchyard only really becomes "full" when the rate of burials exceeds the processing capacity of the soil
- Lawn cemeteries and necropolises were a valid statement of their times
- In a world living through a biodiversity crisis, and a region with a shortage of burial space, what should become the 21st century way of managing churchyards?











