

**Burial practices in southwest Britain and northwest
France (c.600-1050AD): a comparative analysis**

Volume 2

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March 2020

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Appendix 1: Glossary

This glossary provides a summary of the terms used throughout this thesis. The definitions are either drawn from specialist publications or formulated on the basis of the data collected for this project. This list is to understand within the context of this thesis, and was designed in a multi-lingual perspective. Whenever possible, the definitions are illustrated by photographs or drawings.

Pleine terre	The body is directly laid on the earth, generally in an oval or anthropomorphic grave pit. Pleine terre can be covered with a stone or wooden lid, generally indicated by a “banquette” or a groove at the top of the pit.
 A photograph of an anthropomorphic grave pit containing a skeleton. The skeleton is in a flexed position, suggesting a fetal or contracted burial. A vertical ruler is placed next to the skeleton for scale. The background shows the earth walls of the pit.	 A photograph of an oval-shaped grave pit containing a skeleton. The skeleton is in a more extended position compared to the one on the left. A vertical ruler is placed next to the skeleton. A small label in the upper right corner of the image area reads "SLR SEP 2009".

Figure 1: Right – oval pleine terre burial, Romilly-sur-Andelle, from Colleter et al. 2014:155 ; Left – anthropomorphic pleine terre burial, from Duday, 2009:46

Cist	The sides of the grave pit are covered with stone slabs or large blocks. In some cases, the body is placed on stone slab(s) covering the bottom of the grave. Stone lids can also be used to cover the burial.
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Figure 2: Example of a cist grave, Plomeur (Musée de la préhistoire Finistérienne, picture by Troadec, S.)

Sarcophagus	Stone container, often trapezoidal but can be rectangular. These containers are generally carved out from one block. On very rare occasions, sarcophagi can be carved in wood (e.g. in Landevennec).
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Figure 3: Monoxyile sarcophagus, Landevennec (Musée de l' Ancienne Abbaye de Landevennec picture by Troadec, S.)

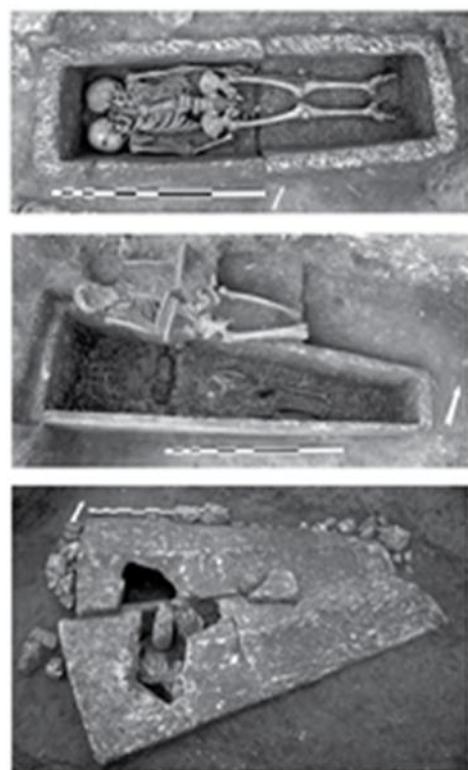


Figure 4: From top to bottom - bipartite sarcophagus, monolithic sarcophagus and sarcophagus lid, Romilly-sur-Andelle, from Jouneau et al. 2015:22

Plaster-lined grave	Plaster is either directly cast in the grave pit or applied with a tool on the sides of the graves.
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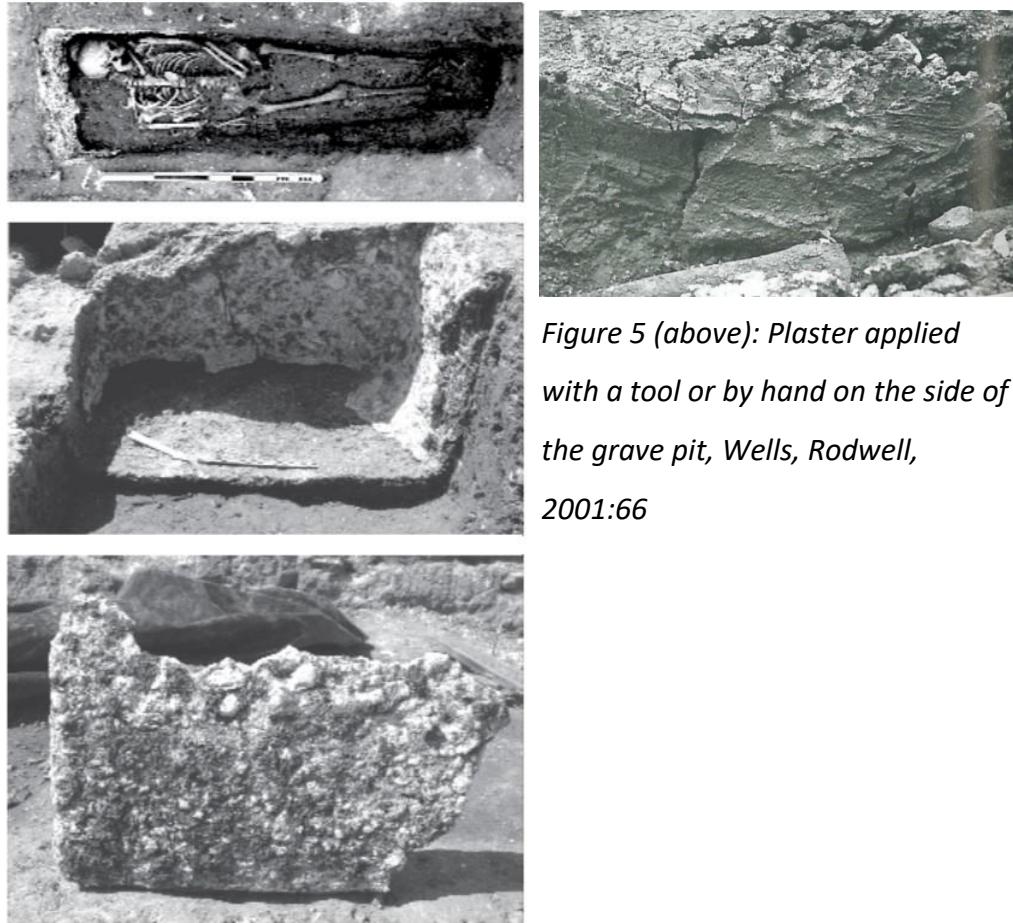


Figure 5 (above): Plaster applied with a tool or by hand on the side of the grave pit, Wells, Rodwell, 2001:66

Figure 6: Plaster-lined grave with plaster directly cast in the grave pit, Romilly-sur-Andelle, Jouneau et al., 2015:27

Stone container	Any container built primarily in stone that could not be clearly characterised.
Coffrage	Wooden planks are used to line the sides of the grave pit. The planks can be joined by dowels, interlocked, held in place by <i>pierres de calage</i> (see below) or simply resting on each other. The body can be placed directly on the earth or on a wooden plank. The burial can be covered by a wooden lid.

Coffin	Wooden container with planks either doweled or nailed together. Contrary to coffrages that are directly built within the grave pit, coffins are moveable containers.
	<p><i>Figure 7: Nails indicating the use of a coffin in grave 87 and 85 with a possible logette céphalique, Barnstaple, Miles, 1986:65</i></p>
Mixed coffrage	<p>Coffrage using both stone and wood. The stones, wooden plank can be used to line one or all of the grave sides or as lids.</p> <p>This type of graves is often difficult to identity, as the combines used of stones and wood is also characteristic of a coffrage with pierres de calage.</p>
	<p><i>Figure 8: Example of a mixed coffrage, Thaon, Chapelain de Séreville-Niel & Delahaye, 2012:216</i></p> <p>(gey: stone slabs, orange: wooden planks)</p>

Wooden container	Any container built primarily in wood that could not be clearly characterised.
Mortared tomb	The body is placed within a built chamber of mortared stones.
Caveau	Funerary chambers built out of wooden planks. This type is very similar to the mortared tomb but uses primarily wood instead of stone.
Ossuary	Structure containing the disarticulated bones of one or several individuals. Ossuaries are the results of human intervention, moving the remains of the deceased to a new location following, for instance, the destruction of the original grave or its reuse.
Réduction	<i>'human intervention of moving the bones of a deceased individual to the edges of the grave (near the head, the feet or on the sides) in order to make space for a new body'</i> (Pecqueur, 2003:17 – translated by Troadec, S.).

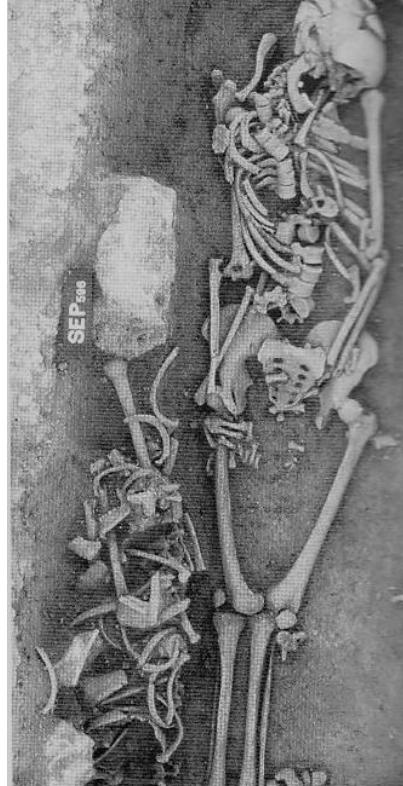
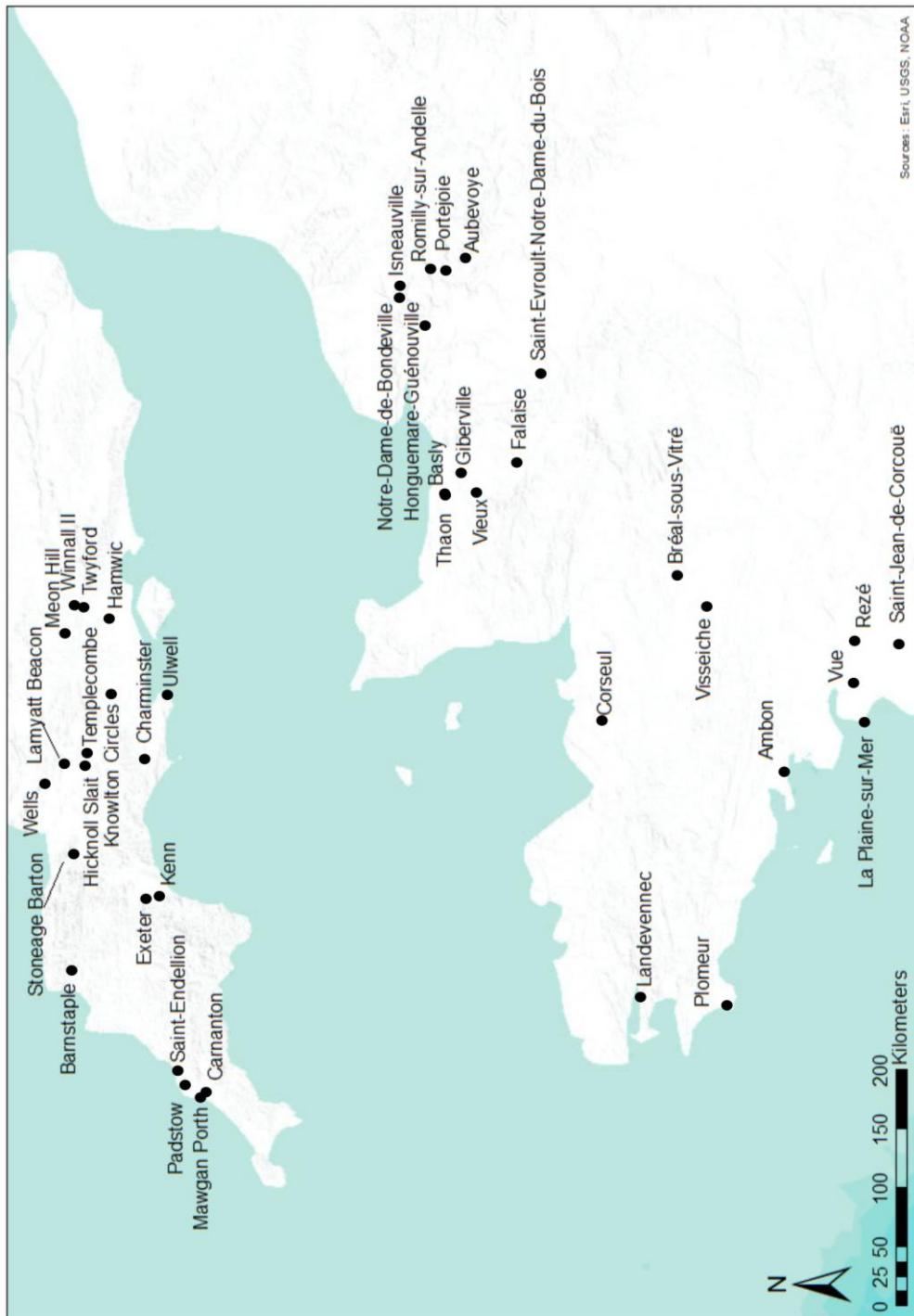


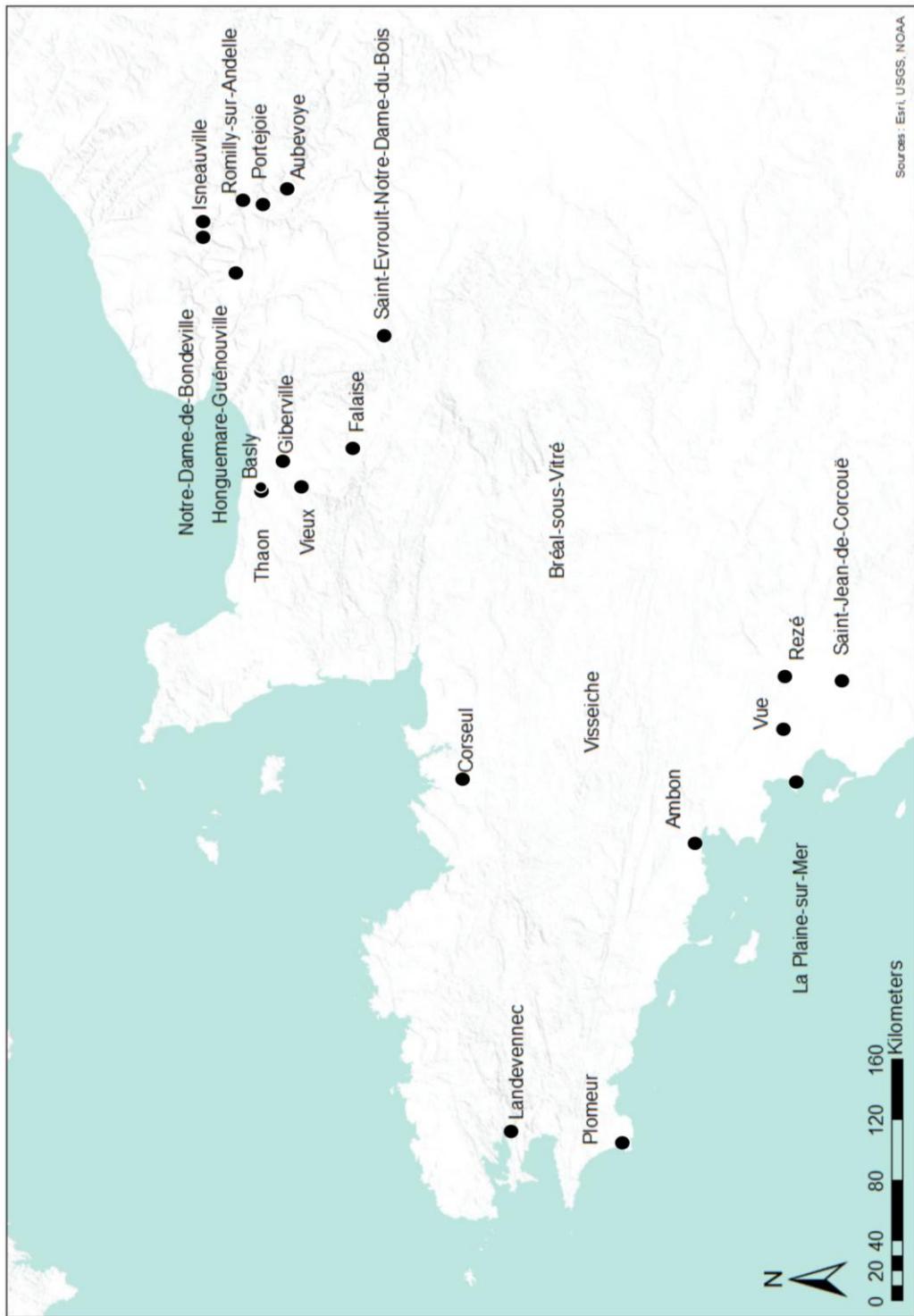
Figure 9: Réduction placed to the side of the original funerary structure with a new body occupying the grave, from Duday, 2009:73

Pierres de calage	Small to medium sized stones used to keep a lid or side planks in place.
	<p><i>Figure 10: Pierres de calage placed on the side of a wooden container, Barnstaple, from Miles, 1986:67</i></p>
Logette céphalique	Space created in the grave pit for the head of the deceased. This can be materialised by stones, or take the form of a small alcove creating an anthropomorphic grave pit (fig.1, vol.2).

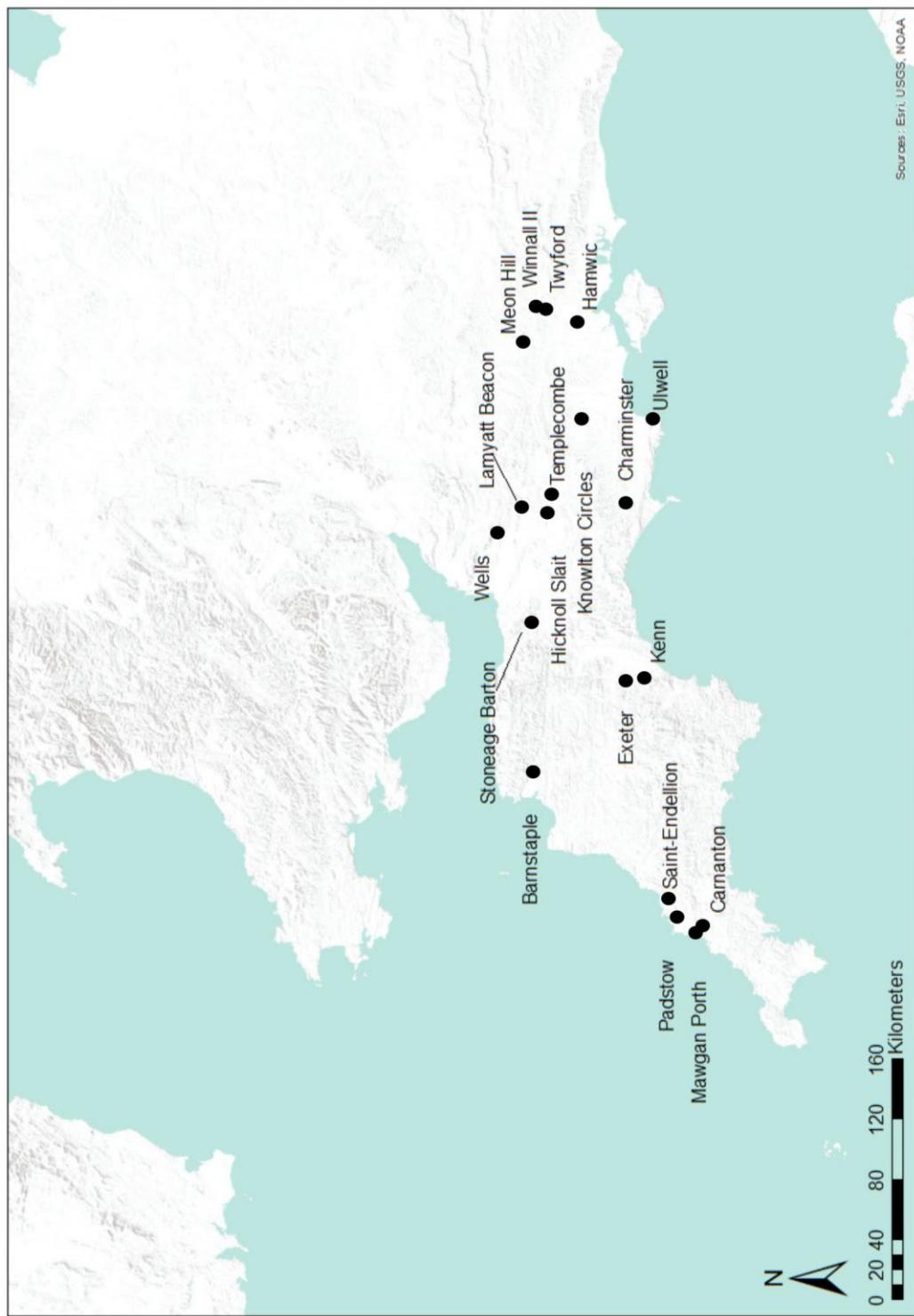
Appendix 2: Maps



Map 1: Location of the key-sites on either side of the Channel (figure by Troadec, S.)



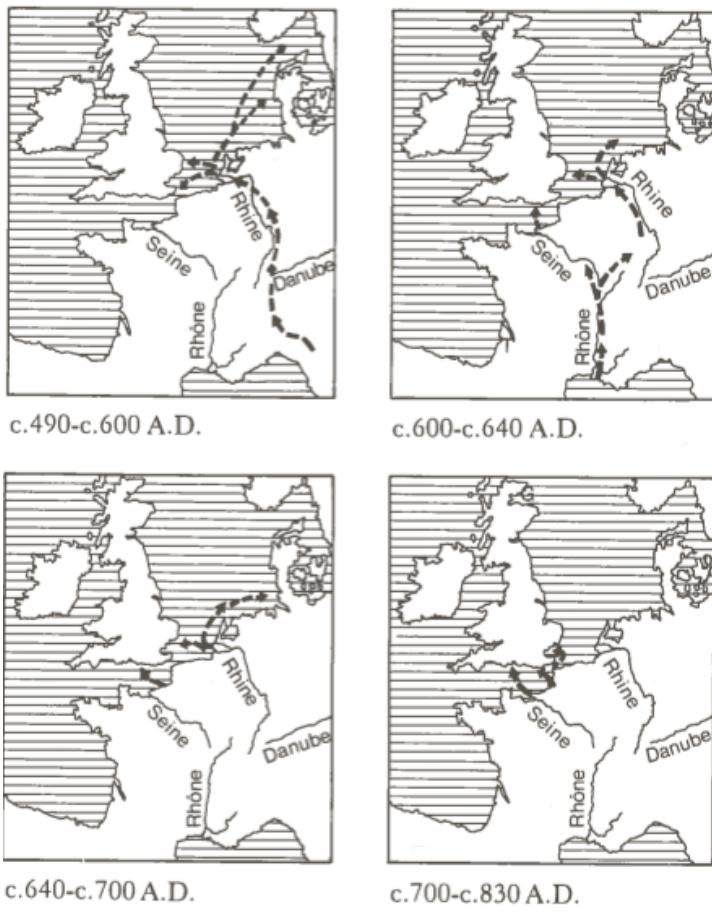
Map 2: Location of the French key-sites (figure by Troadec, S.)



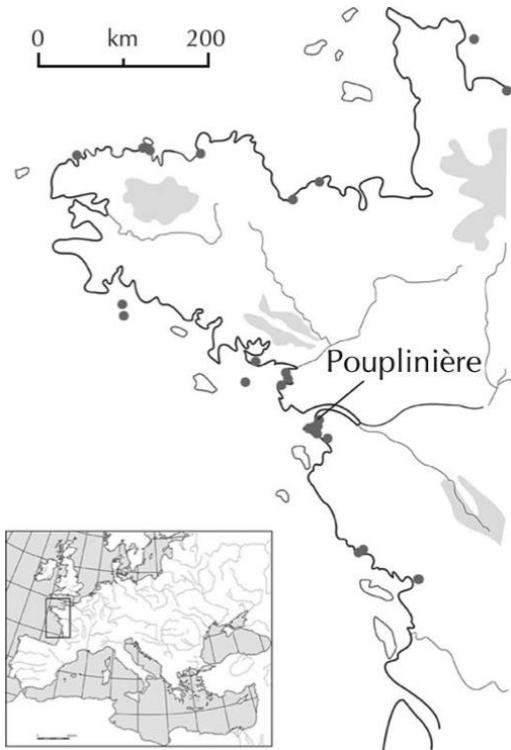
Map 3: Location of the British key-sites (figure by Troadec, S.)



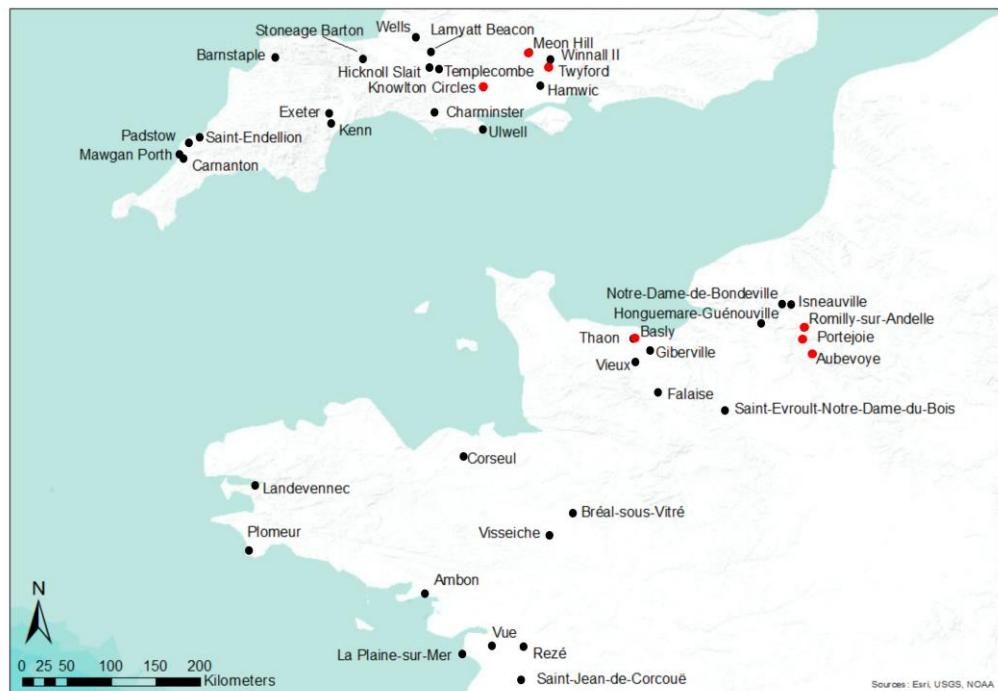
*Map 4: Sailing routes and exchange in the Channel, Atlantic and Irish Sea
c.600, from Campbell, 2007:10*



*Map 5: Long-distance trade in northwest Europe c.490-830AD, from Hodges
& Whitehouse, 1983:89*



Map 6: Location of archaeologically known purple dye production sites, from Dupont & Doyen, 2017:58



Map 7: Reuse of prehistoric features as a burial focus in the British and French samples (figure by Troadec, S.)

Appendix 3: Site plans and other figures

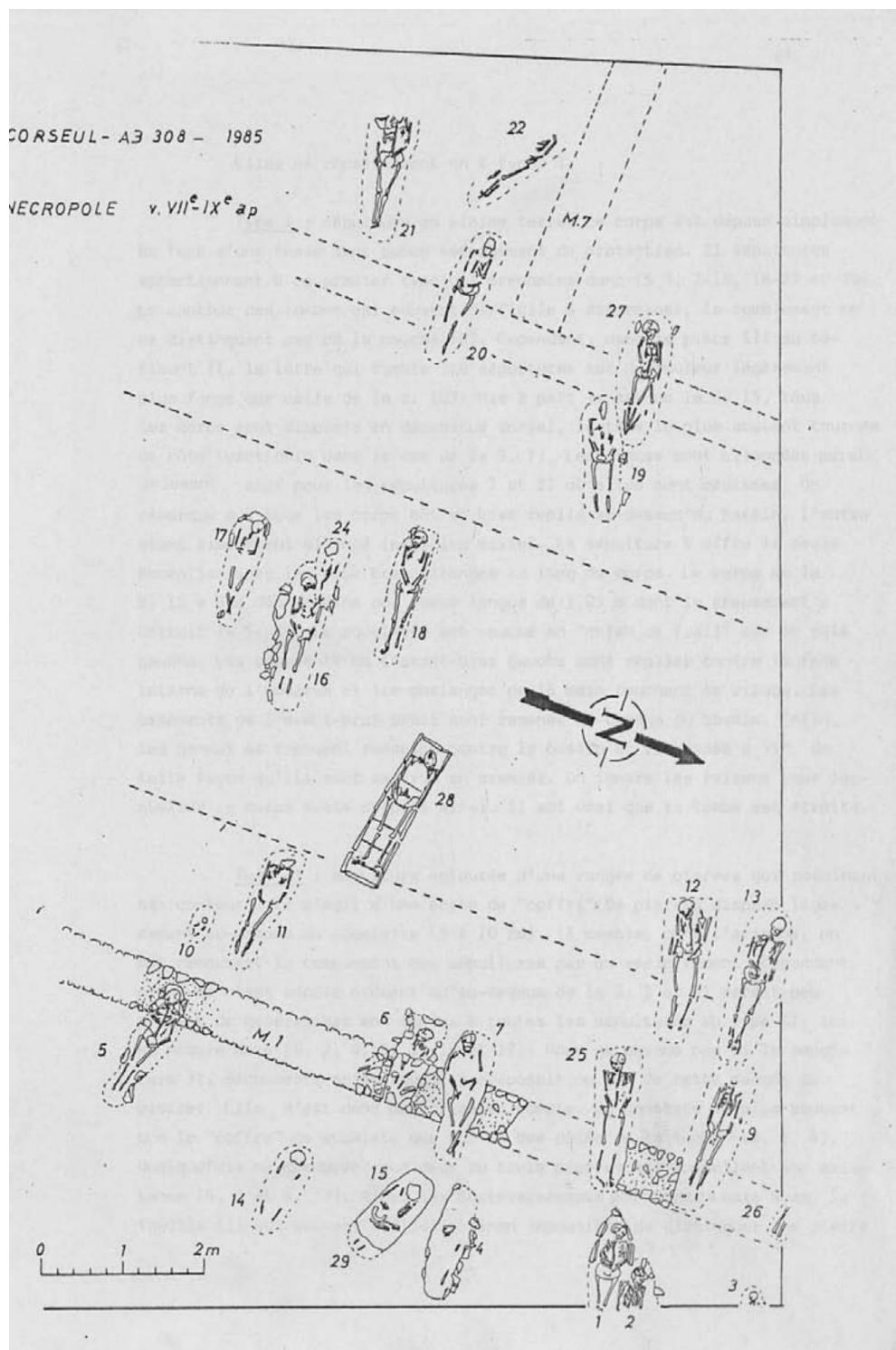


Figure 11: Corseul site plan, from Fichet de Clairefontaine, 1985 - accessed online

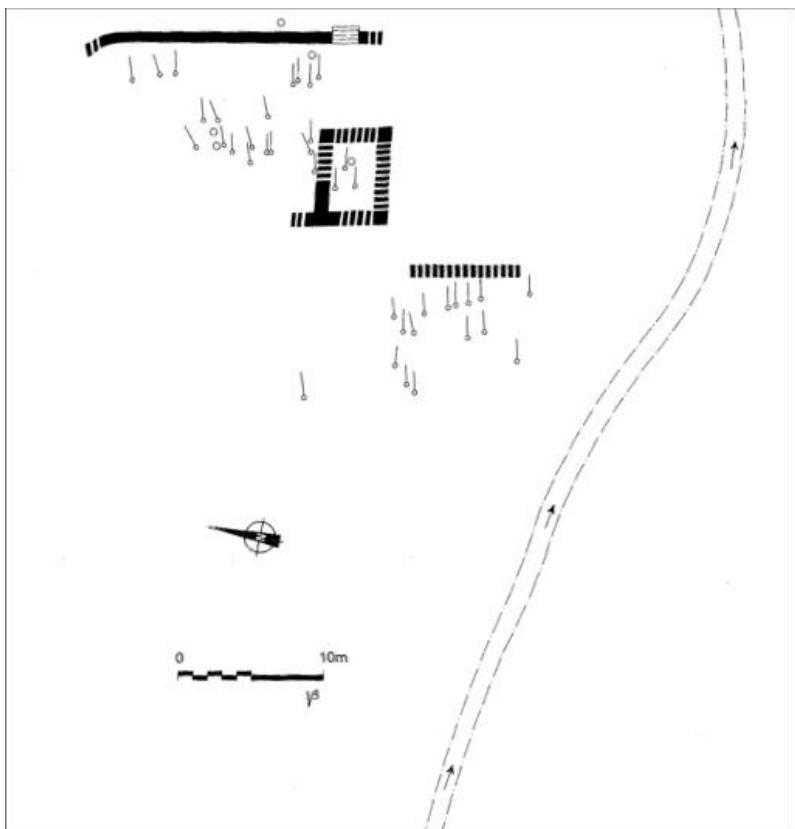


Figure 12: Landevennec site plan, 7th to 8th century, from

Bardel & Pérennec, 2004:134

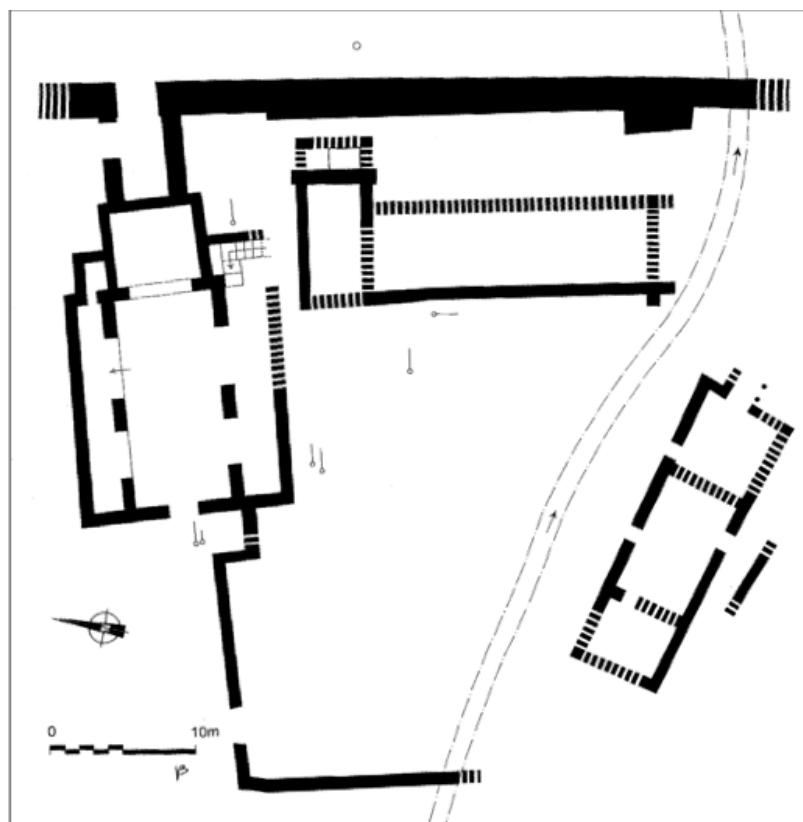


Figure 13: Landevennec site plan, late 8th to early 9th century,

from Bardel & Pérennec, 2004:136

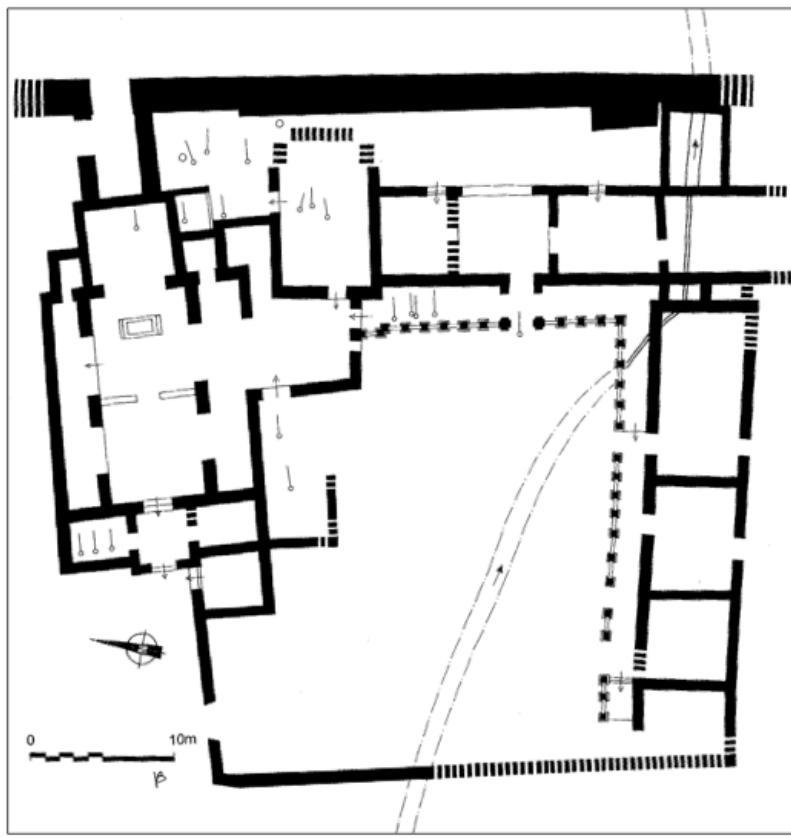


Figure 14 Landevennec site plan, second half of the 9th

century, from Bardel & Pérennec, 2004:139

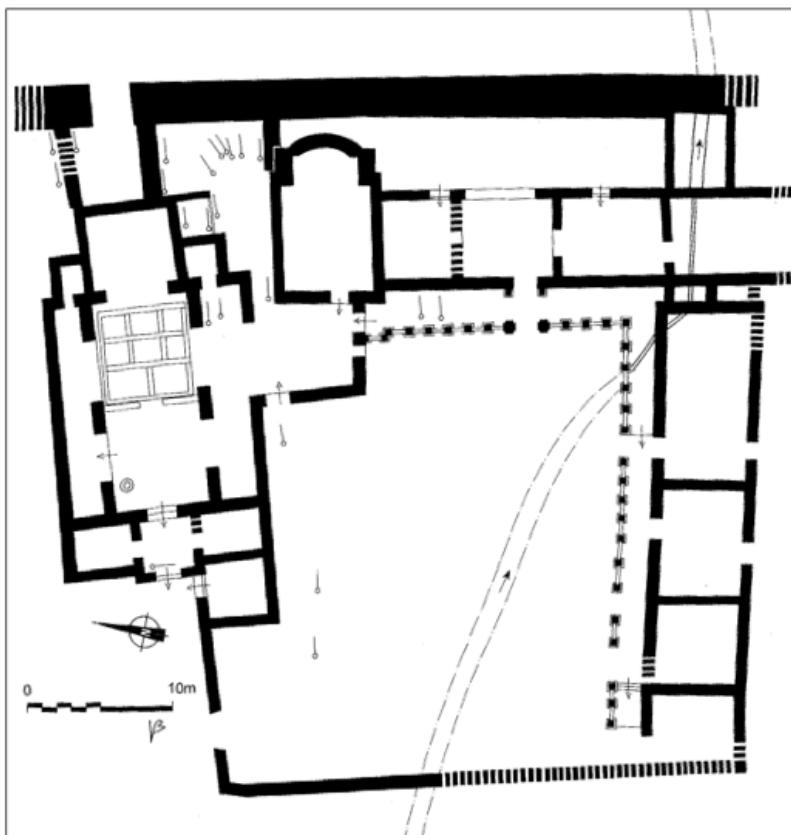


Figure 15: Landevennec site plan, mid 10th to early 11th

century, from Bardel & Pérennec, 2004:143

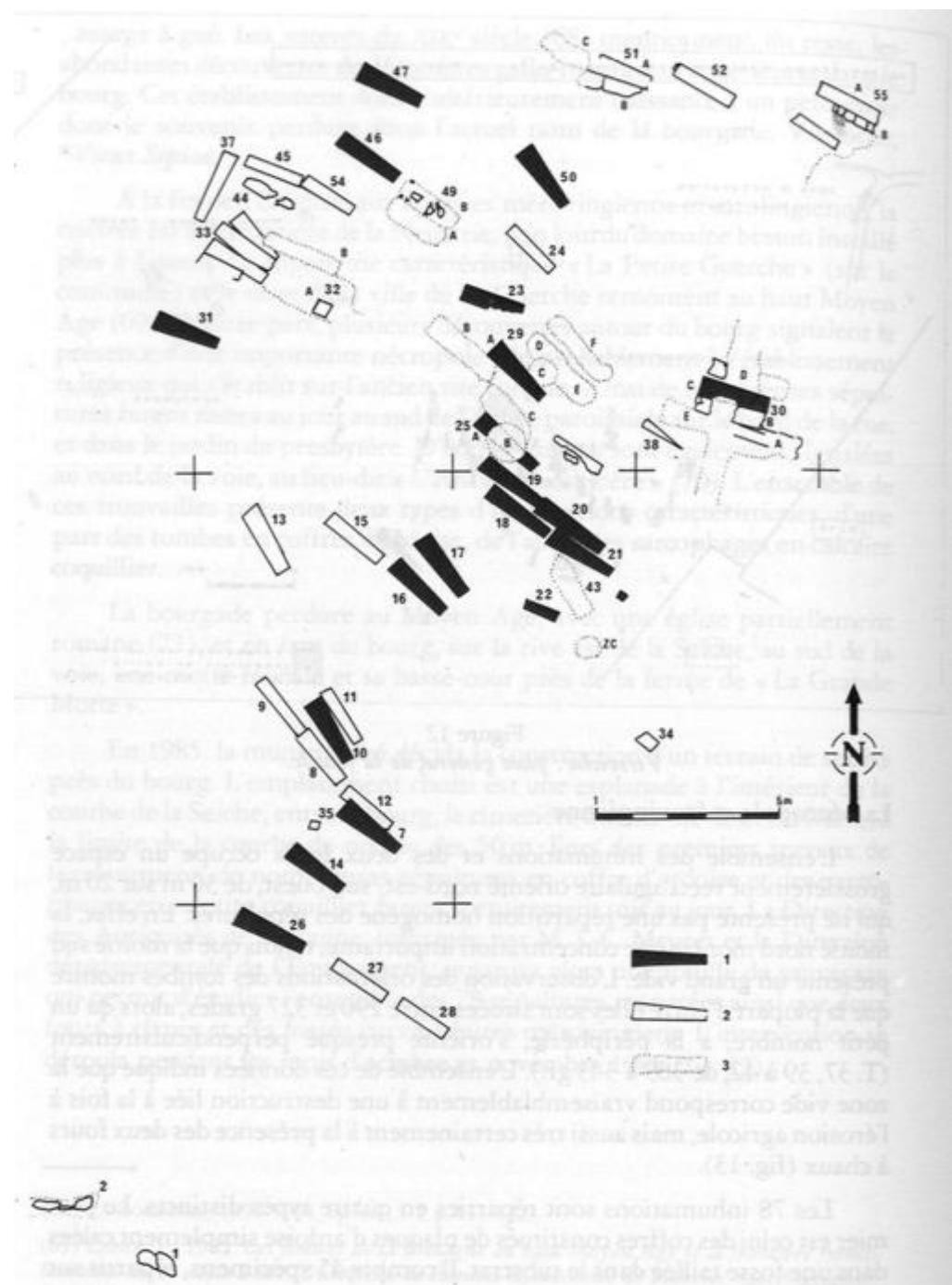


Figure 16: Visseiche necropolis 2 site plan, from Guigon & Bardel, 1989:334

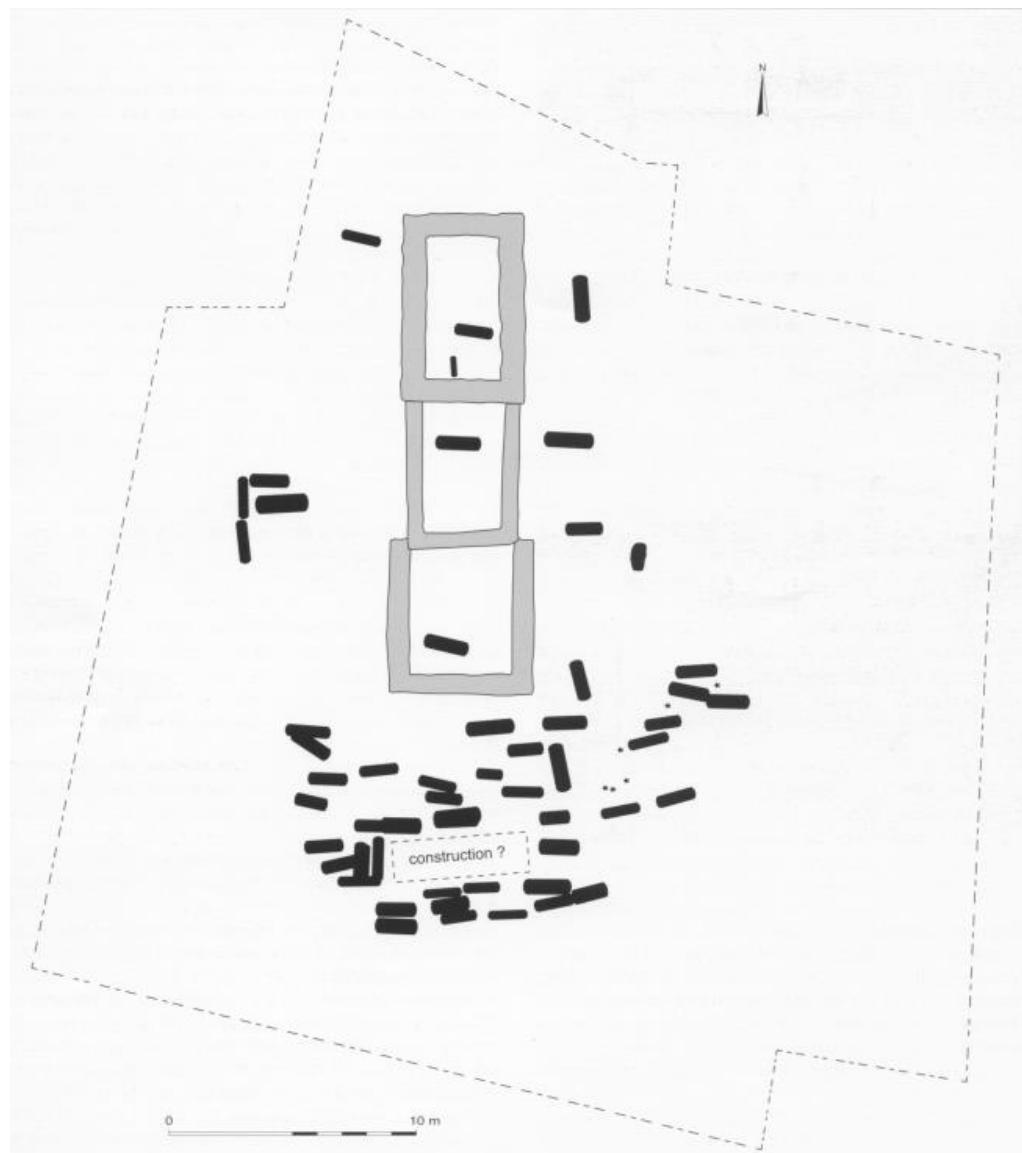


Figure 17: Falaise site plan, from Hincker et al., 2012:160

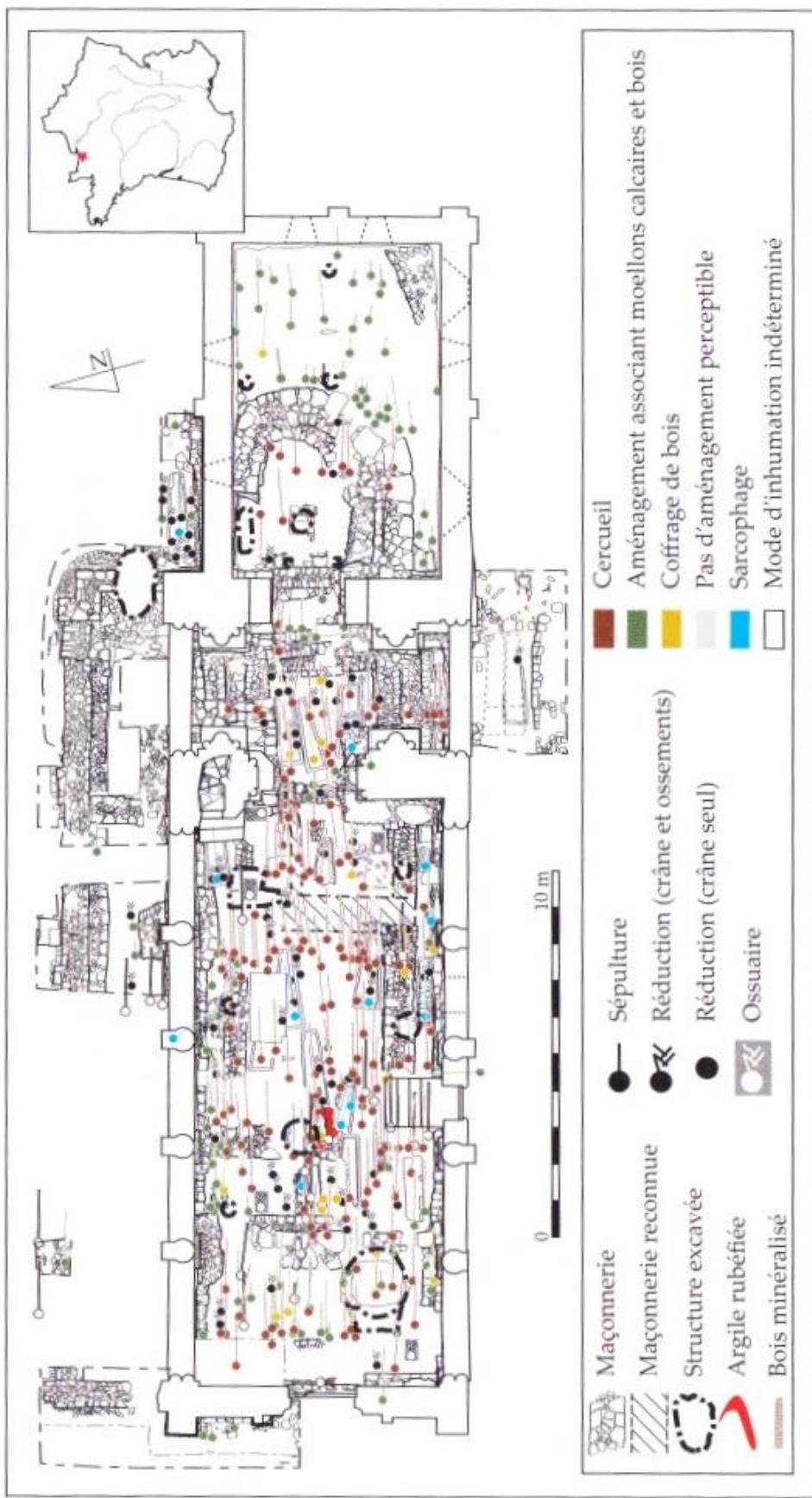


Figure 18: Thaon site plan, from Carré, 2011:210 (CAP Chapelain de Séreville-Niel, C. & Delahaye, F.)

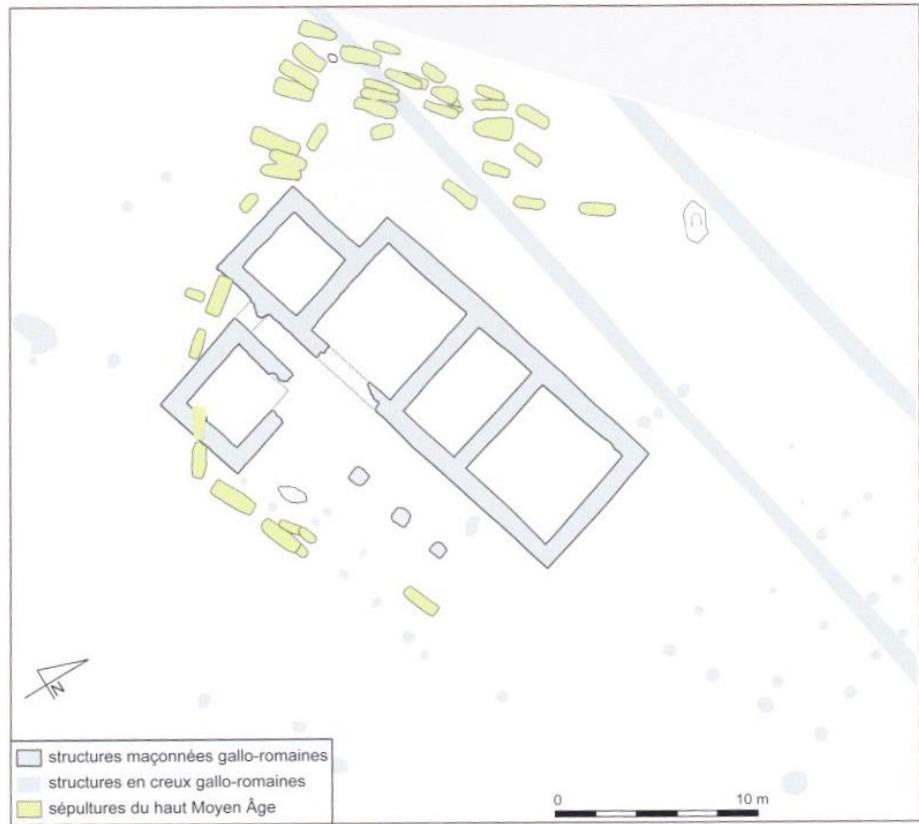


Figure 19: Isneauville site plan, from Carré, 2011:102

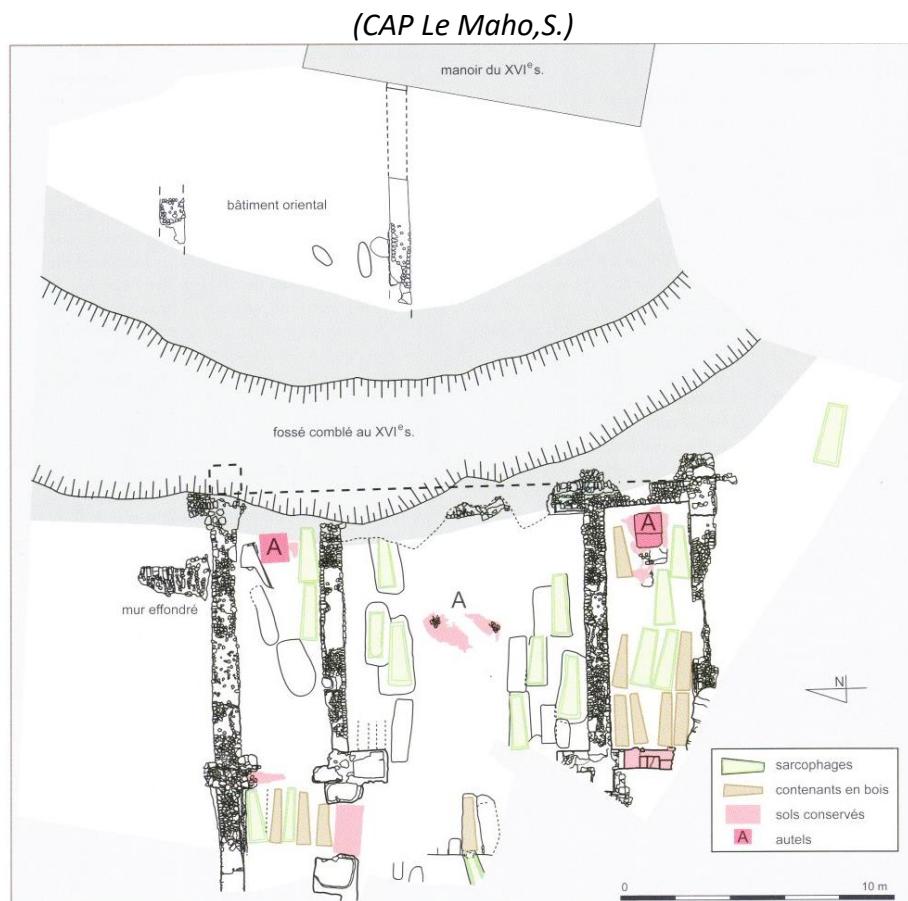


Figure 20: Notre-Dame-de-Bondeville site plan, from Carré 2011:128

(CAP Besnard, M.)

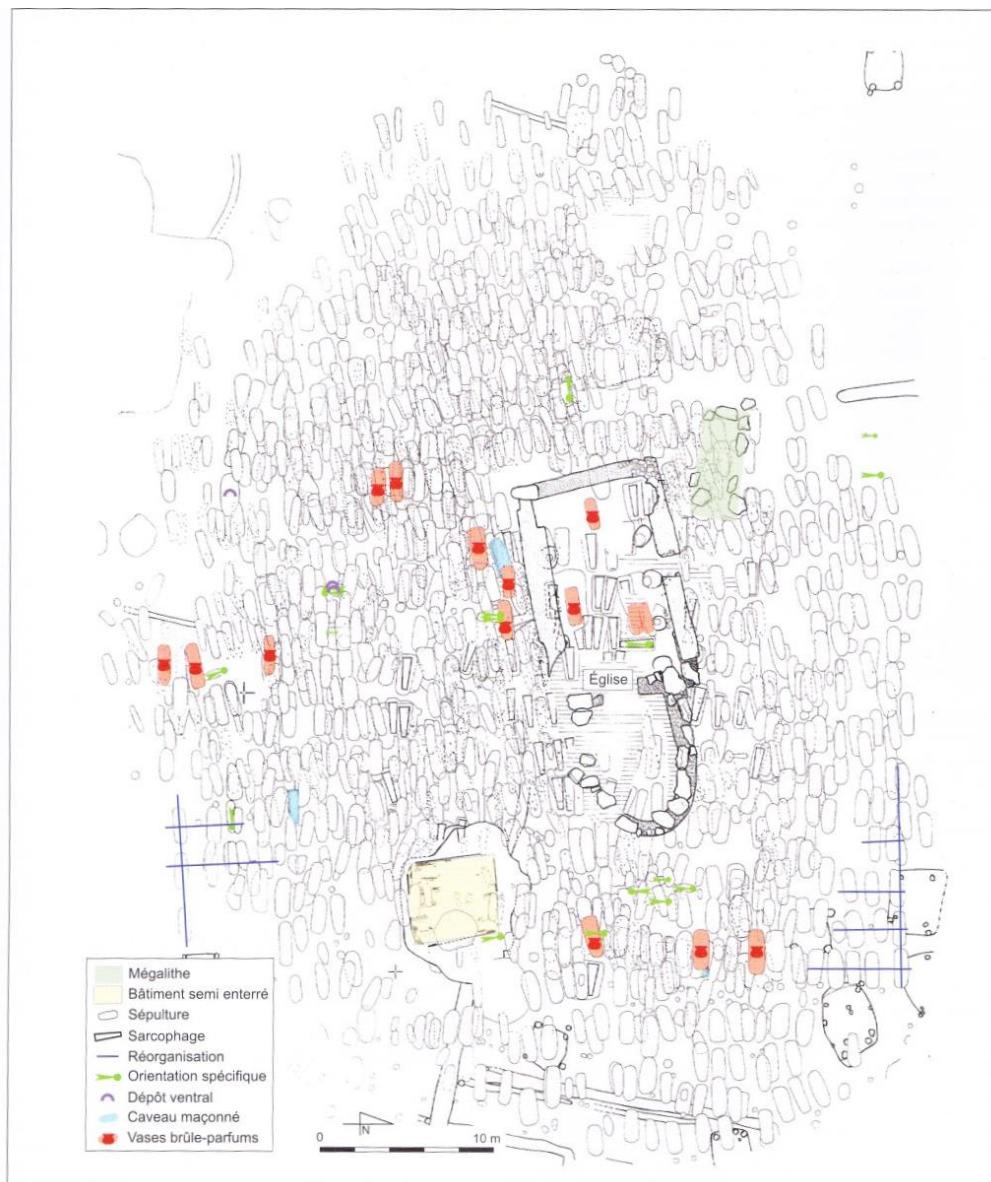


Figure 21: Portejoie site plan, from Carré 2018:41 (green rectangle: neolithic collective burial)

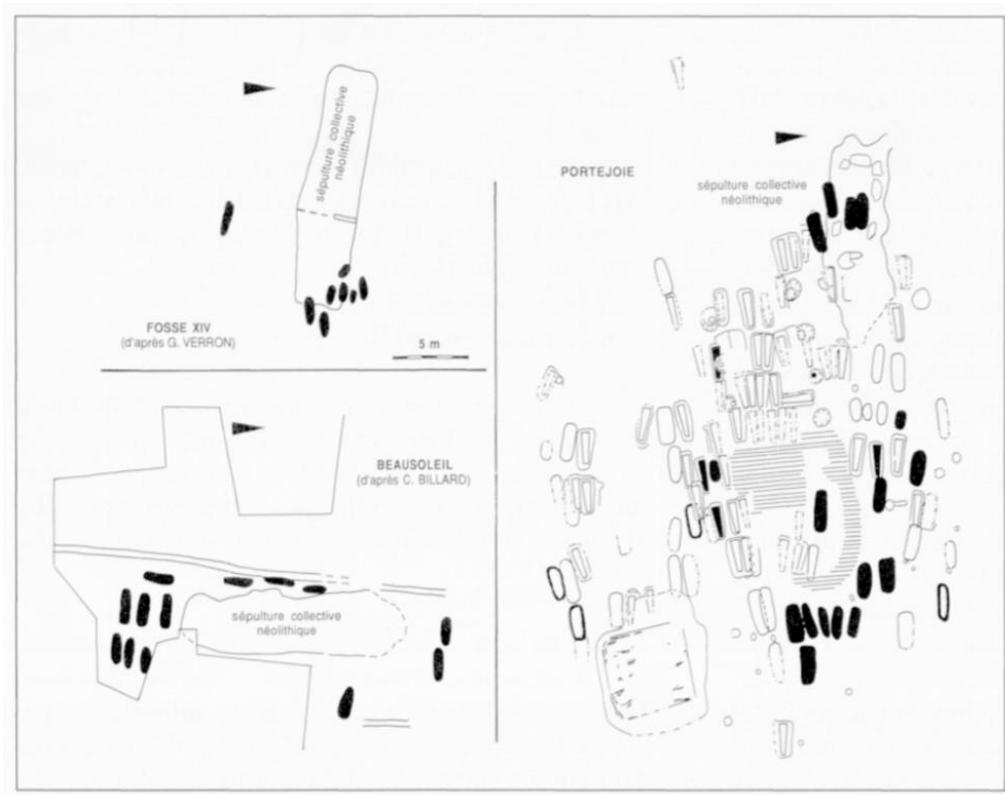


Figure 22: Portejoie, Neolithic collective burials and their associated early medieval graves, from Carré, 1996:155

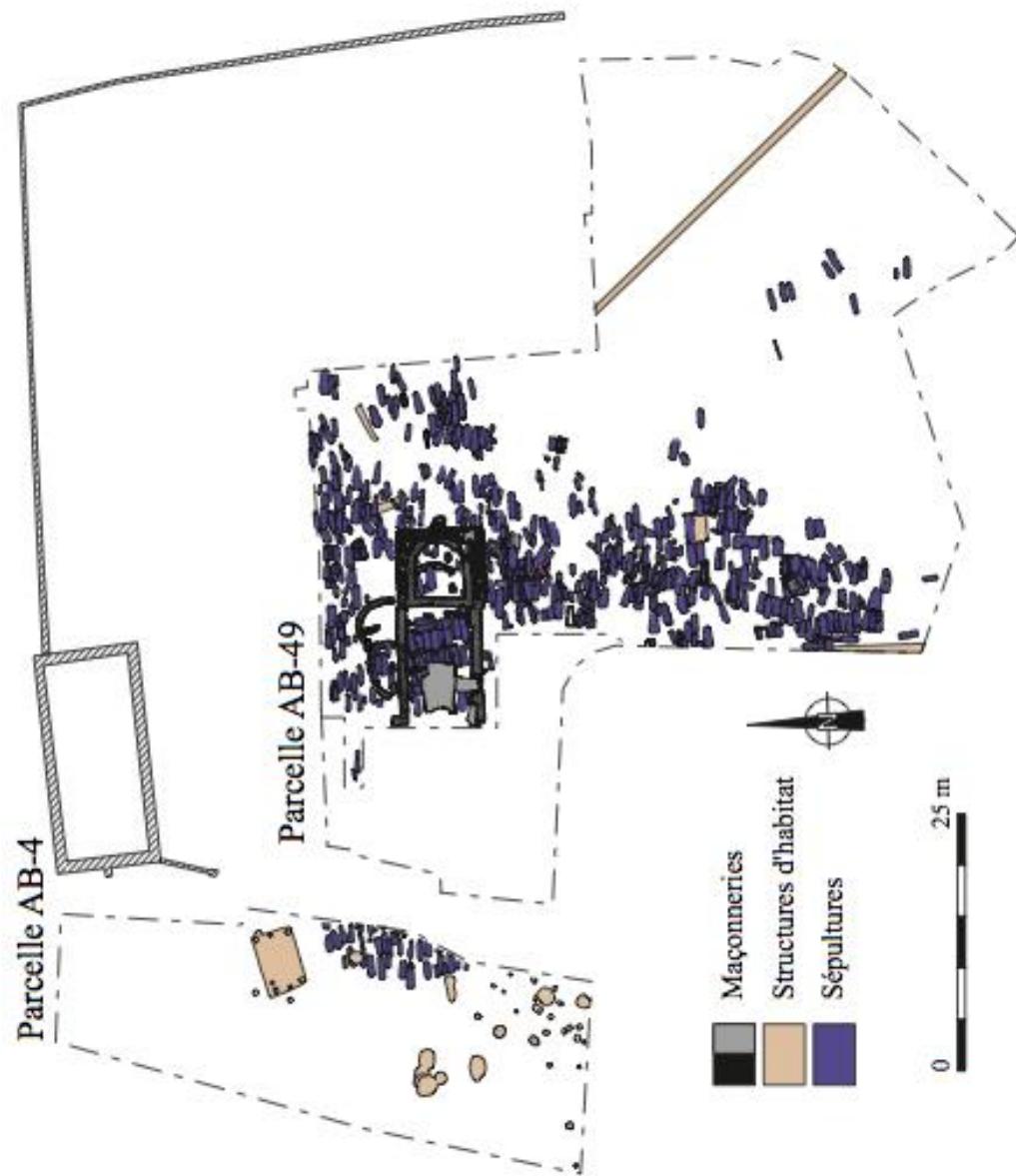


Figure 23: Romilly-sur-Andelle site plan, from Colleter et al., 2014:144

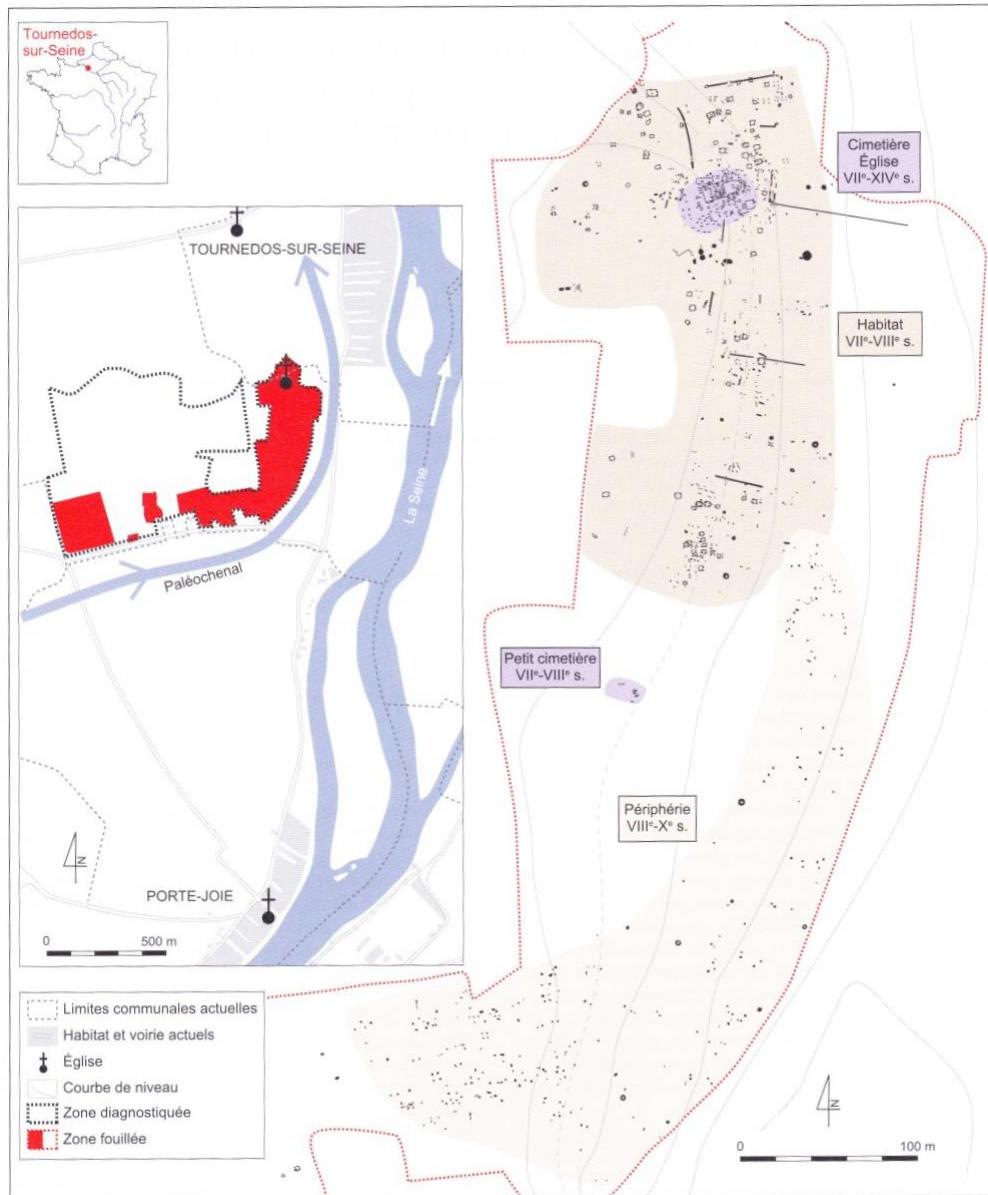


Fig. 1. Plan général du site (DAO : F. Carré).

Figure 24: Portejoie overall plan, from Carré, 2018:30

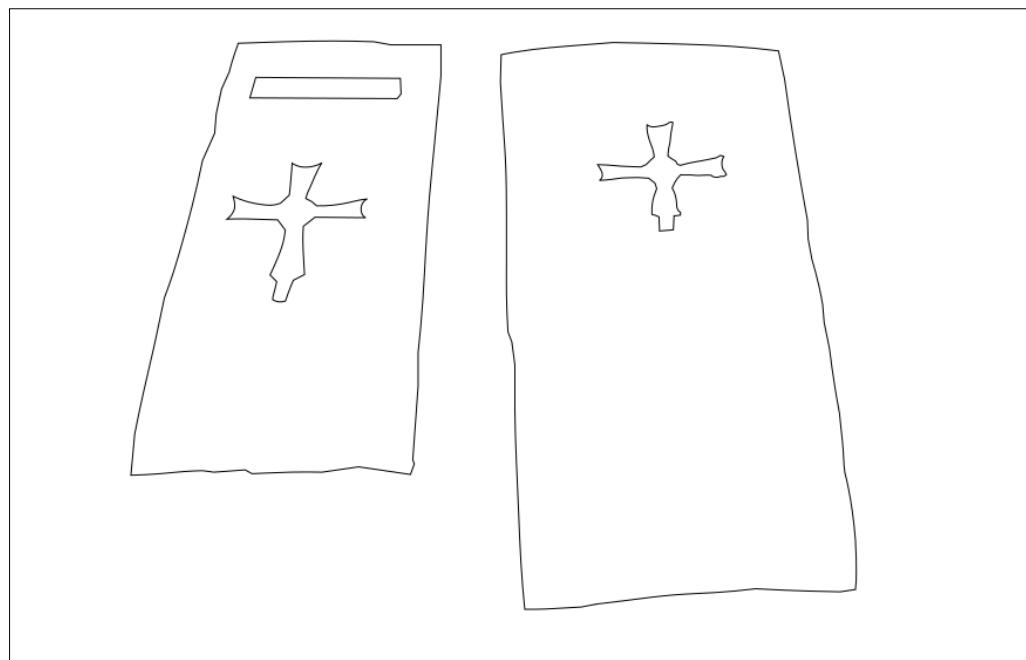


Figure 25: *Notre-Dame-de-Bondeville* recumbent stone, from Langlois & Galien, 2009:23 (CAP Troadec, S.)

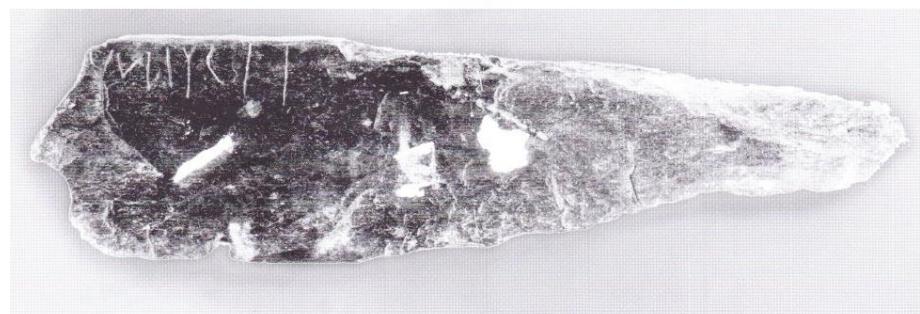


Figure 26: *Visseiche* inscribed stones, from Davis et al., 2000:292



Figure 27: Restitution of the Plomeur burial (Musée de la préhistoire Finistérienne, picture by Troadec, S.)



Figure 28: *Monoxyle sarcophagus Landevennec (Musée de l' Ancienne Abbaye de Landevennec picture by Troadec, S.)*

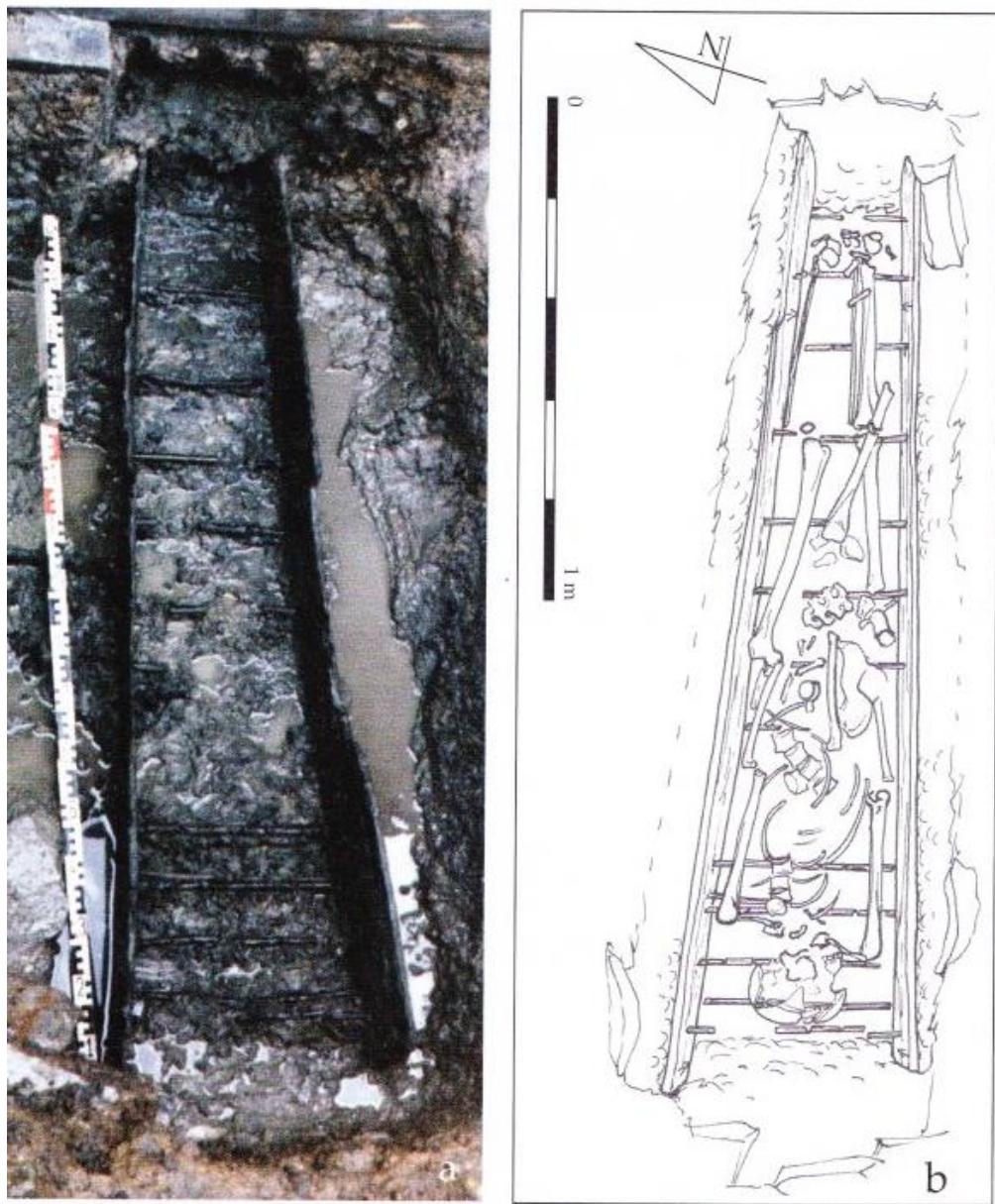


Figure 29: *Cercueil-à-clairevoie*, from Bardel & Pérennec 2012:199 (CAP by Bardel, A. & V., picture by Bardel, A.)



Figure 30: Romilly-sur-Andelle, plaster-lined grave pit, from Jouneau et al., 2015:22

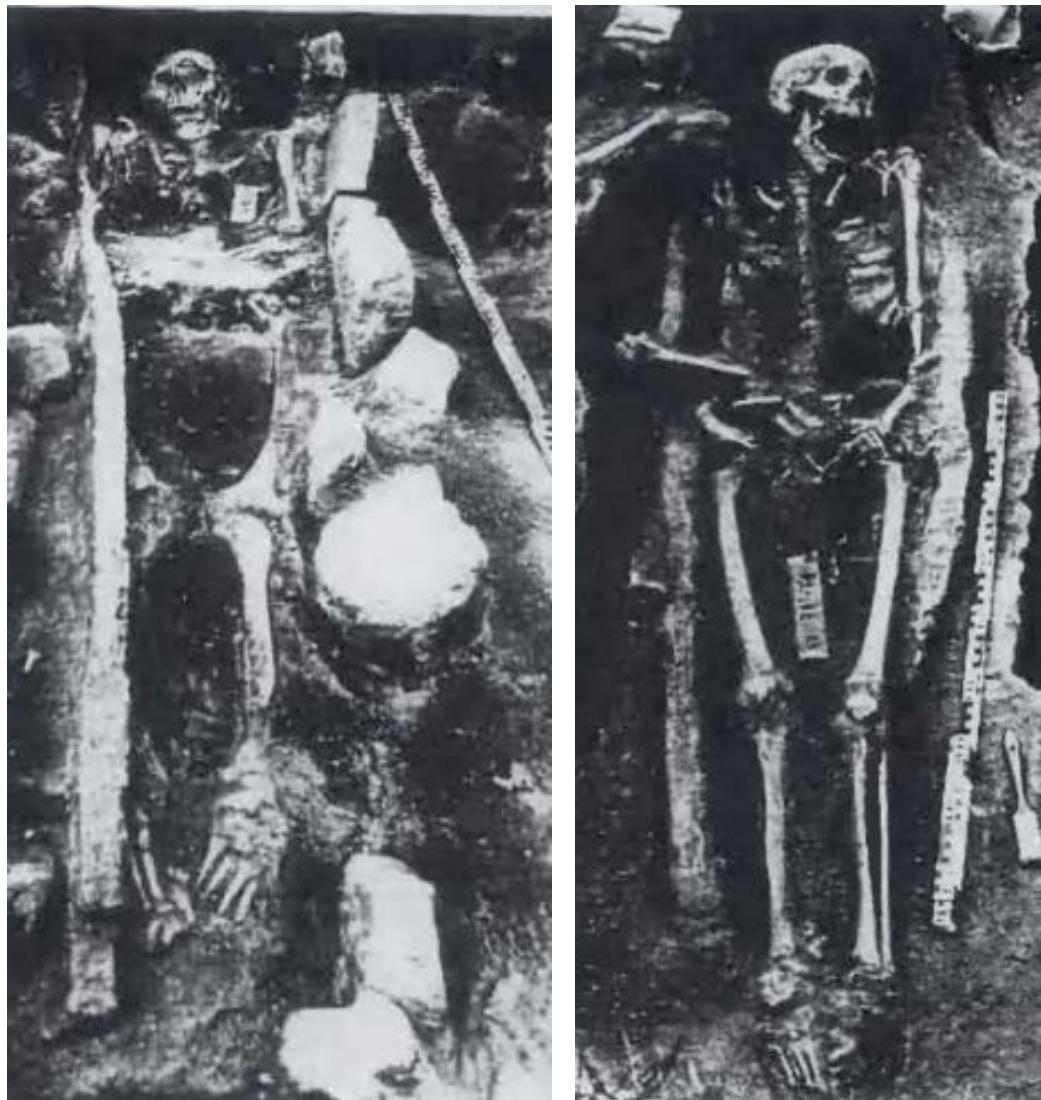


Figure 31: Plomeur whale bone cists and potential crib, from Giot & Monnier, 1974:annexes (from left to right: grave 38, grave 66, grave 2)

CARNANTON CEMETERY
— LAYOUT

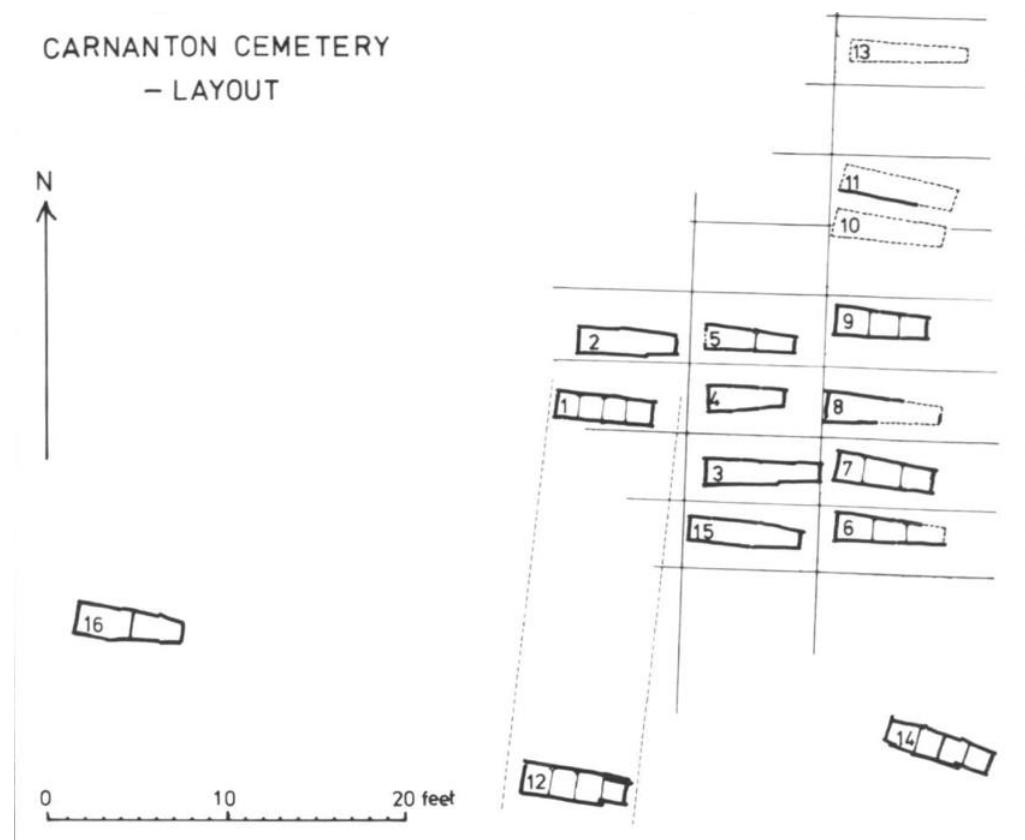


Figure 32: Carnanton site plan, from Peterson-Jones, 1984:163



Figure 33: Mawgan Porth site plan, from Bruce-Mitford, 1997:167

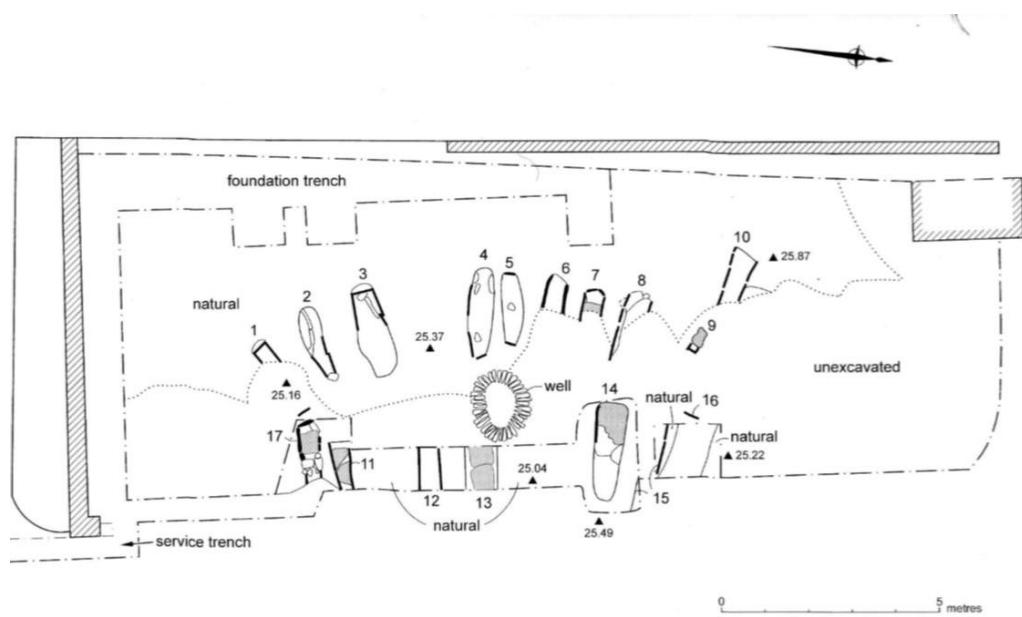


Figure 34: Padstow site plan, from Manning & Stead, 2002-3:85

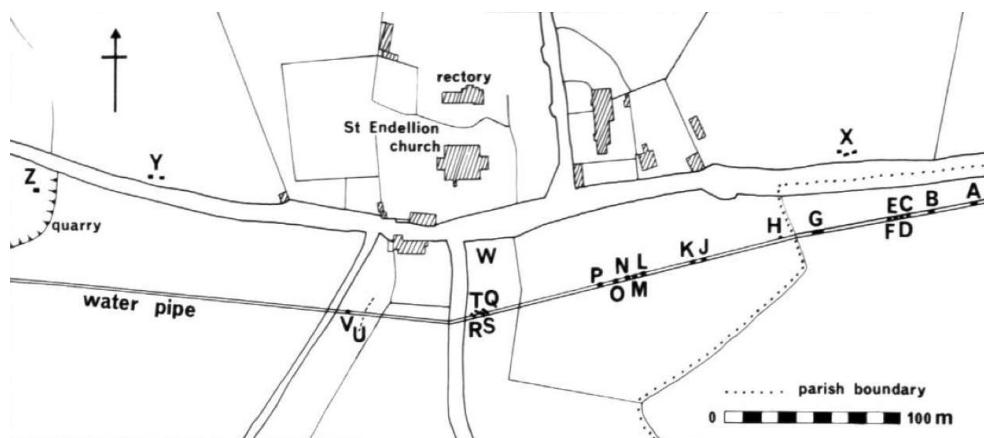


Figure 35: Saint Endellion site plan, from Trudgian, 1987:147

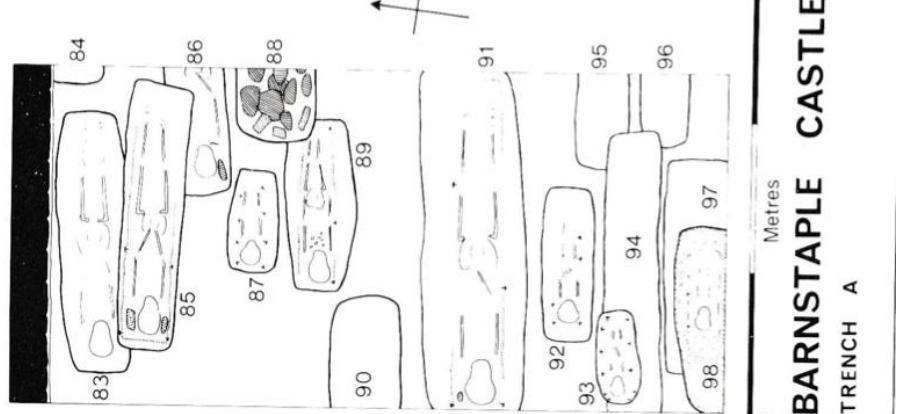
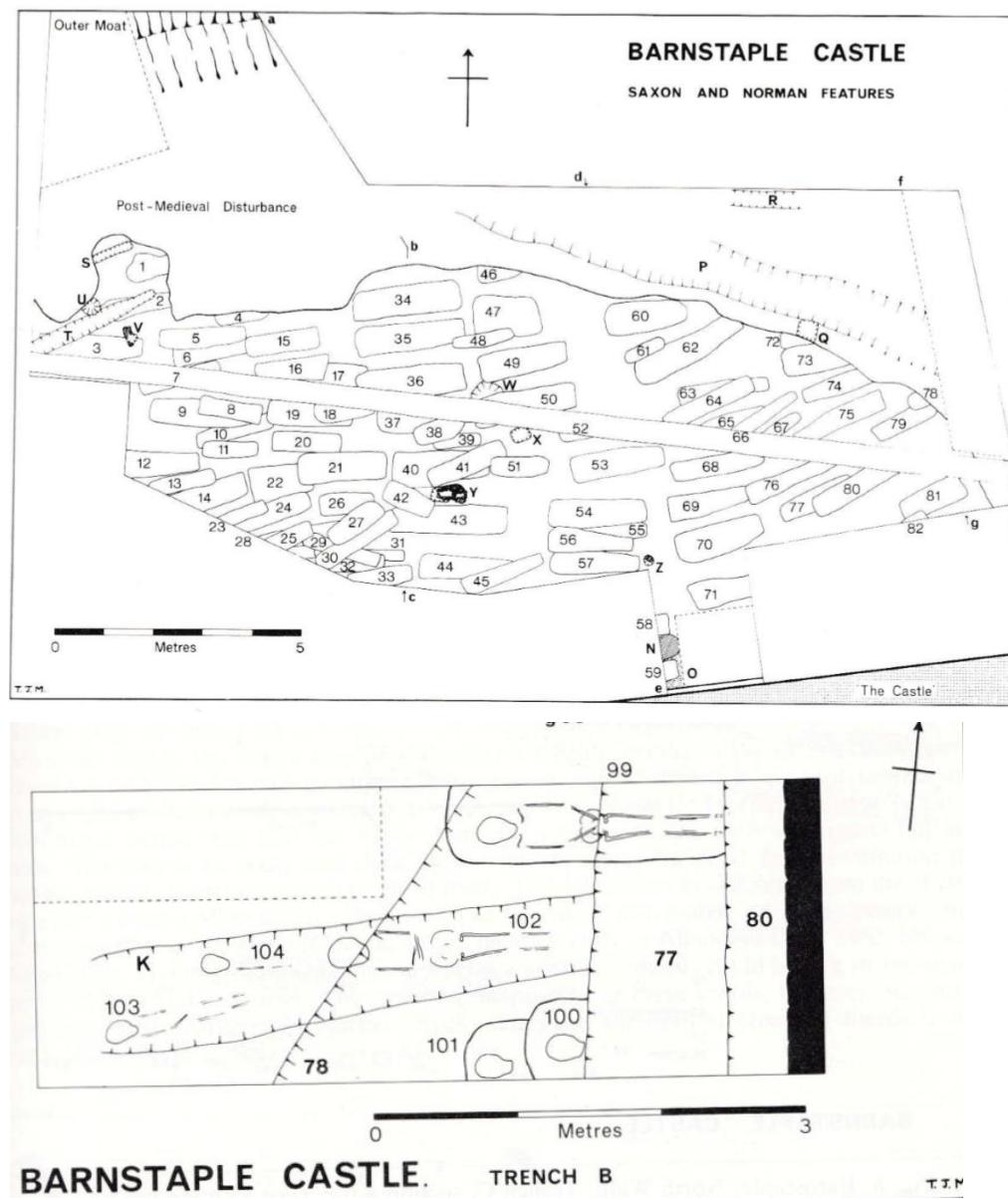


Figure 36: Barnstaple site plan (trench C, B and A), from Miles, 1986:63

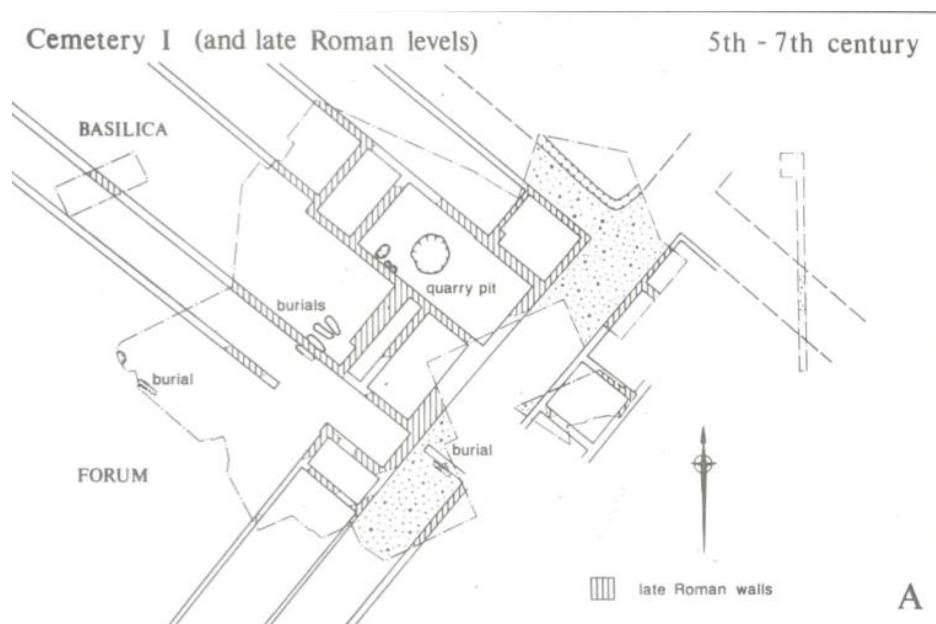


Figure 37: Exeter cemetery I site plan, from Henderson & Bidwell,
1982:151

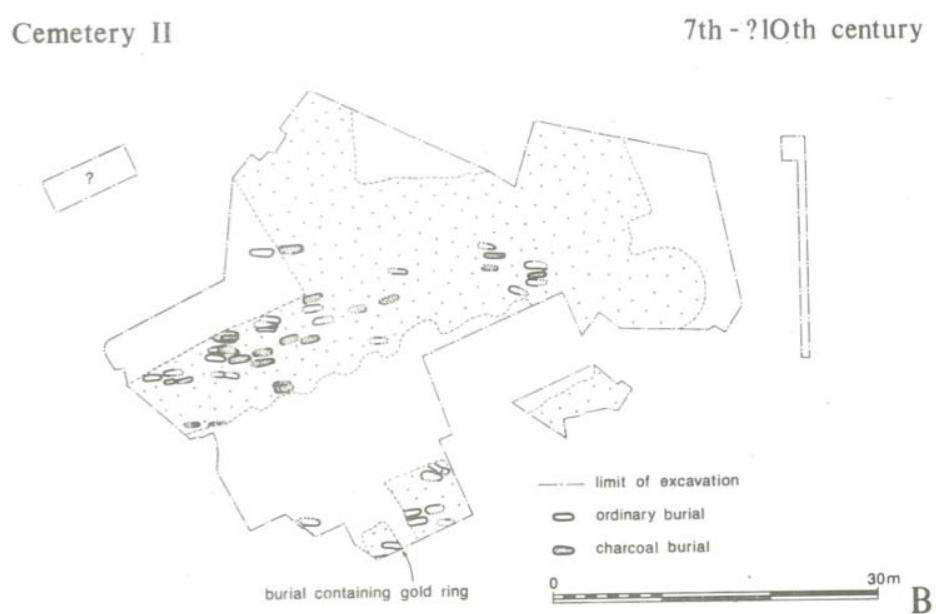


Figure 38: Exeter cemetery II site plan, from Henderson & Bidwell,
1982:151

Cemetery III and Minster Church

?10th - 12th century

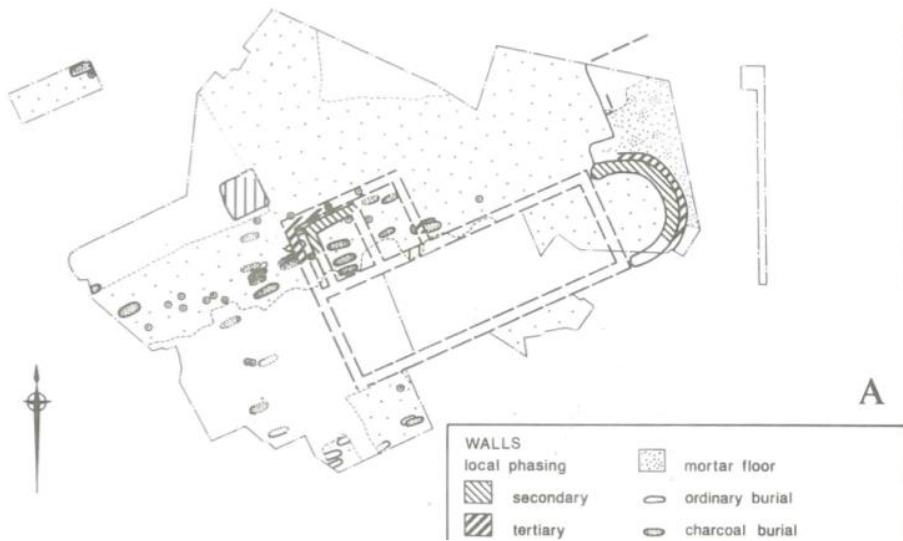


Figure 39: Exeter cemetery III site plan, from Henderson & Bidwell, 1982:157

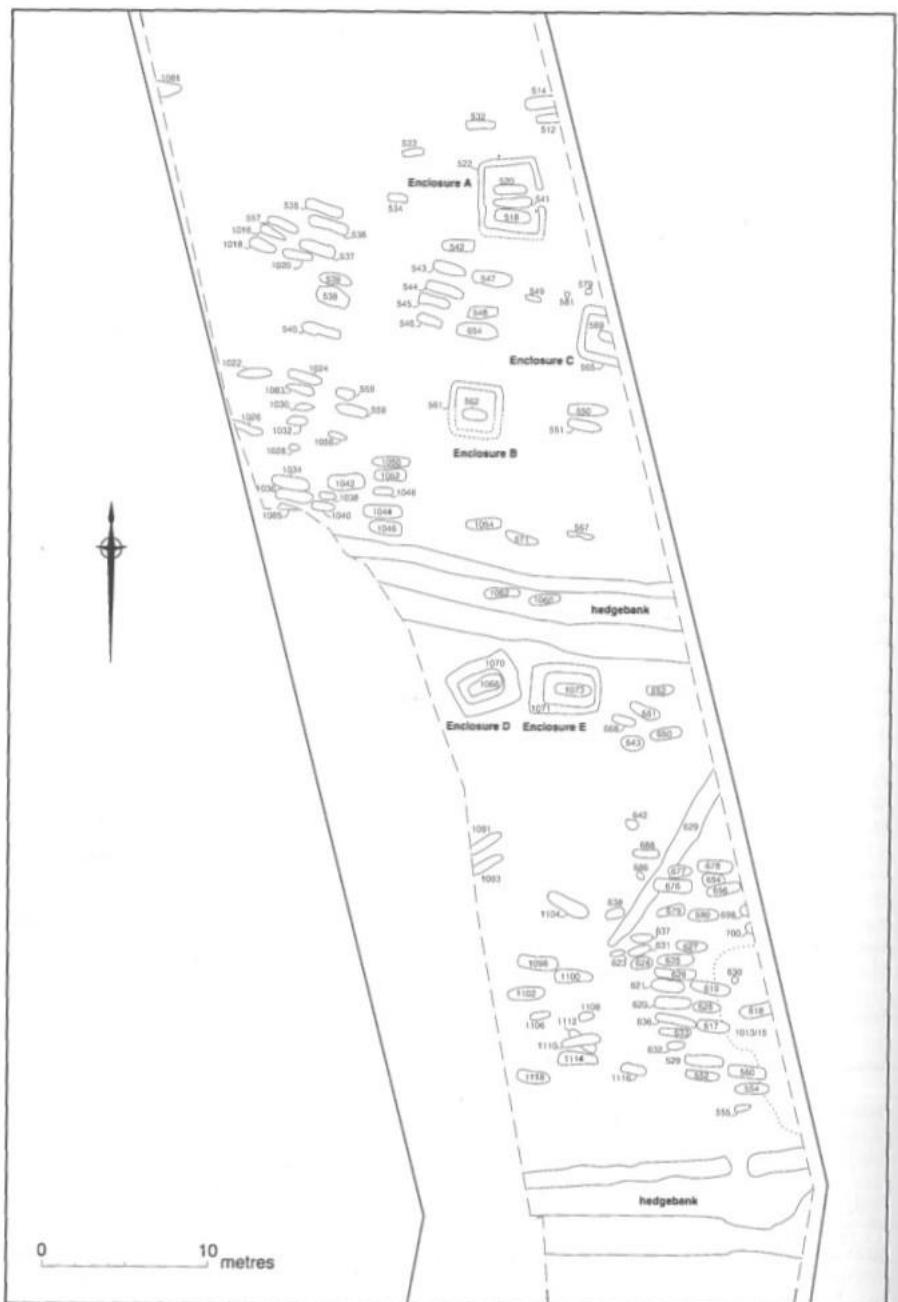


Figure 40: Keen site plan, from Weddell, 2000:100



Figure 41: Charminster site plan, from Bellamy, 2001:13

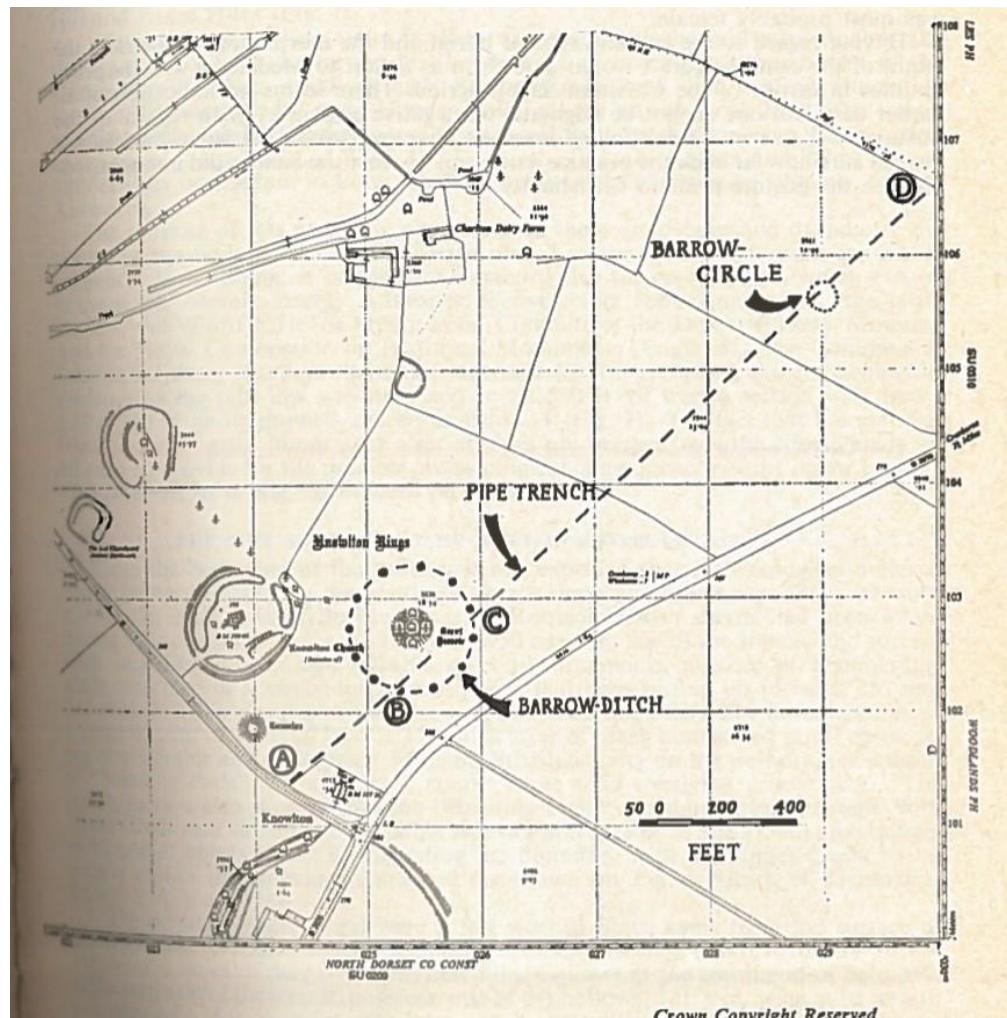


Figure 42: Knowlton Circles site plan, from Field, 1963:123

Shepherds Farm, Ulwell

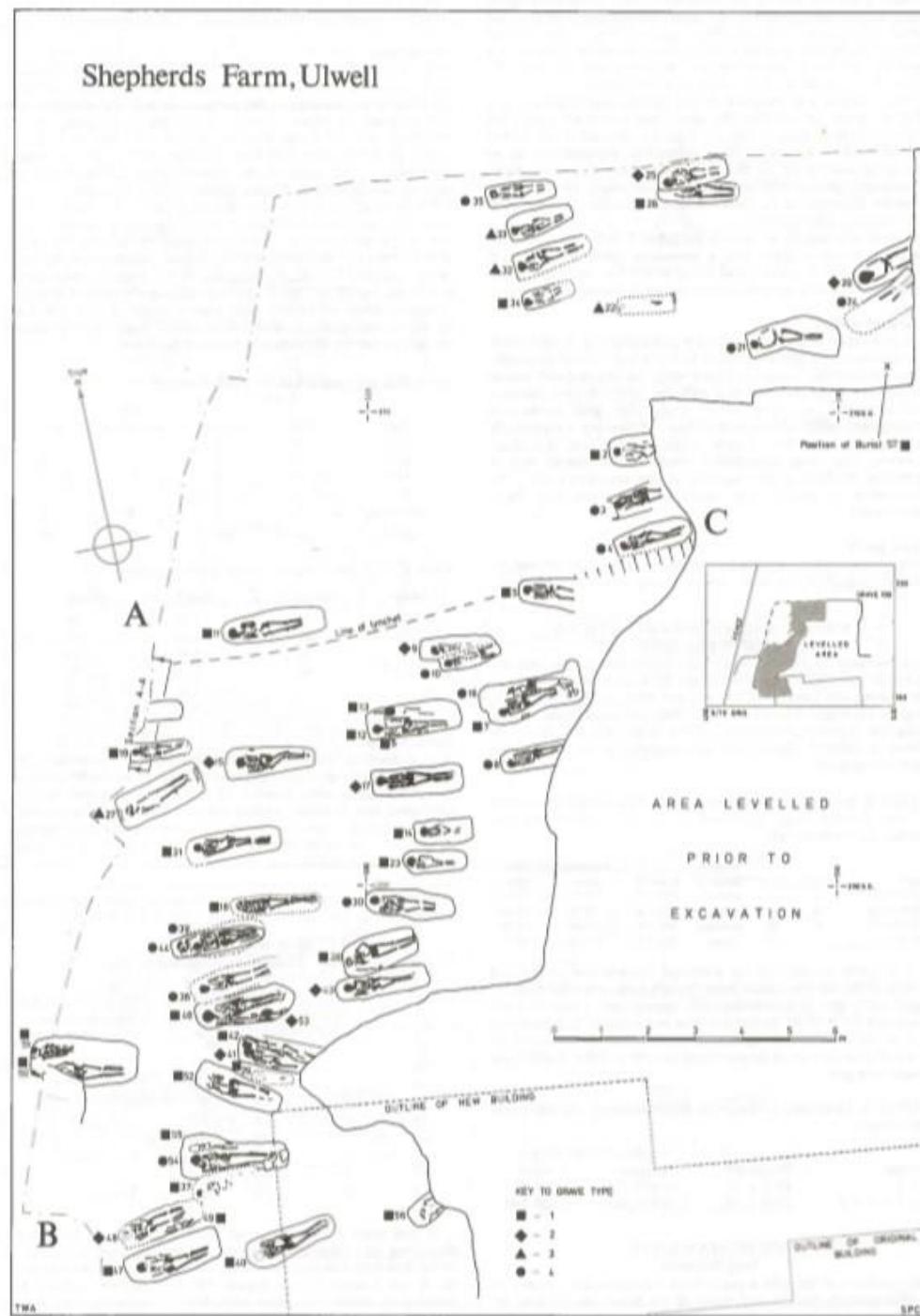


Figure 43: Ulwell site plan, from Cox, 1988:41

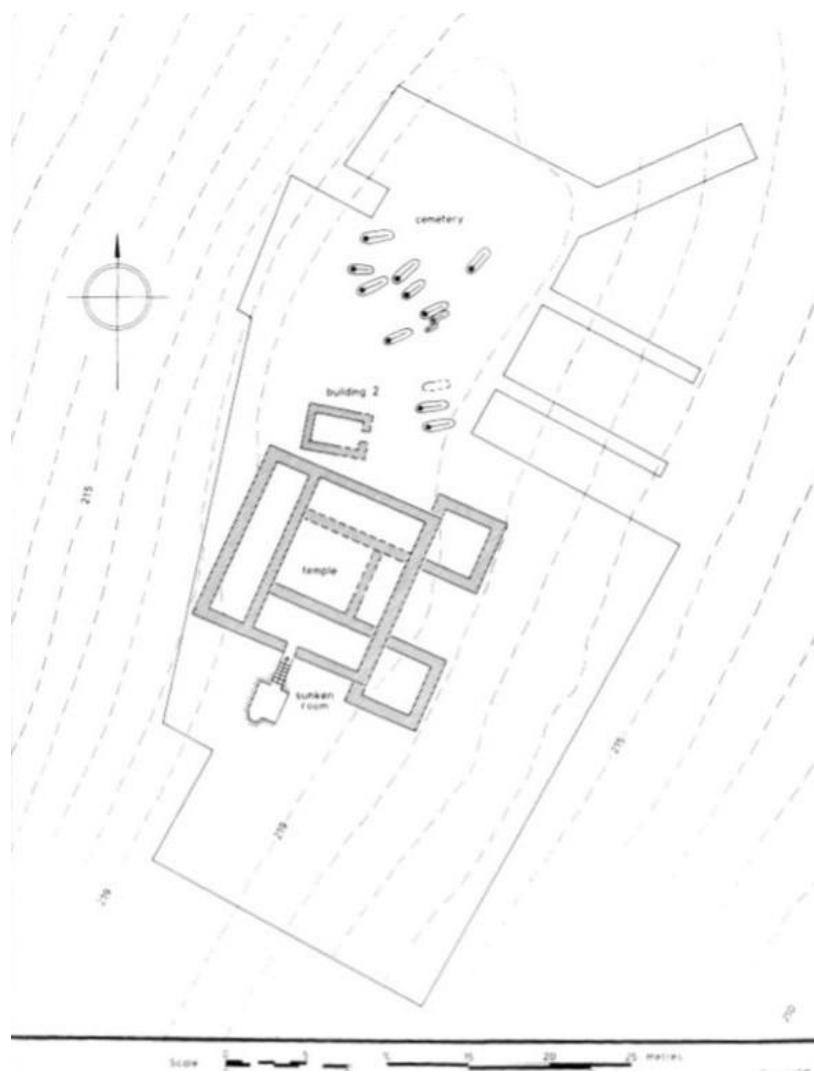


Figure 44: Lamyatt Beacon site plan, from Leech, 1986:263

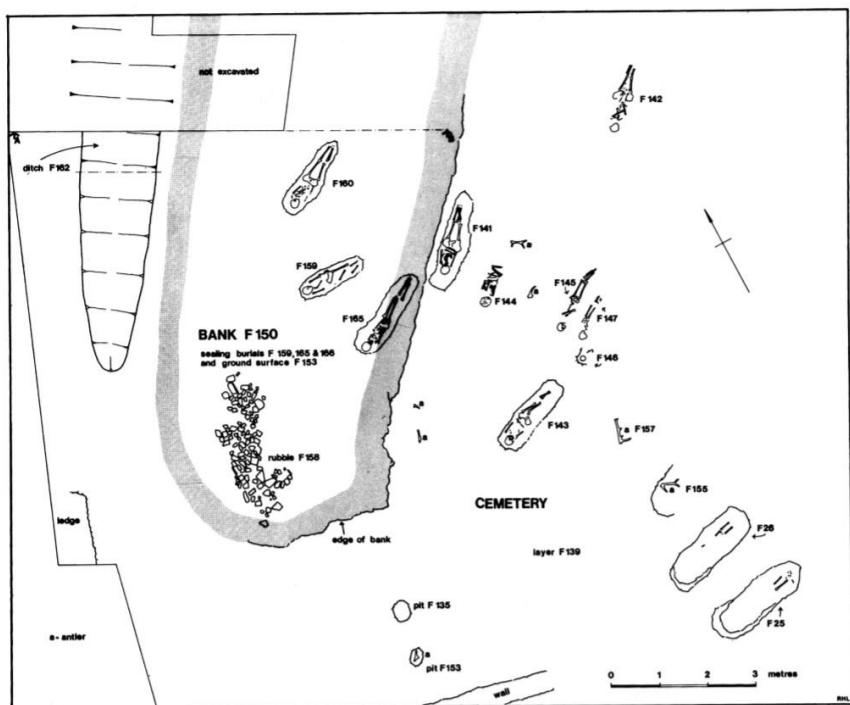


Figure 45: Lamyatt beacon cemetery layout, from Leech, 1986:269

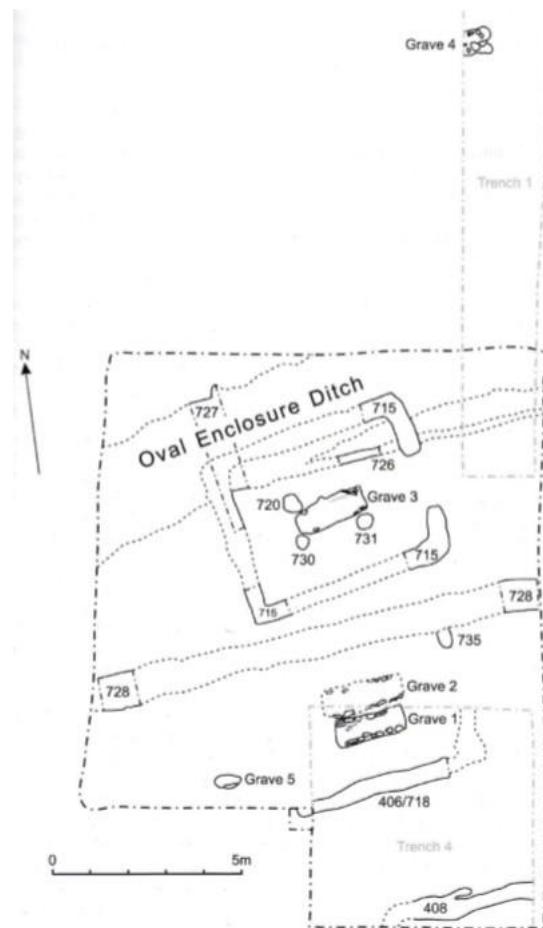


Figure 46: Stoneage Barton site plan, from Webster & Brunning, 2004:59

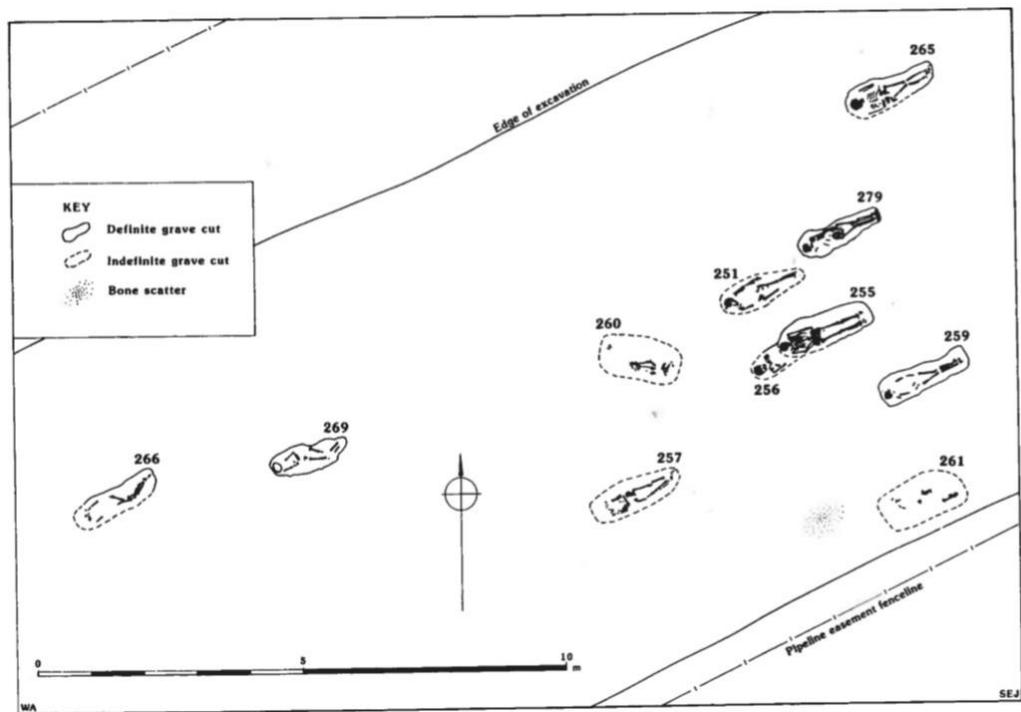


Figure 47: Templecombe site plan, from Newman, 1992:63

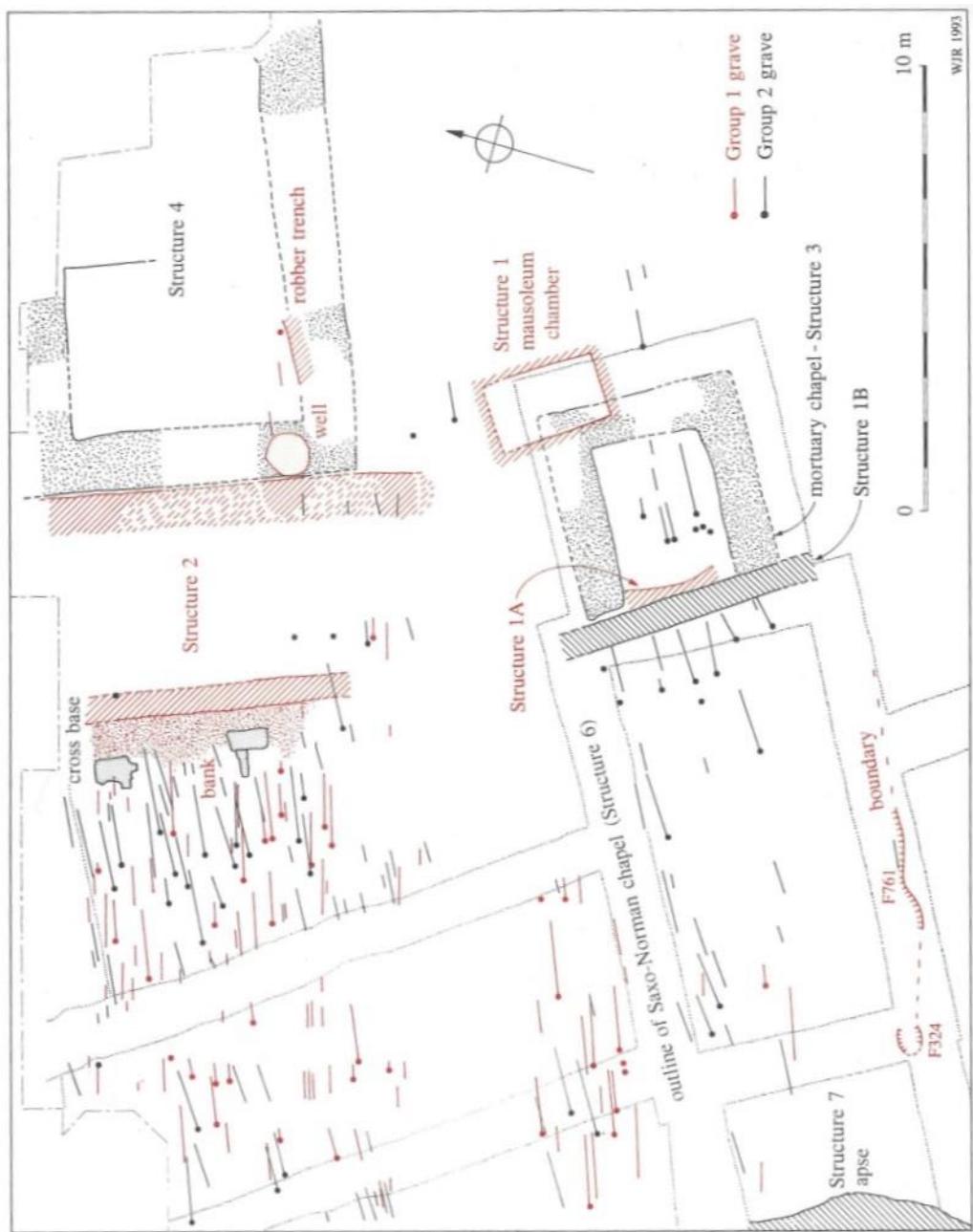


Figure 48: Wells overall site plan, from Rodwell, 2001:56

(red: group 1, black: group 2)

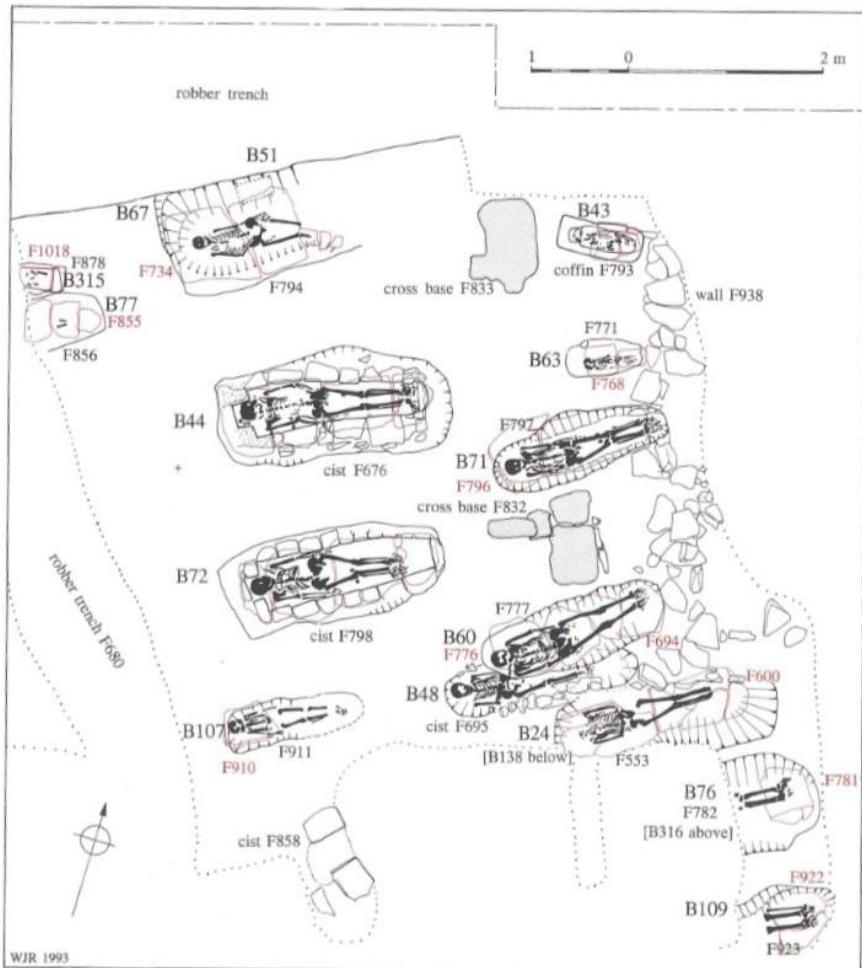


Figure 49: Wells Saxo-Norman cemetery site plan, from Rodwell,

2001:106

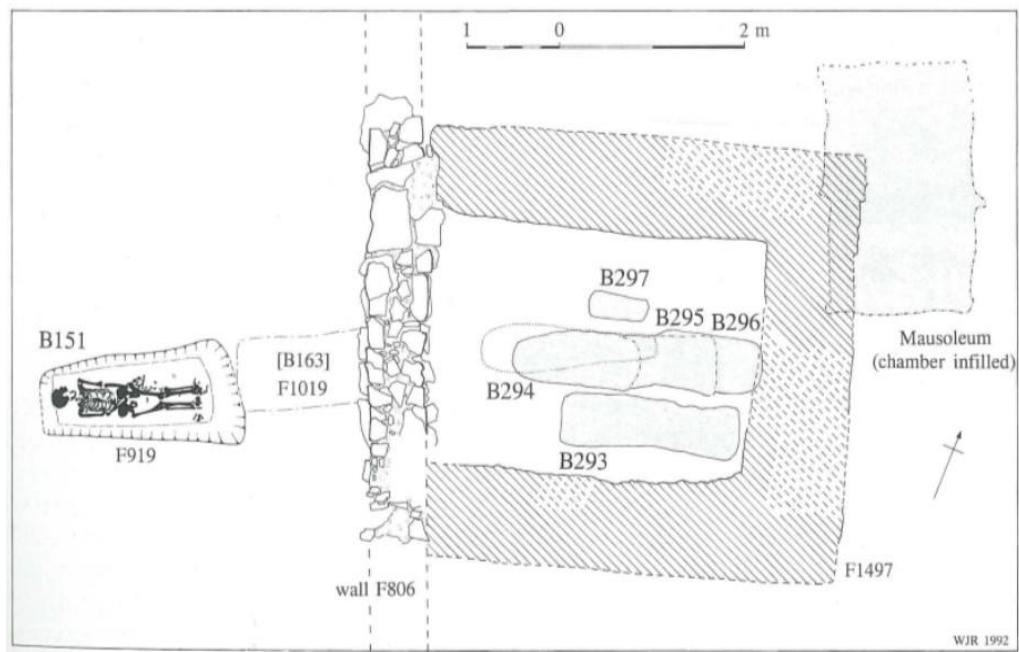


Figure 50: Mortuary chapel (structure 3), built above existing graves, from Rodwell, 2001:79

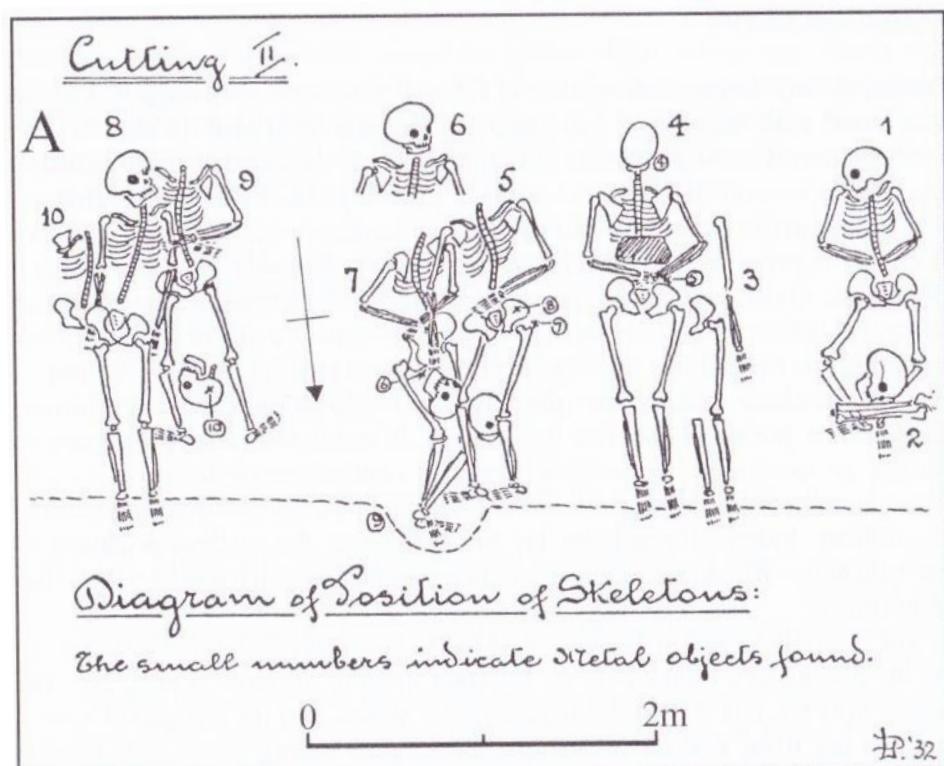


Figure 51: Meon Hill site plan, from Reynolds, 2009:115

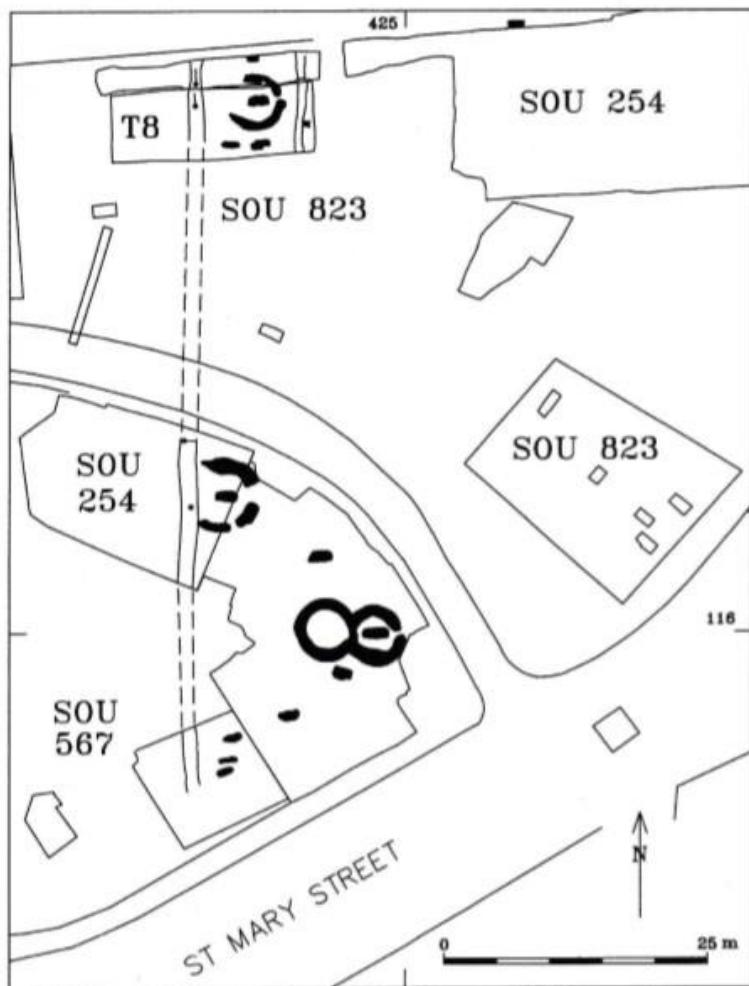


Figure 52: Cook Street overall site plan, from Garner,
2001:176

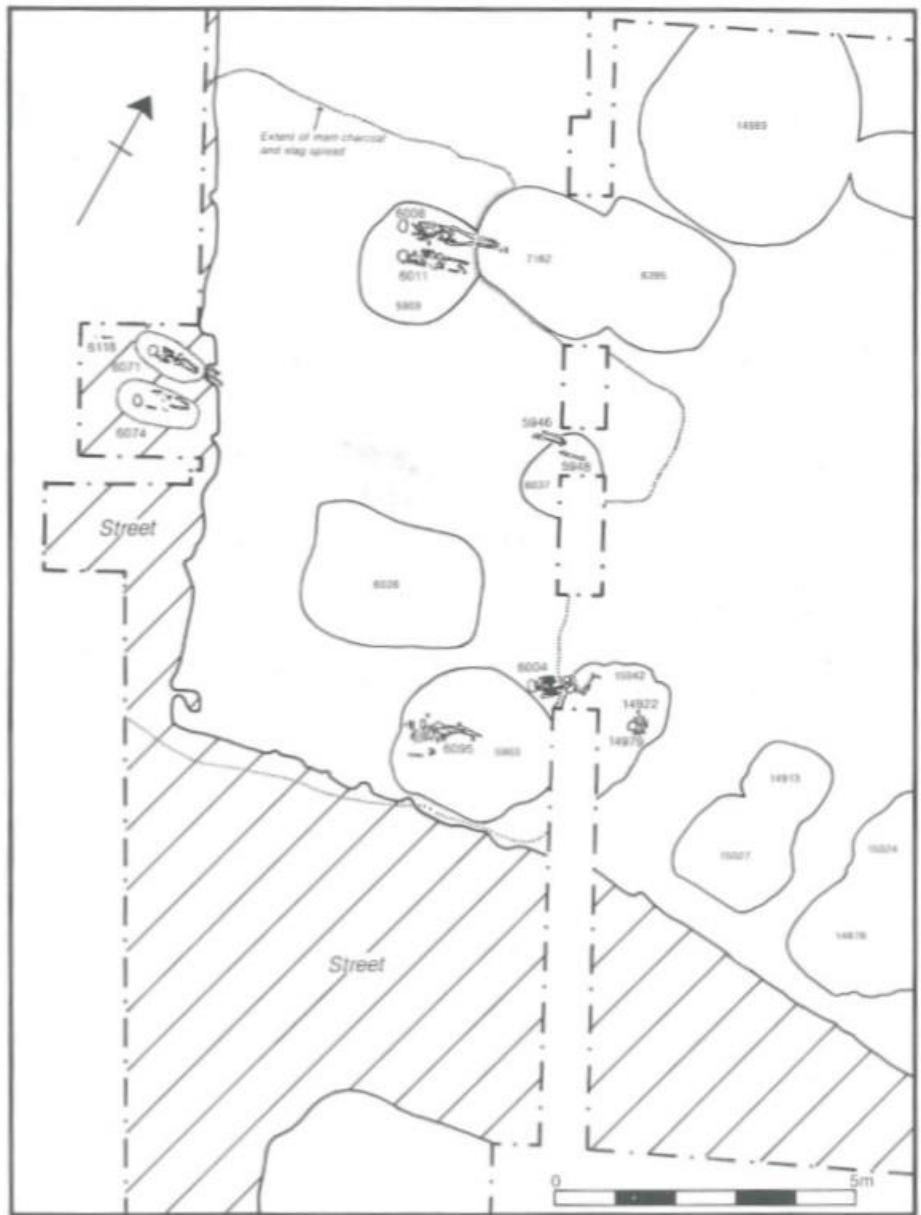


Figure 53: Six Dials site plan, from Andrews, 1997:199

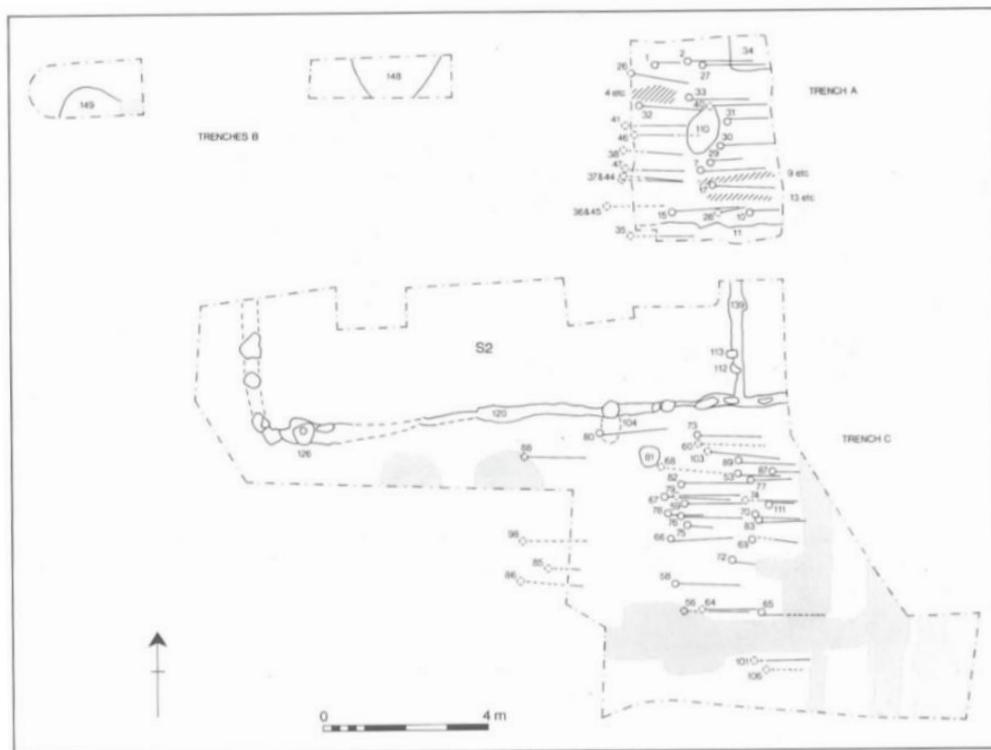


Figure 54: SOU 13 site plan, from Morton, 1992:123

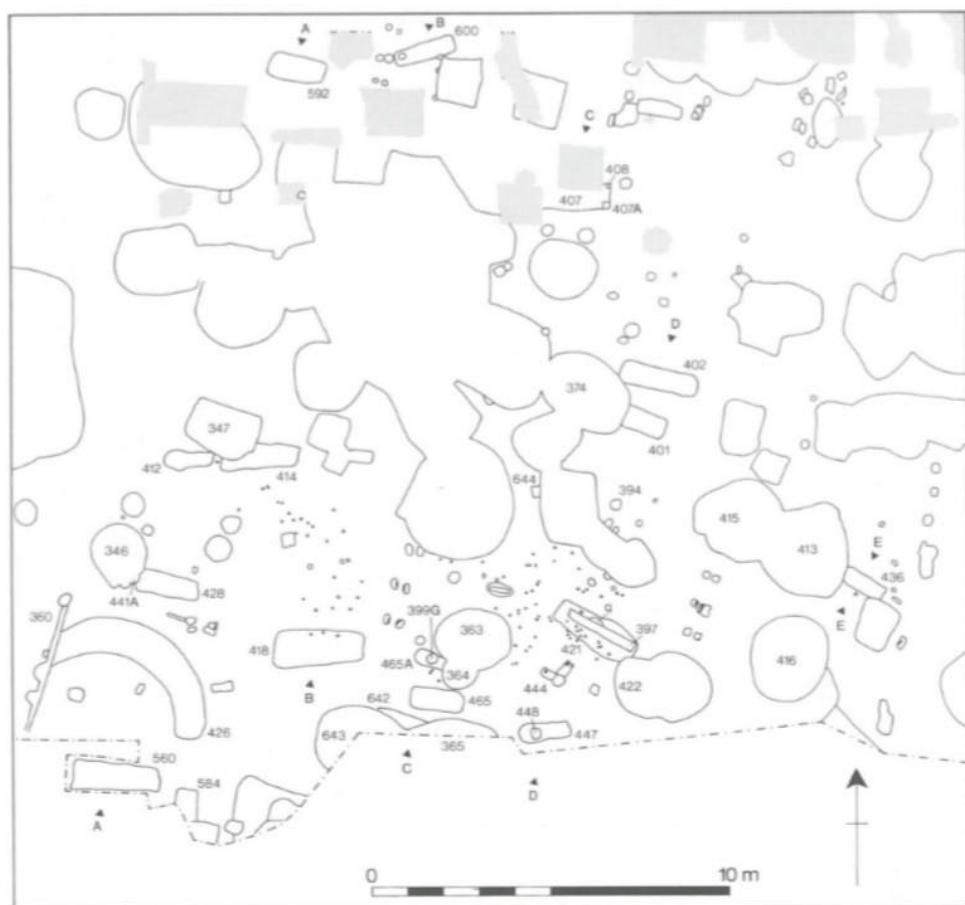


Figure 55: SOU32 site plan, from Morton, 1992:173

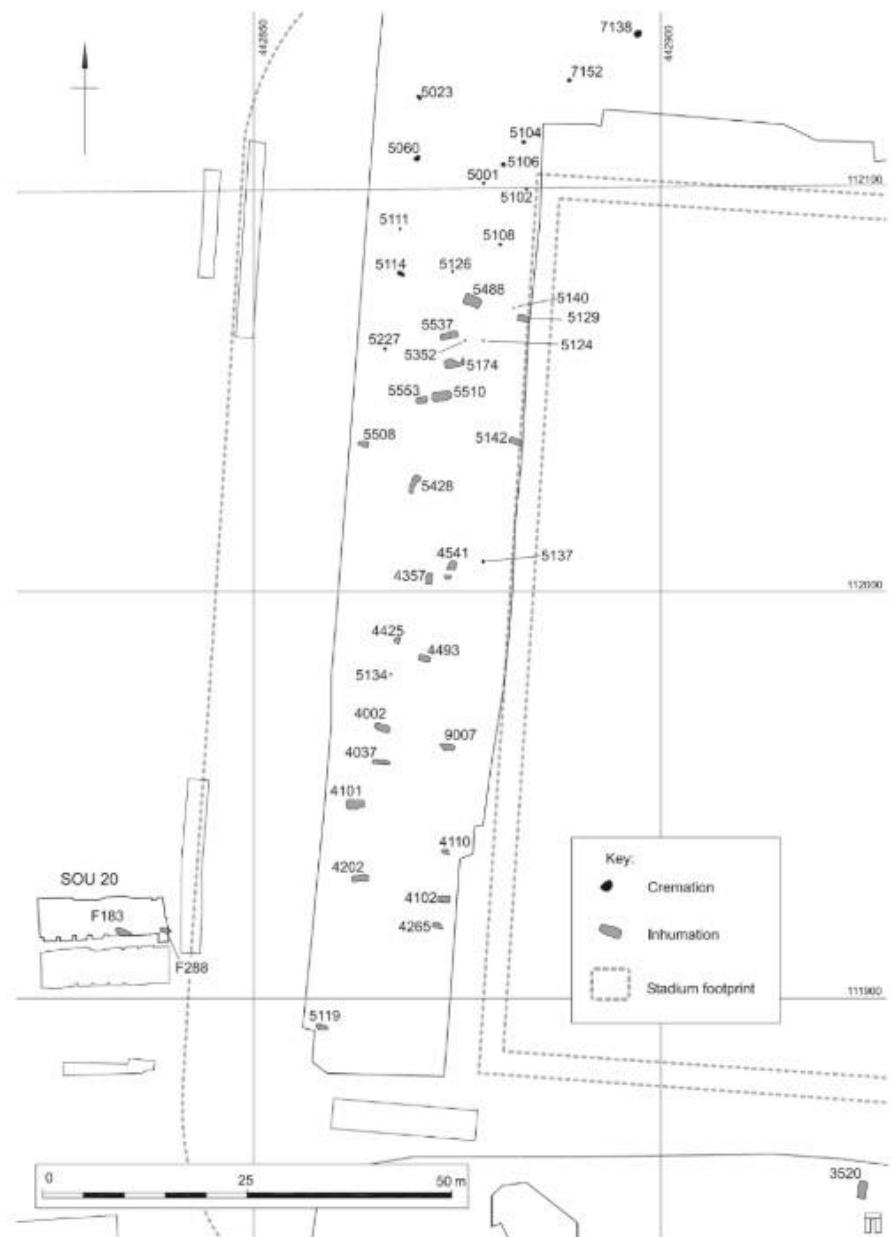


Figure 56: Saint Mary's stadium cemetery I site plan, Birbeck et al., 2005:12



Figure 57: Saint Mary's stadium cemetery II site plan, from Birbeck et al., 2005:108

(a: location of the burial area, b: cemetery layout)

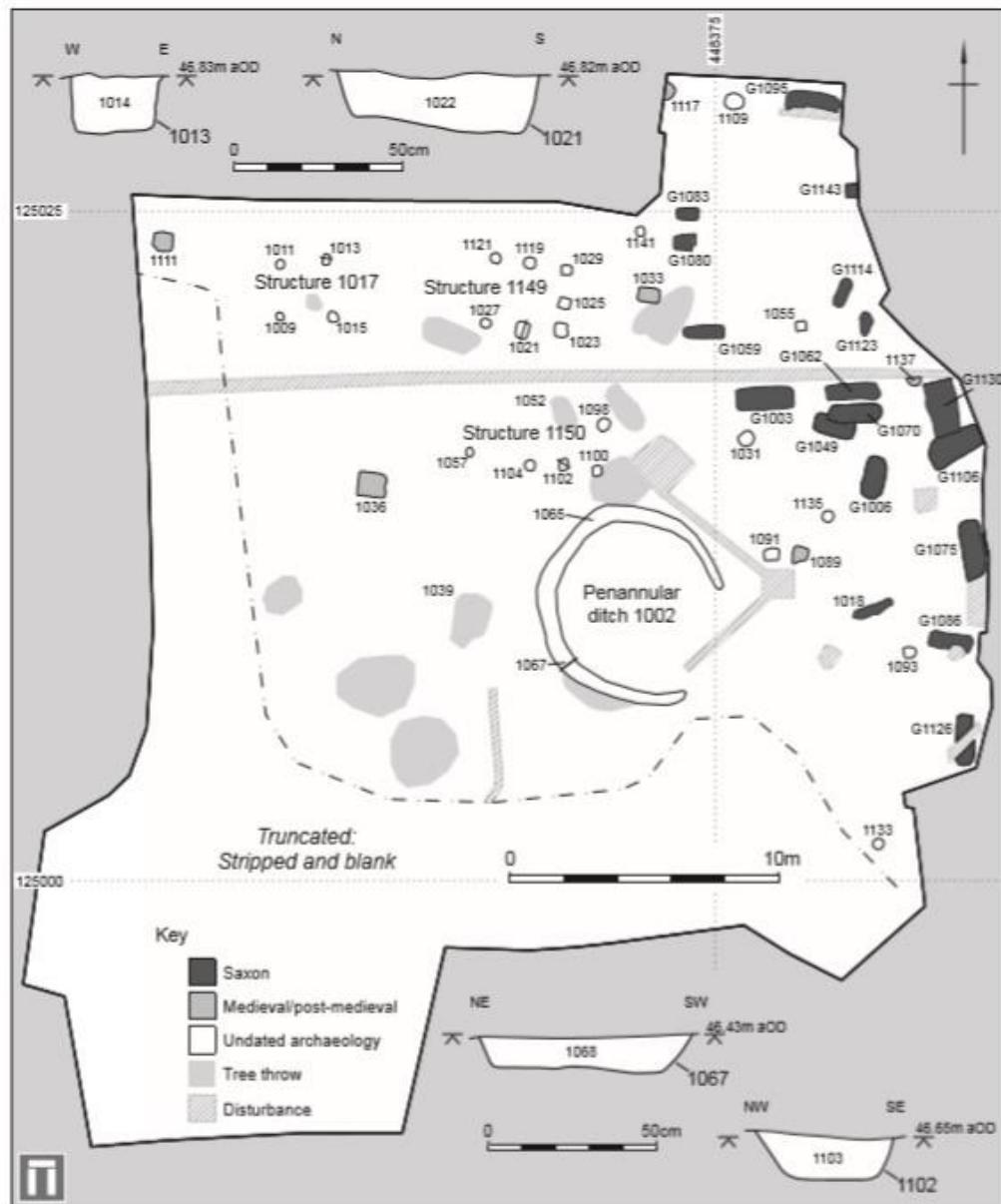


Figure 58: Twyford site plan, from Egging Dinwiddie, 2011:79

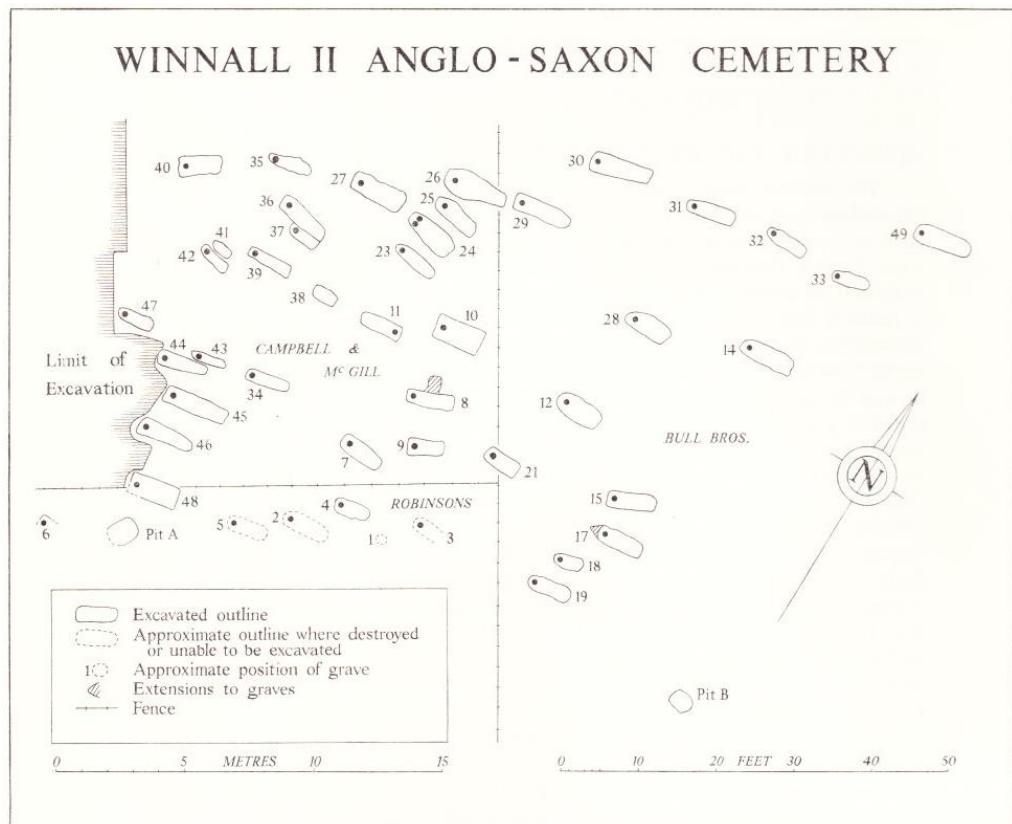


Figure 59: Winnall II site plan, from Meaney & Chadwick Hawkes, 1970:8

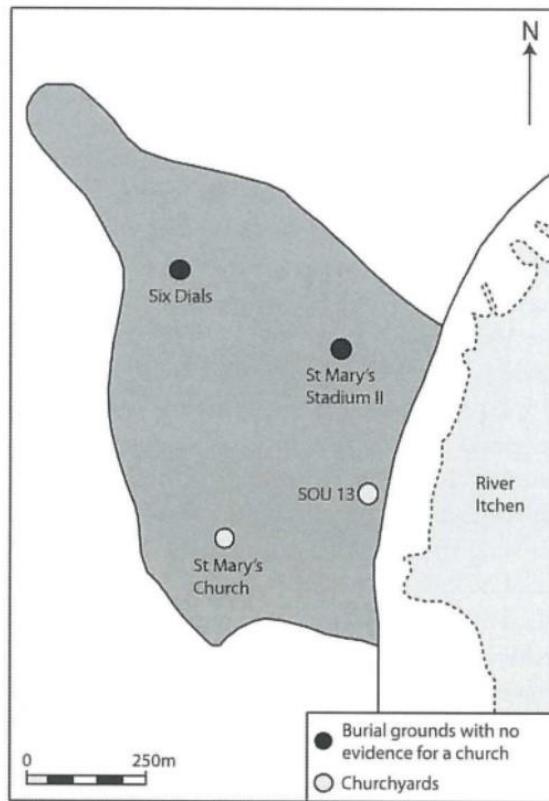


Figure 60: Location of SOU13 and Saint Mary's church cemeteries, from Cherryson, 2010:59

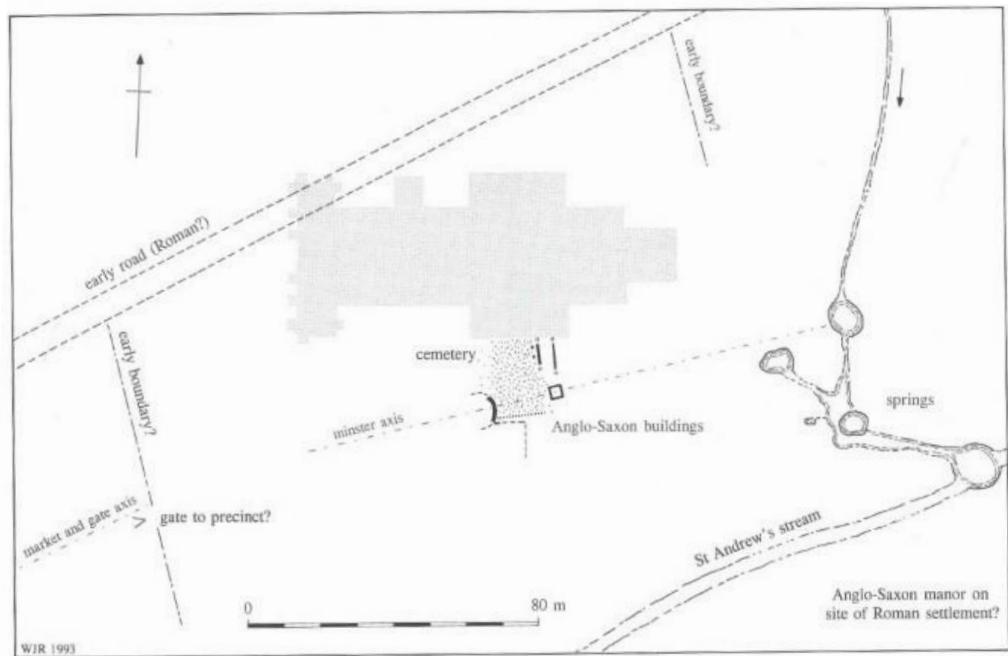


Figure 61: Location of the Anglo-Saxon building in relation to the springs at Wells, from Rodwell, 2001:86

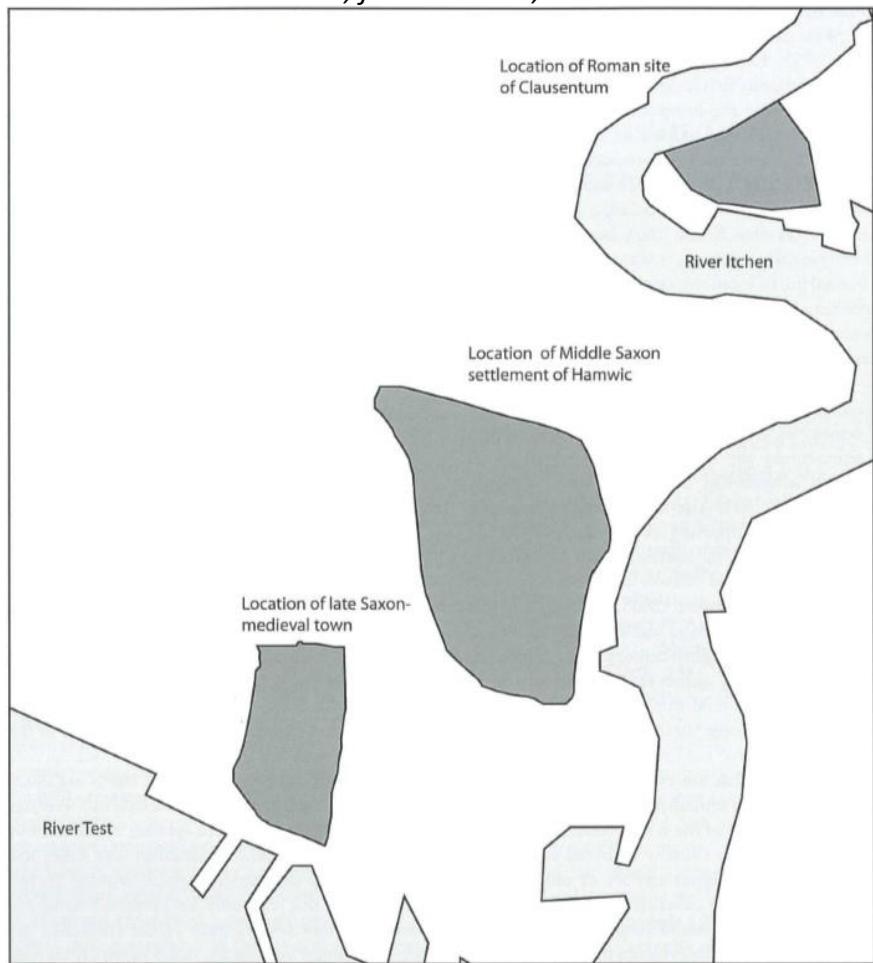


Figure 62: Overall locations of the Hamwic settlement through time, from Cherryson, 2010:56



Figure 63: Knowlton Circles, aerial photography and twelfth century church

(from, English Heritage: <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/knowlton-church-and-earthworks/history/>)

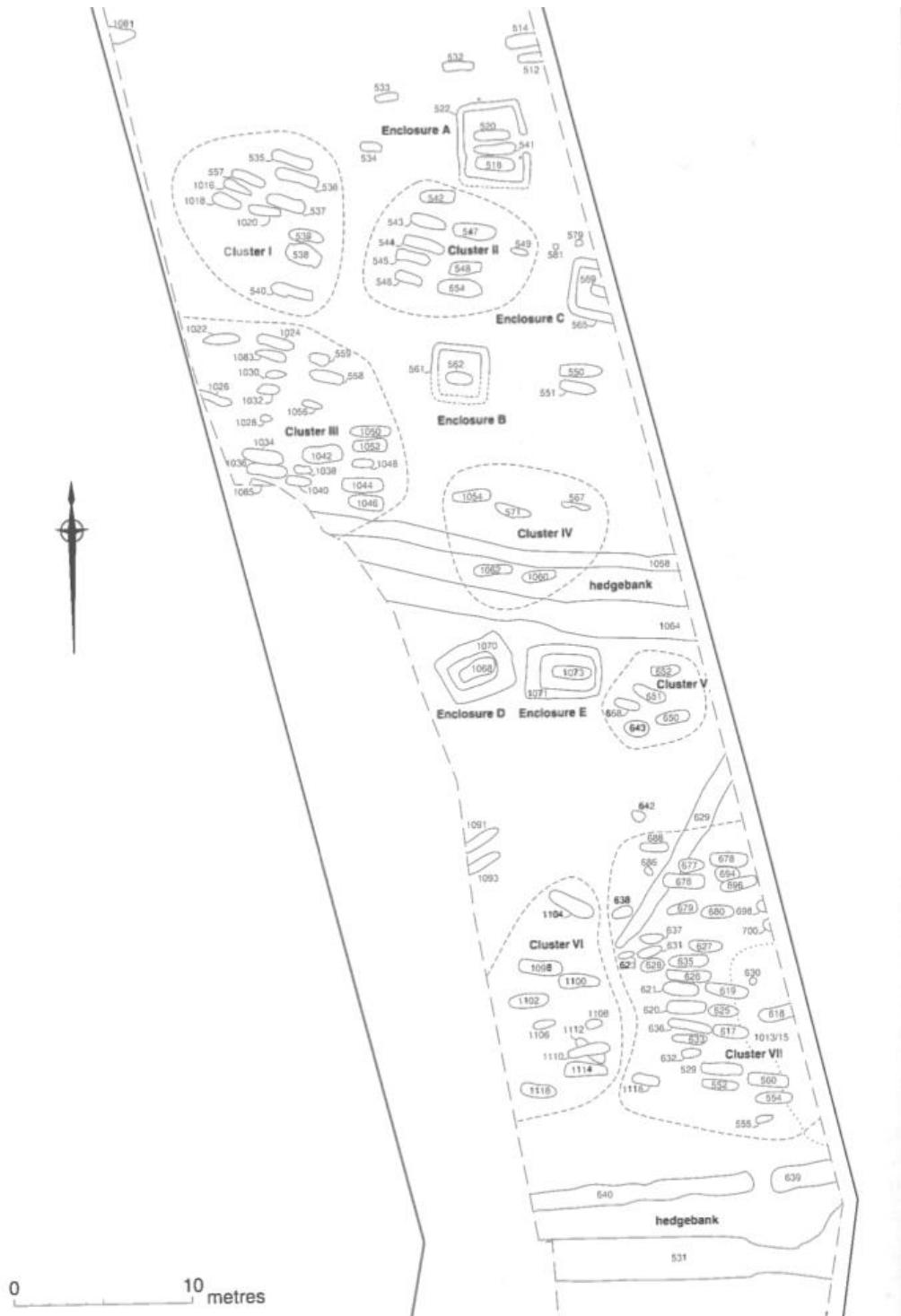


Figure 64: Grave clusters and enclosures in Kenn, from Weddell, 2000:102

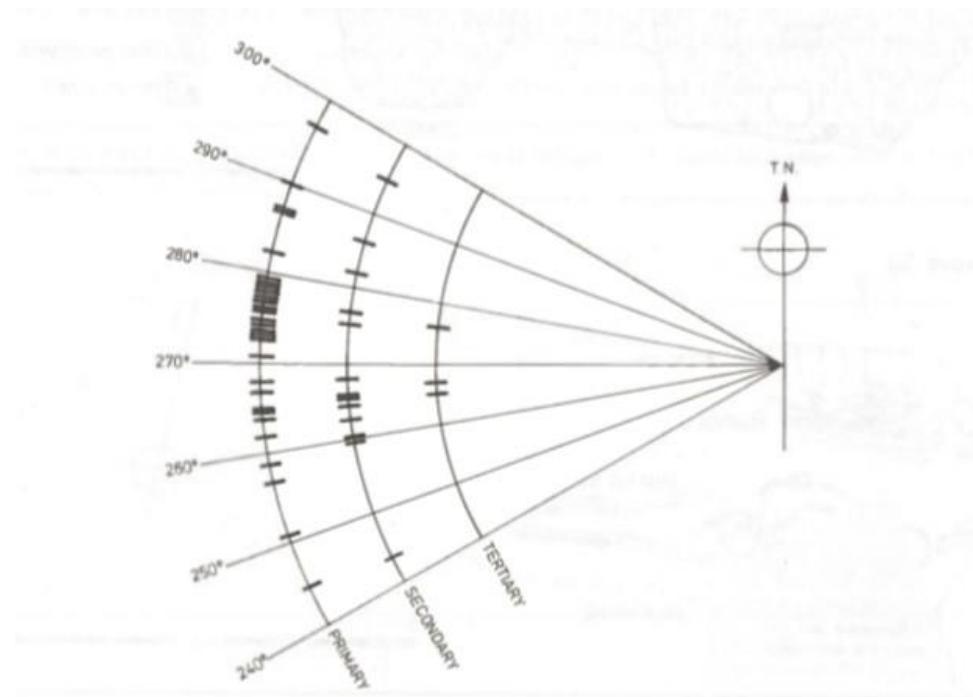


Figure 65: Fan-shaped orientation, Ulwell, from Cox, 1988:45

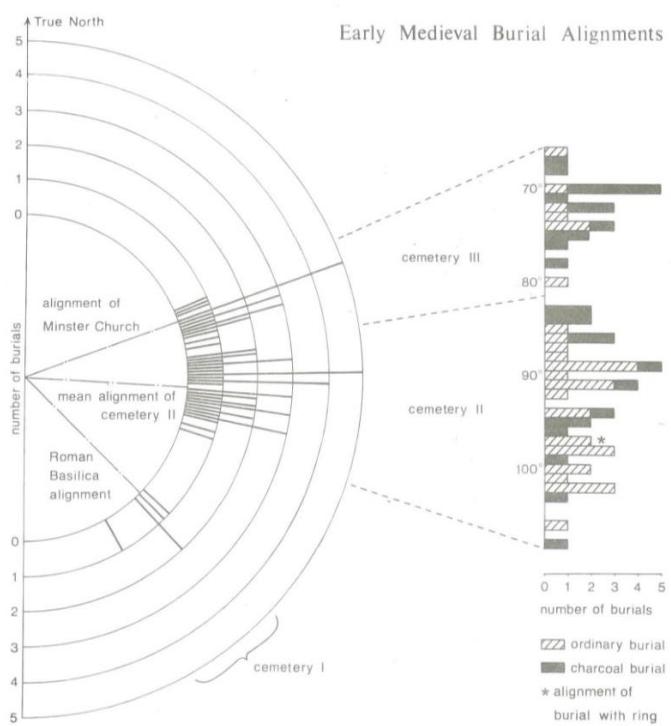


Figure 66: Fan-shape orientation, Exeter, from Henderson & Bidwell, 1982:153

Mortuary enclosures

structural options based on
Tadderwen and Capel Eithin

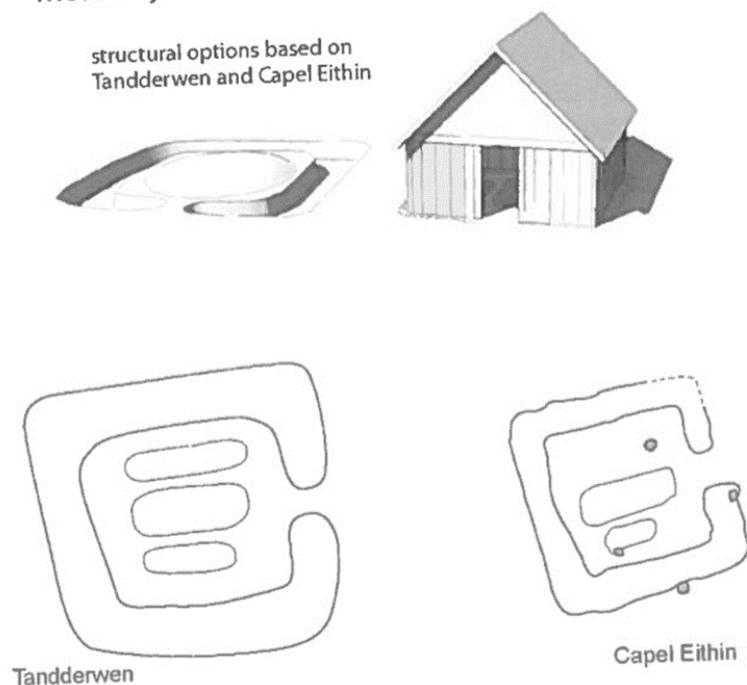


Figure 67: Tadderwen and Capel Eithin enclosures and their possible reconstitutions, from Longley, 2009:114



Figure 68: Graves with coffin stains at Kenn, from Weddell, 2000:104



Figure 69: Grave 152 and detail of the inside plaster-lining, Wells, from Rodwell, 2010:66

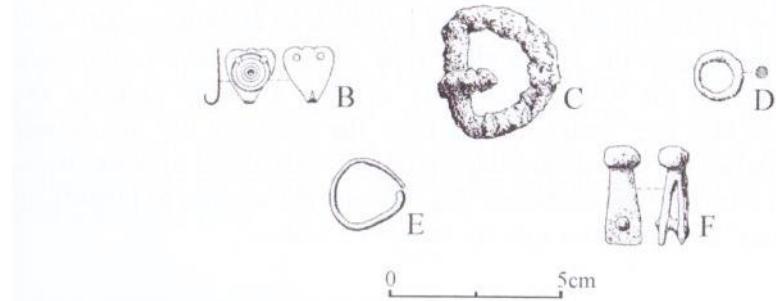


Figure 70: Meon Hill clothing items and other artefacts, from Reynolds, 2009:115 (b: hooked-tags, c: D-shaped iron buckle, d and e: copper-alloy rings, f: iron chape)

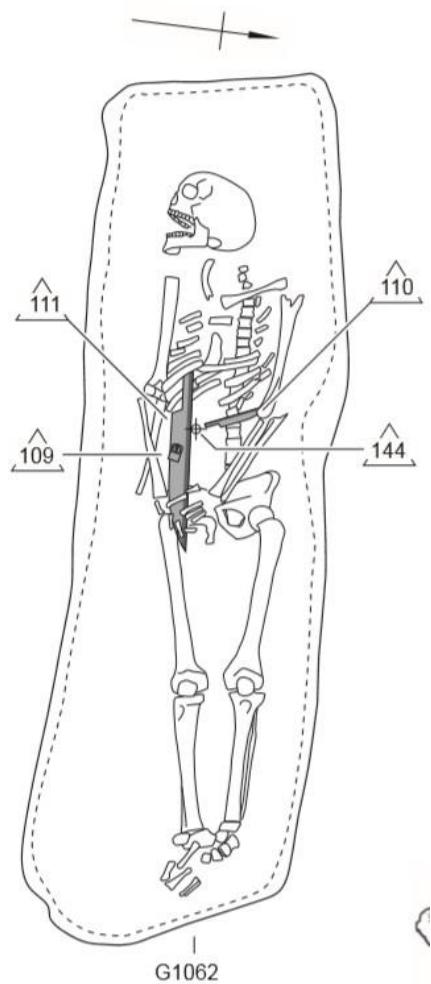


Figure 71: Twyford grave 1062, the position of the skull potentially indicating the use of a pillow, from Egging Dinwiddie, 2011:85

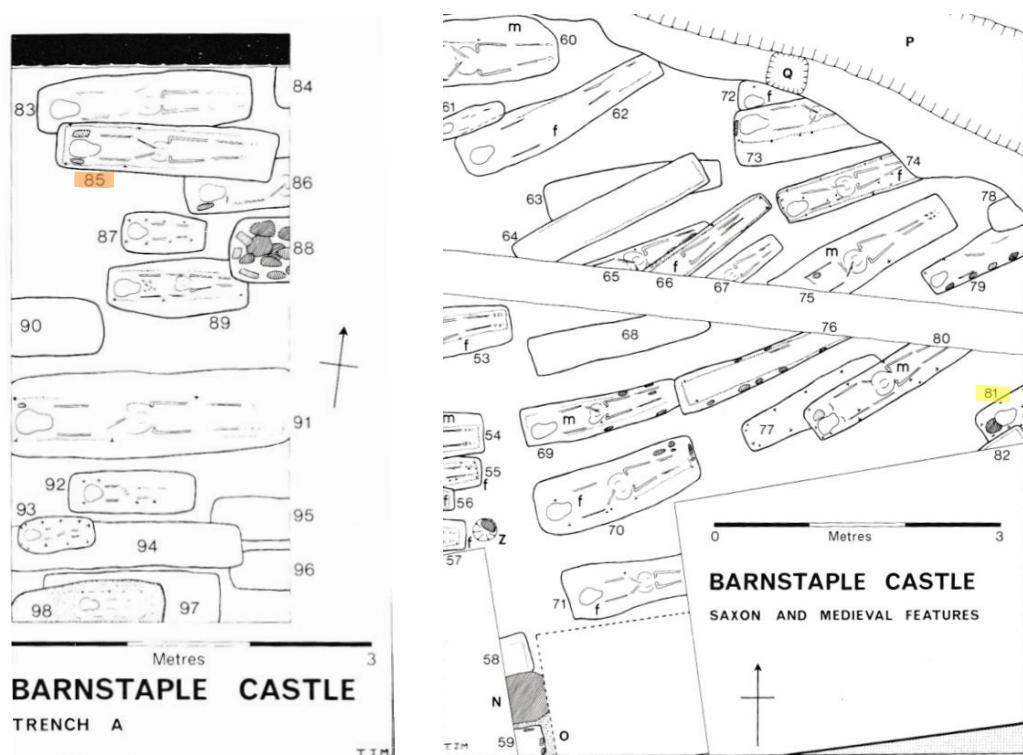
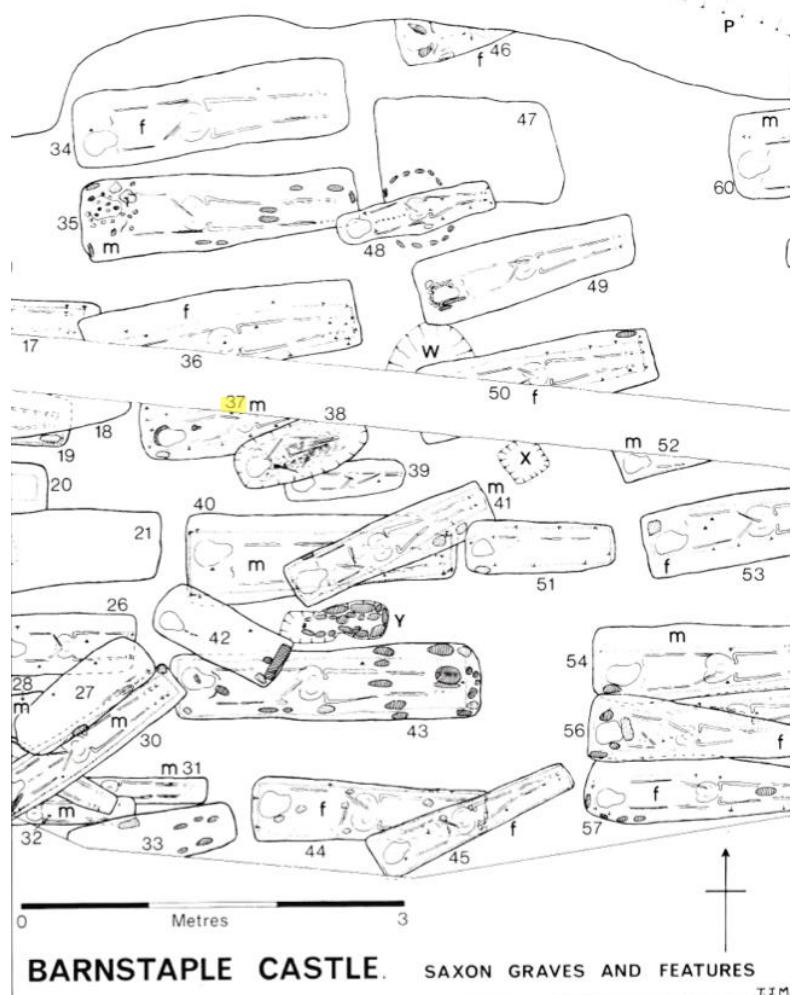


Figure 72: Detail of Barnstaple grave, from Miles, 1986:63, 68, 69

(yellow: pillows, orange: pseudo-logette céphalique)



Figure 73: Hicknoll Slait grave 2001, flint placed in the mouth or throat, Davey,

2002:87

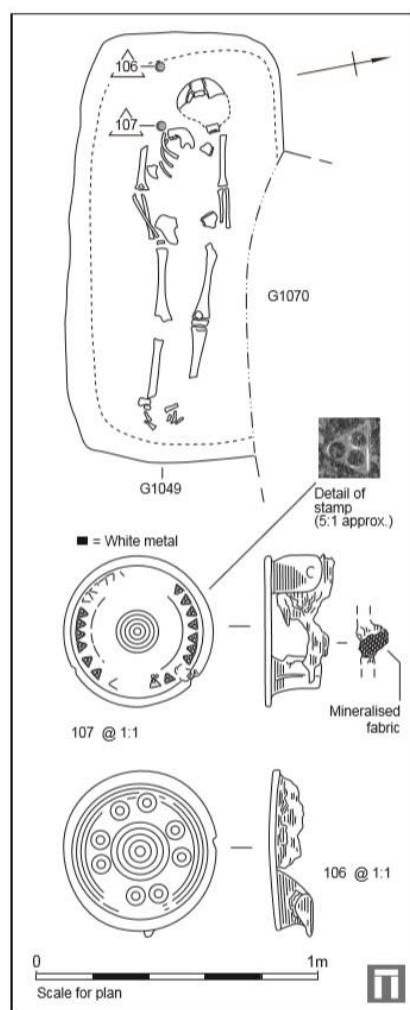


Figure 74: Grave 1049 and brooch, Twyford, Egging Dinwiddie, 2011:84

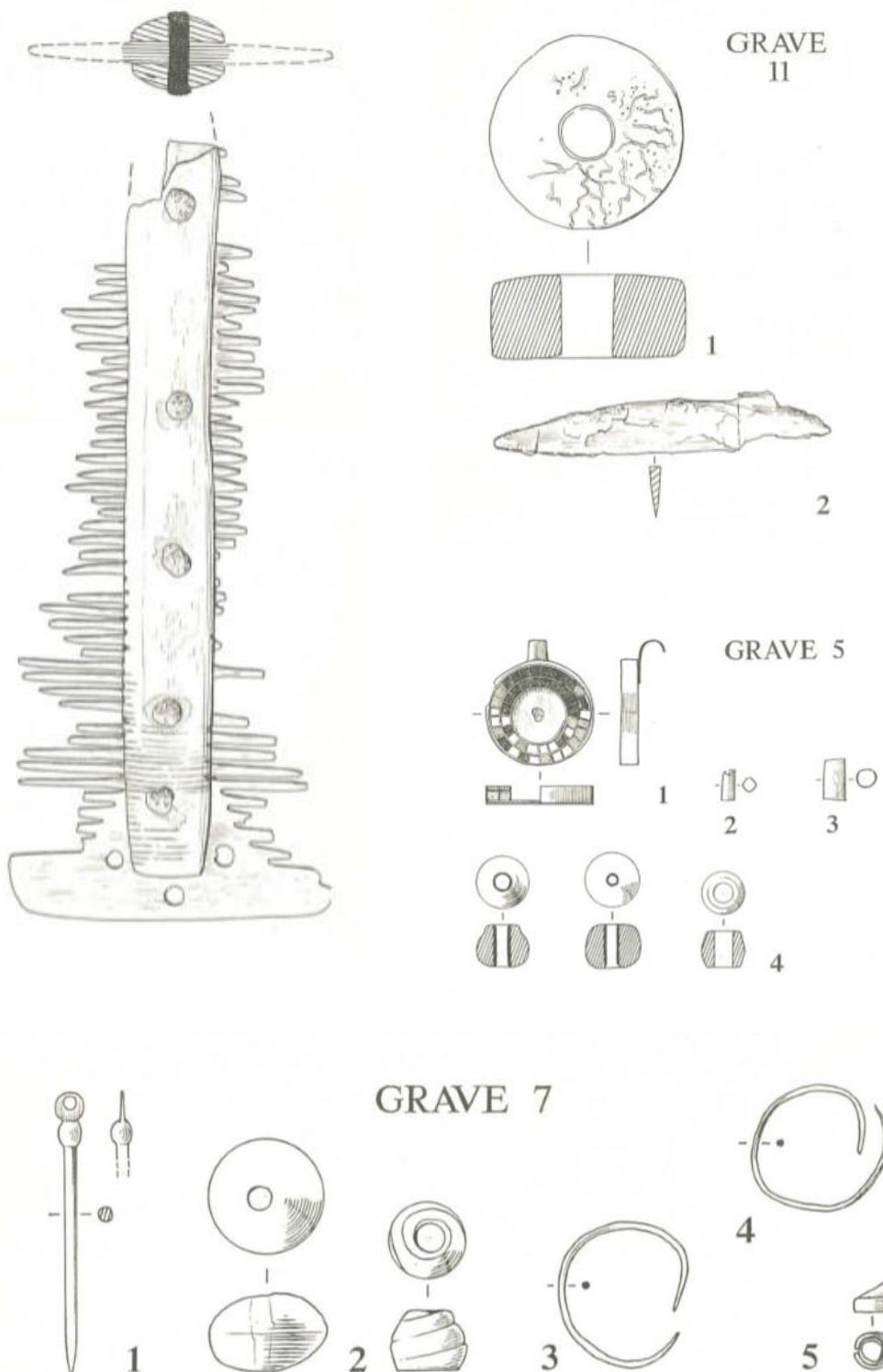


Figure 75: Winnall grave 11, 5 and 7 - bone comb, clay spindle-whorl (item 1 grave 11), lace tags (item 2 and 3 grave 5) and spiral copper alloy item (items 3 and 4 grave 7), from Meaney & Chadwick Hawkes, 1970:23, 24, 25

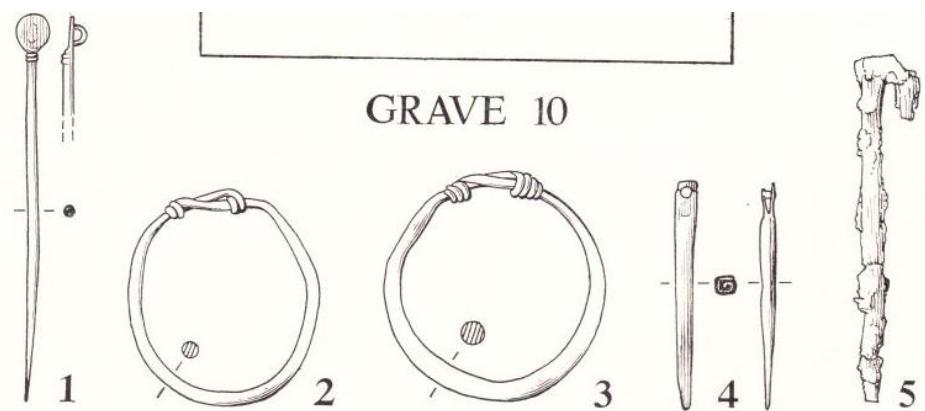


Figure 76: Possible key (item 5), grave 10 Winnall II, from Meaney & Chadwick Hawkes, 1970:24

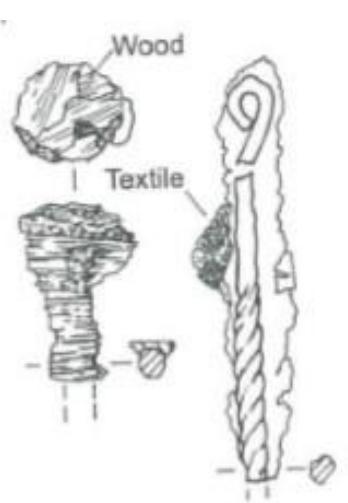


Figure 78: Possible key or tool from grave 4037, Saint Mary's cemetery I, from Birbeck, 2005:32



Figure 77: Grave 5352, weapons in situ - Saint Mary's stadium cemetery I, from Birbeck. 2005:41

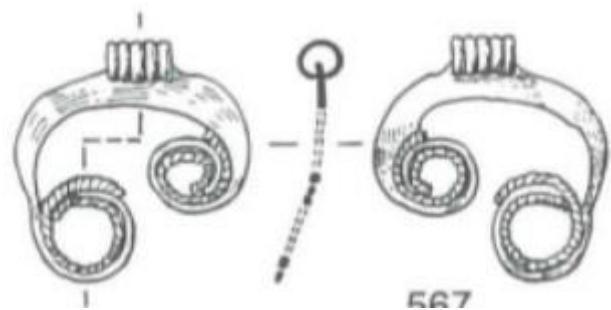


Figure 79: Golden pendants of grave 4202, Saint Mary's stadium cemetery I, from Birbeck, 2005:34



Figure 80: Wijnaldum pendant, from Looijenga, 2003:plate 29



Figure 81: Wieverd hoard - kidney shaped pendants, © Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden

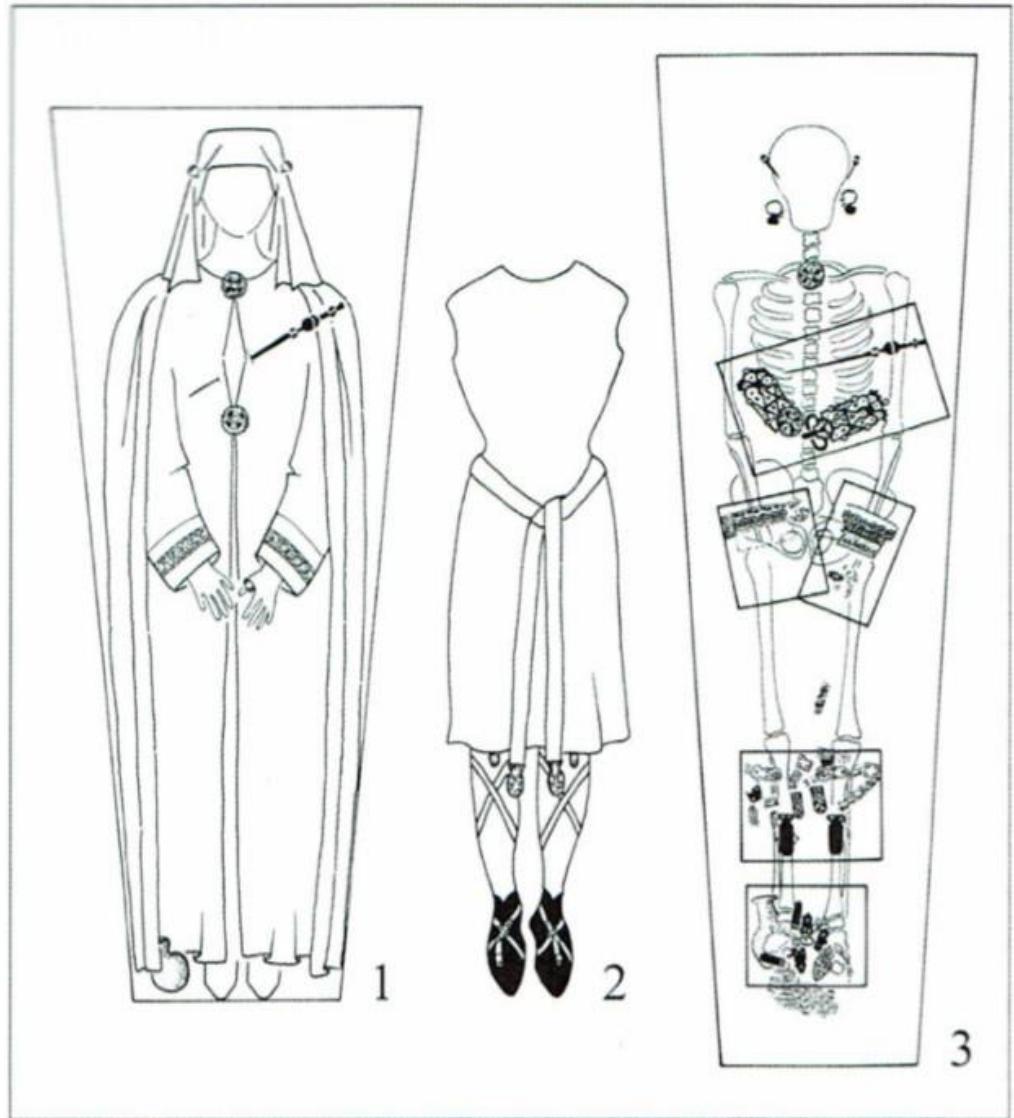


Figure 82: Reconstruction of Queen Arégonde grave, from Périn & Calligaro,
2007:167