

# Refectory Garden Wall, Bury St Edmunds Historic Asset Assessment report

## **Archaeological Survey Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2014/049**

**Client: St Edmunds bury Borough Council**

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## Summary

An assessment was made of the blocked door in the east boundary wall of the Cathedral Precinct Yard; the door is partly buried and excavation recorded its full extents. The wall is part of a ruined building of the medieval abbey and the door is a contemporary feature that dates to no later than the c.14th century. The wall and door are thought to have been part of the remodelling of the buildings within the yard that occurred following the town riots in 1327 when the abbey was strengthened and access from the more public spaces like the Great Courtyard was likely to have been more restricted.

At the time of the Reformation the Precinct Yard was known as the Palace Gardens and those buildings that occupied the site had been robbed, or were in the process of being robbed, of their roofs and fittings. During the 50 years following the dissolution of the monastery the area of the Abbey Gardens and the Precinct Yard came under separate ownership and it is during this period that the door between the two spaces was blocked up.

During the 17th century the ground levels within the yard were raised by the importation of a large amount of soil and by the mid-18th century the area of the precinct yard was reunited with the Abbey gardens under the ownership of the Davers family. At the turn of the 19th century the yard became a kitchen garden associated with Abbey House and door and gateways were opened up through the medieval walls to link the kitchen gardens with the rest of the park; the surveyed example however seems to have remained blocked since the 16th century.



## **1. Introduction**

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A proposal has been made to create a new access between the Cathedral's Precinct Yard and the Abbey Gardens Park in Bury St Edmunds by re-opening what appears to be a blocked former doorway. The precinct yard is located on the north side of the cathedral and is enclosed on its north and east side by stone walls. The walls are the remains of some of the medieval convent buildings of the Abbey of St Edmunds and as such are a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM no. Suffolk Monument 2). The opening of the putative door opening is edged with dressed limestone and over-arched by a shallow arch and it is thought to be contemporary with the construction of the wall.

In order to determine the impact of the proposal on the monument English Heritage has requested an historic assessment be made of the doorway and its setting. The aims of the assessment were to confirm it was a door, its likely date and the date of the blocking-up and to provide data to help inform any decision on the proposal.

The assessment included a photographic record of the doorway and its setting and the excavation of a test hole at the base of the door; the assessment was undertaken by SCCAS Project Officer, David Gill.

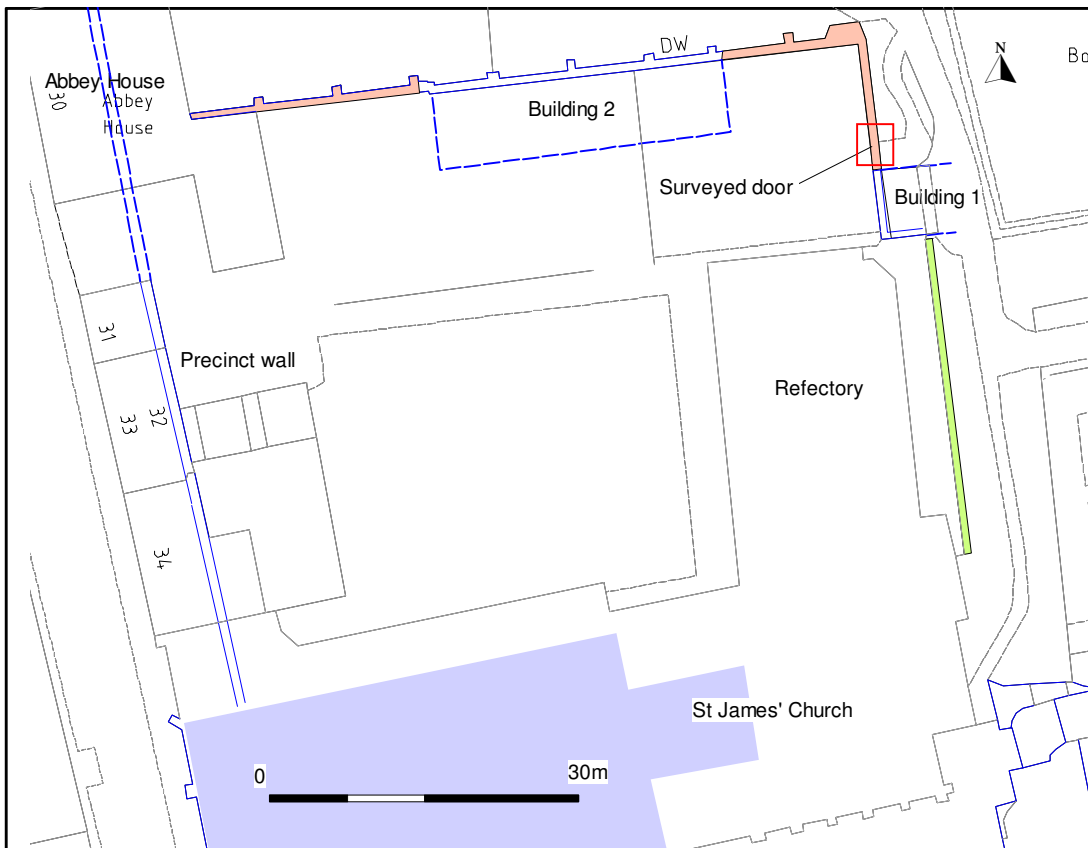
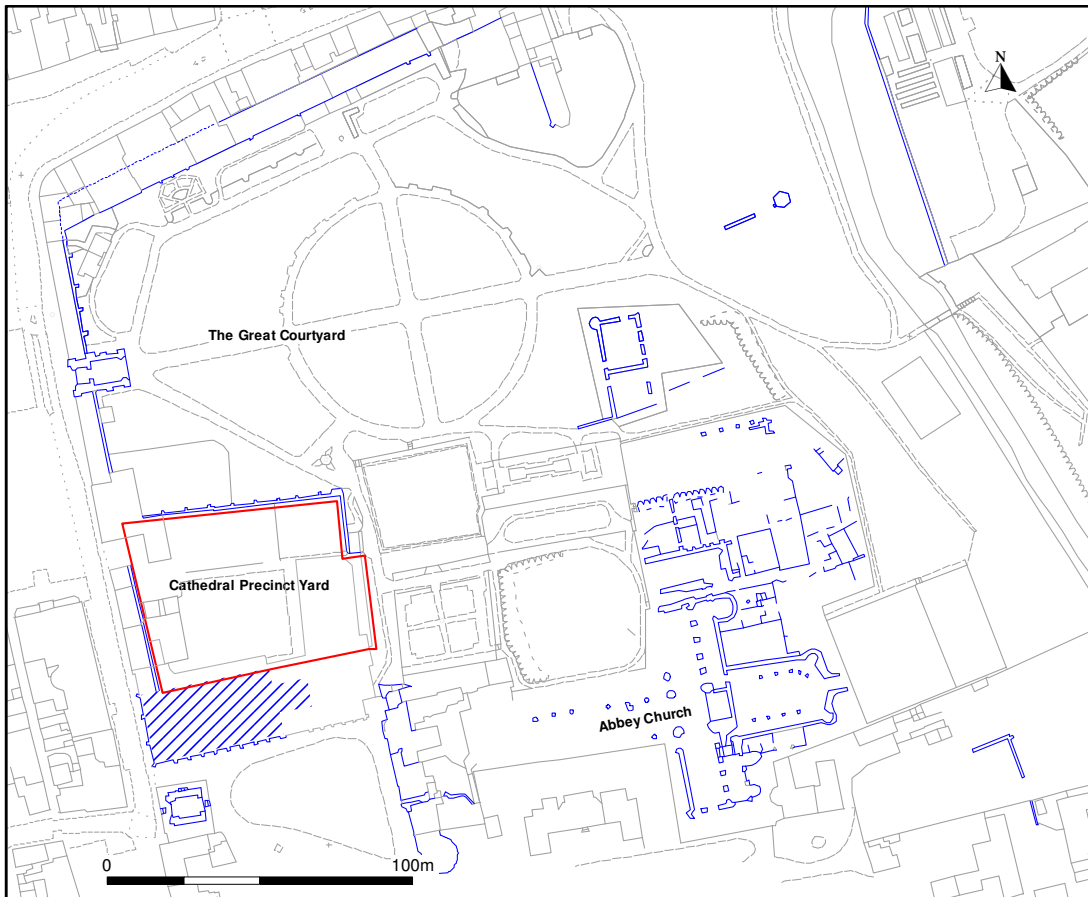
## **2. Archaeology and historical background**

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A large part of this section draws on the documentary research by Anthony Breen on a Monument Survey Report of the North Precinct Wall (Gill 1998)

The surveyed section of wall forms part of the ruins of the medieval abbey of St Edmund which was once one of the largest and pre-eminent Benedictine religious houses in the country. The layout of the abbey church and monastery as we see them today was conceived by Abbot Baldwin (AD1065-97); later the area of the precinct was formalised and defined by the construction of a substantial boundary wall which was started during the time of Abbot Anselm (AD 1120-48). In his conjectural plan of the abbey prepared in 1951, A.B. Whittingham names the Precinct Yard as the Palace Yard and the north wall as part of the Hall of Pleas, although no reference to a building of this name occurs in any early post-Reformation deeds.

Following its dissolution the abbey was surrendered to the Crown's commissioners in 1539 and leased to Sir Anthony Wingfield before being sold in February 1560 to John Eyer. Eyer was surveyor of the County of Suffolk who for the preceding ten years had been overseeing the removal of valuable assets, like the lead roofing, from the redundant abbey buildings on behalf



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Figures 1a and 1b. Plan of the Refectory garden showing the location of the study area and surveyed walls. On the top plan the abbey's medieval ruins are shown in blue and the approximate area of the medieval church of St James are hatched. On the lower map the 14th century walls are coloured brown and the post-Reformation walls relevant to the project are in green.



of the Crown and at the time of the sale was the occupant of the Mansion House (the Abbot's Palace<sup>1</sup>) located at the east end of the Great Court.

The abbey property included in the sale is described in a deed dated 14th February 1560 as '*all the scite circuit and precinct of the late dissolved abbey*', the area of the cathedral's Precinct Yard was made up of several small parcels of land and is referred to in the deeds as the '*Palace Garden*' and '*two small closes of land on the backside of the King's Hall*'. The buildings mentioned in the immediate vicinity of the Palace Garden included the porter's lodge, a gatehouse and an ante-chamber but these were probably only shells as the lead had been taken from their roofs and sold in 1551.

Over the course of the 16th and 17th centuries the land parcels that made up the Precinct Yard were sold piecemeal on several occasions becoming the property of separate individuals. In 1591 the Palace Garden was sold to James Wright, a vintner who had cellars on Cookes Row (Abbeygate St.) together with an adjoining narrow strip of land enclosed on all sides by walls. Dimensions for this piece of land are given as 12¾ poles in length by ¾ pole and 1ft in breadth (c.64.1m x 4.1m) and it is described as lying between the '*wall called the courtyard wall on the east part and the wall called the Abbey wall on the west part, one head abbutteth upon the wall sometime belonging to the Porter's Lodge towards the north and other upon part of the said piece of ground called the Palace gardens*'. The Palace Gardens are in later deeds also referred to as the Bowling Green; Warren's map (Fig. 3) shows the Bowling Green and the stated size of the narrow strip of land equates to the piece shown to the left of the bowling green on the map. The description of the land in the deed would also imply that the north wall of the precinct yard includes the remains of the Porter's Lodge.

Shortly after acquiring this property James Wright bequeathed it to his first wife's son Christopher Platt. The will dated 1592 describes it as the '*palace garden with the building thereupon newly erected for a bowling alley*'; was the bowling alley located in the same narrow strip mentioned above? Christopher Platt added to his portfolio of property within the precinct yard in 1593 with the purchase of an additional piece of land, also enclosed by walls, which came with the right of '*free ingress, egress, regresse, passage, drfyt and carriageway to and from the saide (Palace ) garden....throughe the ground called the churchyarde*' At this time the Abbey precinct wall was still intact and the Palace Gardens garden was likely to have been completely enclosed as there was no access into the Precinct Yard from Angel Hill. An early 17th century deed for what was a domestic plot and dwelling at the east end of St James church (now under the Cathedral chancel and shown in Fig. 3) refers to this right of way between the Palace Garden and the churchyard and describes it as a walled passageway and locates it at

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<sup>1</sup> This building was demolished sometime between 1720 and 1735

the east end of the plot (the current pedestrian gate between the West Front and the Cathedral). The deeds also demanded that a wall, 9ft high and without windows, was built between the property and the Palace Garden. An entrance to the bowling green from Angel Hill is mentioned in a deed dated 1669 for what is now the cathedral shop; the property abutted the entrance at its northern end.

The various pieces of land that made up the former abbey ground including those that together composed the precinct Yard were systematically acquired by the Davers family during the middle years of the 18th century. The building that stood at the east end of St James' was knocked down and the plot assimilated into the Palace Garden which gave an alternative access to the churchyard. Abbey House was built sometime around the turn of the 19th century and the Davers' property was conveyed to the Marquis of Bristol in 1806.

Plans drawn up in 1823 and 1831 (Figs. 4 and 5) show the layout of the Abbey House grounds and depict the precinct yard as a kitchen garden. The surveyed door is not shown as an opening in either of these plans and access to the garden is by pedestrian gates from the churchyard behind St James, from Angel Hill (next to the cathedral shop) and from the Abbey gardens via the, now blocked, medieval door at the end of the 'tombstone path'; replaced after 1823 by the creation of a door in the north wall from what is now the herb garden.

Excavations (BSE 052) in 1988 prior to the construction of the modern refectory revealed the undercroft of a large, flint-built building of Norman date at the north eastern end of the Precinct Yard and a Late Anglo-Saxon road that ran north-south aligned with the front of the abbey church that pre-dated the enclosure of the precinct. The excavation showed that the ground levels had been raised by c.1m during the 17th century with the importation of a large amount of soil. This foreshortened the appearance of the doors and the height of the window sills in the standing ruins; the medieval ground level was recorded at 36.00m OD.



Figure 2. Extract from Thomas Warren's map of Bury St. Edmunds showing the abbey grounds in 1747 which suggests that the building remains were more complete and identifiable than they are today. The abbey church (numbered 2) and the Abbot's Palace (21) are shown as complete outlines together with the monastery's dormitory and refectory. The area of the current refectory gardens alongside St James church coloured red is labelled as a bowling green (north is to the left of the map).



Figure 3. Detail of Thomas Warren's map. The bowling green is bordered on its north and east sides by walled enclosures. The walls fronting the bowling green itself have since been demolished but the survey section (circled) is recognisable by the dog-leg and is connected to the remains of the dormitory by a short linking wall through which there is a gate. At the east end of St James' church is a dwelling demolished in c.1770 and to the north of and east of this is the right of way between the palace garden and the churchyard. The only entrance to the bowling green/Palace Garden from Angel Hill is depicted as two closely spaced parallel lines (circled).

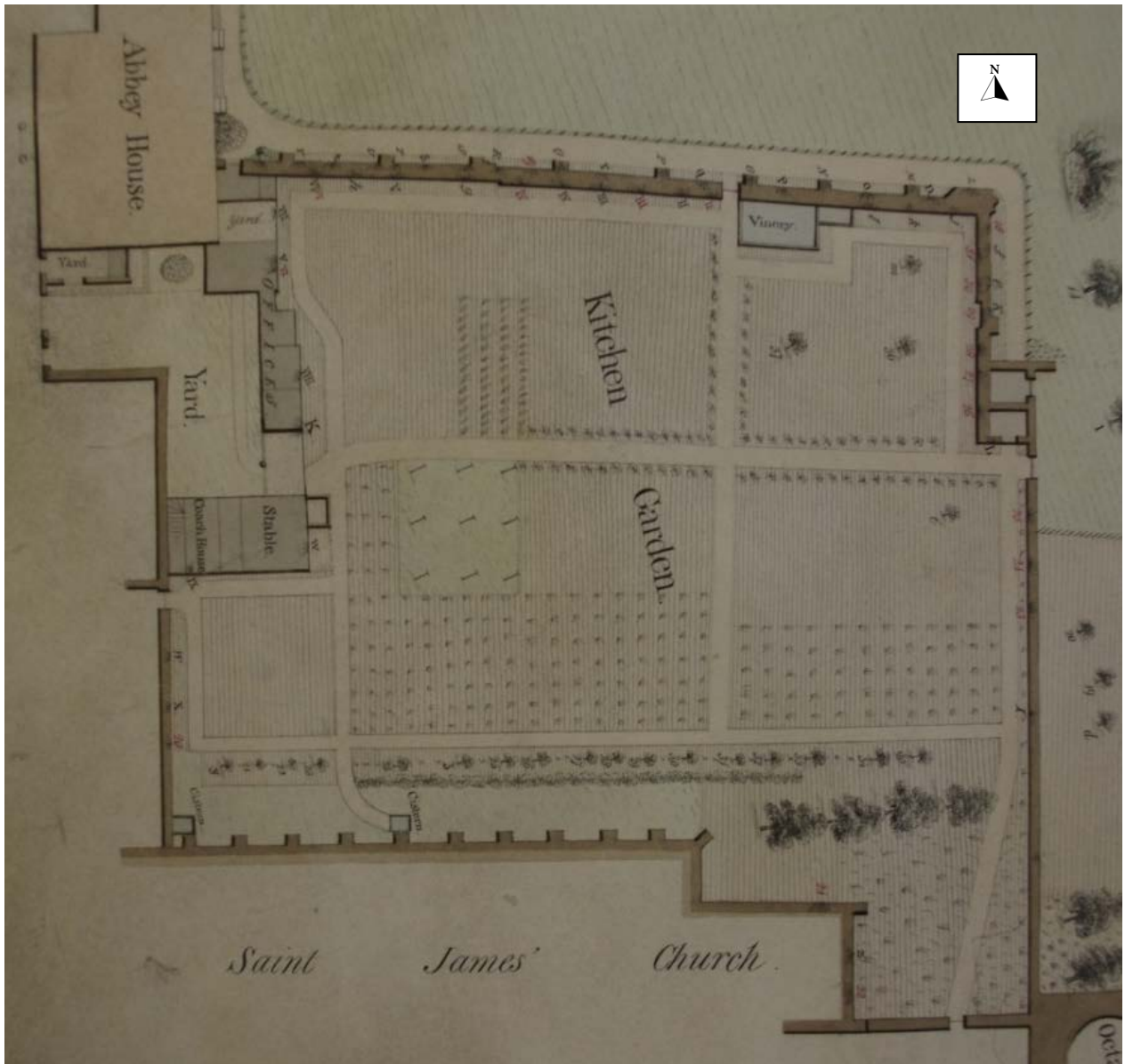


Figure 4. Plan of Abbey House and grounds by J.G Lenny dated 1823 showing the precinct yard laid out as a kitchen garden. The Abbey Gardens were all part of the grounds at the time and access to them is shown through openings in the north and east walls. Entry points from outside the property were through the wall at the east end of St James' church and the precinct wall through the cathedral shop; all of the openings shown on this plan no longer exist. The surveyed door is shown as already blocked alongside a two-roomed tool shed where the bowls hut now stands. The gothic-styled entry from the present day herb garden had not been created at this time; the stones of this entrance look authentic suggesting that they have been relocated from elsewhere.



Figure 4a. The former entrance off Angel Hill (just ahead of the blue car) now in-filled with a small building between the Cathedral shop and art gallery.

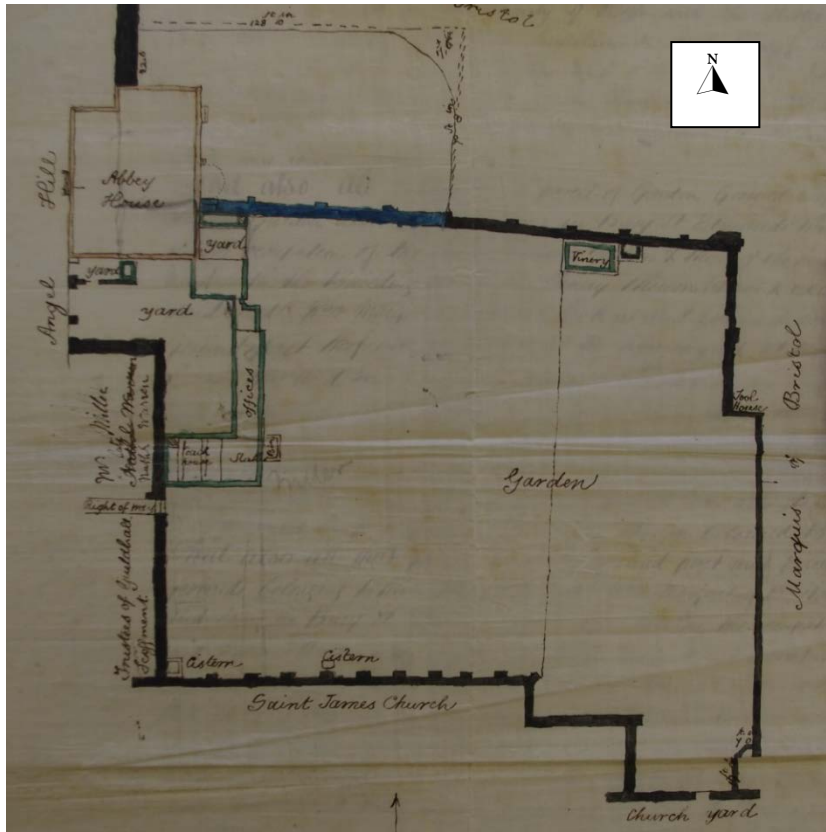


Figure 5. Plan of Abbey House from the sale deeds of c.1830 which shows the Abbey Gardens as no longer part of the house's grounds. The entries to the abbey park have been blocked whilst the connecting doorway through the north wall to the newly created ornamental gardens behind Abbey House has not been created. The section of wall coloured in blue was defined as part of Abbey House and its upkeep was the responsibility of the owner as distinct from the rest of the wall circuit; it is stated that the (blue) wall had to be maintained at the same height as the adjacent length.

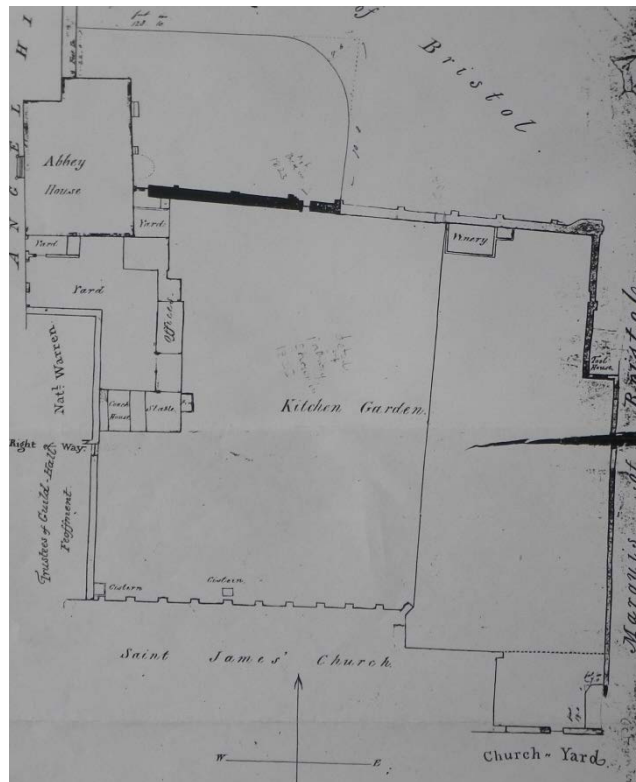


Figure 6. Plan from the deeds of 1831 now showing the door from the herb garden creating a link from the ornamental garden behind Abbey House to the kitchen garden. The Vinery is shown attached to the south face of the north wall on this and the previous map.



Figure 7. The title map of St Mary's and St James dated 1845 showing Abbey House as part of group fronting Angel Hill with a further building (the Vinery) within the grounds of the refectory garden attached to the north boundary wall. By the normal convention of title maps the buildings coloured pink are dwellings on which tithes are payable, but this probably not the case here.

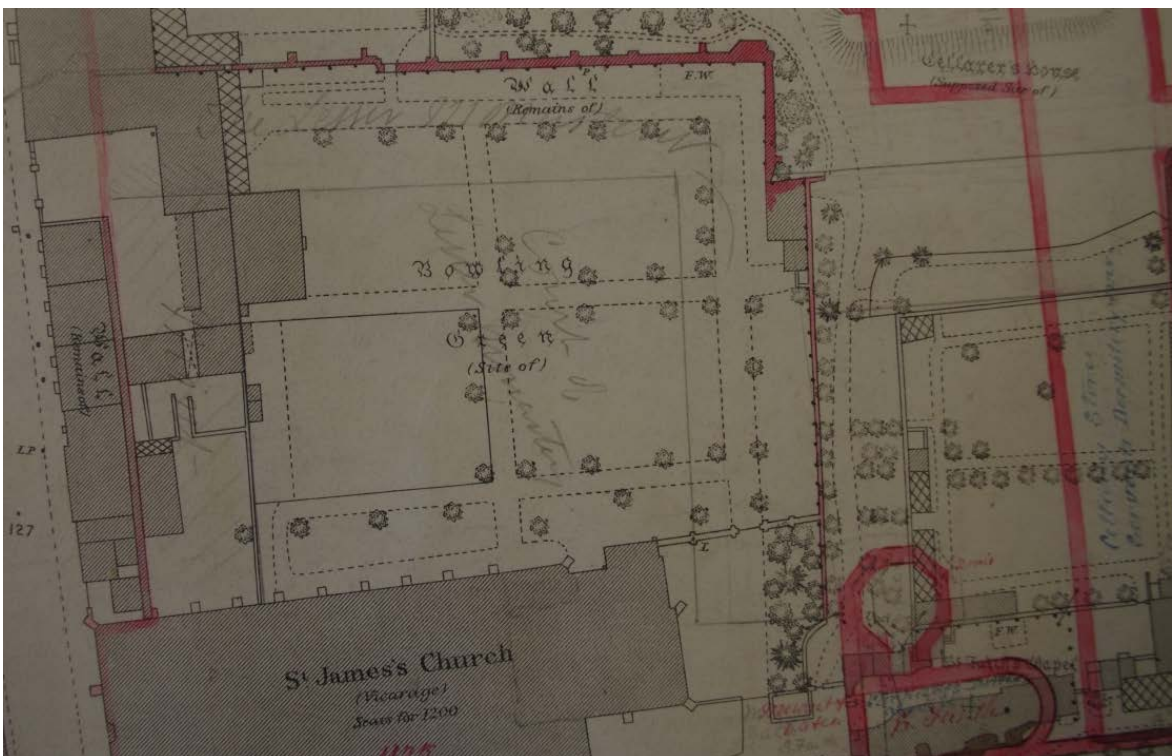


Figure 8. First edition Ordnance Survey map showing the layout of the garden in 1880; this has been hand annotated in pink with a re-creation of the abbey buildings.

## 4. The Setting

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### The refectory garden walls

The wall that encloses the refectory garden on its north and east sides forms the boundary between the town's parishes of St James' and St Mary's (Fig. 7) and consists of at least four distinct phases of build. The wall section that makes up half of the eastern boundary, the length attached to St James' church and which runs behind the Refectory building itself, post-dates the dissolution of the abbey and probably dates to the 17th or 18th century, but the rest of the circuit was once part of the abbey complex and includes within it parts of two early medieval buildings which have been called Building 1 and 2 for identification within this report (Fig. 1b). These early buildings were once separate structures but were linked together to create a larger building as part of a remodelling of the area probably sometime before the end of the 14th century. The blocked door, and the subject of the assessment, is set within this later bridging wall.

The two early medieval buildings were both E-W aligned and from the refectory garden Building 1 is viewed as the exterior face of an end gable in the east boundary, whilst Building 2 is viewed as the interior face of a long wall in the north boundary (Fig. 1 and Pl.2). The southwest corner and the short surviving length of the south wall of Building 1 formed the dog-leg in the east boundary wall and the building's two remaining corners can be identified by the limestone blocks that formed the quoins (Pl. 3). The building is 9m wide and has a small centrally placed window set high in the wall; the top of the wall has been truncated and only the lower portion of the window remains. Extending from the southwest corner a short stub of the south wall survives and is pierced by a narrow lancet window at ground floor level. The narrow pointed arch of the lancet places the construction of the building into the 13th century, a dating which is supported by the presence of horizontally coursed flint work, in part of the west face, and the use of Barnack stone for the dressings (coursed flint epitomises the handiwork of Norman masons whilst the Barnack quarry had been worked out by the 14th century - the later phases of build the abbey being completed largely using stone imported from Caen).

Building 2 was a large hall-type building of which only the northern long wall remains. The building stood in, and bordered the north-side of, the refectory garden and so, from the garden; it is the interior face of the wall that is on view (Fig.1b and Pl.2). The building was divided into two unequal sized chambers, the largest of which was pierced with two tall windows and a door at the east end (all now blocked). The windows have angled reveals and together with the head of the door are edged in a soft, clunch-type stone which indicates that this is the internal face and the windows rise to almost the full height of the wall suggesting a large, single storey, open hall. The door here (now hidden by a shrub at the end of the path made up of tombstones) has a later moulding and is 300mm lower than the surveyed door (Pl. 6). The buttresses attached to

the exterior (north) face date to two different periods: the wide, flat, pilaster buttresses dates to the 12th century and similar to those on the earliest phase precinct wall alongside Angel Hill (c. AD1120), the stable block on the north side of the great courtyard, where they exist in conjunction with Norman slit windows, and Moyes Hall (c.1180), whereas the narrower stepped-profiled ones date from 14th century onwards. The east and west limits of this building are not easily seen on the internal face of the wall but can be identified on the external one by the position of the eastern and westernmost plaster buttresses which would have been located on the building's corners; this is similar to Moyes' Hall, the earliest standing secular building in the town. In addition the tell-tale Norman technique of strong horizontally coursed flints only occurs in the wall sections between the pilaster buttresses.

The slightly offset section of the north boundary wall connected to the rear of Abbey House and the length joining the two early medieval buildings were added in the 14th century and were simply butted against the two extant buildings. On the exterior face close to north-east corner are the remains of a projecting bay that supported an oriel window at first floor level and jutting out from the corner itself is the stub of an angled buttress; a confirmation that this is a true exterior corner. The addition of these later walls effectually closed off the area of the Precinct Yard and may have been a response to the town riots of 1327 when the townsfolk broke into the Great Court and damaged many of the courtyard buildings.

## **Analysis of the door structure**

The door opening is 1.4m wide and 2.7m high and appears as a blind recess 0.5m deep from the refectory garden; the sides of the opening are splayed indicating that the refectory side is the internal face. The arch has a shallow rounded shape and the voussoirs are part of a complete set; all are sourced from the same quarry, share a common convex roll moulding and, apart from one voussoir, are equally weathered. The stones that form the springing points are both present and the arch span and radius fit with the width of the opening correctly. The stones of the jamb are a similar stone type to the arch but the moulding is not carried through to the verticals. Above the arch is a 'strainer' course made up of radiating narrow fragments of limestone (the same stone type as the voussoirs). The 'strainer' course extends through the core of the wall and the base of it can be seen in the arch soffit; a construction technique which is typical of medieval arches and seen elsewhere in the abbey complex. The general impression from the stone surround is that this is a coherent structure rather than a collection of re-cycled parts (Pl. 4).

There is no indication that the door has been 'let into' the wall and whilst short courses of ceramic tile have been incorporated into the surrounding flintwork there is no brick present and the limestone used to create the strainer arch is also used extensively in the section of wall



adjacent to the door that abuts Building 1. The door appears to be original to this section of the wall although not all of the workmanship is of the highest order expected of the abbey's mason and the absence of the strainer course and poorly aligned stones at the top of the jamb on the south side of the door suggest it has been partly disturbed/reset during subsequent repairs. The wall on the north side of the door is made up of small coursed flints; these abut right to the edge of the stones in unbroken courses and the style of the flint work can be traced through to the east end of the north boundary wall suggesting that the linking section of wall is all one phase of build and the door is contemporary with it. The stones at the base of the north jamb show signs of being burnt *in-situ* and the burning extends to the flint wall face.

The stone dressings were removed from the exterior face (Abbey Garden side) when the door was blocked up with bonded flint. The infill was built from the Abbey Garden's side to be flush with the outer face and included covering the scars left by the extracted stone surround; the work is so neat that the former opening is near invisible on this side.

The external (Abbey Park side) ground level is higher than the internal one; the excavations showed that the internal threshold to the opening is 0.6m below the current ground level and rises by one 0.3m step within the thickness of the wall. The stones at the base of the jamb are plain and finished without a moulded stop, the step's treads had been removed but a bedding surface for the lower step is well preserved and unworn. The gap between the step and the base of the door jamb, created by the removal of the tread, is narrow suggesting that the step was surfaced with timber rather than a flagstone. Inside the wall, below the lowest step a further 200mm depth was excavated through early post-medieval rubble and debris without finding evidence of the internal floor. Spot heights taken with a dumpy level across the site recorded the lawn in the refectory gardens at 36.44mOD with the steps within the doorway at 36.32m and 36.60m, whilst the ground level in the Abbey Gardens is 37.12m (see sketch section). The limit of the excavation in the test hole was 36.00m, evidence from the 1993 excavations would suggest that it is close to the medieval ground level.

The infill of the door opening was composed of reused limestone and flint and offered no clue as to when the door was blocked. Vestigial fragments of a white-coloured, fine lime plaster were recorded adhered to the inside of the door reveal below current ground level. This was the remains of an internal wall covering but there was no relationship with the door infill to indicate whether it had been plastered before or since the door had been blocked.

Evidence from previous work (BSE 052) indicate that the ground levels within the area of the refectory gardens were raised in the 17th century by importing large amounts of soil and an earlier ground surface, probably the top of this imported soil, was recorded in the test hole

excavation which occurred **below** the level of the threshold. A layer of clay (0004) which sealed the 17th century deposition event (layer 0003) suggests that a surface had been re-created within the recess of the door after ground had been raised. Since then flint rubble, probably from the crumbling wall top, had been banked up against the blocking material within the door recess. The lowest excavated fill (0003) produced a rubble of medieval bricks (2 " thick), but these had been repointed in a hard white mortar suggesting that they had been part of a wall that was in existence after the Dissolution and this post-Reformation date was also implied by the presence of coal. Residual within this layer was, however, an earlier medieval roofing tile made from estuarine clay which gave an indication of how the early buildings were roofed.

## **5. Conclusions and recommendations**

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The result of the work suggests that the surveyed door is a medieval feature which is contemporary with the wall that it pierces. At first glance the shallow shape of the arch is reminiscent of a flattened 'Tudor arch', but it is more likely to be earlier than this and dates to no later than the c.14th century. There are five other examples of this arch style in the abbey; two in the stable/brew-house range on the north side of the Great Court (the sensory garden (PI.8) and hidden behind the ice cream kiosk), the gate in the vineyard wall (at the bottom of Kevlar Way) the blocked windows of the so-called Hall of Pleas (the Precinct Yard) and the Abbeygate. All of these structures with the exception of the vineyard wall were rebuilt or remodelled following the town riots in 1327. The abbey was strengthened following the riots and the passage from the more publically accessible spaces, like the Great Courtyard is likely to have been more restricted. It was probably a direct result of the riots that the Precinct Yard was effectively sealed off from the Great Court by the joining together of the existing structures and linking them to the Precinct wall with the extension of the high courtyard wall that connects to the back of Abbey House; the buttresses on the extended sections of wall are similar to those added inside of the strengthened precinct wall in response to the riots. Whittingham's plan suggests the location of a Cellarer's gate at the north east corner of the Precinct Yard that would have controlled access from the Great Courtyard to the cloistered range and the area of the precinct yard. The abbey buildings that make the Precinct Yard walls are not well understood but the post-Reformation sale deeds that locate the yard with reference to a gate-house and a porter's lodge indicate that the yard was part of a controlled space.

At the point of the post-Reformation sale, it seems that the abbey buildings around the precinct yard had been robbed, or were in the process of being robbed, of their roofs and lead-work and it is unlikely they could have functioned as dwellings. A building was constructed or converted for use as a bowling alley at the end of the 16th century and a dwelling constructed at the end of St James' Church, otherwise house building seems to have been confined to the exterior face of the Precinct Wall and the area always referred to as a garden. From the 16th century the

Palace Gardens were owned by a succession of vintners and a vinery is shown on the 1823 plan but not on the earlier Warren map.

Entry points into the yard up until the recent past were limited and from at least 1591 to 1760 the Abbey Garden and Precinct Yard were in separate ownership and it seems probable that the surveyed door was blocked from the beginning of this period. In 1593 Christopher Platt had purchased a piece of land within the yard that gave him a right of way, via a walled passageway out through to the churchyard. Contemporary descriptions for the starting point of this right of way are unclear but place it somewhere southeast of the garden so it is unlikely to be the surveyed door, but the pedestrian gate by the West Front, as an exit, has very early origins.

## **Re-opening the door – considerations**

The early maps of the site demonstrate that there are precedents for creating and re-creating openings through the medieval walls; the current gate from the herb garden which was formed around 1830 was created to replace a medieval door, that was blocked at the same time, which had served as a garden entrance previously (this door is located at the end of the tombstone path), and a right of way into the yard from the churchyard to the yard has longstanding origins in the past. The survey door, however, has probably not been an entry point since the second half of the 16th century and as such the infilling material could be considered as 'historic fabric' in its own right.

The difference in the ground levels means that there are implications for the below ground archaeology, as the level inside the yard is lower than that outside in the abbey park. This was also the case in the medieval period and when the door was created in the 14th century the difference was bridged by steps built into the thickness of the wall. The external level is now such that the clearance on the door head is only 1.9m. Raising the top of the door would not be an option and lowering the external ground levels would have implications for the underlying deposits which would require archaeological excavation.

The dressings from the outside of the door have been removed and re-opening it would require consolidation of the entrance and an engineering assessment of the arch's strength. The wall over the arch is part of the ruin and as such has the vulnerable core flintwork exposed; invariably this would shed flints (there is already a pile in the recess) and it would need stabilising or capping if people were to pass underneath.

## Alternatives

The section of rubble walling located behind the refectory (Pl. 7) which joins the south side of the bowling hut to St James' Church dates wholly to after the Reformation and exhibits no medieval stonework. It probably originates from the first half of the 17th century but these types of wall are difficult to date as they often, as in this case, have undergone regular cycles of repair. Lenny's map of the site (Fig. 4) shows that there was an entrance through this wall close to the site of bowls hut in 1823 which has since been blocked and whilst this wall is of some antiquity and its type characteristic of the post-medieval town, it is less historically sensitive than the abbey ruins. The area within the wall has largely been reduced and the already low height of the wall would eliminate the need to support the masonry over the entrance and therefore it is my opinion that the creation of an opening through this wall should be considered as an alternative entrance site.

David Gill 30/05/2014

## 6. Plates

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(a)



(b)



(c)

Plate 1a-c showing the location of the surveyed section of wall in relation to the Refectory and Cathedral from within the yard looking east (a) and from without looking west (c). The interior elevation of the surveyed door can be seen just beyond the picnic tables (b); the exterior face no longer exists and its position is obscured by the shrubs by the bowls hut (c)



Plate 2. The surveyed door (circled) between the remains of abbey buildings. Immediately to the right of the door is the exterior face of an end gable (Building 1) whilst to the left of the picture the interior face of a second building (Building 2) can be identified by the tall windows. Building 2 stops just beyond the red car and the survey door is set within a length of wall added in the 14th century which joined the remains of the two earlier building together



Plate 3. The surveyed door alongside the end gable of Building 1 (which extends to the wooden fence at the right of the picture). Soil imported in the 17th century buried the bottom of the ruins; the level in the refectory garden has since been reduced (note ground surface below the tree to the left) but the level of the picnic lawn is still c.120mm above the medieval threshold level. The floor of the building was sunken below this and was not found during the current work.



Plate 4. The stones that make up the surveyed door stones are consistent across the top and down the left side and the flint-work to the left is unbroken to the door edge indicating that these are contemporary original features. The top stone of the right jamb is not well matched with the springing point and the absence of the strainer course suggests that this part of the wall has been repaired. The column of stones to the right is the quoin that forms the NW corner of Building 1 - this does not extend to the ground and therefore has also been remodelled.



top step

Plate 5. The green/yellow scale rests on the bottom step of the door threshold at 0.6m below flowerbed level with a higher one built within the thickness of the wall (labelled). The internal floor level, below the bottom step, was not found. The soil removed during the excavation was related to the raising of the ground level in the 17th century or later.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Plate 6. The north wall of the Precinct Yard was extended westward to join with the precinct wall and eastward to form the current corner in the 14th century (c). The limit of the original 12th century building is defined by the flat buttress at the far end of the narrow bed. The features of the later building include the bay (behind the bin) beneath what would have been an oriel window at first floor level and later buttressing on the corner and north wall face. The blocked window (6a) and door (6b) are occur with the early section of the walling but the door certainly is a post 12th century inserted feature.





Plate 7. East boundary wall behind the refectory viewed from the east side. The wall from the bowls hut to St James' probably has its origins in the 16th or 17th century with the sections at the far end being rebuilt in the 19th and 20th centuries.



Plate 8. Stable and brew house range on the north side of the great courtyard which were also repaired following the 1327 riots. The wall exhibits pre-riot Norman features (the short buttresses and small window) together with later styles. The arch shape and stones of the large blocked gateway is similar to the surveyed door suggesting that they may be contemporary.





# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

**Delivering a full range of archaeological services**

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