

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

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## St. James Leper Hospital, Dunwich (DUN 005, SAM Suffolk 40); Building Recording Report

SCCAS Report No. 2008/180; Oasis No. suffolkc1-45624



Blind arcade in apsidal east end (top) & drawings of chapel in 1797 (bottom left) & 1824 (bottom right)

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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.

Funding for the archaeological recording was provided by Dunwich Parochial Church Council with grant aid from English Heritage.

## Summary

*Dunwich*, St. James Leper Hospital Chapel (TM 4749 7058; DUN 005) Prior to a programme of consolidation of the standing building, English Heritage, who were grant aiding the overall works, required that archaeological recording was undertaken. A full photographic record was made and digitised elevations produced in order to facilitate the interpretation of the building. A series of historical drawings were also examined to help assess the original character of the structure and its progressive deterioration.

The original structure was three celled, comprising an apsidal east chamber, central chancel and a nave/hall to the west. The building deteriorated markedly during the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the domed apse roof collapsing and the loss, possibly from robbing, of many of the tooled masonry dressings forming its architectural features. The second phase of building associated with the adjacent church during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, financed by the Barne family, was probably accompanied by some rebuilding and consolidation of the leper chapel's remaining walls and the insertion of the family tomb, the latter removed relatively recently. A second major phase of refurbishment was carried out during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century which included the repointing of original fabric and consolidation of corework exposed after the loss of its ashlar facing.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council & Dunwich Parochial Church Council)

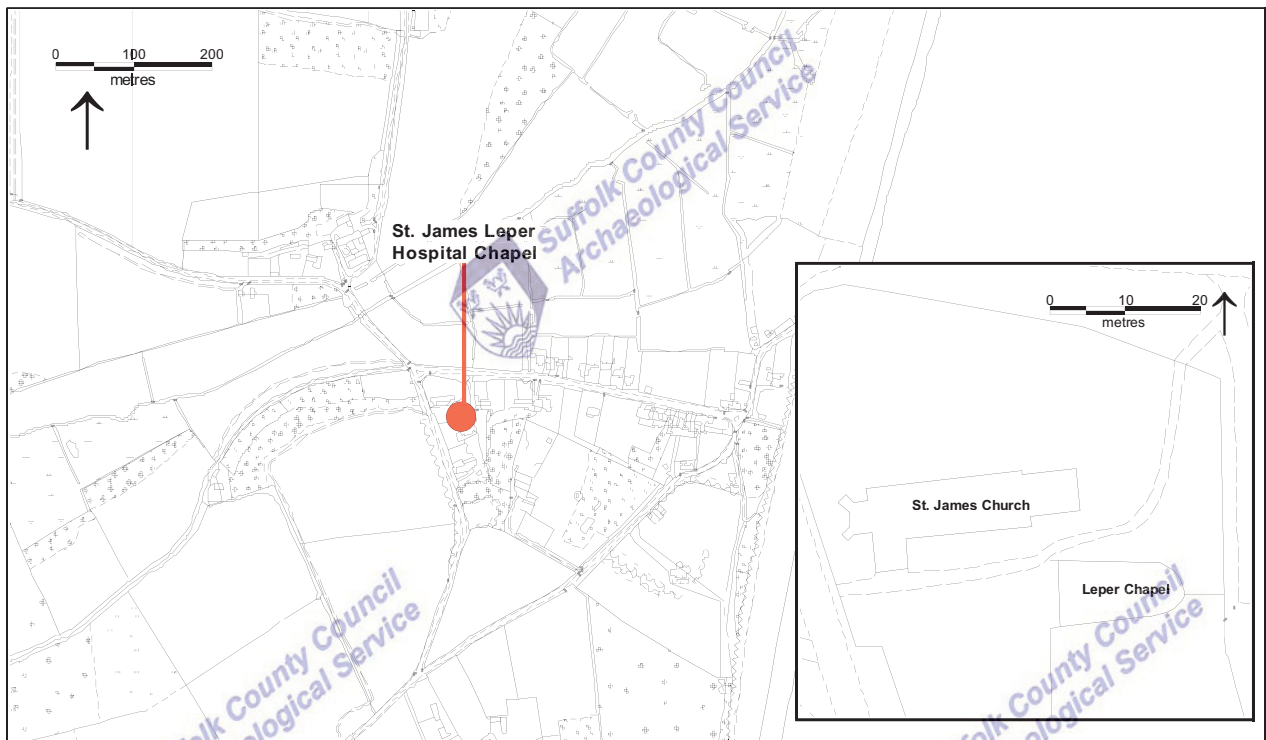
## HER information

<b>Planning application no:</b>	N/A
<b>Site HER code:</b>	DUN 005
<b>SAM No.:</b>	Suffolk 40
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	Fieldwork June/July 2008
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	TM 4749 7058
<b>Commissioning body:</b>	Dunwich Parochial Parish Council
<b>SCCAS Rpt. No.</b>	2008/180
<b>Oasis No.</b>	suffolkc1-45624

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

A proposed programme of repair and conservation to the remains of St. James Leper Hospital Chapel at Dunwich (TM 4749 7058, Fig. 1) was to be grant aided by English Heritage on the condition that archaeological recording of the structure was first undertaken. A Brief and Specification document (Appendix I) was prepared by Robert Carr (Suffolk County Councils Archaeological Service Conservation Team) detailing the necessary recording work. Subsequently, Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team were commissioned by the project architect (Brian Haward), on behalf of Dunwich Parochial Parish Council, to undertake the recording programme, the fieldwork for which was carried out on June 30<sup>th</sup> and July the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 2008.



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**Fig. 1** 1:10,000 scale OS map extract showing the location of the church & detail (inset at 1:1000)

The 12<sup>th</sup> century St. James Leper Hospital at Dunwich, similarly to other structures of its kind, was located away from the medieval town as a way of isolating the patients from the main populace. The surviving roofless ruin essentially comprises an apsidal east end, a rectangular chancel and the vestiges of the main hall/nave to the west. A full and detailed description of the original elements of the structure and its surviving architectural features can be found in 'The Corpus of ROMANESQUE SCULPTURE in Britain and Ireland' (<http://www.crsbi.ac.uk/>).

Adjacent to the 12<sup>th</sup> century hospital chapel ruin is the present church of St. James which is a 19<sup>th</sup> century structure. Initiated in 1826 to a design by Robert Appleton, the building was consecrated in 1832 (Mortlock 1992, p.56). Further major alterations, including the construction of a new chancel in 1881, were paid for by the Barne family, the then Lords of the Manor, whose mausoleum, until recently, was located within the chancel of the leper chapel.

There is no record in the Historic Environment Record (HER) of any formal archaeological work having previously been undertaken at the site.

## 1.2 Topographical Setting & Drift Geology

The standing structure is cut into a slope with the ground level varying between c.4.00 and c.5.00 metres OD.

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 DUN 005.

Where possible, a series of crosses were imposed on the walls at 2 metre intervals 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 overall elevations. General shots were also taken.

The wall fabric and architectural features were studied with the observations recorded in a site notebook.

### 2.2 Post-Excavation

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

Architectural features were allocated '*Observed Phenomena*' numbers within a '*unique continuous numbering system*' under the site code DUN 005.

Composite photographic elevations of the north interior and exteriors walls, interior south wall, apse interior wall and the north side of the apse exterior wall were prepared in Adobe Photoshop and registered on MapInfo Professional 8.5 in order to prepare annotated digitised elevations for inclusion in this report.

A basic interpretation of the surviving structure was prepared for inclusion in this report.

The report has also been submitted to OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the code suffolkc1-45624.

## 3. Results

### General Observations

The surviving structure includes the full groundplan of the approximately square chancel of the hospital chapel, measuring c.6.50 by c.6.50 metres, with a semicircular apse to the east and the vestiges of the c.7.00 metre wide hospital

nave/hall to the west (Fig. 2). The interior of the building is under grass, although until relatively recently was occupied by the Barne family mausoleum. The ground profile external to the structure slopes considerably up from the south, rising by 1.00 metre over distance of 7.50 metres. Given that this appears to reflect wider landscape profile, then the building must have been cut into the existing slope. While elements of original architectural features and wall facing were visible in all of the walls, considerable re-building, patching and extensive re-pointing was apparent throughout.

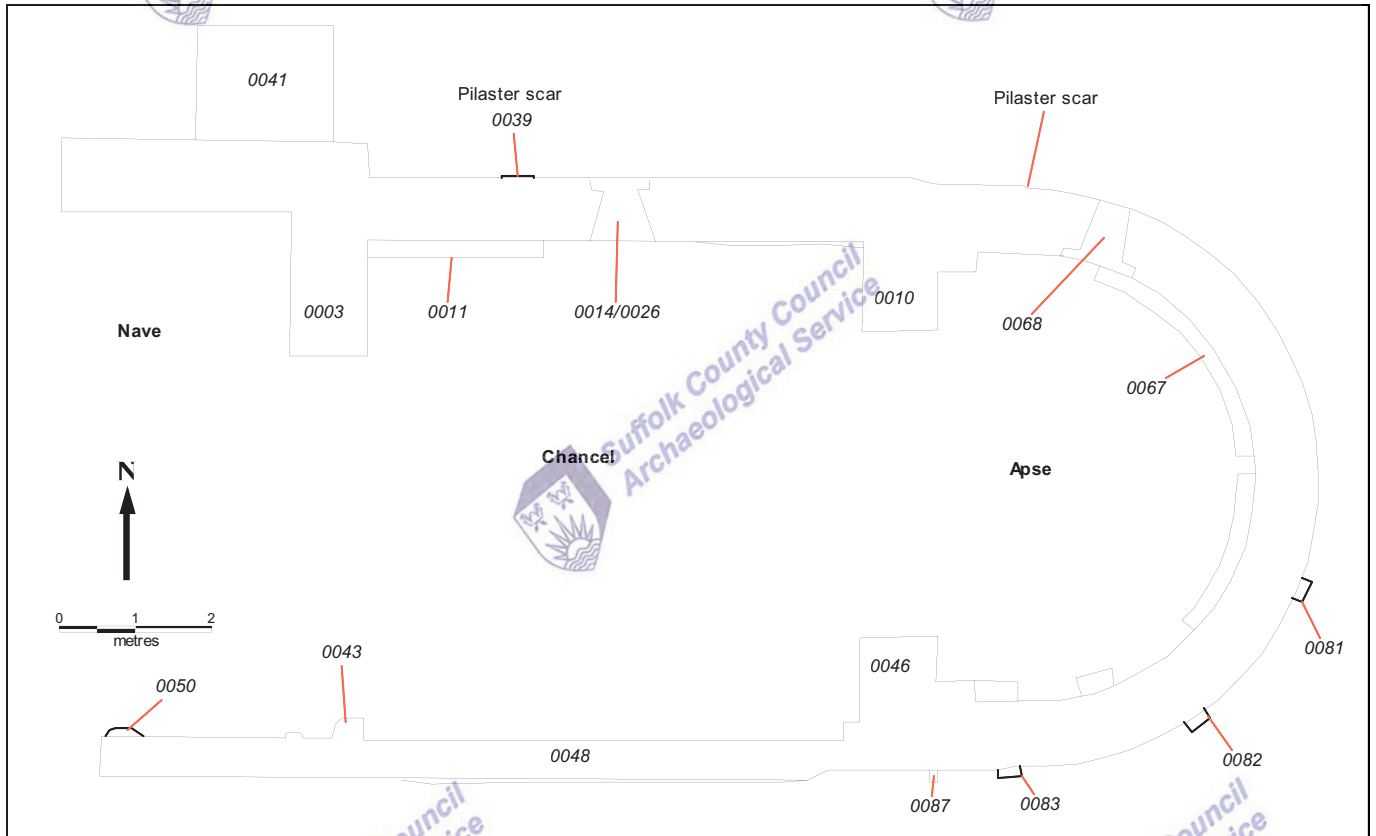


Fig. 2 1:100 scale groundplan of the chapel

### North Wall of Nave/Hall & Chancel (Internal) (Fig. 3 & Plate 8)

The north wall survives to a maximum height of c.4.50 metres. Its c.11.50 metre length comprises c.3.00 metres of the eastern end of the nave/hall north wall, c.6.00 metres representing the entire length of the chancel and the vestiges of the two c.1.00 metres thick cross walls (0003 & 0010) that once would have accommodated the arches that dividing the nave/hall from the chancel and the chancel from the apse.

The surviving section of the north wall of the nave/hall to the west of the scar and the base of dividing wall 0003 included an area of original facing (0002) in a strip along its base and continuing up to a height of 2.00 metres in the area adjacent to dividing wall 0003. While predominantly constructed from squared septaria blocks lain in clearly defined horizontal courses, there was a course of smaller, roughly squared, pieces of limestone towards the base. Smaller fragments of a similar limestone had been used as galletting in order to level up successive courses and fill in gaps between individual septaria blocks. The wall face had been repointed with the hard gritty cementitious mortar described as possibly being that generally referred to as 'Ancient Monuments' mortar (Swann 2008, P.2) that was widely used in consolidation

of historic monuments during the middle and later of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. While obscuring any partings within the original wall mortar that would be indicative of structural lift-lines, their presence could be inferred by the differences in the thickness of the mortar bed between the courses. The facing of the wall (0001) above 0002 was entirely different in character with only rudimentary, localised, coursing with the included clasts varying from small beach pebbles through to large pieces of reused limestone masonry. These characteristics suggested that the wall facing at this juncture had been applied as part of later consolidation works. Similarly to 0002, 0001 had been repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar which obscured the junction between the two phases. The exposed corework (0015) on the western end of the wall had also been repointed using the same mortar mix and consolidated with rounded beach pebbles.

Some original fabric and architectural features survive in the internal face of the north chancel wall. These include most of the semicircular arch and eastern jamb of a window (0014) and the basal plinth and a single shaft, capitol, impost block and the first three voussoirs of an arch that once formed the western end of a blind arcade that, from earlier drawings, is known to have extended along the full length of the wall and exhibited an interlaced design incorporating semicircular arches. All of these architectural features were constructed using Caen Limestone. The Caen Limestone block ashlar face (0008), forming the basal courses of the wall towards its western end, is set back from the face higher up the wall and would have formed the rear panel of the blind arcade. While predominantly constructed from Caen Limestone blocks, 0008 also incorporated a single course of septaria. Evidence for lift-lines within the original mortar was obscured by the 'Ancient Monuments' mortar. However, the location of lift-lines was inferred from the size of the joints and the presence of limestone fragments inserted as galletting to level up between lifts. Associated with 0008, there is a projecting impost block (0016) that would have supported the western side of the second arch of the interlaced blind arcade and a blocked socket (0013) that would have accommodated a protrusion on the back of a limestone block forming part of one of the shafts within the blind arcade and helping to hold it in place. Original facing (0004), albeit repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar, also survives as a strip along the top of the wall. Similarly to the external wall, the upper wall face is not constructed in ashlar, but from a mix of smaller pieces of limestone, septaria, flints and occasional exotics. However, coursing is still apparent and despite the obvious incongruity with the ashlar work below, it appears contemporary with the window masonry and is consistent with the surviving upper wall of the apse. It is on this basis that it has been considered to represent original wall fabric.

To the west of window 0014, an area of original corework (0005), comprising angular fragments of septaria, with a hint of coursing, is exposed where the facing has fallen away. Where a small area of core mortar is still visible through the applied 'Ancient Monuments' mortar, which at this juncture had not been given a brushed finish, but left in a rough condition, a distinct lift-line was recorded. Immediately below this is an area of extremely rough patching (0006) comprising beach pebbles set in hard light-coloured lime mortar. To the east of 0006, is another area of patching (0007), which continues up the western jamb of window 0014, and while also comprising beach cobbles, is set in 'Ancient Monuments' mortar that in contrast to that over 0005 had been subjected to a brushed finish.



At the bottom of the eastern end of the wall, a large area of fabric (0009) is clearly not original and as it coincides with a similar area (0030) on the external face of the chancel, almost certainly represents the total rebuild of a section of wall rather than just superficial patching. This randomly laid facing comprises c.80% fragments of reused Caen limestone blocks, up to c.0.30 metres in size, with the remaining c.20% comprising exotics. The good condition of the mortar in the joints of the patched area had resulted in it not being repointed with the otherwise ubiquitous 'Ancient Monuments' mortar. An early print (H. Davy of 1824; front cover & Fig. 12) shows a hole through the wall at this juncture that matches the patched area exactly.

#### **North Wall of Nave/Hall & Chancel (external) (Fig. 4 & Plate 9)**

Of the surviving c.4.50 metres of the nave/hall north wall, approximately 1.85 metres was obscured by a concrete buttress (0041) constructed to support its north-east corner. To the west of the buttress, two phases of facing (0017 & 0018) were recognised. At the base of the wall a small area of original wall facing (0019) comprised roughly squared limestone blocks lain in distinct horizontal courses with a basal plinth. To the east and above 0018, a second phase of wall facing (0017), probably representing refacing similar to 0001 internally, comprised more randomly lain, less regularly sized clasts of limestone (45%, some reused architectural fragments), pieces of septaria (45%) and 10% flint cobbles. Both 0017 & 0018 had been repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar which had obscured the junction between the two phases. In addition, the core of the wall (0018) was exposed at the eastern end and similarly to 0015, on the internal elevation, was consolidated with rounded beach pebbles and repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar. Immediately to the east of buttress 0041, the vestiges of the north-east corner of the nave/hall (0028) was recorded with its basal plinth joining the chancel wall above the level of the chancel plinth (0027). While very little facing remains and the exposed corework has been repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar, the character of the wall suggest that it was contemporary with the chancel wall to the east.

Immediately to the east of its junction with the nave/hall, a large area of original walling survives (0040), albeit with some degradation and entirely repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar. Architectural features, all constructed using Caen Limestone, include a window (0026, representing the external elements of that recorded as 0014 internally), an associated string-course (0029), a basal plinth (0027) a scar marking the site of a vertical pilaster strip (0039), to the west of the window, and six putlock holes (0020 - 0025).

The external masonry of window 0026, comprising the jambs, with their two flanking shafts, and arch, are relatively well preserved compared with the internal elements (0014). The sill of the window continues on as a string course (0029) for c.0.75 metres to the east, where it is truncated by later fabric 0030, and c.0.50 metres to the west, as far as pilaster scar 0039. There was no evidence to suggest that the string course had ever continued on beyond the pilaster, an observation that was confirmed in the Joshua Kirby print of 1748 (Fig. 8). The scar for the pilaster strip was c.0.40 metres wide and extended from the existing ground level up to within c.0.20 metres of the top of the wall, an observation that helped confirm that the upper portion of the wall was original and had not been refaced.

Original fabric 0040 included a basal limestone block plinth (0027) broken only by pilaster scar 0039. Above the plinth the wall comprised squared limestone ashlar blocks for c.1.00 metre, then squared septaria blocks for a further c.1.50 metres, up

to the string course, before changing to a more mixed facing of flint pebbles, septaria and limestone fragments. All three variations in fabric exhibited coursing, but these were more prominent towards the base where the clasts were larger. Galletting was common in the lower two fabrics, usually in the form of chips of Caen limestone. As the original mortar joints were obscured by a repointing of 'Ancient Monuments' mortar, lift-lines could only be inferred from the character of the coursing.

The western end of the apse also occurred on this elevation, with an area of squared Caen Limestone block ashlar facing (0034) surviving to a height of c.2.50 metres, with a basal plinth and a string course above. Above this, the apse wall (0038) had lost its facing, comprising fragments of septaria with heavy repointing in 'Ancient Monuments' mortar.

Seven putlock holes were recorded, six (0020 - 0025) in two horizontal lines in chancel fabric 0040, and one (0035) in apse fabric 0034 at a similar level to the lower line in the chancel.

### **South Wall of Nave & Chancel (Internal) (Fig. 5, Plate 10)**

The south wall of the chancel & nave/Hall stands to a maximum height of 4.50 metres internally which, due to the building being terraced into the slope, is only 3.50 metres externally. Examination of the wall fabric suggests that very little of the south wall represents original build, an observation that is confirmed by the early drawings (Figs. 8 - 12).

At the eastern end of the chancel, original wall fabric (0042 & 0045) survives along with the a shaft, capitol & impost block (0044), the first in what is likely to have been a blind arcade matching that to the north, and one Caen Limestone block of a string course that was entirely absent on the north side of the chancel.

Wall fabric 0042, comprising coursed squared blocks of limestone ashlar, represents the rear face of the blind arcade panels, the equivalent to 0008 in the chancel internal south wall elevation. One possible socket (0049) survives which would have held in place one of the shafts of the blind arcade. Fabric 0045 is all that remains of the upper face of the original wall, the equivalent to 0004 in the chancel internal south wall elevation. While little can be said regarding such a limited area of wall, similarly to the south wall, the facing materials included septaria, limestone, flints and occasional exotics, with smaller clasts used more frequently towards the top. Fabric 0045 had been repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar.

Immediately to the east of the surviving original walling was the wall stub (0046) representing the southern side of the dividing wall between the apse and the chancel. Considerably less survives than on the north side of the chancel, and what is there has been heavily consolidated up to the level of string course 0052, forming what is effectively a buttress. Above the buttressed area the wall face (0047) is essentially corework, possibly consolidated with rounded flint beach pebbles, and then repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar.

One other original area of fabric was recorded (0043), the truncated stub of the north-south wall that would have divided the chancel from the nave/hall to the west which only survived to a height of c.1.40 metres.

The vast majority of the south chancel and south nave/hall wall (0048) represents a rebuild with its internal face maintaining the line of original fabric 0042, i.e. set back from 0045 consistent with what would have been the rear of the blind arcade. The fabric comprises an eclectic mix of materials, essentially uncoursed, with the clasts closely spaced and randomly laid. Approximately 50% of the facing is limestone, including many reused masonry pieces, c.30% flints and c.20% exotics, with sizes varying between pebbles and c.0.50 metre blocks. Most of the larger pieces were lower down the wall, but not exclusively. This fabric has not been repointed.

To the west, a series of limestone quoins (0050) provide a formal end to the internal face of the wall, with projecting corework immediately to the east (0049) possibly indicative of another north south wall. The same formal construction of quoins is not evident on the south side of the wall and it seems likely that they are a cosmetic feature only, not representing part of a formal architectural feature, with 0049 and 0050 being contemporary with 0048.

### South wall of Nave/Hall & Chancel (External) (Plate 1)

Due to the presence of trees and other vegetation in the garden to the south of the chapel, it was impossible to take clear photographs of the wall which could be used to construct an elevation. However, all of the visible above ground fabric (0053) of the chancel and nave/hall at this juncture is a rebuild, the equivalent to internal fabric 0048 described above. A projecting ledge (0054) intermittently encountered at the base of the wall, but obscured by vegetation, may represent the stub of the original wall upon which 0053 was constructed.

The external facing fabric (0053) comprises c.45% Caen Limestone fragments, some architectural, c.45% rounded flint beach cobbles and c.10% exotics (Plate 1). The clasts are closely spaced and essentially randomly laid, although hints of horizontal coursing were locally present. This fabric has not been repointed. A photograph showing a representative sample of this fabric is presented as Plate 1.

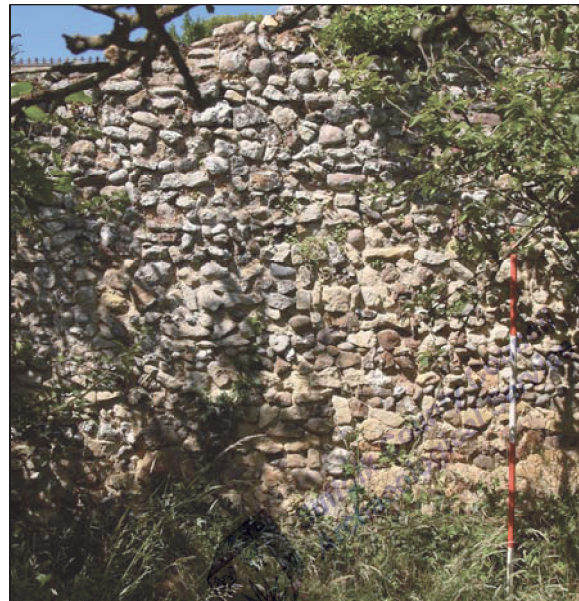


Plate 1 Representative area of chancel external wall fabric

### Apse (internal) (Fig. 6, Plate 11)

The internal wall of the apse represents the best area of preserved original fabric and associated architectural features within the whole monument. For the purposes of the elevations (Fig. 6 & Plate 5) the curved internal wall face has been flattened out onto the two dimensional page.

The lower 2.00 metres of the wall has a twelve bay blind arcade (0057), although only ten have survived, none completely intact. The basal plinth (0067) of the arcade survives for approximately 60% of its length along with eight square bases that would have supported the shafts of the arches. The only surviving shafts were those at the very ends of the arcade. A line of filled sockets (0059 – 0066) represent anchoring points for the now lost shafts. Eight capitols and associated impost blocks survive

out of what would have been a total of thirteen. Immediately above the arcade was a string course (0058). The intervening wall facing (0056) between the string course and the arcade arches, had been locally patched with flint pebbles and repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar. The wall face forming the rear of the arcade (0055) comprised coursed Caen Limestone ashlar blocks at its base (three courses), followed by squared septaria blocks (two or three courses), with mixed septaria and limestone fragments in the arches themselves. All had been repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar which had obscured any evidence within the original mortar joints for lift-lines, but again, these could be inferred from the courses themselves. The joints had locally been galleted with fragments of limestone and occasionally patched with flint pebbles.

In the area that would have been the first arch at the end of the arcade on its southern side, a rectangular niche (0070) had been inserted into the wall fabric. The original full size and shape is unclear, as the extant top of the niche is a later patching (0071) of flints, brick and limestone fragments, with steel reinforcing used to maintain its integrity.

There would originally have been three windows in the apse, only one of which (0068) has survived, although having lost one of its shafts. Unusually, the first order of its arch was constructed using chalk (Palmer 2008) rather than the otherwise ubiquitous Caen Limestone.

Original wall facing and core fabric (0069) was evident on the upper north and east sides of the apse, albeit heavily repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar. Immediately above string course 0058, the wall facing comprised well coursed septaria blocks with galleting of limestone fragments, the latter helping to define the lift-lines. From the level above the springing point of the window arch, the wall fabric was relatively rough, comprising small pieces of limestone and septaria with less well defined courses that represented corework rather than facing. However, the surface of the wall in the vicinity of the window curved inwards, projecting out beyond the genuine facing below. This was considered to represent the vestiges of the domed roof of the apse clearly shown on early drawings/engravings (Figs. 8, 9, 11 & 12).

Apart from two dressing blocks on the north side of the east window, the east and south windows of the apse had been completely destroyed, with the exposed corework of the wall consolidated, predominantly with flint pebbles (0047), and the intervening gap built up to the full height of the wall, with facings set back from original wall face (0075 – 0078). With the eastern wall, the damaged section included the window, the wall fabric above, and extended down into two arches of the blind arcade. The filling fabric (0078) comprised randomly lain flints with occasional brick, septaria and limestone fragments all repointed or possibly even set in 'Ancient Monuments' mortar. The filling within the area of the south window was more complex. At this juncture the damaged area extends down even further in a V-shape, almost to the level of plinth 0067. The wall face adjacent to the damaged area (0072 & 0074) was clearly not original as it comprised a mixture of randomly lain flint cobbles/pebbles, brick, limestone and exotics all repointed with, or even set in 'Ancient Monuments' mortar. In addition, there was an area of consolidated corework (0047) at the top of the wall. Three distinct fabrics were identified within the filled area of the window (0075 - 0077). The lower c.1.50 metres of filling fabric (0075) comprised roughly coursed limestone fragments with occasional flints set in cream coloured lime mortar.



Plate 2 Apse ashlar fabric 0034 with putlock hole 0035



Plate 3 Ashlar fabric 0079 with galleting & putlock hole 0085

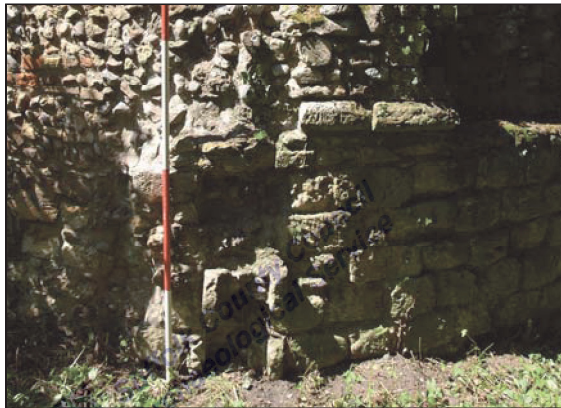


Plate 5 Pilaster 0082



Plate 4 Pilaster 0081



Plate 6 Pilaster 0083

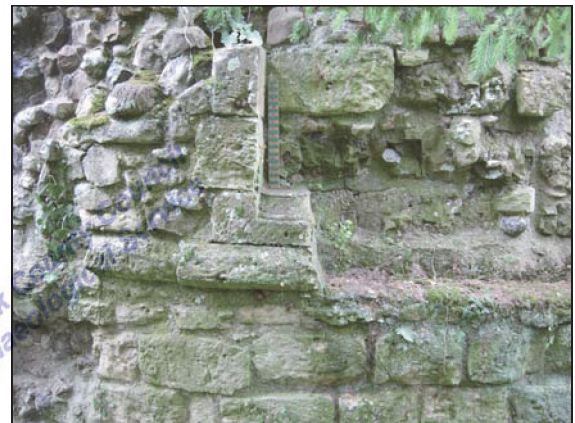


Plate 7 Blind window/niche 0084



**Plate 8** North wall of Nave/Hall & Chancel (Internal); composite photograph (scale c.1:50)

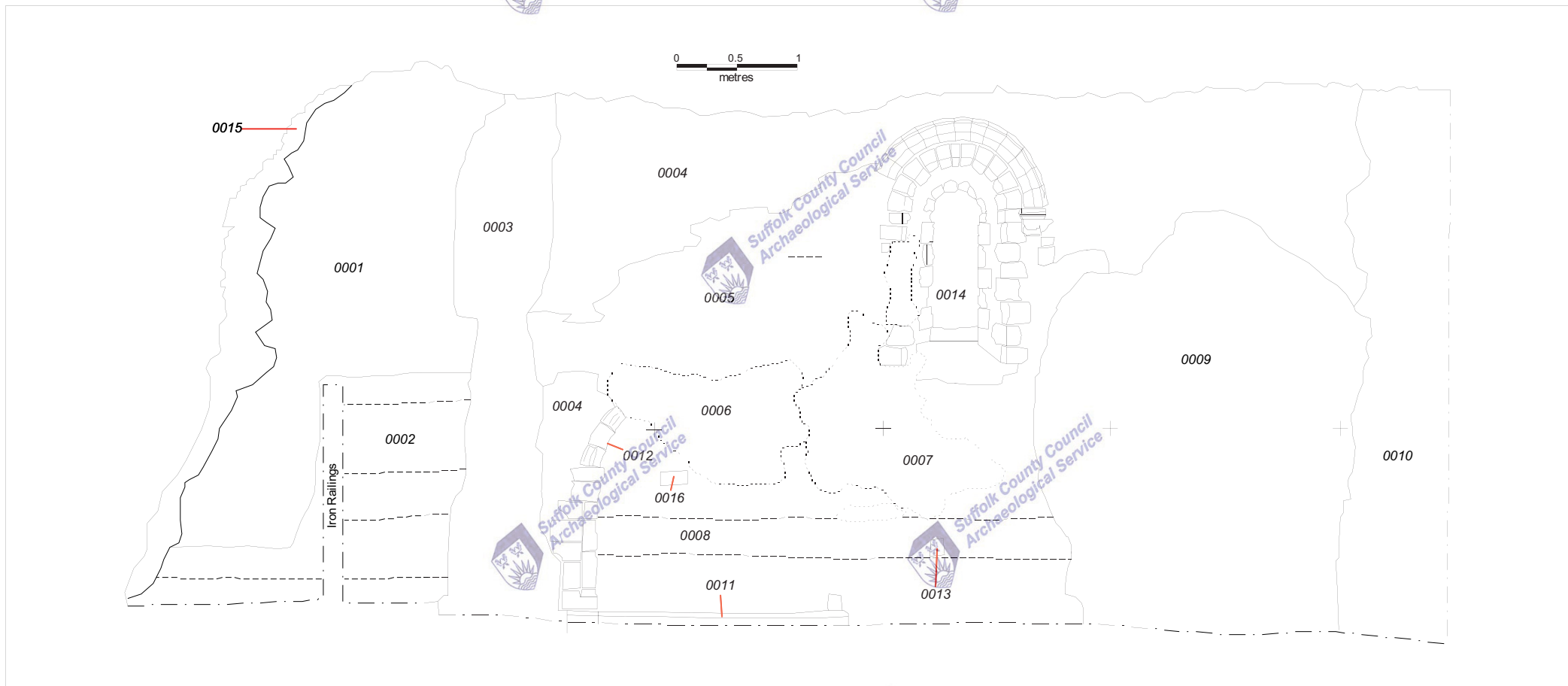
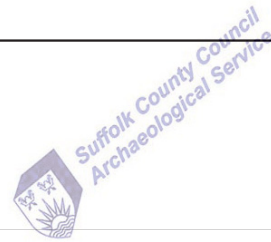
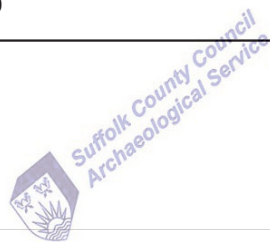
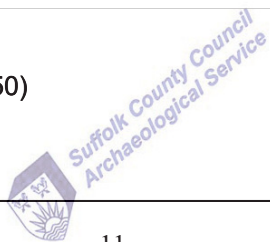


Fig. 3 North wall Nave/Hall & Chancel (internal); elevation drawing (scale c.1:50)





**Modern  
Buttress**



**Plate 9** North wall of Nave/Hall & Chancel (external); composite photograph (scale c.1:50)



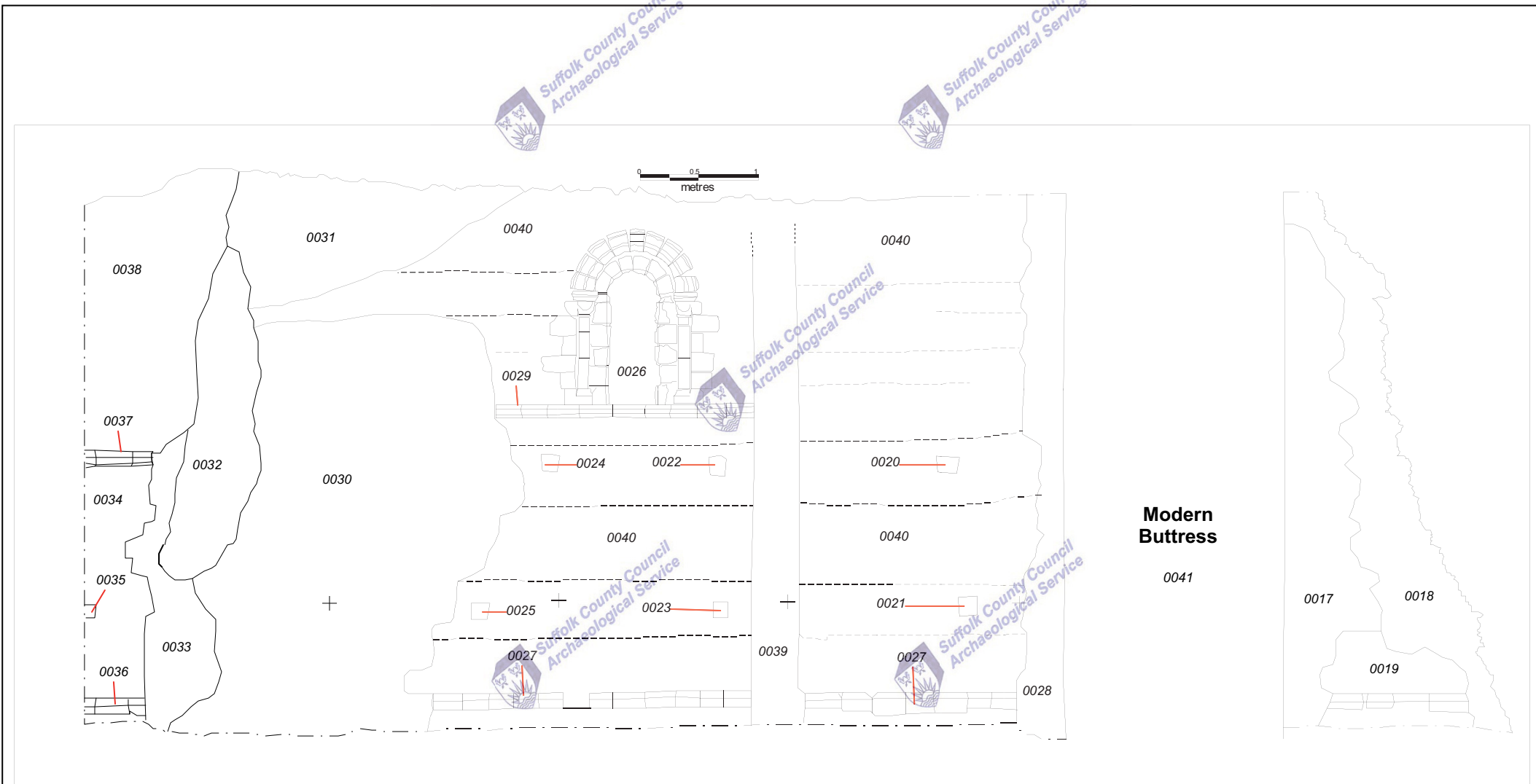
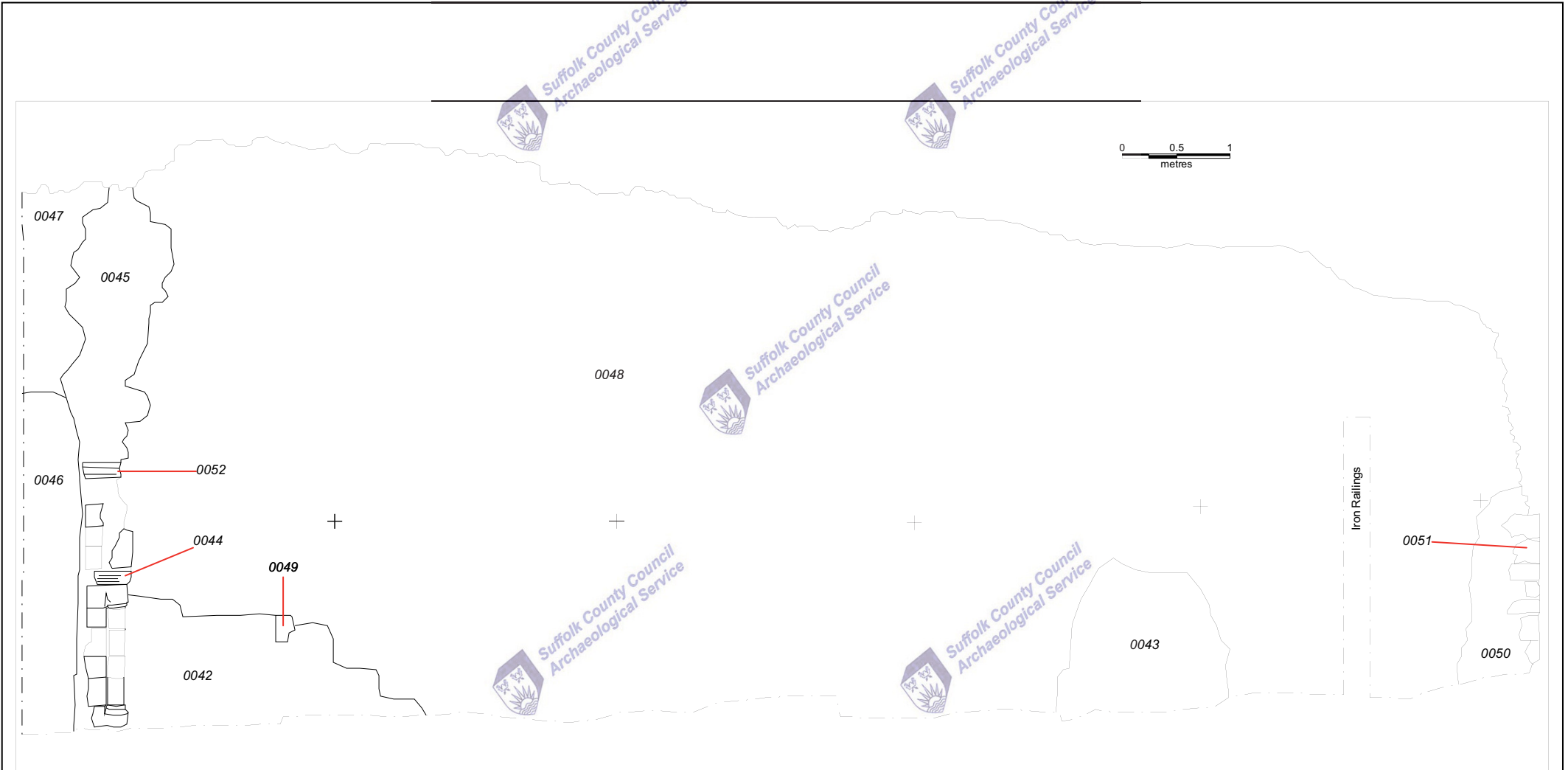


Fig. 4 North wall of Nave/Hall & Chancel (external); elevation drawing (scale c.1:50)



**Plate 10** South wall of Nave/Hall & Chancel (internal); composite photograph (scale c.1:50)



**Fig. 5** South wall of Nave/Hall & Chancel (internal); elevation drawing (scale c.1:50)



Plate 11 Apse wall (internal); composite photograph (scale c.1:50)

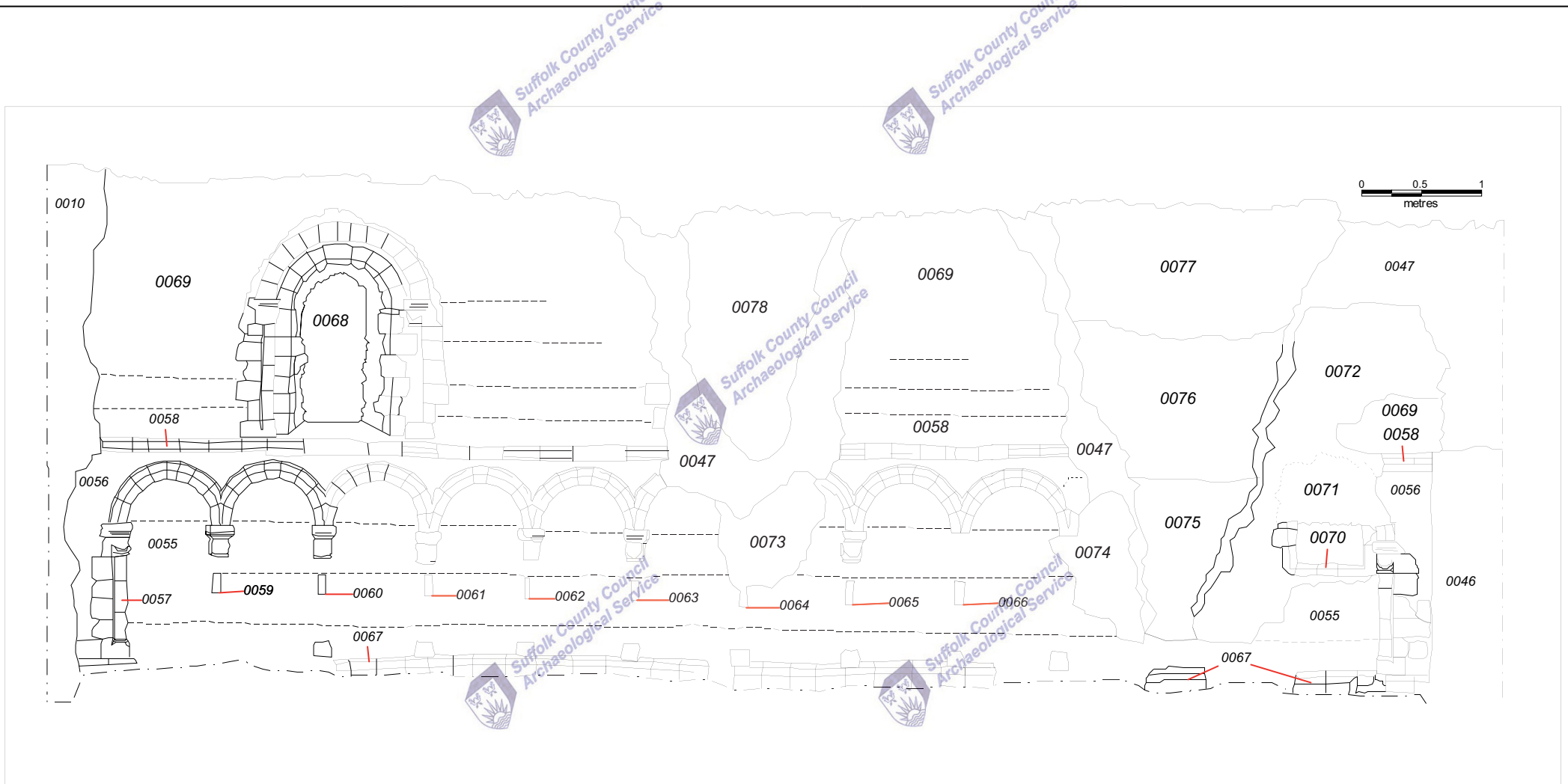


Fig. 6 Apse wall (internal); elevation drawing (scale c.1:50)



**Plate 12** Apse wall (North side external); composite photograph (scale c.1:50)

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

0 0.5 1  
metres

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

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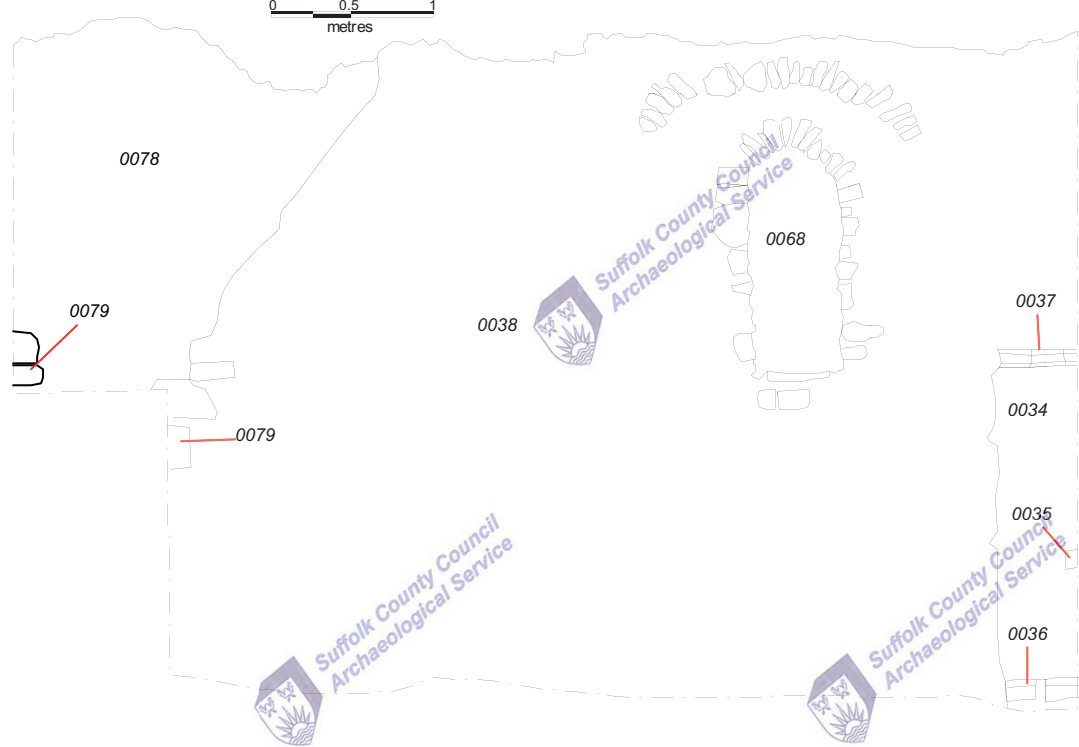


Fig. 7 Apse wall (North side external); elevation drawing (scale c.1:50)

Above this was c.1.25 metres of randomly lain limestone fragments (30%), brick fragments (25%), flints (20%), septaria (10%) and exotics (5%) set in a dark orange mortar with chalk inclusions (0076). The uppermost fabric (0077) comprised predominantly well coursed rounded flint pebbles with localised areas of limestone and brick fragments. These three filling fabrics all predate the 'Ancient Monuments' mortar.

### **Apse (External) (Fig. 7, Plates 2 – 7 & 12)**

Only the northern side of the external wall of the apse could be presented as a composite elevation due to the difficulties caused by various obstructions to the south and east. The south side is described in the text and illustrated with detailed photographs (Plates 3 – 7).

Large areas of the wall had lost their facing (0038) with exposed corework consolidated and heavily repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar. In addition, the south window opening (0068) had lost all of its formal masonry revealing a roughly lain arc of limestone fragments that represent a structural component of the window, possibly a relieving arch, that would not originally have been visible. The set back facings of the blocking fabrics 0074 - 0077, in the south window area, and 0078 in the east window area were similar to those described internally, although here they had been repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar.

Ashlar facing survived in three areas at the base of the wall with a string course (0080) above. The first (0034), on the north side adjacent to its junction with the chancel was previously described with the north chancel wall (Plate 2). The straight vertical edge on the eastern side of 0034 coincides with the location of a pilaster on the Kirby drawing (Fig. 8) and the Wilkins groundplan published in *Archaeologia* (Fig. 10) and lies directly opposite surviving pilaster 0083 on the south wall. The second area (0079) of original ashlar facing was below the east window opening, extending round as far as the north window opening, while the third area (0086) was west of the northern window opening. The ashlar facing was well coursed with gaps between the blocks locally galletted with small pieces of limestone (Plate 3). While the repointing with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar had obscured the evidence in the original fabric for the location of lift-lines, their presence could be inferred from the increased galletting along certain joints. One putlock hole (0085) was recorded close to the ground at the eastern end (Plate 3) at a similar level to putlock hole 0035 in ashlar fabric 0034 on the north side of the apse.

Architectural features associated with the ashlar facing included the vestiges of three pilasters, one (0081) immediately south of the east window opening, another (0082) immediately east of the south window opening and the third (0083) immediately to the west of the southern window opening (Fig. 2 & Plates 4 – 6 respectively). Projecting ashlar blocks (0087) to the west of pilaster 0083, just visible in the top left hand corner of Plate 6, mark the junction of chancel, to the west, with the apse, to the east.

In addition, the base for a shaft and part of the side of a blind window/niche (0084) (Plate 7) survived above the string course between the east and south window openings. Kirby's drawing of 1748 (Fig. 8) clearly shows a similar feature between the north and east windows.



## 4. Interpretation

The surviving elements of the Leper Hospital/Chapel of St. James at Dunwich are a combination of original fabric, rebuilding and later patching and consolidation. To provide a meaningful interpretation and understanding of the recorded observations it was also necessary to examine documentary sources, particularly early drawings/engravings and plans. Where possible, these have been reproduced in this report. While there may have been some artistic licence, the basic representations concur with the observations made directly from the ruin.

There is strong evidence to suggest that the hospital/chapel comprised only of the three cells, and parts of all three are evident at the site today. However, two of the drawings/engravings (Kirby 1748 & 1753, Figs. 8 & 9 respectively) suggest that there were other medieval buildings at the site with the hospital/chapel only part of a larger complex.

A groundplan of the hospital/chapel dated 1796 was published in *Archaeologia* (*Vol. XII. Pl. XXXVII. P. 166*), reproduced here as Fig. 10, which clearly shows the three cells of the building. The nave/hall is measured at 60 feet 10 inches by 24 feet 10 inches (18.25 metres by 7.45 metres), the chancel at 21 feet 10 inches by 20 feet 9 inches (6.55 metres by 6.23 metres) and the apse 18 feet 2 inches across (5.45 metres) and 13 feet 7 inches deep (4.08 metres). The walls surviving at that time are shown in black, with the conjectural walls diagonally hatched.

The earliest drawing/engraving is that of Joshua Kirby dated 1748 which views the structure from the north-east (Fig. 8). Another by the same artist, undertaken only five years later in 1753, views the ruin from the south (Fig. 9). The nave/hall north wall is shown with a doorway towards its western end, two intact windows with a third opening, probably another window at its eastern end. The latter is represented on the 1796 plan (Fig. 10) as a blind internal feature and its positive identification as a window cannot be taken for granted. However, this remains the mostly likely interpretation, considering that at the time of the earlier Kirby drawings, the feature had already disintegrated beyond the point where its original character could be readily identified. Very little of the nave/hall survives today other than its north-east corner (Fig. 2), and even this has been substantially consolidated during one of the phases of refurbishment.

The Kirby drawings suggest that by the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the south wall of the chancel, the south side of the arched opening into the nave/hall and the central elements of the arched opening into the apse had gone. However, there appears to have been some artistic licence, particularly in the 1753 drawing, as in Hearne's detailed illustration of 1797, a substantial section of the dividing wall between chancel and nave was still intact at that later date. It seems likely that it has been left out of Kirby's earlier drawing to provide a cut away view of the internal features.

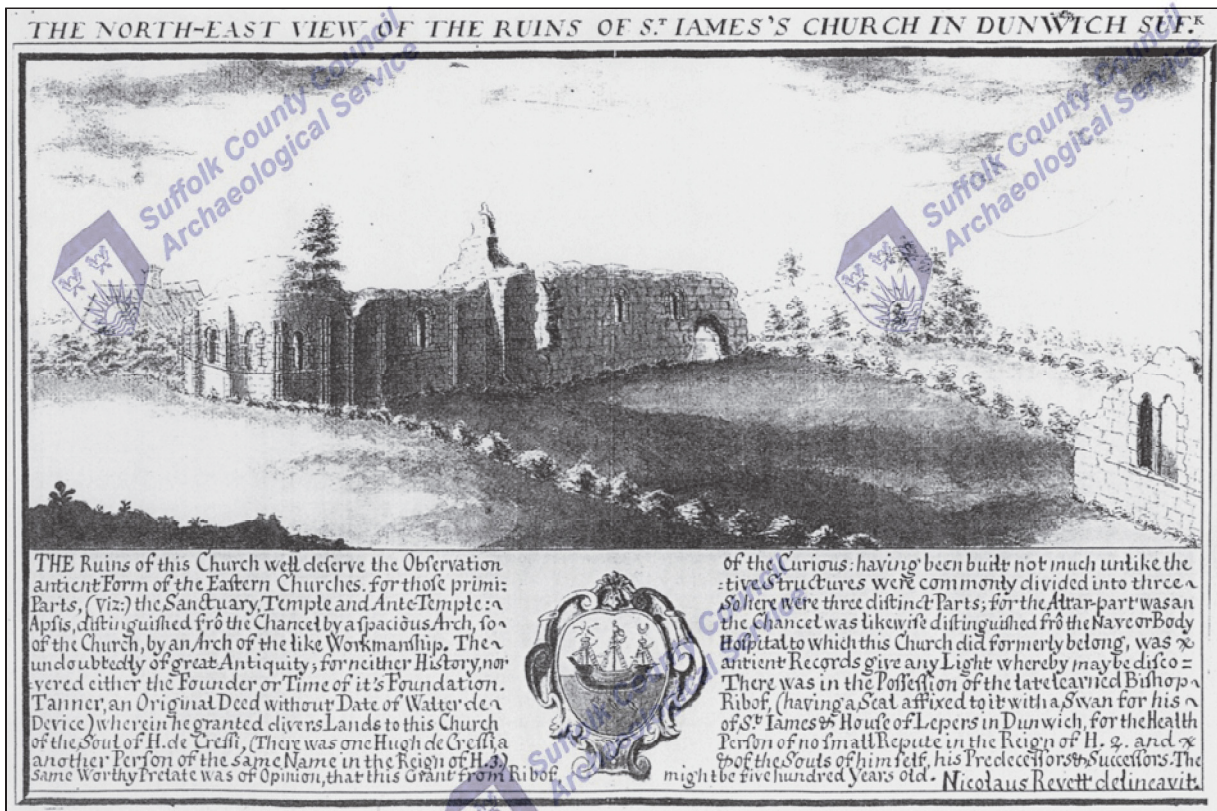


Fig. 8 Drawing by Joshua Kirby, c.1748

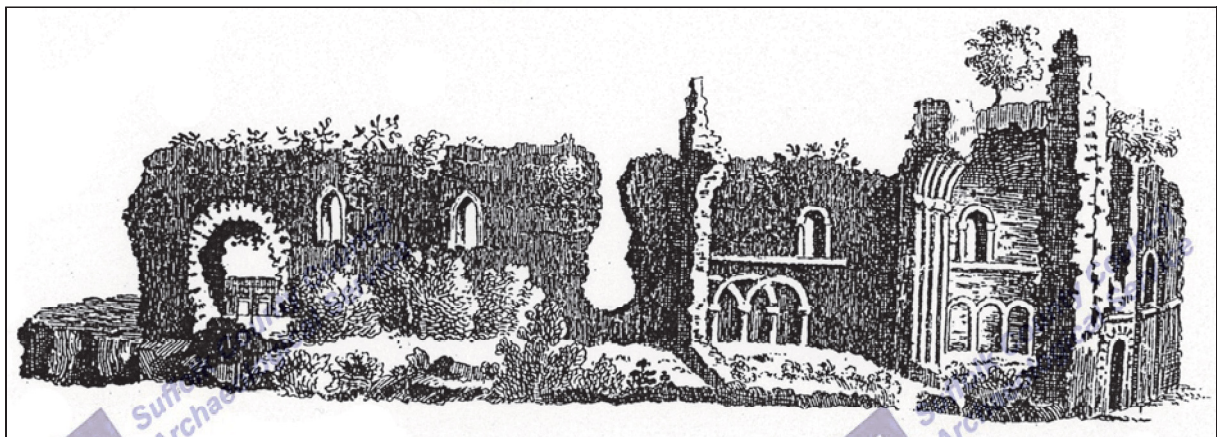


Fig. 9 Drawing by Joshua Kirby, c.1753 (a vignette from the edge of his copy of the Agas map of 1587)

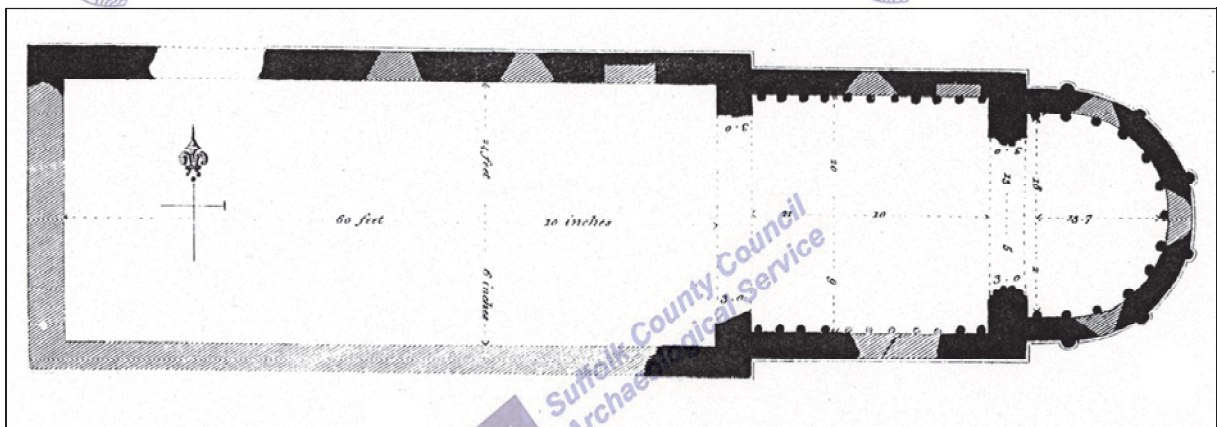


Fig. 10 Plan of the leper hospital, c.1796 (published in Archaeologia Vol.XII.Pl.XXXVII.P.166)



Fig. 11 Drawing by T. Hearne engraved by W. Byrne, c.1797

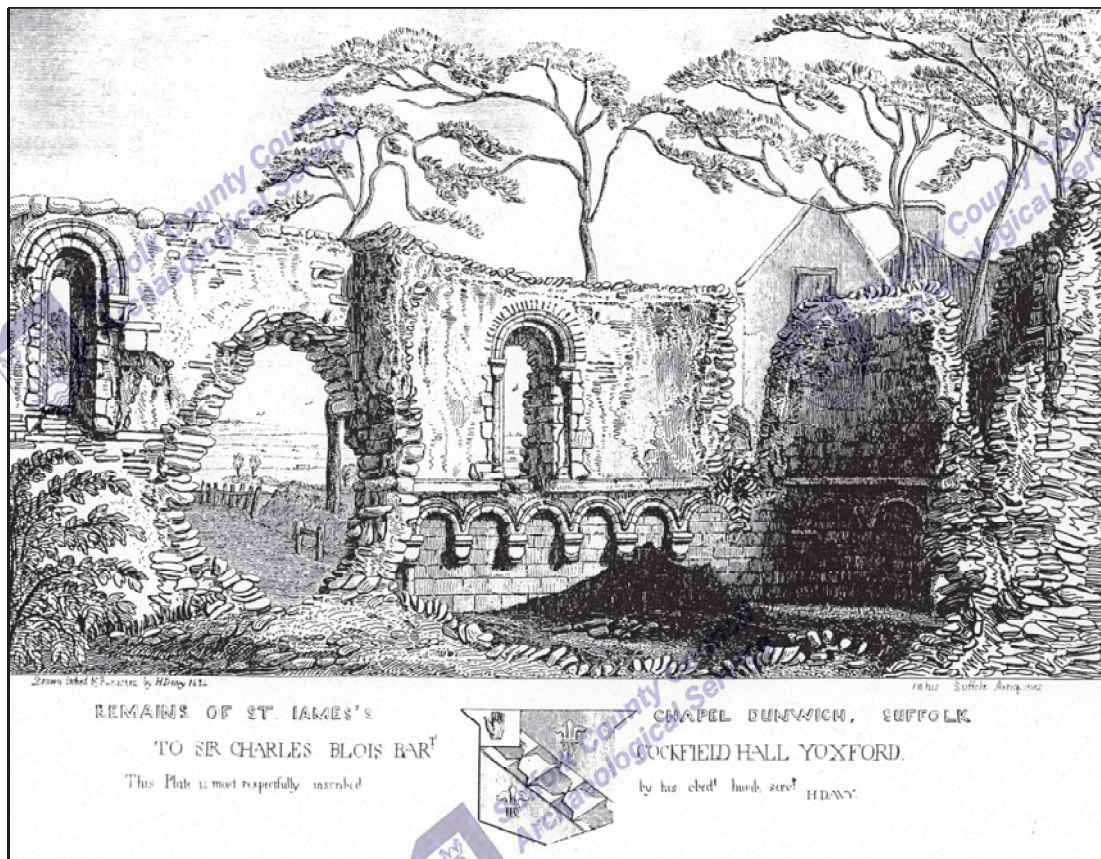


Fig. 12 Drawing by Henry Davy, c.1824

The ashlar faced external north wall has one window with a string course running from the north-east corner of the chancel as far as a pilaster strip to the west of the window. There was no string course in the section of walling between the pilaster and the junction with the nave/hall. The observations made of the standing structure fully concur with the drawing in this aspect. Kirby's drawing of 1753, which includes the internal face of the chancel wall, shows the interlace arcade with only three arches surviving, with a string course above and the single window intact. However, the later, more detailed drawing by Hearne in 1797 (Fig. 11) suggests that at least the arches of the arcade had survived to this later date and that Kirby's earlier drawing may have been a simplification.

In Kirby's drawings the apse is by far the best preserved of the building's three cells. The domed roof is substantially intact with the entire wall retaining its ashlar facing. Six pilasters, those shown on the subsequent groundplan of 1796 (Fig. 10), are present. There are three windows located between the first and second, third and fourth, fifth and sixth pilasters, while stylistically similar blind bays occupy the gaps between the second and third and fourth and fifth pilasters. A string course runs around the apse at the level of the base of the windows and the blind bays. One anomalous feature depicted in the 1753 drawing is a doorway on the south side of the apse close to its junction with the chancel. There is no evidence externally or internally in the surviving structure to suggest that there was ever a doorway at this location.

Internally, only the very north side of the apse is depicted on Kirby's drawings with the first three bays of the blind arcade and the south window, all apparently intact at this juncture.

We then have Hearne's drawing of 1797 (Fig. 11) and Davy's of 1824 (Fig. 12), both offering broadly similar views of the inside of the chancel and apse from the west-south-west and south-west respectively. There had clearly been some loss of building fabric during the intervening years between the Kirby drawings and that of Hearne, and more major deterioration between that and Davy's. By 1797 the domed roof of the apse had suffered major collapse, with only the outer edges surviving and the middle section of the arch of the apse east window and its sill had been compromised, although its flanking shafts, capitals and first few voussoirs of the arch were intact. Much of the underlying blind arcade is in shadow and the southern end does not appear in the drawing. However all of the arches shown are intact, although the presence or absence of their shafts at that time is not easy to assess.

Both the north and south responds of the arched opening between chancel and apse are relatively intact with much of their mouldings present along with a few voussoirs of the arch on either side, the latter exhibiting zig-zag decoration. At the south end of the chancel, the stubs of the cross wall between the chancel and the hall/nave are shown with no mouldings for their arch surviving. The south chancel wall does not appear in this illustration, but the contemporary groundplan (Fig. 10) shows that much of it was present, although the section immediately adjacent to the east side of the window had gone.

In the chancel the shafts of the interlace arcade all appear to be missing, while the arches themselves are increasingly damaged towards the east. The window is intact, but there is an area of facing loss at the eastern end, extending both above and

below the level of the string course that ran the entire length of the chancel above the arcade.

Davy's drawing of 1824 (Fig. 12) shows a much more sorry state. In the intervening period of twenty seven years, almost all vestiges of the domed roof in the apse have collapsed in. The north apse window is still essentially intact, but those to the east and south have lost all of their mouldings. There has been some deterioration of the blind arcade, and the only shaft now surviving is that at the western end of the north side. The responds for the arched opening into the chancel have lost all of their tooled masonry and are no more than stubs of walling.

The view suggests that the south wall of the chancel has also gone, but we know from the earlier Kirby illustration (Fig. 9), that in order to provide an uninterrupted vista, wall structures are sometimes left out, and its absence cannot be entirely considered as evidence that the chancel south wall had been completely lost at that time.

Only part of the chancel north wall is shown on Davy's drawing, from a point immediately west of the window to its junction with the apse. The window has lost some of its outer masonry dressings, but is essentially intact. Vegetation shown below the window mostly obscures the area where the interlace arcade would have been, but it has not been shown in any way and has almost certainly been lost. At the eastern end of the chancel north wall there is a large ragged hole right through the wall, giving a view of the low lying marshland beyond.

The Davy drawing represents the most recent of the historic depictions of the chapel used in this report and shows the building only two years before the initial construction of the adjacent church, later remodelled in 1881. Since that time there have been further changes to the historic fabric, including localised rebuilding and consolidation as well as further deterioration. The examination of the standing building has identified two major phases of work to the structure, with many minor alterations that may be related to the two main phases, or were undertaken independently, as and when necessary. The original wall fabric was easily recognisable as it was very consistent in its composition. Original wall facings were almost entirely composed from Caen Limestone ashlar and the locally derived septaria mudstone. Flint pebbles were occasionally used, particularly higher up the wall, and there was a limited use of chalk as dressings in the arch of the south apse window.

The first of the two main phases of alteration and repairs included the blocking fabric in the large hole in the north chancel wall, the rebuilding of the south chancel wall and rebuilding of the east end of the nave/hall wall. It is also possible that the east and south windows of the apse were blocked at this time, although this may be rather simplistic as the fabrics here are not entirely the same. There is no direct dating for this phase, although there was some indirect evidence and some assumptions can be made. The blocking and rebuilding fabrics included an eclectic mix of material (see Palmer 2008) which does not look dissimilar to that used in the facing of the adjacent church, the result of the Barne family alterations and construction of the chancel in 1881. Given that the chapel once held the tomb of the Barne family, it seems reasonable to suggest that the work on the leper chapel was undertaken at the same time as the major work on the church and, possibly, the insertion of the Barne family tomb itself, which does not appear in Davy's drawing of 1824.

The second phase of work effectively represents a process of consolidation rather than major reconstruction involving the extensive use of 'Ancient Monuments' mortar, both to repoint the original fabric and as the bonding mortar for consolidation of corework. The rebuilt areas of walling attributed to the first major phase of refurbishment work had not been subject to repointing as they were themselves still sound and unweathered. The most noticeable use of this mortar was over the external face of the apse, in the areas where the ashlar face was missing with corework exposed, and covered approximately sixty five percent of its total area. While an absolute date cannot be attributed to this phase of consolidation, the mortar is characteristic of that used to conserve ancient monuments during the mid to late decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Structural work that cannot be positively assigned to either of the above phases include the large concrete buttress external to the north-east corner of the nave, the smaller scale, but similar, buttressing of the southern respond at the junction between the apse and chancel, the refacing work on the west end of the nave/hall north wall and the rectangular niche feature at the western end of the southern side of the blind arcade in the apse. While these may represent discrete minor phases of refurbishment work on the monument, they could equally have been associated with the two major recognised phases described above.

The rectangular niche feature, which is clearly not part of the original 12<sup>th</sup> century fabric, is particularly enigmatic. There is one possible interpretation however, given its position within a building that was holding services until 1685, that it was inserted while the church was in use, either as an aumbry, a cupboard for sacred vessels, or a piscina.

## 5. Conclusion

The work undertaken as part of this project will preserve, by record, the state of the monument as it was prior to the proposed consolidation works.

The combination of documentary evidence and on site observation have shown that the three celled structure had deteriorated considerably, probably from a combination of natural processes and robbing, between the time of the earliest drawings in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the first attempts at rebuilding and consolidation during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. Since that time, the general extent of the building fabric has remained constant, but surface weathering has continued, partly as a result of the application of the hard 'Ancient Monuments' repointing mortar during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 6. Bibliography

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Mortlock, D. P.,<br>1992 | <i>The Popular Guide to Suffolk Churches, No. 3 East Suffolk.</i> Acorn Editions                              |
| Palmer, T. J.,<br>2008   | <i>Identification of stones in the ruined medieval chapel of St Jame's Leper Hospital at Dunwich, Suffolk</i> |
| Swann, S.,<br>2008       | <i>Conservators report on the Leper Chapel; Dunwich, Suffolk</i>  |

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Appendix I *Brief and Specification for the Recording & Analysis of the Structure*

Leper Chapel  
At the church of St James, Dunwich

*Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraph 3.3.*

**1. Background**

- 1.1 A grant has been made by English Heritage towards a programme of conservation and repair. Archaeological work is an integral part of the scheme of work.
- 1.2 The chapel is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Suffolk 40). It is essentially a partial survival of a 12<sup>th</sup> century hospital building, the hall area is missing. The archaeological information visible in the external fabric of this structure is of great significance. Apart from the Friary this is the last surviving element of the medieval town.
- 1.3 The process of using conditions to ensure programmes of work take place to mitigate damage is integral to Planning Policy Guidance 15, "Planning and the Historic Environment". This document is consistent with the advice of PPG 15 and "Informed Conservation: Understanding Historic Buildings and their Landscapes for Conservation", English Heritage 2001.
- 1.4 A programme of Conservation-Based Research and Analysis (CoBRA) is needed in order to:
  - i) Better articulate the significance of the site.
  - ii) Record significant fabric to be removed or hidden during building work
- 1.5 All arrangements for the recording, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief may not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, may be a requirement. If required this must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work should not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as necessary and satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the condition will be adequately met

**2. Brief for Archaeological Recording of the Historic Structure**

- 2.1 Undertake systematic drawn and photographed record of the fabric of the above ground fabric of the chapel. This is intended to provide an objective record and ***must take place before conservation repair or scaffolding are begun.***
- 2.2 Provide a description and analysis of the fabric, together with a brief description of its context within the hospital as a whole.
- 2.3 Provide an archive of results and a written report.

**3. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 3.1 To provide a record of archaeological structures and fabric which are exposed by conservation work.

- 3.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for early and previously obscured fabric from the early building.
- 3.3 A contingency must be made by the main contractor for delays to conservation work and re-building whilst any significant exposures are archaeologically recorded.

#### 4 **Minimum Standard for Structure Recording**

- 4.1 Locate the recording area on a measured ground plan of the building to be prepared to a minimum scale of 1:20 (architect's plan will be adequate).
- 4.2 In order to provide a key for photographic recording and a dimensionally accurate backdrop for the record and analysis a full face measured elevation of the building walls (both inside and out) to a minimum scale of 1:50 and an accuracy of at least 2% (i.e. 10cm. over 5m.) is to be prepared. This need not be a stone by stone record (see below) but must include the limits of the wall, the external outline of windows, any cracks, any identified fabric joint lines or phasing lines, if lift lines showing fabric construction are present these are to be included. This may be achieved by e.g. direct measurement or photogrammetry. The use of a pre existing architect's elevation drawing may be suitable for this purpose, but only if there are no copyright restrictions on use and public access.
- 4.3. To accompany and complement the elevation drawing a photographic record using black and white negative stock and negative size of 6cm x 6cm or greater is to be made. Photographs are to be taken square on to the wall fabric; a wall length no greater than 5m is to be included in each frame; overlaps between frames of at least 2m are to be allowed. The wall face is to have a grid of a minimum of 2m square marked (e.g. by masking tape) on the wall face and related to a horizontal datum shown on the elevation drawing, a conventional 2m photographic scale should also be visible. The photographs to be suitable for orthogrammetry should this be required at a later stage.
- 4.4 Digital photography may be used to supplement the archive quality black and white images, they may be particularly appropriate to enable cost-effective rectification to overlay with the measured elevation outlines. And to illustrate the written description.
- 4.5 Alternatively, a full stone by stone elevation showing all features in detail to be prepared.
- 4.6 A descriptive text and linked analysis of results must be provided. The results should be set in the context of the building as a whole.
- 4.7 Standards of recording and archive keeping should be follow guidance in "Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice" English heritage 2006 and be in general accord with "Metric Survey Specification for English Heritage" (May 2000, English Heritage, National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon).

#### 5. **Arrangements for Monitoring of Conservation Work**

- 5.1 The developer is to give the Recording Archaeologist and Conservation Team of SCCAS five working days notice of the commencement of works on the site, in order that arrangements can be made to visit and inspect interventions to the historic fabric.
- 5.2 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred by the contract archaeologist in recording any archaeology exposed during works. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in section 3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 5.3 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.
- 5.4 Any new evidence recorded during monitoring is to be integrated into the descriptive text and linked analysis of results required at 4.6.



## 6. General Management

- 6.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 6.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 6.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 6.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 6.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## 7. Report Requirements

- 7.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the advice given in EH guidance (see 4.7) and the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991.
- 7.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 7.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 7.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 7.5 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 7.6 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 7.7 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 7.8 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual.

Specification by: R D Carr

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Environment and Transport Department  
Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352441

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> February 2008

Reference: recording spec/Dunwich chapel

**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

## Appendix II DUN 005: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
DUN 005	0001	0001	Wall facing	Area of wall facing, nave/hall N. wall internal face, poorly coursed mixture of large re-used limestone masonry pieces & smaller fragments, septaria and flint pebbles. Probably represents refacing/consolidation although unclear. Pointed with 'ancient monuments' mortar
DUN 005	0002	0002	Wall facing	Area of original wall, nave/hall N. wall. Seen at base & rising to c.2 metres at junction with crossing wall 0003. Comprises basal limestone course with well coursed squared septaria blocks above with occasional galetting of limestone frags. Pointed with 'ancient monuments' mortar.
DUN 005	0003	0003	Wall stub	N. wall internal, vestiges of cross wall dividing nave/hall from chancel, retains some limestone ashlar on both sides with basal plinth. Corework appears to have been consolidated using rounded beach pebbles & repointed with 'ancient monuments' mortar.
DUN 005	0004	0004	Wall facing	Original wall facing, chancel N. wall internal surviving as an area either side of window 0014 and adjacent to partial arch 0012. Repointed with 'ancient monuments' mortar.
DUN 005	0005	0005	Wall core	Original wall core exposed in area below 0004 to west of window.
DUN 005	0006	0006	Repointing	Beach cobbles in hard cream lime mortar. Recent patching over area of 0005 to west of window.
DUN 005	0007	0007	Repointing	Beach cobbles patching E. of 0006, set or pointed in 'ancient monuments' mortar, possibly contemporary.
DUN 005	0008	0008	Wall facing	Chancel N. wall internal, original limestone ashlar fabric that would have formed the back of the blind arcade. Set back from 0004. Well coursed with ?lift-lines with some galetting with limestone fragments. Repointed in 'ancient monuments' mortar
DUN 005	0009	0009	Wall facing	Large area of rebuilding/fill of hole at E. end of N. chancel wall, also seen externally. Facing includes c.80% reused limestone masonry pieces with some large exotic cobbles & fragments
DUN 005	0010	0010	Wall stub	N. wall internal, vestiges of cross wall dividing chancel from apse, retains some original facing at base on both sides. Corework appears to have been consolidated using rounded beach pebbles & repointed with 'ancient monuments' mortar.
DUN 005	0011	0011	Plinth	Basal plinth surviving at W. end of chancel N. wall. Would have formed the step at the front of the blind arcade.
DUN 005	0012	0012	Blind arcade	Surviving section of W. most arch and shaft of blind arcade in internal N. chancel wall
DUN 005	0013	0008	Socket	Filled square socket, probably to hold shaft of blind arcade similar to those in apse

## Appendix II DUN 005: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
DUN 005	0014	0014	Window	Original window in N. wall of chancel, shafts & part of internal jambs & sills missing. Number refers to internal elements of masonry
DUN 005	0015	0015	Wall core	Exposed core of nave/hall N. wall, W. end. Predominantly beach cobbles, almost certainly added as consolidation. Repointed in 'ancient monuments' mortar. Relationship with 0001 unclear.
DUN 005	0016	0016	Impost block	Projecting impost block that would have supported the western shaft of the second arch in the interlaced blind arcade.
DUN 005	0017	0017	Wall facing	Area of wall facing, nave/hall external face, randomly lain mix of limestone frags, flints and occasional exotics. All pointed with 'ancient monuments' mortar
DUN 005	0018	0018	Wall core	Exposed core of nave/hall N. wall, W. end. Predominantly beach cobbles, almost certainly added as consolidation. Repointed in 'ancient monuments' mortar. Relationship with 0017 unclear.
DUN 005	0019	0019	Wall facing	Area of wall facing at base of external N. nave/hall wall. Comprises coursed roughly squared limestone blocks. Includes plinth.
DUN 005	0020	0040	Putlock Hole	One of six putlock holes recorded in original wall fabric 0040
DUN 005	0021	0040	Putlock Hole	One of six putlock holes recorded in original wall fabric 0040
DUN 005	0022	0040	Putlock Hole	One of six putlock holes recorded in original wall fabric 0040
DUN 005	0023	0040	Putlock Hole	One of six putlock holes recorded in original wall fabric 0040
DUN 005	0024	0040	Putlock Hole	One of six putlock holes recorded in original wall fabric 0040
DUN 005	0025	0040	Putlock Hole	One of six putlock holes recorded in original wall fabric 0040
DUN 005	0026	0014	Window	External masonry, jambs & arch of window 0014
DUN 005	0027	0040	Plinth	Plinth at base of chancel external N. wall
DUN 005	0028	0028	Wall stub	NE. corner of nave/hall, most facing removed and covered by recent concrete buttress 0041. Repointed with 'ancient monuments' mortar.
DUN 005	0029	0040	String course	Masonry string course at level of the base of window 0014/0026

## Appendix II DUN 005: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
DUN 005	0030	0009	Wall facing	Wall facing in area of rebuilding at E. end of external N. wall of chancel. Same phase as 0009.
DUN 005	0031	0031	Wall facing	Area of facing at top of E. end of external face of chancel N. wall. Seems to be different from adjacent facing 0040. Predominantly comprises well coursed flint cobbles. Repointed with 'ancient monuments' mortar.
DUN 005	0032	0032	Wall facing	Patch of facing at NE. corner of chancel, repointed in 'ancient monuments' mortar.
DUN 005	0033	0033	Wall facing	Exposed core at lower level of NE. corner of chancel, repointed with 'ancient monuments' mortar.
DUN 005	0034	0034	Wall facing	Squared Caen limestone blocks forming area of surviving original ashlar facing at the junction of the N. side of the apse with the N. chancel wall
DUN 005	0035	0034	Putlock Hole	Putlock hole in 0034
DUN 005	0036	0034	Plinth	Plinth at base of 0034
DUN 005	0037	0034	String course	String course at top of 0034
DUN 005	0038	0038	Wall core	Exposed wall core of apse, comprises mainly of angular pieces of septaria, heavily repointed with 'ancient monuments' mortar.
DUN 005	0039	0040	Pilaster	Scar of pilaster strip immediately W. of window 0014/0026
DUN 005	0040	0040	Wall facing	Original facing fabric of N. chancel wall.
DUN 005	0041	0041	Buttress	Concrete buttress supporting NE corner of nave/hall 0028
DUN 005	0042	0042	Wall facing	Original wall fabric at base of eastern end of internal face of S. chancel wall, comprises courses limestone ashlar blocks. Forms rear of blind arcade
DUN 005	0043	0043	Wall stub	Projecting stub of S. side of wall that divided chancel from the nave/hall
DUN 005	0044	0044	Shaft	Shaft and associated masonry of E. end of blind arcade internal S. wall of chancel
DUN 005	0045	0045	Wall facing	Original facing at top of E. end of internal chancel wall. Coursed limestone, septaria & flints
DUN 005	0046	0046	Buttress	Consolidated wall stub, S. side of chancel, dividing wall between chancel & apse.

## Appendix II DUN 005: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
DUN 005	0047	0047	Wall core	Consolidated corework (rounded flints + 'Ancient Monuments' mortar) on line of & E. wall scar for S. side of dividing wall between chancel & apse, also either side of E & S. window openings
DUN 005	0048	0048	Wall facing	Rebuilt S. wall of chancel. Mix of Limestone frags, flints & exotics, uncoursed
DUN 005	0049	0042	Socket	Filled square socket, probably to hold shaft of blind arcade similar to those in apse
DUN 005	0050	0050	Wall stub	Projecting wall stub at W. end of S. chancel wall, contemporary with 0048?
DUN 005	0051	0051	Wall end	Wall end with quoins, contemporary with 0048?
DUN 005	0052	0052	String Course	Vestiges of string course at E. end of chancel wall, would have been above blind arcade
DUN 005	0053	0053	Wall facing	Equivalent to internal fabric 0048, rebuilt. Mix of limestone, flint + exotics
DUN 005	0054	0054	Wall stub	Seen at ground level south of chancel, possibly stub of original wall
DUN 005	0055	0055	Wall facing	Original coursed wall facing forming rear panel to blind arcade. Well coursed limestone ashlar at base, then septaria + occasional limestone. Repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar.
DUN 005	0056	0056	Wall facing	Original wall facing (heavily repointed + some patching with flint pebbles
DUN 005	0057	0057	Blind arcade	Overall number allocated to the surviving elements of the blind arcade in the apse, would have been 12, 10 partially surviving
DUN 005	0058	0058	String course	Caen limestone string course above arcade, level with sill of window 0068
DUN 005	0059	0057	Socket	Filled square socket, probably to hold shaft of blind arcade
DUN 005	0060	0057	Socket	Filled square socket, probably to hold shaft of blind arcade
DUN 005	0061	0057	Socket	Filled square socket, probably to hold shaft of blind arcade
DUN 005	0062	0057	Socket	Filled square socket, probably to hold shaft of blind arcade
DUN 005	0063	0057	Socket	Filled square socket, probably to hold shaft of blind arcade

## Appendix II DUN 005: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
DUN 005	0064	0057	Socket	Filled square socket, probably to hold shaft of blind arcade
DUN 005	0065	0057	Socket	Filled square socket, probably to hold shaft of blind arcade
DUN 005	0066	0057	Socket	Filled square socket, probably to hold shaft of blind arcade
DUN 005	0067	0057	Plinth	Plinth at base of blind arcade, includes eight bases for shafts
DUN 005	0068	0068	Window	Window on S. side of apse. One shaft survives, chalk used in the construction of one order of the arch
DUN 005	0069	0069	Wall facing	Original upper wall above string course 0058, facing at base, corework higher up where beginning of domed roof would have been. Repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar.
DUN 005	0070	0070	Niche	Squared base of niche on S. side of apse. Not original, possibly contemporary with facing 0072. Repointed with 'Ancient Monuments' mortar.
DUN 005	0071	0071	Wall facing	Wall facing, patching? Above 0070, in fabric with steel mesh reinforcing to maintain niche. Mix of flints & bricks.
DUN 005	0072	0072	Wall facing	Area of randomly lain refacing W. of S. window opening, mix of flints, limestone frags, septaria + exotics, seems different to 0071, but junction obscured by 'Ancient Monuments' mortar
DUN 005	0073	0073	Wall facing	Similar to 0072 but below E. window opening
DUN 005	0074	0074	Wall facing	Similar to 0072 but below N. of S. window opening
DUN 005	0075	0075	Wall facing	Basal blocking fabric in S. window, set back from original wall, comprises mainly of fragments of Caen limestone, roughly coursed
DUN 005	0076	0076	Wall facing	Middle blocking fabric in S. window, set back from original wall, comprises darker mortar with chalk, clasts of flint 20%, brick 25 %, L.stone 30%, septaria 10%, 5% other, roughly coursed
DUN 005	0077	0077	Wall facing	Upper blocking fabric in S. window, set back from original wall, comprises well coursed 90% rounded beach pebbles with localised brick & septaria, larger clasts towards top.
DUN 005	0078	0078	Wall facing	Blocking material filling E. window opening. Face set back from original wall
DUN 005	0079	0079	Wall facing	Ashlar facing apse external, E-end

## Appendix II DUN 005: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
DUN 005	0080	0080	String course	String course above wall facing 0079
DUN 005	0081	0081	Pilaster	Immediately S. of E. window
DUN 005	0082	0082	Pilaster	SW. of 0081
DUN 005	0083	0083	Pilaster	W. of 0082
DUN 005	0084	0084	Niche	Vestiges of niche/blind window
DUN 005	0085	0079	Putlock hole	Putlock hole ashlar 0079
DUN 005	0086	0086	Wall facing	Ashlar facing apse external, S. side
DUN 005	0087	0086	Wall facing	Projecting ashlar blocks marking the junction where the chancel steps out from the apse