
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

DUNWICH GREYFRIARS: DUN 092 & 094 **Archaeological Recording Works Associated with the** **Rebuilding of a Section of the Precinct Wall and** **Repairs to the Gateways and Refectory**

SCCAS Report No. 2008/52; Oasis No. suffolkc1-57321



View of the refectory ruin taken through the north gateway

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Complex projects such as this can only be undertaken with a good working relationship maintained between the main site contractors. In this instance, the staff of Cubitt Theobald, particularly their site foreman Cliff Mann, were extremely helpful and always contacted the archaeologists when visits were necessary.

The initial archaeological assessment was undertaken by Stuart Boulter, Roy Damant and Anna West, with the subsequent works associated with the main project carried out by Stuart Boulter and Linzi Everett. The finds report was prepared by Richenda Goffin. All of these staff were employed by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team.

Funding for the archaeological work was provided by Suffolk County Council & English Heritage.

Summary

Dunwich, Greyfriars (TM 4777 7036; DUN 092 & 094) A proposed consolidation and repair project involving the standing refectory ruin and extant gateways was extended to include rebuilding of a c.26 metres long section of the precinct wall which collapsed during an October night in 2007. A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken as an integral part of the project.

Trial-holes and underpinning trenches excavated through the footing of the precinct wall, to the north of the standing gateways, revealed a layered footing with a stony, sand and, locally, lime mortar rich, upper component that suggests two phases of footing construction which was remarkably consistent throughout. On balance, a post-medieval, late 17th-18th century date seems likely for the stretch of precinct wall running from the medieval gates around to the north-east corner of the precinct.

Examination of the rubble from the fallen section of wall revealed an eclectic mix of stone, including flint cobbles, beach pebbles, exotic boulders (possibly ships ballast) and re-used building material. Diagnostic elements included 12th century Caen limestone mouldings that could be matched to the ruined Leper Chapel of St. James some 300 metres to the north-west.

Prior to the erection of the scaffolding to facilitate the consolidation work on the refectory ruin, a photographic survey was undertaken along with a detailed examination of the standing structure. In addition to original medieval elements, a further two main phases were recognised, although these clearly could be further subdivided. Essentially, however, the second phase relates to post-dissolution occupation of the site when the building was converted into a house, part of which was at one time used as offices for corporate affairs and a jail, while the third phase relates to the period when the house had been partly demolished and the remaining structures utilised as farm buildings and subsequently abandoned altogether. Some of the third phase structures, including window openings, were purely superficial and added simply to enhance the aesthetic appearance of the ruin. (Stuart Boulter & Linzi Everett for Suffolk County Council & English Heritage)

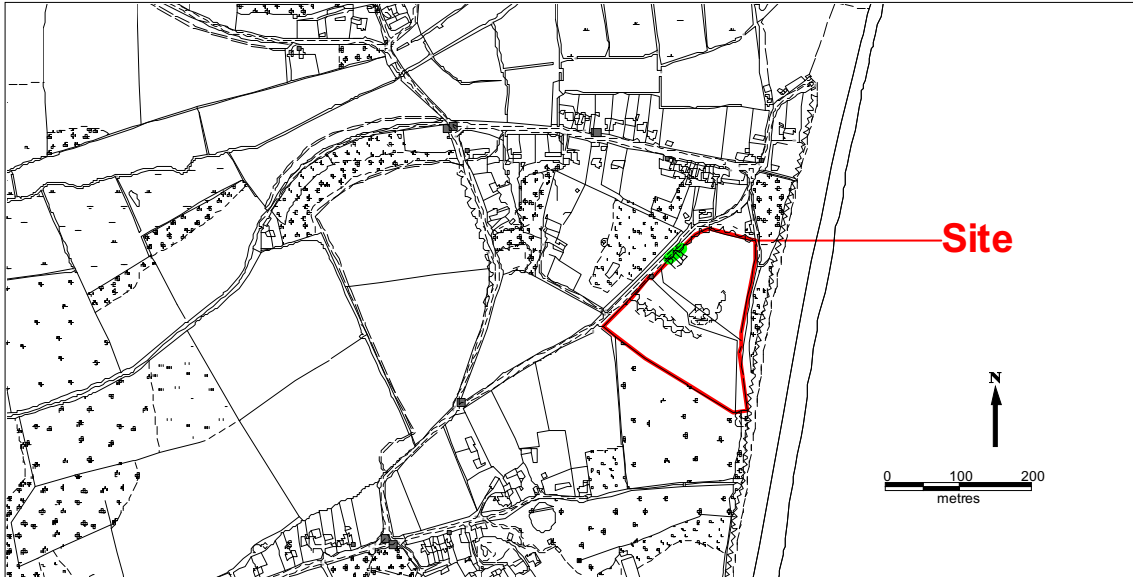
HER information

Planning application no:	Not applicable
Site HER code:	DUN 092 & DUN 094
Date of fieldwork:	Building recording & monitoring
Grid Reference:	TM 4777 7036
Commissioning body:	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS Rpt. No.	2008/52
Oasis No.	suffolkc1-57321

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

On the night of 27th October, 2007, at a time when an English Heritage grant aided project involving consolidation works to the standing two gateways and ruined refectory of Dunwich Greyfriars (TM 4777 7036; Fig. 1) was already in preparation, a c.26 metres long stretch of the western side of the precinct wall collapsed into the road (green on Fig. 1). It was immediately decided that the projected programme of works would need to be extended to involve the rebuilding of the precinct wall.



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Fig. 1 1:10,000 Scale OS map extract showing the location of the site

Dunwich Greyfriars is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM SF40) and is owned by Suffolk County Council. Its protected status meant that any work undertaken on the monument required archaeological recording as an integral part of the works.

In order to determine the archaeological recording requirements of the reconstruction works and to facilitate the removal of the fallen material from the side of the road, John Ette of English Heritage and Bob Carr of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (hereafter SCCASCT) outlined an initial phase of recording and assessment after a site visit on January 8th 2008. The results of this initial assessment, undertaken by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team (hereafter SCCASFPT) on 14th January 2008, were presented as a short report (Boulter 2008a).

Subsequently, two proposals for archaeological recording were put together by SCCASFPT: one for works relating directly to the fallen precinct wall and associated underpinning, the other essentially involving a photographic record and some interpretative work on the refectory ruin and extant gateways. While costed separately, the results have been combined together in this report.

The recording and monitoring was undertaken by SCCASFPT during 2008 while the consolidation and rebuilding works were in progress.

1.2 Topographical Setting & Drift Geology

The Greyfriars site now lies on the cliff edge at approximately 20 metres OD overlooking marshes to the north into which the Dunwich River drains from a south westerly direction.

The underlying geology comprises marine sands and gravels which give the area its characteristic sandy heathland soil.

2. Methodologies

2.1 Fieldwork

Precinct Wall (DUN 092): One of the initial requirements outlined by English Heritage and SCCASCT involved the fallen material being removed from the road-side bank into the precinct and being placed in separate piles relating to 5 metres stretches of the wall. At this juncture SCCASFPT were able to identify and record the frequently encountered re-used masonry fragments. Each piece was allocated a unique sequential number under the HER code DUN 092. Digital photographs were taken and a brief descriptive note of each fragment was made.

Two test-sections were manually excavated across the precinct wall footing, one at each end of the fallen section. The excavated sections and representative sections of the contractors underpinning trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20 in pencil on plastic drafting film.

A full photographic record, predominantly digital, but including some monochrome prints, was made.

Extant Gateways: A photographic record, both digital shots and monochrome prints, was made of the external and internal faces of the two gateways.

The Refectory (DUN 094): A photographic record, both digital shots and monochrome prints, was made of the standing refectory ruin. In addition, a photogrammetric drawing of the north face of the north wall, undertaken for Suffolk County Council Planning Department by Terrestrial Surveys Ltd in 1990, was annotated with the recognisable building phases and repairs. Each building element was allocated a unique sequential number under the HER code DUN 094.

2.2 Post-Excavation

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

A Microsoft Access database of the allocated context numbers under both the DUN 092 and DUN 094 HER codes were prepared (Appendices I.a & I.b).

Sections drawings were inked and are reproduced in this report at a scale of 1:50 (Figs. 4, 5 & 8-10). Location plans showing the fallen section of precinct wall, the 5 metre divisions in the rubble, the archaeologically excavated test-pits and the underpinning trenches were prepared (Figs. 1-3, 6 & 7).

A composite photographic elevation of the north external face of the refectory north wall was prepared in Adobe Photoshop. The earlier photogrammetric representation of the same wall was registered on MapInfo Professional 8.5 in order to prepare annotated digitised elevations for inclusion in this report.

A basic interpretation of the phased architectural development of the refectory ruin was prepared with the emphasis on the north wall.

The report has also been submitted to OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the code suffolkc1-57321.

3. Results

3.1 Precinct Wall

Collapsed Wall

An initial assessment of the fallen material (Plates 1 & 2) was undertaken by SCCASFPT in January 2008 (Boulter 2008a), during which the following details were noted.

In the vicinity of the collapse, the precinct wall stood to a height of c.2.20 metres above the extant ground surface. An examination of the truncated ends of the standing structure revealed that the thickness of the wall varied between 0.5 metres at its highest point, increasing to c.0.75 metres at its base (Plate 3). The reduction in wall thickness was accommodated wholly on its internal face, as the external face was essentially vertical. The basal measurement included a 0.05 metre wide, 0.20 metres high (two-three courses of clasts) toe on the internal face of the wall (Plate 4). It was not possible to deduce whether a similar toe was present on the external face. However, it was clear that only the basal 0.2 metres of the wall, effectively up to the top of the toe, had been below ground on the internal side of the wall. The base of the wall was flat with a thin layer of lime mortar as the lowest component (Plate 4). A mix of sand and gravel could be seen to adhering to the base of the wall, a material not present at that level immediately to the east or west of the wall. This material was identified as the upper layer of an incised trench footing similar to that recorded in a trench excavated by SCCASFPT in 1992 across the line of the precinct wall c.30 metres to the north (DUN 016).

The character of the fallen wall appeared to be uniform for its entire length and consistent with the standing structure both to the north and south. The internal core comprised principally of well-coursed rounded flint cobbles

(mostly c.0.10 metres in diameter) set in a coarse, light coloured lime mortar with very frequent inclusions of beach gravel (Plate 5). The mortar was consistent throughout the fallen material and where visible, the wall courses were unbroken within the intact basal blocks and suggestive of one phase of construction. The wall face exhibited horizontal coursing with constructional lifts visible at approximately 0.5 metre intervals, one of which had acted as a line of weakness/fracture in the fallen material leaving a locally flat top/bottom to the surviving blocks.

Similarly, the facing of the fallen wall (Plate 6) was consistent with that of the intact structure immediately to the north and south and comprised a wide range of materials including;

- Roughly knapped flints, some larger ?deliberately squared pieces particularly towards the base (size; up to 0.50 metres, mostly 0.10-0.20 metres).
- Unknapped rounded flints. ?beach cobbles (size; mostly c.0.10 metres).
- Knapped flint flakes used as galetting between the larger clasts.
- Exotic clasts, mostly rounded, included a range of igneous rocks and occasional metamorphic and sedimentary material. Probably derived from ships ballast (size; up to 0.50 metres, mostly 0.10-0.20 metres).
- Irregular shaped limestone fragments, the majority a soft, fine-grained yellowish stone (Caen limestone). Other fragments were also present, including coarse shelly material (?Barnack).
- Tooled limestone pieces clearly re-used from earlier structures, the majority comprising the same soft, fine-grained yellowish stone also present as irregular lumps. Many are broken fragments with only one tooled face, but whole squared quoins were seen and more exotic mouldings of various dates, including at least one 11th/12th century fragment of Zig-Zag decoration. As the site was not occupied until the later 13th century, this material at least was transported to the site from its original location, possibly from one of the medieval ecclesiastical structures lost to the sea or scavenged from the St. James Leper Chapel that still stands as a partial ruin some 300 metres to the north-west.
- Occasional fragments of roof-tile were recorded.

No evidence was recorded for any other structures associated with the wall, buttresses or buildings earlier than the standing cart sheds/stables.

One other, possibly crucial, observation was made at the junction of the southern wall of the cart sheds/stables with the standing precinct wall. The gap at the top of the wall was clearly greater than that at the bottom, suggesting that the precinct wall, at least at this juncture, has moved somewhat, tipping away to the west. The vertical appearance of the external wall face may in fact be the result of the wall moving, with originally a sloping face on both sides.



Plate 1 Collapsed wall section



Plate 2 Collapsed wall section



Plate 3 Standing wall, northern end



Plate 4 Toe on base of fallen wall section



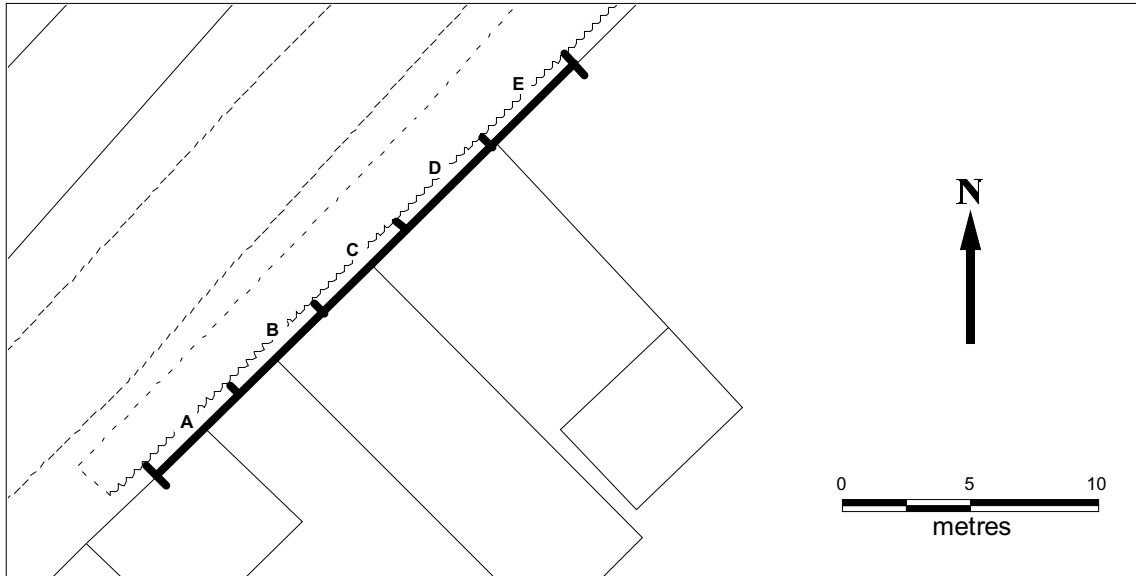
Plate 5 Wall core



Plate 6 Wall face

In order to reopen the road adjacent to the collapsed section of wall, the fallen masonry was moved into the confines of the precinct. The material from each c.5 metre section of the wall was kept together in separate piles to be used, as near as possible, in a similar position in the reconstructed wall (Fig. 2).

While the contractors were moving collapsed wall material into the precinct, the opportunity was taken to record the significant pieces of re-used tooled masonry identified during the initial assessment and others that had been buried within the rubble and came to light during the movement process.



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Fig. 2 OS map extract showing the derivation of each pile of masonry

A total of 136 (119 individually photographed) fragments of re-used masonry were identified within the five piles of collapsed wall material. These are listed in detail in Appendix I.a.

Most represented medieval Caen limestone mouldings and ashlar blocks, possibly quoins, but several more notable elements were recorded. These included three pieces of Quarr stone (Palmer *pers comm*), likely to be fragments of a font or similar (Plates 7 & 8), a pillar fragment (possibly Beer stone, Palmer *pers comm*) and three fragments of shelly, probably Barnack limestone (Plate 9). Also present were various 11th/12th century Caen limestone architectural fragments (Plates 10 - 12), some of which, particularly a cushion capitol (Plate 12) were indistinguishable to those extant within the surviving structure of St. James Leper Chapel (DUN 005) to the north-west of the Greyfriars complex. The presence of these may give an indication of the origin of some of the stonework incorporated into the precinct wall and perhaps more significantly, when this took place, bearing in mind that the Leper Chapel did not go out of use until after the end of the 17th century.



Plate 7 Fragment of Quarr stone ?font



Plate 8 Fragment of Quarr stone ?font



Plate 9 Fragment of shelly limestone slab

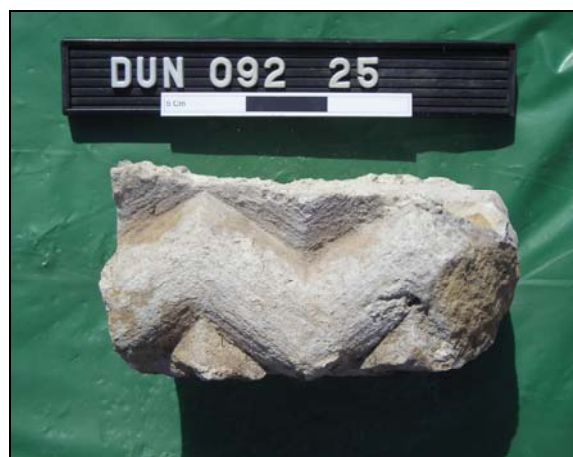


Plate 10 11th/12th century zig-zag moulding



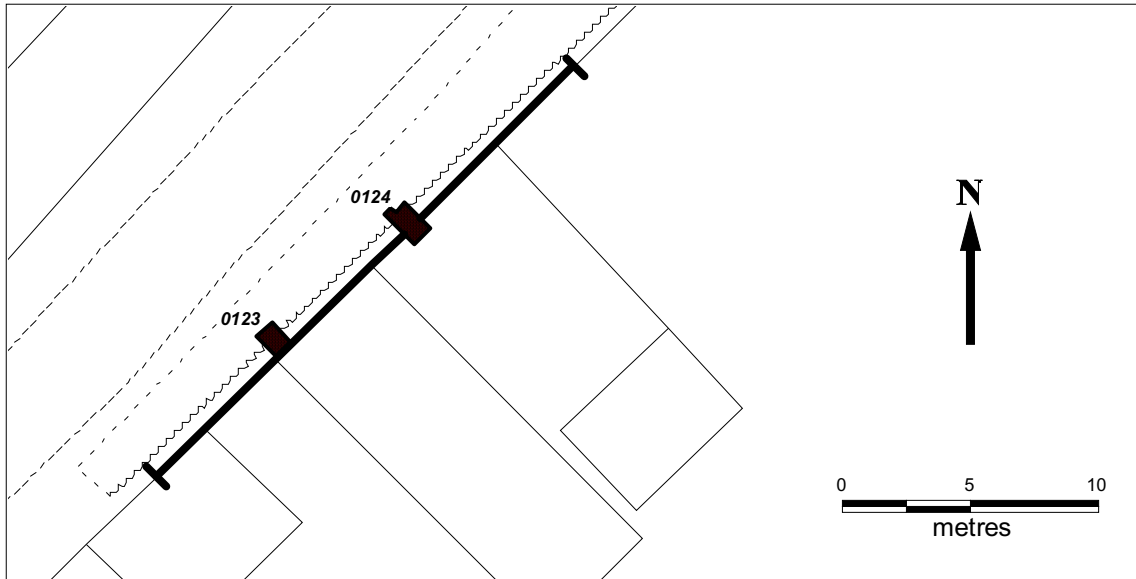
Plate 11 11th/12th century voussoir with chevron ornament



Plate 12 11th/12th century cushion capital

Test-pits

Two 1 metre wide test-pits (0123 & 0124) were hand excavated across the exposed footing in the locations shown on Figure 3. Only Test-pit 0124 (Plate 14) determined the total width of the footing as Test-pit 0123 (Plate 13) was limited on the south-east side by the stable building within the precinct. However, enough was exposed in each pit to suggest that the footing was broadly the same throughout the section of collapsed wall. Finds were recovered from four contexts associated with the test-pits, details of which are set out in the finds report at the end of this section.



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Fig. 3 OS map extract showing the location of the excavated test-pits

Two elements of footing construction were identified in each test-pit. The lower 0.5-0.6 metres (0127) comprised alternate layers of compacted mid brown silty sand and lime mortar (0128 & 0130) in which fragments of medieval and re-used Roman tile were located. Above this was 0125, a 0.7-0.8 metres thick footing component onto which the standing precinct wall had been directly constructed. This comprised numerous thin layers of pale yellow and orangey brown gravelly sand (0126 & 0129) from which a small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered.

Inside the precinct wall, a c.0.5 metres thick layer of mid brown sandy loam topsoil was present, but on the exterior, the topsoil was only up to 0.2 metres thick. This difference is likely to be due to a higher level of activity within the precinct and erosion of the sloping bank outside of the walls. Below the topsoil, the footing was cut through c.0.3 metres of mid brown silty sand with flecks of CBM which sealed a further c.0.75 metres of pale yellowish brown sand with slight suggestion of stratification.



Plate 13 Test-pit 0123, SE-NW section



Plate 14 Test-pit 0124, SE-NW section

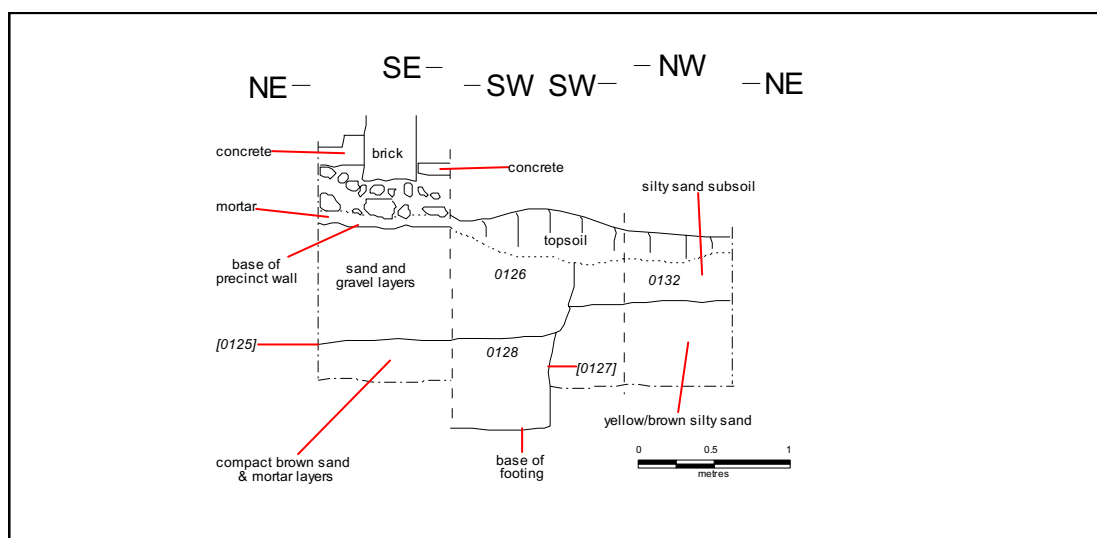


Fig. 4 Test-pit 0123, 1:50 scale section

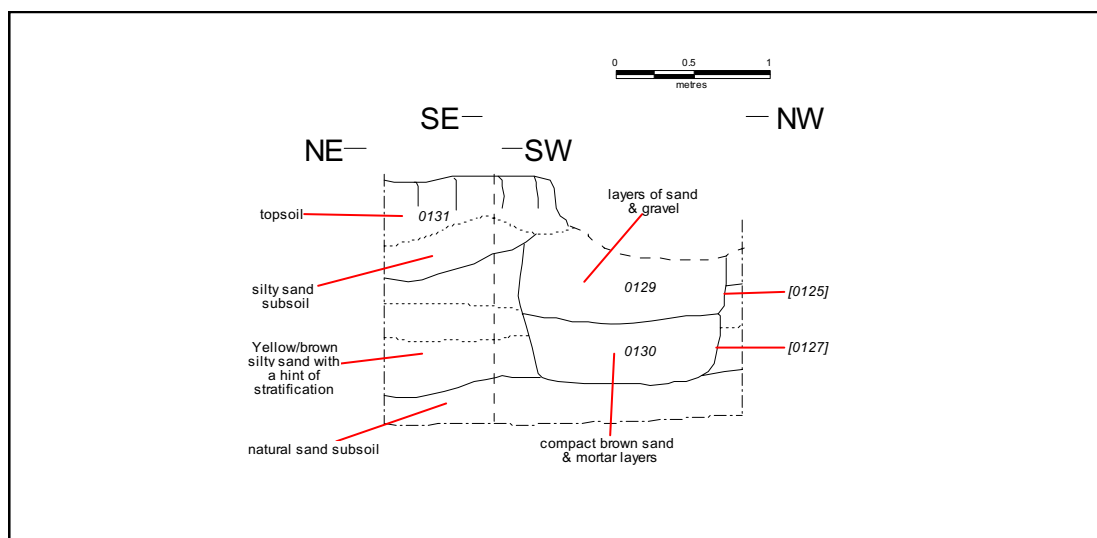


Fig. 5 Test-pit 0124, 1:50 scale section

A small quantity of finds were recovered from the test-pits. These were examined by Richenda Goffin with the results forming the basis of her report below.

Introduction

Finds were collected from four contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		CBM		Mortar		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0126	1	3					13th-14th C
0128			4	89	9	255	Medieval
0129	2	15					L12th-14th C
0130	3	27					L13th-E14th C
Total	6	45	4	89	9	225	

Table 1 Finds quantification

Pottery

A total of 6 fragments of medieval pottery was recovered from the test-pits, weighing 0.045kg. The rim of a vessel with a developed rim dating to the 13th-14th century was identified in 0126, the upper footing of the precinct wall. Other fragments of Medieval coarseware were present in 0129 (subsoil outside the precinct). Three sherds of pottery found in 0131, (the topsoil deposit inside the precinct) consist of two fragments of medieval coarseware, and a sherd of Hollesley-type Glazed ware dating to the late 13th -early 14th century.

Ceramic building material

Three fragments of medieval tile were collected from the lower fill 0128 of the wall footing. A very small and abraded piece of tile with shell inclusions (fsc) was present, which is probably medieval in date. Two fragments of roof tile are made in medium sandy fabrics which have reduced cores, a feature which is also indicative of a high or late medieval date. A further fragment is bright orange throughout and made in a dense fine fabric with few inclusions. It is likely to be Roman, but has obviously been re-used as there are clear indications of mortar on the broken edges.

Mortar

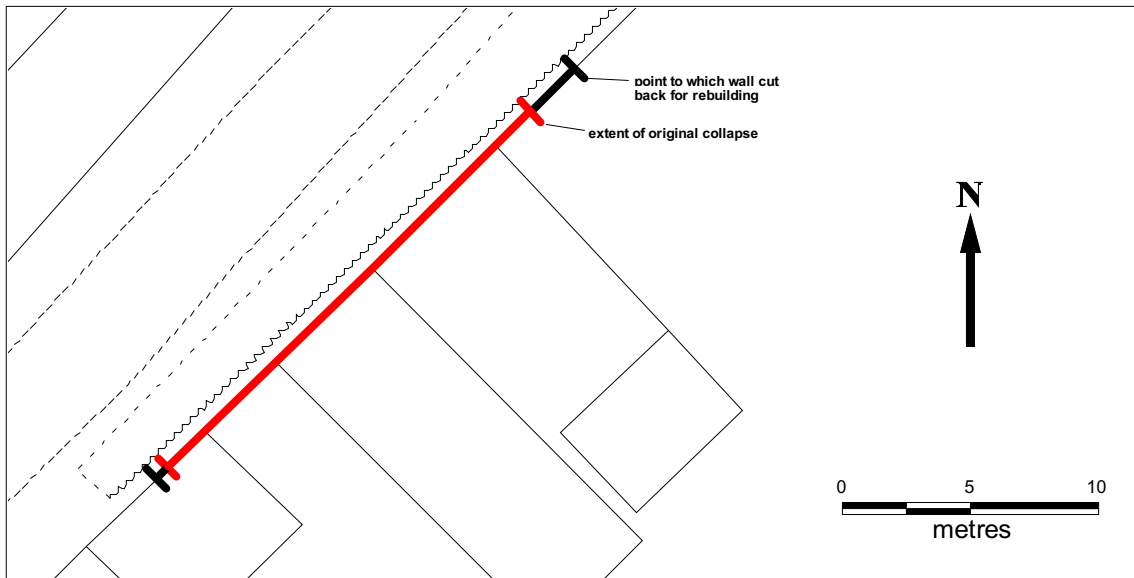
Nine fragments of mortar from wall footing fill 0128 are made from an off-white hard, moderately lime-rich mortar containing chalk and occasional pebbles up to 8mm in length. One fragment shows evidence of having been burnt.

Discussion

The small quantity of finds recovered from the wall footing is mainly medieval, with one fragment of re-used Roman ceramic building material present. Other medieval wares were identified on either side of the precinct wall in subsoil 0129 and topsoil 0131.

New Footing

Two visits were made to inspect the new footing for the reconstructed wall, prior to its filling with concrete. The contractors had cut the two angled stubs of the standing wall back to a vertical profile to form a more robust junction with the new build. Figure 6 shows the extent to which the wall was cut back.



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Fig. 6 OS map extract showing the extent to where the wall was cut back



Plate 15 New footing trench, northern end



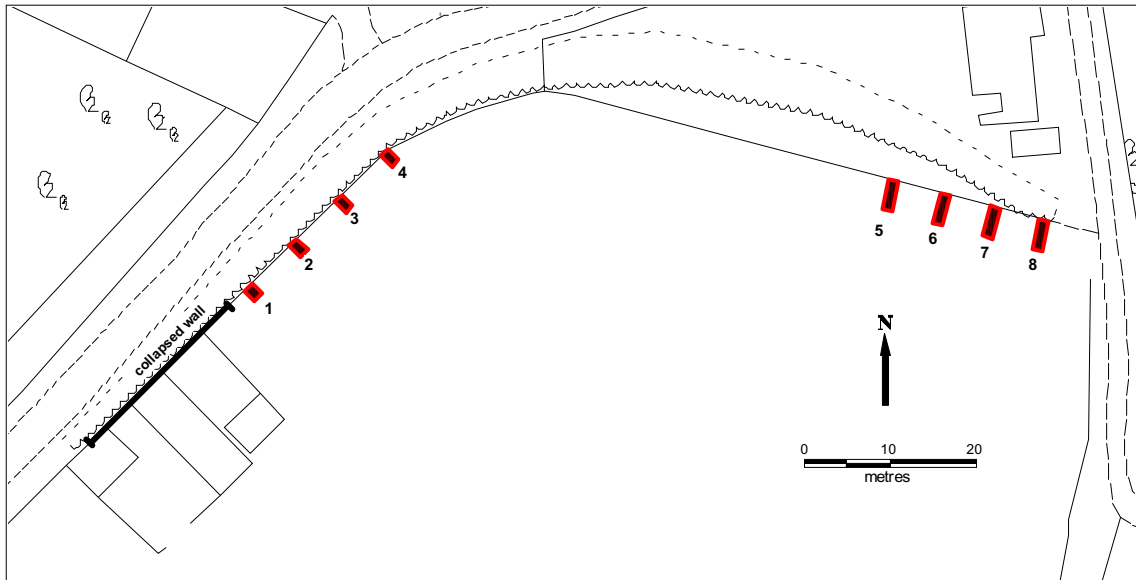
Plate 16 New footing trench, southern end

The trench was cut entirely within the existing footing, measuring 0.9 metres wide and no more than 1.1 metres deep, exposing the full depth of the upper footing and a maximum of 0.2 metres – 0.3 metres of the lower footing (Plates

15 & 16). Deposits visible in the new footing were consistent with those recorded in the two test-sections and those subsequently seen in the underpinning trenches.

Underpinning Trenches

Eight underpinning trenches were excavated under the precinct wall: four immediately north of the collapsed section of wall (1-4 on Fig. 7) and four on the north side of the precinct where the wall had begun to lean outwards (5-8 on Fig. 7).



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Fig. 7 OS map extract showing the location of the underpinning trenches

Trenches 1-4: These were machine excavated to between 1.5 metres and 1.7 metres deep against the internal face of the precinct wall, under the

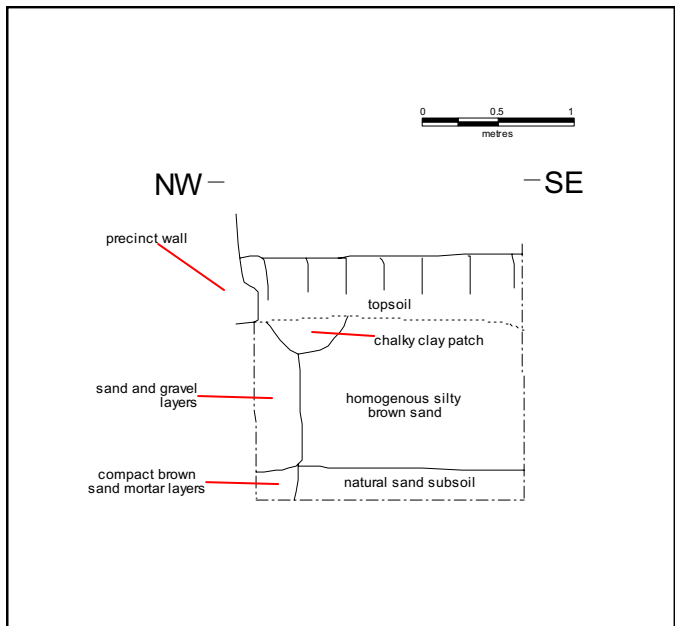


Fig. 8 Trench 1, constructed section, scale 1:50

supervision of an archaeologist. The depth of the trenches, coupled with the loose nature of the deposits, meant that access to the trenches was considered too dangerous and recording was limited to photographs and measurements taken from the side of the trench. A section was constructed of Trench 1 (Fig. 8) which provides a representative profile through the footing seen in Trenches 1-4.

Each trench was excavated through c.0.5 metres of mid

brown sandy loam topsoil with occasional pebbles and chalk and CBM flecks (Plates 17-20). Modern waste including plastic bags and twine were frequently present within the topsoil, often quite deeply buried. The topsoil sealed a fairly homogenous layer of pale yellowish brown silty sand with occasional rounded stones and chalk flecks measuring c.1 metre thick. The basal 0.2-0.3 metres of the trenches were cut into natural sand subsoil. Heavy root activity was noted throughout the topsoil and upper part of the silty sand layer.



Plate 17 Underpinning Trench 1



Plate 18 Underpinning Trench 2



Plate 19 Underpinning Trench 3



Plate 20 Underpinning Trench 4

The footings exposed below the wall in each trench were consistent in character, and appeared to follow the same pattern of construction observed in test pits 0123 and 0124, that is, a lower element of silty sand and lime mortar layers sealed by an

upper component of thin layers of gravelly sand directly beneath the wall masonry. The base of the wall was between 0.55 metres and 0.75 metres below the ground surface, with the face of the wall stepping out by c.0.15 metres between 0.25 metres to 0.35 metres up from its base.

Trenches 5-8: The underpinning trenches comprised a machine excavated component, against the internal face of the precinct wall, measuring c.1.5 metres by c.3.5 metres at the surface, stepping down to 0.75 metres by 2.75 metres at a depth of c.0.5 metres. The smaller hole against the external face of the precinct wall and the hole beneath the wall itself were excavated manually.

Access was gained into Trenches 7 and 8, but the others were deemed dangerous and only recorded photographically. However, visual inspection from the side of the trench suggested that the precinct wall footing profile in Trenches 5 and 6 (Plates 21-24) was similar in character to that of 7 and 8, the latter recorded in more detail (Figs. 9 & 10 & Plates 25-28).

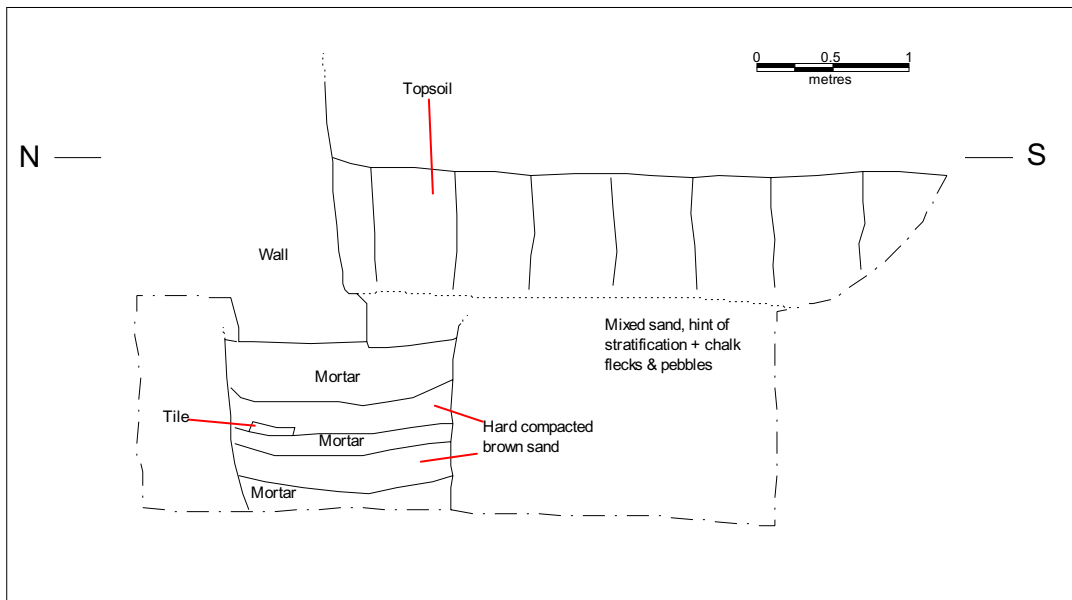


Fig. 9 Underpinning Trench 7, NNE-SSW section, scale 1:50

All four trenches had a c.0.5 metre thick layer of topsoil, increasing to 0.7 metres against the base of the wall. The topsoil overlay a thick deposit of relatively homogenous, although exhibiting just a hint of stratification in Trench 7, brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and mortar and chalk flecks. This layer was in excess of 1.5 metres thick in Trenches 5, 6 and 7, but was seen to lie on natural sand subsoil in Trench 8 with a maximum thickness of 1.3 metres. The footing for the precinct wall could clearly be seen cutting the brown silty sand layer.

In all four trenches, the bottom of the precinct wall stepped out at a point c.0.25 metres from its base, the similar toed profile that was seen in the fallen section. The wall was 0.7-0.8 metres thick at its base. The underlying footing was vertical sided in Trenches 5-7, but stepped internally in Trench 8 (Figs. 9

& 10). In Trench 7, the bottom of the footing was not encountered at a depth of 1.10 metres below the base of the wall, but in Trench 8 it was shallower, with its bottom recorded only 0.9 metres below the base of the wall. The internal edge of the footing was between 0.5 and 0.6 metres from the wall, while that externally was between 0.1 and 0.2 metres out from the wall, although this measurement must be considered to be only a rough estimate due to the confined nature of the holes. In Trenches 5-7 the footing was remarkably consistent with a thick layer of sand, gravel and lime mortar overlying alternate layers of compacted brown sand and lime mortar. In Trench 8, the thick upper layer of sand/gravel/mortar was absent, but alternate layers of lime mortar and compacted brown sand were present.

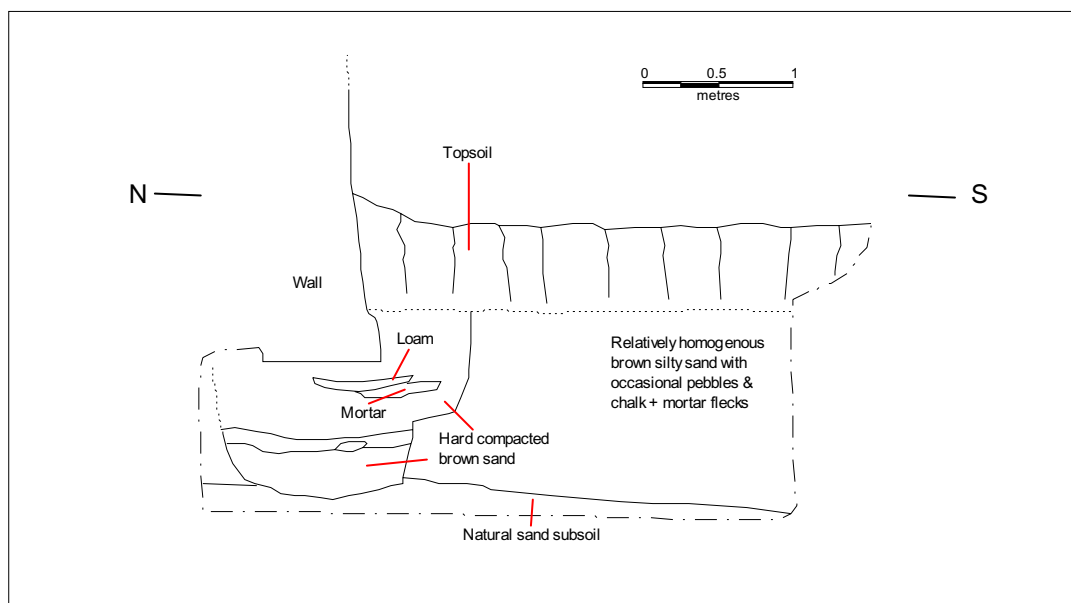


Fig. 10 Underpinning Trench 8, NNE-SSW section, scale 1:50

The thick layer of mixed sand, gravel and mortar seen immediately below the wall in Trenches 5 – 7, and the stepped nature of the footing in Trench 8 were interpreted as a two phase foundation similar to those seen to the west, but with an upper component exhibiting a somewhat different composition.



Plate 21 Underpinning Trench 5



Plate 22 Underpinning Trench 5



Plate 23 Underpinning Trench 6



Plate 24 Underpinning Trench 6



Plate 25 Underpinning Trench 7



Plate 26 Underpinning Trench 7



Plate 27 Underpinning Trench 8



Plate 28 Underpinning Trench 8

3.2 Extant Gateways

The two extant gateways through the west side of the precinct (Fig. 11) were both subject to some consolidation and repair as part of the overall project. While formal measured archaeological recording was not proposed, a basic photographic record was made.

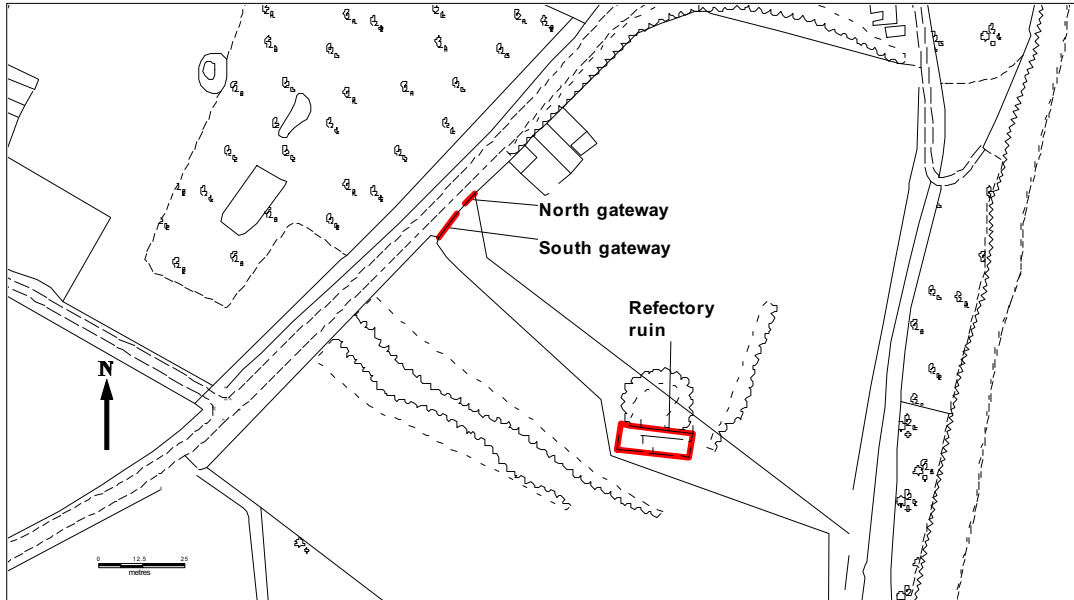


Fig. 11 OS map extract showing the location of the extant gateways & refectory ruin

Both gateways are medieval, with their four-centred arches and flushwork characteristic of a late 14th, or more likely 15th century date.

Their relationship with the flanking and intervening sections of the precinct wall includes slightly curious dog-legs with the larger, southern, of the two gateways off-set in relation to the smaller northern gateway. In addition, the precinct wall south of the larger gateway is on an alignment that does not tie in with that to the north, or the intervening section between the two gateways, and in order for it to join with the southern gateway, there is a significant angled turn in towards the north-east.

Assuming that they are contemporary structures, three phases of construction were recognised in association with the gateways. Firstly there are the gateways themselves which, as previously stated, are medieval (late 14th or 15th century date) and were built when the monastic complex was at its height. The gateways were imposing affairs, both constructed in flint with predominantly Caen limestone dressings with a crenulated top. In the internal elevations, the flints are commonly unknapped and generally light in colour, while on the outer face, where flushwork panels provide a more impressive decorated façade, generally darker, formally knapped, flints have been used. The smaller, northern, gateway has vestiges of two image niches, the one to the north almost intact, while that to the south heavily compromised by later repair works. The internal vault of the arch of the southern gateway was

constructed entirely in bricks that exhibited a poorly mixed and fired fabric, similar to those seen in the medieval phase of the refectory ruin.

The second phase relates to the precinct wall itself, part of the extensive stretch, including the fallen section, that is probably a rebuild of post-medieval date (see earlier section pp. 3-16).

Finally, there is some patching using relatively regular sized rounded beach cobbles, closely spaced and arranged in distinct courses. Other similar repairs have been seen in the refectory ruin and elsewhere in the precinct wall and are thought to relate to piecemeal renovations undertaken during the later 19th or, more likely, 20th century.



Plate 29 South gateway, external, detail of arch



Plate 30 South gateway, external, detail of arch



Plates 31 & 32 South gateway, external view, north side & south side respectively



Plate 33 Junction of south gateway with precinct wall



Plate 34 South gateway, internal view of arch



Plate 35 South gateway, internal view of arch, detail



Plate 36 South gateway, internal view of arch, detail



Plate 37 South gateway, south side internal view



Plate 38 South gateway, north side internal view



Plate 39 Wall between gateways, external view



Plate 40 North gateway, detail of arch, internal



Plate 41 North gateway, detail of arch, internal



Plate 42 North gateway, detail of arch, internal



Plate 43 North gateway, internal view



Plate 44 North gateway, external view

3.3 The Refectory

The remit of this project did not include a formal groundplan of the refectory and that presented as Figure 12 is essentially a reproduction of modified Ordnance Survey data which provides the basic spatial impression of the extant walls. However, the external, north face of the two storey north wall (0050) was studied in greater detail than the rest of the complex, partly due to the fact that an earlier photogrammetric survey (Terrestrial Surveys Ltd 1990) (Fig. 13) was available for annotation (Fig. 14).

Essentially, the standing ruin covers a rectangular area measuring c.8.0 metres by c.21 metres (Figs. 11 & 12). The two storey north wall (0050) is separated from a parallel wall (0052) to the south by a distance of only c.2.7 metres, forming a corridor between the two. A series of closely spaced indentations in the internal north wall above the level of the ground floor windows were thought to represent sockets for floor joists rather than putlock holes. Other features internal to the complex include a small gable end (0059) built onto the western end of the internal corridor wall and an adjacent butting wall (0053) to the south. On the south side, the exterior wall (0056) of the overall complex has the vestiges of a 2.0 metre wide entrance just to the west of centre, with evidence for a contemporary partition wall (0055) to the east. The eastern end wall (0057), just to the north of its junction with the south wall, includes a low, two centred arch. The truncated wall (0054) at the west end of the building, while clearly showing at least three phases of construction, includes an original niche feature (0058) in its corner junction with the south wall.

Three major phases of construction and repair were recognised in the ruined buildings: two of these further subdivided. The rationale for the dating is discussed more fully in Chapter 4.

The Phases recognised are as follows;

- **Phase I, medieval**
Comprises original medieval fabric and associated architectural features (shaded red on Fig. 14).
- **Phase II, 16th-18th century (subdivided into a. & b.)**
Relates to post-dissolution use of the site when the building was converted into a house, part of which was offices for corporate affairs and a jail (shaded green on Fig. 14).
- **Phase III, 19th-20th century (subdivided into a., b. & c.)**
Relates to the period when the house had been partly demolished and the remaining structures utilised as farm buildings and subsequently abandoned altogether (shaded blue on Fig. 14).

Phase I: Wall 0050 included significant areas of medieval fabric (0001) and associated architectural features, the latter mainly dressed with Caen limestone mouldings (Figs. 12, 13 & 14 & Plate 45).

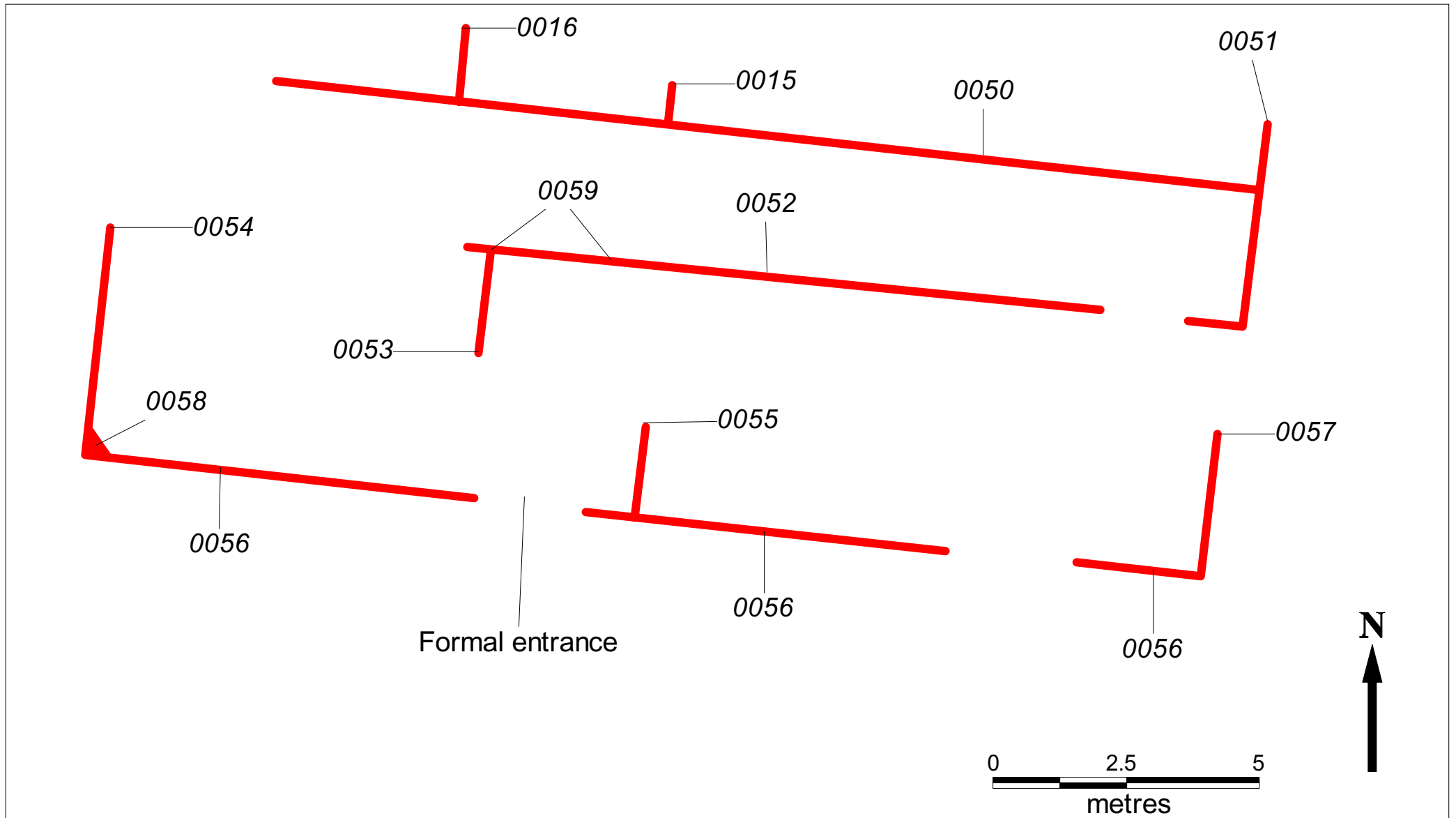


Fig. 12 1:100 scale schematic plan of the refectory complex

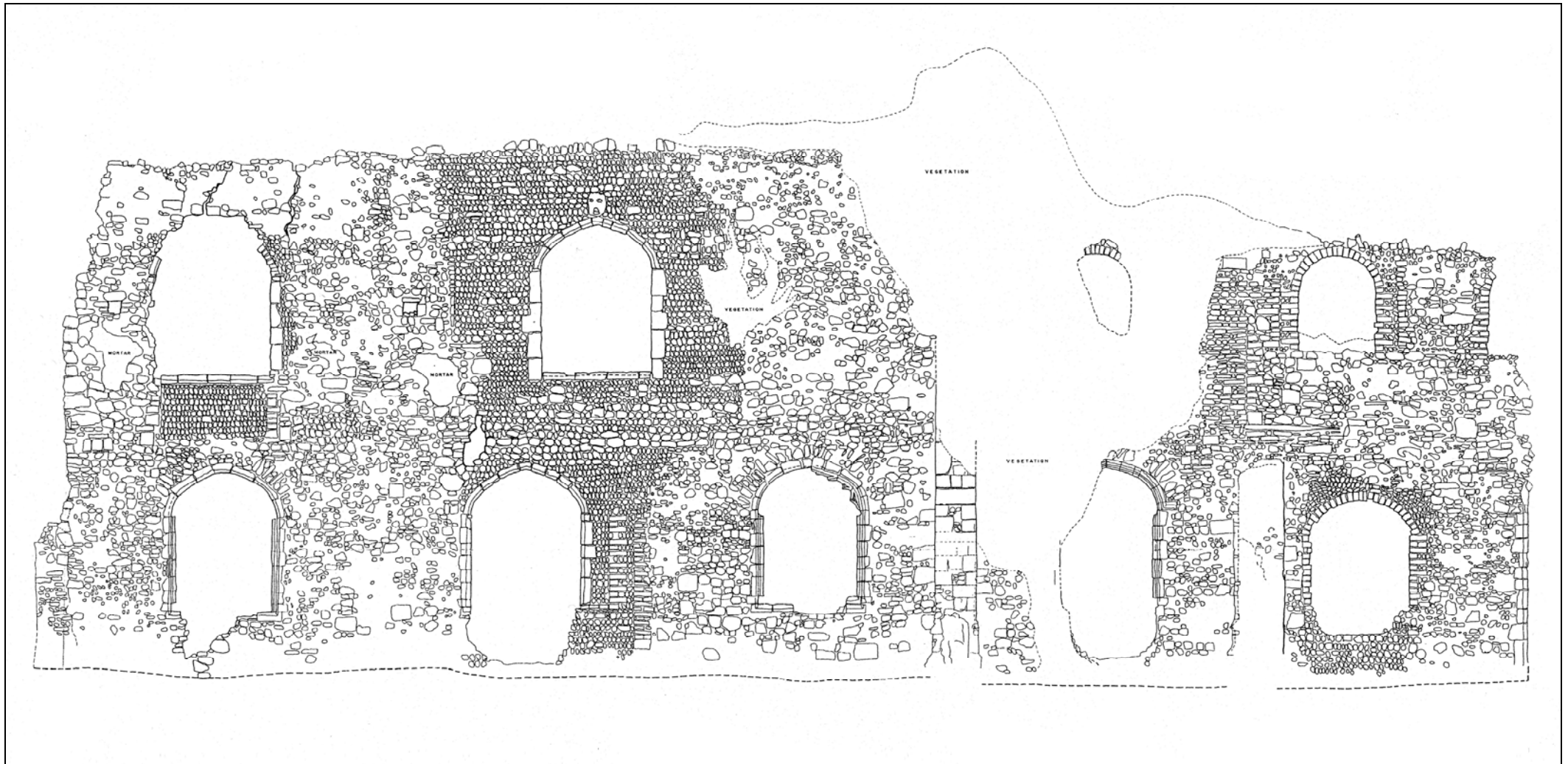


Fig. 13 c.1:70 scale elevation of the north wall (0050) of the refectory (Terrestrial Surveys 1990)



Plate 45 c.1:70 composite photographic elevation of the refectory north wall 0050

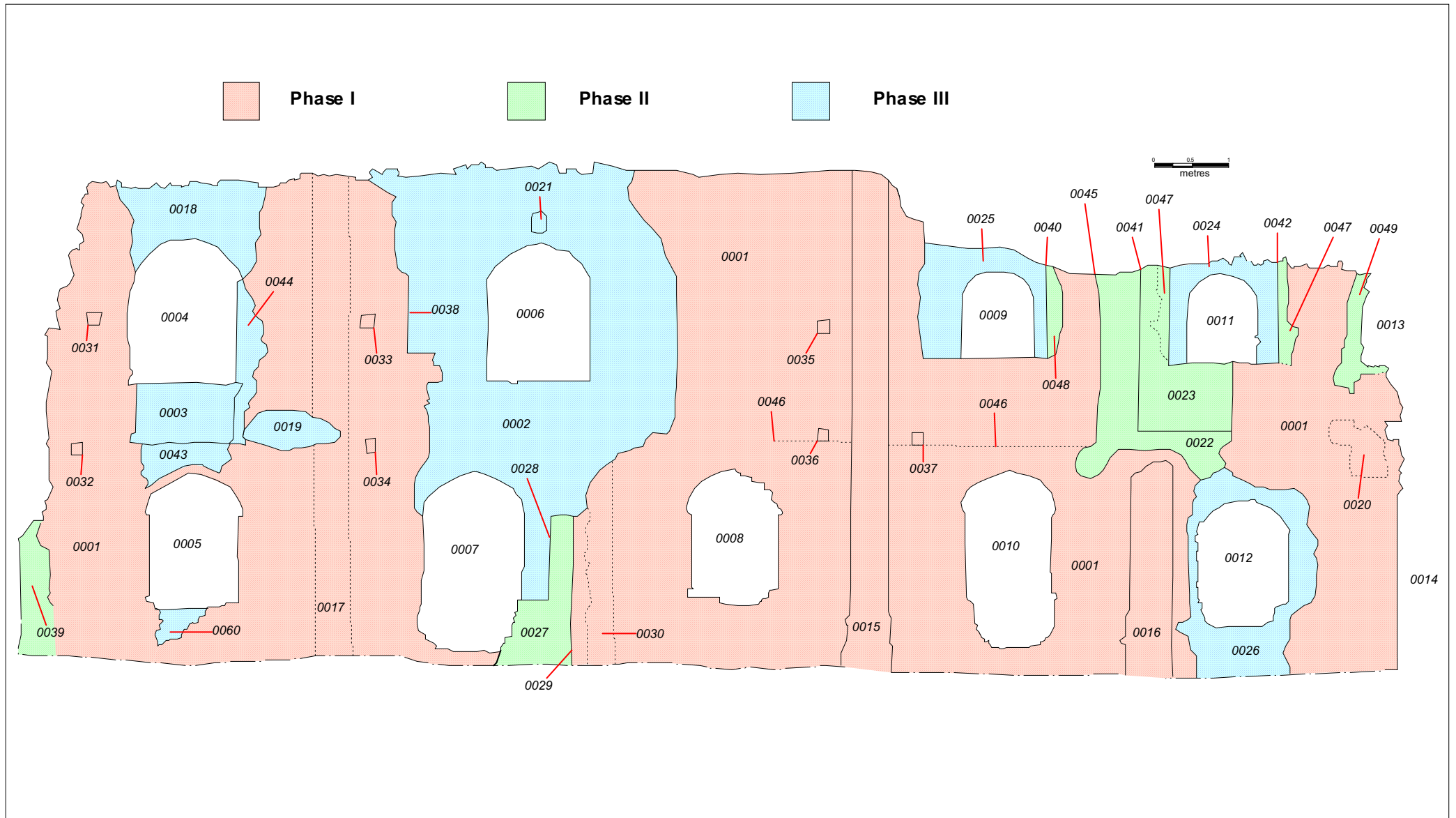


Fig. 14 c.1:70 elevation of the refectory north wall 0050



Plate 46 South face of wall 0050 from the east



Plate 47 South face of wall 0050 from the west



Plate 48 North face of wall 0052 from the east



Plate 49 Refectory ruin from the east



Plate 50 Niche 0058



Plate 51 North end of 0054



Plate 52 West wall 0057, external view



Plate 53 West wall 0057, internal view



Plate 54 Wall 0052, south face, patched fabric



Plate 55 Wall 0052, south face with gable 0059



Plate 56 Wall 0053, east face



Plate 57 Wall 0053, west face



Plate 58 Wall 0054, internal face



Plate 59 Wall 0054, external face



Plate 60 Wall 0056, east end internal face



Plate 61 Wall 0056, east end external face



Plate 62 Wall 0056, west end internal face



Plate 63 Wall 0056, west end external face



Plate 64 Wall 0056, external face



Plate 65 Wall 0056, internal face



Plate 66 Wall 0056, doorway



Plate 67 Wall 0056, detail of doorway jamb

Fabric 0001 was generally randomly lain, although hints of coursing were locally detected. The facing comprised c.60% roughly split pebble to cobble sized flints, c.25% limestone fragments, some of which were tooled and possibly re-used mouldings, c.10% bricks and brick fragments with c.5% exotics, the latter including lava quern fragments and igneous rock. A total of seven putlock holes (0031-0037), relating to two scaffolding lifts, were associated with the 0001 fabric (Fig. 14 & Plate 45). These were constructed from a combination of limestone blocks, brick and stone. One distinct lift-line (0046) was recorded above window 0010, coinciding with the level of the lower series of putlock holes and effectively marking the division between the upper and lower storeys of the building.

While most exhibited varying degrees of remodelling in later phases, extant windows 0004, 0005, 0007, 0008 & 0010 were all considered to be original features, although only one (0008), included any of its medieval tracery (Fig. 14). There was evidence both internally, and to a lesser extent externally, for two other original windows (0038 & 0045), now blocked (Fig. 14).

Other features included the eastern jamb of a doorway (0014), a buttress (0015), buttress scar (0017), possible buttress scar (0030) and the stub of a projecting north-south orientated wall (0016) (Figs. 13 & 14 & Plate 45).

Other elements of the standing complex which exhibited Phase I medieval fabric and features, although often patched during later phases, include walls 0052, 0055 & 0056, the latter with a contemporary niche (0058) with a moulded brick hood (Fig. 12 & various Plates).

Phase II: Features attributed to Phase II were mainly, but not exclusively associated with the north wall (0050). Sub-phases (a. & b.) were introduced due to the fact that two clear phases of replacement/insertion of architectural features were recognised. However, the real situation is likely to have been more complicated, with a whole series of alterations occurring over the 200+ years covered by Phase II.

Phase II.a features forming part of wall 0050 included the blocking fabric (0022) for Phase I window 0045, the former, itself, containing the eastern jamb of the contemporary Phase II.a window 0041 (Fig. 14). The wooden sill for window 0041 was still present within the present wall face. Fabric 0022 was predominantly brick with occasional flints and limestone fragments.

The only other feature positively assigned to Phase II.a was the one surviving brick jamb (0029) to a doorway immediately east of the possible buttress scar 0030 (Fig. 14).

Phase II.b features forming part of wall 0050 relate entirely to a series of three first floor window openings (0013, 0040 & 0042) at the western end (Fig. 14). Two of these (0040 & 0042) were subsequently blocked during Phase III.a. Window opening 0040 was marked by its western jamb (0048), in brick, its eastern side was missing and was only represented by the junction of Phase I fabric with the later Phase III.a blocking fabric 0025. In contrast, window

opening 0042 was represented by both of its brick-built jambs (0047) and a large contemporary area of wall fabric (0023) blocking the earlier Phase II.a window 0041. Fabric 0023 comprised a even mixture of bricks, flint cobbles and limestone fragments. Only the brick-built eastern jamb (0049) of window opening (0013) survives at the western end of the wall.

Phase II features in the wider area of the ruin include the vestiges of an extensive brick façade, known to have been constructed to form the eastern end of the structure (0051 on plan Fig. 12, 0039 on elevation Fig. 14), a section of the west wall 0054 (Plates 58 & 59) and possibly the arch forming part of 0057 (Plates 49, 52 & 53), although this could equally well be a Phase III.b insertion. Attributing these features to sub-phases was not possible.

Phase III: This phase was divided into three sub-phases: III.a relates to features associated with the use of the complex as farm buildings in the 19th century, III.b relates to features associated with superficial rebuilding and patching of late 19th or early 20th century date and III.c relates to relatively recent consolidation and repair in the later 20th century.

Phase III.a features were limited to the small gable end (0059) built onto the Phase I wall 0052, and the adjacent wall 0053 which clearly butted up against it (Plates 55 – 57). Map evidence (early OS) suggests that this was intact as a roofed structure at the turn of the 19th century. Gable end 0059 was constructed mainly in brick, while wall 0053 was faced with brick internally, lain as a series of upright header and diagonal courses, with coursed beach cobbles externally and a capping also of beach cobbles, the latter possibly later consolidation. Re-used limestone quoins were used as dressings.

Phase III.b features and fabric were recognised throughout the standing ruin and appear to represent an attempt to maintain the imposing effect of the structure after it had gone out of use, but with no sense of replicating the original style or character of the buildings.

Considerable areas of wall 0050's fabric and part or all of the extant architectural features can be attributed to this phase. These include the basal fill (0003) and west jamb (0044) of window 0004, all of window 0006, most of 0007 and their adjacent wall fabric 0002, the latter only constructed to half the thickness of the original wall, with its re-used medieval gargoyle 0021, all of window 0012 and its surrounding fabric 0026 (Fig. 14). In addition, window openings 0009 and 0011 are also purely superficial with their surrounding wall fabric (0025 & 0024 respectively) only constructed to half the thickness of the original wall (Fig. 14). Other minor elements of patching attributed to this phase include 0019 and 0043. The fabrics tend to be characterised by closely spaced, uniformly sized, well coursed beach cobbles.

In the wider area of the building complex, Phase III.b was only recognised as a section of rebuilt wall forming the northern end of west wall 0054. This section of wall had only been built to approximately half the thickness of the adjacent Phase II component of 0054 and had suffered recent collapse (Plates 51, 58 & 59)

Fabric attributed to Phase III.c, a phase of minor consolidation undertaken in the late 20th century was limited to the area (0018) above window 0004, and an area (0060) below window 0005, the latter not present on the 1990 survey, but clearly there now (Fig. 14). These were more sympathetic works and after weathering are almost indiscernible from the original medieval fabric.

4. Archaeological Interpretation

4.1 Precinct Wall

All of the recording work associated with the precinct wall involved the section running north from the northern of the two gateways and continuing round to the north-east corner of the precinct. From its uniform mode of construction, the continuity seen within the below ground footing and consistency within the eclectic mix of materials incorporated into its entire length, the evidence suggests that this section of wall belonged to one single phase of construction. However, the laterally persistent courses/lift lines were interrupted at c.25 metres intervals by vertical areas of fabric characterised by the use of consistently large stones. Each of the c.25 metre sections of wall was interpreted as representing a stint, that is, a discrete area of wall that was worked at one time before moving onto the next stint. Alternatively it may represent the length of wall worked on by one construction team with the next stint being constructed contemporaneously, but with a different team.

A total of eight sections through the footing were seen as part of this project with another section previously recorded in 1992. In all of the sections, the footing appeared to comprise two distinct elements: a lower component of alternate layers of brown sandy loam and mortar, a standard medieval footing type in this area of the country, and an upper component, directly below the wall base, comprising a mix of gravel sand and lime mortar. The most obvious interpretation is that the existing wall is a rebuild on the same line as an earlier wall, although the two distinct components could arguably still be part of a single phase of construction. However, there are two other pieces of evidence that are consistent with the two phase interpretation. Firstly, the wall is not contemporary with the medieval gateways and, secondly, the wall fabric includes re-used 12th century Caen limestone moulding fragments indistinguishable from those at St. James Leper Chapel some 300 metres to the north-west (Boulter 2008b). If this material was indeed derived from that source, given that the Leper Chapel was still in use until the end of the 17th century, the stone would not have been available until at least that time. It may be no coincidence that one of the major construction phases known for the standing structure inside the precinct was the addition of the brick façade early in the 18th century and it is quite possible that this aggrandisement of the buildings was accompanied by rebuilding of sections of the precinct wall. If this were the case, the other architectural moulding fragments recorded in the precinct wall, including pieces of a Quarr stone font, may have been derived from the demolition of other friary buildings on the site. The more unusual 'exotic' stones incorporated in the wall are certainly not local to the area and do not have the characteristics of glacial erratics found in the boulder clay.

One other possibility is that they were derived from discarded ships ballast from when Dunwich was a major port.

4.2 Extant Gateways

Other than the standing ruin, the gateways are the only structures at the site to include positively dated medieval fabric. Some sections of the eastern side of the precinct wall, those constructed in the local coralline crag stone, are arguably of medieval date, but the lack of diagnostic architectural features makes their positive identification difficult.

Dating to the later 14th or early 15th century, the gateways clearly do not belong to initial construction on the site as this would have occurred soon after the site was granted to the friars in c.1290. It follows then that these are either a replacement of earlier structures, or that having a precinct wall and associated formal entrances was not one of the priorities when the site was first acquired and these were only constructed once the church and living quarters were in place. Given that the initial construction programme is likely to have taken a few decades, indeed the standing ruin has stylistically later 14th/early 15th century elements, it is not surprising that the architectural styles employed had changed and developed during that time.

Another possibility involves the gateways originally being freestanding monumental structures with no flanking walls present at that stage. The gateways clearly belong to a different phase of construction and are on a slightly contrary alignment to the adjacent precinct walls which, as previously stated, are thought to be a rebuild of post-medieval, possibly late 17th or early 18th century date. However, the problem with this interpretation is the relatively short period of time between the construction of the gateways and the dissolution of the establishment in the mid 16th century. If the first of two phases of precinct wall post-dated the construction of freestanding gateways, but presumably occurred prior to the dissolution, then it would only have stood for about one hundred and fifty years prior to its replacement in the late 17th or early 18th century. ON the other hand, if the gateways were designed as freestanding structures, it seems reasonable to suggest that the precinct wall footing was actually a one phase feature, with the extant precinct wall not replacing an earlier structure. In this interpretation, the medieval precinct would, at least on its north and western sides, not have had a formal boundary wall until after the dissolution.

4.3 The Refectory

Recorded evidence suggests that the ruin known as 'The Refectory' is the product of a series of constructional phases, alterations, minor consolidation and repair. The identification of the surviving medieval (Phase I) component of the structure as relating to the refectory is based primarily on its perceived location towards the southern side of the monastic complex. However, the details of the partial groundplan recovered during the trenched evaluation of 1999 (Boulter 1999) suggest that it occupied a site some distance from the

main cloister and other interpretations for its use could equally well be supported.

While the function of the medieval building may be uncertain, a number of deductions can be made regarding its form. It was at least two stories in height, with at least one external wall, that to the north, and at least one adjoining wall projecting out to the north. The limited survival of intact contemporary architectural features prevents close dating on stylistic grounds, but the use of four-centred arches suggests at least the second half of the 14th century rather than any earlier. Given that the earliest monastic structures would have dated to soon after 1290, when the land was granted to the friars (RCHME 1994, 4), it follows that it does not represent one of the first buildings constructed on the site. The bricks used in the wall fabric and in the construction of the contemporary canopied niche in the south-west corner of the building were similar in character to those in the southern gateway and can be considered further evidence for a broadly contemporary late 14th/15th century date.

There is little documentary evidence detailing the dissolution of Dunwich Greyfriars, although the land is known to have been granted to John Eyre in 1545 (RCHME 1994, 5). It is likely that some demolition and salvage of the building materials would have started at this time. In 1754, Gardner states the standing ruin has been '*converted into a good tenement, and a hall with apartments, where Affairs of the corporation are transacted, and a Jail; having an east Front built (of late years) with brick, affording a handsome Prospect*' (RCHME 1994, 5). The building described here is beyond reasonable doubt that which now forms the ruined 'refectory'. Indeed, the vestiges of the brick east front can be seen at ground level today. The façade had been added by Sir George Downing who acquired the site in 1710 (RCHME 1994, 5). Alterations, including the successive insertion of the Phase II (a. & b.) windows, probably occurred both prior to and during his occupancy.

The façade was dismantled by the next owners of the site, the Barne family, probably late in the 18th century or early in the 19th century. It seems that the house had already been vacant for some time, or at least used only as farm outbuildings (Phase III a.), although another view painted by Cornelius Varley and dated 1845 shows the façade intact at that time. However, it has been suggested that inconsistencies between this and other broadly contemporary depictions of the site suggest that earlier sources may have been used to construct this view. An engraving of 1817 (Fig. 15) shows the north wall of the refectory already in a state of disrepair. While some artistic licence may have been used, most of the architectural structures and openings can be reconciled with those visible in the extant ruin. Plate 68 was taken from a similar perspective to that used by the artist and, generally, compares well in architectural detail. Evidence for the Phase III a. alterations/additions, those relating to the piecemeal use of the structure as farmyard buildings, are to be found inside the ruin and include the small gable end tacked on to one of the internal walls and the adjacent, abutting partition wall.



Drawn and engraved by T. Higham for the Antiquarian Itinerary. Published for the Proprietors May 1. 1817 by W. Clarke, New Bond Street

Fig. 15 Remains of the Grey Friars Monastery, Dunwich, Suffolk



Plate 68 Overall view of the refectory

Clearly, these formed part of the Phase III a. division of the building interior into the dilapidated range of smaller buildings of uncertain function that were described by the antiquarian Suckling in 1848 (RCHME 1994, 5).

It is unclear when the building became totally redundant, but it is likely to have been in the later 19th or early 20th century. The Barne family continued as owners of the site and it was they that were responsible for the majority of the Phase III b. additions, effectively the purely superficial construction of first floor window openings and part thickness wall fabric. It seems that these were undertaken to both stabilise the ruin and to enhance its aesthetic value when seen from the north.

More recently (late 20th century), minor consolidation works have been undertaken by the present owners of the site (Suffolk County Council), these were aimed at maintaining the structure in its present condition rather than major reconstruction. The works being undertaken as part of the present project will also be limited to superficial consolidation and the making safe of the existing structure.

5. Conclusion

The archaeological recording works associated with the recent rebuilding, consolidation and repair of the precinct wall, gateways and 'refectory' ruin has provided some useful archaeological information. When viewed in conjunction with known historical facts, this information can be used to shed some light on the somewhat complex development and subsequent decline of the Greyfriars complex.

While the medieval date of the two gateways has never been in any doubt, that of the flanking precinct wall has always been uncertain. A post-medieval date had previously been postulated, but the physical evidence that would confirm this hypothesis was scant. However, the evidence afforded by the phased footing and the tentative linking of the 12th century mouldings to the redundancy of the St. James Leper Chapel in the late 17th century, adds weight to this interpretation. The extant wall could either be a rebuild on a similar line as an earlier wall which could have been contemporary with the gateways. Alternatively, the gateways could have been freestanding monumental structures with no flanking wall at that time.

Similarly, it has always been accepted that the standing ruin known as 'the refectory' exhibited several phases of construction. By recording the various phases on the existing elevation and groundplan it has been possible to attribute these different structural elements to known historical periods of occupation/activity on the site.

6. Bibliography

- | | |
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Appendix I.a DUN 092: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	MODIDATE
DUN 092	0001	0001	Worked stone 0001 Caen stone roll moulding. Pile A		
DUN 092	0002	0002	Worked stone 0002 Caen stone roll moulding, curving arch segment, showing masons mark. Pile A		
DUN 092	0003	0003	Worked stone 0003 Caen stone roll moulding, curving arch segment, eroded. Pile A		
DUN 092	0004	0004	Worked stone 0004 Caen stone roll moulding, some erosion. Pile A		
DUN 092	0005	0005	Worked stone 0005 Caen stone squared block, some sawn surfaces. Pile A		
DUN 092	0006	0006	Worked stone 0006 Caen stone roll moulding or niche column, broken. Pile A		
DUN 092	0007	0007	Worked stone 0007 Quarr stone fragment, worked convex side with relief ?cross carving. Pile A. Same as 0024, 0044		
DUN 092	0008	0008	Worked stone 0008 Caen stone roll moulding, heavily eroded. Pile A		
DUN 092	0009	0009	Worked stone 0009 worked Caen stone fragment. Detail very well preserved. Pile A		
DUN 092	0010	0010	Worked stone 0010 Caen stone roll moulding. Pile A		
DUN 092	0011	0011	Worked stone 0011 Caen stone roll moulding. Pile A		
DUN 092	0012	0012	Worked stone 0012 Caen stone ?ashlar block fragment with slight curvature as though from arch. Pile A		
DUN 092	0013	0013	Worked stone 0013 oolitic limestone. Corner of squared block with 90° angle, interior carved out. Pile A		
DUN 092	0014	0014	Worked stone 0014 Caen stone, heavily weathered half column moulding, broken. Pile A		
DUN 092	0015	0015	Worked stone 0015 Caen stone, roll moulding with slight curvature- arch segment. Pile A		
DUN 092	0016	0016	Worked stone 0016 Caen stone, roll moulding/column, slight erosion, keyhole profile. Pile A		
DUN 092	0017	0017	Worked stone 0017 Caen stone, heavily weathered half column moulding. Pile A		
DUN 092	0018	0018	Worked stone 0018 Caen stone, flat backed column. Pile A		
DUN 092	0019	0019	Worked stone 0019 Caen stone, heavily weathered half column moulding. Pile A		

Appendix I.a DUN 092: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	MODIDATE
DUN 092	0020	0020	Worked stone 0020 Caen stone, pillar segment. Pile A		
DUN 092	0021	0021	Worked stone 0021 Caen stone, possibly curving column or roll moulding but heavily eroded. Pile A		
DUN 092	0022	0022	Not used		
DUN 092	0023	0023	Worked stone 0023 Beer stone? Heavily eroded pillar fragment. Pile A		
DUN 092	0024	0024	Worked stone Quarr stone fragment, worked convex side with relief?cross carving. Pile B. Same as 0007, 0044		
DUN 092	0025	0025	Worked stone Caen stone squared block with zig-zag/chevron moulding. Pile B		
DUN 092	0026	0026	Worked stone Caen stone, flat backed narrow pillar/column section, all surfaces worked. Pile B		
DUN 092	0027	0027	Worked stone Caen stone, flat backed pillar/column segment, all surfaces worked. Section B		
DUN 092	0028	0028	Worked stone Caen stone, all surfaces worked but broken in antiquity. Pier base? Hollow chamfered impost? Corner not quite 90°. Pile B		
DUN 092	0029	0029	Worked stone Caen stone voussoir, chevron/zig-zag carving on two sides. Weathered. Pile B		
DUN 092	0030	0030	Worked stone Caen stone with chevron/zig-zag carving. Weathered. Pile B		
DUN 092	0031	0031	Worked stone Caen stone half column section, flat backed. Pile B		
DUN 092	0032	0032	Worked stone Caen stone column segment, unclear whether flat backed or broken. Appears to taper slightly. Pile B		
DUN 092	0033	0033	Worked stone Caen stone column segment, almost complete cylinder but flat backed. Broken. Pile B		
DUN 092	0034	0034	Worked stone Caen stone chamfered ashlar block. Pile B		
DUN 092	0035	0035	Worked stone Caen stone, flat backed engaged column segment. Pile B		
DUN 092	0036	0036	Worked stone Caen stone, niche/nook column segment, flat back turning 90° to create a corner. Pile B		
DUN 092	0037	0037	Worked stone Caen stone pier and base of engaged column. Heavily eroded. Masons mark on flat column section. Pile B		
DUN 092	0038	0038	Worked stone Caen stone block capital with chamfers, showing masons mark. Same as blind arches at St. James' leper chapel (DUN 005) Pile B		

Appendix I.a DUN 092: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	MODIDATE
DUN 092	0039	0039	Worked stone Caen stone chevron/zig-zag moulding, straight, all sides worked. Pile B		
DUN 092	0040	0040	Worked stone Caen stone block with capital/base of small nook column. Eroded. Pile B		
DUN 092	0041	0041	Worked stone Caen stone broken section of engaged column. Pile B		
DUN 092	0042	0042	Worked stone Caen stone voussoir with chevron/zig-zag carving. Pile B		
DUN 092	0043	0043	Worked stone Caen stone roll moulding with slight curvature. Pile B		
DUN 092	0044	0044	Worked stone Quarr stone fragment, worked convex and concave sides. Pile B. Same as 0007, 0024		
DUN 092	0045	0045	Worked stone Caen stone curving moulding, hood segment? Pile B		
DUN 092	0046	0046	Worked stone Caen stone, niche/nook column section, flat back turning 90° to create a corner. Appears to taper slightly. Pile B		
DUN 092	0047	0047	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column segment, all surfaces worked. May taper but heavy erosion makes it hard to be sure. Pile B		
DUN 092	0048	0048	Worked stone Caen stone column segment? Broken. Pile B		
DUN 092	0049	0049	Worked stone Caen stone nook column capital/base. Eroded. Pile B		
DUN 092	0050	0050	Worked stone Caen stone heavily weathered half column moulding. Pile B		
DUN 092	0051	0051	Worked stone Caen stone worked block, slight curvature, chamfered surfaces. Pile B		
DUN 092	0052	0052	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column segment, well preserved. Pile C		
DUN 092	0053	0053	Worked stone Caen stone heavily weathered half column moulding, slight curvature. Pile C		
DUN 092	0054	0054	Worked stone Caen stone, chamfered ashlar block. Pile C		
DUN 092	0055	0055	Worked stone Caen stone segment of small pillar/column, slightly curved, eroded. Pile C		
DUN 092	0056	0056	Worked stone Caen stone possible capital/base of small column, heavily eroded. Pile C		
DUN 092	0057	0057	Worked stone Caen stone voussoir, chevron/zig-zag motif on two surfaces. Pile C		

Appendix I.a DUN 092: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	MODIDATE
DUN 092	0058	0058	Worked stone Caen stone roll moulding, some erosion, slight curvature- arch segment? Pile C		
DUN 092	0059	0059	Worked stone Caen stone heavily weathered half column moulding. Pile C		
DUN 092	0060	0060	Worked stone Caen stone roll and fillet moulding. Pile C		
DUN 092	0061	0061	Worked stone Caen stone roll moulding, curved arch fragment? eroded. Pile C		
DUN 092	0062	0062	Worked stone Caen stone chamfered ashlar block, well preserved. Pile C		
DUN 092	0063	0063	Worked stone Caen stone concave, curved moulding- part of arch? Broken and eroded. Pile C		
DUN 092	0064	0064	Worked stone Caen stone squared block with chamfering, eroded, possible pier. Pile C		
DUN 092	0065	0065	Worked stone Caen stone amorphous block, weathered. One flat worked surface with conical void- block broken through void. Pile C		
DUN 092	0066	0066	Worked stone Caen stone ashlar block fragment with niche cut at one end. Pile C		
DUN 092	0067	0067	Worked stone Caen stone voussoir with chevron/zig-zag motif. Some broken surfaces. Pile C		
DUN 092	0068	0068	Worked stone Caen stone roll moulding, curved arch segment, eroded. Pile C		
DUN 092	0069	0069	Worked stone Caen stone ashlar block/angled quoin. Pile C		
DUN 092	0070	0070	Worked stone Caen stone column segment, probably flat backed but broken so unsure. Pile C		
DUN 092	0071	0071	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column segment, flat backed. Pile C		
DUN 092	0072	0072	Worked stone Caen stone block with chevron/zig-zag motif, straight, broken. Pile C		
DUN 092	0073	0073	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column, flat backed. Pile C		
DUN 092	0074	0074	Worked stone Shelly limestone, smooth, concave surface of worked block. Pile C		
DUN 092	0075	0075	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column section, flat backed. Pile C		
DUN 092	0076	0076	Worked stone fragment of worked/cut shelly limestone slab. Pile C		

Appendix I.a DUN 092: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	MODIDATE
DUN 092	0077	0077	Not used		
DUN 092	0078	0078	Worked stone Caen stone small engaged column section, almost complete circle profile, flat backed. Pile C		
DUN 092	0079	0079	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column, flat backed. Pile D		
DUN 092	0080	0080	Worked stone Caen stone, small chamfered ashlar block fragment. Pile D		
DUN 092	0081	0081	Worked stone Caen stone, small eroded niche column? Looks like a quarter circle profile but not certain. Pile D		
DUN 092	0082	0082	Worked stone Caen stone fillet moulding? Pile D		
DUN 092	0083	0083	Worked stone Caen stone, very eroded, probably engaged column fragment. Pile D		
DUN 092	0084	0084	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column, flat backed. Pile D		
DUN 092	0085	0085	Worked stone Caen stone voussoir. Eroded but appears undecorated. Pile D		
DUN 092	0086	0086	Worked stone Caen stone moulding with detail at one angle. Pile D		
DUN 092	0087	0087	Worked stone Caen stone voussoir, chevron/zig-zag motif on one surface, slightly damaged. Pile D		
DUN 092	0088	0088	Worked stone Caen stone voussoir, part of chevron/zig-zag motif on two surfaces. Pile D		
DUN 092	0089	0089	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column, flat backed, eroded. Pile D		
DUN 092	0090	0090	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column, flat backed. Broken but well preserved. Pile D		
DUN 092	0091	0091	Worked stone Caen stone pier and base of engaged column. Heavily eroded. Pile D		
DUN 092	0092	0092	Worked stone Caen stone, heavily weathered half column moulding. Pile D		
DUN 092	0093	0093	Worked stone Caen stone voussoir with chevron/zig-zag motif on one surface only. Pile D		
DUN 092	0094	0094	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column section, flat backed. Pile D		
DUN 092	0095	0095	Worked stone Caen stone curved roll moulding- arch fragment? Pile D		

Appendix I.a DUN 092: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	MODIDATE
DUN 092	0096	0096	Worked stone Caen stone squared block with base of small nook column. Eroded. Pile D		
DUN 092	0097	0097	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column section, broken. Pile D		
DUN 092	0098	0098	Worked stone Caen stone fragment, smooth, convex surface, probably part of column but broken. Pile D		
DUN 092	0099	0099	Worked stone Caen stone roll moulding section, straight. Pile D		
DUN 092	0100	0100	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column segment, flat backed. Pile D		
DUN 092	0101	0101	Worked stone Caen stone block, broken but 2 worked surfaces with c.100° angle. Ashlar block/angled quoin? Pile D		
DUN 092	0102	0102	Worked stone Caen stone, small fragment of roll/scroll moulding? Pile D		
DUN 092	0103	0103	Worked stone Caen stone roll moulding, curved arch segment. Very eroded. Pile D		
DUN 092	0104	0104	Worked stone Caen stone ashlar block or angled quoin with 3 finished surfaces. Pile D		
DUN 092	0105	0105	Worked stone Caen stone ashlar block with 2 finished surfaces. May be chamfered but broken. Pile D		
DUN 092	0106	0106	Worked stone Caen stone niche fragment. Pile E		
DUN 092	0107	0107	Worked stone Caen stone ?fillet moulding, well preserved. Pile E		
DUN 092	0108	0108	Worked stone Caen stone moulding, curved- arch fragment. Pile E		
DUN 092	0109	0109	Worked stone Caen stone. Two adjoining fragments of slab with chamfered edges. Pile E		
DUN 092	0110	0110	Worked stone Caen stone slab fragment with ?fillet moulding along edge. Part of plinth? Pile E		
DUN 092	0111	0111	Not used		
DUN 092	0112	0112	Worked stone Caen stone roll moulding, curved, eroded. Pile E		
DUN 092	0113	0113	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column section, flat backed, broken. Pile E		
DUN 092	0114	0114	Worked stone Caen stone roll moulding, curved, arch segment. Pile E		

Appendix I.a DUN 092: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	MODIDATE
DUN 092	0115	0115	Worked stone Caen stone engaged column section, flat backed, eroded. Pile E		
DUN 092	0116	0116	Worked stone Shelly limestone slab fragment, squared with concave worked surface. Like 0013. Pile E		
DUN 092	0117	0117	Worked stone Caen stone block, broken, with worked concave surface. Eroded. Piscina fragment? Pile E		
DUN 092	0118	0118	Worked stone Caen stone chamfered ashlar block. Pile E		
DUN 092	0119	0119	Worked stone Caen stone slab with chamfered edges. Pile E		
DUN 092	0120	0120	Worked stone Caen stone slab with chamfered edges, eroded. Pile E		
DUN 092	0121	0121	Worked stone Caen stone ashlar block. Pile E		
DUN 092	0122	0122	Not used		
DUN 092	0123	0123	Test-pit Test pit excavated through footing of collapsed wall section		
DUN 092	0124	0124	Test-pit Test pit excavated through footing of collapsed wall section		
DUN 092	0125	0125	Footing cut Footing directly beneath existing precinct wall, distinct from 0127 below		p-med
DUN 092	0126	0125	Footing fill Footing comprises several thin layers of sand and gravel with occasional CBM fragments		p-med
DUN 092	0127	0127	Footing cut Likely to represent an earlier precinct wall footing superseded by 0125		med
DUN 092	0128	0128	Footing fill Footing comprises alternate layers of compact mid brown sandy silt and mortar		med
DUN 092	0129	0125	Footing fill Same as 0126		p-med
DUN 092	0130	0127	Footing fill Same as 0128		med
DUN 092	0131	0131	Deposit Topsoil within the precinct- mid-dark brown loamy sand		
DUN 092	0132	0132	Deposit Subsoil layer outside the precinct- mid brown silty sand		

Appendix I.b DUN 094: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	MODIDATE
DUN 094	0001	0001	Wall fabric	Original medieval wall fabric. A hint of localised coursing, but predominantly randomly lain. 60% roughly split flint cobbles, 10% bricks, 25% limestone + 5% exotics. Occasional galetting with flint flakes.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0002	0002	Wall fabric	Rebuilt section of wall, only half thickness. Faced predominantly with closely spaced unknapped beach cobbles, well coursed.	III.b	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0003	0003	Wall fabric	Well coursed closely spaced beach cobbles, blocking in lower half of window 0004.	III.b	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0004	0001	Window opening	E.most first floor window opening. Possibly an original opening, but remodelled in Phase II, partially blocked in Phase III.b and with its arch consolidated in Phase III.c.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0005	0001	Window opening	E.most ground floor window opening, original window jambs, patched fabric 0043 above arch, arch masonry possibly re-set.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0006	0002	Window opening	Second first floor window opening from the east. Contemporary with rebuilt fabric 0002.	III.b	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0007	0007	Window opening	Second ground floor window opening from the east. Original E. jamb suggests that the location is correct for a window, but W. jamb and arch rebuilt with wall fabric 0002.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0008	0001	Window opening	Third ground floor window opening from the east. Includes surviving tracery fragment on W. side of arch. Radially lain bricks and flints in wall fabric 0001 around window arch.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0009	0009	Window opening	Third first floor window opening from the east, not full thickness of wall, brick jambs & beach pebbles, never used as window.	III.b	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0010	0001	Window opening	Fourth ground floor window from the east, original medieval feature, has radially lain bricks and flints in wall fabric 0001 around arch.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0011	0011	Window opening	Fourth first floor window opening from the east, not full thickness of wall, brick jambs & beach pebbles, never used as window.	III.b	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0012	0012	Window opening	Fifth ground floor window opening from east, totally rebuilt in Phase III.b bricks and beach pebbles fabric 0026. Possibly not on site of an original opening.	III.b	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0013	0049	Window opening	Vestiges of fifth first floor window opening from the east, brick jamb (0049).	II.b	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0014	0001	Doorway	Vestiges of an original doorway at W. end of wall, E. jamb only survives.	I	medieval

Appendix I.b DUN 094: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	MODIDATE
DUN 094	0015	0001	Buttress	Original buttress between windows 0008 & 0010.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0016	0001	Wall fabric	Stub of N-S wall projecting from main wall between window openings 0010 & 0012. Continuous with fabric 0001. Definitely a wall rather than a buttress.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0017	0001	Buttress	Vertical scar in original wall fabric of a buttress between window openings 0005 & 0007.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0018	0018	Wall fabric	Consolidated fabric above window 0004, appears to have been done after drawing of 1990. Phase III.c.	III.c	c.20th
DUN 094	0019	0019	Wall fabric	Late small area of patching of beach cobbles.	III.b	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0020	0020	Wall fabric	Small area of bricks within wall fabric, appear to project from wall face, function unclear.	?	?
DUN 094	0021	0002	Gargoyle	Re-used gargoyle in fabric 0002 above window 0006.	III.b	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0022	0022	Wall fabric	Brick wall fabric fills Phase I window 0045 and forms jamb of Phase II.a window 0041. Includes a wooden window sill.	II.a	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0023	0023	Wall fabric	Blocking fabric of Phase II.a window 0041, mixture of flint & brick & includes brick jambs (0047) for Phase II.b window 0042.	II.b.	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0024	0024	Wall fabric	Wall fabric of beach pebbles and brick, only partial thickness. Forms Phase III.b window opening 0011.	III.b	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0025	0025	Wall fabric	Wall fabric of beach pebbles and brick, only partial thickness. Forms Phase III.b window opening 0009.	III.b	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0026	0026	Wall fabric	Wall fabric of beach pebbles and brick, only partial thickness. Forms Phase III.b window opening 0012. Some bricks of E. jamb that were present in 1990 have gone.	III.b	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0027	0027	Wall fabric	Jamb of window 0028 in brick with coursed beach cobbles below, probably Phase II.b as butts against earlier doorway 0029.	II.b	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0028	0027	Window opening	Surviving line of window, W. jamb and partial sill, possibly Phase II.b.	II.b	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0029	0029	Doorway	W. jamb of ?Phase II.a doorway in brick.	II.a	c.16th-18th

Appendix I.b DUN 094: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	MODIDATE
DUN 094	0030	0001	Buttress	Vertical scar in wall fabric immediately W. of 0029, possibly a buttress.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0031	0001	Putlock Hole	Putlock hole in original medieval fabric 0001, E. end of wall, upper series, constructed with brick sides, stone base & stone top.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0032	0001	Putlock Hole	Putlock hole in original medieval fabric 0001, E. end of wall, upper series, constructed with limestone sides, tile base and brick top, block with loose limestone block.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0033	0001	Putlock Hole	Putlock hole in original medieval fabric 0001, W. of 0031, upper series, constructed with limestone sides, brick base? and top.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0034	0001	Putlock Hole	Putlock hole in original medieval fabric 0001, W. of 0032, lower series, constructed in brick & stone, blocked with beach pebbles.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0035	0001	Putlock Hole	Putlock hole in original medieval fabric 0001, W. of 0033, upper series, constructed in stone, blocked with loose stone.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0036	0001	Putlock Hole	Putlock hole in original medieval fabric 0001, W. of 0034, lower series, constructed with brick top, limestone sides & flint base.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0037	0001	Putlock Hole	Putlock hole in original medieval fabric 0001, W. of 0036, lower series, constructed all in stone/flint, sits on prominent lift-line (0046).	I	medieval
DUN 094	0038	0001	Window opening	Surviving E. jamb and part sill of window, brick-built, probably on site of original Phase I window as limestone quoins survive internally, remodelled in Phase II.b?.	II.b	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0039	0039	Wall fabric	Brick built, possibly remnants of Downing facade of 1710 at E. end of all.	II	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0040	0048	Window opening	Window opening, now blocked with fabric 0025. Surviving W. jamb (0048) is constructed in brick.	II.b	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0041	0022	Window opening	Window opening associated with Phase II.a fabric 0022.	II.a	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0042	0023	Window opening	Window opening associated with Phase II.b fabric 0023 and jambs 0047.	II.b	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0043	0043	Wall fabric	Patched fabric of relatively randomly lain mostly unknapped flint cobbles above window 0005.	III.b	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0044	0044	Wall fabric	Patch of coursed beach cobble fabric W. of window 0004, includes re-set jamb.	III.b	c.19/20th

Appendix I.b DUN 094: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	MODIDATE
DUN 094	0045	0001	Window opening	Window opening, probably original as seen from internal features, blocked by Phase II.a fabric 0022.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0046	0001	Lift-line	Prominent lift line within fabric 0001 seen above window 0010 & 0008	I	medieval
DUN 094	0047	0023	Wall fabric	Brick jambs for window 0042, E. side continuous with fabric 0023.	II.b	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0048	0048	Wall fabric	Surviving W. jamb of Phase II.b. window 0040.	II.b	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0049	0049	Wall fabric	Surviving E. jamb of Phase II.b. window 0013.	II.b	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0050	0050	Wall	Overall number allocated to north wall of refectory ruin.	I-III	med+
DUN 094	0051	0051	Wall	N-S wall stub forming a T-junction with E. end of 0050. Brick built, vestiges of the Downing facade of c.1710.	II	c.16th-18th
DUN 094	0052	0052	Wall	Wall S. of 0050 forming a corridoe-like arrangement, essentially medieval with some later Phase II or III additions.	I-III	med+
DUN 094	0053	0053	Wall	Wall stub butting S. side of E. end of 0052, brick built internally with re-used limestone quoins & beach pebbles externally & as a capping. Phase III.a.	III.a	c.19/20th
DUN 094	0054	0054	Wall	Wall butting externally, but tied in internally, to N. side of W. end of 0056, probably Phase II, but N end rebuilt in Phase III.b.	II + III	c.16+
DUN 094	0055	0055	Wall	Wall stub tied in to N. side of 0056 forming internal partition wall E. of entrance.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0056	0056	Wall	S. wall of refectory ruin, essentially medieval (Phase I), has formal entrance immediately W. of halfway along its length, with a break further to the east where wall has been lost.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0057	0057	Wall	N-S orientated wall forming corner with E. end of 0056, includes clearly inserted brick-built arch of either Phase II or more likely Phase III.b.	I-III	med+
DUN 094	0058	0056	Niche	Niche in SW. corner of building, angle of walls 0054 & 0056. Hooded with moulded bricks.	I	medieval
DUN 094	0059	0059	Wall fabric	Gable end built onto the western end of 0052, almost certainly part of the 19th century farm building complex Phase III.a.	III.a	c.19/20th

Appendix I.b DUN 094: Context List and Descriptions

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	MODIDATE
DUN 094	0060	0060	Wall fabric	Area of wall fabric below window 0005, shown as missing on 1990 elevation, but is clearly present now. While does not look different, must be part of Phase III.c consolidation. Phase III.c.	III.c	c.20th