

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING SURVEY REPORT

St Bartholomew's Chapel, Sudbury SUY 002

A REPORT ON THE BUILDING SURVEY, 2004

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Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Mr and Mrs May, the landowners and was monitored by Mr R.D Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Division).

Summary

A photographic survey was undertaken of St Bartholomew's Chapel, Sudbury. The chapel is a simple single celled building constructed in the late 14th century and part of a small priory founded early in the 12th century. The building is generally in good repair and apart from patching around the openings and the remodelling of the windows is largely unaltered. The changes to the windows were probably necessitated by a combination of decaying soft stonework and possibly the need to create openings able to ventilate the building when it became a barn.

SMR information

Oasis ID .	Suffolkc1-6379
Date of fieldwork:	December 2004
Grid Reference:	TL 8701 4280
Funding body:	Mr and Mrs May

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Introduction

A photographic survey was undertaken of St Bartholomew's Chapel, Sudbury. The work was to fulfil a condition required in advance of Scheduled Monument Consent to refurbish the building, as part of a plan to convert its use. The survey was completed in accordance with a brief and specification issued by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer R.D Carr in consultation with English Heritage and undertaken by members of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Team during December 2004.

The chapel is recorded on the county's sites and monuments record (SMR) under the number SUY 002; it is a grade II listed building and Schedule Ancient Monument (SAM No. 26288). The chapel is situated at TL 8701 4280 (Figure 1) originally outside the Borough of Sudbury on a promontory overlooking the Stour valley. It was part of the small Benedictine priory of St Bartholomew, which was founded early in the 12th century, and a cell of Westminster Abbey. In the late 14th century an inventory of the buildings listed the chapel, a hall and chamber, larder, backhouse and a barn (Breen 2001). The conventual buildings have gone, probably demolished in the late 18th century, and the chapel now forms part of a group of buildings along with a 14th century barn and a mid/late 16th century farmhouse.

An annual service was held in the chapel until 1830 but since then the building has been used as a barn (Breen 2001).

Methodology

A series of targets was attached to each of the elevations to form a grid at approximate 2m intervals and the targets surveyed using a Total Station Theodolite. The elevations were photographed using a large format black and white print film and digitally, with each of the photographs framed to include at least four of the targets. The photographs were registered onto the grid and combined to create a complete scaled photograph of each of the elevations. All faces of the building were recorded, including internal elevations and details of the roof trusses.

A written description was made detailing repairs and phases of build in order to analyse the structure.

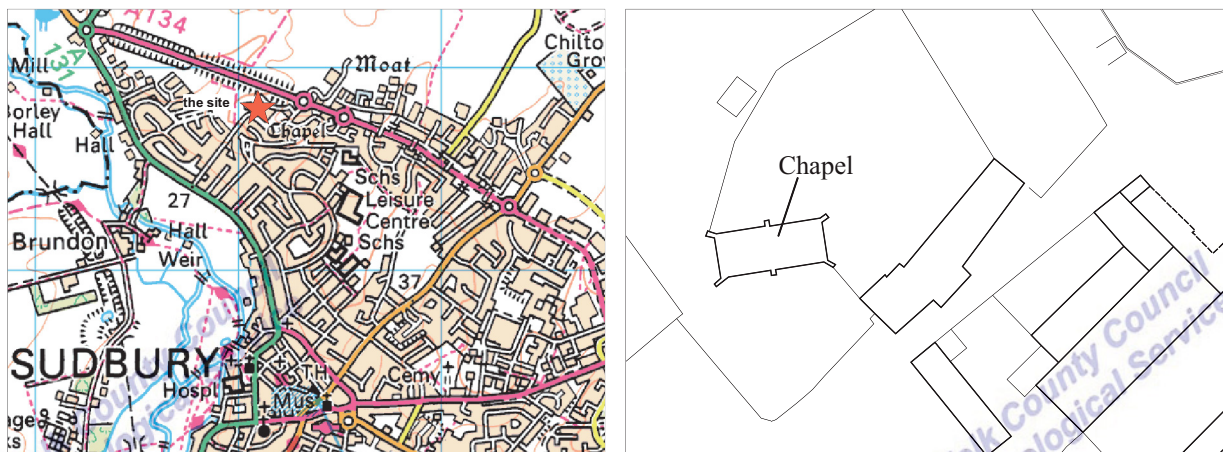


Figure 1. Site location plans

Results

Introduction

Seventy-nine large format black and white prints and eight three digital images were taken of the of the church. The prints have been catalogued and archived with the SMR under the code FLD 1-79 Composite photographs were created for each elevation and are reproduced in Figures 2-5. The building is described in summary below and in detail by wall.

Description of the building

General

The chapel dates to the late 14th century and was constructed in a single phase. It is built on a single celled plan of uncoursed flint and stone beneath a peg-tile roof. It has diagonal buttresses and six windows, from which the tracery has all but been removed. On the south side of the building there is an original door at the western end, and a blocked door into the chancel. The windows on the long walls are in their original settings and have a four-centred arch and vestiges of *perpendicular* tracery. The arches of the chancel door and the windows in the gable walls are a 'depressed' four-centred form and the windows have been extensively altered.

The building is situated on sloping ground overlooking the Stour valley with the ground level at the west end of the building 1.10m lower than that at the east.

South Wall (Figure 2)

The south wall is constructed in mixed medium to large un-worked brown and black flints (mainly brown) with very occasional Tudor bricks and re-used limestone. The flints are uncoursed but their general uniformity suggests they have been sorted for size. The wall appears to be one phase of build but there is a striking lift line at the level of the base of the window arch.

The wall is buttressed at its mid-point and this, together with diagonal buttresses at each corner, was raised at the same time as the rest of the wall. The south face of the buttress at the eastern end of the building has a scar where a flint wall, contemporary with the build of the chapel, has been removed. Towards the base of the wall there is a horizontal string-course which has been stepped up at the eastern end of the building to accommodate the sloping ground. Some areas of facing below the string-course and at the base of the central and east buttresses, are in poor repair and many of the stones of the string-course are dislodged.

There are two perpendicular windows, the stones of the surrounds and their settings are original. The stone is a soft clunch-type stone and badly weathered except where sheltered beneath the hood moulding. One of the hood-moulding stones on the western window has been replaced, the moulding has been faithfully reproduced but it is in a different, coarser, stone. The tracery has all but been removed and replaced with a simple square-headed wooden window. Above the window, the arch has been infilled with brick; these date to the 18th century, and are contemporary with the infilling of the chancel door. The surviving vestige of tracery, which can be seen from the inside of the building, suggests that it was a *flowing* or *curvilinear* form, perpendicular in date.

The entrance to the chapel is at the western end of the south wall. The settings and stones for the opening are original, except for west pier, which has been rebuilt in brick. The style of the moulding on the stone is as the windows, and very badly eroded. The bricks used in the repair of the pier are in a fine textured sandy fabric, firing to a red-brown. They measure 9"x 4¼"x 2½" and date to the 18th century.

There is a second, small door at the eastern end of the wall into the chancel, the door seems improbably close to eastern window; the stones of the surrounds of each actually butt against one another, and the initial impression is that the door is a later insert. Evidence from within the building however demonstrates that the door was part of the original build and that the window was built to fit around it. The actual door opening is at the back of a reveal originally framed with clunch-type stone but has now largely been rebuilt in brick. The door has a depressed four-centred arch and the arch of the reveal is a segmental form. The bricks used to repair the opening

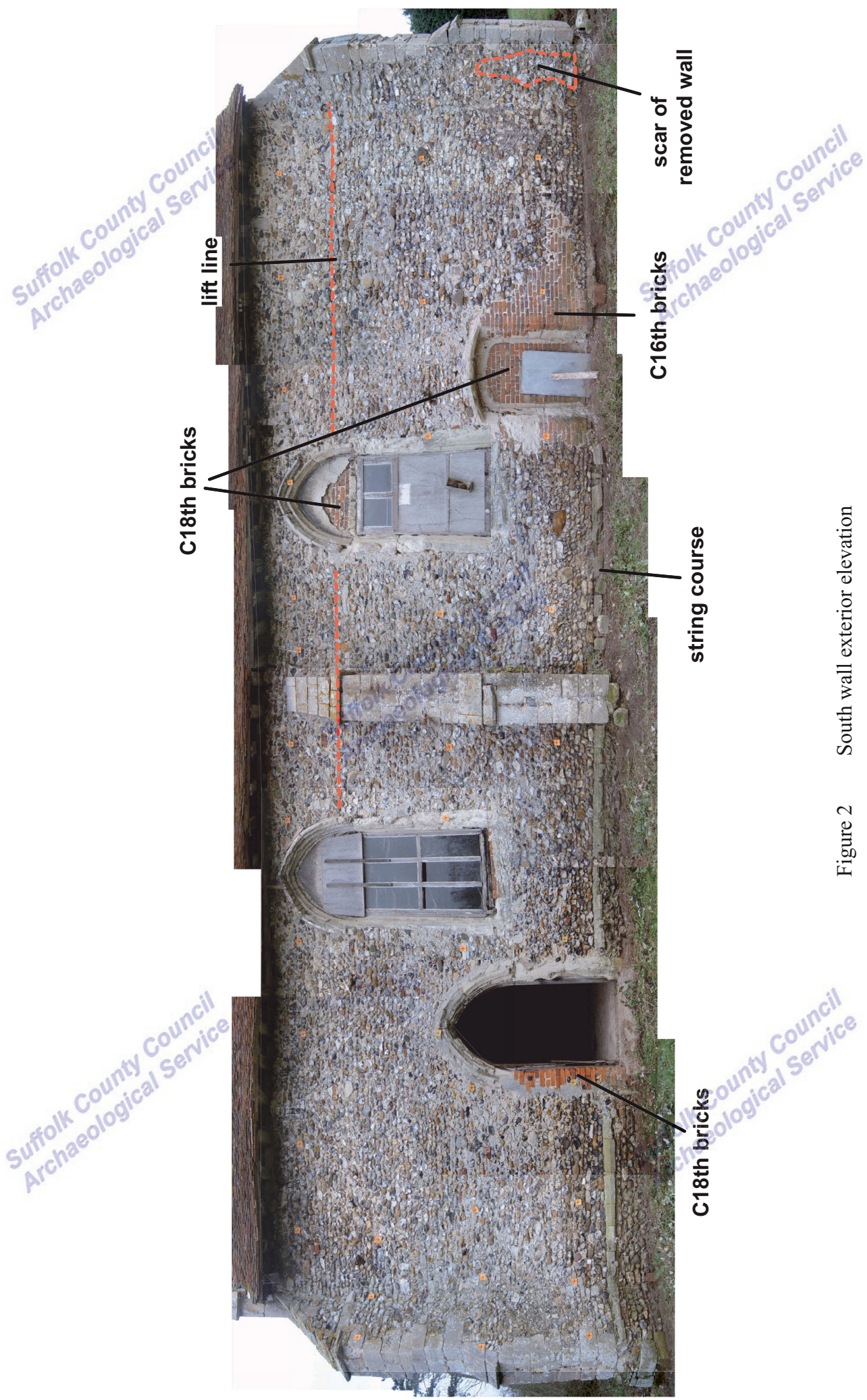


Figure 2 South wall exterior elevation

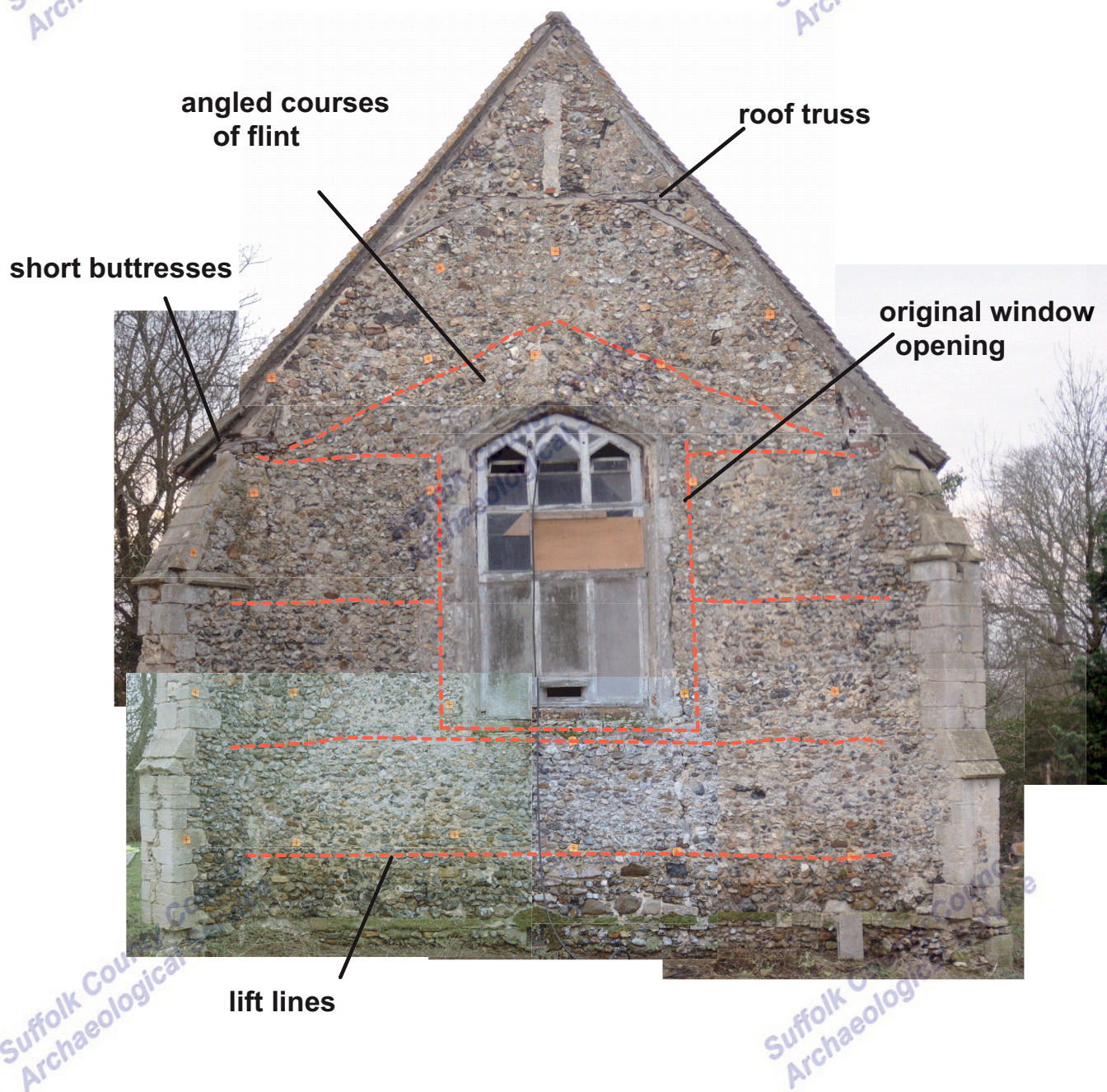


Figure 3. East wall exterior elevation

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legged and
braced door

cob infill

stepped
string course

Figure 4 North wall exterior elevation

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quoining
above buttress

line of the roof
behind the parapet

angled
courses
of flint

original window
opening

Figure 5 West wall exterior elevation

measure 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2" and are in a fine sandy red firing fabric with fine grog and are possibly early 16th century. The bricks are bonded with a mortar, paler and finer than that used on the flintwork. A larger, later brick (9"x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", 18th century) has been used to infill the door and these are similar to those infilling above the timber window inserts and used to repair the east wall window.

East Wall (Figure 3)

The east wall is made up of mixed black and brown un-coursed flints. At the base of the wall large flints have been used and the build includes large sandstone pebbles, this build extends to 1m from the ground level with small mixed flints above. The flints are bonded with pale fine textured mortar with fine sand and large chalk inclusions. There are identifiable lifts at the levels of the putlocks holes; from the approximate mid-height there are occasional pieces of re-used limestone within the build, below this there is none. The buttresses, quoins and string-course are in a coarse oolitic limestone, probably Barnack, and contrast with the windows.

The large central window is in a soft clunch-type stone and has been remodelled. It has been reduced in width but the original dimension can be seen in the stones that make up the cill which have remained unaltered. The parts of the masonry that make up the sides of the window have been reconstructed in brick and rendered over to simulate the stone. The bricks measure 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x 2" and are similar to those used to repair the chancel door.

Around the window the original opening has been infilled with flint and the mortar, which is more yellow and contrasts with that of the wall build. The flintwork immediately above the window has been laid following the pitch of the earlier window head. These angled courses look like evidence of an earlier, lower roofline but this is misleading and it probably represents the end of a lift where the window masonry has been tied into the wall.

The final truss at this end of the roof is built into the wall, exposed within the elevation and with the end pair of rafters sitting on top of the gable. The whole cross-section of the roof can be seen and shows that the horizontal sole pieces and the wall plate onto which it is jointed sit directly on top of the buttress weathering. The east wall is effectively shorter than the west and the section of vertical quoining which occurs above the weathering at the west end does not exist here. There is a vertical linear patch of mortar, which runs from the apex of the roof to the collar, suggesting the position of a timber, this arrangement is exclusive to this truss and is not repeated on the trusses within the chapel.

North wall (Figure 4)

The north wall has a similar pattern of materials to the east, with mixed medium to large, black and brown, uncoursed flints with notably large flints used at the base of the wall (possibly suggesting the use of un-sorted field flints). The flints are bonded with a fine sandy mortar with large chalk nodules. The pointing is flush with the flint face, as with the east wall, but different from the south and west walls where the flints are proud. The wall is generally in better repair than the other elevations and was constructed in a single phase of build.

The wall is buttressed and fenestrated like the south wall and the settings and stones of these features are original. The string-course mirrors that on the south, being stepped at the eastern end.

The west window has been completely removed and only the hood moulding remains. The wall below the window has been chopped out to within a couple of flint courses of the ground to create a door opening. There is a short softwood legged and braced door, and an inserted

cill/step, made of a chalky cob infills a gap at the bottom of the opening where the door is too short. Above the door the window arch has been blocked in with modern brick.

The east window has had the tracery removed, but otherwise the stone is in the best condition of all of the windows. The fragment of remaining tracery is a *flowing* or *curvilinear* form. The windows on this side of the building have been blocked from the inside in contrast to the south, and infilled with C20th bricks.

West wall (Figure 5)

There is a large central window similar to the East wall. The window has been altered and the width reduced. As with the east wall window, the stones from the sill have not been disturbed and show the original window width. Both the north and south jambs have been moved; the south slightly, the north a lot, and the outline of the previous setting of the stones can be seen in the surrounding flintwork; particularly on the north side showing that the stones have been shifted *en bloc*.

In addition the window height has been lowered, but the line of the original window height can be clearly seen in the outline of the flint infilling of the resultant hole. The rebuilt head of the window is in the form of a depressed arch. The stones are badly weathered and those from the southern half of the arch missing, but the arch is genuine and can be seen clearly on the inside where the stones are still extant. The tracery has been removed and the opening blocked with bricks around an inserted crude wooden framed opening; the bricks are 19th century whites.

Above the window there is a narrow lift of flintwork, in which the courses are laid at an angle following the pitch of the window head. These courses extend from the centre line of the window to the edge of the wall. The initial impression is of a lower roof line but this is false. The angled lift possibly represents the end of a period of build and was a way of tying in the window's stonework into the wall, the flints above this lift were laid conventionally when the next period of construction resumed. At the apex there is an area of heavy cement pointing which is different from the rest of the wall, and the finish flush with the face of the flints.

The gable, at this end of the building, is extended above the line of the roof to form a parapet and the roof structure sits inside the line of the gable. This is unlike the east end where there is no parapet and the line of the gable is inside the edge of the roof which rests on top of the wall. Because the Chapel is constructed on a slope the height of the west wall, from ground surface to ridge, is greater than that of the east wall. The form of the buttresses at each end of the building are the same, but as the buttresses at the west end effectively begin at a lower point on the wall, there is 1.08m of vertical cornering above the weathering at the top of the buttress. The corner is formed in limestone quoins and this is not seen at the east end.

Inside

The inside of the building has been stripped and now has a concrete floor. It has been used in a barn and there is evidence of where animal stalls were attached to the north wall, but it is now an empty space (Figure 6).

There are two ogee headed niches in the east wall (Figure 9), one either side of the window, and a piscina in the south wall (Figure 7). The niches and, in particular the piscina, are positioned high on the wall and this is probably evidence of a raised floor level within the chancel. The piscina has two shallow wells in a scalloped pattern, in its cill

The walls were rendered over with a lime plaster. On the walls of the chancel this still remains and is well preserved, but from the rest of the building it is largely gone. There are two phases of

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wall chopped out
to create door

attachment for animal stalls

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Figure 6 North wall interior

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window cut to fit around the door

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Figure 7. South wall interior elevation



painted plaster

**ogee headed
niches**

Figure 9. East wall internal



Figure 10. Painted plaster

plaster in the chancel and on the east wall, the earlier one was painted (Figure 10). The painting included the niches and was completed in reds and purples although at the time of the survey not enough was revealed to postulate on the motif.

The surfaces of the later plaster and the soft stones around the openings have been covered with incised *hexafoils* or *six petal daisywheels*. These are varying diameters from a few centimetres to 30cm in diameter; these were numerous and their spread extended to eaves height. The circular patterns recorded were inscribed into the plaster with a set of dividers and were intended to protect the building's occupants from witchcraft and evil. Daisy wheels are most often seen in barns and stables and are usually located around the threshing floor area, and where animals are housed. The majority of these symbols date to the 17th century when in England fear of witchcraft reached its peak and when James I wrote 'Daemonologie' a treatise on the subject (Easton 1999).

There is a decorative moulding on the stonework of the windows, it is on the edge of all the reveals, except the arches of the east and west windows which are plain. The moulding is repeated around the niches in the east wall and the west end door. The edges of the reveals on the chancel door and the piscina are also moulded, common to each other but different to the other openings.

The easternmost window on the south wall has been placed so close to the Chancel door that the stones have been shaped to fit around the head of the door, illustrating that the two are at least contemporary if not well planned.

Roof

The roof is a single framed and braced type made of in chestnut (architect Jonathan Weatherly pers comms) with paired common rafters joined by a collar near the apex. The collar is braced and there is also bracing between the rafter and the sole piece. The trusses are not joined by a ridge piece and the trusses lean towards the west end of the building. At the eastern end of the building, over the chancel there are remains of a *Canopy of Honour*. The wide planking from which it is made has acted as a longitudinal brace to the roof and the rafters have remained

vertical. Later, diagonal wind braces, which join groups of rafters together, have been added to remedy the lean, these are in insubstantial sawn pine. The underside of the tiles is visible and the long (?) wooden pegs, which hook over the battens to hold them on, can be seen.

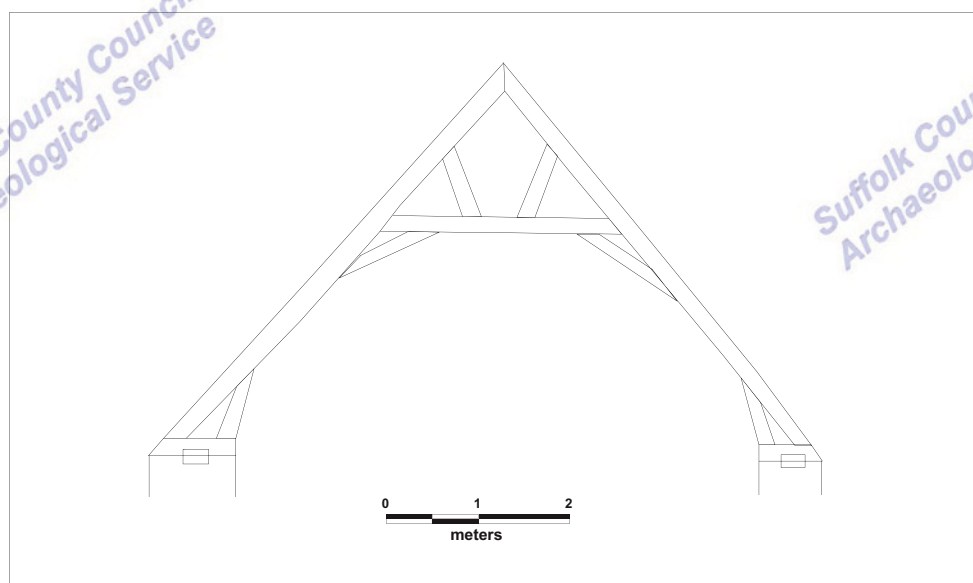


Figure 11 Section of single framed and braced roof

Discussion

The Chapel is a simple single celled building constructed in the late 14th century. The building is generally in good repair and apart from patching around the openings and the remodelling of the windows is largely unaltered.

The changes to the windows were probably necessitated by a combination of decaying soft stonework and possibly the need to create openings able to ventilate the building when it became a barn. The alteration to the windows seemed to have occurred in three phases, datable by the bricks used in their blocking and repair.

The earliest alterations are to the windows in the east and west walls. The evidence shows that the windows have been reduced in width and height, although the apparent reduction in height might be the result of hood-mouldings, which are absent from these windows, being removed. It is assumed that there are two phases of work as repairs have been undertaken in both 'newly carved' stone and brick. The brick repairs are dated to the 16th century, the replacement stone prior to that, possibly soon after, or even during the construction of the chapel. The changes to each window mirror each other, presumably in order to keep them as a pair, and were probably undertaken at the same time. Evidence from the west window shows that the original stones were re-used where feasible, and in the same order. Although it is possible to take out a *light* from a panel of tracery and re-create a narrower window from the bits, the reduction in the size of the windows opening would probably mean that the original tracery would no longer fit. There is no evidence of how the windows were glazed and it is possible that timber mullions were used. Whether for reasons of fit, or because of decay, new window heads were required. These were carved in stone, the new stonework evidenced by the different moulding, and this suggests that the alterations were well done and appropriate to the status of the building as a chapel.

In a possible later phase of repair, the inside of the opening of the east window was framed in brick, which was rendered over to ape the stonework. The bricks date to the 16th century and

were part of a programme of refurbishment that included replacing the piers of the chancel door reveal. The bricks were probably inserted to make the fitting of a wooden window, possibly the current one, easier. The west window is currently blocked up in brick and these date to the 19th century.

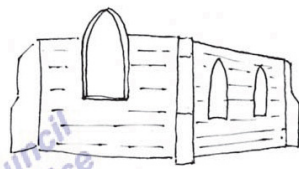
It was probably after the initial alteration to the windows that the walls were re-plastered, when the building was still in use as a chapel. It may have been re-plastered to cover the wall painting either after the dissolution or during a period of puritanical zeal but the inscribed circles suggest that the re-plastering occurred prior to the start of 17th century.

In the 18th century the tracery from the south wall windows was removed and the arch blocked to create a square headed opening. This was done along with the repair of the west pier of the south door, which has been rebuilt in a similar bricks and the blocking of the chancel door. The repairs may have been prompted by a report by James Hartley a surveyor who, following a site visit in May 1772 stated: "*The Chapel should be glazed and put in repaire and duty done in it or else you will find that the inhabitants of Sudbury will one day or other claim it as part of their parish and call it a chapel of ease belonging to their church*". The blocking of the chancel door and the simplifying of the window may also be an indication of the buildings transformation into a barn.

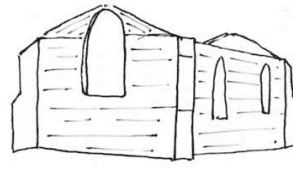
The evidence suggests that the blocking of the windows on the north wall was done independently from the those on the south. The bricks in both windows date to the 20th century and have been inserted behind the remains of the tracery rather than in front as with the south wall. The conversion to a door of one of the windows occurred long before the existing blocking of the window, the door itself is could be pre-19th century (although it is probably re-used) and the cob infill below the door is likely to be early. The crude manner in which the doorway has been executed suggests that it was created when the building was a barn.

The building *lifts* as indicated by the lift line and putlock holes together with evidence of the relationship of the roof timbers with the gable wall suggests an interesting sequence of build. The lift lines and the putlock holes, which occur in level, even horizons, indicate, unsurprisingly, that the walls were all raised simultaneously in regular c. 1-1.5m high bands of flintwork. Lift lines in the gable wall indicates that a phase of build was completed at eaves height. The building may have been left to stand for some time at this point while the mortar went off at this point, in preparation for putting on the roof. As the masonry of the gable end windows would have projected above this level, the top of the windows were protected and tied into the rest of the wall by capping them with a few rows of flint. This was evidenced by the angled lift of flints over the windows at both ends of the chapel. When the work resumed the roof was added before the gables were completed. The gable walls were finished building up to and infilling around the trusses leaving them exposed within the wall.

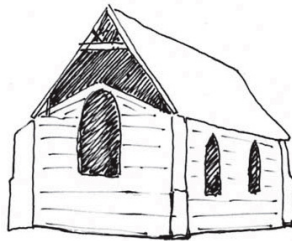
There are interesting anomalies in the construction of the east and west gables and their relationship with the roof, for which there seems no obvious explanation. At the west end the gable is extended above the line of the roof to form a parapet and the roof structure sits inside the line of the gable at the east where there is no parapet and the roof is positioned over the top of the wall. The chapel is constructed on a slope and this had a direct effect on how the buttresses have been treated at each end of the building and this may have had further structural consequences with regard to the roof and determined how the gables were completed. The roof trusses are seen to slope to the west and the parapet may be acting against this. The west gable also looks over the Stour valley and it could be that the parapet is an architectural feature; a grandisement of the more visible end of the building, or to prevent the prevailing weather from getting under the roof.



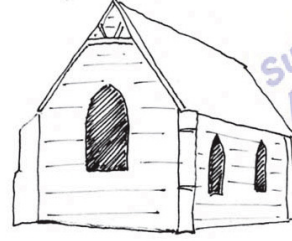
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2



3



4

Figure 12 Sketch of suggested sequence of build

Summary of the building phases

- Priory of St Bartholomew's founded in the 12th century
- Original building demolished or destroyed by fire in the 13th century
- Chapel constructed in the late 14th century replacing earlier building. Priory complex includes a hall and chamber, larder, backhouse and a barn.
- Windows in the east wall remodelled and chancel door repaired late 16th century. (?) Walls re-plastered
- Dissolution in the mid 16th century.
- Tracery removed from the south wall window, chancel door blocked, south door repaired. Building now used as a barn, apotropaic symbols inscribed to protect the animals - 17th century
- The conventual building have gone, probably demolished in the late 18th century
- Door created in the north wall
- Last of the annual service was held in the chapel 1830.
- North wall window and west wall window blocked

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January 2005

References

- Breen, T.,. *Desk-based Assessment Report, St Batholomew's Priory, Sudbury*. Unpublished SCCAS Report no. 2001/31. Documentary date, 'Paper title', *Journal* pages.
- Easton, T.,. 1999 'Ritual Marks on Historic Timber' *Weald and Downland Museum, Courses Programme..*

Appendix 1

Catalogue of photographs

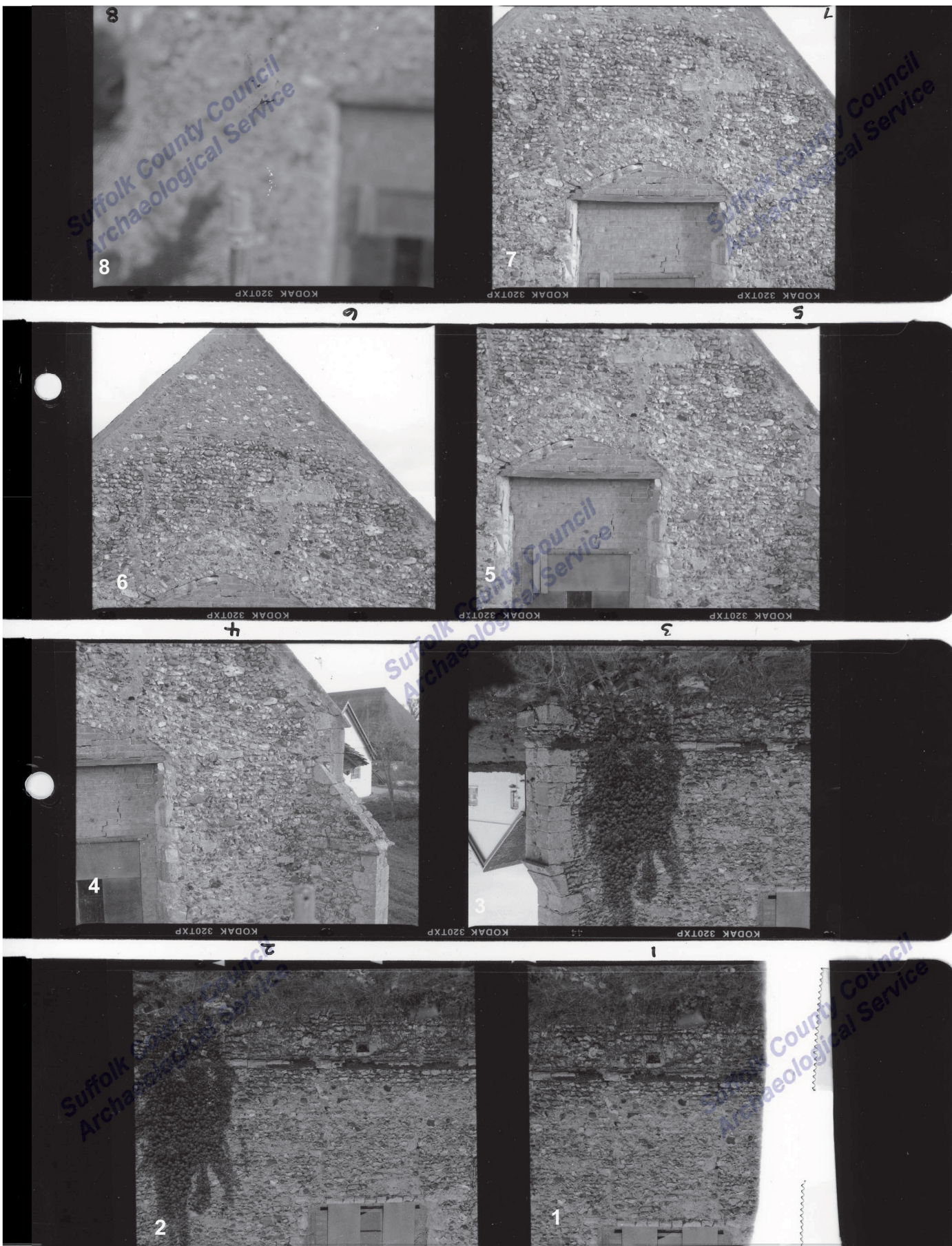
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Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel South East corner exterior	m	FLD	44
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel South East corner exterior	m	FLD	45

PARISH	SITE	DESCRIPTION	FILM	FILMCODE	FRAME
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel North East corner exterior	m	FLD	46
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel North East corner exterior	m	FLD	47
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel North wall interior	m	FLD	48
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel North wall interior	m	FLD	49
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Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel North wall interior	m	FLD	51
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Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel South wall interior	m	FLD	59
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel South wall interior	m	FLD	60
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel South wall interior	m	FLD	61
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel West wall interior	m	FLD	62
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel West wall interior	m	FLD	63
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel West wall interior	m	FLD	64
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel roof beams	m	FLD	65
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel West wall interior	m	FLD	66
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel West wall interior	m	FLD	67
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel South West wall interior	m	FLD	68
Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel South West wall interior	m	FLD	69
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Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel South wall exterior	m	FLD	72
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Sudbury	002	St Bartholomews chapel South wall exterior	m	FLD	75
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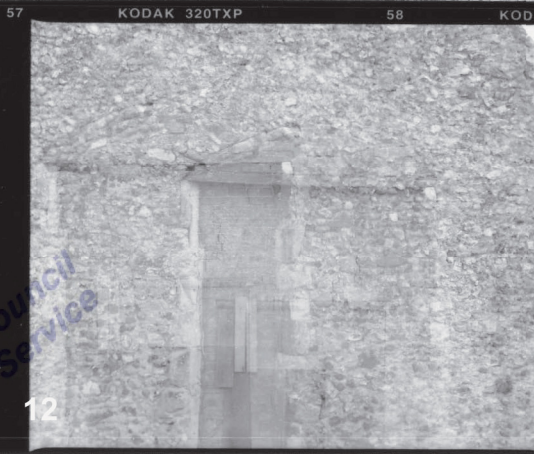
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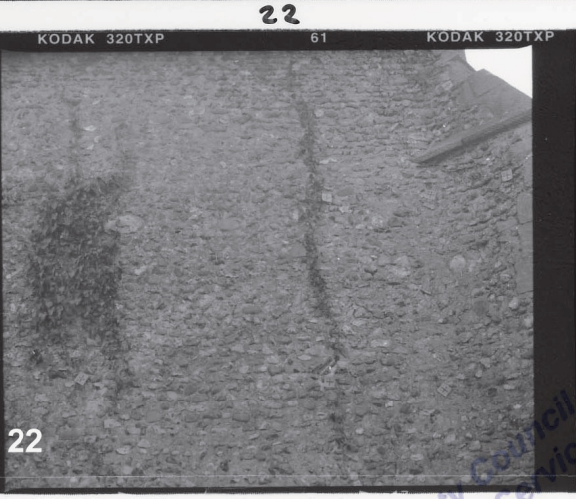
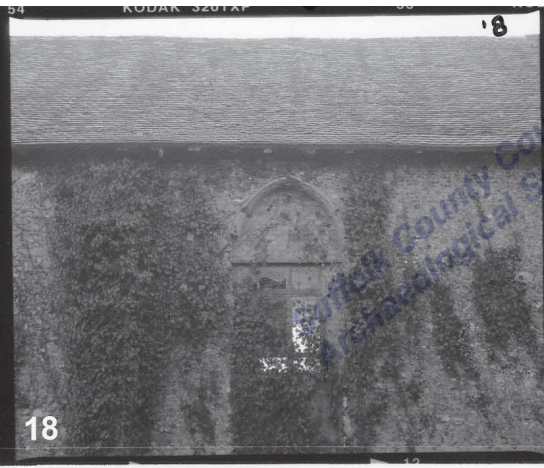
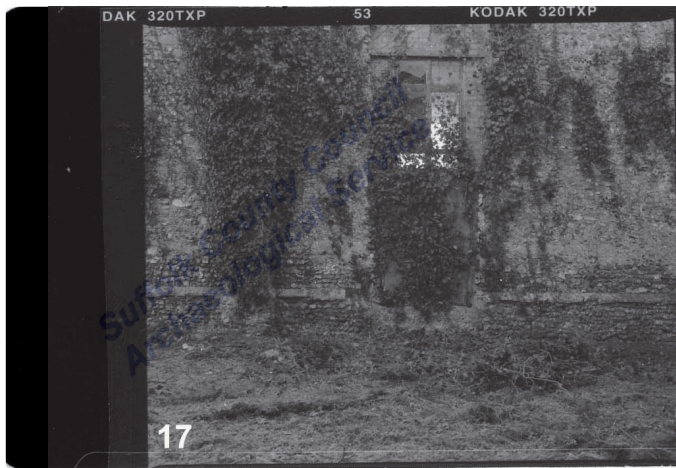
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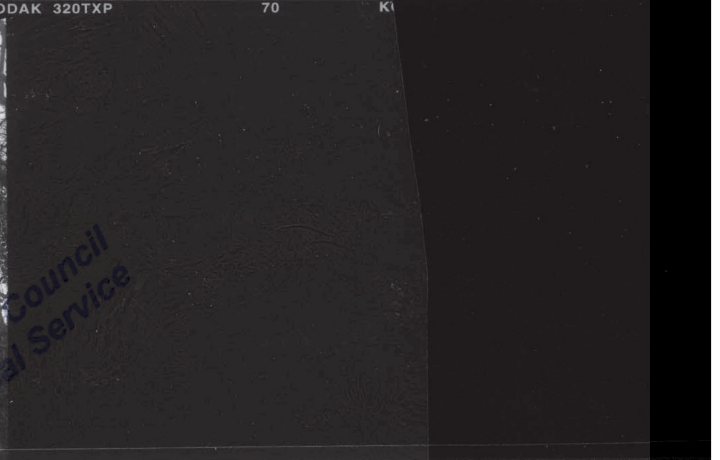
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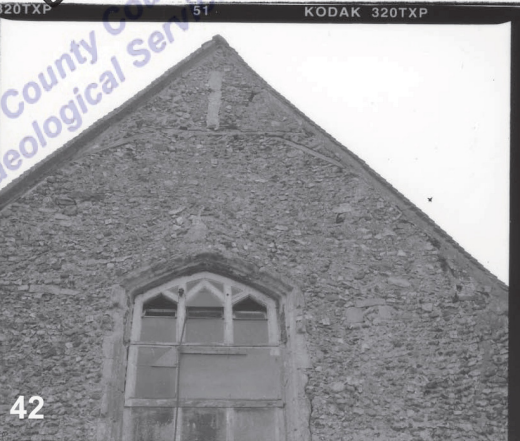
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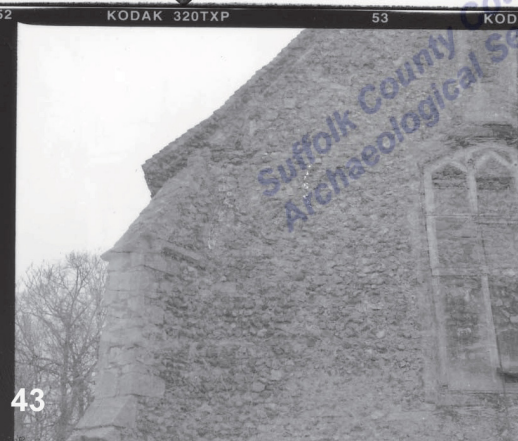
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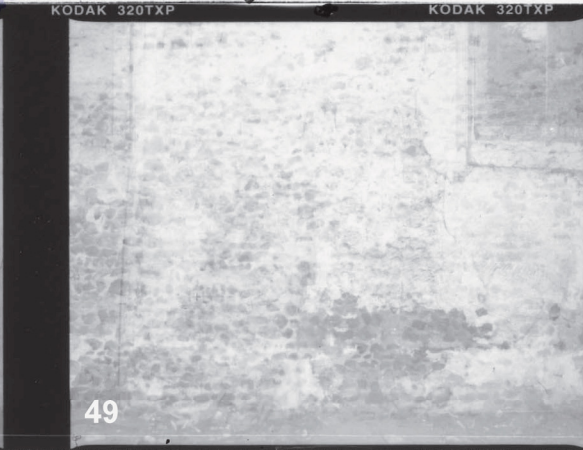
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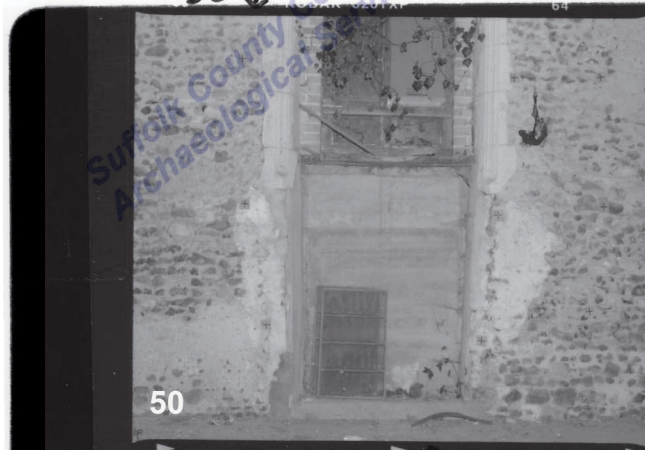
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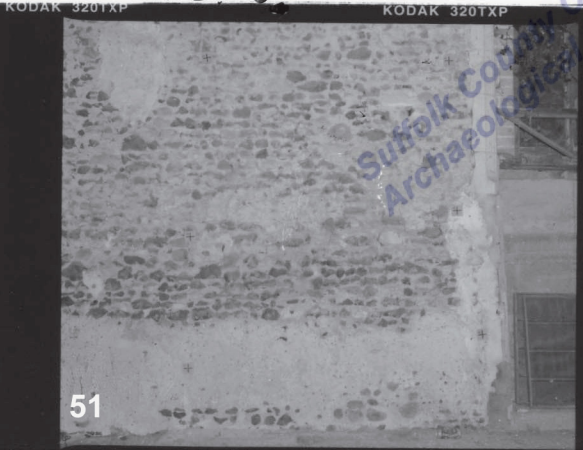
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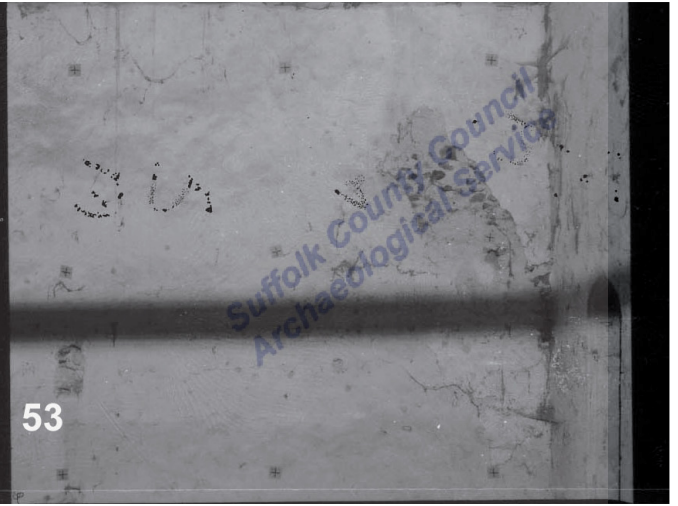


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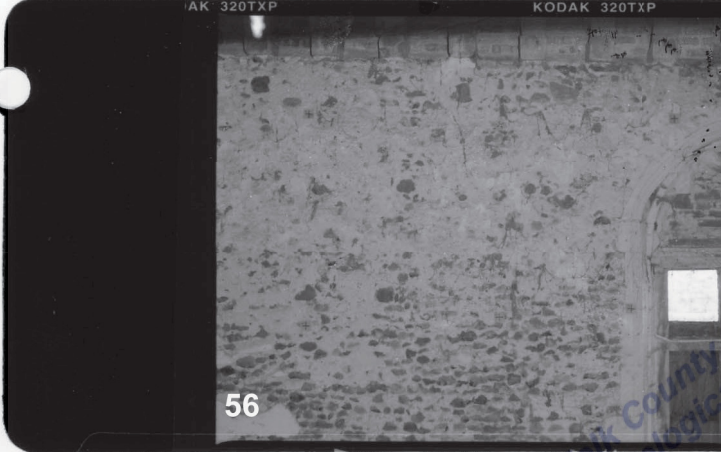
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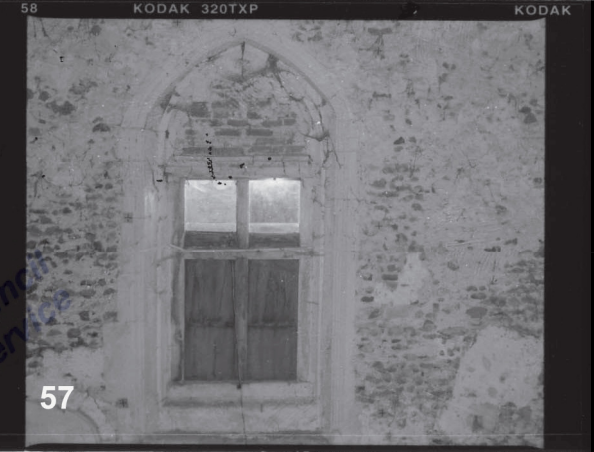
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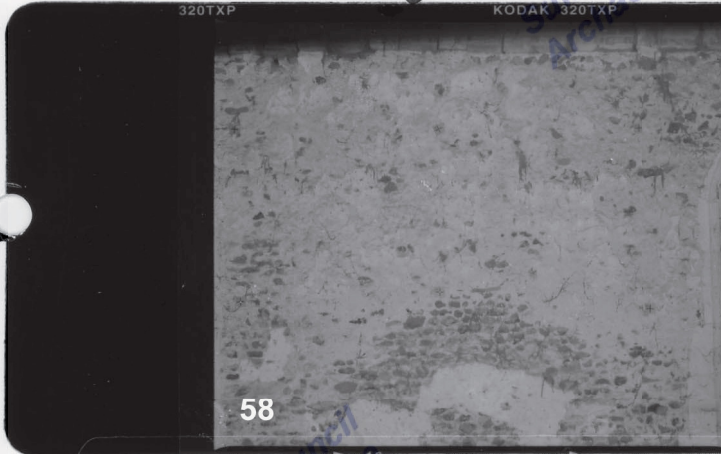
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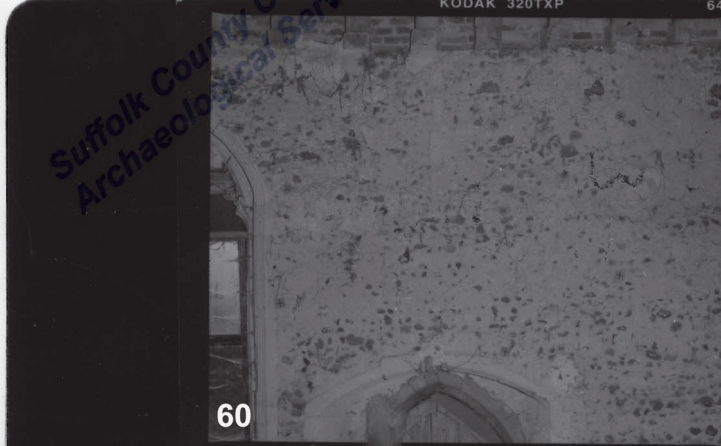
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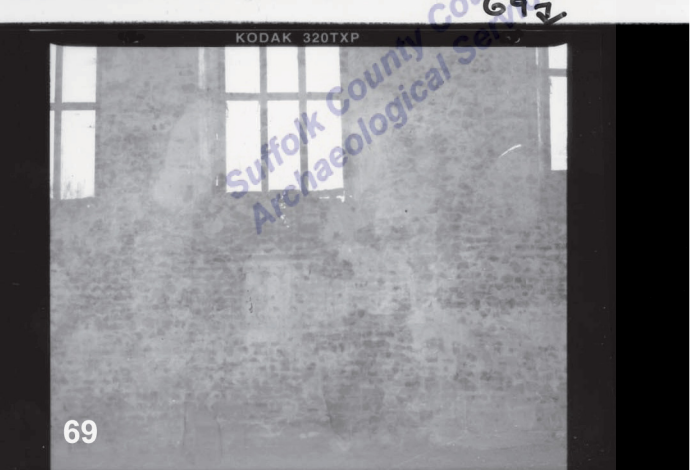
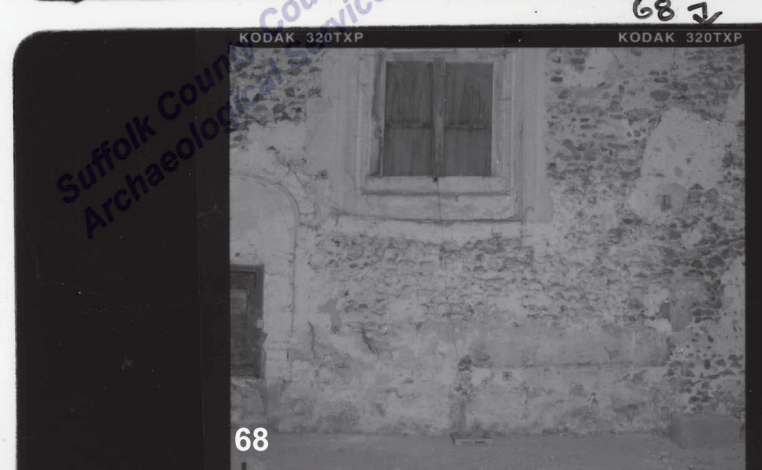
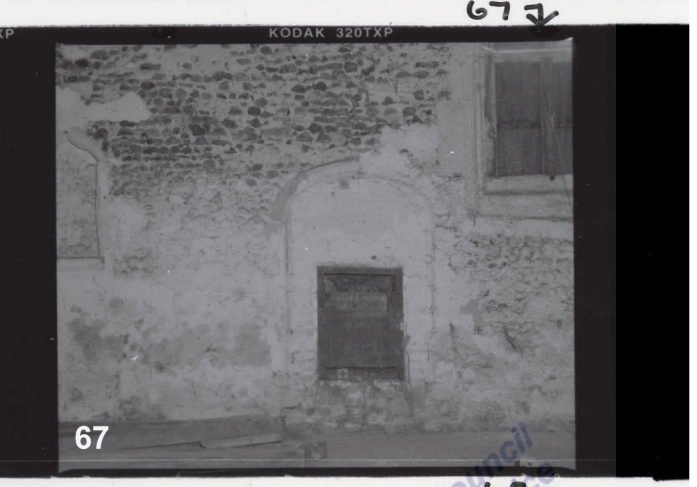
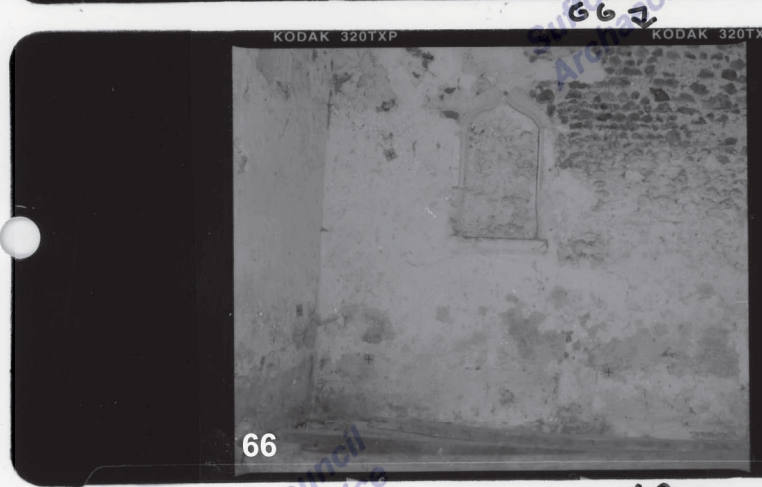
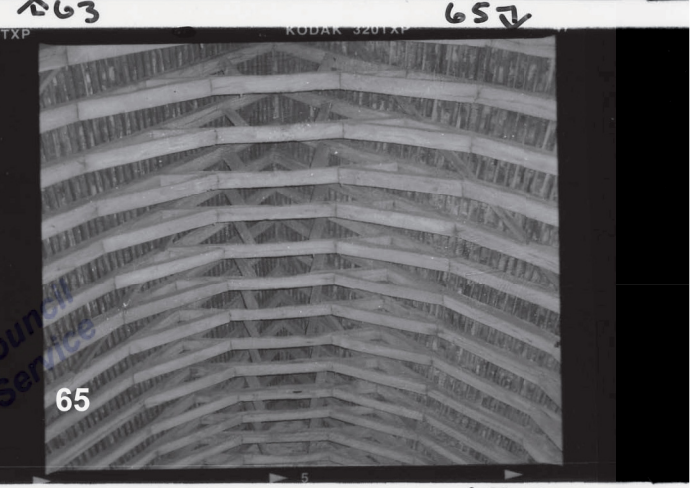
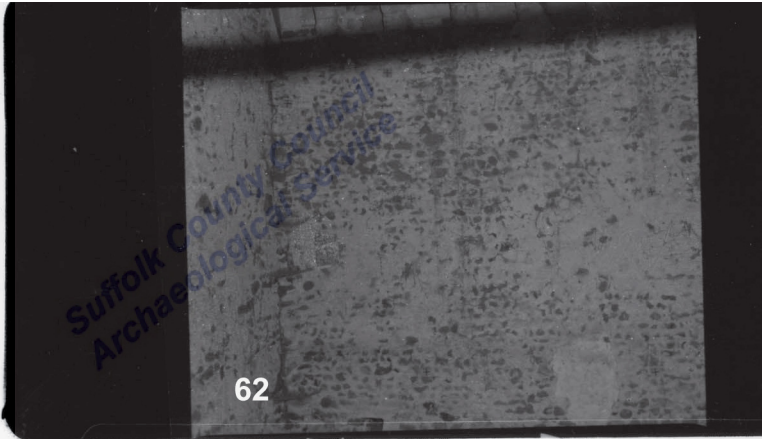
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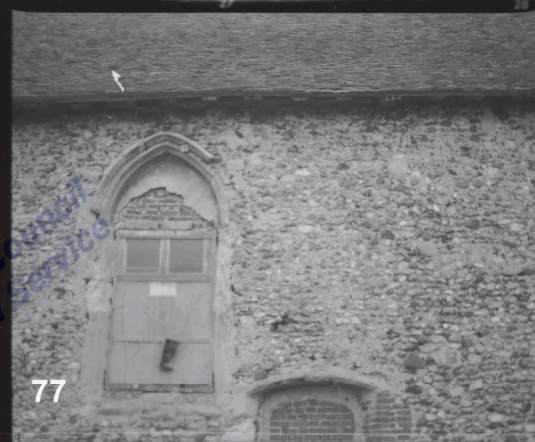
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