



The Lumley Chapel Cheam South London

Historic Building Analysis



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LUMLEY CHAPEL (ST DUNSTANS), CHEAM

HISTORIC BUILDING ANALYSIS

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LUMLEY CHAPEL, CHEAM

HISTORIC BUILDING ANALYSIS

SUMMARY

During 2002 and 2003 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out archaeological recording and historical analysis of Lumley Chapel, Cheam. This small chapel is all that remains of a once far larger church which was largely demolished and replaced in the 19th century. The recording was necessitated by the need for repairs to the roof, the replacement of areas of mortar on the exterior walls and some restoration of brick and stonework. In 2003 a programme of work was initiated which saw the refurbishment of the family tombs within the chapel.

During the work the roof was successfully dated by dendrochronology and a number of new features were revealed. Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the restorations was the retrieval of some fine painted glass and stone tracery which had been incorporated into the fabric of the chapel.

Although the investigation was undertaken in 2002-3 and a draft report was issued to the client a final report was not produced. The current document is therefore a slightly updated report produced to accompany the project archive.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION AND SCOPE OF WORK

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been asked by The Churches Conservation Trust to undertake archaeological recording at Lumley Chapel, Cheam in the London Borough of Sutton (formerly County of Surrey), and in the Croydon Deanery of the Diocese of Southwark.
- 1.1.2 The chapel lies within the churchyard of St Dunstan's Church, Cheam. When the former St Dunstan's Church was demolished in 1864, the chancel, which housed the Lumley family monuments, was retained and converted to a chapel. Additional monuments were transferred to it from the body of the church. The Victorian replacement for the church (an imposing spired gothic building) lies alongside the chapel.
- 1.1.3 The chapel had recently fallen into a state of decay and has suffered from lack of maintenance as well as from well-meaning but inappropriate repair. In 2002 the chapel was acquired by the Churches Conservation Trust and a programme of repair and renovation was initiated. Work included restoration of stonework and major work on the roof structure. OA was appointed to archaeologically record work in progress particularly the repair of the impressive medieval roof.
- 1.1.4 Existing reports on the church include a report on the historic fabric and monuments to the Council for the care of Churches by Hugh Richmond in 1999, a condition survey by Brian Anderson of Purcell Miller Tritton for the Borough in 1998 and an archaeological evaluation by Julian Munby (Oxford Archaeology) in 2000.



- 1.1.5 The site works were undertaken in 2002 - 2003 and in 2004 a draft report on the findings was produced for the client. This was not followed by the production of a final report and the current document has therefore been produced in November 2013 to accompany the archive which is about to be deposited with Surrey County Museums Service. The current document is essentially the same as the 2004 draft report but with very minor corrections.
- 1.1.6 The current document forms an archive report produced in November 2013 to accompany the project archive. A draft report

1.2 HISTORY OF THE CHAPEL¹

- 1.2.1 The village of Cheam was first recorded in a charter of 727 in which a grant of twenty hides of land to the monastery at Chertsey was confirmed. Between 1070 and 1089 Archbishop Lanfranc divided the area into two manors, East and West Cheam, reserving the former including the advowson of the church for himself. The church is also recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey (Hawley 1954). These documentary records suggest that there was a church in Cheam before the Norman Conquest, and the present Lumley Chapel was part of this original foundation.
- 1.2.2 During repairs in 1918 when roughcast on the outer walls was removed, the remains of two circular-headed windows in the north wall and quoins at the eastern end were revealed. During restoration work in 1954 sills and lintels from two blocked-up round-headed windows were discovered which appear earlier than the other windows (Dunk 1954). These features have been interpreted as Anglo-Saxon, although the evidence is not conclusive. Taylor (1964) included the old St Dunstan's Church in his list of Saxon churches, but by 1968, when he had developed a set of criteria against which to assess claims, it had been dropped. Blair (1991) argues for a Saxon origin based on the dedication to St Dunstan, who fell out of favour under Lanfranc, as well as architectural style.
- 1.2.3 A stone church was in existence on the site by about 1230. The south wall of the chapel retains one bay of a 13th-century arcade linking the chancel and south aisle, where St Mary's Chapel was situated (VCH 1911). According to Dunk (1954) the nave was widened and a south aisle added about 1260, with an Early English arcade between them.
- 1.2.4 The east window is 15th century, but does not fit properly in its arch and its sill is cut into short lengths, suggesting it was moved at a later period. Mouldings on the arch of the square tower at the west end showed it was also probably built during this period (Marshall 1936). During the 15th century John Yerde and his wife, Anne, were buried in St Mary's Chapel (Lysons 1792).
- 1.2.5 Major work occurred during the 16th century. The Yerde heiress married into the Fromond family and their tombs were placed in St Mary's Chapel which became known as the Fromond Chapel. In the later part of the century John, Lord Lumley, who inherited the Nonsuch estate through his first wife, created a chapel at the east end of the chancel to house monuments for himself and his family. It is possible that he was responsible for installation of the east window. The plaster ceiling

¹ *The following section is largely taken from OA 2000.*



with a frieze of fruit and flowers has a penditive bearing the date 1592 (Marshall 1936).

- 1.2.6 In 1639 the church was struck by lightning, but the extent of any damage is unknown. By 1746 the church was in poor condition and, apart from the tower, chancel and Fromond Chapel, was rebuilt in brick with an added south porch. The wooden ceiling was replaced by plaster, less ornate than Lumley's. A dated portion remains. Five galleries were installed, three accessed by an outside staircase south of the tower. The rood screen, in place in 1801, may have been added between the nave and chancel at the same time (Dunk 1954). Marshall (1936) has a plan of the church after this rebuilding.
- 1.2.7 The Fromond Chapel was rebuilt in 1750 by Lady Stourton, but this work did not disturb the gravestones. In 1837 the north aisle and its galleries were rebuilt (Marshall 1936).
- 1.2.8 Cheam's population had increased by the mid 19th century and St Dunstan's was unable to accommodate the congregation. A decision was taken to build a completely new church just north of the existing one and, following its completion in 1864, the old church was demolished apart from the chancel with the Lumley monuments. The only other surviving feature from the old St Dunstan's is the font. After standing in the new church for many years it is now in St Alban's Church which was constructed from the materials of Cheam Court Farm in 1929 (Church Guide).
- 1.2.9 During the demolition in 1865 a 13th-century stone coffin was discovered on the site of the tower. It contained the skeleton of an old man with a pewter chalice and paten at his head. Two other skeletons were found, one below and the other to the side of the coffin. According to medieval liturgical rule a priest had to be buried with the sign of his order, and the coffin appears therefore to be that of a cleric, probably a former rector of the church (Clinch 1909). Coffin, chalice and paten are all now lost.
- 1.2.10 The structure of the Lumley Chapel was modified to enable it to house not just the Lumley monuments, but many others transferred from different parts of the old church. A new west wall was created with a door, but all windows and arches, apart from the east window, were blocked.
- 1.2.11 Repairs took place in 1918 when some of the roughcast covering the outside of the building was removed. More extensive restoration occurred in 1954 and, in 1962, the tomb of Elizabeth, the second Lady Lumley, was restored by artists from the Society of Painters in Tempora.
- 1.2.12 According to local sources, during Second World War a bomb landed near the church shattering a tree and sending a motorcycle onto the west end of the roof. During the incident three people who were sheltering near the church were killed. The west end of the roof was repaired after the raid with galvanised rods and pine. After the war the chapel continued in occasional use and fell into disrepair. In the 1970s and 1980s repairs were carried out using cementitious mortar and cement render are currently being reversed). In 2002 the chapel was passed over to the care of the Churches Conservation Trust and a programme of repair was initiated.

1.3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology would like to thank all the on-site conservation and building staff for their assistance and Bill for his sharing his unsurpassed knowledge of the building's recent history.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 The church was subject to a programme of conservation repair by the Historic Churches Trust undertaken by Martin Ashley Architects. As anticipated in the earlier report, some of this work would potentially disturb archaeological deposits or historic fabric, and accordingly should be monitored archaeologically. No additional areas were opened up for investigation beyond what was required by the agreed works. The general aims of the project were to:

- Investigate the exposed fabric of the building
- Analyse the development of the building
- Record work on the tombs inside the chapel
- Produce a report and archive.

- 2.1.2 The specific objectives were:

2.1.3 *Investigate the roof*

- Record the roof structure
- assess the construction methods
- establish phasing and dating for the roof
- investigate the clunch walls within the roof structure.

2.1.4 *Record alterations to the stonework*

- investigate areas of stone which are to be replaced
- establish relationships and phasing between any features exposed in the walls.

2.1.5 *Monitor works within the historic churchyard*

- Carry out watching briefs during any below-ground excavations.

2.1.6 *Investigate the interior during restoration*

- record the dismantling and rebuilding of the tomb of Jane Lumley
- record any features exposed by the removal of monuments or wall plaster.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 FIELDWORK METHODS AND RECORDING

3.1.1 *The Base Survey*

A rough base survey recording of the main elements of the roof had previously been commissioned by the client. This was added to and amended on site and used as a base survey. No survey was supplied of the stone built parts of the chapel. Some internal elements were surveyed (or partially surveyed) during their exposure by restoration work. No detailed survey of the church exists at the time of writing.



3.1.2 *The Drawn Record*

A series of annotations were made to the pre-existing survey drawings, with additional details added to allow the reconstruction of basic internal elevations.

3.1.3 *The Photographic Record*

A full black and white negative, colour print and colour slide photographic record was made by OA of all features and details. In addition, a general record of the roof was made whilst it was exposed during work.

3.1.4 *The Written Record*

Written descriptions of the structure were made as part of the annotated drawings, additional notes were taken as appropriate.

4 THE CHAPEL EXTERIOR

4.1.1 The Lumley Chapel is a small rectangular single cell structure and largely owes its survival to its exceptional set of family tombs and impressive plasterwork ceiling. Its exterior is unprepossessing and barely hints at the richness inside. It must be noted however that this surviving part of the church was already ancient when the Lumley family tombs were added in the 16th century and a number of features of this earliest stone church remain visible on the exterior (particularly on the north wall).

4.1.2 In plan the building is a simple rectangular structure. This represents the former chancel of the (once much larger) church. The church is accessed through a single door in the west end and is lit by a large traceried window at the east. Blocked windows may be seen on the north wall and a blocked arch (formerly leading to a now demolished aisle) on the south.

4.2 CONSTRUCTION

4.2.1 The walls are mostly formed of extensive areas of undressed flint nodules bonded in a hard white lime mortar. In places modern cementitious mortar has been used to repair damaged areas (this was all removed during restoration). The windows, blocked arch and quoins are all made of soft limestone. Within the walls there are also extensive areas of clunch and limestone blocks particularly on the north wall. The west wall is made entirely of 19th-century brick and brick is also used extensively for repair and in the blocking of earlier features.

4.2.2 *Flintwork*

4.2.3 Apart from the west end the walls are made of un-coursed layers of flint rubble walling interspersed with some areas of detached stone detailing and brick repairs. The flint is bonded by a hard white mortar. In all the restored areas the character of this mortar was almost identical and it proved impossible to identify different mortar types. Large areas of masonry were bonded with a modern hard grey cementitious mortar (for conservation reasons this was removed during restoration). Areas of modern repair had destroyed any evidence of earlier mortars.

4.2.4 The flint walls were made up of a double skin of walling filled with a core of partially bonded rubble. It was apparent that the gap between the outer skins had settled leaving a deep void in the upper part of the wall (it was not possible to clear (and therefore gauge its depth) but in places it was at least 1m deep. The void was filled with unbonded flint rubble and numerous architectural fragments made of

limestone. The fragments could not be recovered but included blocks of dressed stone complete with almost fresh looking drafting and chisel marks.

4.2.5 *Stonework*

4.2.6 Several elements are made of similar soft yellow limestones including;

- *Quoins* Made of large dressed limestone blocks.
- *Arcade* A single arch and pillar remains of the 13th-century south arcade. This is made of a fine-grained soft white limestone, the external face of which has been heavily eroded since exposure in the 1860s (this arch was partially replaced in the 1860s repairs).
- *Windows* The chapel is now lit by the large late medieval east window although long blocked windows may be found on the north wall (blocked by the insertion of the plasterwork in the 1580s). Further light would have been provided from the missing nave and Lady Chapel.
- *Fragments in wall* A number of blocks of stone were noted in the fabric of the walls, and these included large rectangular blocks set at irregular spacing in the north wall and smaller blocks elsewhere. A course of regularly shaped narrow blocks was located in the interior of the east elevation.

4.2.7 *Brickwork*

4.2.8 The west wall is constructed of dull red and yellowish stock bricks, with a simple projecting moulding along the eaves. This wall was built during the 19th century truncation of the church and after the demolition of the nave. The south arcade is also blocked by a thin brick wall which appears to use earlier handmade (16th or 17th century?) brick set in a hard white mortar. Similar bricks are used in the projecting structure on the north wall which forms the back of Lord Lumley's tomb.

4.3 **THE NORTH WALL**

4.3.1 Work on the north wall was limited to basic re-pointing and removal of later mortar repairs. The small brick extension on the west end of the wall was re-roofed and its decayed upper part was rebuilt. OA observed stonework restorations and made a photographic record of the work.

4.3.2 This is perhaps the most complex and multi-phased part of the chapel. Features include blocked Saxon windows, a small brick and stone outshot and areas of stone and brick repair. The wall is mostly made up of small nodules of local flint, which are almost all unworked on the exterior surface. The flint is interspersed with squared blocks of clunch and limestone. The pointing is almost all recent cement based material on the exterior (which unfortunately hides much evidence of phasing and gives a uniform appearance). Behind the cementitious mortar are areas of pointing using a soft sandy lime mortar with inclusions of local stone.

4.3.3 The most notable early features are the two blocked windows now surviving as fragmentary window surrounds (discovered and exposed during restoration work in 1918). Both have narrow blocked lights, arched heads and solid voussoirs, sills and jambs made of a fine and soft yellow limestone. Almost all of the eastern



window survives but the western window survives only as a fragment made up of three stones. Taylor and Taylor (1965 I, 154) suggest that the rebates around the windows may have originally been intended to take a wooden shutter. Both windows are in generally good condition and the moulding is fairly crisp.

4.3.4 The quoins on the east end of the north wall (and south wall) are also probably Saxon in origin and may be restrained examples of the usual long and short work seen so often in buildings of this date. The quoins are not flush with the stonework and this may indicate that the Saxon church was rendered externally.

4.3.5 Assessing how much of the fabric of the wall may be Saxon is difficult as the later repairs to the stonework were extensive and intrusive. In addition the essentially irregular nature of the flint walling makes anything apart from the most general phasing impossible.

4.4 EAST WALL

4.4.1 As with the north wall the East Wall underwent limited restoration and repair, which included stabilisation of the gable and extensive re-pointing. A photographic record was taken of work as it progressed.

4.4.2 This gable end is made up of a mass of flint masonry again mostly consisting of undressed flint nodules with the occasional squared block of clunch or limestone. At either end of the wall lie the distinctive quoins discussed above. The wall is dominated by the large traceried east window.

4.4.3 The east window is made from a soft high quality yellow limestone and is set in a refined delicate pointed arch (probably of late 14th century date). There is some suggestion that it has been moved to this location (Marshall ?) and that it was cut into sections to be transported from another site.

4.4.4 At the base of the gable lie two small holes through which the east end of the wallplates of the north and south walls project. These holes are lined with blocks of neatly dressed clunch made of the remarkably crisp and tooled blocks seen elsewhere in the chapel.

4.4.5 Two putlog holes (for scaffolding) are found on either side of the window which cut all the way through the fabric of the eaves and were partly blocked by loose rubble. The northern one contained a large flint flake presumably related to the dressing of flints during construction.

4.5 SOUTH WALL

4.5.1 The south wall was cleaned and re-pointed and modern render was removed from its base. Decayed stonework on the blocked arch were replaced and the top of the wall was stabilised. This was observed and recorded by OA. No new features of archaeological interest were noted.

4.6 WEST WALL

4.6.1 The west wall required little work other than general repair to the decayed brick pediment. This wall is the 1860s brick structure added when the rest of the church was demolished, it is pierced by a single arched door set in a simple brick surround.

5 THE ROOF

5.1 GENERAL FORM (FIG 3 & 4)

5.1.1 The roof is made up of two distinct phases: an original medieval oak roof and a rebuilt western end. The early roof consists of rafter couples resting on the outer wall plates and an inner wall plate which holds ashlar plates supporting the rafters and collars. A single large truss runs across the chapel (from rafter N6-S6) which has been plastered and bears a late 16th century date (although this must refer to the addition of the plasterwork rather than the truss itself). In between the collars and braces rests a barrel vault made of timber laths supporting a plaster ceiling

5.1.2 The barrel vault supports a number of plaster pendants and decorative bosses. Wood, iron and wire tensioning rods and supports anchored to boards hold the decorative elements of the ceiling below in place. This ceiling and its associated vault was installed in the 1580s.

5.2 CLUNCH WALLS

5.2.1 The most unusual feature of the roof are the small flint and chalk walls in the eaves (see Fig. 3). These sit on top of the main north and south walls above the wallplate level. These are roughly built of flint and chalk nodules set in a hard white mortar. They do not appear at the west end (which has been substantially repaired). These walls appear to have been cut away to accept the rafters (although their crude make up makes this ambiguous). The walls mostly rest on large crudely dressed timber beams (c130 by 200mm). These are not visibly connected to the rest of the roof structure. On the inner face of each wall a smaller beam has been inserted which holds the uprights supporting the roof and the plasterwork and lath barrel vault. On the north side this wall is wider and sits flush with the wall plate, while on the south there is a gap between wall plate and wall.

5.3 RAFTERS

5.3.1 There are two main types of rafter and these correspond to the obvious 19th-century rebuilding at the west end. Rafters S1,S2,S3, N1,N2 and N3 are all clearly of one phases and are all c 70mm by 200mm. In both dimensions and material they are clearly different from the remaining rafters. All the other rafters are roughly similar in size being c 170mm by 140mm (with some minor variation). These rafters are clearly earlier than those at the west end and they have also suffered more over time both from decay and squirrel activity. In places the lower parts of the rafters at the junction with the wall plates have become decayed and are augmented by small extended eaves nailed to the lower part.

5.4 WALLPLATES

5.4.1 The wall plates appear to have been more altered than any other part of the roof structure and a number of plates are clearly repairs and interventions replacing earlier decayed elements. each wall plate has been allotted a letter (see Fig 4). The differing wall plates are described individually below;



South wall E-W

- A** A long block of squared oak running from rafters S17-S11 it is c190mm wide and 130mm in depth. The rafters are set into simple slots on the upper side. Two peg holes appear between S12 and S13. At the west end the plate has suffered from decay and the final length is missing (between S 10 and S11) a wooden batten is nailed to the outer side.
- B** Running from S9-S7 it is c 200mm wide and 100mm in depth this wall plate is raised above A and is a far shorter and less substantial block of wood. A small empty slot faces outwards (south) between S6 and S7.
- C** Running from S6-S1 this wallplate is very similar in size and form to B (c 200mm wide and 100mm in depth). Between S2 and S3 sits a slot facing upwards which runs from north-south. This slot retains a wooden peg at its east end.

North wall

- D** A squared wall plate c230mm wide by 90mm deep. It is divided into two sections by a very crude scarf joint between N3 and N4. Between N2 and N3 faint scratched markings may be discerned which appear to be a series of numbers and letters.
- E** Running from N6-N14 this is 240mm on its upper surface and 140mm deep. This large beam is divided (between N8 and N9) by a well fitting scarf joint with a slot at its centre to take rafter N9. The two halves of E however are almost identical and must belong to one phase.
- F** A short length made up of neat (and hardly weathered) wood much like D it is 240mm on its upper surface and 140mm deep. in appearance. At each corner lies a nail or bolt the heads of which are corroded but are seemingly 20th-century. This short plate runs between N14 and N16.
- G** A tiny length of much corroded wallplate c 300mm long under rafter N17 at the east end of the wall. This has been sawn off but is evidently the only surviving fragment of an earlier plate.

5.5 CONSTRUCTION MARKS

- 5.5.1 In the medieval roof carpenters' construction marks appear on the upper surface of the collars and the inner face of the rafters. These are a series of stylised Roman numerals scratched into the surface and run sequentially from east to west. As mentioned above much later marks (letters and numbers probably 19th century or later) are lightly scratched onto the upper surface of wallplate D.

5.6 THE ROOF: DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

- 5.6.1 The small walls at the upper part of the wall are an unusual aspect of the roof structure. Hewitt (1978) identified similar roofs at Harlowbury, Essex and Canterbury, Saint Martin and he suggests they are a distinctively Anglo-Saxon

roofing feature. At Cheam however these walls clearly overlie what appears to be an entirely post-conquest roof and it was felt that clarification of this key issue was required.

- 5.6.2 OA commissioned a programme of dendrochronology on timbers of the main roof. This was carried out by OA and Dan Miles of Miles and Co., and Samples were collected from a number of locations. Unfortunately many of the wallplates were unsuitable for sampling but the main part of the roof was ideal with good heartwood and sapwood preservation.
- 5.6.3 The sampling provided a year for the felling of the main timbers of 1374. In this part of Surrey this would appear to be entirely consistent with the roof form which is typical of the late 14th century. This does mean however that the small walls built on top of the roof structure are either 14th century or later. These walls are therefore certainly not of Anglo-Saxon origin.
- 5.6.4 The vast majority of the surviving roof structure is clearly of one (14th-century) phase. There are however a number of areas of repair and addition including the wall plates which have undergone successive replacement .
- 5.6.5 In the 1580s John Lord Lumley converted the chancel of the church into a memorial chapel for himself and his two wives. He rebuilt the ceiling, (dated 1582), and constructed the three elaborate carved tombs which remain to this day (along with numerous later monuments). The new work entailed the construction of the fashionable elaborate plaster vaulted ceiling. This is almost unconnected to the medieval roof however and sits within it. Of the earlier roof only the truss remained visible although this too was plastered over.
- 5.6.6 In the 1940s the roof underwent substantial repairs and local legend states that this was due to damage caused by a near miss of a German bomb. This bomb apparently sent up debris including a motorcycle, which allegedly hit the roof causing extensive damage (several locals visiting the site recounted similar stories). This damage was repaired with the galvanised iron and softwood rafters seen at the west end.

6 THE INTERIOR

6.1 THE TOMB OF JANE LUMLEY AND THE SOUTH WALL (FIG 5)

- 6.1.1 Parts of the interior of the south wall were exposed during restoration. The plaster and monuments were removed from the lower part of the wall along most of its length. Only the small area to the west of Jane Lumley's tomb remained unaffected by the repairs. Apart from minor constructional details few new features were noted and the main focus of investigation was the tomb of Jane Lumley.
- 6.1.2 In the 1580s John Lord Lumley converted the building into a memorial chapel for himself and his two wives (Jane Fitzallen and Elizabeth Darcy). Although the tombs vary in style they must all have been commissioned by Lumley before 1590 as they are shown in the Red Velvet Book which contained an illustrated inventory of his most choice possessions.



- 6.1.3 The chapel contains many other memorials including ones to the Pybus family. There is also a tablet (on the south wall) to Ann Gilpin. There are also several remounted brasses dating from the 15th century onwards (see OA 2000 for a fuller discussion of the history of the tombs).
- 6.1.4 In 2003 a programme of restoration and stabilisation was commenced within the chapel. Most of this restoration work was very small-scale and consisted of minor re-pointing, cleaning and repair of monuments. The only major work carried out was the restoration of the tomb of Lumley's first wife Jane (or Joan) Fitzalan (1537-1577). She was the daughter of the 12th Earl of Arundel (the prancing horses of the Fitzalans can be seen on her arms). She was a noted scholar and produced a translation of Euripides's *The Tragedie of Iphigeneia* (Purkiss 1990). Remarkably an illustration survives of her funeral on the 28th July 1577 (BM Add MS 35324, see plates). This shows the coffin draped in the family arms and accompanied by mourners wearing mourning gowns and long liripiped hoods.
- 6.1.5 The tomb sits on the south wall of the chapel near the door. It is placed in front of the blocked 13th-century arcade (this led to the now demolished Lady Chapel). The monument consists of a table tomb made of fine white alabaster richly carved with kneeling figures in an architectural setting. Black marble ionic pilasters support a black marble slab. On the wall behind is an alabaster plaque showing a kneeling profile of Jane Lumley (mostly carved in alabaster but with a marble face and hands). She is shown in a gown, ruff and a long sleeveless over-gown. This is in a marble and alabaster surround with a pediment above which is decorated with armorial supporters.
- 6.1.6 The plaque was not restored but the table tomb itself had become unstable and required extensive work. This entailed the removal of the outer covering of alabaster slabs revealing the stone and brick lining within. The tomb was then cleared of its rubble packing and the inner brick walls were taken down. The entire inner structure was then rebuilt and the marble and alabaster replaced.
- 6.1.7 *The core*
The core was made up of a hollow open-topped three-sided brick box surrounded by and partially resting on a black marble plinth. This box had crude brick short east and west ends and a stone (limestone and flint) north side. The south side was made up of mortared and packed flint sitting within the recess of the blocked south door.
- 6.1.8 The core was filled with a mixture of flint and clunch nodules loosely packed together with much dust and sand. There was no structures within this fill and it was made up of loose rubble. This fill went down to the level of the black marble plinth and
- 6.2 **THE INTERIOR EAST WALL (FIG 6)**
- 6.2.1 The lower part of the east wall was exposed during restoration. This entailed the removal of plaster from the south side of the monument of John Pybussey to the south wall. The plaster was removed to just below the level of the window sill. On the south side a tall monument was removed exposing the wall beneath this including part of the window surround.

- 6.2.2 The exposed walling was mostly made up of rough flintwork set in a grey lime-mortar. A string course of limestone blocks was noted some 50cm below the window sill. This was made up of long thin dressed blocks and may represent a levelling course or a break in construction (it serves no clear structural function). Above this (beneath the sill) lies a course of small limestone and clunch blocks. Part of the quoining of the south wall and the quoining of the east window were exposed. These were made up of dressed limestone blocks.
- 6.2.3 A single small fragment of moulding was noted behind the southern monument. This was clearly broken and not in situ and contained a fragment of roll and torus moulding deeply carved into the surface.
- 6.2.4 In the centre of the east wall a recessed area had been set slightly back into the wall. This is backed with flat red unglazed floor tiles set in a white mortar. The limestone string course (see above) has been partly cut back to create a shallow niche. This recess was clearly designed to retain a now vanished monument or feature. Brass wire embedded in the mortar was clearly intended to retain a plaque or similar object. A 19th century drawing shows a large stone reredos in this location and although it appears much larger than the recess it may have been partially set within it .

7 **FINDS**

During the clearing of the interior of the tomb of Jane Lumley a number of finds were made inside the loose rubble fill and also in the rough rubble wall that made up the south (rear) wall of the tomb lining. Further finds were made in the brick projection behind the larger Lumley tomb on the of the north wall.

7.1 **FINDS FROM THE TOMB OF JANE LUMLEY**

- 7.1.1 Several fragments of partially glazed terracotta pancheons or dishes were found in the fill. A single rim sherd with the top of a handle was also recovered. This material was retained by the client and was not made available for archaeological analysis.
- 7.1.2 *Painted tracery*
A number of fragments of tracery were found in the lower layer of fill, this was similar to the fragment found in the north wall and was decorated with red paint. This was retained by the client and were not previously available for archaeological analysis (see separate report by Holden Conservation).
- 7.1.3 *Decorated Tile*
A single decorated encaustic tile was found during the removal of the fill. This was retained by the client and were not previously available for archaeological analysis. (see separate report by Holden Conservation).
- 7.1.4 *Glass*
Numerous fragments of window glass were found throughout the fill, these were all broken and clearly were mixed together and broken prior to being placed in the fill. This was retained by the client and were not previously available for



archaeological analysis (see separate report by Holden Conservation).. The fragments were of two main types:

- *plain window glass*
this appears to be spun glass with straight edges suggesting that it was cut into diamonds or squares. The glass is generally greenish or yellow in colour.
- *painted glass* (see separate specialists report)
numerous small fragments of painted glass were recovered these bear delicately painted designs in a variety of colours. The designs show architectural details, roundels and what appear to be the petals or details of clothing or drapery.

7.2 FINDS FROM THE NORTH WALL (FIG 9)

7.2.1 Two fragments of dressed stone were recovered from the small brick projection on the north wall. This projection sits immediately behind a large monument and is filled with rubble. Amongst this rubble was a single fragment of moulding and a fragment of tracery. The tracery was brightly painted in a dark red and was in remarkable condition. The tracery is perpendicular in style and may have belonged to a now vanished monument, almost identical tracery was found in the tomb of Jane Lumley on the opposite wall.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 Although a fragment of a now vanished far larger church, Lumley Chapel is an important building both locally and nationally. This importance is mostly due to the exceptional richness of its Post-medieval monuments and the elaborate interior decoration commissioned by John Lumley.
- 8.1.2 The investigation confirmed that the Anglo Saxon windows in the north wall are in-situ and that much of the basic fabric of the chapel is of an early date but has undergone later modification.
- 8.1.3 The greatest opportunity presented by the restoration was the chance to access the entire roof area and to be able to record and sample the historic timbers. The entire roof (including the small clunch walls) was confirmed to be post conquest in origin. The importance of the roof has always been difficult to appreciate as it has previously been entirely hidden by the elaborate plasterwork ceiling. The recent work has however revealed a remarkably intact late 14th century roof with few later additions and accretions.
- 8.1.4 A surprising result was the intact and painted tracery elements found both within the north wall and within the tomb of Jane Lumley. These are both valuable and important surviving elements from the medieval church. The excellent condition of the fragments and their inclusion with the 16th century tombs may suggest they belonged to features demolished to make way for these monuments. These architectural fragments (together with the stained glass pieces from Jane Lumley's tomb and the single encaustic tile) both serve to illustrate how the late medieval church may have appeared before the alterations and remodelling of the 1580s.



APPENDIX 1
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APPENDIX 2: DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL SAMPLES

SAMPLE number & type	TIMBER AND POSITION	DATES AD spanning	H/S bdry	SAPWOOD complement	NO OF rings	MEAN width mm	STD devn mm	MEAN sens mm	FELLING SEASONS AND dates/date ranges (AD)
<i>lum1</i>	c N outer wall plate E end	1261-1325			65	3.78	1.62	0.206	
* <i>lum2</i>	c N outer wall plate W end	1216-1316			101	1.41	0.61	0.187	
* <i>lum3</i>	c N soulace T14	1289-1352	1352	H/S	64	2.52	0.84	0.197	
<i>lum4a</i>	c Collar T13	1287-1354	1352	2	68	2.16	0.93	0.278	
<i>lum4b</i>	s ditto	1334-1374	1353	21½C	41	1.53	0.58	0.278	
* <i>lum4</i>	Mean of <i>lum4a</i> + <i>lum4b</i>	1287-1374	1353	21½C	88	1.97	0.91	0.268	Summer 1375
<i>lum5a1</i>	c S soulace T12	1287-1345	1345	H/S	59	1.56	0.90	0.254	
<i>lum5a2</i>	c ditto	1354-1374	1353	+21½C	21	0.51	0.15	0.236	
<i>lum5b</i>	s ditto	1354-1374	1353	+21½C	21	0.59	0.21	0.234	
* <i>lum5a2b</i>	Mean of <i>lum5a2</i> + <i>lum5b</i>	1354-1374	1353	+21½C	21	0.55	0.17	0.222	Summer 1375
* <i>lum6</i>	c Collar T12	1286-1355	1355	H/S	70	2.00	0.84	0.270	
* <i>lum7</i>	c Collar T6	1294-1350	1350	H/S	57	2.54	1.09	0.369	
<i>lum8a</i>	c S soulace T5	1288-1351	1351	H/S	64	1.89	0.46	0.206	
<i>lum8b</i>	c ditto	1304-1373	1351	22¼C	70	1.61	0.55	0.185	
* <i>lum8</i>	Mean of <i>lum8a</i> + <i>lum8b</i>	1288-1373	1351	22¼C	86	1.69	0.57	0.192	Spring 1374
* <i>lum9</i>	c Collar T9	1278-1356	1356	H/S	79	2.08	0.88	0.218	
* = LUMLEY Site Master		1216-1374			159	1.67	0.74	0.184	

Key: *, †, § = sample included in site-master; c = core; mc = micro-core; g = graticule; ⊕ = pith included in sample; Φ = within 5 rings of centre; Ω = within 10 rings of centre
 ¼C, ½C, C = bark edge present, partial or complete ring: ¼C = spring (ring not measured), ½C = summer/autumn, or C = winter felling (ring measured);
 H/S bdry = heartwood/sapwood boundary - last heartwood ring date; std devn = standard deviation; mean sens = mean sens



Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 1: Site location

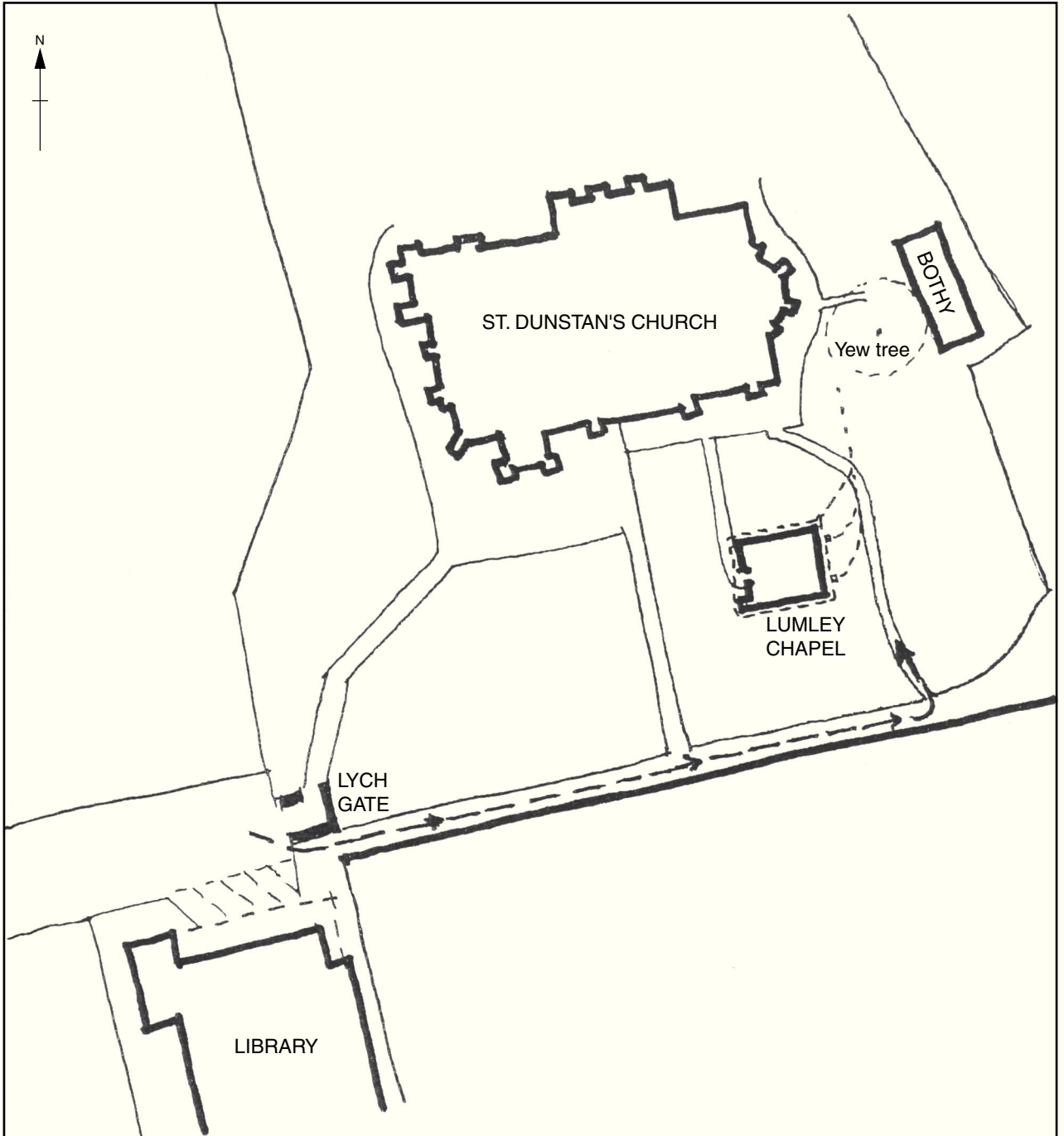
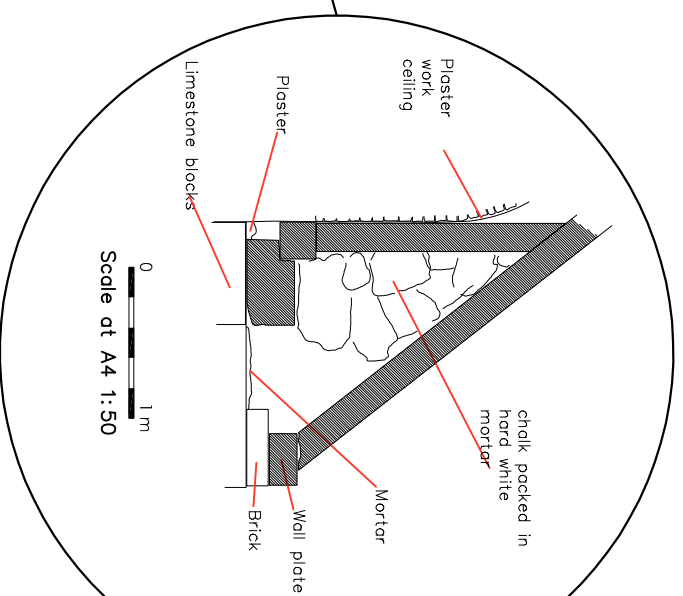
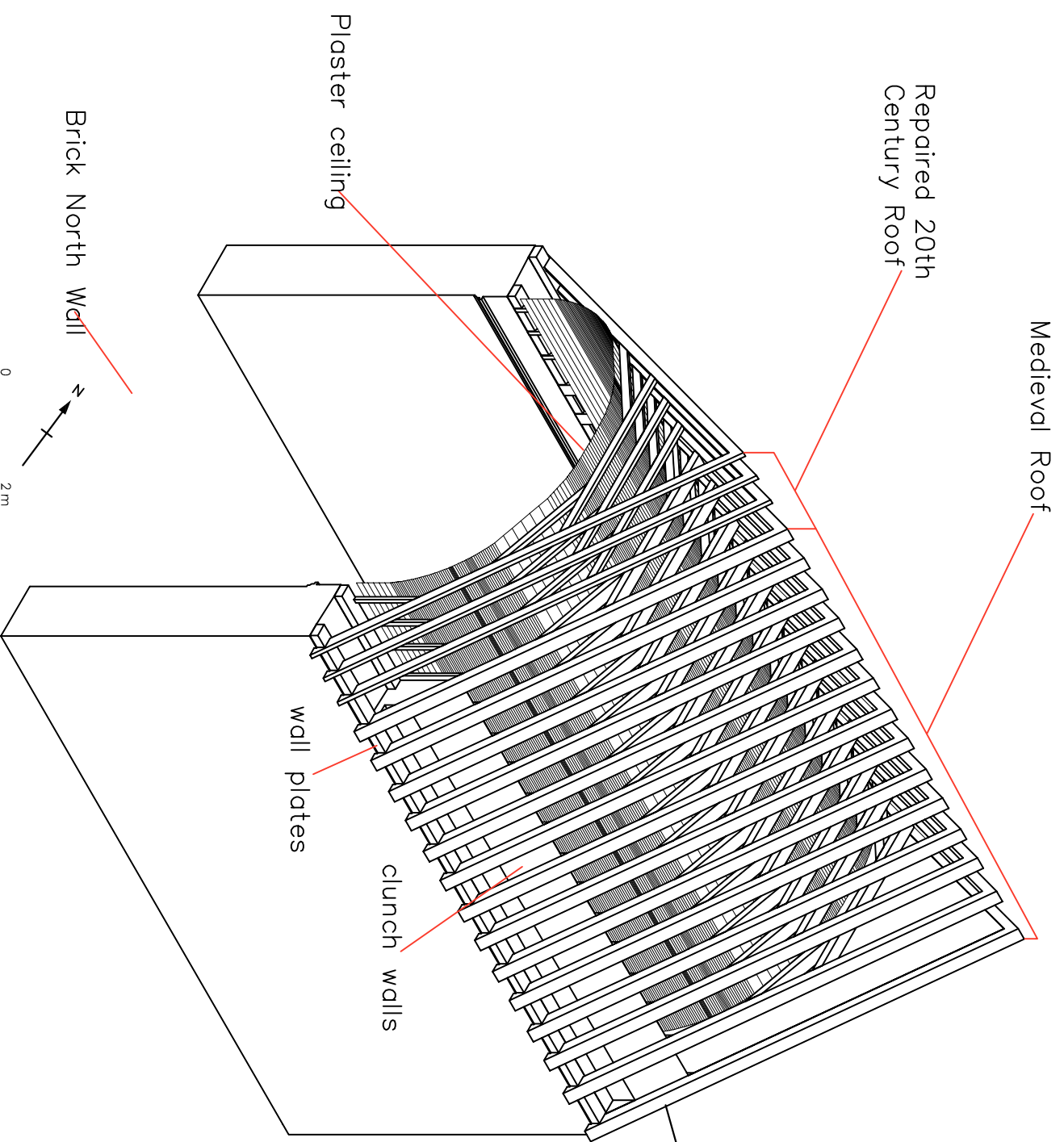


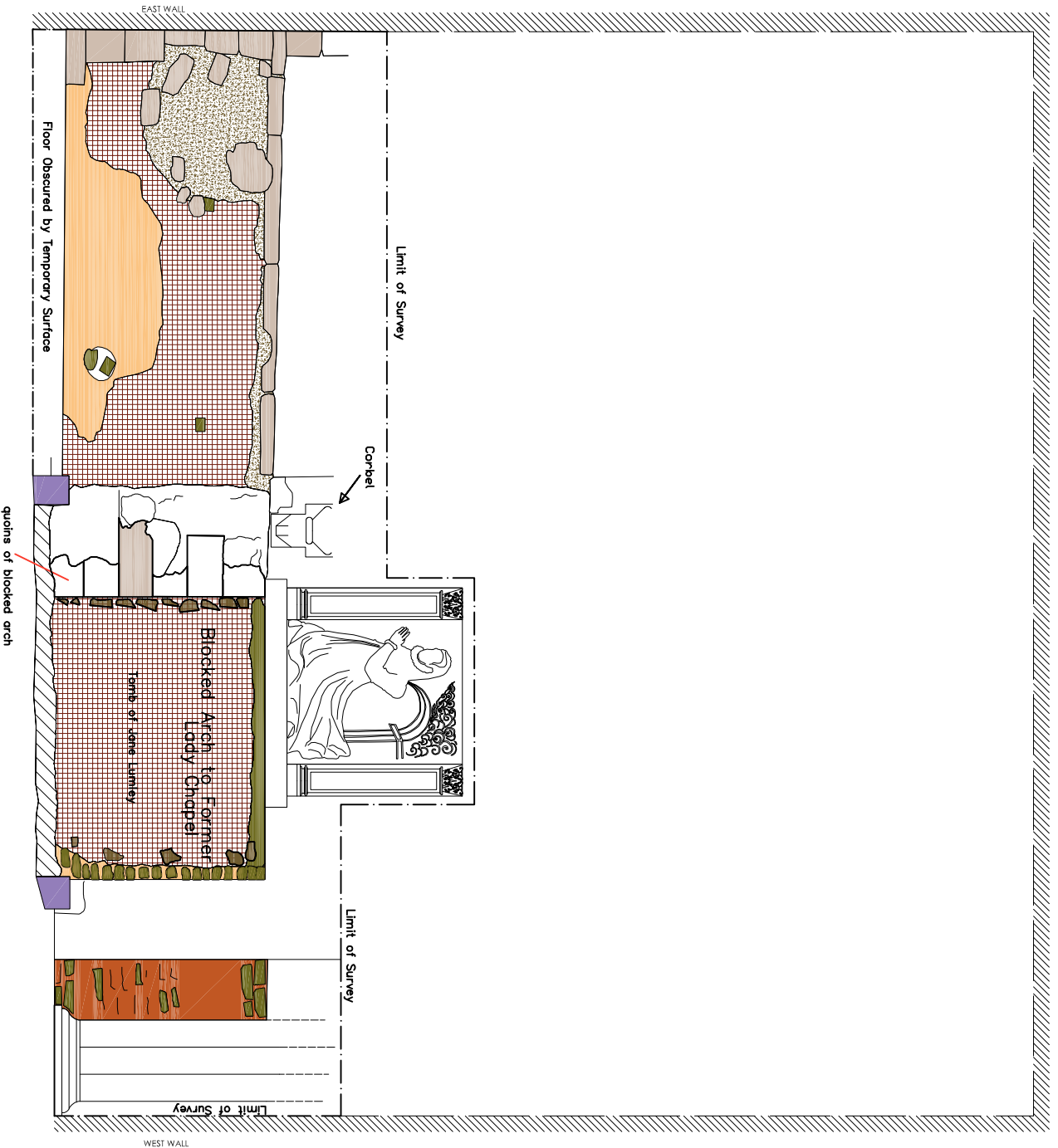
Figure 2: Site plan, not to scale








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<p>CHAOUN03 LUMLEY CHAPEL, CHEAM</p>	
Drawing No.	CHOUN03/0A/003
Date printed	11/10/2004
Drawing title	

Figure 3: Rafters and wallplates

CHECKED BY:



-  Limestone
-  Brick
-  Flint and Flint and Brick blocking wall
-  Black Marble
-  Grave Fill

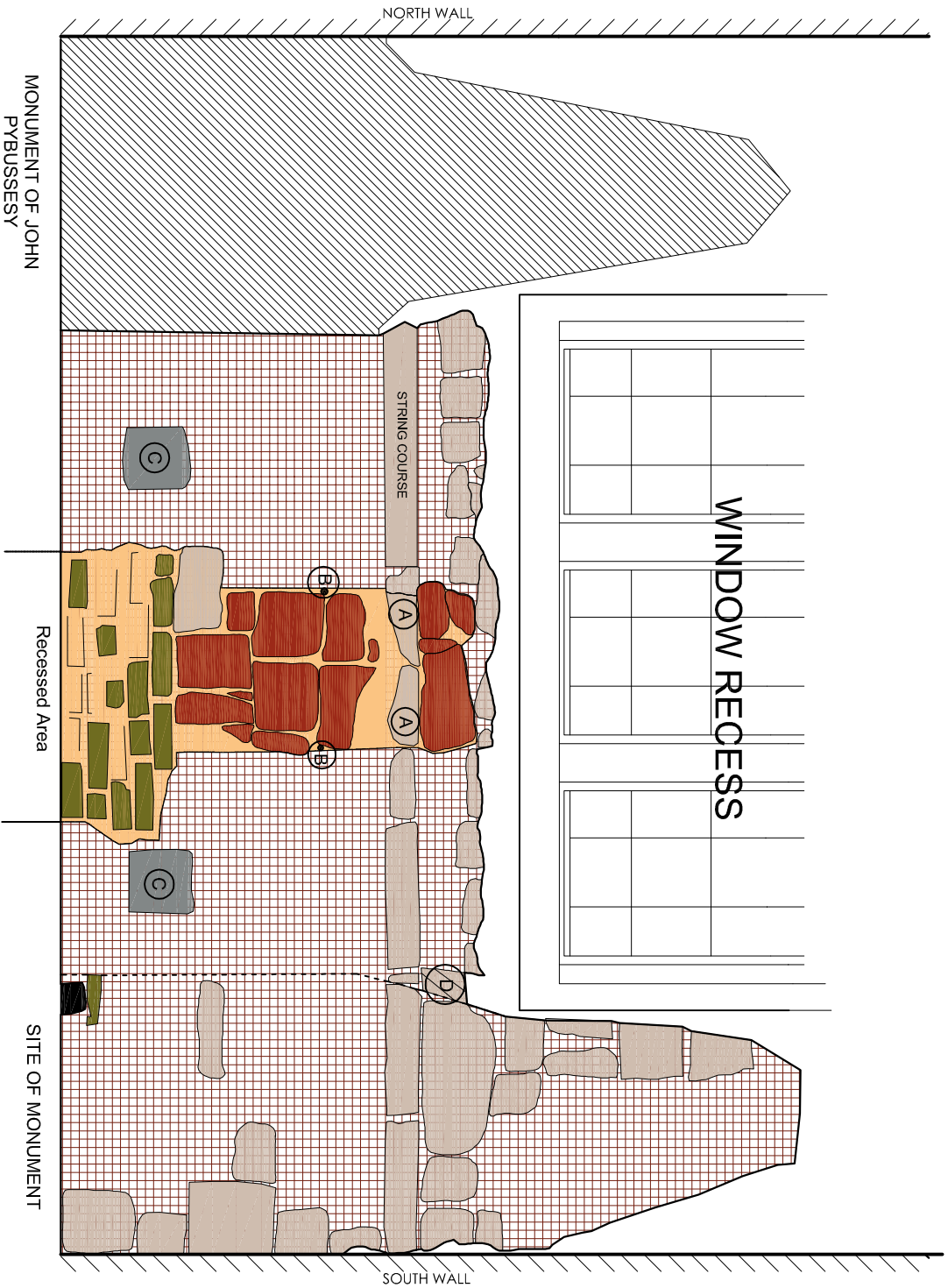
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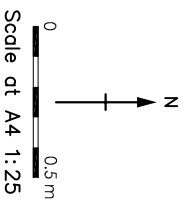
CHAOUN03 LUMLEY CHAPEL, CHEAM	
Drawing No.	CHOUN03/0A/002
Date printed	14/10/2004
Drawing title	

Figure 4: The Church Interior: The South Wall

CHECKED BY:



- Plaster
- Brick
- Limestone
- Tile
- Mortar and flint
- Mortar
- A Cut Away Area
- B Copper Wire
- C Gullies
- D Moulded Stone
- E Void



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CHAOUN03
 LUMLEY CHAPEL,
 CHEAM

Drawing No.	CHOUN03/0A/001
Date printed	12/10/2004
Drawing title	

Figure 5:
 The Church Interior:
 East Wall

CHECKED BY:



0 100 mm
1:2



Figure 6: Stone from north wall



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