UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Access Cambridge Archaeology

Archaeological Excavations at Dunwich Suffolk, 2015

Carenza Lewis, Catherine Ranson & Nina O'Hare

Touching the Tide

heritage lottery fund

LOTTERY FUNDED

Archaeological Excavations at Dunwich, Suffolk 2015

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(Front cover photo – Trench 4 in Dunwich beach car park - copyright ACA)

Contents

1 SUMMARY 9

2 INTRODUCTION 10

2.1 Touching the Tide 10
2.2 Access Cambridge Archaeology 10
2.3 Dunwich Greyfriars Trust 11

3 AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND DESIRED OUTCOMES 12

3.1 Aims 12
3.2 Objectives 12
3.3 Outcomes 12

4 METHODOLOGY 13

4.1 Trial Trench Excavation 13
4.2 Test pit excavation 14

5 LOCATION 17

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY 19

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 20

7.1 Historical Background 20
7.2 Archaeological Background 28
7.2.1 Prehistoric Period 29
7.2.2 Roman period 29
7.2.3 Anglo-Saxon period 30
7.2.4 Medieval period 30
7.2.5 Post-Medieval Period 33
7.2.6 Modern period 35
7.2.7 Undated 36

8 EXCAVATION RESULTS 37

8.1 Trench excavation Results 38
8.1.1 Trench 1 38
8.1.2 Trench 2 42
8.1.3 Trench 3 44
8.1.4 Trench 4 50
8.2 Test Pit Results 57
8.2.1 Group 1 – Greyfriars Wood 58
8.2.2 Group 2 – between Trenches 2 & 3 60
8.2.3 Group 3 – 1 Coastguard Cottages 65

9 DISCUSSION 67

9.1 Prehistoric 67
9.2 Roman 68
9.3 Anglo-Saxon 68
9.4 Medieval 69
9.5 Post-medieval 72
9.6 Social and Community Aims 72

10 CONCLUSION 74

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 74

12 REFERENCES 75

13 APPENDICES 80

13.1 TRENCH POTTERY REPORT – *PAUL BLINKHORN* 80
13.2 TEST PIT POTTERY REPORT – *PAUL BLINKHORN* 87
13.3 LITHICS QUANTIFICATION – *LAWRENCE BILLINGTON* 91
13.4 FAUNAL REMAINS – *VIDA RAJKOVAČA* 94
13.5 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT – *DR RACHEL BALLANTYNE* 100
13.6 OTHER FINDS – *CATHERINE RANSON* 104
13.6.1 Trench Finds 104
13.6.2 Test Pit Finds 107
13.7 SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT 111
13.8 TEST PIT POTTERY DISTRIBUTION MAPS 115
13.9 TRENCH AND TEST PIT LITHIC DISTRIBUTION MAPS 120
13.10 TRENCH AND TEST PIT FAUNAL REMAINS DISTRIBUTION MAPS 131

List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of England with close up insert of East Anglia and the village of Dunwich highlighted in red 17
Figure 2: 1:10,000 OS map of Dunwich with the extent of the Dunwich conservation area outlined in red (Map copyright Edina Digimap) 18
Figure 3: Map of Dunwich by Gardner 1754, which was produced with details from the first Agas map of Dunwich in 1585. (From http://www.dunwichmuseum.org.uk/whathappened/tudor.php (Accessed August 2015)) 21
Figure 4: Reconstruction of the medieval town of Dunwich based on documentary, map and coastal analysis, after Sear *et a*l. 2013: 118 23
Figure 5: The retreating coastline at Dunwich as mapped by Sear *et al*. 2013: 97 25
Figure 6: Map of Dunwich showing all known structures, after Sear *et al.* 2010: 16 26
Figure 7: Dunwich 1826 Tithe Map of the Barnes Estate 27
Figure 8: Archaeological data known for the town of Dunwich, after Sear et al. 2013: 127 28
Figure 9: OS 1880s Map of Dunwich (Copyright Edina Digimap 1:2500) 35
Figure 10: The location of the northern (left) and southern (right) trench and test pit locations in Dunwich (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:2500) 37
Figure 11: The location of the four trenches opened in Dunwich (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:2500) 37
Figure 12: Location map of DUN 137 Trench 1 (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500) 38
Figure 13: Upper plan of DUN 137 Trench 1 and the wall (103) 39
Figure 14: Lower plan of DUN 137 Trench 1, including the northern extension and the wall (103) 39
Figure 15: East facing section through Trench 1 41
Figure 16: North facing section through Trench 1 41
Figure 17: Location map of DUN 138 Trench 2 (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500) 42
Figure 18: Plan of DUN 138 Trench 2 43
Figure 19: East facing section through Trench 2 43
Figure 20: Location map of DUN 139 Trench 3 (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500) 44
Figure 21: Plan of DUN 139 Trench 3 45
Figure 22: East facing section through DUN 139 Trench 3 49
Figure 23: Location map of DUN 140 Trench 4 (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500) 50
Figure 24: Medieval glazed roof tile from (408), Trench 4 50
Figure 25: Medieval glazed roof tile from (409) Trench 4 51
Figure 26: A sample of the decorated medieval window glass from (409) Trench 4 51
Figure 27: The three stake holes, F.60, F.61 and F.62 52
Figure 28: Upper plan of DUN 140 Trench 4 with the three stakeholes 54
Figure 29: Lower plan of DUN 140 Trench 4 55
Figure 30: Southeast facing section through DUN 140 Trench 4 56
Figure 31: The location of the northern (left) and southern (right) test pits excavated in Dunwich (Map copyright Edina Digimap) 57
Figure 32: Location map of the Greyfriars Wood test pits (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500) 58
Figure 33: Location map of the six test pits excavated between trenches 2 and 3 (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500) 60
Figure 34: Location map of TP 10 (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500) 65

Figure 35: Which aspects were most enjoyed on the Dunwich excavations 73
Figure 36: Scheduled monument consent – page 1 of 4 111
Figure 37: Scheduled Monument Consent – page 2 of 4 112
Figure 38: Scheduled Monument Consent – page 3 of 4 113
Figure 39: Scheduled Monument Consent – page 4 of 4 114
Figure 40: The Late Saxon pottery distribution map for the Dunwich test pits 115
Figure 41: The high medieval pottery distribution map for the Dunwich test pits 116
Figure 42: The late medieval pottery distribution map for the Dunwich test pits 117
Figure 43: The post medieval pottery distribution map for the Dunwich test pits 118
Figure 44: The 19th century pottery distribution map for the Dunwich test pits 119
Figure 45: Dunwich trench and test pit locations with the key to the lithics identified 120
Figure 46: Irregular waste flint distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 121
Figure 47: Primary flint flake distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 122
Figure 48: Secondary flint flake distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 123
Figure 49: Tertiary flint flake distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 124
Figure 50: Blade like flake distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 125
Figure 51: Flint core distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 126
Figure 52: Serrated flint flake distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 127
Figure 53: Flake knife distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 128
Figure 54: Flint scraper distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 129
Figure 55: Burnt stone distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 130
Figure 56: The presence of pig bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 131
Figure 57: The presence of sheep/goat bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 132
Figure 58: The presence of cow bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 133
Figure 59: The presence of horse bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 134
Figure 60: The presence of dog/fox bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 135
Figure 61: The presence of cat bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 136
Figure 62: The presence of rabbit bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 137
Figure 63: The presence of rat bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 138
Figure 64: The presence of fish bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 139
Figure 65: The presence of chicken bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 140
Figure 66: The presence of goose bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 141
Figure 67: The presence of woodcock bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 142
Figure 68: The presence of *galliformes* bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations 143

List of Tables

Table 1: Comfort 1994: 95-123; Suffolk County Council HER entry – DUN 001 26
Table 2: The pottery excavated from Test pit 5 58
Table 3: The pottery excavated from Test pit 8 59
Table 4: The pottery excavated from test pit 6 60
Table 5: The pottery excavated from test pit 7 61
Table 6: The pottery excavated from test pit 9 61
Table 7: The pottery excavated from test pit 11 62
Table 8: The pottery excavated from test pit 12 62
Table 9: The pottery excavated from test pit 13 64
Table 10: The pottery excavated from test pit 10 65
Table 11: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, Trench 1 84
Table 12: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, Trench 2 84
Table 13: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, medieval contexts, Trench 3 85
Table 14: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, post-medieval contexts, Trench 3 85
Table 15: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, medieval contexts, Trench 4 86
Table 16: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, post-medieval contexts, Trench 4 86
Table 17: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage 92

Table 18: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Trench 1 95
Table 19: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Trench 2 95
Table 20: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Trench 3; n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified 96
Table 21: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Trench 3; n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified 96
Table 22: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Trench 4; n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified 97
Table 23: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 5-9 97
Table 24: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 10 98
Table 25: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 11 & 12 98
Table 26: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 13 98
Table 27: Charred plant remains from Dunwich, Suffolk (DUN 139 and DUN 140) 102
Table 28: Trench 1 other finds 104
Table 29: Trench 2 other finds 104
Table 30: Trench 3 other finds 105
Table 31: Trench 4 other finds 107
Table 32: Test pit 5 other finds 107
Table 33: Test pit 6 other finds 107
Table 34: Test pit 7 other finds 108
Table 35: Test pit 8 other finds 108
Table 36: Test pit 9 other finds 108
Table 37: Test pit 10 other finds 109
Table 38: Test pit 11 other finds 109
Table 39: Test pit 12 other finds 110
Table 40: Test pit 13 other finds 110

1 Summary

In summer 2015 community archaeological excavations were undertaken in the village of Dunwich on the Suffolk coast. The excavations were run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA), funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund through Touching the Tide, and planned in consultation with English Heritage and the Dunwich Greyfriars Trust on whose land the dig was undertaken. A single trench was opened on the edge of the beach car park, three further trenches in Greyfriars wood on the cliff top, while nine 1m^2 test pits targeted specific areas in between trenches and to the south. More than 50 people of all ages from Dunwich and the surrounding area took part in the project.

Trench 1 helped substantiate a prehistoric date for Pales Dyke and revealed traces of an earlier friary wall; trench 2 showed the land lay between Duck St and St James St to have been open despite being enclosed within the medieval line of Pales Dyke. Trench 3 exposed medieval floor surfaces associated with a medieval Holloway and trench 4 yielded evidence for early water management and harbour revetments. The test pits confirmed the depth of the tenement in trench 3 and the extent of open land to its south. The excavations have added weight to inferences that the area of top of the hill was locally important in the prehistoric period and that the Pales Dyke may have originated as an Iron Age enclosure. They have also indicated that there is potential shown for Anglo-Saxon evidence to survive. Most substantial, however, is the discovery that traces of the remaining medieval town are still present under the woods and roads of Dunwich village today. These will be lost given the high risk of further coastal erosion and must be considered a high priority for further investigation.

The excavations were also extremely successful as a community project, attracting dozens of people to excavate and thousands to visit or follow progress online.

2 Introduction

Nine days of archaeological excavations between 27th July and 4th August 2015 were undertaken in the village of Dunwich on the Suffolk coast by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA). A single trench was opened on the edge of the beach car park and three further trenches were excavated in Greyfriars wood on the cliff top. The dig was funded by Touching the Tide, a Heritage Lottery Funded project, in consultation with English Heritage who provided scheduled ancient monument consent and the Dunwich Greyfriars Trust on whose land the dig was undertaken. Over 50 people of all ages from Dunwich and the surrounding area took part in the archaeology, which also included the excavation of nine 1m^2 test pits.

2.1 Touching the Tide

Touching the Tide (TtT) is a Landscape Partnership Scheme for the Suffolk coastline, covering the area between Covehithe and Felixstowe. It aims to conserve and celebrate the heritage of the coast and to increase understanding of coastal change. TtT is a £900,000 partnership between a wide range of statutory, voluntary, and community organisations and is funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Full details of all TtT's work are on the website at www.touchingthetide.org.uk The Scheme is hosted by the Suffolk Coast & Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Suffolk County Council.

Touching the Tide started delivery in spring 2013 and is due to end in July 2016.

2.2 Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research in the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up by Dr Carenza Lewis in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

Thousands of members of the public have taken part in scores of programmes run by ACA, including teenagers involved in Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) test pit excavation programmes intended since 2005 to build academic skills, confidence and aspirations. More widely, ACA has involved thousands of members of the public of all ages and backgrounds, including those with special needs, in a wide range of archaeological activities including field-walking, excavation, analysis and reporting. These have included projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and events in 2011-12 as part of the Cultural Olympiad for the 2012 London Olympic Games.

2.3 Dunwich Greyfriars Trust

The Dunwich Town Trust charity was founded over 120 years ago to manage the assets of the dissolved Corporation of Dunwich. The Greyfriars trust was formed in 2013 by a small group of dedicated Dunwich residents to manage and maintain the Franciscan Monastery, as well as 14 acres of parks and woodland (http://www.dunwichgreyfriars.org.uk/).

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3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

- To enable local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To build the profile, capacity and expertise of the recently formed Dunwich Greyfriars Trust.
- To engage with local communities including visitors, widening the participation of people in the heritage of the Suffolk Coast, and increasing understanding of how the lost town of Dunwich evolved over time.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of medieval Dunwich and its environs.
- To inform future interpretation of the area.

3.2 Objectives

- To investigate the archaeology of the surviving fragments of medieval Dunwich.
- To provide the opportunity for a minimum of 20 volunteers to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project

3.3 Outcomes

- A minimum of 20 people with new archaeological skills
- Increased profile, capacity, skills and experience within the newly formed Dunwich Greyfriars Trust
- A minimum of 100 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of the history of Dunwich and its place within the story of East Anglia
- A more engaged and informed local population.

4 Methodology

4.1 Trial Trench Excavation

The open area excavations followed standard procedures for trial trench excavations as suggested by the standards set for field archaeology in the east of England (Gurney 2003). The locations for the four trenches were agreed by English Heritage, Touching the Tide and three local organisations in Dunwich: the Greyfriars Trust, the Dunwich Town Trust and Dunwich Museum.

- Trench 1 (DUN 137) was the southern most of the four trenches, sited just outside eastern boundary of the Greyfriars' precinct, between the present wall to the west and rabbit-proof fence and footpath to the east. This area would have been just inside the original town defences. The trench was originally opened as approximately 2m by 2m, but was later extended to the north eventually measuring 1.80m by 2.92m. This area is not scheduled.

- Trench 2 (DUN 138) was situated on Dunwich Greyfriars Trust land, in a wooded area to the north-east of Greyfriars monastery. This site was inside the original town, but not within the churchyard of All Saints Church. The $2m^2$ trench was laid out due east of Priory Cottage, just to the western side of the path running through the trees. This area is not scheduled.

- Trench 3 (DUN 139) was also located in the wooded area north-east of Greyfriars monastery, but was placed along the northern boundary of the trees, directly in line with 2 Coastguard Cottages further to the north. The trench was originally 1.5m by 5.5m, orientated north to south, with the northern end situated at the base of a hollow-way extending east from St. James's Street – the present ground level and top of the trench slopes upwards from north to south. The trench was later extended by 2.3m to the north, taking its total length to 7.8m – the extension did not reach across the full width of the original trench, but ran for 0.9m going westwards from the eastern section. This area is not scheduled.

- Trench 4 (DUN 140) was the northern most of the four excavated and was sited on the western edge of the Dunwich beach car park, along a grassy bank that drops down to the marsh in the west. This is presumed to be the site of the medieval harbour, so Trench 4 was situated on what is assumed to be the harbour edge. As the trench location lies within the scheduled site of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity or Maison Dieu (SF 142), Scheduled Monument Clearance was obtained to excavate a maximum area of $10m^2$. Trench 4 was originally laid out as 1.7m by 5.8m, orientated south-west to north-east, but was later extended by 1.0m to the south-west due to the middle 2.3m of Trench 4 remaining unexcavated below a depth of 0.52-0.68m, as a result of two pipes running north-south across the middle of the trench.

- All the trenches were opened and dug by hand, by removing soil in layers of between 0.1m and 0.2m at a time.

- A minimum of 50% of bulk-removed spoil was sieved by hand through a 10mm mesh to ensure further retrieval of archaeological finds.

- A register was kept, detailing all photographs taken for each trench.

- Cut features, if encountered were excavated sequentially in the normal way.
- Masonry walls, if encountered, were carefully cleaned, planned and left in situ.
- At the end of the excavations all the trenches were hand backfilled and the sites restored.

4.2 Test pit excavation

The test pits also excavated in the course of the Dunwich Community Excavations were based on the standard procedure for test pit excavation as specified by ACA, who have successfully organised and been part of over 2000 test pits since ACA's inception in 2005.

Eight of the nine test pits opened in Dunwich were sited in the Greyfriars wood, with one also opened in the private garden of a property on Beach Road.

- The test pits were 1m^2 and the turf, if present was removed in squares by hand. Each test pit was excavated in a series of 0.2m spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m.
- 100% of the soil was sieved through a 10mm mesh and all the finds were retained.
- The depths of the top soil, sub soil and when the natural was reached were all recorded, and if any features were encountered an ACA a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet was utilised to draw the base and sides of the test pit.
- Cut features, if encountered were excavated sequentially in the normal way
- The test pits were then backfilled by hand and the turf (if present) replaced neatly to restore the site.

On-site finds identification and retention

- Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone (unless in very poor condition) were washed on site where possible, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each context of the test pit or trench. Either on site or during post excavation the animal bone, pottery, flint and burnt stone are bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

On-site archaeological supervision

- Professional archaeologists from ACA are on hand for the duration of the excavations, with one supervisor specifically assigned to each of the three trenches, to direct the excavations and provide guidance for each of the volunteers. Pottery and most other finds are provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by experts.

Trench closing and backfilling

- A member of the archaeological team inspected each trench before it was declared finished confirming whether or not natural has been reached.
- After the excavations were completed the archaeological records and finds are retained by the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and on-going research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds are returned to the landowners after analysis is complete if they are requested; otherwise they are curated by the University of Cambridge.

Recording

- The trenches were recorded following a Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); whereby numbers (fill) or [cut] were assigned to individual contexts and features numbers F. to stratigraphic events. Sections were drawn at 1:10 and base plans at 1:20, with a photographic archive consisting of digital images.
- The site code for each trench was assigned by Suffolk County Council. Trench 1 = DUN 137, Trench 2 = DUN 138, Trench 3 = DUN 139 and Trench 4 = DUN 140. A generic site of code of DUN/15 was applied to all the test pits.

Finds processing and recording

Few excavations retain all the finds that are made if they are deemed to be of little or no research value. The upper levels of the trenches may produce significant quantities of modern material, not all of which will have research value.

Finds appropriate for recording, analysis, reporting, retention and curation

- All pottery has been retained.
- All faunal remains, worked and burnt stone have been retained
- All other finds from contexts pre-dating 1800 have been retained.
- All finds pre-dating 1900 have been retained

Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting

- The following finds which are not considered to warrant any further analysis have been discarded after they have been photographed and their weight and number by type has been recorded,: Slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, modern glass, modern metal objects (including nails), concrete, modern mortar, modern fabric, shoes and other modern items (including batteries and shotgun cartridges), naturally occurring animal shells, unworked flint and other unworked stone (including fossils).
- 20th century window and vessel glass has been discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- 19th and 20th century CBM have been discarded after counting and weighing. One sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM was kept with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Most fragments of 20th century metal whose use can be identified has been discarded and the same is true for any unidentifiable object of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails have also been discarded but handmade nails were retained.
- 20th century tile (floor, roof and wall) have been discarded after counting and weighing, with a sample of each type of pre-modern tile retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing. Any decorated examples have been retained unless these have been recovered in very large quantities in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood was weighed and counted but was also discarded.

Legal ownership of finds

- Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857).
- Owners of private unscheduled land where excavations have taken place who enquire about the final destination of finds from excavation on their property will be informed that ACA prefers to retain these in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible.
- NB: Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.

- Any requests by owners for the final return of finds to them will be agreed. Finds will be returned after recording, analysis and reporting is complete, accompanied by a letter inviting them to treat the finds with care, retain them in association with identifying documentation and to consider donating them to ACA/University of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology should they ever change their minds about wishing to have possession of them.
- If the landowners are unwilling, for whatever reason, to donate any or all of the finds from the excavation on their land to ACA, the requested finds are returned to them after recording and analysis is completed, safely packaged and conserved (if required), accompanied by a letter explaining how they should be cared for and asking for them to be returned to the University of Cambridge if for any reason the owners no longer wish to retain them, and that if they are moved from the address to which they were returned the ACA should be informed. The location of such finds will be stated in the site archive.

Curation of Archaeological Finds

- All finds which are not discarded or returned to owners are retained and stored in conditions where they will not deteriorate. Most finds are stored in cool dry condition in sealed plastic finds bags, with small pierced holes to ventilate them. Pottery, bone and flint have been bagged separately from other finds.
- Finds which are more fragile, including ancient glass or metal objects, are stored in small boxes protected by padding and if necessary, acid free paper. Metal objects are curated with silica gel packets if necessary to prevent deterioration.
- All finds bags/boxes from the same context have been bagged/boxed together, and bags from all test pits excavated in the same settlement in the same year will be kept together. All the trench finds have also been stored together. All bags and boxes used for storage will be clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code (which includes settlement name code and year of excavation code), trench number and context/feature number.

5 Location

The present-day village of Dunwich is located on the Suffolk coast, 6km east of the A12 that runs between Yoxford and Blythburgh, with Aldeburgh and RSBP Minsmere to the south and Walberswick and Southwold to the north. All excavations took place within 60m of the current cliff edge along a 560m stretch of coastline, running from Greyfriars Wood south of the village to the beach car park in the north.

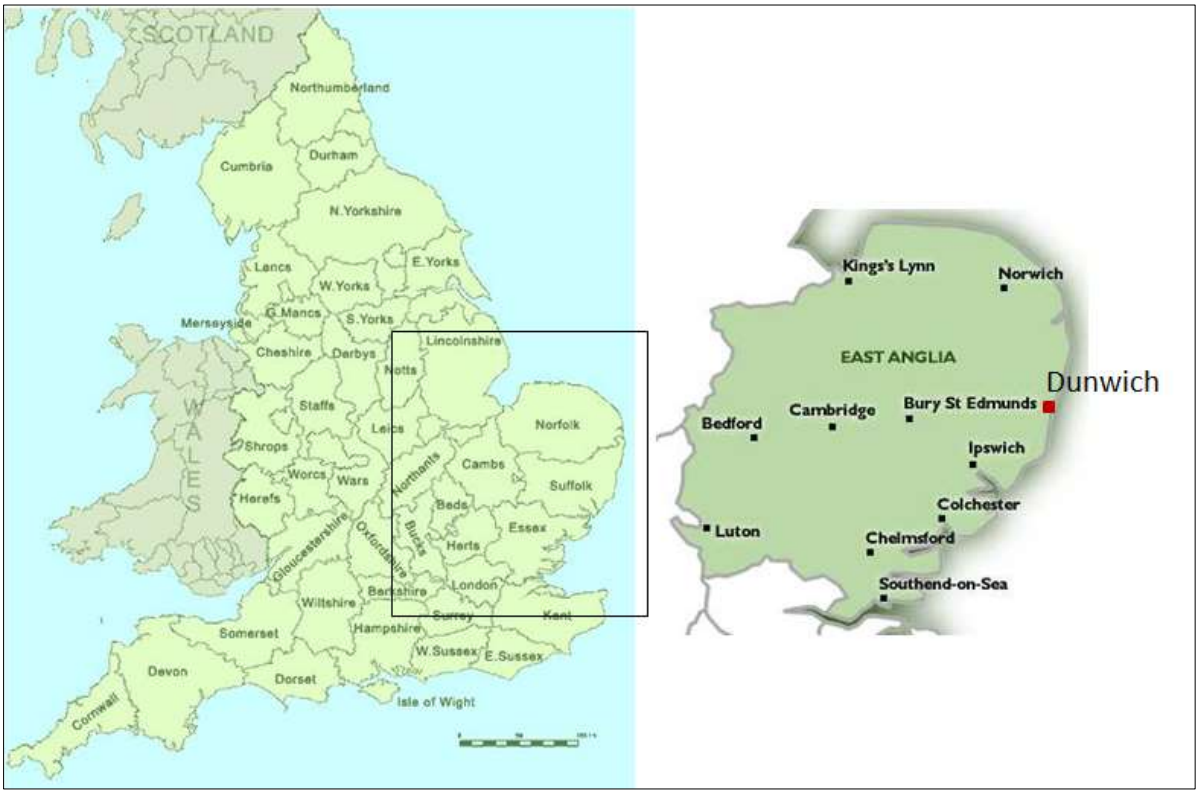

Figure 1: Map of England with close up insert of East Anglia and the village of Dunwich highlighted in red

As all of the once thriving medieval town and port of Dunwich has been lost to the sea, the village today consists of the mainly 17th to 19th century extent of the settlement which is arranged along the two original main roads that once led into the town.

The northern part of the village is arranged as a row along St James' Street, which connected the village to Blythburgh and backs onto the low-lying marshes to the south of the Dunwich River. The southern part of the present village is on the higher ground south-west of the medieval town along the road from Westleton that would have originally continued down to Middle Gate and into the town: this survives today as a footpath that leads out to the edge of the cliffs[1].

The plan of the village today appears as quite fragmentary, containing a number of open spaces, comprising both woodland and low-lying fields, as well as the remains of the Greyfriars monastery. Other buildings visible in Dunwich today are mainly Georgian and Victorian in date, built from Suffolk red brick with black glazed pantile roofs and lattice glazed windows. Flint and stone are also utilised as building materials, some reused from

[1] http://www.suffolkcoastal.gov.uk/yourdistrict/planning/designandconservation/conservationareas/spds/ (Accessed August 2015)

buildings as they were gradually lost to the sea or from the remains of the monastic sites as well as cobbles that were taken off the beach[2].

Amenities in the village today include the beach front café, the Ship Inn public house and Dunwich Museum as well as the remains of the Greyfriars Monastery, woodland and clifftop walks. Dunwich heath, a National Trust reserve is situated to the south of the current village.

The conservation area in Dunwich encompasses all of the remaining village, including the marshlands in the north; around Bridge Farm in the northwest, to around St James' church and the remains of the original chapel and extending south to encompass all the land around the friary (figure 2).

Figure 2: 1:10,000 OS map of Dunwich with the extent of the Dunwich conservation area outlined in red (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

[2] http://www.suffolkcoastal.gov.uk/yourdistrict/planning/designandconservation/conservationareas/spds/ (Accessed August 2015)

6 Geology and Topography

Suffolk is a coastal county in East Anglia, bounded by the North Sea to the east, Essex to the south, Cambridgeshire to the west and Norfolk to the north. The village of Dunwich has been classified as 'Estate Sandlands' by Suffolk County Council Countryside and Environment Services and the grassland to the north of the village has been classified as 'Open Coastal Fens.'[3] Estate Sandlands are present as a slightly interrupted series along the southeast Suffolk coast, where the landscape is flat or very gently rolling plateaux of free draining sandy soils, with extensive areas of heathland or grassland, with an absence of watercourses. The Open Coastal Fens are the coastal flat areas, such as the land between Dunwich and Walberswick that consist of deep coastal deposits that overlie river and marine alluvium.

The bedrock geology of Dunwich is sand with some gravel and the superficial deposits are also mainly made up of various formations of both sand and gravel of varying date. To the north of the village on the flats up to Walberswick, the geology is of tidal flat deposits of both clay and silt[4]. The highest point in the village is at the remains of the Greyfriary at 20m OD and slopes down to St James Street to the north at c.5m OD.

[3] http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscape_map.aspx (Accessed August 2015)
[4] http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (Accessed August 2015)

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

7.1 Historical Background

The origins of Dunwich are relatively poorly understood and have been little investigated. The first indisputable record of Dunwich is in the Domesday survey of 1086, where it is referred to as '*Duneuuic'* in the Hundred of Blything. The name Dunwich is thought to refer to a 'trading centre at the dunes', from the Old English *dūn and wic* (Mills 2003:167). Of the three references to Dunwich in Domesday, the largest is that held in 1086 by a Norman named Robert Malet: *'Then [in 1066] 2 carucates of land, now 1: the sea carried off the other one...Then 120 burgesses, now 236. Poor men, 180 less 2. Then 1 church, now 3. They render £4 10s. Altogether it is worth £50 and 60,000 herrings by way of gift. And TRE [in the time of King Edward] it rendered £10'* (Williams & Martin 1992: 1208). From this entry, it is clear that Dunwich was a rapidly growing settlement, already of a significant size by 1066 with the number of burgesses rising from 120 before the Conquest to 236 by 1086 and the number of churches paying dues rising from one to three. Dunwich's importance can be seen in the fact that it is one of only four towns listed as having a market prior to the Norman Conquest and it is thought that by 1086 Dunwich was one of the ten largest towns in England (Comfort 1994: 21).

Domesday Book records that the 1086 town of Dunwich grew from an earlier settlement, but the pre-Conquest origins of Dunwich are difficult to trace as most claims have negligible historical backing and any coastal archaeological remains have been lost to the sea. It has been asserted that the settlement originated as a Middle Saxon trading centre and before that a coastal Roman fort, speculatively suggested to be the important centre of Sitomagus (Haslam 1992; Comfort 1994: 2-5). Support for the presence of a Roman settlement comes from Bede's description of Dunwich as a *civitas*; a term Bede uses elsewhere for a former Roman town (Comfort 1994: 5). Prior to the Domesday survey, historical documents record a place called *Dommoc* (or *Domnoc*) where St. Felix, a Burgundian sent by Pope Honorius to convert the East Angles, founded a diocese around AD 631 with the aid of King Sigeberht. Later in the 7th century the diocese was split in two, with bishoprics at *Dommoc* and Elmham. Traditionally, it has been claimed that *Dommoc* is an older name-form of Dunwich and that the two places were in the same location. However, Rigolds (1961) has cast doubt over the location of *Dommoc* by arguing that it is more likely to have existed nearer to modern-day Felixstowe than Dunwich. As the matter has not been resolved archaeologically, owing to the loss of coastline that has occurred at Dunwich since Anglo-Saxon times, uncertainty still surrounds the potential association between the places of Dunwich and *Dommoc* (Haslam 1992).

Conversely, from the Norman Conquest onwards the history of Dunwich is comparatively well known and several detailed accounts of its history have been published (see Parker 1978; Comfort 1994). As recorded in Domesday, Eadric of Laxfield was the lord of Dunwich in 1066 – a title that William the Conqueror later granted to Malet, along with the rest of Eadric's manors in Suffolk (Williams & Martin 1992: 1208; Comfort 1994: 20). Between the 11th and early 13th centuries Dunwich grew rapidly from an estimated population of circa 1600-3000 in 1086 to just over 5000 two centuries later. Domesday Book underlines the strength of its fishing industry and following the Conquest, Dunwich's economy also grew rapidly and by the mid-12th century the town was England's sixth wealthiest commercial centre, after London, York, Norwich, Lincoln and Northampton. It was rare for wealthy towns to retain their own lord and for the king to draw no rent from them, as was the case with 11th century Dunwich. However, upon the accession of Henry I in 1101, Dunwich was taken from the Malets into Crown ownership – this allows the town's prosperity to be charted through its yearly fee-farm payments to the Crown, which reached a peak of £120 13s 4d and twenty-four thousand herrings in 1168, compared to £10 in 1066 (Comfort 1994: 22-23).

The earliest known map of Dunwich was made in 1589 by the surveyor Ralph Agas – the original is now lost but survives as an engraved copy from 1753, made by Joshua Kirby, and as a modified version in Thomas Gardner's (1754) *'An Historical Account of Dunwich, Blithburgh and Southwold'*[5] (figure 3). Using the Agas map and Gardner's account in conjunction with other historical records and underwater archaeological surveys, it has been suggested that the town occupied a maximum area of circa 1.8km^2, with a central area of 1.1km^2 enclosed by a defensive ditch and palisade-topped bank (Sear *et al.* 2013: 125). The town's defensive boundary was known as Pales Dyke and is historically thought to have been built shortly after, and in response to, attacks on nearby Orwell and Norwich by the Danes in 1069. In 1173 the town successfully withstood a siege from the Earl of Leicester and Hugh Bigod, although at the threat of two further sieges in the 13th century the townspeople chose to pay off their attackers instead (Comfort 1994: 24, 29-30). It is unclear whether Pales Dyke encircled Dunwich on the eastern, seaward side, although it does appear that the remains of a great oak forest – Eastwood – originally lay between the town and coast (Comfort 1994: 20-22; Jobson 1971: 65), meaning that the 11th and 12th century town was built around the harbour rather than directly on the coastline. Gated entrances along four streets – Bridgegate, Middlegate, Gildengate and Southgate – allowed entry into the town, which contained a market square, town hall, several religious institutions and at least seven churches by the late 12th century (Comfort 1994: 25, 37). One of the earliest windmills in England was also built just outside Dunwich prior to 1200, and further windmills were later constructed to drain the marshes and grind grain; including several located within the town boundary (*Ibid.*: 41).

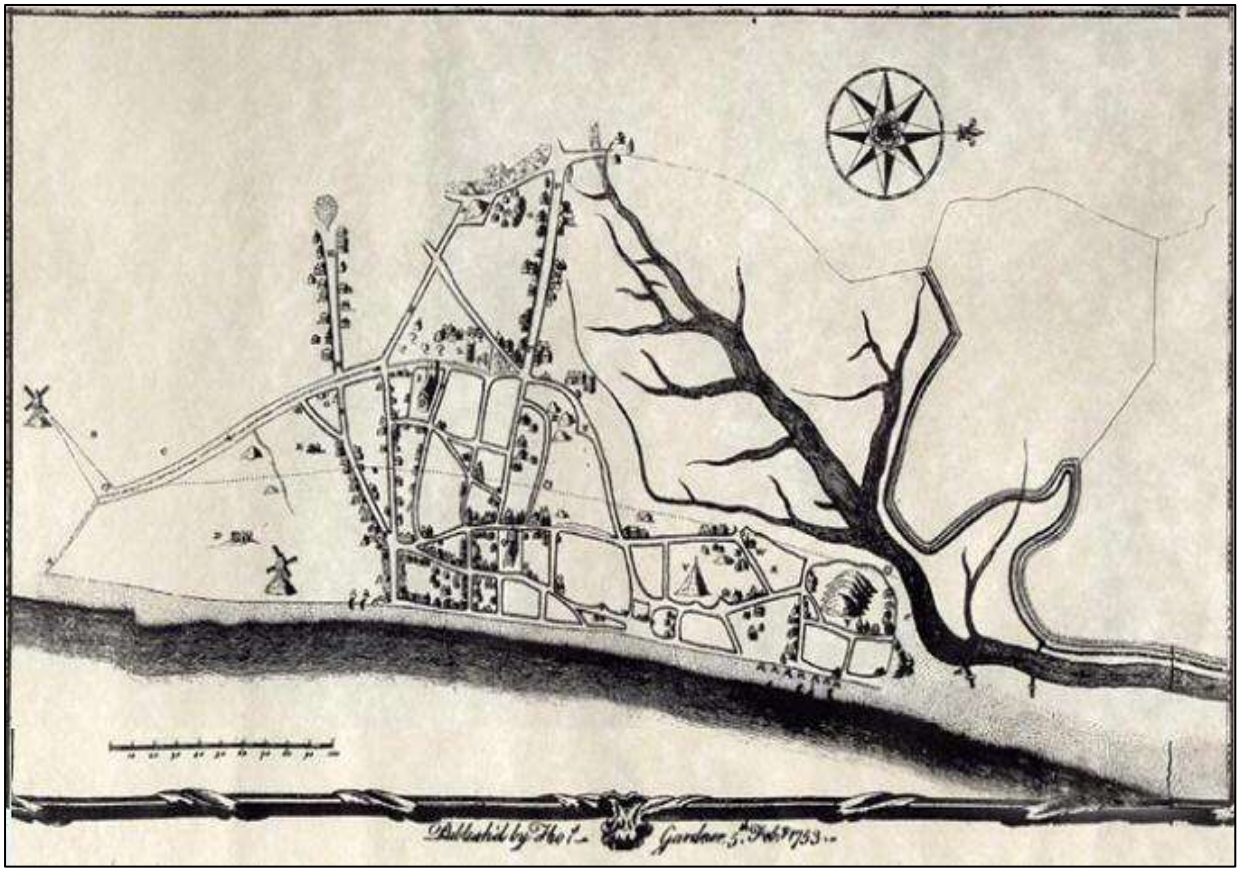

Figure 3: Map of Dunwich by Gardner 1754, which was produced with details from the first Agas map of Dunwich in 1585. (From http://www.dunwichmuseum.org.uk/whathappened/tudor.php (Accessed August 2015))

[5] www.dunwichmuseum.org.uk/research/details.php?id=367 (Accessed August 2015)

The source of medieval Dunwich's wealth lay in its harbour, as in addition to a thriving fishing industry Dunwich traded grain, salt, cloth and wool widely with the continent; particularly the Low Countries, Scandinavia, Germany, France and Spain (Comfort 1994: 77). Shipbuilding, typically a specialism of larger ports, was also a key part of the town's economy in the 12th and 13th centuries (Bailey 2007: 155) and until the early 16th century Dunwich held a daily market (Parsons 1913: 4; Comfort 1994: 38). During the reign of Stephen (1135-1154), Dunwich even had its own mint, which was proved beyond speculation in 1989 with the discovery of a 12th century silver coin hoard at Wicklewood, Norfolk that contained twenty-seven coins minted at Dunwich (Comfort 1994: 41). The Fitzwilliam Museum Early Medieval Coins database records a further twelve single-find coins that were minted at Dunwich during Stephen's reign[6]; demonstrating how important and prosperous the town was during the 12th century. It has also been suggested that Dunwich had a mint for Last Small Cross coins under Æthelred II, circa 1009-1017 (Parsons 1913; Allen & Doolan 2003: 3), although some of these coins have since been reclassified and no confirmed mint is known at Dunwich between the reigns of Æthelred II and Stephen [7].

Dunwich is known from historical documentation to have had a considerable number of religious institutions. Most great benefactions to found churches and religious houses were made during the early 13th century – reflecting the rise of Dunwich's wealthy merchant class (Comfort 1994: 23, 33). From documents recording losses to the sea, it is known that Dunwich had at least eight churches – St. John the Baptist, St. Bartholomew's, St. Leonard's, St. Martin's, St. Michael's, St. Nicholas', St. Peter's and All Saints' – and three chapels dedicated to St. Anthony, St. Francis and St. Katherine (Jobson 1971: 65). In terms of religious houses, a cell of Benedictine monks dependent on Eye Priory was established sometime after 1080, a Preceptory of the Knights' Templar was founded prior to 1199, along with a Dominican Blackfriars before 1256 and a Franciscan Greyfriars. Two religious hospitals also existed at Dunwich – the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, also known as Maison Dieu, and the Leper Hospital of St. James which lay outside the town boundary (*Ibid.*) (figure 4).

Due to Dunwich's growing wealth and importance, the town started petitioning the Crown for the right to collect its own taxes – Richard I refused to grant such rights and in response Dunwich's merchants exported corn to the enemy territory of Flanders in 1197 without a licence, for which the town was fined £706 13s 4d. This vast sum was six times Dunwich's yearly fee-farm payment at the time and took twelve years to pay off. With the accession of John to the English throne, Dunwich was finally granted some the liberties Richard I had denied the town. Its first charter, signed in 1199 at a cost of 200 marks (£133 6s 8d), established Dunwich as a borough and in 1215 John extended the town's privileges; replacing the 1199 system with a mayor, four bailiffs and a sheriff, freeing the townspeople from most of their remaining feudal duties and granting merchants the right to form a guild (Comfort 1994: 27-28). In 1268 Dunwich was one of twenty-seven boroughs invited to parliament for the second session of what was to become the House of Commons (*Ibid.*: 33) – the town retained its right to be represented in the House of Commons by two Members of Parliament until 1832, when it was disfranchised along with other pocket boroughs due to the small size of its population (Jobson 1971: 66).

[6] http://www-cm.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/emc/emc_search.php (Accessed August 2015)
[7] www.cngcoins.com/Article.aspx?ArticleID=143 (Accessed August 2015)

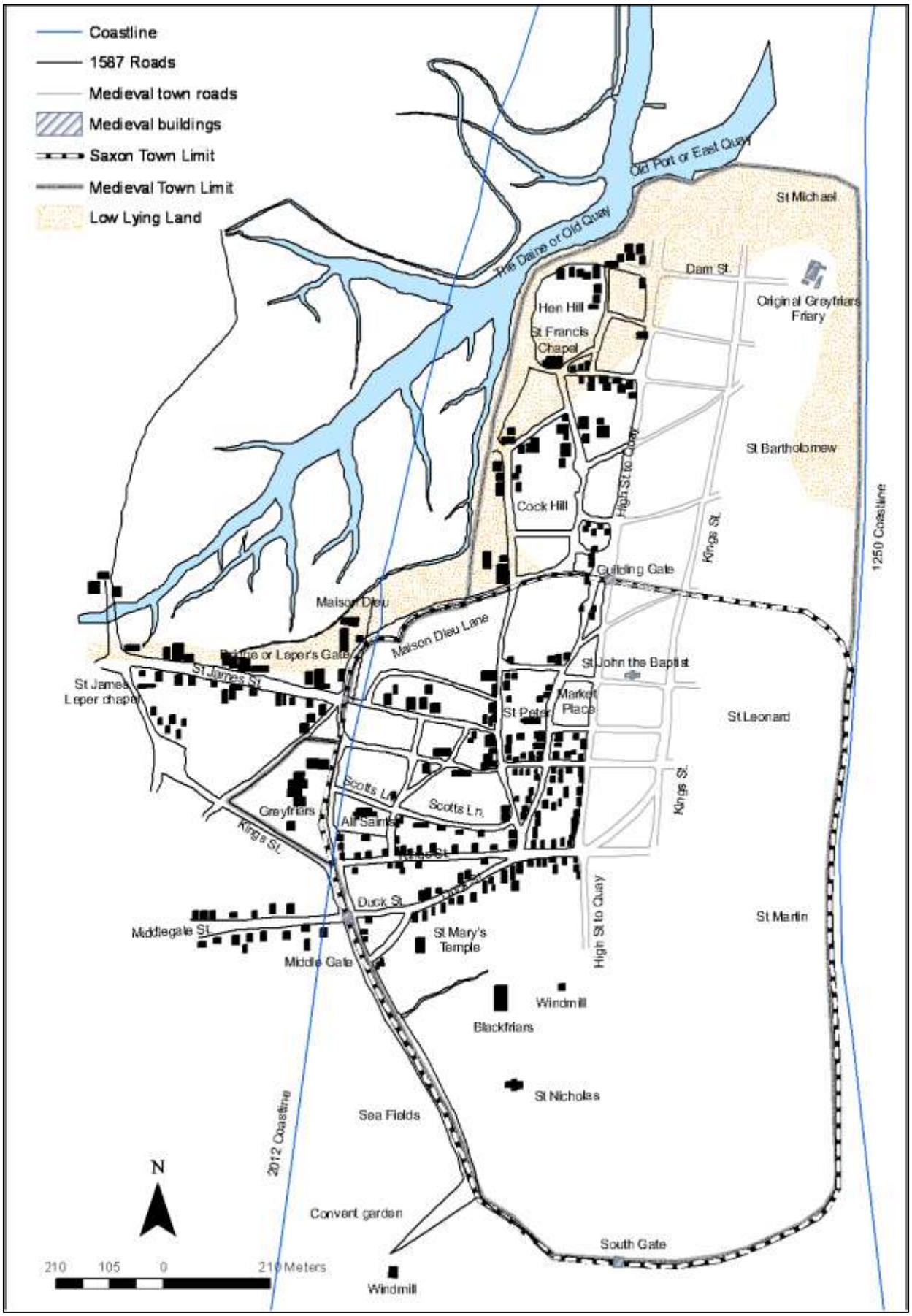

Figure 4: Reconstruction of the medieval town of Dunwich based on documentary, map and coastal analysis, after Sear *et al*. 2013: 118

However, Dunwich's economic prosperity began to waiver as early as the 1190s, evident when it started to fall behind on its fee-farm payments, which forced John to cut its yearly fee-farm in 1206 by £40, down to £80 13s 4d. Dunwich continued to struggle to pay throughout the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) and in 1230 the Crown was again forced to reduce the town's payment to £60 13s 4d (Comfort 1994: 28, 31). Due to a shingle spit known locally as Kingsholme encroaching on the harbour entrance, Dunwich was physically less able to function as a port (*Ibid*.) and its economy also suffered from the partial loss of corn exports to Ipswich in the 13th century, after dominating Suffolk's grain exports the previous century (Bailey 2007: 169). Furthermore, frequent coastal flooding of low-lying parts of the town meant that by 1216 inhabitants were being forced to move; many of whom may have left Dunwich altogether (Parker 1978: 31). In order to help address the situation, in 1222 Henry III granted the town £200 towards building a dyke that provided temporary relief until the 1250s, when the Kingsholme spit blocked the harbour entirely. Several years later and a few miles further north of its original location, the River Blyth broke through Kingsholme – leaving Dunwich at the head of a creek. In 1279, work undertaken to reopen the harbour and curb flooding succeeded and Dunwich soon hosted eleven warships, sixteen merchant vessels, twenty Icelandic barks and twenty-four fishing boats (Comfort 1994: 31-33).

Nevertheless, despite the harbour's brief resurgence, severe coastal storms in 1287 and 1328 remodelled the coastline again. After 1328, Dunwich was left at the end of an inlet rather than at one side of a lagoon (Comfort 1994: 35) – the loss of its large harbour was a setback Dunwich never recovered from, as shown by the relatively low number of coins found at Dunwich post-dating 1279, and especially post-1351 (Allen & Doolan 2003: 4). As demonstrated by Greyfriars monastery, which was originally built on the east side of Dunwich but relocated to just outside the western town boundary after the 1287 storm (Comfort 1994: 32), coastal erosion could be partially counteracted by rebuilding sections of the town further inland. However, the shifting shingle spit meant that Dunwich's port began to lose business to Walberswick and Southwold, which was exacerbated by national economic crisis and the Black Death in 1348-1349 (Bailey 2007). Throughout the 14th century, Dunwich continued to struggle in the face of numerous economic and demographic setbacks and by the 15th century its economy was in severe distress. Between 1400 and 1430 the income from Dunwich's market stalls fell by two-thirds, its fishing fleet reduced in size, the town no longer had a core of wealthy residences and its economy was in financial crisis. In 1402, Dunwich's yearly fee-farm was just over £14, compared to £120 13s 4d in 1168, but by the 1410s it struggled to pay even this small sum; in 1449 the borough was eventually relieved a third of its tax bill due to poverty (*Ibid*.: 281). Finally, shipbuilding had remained the town's main industry well into its decline (Comfort 1994: 86), having provided and built many ships for the Royal Navy under several monarchs (Jobson 1971: 66), but around 1489 Dunwich lost its status as a royal harbour to Southwold (Sear *et al.* 2013: 17).

Despite a temporary rise in Dunwich's fortunes with the expansion of Icelandic fisheries in the early 16th century (Bailey 2007: 283), the town continued to dwindle in size; both economically and demographically. Coastal erosion is recorded as early as Domesday, when one of the town's two carucates of land was lost to the sea between 1066 and 1086 (Williams & Martin 1992: 1208). Despite Domesday Books records of the loss of half the town's arable land, it is possible that erosion was not perceived to be a significant threat to Dunwich prior to the 1287 storm, as in 1230 Henry III granted a coastal plot of land to the Franciscans for building Greyfriars monastery (Comfort 1994: 32). Nevertheless, virtually the entire medieval town has been lost to the sea since the 11th century; reducing Dunwich to a small village that developed around St. James's Street during the post-medieval period (figure 5). The decline of Dunwich appears to have occurred as a series of significant losses, rather than as the gradual accumulation of yearly erosion (Sear *et al.* 2013), and can be tracked through documents recording when religious buildings were lost (table 1).

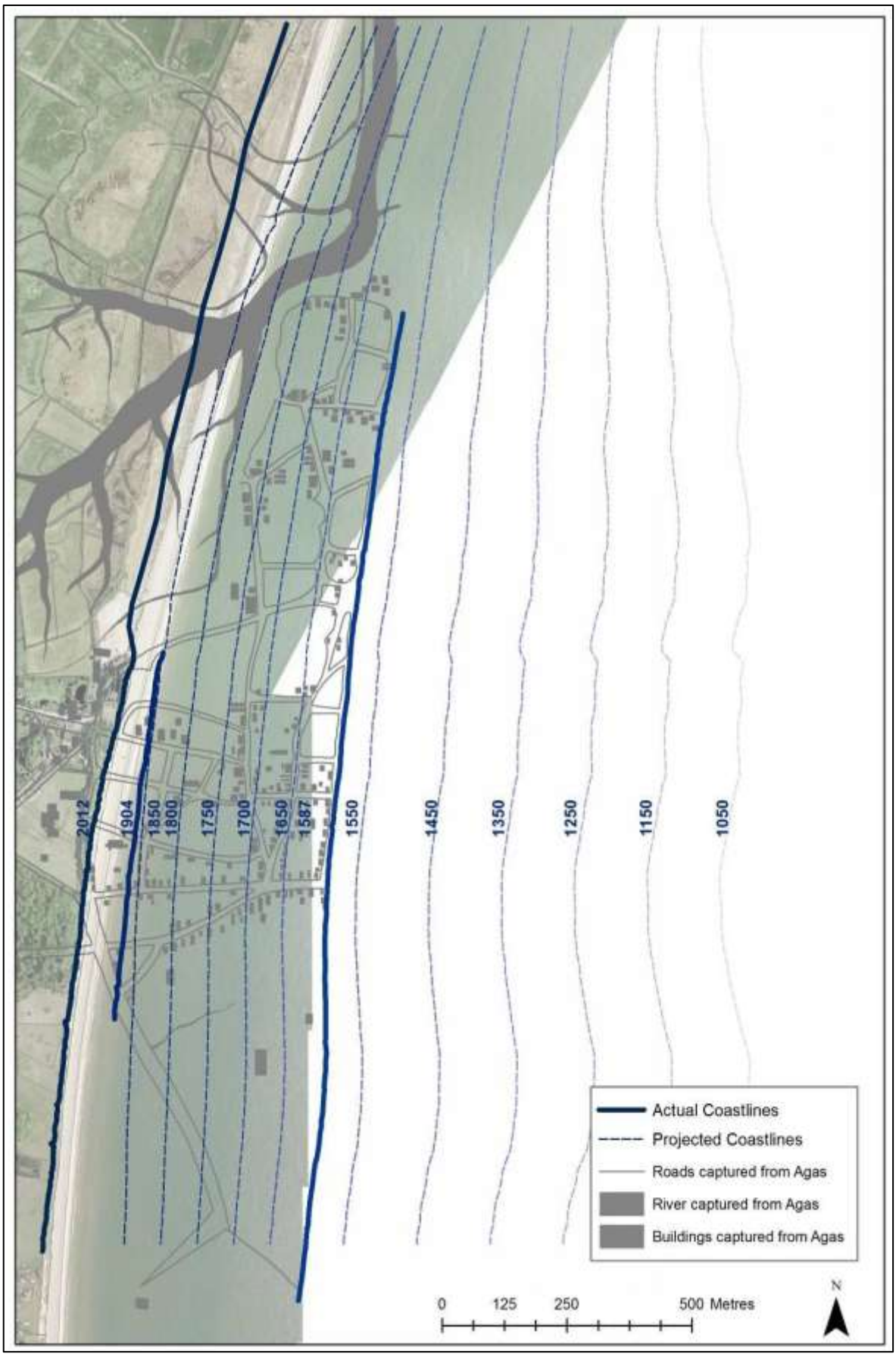

Figure 5: The retreating coastline at Dunwich as mapped by Sear *et al*. 2013: 97

Religious Institution	Date Lost
St. Leonard's church	c. 1300
St. Bartholomew's church	c. 1331
St. Michael's church	c. 1331
St. Martin's church	post-1335
St. Nicholas' church	pre-1400
St. John the Baptist church	pulled down 1540
St. Peter's church	post-1702
All Saints' church	1904-1919 (one grave surviving in 2015)
St. Anthony's chapel	1328 (?)
St. Katherine's chapel	c. 1545
St. Francis' chapel	n/a (suppressed 1545)
Benedictine cell	1328 (?)
Preceptory of the Knights Templar	reign of Charles I (1600-1649)
Blackfriars	1717
Greyfriars	n/a (surviving)
Hospital of the Holy Trinity/ Maison Dieu	n/a (site still on land)
St. James' Hospital	n/a (surviving)

Table 1: Comfort 1994: 95-123; Suffolk County Council HER entry – DUN 001

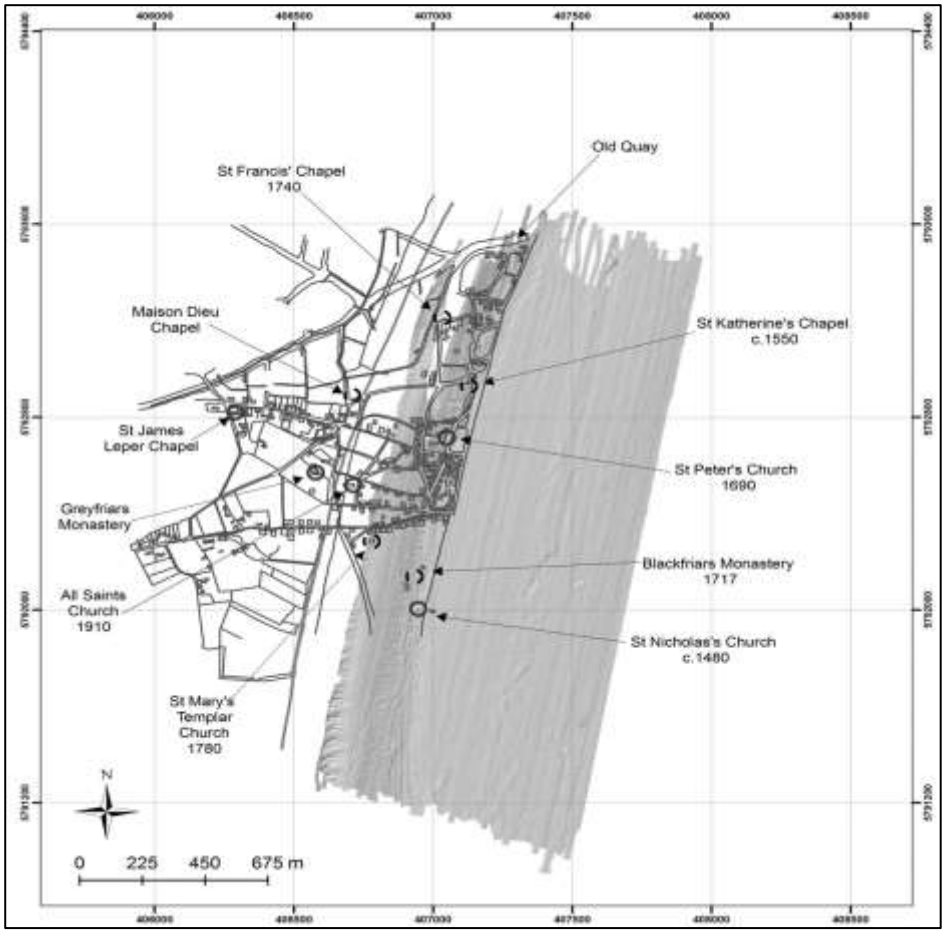

Figure 6: Map of Dunwich showing all known structures, after Sear *et al.* 2010: 16

By the late 17th century, the settlement at Dunwich had been reduced from a town to a small market village – in 1674 there were just thirty-eight houses and in 1677 the sea reached the market place. The number of houses in Dunwich has remained broadly the same over the last few centuries; ranging from thirty-eight to fifty-seven houses between 1674 and 1981[8]. As sections of the medieval town and municipal buildings were lost, the village shifted west to the area along St. James's Street and older buildings to the west of the town were adapted to serve new needs. For instance, at some point during the 16th-18th centuries the remains of Greyfriars monastery were used as a jail and offices for corporate affairs (Boutler & Everett 2009: 21). Small-scale development later occurred in the village, with a lifeboat station established at Dunwich in 1873, which survived until 1903 when it was amalgamated with Southwold, and in 1891 a reading room and school were built to serve the community. When Dunwich was disenfranchised as a borough in 1832, the settlement became an estate village under the ownership of the Barne family[9], who were the last holders of the Manor of the Temple – a manor formed in the early medieval period and originally held by the Preceptory of the Knights' Templars[10] (figure 7). After a heavy military presence in the area during World War II, in 1947 the Barne family sold off the village; primarily to current residents[11] and Dunwich today is a popular tourist destination, with visitors coming for a day trip out to the seaside and a walk along the cliff top.

Figure 7: Dunwich 1826 Tithe Map of the Barnes Estate

[8] http://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/dunwich.pdf (Accessed August 2015)
[9] http://www.dunwichmuseum.org.uk/whathappened/victorian.php (Accessed August 2015)
[10] See footnote 4 (Parish history document)
[11] See footnote 5 (Dunwich Museum website)

7.2 Archaeological Background

A search was conducted, via the Heritage Gateway website[12], of all entries listed by Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) within 2km of Dunwich. The archaeological finds and features from Dunwich listed in Suffolk HER and reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme[13], as well as investigations conducted there, are grouped by period and summarised below.

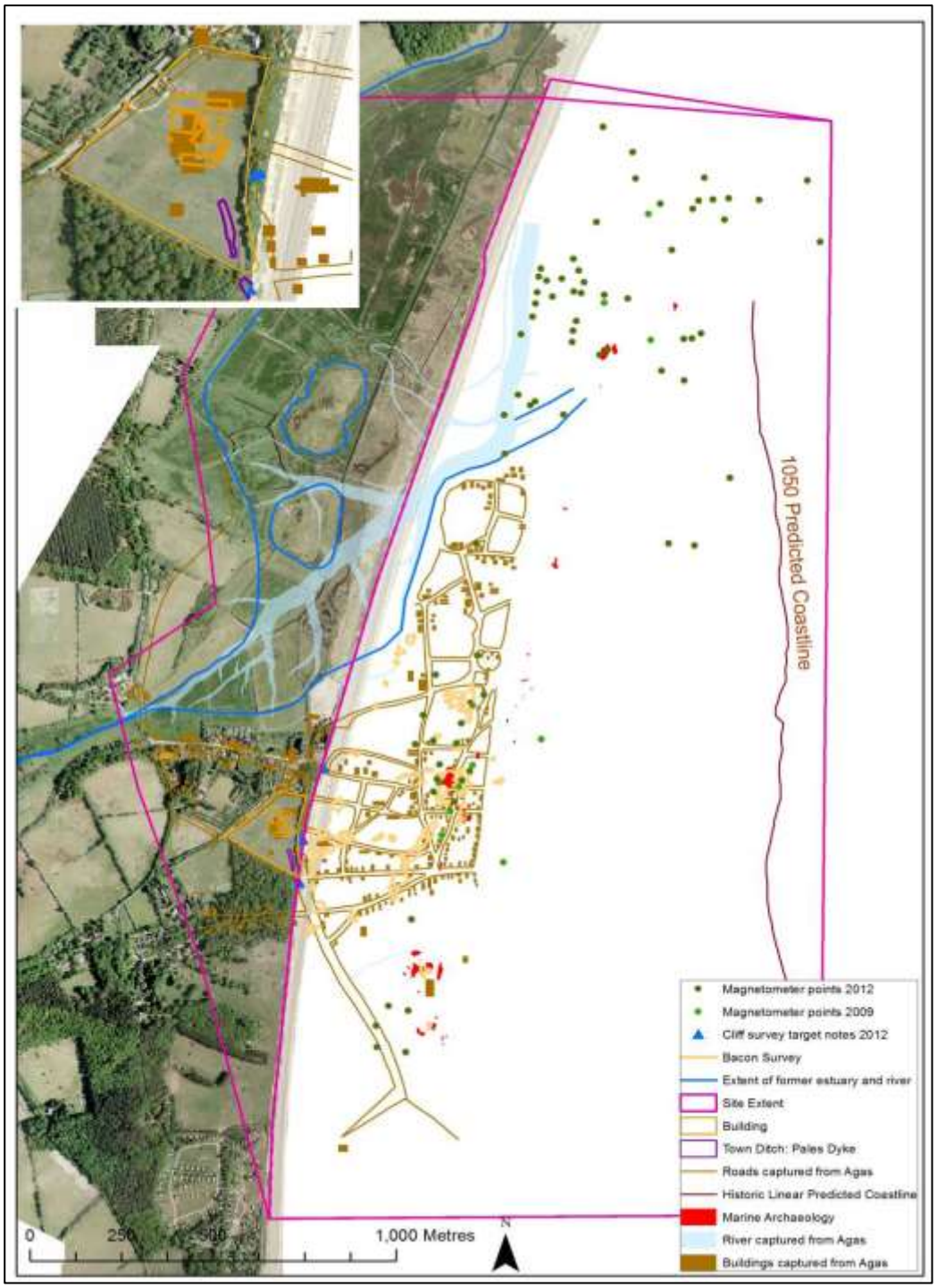

Figure 8: Archaeological data known for the town of Dunwich, after Sear et al. 2013: 127

[12] www.heritagegateway.org.uk
[13] www.finds.org.uk/database/search

7.2.1 Prehistoric Period

Little is known about the prehistoric activity in and around Dunwich; with no known settlements or occupation sites, the majority of evidence comes from residual or isolated finds and small flint scatters.

The earliest evidence for human activity comes from the Lower Palaeolithic in the form of a late Acheulean, possibly Levallois, bifacial handaxe (DUN 001). With the exception of a few residual Mesolithic flints recovered during the 1999 evaluation of Greyfriars monastery (Boulter 1999 - DUN 025), no further finds pre-dating the Neolithic have been found around Dunwich to date.

Indications of Neolithic activity within the area are relatively more numerous than from preceding millennia, although still limited. Along with a Neolithic 'battle axe', now held in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford (DUN misc./ MSF1998) and a leaf-shaped arrowhead reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (object ID: SUR-4F9FD5), a polished axe and scatter of flint flakes and tools (DUN misc./ MSF1998) have also been found – all lacking precise locations. The remaining evidence for the Neolithic comes from residual flint knapping debris, broadly dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age, recovered during the 2011 *Time Team* excavations near the Hospital of the Holy Trinity and Greyfriars monastery (Wessex Archaeology 2012: 22 – DUN 104 & 105). Fieldwalking conducted in Dunwich Forest by John Newman in 1991 also retrieved a scatter of eleven crudely worked flints, including two scrapers of presumably prehistoric and most likely Neolithic or Bronze Age date (WLN 016).

In terms of non-lithic and later finds, residual Bronze Age pottery was found at Greyfriars monastery during the 1999 evaluation excavations (Boulter 1999 – DUN 025) and a decorated miniature Iron Age bronze terret ring was found by metal-detecting on the beach at Dunwich (DUN misc./ MSF12024). Work in 2014-15 dated deposits from the base of Pales Ditch eroding out of the cliff face to the middle Iron Age (Sear et al 2015, 14). The Portable Antiquities Scheme also records that an Iron Age gold coin held in Oxford University Celtic Coin Index came from Dunwich (object ID: CCI-97167). In addition, a bronze brace from the rim of a cauldron has been found within the parish – whilst this item could be dated to any period from the Late Bronze Age to post-medieval era, a Bronze Age date is considered to be the most likely (DUN misc./ MSF1999).

From the finds described above, it is clear that the landscape immediately around Dunwich has a long history of human use, although the nature and extent of this early activity is only hinted at by predominately stray finds and thus is poorly understood.

7.2.2 Roman period

Despite postulations of a founding Roman settlement or coastal fort (Jobson 1971: 64; Haslam 1992; Comfort 1994: 1-5; Sear *et al.* 2013: 15), supported by the fact that four major Roman roads converge on present-day Dunwich (West 1970: 30), relatively little archaeological evidence for Roman occupation has been found. However, in light of the fact that the coastline has considerably eroded since Roman times, it is possible that the remains of any such coastal settlement will have long since been lost to the sea (Haslam 1992: 43). In 1730 a possible Roman settlement was recorded as having existed circa 1 mile east of the modern cliff line (DUN 001/ MSF1953) but there is no firm evidence to support this.

As with the prehistoric period, no Roman structures or features have been found within the vicinity of Dunwich, although the presence of reused Roman tiles nearby in the Greyfriars monastery at Dunwich, chapel at Minsmere and Leiston Abbey (Sear *et al.* 2013: 15)

suggests that a Roman occupation site(s) is likely to have existed within the local area. The rest of the very limited evidence comes from residual finds and de-contextualised artefact scatters. A notable antiquarian collection of finds from the village and beach by C. Watling, called the 'Dunwich Collection', contains a number of Roman artefacts, including brooches, tweezers, a bracelet, pin, button, stud and approximately forty coins (DUN misc./ MSF1953 & MSF2001). Furthermore, a pewter dish in Ipswich Museum's Grubbe Collection (DUN misc./ MSF2002), a Roman bracelet and earring held in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (DUN misc./ MSF2003) and sherd of coarse grey ware pottery have also been found within the parish, although their exact locations are unknown. An excavation of Dunwich town defences by S.E. West in 1970 found three residual sherds of Roman-British pottery (West 1970: 30), and more recently in 1996 four 3rd and 4th century coins were recovered from a 400m stretch of cliff collapse below the Greyfriars precinct (DUN 001/ MSF1953).

7.2.3 Anglo-Saxon period

Whilst archaeological evidence of a settlement of Anglo-Saxon date could easily have been lost to coastal erosion recorded in Domesday Book, a small number of Anglo-Saxon finds have come from Dunwich. A few sherds of residual pottery found during the 1999 evaluation of Dunwich Greyfriars date to the Early Anglo-Saxon period (Boulter 1999 – DUN 025) and a single sherd of handmade Early-Middle Saxon pottery was retrieved from field-walking in Dunwich Forest (WLN 010). As part of an ongoing project by the University of Southampton, several samples were recently taken from features exposed in the cliff face for radiocarbon dating. One sample taken from what was assumed to be the base of Duck Street may imply that the medieval road actually began during the 7th or 8th century (Sear *et al.* 2015), although caution is needed as only one sample has so far been dated. The same report also identified evidence for hemp pollen, likely to indicate retting associated with rope-making, dating from the early Anglo-Saxon period to the 12th century within the marshy area occupied by the former harbour on the landward side of the present car park (*ibid*, 36).

Evidence of Late Anglo-Saxon activity, hinting at the relatively sizable settlement recorded in Domesday Book, comes from a number of metal artefacts and pottery – excavations by both S.E. West in 1970 (DUN 013) and *Time Team* in 2011 (DUN 104) of the town defences running through Greyfriars precinct found a few residual sherds of Ipswich/ Ipswich Thetford-type ware pottery, dating from the mid-9th to late 11th centuries (West 1970: 31; Wessex Archaeology 2012: 20). In addition to the possible Late Anglo-Saxon brooch and strap ends in the antiquarian 'Dunwich Collection', collected by C. Watling (DUN misc./ MSF111983), a decorated bronze buckle plate has been found near Cliff House Holiday Park, just south of Dunwich (DUN 011), along with another Late Anglo-Saxon brooch from an unspecified location within the parish (DUN misc./ MSF2005). Finally, a search through cliff fall below the site of Greyfriars in 1996 found two Late Anglo-Saxon hooked tags (DUN 001/ MSF10880).

7.2.4 Medieval period

Evidence of a large medieval urban centre at Dunwich can be seen in frequent artefact scatters and medieval finds found throughout the parish and eroding out of the cliff edge, where remnants of the town's western edge survive. Whilst pottery is most frequently found (DUN 002, DUN 010, DUN 017, DUN 018, DUN 019 & WLN 007), metal-detecting of cliff-fall has also recovered several medieval coins, a Nuremburg token (DUN misc./ MSF11446) and decorative personal items, such a bracelets and brooches (DUN misc./ MSF1923 & MSF2006), in addition to more functional metal objects. Metal-detecting and sieving cliff-fall in 1996 over a 400m stretch of beach below Greyfriars monastery recovered a large number of numismatic finds, of which 285 were recorded by Suffolk Archaeology Service, who believe these to be a representational sample of approximately a third of the

total found (Allen & Doolan 2003). Chronological and denominational composition of the assemblage suggests it is an accumulation of stray finds rather than a hoard and analysis implies that the eroding area of land had little commercial or occupational use prior to 1066; due to a lack of coins minted prior to this date in the 1996 assemblage and those published by Hancox (1908) and Seaman (1972).

Despite most of the medieval town (DUN 001) being lost to the sea, part of the north-western side of the medieval settlement and its boundary ditch still survive and thus are of significant archaeological value. To date, the majority of archaeological investigations have taken place on the site of Greyfriars monastery and western town boundary (known as Pales Dyke – DUN 013), although more recently the remains of Maison Dieu (The Hospital of Holy Trinity) to the north have been sought while several watching briefs have occurred along St. James Street, which lies between Greyfriars and Maison Dieu.

The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Dunwich Greyfriars (SF40), a Franciscan friary, was first excavated by N.E.S. Norris from 1935-1939, which revealed a range of buildings with a possible cloister east of the standing remains (Norris 1936; 1939). Small-scale excavations by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in 1992 (DUN 016) and 1997 (DUN 023 & 024), as well as a survey in 1994, explored the construction and foundation of the friary's precinct wall. Evaluation work in 1999 (DUN 025) also identified substantial buildings south of the church – although it was not possible to determine whether these were the main claustral ranges – and ninety-four graves, of which the main concentration lay in the church nave and at the west end of the chancel. Large quantities of melted lead waste imply that roof and window lead were processed on site during the friary's demolition following the Dissolution. Evidence of pre-friary activity was investigated, with the earliest discrete features dating from the late 11th to late 13th centuries – whilst these features represent more than artefacts scattered by manuring, the nature of activity remains uncertain. Confirmation of the town ditch along the east precinct wall shows that these earlier features lay outside the town boundary, although this location does not necessarily preclude the possibility of occupation (Boulter 1999).

More recently, archaeological investigations took place at Greyfriars in 2008 as a result of repair work, which allowed a construction date for numerous sections of the precinct wall to be established, as well as a photographic survey to be conducted standing remains of the building tentatively identified as the refectory (DUN 092 & 094 – Boulter & Everett 2009). It was discovered that the two surviving friary gateways date to the late 14th or, more likely, 15th century, yet the flanking sections of wall are post-medieval in date. Further archaeological monitoring of wall repairs in 2012 (DUN 110) ascertained that only a single 48m section of the present east precinct wall may date to the medieval period, with the rest being later rebuilds (Boulter 2012). Similarly, the refectory building was found to have two main medieval phases and significant later alterations (Boulter & Everett 2009).

In 2011, geophysical surveying (DUN 103) and excavations carried out by Wessex Archaeology for Time Team confirmed the location of the friary's 60m long church. Excavation also re-affirmed the results of prior investigations (in 1999 – DUN 025) by locating a ditch with internal bank associated with 11th to 14th pottery and showing that parts of the town boundary, Pales Dyke, pre-date the friary complex. From the 1999 excavations, where friary demolition material was found in the top of the ditch, it was suggested that the ditch had been partially backfilled; remaining open as a shallow feature during the friary's use (Boulter 1999). However, contra to earlier conclusions that the bank had been deliberately levelled, potentially into the ditch, the Time Team investigations remained inconclusive as to whether or not the substantial reduction of the bank was deliberate (Wessex Archaeology 2012).

Prior to investigations at Greyfriars, there were several excavations of the western town boundary (DUN 013) – the name 'Pales Dyke' probably refers to a palisade of pales (Scarfe 1970). In 1935, H.E.P. Spencer excavated a mound known as 'Temple Hill' on the eastern edge of Greyfriars Wood and to the south-east of Greyfriars' precinct, which lay on the line

of Pales Dyke (DUN 009); the mound no longer survives, having been lost to the sea circa 1952. Spencer found that Temple Hill was seemingly 13th to 14th century in date thus post-dates the town rampart (West 1970: 28) and suggested that the mound might have been a medieval beacon or look-out point forming part of the town defences. A later excavation by S.E. West in 1970, through a section of the surviving earthwork, found the town ditch to be 40 feet wide and 15 feet deep (12.9m wide and 4.5m deep), with only a little of the rampart remaining over an area of burnt clay and possibly overlying earlier structures. Pottery from the ditch implies that it was constructed early in the 13th century, although documentary sources refer to an 'effective defence' around Dunwich as early as 1173 (West 1970: 30) and a recently obtained radiocarbon date of a sample taken from the exposed cliff face has even produced an Iron Age date of 2270±30 BP, circa 375 cal BC (Sear *et al.* 2015). However, extreme caution is needed in placing any emphasis on this single result, as the sample could be residual material. Thus, the initial date of Pales Dyke's construction remains unknown.

Pales Dyke is only visible as an earthwork at the extreme south end of the surviving town, but it has been shown to continue along the eastern boundary of Greyfriars and may continue to the north along the current line of Beach Road – a view reinforced by the exposure of a probable section of town ditch in 1996 on a cliff-face north of the town (DUN 021). Suffolk HER also records that an excavation in 1972 inside Pales Dyke, just to the south of St. James's Street, found a large ditch running parallel to the main defence, although the course nor date of this second ditch was obtained (DUN 001/ MSF1985 – ambiguous reference given).

On the north-western edge of medieval Dunwich, near the old harbour, lay the hospital of Maison Dieu (DUN 006). A watching brief in 1988 on the site of the current beach café (TM 4792 7068), due to its rebuild following a fire, recorded a north-south orientated wall 0.8m wide in the north foundation trench, with a mortar layer to the west (Wade 1988). Archaeological monitoring of surface grading and a new car park drainage system in 1996 revealed demolition material from medieval buildings; implying that substantial structure(s) had existed nearby. The only other investigations that have taken place within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Maison Dieu (SF142) were in 2011 for Time Team (DUN 105) – whilst neither of the two trenches or test pit uncovered structural features, finds of medieval pottery, window glass and stone mouldings suggest that high status, probably ecclesiastical buildings stood nearby (Wessex Archaeology 2012). Combined with a local fisherman's report of human skeleton in east to west orientated graves being found just east of the then Tea Rooms (Wade 1988), it is highly probable the remains of Maison Dieu lie partly under the current beach café and continue south towards the Coastguard Cottages.

Several watching briefs have taken place at properties along St. James's Street, which was one of the principal routes into medieval Dunwich. Monitoring work at The Old Forge (DUN 091) and Marshside (DUN 106) revealed no features, with the exception of a possible undated pit at the latter and small quantities of unstratified medieval artefacts, predominately pottery (Good 2006 & Everett 2012 respectively). An initial evaluation in 2011 ahead of development between Tudor House and Sea View (DUN 099) identified a clay oven and medieval ditch along the street frontage. Further work revealed two high medieval pits circa 20m from the oven – with the exception of a single unstratified sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware, all activity was dated to the 13th and 14th centuries (Newman 2012).

Also along St James' St, a watching brief for an extension at The Ship Inn in 2009 and 2010 (DUN 098) found a dense sequence of medieval and post-medieval features from activity at the rear of street-fronting buildings. Predominately 13th to 14th century in date, numerous features were identified, including rubbish pits, a probable bread oven, ditches and postholes, some of which appeared to be part of structures. A ditch containing 12th to 14th century pottery that ran parallel to and besides the current road is likely to relate to an earlier version of St. James's Street, which is known to form the north-west boundary of

Greyfriars' precinct and may predate the friary's late 13th century foundation. A stratigraphic hiatus in activity at The Ship Inn may be linked to the construction of Greyfriars, although the deposit could not be precisely dated. Nevertheless, at least two phases of timber buildings were recorded and finds were very consistently 12th to 14th century, with deposition probably occurring in the 13th and 14th centuries (Stirk 2011). Whilst the west end of St. James's Street was well outside the medieval town boundary, as evidenced by the location of the Leper Hospital of St. James, the archaeological remains found at The Ship Inn suggest that medieval occupation or intense activity may have taken place outside the town ditch, which is thought to have lain just east of the present St. James's Street.

As mentioned above, the Hospital of St. James existed on the south side of St. James's Street at its landward end. Only the remains of the Leper Chapel (DUN 005) still stand, which are now in St. James' churchyard. An architectural survey carried out by SCCAS in 2008, in connection with conservation work, established that the chapel originally comprised of three cells and cast doubt over the accuracy of historical depictions that imply the chapel was part of a larger complex of medieval buildings (Boulter 2008).

Most recently, a project led by the University of Southampton (Sear *et al.* 2010; 2013) sought to define the extent of medieval Dunwich and understand its collapse as a prosperous medieval town, using a combination of historical sources – maps, depictions and records of losses – with sonar surveys of the underwater archaeology and sediment analysis around the old harbour. The project identified the old course of the river at Dunwich and seventy-six submerged archaeological features, including the positive identification of many of its religious buildings. All Saints', St. Peter's and St. Nicholas' churches have been located, in addition to the probable ruins of Blackfriars, the Chapel of St. Katherine and the town hall. Modelling of the coastline back to AD 1000 has also allowed the limits of medieval Dunwich to be broadly defined, showing that the town occupied a substantial area circa 1.8km^2 within an enclosed, potentially Saxon, defensive earthwork of circa 1.1km^2 (Sear *et al.* 2013: 125-130). An understanding of historical coastal erosion suggests that in AD 1250 the Dunwich coastline was circa 0.6-1km east of the present shore. Conversely, forecasts of future erosion predict that 'there is a strong probability' all remaining land-based archaeology within the boundary of Pales Dyke will be lost to the sea over the next 40 years (*Ibid.* 113).

7.2.5 Post-Medieval Period

Several artefact scatters (DUN 022 & DUN misc./ MSF2009), chance finds (PAS object ID: YORYM-13F990) and earthworks relate to the post-medieval period; an era stretching from the 16th to the 19th century. To the north and south-west of Dunwich, surviving earthworks of narrow ridge and furrow have been identified though aerial photographs (DUN 046, DUN 049 & DUN 059); arguably reflecting the shift in Dunwich's economy from trade and ship building to agricultural produce as the town declined throughout the post-medieval period. Aerial photographs have also revealed cropmarks of a trackway and three enclosures in a field 1.5km north of Dunwich (DUN 049) and the site of two windmills near Bridge Farm (WLN 004 & WLN 030) – historical maps show that mills have existed in the Dunwich area since early medieval times, although the two seen as cropmarks are more likely to be post-medieval. Efforts to temporarily halt the erosion of Dunwich can also be seen in post-medieval sea banks. Two sea defences survive, one circa 275m long on Dingle Marshes (DUN 047) and another nearby in Reedland Marshes (DUN 089).

As with the medieval period, land-based archaeological work of post-medieval Dunwich is now restricted to the western town edge and later village that developed around St. James's Street. Virtually no archaeological investigations have specifically sought to explore post-medieval Dunwich, although survey work of the standing remains at Greyfriars has provided insights into its later phases of use. Archaeological monitoring of trial holes and underpinning trenches of Greyfriars' precinct wall in 2008 (DUN 092 & 094) showed

that the section of wall which runs north from the surviving gateways to the north-east precinct corner, is late 17th to 18th century in date due to the inclusion of 12th century Caen limestone mouldings. The stones closely match ones in St James' Leper Chapel, which was in use until the end of the 17th century; thus the stones can only have been incorporated into the wall once the chapel had fallen out of use (Boulter & Everett 2009). A further survey of the entire precinct wall in 2012 (DUN 110) revealed that almost all of its construction phases are post-medieval in date – the north and some of the south wall are circa 18th century, later phases seen in the south-east and south-west corners are probably 18-19th century, the brick-using phases including most of the south wall can be attributed to the Barne family in the 19th century and there is a final 20th century phase around the north-east corner (Boulter 2012).

An architectural survey of Greyfriars' refectory building (DUN 092 & 094) was able to identify three broad phases, of which the latter two can be related to post-medieval occupation of the site. Phase II reflects the monastic structure's conversion to a house following the Dissolution, when the land was granted in 1545 to a John Eyre. The house was later acquired by Sir George Downing in 1710 and at some point during the 16th-18th centuries part of the building was used as offices for corporate affairs and a jail (Boutler & Everett 2009: 21). Phase III of the refectory building is linked to the partial demolition of the house in the 19th-20th century by the Barne family, when the remaining structures were used as farm buildings. Around the turn of the 20th century, first floor windows were added to the structure, probably to enhance its aesthetic value from the north, as part of work to stabilise the ruins. During these renovations, the two medieval western gateways were also repaired (Boulter & Everett 2009). Around the same time or potentially slightly earlier, at the beginning of the 19th century, Greyfriars site was tidied up and friary demolition rubble was deposited in the partially backfilled town ditch to the east of the precinct – a phase of activity recorded by West's 1970 excavation of Pales Dyke (West 1970).

Apart from building surveys of two early 19th century barns (DUN 093 & DUN 100), the only other archaeological work at Dunwich that has recorded post-medieval phases of occupation is at The Ship Inn, St. James's Street. A watching brief of the pub's extension (DUN 098) found a dense sequence of archaeological features, including features relating to post-medieval activity at the back of street-fronting buildings. Two features, a rectangular 'decoy' pond between the northern ends of Dingle and Reedland Marshes (DUN 095) and Deering Bridge (DUN 111), are also listed in Suffolk HER for Dunwich, as they are known from maps to be of historical date – no archaeological work, besides their entry into the HER, has been undertaken at these features.

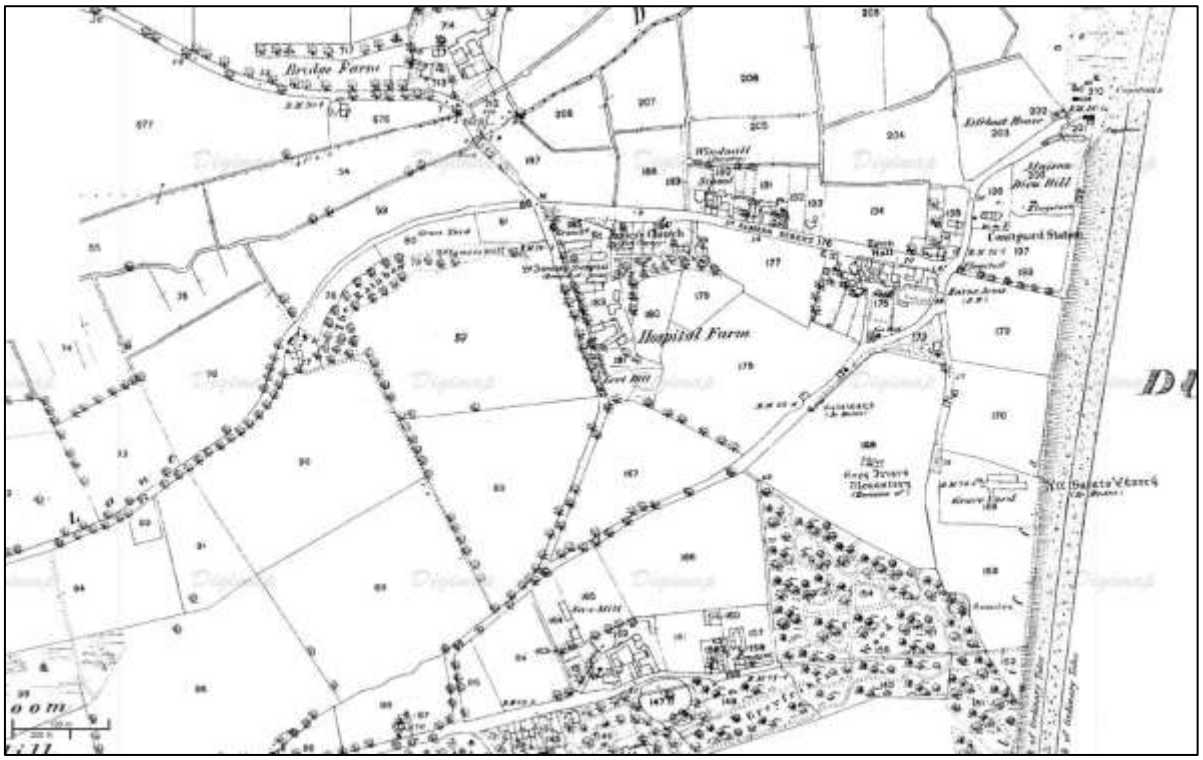

Figure 9: OS 1880s Map of Dunwich (Copyright Edina Digimap 1:2500)

7.2.6 Modern period

All of the 20th century entries for Dunwich in Suffolk HER relate to World War II defences and military activities; with the exception of a glass and metal filled pit cut into the cliff top (DUN 088). As with other locations on the south-east coast of Britain, many invasion defences existed on and around the shore at Dunwich, as well as the area hosting a variety of training and other military activities. Beach defences of barbed wire entanglements ran almost continuously from Walberswick to Dunwich (DUN 056) and carried on further south for another 1.4km (DUN 064). Associated with these primary defences were a small minefield circa 65m in length to the north of Dunwich, at TM 4784 7068 (DUN 052), anti-tank scaffolding (DUN 029), pillboxes (DUN 062 & DUN 109), a gun emplacement (DUN 055) and a pillbox on Dunwich cliffs at TM 4788 7034 (DUN 054). A group of forty anti-tank cubes were also placed near the present car park, which now form a sea defence with huts and winches on top (DUN 108). Aerial photographs from 1941 show that another line of anti-tank cubes, running for 350m, lay to the north of Dunwich (DUN 042), along with a cluster of trenches (DUN 041) and three small structures (DUN 043) on the beach east of Dingle Marshes, near to the minefield.

Inland, circa 500m north-west of Dunwich, was a military strong point and camp (DUN 044), which may be the same site recorded as east of Dunwich Forest with two pillboxes, two gun emplacements, trenches and numerous other structures (DUN 065). Directly to the north of Dunwich was another gun emplacement, a trench and two connected pillboxes (DUN 045), as well as practice trenches (WLN 034) and a series of defences around Dunwich Forest (WLN 031, WLN 032 and WLN 033). To the south, an additional military site was set up circa 150m north-west of Mount Pleasant Farm (DUN 060), near to an anti-aircraft battery south of Greyfriars Wood (DUN 061) and a slit trench (DUN 066). Further to the west, an anti-tank ditch that originally ran for 1.9km still survives in part (DUN 043) and another long section of tank trap ran between Dunwich and Dunwich Heath (WLN 035). Finally, on Dunwich Heath itself, D-shaped practice trenches (DUN 068) and anti-glider ditches (DUN 069 and WLN 036) are recorded, along with three bomb craters (DUN 067).

7.2.7 Undated

A series of undated archaeological features and finds from within Dunwich parish are recorded in Suffolk HER – whilst they cannot be assigned to a particular time period, it is worth briefly describing the undated HER entries as they contribute to the level of historical activity seen around Dunwich. In terms of archaeological features, cropmarks of several possible trackways at TM 45 72 (DUN 027) and near Dingle Marshes (DUN 028 & DUN 051) have been identified via aerial photographs and maps but remain unexplored. Also marked on Ordnance Survey maps is a feature to the south of Dunwich known as Leet Hill (DUN 004) as well as Greyfriars Wood, which is thought to be an ancient woodland and contains a hollow-way from TM 4768 7013 to the cliff edge at TM 4783 7014 (DUN 020). Another hollow-way at TM 47 69 had a 2m wide pit of unknown date cut into it (DUN 087).

In addition to archaeological features, a number of undated finds have also come from Dunwich; primarily those with no known context, hence their date remains uncertain. At a meeting of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology in July 1857, 'a key from Dunwich' was presented to the group (DUN misc./ MSF1712) and in 1859 a marble basin was dragged up off the Dunwich shore (DUN misc./ MSF1299). A collection of finds from 'Dunwich Shore' was also gathered by Gwen Dyke, which includes a child's lower mandible, an adult lumbar vertebra and four animal bone fragments (DUN misc./ MSF17134). Finally, an undated scatter of burnt flints and a pot boiler were found at TM 47 70 (DUN 017 & 019).

8 Excavation Results

In total, four trenches and nine test pits were hand excavated at Dunwich in 2015, in an area extending from Greyfriars Wood in the south to the beach café car park in the north (figure 10). The results of the trenches are discussed individually first in numerical order, then the test pits are described in order of geographical location.

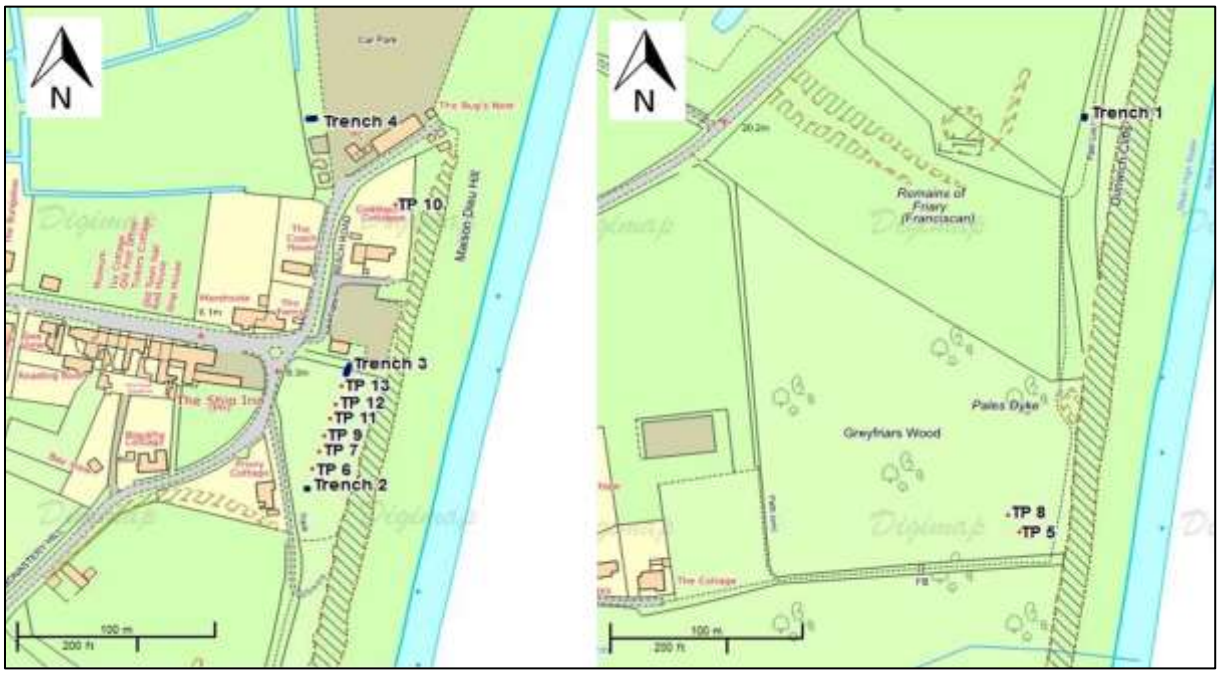

Figure 10: The location of the northern (left) and southern (right) trench and test pit locations in Dunwich (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:2500)

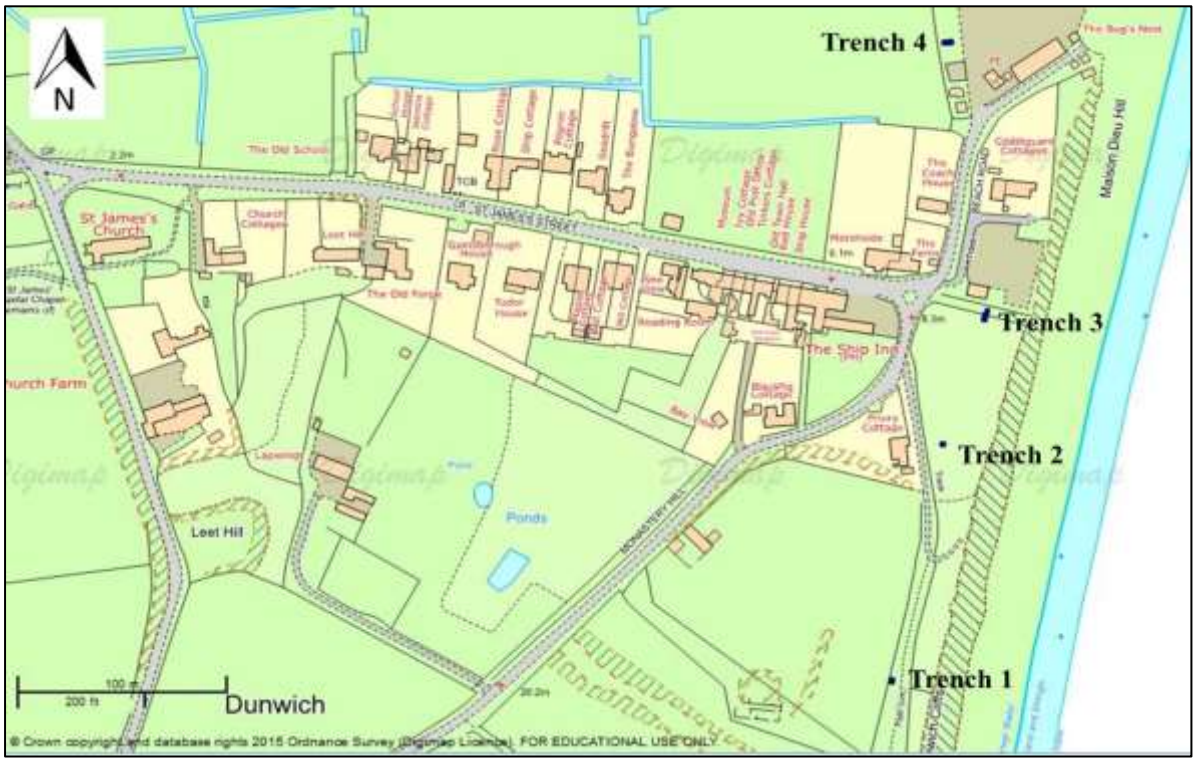

Figure 11: The location of the four trenches opened in Dunwich (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:2500)

8.1 Trench excavation Results

8.1.1 Trench 1

TM 47840 70376. Located outside the eastern boundary of Greyfriars' precinct, close to the present wall and east of the rabbit-proof fence and footpath, Trench 1 (DUN 137) was originally laid out to be approximately 2m^2 but was extended to the north in order to expose more of a rubble deposit with final dimensions of 1.80m by 2.92m. Trench 1 was excavated and backfilled entirely by hand, with 100% of spoil dry sieved using a 1cm mesh and the top of the trench excavated in 0.1m spits. As a result of the trench being located on a slope rising to the west, the western section was deeper than the eastern section.

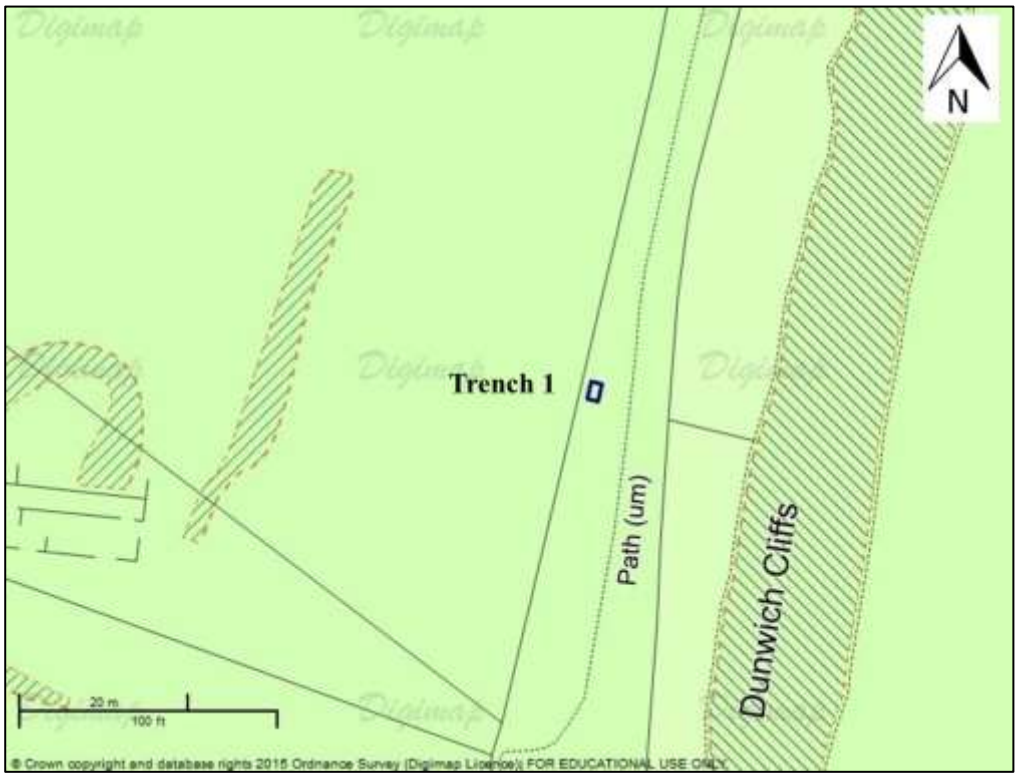

Figure 12: Location map of DUN 137 Trench 1 (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500)

Above the topsoil (102) was a dark brown friable and root-filled organic layer (100) in the southwest end of the trench, extending for just over 0.2m along both the south and west sections. A loose yellow brown sand layer, probably windblown (101), extended along the western edge of the trench from context (100) in the south to the northern end. Below contexts (100) and (101) was a dark brown sandy loam topsoil (102) stretching across the whole trench, which contained a number of pieces of tile, brick, CBM, mortar, as well as glass, oyster shell, coal, iron nails and a plastic shotgun cartridge. It also contained single sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and late medieval Raeren/Aachen Stoneware along with a number of sherds of 16th century and later Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware and Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares, along with two tertiary flint flakes, an irregular waste flint and two pieces of burnt stone. Faunal remains were identified as sheep/goat, dog/fox, rabbit and chicken. Underneath the topsoil lay a collapsed section of wall (103) primarily consisting of large chunks of crag, under 0.2m in length and still held together with mortar in places, although other stones, including a piece of marble had also been used. The collapsed wall extended south from the northwest trench corner for 1.7m at its maximum and spread 1.2m eastwards across the trench, starting at a depth of 0.5m.

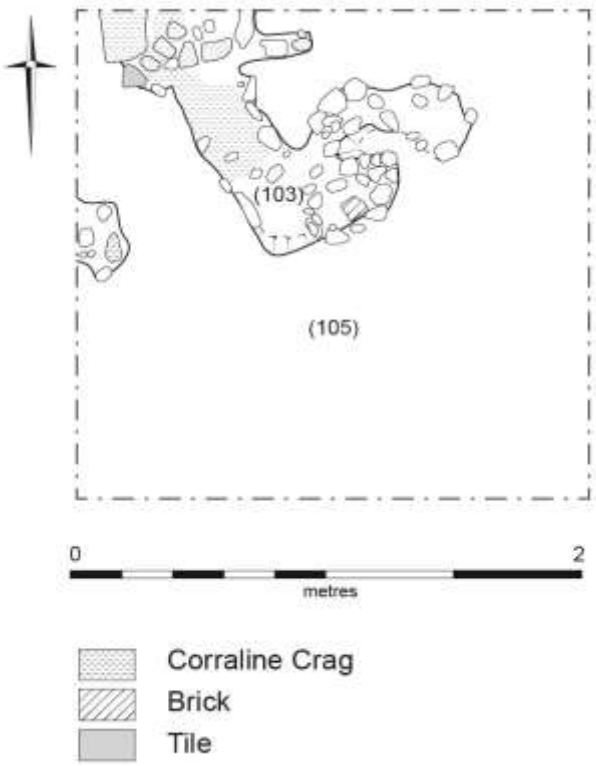

Figure 13: Upper plan of DUN 137 Trench 1 and the wall (103)

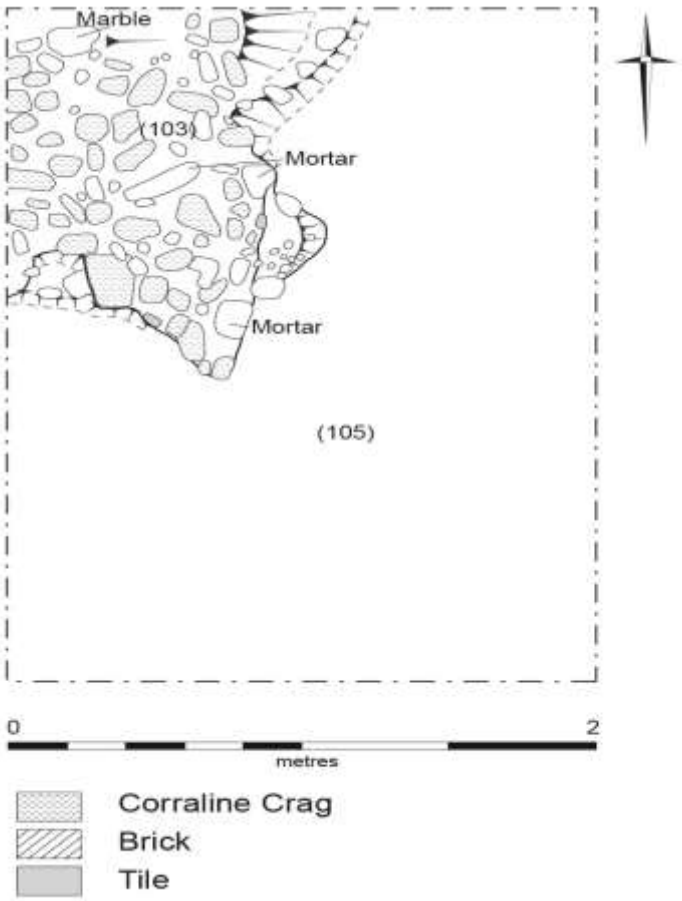

Figure 14: Lower plan of DUN 137 Trench 1, including the northern extension and the wall (103)

The series of subsoil deposits lying beneath the fallen wall (103) had been disturbed by burrowing activity, meaning that several assigned contexts may actually be the same layer. In the southwest trench corner was a compact yellow brown sand with frequent inclusions of small (under 1cm) stones (104), separated by a burrow from underlying deposit (106) – a compact yellow brown sand with frequent small stone inclusions. Whilst (104) and (106) extended to the north and were seen in the west section, contexts (110) and (111) were visible in the trench's southern section; spreading eastwards from the southwest corner for 1.1m. Both (110) and (111) were compact yellow brown sands containing small stones, although (111) was less stony than (110). It is possible that contexts (104), (106), (110) and (111) are the remains of a bank created by casting up material whilst digging a ditch, although burrowing activity has caused considerable disturbance to the stratigraphy. No finds were recorded in any of these layers, in spite of sieving all extracted spoil.

Directly around and under the collapsed wall (103), was a compact brown yellow loamy sand (105) containing frequent stone inclusions, circa 3-4cm – the boundary between (104) to the south and (105) was indistinct. The finds from (105) consist of tile, CBM, clay pipe, glass, slate, coal, oyster and cockle shell, iron nails, mortar and fragments of grey stone worked building stone. A fragment of glazed floor tile was also found with nine sherds of medieval Hollesley Bay-type pottery, two irregular waste flints, six secondary and six tertiary flint flakes and a blade-like flake with nine pieces of burnt stone. A small faunal assemblage included pieces of cow, sheep/goat, horse and rabbit bone along with fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals. Beneath (105) lay context (107), a subsoil of compact grey brown sand with occasional inclusions of stones approximately 2-3cm, which abutted (112) although the boundary between the two was unclear. The finds from (107) consist of tile, brick fragments, CBM, possible vitrified CBM, glass, slate, coal, mortar, fragments of grey worked building stone, an iron nail and slag with a single irregular waste flint, two secondary and two tertiary flint flakes and three pieces of burnt stone. A range of 12th century and later pottery types were also recorded as Hollesley Bay-type Ware, Late Medieval Transitional Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares with a range of faunal remains, identified as cow, rabbit, car and rat with both cattle- and sheep-sized fragmentary bone remains. Context (112) was a compact yellow brown sand with frequent 1cm stone inclusions, found in the northwest trench corner, from which no finds were recovered. Beginning at a depth of c.1m in the west and extending across the entire trench, below (107), (111) and (112), was a light brown compact sand (108) with infrequent stone inclusions, which contained oyster shell, CBM, mortar, an iron nail and a fragment of grey building stone with a range of pottery types including single fragments of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery. Also recorded were sherds of Hollesley Bay-type Ware, Grimston Ware and a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware with a single secondary and four tertiary flint flakes, a single flint core, a serrated flake and a flake knife with one large piece of burnt stone. Single pieces of bone of sheep/goat, pig and rabbit were also found along with fragmentary remains of both sheep- and rodent-sized animals. Underneath (108) was pale yellow sand (109) devoid of stones and finds that is assumed to be the natural, which extended from a depth of 1.2m on the western side of the trench and 1.0m in the east. In order to ascertain that (109) was the natural, Trench 1 was dug down to 1.51m at its western edge and 1.19m in the east.

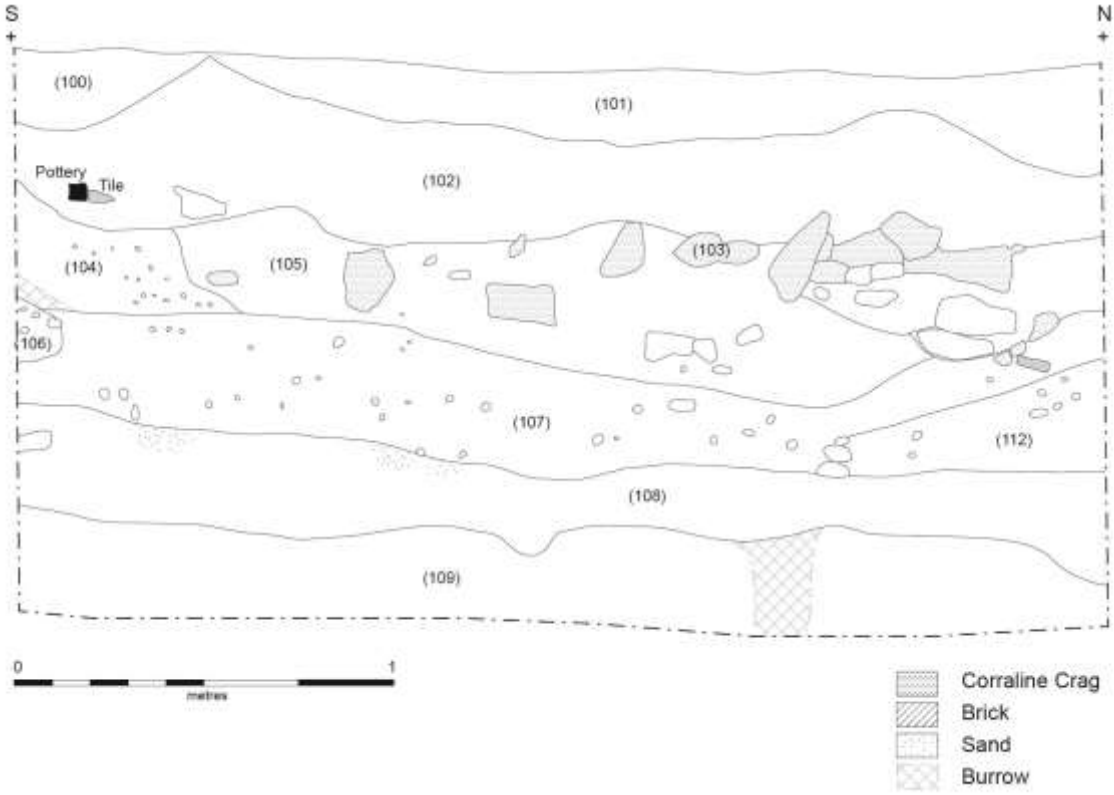

Figure 15: East facing section through Trench 1

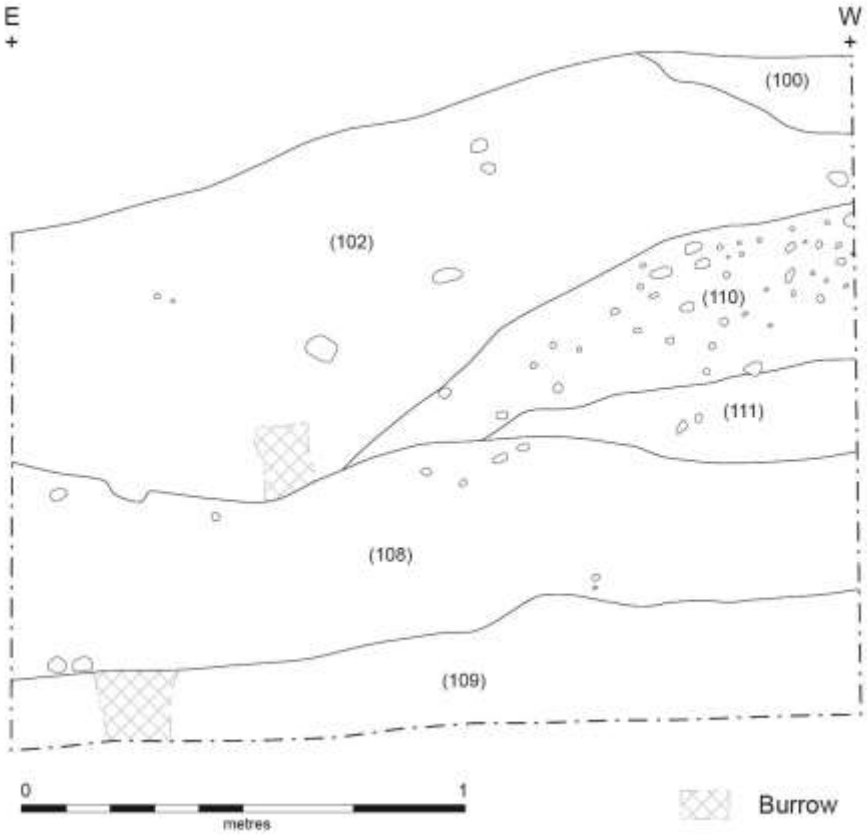

Figure 16: North facing section through Trench 1

8.1.2 Trench 2

TM 47861 70487. Trench 2 (DUN 138) was situated on Dunwich Greyfriars Trust land, in a wooded area to the north-east of Greyfriars monastery. The 2m^2 trench was laid out due east of Priory Cottage, just to the western side of the path running through the trees.

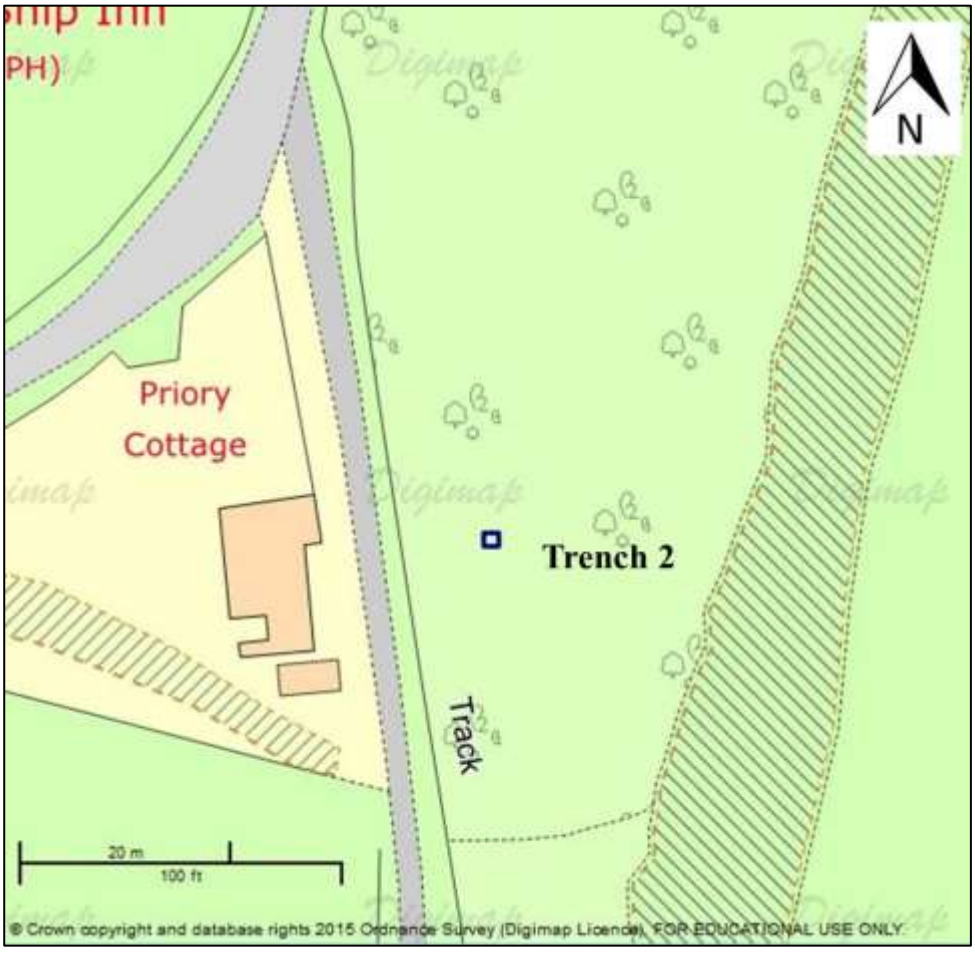

Figure 17: Location map of DUN 138 Trench 2 (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500)

Hand excavation revealed mid-dark brownish grey loamy sand topsoil (200) of friable compaction with frequent root action and moderate stone inclusions, primarily of natural flints, reaching a depth of 0.28-0.32m. Using a 1cm mesh, 50-60% of topsoil was dry sieved and finds from (200) consist of tile, CBM, iron nails and fragments of glass with a range of pottery types, including 28 sherds of medieval Hollesley Bay-type Ware and single sherds of Yarmouth-type glazed ware, Raeren/Aacehn Stoneware, Frechen/Cologne Stoneware and English Stoneware. Additional sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares were also recorded with one secondary flint flake, one piece of burnt stone and one horse tooth with a small fragment of bone from a sheep-sized animal. Below the topsoil, (200), was a subsoil 0.12-0.17m deep of mid-light yellowish-brown clayey sand (201), with occasional patches of more clayey components, moderate charcoal inclusions and chalk flecks, and occasional natural flint stones. The subsoil (201) contained occasional roots, no archaeological features and only a few finds of tile, CBM and coal, despite 100% sieving. Pottery of medieval date only was recorded from this layer, including Hollesley Bay-type Ware, London Ware and Hedingham-type Ware, along with a single small fragment of bone from a sheep-sized animal. Natural was encountered at an approximate depth of 0.5m, directly beneath (201) and was characterised by a firm clayey sand (202).

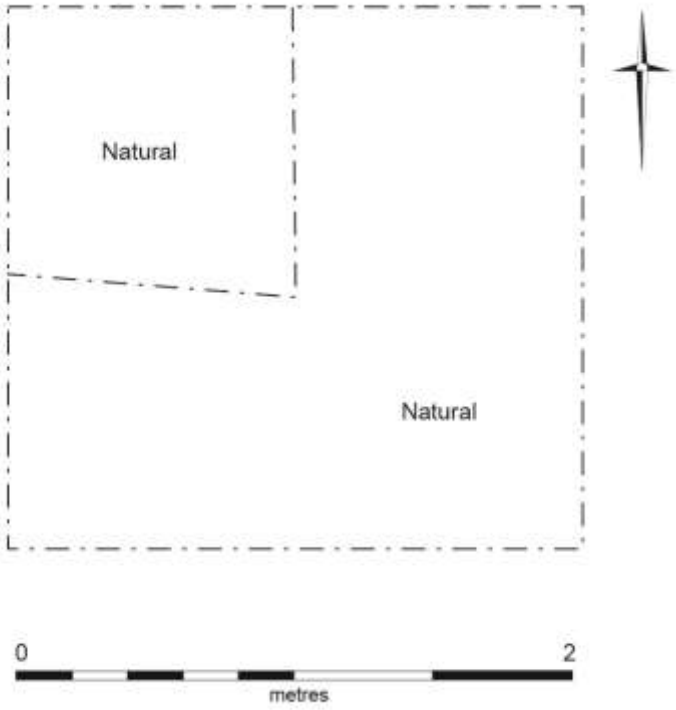

Figure 18: Plan of DUN 138 Trench 2

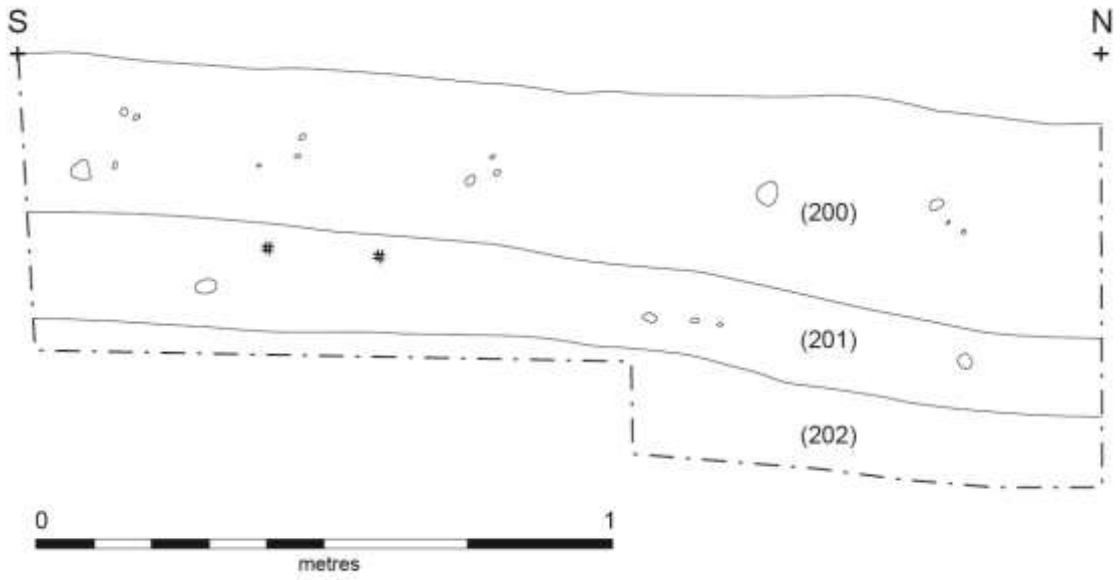

Figure 19: East facing section through Trench 2

8.1.3 Trench 3

TM 47880 70562. Trench 3 (DUN 139) was located on the northern edge of the wooded area north-east of Greyfriars monastery south of 2 Coastguard Cottages. The trench was originally 1.5m by 5.5m, orientated north to south, with the northern end situated at the base of a hollow-way extending east from St. James's Street – the present ground level and top of the trench slopes upwards from north to south. Trench 3 was excavated and backfilled completely by hand and deposits were either 50% of 100% sieved using a 1cm mesh. The whole trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, after which point time constraints reduced the excavation to a slot 0.6m wide along the eastern section. Trench 3 was later extended by 2.3m to the north in order to explore the deposits within the hollow-way, taking its total length to 7.8. This extension measured 0.9m wide with its eastern side continuing the eastern section of the original trench.

Figure 20: Location map of DUN 139 Trench 3 (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500)

Across the entirety of Trench 3 were two layers of topsoil (300) and (301), below which lay a series of subsoil deposits and two floor surfaces. The upper topsoil – (300) in the original trench area and (311) in the northern extension – was humic with numerous roots and went down to a depth of 0.30-0.38m in the south. Tile, CBM, clay pipe, coal, part of a horseshoe, mortar, glass, iron nails, slag, a battery core and fragments of plastic were present in (300) and tile, CBM and mortar were found from (311). Pottery from (300) dated to the 15th century and later and included Late Medieval Transitional Ware, Frechen/Cologne Stoneware, Cologne/Westerwald Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, English Stoneware and Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares, and other finds included a single irregular waste flint, a single small piece of burnt stone and small amounts of sheep/goat and rabbit bone with a single fragmentary bone from a sheep-sized animal. The pottery from the top soil in the trench extension (311) also contained 15th century and later pottery including Low Countries Redware, Frechen/Cologne Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware. Both contexts together produced 29 residual medieval sherds of pottery as well as a single fragmentary piece of bone from a cattle-sized animal.

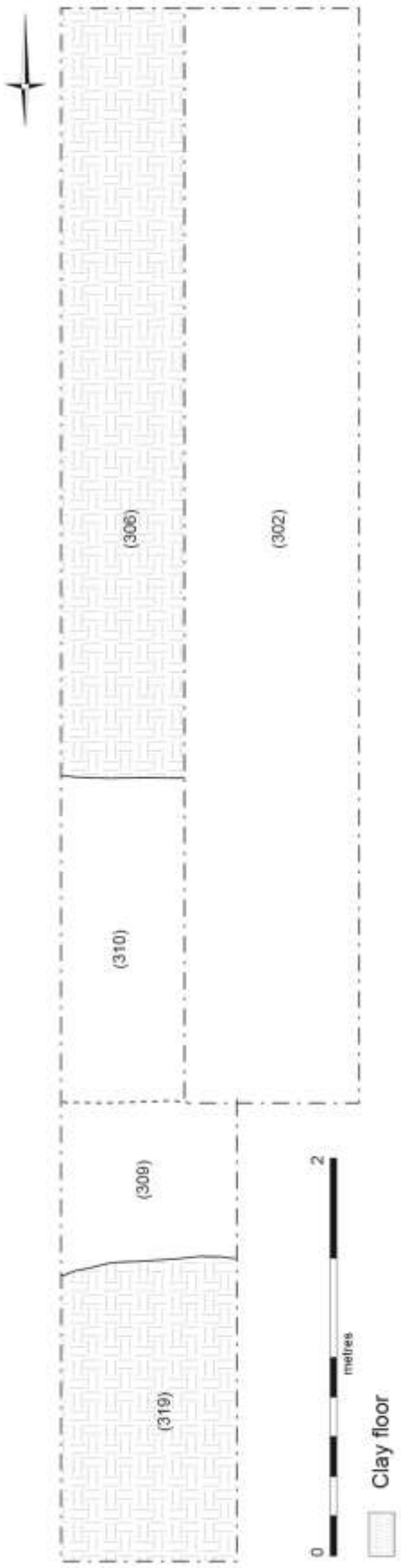

Figure 21: Plan of DUN 139 Trench 3

Beginning immediately below (300/ 311) and extending to 0.60-0.70m below the present ground surface was a less humic lower topsoil – context (301) in the trench and (312) in the extension. Within context (301), three steel cables and a small concrete block of probable World War II date were found at the south end of the trench. A number of finds from (301) included tile, brick, CBM, clay pipe, glass, coal, a bolt head and a flat copper plate fixing fragment. A few fragments of residual medieval pottery were recorded from this layer but the rest of the pottery dates to the 15th century and later as Late Medieval Transitional Ware Martincamp-type ware, Frechen/Cologne Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. A single piece of cow bone was also found with a bone fragment from a cattle-sized animal. From (312) a number of fragments of CBM and tile were found with coal, oyster shell, glass, slag, iron nails and clay pipe. Single sherds of both Low Countries Redware and Border Ware were also found with a number of residual medieval sherds and three Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. A single cow bone was also found from the extension along with cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains and fish bones (possibly cod).

Also extending across the whole trench was an upper layer of mid-brown loamy sandy subsoil, which lay at a depth of 0.60-0.70m below the present ground surface at the southern trench end (302) and 0.70-0.84m in the extension (313). The finds from (302) consist of tile, CBM clay pipe, glass, a Bakelite door knob, coal, slag, iron nails, oyster shell, part of a horseshoe, a fragment of a plastic comb and a thin metal plate fixing with single secondary and tertiary flint flakes and a single small piece of burnt stone. Bone remains from both cow and sheep/goat were also identified with fragmentary bones from cattle- and sheep-sized animals. Also recorded was a range of pottery wares consisting of 62 residual medieval wares and 23 sherds of Late Medieval Transitional Ware, Raeren/Aachen Stoneware, Low Countries Redware, Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenwares, Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and 13 Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. The finds from (313) include oyster shell, coal, slag, CBM with one possible piece of burnt CBM and a number of medieval pottery wares. These have been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hollesley Bay-type Ware, Saintonge Monochrome ware and Low Countries Redware. This extension layer also yielded four sherds of later Saxon – early medieval Thetford-type ware and one sherd of Early/Middle Saxon hand-built ware. Also recorded were four large pieces of burnt stone with sheep/goat bone and fragmentary remains of cattle- and sheep-sized animals as well as fish bone (possibly cod).

From the bottom of subsoil (302), excavation was limited to a slot 0.60m wide along the eastern side of the trench. Whilst there was no clear horizon, the mid-brown sandy subsoil in the southern half of the trench became more dense and compact from 0.70-1.20m, thus it was designated as context (303) in order to distinguish it from (302) above. Identifiably modern finds were absent from (303), which contained tile, CBM, clay pipe, coal, glass, slag, iron nails and bolts, strips of lead and a plate of very corroded metal. A number of residual medieval pottery sheds were also found from this layer as Late Medieval Transitional Ware, Low Countries Redware, Frechen/Cologne Stoneware, Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenware, Glazed Red Earthenware and a single sherd of Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Also recorded were cow and sheep/goat bone with fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals. Similarly, the continuation of the mid-brown sandy subsoil between 1.20m and 1.40m was assigned as context (304) and yielded CBM, brick, slag, iron nails and a possible strip of folded window lead lining, a single tertiary flint flake with a range of 10th to later 15th century pottery. This included Thetford-type ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hollesley Bay-type Ware, Hedingham-type Ware, Yarmouth-type glazed ware, Saintonge Monochrome ware, Late Medieval Transitional Ware and Raeren/Aachen Stoneware. Sheep/goat and pig bone were also identified with fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals. The lowest layer of subsoil (305), from 1.40-1.60m, was little different in character from (303) and (304) above and contained oyster shell, iron nails, slag, coal, tile, CBM and glass with single primary and tertiary flint flakes and a further range of pottery types. These have been identified as Early Medieval

Sandy Ware, Hollesley Bay-type Ware, Shelly Sandy ware, Scarborough ware, Hedingham-type Ware, Yarmouth-type glazed ware, Saintonge Monochrome ware, Late Medieval Transitional Ware and Raeren/Aachen Stoneware. Additional faunal remains have been identified as cow, sheep/goat and pig with fragmentary bones recorded as from either sheep- or cattle- sized animals.

Directly underneath (305) was a horizontal layer up to 0.20m thick of pale brown chalky clay (306), interpreted as a floor (F40), which extended north from the south end of the trench for 3.86m into the southern section, hence its full extent is unknown. In order to access lower levels, 0.96m of the northern end of the floor (F40) was removed, from which a number of finds were recorded as oyster shell, iron nails, a slate pencil, tile, CBM and fragments of brick. Forty-four sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were also recovered from this layer, along with small amounts of Hollesley Bay-type Ware, Grimston Ware and Late Medieval Transitional Ware. A range of animal bones were also identified as being from cow, sheep/goat, horse and chickens with a single fish bone and fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals. Below F40 and (305), which extended beyond the floor's northern limit, the subsoil continued as a pale to mid-brown sandy soil (307) and contained a few fragments of CBM, iron nails, slag and oyster shell, and fewer, smaller pottery sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hollesley Bay-type Ware, Hedingham-type Ware and Unprovenanced Glazed Ware than in deposits higher up. A single blade-like flake and a flint core were both also recovered with pieces of cow, sheep/goat and fish bones. Within the lower part of (307), beginning beneath the removed section of floor (F40) and extending north, was a silvery grey sand lens or tip line (315) – seen only in section and from which no finds were recorded. Below this was a slightly thicker lens, 0.04-0.10m deep, of fine reddened sand that dipped gently from south to north (308) and contained oyster shell, coal, slag and CBM with two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and 14 sherds of Hollesley Bay-type Ware. Additional faunal remains identified consist of *galliformes* (ground feeding birds) as well as fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals. The lowest level of subsoil continued below (305) and (308) as a pale to mid-brown sandy layer (309) and contained oyster shell, slag, iron nails and three fragmentary sheep-sized animal bone remains with one sherd of Bronze Age pottery and single sherds of both Yarmouth-type glazed ware and Andenne Ware with multiple sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hollesley Bay-type Ware. Context (309) lay directly above the natural yellow sand (310), which was partially excavated to verify that it was natural, and confirmed to be very clean and devoid of finds.

In the extension 2.3m to the north, the upper topsoil (311), lower topsoil (312) and upper subsoil (313) were respectively continuations of contexts (300), (301) and (302) seen in the main area of Trench 3 and described above. A separate layer of pale to mid-brown sandy subsoil (314), seen only in the extension, lay below (313) from 0.84m to 1.10m below the present ground surface (here in the bottom of the hollow-way). Context (314) contained oyster shell, coal, and iron nails with 81 sherds of Hollesley Bay-type Ware and smaller amounts of Scarborough ware, Grimston Ware, Yarmouth-type glazed ware, Mill Green Ware and Saintonge Monochrome ware. A large number of faunal remains included cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse and goose along with fragmentary bird remains as well as cattle- and sheep-sized bone fragments. (314) layer covered another horizontal pale brown chalky clay layer (319), interpreted as a building floor (F41) similar in composition (although slightly lower than) F40 to the south. Although no finds were found during excavation from this F41, a small sherd of 12th century Hedingham-type Ware was recovered during environmental sample processing <7>. This sample also contained a low amount of highly fragmented charcoal, some of which was also vitrified.
A small sondage was excavated through F41, from a depth of 0.90m down to 1.10m, in order to examine the layers below. This revealed immediately below the floor and extending to a depth of 1.40m a pale to mid-brown sandy subsoil (316) which contained oyster and mussel shell, iron nails, slag and a single piece of burnt stone with large numbers of both Early Medieval Sandy Wares and Hollesley Bay-type Ware pottery. More than 30 pieces of bone were also identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig and woodcock along with other unidentifiable bird remains and fragmentary bone from both cattle- and sheep-sized

animals. (316) was very similar in character to subsoils (307) and (309) to the south, and it is possible that (316) may be a northern continuation of (307). Underneath subsoil (316) was a dirty orange sand (317) from which four sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hollesley Bay-type Ware and Late Medieval Transitional Ware were all found along with an iron slag type material, CBM and oyster shell. The maximum thickness of context (317) was 0.18m at the northern end of the extension, from which point it extended south for 1.02m and gradually sloped upwards. The lowest context excavated within the north end of the trench, lying directly underneath (317) and sloping up to the south, was a dark grey-brown compact sand (318) containing oyster shell, slag and a cow bone along with two fragments from a cattle-sized animal and three sherds of Hollesley Bay-type Ware. As (309) was originally identified in the initial area of the trench and there was little differentiation throughout the subsoil, the relationship of subsoil (309) to contexts (317) and (318) in the extension remains unclear. Whilst natural was not reached at the north end of the extension, it appears likely to continue along the gradually sloping trajectory seen further south in the trench.

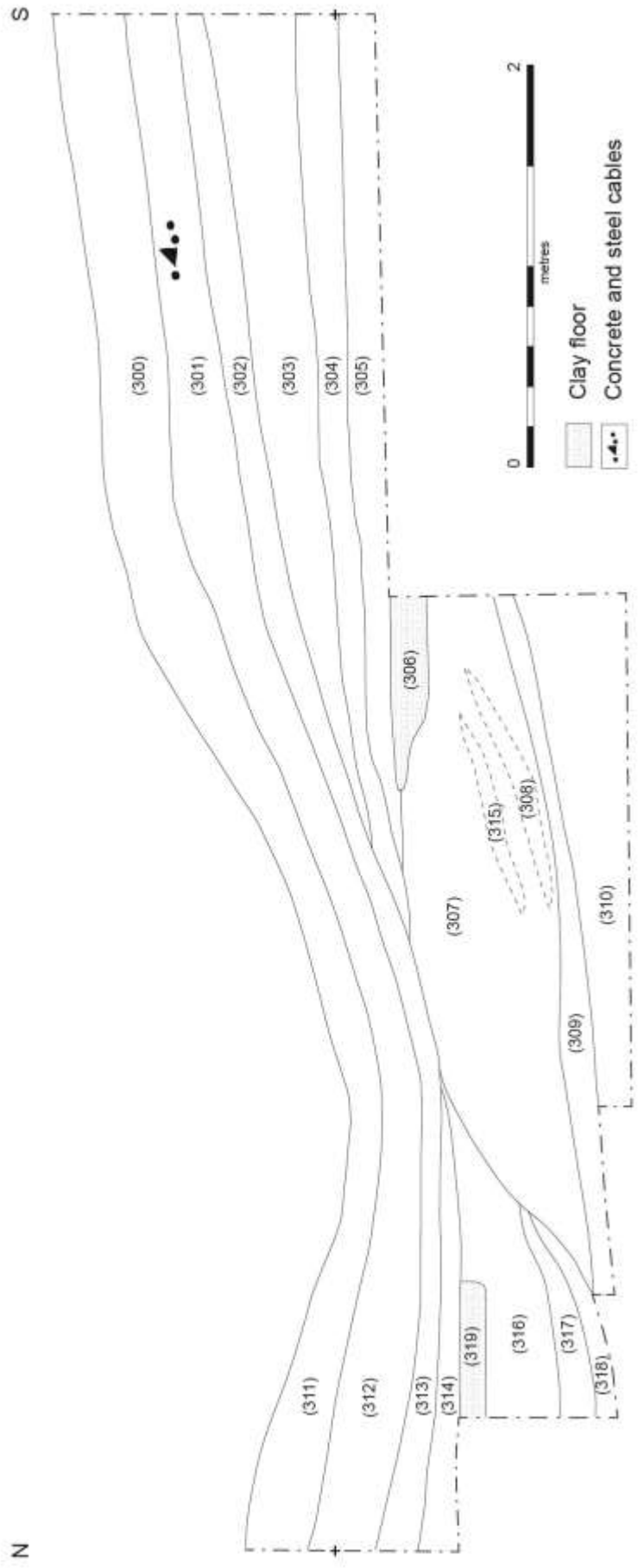

Figure 22: East facing section through DUN 139 Trench 3

8.1.4 Trench 4

TM 47870 70700. The northern-most excavation in 2015, Trench 4 (DUN 140), was sited on the western edge of the Dunwich beach car park, along a grassy bank that drops down to the marsh in the west – the marshy ground to the west and north of the car park is thought to correspond broadly to the medieval harbour, with Trench 4 was situated on or near the postulated harbour edge. As the trench location lies within the scheduled site of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity (SF 142), Scheduled Monument Consent was obtained to excavate a maximum area of 10m^2 (see appendix 13.6). Trench 4 was originally laid out as 1.7m by 5.8m, orientated south-west to north-east, but was later extended by 1.0m to the south-west due to the middle 2.3m of Trench 4 remaining unexcavated below a depth of 0.52-0.68m, as a result of two pipes running north-south across the middle of the trench.

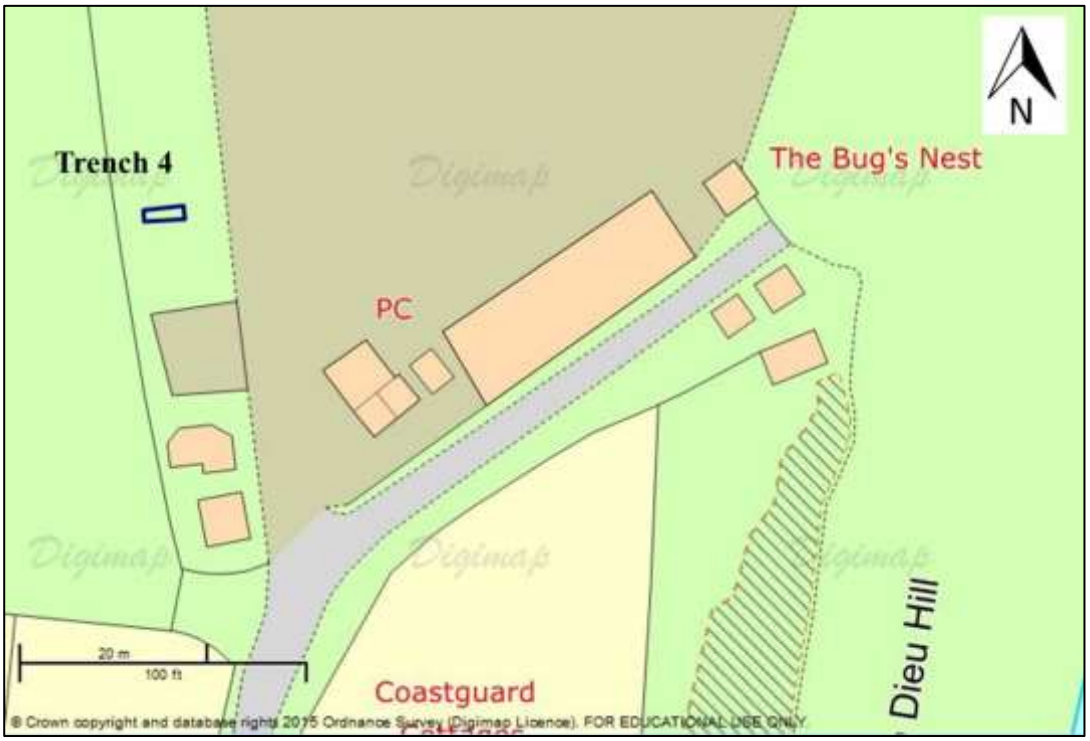

Figure 23: Location map of DUN 140 Trench 4 (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500)

Trench 4 was excavated and backfilled by hand with around 80% of the soil dry-sieved using a 1cm mesh. Across the whole trench lay a thick topsoil, 0.3-0.4m deep, of compact very dark brown to black sandy silt with frequent roots, moderate small stones and occasional inclusions of large stones (408). Many modern finds were retrieved from the topsoil, with complete glass bottles found only at the west end – finds of drinks cans and plastic wrappers (sweets, crisps and ice creams) were not retained during excavation. The rest of the finds are listed in appendix 13.5.1, although two pieces of medieval glazed roof tile were also found (figure 24). The top soil contained a wide range of pottery wares, including 20 residual medieval wares, Late Medieval Transitional Ware, Raeren/Aachen Stoneware, Frechen/Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. Two secondary flint flakes and an irregular waste flint were also recorded along with faunal remains

Figure 24: Medieval glazed roof tile from (408), Trench 4

including cow, sheep/goat, horse, cat, rat and fish as well as fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals.

A lower topsoil of black silt and sand with moderate stone inclusions and chalk flecks (413) also contained a wide mix of finds with some modern finds which were not retained during excavation. The full list can be seen in appendix 13.5.1. A wide range of pottery wares were again recorded and varied slightly between the two halves of the trench A and B (see below). The pottery from (413) A consisted of residual medieval wares, Bourne 'D' Ware, Late Medieval Transitional Ware, Low Countries Redware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. (413) B yielded slightly more medieval wares along with Late Medieval Transitional Ware, Cologne/Westerwald Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A single secondary flint flake was also found with cow, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit, chicken and *galliformes* (ground feeding birds) with fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals as well as a single bird bone.

Beginning at a depth of 0.65m in the north-eastern extension of the trench was a subsoil of light to mid-brown silt and sand with lumps of yellow clay, moderate chalk flecking and occasional charcoal inclusions (409). Small fragments of plastic were still present in this subsoil as well as tile, CBM and brick fragments, including three fragments of medieval glazed roof tile (figure 25) and window glass (figure 26) as well as oyster shell, iron nail and bolts. 119 sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were also recorded from this layer along with individual sherds of Scarborough ware, Yarmouth-type glazed ware, Raeren/Aachen Stoneware and Low Countries Redware. Additional sherds of both Hedingham-type Ware and Late Medieval Transitional Ware were both also identified with two pieces of burnt stone. Additional faunal remains consist of with a number of sheep/goat, cow and pig bones as well as 20 fish bones, possible bird and mammal bones as well as a number of fragmentary bones of both sheep- and cattle- sized animal remains. A soil sample <6> of 0.8L from (409) that was found to contain Alexander seeds that are common along the East Anglian coastline and are likely to be more recent in date.

Figure 25: Medieval glazed roof tile from (409) Trench 4

Figure 26: A sample of the decorated medieval window glass from (409) Trench 4

As two modern drains were found through the middle of Trench 4 at 0.5m in depth underlying the top soil (408), the excavations beneath this level were restricted to either end of the trench, designated areas A and B. Area A was on the south-western side of the drains and Area B was north-east of the drains, closer to the car park.

On the south-western half of Trench 4, designated as area A, a series of steps were created during excavation in order allow the excavation of a slot to continue to a greater depth – slot 1 reached a maximum depth of 2.25m at which point excavation ceased due to reaching the level of the water table. The first steps in A began part way through the subsoil

(409), at a depth of 1.32-1.46m in the north-east and 1.14-1.23m at the south-western end; leaving an area 1.10m by 1.86m to be excavated as slot 1. Below (409) in slot 1 was a yellow loose, fine silty sand with occasional small stones (411) that contained tile, brick and CBM fragments, with clay pipe, bottle glass, oyster shell, a lump of building sandstone and two secondary flint flakes. A single sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware was recorded from this layer with a number of sherds of medieval pot; identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hollesley Bay-type Ware, Scarborough ware, London Ware, Yarmouth-type glazed Ware, Mill Green Ware and Saintonge Monochrome ware. Faunal remains included cow, sheep/goat, pig and horse as well as both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains. (411) also had possible burrowing activity in the south-west slot corner – a moderately compact deposit of dark brown silty sand with root disturbance that was designated (410) that contained no finds. Cut into and covered by context (411) were three shallow (possibly truncated) stake-holes (F60, F61 & F62). Working north-eastwards from the south-west, F60 comprised of a circular cut [401] 0.07m in diameter with vertical sides reaching a round base at a depth of 0.08m, and a firm dark brown sand fill (400) – the cut, [403], and fill, (402), of F61 were identical to stake-hole F60. The most north-eastern of the three stake-holes, F62, had a circular cut, [405], 0.09m-0.10m across with moderately sloping sides down to a rounded base at a depth of 0.04m, and a firm dark brown sand fill (404). With the exception of two very small pieces of CBM from F60, none of the stake-holes contained finds.

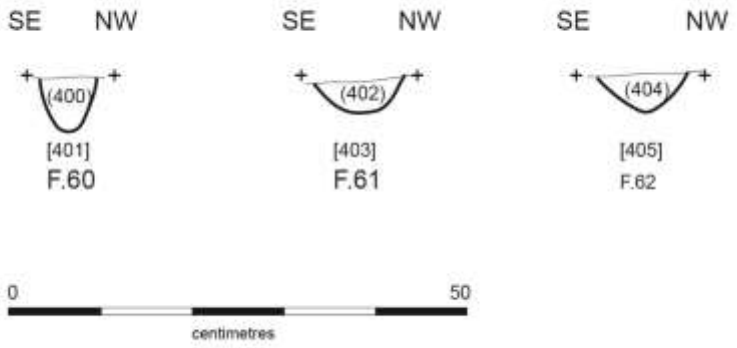

Figure 27: The three stake holes, F.60, F.61 and F.62

Underneath context (411) in slot 1 lay a mid-brown yellow moderately silty sand with a few charcoal flecks (412) from which no finds were excavated. Through this layer (412) was cut a small posthole (F63) that also contained no finds. The cut of F63, [407], was 0.20m across with steep straight sides going to a flattish base at 0.12m and had a moderately firm dark greyish brown silty sand fill (406).

At a depth of circa 2.1m, area A was again stepped in; reducing slot 1 to 0.40m by 1.86m. At the north-eastern end of slot 1 was a very dark brown-black compact silty sand with rare charcoal flecks and occasional small stones (417) that produced no finds. Through the occupation layer (417) was a moderately steep cut [416], possibly a ditch or the edge of the harbour (F64) – only the north-east edge of the cut was visible in the slot, so the width and base of F64 are unknown. The upper fill of F64 was a fairly loose yellow and brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks (414) which contained numerous oyster shell and a single whelk shell, fragments of material which may be mortar along with cow, sheep/goat and cat bones and three bone fragments from a cattle-sized animal. Ten sherds of pottery were also recorded from the feature including Hollesley Bay-type Ware, Yarmouth-type glazed ware, Saintonge Monochrome ware and a single small sherd of Late Medieval Transitional Ware. A 0.8L sample, <1>, was taken from (414) that was found to contain the only charred plant remains from all the seven environmental samples taken during the dig. Within it were one rye grain, one unidentified grain and one seed of fat-hen, the latter of which is often found in cultivated as well as waste places. Fragmented charcoal remains were also

recorded from an unidentified heathland plant other than heather. The presence of calcium phosphate deposits and tiny fish bones suggest refuse and/or human faeces is included within this fill. A sample (1.0 L) <5> was taken from the context below (415), which appeared to be black and grey organic river silts. From the sample of (415) a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was recorded with additional fragments of both burnt clay/daub and mussel shells with both charcoal and waterlogged wood fragments, suggest low amounts of refuse and the seeds present of orache, goosefoot and blackberry are all commonly found on disturbed, rough ground close to settlements or in littoral settings, giving an indication of the likely local environment.

Excavation ceased in area A at a depth of 2.20-2.25m on account of reaching the water table.

At the north-eastern end of Trench 4 (area B) another stepped slot was excavated. An initial step 0.40m wide was created against the north-eastern end of the trench, part way through the subsoil (409) at a depth of 1.20-1.29m. The remaining area, slot 2, was then excavated to a depth of 1.30-1.47m, the top of context (418), before being stepped in again by 0.30m along both the south-west to north-east orientated sections. Reduced to 1.10m by 1.34m, slot 2 was further excavated to a maximum depth of 2.77m. Below the upper topsoil (408), lower topsoil (413) and subsoil (409) in slot 2 lay a mid-yellow brown sandy silt of moderate compaction (418) that contained oyster, mussel and cockle shell with roof tile and iron nails with a single pig bone as well as fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals with bird and fish bones (probably cod). A single sherd of late Saxon Thetford-type ware was also recorded from this layer with 33 sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, one of which was found in the 0.6 L environmental sample <4> which contained large amounts of refuse deposits with mussel shell, eggshell and tiny fish bones alongside burnt clay and ash deposits from kilns or hearths as well as further calcium phosphate concretions that indicate accumulations of refuse and/or human faeces. This layer sloped down from north-east to south-west and contained patches of soft yellow sand at its base recorded as (419) and (420) from which no finds were recorded.

Underneath (418) was a mottled dark brown silty sand with moderately frequent inclusions of charcoal (421) which contained large amounts of oyster shell with mussel and cockle shell, CBM fragments, an iron bolt and faunal remains of cow, cat and *galliformes* (ground feeding birds), along with fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals as well as fish bone. The pottery was all broadly 13th century in date, consisting of 34 sherds of Hollesley-Bay type ware, one sherd of Scarborough Ware, two sherds of Grimston Ware and three sherds of Yarmouth-type glazed ware.

Below (421) was a wet layer of clean dark brown silty sand (422) that contained oyster and mussel shell only. Below this the basal layer of the trench (422) was a very wet, organic and slightly peaty black sandy silt (423) that was not fully excavated due to the presence of the water table at this depth. The finds from these layers consisted of single fragments of both oyster shell and tile along with three sherds of Hollesley Bay-type Ware medieval pottery and a large piece of burnt stone. An environmental sample was taken from each of these lower layers, <3> was 0.6 L from (422) that contained refuse waste similar to that found from <4> (418) above, although in lower quantities. <2> was 0.5 L taken from (423) and lacked anthropic remains but the presence of non-marine species (lesser nettle, orache and goosefoot) indicated brackish, freshwater or near-freshwater conditions.

Figure 28: Upper plan of DUN 140 Trench 4 with the three stakeholes

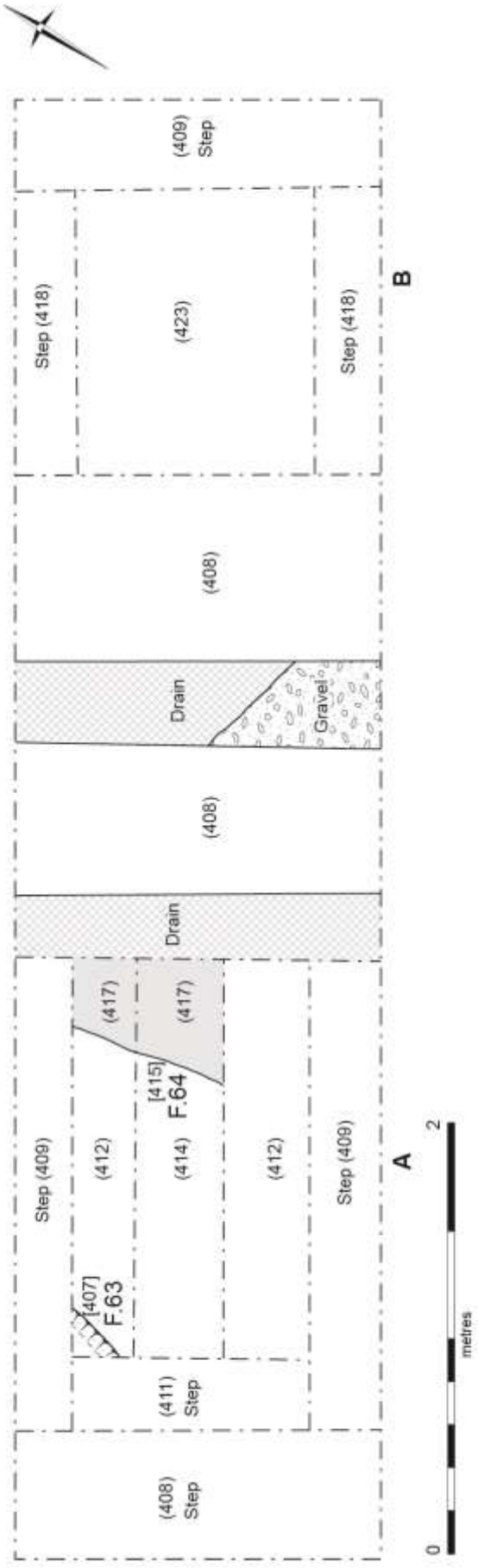

Figure 29: Lower plan of DUN 140 Trench 4

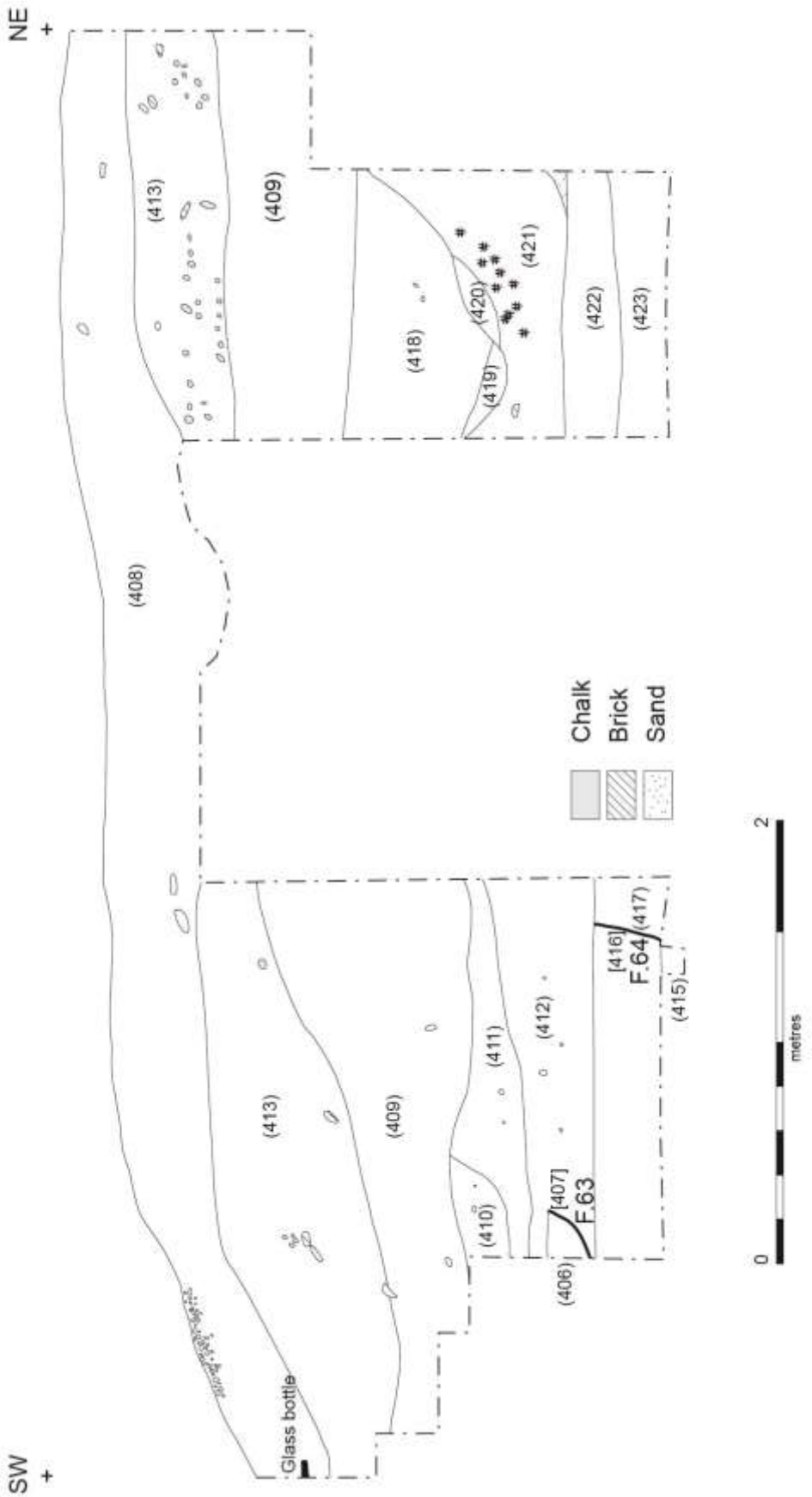

Figure 30: Southeast facing section through DUN 140 Trench 4

8.2 Test Pit Results

In addition to the trenches, discussed above, nine test pits were also excavated – the locations of which can be seen on figure 31 below. All of the 1m^2 test pits were excavated in 0.2m spits and 100% of the spoil was dry sieved using a 1cm mesh – all were excavated and backfilled by hand. The test pit numbers were numbered in the order that they were excavated, starting where the trench numbering system left off in order to avoid confusion, thus there are no Test Pits 1-4.

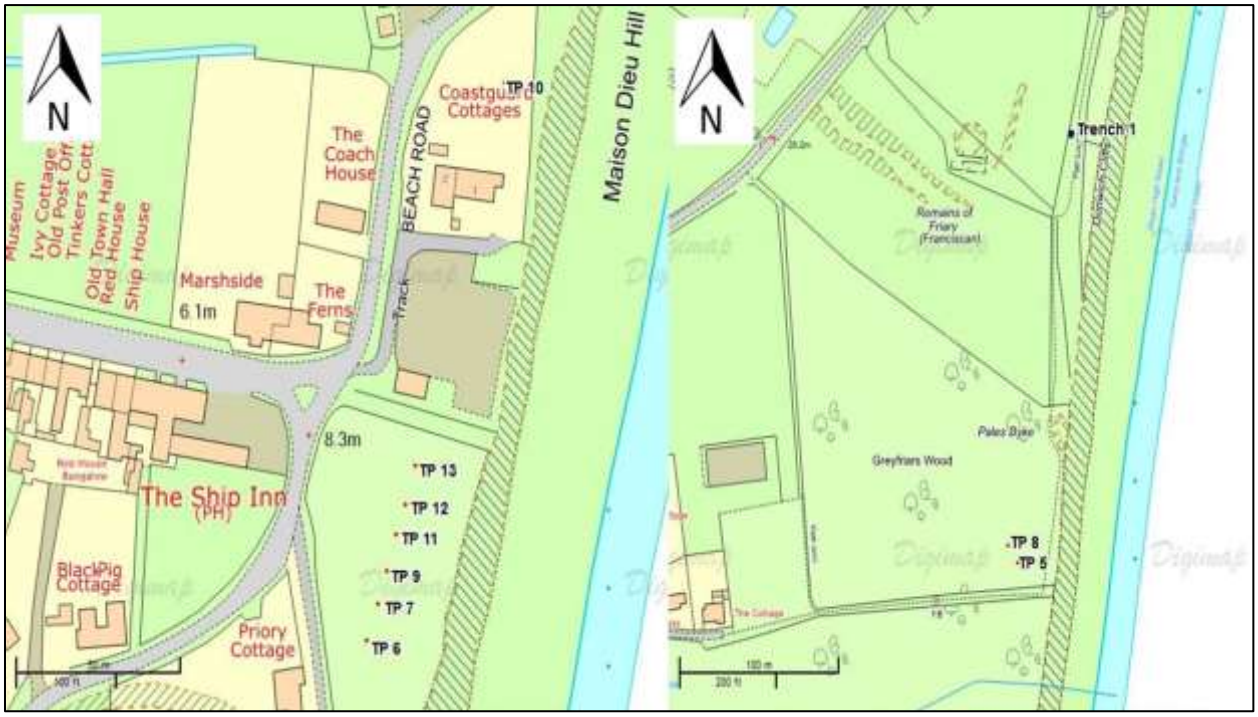

Figure 31: The location of the northern (left) and southern (right) test pits excavated in Dunwich (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

For the sake of clarity and to aid interpretation, the test pits will be discussed individually in order of geographical location moving from south to north, rather than numerically. The test pits fall into three groups:

Group 1: (Test Pits 5 & 8): Greyfriars Wood to the south of Greyfriars monastery itself.

Group 2: (Test Pits 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 & 13): in the wooded area north-east of Greyfriars monastery, spaced every 10m along a line running between Trenches 2 and 3.

Group 3: (Test Pit 10): between Trench 3 and the car park, in the back garden of 1 Coastguard Cottages, Beach Road.

8.2.1 Group 1 – Greyfriars Wood

Test pits 5 and 8 were both excavated toward the south-eastern corner Greyfriars wood, south of both the friary and Trench 1 (see figure 32), sited here in order to establish whether any deposits like to relate to settlement immediately north of medieval Middlegate are present.

Figure 32: Location map of the Greyfriars Wood test pits (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500)

Test Pit 5: TM 47806 70157. The top soil of test pit 5 was found between 0m and 0.75m-0.8m. The sub soil was recorded from between 0.8m and 0.95m at which natural the sand was found.

The pottery excavated from test pit 5 consists of a majority of medieval wares that have been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham-type ware, Grimston Ware, Scarborough ware, Yarmouth-type glazed ware, Saintonge Monochrome ware, Late Medieval Transitional Ware and Martincamp-type ware. An additional two sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware were also recorded.

		F300		F327		F328		F324		F329		F371		F401		F408		F425		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	5	13	2	5															1100-1400
5	2	14	50									1	3	2	17	1	5	1	4	1100-1600
5	3	29	118	1	9			1	11	1	6			1	1			1	3	1100-1600
5	4	33	157	1	6	2	16	1	7											1100-1400
5	5	5	94																	1100-1200

Table 2: The pottery excavated from Test pit 5

The rest of the finds that were excavated from test pit 5 consist of red brick, fragments of CBM, tile, pieces of scrap iron lumps, two iron nails, coal, and clay pipe. All the pottery and finds excavated suggest that the site of the test pit was occupied during the medieval period, particularly between the 12th and 14th centuries, after which the pottery suggests that activity declined through to the 16th century. The small amount of finds also found support the notion of little in the way of activity during the post medieval and later on site and the historic maps show that the land was already covered in trees by the 19th century. Additional faunal remains consist of cow and sheep/goat as well as fragmentary bones identified only as being from cattle- and sheep-sized animals.

Test Pit 8: TM 47800 70166. The top soil of test pit 8 was found between 0m and 0.6m. The sub soil was recorded from between 0.60m and 0.70m at which the natural sand was found.

The majority of the pottery excavated from test pit 8 dates to the medieval period as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Yarmouth-type glazed ware and Late Medieval Transitional Ware. A small amount of post medieval pottery was also recorded as Frechen/Cologne Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware.

		F300		F329		F401		F407		F425		F438		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1	6	23			2	48					1	12	1100-1750
8	2	5	13							5	23	1	1	1100-1750
8	3	14	54					1	15	2	3			1100-1600
8	4	2	27	1	5									1100-1400

Table 3: The pottery excavated from Test pit 8

Much like the results from test pit 5, the pottery and finds from test pit suggest that there was likely quite intense occupation on site during the high medieval period, in particular between the 12th and 14th centuries after which the activity on site appears to go into decline and the land likely left as open fields. Tree coverage was evident from historic maps from the 19th century. The rest of the finds also recorded from test pit 8 consist of tile, CBM, clay pipe, coal and a fragment of oyster shell with a single pig bone as well as three fragmentary bones from a sheep-sized animal.

8.2.2 Group 2 – between Trenches 2 & 3

The six test pits that were excavated in cluster 2 were laid out in a line between Trenches 2 and 3 in the woods to the northeast of the Greyfriary. The test pits were sited every c.10m along this line, south to north (see figure 33) with the intention of establishing how far south the deep archaeological deposits encountered in trench 3 extended, as these were clearly absent from Trench.

Figure 33: Location map of the six test pits excavated between trenches 2 and 3 (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500)

Test Pit 6: TM 47866 70506. Top soil only was recorded in test pit 6, which reached a depth of 0.37m, at which the natural sand was found.

The majority of the pottery excavated from test pit six dates to the 12th century and later as Early Medieval Sandy Ware. Additional sherds of 16th century and later wares were also recorded from the test pit as Glazed Red Earthenware and Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares.

		F300		F425		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	5	17	1	5	1	10	1100-1900
6	2	12	40	1	17	3	5	1100-1900

Table 4: The pottery excavated from test pit 6

A small amount of finds were also recorded from test pit 6, consisting of coal, clear glass, tile, CBM, clay pipe, an iron bolt and a lump of corroded metal and mostly date to the post medieval and later, potentially when the site was abandoned and left as open fields. Also found was a single secondary flint flake. During the peak of Dunwich in the medieval period, the pottery found here supports the notion of occupation on site at that time that diminished as the town went into decline.

Test Pit 7: TM 47870 70515. Top soil was only recorded in test pit 7, which reached a depth of 0.4m, at which the natural sand was found.

All the pottery excavated from test pit 7 dates to the 12th century and later and has been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Grimston Ware, Late Medieval Transitional Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares.

		F300		F328		F401		F425		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	2	6	1	14	1	2			2	7	1100-1900
7	2	9	33					1	11	3	5	1100-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from test pit 7

Much like the results from test pit 6, the pottery suggests the peak of activity here was during the high medieval period, which then diminished into the later medieval before the site likely became open fields from the 15th century onwards. The few finds also found support this notion as many may have been from manuring the fields and consist of CBM, glass, an iron nail, tile, oyster shell and two lumps of corroded metal with a small piece of burnt stone. Single bones of both a sheep/goat and a cow were also recorded with two fragmentary bones from a cattle-sized animal.

Test Pit 9: TM 47873 70524. Top soil was only excavated in test pit 9, which reached a depth of 0.45m, at which the natural sand was found.

A large amount of Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery was found mixed through the test pit with Hedingham-type Ware, and post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares.

		F300		F327		F425		F433		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1	6	18	1	1	1	3			2	7	1100-1900
9	2	10	37			1	2			1	1	1100-1900
9	3	8	25	1	3					2	5	1100-1900
9	4	5	11			3	15	1	2			1100-1750

Table 6: The pottery excavated from test pit 9

The large amount of high medieval pottery that was recorded from test pit 9 suggests that there was probably intense occupation on site during the medieval period which declined severely after the 15th century, although there have been some more recent disturbances from the 19th century and later. A number of modern finds have been found through upper three spits especially with the miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares, consisting of detachable drink can ring pulls, a modern sticky label from a vacuum flask, pieces of polystyrene and a possible plastic party popper case. The rest of the finds consist of coal, glass, CBM, tile, iron nails, pieces of corroded scrap metal and slag that may be from manuring of the land before it was part of Greyfriars wood into the 19th century. Two additional fragments of animal bone from a sheep-sized animal were also recorded from spit four.

Test Pit 11: TM 47875 70533. The top soil of test pit 11 was found between 0m and 0.45m and then sub soil was recorded between 0.45m/0.5m in depth to 0.6m, at which the natural sand was found.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from test pit 11, the bulk of which dates as medieval and was identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Saintonge Monochrome ware and Late Medieval Transitional Ware. The rest of the pottery dates to the 16th century and later as French/cologne Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenware, English Stoneware and a single sherd of Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century ware.

		F300		F371		F401		F407		F425		F451		F410		F438		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1	7	28									1	2					1	2	1100-1900
11	2	18	72					1	10	3	52	2	20	1	1	1	2			1100-1750
11	3	16	53	3	8	1	4			1	3									1100-1600
11	4	2	4																	1100-1400

Table 7: The pottery excavated from test pit 11

Again most of the pottery that was excavated from test pit 11 dates to the high medieval period between the 12th and 14th centuries with then a much lower level of activity noted between the 14th and 16th centuries. This again relates to the decline of Dunwich with little use of the land from the 16th century and later that was likely left as open fields, before becoming covered in trees. The majority of the finds were found through the upper two spits only, perhaps relating to more recent disturbances on site and consisted of CBM, clay pipe, iron nails, slag, glass, slate, coal, oyster shell, iron nails, tile and a small piece of lead pipe with a single secondary flint flake and piece of burnt stone. Also identified were faunal remains from a cow, sheep/goat and a pig as well as fragmentary bones from both cattle- and sheep-sized animals.

Test Pit 12: TM 47878 70541. The top soil of test pit 12 was found between 0m and between 0.48m/0.55m.The sub soil was recorded from between 0.48m/0.55m in depth and 0.88m, at which the natural sand was found.

A single sherd of Late Anglo-Saxon Thetford-type ware pottery was recorded from test pit 12 dating from the 10th to the 12th century. A large amount of Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery was also found through the test pit with single sherds of medieval Saintonge Monochrome ware and Late Medieval Transitional Ware. An additional two sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware were also found with four sherds of miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares.

		F102		F300		F371		F401		F425		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1			6	25					2	11	4	17	1100-1900
12	2			15	58	1	3	2	5					1100-1550
12	3			28	153									1100-1200
12	4			5	30									1100-1200
12	5	1	2											850-1100

Table 8: The pottery excavated from test pit 12

A range of finds were recorded through test pit 12, suggesting there was likely some more recent disturbances evident on site as fragments of twine and pieces of various plastic sheeting were all recorded from spit 5 with the later Saxon pottery. The rest of the finds consist of coal, glass, CBM, a corroded metal lid, tile, clay pipe, slag, iron nails, oyster and cockle shell and a metal hook. The peak of activity from the finds recorded was particularly

during the 12th century after which there was a specific decline in activity and the land likely had marginal use from the 15th century onwards, perhaps as open fields with periodic phases of disturbances. A single secondary and six tertiary flint flakes were also recorded with one piece of burnt stone as well as a number of fragmentary bone remains from both cattle- and sheep-sized animals.

Test Pit 13: TM 47881 70649. The top soil of test pit 13 was found between 0m and c.0.15m in depth. The sub soil was then also recorded to be on a slope from 0.15m and to a depth between 0.15m on the south side, at which the natural sand was found, and 0.7m on the north side, where natural was not reached. The profile of the natural was observed to drop steeply (by c. 0.6m vertically within 0.2cm horizontally) across the southern half of Test Pit 13, indicating that an east-west orientated edge had been cut into it at this point.

A wide range of medieval wares were recorded from test pit 13, including Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham-type ware, Yarmouth-type glazed ware, Scarborough ware, Saintonge Monochrome ware, Late Medieval Transitional Ware and Martincamp-type ware. The 16th century and later wares also recorded were identified as Frechen/Cologne Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware and Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares.

		F102		F300		F327		F329		F324		F371		F401		F408		F407		F425		F451		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	1			10	46					1	16							1	4	2	32	1	1	1	5	1100-1900
13	2			4	21															1	6			6	9	1100-1900
13	3	1	3	13	32							2	2							1	6					850-1600
13	4			23	94	1	6	1	4					1	17											1100-1550
13	5			10	22	1	1									1	4									1100-1550
13	6			11	29	1	19																			1100-1400

Table 9: The pottery excavated from test pit 13

Test Pit 13 was the most northerly of the six excavated between trenches 2 and 3 and the closest to trench 3 and results suggest that there was intense occupation on site during the medieval period, which went into decline after the 14th century, when the land was likely left as fields. The majority of the finds also found from test pit 13 consist of CBM, tile, coal and slag, all of which may have been utilised for manuring and were found with glass, clay pipe, iron nails and pieces of corroded scrap metal with a single piece of burnt stone and a number of faunal remains identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit and dog with additional fragmentary bone remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals.

8.2.3 Group 3 – 1 Coastguard Cottages

Test pit 10 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of 1 Coastguard Cottages, Beach Road, probable 19th or early 20th century cottages set atop the cliffs just south of the beach car park and café.

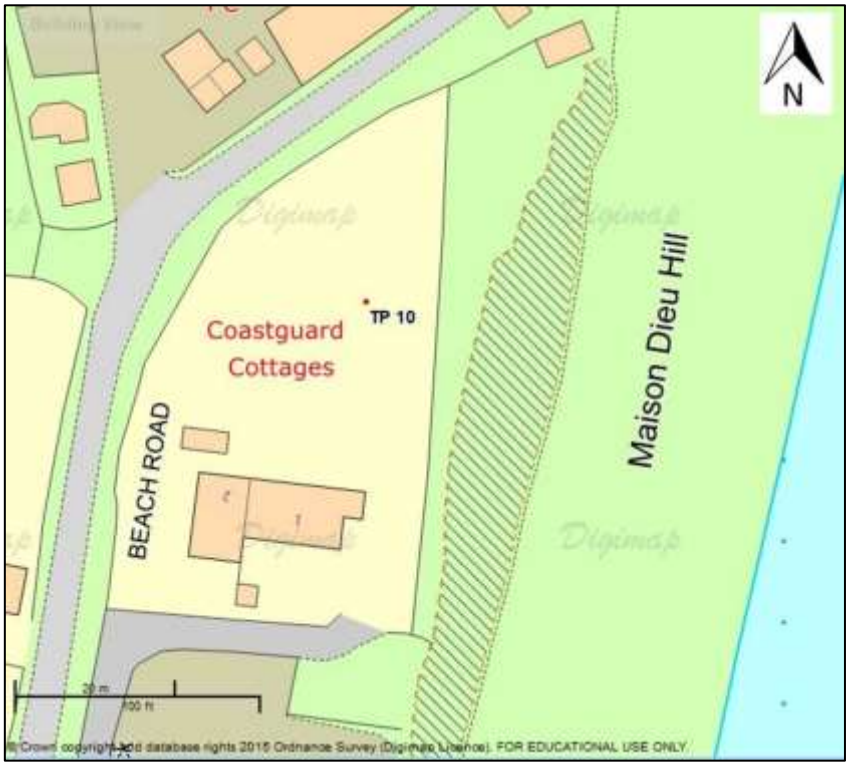

Figure 34: Location map of TP 10 (Map copyright Edina Digimap 1:500)

Test Pit 10: TM 47908 70649. The top soil was excavated between 0m and 0.5m-0.8m in depth. The sub soil was then recorded between 0.5m-0.8m to 0.6-1.3m, at which the natural sand was found.

The majority of the pottery excavated from test pit 10 is Early Medieval Sandy Ware with single sherds of Scarborough Ware and Late Medieval Transitional Ware. A large amount of Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares were also recorded in the upper spits of the test pit.

		F300		F324		F401		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1	3	11					7	21	1100-1900
10	2	8	29					22	107	1100-1900
10	3	13	98					24	204	1100-1900
10	4	18	93					1	12	1100-1900
10	5	4	23	1	1					1100-1400
10	6	5	26					1	1	1100-1900
10	7	3	6			1	2			1100-1550

Table 10: The pottery excavated from test pit 10

As test pit 10 was the only test pit to be excavated within the garden of an inhabited property there was a lot more evidence of 19th century and later disturbances evident and finds also dating to that era, relating to the construction and habitation of Coastguard Cottages. The finds consist of coal, slate, CBM, iron nails, glass, pieces of scrap metal, clay pipe, fragments of lead window lining, complete glass bottles, a mother of pearl button, slag, oyster shell and tile with a single piece of burnt stone. A number of faunal remains were also identified as sheep/goat, pig, rabbit, cat and chicken with also fragmentary remains of a bird, a mammal and both from cattle- and sheep-sized animals. The presence of a large amount of medieval pottery however does suggest that there was quite intense occupation on site at that time that again went into decline, as suggested by the rest of the test pit results into the 14th and 15th centuries.

9 Discussion

The 2015 community excavation of four trenches and nine test pits in Dunwich has added to the known archaeology of the town as well as furthering the understanding of the original settlement and the extent of its preservation. Most importantly, it has revealed the presence of intact features relating to the medieval occupation of the town along St James St.

9.1 Prehistoric

Material of prehistoric date was generally sparse in the 2015 excavations, with the entire assemblage of worked flints comprising just 56 pieces, complimented by 31 pieces (593g) of unworked burnt flint and a small number of sherds of pottery. The test pitting generally produced small assemblages, with single struck flints recovered from TPs 6 and 11 and single small fragments of burnt flint from TP 7, 10, 11 and 13. Trenches 2-4 produced correspondingly small assemblages, totalling just 29 worked flints from a large volume of excavated spoil.

Test pit 12 produced a more substantial assemblage of seven worked flints, possibly hinting at more concentrated activity in this area. However, the most significant prehistoric assemblage of all was recovered from Trench 1, concentrated in two deposits: (105) produced 10 worked flints and deposit (108) a total of eight, with the latter deposit also yielding a sherd each of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery. Because flint was used in medieval building, it can be difficult when working in proximity to a medieval building (such as the friary adjacent to Trench 1) to exclude the possibility that some of the excavated flakes may be of medieval date, so it is significant to note that nearly half the worked flint from Trench 1 (four artefacts out of 10) were diagnostic or reworked tools, which can be much more confidently dated to the prehistoric period. Three of these came from context (108) which lies below the collapsed medieval wall. Although (108) contained four sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, these may be intrusive and could be explained by the presence of animal burrows noted during excavation. It is thus reasonable to infer that 108 is of essentially of prehistoric date. It supports the inference that there is likely to have been more intensive activity (such as settlement) in this area in the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age technologies (c.3200-1600 BC).

Looking at the layer prehistoric period, the sherd of Iron Age pottery from Trench 1 is interesting given that deposits from the base of Pales Ditch in this area have been dated to the 4th century BC (Sear et al 2015, 14). The pottery thus adds weight to the inference that Pales Ditch is likely to be of Iron Age origin, in which case it is likely to represent the boundary to an enclosed or fortified settlement site. It seems likely that the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age deposit (108) was re-deposited when the Pales Dyke was dug when the Iron Age pottery was incorporated, and possibly disturbed again in the period when the town boundary reused the same feature.

9.2 Roman

No material of identifiably Roman date was found in any of the trenches or test pits excavated in 2015. This echoes the pattern noted in earlier collections and investigations which have yielded very small amounts of Romano-British material, most with no secure provenance.

9.3 Anglo-Saxon

Just 11 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the 2015 excavations, nine from the trenches along with single sherds from test pits 12 and 13. Two of these dated to the early/middle Anglo-Saxon period, one each from trenches 1 and 3. The small number of finds renders any inference very tentative, but it is possible to speculate, although currently impossible to prove, that the sherd from Trench 1, interpreted in the light of the increasing evidence for a prehistoric origin for Pales Dyke, might possibly relate to sub-Roman reoccupation of a defensible pre-Roman enclosure.

It is also worth noting that the significance of the single sherd of early/middle Anglo-Saxon pottery from Trench 3 is somewhat increased by the likely middle Anglo-Saxon date now indicated for Duck Street (Sear et al 22015, 16). Although this sherd is residual in a later deposit (313), it may relate to activity nearby and is possible to suggest that an earlier line of St James Street may also date to the middle Anglo-Saxon period. If so, like Duck St, it too may relate to the minster settlement referred to in Bede's history as being founded in this area by St Felix. It is tantalising to consider that more than one element of this settlement, long presumed to be entirely lost to time and tide, may still perch on edge of the Dunwich cliffs.

Elsewhere, the absence of early Anglo-Saxon pottery from Trench 4 is possibly worthy of note, given the likely presence of retting ponds in the adjacent marshy area throughout the Anglo-Saxon period (above, section 7.2.3). This activity may provide a context for the residual sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware and late Anglo-Saxon Thetford-type ware also recovered from trench 4.

The largest number of sherds of Thetford-type ware, a total of five, came from Trench 3. Although these sherds were residual in later deposits, it is notable that nearby test pits 12 and 13 also produced a single sherd each of this date. The focusing of this material in this area does seem to represent a meaningful pattern, not unreasonably interpreted as indicative of habitation in the vicinity. While it has often been presumed that the pre-Norman settlement was focussed further to the east in the zone now lost to the sea with migration westwards only taking place as erosion forced relocation, it now seems increasingly plausible that habitation at this time may have extended along the present line of St James' Street towards the edge of the area enclosed by the Pales Dyke.

9.4 Medieval

The vast majority of material excavated at Dunwich in 2015 dates to the medieval period, with the 12th – 14th centuries accounting for 68% of all the recovered pottery, 65% of which was recovered from Trench 3. The range of high medieval fabric types, including a range of both imported and local wares, is characteristic of east coast English medieval ports and towns, with the relatively high proportion of non-local wares in contrast to the pattern observed in inland rural settlements. Much smaller amounts of late medieval pottery were recorded, with 87 and 47 sherds found respectively from trenches 3 and 4 while 'developed' wares, which are generally fairly common along east coast ports, were noted to be largely absent from the later assemblage. This corresponds with the documented decline in the prosperity of the settlement and its loss of urban character from the 15th century. The trenches and test pits excavated in 2015 provided a range of important new evidence attesting to the character and survival of the medieval town.

Trenches 1 and 2

Little in the way of finds and pottery were found from trenches 1 and 2 but these do seem to follow the basic pattern of occupation as outlined above, with a peak of activity between the 12th and 14th centuries and a subsequent decline from the 15th century. The upper layers within these trenches included more recent material suggesting that the medieval pot was residual but likely from gardens or fields on the very edge of the town given the location just inside Pales Dyke. The 13th century pottery from trench 1 probably relates to the movement of the entire friary in the later 13th century from its original site within the town defences probably close to the sea, which due to the rate of coastal erosion was moved to its present location just outside the Pales Dyke.

Fragments of a collapsed wall of stone, crag and mortar recorded just under the top soil and a layer of wind-blown sand in from trench 1 may be part of the original 13th century friary wall. The materials used in its construction match the current boundary wall to the Friary that sits c.2m to the west.

Trench 2 yielded only 4% of all the pottery recorded from the trenches, the majority of which came from the top soil (201). No features were recorded and natural was found at quite a shallow depth of 0.32m. The medieval pottery was again thought to be residual with only 13th century wares found from the sub soil (202) suggesting that the only definite activity on site dates to this time when the town was at its peak and this land, just inside the defences, was probably used as open fields or gardens and the finds found utilised in manuring. Much less in the way of animal bone was also recorded from these two trenches supporting the notion that these areas were marginal to the core of medieval and later activity in Dunwich and these smaller elements also hint that this domestic food waste was used directly on the fields for manuring.

The lack of medieval material as well as the lack of stratified deposits, from trenches 1 and 2 (and likewise from the test pits nearest Trench 2), indicates that these areas were not used for habitation in the medieval period. Although clearly lying within the area of the town enclosed by Pales Dyke it seems likely that, until the friary was built, this area was open land in the medieval period, perhaps used for common grazing. There was no sign that the graveyard for All Saints Church extended up to the friary wall (it should be noted that the present gravestone from this cemetery is not in its

original location, having been moved from a more easterly location due to coastal erosion).

Trench 3

The most significant medieval discoveries in trench 3 were the two *in situ* clay floors, (306) and (319), found either side of the present hollow way which extends the line of St James's Street. (319) lay at the northern end of trench extending into the north-facing section thus its total extend could not be ascertained. Largely devoid of pottery, this contained a single small (1g) sherd of Hedingham ware, which (assuming it is not intrusive) provides a broad 12th – 14th century *terminus post quem* for its construction. (319) overlies a series of fills ((316), (317) and (318)) containing small numbers of 14th – 15th sherds and which built up against the gently sloping side of (307), which appears to be the south side of an east-west orientated holloway following the line of St James' St. (307) lies on top of (309) which also contained 12th – 15th century pottery but lay on top of natural. Floor (306) lies on top of (307) and contained 48 12th – 15th century sherds and two large sherds of 15th – 16th century date, thus appears to be later in date than floor (319). Small amounts of residual Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon pottery came from deposits overlying both floors. A plausible sequence for medieval activity in the area within this trench is therefore that while the site may have been used for habitation in the later Anglo-Saxon period (as noted above), activity became much more intensive in the 12th – 15th century, leading to a build-up of deposits (309) and (307) which may have lain within the back yard of a tenement. Subsequent to this, a reorganisation of the settlement resulted in an east-west orientated street running across the north end of the excavated area, causing the accumulated deposits (307) and (309) to be eroded. This holloway filled up with sand and small amounts of pottery, suggesting it accumulated gradually, perhaps during a period of reduced use. Floor (319) was laid out on top of the in-filled holloway sometime after 1200 AD. Floor (306) was laid out some time after 1400 AD on the south of the holloway which may have by then become largely in-filled. Both floors overlie deposits lacking any material post-dating the 15th century, and which could be as early as 12th century in date. Both floors date to sometime between c.1200 AD and the mid-15th century, with the northernmost possibly earlier although both may be contemporary.

The excavated test pits added useful addition information about the extent of the street-side habitation revealed in trench 3. Test pit 13, sited c.10m south of the southern end of trench 3 revealed a north-facing cut into natural which appears to mark the back line of the tenements within which floor (306) was constructed, indicating that tenements along this street measured c. 15m deep from street frontage to back wall. Test pit 13 revealed natural at higher levels and showed the tenements to back onto an un-built-up area.

It is also interesting to note that test pits 5 and 8, at the southernmost extremity of the area investigated in 2015 and close to medieval Midgate Street, also revealed deep deposits of brown and containing similar amounts of pottery to the deposits in trench 3. While no features were found in these pits, the similarity of these deposits to those in trench 3 raises the possibility that intact medieval deposits may survive here as well as along St James' Street in the area just outside the Pales Dyke.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was sited adjacent to the medieval harbour, now on the edge of the beach car park to try and establish whether evidence of either the *Maison Dieu* hospital or the medieval harbour survived in this area. As with the car park trench excavated by Time Team in 2012 (Wessex Archaeology 2012), the archaeological deposits exposed in 2015 were disturbed by modern services pipes. The presence of glazed roof tile, medieval decorated window glass and a few fragments of worked stone are also suggestive of a high status building probably the *Maison Dieu* hospital that is known to have been in this area and outside the town ditch. The identifiable fragments of pottery were all from jars, bowls and jugs and with small sherd size indicating a lot of disturbance in this area. This is to be expected given the presence of modern 'rubbish deposits' through contexts (408) and (409) and to a lesser extent (413) due to its location on the edge of a busy car park as well as from incidents of flooding.

A build-up of occupation layers was also noted through the lower layers of the trench, becoming increasingly more waterlogged, until the water table was reached at a depth of 2.2m close to the harbour and 2.77m further inland. Environmental data attained from the lower levels of trench 4 supports this notion of likely seasonal freshwater flooding. The build-up of deposits however was also from the deliberate disposal of domestic rubbish including human faeces, which can reasonably be inferred to result from deliberate infill of an area behind a retaining timber wall to create a vertically-faced wharf.

The three post holes (F60, F61 and F62) in a line close to the harbour edge may be part of such a harbour-side revetment or wharf or alternatively a small structure on the water's edge. In the confines of a narrow trench the full extent of the possible structure could not be identified during the 2015 excavation but the three post holes were cut through and sealed by the same later 13th century layer (411) and so would have been in use when Dunwich town and port was at its height.

Another probable single post hole in the layer below (411) F63, cut through and sealed by (412) did not produce any dating evidence, but probably pre-dates the late 13th century and may have been an earlier structure (either a possible revetment or a building) next to the harbour.

The northern edge of a possible ditch was also recorded in the very base of slot A through trench 4 but was not able to be fully excavated due to a rising water table so its date and function is unknown. It was sealed by (412) so may date to the 11th or 12th century as one of the first examples of water management on the harbour edge. The environmental data from the probable ditch fills contained domestic rubbish as well as charcoal, human faeces and wild seeds that are commonly found in disturbed rough ground on the edge of a settlement.

The majority of the faunal remains were recovered from trenches 3 and 4, dominated by the main domestic species of cattle, sheep and pig, with local rearing and butchery evident. The animal bone from the later contexts of both trenches was characterised by bigger elements from these main domestic species that hints at ongoing trade links as it seems that an 'improved' stock was being bought into the town. This diet appears to have been supplemented by rabbit and poultry, but wild fauna was generally not utilised.

Trench 4 produced the vast majority of fish bones recovered in 2015 (with much smaller numbers from Trench 3). The fish, probably from cod, is likely to relate to the documented fish trade which provided the foundation for much of Dunwich's medieval wealth as demand for locally-caught North Sea fish soared from the 11th century and imported fish from more northerly waters soared further from the 13th century (Barrett 1997; Orton et al 2014). The domination of the 2015 Trench 4 fish bone assemblage by vertebra and cleithra suggest this assemblage may date to the 13th century or later, when large numbers of fish were imported from northerly waters in processed, dried form with the heads removed. If this is the case, it is unlikely that the bones are present in the excavated deposits because the fish were being processed on site, suggesting that the deposits relate instead to domestic refuse. Their preponderance in Trench 4, compared to the other trenches, provides a possible link to the *Maison Dieu* as people in religious orders commonly ate fish on days when meat was prohibited for doctrinal reasons.

In summary, the deposits in trench 4 appear likely to relate to construction of a retaining revetment wall and deposition of available material, including domestic refuse, on its landward side to create wharf against which boats could be moored to be loaded and unloaded. Some of this refuse may have come from the nearby Maison Dieu.

9.5 Post-medieval

Very little evidence of post-dating the 15th century was found, and that which was recovered was from deposits which appear to have accumulated while the site was not in intensive use.

9.6 Social and Community Aims

The excavations were immensely successful as a community archaeology project. The social and community aims of the excavations at Dunwich, detailed above in section 3, were met and in most cases significantly exceeded in the ACA excavations.

The aim was that a minimum of 20 people should take part and gain new experience; in fact, 53 people took part in the excavations, the majority of whom were from the local area. Those 53 participants each spent between 1 and 9 days on the excavation resulting in a total of 125 volunteer days.

It was hoped that the excavations would deliver an enhanced understanding and awareness of the history of Dunwich and its place within the story of East Anglia to a minimum of 100 people. In actuality, more than 570 people visited the excavations, received a tour explaining the site and the excavation and signed the visitor book. Taking into account those taking part in the excavations and estimations of the numbers of visitors who did not sign the visitor book, the total number of visitors to site appear likely to have considerably exceeded 1000. Additionally, tens of thousands followed the excavation via the internet and television and radio broadcasts.

The impact of the excavations can also be seen in increased visitor numbers to the Dunwich Museum. Over the 9 days, 1,148 people visited the museum. During the same 9 days in 2014 there were 756 visitors, representing an increase in museum visitors of 34%.

In feedback collected on each volunteer's last day, 96% rated the excavation as "Excellent" or "Good" with 81% rating it as "Excellent". 92% "Agreed" or "Strongly Agreed" that they knew more about the archaeology and history of Dunwich than they had before they took part in the excavations. 84% "Agreed or "Strongly Agreed" that they had learnt new archaeological skills and 86% "Agreed" or "Strongly Agreed" that they would take more interest in the history and archaeology of Dunwich. 88% "Agreed" or "Strongly Agreed" that they would take more interest in history, archaeology and heritage generally than they had prior to taking part in the dig. 96% said they would recommend the activity to others. Volunteers also enjoyed a range of different aspects of taking part (see Figure 34 below).

All this constitutes hard evidence that the excavations delivered in engaging and informing the local population as well as raising the profile of both the Dunwich Greyfriars Trust and the Dunwich Museum. The excavations were very successful in enabling the local community to engage with the project and widening participation of members of the public in the heritage of the Suffolk Coast.

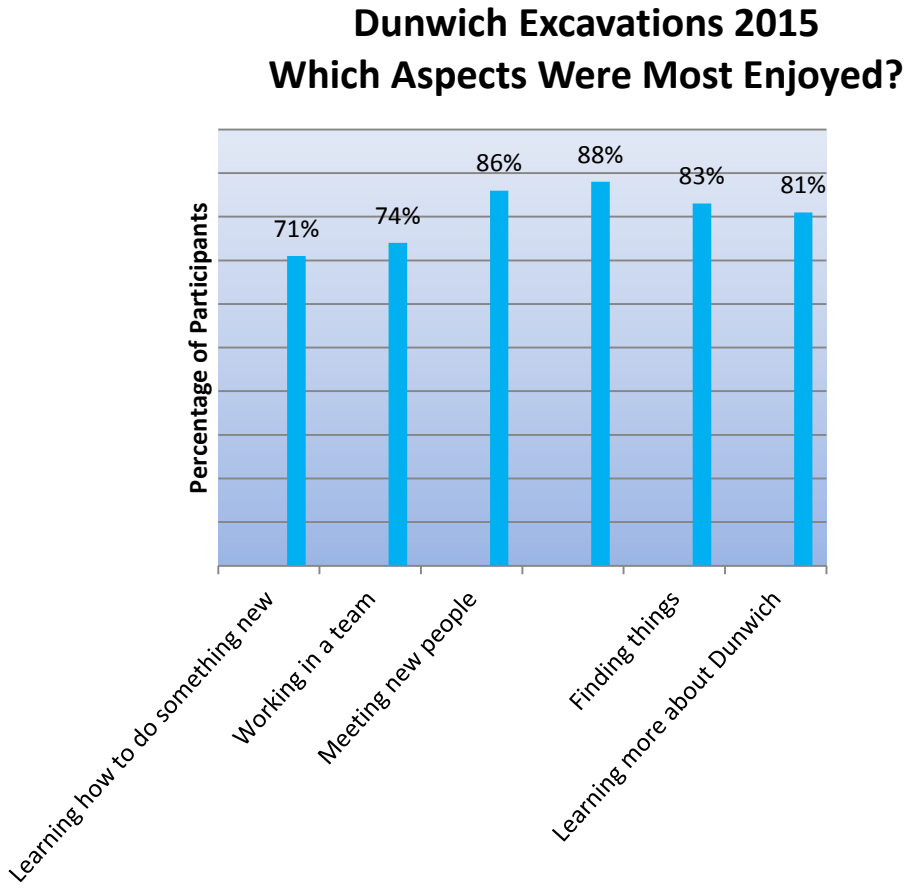

Figure 35: Which aspects were most enjoyed on the Dunwich excavations

10 Conclusion

The trenches excavated in 2015 yielded evidence for varying degrees of activity of different dates in different areas. Trench 1 exposed prehistoric deposits, helped substantiate a prehistoric date for Pales dyke and revealed tumble from an early friary wall. Trench 2 showed that open land lay between Duck St and St James St within the area enclosed by the medieval re-adoption of Pales Dyke. Trench 3 exposed medieval floor surfaces associated with a medieval holloway. Trench 4 yielded evidence for early water management and harbour revetments. The test pits showed that medieval deposits may survive along Midgate St to the south of the areas excavated in 2015 and confirmed the depth of the tenement in trench 3 and the extent of open land to its south.

The excavations in 2015 in Dunwich have added weight to inferences that the area of top of the hill was locally important in the prehistoric period and that the Pales Dyke may have originated as an Iron Age enclosure. They have also indicated that there is potential shown for Anglo-Saxon evidence to survive. Most important, however, is the discovery that traces of the remaining medieval town are still present under the woods and roads of Dunwich village today. These will be lost given the current high rate of coastal erosion.

The excavations were also extremely successful as a community project, attracting dozens of people to excavate and thousands to visit or follow progress online.

11 Acknowledgements

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13 Appendices

13.1 Trench Pottery Report – *Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 1,689 sherds with a total weight of 11,096g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rim-sherd circumference was 2.31. The majority of the assemblage is of medieval and post-medieval date, but earlier material in the form of a few sherds of prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery was also present. The following pottery types were noted:

F1: Early/Middle Saxon Organic Hand-built Ware. 1 sherd, 7g, EVE = 0.06.
F2: Early/Middle Saxon Sandy Hand-built Ware. 1 sherd, 5g, EVE 0.
F95: Ipswich Ware, AD720-850 (Blinkhorn 2012) 1 sherd, 8g, EVE = 0.
F102: Thetford-type ware, 10th – 12th century (Rogerson and Dallas 1984). 6 sherds, 23g, EVE = 0.
F300: Early Medieval Sandy Wares, 11th – 13th century. (eg. Jennings 1981). 497 sherds, 2696g, EVE = 0.68.
F301: Hollesley Bay-type Ware, 12th – 15th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 272). 571 sherds, 3592g, EVE = 0.68.
F302: Shelly Sandy ware, mid-12th – 13th century (Blackmore and Pearce 2010). 1 sherd, 4g, EVE = 0.
F324: Scarborough ware, 12th – 14th century (Farmer and Farmer 1982). 10 sherds, 31g, EVE = 0.
F326: London Ware, mid-12th – 14th century. (Pearce *et al*., 1985). 6 sherds, 42g, EVE = 0.
F327: Hedingham-type Ware, late 12th – 14th century. (Cotter 2000). 17 sherds, 74g, EVE = 0.05.
F328: Grimston Ware, 13th – 15th century (Leah 1994). 6 sherds, 37g, EVE = 0.
F329: Yarmouth-type glazed ware, 12th – 15th century **(**Mellor 1976). 27 sherds, 184g, EVE = 0.11.
F330: Mill Green Ware, late 13th – 14th century (Pearce *et al.* 1982). 3 sherds, 20g, EVE = 0.
F355: Andenne Ware, 12th – 13th century (Vince 1985, 39-43). 1 sherd, 1g, EVE = 0.
F370: Unprovenanced Glazed Ware, 13th – 14th century.
F371: Saintonge Monochrome ware, mid-13th – 15th century (Hurst *et al*. 1986, 76-8). 13 sherds, 35g, EVE = 0
F400: Bourne 'D' Ware, *c*. 1450-1637 (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 409). 1 sherd, 6g, EVE = 0.
F401: Late Medieval Transitional Ware, c 1400 – 1600 (Anderson *et al*., 1996). 119 sherds, 1171g, EVE = 0.35.
F405: Raeren/Aachen Stoneware, late 15th – mid 16th century Gaimster 1997). 12 sherds, 99g, EVE = 0.
F406: Low Countries Redware, 15th – 17th century (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 130). 11 sherds, 54g, EVE = 0.08.
F407: Frechen/Cologne Stoneware, mid-16th - 17th century (Gaimster 1997). 15 sherds, 112g.
F408: Martincamp-type ware, AD1475-1550 (Ickowicz 1993). 1 sherd, 12g.
F410: Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenware, 17th – early 18th century (Orton 1988). 4 sherds, 5g.

F413: Cologne/Westerwald Stoneware, 17th century+ (Gaimster 1997). 7 sherd, 26g.
F416: Staffordshire Slipware. AD1640-1750. 2 sherds, 11g.
F425: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century. (Wade-Martins, 1983). 179 sherds, 1686g.
F433: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, AD1720-1780 (Mountford .1971). 11 sherds, 29g.
F438: English Stoneware, 1680+. (Mountford 1971). 16 sherds, 194g.
F451: Border Ware, mid-16th – mid 18th century (Pearce 1988). 8 sherds, 23g.
F1000: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. 137 sherds, 809g.
F1002: All Bronze Age. 2 sherds, 19g.
F1003: All Iron Age. 1 sherd, 2g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Tables 11-16.

Trench 1 (DUN137)

The pottery assemblage from Trench 1 comprised 92 sherds with a total weight of 766g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rim-sherd circumference was 0. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 11. Much of the pottery from this trench was residual, including all the medieval material, with single sherds of Bronze Age, Iron Age, and early/middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery also present. All the contexts included post-medieval material, and most of them modern. In all, over 40% (by weight) of the pottery from the trench is residual. The medieval assemblage was quite small and fragmented (mean sherd weight = 6.6g), as perhaps would be expected from a residual group, and comprised entirely body sherds. Few re-fits were made, indicating that most, if not all the pottery is the result of secondary deposition, and was originally deposited in field soils or the like, suggesting that this area of Dunwich was somewhat marginal in the medieval period. The relatively small assemblages of late medieval pottery also suggest that activity had dropped off somewhat in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Trench 2 (DUN138)

The pottery assemblage from Trench 2 comprised 69 sherds with a total weight of 410g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rim-sherd circumference was 0. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 12. Just two contexts produced pottery, with the bulk of the material occurring in the modern topsoil. Context 201 produced only pottery of the 13th century date, main local unglazed wares, although a few glazed jug sherds were present. The only feature sherds were two jar rims.

The mean sherd weight for the medieval material from 201 was once again very small (5.8g), indicating that the group is the product of secondary deposition, and probably a manuring scatter in a field-soil.

Trench 3 (DUN139)

The pottery assemblage from Trench 3 comprised 1001 sherds with a total weight of 5719g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rim-sherd circumference was 1.29. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Tables 13 and 14. The entire assemblage was of medieval or later date, other than a residual sherd of Bronze Age material and another of early/middle Saxon hand-built ware. The range of pottery types shows that the site was in use for most of the medieval period, and certainly from the 12th century onwards. Once again, however, the mean sherd weight is very low (5.7g), suggesting that much of the pottery was the product of secondary deposition.

The earlier medieval groups, of the 12th – 14th century, largely consist of highly fragmented groups (mean sherd weight = 5.7g), mainly comprising fragments of unglazed jars, along with a few small sherds of glazed jugs from a number of British and continental sources. It all appears to be the product of secondary deposition.

The later medieval groups, although containing a few larger sherds, was still quite fragmented (mean sherd weight = 6.5g), and is also largely the product of secondary deposition. It also appears that most of the stratified late medieval pottery does not date to very much after the late 15th century. Late Medieval Transitional Wares (fabric F401) and Raeren-type Stonewares (F405) are quite sparse in the late medieval groups, despite usually being very common in later medieval pottery assemblages at contemporary sites in the region, with numerous manufactories of the former in Suffolk, such as at Halesworth, some 10km to the north-west of Dunwich (Fordham 2005, 26). The groups are instead dominated by unglazed Hollesley Bay-type Wares, and 'developed' late medieval vessel forms, such as dripping dishes and cisterns, are entirely absent, with all the pottery from this trench comprising fragments of jars, bowls and jugs, other than a single pipkin handle and a small fragment from the rim of a Low Countries *Grape*, or cooking-pot. This is, in the main, more typical of 13th – 14th century assemblages than those of the 15th – 16th century, and suggests that much of the pottery from these late medieval groups is residual, or that at least some of the larger groups had pottery added to them over a long period of time.

Other than a small mid-16th century group, from context 311, all the post-medieval groups date to the early 18th century at the earliest. These early modern and modern assemblages, mainly from soils, contain fairly large quantities of residual medieval pottery, indicating that there was considerable disturbance of earlier strata at those times, presumably due to agriculture. It is worthy of note that these groups, even though they contain large quantities of redeposited pottery, have a comparable mean sherd weight (5.4g) with the stratified material, stressing the very secondary nature of the apparently stratified medieval groups. Late Medieval Transitional Wares are present, but the sherds are small, and the material is far less well-represented than earlier material, and 'developed' vessel forms are absent, suggesting once again a drop-off in activity in the later 15th century.

Trench 4 (DUN140)

The pottery assemblage from Trench 4 comprised 528 sherds with a total weight of 4210g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rim-sherd circumference was 0.97. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Tables 15 and 16. The assemblage is broadly of a similar character to that from Trench 3, consisting of fairly large quantities of fragmented 12th – 14th century material, a sparse late medieval group, and then modern groups with a fairly high proportion of redeposited medieval wares.

The 12th – 14th century assemblages again comprise largely unglazed wares with a few fragments of glazed jugs, with a fairly low overall mean sherd weight of 8.0g, although this is actually lower than that of the residual medieval material, which had a mean weight of 8.5g, showing that all the stratified material is the product of secondary deposition. All the rim-sherds were from jars, bowls and jugs, with 'developed' late medieval vessel forms again entirely absent from the 15th century and later groups.

Overview

The range of fabric types is fairly typical of large sites on the East Anglian coast (eg. Clarke and Carter 1977), and includes a wide range of imported wares from France, Germany, and the Low Countries, and underlines Dunwich's importance as an international port in the medieval period. The English pottery also comes from a wide range of sources, including the London area, Essex, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire.

The pottery from Trenches 1 and 2 all occurred in post-medieval and early modern deposits, other than one small 13th century group, with much of it consisting of residual medieval material, the bulk of which dated to the 12th – 14th centuries. The assemblages from trenches 3 and 4 shows the same basic character, *i.e.*, fairly large groups of 12th – 14th century material, with smaller amounts of late medieval wares, with a lack of 'developed' vessel forms and a paucity of Raeren-type Stonewares, usually a fairly common find at East Coast ports (eg. Cotter 2000, Fig. 191) suggesting that pottery deposition did not continue very much beyond the late-15th century, a pattern also suggested by the residual material in Trenches 1 and 2. All the groups consisted of small sherds with few re-fits, and large amounts of residual medieval material were present in the early modern soil horizons, indicating that there was fairly considerable disturbance of earlier strata at that time, although the residual pottery shows the same general pattern as the stratified groups, including sherd size, indicating very strongly that the vast majority of the stratified pottery is the product of secondary deposition.

It would appear therefore that most of the deposits in the excavated trenches are somewhat marginal, and comprise field soils and the like to which pottery was added to over a considerable period of time, probably as manure and "night soil", from the 12th – late 15th centuries, with modern agriculture disturbing and mixing material from earlier strata. Certainly, groups comprising large sherds and well-represented vessels, typical of primary deposits and domestic middens, are more or less entirely absent. It is worthy of note that the pottery profiles from the test-pits (see Section X), showed a very similar to this, *i.e.*, large amounts of 12th – 14th century material, followed by a rapid drop-off in the later medieval period, and very little activity between the 16th and early 18th centuries. This all generally reflects reasonably well the known history of Dunwich (Comfort 1994).

		BA		IA		E/MS		F300		F301		F328		F401		F405		F425		F438		F1000		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	102							1	3							1	7	12	112	1	27	11	190	MOD
1	105									9	26													MOD
1	107									1	12			3	24			5	37			7	11	MOD
1	108	1	17	1	2	1	5			2	40	1	6					1	4					M16thC
	Total	1	17	1	2	1	5	1	3	12	78	1	6	3	24	1	7	18	153	1	27	18	201	

Table 11: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, Trench 1

		F301		F326		F327		F329		F405		F407		F425		F438		F1000		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	200	28	143					1	5	1	7	1	43	3	14	1	26	12	44	MOD
2	201	19	111	1	13	2	4													13thC
	Total	47	254	1	13	2	4	1	5	1	7	1	43	3	14	1	26	12	44	

Table 12: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, Trench 2

		F102		F300		F301		F302		F324		F327		F328		F329		F330		F355		F370		F371		F401		F405		F406		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	304	1	4	54	264	11	85					3	9			2	11							1	9	4	7	2	43			L15thC
3	305			8	37	198	1314	1	4	1	11	3	18			7	61							1	1	11	149	1	1			L15thC
3	306			44	172	2	14							2	6											2	28					15thC
3	307			42	354	2	50					1	6									2	16									13thC
3	308			2	3	14	42																									12thC
3	309*			9	33	7	20									1	6			1	1											12thC
3	313**	4	14	14	172	13	52																	1	13					1	5	15thC
3	314					81	282			3	5			1	2	1	1	1	18					4	6							M13thC
3	316			15	62	26	109																									12thC
3	317			2	14	1	6																			1	2					15thC
3	318					3	9																									12thC
3	319											1	1																			L12thC
	Total	5	18	190	1111	358	1983	1	4	4	16	8	34	3	8	11	79	1	18	1	1	2	16	7	29	18	186	3	44	1	5	

Table 13: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, medieval contexts, Trench 3

* + 1 sherd (2g), Bronze Age
** + 1 sherd, 72g, E/MS

		Resid Med		F401		F405		F406		F407		F408		F410		F413		F425		F451		F438		F433		F1000		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	0	7	37	2	13											1	4	1	5							1	2	U/S
3	300	25	90	10	73					2	6					2	3	13	144	2	6	2	11			27	69	MOD
3	301	3	20	4	22					1	14	1	10					12	129			2	9	2	6	5	14	MOD
3	302	62	326	23	61	2	6	2	10	4	8			3	4			31	233			1	3	3	9	13	80	MOD
3	303	48	248	15	78			2	5	2	16			1	1			18	156					1	2			E18thC
3	311	4	24					3	28	1	3							1	21									M16thC
3	312	16	74					1	1											1	1					3	8	MOD
	Total	165	819	54	247	2	6	8	44	10	47	1	10	4	5	3	7	76	688	3	7	5	23	6	17	49	173	

Table 14: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, post-medieval contexts, Trench 3

		F95		F102		F300		F301		F324		F326		F328		F329		F330		F371		F401		F405		F406		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	409B					119	548			1	1					1	12			2	8	11	405	1	3	1	4	L15thC
4	411A	1	8			51	181	1	25	3	4	2	12			4	17	1	1	1	1							L13thC
4	414A							6	51							1	10			2	2	1	1					15thC
4	415					1	1																					12thC
4	418					1	1																					12thC
4	418B			1	5	32	359																					12thC
4	421B							34	382	1	8			2	23	3	27											13thC
4	423B							3	68																			12thC
	Total	1	8	1	5	204	1090	44	526	5	13	2	12	2	23	9	66	1	1	5	11	12	406	1	3	1	4	

Table 15: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, medieval contexts, Trench 4

		Resid Med		F400		F401		F405		F406		F407		F413		F416		F425		F451		F438		F433		F1000		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	408	20	239			4	44	3	16			2	6			1	7	24	299	1	3	6	87	1	3	27	289	MOD
4	409A	24	164			10	58	1	16									5	30							1	1	MOD
4	413A	2	16	1	6	3	138			1	1							15	188	2	4	2	29	1	2	7	10	MOD
4	413B	9	47			9	44							3	17			11	97	1	6	1	2	2	2			E18thC
	Total	55	466	1	6	26	284	4	32	1	1	2	6	3	17	1	7	55	614	4	13	9	118	4	7	35	300	

Table 16: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, post-medieval contexts, Trench 4

13.2 Test Pit Pottery Report – *Paul Blinkhorn*

The following pottery types were noted:

F102: Thetford-type ware, 10th – 12th century
F300: Early Medieval Sandy Ware, 12th – 14th century
F324: Scarborough ware, 12th – 14th century
F326: London Ware, mid-12th – 14th century
F327: Hedingham-type Ware, late 12th – 14th century
F328: Grimston Ware, 13th – 15th century
F329: Yarmouth-type glazed ware, 12th – 15th century
F371: Saintonge Monochrome ware, mid-13th – 15th century
F401: Late Medieval Transitional Ware, c 1400 – 1600
F407: Frechen/Cologne Stoneware, mid-16th - 17th century
F408: Martincamp-type ware, AD1475-1550
F410: Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenware, 17th – early 18th century
F425: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century
F438: English Stoneware, 1680+
F433: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, AD1720-1780
F451: Border Ware, mid-16th – mid 18th century
F1000: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares

Results

Test Pit 5

		F300		F327		F328		F324		F329		F371		F401		F408		F425		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	5	13	2	5															1100-1400
5	2	14	50									1	3	2	17	1	5	1	4	1100-1600
5	3	29	118	1	9			1	11	1	6			1	1			1	3	1100-1600
5	4	33	157	1	6	2	16	1	7											1100-1400
5	5	5	94																	1100-1200

Most of the pottery from this test-pit consists of early – high medieval material, along with a few sherds of later medieval wares. There is no evidence of activity beyond the 16th century.

Test Pit 6

		F300		F425		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	5	17	1	5	1	10	1100-1900
6	2	12	40	1	17	3	5	1100-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit consists of early – high medieval material, along with a few sherds of later medieval wares. There is no evidence of activity beyond the 16th century, other than a small amount of modern material.

Test Pit 7

		F300		F328		F401		F425		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	2	6	1	14	1	2			2	7	1100-1900
7	2	9	33					1	11	3	5	1100-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit consists of early – high medieval material, along with a later medieval sherd. There is no evidence of activity beyond the 16th century, other than a small amount of modern material.

Test Pit 8

		F300		F329		F401		F407		F425		F438		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1	6	23			2	48					1	12	1100-1750
8	2	5	13							5	23	1	1	1100-1750
8	3	14	54					1	15	2	3			1100-1600
8	4	2	27	1	5									1100-1400

Most of the pottery from this test-pit consists of early – high medieval material, along with a couple of late medieval sherds. There is no evidence of activity beyond the 16th century, other than a small amount of early modern material.

Test Pit 9

		F300		F327		F425		F433		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1	6	18	1	1	1	3			2	7	1100-1900
9	2	10	37			1	2			1	1	1100-1900
9	3	8	25	1	3					2	5	1100-1900
9	4	5	11			3	15	1	2			1100-1750

Most of the pottery from this test-pit consists of early – high medieval material. There is no evidence of activity beyond the 15th century, other than a small amount of early post-medieval and modern material.

Test Pit 10

		F300		F324		F401		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1	3	11					7	21	1100-1900
10	2	8	29					22	107	1100-1900
10	3	13	98					24	204	1100-1900
10	4	18	93					1	12	1100-1900
10	5	4	23	1	1					1100-1400
10	6	5	26					1	1	1100-1900
10	7	3	6			1	2			1100-1550

Most of the pottery from this test-pit consists of early – high medieval material, along with a later medieval sherd. There is no evidence of activity beyond the 15th century, other than modern material.

Test Pit 11

		F300		F371		F401		F407		F425		F451		F410		F438		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1	7	28									1	2					1	2	1100-1900
11	2	18	72					1	10	3	52	2	20	1	1	1	2			1100-1750
11	3	16	53	3	8	1	4			1	3									1100-1600
11	4	2	4																	1100-1400

Most of the pottery from this test-pit consists of early – high medieval material, along with a later medieval sherd. There is no evidence of activity beyond the 16th century, other than a small amount of post-medieval and modern material.

Test Pit 12

		F102		F300		F371		F401		F425		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1			6	25					2	11	4	17	1100-1900
12	2			15	58	1	3	2	5					1100-1550
12	3			28	153									1100-1200
12	4			5	30									1100-1200
12	5	1	2											850-1100

Most of the pottery from this test-pit consists of early – high medieval material, along with two later medieval sherds. There is no evidence of activity beyond the 16th century, other than a small amount of modern material.

Test Pit 13

		F102		F300		F327		F329		F324		F371		F401		F408		F407		F425		F451		F1000		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	1			10	46					1	16							1	4	2	32	1	1	1	5	1100-1900
13	2			4	21															1	6			6	9	1100-1900
13	3	1	3	13	32							2	2							1	6					850-1600
13	4			23	94	1	6	1	4					1	17											1100-1550
13	5			10	22	1	1									1	4									1100-1550
13	6			11	29	1	19																			1100-1400

Most of the pottery from this test-pit consists of early – high medieval material, along with a later medieval sherd. There is no evidence of activity beyond the 16th century, other than a small amount of modern material.

13.3 Lithics Quantification – *Lawrence Billington*

Introduction and Quantification

A total of 56 worked flints together with 593g (31 pieces) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the excavations. The assemblage is quantified by type and context in table 17.

The test pitting generally produced small assemblages with single struck flints recovered from TPs 6 and 11 and single small fragments of burnt flint from TP 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13. A more substantial assemblage of seven worked flints were recovered from TP 12. The trenches produced a larger assemblage of flint, totalling 47 worked flints and 568.5g of unworked burnt flint. The worked flints from the trenches were fairly thinly distributed, recovered from a total of 16 individual contexts, most of which contained up to three worked flints. More substantial individual assemblages were, however, recovered from two contexts within trench 1; deposit 105 (10 worked flints) and deposit 108 (8 worked flints).

Condition and Raw Materials

The condition of the assemblage is varied, but is generally moderate to good, characterised by some fairly minimal edge damage/rounding suggesting most pieces have seen a degree of post depositional disturbance. An exception to this are two flakes from deposit 105, trench 1b which are in very fresh condition and, although they do not refit, are almost certainly from the same core. This strongly suggest these flints have seen very little disturbance/dislocation. The entire assemblage is uncorticated (unpatinated) with fresh unaltered surfaces.

The assemblage is entirely made up of fine grained flint, generally of fairly good knapping quality, varied in colour from a dark grey/black through light greys and various oranges and yellows. Surviving cortical surfaces suggest that the raw materials are derived from a number of different sources. There are frequent examples of thin, abraded, but relatively smooth cortex which is characteristic of material collected from glacio-fluvial gravels of the kind which might be encountered in river terrace deposits or glacial outwash gravels. Local sources of this material might include the glacial gravels of the Lowestoft Formation which outcrop less than a kilometre to the north west of the investigated area on the northern side of the Dunwich River or, perhaps, from terrace/floodplain gravels which might now lie concealed beneath the peats and estuarine deposits of the river and Dingle/Reedland marshes but which may have been more accessible during prehistory. A second, and very distinctive raw material source is represented by numerous pieces deriving from rounded cobbles of flint with a hard abraded cortex with frequent heavy chatter marks, characteristic of beach pebbles (Gibbard 1986, 147, figure 15.4). Beach pebbles appear to have been selected for knapping (including both the cores within the assemblage) but they also dominate the burnt flint assemblage, much of which appears to derive from heat shattered beach pebbles. A final broad type of raw material is represented by a large fragment of flint nodule (175g) with a relatively thick and weathered cortex and dark grey/black, very fine grained and high quality flint. This material is likely to derive either form deposits closely associated with the parent chalk or from glacial tills containing relatively unweathered nodules. The closest outcrops of flint bearing chalk are those some 40km to the south west where the valley of the Gipping is incised into the chalk bedrock just upstream of Ipswich, whilst chalk also outcrops a similar distance to the west of the extreme edge of the Breckland. More locally, it is possible that nodules such as these could be obtained from the glacial till (diamicton) of the Lowestoft Formation in the immediate vicinity of the investigated area.

Trench	TP	Spit/Context	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Blade Like Flake	Core	Serrated Flake	Flake Knife	Scraper	**Total Worked**	Burnt Unworked Flint	Burnt Unworked (w:g)
	6	2			1							**1**		
	7	2											1	0.4
	10	2											1	3.5
	11	1											1	1.5
	11	4			1							**1**		
	12	2											1	1
	12	3			1	4						**5**		
	12	4				2						**2**		
	13												1	18.1
1		102	1			2						**3**	2	35
1		105	2		4	4						**10**	8	279.5
1		105				2	1					**3**		
1		107			1	1					1	**3**	2	19.7
1		107	1		1	1						**3**	1	14
1		108			1	4		1	1	1		**8**	1	14.5
2		200			1							**1**	1	12
3		300	1									**1**	1	2.5
3		302			1	1						**2**	1	1.7
3		304				1						**1**		
3		305		1		1						**2**		
3		307					1	1				**2**		
3		313											4	120.9
3		316											1	9.3
4		408	1		2							**3**		
4		411			2							**2**		
4		413			1							**1**		
4		409 a											2	49
4		423 b											1	10.4
1 b		105			2							**2**	1	
Totals			**6**	**1**	**19**	**23**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**56**	**31**	**593**

Table 17: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage

Worked Flint –Characterisation

Taken as a whole, the worked flint assemblage is relatively balanced, including waste flakes, cores and several retouched and clearly utilised tools. In terms of dating there is a striking dearth of evidence for any flint-work predating the late Neolithic, with an absence of the finer blade based material generally associated with Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic technologies. Instead the entire assemblage is characterised by a relatively simple flake based technology, producing flakes of varied morphology but often relatively broad and

thick. There is little evidence of platform preparation and knapping appears to have been carried out exclusively via direct hard (stone) hammer percussion. As a whole this material is characteristic of later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age technologies (c.3200-1600 BC). The only flake with somewhat more diagnostic technological traits is a flake from deposit 105, trench 1 which bears a faceted striking platform remnant and appears to have been struck from a levallois like core of a kind very closely associated with later Neolithic (c. 3200-2400 cal BC) technologies (Ballin 2011). The two cores in the assemblage conform to the technological traits seen in the flakes, both are simple flake cores made on beach pebbles. One of these (again from context 108, trench 1) can be classified as a keeled core - where flakes have been removed from either side of a ridge, resulting in a core resembling a 'chopper' tool. The second core (from context 307, trench 3) is very similar and although this too could be classified as a keeled core one flaking face has been much more heavily exploited than the other. This latter piece has also been heavily burnt.

There are three retouched tools in the assemblage together with a single piece unretouched blade like flake which shows clear signs of utilisation. The tools comprise a small end and side scraper from context 107, trench 1; a flake knife with invasive inverse retouch from and a serrated flake (both from context 108, trench 1). The utilised blade like flake was recovered from context 307, trench 3. The scraper is relatively undiagnostic but is consistent with the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date of the bulk of the assemblage. The flake knife is of a kind most closely associated with Early Bronze Age assemblages, known both from mortuary and domestic contexts and would have functioned as a cutting tool. Serrated flakes are commonly found in Neolithic and, occasionally Early Bronze Age assemblages and where use wear on these pieces has been undertaken they appear to have often been used to process domestic or wild plant resources (e.g. Donahue 2002).

Burnt Flint – Characterisation

The burnt, unworked, flint generally consists of small to medium sized fragments of heavily burnt flint with crazed surfaces and spalling. The mean weight of these fragments is 19g, and include many relatively large fragments which appear to represent portions of beach cobbles which may have been selected for use as 'potboilers' before becoming fragmented. Although in certain contexts quantities of burnt flint are associated with considerable numbers of worked flint (notably context 108, trench 1), the burnt flint is not chronologically diagnostic in itself. Burnt flint is a feature of prehistoric assemblages from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age and, in Eastern England, is found in considerable quantities at some Early Bronze Age sites (see Edmonds et al 1999; Crowson 2004, 33-38). Burnt flint is, however, sometimes recovered from Saxon/early medieval and later contexts (e.g. Andrews 1995, 22; Lucy 2006, 184-6).

Discussion

Although relatively small, the worked flint assemblage from the Dunwich excavations provides clear evidence for prehistoric activity in the investigated area. There is no good evidence for flint-work predating the later Neolithic and the assemblage as a whole is consistent with activity during the Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. This activity included flint working – using raw materials collected from the coast and probably from other secondary sources in the immediate landscape – as well as the use of flint tools, probably in the context of, broadly defined, domestic/settlement type activity. It is likely that the local area, within easy reach of the coast and adjacent to the wetland environments of the Dunwich River valley would have been favourable for prehistoric communities, with a range and wealth of resources and habitats to exploit and the assemblage from the excavations hints at the potential for further work in this landscape to recover more substantial traces of prehistoric settlement.

13.4 Faunal Remains – *Vida Rajkovača*

The assemblage totalled 528 specimens, 201 of which were assigned to species (38%). The hand-recovered material came from test pits and trenches, and further 38 specimens were recorded as heavy residues, following the processing of the environmental bulk soil samples.

Provenance, character and the chronology of the material

The pottery dating evidence suggested large proportion of the material is residual, and the majority is post-medieval or modern in date. Concentrated in the south of investigated 'corridor', trenches 1 and 2 generated smaller quantities of bone, whilst trenches 3 and 4 contained greater quantities of generally better preserved material. The material is made up of mostly domestic food waste.

Preservation, fragmentation and taphonomy

The preservation was overall moderate to quite good, especially in modern contexts, and the material was highly fragmented. A small number of specimens were recorded as eroded and with signs of canine gnawing. Despite high level of fragmentation, butchery was easily recognisable, especially in later material, with more crude butchery actions dominating the practice.

Methods: Identification, quantification and ageing

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Trench material

The assemblage came from four trenches, arranged in a north-south corridor, with Trench 1 sitting at the south and Trench 4 at the northern point. As shown in tables below (Tables 1-5), the quantity of material was much greater in Trenches 3 and 4. The material was also qualitatively more significant, in terms of species representation. Of 412 specimens, some 174 were identified to species (42.2%), and this is fairly small for the assemblage of this date and an overall good bone surface preservation, a true reflection of high level of fragmentation and bone processing.

Trench 1

Only four contexts generated bone. The main domestic species were all recorded, and rabbit and poultry seem to have made a contribution to the diet (table 18).

Taxon	Trench 1				Total NISP
	[102]	[105]	[107]	[108]	
Cattle	.	2	3	.	5
Ovicapra	1	1	.	1	3
Pig	.	.	.	1	1
Horse	.	1	.	.	1
Dog/ Fox	1	.	.	.	1
Rabbit	2	3	1	1	7
Cat	.	.	2	.	2
Rat	.	.	1	.	1
Chicken	4	.	.	.	4
Shell/ cockle?	.	1	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**8**	**8**	**7**	**3**	**26**
Cattle-sized	.	2	2	.	4
Sheep-sized	.	4	4	3	11
Rodent-sized	.	.	.	3	3
Total	**8**	**14**	**13**	**9**	**44**

Table 18: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Trench 1

Trench 2

Trench 2 was almost devoid of bone, bar three specimens, only one of which was identified as horse loose tooth (table 19).

Taxon	Trench 2		Total NISP
	[200]	[201]	
Horse	1	.	1
Sub-total to species	**1**	**.**	**1**
Sheep-sized	1	1	2
Total	**2**	**1**	**3**

Table 19: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Trench 2

Trench 3

Though not generating the greatest quantity of bone, of all four trenches, bone came from almost all investigated contexts. The general characteristics of the material, with the dominant domestic component, the processing and the fragmentation, all seem to suggest bone was spread across fields, domestic food waste serving as manure. Cattle and Ovicapra dominated the identified species count, followed by pig, horse, rabbit and chicken (tables 20 and 21). Goose and woodcock were also positively identified. Fish elements recorded from these contexts are testimony to a good hand-recovery, although all specimens were extremely large, possibly cod.

Taxon	Trench 3								Total NISP
	[300]	[301]	[302]	[303]	[304]	[305]	[306]	[307]	
Cattle	.	1	2	3	.	2	3	4	15
Ovicapra	2	.	5	1	2	2	1	2	15
Pig	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	4
Horse	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Rabbit	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Sub-total to species	**4**	**1**	**7**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**38**
Cattle-sized	.	1	3	3	10	2	1	.	20
Sheep-sized	1	.	4	4	2	7	4	.	22
Fish n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Total	**5**	**2**	**14**	**11**	**16**	**15**	**12**	**7**	**82**

Table 20: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Trench 3; n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Taxon	Trench 3								Total NISP
	[308]	[309]	[311]	[312]	[313]	[314]	[316]	[318]	
Cattle	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	1	7
Ovicapra	.	.	.	.	5	1	9	.	15
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	3
Horse	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Goose	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
?Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Galliformes	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**1**	**.**	**.**	**1**	**5**	**6**	**15**	**1**	**29**
Cattle-sized	2	.	1	3	1	8	1	2	18
Sheep-sized	2	3	.	1	4	8	4	.	22
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2
Fish n.f.i.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
Total	**5**	**3**	**1**	**6**	**11**	**23**	**21**	**3**	**73**

Table 21: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Trench 3; n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Trench 4

Trench 4 generated almost half of the entire assemblage (*c.*48%). The ratio of species broadly reflected that from the other trenches, with the most striking difference being the relatively large fish component. Although currently only identified to class, the majority of fish specimens were extremely large vertebra and cleithra, possibly of cod. The other main difference is the dominant sheep cohort, yet cattle must have been the main providers of meat. The skeletal element ratio showed representation of almost all body parts, suggesting local rearing and slaughter.

The very few butchery marks recorded were strikingly crude, like trimming of spina articularis on cow scapula, or splitting of carcasses down the sagittal plane recorded on cattle-sized vertebrae, often off-centre showing the tools were not heavy or sharp enough to chop through the dense vertebra centrum.

All evidence, again, points to an assemblage with a domestic character. Bone from later contexts were characterised by bigger measurements, hinting at improved stock being brought in.

Taxon	Trench 4							Total NISP
	[408]	[409]	[411]	[413]	[414]	[418]	[421]	
Cattle	7	6	7	1	1	.	3	25
Ovicapra	1	14	11	5	4	.	.	35
Pig	.	2	2	2	.	1	.	7
Horse	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	4
Rabbit	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Cat	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	4
Rat	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Chicken	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Galliformes	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2
Sub-total to species	**13**	**22**	**21**	**11**	**7**	**1**	**5**	**80**
Cattle-sized	7	17	4	17	3	3	5	56
Sheep-sized	5	37	13	8	.	6	10	79
Mammal n.f.i.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	4
Bird n.f.i.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	4
Fish n.f.i.	1	20	.	.	.	5	8	34
Total	**26**	**99**	**41**	**37**	**10**	**16**	**28**	**257**

Table 22: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Trench 4; n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Test pit material

A relatively small amount of bone came from a series of test pits scattered across the village swathe. Of 116 assessable specimens, only 27 were identified to species (23.3%). The material was generally even more fragmentary than that from the trenches, and this is reflected in much smaller quantities of identifiable material. Again, dominated by the remains of the three main food species, and supplemented by the smaller contributions to the diet in form of rabbit and poultry, the assemblage is clearly a food waste (Tables 23-26). Interesting to note is the absence of fish.

Test pit 10 generated more bone than others, and it may be owing to its location (see test pit locations map). Adjacent to each other and arranged in a line, test pits 11, 12 and 13 also contained sheep-dominated bone waste.

Taxon	TP5			TP7		TP8	TP9	Total NISP
	spit [2]	spit [3]	spit [4]	spit [1]	spit [2]	spit [3]	spit [4]	
Cattle	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	3
Ovicapra	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Sub-total to species	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**6**
Cattle-sized	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	3
Sheep-sized	1	.	4	.	.	3	2	10
Total	**2**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**20**

Table 23: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 5-9

Taxon	TP10							Total NISP
	spit [1]	spit [2]	spit [3]	spit [4]	spit [5]	spit [6]	spit [7]	
Ovicapra	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	3
Pig	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Rabbit	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Cat	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Chicken	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sub-total to species	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**1**	**10**
Cattle-sized	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	5
Sheep-sized	5	.	.	5	1	1	1	13
Mammal n.f.i.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	5
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
Total	**9**	**7**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**36**

Table 24: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 10

Taxon	TP11			TP12			Total NISP
	spit [2]	spit [3]	spit [4]	spit [1]	spit [2]	spit [3]	
Cow	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ovicapra	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
Pig	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**1**	**3**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**5**
Cattle-sized	1	1	.	.	2	2	6
Sheep-sized	1	3	.	1	3	12	20
Total	**3**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**14**	**31**

Table 25: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 11 & 12

Taxon	TP13						Total NISP
	spit [1]	spit [2]	spit [3]	spit [4]	spit [5]	spit [6]	
Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Ovicapra	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Pig	1	.	.	.	.	1	2
Rabbit	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Dog	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**1**	**.**	**.**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**6**
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Sheep-sized	.	2	6	4	5	5	22
Total	**1**	**2**	**6**	**7**	**6**	**7**	**29**

Table 26: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 13

Bone from heavy residues

Sampled from Trench 4, the material from the heavy residues did not contain a single identifiable mammal element, though it is possible that the majority of fish elements will be possible to assign to species. Three different vertebra were recorded, all of which belonged to three different species.

Of 38 specimens, two were identified as a cattle-sized limb bone fragment and a sheep-sized element; further 15 were unidentifiable crumbs of mammalian bone and 21 fragments of fish bone were recorded.

The density of faunal material recovered from Trenches 1 and 2 hints at the area's marginal character during the later medieval and Post-medieval periods, whilst Trenches 3 and 4 seem to be closer to areas of more intensive activities. The findings from test pit investigations reflect these. It would be interesting to see more from areas in the vicinity of Trench 4, especially with regards to the importance of fish. The lack of other wild fauna highlights a complete reliance on domestic sources of food, one of the most common traits of similarly dated assemblages from the area.

13.5 Environmental Report – *Dr Rachel Ballantyne*

Introduction

Seven small sediment samples have been analysed; one from the beaten clay floor of a probable medieval house plot in Trench 3, and six from a vertical sequence of infilled harbour sediments in Trench 4. Pottery in many of the sampled contexts indicates a range of dates from the post-medieval to high medieval periods (Blinkhorn 2015).

There is good biological evidence for refuse dumping in the harbour area, with seashell, fish bone and charcoal fragments particularly notable in the upper fill (414) of ditch F.64 and harbour sediment (418). These two contexts also include quantities of amorphous calcium phosphate concretions that may indicate human faeces, or at least high concentrations of refuse. In contrast, biological evidence for the local environment is limited to occasional woody wild seeds and wood fragments, which alongside blue vivianite crystals suggest that these 'waterlogged' contexts were not fully anoxic. The range of plants is characteristic of nutrient-rich disturbed soils, with seeds of nettles, orache and goosefoots. Mussel shell fragments and fish bone appear to be of anthropic origin, rather than of natural, *in situ* fauna.

Methods

The samples were processed by hand using washover (Kenward et al. 1980). Flots were collected in a 300µm sieve and the residue rinsed in a 1mm sieve. Most flots and residues were dried, except for samples <2> (423) and <5> (415), that were possibly waterlogged. A low-power binocular microscope (x6.3–x40) was used to sort the flots, with identifications made using seed atlases (Anderberg 1994; Berggren 1981; Cappers et al. 2006) and the reference collections of the Pitt-Rivers Laboratory for Bioarchaeology, Division of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. All taxonomic nomenclature for plants follows Stace (1997). Residues were passed through a 4mm sieve; with the larger fraction sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofacts, and the smaller fraction scanned under the same microscope.

Preservation

Charcoal occurs in low quantities, and is very fragmentary, whilst low numbers of charred plant macrofossils occur only in upper ditch fill (414) F.64. The surviving charred plant macrofossils and charcoal fragments are well preserved, with minimal puffing, distortion or vitrification. Untransformed, possibly waterlogged terrestrial plants are present in moderate quantities in the lower fill (415) of ditch F.64 and harbour sediment (423). The seeds are all woody, durable forms that would be expected to survive preferentially in damp rather than fully waterlogged, anoxic sediments.

Amorphous yellowish brown concretions are likely to be of calcium phosphate, which is often found in calcareous burial environments with abundant decaying matter (McCobb et al. 2003). These concretions may be linked to dumped refuse; although the numerous tiny fish bones suggest there may be a faecal component (e.g. whitebait, sardines and anchovies). Fish bone analysis could provide clarity on the species involved, and thus the likelihood of a faecal origin. Small blue crystals of vivianite further indicate decaying organic matter, specifically in an oxidising environment rather than one that is fully waterlogged (McGowan and Pragnell 2006).

Results and discussion

The results are presented below by trench and context number.

Trench 3 DUN139

Context (30) F.11 is a light, compact clay with numerous small, sub-rounded chalk inclusions, and is thought to be the remains of a medieval house floor. A low amount of highly fragmented charcoal is present, some of which is vitrified. There are also occasional fragments of pottery and animal bone.

Trench 4 DUN140

Upper fill (414) of ditch F.64 contains the only charred plant remains in the assemblage; one rye grain (*Secale cereale*), an unidentifiable grain and a seed of fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*). There is a low amount of fragmented charcoal that includes small, twiggy material that may be from a heathland plant – although the morphology is not comparable to heather, which is most commonly encountered. Accompanying these remains are numerous fragments of calcium phosphate concretion and tiny fish bones, which suggests accumulations of refuse and/or human faeces.

Lower fill (415) of ditch F.64 includes low amounts of possible refuse, with fragments of pottery, burnt clay/daub and mussel shell. Both charcoal and waterlogged wood fragments are present, the majority being less than 4mm in size. Much of the charcoal is vitrified. There are untransformed seeds of orache (*Atriplex* sp.), likely many-seeded goosefoot (*Chenopodium* cf. *polyspermum*) and blackberry (*Rubus* subgen. *Rubus*). All three plants are common on disturbed, rough ground close to settlements or in littoral settings. Blackberry seeds can also occur in faeces, but there are no other likely food plants to support this interpretation. It is more likely that all these waterlogged seeds represent the local environment of the ditch.

The remaining five samples from this trench are of harbour infill sediments which do not have corresponding feature numbers.

Uppermost sediment (409) contains numerous untransformed seeds of alexanders (*Smyrnium olusatrum*) that are likely of recent origin. This plant is thought to have been introduced during the Roman period, but is now common on the East Anglian coastline.

Underlying sediment (418) includes fibrous plant tissues that may be remains of rootlets or once-waterlogged plants. There is a low amount of charcoal accompanied by grey silicaceous ash likely from an oven or kiln. Strong evidence for refuse is provided by numerous fragments of mussel shell, eggshell and tiny fish bones, alongside lower quantities of potsherds, animal bone and burnt clay. There are numerous calcium phosphate concretions comparable those in upper ditch fill (414) F.64. Nearby sediment (422) is compositionally very similar, with many of the same refuse materials in lower quantities.

Lowermost sediment (423) lacks any clearly anthropic remains, but does appear to be damp, or seasonally-waterlogged, with seeds of lesser nettle (*Urtica urens*), oraches (*Atriplex* spp.) and likely many-seeded goosefoot (*Chenopodium* cf. *polyspermum*). This range of species is characteristic of disturbed, rough ground as occurs at the margins of settlements and in some types of manured, cultivated land. Of note is a lack of salt tolerance for lesser nettle and many-seeded goosefoot; only oraches tolerate saline to terrestrial conditions (Hill et al. 2004). This organic sediment therefore appears to be non-marine in origin, likely forming *in situ* in freshwater or near-freshwater conditions after the harbour had fallen into disuse.

Conclusions

These small samples provide evidence of high medieval refuse dumps. Whilst manuring of fields with ‘night soil’ is a possibility (see Blinkhorn 2015, for discussion of high residuality in

the pottery assemblage), the abundance of sea shell, eggshell, fishbone and calcium phosphate concretions strongly suggests that actual refuse deposits are present in (414) and (418), rather than dispersed remains. Lowermost sediment (423) appears to be the *in situ* remains of seasonally-wet ground with freshwater rather than brackish conditions.

Site code		**DUN 139**	**DUN 140**	**DUN 140**	**DUN 140**	**DUN 140**	**DUN 140**	**DUN 140**
Trench number		**3**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Context number		**(319)**	**(409)**	**(414)**	**(415)**	**(418)**	**(422)**	**(423)**
Feature number		**F.41**	**-**	**F.64**	**F.64**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Sample number		**<7>**	**<6>**	**<1>**	**<5>**	**<4>**	**<3>**	**<2>**
Estimated date from pottery assemblage		-	modern	15th C	-	12th C	-	12th C
Feature type		floor	harbour fill	ditch	ditch	harbour fill	harbour fill	harbour fill
Context description		compact clay	subsoil	upper fill	lower fill	under subsoil	sediment	sediment
Sample volume/ litres		1.1 L	0.8 L	0.8 L	1.0 L	0.6 L	0.6 L	0.5 L
Fraction of flot sorted		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Taxanomic Name and Description	**English Name**							
WATERLOGGED AND UNTRANSFORMED PLANTS								
Urtica urens L. seed	Lesser nettle							* u/w
Atriplex spp. seed	Orache				+ u/w			+ u/w
Chenopodium cf. *polyspermum* seed	Many-seeded Goosefoot				+ u/w			+ u/w
Rubus subgen. *Rubus* achene	Brambles				* u/w			
Smyrnium olusatrum L. mericarp	Alexanders		+++ u					
Unidentified fibrous tissues/rootlets						++ u/w		+++ u/w
Wood fragments					++ w			++ w
Rootlets		+++ u						
CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN								
Secale cereale L. caryopsis	Rye			1				
cereal indet. caryopsis	indeterminate cereal			1				
CHARRED WILD SEEDS/FRUITS/FUNGI								
Chenopodium album L. seed	Fat-hen			1				
Lithospermum arvense L. nutlet	Field Gromwell						1s	
fungal sclerotia	underground fungal body			*			*	
CHARCOAL								
volume charcoal / millilitres		**1 ml.**	**-**	**2 ml.**	**6 ml.**	**2 ml.**	**8 ml.**	**-**
- charcoal fragments >4mm		*		+	+	*	++	
- charcoal fragments 2-4mm		+		++	++	++	+++	
- vitrified charcoal		+		+	++	*		
- tiny stem/twig fragments (not *Calluna vulgaris*)				+	+	*	+	
- cf. *Juncus* sp. culm fragment	possible rush stem				*			
siliceous grey ash						+		
MOLLUSCS								
Cerastoderma edule (L.) shell	Cockle (tiny, young individual)				*			
Mytilus edulis L. shell fragments	Mussel				+	+++	*	
OTHER								
avian eggshell fragments						++	*	
fish scale fragments						*	+	
large fish vertebra							1	
tiny fish bone				++	+	++	++	
bone fragments		*		+		+		
calcium phosphate concretion	glossy, yellowish-brown			++		+++		
vivianite crystals	bright blue crystals						*	
potsherd		*			*	+	*	
burnt clay/daub					*	*		
burnt flint		*						
millipede exoskelton fragments		+ u						

Table 27: Charred plant remains from Dunwich, Suffolk (DUN 139 and DUN 140)

Key: * 1 or 2 items, + less than 10 items, ++ 10 to 50 items, +++ more than 50 items
u untransformed, probably recent w waterlogged s silicified

Recommendations
No further work is necessary on this assemblage, which is of local significance. Any future sampling for macrofossils should aim for sediment volumes of at least 10 litres, to ensure a fully representative range of biological remains.

Acknowledgements
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13.6 Other Finds – *Catherine Ranson*

13.6.1 Trench Finds

Trench 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
102	red flat tile x16 = 1121g, red flat roof tile x2 =109g, red brick x7 =553g, red CBM x59 =608g, yellow CBM x3 =340g, red and grey brick fragment =194g	green bottle glass x10 =188g, clear container glass 8 =94g, clear flat glass =3g	corroded iron nails 2 =29g	coal x2 =54g	yellow mortar x22 =852g, oyster shell x3 =12g, red plastic shotgun cartridge? =8g
105	red flat tile x16 = 754g, red flat roof tile = 86g, red CBM x74 =651g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, yellow CBM x2 =4g, glazed red flat floor tile =65g, red/yellow CBM x2 =35g	green bottle glass x5 =36g, clear container glass =12g	corroded iron nails x2 =18g, corroded iron plates of scrap metal x2 =75g	grey building stone x3 = 353g, slate x6 =44g, coal x3 =5g	oyster shell x10 =31g, cockle shell =1g, yellow mortar x8 =178g
105 B Mid Wall	red flat tile x2 =137g, red CBM x29 = 668g			coal x2 =4g, grey stone flat tile with mortar =874g	oyster shell = <1g, yellow mortar =26g
107	red flat tile x7 =281g, red brick x2 =189g, red/orange brick x2 =209g, red CBM x10 =76g, pink/yellow CBM = 10g, yellow CBM x6 =9g, red CBM/slag/vitrified material? =7g	green bottle glass x4 =120g	slag =9g, corroded iron nail =7g	slate =1g, coal =2g, grey building stone x3 =77g	white mortar x2 =37g
108	red CBM x3 =120g		long corroded iron nail with stones rusted onto it =91g	grey building stone =15g	oyster shell x2 =13g, yellow mortar =1244g, white mortar x3 =56g

Table 28: Trench 1 other finds

Trench 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
200	red flat tile x7 =206g, red CBM x4 =66g, yellow CBM =9g	green bottle glass =8g, clear container glass =8g, clear flat glass =<1g	thick corroded iron nails x2 =103g, thick corroded iron lumps x2 =51g	coal =2g	
201	red flat tile x2 =134g, red CBM x2 =7g			coal x2 =2g	

Table 29: Trench 2 other finds

Trench 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
300	red flat tile x16 =458g, red flat roof tile = 117g, red CBM 52 =401g, clay pipe stem x5 =9g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g	orange bottle glass x4 =73g, clear container glass x7 =52g, clear flat glass x2 =11g, green bottle glass =3g	corroded iron scraps x30 =304g, horseshoe fragment? =46g, large fragment of corroded plate=713g, slag =51g, corroded iron nail =18g, square nail =3g	coal x2 =3g	central battery core =12g, clear plastic tube =9g, grey mortar x2 =41g
301	red flat tile x17 =641g, red curved tile x2 =122g, orange/red glazed tile/pot =40g, red brick =290g, red CBM x27 =340g, clay pipe stem x2 =7g, yellow CBM =2g, orange/red brick fragment =87g	green bottle glass x5 =43g	square bolt head? =25g, thin metal (copper?) flat plate =3g	coal x5 =9g	
302	red flat tile x25 =713g, red CBM x70 =684g, yellow CBM x3 =8g, clay pipe stem x8 =27g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, yellow/orange CBM x3 =154g	green bottle glass x10 =53g, clear container glass x3 =8g, clear flat glass x2 =15g	slag x4 =94g, corroded iron nails x7 =66g, corroded iron lumps x7 =105g, part of a horseshoe? =15g, thin flat metal plate fixing =3g	coal x17 =34g	brown Bakelite? door knob =74g, oyster shell =6g, fragment of a black plastic comb =1g, white plastic strip =<1g
303	red flat tile x10 =214g, red CBM x43 =394g, clay pipe stem x9 =37g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =4g	degraded clear flat glass x3 =3g, degraded green bottle glass =10g	slag x17 =363g, corroded iron nails x12 =126g, corroded iron scraps x27 = 54g, strip of lead =27g, plate of corroded iron =34g, thick corroded iron bolts x3 =125g	coal x20 =42g, slate =9g	
304	red CBM x6 =84g, red brick fragment = 96g		corroded iron lumps x4 =31g, slag x4 =155g, folded strip of window lead lining? =8g, corroded iron nails x6 =94g		
305	red flat tile x2 =64g, red CBM = 6g, red/orange CBM x3 =10g	degraded clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =15g, slag x4 =90g, corroded iron lumps x6 =49g	coal x3 =5g	oyster shell x2 =20g
306	red flat tile x2 =51g, pink/red CBM 4 =81g, red/yellow CBM =7g, red CBM x2 =4g, brown/yellow brick fragment =160g		corroded iron nails x3 =44g, corroded iron scraps x3 =53g	slate pencil =2g	oyster shell x10 =100g
307	red CBM x4 =23g, pink/red CBM = 40g		corroded iron nail =11g, slag x2 = 26g, corroded iron lumps x5 = 94g		oyster shell x14 =111g
308	red/orange CBM x2 =2g		slag x4 =29g	coal x3 =7g	oyster shell x7 =25g
309			slag x9 =48g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g, corroded iron lumps x3 =10g		oyster shell x5 =16g
311	red flat tile x2 =124g, red CBM x3 =86g, black and yellow flat tile =36g				mortar =15g
312	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x7 =31g, red flat tile =13g	green bottle glass =20g	slag x3 =110g, corroded iron nails? x3 =36g, corroded iron scraps x2 =6g	coal x4 =21g	oyster shell x2 =10g
313	burnt CBM? =5g, red CBM x2 =5g		slag x2 =16g	coal x3 =13g	oyster shell x7 =74g
314			corroded iron nails 4 =19g, corroded iron scraps x4 =53g	coal x2 =6g	oyster shell x15 =133g
316			corroded iron nails x3 =44g, slag =19g, corroded iron lumps x4 =105g		oyster shell x23 =188g, mussel shell =3g
317	red CBM x2 =8g		slag? =520g		oyster shell =18g, mortar, sand, pebbles and slag stuck together = 836g
318			slag x3 =445g		oyster shell =15g

Table 30: Trench 3 other finds

Trench 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
400 F.60	tiny fragments of CBM x2 =<1g				
408	clay pipe stem x8 =20g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, green glazed red flat tile x2 =219g, modern white glazed flat tile =9g, pink/yellow CBM =52g, modern rounded red brick fragments x2 =1255g, modern brick x2 =930g, red curved tile x29 = 2933g, red flat roof tile x2 =118g, red brick fragments x7 = 1694g, modern red CBM x2 =170g, purple/red brick fragments x3 =349g, purple/red CBM x8 =45g, corroded lump with curved nail protruding from one end =45g, granite/coal layered stone? =279g, modern red flat tile x2 =25g, red flat tile x199 =5515g, red CBM x258 =2175g, red CBM and mortar =58g, yellow CBM =62g	clear glass bottle neck =50g, thick clear glass bottle base =186g, thin clear glass bottle base =25g, clear container glass x16 =222g, think clear flat glass x10 =8g, green bottle glass x5 =34g, orange bottle glass =16g, rounded clear glass bottles (minus necks) "Lawrence Beccles" x4 = 2723, rounded clear glass bottle (minus neck) "Lawrence Beccles" full of mud = 664g, clear complete square glass bottle "Patterson's Ess Camp Coffee and Chicory Glasgow" =418g, complete small clear glass rounded bottle =173g,, complete clear glass rounded bottle with writing around the base "Lawrences Gt Yarmouth and Beccles" =295g, small complete clear glass rounded bottle "Sharman Ltd Harleston" = 309g, large rounded complete clear glass bottle with metal screw cap attached and a small amount of clear liquid in the bottle =652g	slag x3 =187g, corroded metal rod with hook at one end =25g, corroded metal tin can base =173g, corrode iron nails x12 =175g, top of a corroded drinks can with a detachable pull = 34g,corroded lumps/scraps x31 =332g, lead and rubber? bolt and cap? =307g, strip of bent metal =53g, corroded iron bracket parts? x2 =108g	slate x4 =47g, shaped smooth black stone used for building = 1813g, shaped smooth grey stone used in building =1316g	oyster shell x47 =278g, pink plastic flower petal =3g, Tuckers crisp packet cheese and onion (best before Oct 2007) =3g, white plastic lip stick tube =5g, round white plastic lid/cup =1g, scrunched foil =<1g, strip of blue plastic =<1g, thin plastic sheeting =<1g, tarmac x3 =109g, pink/grey mortar =52g, mortar x2 =177g, lump of sandstone/mortar? (green stained weathering evident on one side, likely used in building) =1711g
409 A	red flat tile x18 =718g, glazed red flat tile x3 =147g, red flat roof tile =27g, red CBM x16 =271g, red brick =132g, pink/red CBM x3 =45g		think corroded iron nails x4 =78g, thick corroded iron bolt =72g	lump coal/stone? =124g	oyster shell x2 =5g
409 B	red flat tile x13 =344g, red CBM x46 =276g, red/purple CBM x5 =32g	clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x8 =78g, slag x2 =33g, corroded iron bolts x2 =56g	coal/stone? x4 =85g	oyster shell x254 = 2255g, cockle shell = <1g, whelk shell? x3 =7g, yellow mortar =51g
411 A	red/orange flat tile =48g, glazed red flat tile =15g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, red brick fragment =474g, red CBM x2 =57g	clear bottle glass =3g	corroded iron lumps x2 =22g	sandstone? used in building =556g	oyster shell x5 =11g
413	clay pipe stem x5 =16g, purple/red CBM x12 =60g, modern red brick =408g, modern red flat tile =188g, yellow CBM x3 =14g, red CBM x295 = 1783g, red and black brick fragments x2 =275g, red flat tile x73 = 1936g, red flat roof tile x2 =83g, orange/red CBM =23g, pink purple CBM x2 =12g	orange bottle glass x8 =105g, degraded clear flat glass =1g, clear bottle glass =33g, green bottle glass x3 =9g	corroded iron plates x23=346g, corroded iron nails x6 =32g, corroded iron lumps/scraps x42 = 214g, bent rounded corroded bar of metal =116g, thick corroded iron bolt =54g	coal =8g	oyster shell x14 =47g, half a black bottle stopper with rose design on base =17g, mortar =23g

413 A	red flat tile x28 =896g, red brick x2 =233g, red CBM x25 =245g, yellow CBM =6g, pink/yellow bricks x3 =377g, clay pipe stem x7 =14g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g	orange bottle glass =<1g, green bottle glass =5g	corroded iron lumps x6 =109g, long corroded iron rod =55g, corroded iron nails x2 =24g, corroded iron bolts x2 =56g, possible corroded iron arrowhead? =13g		mortar? =46g, oyster shell x2 =29g
413 B	red flat tile x38 =855g, green glazed red flat tile =32g, red brick x4 =190g, red flat roof tile x2 =94g, red CBM x77 =553g, purple/pink CBM x31 =236g, red and black flat tile =87g, clay pipe stem =2g, yellow CBM =2g	clear thick glass stem =23g	corroded iron nails x4 =32g, thick corroded iron bolt =56g, corroded iron scraps x7 =15g	coal =4g, slate x3 =35g	white mortar =2g, oyster shell x28 =85g, snail shell =<1g
414 A					oyster shell x8 =58g, whelk shell =6g, oddly shaped sandy material/mortar?? x48 =652g
418 B	red flat roof tile with round hole =105g, red CBM =4g		corroded iron nail? =4g, corroded iron nail? =4g, corroded iron scrap =3g		oyster shell x64 =574g, mussel shell x32 =48g, cockle shell x2 =2g
421 B	red CBM x11 =203g		corroded iron bolt =33g	charcoal x2 =12g	oyster shell x202 = 1574g, mussel shell x13 =19g, cockle shell = 4g
422 B					oyster shell x4 =10g, mussel shell x10 =7g
423 B	red flat tile fragment =19g				oyster shell =7g

Table 31: Trench 4 other finds

13.6.2 Test Pit Finds

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Spit 1	red brick =207g, red CBM x22 =184g,		corroded iron nail =7g		
Spit 2	red flat tile x7 =168g, red CBM x30 =139g, clay pipe stem =1g,		corroded iron lumps x2 =22g		
Spit 3	red CBM x6 =15g, orange CBM x2 =16g		corroded iron lumps x3 =24g		
Spit 4			corroded iron lump =8g	coal x6 =9g	
Spit 5	red CBM = 9g, clear flat glass =<1g		corroded iron lumps x4 =117g, corroded iron nail =9g		

Table 32: Test pit 5 other finds

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Spit 1	red flat tile =8g, red CBM =3g, cay pipe stem =4g	clear flat glass =3g		coal x4 =17g	
Spit 2	red CBM x5 =29g, yellow CBM =8g	green bottle glass =2g	thick corroded iron bolt =56g, corroded iron lump =20g	coal x4 =6g	

Table 33: Test pit 6 other finds

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Spit 1	red CBM x3 =11g	clear container glass x3 =13g	corroded iron nail x5 =73g		
Spit 2	red flat tile x2 =61g, red CBM x3 =10g		corroded iron lumps x2 =28g		oyster shell =3g

Table 34: Test pit 7 other finds

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Spit 1	red flat tile x9 =183g, red CBM x36 = 293g, clay pipe stem =3g				
Spit 2	red flat tile x12 =413g, red CBM x49 =272g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, clay pipe stem =2g			coal x5 =19g	
Spit 3	red CBM x2 =10g, yellow CBM 3 =5g			coal = <1g	oyster shell =2g

Table 35: Test pit 8 other finds

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Spit 1	red CBM x7 =43g, dark yellow CBM x2 =17g	green bottle glass =4g	detachable metal ring pulls x2 =1g, corroded iron scrap = 35g	coal x40 =27g	sticky label folded in half "Aladdin's Stanley Vacuum Flask" =<1g
Spit 2	red flat tile x2 =53g, red CBM x14 =115g		corroded iron nails x2 =7g	coal x18 =16g	polystyrene x2 =<1g, white plastic party popper case? =3g
Spit 3	red CBM x8 = 17g		slag x4 =82g, corroded iron nail =3g	coal x14 =15g	
Spit 4	red CBM x5 =59g	clear flat glass =2g	slag x2 =5g, corroded iron nail? =5g	coal x5 =7g	

Table 36: Test pit 9 other finds

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Spit 1	red CBM x2 =11g, slightly burnt orange CBM? =20g	clear container glass x3 =4g, green bottle glass =6g	corroded iron nails x9 =37g, corroded iron lumps x2 =25g	coal x16 =67g, slate = 26g	
Spit 2	red flat tile =17g, red CBM 8 =36g, clay pipe stem =4g, dark yellow CBM x2 =21g	clear glass bottle base =130g, clear container glass x18 =255g, clear flat glass x6 =7g, green bottle glass x2 =82g	corroded iron scraps x7 =64g, corroded iron nails x10 =181g, small rectangular flat metal plate with side juts to attach to a surface =2g, lead window lining? =8g	coal x7 =28g	

Spit 3	red flat tile x2 =82g, red CBM x3 =120g	red container glass with black decoration x15 =224g, clear container glass x8 =67g, rounded complete clear glass jar =148g, square long clear glass complete bottle =344g, small oval complete clear glass bottle with metal screw cap and a clear liquid inside =53g	corroded iron scraps x7 =38g, corroded iron nails x2 =11g		mother of pearl button =<1g
Spit 4	red CBM x2 =12g	clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron nail =5g, slag? x2 =28g, corroded iron scrap? =10g		
Spit 5					oyster shell x2 =15g
Spit 6	red flat tile =8g		corroded iron nail =3g		
Spit 7	red CBM =3g				

Table 37: Test pit 10 other finds

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Spit 1	red CBM x10 =28g, clay pipe stem =2g	green bottle glass =1g	corroded iron nails x4 =38g, slag =6g, small lead filled pipe? =71g	slate x3 =25g, coal x4 =10g	oyster shell =<1g
Spit 2	red flat tile x3 =45g, red CBM =4g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g	green bottle glass x2 =8g, red container glass =3g	long corroded iron nails x3 =54g, corroded iron lumps x2 =12g, slag x2 =27g	coal x9 =25g, half a slightly pink (burnt?) and yellow stone ball? =2g	
Spit 3		green bottle glass =3g	corroded iron nails x2 =47g, corroded iron lump =6g	coal x3 =6g	

Table 38: Test pit 11 other finds

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Spit 1	red CBM =3g	clear container glass =1g	corroded metal lid? =6g	coal x2 =2g	
Spit 2	red flat tile x5 =106g, red CBM x17 =80g, clay pipe stem =4g		corroded iron nails x2 =5g, slag =25g	coal x18 =39g	
Spit 3	red flat tile =33g, red CBM x5 =15g, yellow CBM 3 =24g		small metal hook? =3g	coal =2g	oyster shell x5 =15g
Spit 4				coal =<1g	cockle shell =<1g

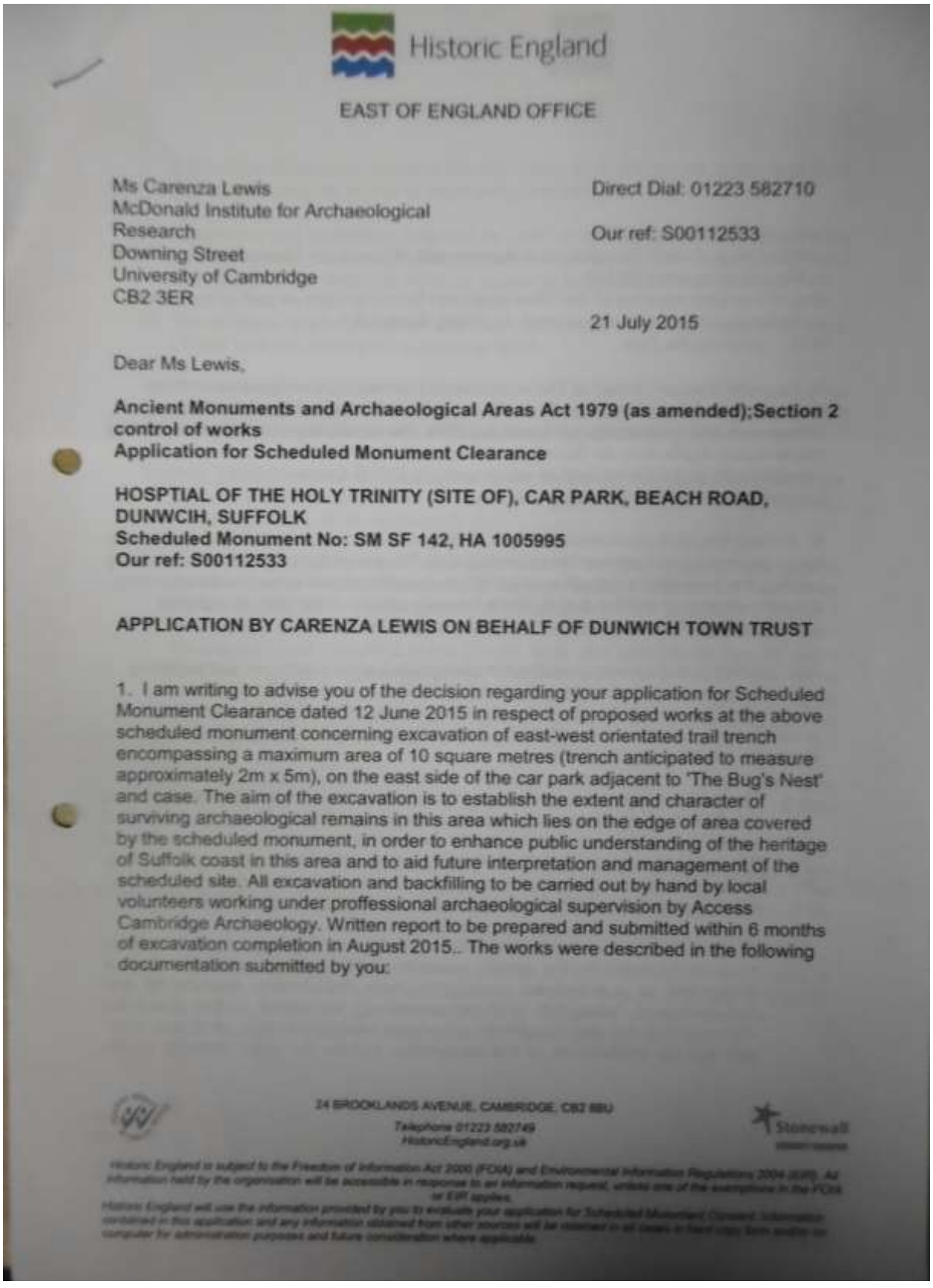
Spit 5				corroded iron nails = 10g	black plastic sheeting fragments x4 =<1g, clear plastic sheeting fragments x2 =<1g, red and white plastic sheeting =4g, orange twine =2g

Table 39: Test pit 12 other finds

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Spit 1	red CBM x19 =84g, red flat tile x2 =21g, red/orange CBM =15g, clay pipe stem =5g	green bottle glass =22g	corroded iron scraps x2 =22g	coal =1g	
Spit 2	red flat tile x7 =233g, red CBM x10 =245g, clay pipe stem x3 =13g				
Spit 3	red flat tile =26g, red CBM x10 =30g			coal =4g	
Spit 4	red CBM 12 =23g		thick corroded iron nails x4 =59g, slag? =3g	coal x7 =8g	
Spit 5	red CBM x7 =17g, yellow CBM x3 =30g		corroded iron nail =8g	coal x3 =11g	
Spit 6	red CBM x5 =129g,		corroded iron nail =6g, slag =31g	coal x3 =2g	

Table 40: Test pit 13 other finds

13.7 Scheduled Monument Consent



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Ms Carenza Lewis
McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research
Downing Street
University of Cambridge
CB2 3ER

Direct Dial: 01223 582710

Our ref: S00112533

21 July 2015

Dear Ms Lewis,

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended);Section 2 control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Clearance

HOSPTIAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY (SITE OF), CAR PARK, BEACH ROAD, DUNWCIH, SUFFOLK
Scheduled Monument No: SM SF 142, HA 1005995
Our ref: S00112533

APPLICATION BY CARENZA LEWIS ON BEHALF OF DUNWICH TOWN TRUST

1. I am writing to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Clearance dated 12 June 2015 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning excavation of east-west orientated trail trench encompassing a maximum area of 10 square metres (trench anticipated to measure approximately 2m x 5m), on the east side of the car park adjacent to 'The Bug's Nest' and case. The aim of the excavation is to establish the extent and character of surviving archaeological remains in this area which lies on the edge of area covered by the scheduled monument, in order to enhance public understanding of the heritage of Suffolk coast in this area and to aid future interpretation and management of the scheduled site. All excavation and backfilling to be carried out by hand by local volunteers working under proffessional archaeological supervision by Access Cambridge Archaeology. Written report to be prepared and submitted within 6 months of excavation completion in August 2015,. The works were described in the following documentation submitted by you:

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Telephone 01223 582749
HistoricEngland.org.uk

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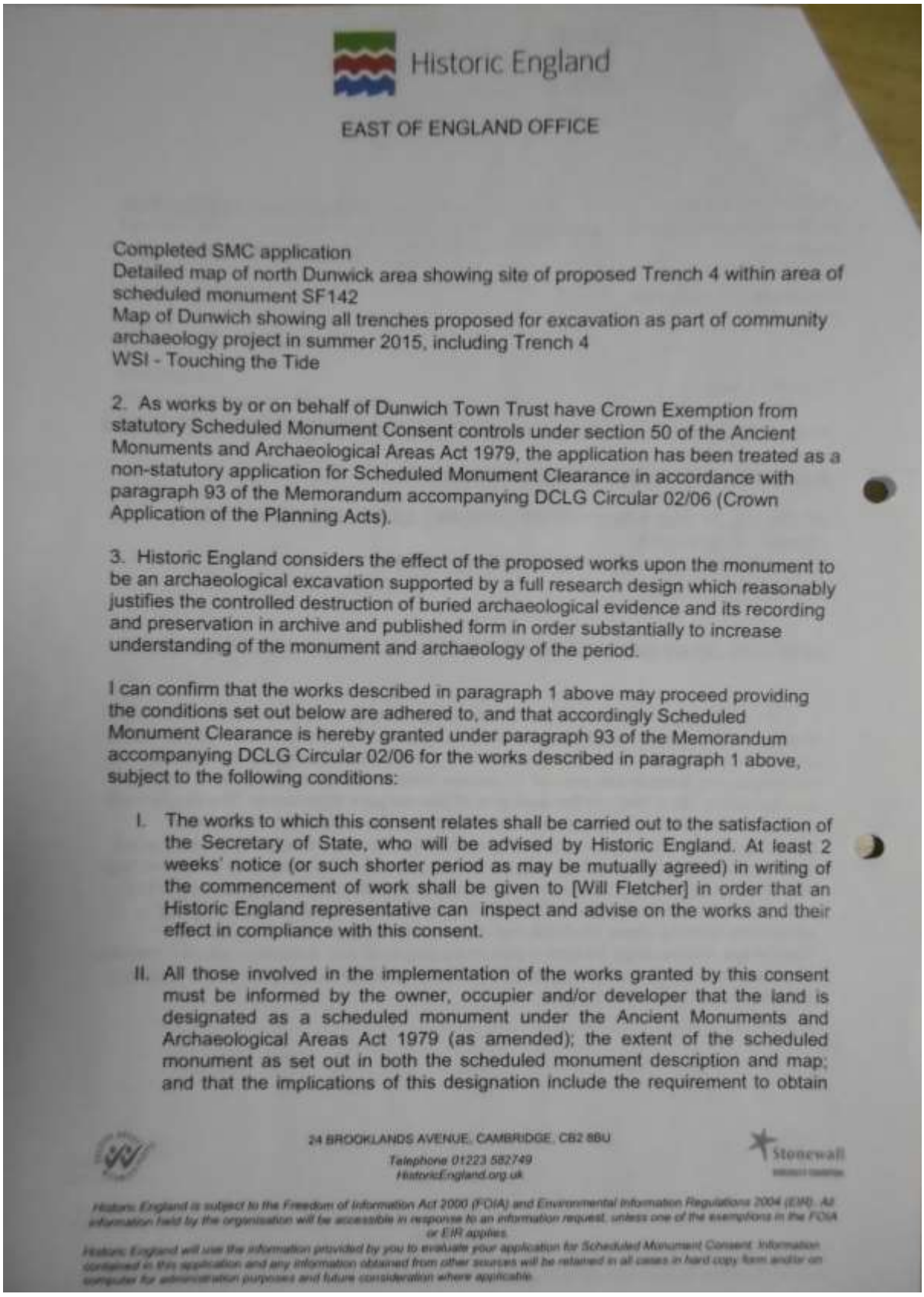
Historic England is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

Historic England will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.

Figure 36: Scheduled monument consent – page 1 of 4



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Completed SMC application
Detailed map of north Dunwick area showing site of proposed Trench 4 within area of scheduled monument SF142
Map of Dunwich showing all trenches proposed for excavation as part of community archaeology project in summer 2015, including Trench 4
WSI - Touching the Tide

2. As works by or on behalf of Dunwich Town Trust have Crown Exemption from statutory Scheduled Monument Consent controls under section 50 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the application has been treated as a non-statutory application for Scheduled Monument Clearance in accordance with paragraph 93 of the Memorandum accompanying DCLG Circular 02/06 (Crown Application of the Planning Acts).

3. Historic England considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be an archaeological excavation supported by a full research design which reasonably justifies the controlled destruction of buried archaeological evidence and its recording and preservation in archive and published form in order substantially to increase understanding of the monument and archaeology of the period.

I can confirm that the works described in paragraph 1 above may proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Clearance is hereby granted under paragraph 93 of the Memorandum accompanying DCLG Circular 02/06 for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

I. The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to [Will Fletcher] in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.

II. All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner, occupier and/or developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain

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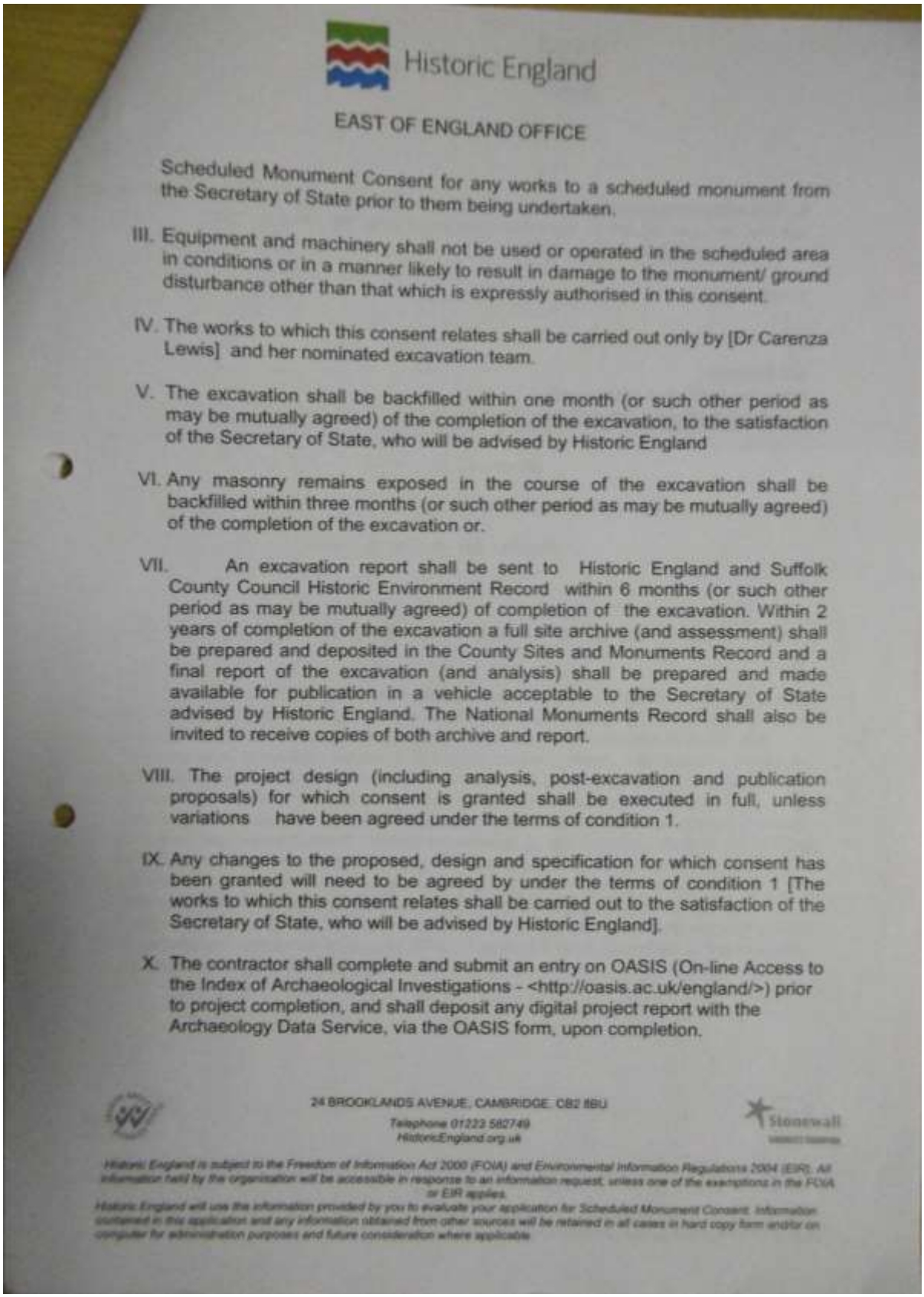
Figure 37: Scheduled Monument Consent – page 2 of 4



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Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.

III. Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

IV. The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out only by [Dr Carenza Lewis] and her nominated excavation team.

V. The excavation shall be backfilled within one month (or such other period as may be mutually agreed) of the completion of the excavation, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England

VI. Any masonry remains exposed in the course of the excavation shall be backfilled within three months (or such other period as may be mutually agreed) of the completion of the excavation or.

VII. An excavation report shall be sent to Historic England and Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record within 6 months (or such other period as may be mutually agreed) of completion of the excavation. Within 2 years of completion of the excavation a full site archive (and assessment) shall be prepared and deposited in the County Sites and Monuments Record and a final report of the excavation (and analysis) shall be prepared and made available for publication in a vehicle acceptable to the Secretary of State advised by Historic England. The National Monuments Record shall also be invited to receive copies of both archive and report.

VIII. The project design (including analysis, post-excavation and publication proposals) for which consent is granted shall be executed in full, unless variations have been agreed under the terms of condition 1.

IX. Any changes to the proposed, design and specification for which consent has been granted will need to be agreed by under the terms of condition 1 [The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England].

X. The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

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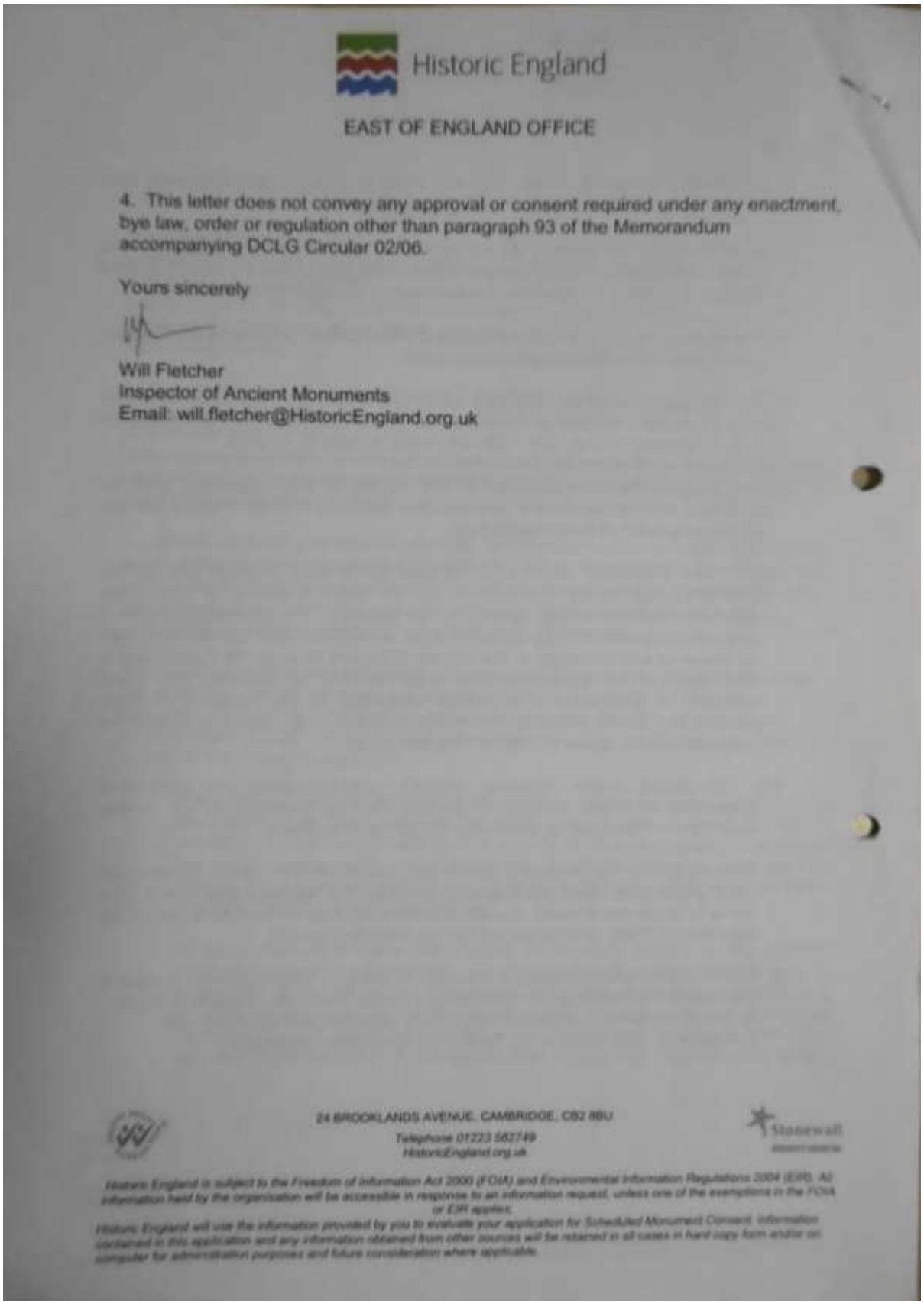
Historic England will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.

Figure 38: Scheduled Monument Consent – page 3 of 4



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4. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than paragraph 93 of the Memorandum accompanying DCLG Circular 02/06.

Yours sincerely

Will Fletcher
Inspector of Ancient Monuments
Email: will.fletcher@HistoricEngland.org.uk

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Figure 39: Scheduled Monument Consent – page 4 of 4

13.8 Test pit pottery distribution maps

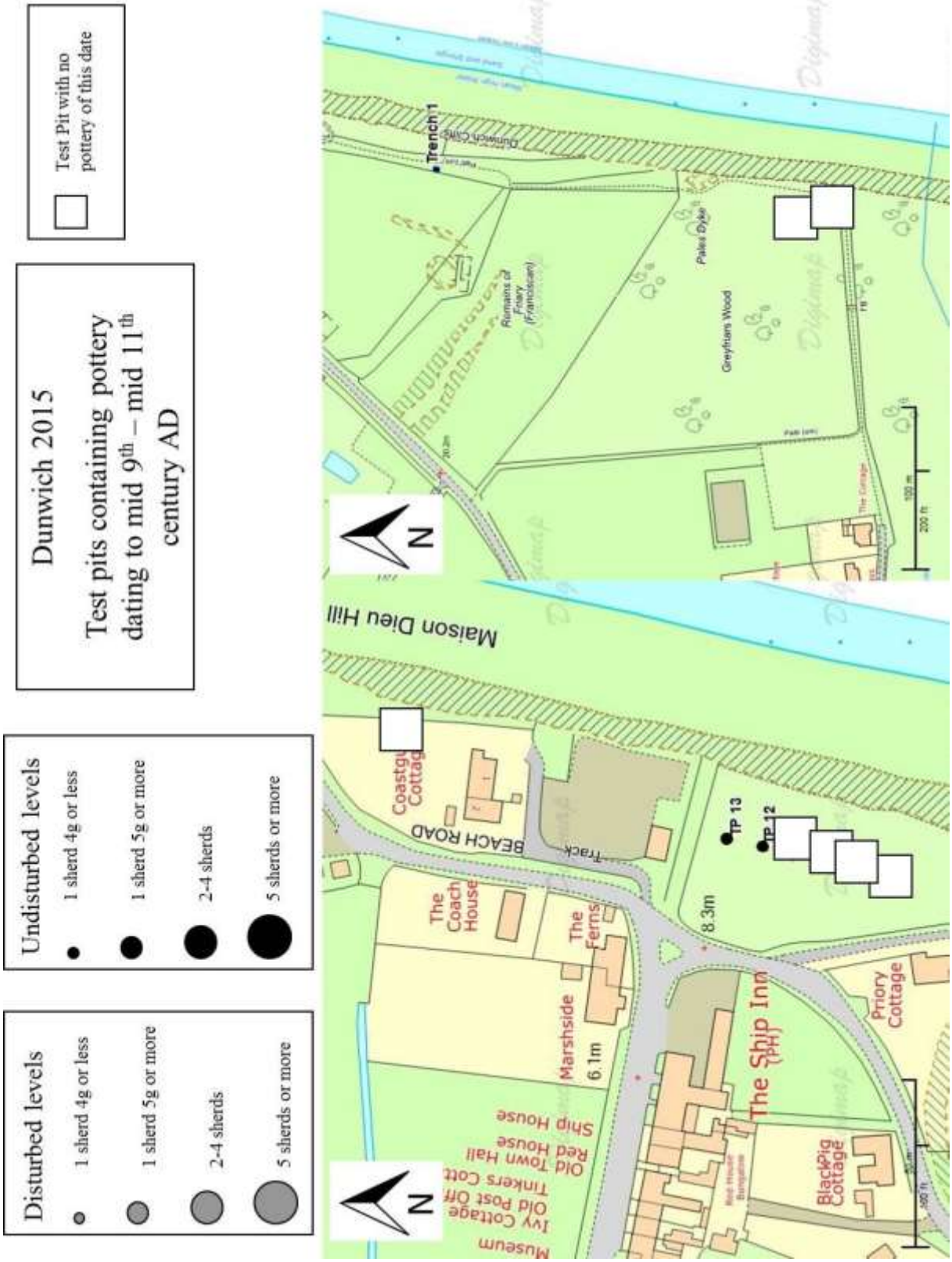

Figure 40: The Late Saxon pottery distribution map for the Dunwich test pits

Figure 41: The high medieval pottery distribution map for the Dunwich test pits

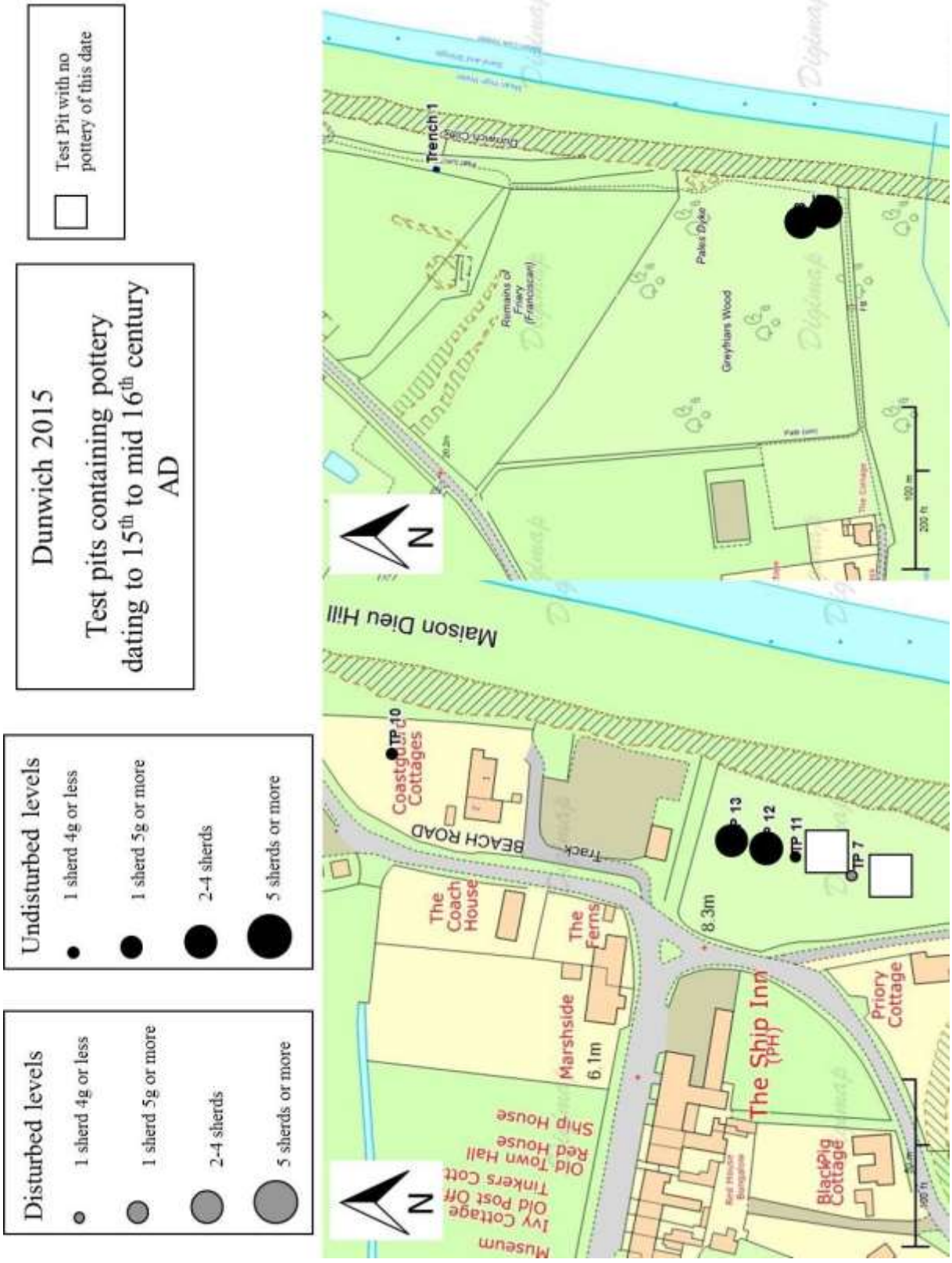

Figure 42: The late medieval pottery distribution map for the Dunwich test pits

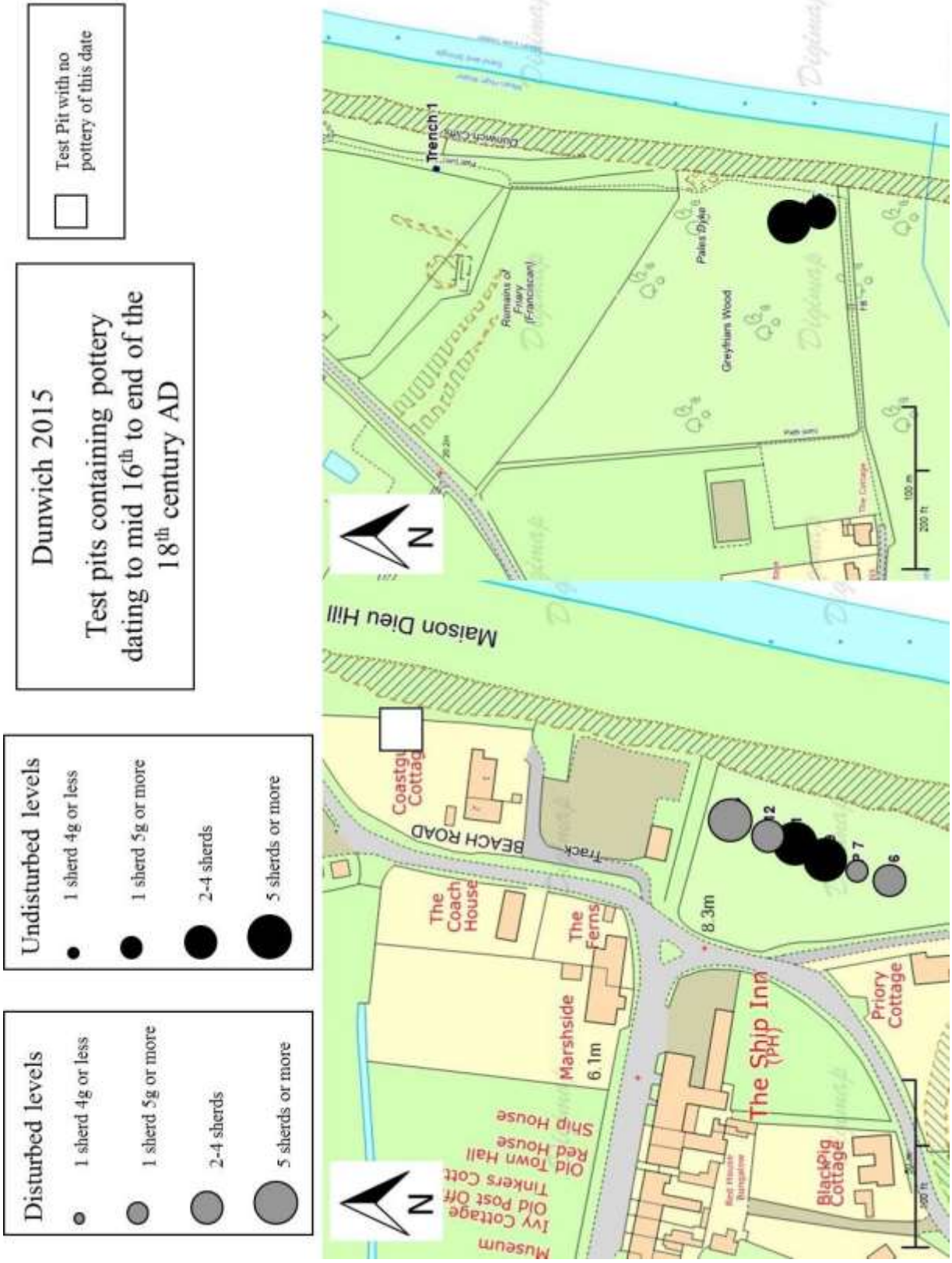

Figure 43: The post medieval pottery distribution map for the Dunwich test pits

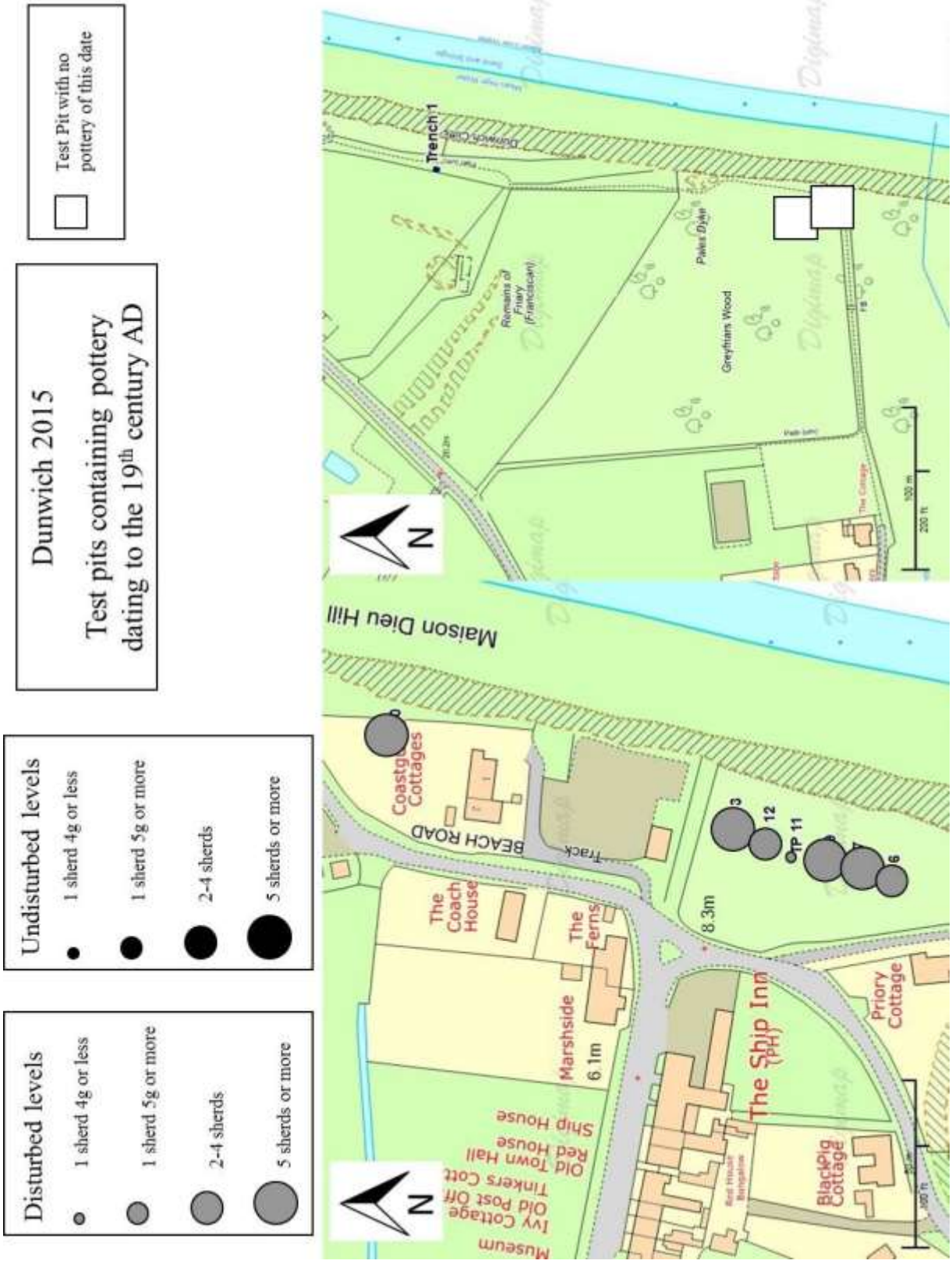

Figure 44: The 19th century pottery distribution map for the Dunwich test pits

13.9 Trench and test pit lithic distribution maps

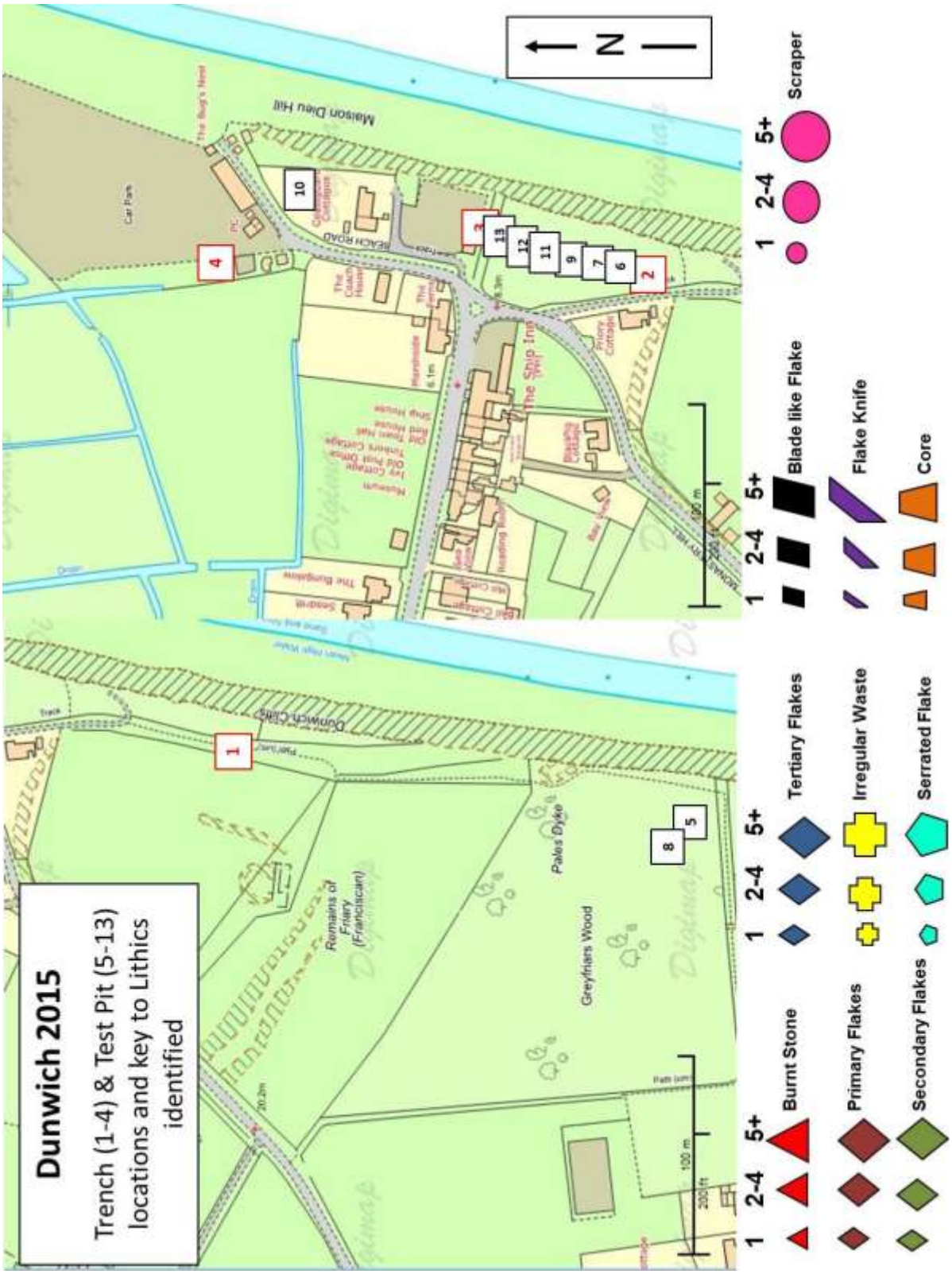

Figure 45: Dunwich trench and test pit locations with the key to the lithics identified

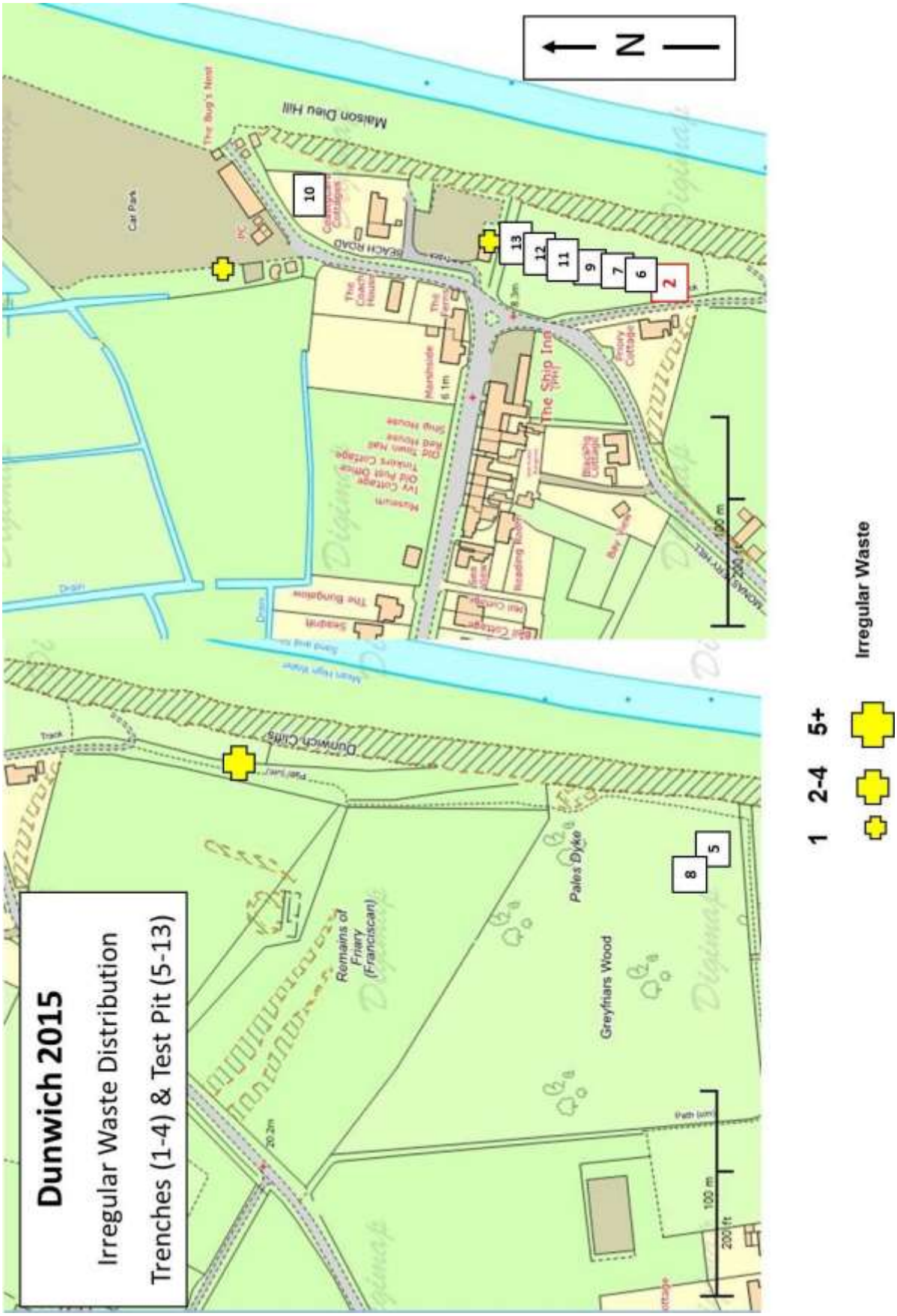

Figure 46: Irregular waste flint distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

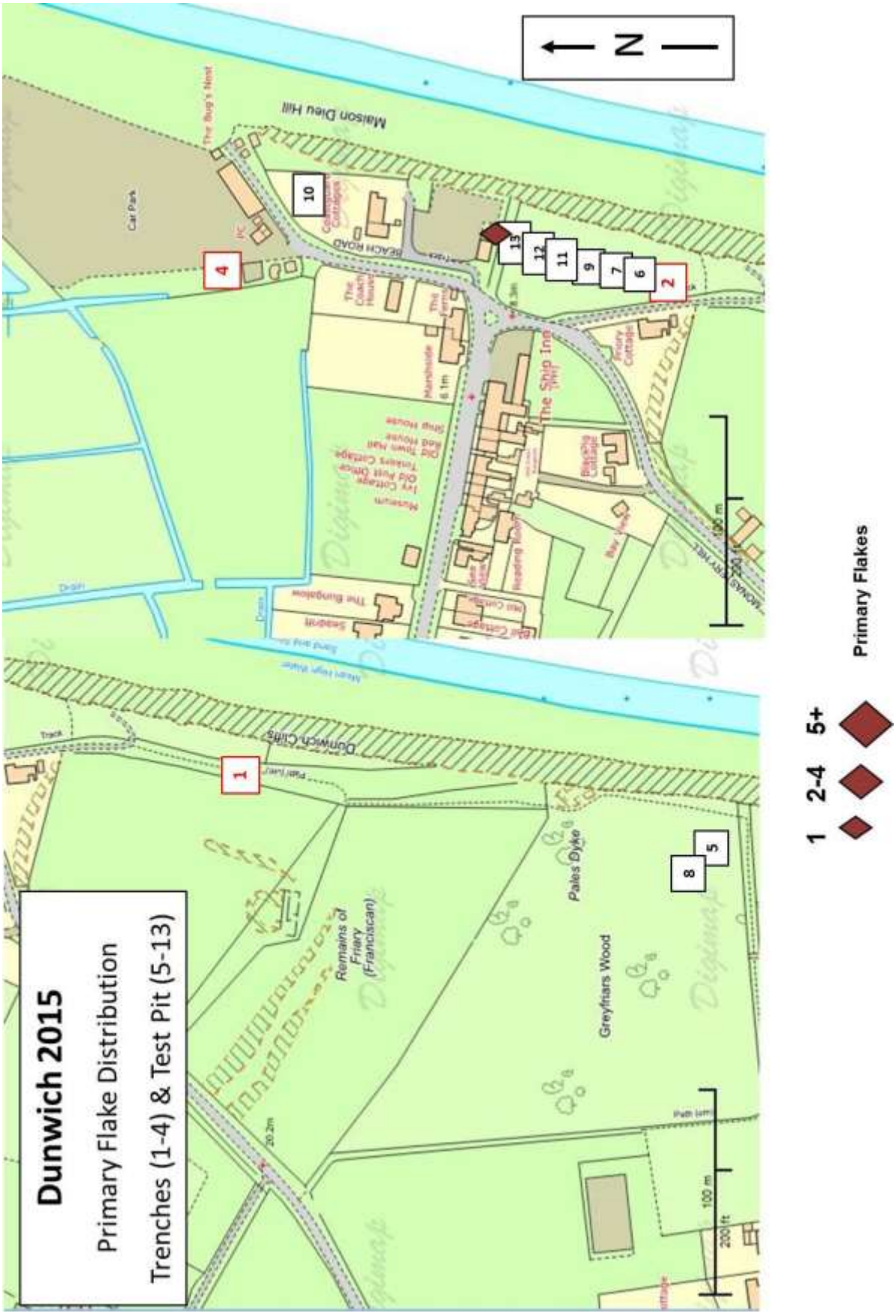

Figure 47: Primary flint flake distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

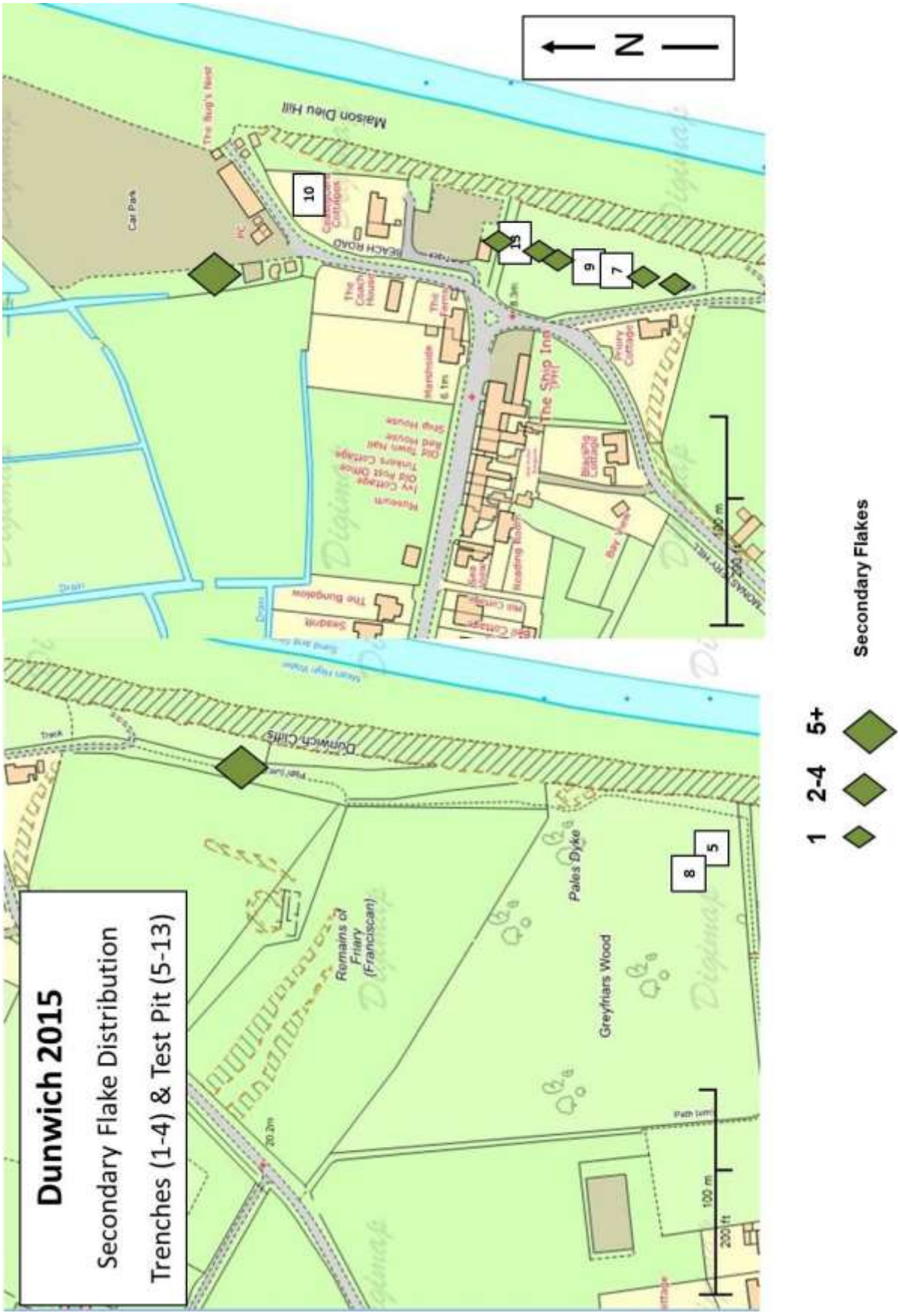

Figure 48: Secondary flint flake distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

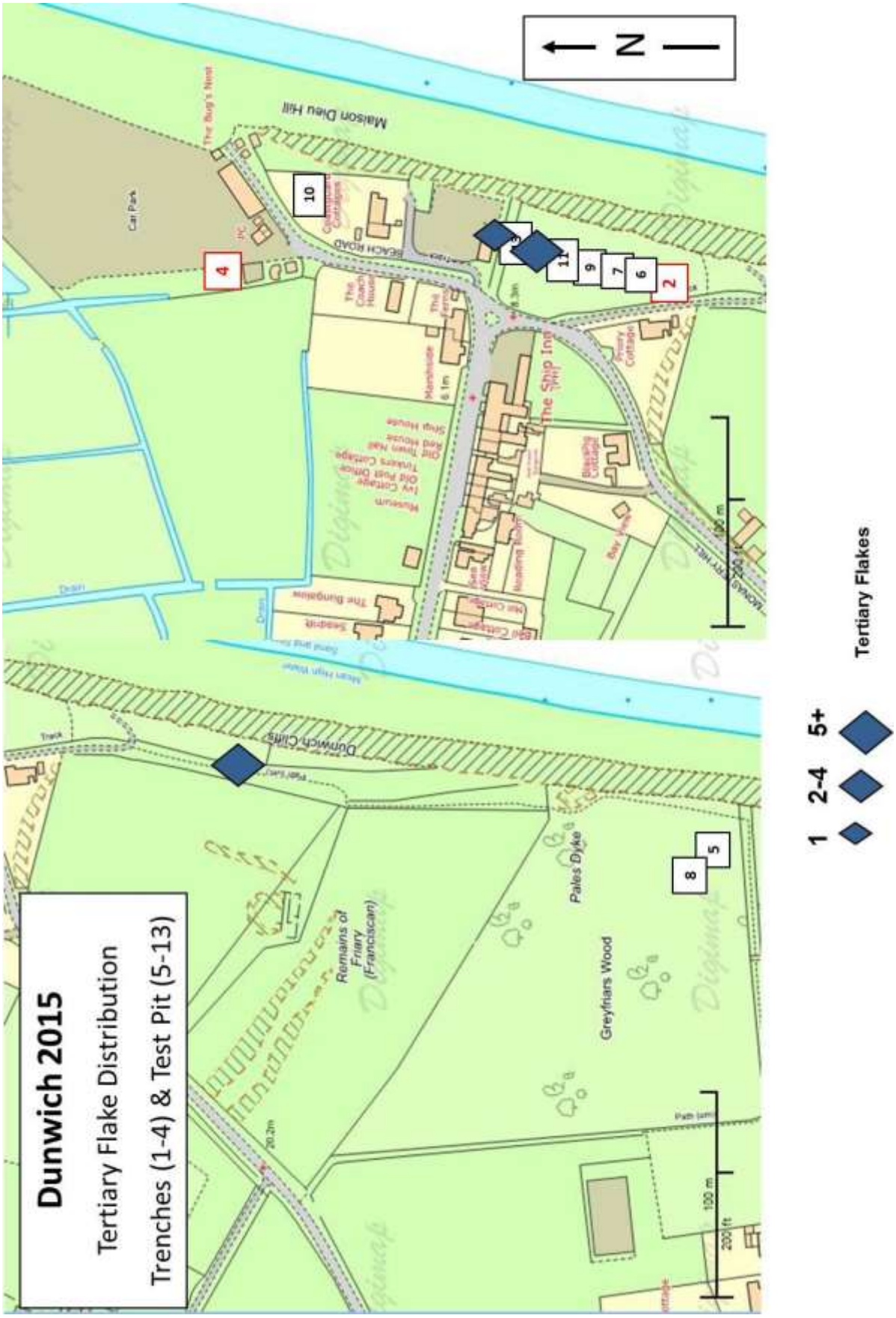

Figure 49: Tertiary flint flake distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

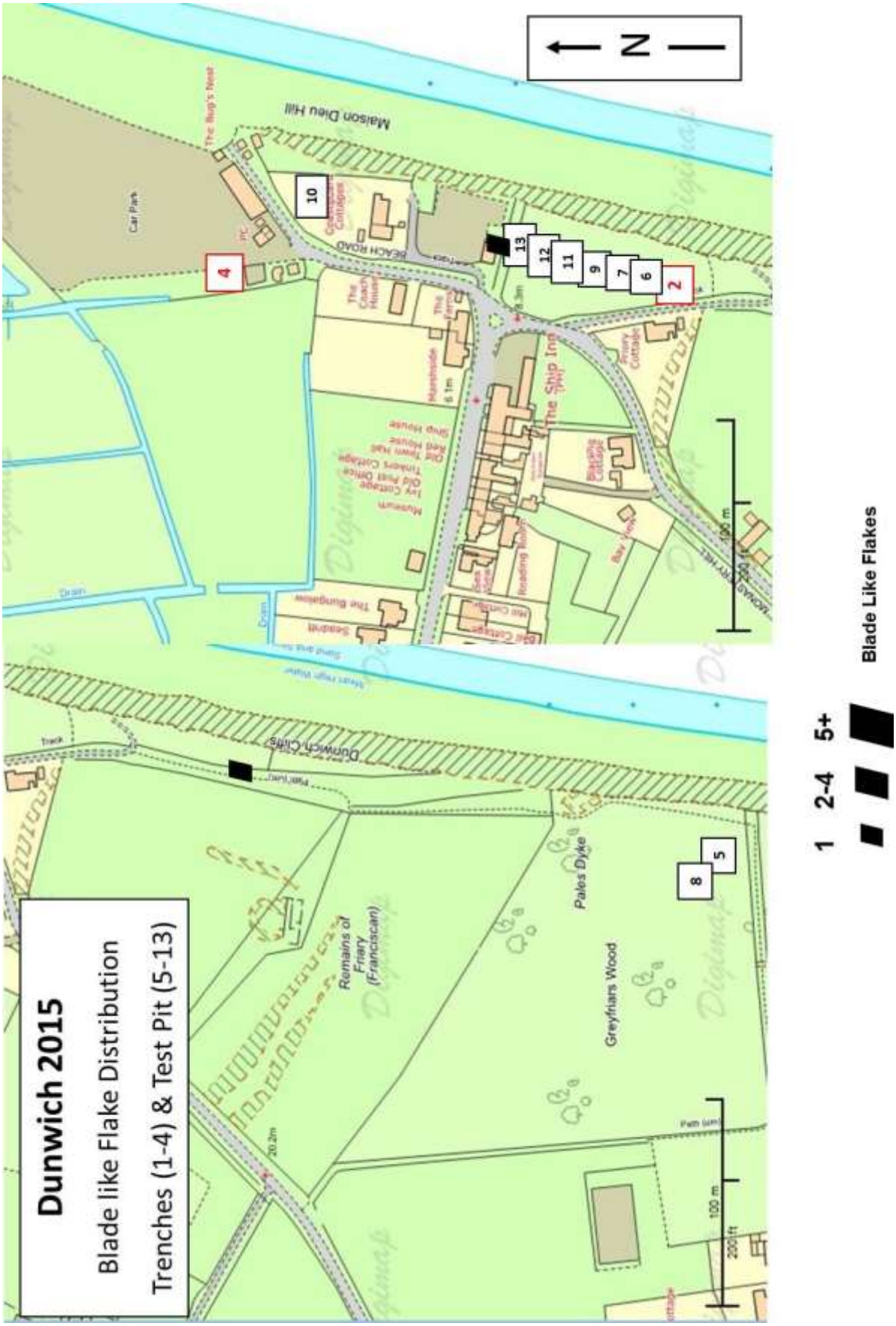

Figure 50: Blade like flake distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

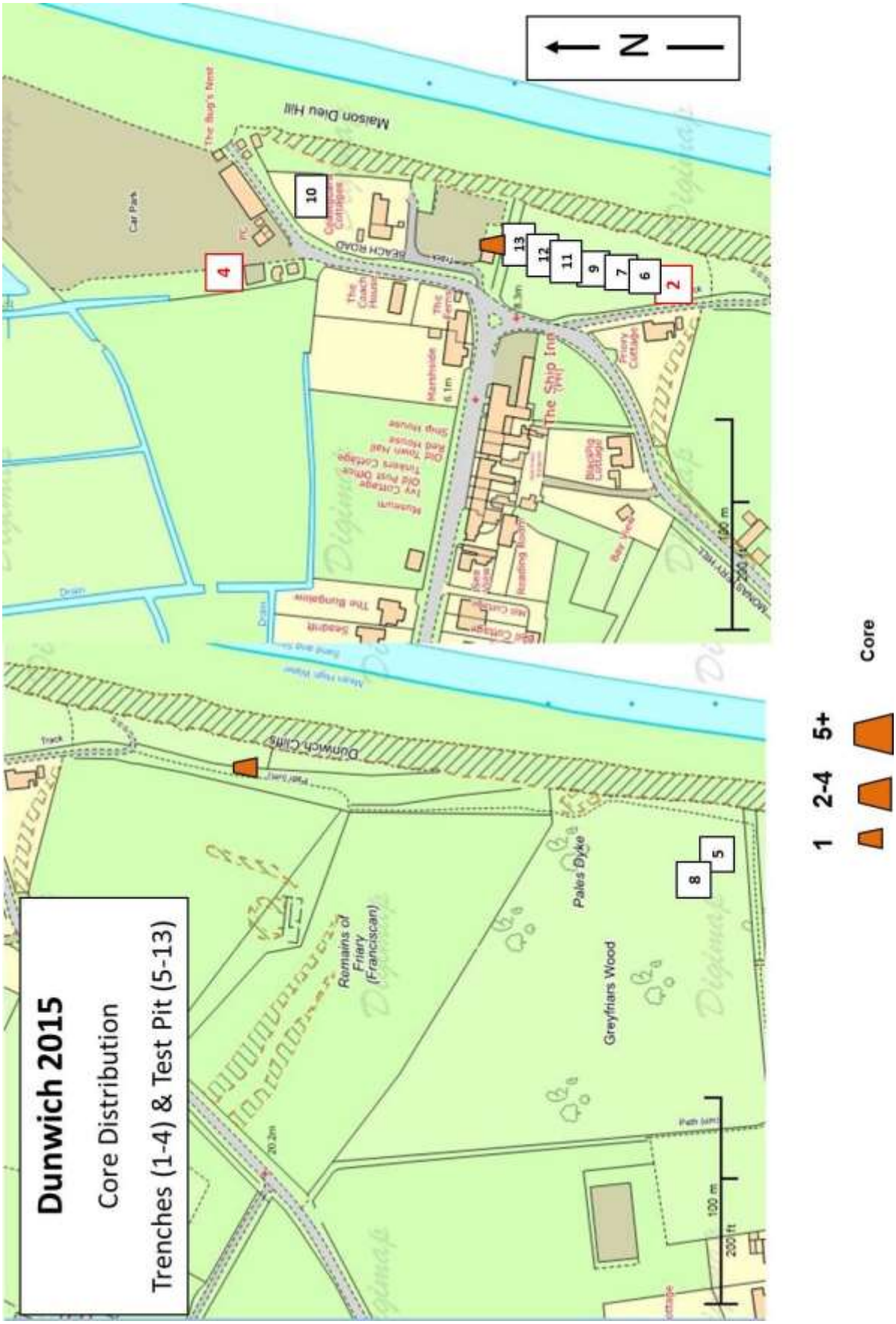

Figure 51: Flint core distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

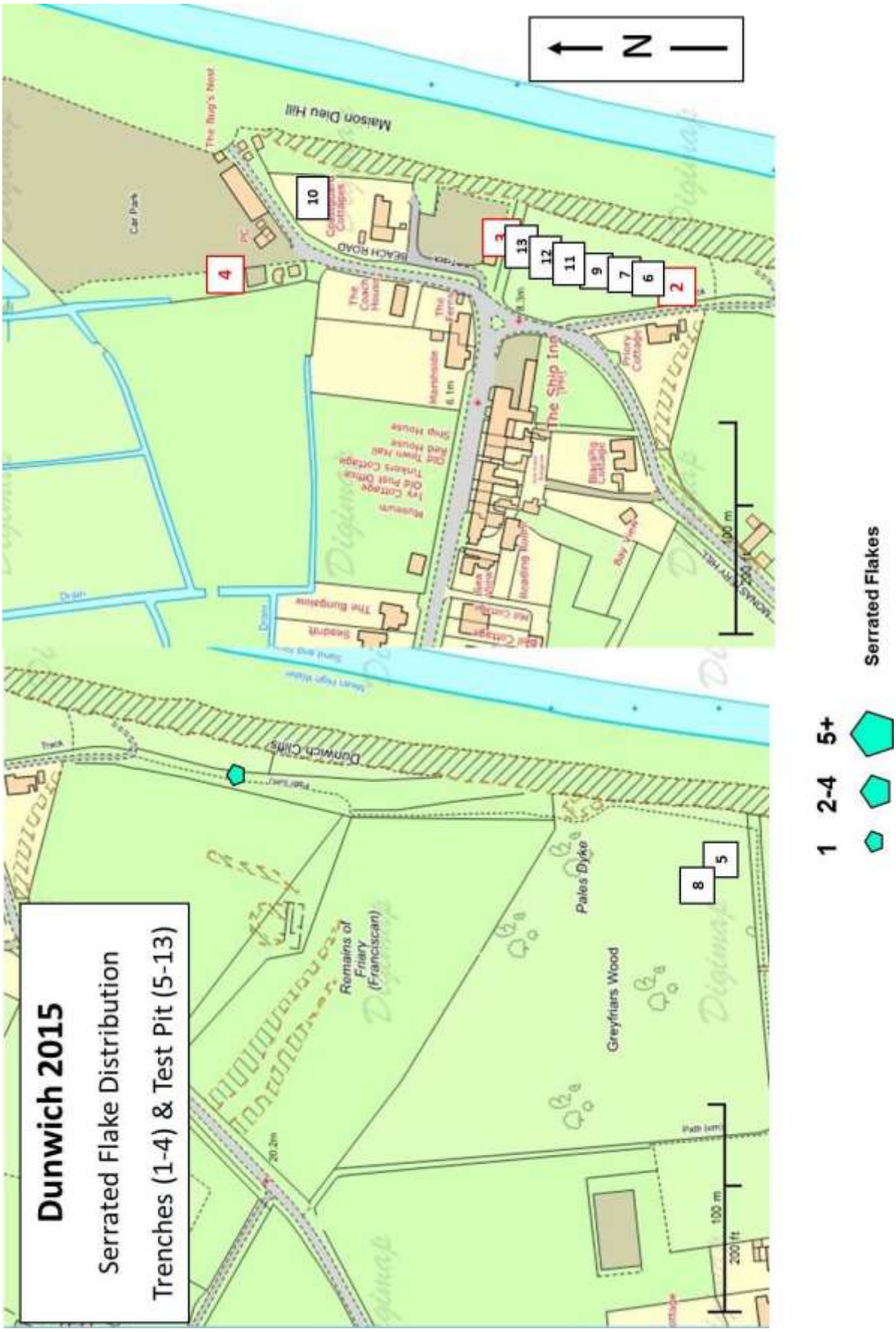

Figure 52: Serrated flint flake distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

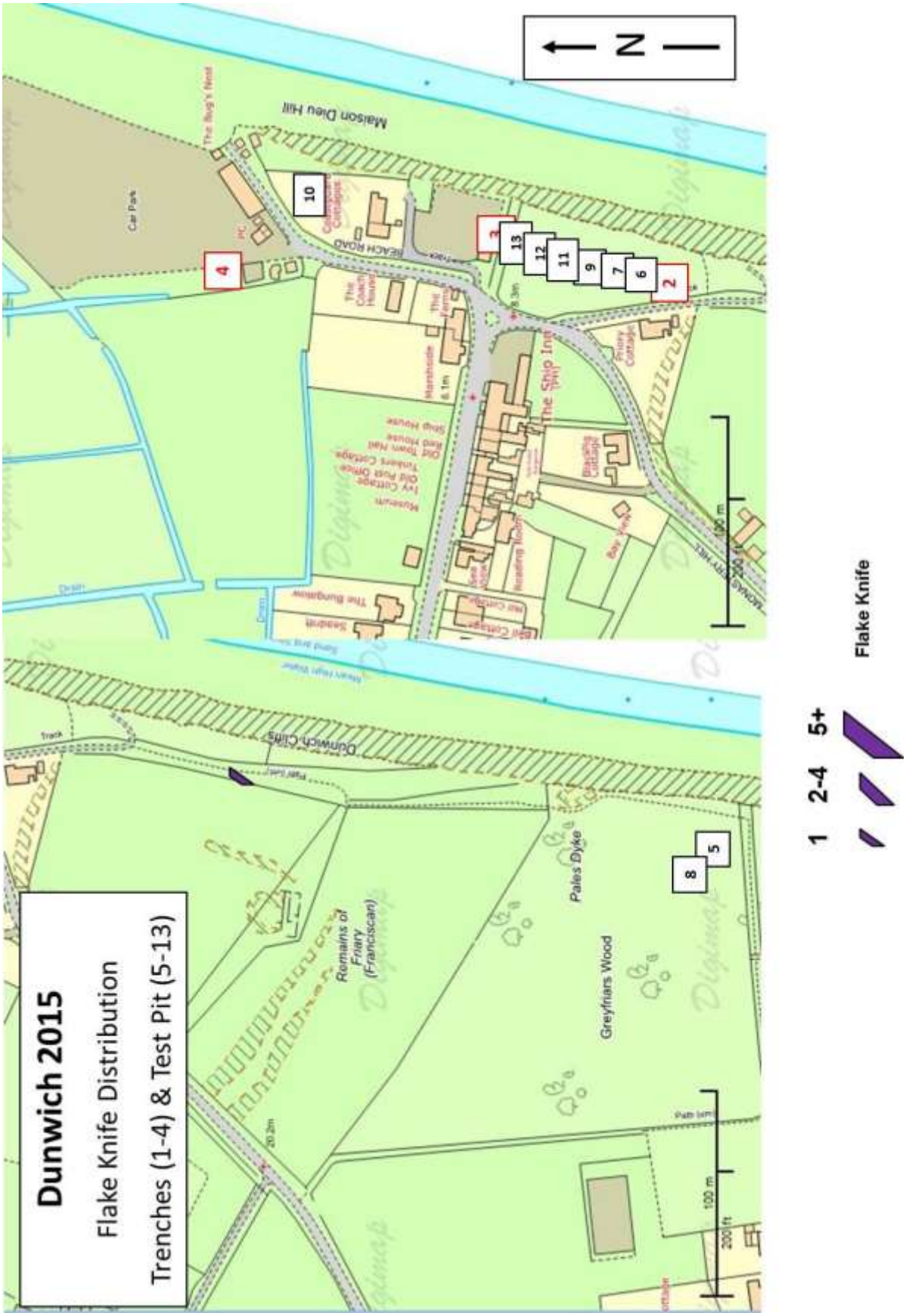

Figure 53: Flake knife distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

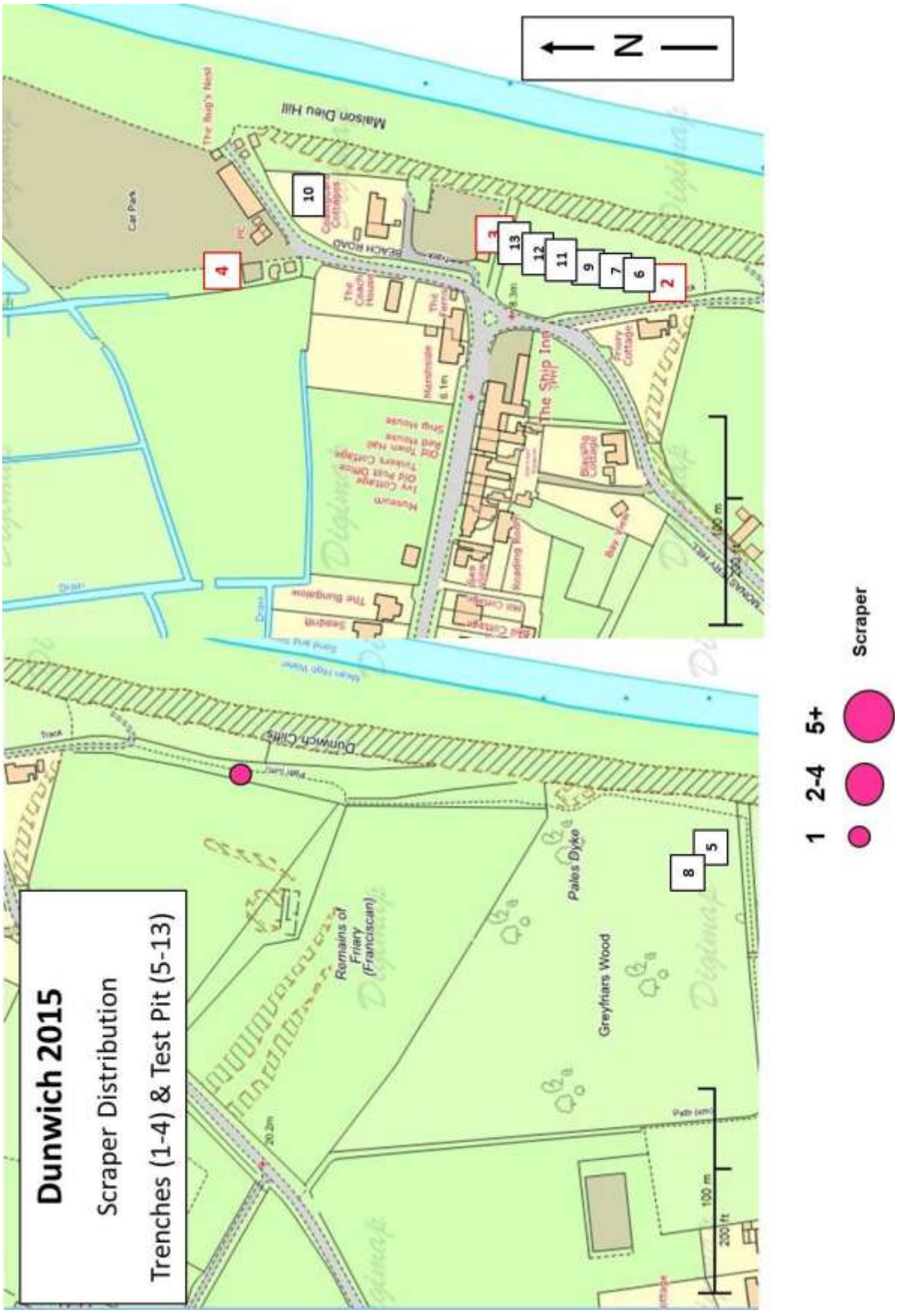

Figure 54: Flint scraper distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

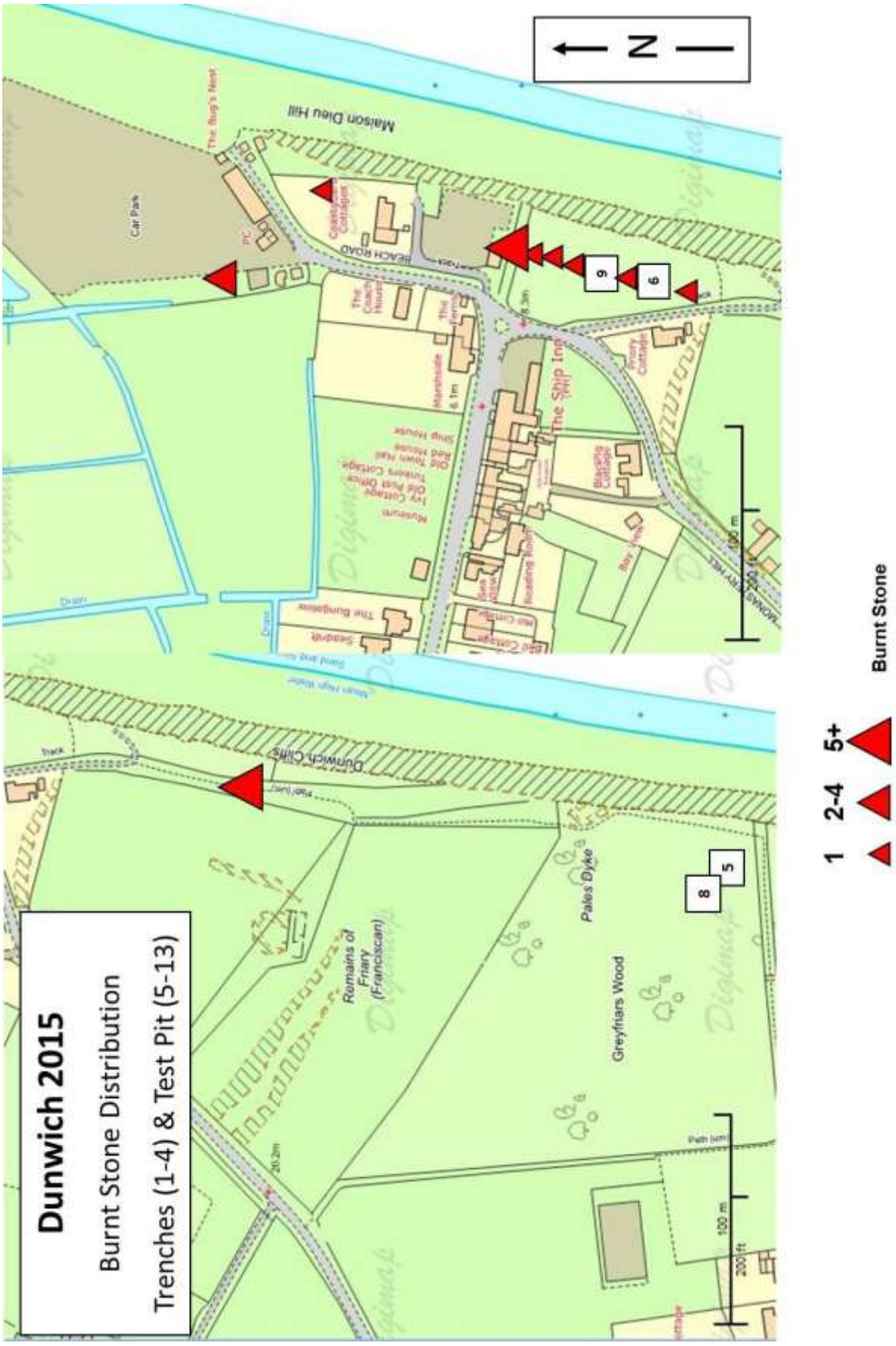

Figure 55: Burnt stone distribution map for the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

13.10 Trench and test pit faunal remains distribution maps

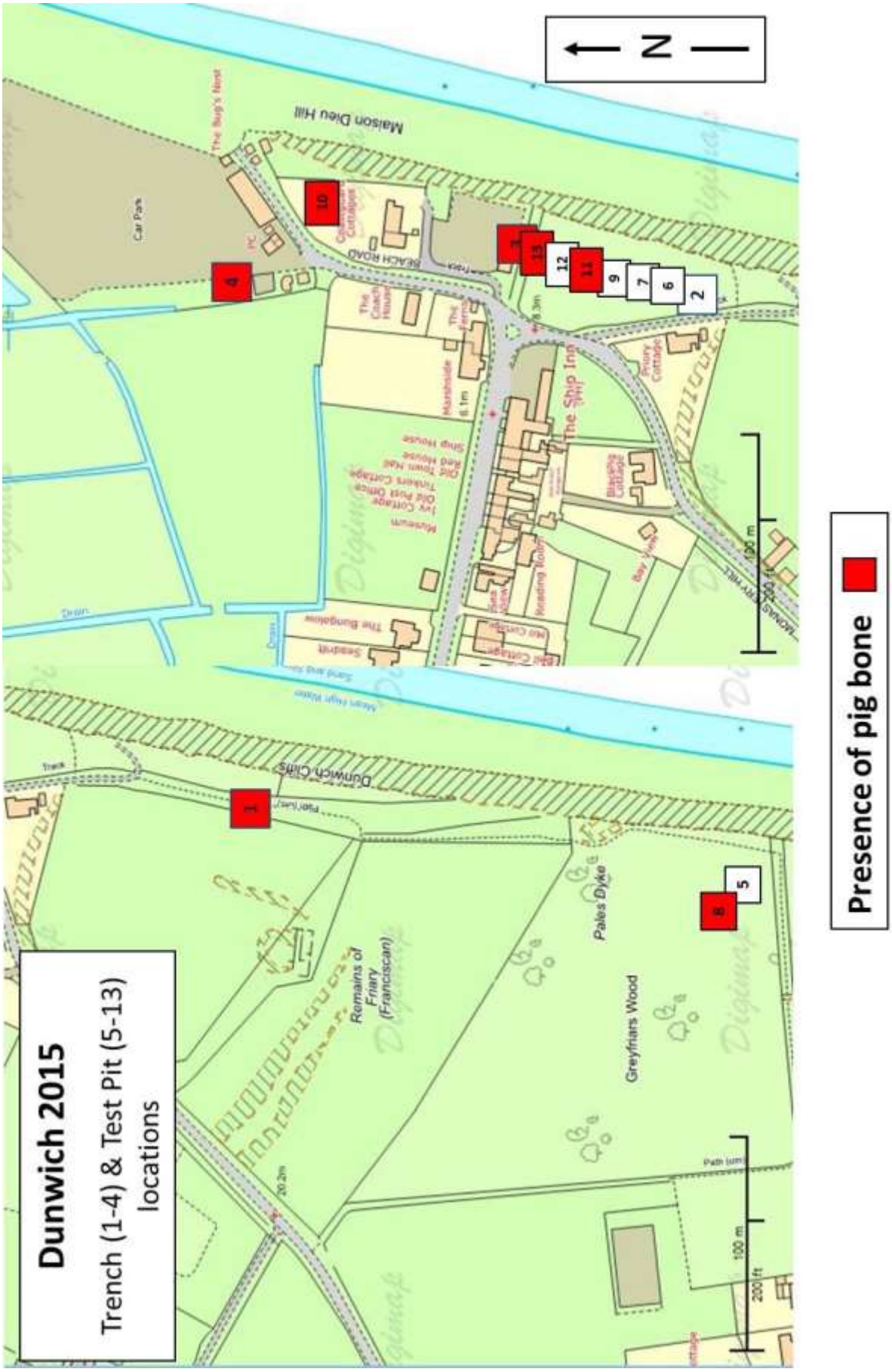

Figure 56: The presence of pig bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

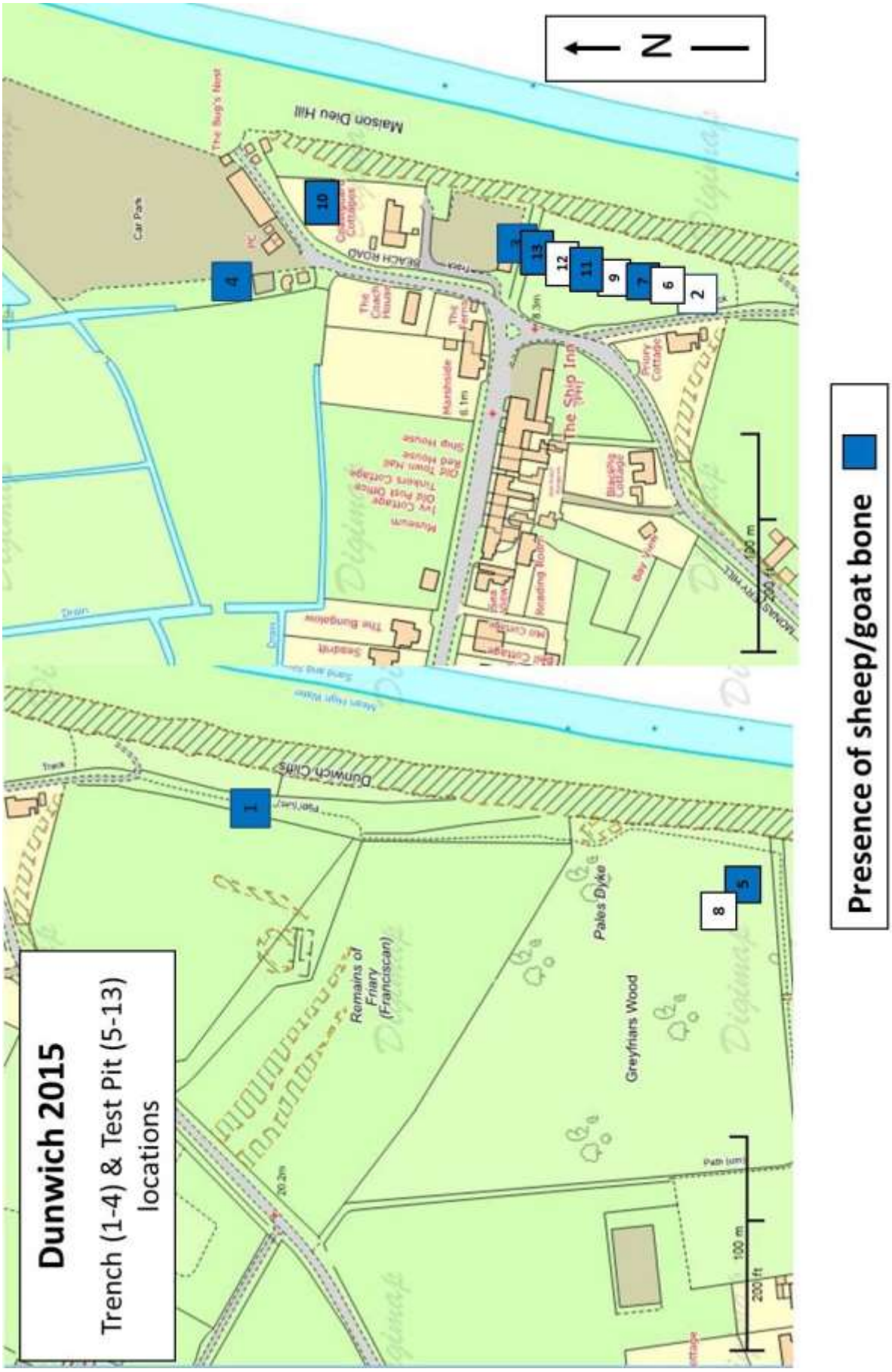

Figure 57: The presence of sheep/goat bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

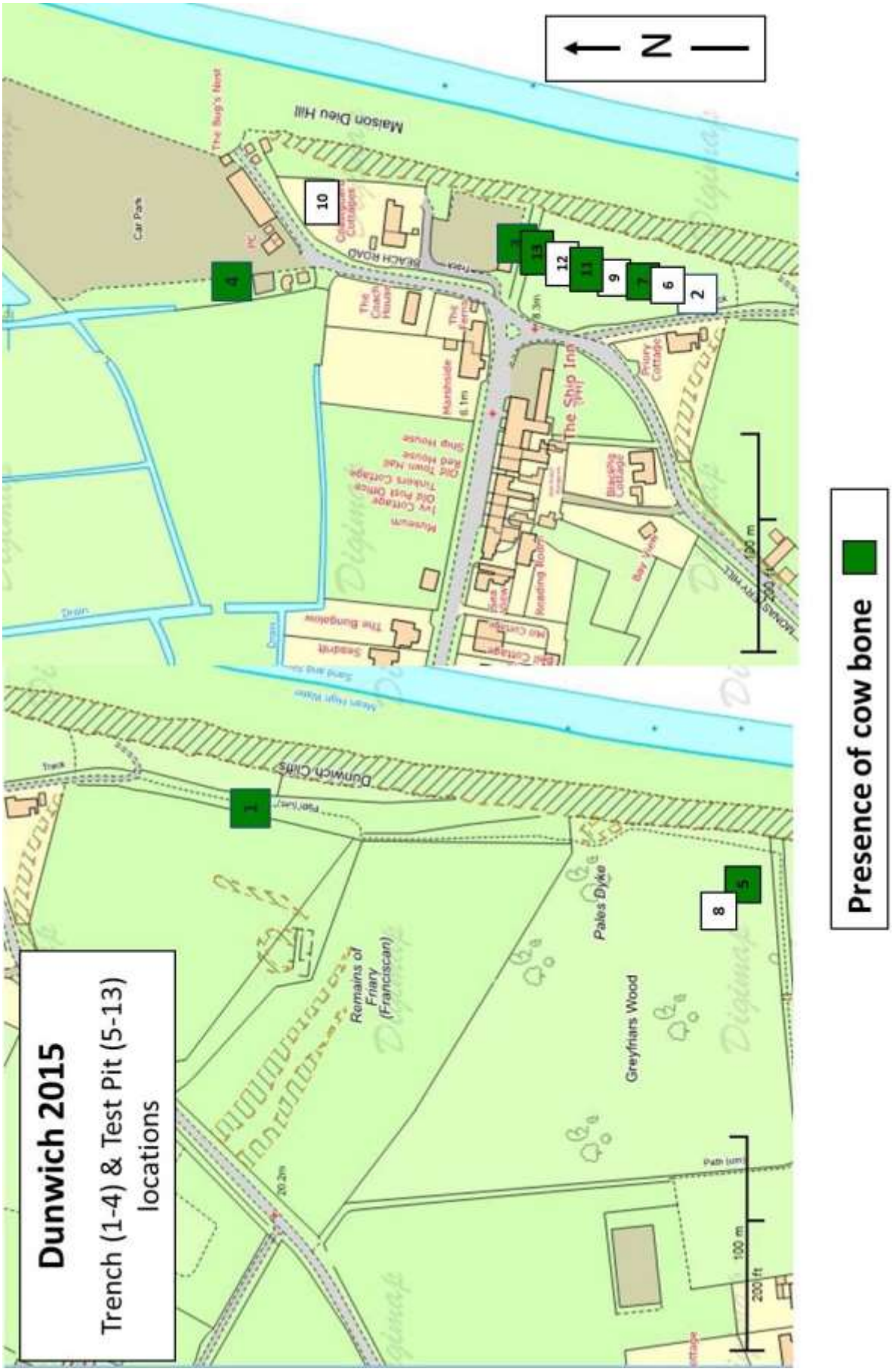

Figure 58: The presence of cow bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

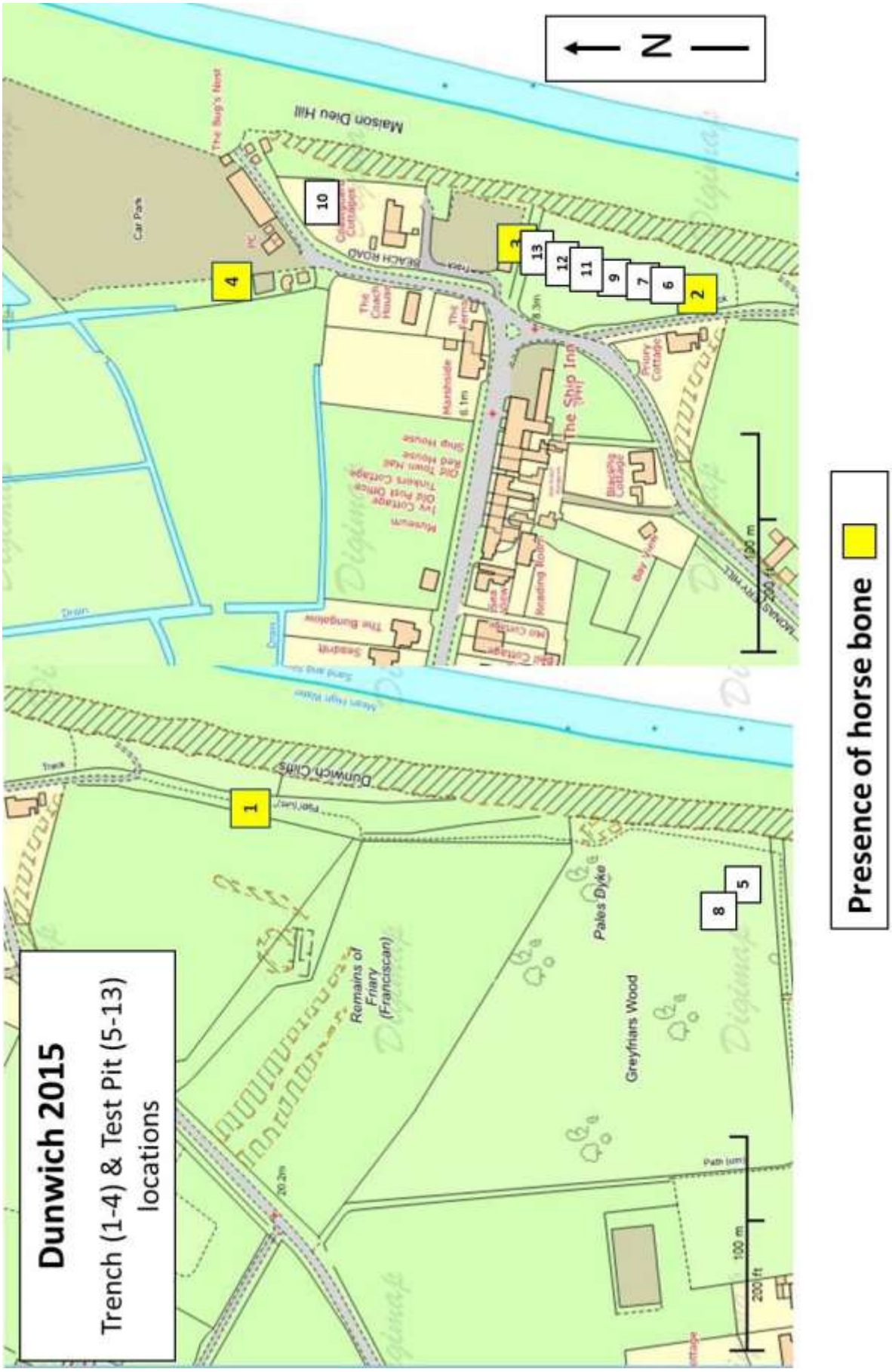

Figure 59: The presence of horse bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

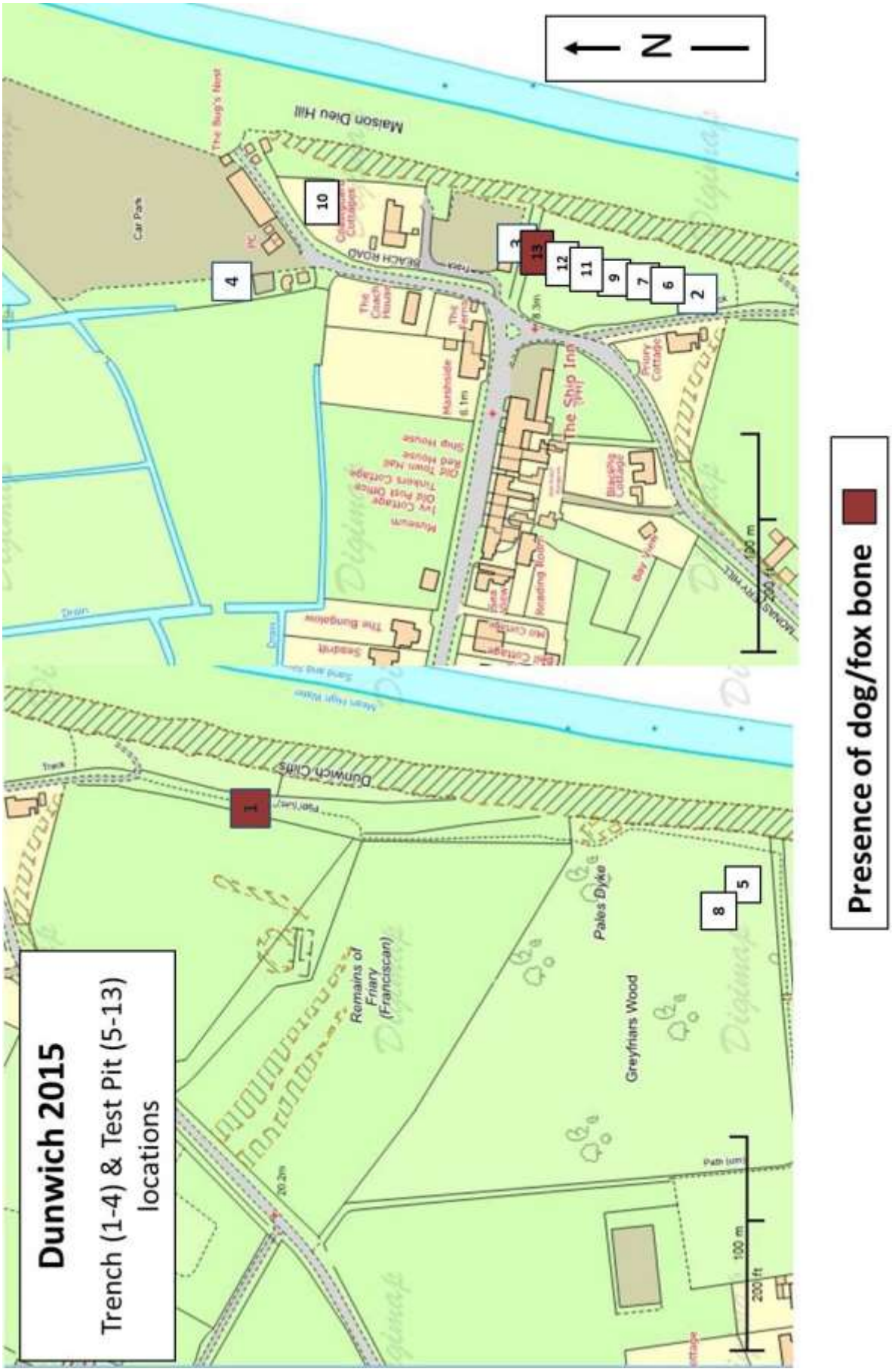

Figure 60: The presence of dog/fox bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

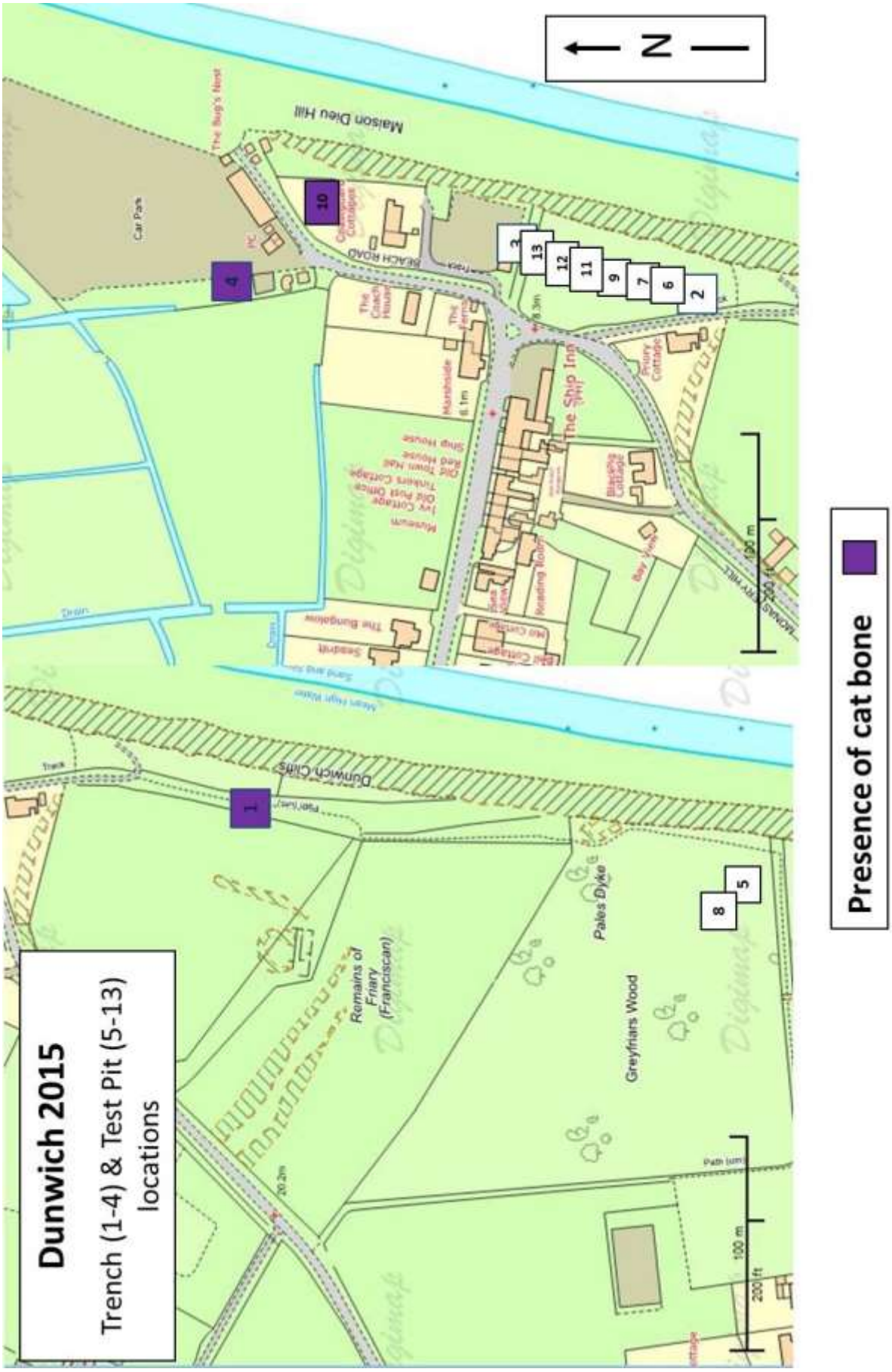

Figure 61: The presence of cat bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

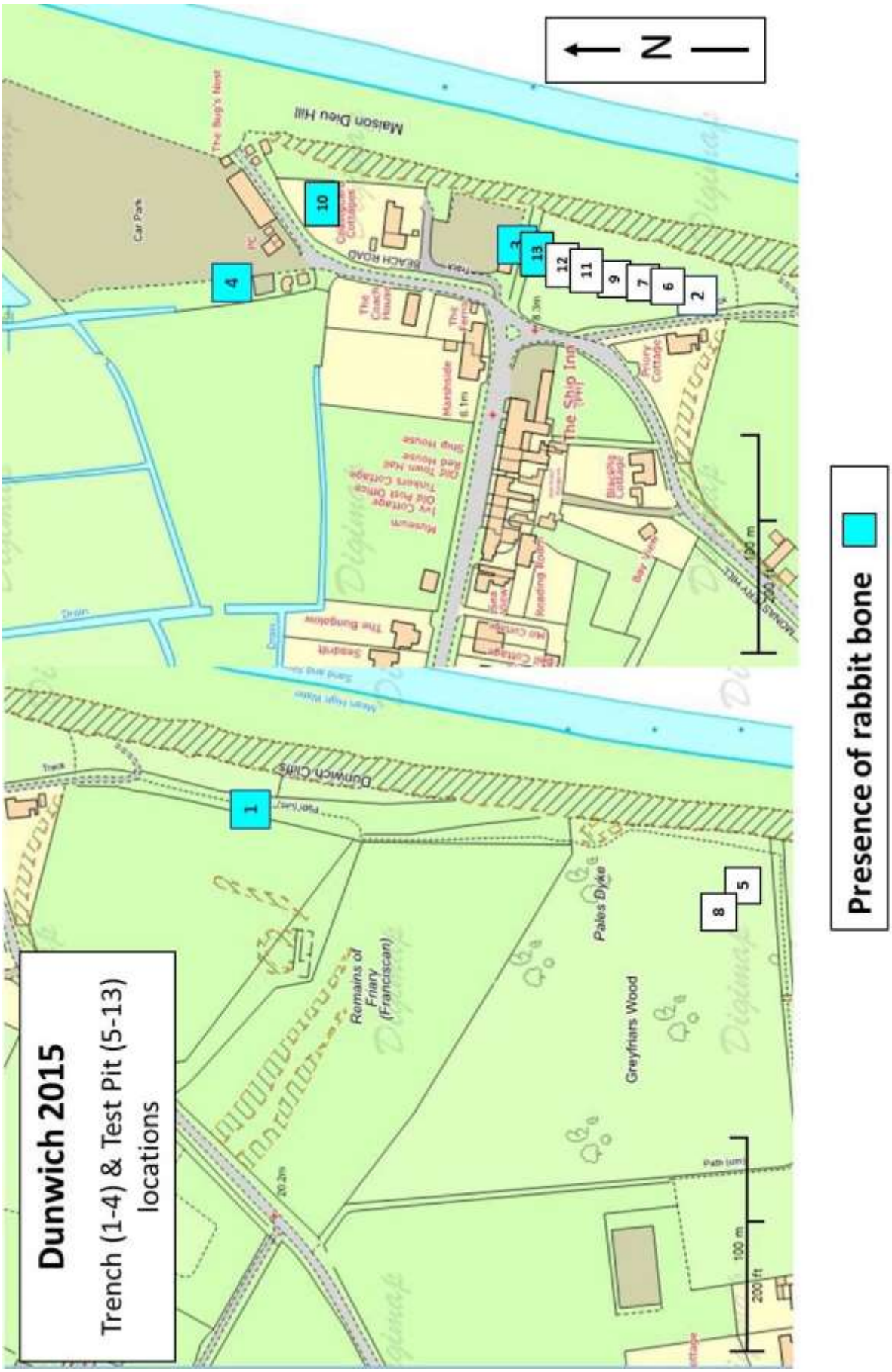

Figure 62: The presence of rabbit bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

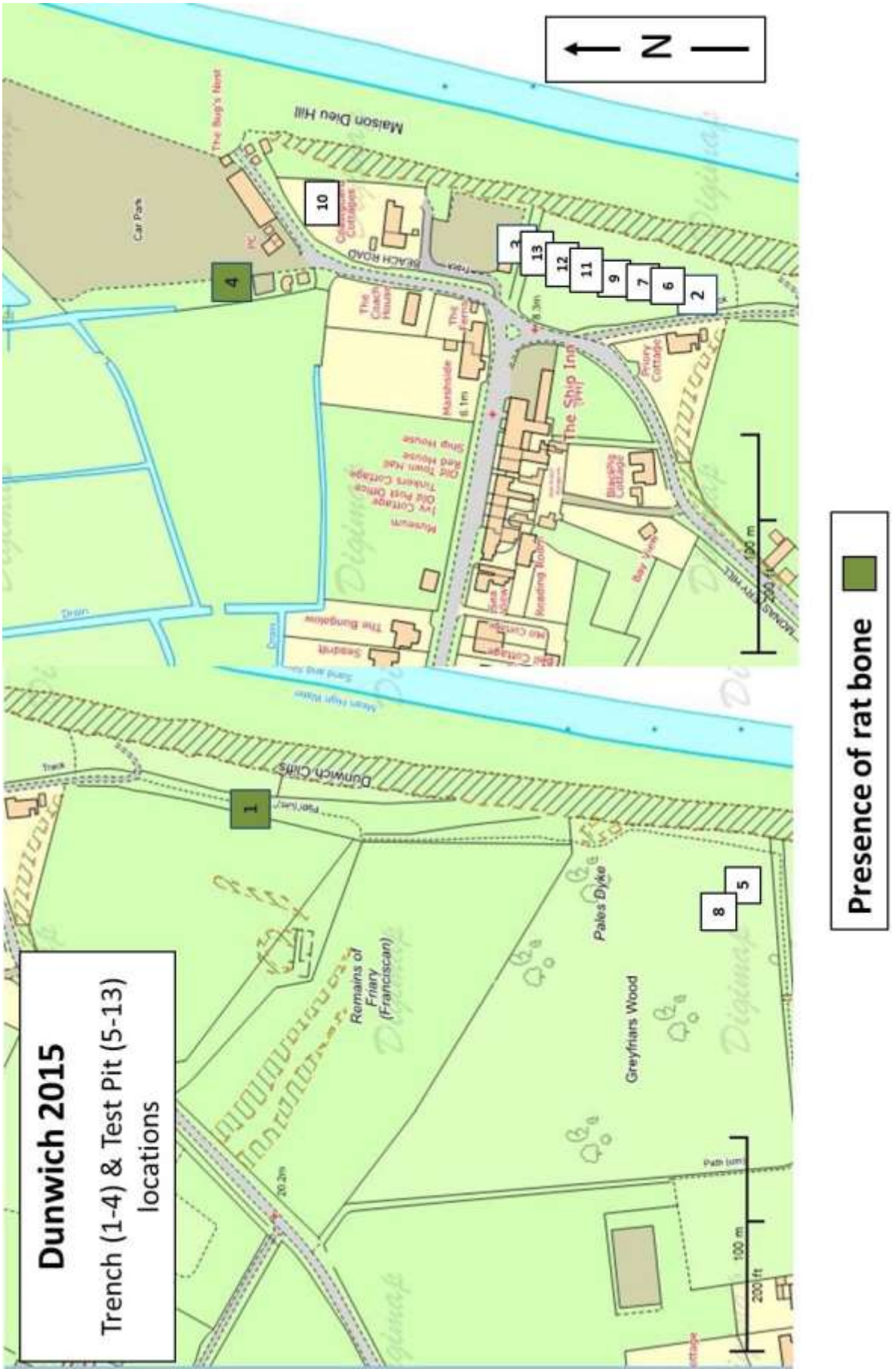

Figure 63: The presence of rat bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

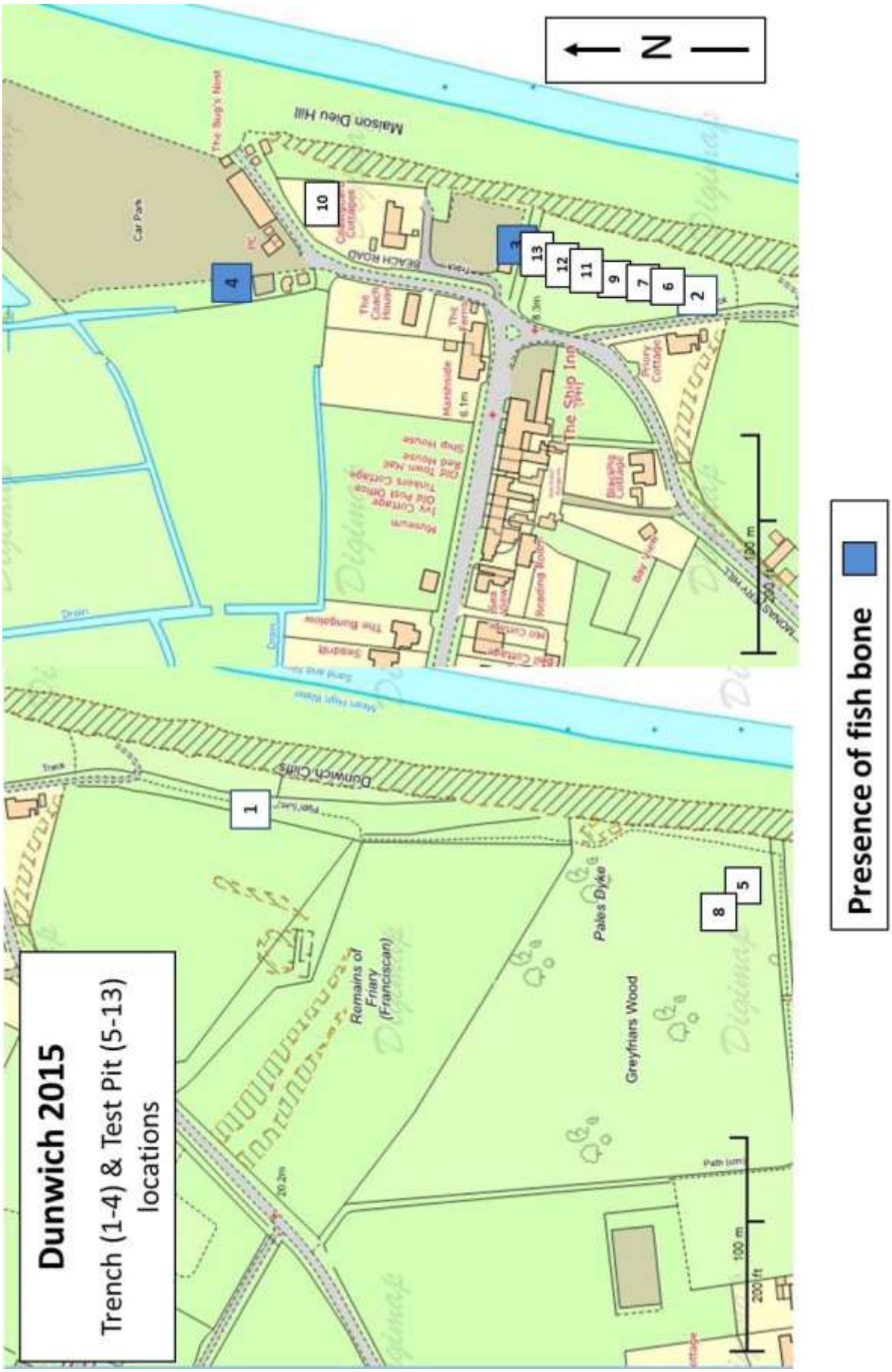

Figure 64: The presence of fish bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

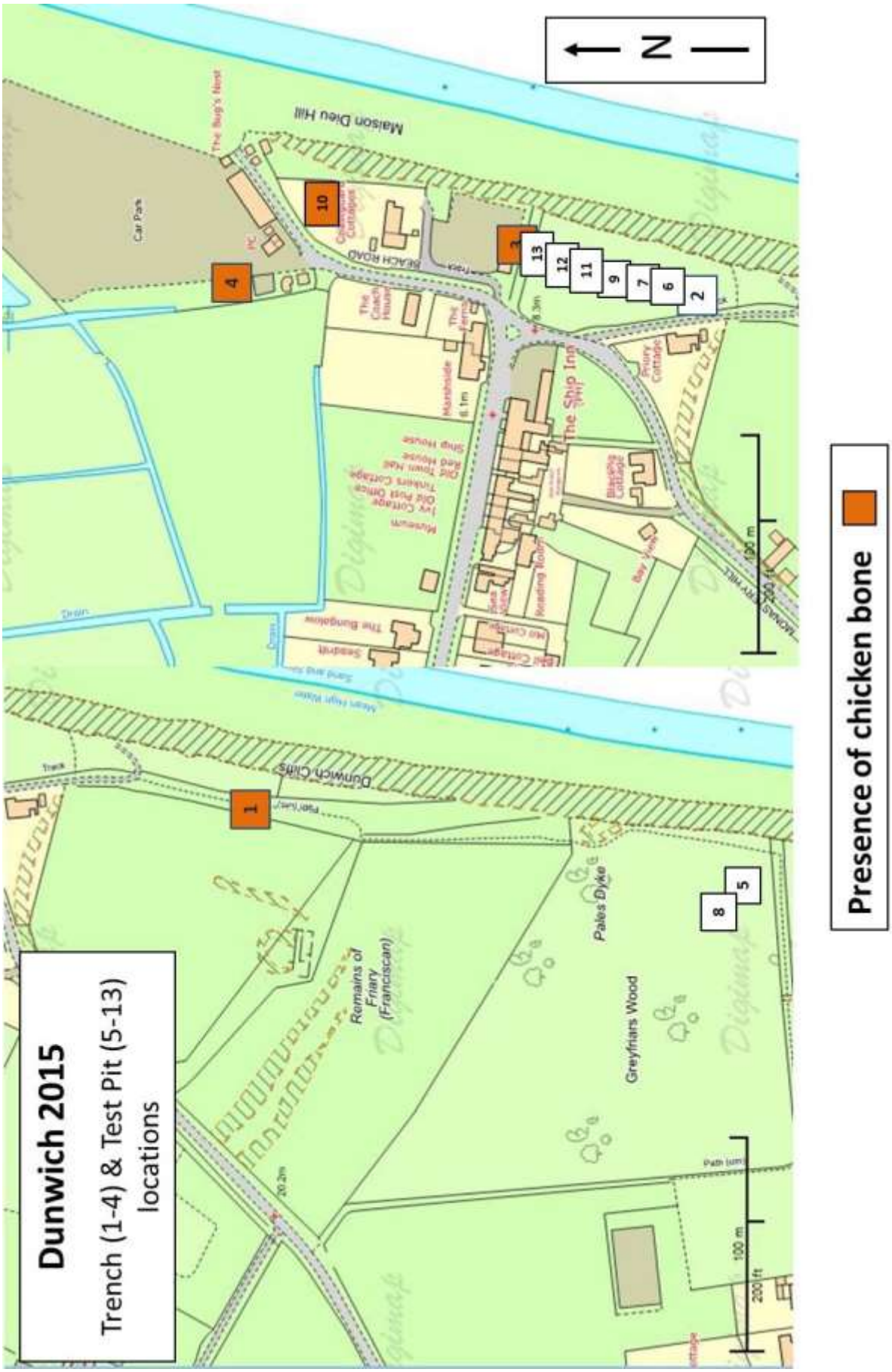

Figure 65: The presence of chicken bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

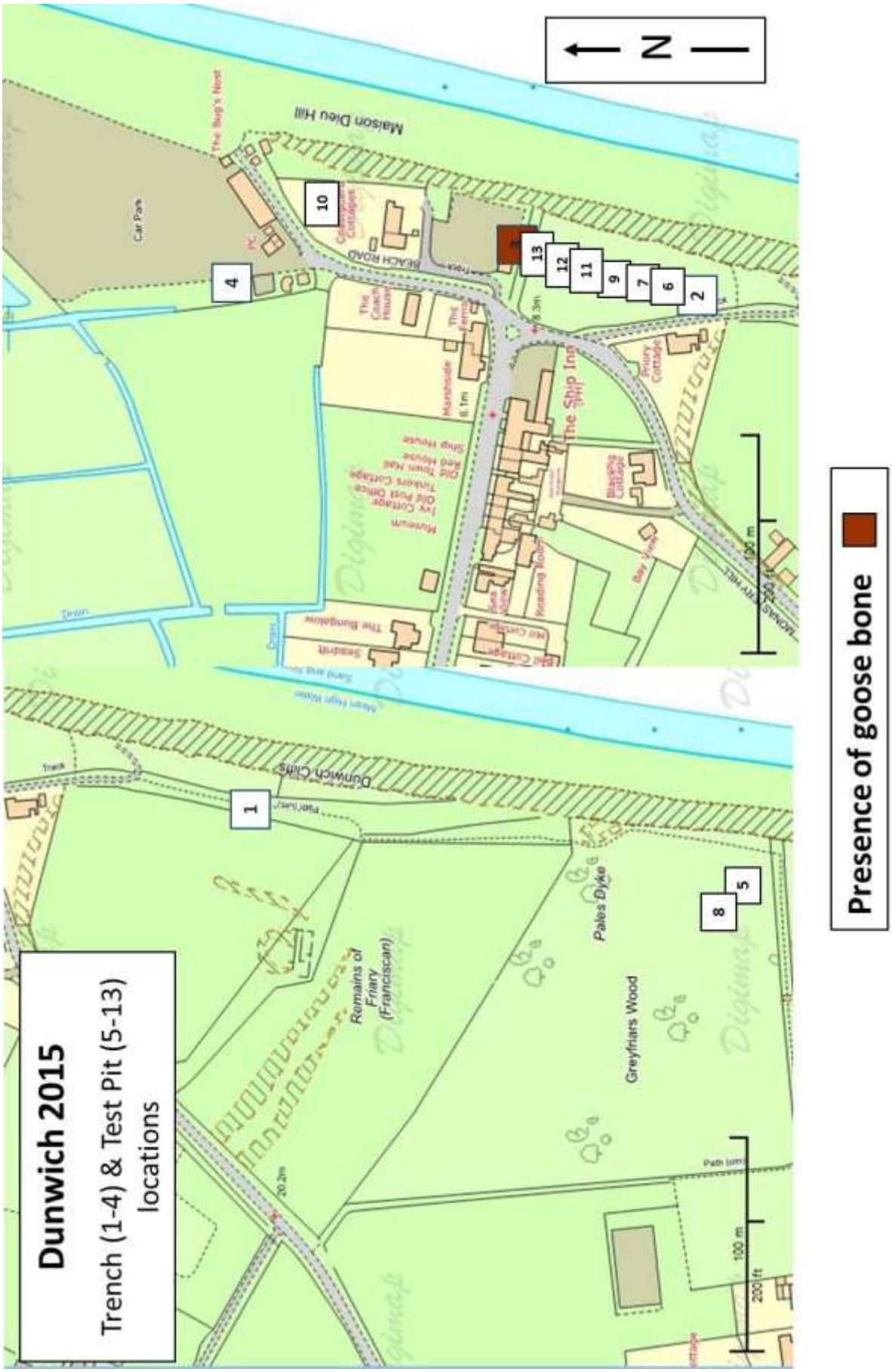

Figure 66: The presence of goose bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

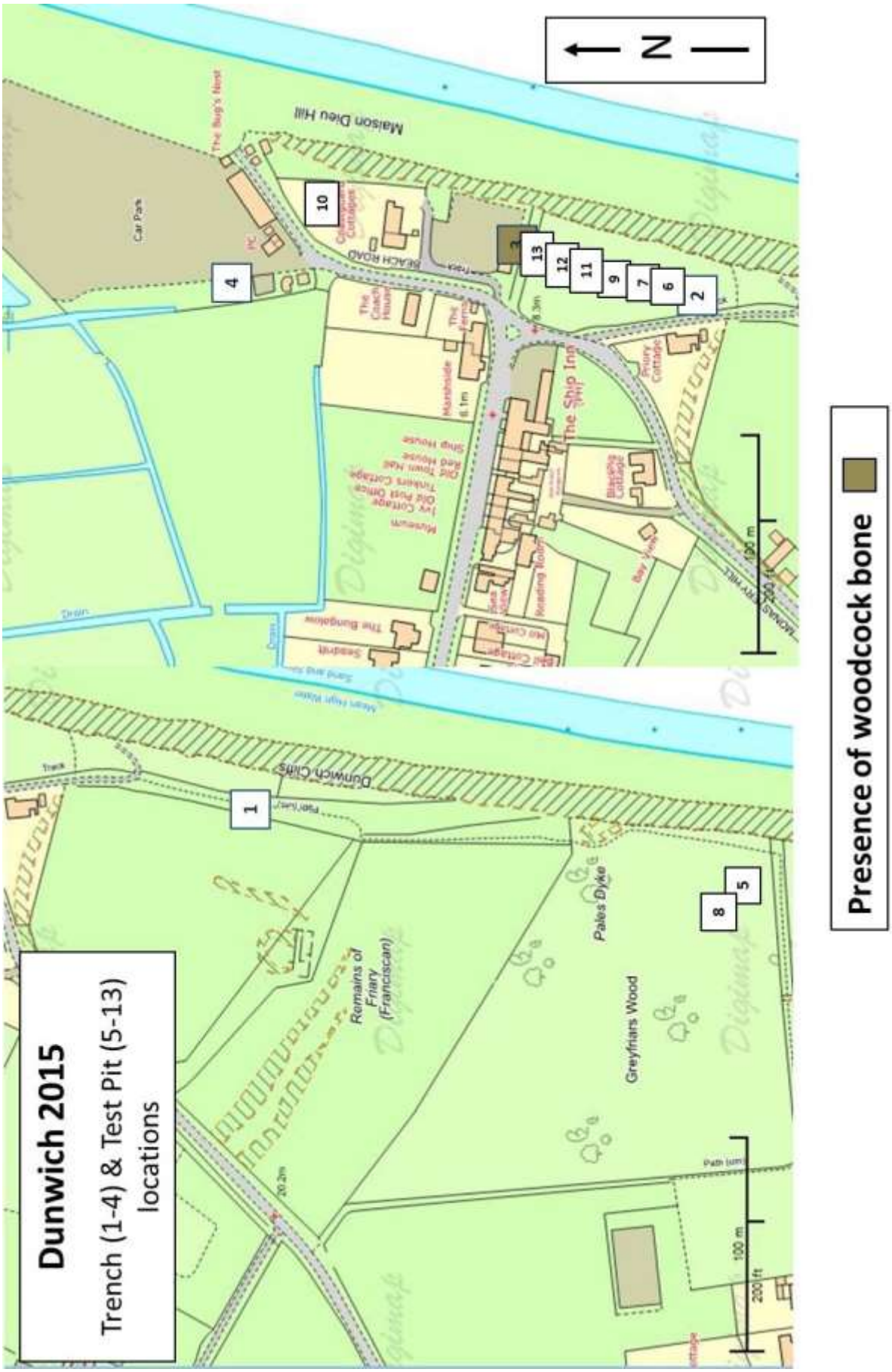

Figure 67: The presence of woodcock bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations

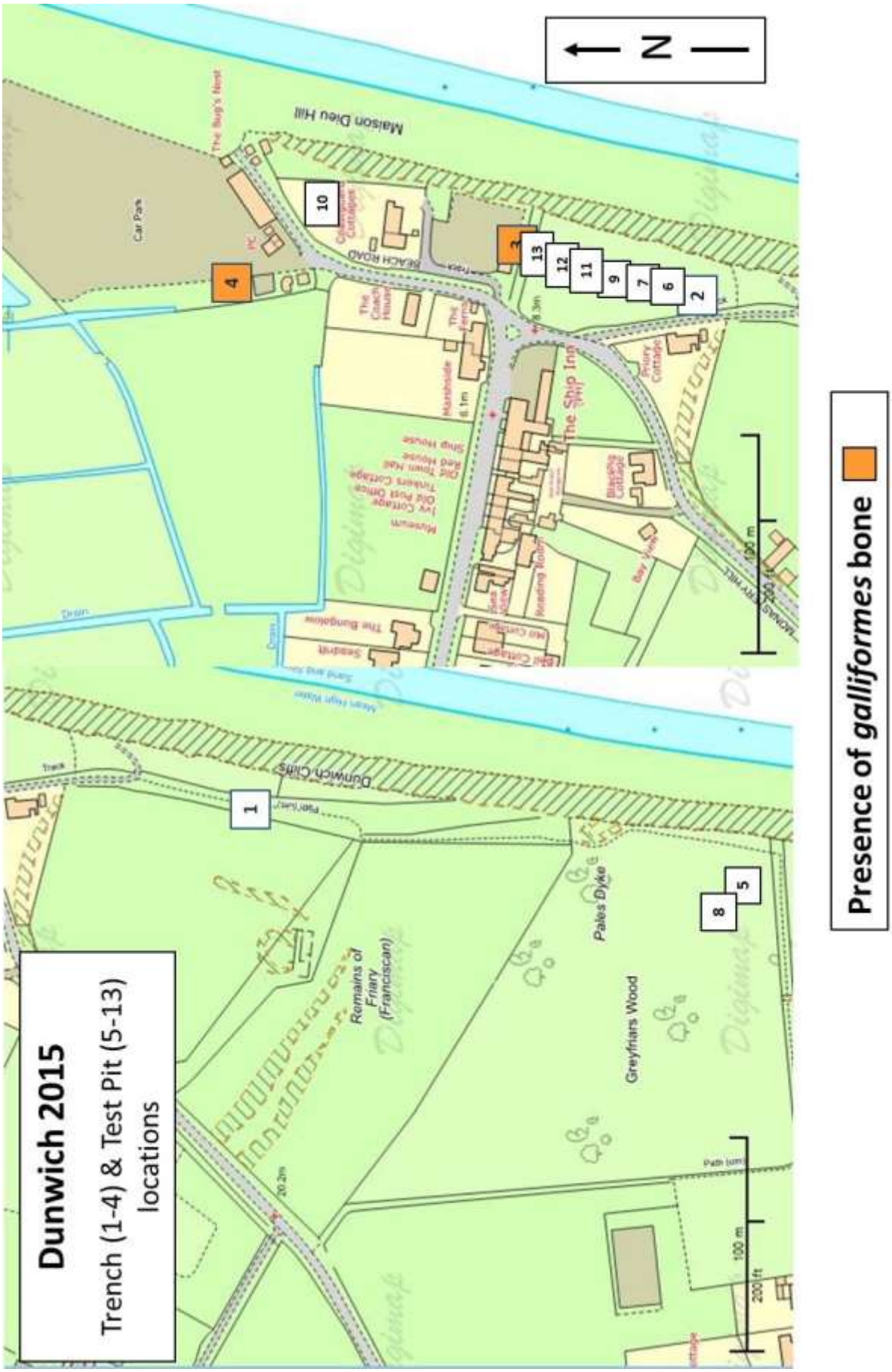

Figure 68: The presence of *galliformes* bone from the Dunwich trench and test pit excavations