

**Land Between Tudor House & Sea View,
St James Street, Dunwich, Suffolk**

Planning application: C/11/2661/FUL

HER Ref: DUN 099 (Phase 2)

Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring Report

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(November 2013)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land between Tudor House & Sea View, St James Street, Suffolk, IP17 3DT

Client: Duncan & Son (Southwold) Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/2661/FUL & J3530/A/12/2191364

Development: Erection of a pair of semi-detached dwellings & detached garage block.

Date of fieldwork: 21 August (evaluation) & 7 October (monitoring), 2013

HER Ref: DUN 099 (Phase 2)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-157180

Grid ref: TM 4770 7058

Conservation area

AONB

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Summary: Dunwich, land between Tudor House & Sea View, St James Street (DUN 099, TM 4770 7058) evaluation trenching for the second phase of a small residential development identified two pits of high medieval date and another of probable natural origin. The two pits were found some 20m west of the site of a medieval oven that was identified in the first phase of development at the site in 2011, and left preserved in situ, and all of these dateable features may have been created in a single phase of activity at the site in the 13th-14th century period. Another notable single find was an unstratified sherd of Ipswich ware of Middle Saxon date. As in 2011 the depth of overburden at the site was substantial and subsequent monitoring of ground works did not record any additional finds or features (John Newman Archaeological Services for Duncan & Son (Southwold) Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Duncan & Son (Southwold) Ltd, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation works and subsequent monitoring of ground works on a site between Tudor House and Sea View, St James Street, Dunwich (see Fig 1) where planning permission had been gained under application C/11/2661/FUL which was granted on appeal. The relevant decision notice for this application making its final consent conditional upon a programme of archaeological works being undertaken and completed as the site lies within the area of archaeological interest defined at Dunwich in the County HER. This application covers the erection of a pair of semi-detached dwellings and a detached garage block with this being the second phase of development on a plot of land between Tudor House and Sea View fronting onto the southern side of St James' Street in the extra-mural part of medieval Dunwich. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service and JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) allowing works to commence. Following the evaluation consultation with SCCAS allowed works to proceed on site with an archaeological presence to monitor the foundation trenches.

1.2 Dunwich parish lies to the south of Southwold on the Suffolk coast and is perhaps one of the best known parts of the Britain to have suffered episodic periods of marine erosion with the loss of much of what was a thriving medieval town and port during the later medieval and Post medieval periods. What survives is the western part of the original parish in an area of very light and well drained sandy heath type soils containing the small village that is modern day Dunwich plus a few scattered farms and cottages with much of the surrounding land use now being Forestry Commission plantations and heath land, the latter held by the National Trust within the Suffolk AONB. The site in question lies on the southern side of St James' Street in the village, between 5m and 8m OD with a gentle slope giving it a northerly aspect as the ground drops away to the Dingle Marshes. At the time of the second phase of evaluation the relevant area was covered by light scrubby vegetation with evidence of widespread rabbit activity on what appears to have been allotment or small holding in recent times. Dunwich village contains a few listed buildings with the nearby Museum being Grade II and described as being of 19th century date. Other listed buildings along St James' Street are predominantly of 18th-19th century date.

1.3 As noted above the site lies within the area of archaeological interest for medieval Dunwich being potentially within an area of suburban activity some 150m west of the medieval town ditch and on a street line recorded on later maps, such as Hodkinson's of 1783, so very likely to be a medieval alignment. At the eastern, landward, end of St James' Street is the site of the medieval Leper Hospital Chapel of St James within what is now the churchyard of the more recent parish church. The location of the Leper Chapel also suggesting that St James' Street is likely to be on a medieval alignment and such a foundation would be expected to lie at the limits of any medieval suburbs. The proposed development therefore lay in an area of potential archaeological importance on a street frontage where important heritage assets might be damaged or destroyed and close to an area which revealed evidence of medieval period activity in 2011 (Newman, 2012) with the identification of an oven of that period which was left, preserved in situ, below the recent new build to the east (see Fig. 2).

1.4 As outlined above this site forms the second part of a small residential development on the southern side of St James' Street and within the area defined as being of archaeological interest at Dunwich. In addition, as noted above, previous archaeological investigations had defined the site of a medieval oven in phase 1 of the overall development (ibid. 2012). Therefore continued archaeological interest in this second phase of development was focused on the potential of this, the western part of the site, to produce further evidence for activity of this period.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The proposed dwelling part of the development area for the second phase at the site was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) on an area that was soft ground with the T shaped trench divided into a 13m long east-west arm and an 8m long north-south arm.

2.2 Therefore in total 21m of trench at a width of 1.8m were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision to the top of the underlying naturally occurring glaciofluvial light grey or yellow sand with flints deposit using a 1500mm wide, toothless, ditching bucket giving a substantial sample of 37.80m² of the phase 2 footprint area. The exposed sand surface was closely examined for archaeological features, as were the trench sides in what again proved to be deep interventions and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned. Exposed potential archaeological features were examined and sectioned by hand followed by full excavation within the trenched area after recording and sampling. The upcast spoil from the trenches was closely examined for archaeological finds and the spoil and exposed trench surfaces were systematically searched with a metal detector. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation on a clear sunny day. The trench was recorded in relation to existing mapped details and a full photographic record in digital format was taken of the trenching works (see Appendix I).

3. Evaluation results

(see Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix V- Context list)

3.1 The trench varied in total depth between 1200mm at its eastern end and 1000mm at the southern end of the north-south arm with 500mm to 600mm of a well developed topsoil over a similar depth of a mid brown sandy subsoil.

3.2 Three features were identified below the subsoil and all can be interpreted as pits with two (0021 & 0026) being well defined while the edges of the third (0024) merged gradually into the surrounding glaciofluvial sands. The two well defined pit type features were both of a moderate size with one (0021) being on the western side of the north-south arm of the trench while the other (0026) was located close to the northern side of the east-west trench at the junction of the T shape. The former pit (0021) proved to be 1100mm across and 500mm deep with gently curving sides and an upper fill (0022) which was a mix of red, burnt sand and dirty orange sand and a lower fill (0023) of a pale grey sand with charcoal flecks. The other well defined pit (0026) was 1100mm on its north-east/south-west axis and 600mm on its opposite axis and 300mm deep with a mid grey brown sand fill (0027). The third pit type feature (0024) as noted above was less well defined but proved to be 800mm on its east-west axis by 600mm on the opposite axis but only 180mm deep. The fill (0025)

of this feature was a pale grey sand and it is likely that this feature (0024) was of natural origin.

3.3 Finds were recovered from the upper fill (0022) of pit 0021 and from the single fill (0027) of pit 0026 while the third feature identified (0024) did not contain any finds. In addition a small number of pottery sherds were recovered from the upcast spoil as the trenching progressed though the metal detector search only identified finds of recent date.

4. Monitoring methodology

4.1 Ground works for the semi-detached pair of dwellings were monitored as the 600mm wide footing trenches were excavated on a dry and sunny day, the upcast spoil was examined for finds and a small number of images were taken to record the works.

5. Monitoring results

5.1 The monitoring did not reveal any additional features with the soft nature of the sandy deposits at the site impeding access to the trenches due to health and safety considerations. In addition no finds of any age were noted.

6. The Finds

6.1 In total 23 sherds of pottery weighing 386g and a small fragment of burnt clay (6g) were recovered during the evaluation of the phase 2 development at this site. The full finds report by Sue Anderson can be found below as Appendix III and the following summary outlines the salient points of this report.

6.2 This small pottery group is dominated by sherds of 13th to 14th century, high medieval, date (13 sherds) and both of the clearly defined pit type features (0021- 4 sherds & 0026- 5 sherds) proved to be of this date. The unstratified group of pottery (0020) from the site also contains a small number (3) of late medieval sherds and, more notably, a single sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware; this latter find being the first sherd of this date to be recorded from Dunwich in recent years. Overall the majority medieval component of this pottery group is noted as being made up of coarsewares of local origin, similar in date and composition to the phase 1 finds from 2011 and too small an assemblage to merit further study.

6.3 In addition a small fragment (6g) of fired clay was recovered from the upper fill (0022) of pit 0021. This could be a fragment of hearth lining or render.

7. The Environmental Evidence

7.1 Samples were taken from the upper (0022) and lower (0023) fills of pit 0021 and from the fill (0027) of pit 0026. The full report by Val Fryer is included below as Appendix IV and the following summary outlines the main findings.

7.2 While the samples produced small assemblages of charred macrofossils and other remains their state of preservation was good and composition was similar to previous results from the site. These results, it is concluded, may also have derived from waste material from the medieval oven revealed in 2011 possibly mixed with

domestic debris with cereals maybe charred in the baking process and seeds from plant material used as fuel. In addition very small fragments of animal and fish bone point to an element of domestic waste material. While the group is too small to merit further study future sites in the area would have the potential to provide further information.

8. Conclusion

8.1 While this small scale residential development did not reveal any archaeological features or finds of great significance with just two pits of medieval date and a small group of pottery finds of mainly high to late medieval date the results do complement the phase 1 findings. The two features that could be dated were created in the same period when the oven in the phase 1 area was in operation and the small fragment of baked clay possible oven lining from one of the pits (0021) and the composition of the charred macrofossil groups from both dated pits (0021 & 0026) suggests that the phase 1 and 2 archaeological features are related. Therefore it appears likely that the oven is the primary feature while the pits are contemporary and related with, perhaps, an entrepreneurial medieval baker supplying the inhabitants of Dunwich with bread at some point in the 13th-14th century period.

8.2 It is also noteworthy that a single sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware was recovered and the overall the results from the two phases of archaeological investigation have added valuable information relating to suburban activities at medieval Dunwich.

8.3 The revised regional research framework (Medlycott, 2011) has noted the need for more study to be undertaken on towns in the medieval period and their layout and relationship to their hinterlands (ibid. 70) and the results from this site can provide information towards such a study with its structural evidence and pottery assemblage. It is finally concluded therefore that the results from the archaeological investigations at this site can be disseminated effectively by the publication of a short summary in the relevant County Journal coupled with deposit of the report and archive in the relevant depository and finds at the local museum and via the uploading of a digital version of the report to the OASIS online report depository (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. DUN 099 with the finds to be deposited at Dunwich Museum.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Julia Warne and everyone from Duncan & Son (Southwold) Ltd and their sub-contractors on site for their close cooperation).

Ref.

Medlycott, M	2011	'Research & Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England,' East Anglian Archaeology Occ. Paper 24
Newman, J	2012	Land Between Tudor House & Sea View, St James' Street, Dunwich- Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Evaluation & Monitoring Report (John Newman Archaeological Services)

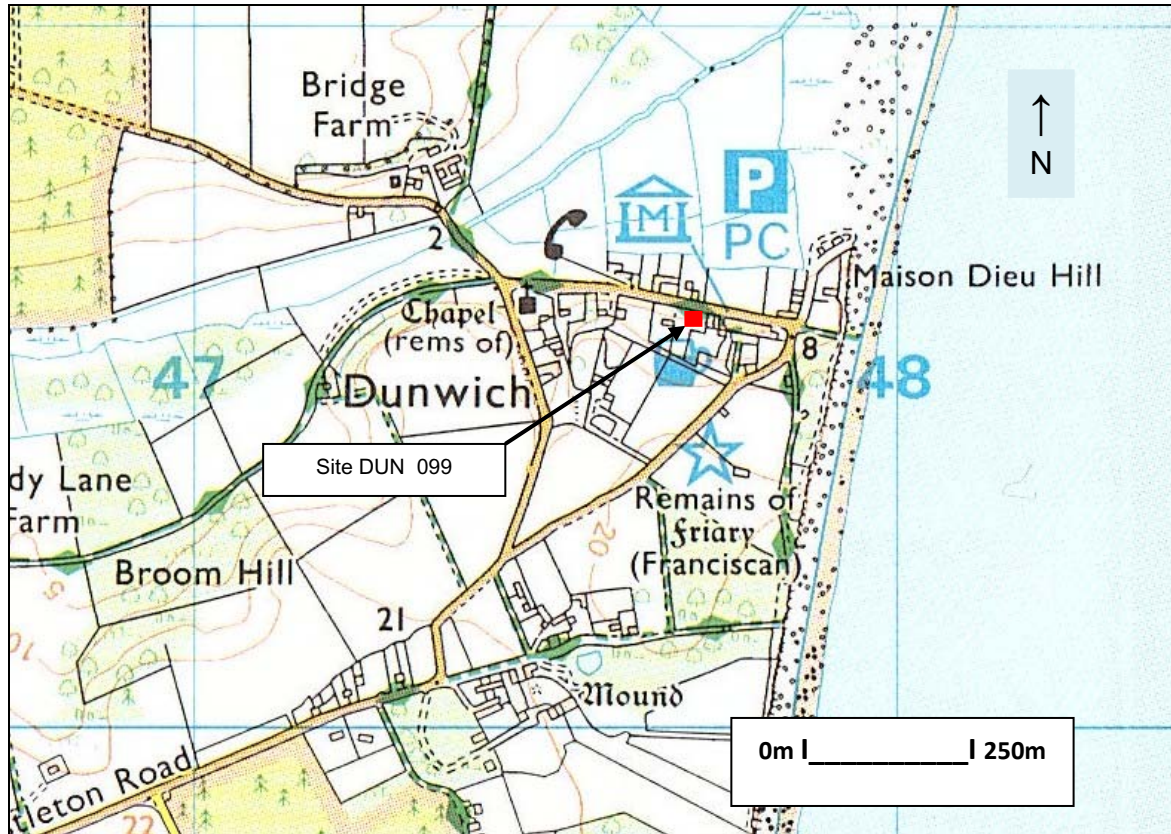


Fig.1: Site location

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Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (new build footprint- light blue)

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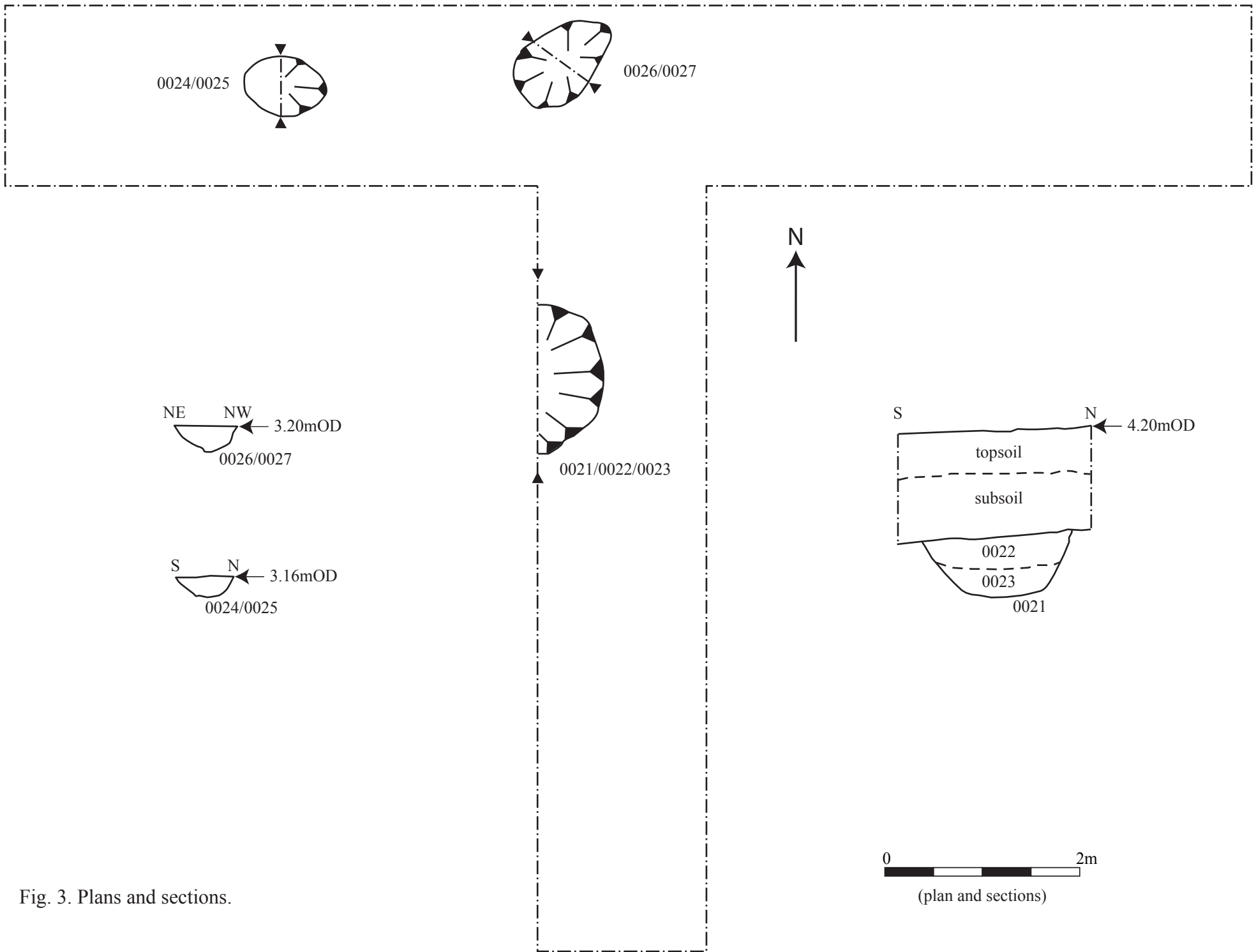


Fig. 3. Plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from north-west



East-west arm of trench from east



North-south arm of trench from south



Pit 0021 from east



Pit 0024 from east



Monitoring of foundation trenches

**Land To South Of St James Street,
Dunwich, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land to the south of St James Street, Dunwich, Suffolk

Client: Duncan & Son Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/2661/FUL & J3530/A/12/2191364

Proposed development: Erection of semi-detached dwellings & garage

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2013_06_25SCCAS_TrenchArchEval_C11_2661

Grid ref: TM 4768 7058

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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1. Introduction

1.1 Duncan & Son Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small scale residential development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition on planning application C/11/2661/FUL, which has been granted on appeal, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of two, semi-detached, dwellings and garaging on land to the south of St James Street, Dunwich.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.2 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Dunwich parish lies to the south of Southwold on the Suffolk coast and is perhaps one of the best known parts of the Britain to have suffered episodic periods of marine erosion with the loss of much of what was a thriving medieval town and port during the later medieval and Post medieval periods. What survives is the western part of the original parish in an area of very light and well drained sandy heath type soils containing the small village that is modern day Dunwich plus a few scattered farms and cottages. Much of the surrounding land use now being Forestry Commission plantations and heath land, the latter held by the National Trust within the Suffolk AONB. The site in question lies on the southern side of St James Street in the village, between 5m and 8m OD with a gentle slope giving it a northerly aspect as the ground drops away to the Dingle Marshes. At present the site is covered by light scrubby vegetation with evidence of widespread rabbit activity on what has been allotment or small holding in recent times. Dunwich village contains a few listed buildings with the nearby Museum being Grade II and described as being of 19th century date. Other listed buildings along St James' Street are predominantly of 18th-19th century date.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The above proposal lies within the area of archaeological interest defined for medieval Dunwich in the County Historic Environment Record. Any ground-works associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets. Evaluation of the adjacent plot in 2010 revealed medieval occupation fronting St James Street, including a boundary ditch and an oven (DUN 099).'

3.2 As noted above the site lies within the area of archaeological interest for medieval Dunwich being within an area of suburban activity some 150m west of the medieval town ditch and on a street line recorded on later maps, such as Hodkinson's of 1783, so very likely to be a medieval alignment. At the eastern, landward, end of St James' Street is the site of the medieval Leper Hospital Chapel of St James within what is now the churchyard of the more recent parish church. The location of the Leper Chapel also suggesting that St James' Street is likely to be on a medieval alignment and such a foundation would be expected to lie at the limits of any medieval suburbs. The proposed development therefore lies in an area of potential archaeological importance on a street frontage where important heritage assets might be damaged or destroyed with the previous archaeological investigation on the adjacent area to the east (HER DUN 099) revealing a combined top and subsoil up to 1500mm in depth close to St James Street.

3.3 A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location in what was the western, extramural, part of the medieval town where evidence for further medieval and earlier Post medieval activity might be present to complement the findings from 2010. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the planned footprint area under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a semi-detached pair of dwellings on what is currently soft ground, following the results from 2010 the garage area is seen being of lower potential and therefore does not require further evaluation.

5.2 The Brief requires T shaped 1.8m wide trench with a total length of 20m across the development area to sample the PDS and the proposed trenching plan is included below. This will be undertaken using a minimum 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will

be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas in order to inform any further stages in the archaeological programme of works for the PDS.

The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this incur additional cost and will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location of the site and experience from previous works indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly

to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8, & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before field works starts followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, with the relevant OASIS summary detail form and the digital archive on disc. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The trench location will be provided for the HER as a .dxf vector plan.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the agent/client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the

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trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

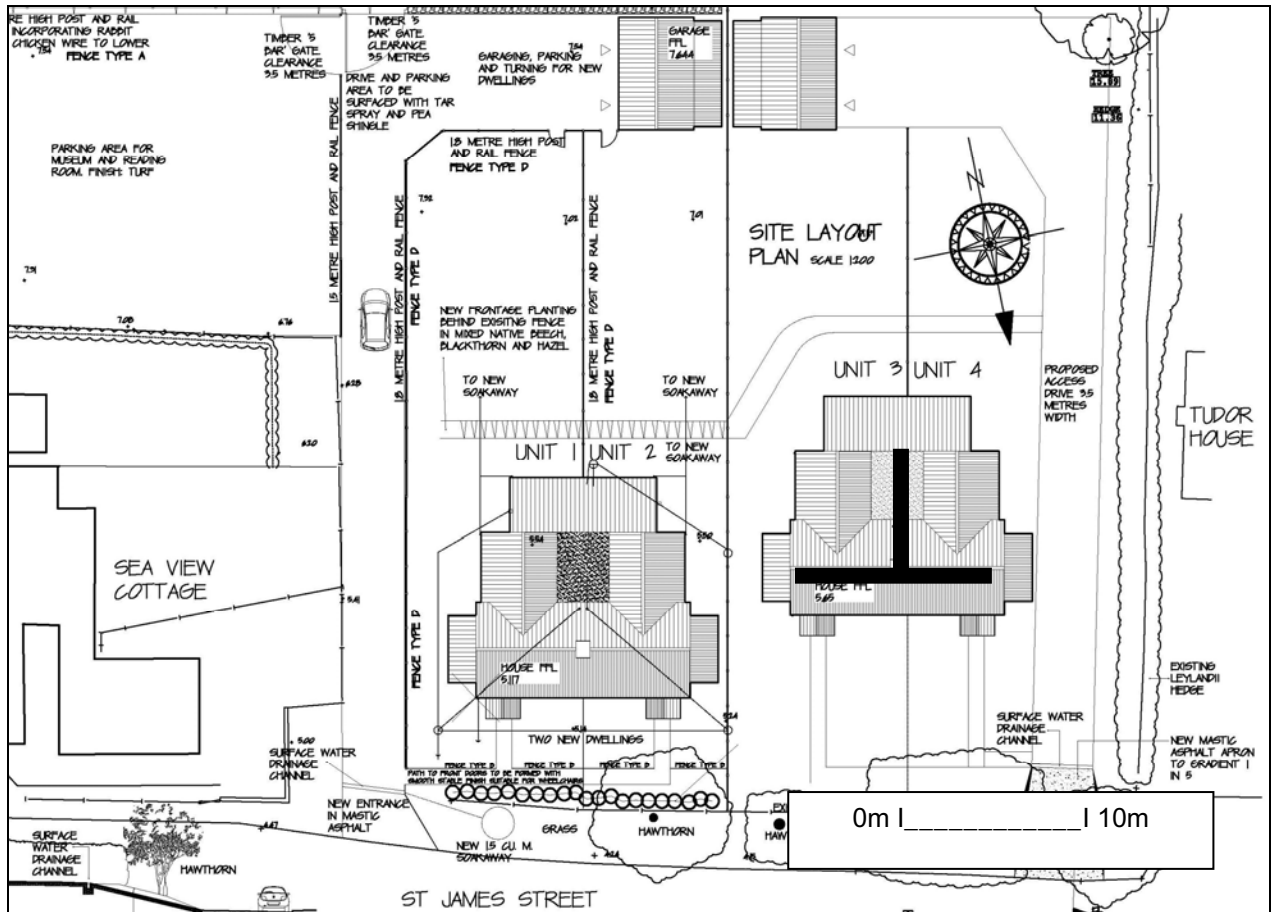
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

John Newman Archaeological Services



Proposed location of trial trench

Appendix III- The Finds

St James' Street, Dunwich (DUN 099): ceramics part 2

Sue Anderson, October 2013.

Pottery

Introduction

Twenty-three sherds of pottery weighing 386g were collected from three contexts, comprising two pits and an unstratified group. Table 1 below shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	1	21		1
<i>Total Middle Saxon</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	3.201	2	17	0.08	2
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	3.202	3	13		3
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	3.203	3	56	0.06	3
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	1	23		1
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	4	173	0.08	3
<i>Total medieval</i>			<i>13</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>12</i>
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	3	40	0.06	3
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	6		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	1	8		1
<i>Total late to post-medieval</i>			<i>5</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>4</i>
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	3	18		3
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	1	11		1
<i>Total modern</i>			<i>4</i>	<i>29</i>		<i>4</i>
Totals			23	386	0.38	22

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series (Anderson unpub.). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998) and rim forms on the Suffolk and Essex type series. Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

A single sherd of Middle Saxon sandy Ipswich Ware was an unstratified find. The sherd was burnished and sooted externally.

Thirteen sherds were of high medieval date. Fabrics were classified according to previous work on pottery from this site (Anderson 2011) as follows:

- MCW1 Fine, hard sandy greyware with few obvious inclusions. Wheelmade. 12th-14th c.?
- MCW2 Fine/medium sandy with external (and sometimes internal) oxidised surfaces varying from buff through brown to red. Occasional chalk and sparse mica. 12th-14th c.?
- MCW3 Abundant medium-coarse well-sorted sandy fabric with occasional specks of mica. Similar to HOLL but with much larger and more abundant sand. 12th-13th c.?
- MCWM Fine, hard sandy ware, generally reduced, with moderate to common mica.

HOLL Hollesley-type coarseware. Fine to medium sandy fabric with abundant sand, sparse to moderate mica, occasional self-coloured clay lenses and occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually pale grey but may be oxidised to a buff or orange. 13th-14th c.

Identifiable coarseware forms comprised two jars and a bowl. The earliest form was a jar rim from pit fill 0027, an upright everted type which is likely to be of 12th/13th-century date. Two rims from pit fill 0022 were both developed forms of the 13th/14th century. No medieval glazed wares were identified in this group.

Three sherds were identified as late medieval, but could be contemporary with the latest medieval pottery (*i.e.* later 14th c.). They comprised one hard, unglazed, body sherd oxidised externally (possibly an import?), a body sherd with spots of clear glaze, and a rim fragment from a jar or pipkin with internal green glaze. All sherds were unstratified.

Two post-medieval fragments were present in the unstratified group, a base sherd of glazed red earthenware and a body fragment of Frechen stoneware, both probably of 16th/17th-century date.

Modern pottery, also unstratified, comprised two transfer-printed whitewares and a moulded 'ironstone' body sherd with floral decoration, and a fragment of a slipped redware base.

Discussion

This small group adds to the previously excavated assemblage from the same site. Similar fabrics were present in this group, although there were no medieval glazed wares or imports. The forms are again typical of the east coast of Suffolk and include wares which may have been manufactured close to or within the town, as well as Suffolk wares from further along the coast.

The Ipswich Ware sherd is the first from a Dunwich assemblage in recent years, although both Early and Late Saxon wares were recovered from Greyfriars (Anderson 1999).

CBM/Fired clay

A single fragment (6g) of CBM or fired clay in a medium sandy red-firing fabric was found in pit fill 0022 in association with 13th/14th-century pottery. The fragment has a smoothed surface and a rough underside and measured 6-10mm in thickness. It may be a piece of roof tile, but it is friable and seems more likely to be a piece of hearth lining or render.

References

- Anderson, S., 1999, *Greyfriars, Dunwich (DUN 025): Finds assessments*. Archive report for SCCAS.
- Anderson, S., 2011, *St James' Street, Dunwich (DUN 099): ceramics*. Archive report for John Newman Archaeological Services.
- Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.
- MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Appendix 1: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date ge
0020	SIPS			1	21	650-850
0020	MCWM			1	23	12th-14th c.
0020	MCW3			1	8	12th-14th c.
0020	HOLL			1	41	L.13th-14th c.
0020	MCW2			1	6	12th-14th c.
0020	LMT			2	17	15th-16th c.
0020	LMT	jar	COMP	1	23	15th-16th c.
0020	GRE			1	6	16th-18th c.
0020	LSRW			1	11	18th-19th c.
0020	GSW4			1	8	16th-17th c.
0020	REFW			1	1	L.18th-20th c.
0020	REFW			1	10	L.18th-20th c.
0020	REFW			1	7	L.18th-20th c.
0022	MCW3			1	27	12th-14th c.
0022	MCW2			1	3	12th-14th c.
0022	MCW1	jar	TRBD	1	10	12th-14th c.
0022	HOLL	bowl	SQBD	1	96	L.13th-14th c.
0027	MCW3	jar	UPEV	1	21	12th-14th c.
0027	MCW1			1	7	12th-14th c.
0027	MCW2			1	4	12th-14th c.
0027	HOLL			2	36	L.13th-14th c.

Notes: Rim: SQBD – square bead; TRBD – triangular bead; UPEV – upright, everted top; COMP – complex everted thickened late medieval types.

Appendix IV- The Environmental Evidence

AN EVALUATION OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM ST. JAMES' STREET, DUNWICH, SUFFOLK (DUN 099)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF
November 2013

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Dunwich, undertaken by John Newman as the second part of investigations on the site, recorded two pits of high medieval, 13th-114th century, date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from the upper and lower fills of pit 0021 (contexts 0022 and 0023 respectively) and from the single fill of pit 0027 (context 0026).

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Numerous modern root fragments and fungal sclerotia were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

The assemblages are small (<0.1 litres in volume) and largely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments, some of which are quite robust. However, all three samples also include grains of oats (*Avena* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) as well as seeds of common weeds/grassland plants including brome (*Bromus* sp.), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and campion (*Silene* sp.). Large grass (Poaceae) fruits are also recorded along with bur-reed (*Spartanium erectum*) nutlets and fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. Heather (Ericaceae) stem fragments are common within all three assemblages and context 0023 includes ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) capsules. Preservation of the remains is generally good.

Although some of the black porous and tarry material residues are probably derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, other are hard and brittle and are possible bi-products of the combustion of coal, fragments of which are present throughout. Other remains are scarce, but do include small pieces of bone and fish bone, vitreous globules and a small fragment of glass.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The two medieval pits (0021 & 0026) revealed in this phase of works are only c20m from the oven found in 2011 (Fryer 2012) and the assemblages are essentially similar to those from the earlier phase of evaluation and it is, therefore, tentatively

suggested that all may have a similar source (namely spent fuel from the medieval oven), although the current assemblages may also include a low density of domestic detritus. It is assumed that the cereals were possibly accidentally charred during culinary preparation, whilst the weed seeds are possibly indicative of the use of dried herbage as tinder or kindling.

Although the current assemblages are somewhat sparse, they clearly illustrate that well-preserved plant remains are present within the archaeological horizon in this area of Dunwich. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts recorded during excavation.

References

- Fryer, V., 2012 An evaluation of the charred plant macrofossils and other remains from St. James' Street, Dunwich
Initial evaluation undertaken for John Newman Archaeological Services
- Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table- x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare b = burnt

Context No.	0022	0023	0027
Feature No.	0021	0021	0026
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit
Cereals			
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xcf	x	x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis node)			x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	
Herbs			
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x		
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	x		
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.	xcf		xcf
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.			x
Large Poaceae indet.	x	x	
<i>Silene</i> sp.		x	
Wetland plants			
<i>Sparganium erectum</i> L.	x	x	
Tree/shrub macrofossils			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			x
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	xx	x	
Charcoal >10mm	x	x	x
Charred root/stem	xx	xxx	xx
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xx	xxx	xx
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> L. (capsules)		x	
Indet. seeds	x	x	x
Other remains			
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		xx
Black tarry material	x		xx
Bone	x		x xb
Burnt concretions		x	
Burnt/fired clay			xx
Buff mineral concretions	xx		x
Fish bone		x	x
Glass			x
Marine mollusc shell frags.			x
Small coal frags.	x	x	xx
Vitreous material		x	x
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%

Appendix V

Context list- DUN 099

F= finds recovered S= sample taken for assessment

Evaluation Phase:

Context No	Type	Part of	F/S	Description	Spot date
0020	U/S		F	Unstratified finds from upcast spoil of trench	
0021	Pit	0021		Pit in north-south arm of trench, 1100mm across, 500mm deep	
0022	Fill	0021	F/S	Upper fill of pit 0021, red, burnt sand mixed with dirty orange sand	med
0023	Fill	0021	S	Lower fill of pit 0021, under 0022, pale grey sand with charcoal flecks	
0024	Pit/natural feature	0024		Small pit type feature, 800mm x 600mm & 180mm deep, possibly a natural feature	
0025	Fill	0024		Pale grey sand with small flints	?
0026	Pit	0026		Pit in east-west arm of trench, 1100mm x 600mm x 300mm deep	
0027	Fill	0026	F/S	Fill of 0026, mid greyish brown sand	med

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-157180

Project details

Project name	Land at St James Street, Dunwich, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Dunwich, land between Tudor House and Sea View, St James Street (DUN 099, TM 4770 7058) evaluation trenching for the second phase of a small residential development identified two pits of high medieval date and another of probable natural origin. The two pits were found some 20m west of the site of a medieval oven that was identified in the first phase of development at the site in 2011, and left preserved in situ, and all of these dateable features may have been created in a single phase of activity at the site in the 13th-14th century period. Another notable single find was an unstratified sherd of Ipswich ware of Middle Saxon date. As in 2011 the depth of overburden at the site was substantial and subsequent monitoring of ground works did not record any additional finds or features.
Project dates	Start: 21-08-2013 End: 07-10-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	DUN 099 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	johnnewm1-79201 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	C/11/2661/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ECOFACT Medieval

Methods & techniques ""Sample Trenches""

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL DUNWICH LAND ON St JAMES STREET

Postcode IP17 3DT

Study area 300.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 4768 7058 52 1 52 16 36 N 001 37 52 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 5.00m Max: 6.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator John Newman

Project director/manager John Newman

Project supervisor John Newman

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Dunwich Museum

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Environmental"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images vector","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	Land Between Tudor House and Sea View, St James' Street, Dunwich, Suffolk - Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report
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