

**No 1 Church Cottages, St James Street,
Dunwich, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/4717

HER Ref: DUN 180

Archaeological Monitoring Report

(Continuous observation of ground works)

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(February 2021)

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

Site details for HER

Name: No 1 Church Cottages, St James Street, Dunwich, IP17 3DX

Client: Mr M Evans

Local planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/4717

Development: Erection of rear extension

Date of fieldwork: 16, 18 & 19 November, 2020

HER Ref: DUN 180

Grid ref: TM 4752 7053

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-407976

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Summary: Dunwich, No 1 Church Cottages, St James's Street (DUN 180, TM 4752 7053) monitoring of groundworks for a rear extension adjacent to the SM St James's former leper hospital on the eastern edge of the historic town revealed a substantial deposit of subsoil which contained pottery sherds of 11/12th to 19/20th century date. However no features indicative of settlement type activity pre-dating the existing c1900 cottage were revealed and it seems likely that the sherds recovered are the product of refuse disposal on the edge of the historic town or from the adjacent leper hospital site. In addition a large WW II shell case was recovered during the works (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr M Evans).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr M Evans commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application DC/18/4717. The monitoring requirements were set out following advice and a Brief set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to satisfy this condition and JNAS produced the relevant written scheme (Appendix II) to gain the conditional discharge allowing works to start on site. This development concerns the erection of a rear extension at No 1 Church Cottages, St James's Street, Dunwich (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Dunwich parish lies to the south of Southwold on the 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 medieval period. 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 planned development site at 1 Church Cottages lies on the southern side of St James' Street in the village, close to the 20m OD contour and with a gentle slope giving it a northerly aspect as the ground drops away to the Dingle Marshes. Immediately to the east of the site is St James Chapel, a Scheduled Monument as the former leper chapel for the medieval town, located at a safe 300m distance from the eastern edge of the medieval town and now also adjacent is the 19th century parish church of St James. Some 140m to the east of the site an archaeological investigation (HER DUN 099) prior to a residential development by the author on the southern side of St James Street revealed evidence for activity of medieval date including a clay built oven.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this site was therefore generated by its proximity to the adjacent St James leper chapel, a scheduled ancient monument where associated heritage deposits of medieval date might be anticipated. Therefore a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring of groundworks was specified in order to record any evidence of past activity.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 Initially 500mm to 600mm of top soil was stripped from the extension footprint area under archaeological supervision. This was then followed by the excavation of the foundation trenches for the extension again under archaeological supervision with investigation by hand of any possible past deposits. The upcast spoil was examined visually and with a metal detector and the overall project was photographed as the works continued (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 The foundation trenches were 700mm wide and 600mm to 1100mm deep as the extension area extended up the slope behind the late 19th century cottage in stepped stages. Below 600mm of topsoil 300mm to 500mm of mid brown sandy subsoil was revealed with the underlying natural periglacial deposit being yellow sand with extensive dark brown iron pan staining. Some very late 19th/early 20th century ground disturbance was noted but no early features were revealed.

3.2 While no archaeological features were revealed some 2003 gm of medieval and Post medieval pottery were recovered as stray finds from the trenches and upcast spoil and the full ceramics report by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below. In summary this ceramic assemblage includes 9 sherds (wt. 172gm) of medieval, 11th/12th to 13th/14th century, date with the remainder being sherds of late medieval or later Post medieval date (later medieval-wt. 153gm, later Post medieval-wt. 1678gm) and the latter can probably be associated with the existing cottage with one sherd being a Lincoln product of 14th-15th century date and presumably derived from east coast trading patterns. Much of the remainder is 18th to early 20th century date and can be related to the existing cottage. In addition a large 500mm military shell case was recovered during the ground works.

4. Conclusion

4.1 In conclusion while this development is close to the historic medieval leper hospital of St James this was located well to the east of the medieval town of Dunwich as is common for many leper hospitals around medieval towns. In the medieval period when leprosy became endemic in Europe; care was provided via monastic hospitals located on the fringes of many towns.

4.2 Therefore while the monitoring did recover a few pottery sherds of medieval date these could have been deposited as stray finds via the scattering of debris through manuring of former arable land or waste from the adjacent leper hospital. The later Post medieval sherds are more likely to be associated with the disposal of domestic debris from the existing cottage over the last 100-150 years during the period before collection of rubbish was started and when residents would need to dispose of domestic refuse nearby.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Chris Easthaugh and his staff for their close cooperation with regard to this site monitoring and to Sue Anderson for her specialist ceramics report).

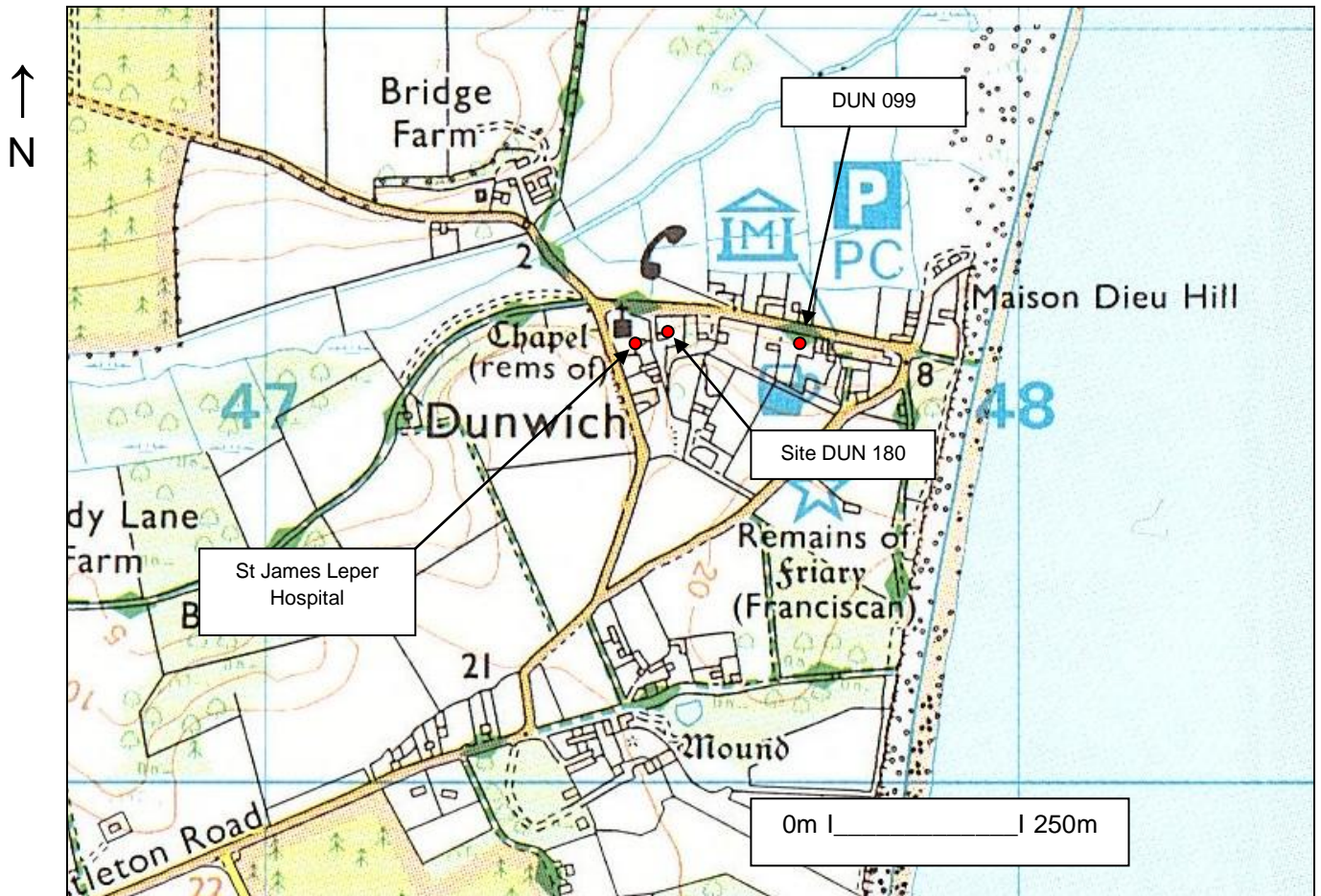


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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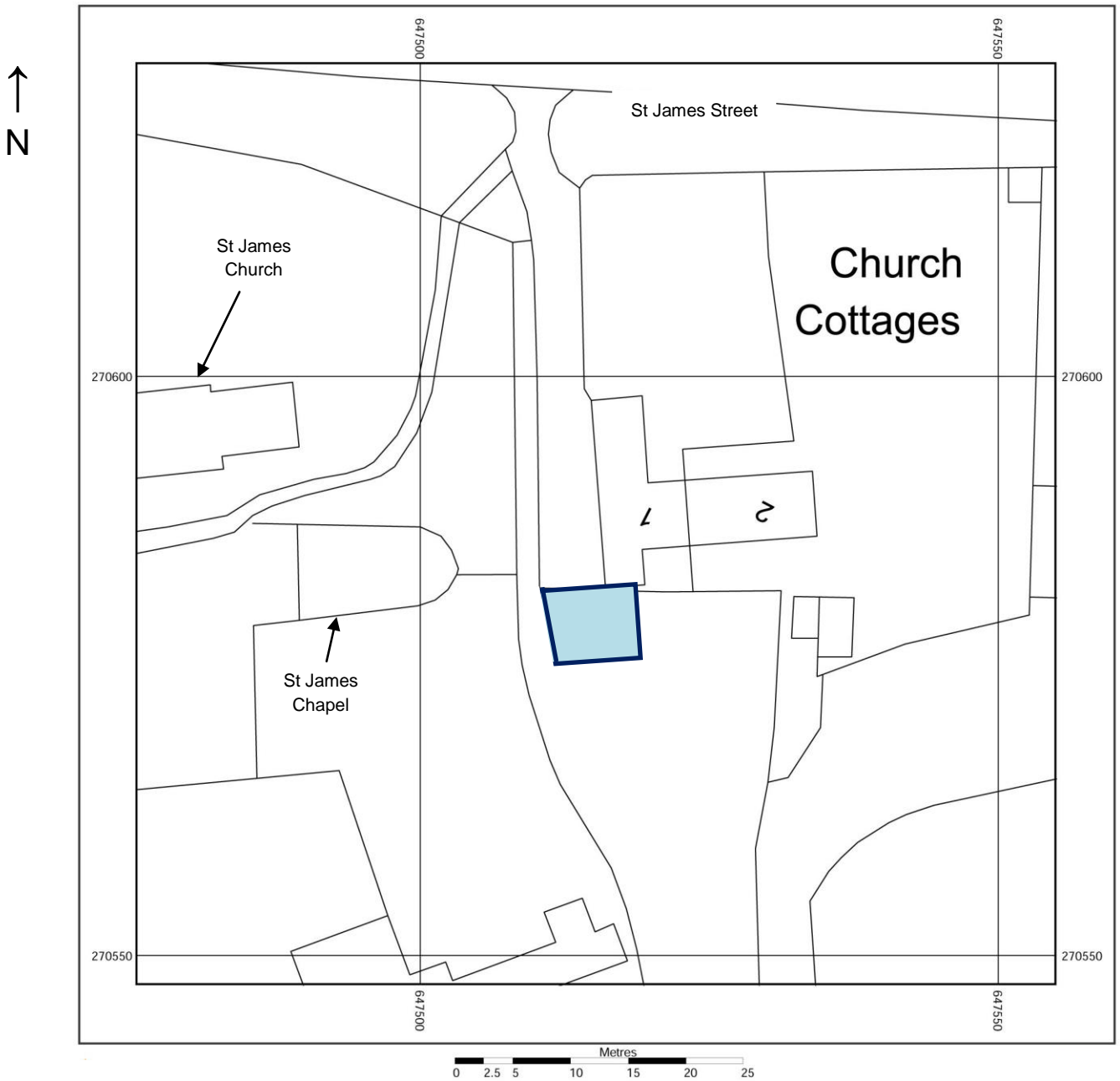


Fig. 2: Location of monitored footprint (Dark blue- foundation trenches)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2021 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Eastern foundation from south



Southern foundation from east



Western foundation from south



WW II military shell case

**No 1 Church Cottages, St James Street,
Dunwich, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/4717

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Monitoring**

Site details

Name: No 1 Church Cottages, St James Street, Dunwich, Suffolk, IP17 3DX

Clients: Mr M Evans

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/4717

Proposed development: Erection of rear extension

Brief ref: 2019_03_22_1 Church Street, Dunwich SCCAS monitoring

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Grid ref: TM 475 705

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr M Evans has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application DC/18/4717. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief to be set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a rear extension at 1 Church Cottages, St James Street, Dunwich.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Dunwich parish lies to the south of Southwold on the 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 medieval period. 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 proposed development site (PDS) at 1 Church Cottages lies on the southern side of St James' Street in the village, close to the 20m OD contour and with a gentle slope giving it a northerly aspect as the ground drops away to the Dingle Marshes. Immediately to the west of the PDS is the site of St James Chapel, a Scheduled Monument as the former leper chapel for the medieval town, located at a safe 300m distance from the western edge of the medieval town and now also the site of the parish church of St James. Some 140m to the east of the PDS an archaeological investigation (HER DUN 099) prior to a residential development by the author on the southern side of St James Street revealed evidence for activity of medieval date including a clay built oven.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the area of the PDS as being on Crag Group on well drained sands.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'The site lies in the suburb of medieval Dunwich, adjacent to the remains of the medieval leper hospital of St James, which is a Scheduled Monument. The site appears to be beyond the extent of the hospital precinct (based on the site levels and the boundary between them), but there is potential for early and peripheral remains to be present on the site.'

3.2 The Brief will confirm that while this development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance this potential disturbance to local heritage assets can be

mitigated by their investigation and recording during the relevant ground works through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the PDS is located within an area where evidence for past activity of medieval and perhaps early Post medieval date can be anticipated. Site monitoring arrangements with the relevant ground works contractor will allow for unimpeded access to the ground works as they progress to allow for detailed investigation and recording work. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details of the exposed overburden and depth of exposed deposit as revealed within the ground works and evidence for the character and date of any past activity that is revealed. For interest an extract from the Barnes Estate map of 1826 is included below showing a large house on the south side of St James Street to the east of the PDS with Church Cottages within its western curtilage.

5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be trench fill foundations. Any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office as will notice of when the site works are scheduled to start. The necessity for an HER search for the area within 250m of the PDS to inform the reporting will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Archaeological Officer once the results of the monitoring are known and commissioned if required.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER and event numbers requested from SCCAS 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 related to the proposed development, 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 of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and any exposed features.

5.3 Monitoring will cover all ground works. As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording within the constraints imposed by health and safety considerations in areas of excavation going below 1.30m. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections at appropriate points. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land use. Where appropriate 40 litre palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial

John Newman Archaeological Services

evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains. Any such work will incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (in this case the possibility of finding burials is assessed as being low to medium given its scale proximity to St James Chapel).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological 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 SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the guidelines in *MoRPHE* and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 6 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles in *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011) and local HER search results if required. An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy and pdf version will be sent to the County HER in addition to a pdf version for the client for submission to the relevant LPA. The site monitoring will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before field work starts followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The reporting will be commensurate with the findings from the monitoring and at its most basic level will detail the location, circumstances and characteristics of the deposits exposed and any finds that are revealed.

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 contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil. 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 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client's agent and ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

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

6.5 Close liaison will be maintained with the contractor on site with regard to the depth and stability of the footing trenches and any potential health and safety considerations.

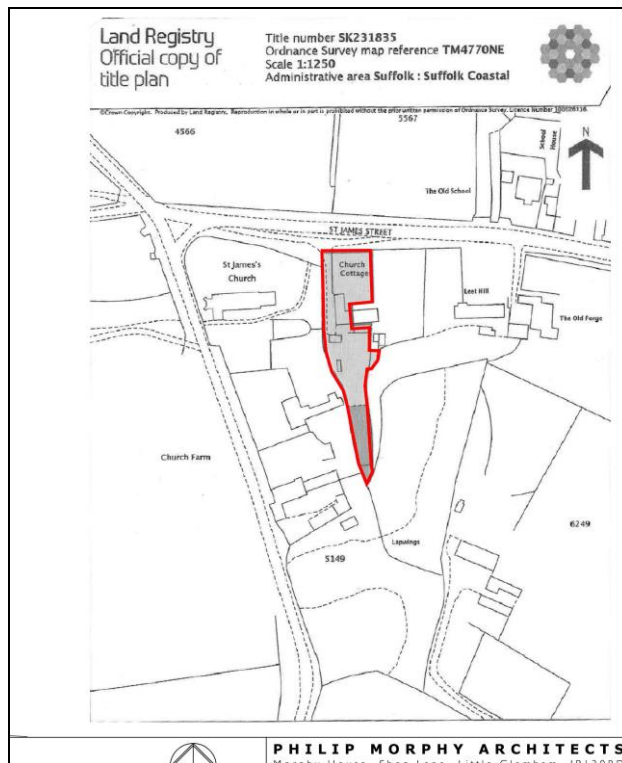
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

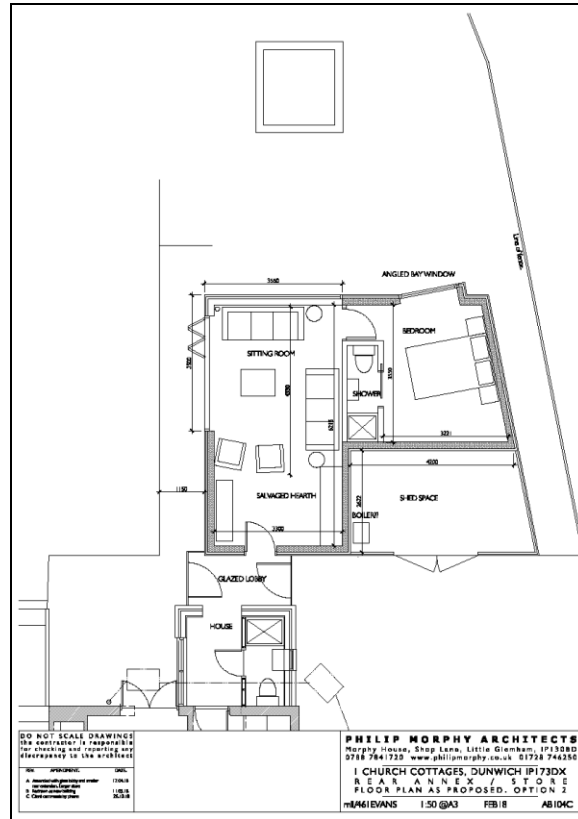
Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman pottery & CBM	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Barnes Estate map of 1826



Site location



Proposed site plan

Appendix III

No 1 Church Cottages, St James Street, Dunwich (HER DUN 180): ceramics

Sue Anderson, November 2020.

Pottery

Introduction

Twenty-six sherds of pottery weighing 2003g were collected from two contexts, comprising topsoil and subsoil. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	8	0.09	1
EMW East Suffolk type	EMWES	11th-12th c.	2	32		2
Medieval East Suffolk coarseware	MESCW	12th-14th c.	3	71		3
South Cove medieval coarseware	SCVMCW	13th-14th c.?	1	16	0.04	1
Hollesley coarseware	HOLL	L.13th-14th c.	1	45		1
LMed Lincoln glazed ware	LSW3	14th-15th c.	1	130	0.12	1
Late medieval and transitional Essex-type	LMTE	15th-16th c.	1	11		1
Raeren stoneware	RAER	L.15th-16th c.	1	12		1
English stoneware: Nottingham-type	ESWN	L.17th-19th c.	4	522		1
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	18th c.	2	369	0.40	1
European/British porcelain	PORC	18th-20th c.	1	17		1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	L.18th-19th c.	1	32		1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-19th c.	2	168	0.27	2
Refined redware	REFR	L.18th-19th c.	1	24		1
English stoneware	ESW	19th-20th c.	3	530	1.45	3
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	19th-20th c.	1	16	0.07	1
<i>Totals</i>			26	2003	2.44	22

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric, in approximate date order.

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 Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2018), based in part on Jennings (1981). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

The assemblage

All early to late medieval sherds were recovered from subsoil (0002), with the exception of a single body sherd of Raeren-type stoneware which was found in topsoil (0001). The earliest sherds comprised an early medieval ware jar rim which had been wheel-finished, and a body and a base sherd of the sandier East Suffolk early medieval ware. High medieval wares included body sherds of medieval east Suffolk coarsewares and Hollesley ware, with one MESCW sherd decorated with a vertical line of fingertip impressions. An everted rim fragment of a bowl, with incised wavy line decoration on

the inner surface of the rim, was in a very fine fabric comparable with possible kiln waste from South Cove. A large fragment of a jug rim/handle was in an overfired fabric which appeared dark purple iron the outer surfaces and grey internally, with spots of clear and greenish glaze externally. The jug has been identified as a Lincoln product based on the form (square-beaded slightly in-turned rim, rod handle with ridge, thumbbed indentations at the handle attachment), but the fabric is near-vitrified so the identification cannot be confirmed from this. A body sherd of a fine redware with spots of clear glaze was similar to the products of the medieval kilns in Ipswich, but is more likely to be of Essex origin and late medieval date.

The modern sherds recovered from the topsoil included two large pieces of a glazed redware bowl with a beaded rim and flat base, a base fragment of a later slipped redware vessel, large pieces of two pearlware plates with black transfer-printed floral patterns, a refined redware sherd with white glaze and spongeware leaf decoration externally, a refined whiteware plate rim with purple sponge-stencil border decoration, and three stoneware vessels. The latter included four large pieces of a Nottingham-type stoneware jar which had lost its rim and been re-used as a paintpot, with paint adhering to the break and the external surface. Three blacking bottles were also English stoneware products. A footring base fragment of a porcelain vessel had traces of green overglaze handpainted decoration and may be of 18th-century date.

Discussion

The medieval pottery from the site comprises wares which are typically found in east Suffolk and along the coastal strip. The Lincoln-type jug is the most unusual find in the assemblage, although Lincolnshire wares occur with relative frequency in coastal towns in East Anglia. However, the sherd is overfired and could be a 'second' – there is evidence for use-wear so it was not a waster. No evidence of pottery manufacture has yet been found in Dunwich, but the importance of the port in the medieval period could have attracted potters to settle close to the town. Other imported wares of late medieval date included a probable Essex-type redware and a German stoneware. Both are common finds in Suffolk.

Post-medieval and modern pottery was broadly of 18th/19th-century date and included kitchen wares, storage vessels and table wares. Apart from the GRE bowl, these were all mass-produced factory-made wares, most of which would have been easily available to the majority of households of the period. Even the very poorest would have been able to obtain these vessels second or third hand. The only possible indicator of any status is the early ?British porcelain vessel.

Clay tobacco pipe

A fragment (16g) of a clay pipe was found in the topsoil (0001). It comprised part of the bowl, oval heel and a short length of the stem. The bore diameter was large, at 3.6mm, and the walls of the bowl were relatively thick. A 17th-century date is likely.

References

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 III.1: Pottery summary catalogue

The full catalogue is available in the archive as an Access database

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date
0001	RAER	D	1	12	1			L.15-16
0001	ESWN	DB	4	522	1	jar		L.17-19
0001	ESW	B	1	400	1	blackening bottle		19-20
0001	ESW	R	1	84	1	blackening bottle	UPFT	19-20
0001	ESW	R	1	46	1	blackening bottle	UPFT	19-20
0001	LGRE	FP	2	369	1	bowl	BD	18?
0001	LSRW	B	1	32	1			L.18-19
0001	PEW	B	1	37	1	plate		19
0001	PEW	B	1	131	1	plate	EV	19
0001	REFW	R	1	16	1	plate?	EV	19-20
0001	REFR	D	1	24	1			19?
0001	PORC	B	1	17	1			M.18-19
0002	EMW	R	1	8	1	jar	EVFT	12?
0002	EMWES	U	1	11	1			11-12
0002	EMWES	B	1	21	1			11-12
0002	MESCW	D	1	35	1			12-14
0002	MESCW	U	1	24	1			12-14
0002	MESCW	U	1	12	1			12-14
0002	SCVMCW	R	1	16	1	bowl	EV	12-14
0002	HOLL	U	1	45	1			L.13-14
0002	LSW3	RH	1	130	1	jug	SQBD	14-15
0002	LMTE	D	1	11	1			15-16

Notes: Rim: SQBD – square bead; UPFT – upright flat-topped; BD – bead; EV – everted; EVFT – everted flat-topped.

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-407976

Project details

Project name	No 1 Church Cottages, St James Street, Dunwich, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Dunwich, No 1 Church Cottages, St James's Street (DUN 180, TM 4752 7053) monitoring of groundworks for a rear extension adjacent to the SM St James's former leper hospital on the eastern edge of the historic town revealed a substantial deposit of subsoil which contained pottery sherds of 11/12th to 19/20th century date. However no features indicative of settlement type activity pre-dating the existing c1900 cottage were revealed and it seems likely that the sherds recovered are the product of refuse disposal on the edge of the historic town or from the adjacent leper hospital site. In addition a large WW II shell case was recovered during the works.
Project dates	Start: 16-11-2020 End: 19-11-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	DUN 180 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/4717 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHELL CASE Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL DUNWICH No 1 CHURCH COTTAGES St JAMES STREET
Postcode	IP17 3DX
Study area	20 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 4752 7053 52.276482306215 1.628878273872 52 16 35 N 001 37 43 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 19m Max: 20m
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	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	No 1 St James Street, Dunwich, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf

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