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

Planning application: C/10/0239

HER Ref: DUN 099

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Evaluation & Monitoring Report

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

(January 2012)

(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/10/0239

Development: Erection of a pair of semi-detached dwellings & detached garage block & creation of access & creation of car park for Museum & Reading Room.

Date of fieldwork: 22 & 23 June, 2010 (evaluation) & 19 & 25 July, 2011 (monitoring)

HER Ref: DUN 099

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-79201

Grid ref: TM 4770 7057

Conservation area

AONB

Contents

Summary: Dunwich, land between Tudor House & Sea View, St James Street (DUN 099, TM 4770 7057) evaluation trenching for a small residential development identified a clay built oven and ditch of medieval date close to the street frontage. Due to the presence of deep deposits of top and subsoil at the site and the location of the oven preservation in situ was made possible for this feature with subsequent monitoring of ground works recording a large pit of similar date in addition to ensuring the preservation in situ. Of note was the recovery of a significant group of high medieval pottery sherds from various contexts at the site (John Newman Archaeological Services for Duncan & Son (Southwold) Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Volute Design on behalf of their client, Duncan & Son (Southwold) Ltd, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological desk-based assessment, site evaluation works and subsequent monitoring of ground works on the site between Tudor House and Sea View, St James Street, Dunwich (see Fig 1) where planning permission had been gained under application C/10/0239. The relevant decision notice for this application making its 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. The application covers the erection of a pair of semi-detached dwellings, a detached garage block in addition to a car park for the nearby Museum and Reading Room plus overall access to the site. The desk-based assessment and evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief and Specification set by Mr K Wade of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service as were the requirements of the subsequent monitoring of ground works (see Appendix II).

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 evaluation the site 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.

1.4 As specified the study of the proposed development site within its local setting commenced with the desk-based assessment coupled with a site visit with the results summarised in section 2 below. This desk-based assessment covered a review of the county Historic Environment Record (HER) to gain information on archaeological sites and finds already known of from an area within 250m of the site

(see Fig. 1), a search for relevant cartographic and historic document sources for the area at the County Record Office and an assessment of the historic significance of the site within its local setting. In this case no geo-technical ground testing has been carried out to date. The desk-based assessment was then followed by the specified evaluation trenching (see Fig. 6) as described in section 3 below with the relevant results following in section 4. Finally the programme of archaeological works on site was concluded with the monitoring of ground works as described in sections 5 and 6.

2. Desk-based assessment

2.1 The results from the search of the County HER are summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 1):

HER ref.	Name	Description & period
DUN 003	Greyfriars monastery, Franciscan Friary	The site of the medieval Franciscan Friary on the western, landward, edge of the medieval town of Dunwich, later occupied by a Post medieval country house, a Scheduled Ancient Monument
DUN 016	Greyfriars monastery	Minor investigation within DUN 003
DUN 017	Area to NW of The Coach House	Scatter of undated burnt flints & medieval pottery
DUN 019	Area to N of Jasmine Cottage	Scatter of undated burnt flints & medieval pottery
DUN 091	The Old Forge, St James' Street	Monitoring of ground works for an extension revealed only Post medieval stray finds

As the table above indicates little archaeological investigation on any scale has been carried out in the area around St James' Street. The cottages and other buildings along St James' Street, albeit some of which are Listed Buildings to the east of the site, are of 19th and 20th century date with the adjoining land being garden, plots of rough grass and small orchards leaving little scope for the recovery of even stray finds. The only relatively recent finds being HER sites DUN 017 and 019 which were scatters of burnt flints and medieval pottery recovered from the upcast spoil of a water pipe trench and the monitoring at The Old Forge some 80m to the west which only recorded recent finds.

2.2 Initially a specialist documentary historian, A M Breen, was consulted in regard to this proposed development site. However advice given was that relevant historic documentary sources do not exist in local, publicly accessible record centres as the Barnes family purchased the Dunwich Estate in 1754 and their archives do not survive. Therefore the author carried out a review of the historic cartographic sources for Dunwich available at the Suffolk Record Office (see Figs. 2-5).

2.3 The earliest historic map for Dunwich (see Fig. 2) is by Gardiner and titled as a 'copy made in 1753 of a map of 1587.' Unfortunately the accuracy of this map is open to question and while it does show buildings along what is now St James' Street, heading towards point P on the map, these representations may well be largely symbolic of general settlement on the western side of Dunwich town. What is very likely a more accurate record of historic Dunwich is the Barnes Estate map of 1826 (see Fig. 3) which depicts buildings to the east of the site with the proposed development area being noted as the northern part of 'Place Gate Field.' The tithe

map of 1838 (see Fig. 4) records the proposed development area as plot 60, 'cottage and allotments' owned by F Barnes and the earlier OS maps (see Fig. 5) confirm this use as the site is shown as 'Allotment gardens' in 1903 (the Barnes family held the Dunwich Estate until 1947 when it was sold with tenants retaining part and the Dunwich Town Trust was established supporting the Museum and Reading Room). The present owners purchased the site in the 1970s when it had been in small scale agricultural use for some time. When visited earlier in 2010 the site was under a moderately dense weed cover having been out of cultivation for some time.

2.4 Therefore while the site is close to the western town defences of medieval Dunwich more recent records suggest largely agricultural use and virtually no systematic archaeological work has been carried out nearby to give any context to this suburban part of what was a major medieval town. The only clear conclusion that can be drawn from the cartographic evidence is that St James' Street is on the line of a probable medieval route way with higher ground to its south and wetter, lower lying, ground to the north.

3. Evaluation methodology

3.1 The proposed development areas of the semi-detached house footprint, garage block and car park for the Museum and Reading Room were trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 6) to give a good sample of all of these areas.

3.2 In all 49m of trench at a width of 1.8m were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision to the top of the underlying naturally occurring glaciofluvial yellow sand with flints deposit using a 1500mm wide, toothless, ditching bucket giving a sample of 88.20m^2, or c10% of the overall proposed development areas including a c18% sample of the house footprint area (trench 1- 22m/39.6m^2, trench 2- 5m/9m^2 & trench 3- 22m/39.6m^2). The exposed sand surface was closely examined for archaeological features, as were the trench sides in what proved to be exceptionally deep interventions and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned. Exposed, straightforward, archaeological features were examined and sectioned by hand with the more complex clay built oven (0006) in trench 1 only being cleaned and sampled superficially as preservation in situ was seen as the best option from the start given the depth of overburden and that this feature lay within the main foundation trenches. 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 two clear sunny days. The trenches were recorded in relation to existing mapped details and a full photographic record in digital format was taken of the trenching works (see Appendix I).

4. Evaluation results

(see Figs. 7 & 8 & Appendix V- Context list)

4.1 Trench 1 was 17m long on its main, east-west, alignment across the footprint of the proposed semi-detached pair of dwellings with this trench also being only 7m south of the adjacent road frontage onto St James' Street. In addition a 5m long extension was opened on the southern side of trench 1 on a north-south alignment to sample the rear of the footprint. This part of the site forms the down slope area as

the ground drops away towards the Dingle Marshes to the north and it appears likely that St James' Street runs along the edge of drier ground which becomes wetter to the north making earlier activity more likely along its southern side. Trench 1 revealed deep levels of overburden with 700mm of sandy topsoil over 700/800mm of mid brown sandy subsoil, with some evidence of root disturbance and animal burrows, before undisturbed yellow sand was exposed. A number of pottery sherds (0002- 18 sherds, 0003- 17 sherds) of medieval date were recovered from the upcast subsoil in the eastern and western halves respectively of the main part of trench 1 but the metal detector search only recovered non-ferrous items of recent date from the topsoil occasional and iron nail fragments from the top and subsoil.

4.2 In summary only three archaeological features were revealed in trench 1 towards the base of the subsoil layer, a north-east/south-west aligned ditch (0004) of probable medieval date, a modern pit (0009) and the base of a clay built oven (0006). Of these the ditch (0004) was moderately substantial at 1300mm wide and 400mm deep and is likely to have been a land division. The modern pit (0009) is of little interest but was partially excavated to clarify the oven (0006) which was the single important feature on the site due to its function and medieval date. The oven (0006) was some 1900mm across and minor investigations confirmed a well fired wall structure though only the very upper fills (0007 & 0010) relating to its final destruction and end of use were partially examined. A moderately large group of medieval pottery sherds, plus samples for macro-fossil assessment, were recovered from the upper levels of the oven (0006) as outlined in sections 7 and 8 below but little investigation was undertaken as the feature lay well within the footprint of the proposed dwellings and therefore could be preserved in situ due to the depth, at 1500mm, of overburden recorded. This decision being taken at a site meeting with the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Officer, the project architect and the site developer and being dependant on monitoring of the subsequent ground works.

4.3 Trench 2 was 5m long on a north-south alignment and sampled the proposed garage block footprint upslope from trench 1 and the house footprint. The topsoil proved to be 400mm deep and this lay over 300mm (northern end) and 450mm (southern end) of mid brown sandy subsoil above the local, naturally occurring yellow sand deposits. No archaeological features or finds were recorded in this trench.

4.4 Trench 3 was 22m long on an east-west alignment across the area of the proposed car park to the south, and behind, the Reading Room. This trench was started at its eastern end which revealed 600mm of topsoil over 1400mm+ of sandy subsoil/pit fill with occasional Post medieval brick and tile fragments. As this end of the trench was so deep it was backfilled before a 10m length of trench was opened from the western end. At the western end the top and subsoil was 700mm deep and this depth increased to 1000mm within a 5m length before going to 2000mm+ at 10m. The base of the trench revealed various rounded depressions into the underlying yellow iron panned sand with a few 18/19th century brick fragments and it appears likely that this area close to the Reading Room has been heavily pitted in the recent past with a particularly deep area towards its eastern half. Only one sherd (0008) of definite pre 18th century was recovered and as the car park construction would only disturb the upper c500mm of deposits this trench was abandoned at this point.

5. Monitoring methodology

5.1 Ground works for the semi-detached pair of dwellings were monitored continuously as the 700mm wide footing trenches were excavated using a toothed bucket on the back-arm of a wheeled machine over two dry and sunny days (see Fig. 6). The monitoring having both the aim of recording any further archaeological features that might be revealed and to ensure that the oven (0006) found during the previous evaluation would be left in situ as planned. Where possible the trenches were entered to allow for a closer inspection of the sections though this was not possible in the south-eastern corner of the footprint for the dwellings due to the depth of the excavation at 4m in soft sand. The feature (0011) identified at this point could only be recorded from above as the trench sides partially collapsed with the final few buckets of excavated spoil (0012) being put to one side so it could be raked through for finds and a sample taken for macro-fossil assessment.

5.2 While the oven (0006) was preserved in situ below the footprint of the dwellings during the monitoring it became apparent that an internal footing would impinge on the feature. Therefore following discussion with the developer and project architect it was agreed that a 200mm thick layer of sand would be put over the exposed part of the oven with the house foundation above being strengthened with steel rods (see Appendix I- Images). Exposure of the oven (0006) during the monitoring allowed the recovery of more pottery sherds (0014) associated with the top of this feature.

6. Monitoring results

(see Fig. 6 & Appendix V- Context list)

6.1 As indicated in section 5.1 above a large, deep feature was revealed in the south-eastern corner of the footing trenches. This feature (0011) can be interpreted as a pit and it was c2.5m wide with its depth being just over 4m from the modern ground level. A few pottery sherds were recovered from the machine excavated spoil (0012) from close to the base of the feature and a medieval date seems probable. In the unstable trench side on the western edge of this large feature (0011) traces of a possible north-east/south-west aligned ditch were noted but the depth of the trench precluded any detailed examination. This possible ditch is tentatively identified as being part of the ditch (0004) recorded in the evaluation in trench 1. A few pottery sherds (0013) were recovered from the spoil excavated in the area of this possible ditch alignment. No other archaeological features were recorded during the monitoring works though a few stray pottery sherds (0015) were recovered from the upcast spoil though the only other real concentration of finds was, as described in section 5.2 above, from the top of the oven feature.

7. The Finds

7.1 In total 121 sherds of pottery weighing 2,329g, one fragment of tile of probable medieval date, one small and undateable fragment of lead sheet and a sample group of fired clay fragments weighing 1,260g were recovered during the evaluation and monitoring phases 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.

7.2 The 121 sherds recovered from the site are described as ‘one of the largest

assemblages of medieval pottery to have been excavated in Dunwich in recent years' in the report below. Activity of 11th/12th century date in the area of the site is hinted at by 4 sherds of early medieval date. However the bulk of the pottery sherds from this site (113 sherds) are of high medieval or 13th-14th century, date and largely from trench 1 near the road frontage. Many of the sherds are local coarse wares with a particular concentration around the top of the oven (0006) feature where some exhibit signs of fire damage. The coastal location and Dunwich functioning as a trading port is also evidenced in the assemblage by the presence of Saintonge ware from northern France and Scarborough ware from Yorkshire. A decorated sherd of the latter ware also hinting at a high status presence nearby as it comes from an aquamanile or cistern.

7.3 The single tile fragment of any age found at the site is probably of medieval date and the scrap of lead sheet is undateable. Finally the 10 large fragments of fired clay retained as samples from the upper fill (0010) of the oven (0006) are likely to have been part of the dome of this structure.

8. The Environmental Evidence

8.1 Samples were taken from the fill (0005) of the ditch (0004) in trench 1 and from the upper fill (0010) of the oven (0006) in the same trench during the evaluation and from the fill (0012) of the pit (0011) seen in the monitoring so an assessment could be made of any charred macrofossil and other remains. The full report by Val Fryer is included below as Appendix IV and the following summary outlines the main findings.

8.2 As might be anticipated the sample from the upper fill (0010) of the oven (0006) contained fragments of charred round wood and heather which can be interpreted as material from the collapsed dome and final firing of the structure. The other two samples from the site interestingly contained similar material and therefore it seems likely that the ditch (0004) and pit (0011) are contemporary with the oven (0006) with the pottery finds indicating a high medieval date. The only other point of note is that within the pit fill (0011) sample a single example of spelt wheat was identified and as this type of grain went out of use in the Middle Saxon period a residual, and very faint, trace of Saxon or earlier activity in the area of the site appears to have been recovered. However it should also be noted that the sample (0012) from this large pit (0011) was taken from fill excavated by the machine as it opened the footing trenches for the houses.

9. Conclusion

9.1 The presence of an oven, ditch and pit of high medieval date at this site confirms the identification of the area along St James' Street between the town ditch on the western, landward, side of medieval Dunwich to the east and the Leper Hospital Chapel to the west as being of high archaeological potential likely to contain evidence for suburban activity when the town was at its most populous and prosperous. That the main feature located was a large oven is not surprising as any domestic or trade activities involving fire and high temperatures would be a risk close to any concentration of timber buildings and therefore could only be operated on the fringes of the urban centre. Perhaps a function as a commercial oven baking for the

local population might be the most likely interpretation for the 13th-14th century evidence recorded at this site. When initially discovered whether the oven might instead be a pottery kiln was considered but this interpretation is not supported from the associated pottery finds which are made up of a mixture of medieval coarsewares and Hollesley ware and Hollesley glazed ware. In addition no evidence was recovered in the form of kiln wasters or rejects. As might be anticipated medieval activity was concentrated close to the northern, street frontage, part of the site. The area for the planned car park only producing evidence of Post medieval pitting behind the Museum and Reading Room and therefore some distance from the street frontage.

9.2 Due to the deep deposits of top and subsoil at this site and the close cooperation of all concerned preservation in situ of the oven has been achieved under the houses that have been constructed. Fortunately the archaeological features recorded can be understood from the information recorded and a significant assemblage of pottery for the medieval town has been recovered.

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 Colin Pendleton of Suffolk CC for providing HER information, Anthony M Breen for his advice on the historic background to the area, James Armes for carrying out the metal detector search, Sue Anderson of CFA Archaeology for her specialist finds works, Robert Fryer for processing the samples and Val Fryer for reporting on the subsequent results, to Simon Merrett of Volute Design and finally to everyone from Duncan & Son (Southwold) Ltd and their sub-contractors on site).

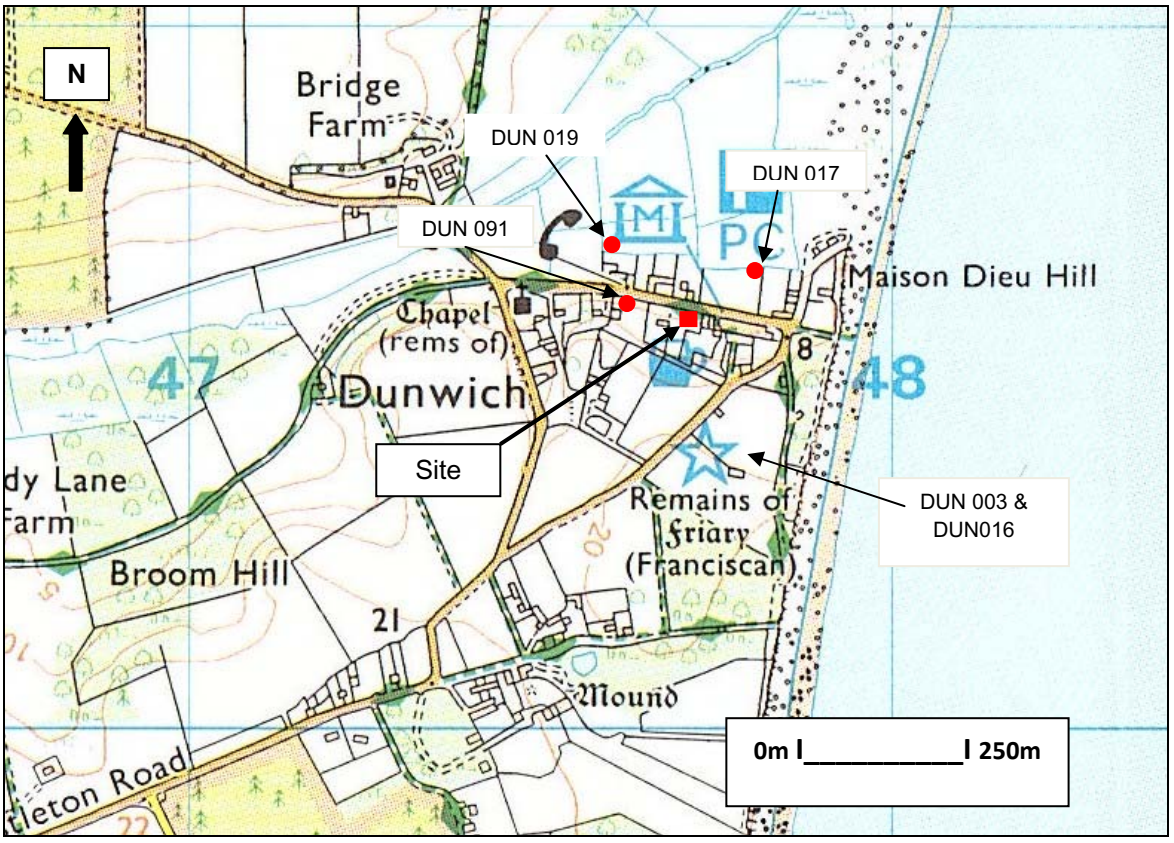

Fig.1: Site location (with nearby sites recorded on the SCC HER)

Fig. 2: Historic map- Gardiner's 1753 copy of a map of Dunwich of 1587 (SCC RO ref. MC4/172)

Fig. 3: Historic map- Map of Barnes Estate of 1826 (north to top, site northern edge of Place Gate Field) (SCC RO ref. EE6:1144/202)

Fig. 4: Historic map- Extract from tithe map of 1838 (north to top, site- plot 60)
(SCC RO ref. P461/85)

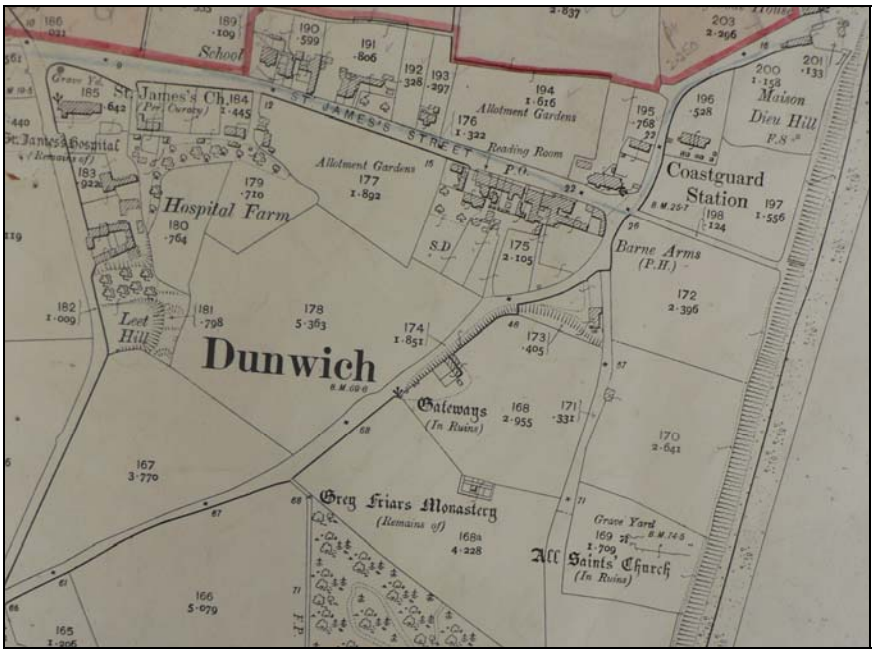

Fig. 5: Historic map- Extract from 2nd ed. OS map of 1903 (north to top, site- Allotment Gardens)

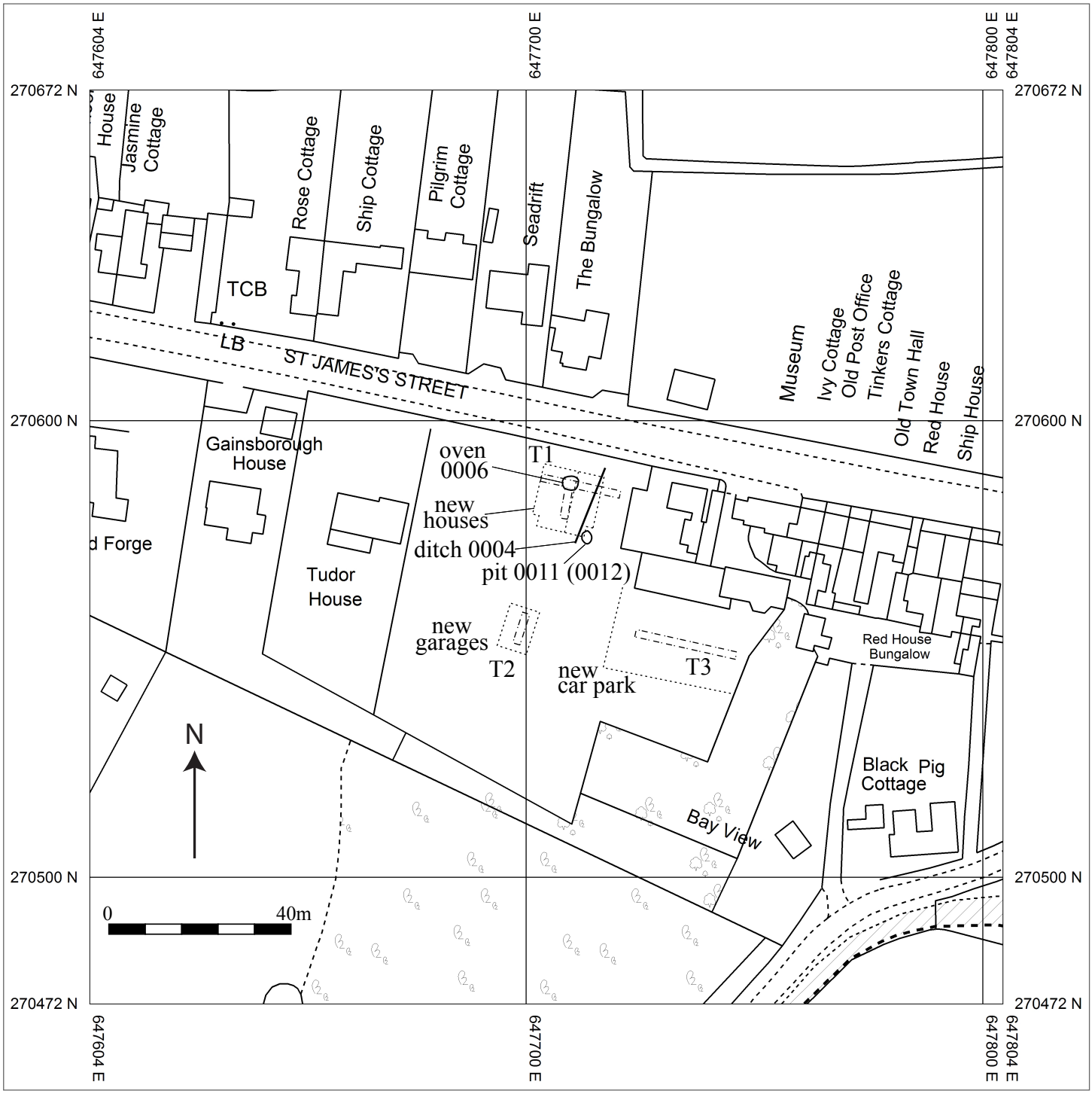

Fig. 6: Location of trenches in relation to development areas.

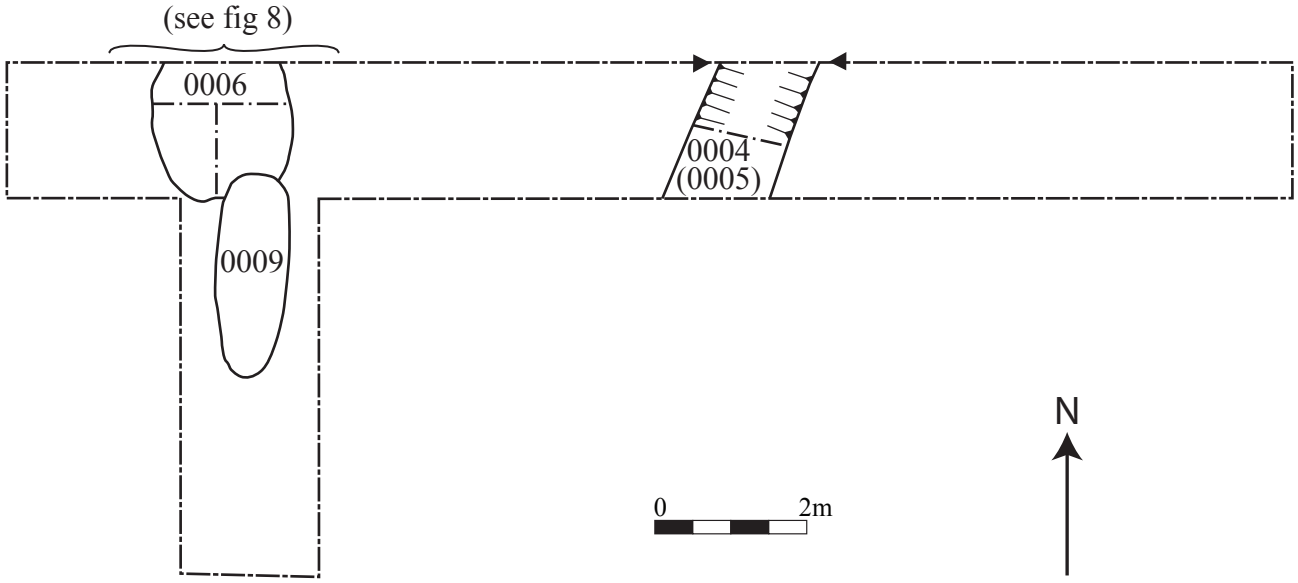

Fig. 7. Plan of trench 1.

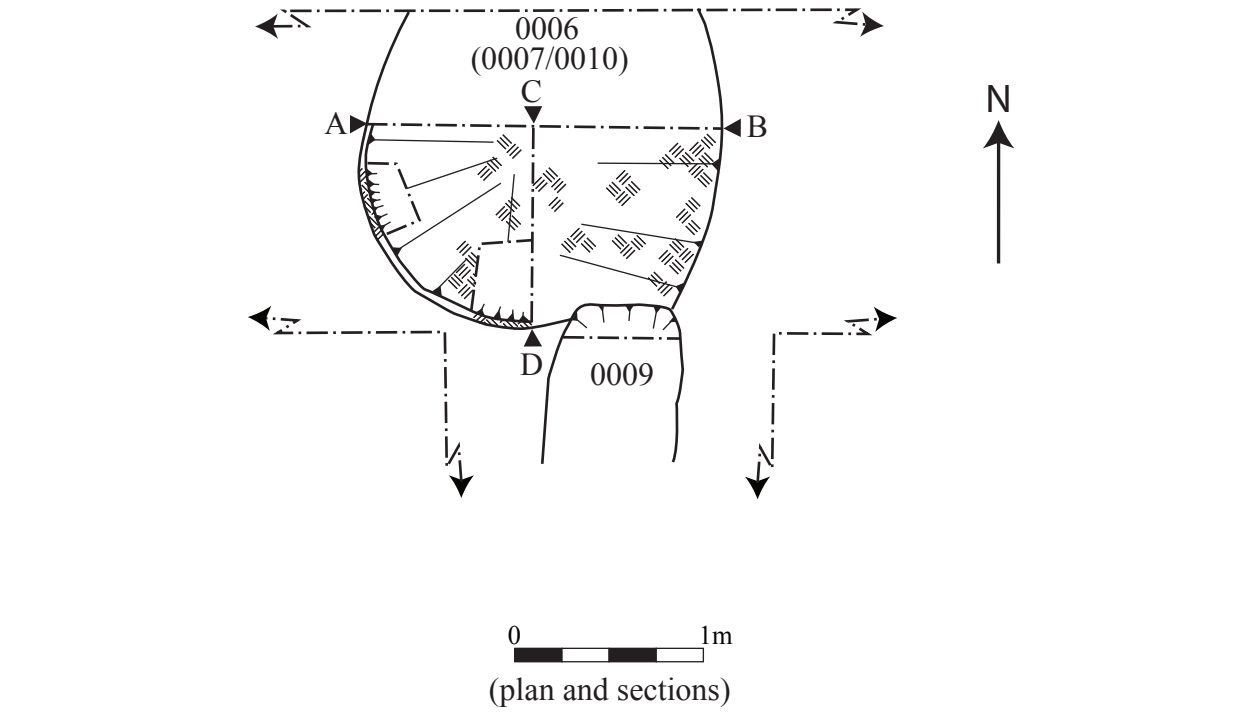

Fig. 8: Plans of oven (0006) and sections from trench 1.

Appendix I- Images

Trench 1 from west with oven 0006

Trench 1- ditch 0004 from south

Trench 1- oven 0006 showing minor investigations

Trench 1- showing wall of oven 0006 to right below scale rod

Trench 2 from north

Trench 3 from west

Pit 0011 recorded during monitoring from above

Oven 0006 towards top of image with sand & steel rods in place for foundation

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

Evaluation by Trial Trench

Land Between Tudor House and Sea View, St James Street, Dunwich

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.

This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of another brief.

1. Background

1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the erection of a pair of semi-detached dwellings, new vehicular access and a car-park for the Reading Room and Museum on land between Tudor House and Sea View, St James Street, Dunwich (C/10/0239).

1.2 The planning consent contains a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (condition 55 in Circular 11/95). In order to establish the full archaeological implications of the proposed development, an archaeological evaluation is required of the site. **The evaluation is the first part of the programme of archaeological work and decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.**

1.3 The development area lies within the area of archaeological interest for Dunwich medieval town and its suburbs as defined in the County Historic Environment Record. There is a high probability that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits.

1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St

Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.

2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 Evaluation is to proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will normally precede the field evaluation unless agreed otherwise. The results of the desk-based work is to be used to inform the trenching design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.

2.7 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the

preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.9 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Consult the County Historic Environment Record (HER), both the computerised record and any backup files.

3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report.

3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

4 Specification B: Field Evaluation

4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the development area and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.

4.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

4.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

4.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.

4.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

4.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.

4.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

4.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).

4.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England" English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.

4.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

4.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome and colour photographs.

4.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. General Management

5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.

5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).

5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.

5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Report Requirements

6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished
from its archaeological interpretation.

6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established

6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

6. 9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

6.10 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the county HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

6.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

6.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR Tel: 01284 352440

Date: 19th May 2010 Reference: /St James Street

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

/Spec Monurban

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

Land Between Tudor House and Sea View, St James Street, Dunwich

1. Background

1.1 Planning permission to erect a pair of semi-detached cottages, new vehicular access and car-park for the museum on land between Tudor House and Sea View, St James Street, Dunwich has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (C/10/0239). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence and the proposed foundation methods indicates that the area affected by new building can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.

1.2 The proposal lies within the area of archaeological interest for Dunwich medieval town and its suburbs as defined in the County Historic Environment Record.

1.3 The site was evaluated by trenching in June 2010 by John Newman Archaeological Services. The trenches were placed to examine each part of the site.
Trenches 3 and 4, in the car park area to the rear, revealed a 700mm deep topsoil overlying deep post medieval pits
Trench 2, on the site of the proposed garages, revealed a 700-850mm deep topsoil on top of sand natural with no archaeological features.
Trench 1 was a 'T'-shaped trench cutting across the footprint of the proposed cottages and access road. This revealed:
- an oven/kiln structure of medieval date (the majority of a whole pot of this date was retrieved from a small excavated sample of the oven fill). This was overlain by 1400mm of topsoil/subsoil.
- a north-south ditch (with pottery of medieval date). This was overlain by 1500mm of topsoil/subsoil.

There is, therefore, a high potential for foundation trenches for the proposed cottages and garages to damage or destroy medieval occupation remains, including potential ovens/kilns, but the access road and car park construction is unlikely to contact any archaeological remains

1.4 The oven/kiln structure is the most significant feature located and this should be preserved *in situ* under the floor slab of cottage/unit2.
As strip foundations for the cottages and garages are proposed there will, however, only be limited damage to any other archaeological

deposits, which can be recorded by a trained archaeologist during excavation of the trenches by the building contractor.

1.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.

2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for the medieval occupation of the site.

2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of building footing trenches and soakaways. These, and the up-cast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

3.1 The developer or his archaeologist will give the County Archaeologist (Keith Wade, Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone: 01284 352440; Fax: 01284 352443) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.

3.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).

3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and timetable.

3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered, the County Archaeologist should be immediately informed so that any amendments deemed necessary to this specification to ensure adequate provision for recording, can be made without delay. This could include the need for

archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

4. Specification

4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Archaeologist and the 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

4.2 Opportunity should be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. If these features lie at more than 1.2m deep below ground surface, the trenches must be made safe to enter by either battering the sides either side of the revealed archaeological features or through the use of trench supports.

4.3 In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of one and half hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

4.4 All archaeological features exposed should be fully excavated and planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.

4.5 All contexts should be numbered and finds recorded by context as far as possible.

4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P L and Wiltshire, P E J, 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

4.8 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible

baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3.This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, should be prepared and included in the project report.

5.5 County Historic Environment Record sheets should be completed, as per the county manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

5.6 If archaeological features or finds are found an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 28th June 2010 Reference: SpecMon/St James St

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix III- The Finds

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

Sue Anderson, CFA Archaeology, September 2011.

Pottery

Introduction

A total of 121 sherds of pottery weighing 2329g was collected from ten contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Table 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	2	6		2
Early medieval ware micaceous	EMWM	3.16	1	7		1
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	1	3		1
Total early medieval			*4*	*16*	*-*	*4*
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	3.201	14	139	0.36	14
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	3.202	47	755	0.49	14
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	3.203	3	13		3
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	5	109		4
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	26	636	0.45	11
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	1	31		1
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	13	260		3
Scarborough Phase II	SCAR2	4.42	3	263		3
Saintonge	SAIN	7.31	1	10		1
Total medieval			*113*	*2216*	*1.30*	*54*
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	3	67		3
Unidentified (pmed+)	UNID	0.001	1	30		1
Total late to post-medieval			*4*	*97*		*4*
Totals			**121**	**2329**	**1.30**	**62**

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.

Fabrics

Several coarsewares were identifiable, although it was clear that most contained a similar range of inclusions. The fabrics, listed below, were therefore distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

EMW	Early medieval ware. Handmade, fine to medium sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled. Hard. Dark grey-black, or oxidised. 11th–12th c.
EMWM	Early medieval ware micacous. As EMW but with sparse to moderate large flakes of silver mica. 11th–12th/13th c.
YAR	Yarmouth-type ware. Handmade body with wheelmade rim, adundant fine to medium sand with variable quantities of fine to medium shell. Hard. Variable colours but usually oxidised

	purple-red surfaces and grey core. Originally described by Mellor (1976) in Great Yarmouth, but more common in Norwich, and also occurs in Ipswich. M.11th–12th c.
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.
HOLG	Hollesley glazed ware. Medium sandy with occasional ferrous and calcareous inclusions, finer surface appearance than the coarsewares. Usually oxidised to a dark red externally with internal half of section reduced pale to dark grey. Patchily glazed with lead glazes in green and orange, sometimes with slip decoration. West (forthcoming). 13th–14th c.

Scarborough Ware (SCAR2) is defined by Farmer (1979), and Saintonge Ware by Barton (1963). Late medieval and transitional wares are described by Jennings (1981).

Pottery by period

Four sherds of early medieval wares were present. An EMW everted jar rim and a body sherd were found in ditch fill 0005, and body sherds of EMWM and YAR were unstratified finds (0003).

The majority of pottery in this assemblage was of high medieval date and included both coarsewares and glazed wares. The 113 sherds represented only 54 vessels. Several vessels were represented by more than one or two sherds, for example eleven sherds of a Hollesley-type bowl and eleven sherds of a Hollesley glazed ware jug were collected from oven fill 0014, and thirty-four sherds of a large jar were found in oven fills 0007 and 0010. The latter was partially oxidised and partially reduced with even joining sherds being either red or grey, suggesting that it was probably exposed to a fire after it was broken (Fig. 1).

Figure 1. Two joining sherds from the MCW2 jar found in 0010, showing differences in colour due to exposure to fire after breakage.

Identifiable coarseware forms comprised four jars, two bowls and a jug. All jars and bowls had developed rims, either square beads or everted square-beaded forms. The jug had an upright rim with a small slightly everted flat-topped rim. These forms are all likely to belong to the 13th/14th centuries.

Glazed wares included fragments of three Hollesley-type jugs, a green-glazed Saintonge body sherd, the base of an unprovenanced (possibly Toynton ware?) jug, and three fragments of Scarborough Ware vessels. The latter included a complete rod handle with vertical grooving, probably from a squat or rounded jug. There was also a fragment of a spout which could be from the same vessel. A body sherd was also recovered and had applied decoration in the form of a short curved arm with ‘hands’ at either end; similar decoration is seen on Scarborough Ware aquamaniles (e.g. Farmer 1979, pl. VII) and some knight jugs, but this sherd was unusually thick and may be from a larger vessel such as a cistern, or possibly from the same vessel as the handle (Fig. 2). There was thick limescale internally, suggesting that it may have been used to heat water.


Figure 2. Scarborough Ware jug handle (0013) and decorated body sherd (0015).

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, oxidised body sherd with reduced core (possibly an import?), a body sherd with speckled yellow/green glaze externally, and a handle fragment from a jug with sparse green glaze. All sherds were either unstratified or from the upper layer of the oven fill.

One base fragment was heavily burnt and its identification is uncertain. There was ?orange glaze internally and it is likely to be of late/post-medieval or possibly modern date. It was unstratified (0008).

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by context is provided in Table 2.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	Spotdate
	0002	Finds	MCW1, MCWM, HOLL, HOLG, SAIN, SCAR2	L.13th-M.14th c. (U/S)
	0003	Finds	EMWM, YAR, MCW1, MCW2, MCW3, MCWM, HOLL	L.13th-14th c. (U/S)
	0008	Finds	LMT, UNID	15th-16th c.+ (U/S)
	0015	Finds	HOLL, UPG, SCAR2, LMT	15th-16th c. (U/S)
0004	0005	Ditch fill	EMW, MCW1, MCW2, MCW3, MCWM	13th-14th c.
0004?	0013	Ditch fill?	HOLL, SCAR2	L.13th-M.14th c.
0006	0007	Oven fill	MCW2, MCW3	13th-14th c.
0006	0010	Oven fill	MCW2	12th-14th c.
0006	0014	Oven fill	MCW1, HOLL, HOLG, LMT	L.14th c.?
0011	0012	Pit fill	HOLL	L.13th-14th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by trench and feature.

Much of the pottery collected from stratified features was of 13th/14th-century date, although some possibly later pottery was found in the upper layer of the oven fill. Forty-two sherds were unstratifed and included material from the entire medieval period (11th-15th c.).

Discussion

Although a relatively small group this is, perhaps surprisingly, one of the largest assemblages of medieval pottery to have been excavated in Dunwich in recent years. Even the group from Greyfriars (DUN025) produced only 54 sherds of medieval pottery (Anderson 1999) and these have not yet been studied in detail.

The pottery recovered from the oven suggests that it was probably back-filled at some point in the later 13th or 14th centuries, although the LMT handle from the upper fill may place this layer as late as the 15th/16th centuries (and no earlier than the later 14th). The ditch fill contained pottery with a similar date range, as did a pit fill.

Only a small quantity of early medieval ware was recovered from the site, and most of the medieval wares could be dated to the 13th/14th centuries. However although all the rim forms were developed types, it is possible that some of the fabrics could be earlier, such as the relatively coarse MCW3. So, although there is no definite evidence for continuity between the early and high medieval groups, it cannot be entirely ruled out.

The coarseware vessel forms are all typical of the east coast of the county and can be paralleled amongst the Hollesley Ware range, although the fabrics in this group suggest that a more local source was available to consumers in the town. Although a small quantity of micaceous pottery was present, this is different to the micaceous wares recently identified at Leiston (Anderson 2009) and unlikely to have been from the same source as those. The three main MCW types identified in this group appear different to pottery recovered from other urban and rural sites in the area and may be typical of the town itself. Similar patterns appear to apply in Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds, where few of the locally produced medieval coarsewares seem to have travelled beyond the urban centres (although recent work has shown that some Bury Ware reached Mildenhall and probably Thetford).

The glazed wares from the site included local, other English and French wares. This range is not unexpected in a coastal urban centre of the period and the imports are not necessarily an indicator of status. However, the decorated possible aquamanile or cistern may indicate that a moderate to high status household was located in the vicinity as this vessel would be a relatively exotic item of tableware.

CBM

A single fragment of CBM was an unstratified find (0003). It is a flat piece of tile in a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets, and has buff surfaces and a grey core. It is likely to be a piece of plain roof tile of medieval date, although the fabric is not typical of East Anglian roof tiles which are generally made of estuarine clays. Red-firing examples are also found, though less frequently.

Fired clay

Ten large pieces of fired clay (1260g) were collected from oven fill 0010. These are likely to be pieces of oven dome. They are in a fine sandy fabric with occasional coarse

quartz pebble inclusions and abundant straw impressions, fully oxidised at the surfaces but with a reduced core in thicker fragments. One fragment has a possible roundwood (wattle) impression. The fragments are variable in size and some have smoothed or flat surfaces. The largest piece, measuring perpendicular to the flat surface, was 80mm thick.

Lead

One fragment of sheet lead (24g), possibly part of a vessel, was an unstratified finds from 0002.

References

Anderson, S., 1999, *Greyfriars, Dunwich (DUN 025): Finds assessments*. Archive report for SCCAS.

Anderson, S., 2009, *Leiston Substation 132kv Cable Route, Sizewell, Leiston (LCS 150): post-Roman pottery assessment*. Archive report for SCCAS.

Barton, K., 1963, 'The medieval pottery of the Saintonge', *Archaeol. J.* 120, 210-14.

Farmer, P.G., 1979, *An Introduction to Scarborough Ware and a Re-assessment of Knight Jugs*. Hove: PG & NC Farmer.

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.

West, S., forthcoming, *The Excavation of a Medieval Pottery-Making Site at Hollesley, Suffolk, In 1971*. E. Anglian Archaeol.

Table 3: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date /spotdate
0002	MCW1			7	76	12th-14th c.
0002	MCW1			1	7	12th-14th c.
0002	MCW1	jar	SQBD	1	11	13th-14th c.
0002	MCW1	jug	UPFT	1	17	13th-14th c.
0002	MCWM			2	35	12th-14th c.
0002	MCWM			1	10	12th-14th c.
0002	HOLL			1	4	L.13th-14th c.
0002	HOLG			1	10	L.13th-E.14th c.
0002	HOLG			1	92	L.13th-E.14th c.
0002	SAIN			1	10	12th-13th c.
0002	SCAR2			1	6	E.13th-M.14th c.
0003	EMWM			1	7	11th-13th c.
0003	YAR			1	3	11th-12th c.
0003	MCW3			1	3	12th-14th c.
0003	MCWM			1	47	12th-14th c.
0003	HOLL			2	9	L.13th-14th c.
0003	MCW1			2	6	12th-14th c.
0003	MCW2			4	24	12th-14th c.
0003	MCW2			1	2	12th-14th c.
0003	MCW2			1	16	12th-14th c.
0003	HOLL			2	8	L.13th-14th c.
0003	HOLL	bowl?	SQBD	1	14	L.13th-14th c.
0005	EMW	jar	SEV	1	1	11th-12th c.
0005	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
0005	MCWM			1	17	12th-14th c.
0005	MCW2			4	22	12th-14th c.
0005	MCW1	jar	SQBD	1	6	13th-14th c.
0005	MCW3			1	7	12th-14th c.
0007	MCW2			4	19	12th-14th c.
0007	MCW3			1	3	12th-14th c.
0008	LMT			1	12	15th-16th c.
0008	UNID			1	30	
0010	MCW2	jar	SQEV	30	639	13th-14th c.
0010	MCW2			3	33	12th-14th c.
0012	HOLL	jar	SQBD	5	107	L.13th-14th c.
0013	HOLL			1	19	L.13th-14th c.
0013	HOLL			1	10	L.13th-14th c.
0013	SCAR2	jug		1	157	E.13th-M.14th c.
0014	MCW1	jar	SQBD	1	16	13th-14th c.
0014	HOLL	bowl	SQBD	11	453	L.13th-14th c.
0014	HOLG	jug		11	158	L.13th-E.14th c.
0014	LMT			1	43	15th-16th c.
0015	HOLL			2	12	L.13th-14th c.
0015	LMT			1	12	15th-16th c.
0015	SCAR2	cistern??		1	100	E.13th-M.14th c.
0015	UPG	jug		1	31	L.12th-14th c.

Notes: Rim: SQBD – square bead; SQEV – squared everted; SEV – simple everted; UPFT – upright flat-topped.

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
January 2012

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Dunwich, undertaken by John Newman, recorded a near complete oven and other associated features of medieval (thirteenth to fourteenth century) date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from a fill within ditch [0004], from an upper layer of collapsed material within oven [0006] and from pit [0011].

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.

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

Results

All three assemblages were small (<0.1 litres in volume) and largely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments and pieces of charred root or stem. Heather (Ericaceae) stem fragments were also recorded along with two possible bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) pinnules and individual oat (*Avena* sp.) grains, two of which (from contexts [0004] and [0006]) were small and under-developed. Pit [0011] also produced a possible fragmentary barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain and, somewhat unusually, a spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) glume base. However, as the widespread production of spelt had almost certainly ceased in eastern England by the Middle Saxon period, this specimen was considered most likely to be residual within the pit fill. Other remains included black porous and tarry residues (most of which were probably derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures), large fragments of porous clay or daub with a high organic content, and small pieces of bone and fish bone.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblage from oven [0006] would appear to be largely composed of pieces of the collapsed structure (possibly daub or a similar high organic clay) and the remains of the fuel used during the last firing. Charcoal/wood, including a number of large pieces of roundwood, would appear to have been the primarily fuel used within the oven, although the presence of heather stem fragments may indicate that this was also being used as kindling or a supplementary source of fuel. It is probably of note that a number of contemporary or near contemporary sources state that heather was greatly favoured for use within both ovens and kilns, as it ignited easily and burnt at an even, high temperature throughout combustion.

As the assemblages from ditch [0004] and pit [0011] are broadly similar in composition to that from the oven it is, perhaps, reasonable to assume that the material within them is largely derived from rake-out waste or similar oven detritus. However, it is unclear whether the material was deliberately deposited within the ditch and pit fills or whether it accidentally accumulated over an extended period of time.

The current assemblages contain an insufficient density of material for quantification and, therefore, no further analysis is recommended. However, if further interventions are planned within this area of Dunwich, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil

assemblages of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed and dated contexts recorded during excavation.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens
cf = compare b = burnt

OP No.	**0005**	**0010**	**0012**
Feature No.	**0004**	**0006**	**0011**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Oven**	**Pit**
Plant macrofossils			
Avena sp. (grains)	xcf	xcf	xcf
Hordeum sp. (grain)			xcf
Triticum spelta L. (glume base)			x
Cereal indet. (grain)			x
Brassicaceae indet.		x	
Fabaceae indet.			x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	x	xx	x
Pteridium aquilinum (L.)Kuhn (pinnule frags.)	xcf		
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	xx
Charcoal >5mm		x	x
Charcoal >10mm		xx	
Charred root/stem	xxx	xx	xx
Indet.seed		x	
Other remains			
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	x
Black tarry material	x	x	
Bone	xb		xx xb
Burnt/fired clay	x	xx	xx
?Daub		xx	
Ferrous frags.		x	
Fish bone	x		xx
Small coal frags.	x	x	x
Vitreous globules		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	Trench	Type	Part of	F/S	Description	Spot date
0001	1	U/S	NA	F	Unstratified finds from upcast spoil of T1	
0002	1	U/S	NA	F	Unstratified finds from subsoil in eastern half of T1	
0003	1	U/S	NA	F	Unstratified from subsoil in western half of T1	
0004	1	Ditch	0004		North-south aligned ditch, 400mm deep x 1300mm wide (component 0005), revealed below 700mm topsoil & 800mm subsoil	
0005	1	Fill	0004	F/S	Fill of ditch 0004, light greyish brown sand with charcoal flecks	
0006	1	Oven	0006		Clay built oven revealed towards western end of T1 at a depth of 1500mm & left in situ following cleaning including removal of upper layer 0007 & excavation of minor sections to help clarify the structure, size 1.90m x 2m (components 0007, 0010 & 0014)	
0007	1	Layer	0006	F	Upper fill of oven 0006, mix of yellow clay & mid brown sandy loam, interpreted as part of upper, collapsed structure of oven mixed with subsoil from above	
0008	3	U/S	NA	F	Unstratified finds from upcast spoil of T3	
0009	1	Pit	0009		Modern pit cutting southern edge of oven 0006, partially excavated along edge with 0006, fill contained 20th C sherds & glass which was discarded on site	

0010	1	Layer	0006	F/S	Fill near top of oven 0006, below 0007, mix of yellow clay & burnt clay fragments in a mid brown sandy matrix with small charcoal fragments, partially removed over the southern half of the oven to define the upper edge of the in situ baked clay structure, possibly represents remnants of superstructure that has fallen back in	

Monitoring Phase:

0011		Pit	0011		Large pit revealed in south-eastern corner of the footprint for the houses, 2.50m across x 4.30m deep, due to depth in soft sand natural mechanically excavated (component 0012)	
0012		Fill	0011	F/S	Fill of pit 0011, dark brown sand-appeared uniform to base, few pottery sherds and sample taken from mechanically excavated spoil from close to base of feature, though deep only damp at base with no evidence of water logging	
0013		?Fill	?0004	F	Small group of pottery sherds recovered from area of mid brown sandy subsoil on likely alignment of N-S ditch 0004 recorded in evaluation though no ditch type feature could be properly defined in the subsoil within the footing trench as its section collapsed adjacent to deep pit 0011	
0014		Layer	0006	F	Upper fill of oven 0006 exposed in internal footing trench (same as 0007) pottery sherds from top of deposit, basic oven structure left in situ below a 200mm thick clean sand layer and above this a steel frame inserted so the foundation could bridge the feature	
0015		U/S	NA	F	Unstratified finds from upcast spoil during excavation of footings	