

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/199

The Ship Inn, St. James Street, Dunwich DUN 098

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HER Information

Planning Application No: C/08/1867

Date of Fieldwork: 17th, 18th & 25th November 2009, 9th December 2010, 19th & 20th January 2010, & 23rd July 2010.

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Funding Body: Agellus Projects Ltd

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Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at the Ship Inn, St. James Street, Dunwich. (TM 4781 7054); DUN 098.

Foundation trenching for an extension to the pub to the east of the building was monitored on the 17th of November 2009, and ground reduction for a road to the south of the pub was monitored on the 18th of November. Ground reduction and foundation trenching for extensions to the south of the pub were monitored over three phases on the 25th of November 2009, the 9th of December 2009, and the 19th and 20th January 2010. A final site visit was made on the 23rd July 2010.

A dense sequence of archaeological features was recorded spanning the medieval and post-medieval periods. These included post-holes, some of which formed identifiable building outlines, cess and rubbish pits, an oven, and a sequence of roadside ditches. Finds dating to the medieval and post-medieval period were recovered during the archaeological work.

1. Introduction

Archaeological monitoring of building work was carried out at the Ship Inn, Dunwich as part of an archaeological condition in relation to a planning permission for extensions to the existing buildings. (Application number: C/08/1867).

The site lies within the core of the village of Dunwich, and during the medieval period lay just outside the boundary ditch for the then much larger town. The site also occupies a spur of land between two important roads that approached the town from the west. It was felt therefore that the development work would cause ground disturbance with the potential to destroy archaeological deposits were they present. As such, there was a requirement for archaeological monitoring of the groundworks as outlined in a Brief & Specification produced by Keith Wade of the SCCAS Conservation Team. The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work by the client Agellus Projects Ltd. This took place during 7 visits between the 17th November 2009 and 23rd July 2010.

2. Geology and topography

The site is located within the current village of Dunwich (Fig 1). The ground prior to the building work was part of the gardens and car parks for the Ship Inn public house, and was occupied by a tarmac surface to the east of the pub and lawns to the south. The ground was sloping with the front of the site located on the 5m contour line and the rear to the south of the site above the 10m contour line. The underlying geology is sandy soils, overlying drift deposits of either glacial or fluvial origin. The site is bounded to the north by St. James Street, and to the SE and east by the route of Monastery Hill. To the west was a similar property and gardens.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The development site lies in the core of the current coastal village, but in the medieval period it was situated outside the town defences, between two approach roads. Coastal erosion from the medieval period onwards has entirely claimed the town up to the western part of the town ditch. The settlement may have Roman origins, and may also have been the location of the East Anglian Bishopric *Domnóc* as described by the 8th

Century historian Bede. At the Norman Conquest the town had a single church, and by the time of the Domesday Survey this had grown to three churches (Scarfe, 1986).

The development site is adjacent to the precinct of the Greyfriars, a plot of land measuring 4.5 acres, 16 perches, including a stretch of the town defences, which according to documentary sources was granted to the monks in 1290 by Edward I (Boulter, 1999). Various archaeological interventions have occurred in the precinct, the latest of which, an evaluation of the site in 1997, revealed pre-monastic pits and ditches dating from the late 11th to late 13th century (Boulter, 1999).

Little archaeological work has been conducted elsewhere along Saint James Street. The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) lists medieval pottery findspots to the north of the street at three places (DUN 017, 018, and 019). In 2006 and 2007 groundworks at and adjacent to the Old Forge along St James Street to the West were monitored with negative results (DUN 091).

The proximity of the development site to the town defences and monastic precinct suggests that it is within the medieval settlement and that groundworks related to the development are likely to reveal archaeological remains of this period.

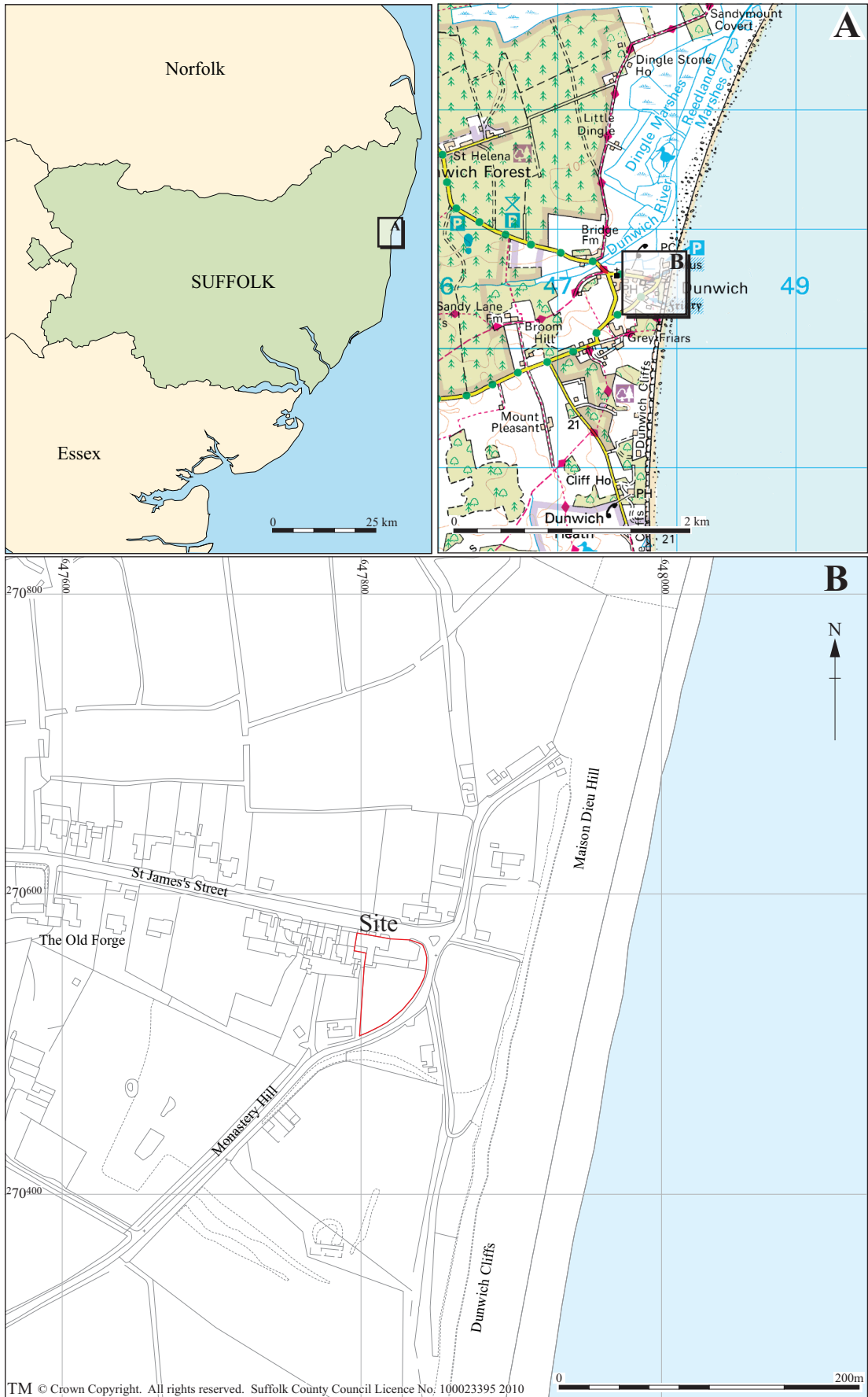


Figure 1. Site location showing development area (red)

4. Methodology

The groundworks for various extensions to the accommodation wing of the Ship Inn were the subject of this monitoring work; which was allocated the HER number DUN 098, and had conditions attached to planning application C/08/1867.

The archaeological work was conducted in accordance with a Brief and Specification written by Keith Wade of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Conservation Team (Wade, 2009).

Monitoring of the excavation of foundations and ground reduction was carried out over seven visits on the 17th, 18th, & 25th November 2009, the 9th December 2010, the 19th and 20th January 2010, and the 23rd July 2010. The work involved the monitoring of ground reduction for an access road, and the excavation of foundation trenches for two building extensions, to determine the presence of archaeological features. A proposed final phase of ground reduction to the front of the building was not monitored as no notification was given SCCAS.

The foundation trenches were excavated with a 360° mechanical excavator using a variety of toothless and toothed buckets. For the Phase 3 extension the ground reduction was partly done under the direction of the archaeologist to the archaeological horizon, since the excavation would eventually remove all archaeological deposits and provide no opportunity for recording otherwise. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand to better reveal changes in colour and composition that would indicate the presence of archaeological deposits and features. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on *pro-forma* recording forms, following guidelines set out by SCC Archaeological Service. Archaeological features were then partly excavated in plan where possible, or in section if not, for the recovery of datable finds. All archaeological deposits were drawn in a series of 1:20 scale sections and 1:50 scale plans, and photographed. The graphics in this report have been produced using Adobe illustrator software.

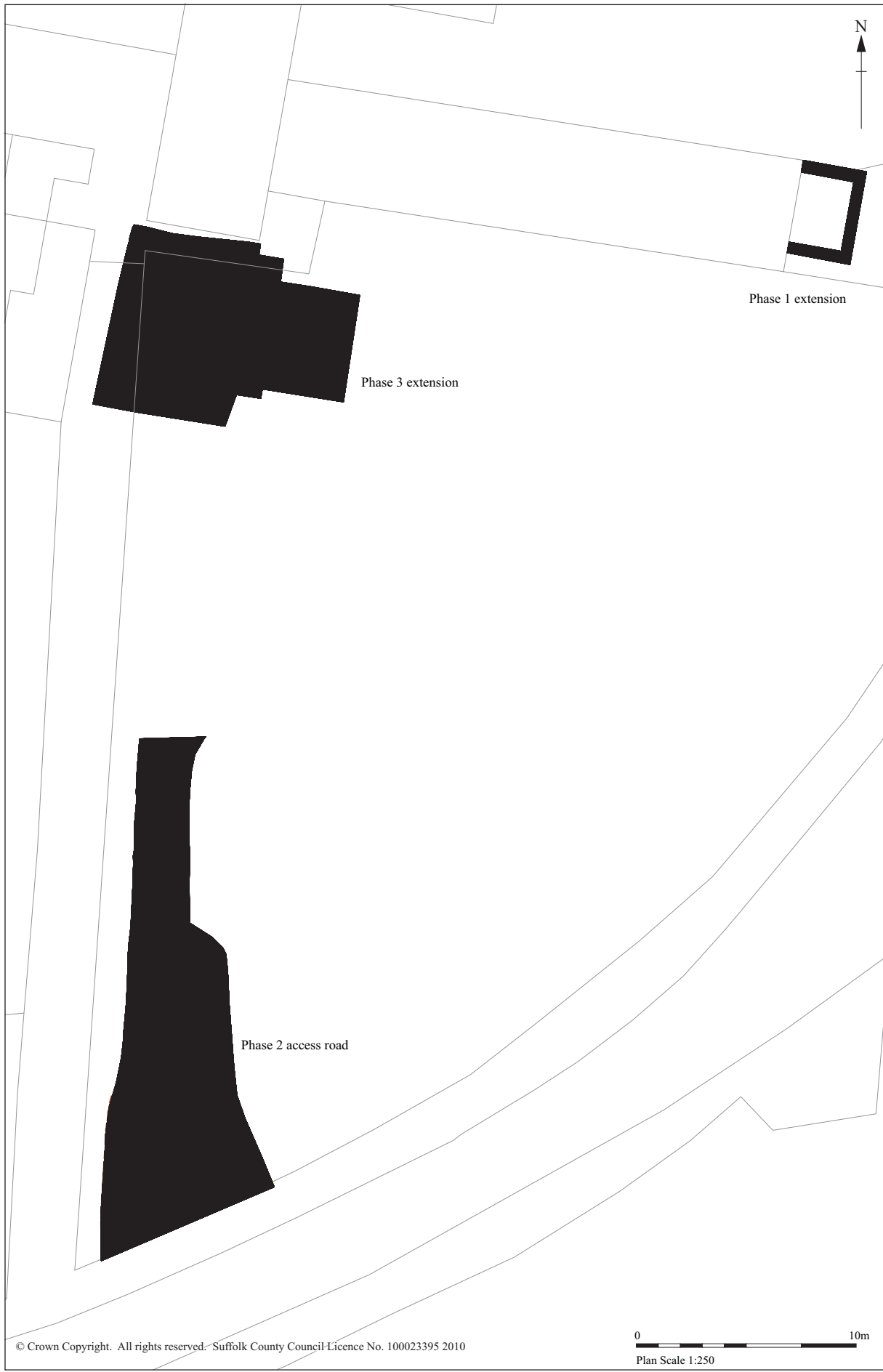


Figure 2. Trench Location plan

5. Results

5.1 Phase 1 Extension

Footings for an extension measuring 2.9m by 4.3m were dug directly to the east of the existing building. These were dug to a depth of 1.35m below ground level (BGL). The geological natural was recorded at a depth of 0.68m BGL, where it was a mixed deposit of light yellow brown and orange brown sand **0101**.



Plate 1. Phase 1 Extension facing SW

Archaeological features cutting the geological natural were seen in two of the three footings. A probable post-hole **0105**, with steep concave sides and a concave base, that was 0.34m wide and 0.33m deep, was seen in section in the eastern trench (Pl. 2). It held a mottled mid brown sandy silt and light yellow brown sand fill, **0104**. To the north was a possible post-hole or pit **0107**, that had steep concave sides and an uneven base, which was 0.53m wide and 0.3m deep (Pl. 3). It held a mid to dark grey brown silty sand fill, **0106**.



Plate 2. Post-hole 0105, facing E
(1m scale)



Plate 3. Post-hole or pit 0107,
facing E (1m scale)

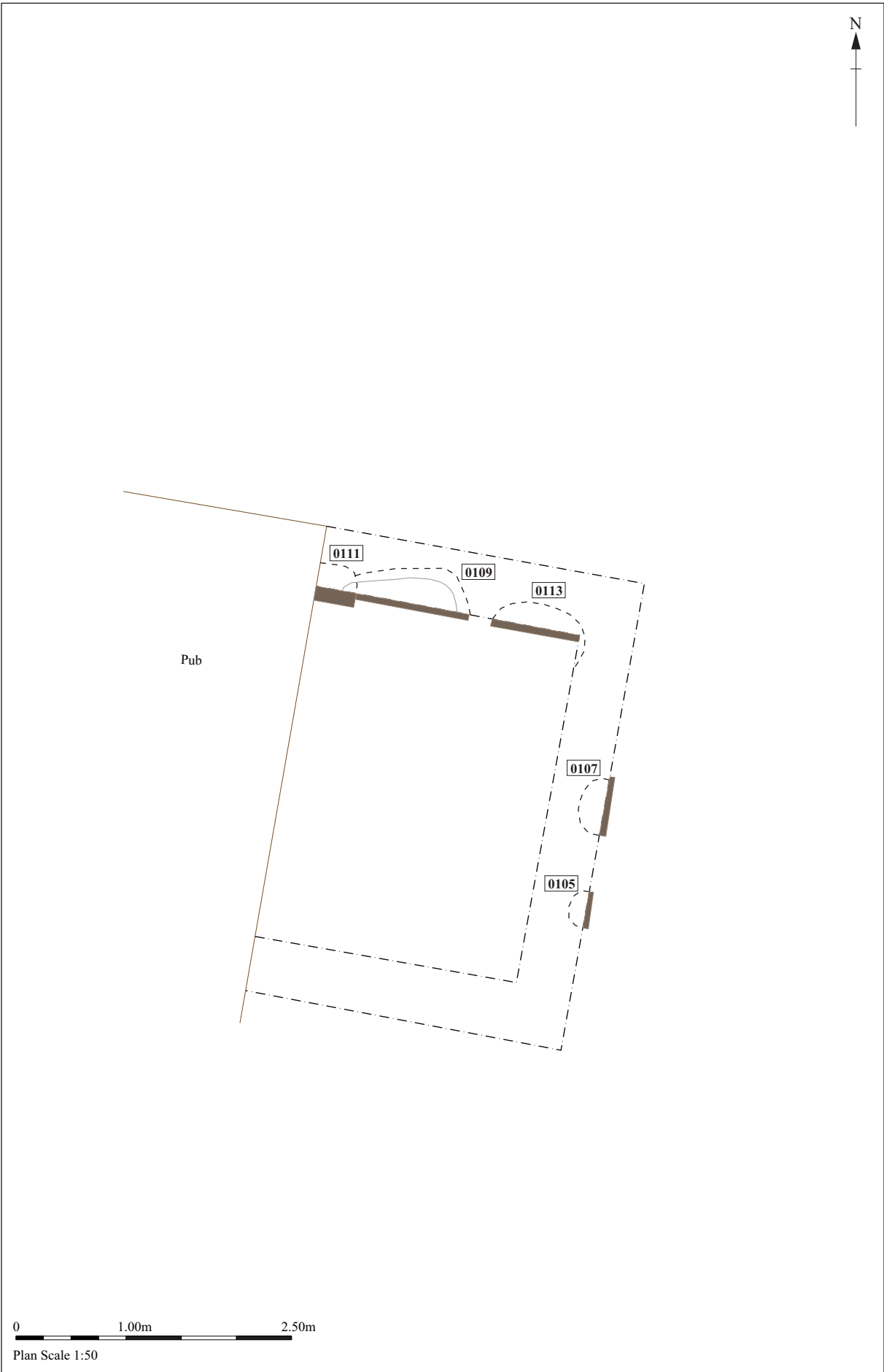


Figure 3. Phase 1 extension, plan and section

In the northern footing the natural was cut by a shallow feature, **0113**, with shallow concave sides and a concave base, which was over 0.8m wide and 0.17m deep. It held a dark grey silty sand mottled with light to mid brown silty sand, **0112**. To the west of feature 0113 was a much larger pit **0109** that had near vertical convex sides and an unseen base, which was 1.2m long by over 0.2m wide by over 0.5m deep (Pl. 4). It held a mottled dark grey brown and light brown silty sand fill **0108**. The western edge of fill 0108 was cut by a possible post-hole **0111**, which had steep concave sides and a concave base. It was over 0.35m wide by 0.3m deep, and held a dark grey silty sand mottled with mid brown silty sand fill **0110**. All of the cut features in this extension were sealed by a mid brown sandy silt subsoil that was 0.15m thick **0103**. Over this was a deposit of very dark grey sandy loam with frequent CBM rubble and stone, which was 0.5-0.6m thick **0102**.



Plate 4. Pit 0109 and post-hole 0111, facing SW (1m scale)

5.2 Phase 2 Access road

An access road was dug along the western property boundary to the road south of the site. This followed the course of an earlier route, but the road was widened and deepened, necessitating archaeological monitoring. The road was approximately 26m long and at most 4m wide where it met the road to the south. Most of the resulting surface was above the geological natural horizon, at a depth of between 0.35m to 0.55m BGL, so no archaeological cut features were revealed. At the southern end of the site however the ground was reduced to a depth of 1.1m to meet the existing road.



Plate 5. Access road facing N

A number of archaeological cut features were uncovered. Two pits full of bottles and pottery dating to the early 20th century and dark grey sandy silt fills **0119**, were revealed. Neither was excavated further. To the south of these pits and parallel with the road was a sequence of roadside ditches (Pl. 6). The earliest of these **0117**, was SW-NE aligned, and had moderate concave sides and a concave base that was over 1.5m wide by over 1.2m deep, and over 8m long. It held a mid brown sandy silt fill **0116**. Over this was a dark grey brown sandy silt fill **0118** that was over 1.4m wide by over 0.5m deep.

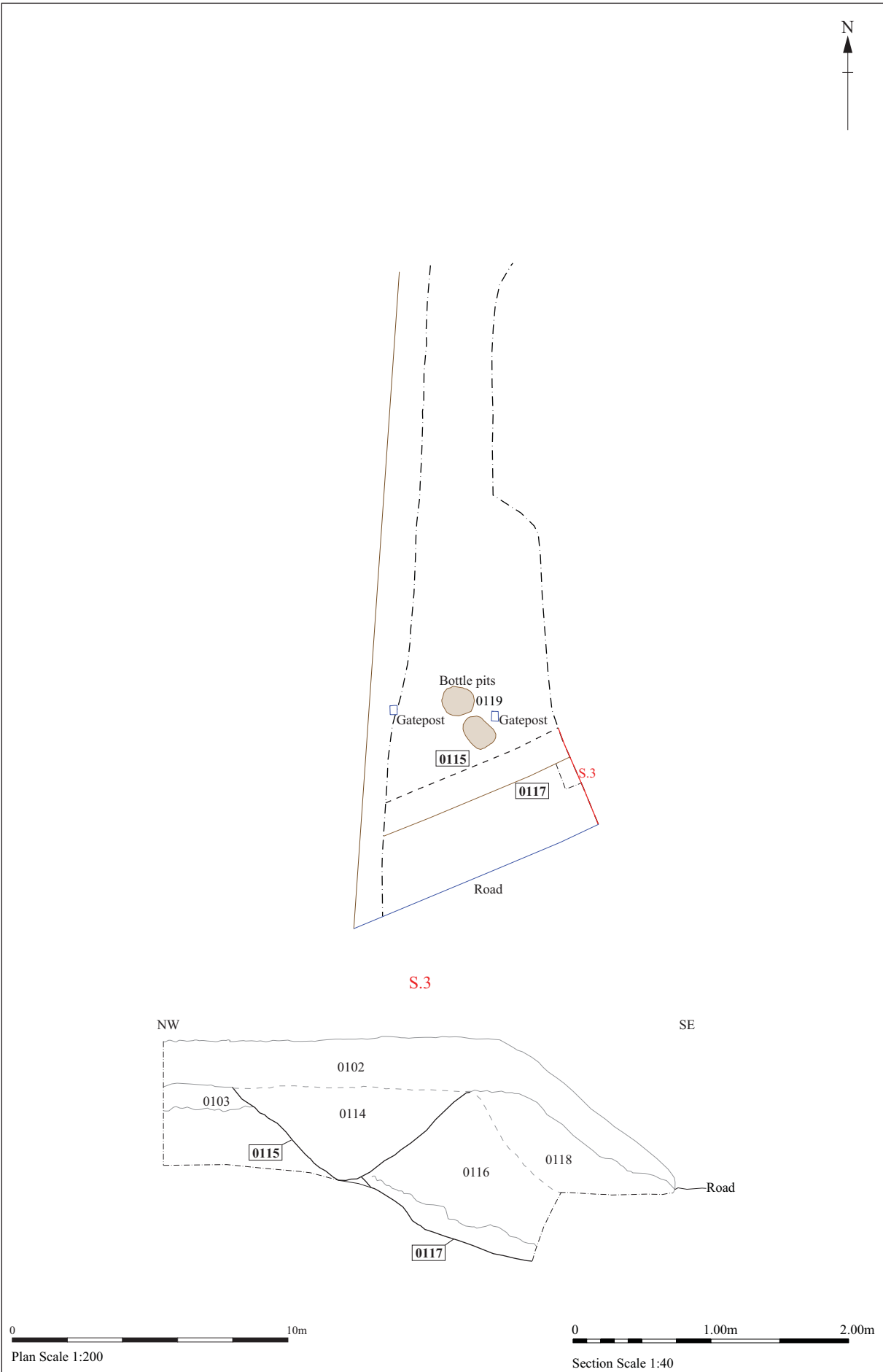


Figure 4. Phase 2 access road, plan and section



Plate 6. Roadside ditch sequence
0117 & 0115 facing NE
(0.5m & 1m scales)

This fill may have been a secondary fill within ditch 0117 or the fill of a ditch re-cut, however not enough of the feature was seen to determine this. The northern edge of fill 0116 was cut by a ditch re-cut **0115**, which was SW-NE aligned and had moderate convex sides and a concave base, which was 1.68m wide by over 8m long by 0.68m deep. It held a dark grey brown sandy silt fill **0114**. Ditch re-cut 0115 also cut the subsoil deposit 0103, that here was 0.2m thick. It was not clear whether ditch 0117 also cut the subsoil because the relationship was removed by the later ditch. This was sealed by a 0.4m thick deposit of topsoil **0102**.

5.3 Phase 3 Extension

An extension was built to the south of the existing building, that required ground reduction and foundation trenching into the archaeological horizon. The area of ground disturbance was L-shaped and measured 11m by 8.5m, and was over 2.9m deep in places. In some locations the archaeological horizon was seen in plan, but in others it was excavated through and obscured with sheet piling.



Plate 7. Phase 3 Extension, facing NW

The natural geology 0101, in this extension, was seen at a depth of between 1.1m and 1.4m BGL. The natural sloped down to the north reflecting the current ground surface in the garden to the south of the pub. The natural geology was cut by a possible pit feature **0202** that had moderate straight sides and an unseen base, measuring over 0.8m by over 1.25m, and 0.55m deep (Pl. 8). It held a mid grey sandy silt fill **0201**. To the northwest of feature 0202 was a similar feature that also cut the natural geology, **0206** (Pl. 9). Feature 0206 had steep concave sides and a concave base, and measured over 0.8m by over 0.7m, and was 0.35m deep. Possible pit 0206 held a mid to dark grey brown sandy silt fill, **0205**, which was 0.3m thick, and a very dark grey sandy silt secondary fill **0207** that was 0.3m thick.

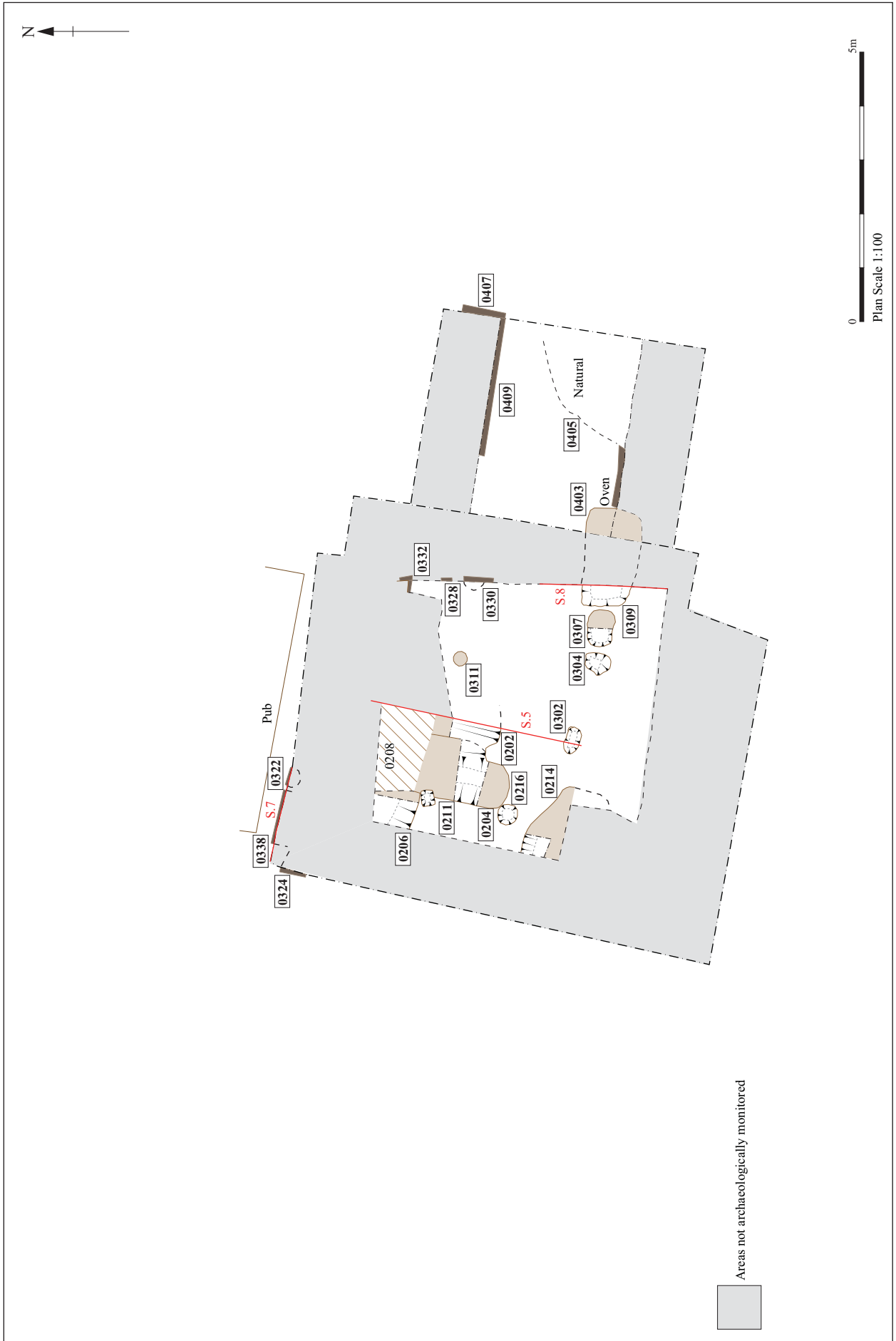


Figure 5. Phase 3 extension plan

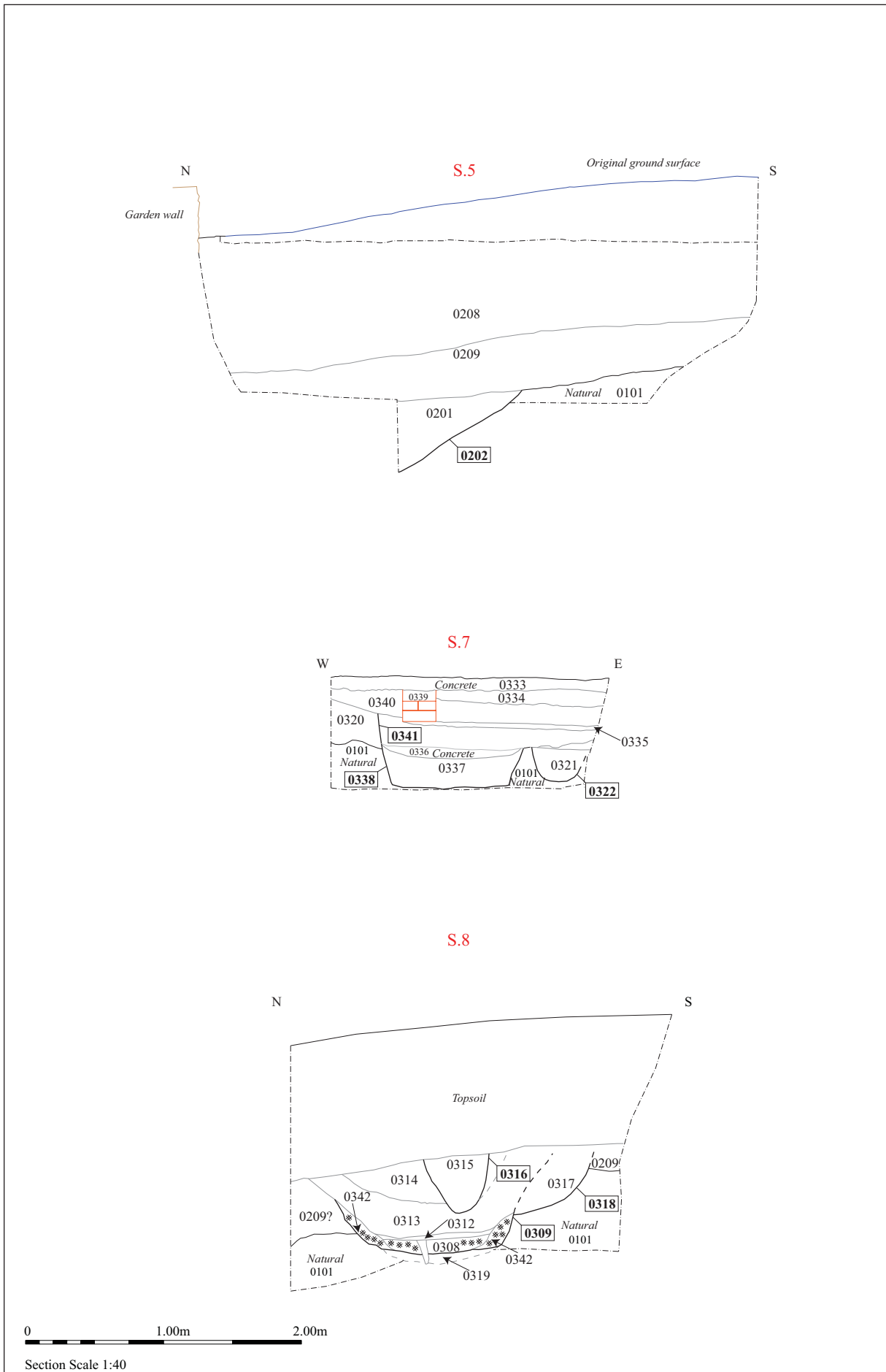


Figure 6. Phase 3 extension sections



Plate 8. Feature 0202, facing NE
(0.5 & 1m scales)



Plate 9. Feature 0206, facing W
(0.5 & 1m scales)

Both of these features were cut by a possible ditch feature **0204**, that was N-S aligned, with moderate concave sides and a concave base, measuring over 1.7m long by 1.17m wide and 0.25m deep (Pl. 10). It held a mixed mid brown grey sandy silt and light grey clay fill with frequent fired clay lumps **0203**.

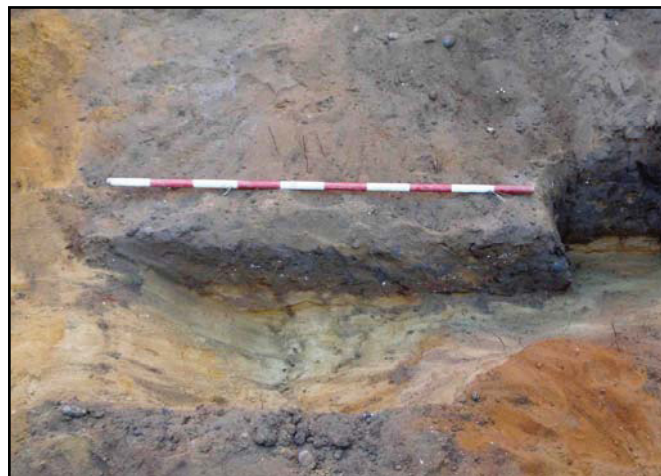


Plate 10. Ditch 0204, facing N
(1m scales)

Some of the features like pit 0202 were sealed by a mid grey brown sandy silt subsoil deposit **0209**, that was 0.4m thick. A similar mid brown silty sand deposit **0320**, 0.32m thick, was seen elsewhere in the foundations and is probably part of the same deposit. Some of the features in the trench were definitely sealed by this subsoil deposit while others definitely cut it; the majority however, in the central part of the trench, had no surviving relationship although the stratigraphic sequence suggests that they post-date

it. A number of phases of activity are therefore present within the extension, the majority of which probably post-date the subsoil deposit.

One feature that clearly does post-date the subsoil was seen in the NW corner of the extension foundations. Feature **0324** had moderate straight sides and a concave base, measuring over 0.65m wide by 0.58m deep (Pl. 11). It held a mid to dark brown mottled with very dark brown sandy silt fill **0323**. Also probably cutting the subsoil deposit was a feature **0318** with steep concave sides and a concave base, over 0.6m wide by 0.5m deep. This feature held a mid brown silty sand fill **0317**.



Plate 11. Feature 0324, facing W
(0.5m & 1m scales)



Plate 12. Oven 0309 cutting
feature 0318, facing E
(1m scale)

Feature 0318 was cut by a large feature **0309**, that may have been an oven (Pl. 12). Beneath the cut was a patch of reddish brown heat affected sand. That was 0.44m wide and 0.07m thick. This is clearly a patch of the natural geological sand that had been exposed to heat from the overlying feature. Cut 0309 had moderate to steep convex sides and a concave base. It was 1.8m wide and over 0.4m long, by 0.7m deep. The primary fill of the possible oven was a light yellow brown clay lining, which was 0.25m thick and 1.25m wide along edges of the cut. Overlying the base of this lining was a mid grey chalky clay fill **0308** that was 0.78m wide and 0.11m thick, and over 0.16m long. Fill 0308 seems to have a stake-hole cutting it that may have been part of the oven superstructure. Sealing fill 0308 was a reddish brown ash and charcoal fill **0312** that was 0.85m wide and 0.04m thick. This is likely to be the remnants of the last firing of the oven. Over 0312 was a mottled mid brown silty ashy sand and orange brown sandy clay fill containing occasional charcoal **0313**, which was 1.8m wide and 0.3m thick. This may be the remnants of the collapsed dome of the oven. The final fill of the

feature was a dark brown silty sand fill **0314**, which was 1.2m wide and 0.33m thick. The top of fill 0314 was cut by a post-hole **0316** with steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.48m wide and 0.43m deep. The post-hole held a dark grey sandy silt fill containing frequent med and large cobbles **0315**.

To the south of ditch 0204 there was a large pit feature **0214** with steep straight sides and an unseen base, which was over 0.75m wide, over 1.35m long and over 0.9m deep, which may have been a cess pit (Pl. 13). It held a dark grey sandy silt lower fill **0213**, which was over 0.9m thick, overlain by a mixed mid grey and light yellow brown silty sand upper fill **0212**, 0.7m thick.



Plate 13. Possible cess pit 0214,
facing W
(1m scale)

Beside pit 0324 in the NW corner of the extension was a large pit **0338** (Pl. 14). This feature had steep straight sides and a flat base, which was 1.02m wide and 0.28m deep. It held a mixed very dark grey sandy silt including moderate small and med cobbles and light brown sand fill **0337**. Beside pit 0338, to the east, was a post-hole that was one of 10 possible post-holes that represent a timber building on the plot. The post-hole **0322** was seen in section only, and had steep concave sides and a concave base, which was 0.42m wide and 0.24m deep. It held a mottled mid brown and light orange brown silty sand fill, **0321** (Pl. 14).



Plate 14. Pit 0338 & PH 0322,
facing N
(1m & 2m scales)

Two other post-holes that were seen in plan formed a N-S line with post-hole 0322. The first of these **0211**, truncated ditch 0204 (Pl. 15). It was sub-square, and had steep to vertical concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.35m by 0.35m by 0.29m deep. It held a mottled light to mid grey and light yellow brown silty sand fill **0210**. Further south was post-hole **0216** with steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.39m by 0.35m and 0.22m deep (Pl. 16). The post-hole held a dark grey brown sandy silt fill **0215**.



Plate 15. PH 0211, facing SW
(0.5m scale)

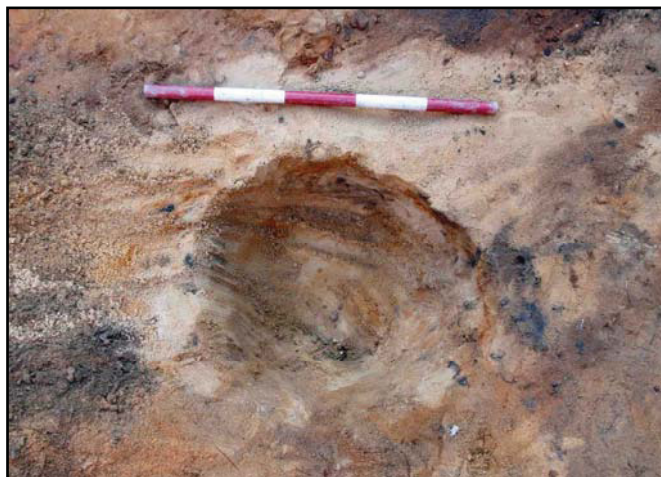


Plate 16. PH 0216, facing S
(0.5m scale)

A line of three post-holes was seen in a later phase of work slightly further to the south; this time E-W aligned (Pl.17). The westernmost of these **0302**, was oval, with moderate concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.58m by 0.23m by 0.08m deep. It held a mottled dark grey brown and orange brown sandy silt fill, **0301**. Just over a metre to

the east was post-hole **0304**, which was sub-rectangular, with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.35m by 0.42m by 0.24m deep. It held a mottled dark grey and grey brown silty sand fill **0303**. Further to the east was post-hole **0307**, which was sub-rectangular with steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.65m by 0.35m by 0.22m deep. This held a light grey clay and pebbles packing fill **0306**, and a mid grey sandy silt fill **0305**.



Plate 17. Post-holes 0303, 0304,
& 0307 pre-ex., facing E
(1m & 2m scales)

To the north of this post-hole line was a second E-W aligned line of post-holes. The westernmost was post-hole 0211. To its east was a small circular post-hole **0311**, with a diameter of 0.27m, which was unexcavated. It held a mottled mid brown and orange brown sand fill **0310**. Further to the east, and seen only in section, was post-hole **0326** (Pl. 18). It had moderate concave sides and a concave base, which was 0.37m wide by c. 0.25m deep. It held a mottled mid brown and orange brown sand fill **0325**. Two other possible, but less convincing, post-holes were also visible in the same section as 0326. The first of these just to the south of 0326, was **0330** (Pl. 18). It had moderate concave sides and a concave base, which was 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep. It held a mottled mid brown and light orange brown silty sand fill **0329**. On the northern side of post-hole 0326 was possible post-hole **0328** (Pl. 18). It had steep concave sides and a concave

base, measuring 0.1m wide by 0.1m deep. It held a mottled mid brown and orange brown silty sand fill, **0327**.



Plate 18. L-R Wall cut 0332, Post-holes 0328, 0326, 0330 & oven 0309, facing E (3 x 1m scales)

Along the northern edge of the extension the subsoil deposit 0209 was a cut for the garden retaining wall **0332** (Pl. 18). This had steep straight sides and an unseen base, which was 0.2m wide by over c. 0.6m deep. It held a mottled mid brown and light yellow brown and dark grey brown silty sand fill **0331**. To the north of the garden retaining wall a foundation for the pub was visible (Pl. 14). This was held in a foundation cut **0341** that had steep straight sides and an uneven base, measuring over 1.6m wide and 0.3m deep (Pl. 14). At the base of this foundation, and capping the underlying pit 0338, was a fill of light grey concrete, that was 1.0m wide by 0.08m thick **0336**. Over this, was a banded dark grey brown sand silt and light brown sand foundation fill **0335**. The brick foundation **0339** had dark orange brown bricks and pale brown sandy mortar, and was 0.25m wide by 0.23m thick. To the west of the foundation was a make-up deposit of mottled dark grey brown and mid brown sandy silt, that was 0.2m thick **0340**. To the east was a make-up deposit of reddish brown crushed CBM, **0334**, that was 0.13m thick.

To the north of the garden retaining wall a deposit of light grey concrete **0333**, 0.1m thick formed the current surface. To the south of the retaining wall the trench was capped by a very dark grey to black sandy silt make-up and topsoil and turf deposit **0208**, that was 1.02m thick.

A final phase of groundworks for the Phase 3 extension was conducted with a different methodology. The ground was reduced to formation level rather than to the archaeological horizon, which resulted in areas where no features were seen, and other areas where features were seen in section only. In the NE corner of the extension a feature with a stepped side and a flat base, measuring over c. 0.7m wide by c. 1m deep was seen, **0407** (Pl. 19). It held a banded mid brown sandy silt and light yellow brown sand fill, **0406**. In an adjacent foundation edge a similar feature **0409**, with a steep straight side and an uneven base was recorded, that may be part of the same feature. It held a mixed dark brown grey sandy silt and very pale brown sand fill, **0408**.



Plate 19. Feature 0407, facing E
(scale 0.5m segments)



Plate 20. Oven 0403, facing E
(scale 1m & 0.5m segment)

In section in the SE corner of the extension a feature with moderate concave sides and a flat base, 1.05m wide by c. 0.5m deep was recorded. It held a mid brown grey clay silt fill **0404**. This was cut by a pit **0403**, with moderate concave sides and a concave base, which was approximately 1m wide by 0.5m deep. The pit held a reddish brown burnt clay lining that was 0.2m thick, **0402** (Pl. 20), and a mixed dark grey and orange brown burnt clay and purple ashy sand upper fill **0401**. This pit is similar to, and probably part of the clay oven 0309 seen to the west in another phase of work.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from 18 contexts, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Iron nail		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0104	1	6								12th-14th C
0106	2	10					1	3		12th-14th C
0108	1	5								12th-14th C
0112	1	2								
0114	1	26								12th-14th C
0116	2	17								12th-14th C
0201	2	12								13th-14th C
0203	2	18			3	26				12th-14th C
0205	2	5							1 lavaquern @ 209g	
0207	1	8								16th-18th C
0209	1	12								11th-12th C prob
0212	1	35								12th-14th C
0213	3	33								13th-14th C
0303	1	4								12th-14th C
0313	1	2			1	2			1 bnt frag animal bone @ 2g	12th-14th C
0321					1	6			1 frag burnt stone @ 14g	
0323	2	13	1	36	1	1	1	12		12th-14th C
0402					15	48				?Medieval
Total	24	208	1	36	21	83	2	15		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

A total of 24 fragments of pottery was recovered from the monitoring (208g). The assemblage is almost entirely medieval, apart from a single fragment of Glazed red earthenware from 0207, the fill of a possible pit, which dates to the 16th-18th centuries. The pottery was fully quantified and a catalogue is available in the archive.

The majority of the medieval pottery consists of fragments of wheelthrown coarsewares, made in a range of mainly sandy fabrics. Many of the fragments are undiagnostic body sherds, but the rims of two jars with square-shaped rims present in pitfill 0213 date to the thirteenth and fourteenth century. A single fragment of sandy coarseware in deposit 0209 is finer walled than most of the other coarsewares, and may be slightly earlier in date, c 12th century. The only glazed sherd was recovered from pitfill 0201, and has a sandy reduced fabric with a copper glaze. It has not been fully identified and is likely to be a local product dating to the 13th-14th century. No imported wares were present in the assemblage. Several fragments of medieval pottery showed sooting, and two residues were observed. A fragment of pottery in pitfill 0212 had a carbonised residue,

whilst a sherd in pitfill 0213 contained a white calcareous residue, which is probably limescale.

6.3 Ceramic building material

A single fragment of roofing tile was present in pitfill 0323. It is made in a medium sandy fabric with flint, and its slightly reduced core suggests that it is medieval or late medieval in date.

6.4 Fired clay

21 fragments of fired clay were identified from the monitoring, weighing 83g. Most of it is made in a fine, oxidised fabric, with chalk inclusions. The largest quantity was recovered from the clay oven lining (0402). No impressions or other diagnostic features were observed with this material.

6.5 Iron nails

The remains of two iron nails were collected (15g). Both were found in association with fragments of medieval pottery.

6.6 Lavastone

A fragment of lavastone of probable Rhenish origin was recovered from pitfill 0205. Only one original surface survives, which has been roughly dressed. The stone is likely to date to the medieval period, as lavastone was imported from the Rhineland in large quantities during this period.

6.7 Animal bone

A single fragment of undiagnostic burnt animal bone was present in the fill 0313 of the oven 0309.

6.8 Discussion

The pottery and other finds recovered from the monitoring clearly confirm the presence of refuse pits and other features dating to the medieval period.

7. Discussion

The features seen in the Phase 1 extension were a mixture of possible post-holes and pits. The extension was approximately 10 metres from the street and therefore the post-holes probably do not represent part of a street front building. Pit 0109 was deep with steep sides and is suggestive of a cess-pit. If so, this feature is likely to have been located in the area to the rear of the street front buildings, in this case to the south. The post-holes seen in the extension probably formed part of timber outbuildings or workshops. The limited finds evidence from these features is consistent in date from 12th to 14th century.

The sequence of ditches seen in the access road groundworks are parallel to and beside the current road, and almost certainly relate to an early version of the road. The road is on the Gardner map of 1753 which depicts the town in 1587. It also appears on an earlier undated map by Hamlet Watling, which may date to the early 14th century. The existence of the route at this early date is confirmed by the archaeological evidence, in that both ditch phases produced pottery dating from the 12th to 14th century. The road forms the north-western boundary to the friary precinct, and may pre-date its late 13th century foundation. The finds evidence from the road-side ditch does not however confirm this hypothesis.

The bulk of the archaeological features recorded during the groundworks were in the Phase 3 extension to the south of the existing pub. Similar to the Phase 1 extension, this extension is likely to have been located towards the rear of the street front building. The earliest stratigraphic features seem to be possible cess and other pits. This is consistent with the type of activity often found to the rear of medieval urban properties. These features produced finds dating from the 12th to 14th century; and suggest deposition from the 13th or 14th century once the stratigraphic sequence is taken into account. Pit 0206 probably belongs to this phase of activity as it produced medieval pottery in addition to a single sherd of likely intrusive post-medieval earthenware.

These pits were sealed by a homogenous deposit of subsoil 0209 and 0320 that produced a single sherd of residual pottery dating from the 11th to 12th century. This subsoil may indicate a period of horticultural re-working of the ground. The majority of

archaeological features seen in the extension seem to cut the subsoil horizon. This includes possible pits 0318, 0338, and 0324, that latter producing finds dating from the 12th to 14th century. A shallow N-S aligned linear feature 0204, may be the terminal of a boundary ditch between property strips. This possible ditch produced pottery dating from the 12th to 14th century as well as a quantity of fired clay. The potential source of the burnt clay was also recorded as oven 0309. The cut had a lining of clay as well as evidence for *in-situ* burning, and was infilled by the fired clay remnants of the probable clay dome. These fills also produced a small assemblage of finds dating from the 12th to 14th century. The subsoil deposit was also probably cut by 8 or possibly 10 post-holes. These post-holes appear to be a single phase of a timber building, that measures at least 4.3m E-W by over 5.2m N-S. The fill of one post-hole produced a single sherd of pottery dating from the 12th to 14th century.

Apart from a single undated post-hole cutting into the top of the oven there were no other archaeological features other than the thick garden topsoil and the foundations for the pub and garden wall.

8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

Archaeological monitoring of groundworks at the Ship Inn in Dunwich has confirmed that medieval activity is present across the development site, which is located between two medieval routes. A medieval date for one of these routes has been indicated from finds recovered from the roadside ditch. Evidence for at least two phases of medieval timber buildings was recorded, and these are assumed to be outbuildings to the rear of the main buildings along Saint James's Street to the north. No street front buildings were observed as the proposed work along St. James's Street was not monitored. It is not clear whether this work occurred. A single N-S aligned ditch was recorded, which probably formed a boundary between medieval property strips. Cess and possible rubbish pits were also recorded, along with a feature almost certain to be the collapsed remains of a medieval bread oven. These are typical of the types of features found to the rear of medieval urban properties.

The date range for the finds assemblage is remarkably consistent, the majority of the finds dating to the 12th to 14th century, with probable deposition in the 13th and 14th

century. This date range spans the foundation of the adjacent Greyfriar's site, however it seems likely that phases of activity both pre and post-date the foundation of the friary in AD1290. A hiatus in activity that was represented by a subsoil deposit at the Ship Inn site may in fact relate to the foundation of the friary, although this hiatus was not precisely dated by either the features that came before or after.

The density and depth of the medieval features on the site perhaps warranted a different methodology of archaeological recording. Some phases were machined under archaeological control, and this allowed for hand excavation and finds retrieval. Other areas however, particularly where sheet piling was inserted, were machined without archaeological control, or in most cases observation. The proportion of archaeologically recorded to unrecorded areas can be seen in Fig. 5. In retrospect, it is not possible to have the desired level of archaeological control to adequately record this kind of site during the development groundworks. Future development in the vicinity should take this into account.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich.

Finds archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The monitoring was carried out by Duncan Stirk and Simon Cass from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was managed by Rhodri Gardner. Production of site plans and sections was carried out by Ellie Hillen, the specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin, and the report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

Boulter, S., 1999, Dunwich Greyfriars, Dunwich (DUN 025) Record of an Archaeological Evaluation. SCCAS Report 99/21

Scarfe, N., 1986, *Suffolk in the Middle Ages* Boydell, Woodbridge

Wade, K., 2009, Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring. The Ship Inn, St. James Street, Dunwich. SCCAS Conservation Team. (Unpubl.)

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Appendix 1. Brief & Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

THE SHIP INN, ST JAMES STREET, DUNWICH

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to extend The Ship Inn, St James Street, Dunwich, has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (C/08/1867). 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 town, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record, and will involve significant ground disturbance.
- 1.3 As strip foundations are proposed there will only be limited damage to any archaeological deposits, which can be recorded by a trained archaeologist during excavation of the trenches by the building contractor.
- 1.4 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. These, and the upcast 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.
- 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 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 J Heathcote, 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: 11 February 2009

Reference: /The Ship Inn

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 2. Context list

Context	Type	Description
0100		U/S finds
0101		Mottled light yellow brown and orange brown sand. Geological natural.
0102	Deposit	Very dark grey sandy loam with freq. CBM & stone 0.5-0.6m thick. Topsoil.
0103	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt. 0.15m thick. Subsoil.
0104	Fill	Mottled mid brown sandy silt and light yellow brown sand. 0.34m wide x 0.33m thick. Fill of post-hole 0105.
0105	Cut	Steep concave sides and concave base. 0.34m wide x 0.33m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0106	Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand. 0.53m wide x 0.3m thick. Fill of pit/PH.
0107	Cut	Steep concave sides and uneven base. 0.53m wide x 0.3m deep. Cut of pit or PH.
0108	Fill	Mottled dark grey brown and light brown silt sand. 1.2m wide x >0.2m x >0.5m deep. Fill of pit 0109.
0109	Cut	Near vertical convex sides and unseen base. 1.2m wide x >0.2m x >0.5m deep. Cut of pit.
0110	Fill	Dark grey silty sand mottled with mid brown silty sand. >0.35m wide x 0.3m thick. Fill of pit or PH 0111
0111	Cut	Steep concave sides and concave base. >0.35m wide x 0.3m deep. Cut of pit or PH.
0112	Fill	Dark grey silty sand mottled with light to mid brown silty sand. >0.8m wide x 0.17m thick. Fill of pit? 0113.
0113	Cut	Shallow concave sides and concave base. >0.8m wide x 0.17m deep. Cut of pit?
0114	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt. 1.68m wide x > 8m x 0.68m deep. Fill of ditch 0115.
0115	Cut	SW-NE aligned. Moderate convex sides and concave base. 1.68m wide x > 8m x 0.68m. Cut of roadside ditch.
0116	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt.>1.5m wide x >1.2m thick x >8m. Fill of ditch 0117.
0117	Cut	Moderate concave sides and concave base.>1.5m wide x >1.2m deep x >8m long. Cut of roadside ditch.
0118	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt. >1.4m wide x >0.5m deep. Secondary fill of ditch 0117 or fill of ditch re-cut.
0119	Fill	Dark grey sandy silt. Fills of 20C bottle pits. Unexcavated.
0201	Fill	Mid grey sandy silt.>0.8m x >1.25m x 0.55m thick. Fill of pit? 0202.

Context	Type	Description
0202	Cut	Moderate straight sides and unseen base. >0.8m x >1.25m x 0.55m deep. Cut of pit?
0203	Fill	Mixed mid brown grey sandy silt and light grey clay with frequent fired clay lumps. >1.7m long x 1.17m wide x 0.25m thick. Fill of linear 0204.
0204	Cut	N-S aligned. Moderate concave sides and concave base. >1.7m long x 1.17m wide x 0.25m deep. Cut of linear feature.
0205	Fill	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt. >0.8m x >0.7m x 0.3m thick. Primary fill of 0206.
0206	Cut	Steep concave sides and concave base. >0.8m x >0.7m x 0.35m deep. Cut of pit?
0207	Fill	Very dark grey sandy silt. >0.4m x ? x 0.3m thick. Secondary fill of pit? 0206.
0208	Deposit	Very dark grey to black sandy silt make-up and topsoil. 1.02m thick.
0209	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy silt subsoil. 0.4m thick.
0210	Fill	Mottled light to mid grey and light yellow brown silty sand. 0.35m x 0.35m x 0.29m thick. Fill of post-hole 0211.
0211	Cut	Sub-square shape. Steep to vertical concave sides and concave base. 0.35m x 0.35m x 0.29m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0212	Fill	Mixed mid grey and light yellow brown silty sand. >0.4m x >0.7m thick. secondary fill of pit 0214
0213	Fill	Dark grey sandy silt.>0.75m x >1.35m x >0.9m thick. Primary fill of pit 0214
0214	Cut	Steep straight sides and unseen base. >0.75m x >1.35m x >0.9m deep. Cut of possible cess pit.
0215	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt. 0.39m x 0.35m x 0.22m thick. Fill of post-hole 0216.
0216	Cut	Steep concave sides and concave base. 0.39m x 0.35m x 0.22m. Cut of post-hole.
0301	Fill	Mottled dark grey brown and orange brown sandy silt 0.58m x 0.23m x 0.08m thick. Fill of post-hole 0302.
0302	Cut	Oval shape. Moderate concave sides and concave base. 0.58m x 0.23m x 0.08m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0303	Fill	Mottled dark grey and grey brown silty sand. 0.35m x 0.42m x 0.24m thick. Fill of post-hole 0304.
0304	Cut	Sub rectangular shape. Moderate to steep concave sides and concave base. 0.35m x 0.42m x 0.24m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0305	Fill	Mid grey sandy silt. Post-pipe fill of post-hole 0307.
0306	Fill	Light grey clay and pebbles. Packing fill in post-hole 0307.
0307	Cut	Sub rectangular shape. Steep concave sides and concave base. 0.65m x 0.35m x 0.22m deep. Cut of post-hole.

Context	Type	Description
0308	Fill	Mid grey chalky clay 0.78m wide x 0.11m thick x >0.16m.
0309	Cut	Moderate to steep convex sides and concave base. 1.8m wide x >0.4m x 0.7m deep. Cut of possible oven.
0310	Fill	Mottled mid brown and orange brown sand. 0.27m diam. Fill of unexcavated post-hole 0311.
0311	Cut	Circular shape. 0.27m diam. Cut of unexcavated post-hole.
0312	Fill	Reddish brown ash and charcoal. 0.85m wide x 0.04m thick. Fill of oven 0309.
0313	Fill	Mottled mid brown silty ashy sand and orange brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal. 1.8m wide x 0.3m thick. Fill of oven 0309.
0314	Fill	Dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and pebbles. 1.2m wide x 0.33m thick. Final fill of oven 0309.
0315	Fill	Dark grey sandy silt with frequent med and large cobbles. 0.48m wide x 0.43m thick. Fill of post-hole 0316.
0316	Cut	Steep concave sides and concave base. 0.48m wide x 0.43m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0317	Fill	Mid brown silty sand. >0.6m wide x 0.5m thick. Fill of feature seen only in section.
0318	Cut	Steep concave sides and concave base. >0.6m wide x 0.5m. Cut of feature seen only in section.
0319	Deposit	Reddish brown sand. 0.44m wide x 0.07m thick. Heat affected natural geology below oven 0309.
0320	Deposit	Mid brown silty sand. 0.32m thick. Subsoil deposit.
0321	Fill	Mottled mid brown and light orange brown silty sand. 0.42m wide x 0.24m thick. Fill of post-hole 0322.
0322	Cut	Steep concave sides and concave base. 0.42m wide x 0.24m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0323	Fill	Mid to dark brown mottled with very dark brown sandy silt. >0.65m x 0.58m thick. Fill of pit? 0324.
0324	Cut	Moderate straight sides and a concave base. >0.65m x 0.58m deep. Cut of possible pit.
0325	Fill	Mottled mid brown and orange brown sand. 0.37m wide x c. 0.25m thick. Fill of post-hole 0326.
0326	Cut	Moderate concave sides and concave base. 0.37m wide x c. 0.25m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0327	Fill	Mottled mid brown and orange brown silty sand. 0.1m x 0.1m thick. Fill of possible post-hole 0328.
0328	Cut	Steep concave sides and concave base. 0.1m x 0.1m deep. Cut of possible post-hole seen only in section.
0329	Fill	Mottled mid brown and It orange brown silty sand. 0.2m wide x 0.1m thick. Fill of possible post-hole 0330.

Context	Type	Description
0330	Cut	Moderate concave sides and concave base. 0.2m x 0.1m deep. Cut of possible post-hole seen only in section.
0331	Fill	Mottled mid brown and light yellow brown and dark grey brown silty sand. 0.2m wide x >c. 0.6m thick. fill of cut for garden wall 0332.
0332	Cut	Steep straight sides and unseen base. 0.2m wide x >c. 0.6m deep. Cut for garden wall.
0333	Deposit	Light grey concrete. 0.1m thick. Passageway surface.
0334	Deposit	Reddish brown crushed CBM. 0.13m thick. Bedding for concrete surface 0333.
0335	Fill	Banded dark grey, brown sand silt and light brown sand make-up and foundation cut fill in 0341.
0336	Fill	Light grey concrete. 1.0m wide x 0.08m thick. Cap for underlying pit beneath foundation 0341.
0337	Fill	Mixed very dark grey sandy silt with moderate small and med cobbles and light brown sand. 1.02m wide x 0.24m thick. Fill of pit 0338 seen only in section.
0338	Cut	Steep straight sides and flat base. 1.02m wide x 0.28m deep. Cut of possible pit that was only seen in section.
0339	Masonry	Dark orange brown brick and pale brown sandy mortar. 0.25m wide x 0.23m thick. Foundation.
0340	Deposit	Mottled dark grey brown and mid brown sandy silt. 0.2m thick. Make-up layer.
0341	Cut	Steep straight sides and uneven base. >1.6m wide x 0.3m deep. Foundation cut for masonry 0339.
0342	Fill	Light yellow brown clay. 0.25m thick x 1.25m wide along edges of cut 0309. Clay lining of oven 0309.
0401	Fill	Mixed dark grey and orange brown burnt clay and purple ashy sand. c. 1m wide x c. 0.3m thick. top fill of possible oven 0403.
0402	Fill	Reddish brown burnt clay. c. 0.9m wide x c. 0.2m thick. Clay lining of oven 0403.
0403	Cut	Moderate concave sides and concave base. c. 1m wide x c. 0.5m deep. Cut of clay oven over reddish brown heat affected natural sand.
0404	Fill	Mid brown grey clay silt. 1.05m wide c. 0.5m thick. Fill of feature 0405, possible stoke-hole pit.
0405	Cut	Moderate concave sides and flat base. 1.05m wide x c. 0.5m deep. Cut of possible stoke-hole pit for adjacent oven.
0406	Fill	Banded mid brown sandy silt and light yellow brown sand. c. >0.7m wide x c. 1m thick. Fill of feature 0407 seen only in section.
0407	Cut	Stepped side and flat base. c. >0.7m wide x c. 1m deep. Cut of feature seen only in section.
0408	Fill	Mixed dark brown grey sandy silt and very pale brown sand. Fill of large feature seen only in section, possibly the same as 0407.
0409	Cut	Steep straight side and uneven base. Cut of large feature possibly the same as 0407.