Wessex Archaeology

Dunwich, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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DUNWICH, SUFFOLK

(GREYFRIARS SCHEDULED MONUMENT NUMBER SF40)
(HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY SCHEDULED MONUMENT NUMBER SF142)

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' within the current settlement of Dunwich, Suffolk. This consisted of Area 1, the site of the Beach Car Park (adjacent to the Flora Tea Rooms) (NGR 647894 270702), and Area 2, Greyfriars (NGR 647772 270366).

Two trenches and a testpit were excavated in Area 1, thought to be the approximate location of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, also known as the *Maison Dieu* (SMN SF142). Although no medieval structures were located, the presence of medieval pottery, window glass and stone mouldings suggested the proximity of high status, probably ecclesiastical medieval buildings.

Area 2 encompassed the precinct of a Franciscan friary, commonly known as Greyfriars (SMN SF40). A trench over the medieval town ditch in Area 2 confirmed previous work in locating a large ditch with an internal bank. Pottery from this feature, dating between the late 11th and 14th centuries, continues to support the idea that this section of ditch pre-dates the friary complex. Although the height of the bank was substantially reduced it was not clear whether this was deliberately levelled as was the conclusion drawn from earlier excavations.

Further information about the layout of the friary complex was mostly obtained from the geophysical survey, which indicates several possible structures to the south of the church. Medieval window glass and decorative stone mouldings were recovered from a trench situated on what was believed to be the south-east corner of the nave. A further trench within the precinct located a quarry pit which could not be conclusively dated. As this feature did not truncate any structural remains and contained no demolition material in its backfill, there is the possibility that the pit was concerned with construction rather than demolition on the Site.

It is proposed that a short summary article be prepared on the results of the evaluation, for submission to the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. Given the relatively small scale of the evaluation, and the limited results, no further analysis of the stratigraphic, artefactual or environmental data is proposed.

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The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Jimmy Adcock, Claire Stephens and Emma Wood of GSB Prospection Ltd. The excavation strategy was devised by Mick Aston. The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Naomi Brennan, and on-site finds processing was carried out by Lorrain Higbee, both of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology), Tracey Smith, Matt Williams, Raksha Dave, Cassie Newland and Ian Powlesland, assisted by Charlotte Mecklenburgh, Gemma Stevenson, Zoe Cameron and Richard Woolley. The metal detector survey was carried out by Alan Smith.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology, apart from the pottery (Paul Blinkhorn) and geological identifications (Kevin Hayward). This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with other specialist reports prepared by Nick Cooke (coins), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), Lorraine Mepham (all other finds) and Sarah Wyles (environmental). The illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mepham.

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank John Ette and William Fletcher (English Heritage) and Keith Wade and Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council) for their advice and input during the evaluation process. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank David Sear (Southampton University) for providing information about the landscape processes and Richard K. Morriss for information about the upstanding remains.

Finally, thanks are extended to the land agents for the Beach Car Park site (Clarke and Simpson), the Elsley family at the Flora Tea Rooms, and also Suffolk County Council and tenant farmer Russell Tompkins at the Greyfriars site, for allowing access to the Site for geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation.

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Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at two sites within the current settlement of Dunwich, Suffolk. These comprise Area 1, the site of the Beach Car Park (adjacent to the Flora Tea Rooms) (NGR 647894 270702, Scheduled Monument Number (SMN) SF142) and Area 2, Greyfriars (NGR 647772 270366, SMN SF40) (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 The Site, Location and Geology

1.2.1 The village and parish of Dunwich lies on the east coast of Suffolk, around 12km to the north-east of Saxmundham and 6.5km to the south-west of Southwold.

1.2.2 Area 1, the Beach Car Park, is thought to be the location of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, also known as the *Maison Dieu* (SMN SF142). This is situated at the northern end of the present day village immediately adjacent to the beach on the eastern side. The Scheduled Area of 0.01km^2 comprises the southern part of the car park and the buildings that currently house the Flora Tea Rooms and public toilets. The car park area is surfaced with gravel and hardcore and slopes gently downwards towards the north. It lies at around 3.5m aOD. Immediately to the north of the car park is Minsmere and Walberswick Marsh, a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Protection Area (SPA).

1.2.3 Area 2, known as Greyfriars, is the location of a Franciscan friary (SMN SF40). This consists of an almost triangular area of around 2.9 hectares of land, enclosed within a standing wall. The western extent is bounded by the road known as Monastery Hill, while the eastern extent is in imminent danger of coastal erosion, lying as it does on the edge of the cliffs. The Scheduled Area comprises the land within the standing precinct wall, except for an area adjacent to and to the north of the standing remains (see **Figure 1**). The area is currently under grass but is known to have been ploughed in the past. The area is relatively flat with some slight earthworks but rises a little in the south-eastern part. The elevation is generally between 19.5-20.5m aOD.

1.2.4 The underlying geology is undivided drift, mainly fine-grained buff to brown, locally shelly, micaceous sands, with local rounded flint gravels (BGS 191).

1.3 Archaeological Background

Prehistoric (-43 AD)

1.3.1 There seems to be little recorded prehistoric material in the area, though a small number of findspots do indicate earlier activity. A late Acheulean hand-axe was discovered eroded out from the cliff face in 1956 (Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) number DUN001 – MSF1952) and several Neolithic tools have been located within the parish (Page 1911, 258). Some prehistoric material was also recovered from previous excavations on the Site (see SCCAS 1999, 31, 37).

Romano-British (43-410 AD) and Saxon (410-1066 AD)

1.3.2 Eighteenth and 19th century accounts believe that Dunwich may have had a Roman foundation and certainly there have been some Roman artefacts discovered in the area (Parker 1978, 15-18). At least four Roman roads appear to converge on Dunwich (Haslam 1992).

1.3.3 Sigebert, King of the East Angles, supposedly founded a bishopric in 'Donmoc' in the 7th century (Lewis 1848, 105-10), but there is dispute as to whether the text does indeed refer to Dunwich (Rigold 1961). However, the sizable population of Dunwich by the time of *Domesday*, and the 'wic' suffix of the name does suggest a thriving Saxon trading place or emporium (Haslam 1992, 43). There are a small number of Saxon findspots listed in the area. If there was a significant trading centre it was likely to have had a close relationship with the royal and ecclesiastical centre at Blythburgh to the north-west.

1.3.4 If Dunwich is equivalent to 'Donmoc', then Bede's reference to it as a *civitas* suggests that it had a Roman origin. Due to the large amount of coastal erosion and the consequent shifting of the settlement westwards, the relative absence of Roman and Saxon material cannot be taken as evidence of a lack of activity in this period (Haslam 1992, 41-3).

Medieval (1066-1500 AD) and post-medieval (1500-1800 AD)

1.3.5 Dunwich or 'Duneuuic' is listed in *Domesday* in 1086 as a large and thriving port with around 3000 residents. Its tax of 68,000 herrings was more than that of any other Suffolk port. However, the entry also records that half of the farmland, one carucate (120 acres) had been already been lost to coastal erosion. By 1086 there were three churches in Dunwich. This number grew still further and at its height there were eight churches, four religious houses and two hospitals (SMR DUN001). It is generally believed that there was also a mint here (SMR DUN001), although no coins have been confidently been assigned to Dunwich (Seaman 1972, 28).

1.3.6 The proximity of the coastline has impacted upon and shaped much of the medieval and later history of Dunwich. The location of the settlement gave it access to a sheltered natural harbour as well as to the river estuary (Sear *et al.* 2011, 114). While the sea offered opportunities for fishing and trade which gave Dunwich much of its prosperity, the coastline was receding, often at an unpredictable rate. Gardner (1754) recalls a violent storm in 1740 which levelled Cock and Hen Hills, then nearly 40 feet (12m), and exposing the foundation of St Francis Chapel which lay between them. The interpretation of these 'hills' in a relatively level landscape is intriguing and

some authors have suggested that they were burial mounds (e.g. Parker 1978, 18), although their easy destruction in bad weather suggests that they could alternatively have been sand dunes.

1.3.7 The dynamic nature of the coastline also led to the harbour becoming blocked by shingle, leading to a decline in trade. The spit is believed to have begun to form around 1000 and to have almost completely closed the entrance to the harbour by 1225 (Pontee 2005, 4). However, trade and shipping still flourished, with Dunwich sending 80 ships to war in 1241, and even in 1298 it possessed the same number of galleys as London (Pontee 2005, 8). Analysis of coins found in Dunwich, largely found eroded from the cliff face, shows the largest numbers attributed to the 13th century and then a marked decline from the mid 14th century, suggesting an economic decline from this point onwards (Allen and Doolan 2002). It is almost certain that Dunwich suffered a high death toll during the Black Death epidemic in the mid 14th century, and evidence suggests that due to this and other factors the population of Dunwich by 1400 was around a sixth of what it had been in 1200 (Bailey 1992, 2-3). By the late 15th century the status of royal harbour had been lost, transferred to Southwold which lay 5km further north (Sear *et al.* 2011, 115).

1.3.8 Large amounts of medieval and post-medieval artefacts and features have been discovered within Dunwich since the 18th century. Recent work at The Ship Inn in St James Street located a dense sequence of features and finds from this period (SMR DUN098 – MSF25086).

1.3.9 The earliest map of Dunwich was made by Ralph Agas in 1587. Although the original was lost, an engraved copy was made by Joshua Kirby in 1753 and printed in Gardner (1754). This shows the position of the ecclesiastical institutions and landmarks still known in the late 16th century. Much of the medieval settlement had already been lost and in the later reproduction a line indicates the position of the mid 18th century coastline, vividly demonstrating how much the coastline had receded in 160 years. It also shows that much of the more easterly elements of the map could not have been confirmed by Kirby. There are some small differences, particularly in the number and layout of buildings, between the reproduction of Kirby's plan and closer detailing shown by Gardiner (1754). Both Greyfriars and the *Maison Dieu* are depicted on the map.

Area 1

1.3.10 The Hospital of the Holy Trinity or the *Maison Dieu* is not recorded before the 13th century but is thought to be earlier (Page 1907, 137-8). As a medieval hospital it was primarily a religious institution. As well as a Master and six brethren there are references to sisters also working there (Gardner 1754, 65).

1.3.11 Despite documentary references to various bequests to the institution during the 15th and 16th centuries, by the 17th century it is described as being decayed and the church demolished (Page 1907, 137-8). On Kirby's plan (Gardner 1754) buildings are depicted, aligned north – south and east – west, with another possible small structure to the south-east. The north – south building is visible in more detail and appears to be substantial, with a number of windows and chimneys. By the time Gardner was writing,

however, little remained except for *'a few poor who live in the Master's and another old decrepit house, being all that is left of the buildings, except for a small portion of the south wall of the church'* (Gardner 1754, 66). This accords with a watercolour dated 1700 which depicts two two-storied houses and a fragment of ruin, and this layout can also be seen on an 1817 map (Suffolk Record Office (SRO) reference number FC64/A1/1). Interestingly the later 1838 tithe map (SRO reference number FDA85/A1/1.G AA37) shows a very different layout, with a number of additional buildings, including one on Maison Dieu Hill. The apportionment indicates that the land was owned by St. James Hospital, a leper foundation on the western outskirts of the town, and the *Maison Dieu* is still listed here as parish houses and gardens.

1.3.12 The beach area between Dunwich and Walberswick to the north formed part of the coastal defences erected in this area during World War II. Barbed wire obstructions, defensive scaffolding, a minefield, anti-tank defences ('dragons teeth'), a stretch of trench, a gun emplacement and a pillbox can be seen in aerial photographs from this period (DUN029 – MXS19412, DUN042 – MXS19439, DUN052 – MXS19449, DUN053 – MXS19450, DUN055 – MXS19452).

Area 2

1.3.13 The Greyfriars site was an establishment of the Order of St Francis. This was a mendicant order that went out into the community to preach, supporting themselves by work and charity. The order first established a community in England at Canterbury in the early 13th century, from whence it quickly spread. The community at Dunwich is recorded as being founded by Richard FitzJohn and his wife Alice and then enlarged by Henry III (Norris 1936, 287). There were known to be 20 friars in 1277 (SMR DUN003). In 1289, gifts from the burgesses enabled the friary to be moved further inland to its present site (SMR DUN003); this grant was confirmed by Edward I in 1290 and included a stretch of the King's Dyke (RCHME 1994, 4).

1.3.14 The friary continued in use until the Dissolution. In a letter to Thomas Cromwell in 1538, the ex-prior of the Dominican order in Dunwich informed the chief minister that he had suppressed twenty houses of friars including 'the Black and the Grey in Dunwich' (Page 1907, 121-2).

1.3.15 The friary site is enclosed by a roughly triangular, and now incomplete, precinct wall which stands up to 2.5m high. The present enclosed area is around 2.9 hectares which is considerably larger than the original grant confirmed by Edward I; this suggests that the monastic precinct was later extended (RCHME 1994, 14). Two gateways are still extant on the north-western wall. Traces of minor entrances can be seen in the southern wall and there is documentary evidence of a third gateway in the eastern wall, though this is no longer visible (RCHME 1994, 8).

1.3.16 Gardner in the mid 18th century describes the site as being *'…encompassed with a stone wall, and had three gates, eastward one quite demolished… The bigger gate served for an entrance to the house; the greatest part of which now lies in ruinous heaps, and the standing remains are converted into a good tenement, and a hall… and a jail; having an east front built (of late years) with brick… the lesser gate was the common passage for any*

people to the church' (Gardner 1754, 60). This brick frontage was known to have been built by Sir George Downing, who acquired the site in 1710 (then known as Place House), but due to changing fashions many of his additions were later demolished by the Barne family in the early 19th century (RCHME 1994, 5). Kirby's map (Gardner 1754) shows an east – west structure, known to be the remnants of the church, a large two-bayed house apparently facing eastwards, and a small building near the south wall of the precinct. The depiction of the two-bayed house is interesting since the sources indicate that it changed form between the 16th and 18th centuries, which would raise the question of whether the house is shown as it was in 1587 or whether Kirby depicted it as it appeared to him in 1753.

1.3.17 An 1817 map (SRO reference number FC64/A1/1) shows three buildings on the Site but the 1838 tithe map (SRO reference number FDA85/A1/1.G AA37) just shows a single building marked as 'Ruin'.

1.3.18 An 19th century engraving by T. Higham vividly illustrates the degradation of the site and its reversion to agricultural use, as it shows a stable just to the north of the north wall of the standing remains and a walled enclosure with cattle extending from the north wall of the structure. Nineteenth century photographs and drawings show that the east wall survived to a much greater extent, with the three arched openings still intact and a portion of the south wall surviving to a similar height as the north wall does today.

1.3.19 All Saints Church, which lay just beyond the eastern wall of the precinct, is known to have been in use from the 14th to the mid 18th century and was lost to the sea in the early 20th century (SMR DUN014 - MSF10882). There are antiquarian references to traces of Norman and Saxon architectural features surviving within the structure which may indicate an earlier foundation (RCHME 1994).

1.3.20 Aerial photographs show that the southern part of the precinct was ploughed and then used as market gardens in the mid to late 20th century (RCHME 1994, 6).

1.3.21 The town of Dunwich appears to have been enclosed and defended by a substantial ditch and rampart. The early post-medieval description of this feature as 'Palles Deike' suggests it originally had a wooden palisade associated with it (SMR DUN013). Later authors describe and depict the south-western portion of ditch where it runs adjacent to the Greyfriars site. Nevertheless, there is a tradition of a gate named after St James's Street which would presumably lie to the north of Greyfriars at the east end of the road (RCHME 1994). Additionally, on Agas' map, the curving line of Beach Road continuing into the now lost Maison Dieu Lane is highly suggestive and may mark the northern extent of the ditch. Besides the possible St James's gate there is a South Gate and Middle Gate described in the documentary sources, although there may have been others (RCHME 1994).

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

1.4.1 Despite many years of challenging and painstaking diving, the location and identification of the ruins present on the seabed and, by inference the original town layout, has proved elusive. However, combining historical and

cartographic analysis with marine geophysical survey, the Dunwich 2008 project was able to locate a number of ecclesiastical structures, generally distinctive by their size and use of stonework (Sear *et al.* 2011, 117). This project in the main confirmed the validity of the 1587 Agas map but there were some offsets of position, suggesting some inaccuracies in the cartography. The project also raised the possibility of locating some of the structures lost prior to 1587 and of identifying them based on information in documentary sources about their relative positions.

Area 1

1.4.2 In 1988 monitoring of a new tea room building after a fire located a pebble, sandstone and mortar wall aligned north-south in the northern foundation trench but not in the southern foundation trench (SMR DUN006).

1.4.3 In 1996 an watching brief was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service during excavation of a drainage trench aligned east – west across the southern part of the car park. This located a possible medieval deposit concluded to be re-deposited material from the demolition of nearby medieval buildings (SCCAS 1996).

Area 2

1.4.4 In 1935 an excavation by Reid Moir in Middlegate Street, then on the edge of the cliff, located a number of sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of glass (Norris 1936a, 287). Norris himself dug on the Greyfriars site in the same year and subsequent summer, excavating a number of small trenches in the area to the east of the standing wall where some further ruins were located (Norris 1936a; 1936b). This concluded that there were at least two phases of foundation associated with these walls, and he tentatively proposed on the basis of the presence of window glass and the absence of tiled flooring that this could have been the refectory. Further work in 1937-9 revealed more of the footprint of this building and at least three phases of use (Norris 1939). The first phase he believed to be 14th century or later, the second mid 15th century and the last late 15th century. Due to the slightly later date for this building he reinterpreted it as a possible separate infirmary and cloister. He also found evidence that one of the rooms had been re-used in the late post-medieval period as a lime kiln. Attempts to locate the possible tower structure marked on the 1587 map by Agas were unsuccessful.

1.4.5 Temple Hill, which lay just to the south-east of the Greyfriars site and is now lost to the sea, was excavated in 1935 by H.E.P. Spencer and shown to be situated on the rampart of the town's defensive ditch (Spencer 1936). Evidence of burning supports the idea that this was a beacon forming part of the town's defences (SMR DUN009 – ESF15684). Spencer also excavated a partial section of the defensive ditch (DUN013 – ESF15069).

1.4.6 Agas suggested that the eastern precinct wall was built on the line of the 'Pales Dyke' (Gardner 1754, 20) and documentary evidence seems to support this idea (RCHME 1994, 4-5, 15). In 1970 the Ministry of Public Building and Works sponsored two areas of excavation, one across the town's ditch and rampart and one inside the town (West 1973; SMR DUN013 – ESF16027). This not only showed the rampart to have been later levelled, but it also indicated a previous phase of use prior to its

construction, since beneath the rampart were traces of a timber building. The ditch was found to be 4.5m deep and 12m wide and infilled in at least three distinct phases. After an initial primary deposit sealed by a buried topsoil horizon were deposits representing levelling of the rampart. The final phase contained significant amounts of brick, mortared flints and modern pottery and was thought to reflect demolition activity in the 19th century. The excavation area within the town located a number of postholes with 12th to 13th century pottery as well as a later building represented by two beam slots.

1.4.7 In 1992 the need to demolish and rebuild a stretch of wall in the north-west corner of the Site enabled a section across the footings to be observed; these were seen to be composed of alternating layers of sand and mortar (SCCAS 1999, 9)

1.4.8 Between 1993 and 1994 the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME) undertook an earthwork survey on the Greyfriars site (RCHME 1994). Although there has been modern ploughing within the southern half of the precinct, a large bank perpendicular with the north-western precinct wall was identified as a possible earlier feature, potentially forming the southern boundary of the original, smaller precinct. This feature forms an approximately right angle, with a scarp aligned north-east – south-west first being visible near the east wall of the remains and extending almost to the precinct wall. This may define a terrace upon which the eastern friary buildings, i.e. those seen by Norris, were built. A large depression immediately to the north of the standing ruins was thought to be the site of the post-medieval house which incorporated the earlier medieval structure. A number of earthworks were also seen in the northern part of the precinct but were thought to be post-medieval or modern.

1.4.9 In conjunction with the earthwork survey and to complement its results a geophysical survey was commissioned (Linford 1994). This identified the line of the ditch along the eastern edge of Site as well as a number of high resistance readings thought to indicate areas of buried masonry to the north of the standing ruins. Three parallel anomalies were seen to the south of the ruins and a further possible structure was seen in the south-western part of the precinct. The report background mentions that the Site was used as an anti-aircraft battery during the Second World War; however, this is not mentioned in any other sources, and aerial photographs from 1941 and 1946 (held by the National Monuments Record) do not show any structures on the Site.

1.4.10 A small trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in 1997 (SCCAS 1997). Three trenches were excavated, the first being situated where the ditch and rampart were thought to be located. Although this corresponded with an anomaly identified from an earlier geophysical survey, it failed to locate the ditch. A second trench across the eastern extent of the bank identified by the earlier earthwork survey (RCHME 1994) found this feature to be very shallow but did identify a wall footing and a parallel ditch on a slightly different alignment. It was concluded that this, and not the bank, was the original southern boundary of the precinct. The third trench was positioned to evaluate the eastern precinct wall.

1.4.11 Further evaluation took place in March 1999 (SCCAS 1999) with the aim of determining the extent of the friary buildings. This evaluation also identified a number of earlier medieval features, suggesting activity on the Site before its gifting to the friars, as well as the ditch and bank of the town's defences. Only a few sherds of residual Saxon and pottery were recovered. The evaluation successfully relocated Norris's earlier excavation and revealed a number of additional walls, graves and other features thought to relate to the period of the friary's use. Most of the walls had been reduced to the level of the footings but variation in the composition of these suggests different phases of construction. From the results of the evaluation the floor plan of the friary church was extrapolated, but it was not possible clearly to determine the area of the cloister. Post-medieval activity was mostly restricted to pits and demolition deposits. Large quantities of melted lead waste were recovered, suggesting the reclamation of roof and window lead in the post-Dissolution period. A number of large pits were considered to relate to 19th and 20th century quarrying of the Site, indicating the continued robbing of re-usable material in the modern era.

1.4.12 Monitoring and recording was undertaken by SCCAS in 2008 on the precinct wall and standing remains (SCCAS 2009). Within the largely flint-built precinct wall were frequent fragments of tooled limestone pieces (mostly Caen stone), re-used from earlier structures; this included an 11th/12th century moulding. Further fragments of early medieval masonry were found within some of the collapsed sections of the wall, some of which appear to derive from the Leper Chapel of St James and, since this did not go out of use until after the end of the 17th century, it suggests that parts of the precinct wall are post-medieval. However, the gateways themselves are late 14th or 15th century in date, suggesting that the present precinct wall was built on the medieval alignment. Analysis of the standing ruins identified three major phases of use. A large proportion of the remains are from the original medieval structure which was then modified between the 16th and 18th centuries when the building was used at various times as a house, offices and a jail. The original medieval structure was at least two stories in height; although there are no closely datable architectural features it is likely to be at least late 14th century. The latest phase encompasses the structure being used as a farm building, late 19th or early 20th century attempts to consolidate the ruins and more modern repairs.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled (Videotext Communications 2011), providing full details of the research aims and methods. A brief summary is provided here.

2.1.2 The aim of the project was to characterise the nature and date of the Site and place it within its historical, geographical and archaeological context. Five particular objectives were:

- locating the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, commonly called the *Maison Dieu*;
- establishing the degree of preservation and nature of any surviving archaeological deposits associated with the *Maison Dieu*;

- applying modern geophysical survey techniques to the Greyfriars site, particularly Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR);

- characterising the less explored and therefore more poorly understood archaeological remains in the southern half of the Greyfriars precinct;

- characterising the standing remains and the stratigraphic sequence associated with them.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site using a combination of resistance and magnetic survey. The survey grid was tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system.

3.2 Landscape and Cartographic Evidence

3.2.1 Consideration of the surrounding landscape and analysis of the cartographic evidence was undertaken during the preparation of this report. Where relevant the findings are incorporated into the discussion and conclusions.

3.3 Evaluation Trenches

3.3.1 Six trenches of varying sizes were excavated, their locations determined in order to investigate and to clarify geophysical anomalies and to address specific research objectives (**Figure 1**).

3.3.2 The trenches were excavated using a combination of machine and hand digging. All machine trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains, or at natural geology if this was encountered first. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.

3.3.3 At various stages during excavation the deposits were scanned by a metal detector and signals marked in order to facilitate investigation. The excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector.

3.3.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

3.3.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.

3.3.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil.

3.3.7 The work was carried out between 14-17 June 2011. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

3.4 Copyright

3.4.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features and the full geophysical report (GSB 2011) are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Results

4.2.1 Geophysical survey was carried out over a total area of 0.64 ha using both a fluxgate magnetometer and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) (**Figure 1**). Conditions for survey in all areas were generally good. It is worth noting that any depths referred to in the interpretation of GPR data are only ever an approximation. Due to a process known as 'ringing' features can appear to have a greater apparent depth extent than actually exists. As a result, it is often not possible to detect the base of features; only the tops of buried deposits are detected with any kind of certainty.

Area 1 – GPR survey (Figure 2)

4.2.2 Much of the survey area has been badly affected by modern intervention in the form of utilities, which have produced a great deal of disturbance around them. The approximate limits of this disturbance have been highlighted and a few example services picked out. This should not be considered a complete picture of the layout of utilities at the site, or an indication of live versus disused features. The greatest disturbance has been recorded in the eastern corner of the survey area (**1**) running back up towards the café, where the mass of reflectors is so great it is difficult to pick anything out reliably.

4.2.3 The major issue with the recorded disturbance is that it is likely to mask any features that might be related to the *Maison Dieu* medieval hospital, the northern limits of which may have extended into this survey area. For example, anomalies (**2**) could be archaic structural elements but, given the modern activity, this is speculative at best.

4.2.4 There seems to be some form of buried surface (**3**) underlying the southern half of the survey area, but for the most part this is obscured by the overlying modern anomalies and it could still be just a natural horizon rather than

evidence of some form of archaeological level. Similar question marks surround the reflector (**4**) at around 2.0m below ground level right at the limits of survey towards the public toilets. The depth of this feature puts it beyond the reach of the testpit sunk here (Trench 5), but it may represent the very limits of surviving archaeology in this area.

4.2.5 Adjacent to the western side of the survey area, a band of increased response in the shallowest depth-slices represents the grass verge of the car park. There are some isolated and small zones of reflection through here which are unlikely to represent any significant archaeological deposits; excavation simply revealed some cobbling, perhaps used as hard-standing.

Area 2a - GPR survey (Figure 3)

4.2.6 The survey from the north side of the standing remains at Greyfriars has produced a complex dataset. The shallowest slices show variation in the topsoil where, for the most part, it would be hard to discern between variation brought about by the presence of shallow archaeology and features such as compacted ground or areas consolidated with imported material. That said, some responses have been given an archaeological interpretation owing to their correlation with features appearing in the deeper slices and there are clearly modern reflectors (**5**) in the northernmost strip of data, where many of the anomalies are characteristic of metallic debris.

4.2.7 Below around 0.5m BGL there is a spread of increased response over much of the site, characterised by a mottled appearance in the depth-slices. Although difficult to represent graphically, there seems to be a general rectilinearity to this disturbance and this is assumed to be an effect of demolition material spread out within the soil immediately around the main elements of the friary. In fact, some of these elements are apparent within the mottling as more coherent reflectors; if the purported layout of the friary is correct then it would seem that there is evidence for the Nave (**6**), Chancel (**7**), Infirmary (**8**) and a continuation of the standing remains (**9**). There are also significant responses not quite attributable to the theoretical layout, such as possible floor surfaces (**10**) and (**11**), and numerous linear anomalies assumed to be further wall lines (e.g. **12**). It seems inevitable that other elements are 'lost' at these shallower depths, being indistinguishable from the broader increased response, or represented merely by faint trends.

4.2.8 Looking at the responses from the presumed church, (**6**) and (**7**), it can be seen that the structure is poorly defined both along the north wall of the Chancel and at the point where the Chancel and Nave should meet; the data do little to prove that these two elements are actually a continuous structure, and this is merely inferred from perceived wisdom of friary layouts. The lack of clarity from over the church is surprising as one might expect this to be a substantial structure with sizeable footings, but the recorded anomalies are far less imposing than those from around the Infirmary end of the standing remains (see below); this may be an indication of increased robbing. Both the Nave and Chancel seem to be buttressed and have anomalies through their interior, some of which represent pier bases (e.g. **13**) whilst others may be burials. The Nave may also have had a structure abutting the north wall (**14**) but this is complicated by the presence of a livestock feeder, which may have 'puddled' ground around it.

4.2.9 With depth, those anomalies presumed to represent floor surfaces (**10**) and (**11**) diminish, leaving linear anomalies likely to be footings for the surrounding walls, running east-west and north-south respectively. At this increased depth, around 1.0m bgl, there is little visible of the church and it is the structures south of this which dominate. Again, there is a mixture of rectilinear zones of increased response and more discrete anomalies, some of which show clear linearity and seem likely to represent structural remnants. One questionable exception is the north-south linear anomaly (**15**), owing to the fact that it runs in such close proximity to the west end of the church structure. This position might make interpretation of what it belongs to somewhat taxing; given that it has very few clear right angle offshoots it is possible that it is a pipe, culvert or drain of uncertain antiquity. Anomalies continue to the west of (**15**), such as (**16**), and their alignment might suggest that they are also part of the Friary complex, but this remains speculative.

4.2.10 Very strong responses have been recorded around the Infirmary (**8**), the east end of the extant structure (**17**) and in two places south of the Church (**18** & **19**). In the deepest depth-slices some of these remain amongst the strongest anomalies in the dataset. At this deeper level (beyond 1.5m bgl) the pattern of response is curious and difficult to interpret owing to the effects of quarrying (see below). The anomalies around the Infirmary (**8** & **17**) seem *bona fide* structural remnants (although the question of why they show/survive so much deeper than those around the church is a quandary) as do most of the strong anomalies just south of the Nave (**18** & **19**). The rectilinear spread of response (**20**) also seems to be genuine given that there is a certain continuity of response from the clear wall lines higher in the section. Things become less straightforward with the anomaly groups (**21 – 23**) and the source of the ambiguity is the unexpected discovery of quarrying on site. At the time of survey, it was decided to test one of the large, strong reflectors recorded at depth adjacent to the standing remains (at the time permission had not been granted for excavation any further north) and the south-western member of group (**23**) was chosen. Upon excavation (Trench 4), the source of the strong, flat, reflector was found to be the base of a large quarry pit dug into the natural sandy soil. Immediately this threw into question the origin of other responses right across site which demonstrated a similar character, despite any apparent linearity/rectilinearity to their shape and distribution. In terms of confidence levels (from most confident of structural remains, down to most likely to be further quarrying) the anomalies would be ordered thus: east-west anomaly at south end of (**18**); anomaly group (**21**); the three largest anomalies in group (**22**); strong anomalies surrounding (**23**). The penultimate group (**22**) are the hardest to classify; their layout strongly suggests archaeology and yet the radargrams look very similar to the excavated pit. One complicating factor in these assumptions is that the excavated example was backfilled with sand, whereas if it had been filled with rubble, the reflections could conceivably be more like the expected response from substantial footings.

4.2.11 The final group of responses of possible interest comprises small and isolated anomalies north of the complex which may be evidence of graves. Under different circumstances, if they were found on a site with no prior knowledge of archaeological background, these would potentially be classed as natural or modern inclusions. However, given the context, there is the

potential for these to be evidence of burials. The spread of strong anomalies, which expands across the northern limits of the survey area with increasing depth, originates from a surface that dips south and west; its characteristics imply a natural layer. It may be a former ground surface or just a geological/pedological unit. Shallow anomalies along the west of the survey area are thought to be near surface variation from vehicle access and the modern importing of material for consolidation of the ground or similar.

4.2.12 Ultimately, it has been difficult to define the layout of the Greyfriars complex – even obvious features such as cloisters have remained steadfastly elusive. It may be that the majority of the remains, if not robbed out, are very shallow which, ironically, is where the GPR system is least effective. Trying to apply the projected outline of the buildings (as defined from the previous excavations) has proved fruitless and it would seem that there is much work to be done in detailed comparison of the GPR results, the excavation plans and known examples of Franciscan monastic layouts to try to develop a coherent picture of the buildings at Dunwich.

Area 2b - magnetometer survey (Figure 4)

4.2.13 Located in the east of the magnetic data-set, a band of anomalies is associated with the medieval town's defences known as Pales Dyke, which was confirmed through excavation to be a very substantial ditch (Trench 2). A number of possible pit responses can also be seen within the data which may be indicative of habitation.

4.2.14 Aligned approximately northwest – southeast, several linear trends are visible which may be suggestive of ridge and furrow cultivation. The responses are magnetically strong which could indicate that any structures present have been damaged by the ploughing, resulting in increased magnetic enhancement of the soils.

4.2.15 Responses along the northern and eastern survey edges are caused by metal fencing; other smaller ferrous anomalies are likely to be of a modern origin.

Conclusions

4.2.16 The GPR was severely hampered by utilities beneath the Beach Car Park at the *Maison Dieu* site. Some anomalies within the disturbance associated with these modern features could possibly be the northern limits of the medieval hospital complex but differentiating them sufficiently from the recent phase of activity in order to confirm this is almost impossible.

4.2.17 At the Greyfriars monastic site the GPR has identified broad zones of response within the shallow depth-slices that have a rectilinear distribution to them and this is assumed to be indicative of the layout of the friary buildings. Within this general increased response, sporadic discrete anomalies appear to show the line of some walls and a couple of potential floor surfaces. A good percentage of a large building at the northern limits of the complex would seem to tie in with the likely location for the nave and chancel of the main church, though significant sections seem to be missing. With depth, more wall lines become apparent and the strongest anomalies have been recorded over the Infirmary at the eastern end of the standing remains.

Confusion has arisen over very strong discrete anomalies which at first appear to be structural elements, but upon excavation one was found to be a response from the base of a quarry pit. It has not been possible to confirm the layout of the friary, or fully correlate the responses with current conjectured plan; in-depth analysis of the GPR data, excavation plans and documentary records may prove successful but lies beyond the remit of this report.

4.2.18 The magnetic data have revealed evidence of the line of Pales Dyke as well as numerous pit-like anomalies which may well be related to the medieval phase of occupation, if not earlier. Presumed ridge and furrow cultivation has produced parallel linear anomalies through much of the survey area.

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

4.3.1 The investigation was focused in two areas. Area 1, the Beach Car Park, was the location of Trenches 1, 3 and 5. Due to the desire to cause as little disruption as possible to the day-to-day business of the tea rooms, the areas available for excavation in this area were very limited. The height of the trenches in this area ranged from 4.6m aOD for Trench 5, the most southerly, down to to around 3.3m aOD for Trenches 1 and 3. Area 2, Greyfriars, was the location of Trenches 2, 4 and 6. Trench 2 lay to the south-east of the standing remains at a height of between 20.3-20.8m aOD. Trenches 4 and 6 lay to the north-west of the standing remains at a height of around 19.5m aOD.

4.3.2 The size and shape of the trenches varied according to the potential targets that they were sited on and the archaeology subsequently uncovered. Any substantial remains were left *in situ*.

4.3.3 Area 1 saw the removal of between 0.20-0.30m of modern overburden to expose a series of made ground and colluvial deposits. In Area 2 0.30-0.42m of topsoil was removed to expose 0.38m of made ground in Trench 2, 0.15m of post-medieval ploughsoil in Trench 4 and the *in situ* archaeology in Trench 6. Where encountered, the natural geology was sand.

Area 1

Trench 1 (Figure 5)

4.3.4 Trench 1 was located along the grassed verge on the western edge of the Beach Car Park. A modern gas pipe restricted excavation in the southern part of the trench. An east – west aligned service trench **109** was also encountered in the northern part of the trench where it cut across **107** (**Figure 5, Plate 1**). The proximity of a WWII pillbox to the trench suggested that **107** may be a defensive trench related to the WWII coastal defences, although as it was largely unexcavated this interpretation could not be confirmed.

4.3.5 The depositional sequence shown was similar to that seen in Trenches 3 and 5. Beneath the modern topsoil (**101**) and an intermittent layer of sand (**112**) was **102**, a late post-medieval made ground thought to be equivalent to **502**. This overlay **105**, a possible colluvial deposit similar to **302** and **503**.

4.3.6 Also beneath the post-medieval layer **102** was **113**, a thin bank deposit which overlay an area of beach cobbles **103**. Deposit **103** lacked any clear structure and may just have been an attempt to compact a softer area of ground, as **104**, within which **103** appeared to be bedded, was situated within a natural hollow. Both **103** and **113** contained late medieval pottery. Deposit **113** also overlay a fairly substantial posthole (**115**) which contained a single sherd of medieval pottery.

4.3.7 Both layer **104** and posthole **115** were stratigraphically later than the colluvial layer **105**; pottery within the latter deposit suggests a 13th/14th century date. In the north-eastern corner of the trench, below **105**, was a small area of very compact clay (**110**) that appears to be a remnant of surfacing (**Figure 5, Plate 2**). The layer directly beneath this (**111**) contained material dating to the 13th/14th century. Below this was **119** which overlay a discrete area of re-deposited natural (**118**). Beneath this was **117** which contained relatively high proportions of artefactual material (19 sherds of pottery and 16 fragments of animal bone), and which sealed the natural sand **116**.

4.3.8 Although there is a consistent presence of 13th/14th century pottery within many of the lower stratigraphic deposits encountered in Trench 1, it is not clear whether they represent *in situ* layers or inwashed material. The deposits here are highly mobile and it is likely that much of the material has been washed down from the higher ground to the south (D. Sears *pers. comm.*).

4.3.9 Despite the lack of structural evidence within this trench, the close proximity of high status medieval or post-medieval ecclesiastical buildings can be inferred by the presence of window glass within the colluvial deposit **105**. The only other deposit on the Site to produce window glass was a demolition deposit within Trench 6 on the Greyfriars site.

Trench 3 (Figure 6)

4.3.10 Trench 3 was located where local tradition holds that a skeleton was discovered while digging for a soakaway.

4.3.11 After the initial removal of the surfacing of the car park (**301**) a discrete area of roof tile fragments (**303**) and the associated material below (**304**) were exposed. Due to their high position in the stratigraphic sequence these were concluded to be modern deposits.

4.3.12 Two service trenches were seen beneath **301**, the west – east aligned **311** cutting north-east – south-west aligned **306**. These were only partially excavated in order to investigate the deposit that they cut through.

4.3.13 The depositional sequence shown (**Figure 6, Plate 4**) was similar to that seen in Trenches 1 and 5. Beneath the car park surface was a mixed deposit (**302**) thought to be equivalent to **105** and **503**. This overlay **309**, a possible colluvial deposit, which in turn overlay **308** and **319**, thought to be the A and B horizons of a buried soil. Beneath this was the natural sand **318**. Medieval pottery (dating between the 12th to 15th centuries) was recovered from both **308** and **309**, while a large piece of carved stone was recovered from **302** (**Figure 6, Plate 3**).

4.3.14 Also revealed in Trench 3 was a remnant of mortar surface (**312**) and cobble kerbing **315** (**Figure 6, Plate 5**). The mortar surface **312** overlay bedding deposit **313** which in turn overlay **314**. Deposit **314** appeared to be equivalent to **302**, and this suggests that surface **312** and kerbing **315** are not of great antiquity.

4.3.15 Cutting into the natural sand **318** was a narrow gully (**317**). The slightly irregular and meandering nature of this feature and the nature of the visible fill (**316**) suggest that it was a natural channel or rill.

Trench 5 (not illustrated)

4.3.16 Trench 5 was a small testpit situated in front of the outbuilding that lies between the tea rooms and the public toilets. Its small size was dictated by concrete paving to the south-west, south-east and north-east. Extension any further to the north-west would have hindered access to the car park.

4.3.17 The depositional sequence shown was similar to that seen in Trenches 1 and 3. Beneath the modern topsoil (**501**) was a dark grey deposit (**502**) thought to be late post-medieval in date and equivalent to **102**, though a fragment of modern pottery was recovered from this layer. A pale yellow layer (**504**) below this was localised in the eastern part of the testpit. Beneath this, layer **503** was equivalent to **105** and **302**. The pale yellow-grey sand below this was similar to **319** and could be a buried soil horizon. This was the lowest deposit uncovered.

Area 2

Trench 2 (Figures 7 and 8)

4.3.18 Trench 2 was situated across the town defences located by geophysical survey (**Figure 4**). These were thought to consist of a large ditch and external bank to the east; geophysical survey also suggested the possibility of damaged structures located just to the west of the ditch.

4.3.19 In the eastern part of the trench (**Figure 7, Plate 6**), removal of the topsoil (**201**) exposed a clay-rich layer (**202**) thought to be a post-medieval made ground deposit. Cut through **202** was a small pit (**206**), clearly of modern origin. The upper fill (**207**) contained large amounts of brick and tile. Beneath this was **223**, derived from the collapse of the edge, which overlay **208**, composed of topsoil-derived material, and **209**, which contained large amounts of re-deposited natural sand.

4.3.20 The exposed edge of pit **206** revealed a fine pale grey sand (**205**) beneath **202**. An equivalent deposit (**222**) was located elsewhere in the trench where it was concluded to be a buried soil.

4.3.21 Initial stripping of the western arm of the trench exposed the top of the internal bank (**203**) but could not clearly define the edges of the ditch. After hand excavation of a number of test sondages the level of the trench was reduced, revealing the eastern edge of ditch **221** (**Figure 7, Plates 7 and 8**). Due to time and safety restrictions only half of the full width of the ditch was excavated, but it appeared to be around 10m wide and 3.7m deep with a steep-sided profile (**Figure 8, Plate 9**). After a primary sandy deposit (**230**), the ditch then appears to have received two water-lain secondary deposits

(**229** and **228**) whose dark colour suggests the presence of significant amounts of topsoil-derived material. Small quantities of domestic debris were recovered from the lower of these (**229**) and included 12th to 14th century pottery as well as a probably residual late 11th century sherd. Information from the environmental samples obtained from this deposit is suggestive of arable farming, with general food waste typical of medieval settlement. After two further sandy deposits (**227** and **226**) was another darker, more silty deposit (**220**). This alternating sequence continues with two more sandy deposits (**219** and **213**) and then another very dark deposit (**212**) which also contained 12th to 14th century pottery. Finally, two sandy deposits (**214** and **216**) complete the depositional sequence. This alternating sequence is likely to reflect different activities in the vicinity of the ditch as well as changes in the surrounding environment. The ditch was overlain and sealed by **215**, a tertiary deposit.

4.3.22 The bank (**203**) to the east was internal to ditch **221** and around 7m wide. It survived to a height of over 0.5m, and is likely to have been reduced by ploughing (**Figure 7, Plate 8**). The remaining bank material was composed of pale grey sand and probably constructed from excavated topsoil and subsoil. The absence of re-deposited natural within the bank is curious as the excavation of the ditch would have produced a large amount of sand; however, this may have formed the higher part of the bank and may have been eroded back into the ditch to form the paler, sandier deposits such as **216** and **226**.

4.3.23 The ditch cut through layer **222** (which is thought to be equivalent to **205**, exposed in the side of modern pit **206**). Given the likely medieval date of the defensive ditch, this pale grey sand is likely to have been a buried medieval soil horizon (**Figure 7, Plates 7 and 8; Figure 8, Plate 9**). This directly overlay the natural sand (**224**).

Trench 4 (Figure 9)

4.3.24 Trench 4 was located just to the north of the standing building remains and targeted on a geophysical anomaly found in the GPR survey that was thought to indicate an area of masonry (**Figure 3**).

4.3.25 The trench saw the removal of up to 0.3m of topsoil (**401**) and 0.15m of a mixed deposit (**402**) below. This mixed deposit contained frequent chalk, occasional CBM fragments and modern as well as medieval pottery; it is probably the result of post-medieval ploughing of the Site.

4.3.26 Cut into the natural sand (**407**) beneath **402** was a large quarry pit (**408**) some 3.5m in width. After its opening it appears to have been lined with clay (deposits **404** and **405**), possibly for some secondary purpose, and then deliberately backfilled with sand (deposits **403**, **406**, **407** and **409**). It is likely that the contrast between the soft sand, the clay lining and the more gravel-rich natural at the base of the pit gave the strong geophysical response.

4.3.27 The date of feature **408** is uncertain because, although medieval pottery was recovered from layer **406**, previous work indicates that it is situated within the footprint of a building, strongly suggesting that it is a post-medieval feature.

Trench 6 (Figure 10)

4.3.28 Trench 6 was targeted on the south-west corner of a structure believed to be the nave of the friary church, previously located by the earlier evaluation in the 1990s. Below 0.4m of overlying topsoil (**601**) the two earlier evaluation trenches (**619** and **620**) could be seen clearly, cutting through the archaeological deposits.

4.3.29 The south-west corner of a building was also exposed, composed of rammed chalk foundations **603**, **604**, **606**, **607** and **608**. The better defined of these was the east – west wall which consisted of two layers of rammed chalk, **603** overlying **604**. The north-south wall (**606**, **607** and **608**) was less clearly defined and generally contained more coarse components and a greater proportion of sand and sediment matrix along with the chalk (**Figure 10, Plate 12 and front cover**).

4.3.30 Built up against the internal face of the building foundation was deposit **602**, a demolition layer overlying **617**. A number of fragments of window glass (ON 33) and a piece of window tracery (ON 15) were recovered from this demolition deposit. Layer **617** may well also be demolition debris but its compaction and consistent colour suggests it is more likely to be a bedding layer, perhaps for a floor.

4.3.31 Partial re-excavation of the earlier evaluation trench **619** revealed pit **621** which appears to lie within the area of the building and probably below layer **617**, although this relationship could not be proved. Feature **621** was not excavated and only the upper fill (**614**) was exposed. Reference to the earlier evaluation report (SCCAS 1999) suggests that this feature may have been a grave.

4.3.32 The north-east edge of the previous evaluation trench (**619**) also cut through layer **609**, a rammed chalk deposit which appears to have been another foundation or bedding layer.

4.3.33 Overlying the south-west corner of the building and extending to the west and south was **605**, another bedding or foundation deposit. It differed markedly, however, from the other deposits seen in this trench, as it contained significant amounts of flint and was a pale pink colour.

4.3.34 Built up against the north-south wall of the building was **612**, and a similar deposit (**611**) was seen to the south of the building. Deposit **611** overlay **618**, a sandy deposit which could also be seen in the base of evaluation trench **620**. A small area of pale grey sandy silt loam (**624**) had built up against foundation **603** and layer **605** and was cut by the north-west edge of evaluation trench **620**. Exposed by the evaluation trench **619** was **610**, a sandy layer which was cut by pit **621**. It was not clear whether **610** or the sand layer **623** were stratigraphically above or below the wall foundations. However, both were possible natural layers.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Finds were recovered from all six of the excavated trenches, but quantities overall are not large. Only pottery, ceramic building material and animal

bone were recovered in any appreciable numbers. The assemblage ranges in date from medieval to post-medieval, with a few items of prehistoric and Roman date.

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results have been summarised by trench (see **Table 1**). All finds have subsequently been at least visually scanned, in order to provide basic identifications, and to ascertain the date range where possible. This section discusses the finds briefly within their local and regional context, and assesses their potential to contribute to an understanding of the Site, with particular reference to the use of the Site as a medieval Friary and Hospital.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 170 sherds with a total weight of 1795g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference, was 0.65.

5.2.2 Where possible, the pottery was recorded using the codes of the Suffolk County Council Pottery Type-Series (unpublished). Totals by ware type are given in **Table 2**. The range of fabric types include British and continental European wares, which are regular finds at settlements on the East Anglian coast, such as Norwich (e.g. Jennings 1981), and reflect the significance of the lost medieval town of Dunwich as a port during the period.

5.2.3 The bulk of the pottery occurred in three of the six trenches (Trenches 1, 2 and 3), with the pottery occurrence per trench shown in **Table 3**. It suggests that, modern wares aside, most of the pottery recovered dates to around the time of the construction of the structures under investigation, other than in Trench 1. This is discussed in more detail below

Trench 1

5.2.4 This trench produced the largest assemblage of pottery from the site. The modern wares aside, it spans most of the medieval period, with the stratified wares occurring in contexts of 12th to 15th century date, although residual wares of the 16th and 17th centuries were noted in the topsoil and made ground **102**. It is entirely possible that, given the relatively small size of the earliest context groups from this trench, in each case just a single sherd, they are later groups which lack contemporary pottery.

5.2.5 Most of the context groups consisted of body- or base-sherds, with just a single rimsherd noted, from a jar in fabric MCW. Much of the late medieval pottery is from the upper layers (topsoil, made ground **102** and cobbles **103**), and included fragments of a number of vessels associated with the storage, transportation and consumption of drink, particularly a bunghole from a cistern in a local LMT fabric, and probably of 15th century date. All the sherds of German Stonewares (fabrics GSW2 – GSW4) from the site occurred in these layers of this trench, and all are from mugs or bottles. The base from a Saintonge jug from layer **111** is worthy of note. Not only were these vessels closely associated with the medieval wine trade, but this particular vessel has a batch or maker's mark in the form of a cross incised into the base. Saintonge Ware is a well-known occurrence in the ports of southern England, Wales and Ireland, and marks such as these have been

noted in the past, most recently from excavations in the port of Dublin, where 47 vessels from an estimated assemblage of 275 jugs carried them (McCutcheon 2006, 114-5). There was a wide range of variation in the designs of the marks, but vessels with a simple cross-mark such as the one from this site were noted (*ibid*., fig. 48, no. 16).

5.2.6 Other continental imports were noted here aside from the German Stonewares, in the form of a small sherd from an Aardenburg-type jug and the foot from a Dutch Redware cauldron (fabric DUTR). Like the Saintonge ware, the latter are fairly regular finds at medieval ports in the British Isles, particularly London (e.g. Vince 1985).

5.2.7 Otherwise, the bulk of the material from this trench comprises plain bodysherds from unglazed local sandy wares (fabric MCW), and almost certainly all from jars. Slipped and glazed bodysherds from regional imports from Suffolk, London, and the south-east also occurred, such as YARG, HFW1, and IPSG1.

5.2.8 The find of a few sherds of TGE, along with a relatively large assemblage of E, indicates that there was still activity in the late 16th to 17th centuries, which corresponds reasonably well with the known history of the site.

Trench 2

5.2.9 All the medieval pottery from this trench dates to the late 11th to late 12th/13th century and, while similar comments with regard to the reliability of the dating applies here as it does to Trench 1, the small sherd of Ipswich Thetford-type ware from ditch **221** (fill **229**) dates to the late 11th century at the latest. Its presence may be due to the area having been fields at the time of its deposition, and is the result of manuring rather than occupation.

5.2.10 Four rimsherds were noted (EVE = 0.23), of which three are from jars in fabric MCW (total EVE = 0.12), and the other is from the rim of a London Ware jug. One of the MCW jar rims has fingernail decoration along the rim-top. The only other medieval pottery type present comprises three sherds of glazed Scarborough Ware jugs.

Trench 3

5.2.11 This produced a largely similar chronology as Trench 2, although the entire trench assemblage is medieval or later. The bulk of the pottery comprises sherds of MCW, although a few sherds from glazed jugs in YARG, HFW1 and LOND were also noted. One of the sherds of LOND (from layer **308**) takes the form of a strap handle with thumbed edges, which is partially covered with a patchy white slip and a clear orange glaze. This is very typical of the 'early style' decoration of London Ware, and thumbed strap handles usually only occur on 'early style' rounded jugs of the late 12th century (Pearce *et al* 1985, 26-7). There seems little doubt that the sherd is of late 12th century date.

5.2.12 Five rimsherds were present (EVE = 0.30), all of which are jars in MCW, apart from a single fragment from a bowl (EVE = 0.03) in the same fabric. Three body sherds of MCW with incised decoration were noted, two with combed wavy lines and another with an incised lattice, and one of the jar rims has combed wavy lines on the inner rim bead.

Trench 4

5.2.13 The small assemblage from this trench, the post-medieval sherds aside, is all of 12th century date. All sherds are bodysherds apart from a small fragment of a MCW jar rim. The only glazed sherds comprise one sherd each of YARG and SCAR, with the rest of the trench assemblage comprising plain bodysherds in MCW

Trench 5

5.2.14 The only pottery from this trench comprised a single sherd of modern white earthenware (IRST).

Trench 6

5.2.15 This trench only produced a single sherd of pottery, a rimsherd from a fairly large jar in MCW.

5.3 Ceramic Building material

Introduction

5.3.1 With the exception of a single undiagnostic fragment (post-medieval made ground **102**) tentatively dated as Romano-British (on fabric grounds), all of the CBM is of medieval or post-medieval date, and the overwhelming majority (197 fragments) comprises roof tile. As expected, the bulk of this group consists of flat fragments, with a much smaller proportion of the ridge tiles used on the tops of roofs.

5.3.2 Given the repetitive nature of this part of the assemblage, and the perceived low academic potential for further analysis, a discard policy was applied and only selected pieces retained. These retained fragments included (a) samples of the range of fabric types for the flat roof tile fragments (though see below); (b) one piece with a complete surviving dimension; (c) all examples of other CBM types.

Roof tile

5.3.3 No detailed fabric analysis was undertaken on the CBM. The flat fragments in particular were observed to include a limited range in terms of the frequency of sand inclusions and colouring, but this was considered to occur as a spectrum of variation rather than as discrete types. All are of medieval or early post-medieval date, and are hand-made with round peg holes. The ridge tiles, some of which are crested, occurred in the same fabrics as the flat fragments. A number of the flat fragments, and all of the ridge tiles, were at least partially glazed; one flat fragment with a complete surviving width (180mm) derived from the lower part of the tile and showed that the glaze had been applied only to the upper surface of the lower third of the tile, i.e. the portion that would have been exposed and visible when the tiles were laid overlapping on the roof.

Floor tile

5.3.4 One decorated, glazed floor tile and one plain, unglazed tile were recovered, both from the fill of service trench **306**. The decorated tile is very worn and as such the decorative motif is indiscernible.

Brick

5.3.5 Only seven small fragments of brick were recovered, although all appeared to be from earlier post-medieval unfrogged forms.

5.4 Stone

5.4.1 The stone includes both building material and portable objects.

5.4.2 Of the building stone, two (service trench **109**, layer **303**) are parts of ashlar blocks; one is in weathered Barnack stone from Middle Jurassic deposits in Cambridgeshire, while the other is in Caen stone, a pelletal limestone from the Calvados *département* of Normandy. Two pieces are from mouldings (levelling layer **302**, demolition debris **602**), both in Caen stone. The first, from layer **302**, is a dog-tooth corbel block, from a decorative line located under the eaves, or similar position; there is a shallow V-shaped gully on the upper surface, possibly forming a gutter. The second piece, from demolition debris **602**, is a fragment of window tracery. This is probably from a three-lancet window (one large central panel flanked by two smaller panels), featuring glazing bar slots, and probably with gothic-style pointed arches. The piece has been whitewashed, and shows variable weathering between internal and external surfaces.

5.4.3 In addition, a small piece of chalk (Upper Chalk) carries traces of applied painted plaster (layer **308**).

5.4.4 The use of this range of building stone reflects the geographic isolation of the site in an area where the underlying geology is too recent and too soft to be worked into mouldings.

5.4.5 One small piece of Millstone Grit from made ground **102**, although with no signs of obvious working, is probably a quern fragment, on the basis of the rock type; while seven small fragments from layer **303** are certainly quernstone fragments, deriving from an imported lavastone quern from the Eifel Mountains in Germany.

5.5 Worked and Burnt Flint

5.5.1 The worked flint consists entirely of waste flakes, which in the absence of diagnostic tool types can only be broadly dated as Neolithic or Bronze Age. All of the worked flint occurred as residual finds in later contexts.

5.5.2 The single piece of burnt, unworked flint is of unknown date and origin.

5.6 Glass

5.6.1 The 20 fragments of glass recovered (from Trenches 1 and 6) are all window glass. They are in unstable condition, degraded and almost opaque. Several have grozed edges, and appear to have been of irregular shape. On at least half of the fragments traces of red painted pigment are visible (on others the poor condition hampers visibility). The painted fragments are not large enough to discern motifs, although one from demolition debris **602** shows part of a narrow band with possible floral motifs, while another from the same context has part of a possible grisaille (monochrome painted) block. All the window glass, which is of late medieval or early post-medieval date, and presumably derives from the ecclesiastical buildings on the Site, came

either from topsoil contexts, demolition debris, or post-medieval made ground.

5.7 Metalwork

Coin

5.7.1 The single coin recovered is a small copper alloy 'Rose' farthing struck in the reign of Charles I, found unstratified in Trench 1. Base metal farthings were introduced during the reign of James I, in order to provide small change for everyday transactions. Rather than being issued by the Royal Mint, these were struck under licence by a succession of wealthy families. By the reign of Charles I, the licence was held by the Richmond family and, after 1624, by Lord Maltravers. Lord Maltravers was responsible for the introduction of the 'Rose' farthing in order to counter the widespread copying and forging of these coins. It was unusual because it was a bimetallic coin, predominantly of copper but with a small brass 'plug' and was thus hard to counterfeit. These were introduced in 1636, and remained in production until 1644.

Copper alloy

5.7.2 Apart from the coin, the other copper alloy objects include two buckles, a button, a hooked clasp and a thimble. The button is modern (19th/20th century), but the other objects are slightly earlier in date.

5.7.3 One of the buckles is a small, oval, double-looped form with three engraved transverse lines on each loop; this type dates from the 16th or 17th century (Whitehead 1997, no. 289). The other buckle is only partial – one end from the frame, of which the overall form is uncertain; the frame has moulded decoration and is likely to belong to the 17th or 18th century. Both buckles came from Trench 6 topsoil.

5.7.4 The hooked clasp, from Trench 1 topsoil, has a circular head with a pentangular, beaded outline; the top, which presumably formed a rectangular slot for attachment, is missing. There are traces of possible enamel decoration on this and on a small central boss. The shaft has a sharp point, bent over at the end. Hooked clasps are thought to have been used in pairs on the ends of short chains or straps, for fastening clothing. Their *floruit* appears to have been the late 15th to 16th centuries (examples from Norwich come from 17th century contexts), and cover a variety of forms (e.g. Egan 2008, 42-6; Margeson 1993, 17).

5.7.5 The thimble is a stamped type, with circular drilled pits in a spiral from the crown; there are two circumferential engraved lines at the base. Stamped thimbles such as these are found from the 16th century until the introduction of machine-made thimbles at the end of the 17th century (Holmes n.d.; Egan 2005, 131-3).

5.7.6 Other copper alloy objects, which are not so easily attributed or dated, comprise a short length of narrow, decorative strip, with a rear 'sleeve' for a pin or rivet (possibly part of a jewellery item), from Trench 2 topsoil; a small sub-rectangular mount formed of sheet metal with moulded decoration and at least two rivet holes, from Trench 3 topsoil; and two small rectangular riveted plates, one with traces of incised decoration, both mounts or fittings of some kind, both from made ground **102**. There is also a small fragment of

mirror from Trench 2 topsoil; three other sheet fragments and a small ring (14mm diameter) are of unknown function.

Iron

5.7.7 The ironwork consists mainly of nails (24 examples), with one horseshoe, and three hooks (one probably a modern tent-peg). The horseshoe is of post-medieval form. Nails from topsoil contexts were recorded on site and not retained.

5.8 Animal Bone

5.8.1 The assemblage comprises 185 fragments (or 1.372kg) of animal bone. Once conjoins are taken into account this figure falls to 148 fragments. Bone was recovered from 21 separate medieval and post-medieval contexts located in Trenches 1 to 6. The recorded bone does not include the small quantities fish bone noted in the environmental sample flots (see below, **section 6.5**).

5.8.2 Bone preservation is quite variable between areas of the sites and some contexts (e.g. **105**, **201** and **212**) include both poorly and well preserved bone fragments, which suggests that these contexts include reworked (i.e. residual) material. Having said this however, the number of gnawed fragments is extremely low indicating that most bone waste was rapidly buried.

5.8.3 Approximately 30% of fragments are identifiable to species and skeletal element. The following species have been identified and are listed in terms of their relative frequency: cattle, sheep, pig, domestic fowl, cat, rabbit and fish. Most of the identified cattle bones are from layer **301**; these include six loose teeth, two ulnae, a humerus, radius and vertebra. Fifteen fragments of bone were recovered from four separate fills (**212**, **213**, **214** and **229**) of ditch **221**. The identified bones include a cattle tibia and cervical vertebra. A second fragment of cattle tibia was recovered from layer **203**, which is thought to be a remnant of the bank associated with this large ditch.

5.9 Marine Shell

5.9.1 With the exception of one whelk, all of the marine shell comprised oyster. Both right hand and left hand valves were present, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste. The shells were all quite fragmentary and abraded; no valves retained their original measurable dimensions (length or width). All of the shell was discarded following quantification.

5.10 Other Finds

5.10.1 Other finds comprise a few fragments of clay tobacco pipe (stems, one with illegible maker's initials on the heel), and two very small fragments of slag (unknown origin, not necessarily from metalworking).

5.11 Potential and further recommendations

5.11.1 This is a relatively small assemblage, in which only pottery, CBM and animal bone was recovered in any appreciable quantity. The finds have provided chronological evidence (pottery, coin, metalwork) and some structural information (ceramic and stone building material, window glass). Personal

items are few, and beyond the pottery there is little in the way of domestic equipment. The range of pottery wares indicates long-distance contacts (London area, the continent), which are not unexpected given the coastal location, as well as local sources of supply.

5.11.2 The finds have already been recorded to an appropriate archive level, and no further analysis is proposed. Details of the finds, as held in the project archive and presented in this document, may be incorporated into any publication report prepared for the Site.

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Three bulk samples were taken from the large medieval ditch **221** in Trench 2, and these were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals.

6.1.2 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 4**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

6.1.3 The flots were generally small and there were low numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

6.2 Charred Plant Remains

6.2.1 Small quantities of charred plant remains were recovered from ditch fill **229**, with the upper part of the context producing the largest number. The charred plant remains included a few cereal remains with only those of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum*/*aestivum*) being identifiable to species. There were also a low number of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments. The small quantities of weed seeds include seeds of oat/brome grass (Avena/Bromus sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) and brassicas (Brassicaceae). These species are generally typical of those found in arable contexts and field margins.

6.2.2 The assemblage is consistent with general waste from medieval settlement with evidence for free-threshing wheat, and some hazelnut. However, the small amounts of material might suggest that the excavation lay away from areas associated with typical domestic (food preparation) activities or that such material was regularly cleared away.

6.3 Wood Charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 4**. Charcoal fragments of >4mm were only recovered in small quantities.

6.4 Land Snails and Marine Shell

6.4.1 A single shell of *Helicella itala*, an open-country species, was recovered from the upper part of the deposit together with fragments of mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shell.

6.5 Fish Bones

6.5.1 Small numbers of fish vertebrae and scales were noted and recorded (**Table 4**), in the flots.

6.6 Potential and further recommendations

6.6.1 Due to the small quantities of charred plant remains, and the fact that full quantification has already been carried out, there is little potential for any further work. The remains themselves only provide limited information on settlement activities, agricultural practices or on the nature of the wider landscape. There is no potential for analysis of the wood charcoal due to the paucity of wood charcoal recovered.

7 DISCUSSION

"In the reigne of William the Conquerour, Dunwich had in it two hundred and sixtie and thirtie burgesses, an hundered poore people …. In the foregoing age it was well peopled and frequented with inhabitants… and in the reigne of Henrie the Second, as William of Newborough writeth, It was a towne of good note, and full stored with sundrie kindes of riches. At which time, when England was all on a light fire with new stirres and broiles, it was so fortified that it made Robert Earle of Leicester affraied …. But now by a certaine peculiar spite and envie of Nature , that suffereth the greedy sea to have what it will and encroch still without all end, the greatest part thereof is violently carried away with the waves … it lieth (as it were) desolate."

(Camden 1610)

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Although the medieval town of Dunwich is lost due to coastal erosion, the 2011 evaluation of two institutions just beyond the town's limits demonstrates something of the nature and characteristics of Dunwich during its medieval heyday.

7.1.2 That both were religious foundations seems to reflect a strong ecclesiastical presence and influence in the town, perhaps rivalling that of other major ecclesiastical centres nearby like Blythburgh.

7.1.3 Dunwich is known to have been a thriving trading port and this is reflected in some of the finds. The pottery includes a number of imported wares. Due to the lack of local hard bedrock deposits, stone for decorative architectural mouldings and other uses was also imported, from areas such as Cambridgeshire, Normandy and Germany.

7.1.4 Little in the way of domestic waste was recovered; this included, as well as pottery, animal and fish bones, and marine shell (oyster and mussel). A few personal items were also recovered (hooked clasp fastener, buckle, thimble), although all of these are post-medieval.

7.1.5 Small amounts of residual struck flint were present in both Area 1 and Area 2. This supplements other prehistoric findspots from the parish (Page 1911, 258); this and the worked flint and Bronze Age pottery recovered from earlier work (SCCAS 1999, 31, 37) suggests some prehistoric activity in the area. The only indication of Romano-British activity was a single fragment of CBM thought to be possibly of this date.

7.2 Area 1: *Maison Dieu* - Hospital of the Holy Trinity

7.2.1 The area available for excavation in this part of the Site was extremely limited and this has affected the results. However, the pottery, window glass and stone mouldings recovered (**Figure 6, Plate 3**) indicate the presence of nearby, high status buildings, and the pottery seems to be indicative of activity in the medieval period. This suggests that the ecclesiastical establishment of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity is in the near vicinity, and the suggestion has been made that it was situated on the higher ground to the south, possibly where the modern buildings are located.

7.2.2 The drainage trench observed by SCCAS in 1996 (SCCAS 1996) was of similar size to the service trenches located in Trenches 1 and 3. Although more detail about the depositional sequence was obtained during the current phase of work, the sequence described in the watching brief report is broadly similar.

7.2.3 The GPR survey suggests that there is a possible archaeological feature where Trench 5 was located. However, within the narrow confines of the testpit it was not possible to excavate to a sufficient depth to test this.

7.3 Area 2: *Greyfriars* - Franciscan Friary

Medieval

7.3.1 The most valuable addition to the understanding of the medieval Greyfriars complex comes from the use of modern geophysical survey techniques over a large area of the precinct. Combined with the results of the earlier evaluation (SCCAS 1999) this seems to confirm the presence of a large church, approximately 60m in length, marking the northern side of the building complex, with a possible cloister to the south of the nave. In addition to the known structure investigated by Norris (1939), perhaps an infirmary, and the building (refectory) for which there still exists standing remains, another possible structure or structures lies to the south of the chancel.

7.3.2 Trench 6 confirmed the findings from the earlier evaluation (SCCAS 1999) in locating what is believed to be the south-west corner of the nave of the friary church. It did, however, with the benefit of GPS location, highlight some degree of error of position with the original trenching. Window glass and decorative mouldings recovered from Trench 6 further confirm the presence of a high status ecclesiastical building.

7.3.3 No trenches were located within the standing remains, so no further information can be supplied about the structural and depositional sequence associated with them.

Town ditch

7.3.4 Trench 2 was situated across a section of the town's defensive ditch (**221**), known to pre-date the construction of the eastern precinct wall. Only a half-width slot was excavated, but at over 5m wide and 3.7m deep the ditch dimensions are comparable with those from the previous excavation by West (1973). Although nothing as distinctive as a buried turfline was identified in the ditch section, humic deposits (**228** and **229**) did overlie the primary deposit. Higher up in the sequence, humic deposit **212** lay at a similar depth to a topsoil/humic layer encountered by West pre-dating a layer of building rubble which he interpreted as 19th century 'tidying-up' of the Greyfriars site. In contrast, no building rubble was located in the section dug during the current evaluation and the only later material was obtained from the modern topsoil.

7.3.5 The presence of an internal bank on the eastern side of the ditch was confirmed. In common with earlier findings (West 1973), it was substantially reduced but, in contrast to West's section, there was no clear evidence that the bank had been deliberately levelled. This different may be due to the fact that the section of ditch excavated by West lay just outside the south-east corner of the precinct wall, while the current section lay within the area of the precinct.

7.3.6 Pottery from the ditch indicates activity from the late 11th to the late 12th/13th century, pre-dating the establishment of the friary.

Post-medieval

7.3.7 In common with the findings of Norris (1939, 215) and the previous evaluation (SCCAS 1999, 26), Trench 4 provided evidence for probable quarrying on the Site. However, unlike the previous evaluation, pit **408** did not contain building rubble, nor did it appear to have truncated any structural remains. Its date and purpose are, therefore, uncertain, and the possibility must remain that the pit related to construction rather than demolition on the Site.

7.3.8 In contrast to the SCCAS evaluation (1999) very little brick was recovered from the current evaluation, and most of that came from Area 1. This is perhaps surprising given the brick frontage built by Sir George Downing in the early 18th century onto the standing remains in Area 2, described by Gardner (1754, 60) and depicted on Kirby's map. This could suggest the brickwork was deliberately demolished and reused or disposed of in a number of discrete locations while the site was still in use, rather than being allowed to degrade and being scattered across a wider area. Indeed the previous work by SCCAS located a number of post-medieval pits with concentrations of brick and other building debris. This idea is also supported from what is known about the work conducted by the Barne family. The description of the house in 1848 (RCHME 1994, 5) suggests that it had been standing empty for some time. The Barne family, who owned the land, were major landowners and it seems that the Friary may have been deliberately dismantled to form a romantic ruin (R. Morriss *pers. comm.*). There was very

little post-medieval pottery from Area 2, although more was recovered from the earlier evaluation (SCCAS 1999, 30), and the metalwork is reflective of chance losses rather than occupation.

Modern

7.3.9 As well as a modern pit located in Trench 2, evidence from Trenches 2 and 4 suggests late post-medieval or modern ploughing of the southern part of the Site, supporting what is already known from aerial photographs (RCHME 1994, 6).

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1.1 In accordance with the project design (Videotext 2011) it is proposed that a short summary article on the results of the evaluation be prepared in consultation with John Ette for submission to the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. Given the relatively small scale of the evaluation, and the limited results, no further analysis of the stratigraphic, artefactual or environmental data is proposed.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990). The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code **77505**. It is intended that the archive should ultimately be deposited at the Suffolk County Archaeological Store, under the accession code **IPSMG:R.2011.17**.

9.1.2 An online OASIS form will be completed containing details of the work.

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10.2 Online resources

Domesday entry information and discussion:
http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/museum/item.asp?item_id=1

Information on most of the known findspots and excavations can be accessed using Archsearch via:
http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/

Table 1: Finds totals by material type and by trench (number / weight in grammes)

Material	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	Tr 5	Tr 6	Total
Pottery	78/985	29/187	50/468	9/106	1/10	1/26	168/1782
Medieval	*51/727*	*28/179*	*50/468*	*7/76*	-	*1/26*	*137/1476*
Post-medieval	*27/258*	*1/8*	-	*2/30*	*1/10*	-	*31/306*
Ceramic Building Material	36/1792	12/490	156/8653	5/287	1/26	3/268	213/11,516
Clay Pipe	3/16	5/27	1/5	-	-	-	9/48
Stone	3/2798	-	14/21,937	-	-	1/4600	18/29,335
Worked Flint	1/5	2/10	3/51	1/2	-	3/28	10/96
Burnt Flint	-	-	1/4	-	-		1/4
Glass	6/18	-	-	-	-	15/58	21/76
Slag	2/2	-	-	-	-	-	2/2
Metalwork (no. objects)	13	13	11	-	9	3	49
Coin	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	*1*
Copper Alloy	*5*	*7*	*1*	-	-	*2*	*14*
Lead	*1*	*5*	-	-	-	-	*6*
Iron	*7*	*1*	*10*	-	*9*	*1*	*28*
Animal Bone	54/460	33/306	85/549	5/23	7/33	1/1	185/1372
Marine Shell	11/71	4/35	7/25	1/8	-	-	23/139

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type

Database fabric code	Fabric code	Fabric type	Date Range	No. sherds	Weight (g)	EVE
F4	THET	Ipswich Thetford-type Ware	mid 9th – late 11th century	1	2	0
F10	MCW	Early Medieval Sandy Coarsewares	12th – 14th century	107	992	0.54
F11		Aardenburg-type Ware: orange-red oxidized sandy ware, usually in the form of jugs with an external white slip under a green, red-brown or yellow glaze. Produced at a number of sources in the Lowlands (Jennings 1981, 31).	mid 13th – 14th century.	1	3	0
F13	YARG	Yarmouth-type Glazed Ware	late 11th - 15th century	6	120	0
F14	HFW1	Hedingham Fine Ware	late 12th – 14th century	2	14	0
F15	SCAR	Scarborough Ware	Late 12th – 14th century	4	29	0
F16	IPSG	Ipswich Glazed Ware	late 13th – 14th century	11	114	0
F17	SAIN	Saintonge Monochrome Ware	mid 13th – 15th century	1	69	0
F18	LOND	London ware	late 12th – 15th century	4	133	0.11
F21	GSW3	Raeren Stoneware	mid 15th – mid 16th century	4	38	0
F22	GSW2	Langerwehe Stoneware	mid 14th – mid 16th century	1	9	0
F23	DUTR	Dutch Redware	14th – 16th century	1	47	0
F25	LMT	Late Medieval Transitional Ware	15th – mid 16th century	6	36	0
F27	TGE	Anglo-Dutch Tin-Glazed Earthenwares	17th – 18th century	2	5	0
F28	GSW4	Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	mid 16th – 18th century	1	6	0
F40	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	mid 16th – 18th century	10	137	0
F41	SWSW	Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	early – late 18th century	1	1	0
F100	IRST	Ironstone China	19th – 20th century	7	40	0
			TOTALS	**170**	**1795**	**0.65**

Table 3: Pottery occurrence per trench

Trench	No Sherds	Wt Sherds	EVE	Date Range
1	78	985	0.05	12th – 15th C + modern
2	31	200	0.23	late 11th – late 12th/13th C, + modern
3	50	468	0.30	late 11th – late 12th C
4	9	106	0.02	12th C + modern
5	1	10	0	Modern
6	1	26	0.05	late 11th – 12th C
Total	**170**	**1795**	**0.65**	

Table 4: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Context	Depth	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcl > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 2 Medieval Ditch 221												
229	2m BGL	1	20	15	5	C	-	Free-threshing wheat grain x 1, indet. grain x 1	B	*Avena/Bromus* x 2, *Vicia/Lathyrus* x 3, *Rumex* x 1, trigonous *Carex* x 1, *Chenopodium* x 2	1/3 ml	Sab/f (B), Moll-t (C), mussel shell frags
229	3m BGL	2	20	10	10	C	-	Indet. grain frags x 2	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags x 4	<1/2 ml	Sab/f (C)
229	4m BGL	3	20	10	5	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags x 1, *Trifolium/Medicago* x 1, Brassicaceae x 2	1/1 ml	Sab/f (A)

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			**Type:**	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 9.35x1.60m		**Max. depth:** 1.66m	**Ground level:** 3.25-3.70m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth (m)**
101	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly loose and friable; fairly homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; overlies (102).		0.00-0.30 bgl
102	*Layer*	Post-medieval made ground. Dark grey-black sandy loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-6cm. Frequent CBM fragments; occasional chalk flecks. Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Overlies (113). Probably equivalent to (502).		0.20-0.72 bgl
103	*Layer*	Area of cobbles, possible consolidation deposit. Beach cobbles, rounded – well rounded, 6-14cm. Occasional brick and tile fragments, especially to north. Rare limestone, sub-angular, 2-8cm. Bedded into (104).		0.10 deep
104	*Layer*	Material within natural hollow. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-3cm. 5% chalk, sub-rounded, <1-cm. Rare CBM, mortar and charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed, frequent mid grey-brown mottles. Fairly compact. Overlies (105).		0.10 deep
105	*Layer*	Colluvial layer. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. 1% chalk, sub-rounded, <1-cm. Rare mortar and charcoal flecks. Very slightly mixed, occasional mid grey-brown mottles. Compact. Overlies (110). Probably equivalent to (302) and (503).		0.36 deep
106	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of **(107)**. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Rare chalk flecks. Occasional CBM and plastic. Mottled/laminated deposit; fairly compact. Overlies **(107)**.		0.50+ deep
107	***Cut***	**Possible WWII defence trench (pillbox lies to the south), filled with (106). North-south – north aligned. Straight, steep sides, base unexcavated. 0.6m+ wide. Very slightly diffuse in plan and section. Cuts (102).**		**0.50+ deep**
108	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of **(109)**. Dark grey-black sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Rare chalk flecks. Rare CBM fragments. Mid yellow-brown bands in upper portion of fill. Fairly compact. Overlies **(109)**.		1.20 deep
109	***Cut***	**Modern service trench filled with (108). East – west aligned. Straight, steep sides, flat base. 1.12m wide. Cuts (106)**		**1.20 deep**
110	*Layer*	Possible surface. Pale yellow-brown clay. 1% stone, rounded, <1cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Hard, compact. Overlies (111).		0.16 deep
111	*Layer*	Mid yellow-brown sand. 1% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Slightly mixed. Occasional pale yellow-brown diffuse mottles. Fairly compact. Overlies (119).		0.18 deep
112	*Layer*	Layer, intermittent across trench. Mid orange-brown sand. Slightly mixed. Fairly compact. Overlies (102).		0.10 deep
113	*Layer*	Slight bank. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Frequent chalk flecks. Occasional CBM fragments. Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Overlies (103) and (114).		0.15 deep
114	*Layer*	Secondary fill of posthole **(115)**. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Rare chalk flecks. Occasional CBM fragments. Similar to (113). Overlies **(115)**.		0.30 deep
115	***Cut***	**Sub-oval posthole filled with (114). Straight, steep sides, flat base. 0.35m wide, 0.38m long. Cuts (105).**		**0.30 deep**

116	*Natural*	Natural geology. Mid yellow sand. Frequent mid yellow-brown mottles. Compact.	0.80+ bgl
117	*Layer*	Mid brown sandy silt. No visible coarse components. Rare charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous; compact. Overlies (116)	0.15 deep
118	*Layer*	Re-deposited natural. Pale yellow-brown sand. <1% stone, rounded, <1cm. Very mixed. Frequent pale yellow, pale green and mid orange mottles. Compact. Overlies (117).	0.26 deep
119	*Layer*	Pale brown sandy silt. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Occasional very diffuse mid yellow-brown mottles. Fairly compact. Overlies (118).	0.22 deep

TRENCH 2			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 20.75x7.40m		**Max. depth**: 4.02m	**Ground level:** 20.35-20.88m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth (m)**
201	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey sandy silt loam. 2% stone/pebbles, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly loose and friable; homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; overlies (202) and (215).	0.00-0.42 bgl
202	*Layer*	Made ground. Mid yellow-brown clay. 1% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional mid orange-brown mottles. Compact. Occasional plough scars. Overlies (205).	0.38 deep
203	*Layer*	Internal bank associated with ditch **(221**). Pale grey sand. No visible coarse components. Fairly loose and friable. Some variation in colour. Overlies (222).	0.57 high
204	*Layer*	Duplicate number. Tertiary deposit overlying ditch **(221)**. Mid yellow sandy loam. 10% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-4cm. Sandy but fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Same as (210) and (215). Overlies (203) and (216).	-
205	*Layer*	Buried A horizon. Very pale grey sand. No visible coarse components. Loose and friable; fairly homogenous. Same as (211) and (222). Overlies (224).	0.60+ bgl
206	***Cut***	**Sub-oval pit filled with (207), (208), (209) and (223). Straight, steep sides, concave base. 1.44m wide. Cuts (202).**	**0.96 deep**
207	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of pit **(206)**. Mid brown-orange sandy silt loam. Contains abundant large brick and tile fragments. Occasional mid grey lenses. Compact. Overlies (223).	0.40 deep
208	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of pit **(206)**, topsoil derived material. Mid brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Moderately compact. Fairly homogeneous; some bioturbation. Overlies (209).	0.26 deep
209	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of pit **(206)**, possible edge collapse. Mid yellow sand. 1% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Slightly mixed with occasional mid yellow-orange and mid yellow-brown mottles. Some bioturbation; fairly compact. Overlies (206).	0.35 deep
210	*Layer*	Duplicate number. Tertiary deposit overlying ditch **(221)**. Mid yellow sandy loam. 10% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-4cm. Sandy but fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Same as (204) and (215). Overlies (203) and (216).	-
211	*Layer*	Duplicate number. Buried A horizon. Very pale grey sand. No visible coarse components. Loose and friable; fairly homogenous. Same as (205) and (222). Overlies (224).	-
212	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(221)**. Mid to dark brown sandy silt loam. 5% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact; humic. Probably equivalent to (218). Overlies (213).	0.44+ deep
213	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(221)**. Mid yellow sand. 2% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies (219).	0.06 deep
214	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(221)**. Mid yellow sand. 5% stone, sub-rounded	0.22+ deep

		– rounded, <1-2cm. Very slightly mixed, diffuse mid yellow-grey mottles. Moderately compact. Probably equivalent to (217). Overlies (212).	
215	*Layer*	Tertiary deposit overlying ditch **(221)**. Mid yellow sandy loam. 10% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-4cm. Sandy but fairly compact. Fairly homogeneous. Same as (204) and (210). Overlies (203) and (216).	0.32 deep
216	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(221)**. Mid yellow-grey sand. 2% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Very slightly mixed, some diffuse mid yellow mottles. Some bioturbation; moderately compact. Overlies (214) and (217).	1.10+ deep
217	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(221)**. Mid yellow sand. 10% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Very slightly mixed, mid yellow-grey mottles. Moderately compact. Probably equivalent to (214). Overlies (218).	0.18+ deep
218	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(221)**. Mid to dark brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact; humic. Likely equivalent to (212). Overlies (219).	0.63+ deep
219	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(221)**. Mid yellow-grey sand. 10% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Contains some fine lenses of mid grey-brown sandy loam. Fairly compact. Overlies (220).	1.00+ deep
220	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(221)**. Mid grey-brown sandy loam. 5% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Possibly equivalent to (228). Overlies (226).	0.54+
221	***Cut***	**Medieval town ditch. North-west – south-east aligned, filled with (212)-(214), (216)-(220) and (226)-(230). Only half slot excavated, 5m+ wide. Very slightly concave, steep sides, concave base. Associated with internal bank (203). Cuts (222).**	**3.70+ deep**
222	*Layer*	Buried A horizon. Very pale grey sand. No visible coarse components. Loose and friable; fairly homogenous. Same as (205) and (211). Overlies (224).	0.80-1.25 bgl
223	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of pit **(206)**, possible edge collapse. Mid yellow sand. 1% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1cm. Very slightly mixed with occasional diffuse mid yellow-grey mottles. Some bioturbation; fairly compact. Overlies (208).	0.32 deep
224	*Natural*	Natural geology. Mid orange to pale yellow-white sand. 2% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-3cm. Compact.	1.20+ bgl
225	-	VOID	-
226	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(221)**. Mid yellow sand. 5% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-3cm. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (227).	0.52+ deep
227	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(221)**. Mid orange-yellow sand. 2% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional mid brown diffuse mottles. Moderately compact. Overlies (228).	0.22+ deep
228	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(221)**. Mid grey-brown sandy loam. 5% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Possibly equivalent to (220). Overlies (229).	1.20+ deep
229	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **(221)**. Dark brown sandy silt loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm, Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact; slightly humic. Overlies (230).	0.56+ deep
230	*Deposit*	Primary fill of ditch **(221)**. Mid orange sand. 5% stone/gravel, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Moderately homogeneous; fairly compact. Lowest deposit encountered in **(221)**.	0.28 deep

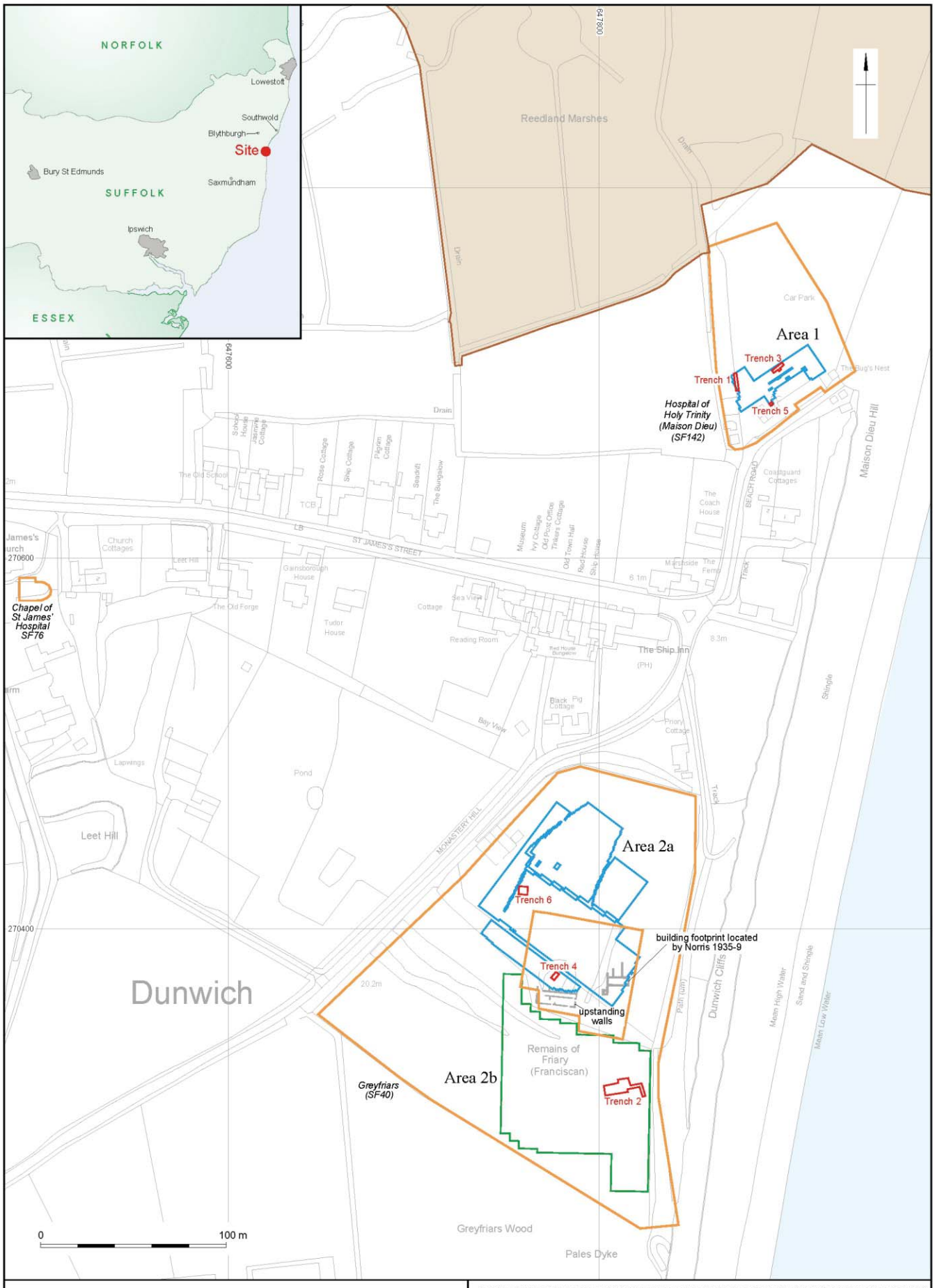
TRENCH 3			**Type:** Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 6.90x2.60m		**Max. depth:** 1.24m	**Ground level:** 3.30-3.58m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth (m)**
301	*Layer*	Modern overburden, surfacing for car park. Dark grey sand and gravel. Compact. Overlies (303), (307) and (310).		0.00-0.30 bgl
302	*Layer*	Possible levelling material, may contain material transported in from higher ground. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone/pebbles, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Fairly mixed, occasional diffuse mid yellow and mid brown mottles. Probably same as (105) and (503). Overlies (309).		0.30-0.52 bgl
303	*Layer*	Deliberate deposit, possible consolidation material. Area of tiles seen in southern part of trench. Overlies (304).		0.08 deep
304	*Layer*	Darker material beneath and around (303), likely part of this deposit. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone/pebbles, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Overlies (302).		0.10 deep
305	-	VOID		-
306	***Cut***	**Modern service trench filled with (307). North-east – south-west aligned. Straight, steep sides. Base unexcavated. 1.0m wide. Cuts (302).**		**0.65+ deep**
307	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of service trench **(306)**. Dark grey-black sandy silt loam. 5% stone/pebbles, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-4cm. Rare chalk flecks. Frequent mid-brown bands. Compact. Cut by **(311)**. Overlies **(306)**.		0.65+ deep
308	*Layer*	Possible buried A horizon. Dark brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone, rounded, <1-cm. Occasional mid grey mottles. Some bioturbation. Fairly compact. Overlies (319).		0.77-0.91 bgl
309	*Layer*	Possible colluvial layer. Mid brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Occasional mid yellow and mid grey mottles. Some bioturbation; fairly compact. Overlies (308).		0.52-0.77 bgl
310	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of service trench **(311)**. Dark grey-black sandy silt. 15% stone/pebbles, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-3cm. Rare chalk flecks. Frequent mid-brown bands. Compact. Overlies **(311)**.		0.60+ deep
311	***Cut***	**Modern service trench filled with (310). West – east aligned. Straight, vertical sides. Base unexcavated. 0.46m wide. Cuts (307) and (312).**		**0.60+ deep**
312	*Surface*	Pale yellow-white sandy lime mortar. 5% pebbles, rounded, 2-4, 10-15cm. Compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (313).		0.02 deep
313	*Layer*	Mid yellow-green clay. 2% stone/pebbles, rounded, <1-2cm. 2% chalk flecks. Overlies (302) and (314).		0.08 deep
314	*Layer*	Mid yellow-brown sand. <1% stone/pebbles, rounded, <1-2cm. Same as (302). Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Unexcavated. Overlies (309).		-
315	*Structure*	Kerb. Beach cobbles (15-22cm) set into pale yellow-white sandy lime mortar. Left *in situ*. Edges (312).		-
316	*Deposit*	Fill of natural feature **(317)**. Pale yellow-orange sand. No visible inclusions. Fairly homogeneous; fairly compact. Unexcavated. Overlies **(317)**.		-
317	***Cut***	**Possible rill or palaeochannel, filled with (316). North-west - south-east aligned. 0.23m wide. Unexcavated. Cuts (318).**		**-**
318	*Natural*	Natural geology. Mid yellow sand; no visible inclusions. Compact; homogeneous.		1.04+ bgl
319	*Layer*	Possible buried B horizon. Pale yellow-brown sand. 1% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional very diffuse pale grey-brown mottles. Some bioturbation; fairly compact. Overlies (318).		0.91-1.04 bgl

TRENCH 4			**Type:** Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 4.12x2.13m		**Max. depth:** 1.70m	**Ground level:** 19.37 -19.47m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth (m)**
401	*Layer*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone/pebbles, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Loose and friable; homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass. Overlies (402).		0.00-0.30 bgl
402	*Layer*	Post-medieval ploughing. Mid yellow-brown silty sand. 5% stone/flint, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Frequent chalk flecks. Occasional CBM fragments. Very mixed deposit. Compact. Overlies (403).		0.30-0.45 bgl
403	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of quarry pit **(408)**. Mid yellow-brown sand with lenses of pale yellow-grey. No visible inclusions. Fairly compact. Overlies (406).		0.73 deep
404	*Deposit*	Probable lining of pit **(408)**, north side of pit. Mid yellow-green silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks. Compact. Lines cut of feature **(408).**		0.06 deep
405	*Deposit*	Probable lining of pit **(408)**, south side of pit. Mid yellow-green silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks. Compact. Lines cut of feature **(408).**		0.06 deep
406	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of quarry pit **(408)**. Mid brown sand with occasional diffuse lenses of pale yellow-grey. Very rare shell fragments. Fairly compact. Overlies (409).		0.50 deep
407	*Natural*	Natural geology. Mid yellow sand. Occasional concentrations of fine gravel. Compact.		0.45+ deep
408	***Cut***	**Cut of quarry pit, apparently lined for secondary use. Filled with (403)-(406) and (409). Steep, concave sides, concave base. 3.48m wide, length unknown. Cuts (407).**		**1.38m deep**
409	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of quarry pit **(408)**. Mid yellow sand with Pale yellow-green mottles. No visible inclusions; fairly compact. Overlies (404) and (405).		0.70 deep

TRENCH 5			**Type:** Hand excavated	
Dimensions: 1.40x1.40m		**Max. depth:** 0.81m	**Ground level:** 4.43-4.70m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth (m)**
501	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly compact and homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass. Base of deposit is burnt wood remains from fire/demolition. Overlies (502).		0.00-0.20 bgl
502	*Layer*	Late post-medieval made ground. Dark grey black sandy silt loam. 1% stone/pebbles, sub-rounded - rounded, 1-6cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Rare CBM and charcoal flecks. Compact; homogeneous; some bioturbation. Overlies (504). Probably equivalent to (102).		0.20-0.42 bgl
503	*Layer*	Mid yellow-brown sandy loam. <1% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Rare chalk flecks. Occasional charcoal flecks. Moderately compact. Occasional mid brown and mid yellow diffuse mottles. Some bioturbation. Overlies (505). Probably equivalent to (105) and (302).		0.50-0.71 bgl
504	*Layer*	Pale yellow-brown sandy loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Frequent chalk flecks. Moderately compact; very slightly mixed; some bioturbation. Overlies (503).		0.42-0.50 bgl
505	*Layer*	Pale yellow-grey sand. <1% stone, rounded, <1cm. Loose and friable. Occasional diffuse pale brown mottles. Not fully excavated. Possibly equivalent to (319).		0.71+ bgl

TRENCH 6			**Type:** Hand excavated	
Dimensions: 4.70x4.30m		**Max. depth:** 0.50m	**Ground level:** 19.26-19.51m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth (m)**
601	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone/pebbles, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Loose and friable; homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; overlies (615) and (622).		0.00-0.40 bgl
602	*Layer*	Dark brown sandy silt loam. Demolition debris located within corner of building. 10% stone/pebbles, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional chalk and CBM fragments. Fairly compact; slightly mixed. Overlies (617).		0.10 deep
603	*Structure*	Pale white rammed chalk, part of east – west wall foundation. Compact. 0.92m wide. Overlies (604). Left *in situ*.		0.10 deep
604	*Structure*	Pale white rammed chalk, foundation of east – west wall. Compact. 1.05m wide. Left *in situ*.		-
605	*Structure*	Foundation or bedding layer. Pale pink-yellow sand. 25% flint, sub-angular, <1-8cm; coarse. Slightly friable. Left *in situ*. Possibly overlies (603) and (613).		-
606	*Structure*	Pale yellow rammed chalk, part of north-south foundation. 5% flint, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Compact. 1.18m wide. Left *in situ*. Overlies (607).		-
607	*Structure*	Pale orange-brown silty sand, part of north – south foundation. 15% gravel, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Slightly loose. Slightly mixed. Left *in situ*. Overlies (608).		-
608	*Structure*	Pale grey-white chalk and silty sand, part of north – south foundation. 15% gravel, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Compact. Slightly mixed. Left *in situ*.		-
609	*Structure*	Pale white rammed chalk, possible foundation or bedding layer. 2% flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-9cm. Rare CBM fragments. Compact. Left *in situ*.		-
610	*Layer*	Pale yellow-brown sand. 1% stone/pebbles, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-9cm. Compact; homogeneous. Possible natural geology. Not clear whether above or below (608).		-
611	*Layer*	Mid grey-brown silty sand. 1% stone/pebbles, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-9cm. Rare chalk flecks. Compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (618). Left *in situ*.		0.08 deep
612	*Layer*	Dark yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone/pebbles, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Rare chalk fragments. Occasional mid brown diffuse mottles. Compact. Unexcavated. Built up against (606).		-
613	*Layer*	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone/pebbles, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Rare chalk fragments. Similar to (612). Compact. Unexcavated. Maybe built up against (605).		-
614	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of possible pit **(621)**. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone/pebbles, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional chalk and CBM fragments. Compact. Unexcavated.		-
615	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of evaluation trench **(619)**. Dark grey sandy silt loam. 2% stone/pebbles, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional chalk fragments. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (616).		0.12 deep
616	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of evaluation trench **(619)**. Mid brown-orange sandy silt loam. 2% stone/pebbles, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-10cm. Occasional chalk and CBM fragments. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies **(619)**.		0.18 deep
617	*Layer*	Mid brown-orange sandy silt loam. 10% stone/flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Occasional chalk flecks and fragments. Compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies (603) and (610). Unexcavated.		-

618	*Layer*	Mid grey-brown sand. No visible coarse components. Compact; homogeneous. Unexcavated.	-
619	***Cut***	**Previous evaluation trench, filled with (615) and (616). North-west – south-east aligned. Straight, vertical sides, flat base. 1.54m wide. Cuts (602), (609), (612) and (614).**	**0.18 deep**
620	***Cut***	**Previous evaluation trench, filled with (622). South-west – north-east aligned. Straight, vertical sides, flat base. 1.50m wide. Cuts (602), (605), (611) and (624).**	**0.12 deep**
621	***Cut***	**Possible pit, filled with (614). Only partly seen in plan. Unexcavated. Cuts (610).**	**-**
622	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of evaluation trench **(620)**. Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 2% stone/pebbles, sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Occasional chalk and CBM flecks and fragments. Fairly compact; slightly mixed. Overlies **(620)**.	0.12 deep
623	*Layer*	Possible natural geology. Mid yellow sand. <1% pebbles, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Compact. Occasional diffuse dark yellow mottles. Unexcavated.	-
624	*Layer*	Pale grey sandy silt loam; no visible inclusions. Homogeneous; fairly compact. Unexcavated. Overlies (603).	-



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Scale:	1:2000	Illustrator:	KL
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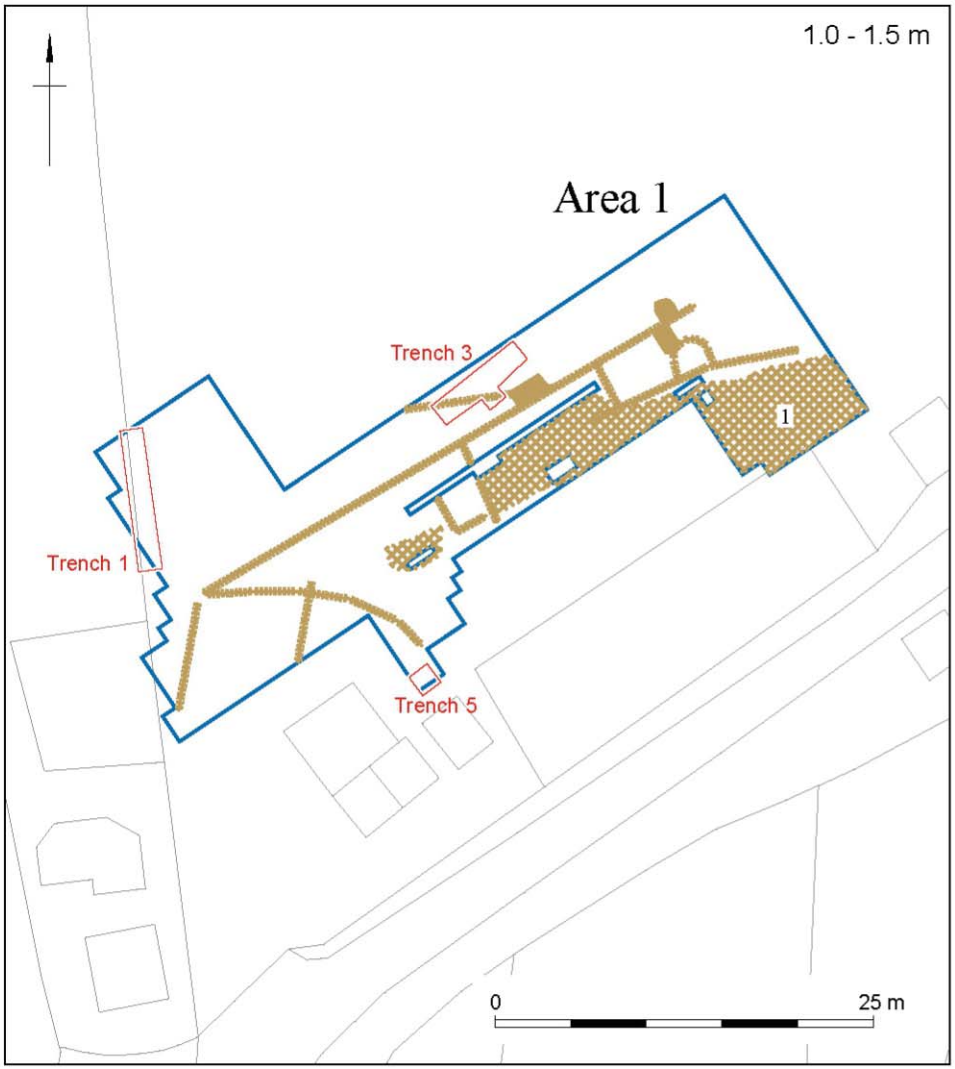
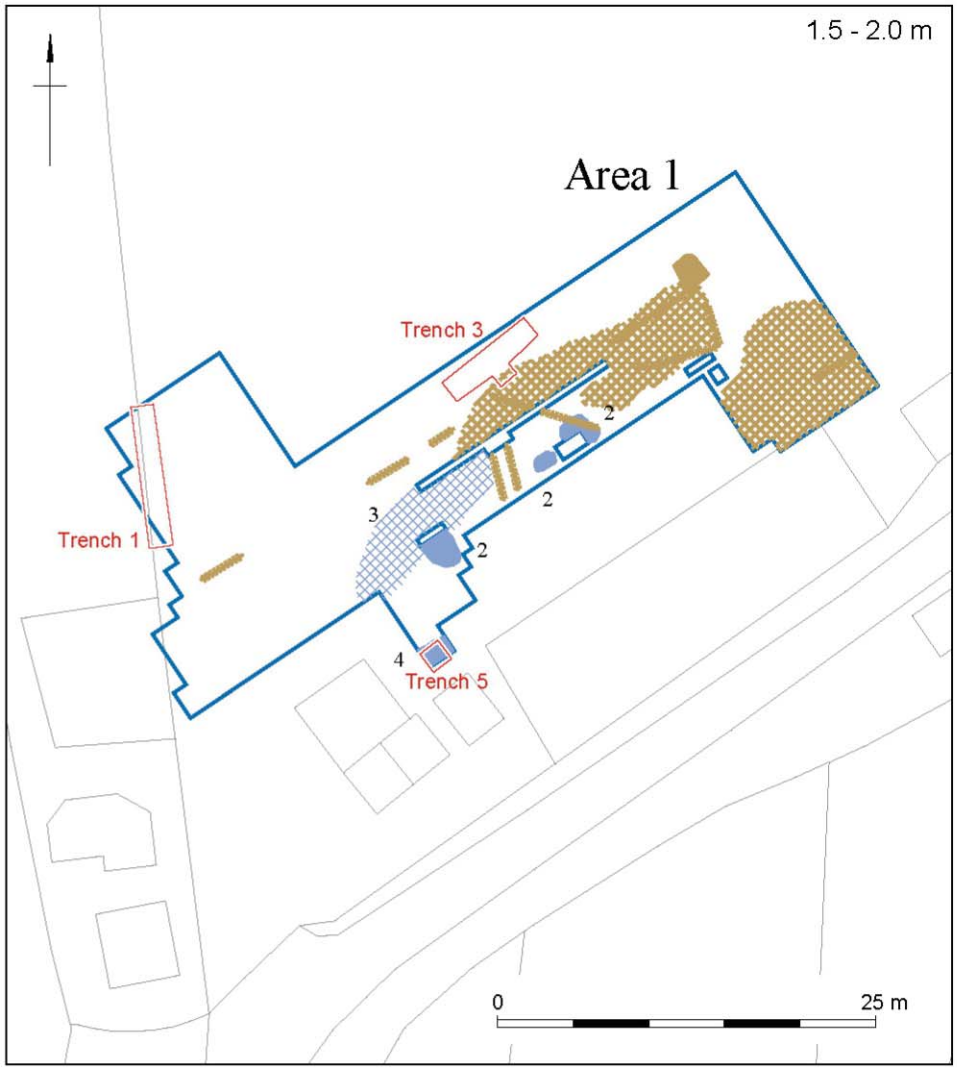
Location of site, trenches and geophysical survey areas

Figure 1





Uncertain - Discrete/Increased Response

Modern Disturbance

?Service

Wessex Archaeology

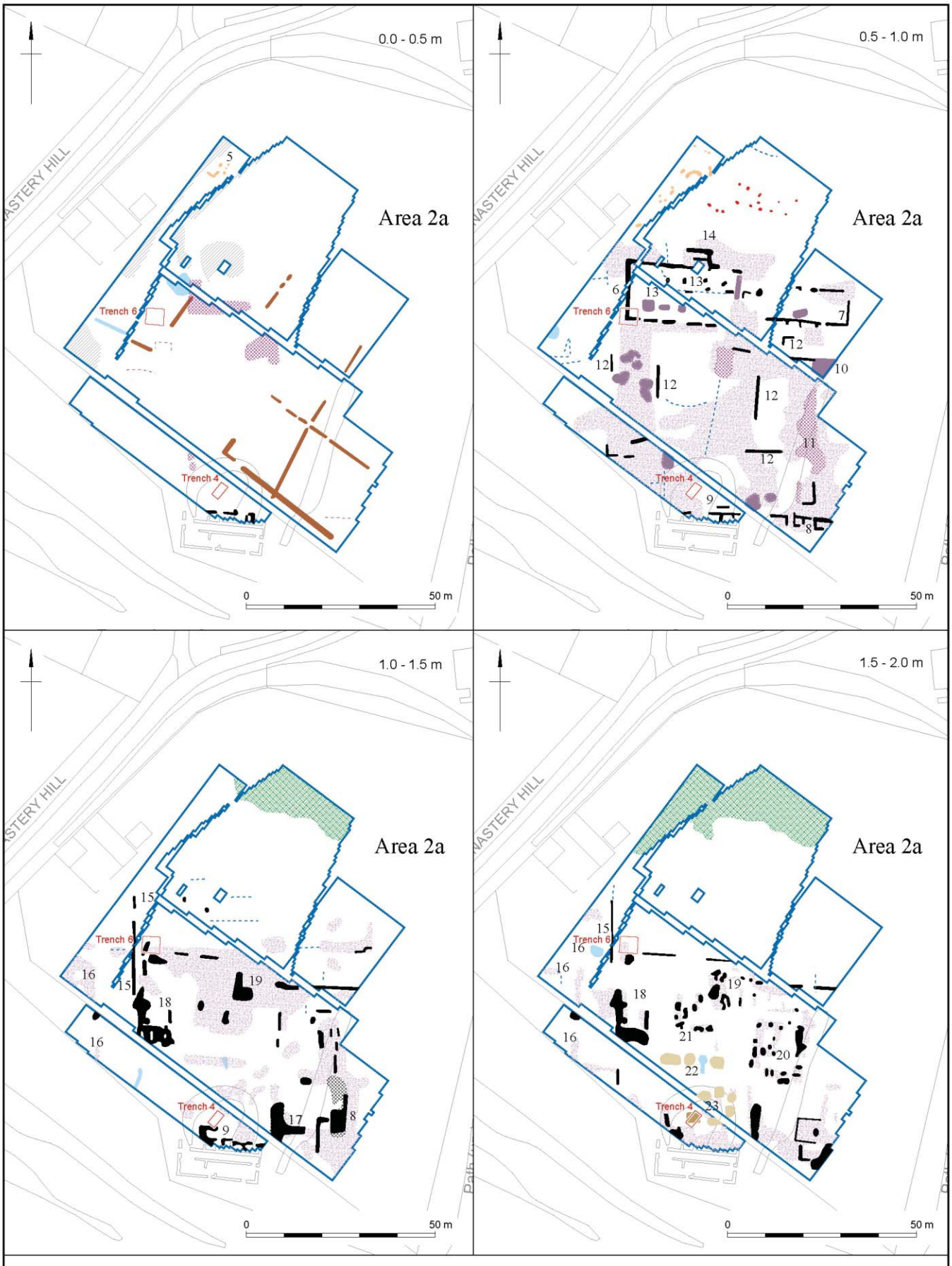
Evaluation trench

GPR survey area

Date:	02/05/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:500	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77505TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_04\77505_f2.dwg		

Area 1, GPR survey (only timeslices 1.0-1.5 m and 1.5-2.0 m illustrated)

Figure 2



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Date: 02/05/12	Revision Number: 0	Scale: 1:1000	Illustrator: KL
Path: Y:\PROJECTS\77505TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_04\77505_f3.dwg			

Area 2a, GPR survey

Figure 3

Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench

Gradiometer survey area

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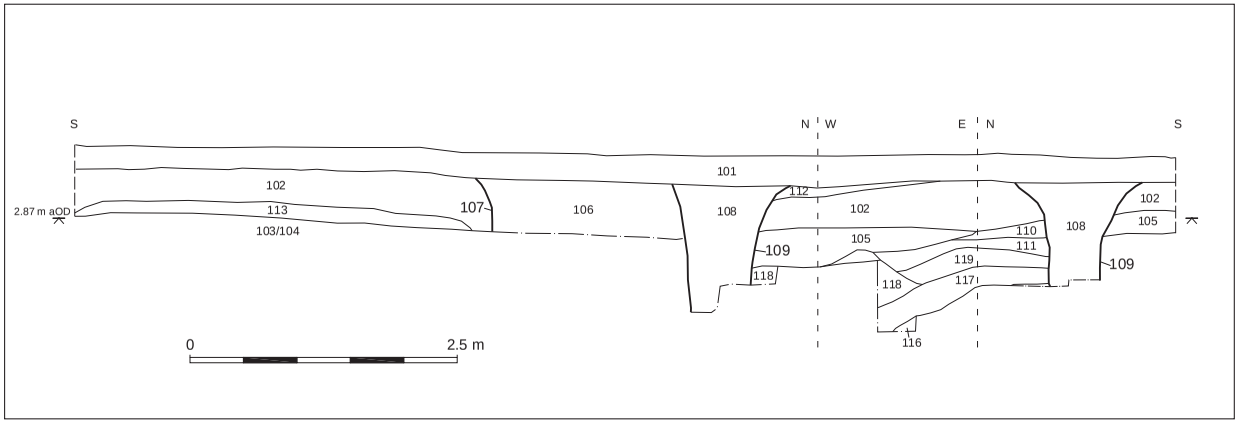
Scale:	1:1000	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77505TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_04\77505_f4.dwg		

Area 2b, magnetometer survey

Figure 4

Plate 1: Trench 1, view from north

Plate 2: North end of Trench 1, south facing section



Trench 1 section

Evaluation trench

Date:	02/05/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:50 & Section 1:50	Illustrator:	NB/KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77505TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_04\77505_f5.dwg		

Trench 1: plan, section and photographs

Figure 5

Plate 3: Dog-tooth corbel block (ON 14) within deposit 302

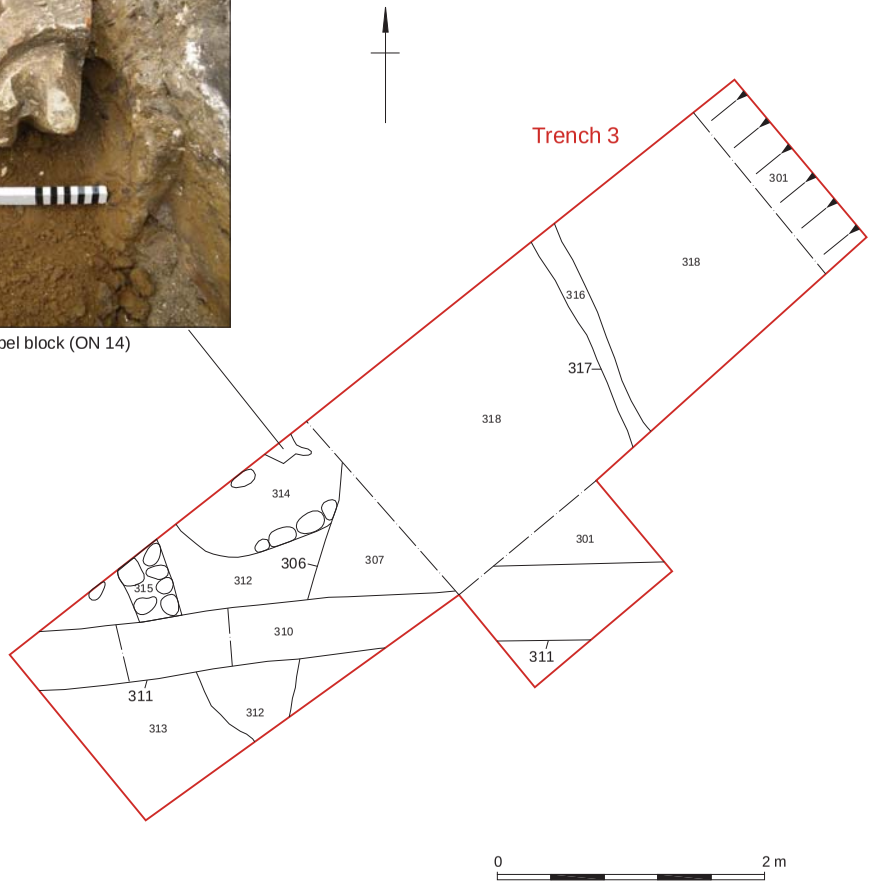


Plate 4: Trench 3, south facing section

Plate 5: Trench 3, pre-excavation view of south-west end

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Evaluation trench

Date:	02/05/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:40	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77505TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_04\77505_f5.dwg		

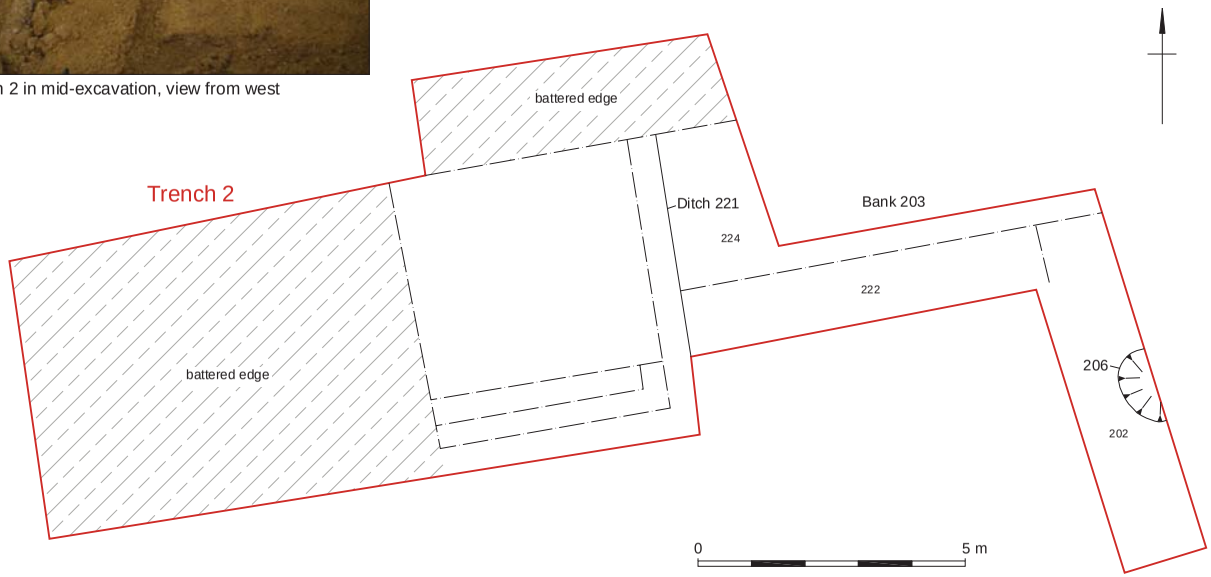
Trench 3: plan and photographs

Figure 6

Plate 6: Trench 2 eastern end, view from south-east

Plate 7: Trench 2 in mid-excavation, view from west

Plate 8: Bank 203 overlying layer 222, view from south-east



Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench

Date:	02/05/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:100	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77505TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_04\77505_f5.dwg		

Trench 2: plan and photographs

Figure 7

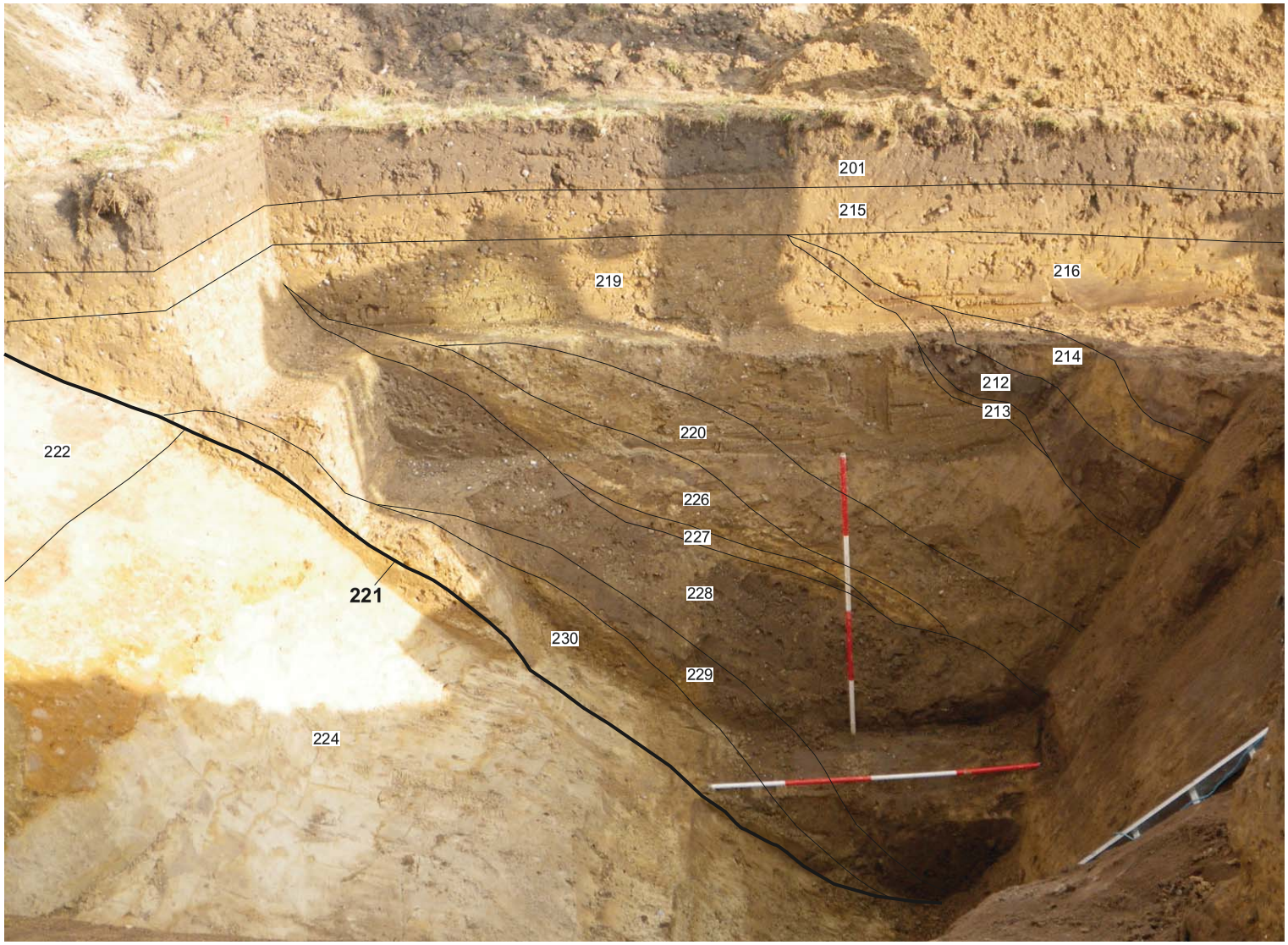


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Plate 9: Ditch 221, view from north

Figure 8

Plate 10: South-east facing section of pit 408

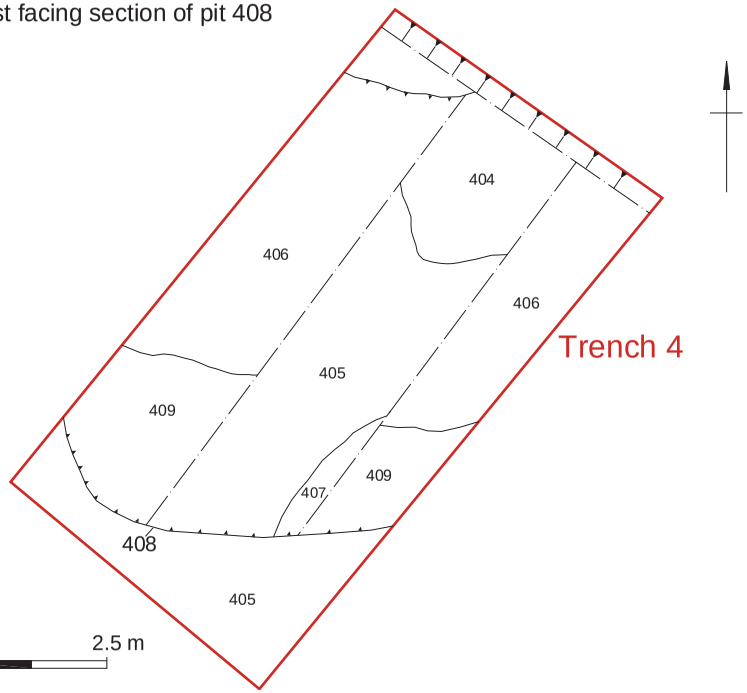

Plate 11: Trench 4, view from north

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Trench 4: plan and photographs

Figure 9

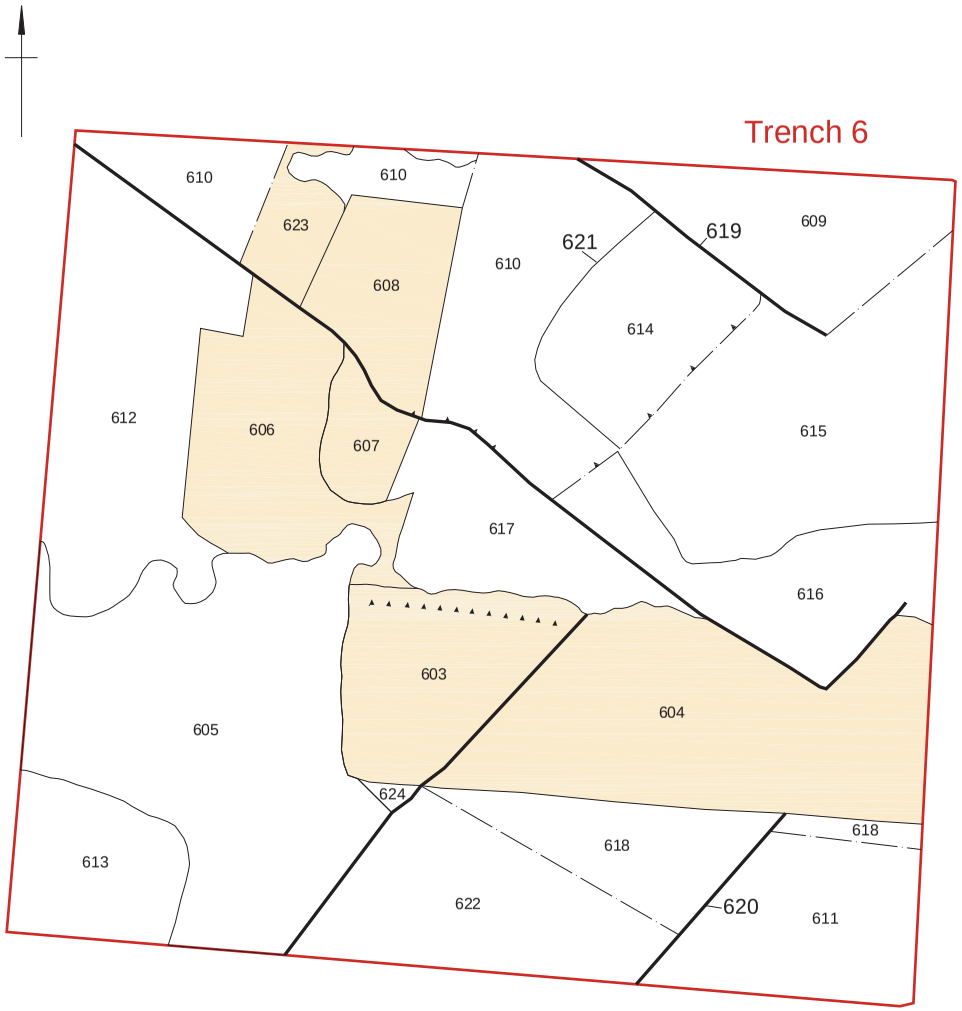

Plate 12: Trench 6, view from north

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Trench 6: plan and photograph

Figure 10

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