1. Parish: Dunwich (NOTE: only Dunwich St. James survived from 18th cent.)

   **Meaning:** Port with deep water (Ekwall)

2. Hundred: Blything

   **Deanery:** Dunwich (-1868), Dunwich (South) (1868-1914), S. Dunwich (1914-1972), Saxmundham (1972)

   **Union:** Blything

   **RDC/UDC:** Dunwich Borough (E. Suffolk), Blything RD (1894-1934), Blyth RD (1934-1974), Suffolk Coastal (1974-

   **Other administrative details:**
   Incorporated by Charter of King John, remodeled (1348/49), abolished (1884)
   Admiralty jurisdiction granted (15th cent.)
   Blything Petty Sessional Division
   Halesworth County Court District

3. **Area:** 1,140 acres land, 4 water, 1 tidal water, 43 acres foreshore (1912)

4. **Soils:**

   Former parish lost extensively to the sea, due to coastal erosion.
   Remainder of parish:

   **Mixed:**
   a) Deep well drained sandy soils, some very acid especially under heath and woodland. Risk wind erosion.
   b) Small area of deep peat soils, part very acid, high groundwater levels, risk of flooding

5. **Types of farming:**

   1086 Wood for 6 pigs, 2 acres meadow, 1 cob, 8 cattle, 28 sheep, 8 pigs, 16 goats

   1500–1640 Thirsk: Sheep corn region, where sheep are main fertilizing agent, bred for fattening. Barley main cash crop.

   1818 Marshall: Management varies with condition of sandy soils. Rotation usually turnip, barley, clover, wheat or turnips as preparation for corn and grass.

   1937 Main crops: Land mostly poor, very little cultivation
1969 Trist: Barley and sugar beet are the main crops with some rye grown on poorer lands and a little wheat, herbage seeds and carrots

6. Enclosure:

7. Settlement:

Large ancient capital city of East Anglia predominantly lost through sea erosion over many centuries; remains of which extend at least ¼ mile out into seas (and probably even further)

1958 Small compact fragment remains clustered around school, new church and reading room. Marshland and shingle predominate.


8. Communications:

Road: Roads to Blythburgh and Westleton
Main road into town from south eroded away by sea (1609). Order made for construction of new road.
Kings Road/Kings Highway/King Johns Road said to have run from Dunwich to Bury St. Edmunds (1754)
1912 2 pony and trap proprietors, motor cars for hire from the Barne Arms Hotel

Rail: 1891 5½ miles Darsham station: Ipswich – Lowestoft line opened (1859), still operational
1912 4 miles Blythburgh station: Southwold – Halesworth line opened (1879), closed (1929)

9. Population:

1086 — 628 recorded of whom 316 are burgesses, 178 are poor men and 24 are Frenchmen (includes Domesday vill of Alneterne)
1327 — 35 taxpayers paid £6. 4s. 4¾d.
1524 — 230 taxpayers paid £39. 9s. 1d.
1603 — 502 adults
1674 — 63 households
1676 — Not recorded
1801 — 184 inhabitants
1831 — 232 inhabitants
1851 — 294 inhabitants
1871 — 234 inhabitants
1901 — 157 inhabitants
1931 — 174 inhabitants
1951 — 140 inhabitants
1971 — 115 inhabitants
1981 — 129 inhabitants

10. Benefice:

**Rectory of St. Nicholas:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1254</td>
<td>£6. 13s. 4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1291</td>
<td>£4. 6s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portion of Prior of Eye £3s. 4d. £5
Last presentment (1335), lost to sea (circa 1740)

Patron: Prior of Eye

**Rectory of St. Martin:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1254</td>
<td>£4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1291</td>
<td>£4. 6s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portion to Prior of Eye £1. 10s. £5 16s. 8d.
Last presentment (1335), lost to sea (circa 1335)

Patron: Prior of Eye

**Rectory of St. Leonard:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1254</td>
<td>£3. 6s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1291</td>
<td>£5. 6s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lost to sea (circa 1450)

**Rectory of St. Peter:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1254</td>
<td>£4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1291</td>
<td>Portion of Eye in Church of St. Peter £1. 6s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1603</td>
<td>Curate, stipend £6 p.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Church pulled down (1702), lost to sea (circa 1754)

**Rectory of All Saints:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1254</td>
<td>£10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1291</td>
<td>£10. 13s. 4d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appropriated to Priory of Eye, valued £10. 13s. 4d. (1535)
Ministers stipend £12 p.a. (1754)

**Rectory of St. John:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1291</td>
<td>£4. 6s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1535</td>
<td>£5. 11s. 4d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paid 10s. pa. for two synods to Prior of Ely.
Church pulled down (1540)
Patron: Prior of Eye

From AD 673 parish held head of Bishops See Corporation ordered non-payment of tithes after unjustified demands were made by ministers (1598) Unspecified curate allowed £20 p.a. (1654)

**Perpetual Curacy of St. James (1831), Vicarage (1915)**

1831 No glebe house, gross income £40 p.a. Augmented by interest on £400 from Queen Anne’s Bounty (1832) Possesses no glebe land, property of tithes (1834)
1891 Incumbent also holds Rectory of Blythford
1912 Nett value £120 p.a.

Patrons: Lord Huntingfield and M. Barne (1832), F. Barne (1844), Col. Barne (1891), Capt. M. Barne (1915)

11. Church

St. Felix, Edward the Confessor, St. Michael and St. Bartholomew all lost (1331)

**St. Leonard**

Am impropriation, possibly situated east of St. Johns. Lost to sea (1450)

**St. Nicholas**

Cruciform church with central tower/steeple situated 20R SE of Blackfriars. Last presentment (1352) Extremity of cemetery washed away (1740)

**St. Martin**

Situated in eastern sector of town Last presentment (1335)

**St. John Baptist**

Large church standing by market place Wall built in attempt to protect from sea (1520) Last presentment (1537) Taken down due to erosion by sea (1540)
St. Peter

Situated 60R NE of All Saints
6s. 8d. to new building of chancel (1512)
Contained chapel of St. Nicholas (1537)
Lead, timber, bells and other materials removed (1702) prior to walls falling into sea (1754)
Puritanical Vandals (William Dowsing) removed 63 cherubim, 60 inscriptions, 40 superstitious pictures and ordered cross from steeple to be destroyed (1643)

All Saints
(Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, square tower)

1350 Probable main structure
14/15th cent. Tower and traces of Saxon work at base
1527 Restoration of aisles
Aisle which had held ‘magisterial seats’ pulled down (1725)
1754 Aisle 91’ x 22’, chancel 40’ x 21’, tower floor 16’ x 10’, overall length 147’
Believed in use until (1755)
1778 Dismantled
Fell into sea (1886-1919)
Fragment of tower re-erected by modern St. James church (1923)
Note: Puritanical Vandals (William Dowsing) destroyed 30 superstitious pictures, 28 cherubim and the cross from the chancel (1643)

1086 ½ church + 2 acres, 3 churches pay £4. 10s.

St. James

Built (1830) as brick church with round tower on site of former Lazar Hospital
1880 Restored and remodeled (tower made square and the whole encased in flint)
1881 Chancel built
Note: Hospital chapel stands in church grounds. Buttress from All Saints church also stands in grounds

Seats: 150 (1915)

Chapels:

St. Anthony’s:

Site unknown, lost to sea at unknown date
St. Francis:

Situated between Cook and Hen Hills, lost to sea (circa 1545)

Chapel in hamlet of Dingele (no date)

Other religious institutions:

Saxon Monastery

College/Seminary established by Felix, Bishop of East Anglia for promotion of literature and Christianity (the oldest recorded school in the country)

Benedictine Cell to Prior of Eye

Appears to be founded (circa 11th cent.)
Considerable amount of foundation lost to sea (1331)

1291 Temporalities of the Eye Priory valued £13. 6s. 4d.
Spiritualities valued £10. 3s. 4d.
7 appropriated churches valued £29

Preceptory of Knights Templars:

Dedicated to Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist

Founder and state of origin unknown although believed to have been established (circa 1118)

Preceptory confirmed by King John (circa 1199)

Situated near Middlegate Street, 55R from All Saints Church

1252 In existence together with Church of Our Lady

1312 Templars dissolved, church, manor and revenues given to Hospitalers (part possessions of Preceptory of Battisford)

Temple church dedicated to The Blessed Mary and St. John.

Reputedly a round structure

1540 Order suppressed
Washed away (17th cent.)

‘House of the Knights Templars, Dunwich’ by V.B. Redstone. PSIA Vol. XIV p.332

Covent of Blackfriars

Founded by Sir Roger de Holishe (circa 1256)

1277 24 friars granted 16s. for 2 days food during Kings visit to Ipswich
1384 License granted to move priory to Blythburgh, but they appear to have remained in Dunwich until suppressed (1538)

**Convent and Church of Grey Friars (Order of St. Francis)**

Possibly founded by Richard Fitz John (1277)
- 1277 20 friars
- 1289 Corporation gave land to the order on which to build convent when it was decided to move establishment further inland (7 acres)
- Bequest for rebuilding of church (1516)
- Dissolved (1538)
- Church foundations described as ragged and the habitation of “dangerous reptiles and vermin” (1754)
- Some walls remain standing (20th cent.)

**Hospital of Holy Trinity (Gods House of Maison Dieu)**

Possibly founded by Henry III (1216-1272)
- Master, 6 brothers and certain sisters under Kings patronage (13th cent.)
- Apparently endowed with considerable privileges
- Contained church for use of poor, rebuilt/repaired (1527)
- 1739 Revenue amounted to £13. 15s.
- 1821 Continues as almshouse
- 1980’s Foundation under seafront car park

**St. James Hospital and Church**

Founded by John, Earl Moreton (circa 1189-99)
- Consists of Master and several “leprous brethren and sisters” (12th cent.)
- Considerably endowed by Walter de Riboff
- Reputedly mismanaged of its affairs led to its large income being eroded till its value was £26 p.a. (1739)
- Chancel of church remains in churchyard of modern church of St. James

**Almshouses:**

Reputedly a large number of religious almshouses existed all of which have been lost

**12. Nonconformity etc:**

1603 2 persons do not receive communion in St. Peters parish
13. **Manorial:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1066/86</td>
<td>Manor of 2 carucates belonging to Abbot of St. Etheldreda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1066</td>
<td>Manor of 2 carucates held by Edric of Laxfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1086</td>
<td>Manor of 1 carucate (1 caucate washed away) belonging to Robert Malet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Manor of the Temple**

Appears anciently to have been held by the Preceptory of Knights Templars in Dunwich and later by the Preceptory of Battisford.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1561</td>
<td>Thomas Andrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1622</td>
<td>Ellis Rothwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1628</td>
<td>Thomas Knivett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1658</td>
<td>Sir John Rous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1754</td>
<td>Miles Barne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It has been suggested that another manor belonged to the Dunwich corporation (1805).

14. **Markets/Fairs**

St. Leonards fair: first mentioned (11th cent.) as fair and feast for 3 days held in St. Leonards parish on 5th, 6th and 7th of November (1754). Prior of Eye granted liberties and customs of fair (11/12th cent.) held on eve and morrow of feast of St. Leonard.

St. James fair held in St. James Street annually on feast of St. James (1754).

Markets were formerly held daily decreasing to one market held on Saturday as fortunes of Borough declined (1754). Finally abolished.

Lead of market cross sold, proceeds used to build butchers shops and other retail outlets to provide supply for market (1677).

Sea reached market place (1677)

Market held on Saturday and described as small (1679) Fair held on St. James Day (July) for toys (1759)

1844 | Market formerly held on Monday – obsolete
1891 | Pleasure fair held on 25th July
1891 | Fair for pedlery held on 25th July, not mentioned (1912)

15. **Real property:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>£522 rental value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>£754 rateable value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>£882 rateable value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. **Land ownership:**

- **1844**: Land sub-divided
- **1891**: Col. Barne, principle owner
- **1912**: Capt. Miles Barne, principle owner

17. **Resident gentry:**

- **1891**: Col. F. St. John N. Barne JP
- **1912**: Capt. M. Barne

18. **Occupations:**

- **13th cent.**
  - Maintained 11 ships of war, 16 fair ships, 20 barks/vessels trading to North Seas and Iceland etc. + 24 small fishing boats
- **1295/96**: Town built 11 ships of war for the realm
- **1334**: 54 shops and 4 bakeries recorded
  - Shipbuilding appears formerly to have been major source of employment of ancient origins together with fishing and foreign trade
- **15th cent.**
  - Inter-commerce with Hull
- **1577**: Port held 14 vessels and 80 men
- **1582**: Port held 10 vessels under 80 tons
- **1590**: Port held 7 vessels of 20 tons (5 new)
- **1679**: Trade described as home fishing for sprats in winter and for herring, mackerel, sole etc. at their seasons
- **1500-1549**: 1 sailor/mariner, 1 yeoman
- **1550-1599**: 11 sailors/mariners, 2 yeomen, 7 merchants, 3 fishermen, 1 miller, 2 husbandmen, 1 shoemaker, 1 day labourer, 2 shipmasters, 1 mason, 1 tailor, 1 spinster, 1 bailiff
- **1600–1649**: 1 thatcher, 6 sailor/mariners, 10 yeomen, 7 merchants, 1 petty chapman, 15 fishermen, 5 husbandmen, 1 rope maker, 1 shepherd, 2 inn holders, 1 weaver, 1 tailor, 2 spinsters, 1 butcher, 1 cordwainer, 1 beer brewer
- **1650–1699**: 3 sailors/meriners, 1 barber, 7 yeomen, 1 miller, 4 husbandmen, 1 farmer, 1 maltster, 1 shepherd, 1 caulker, 1 mason
- **1831**: 43 in agriculture, 3 in retail trade, 4 professionals, 1 labourer, 20 in domestic service, 12 others
- **1844**: 6 farmers, victualler, shopkeeper, schoolmaster
- **1912**: Asst. overseer/trap owner, hotel owner, 4 farmers, 2 refreshment room owners, estate carpenter, pony trap owner, caretaker, shopkeeper, gamekeeper, farm bailiff, estate bricklayer

19. **Education:**

Parish holds distinction of having record of oldest school in English history (however this is not completely verified as there is also a theory that places this school at Felixstowe)
Circa 640 College/Seminary established by Felix, Bishop of East Anglia for promotion of literature and Christianity

11/12th cent. Robert Malet granted to Priory of Eye "all churches of Dunwich…the tithe of the whole town…a fair at St. Leonards feast for 3 days, the school also of the same town". Victoria County History Vol. 2 p.303

1596 Schoolmaster recorded, paid 20s. p.a. Schoolhouse called 'Mazondewe' (Maison Dieu)

1833 1 Sunday school (30-40 attend)

1844 Schoolmaster recorded

1891 Substantial building situated in centre of village (60 attend)

Schoolmistress recorded (1891)

1912 Public Elementary school, average attendance (35)

20. Poor relief:

1776 Non recorded

1803 £56. 9s. 11½d. spent on poor relief

1818 £115. 1s. spent on poor relief

1830 £45. 13s. spent on poor relief

1832 £94. 4s. spent on poor relief

1834 £102. 18s. spent on poor relief

21. Charities:

**St. James Hospital – The Maison Dieu:**

Approx. 119 acres 3R land and property let at £93. 9s. p.a. (1840). Charity under government of a master for support or relief of aged widows and poor persons of the parish

**Pages Gift:**

1566 by will of John Page (otherwise Baxter): 43 acres 2R 37P in Carlton Colville let at £75 p.a. for relief of poor in Dunwich and Laxfield

22. Other institutions:

Corporation: First Charter of Liberty granted making town a free Borough, honoured with mayor and 4 bailiffs (1189 and 1216) (formerly governed by Post-Greves and bailiffs)

Town charter confirmed (1596)

Borough disenfranchised (1832)

Corporation dissolved (1883)


Almshouse recorded as having at least 2 inmates (1595)
Master of poor house recorded (1596)

Town Hall and jail taken down and rebuilt on new site (1663)
  Town hall reputedly in great decay (1707)
  Old Town Hall/Town House situated between Ship Inn
  and present museum (1988)

Town House: made dangerous by force of the sea; recommendation to
remove to new site (1716)

Hospital of St. James: portion of accounts exist (1633-37); conjectured
that there were 6 almspeople in the hospital (1636)

It has been suggested that the town contained a mint, however it has is
doUBtful if this can be substantiated.

Lifeboat station established (1873), last lifeboat removed from parish
and station amalgamated with Southwold (1903)

Guildhall/tollhouse/Court House situated in NW corner of market place
(1677)

Guilds of Jesus (1525), Our Lady (1521), St. John Baptist and St.
Katherine (16th cent.)

Admiralty Court granted by Charter (16th cent.)

Reading room (1891)

23. Recreation:

3 public houses recorded
Payments made of 5s. each to 3 parties of actors (1596)
The Queens players are recorded as making frequent
visits to the town (16th cent.)
Warrant to reduce “almshouses called the tippling
houses” to 8 in number (1633)
Alehouse recorded (1661)
Ship Inn formerly the Barne Arms public house (building
300 years old)

1600-49 2 inn holders recorded, 1 beer brewer
1844 THE SHIP INN public house
1891 THE BARNE ARMS public house
1912 THE BARNE ARMS commercial hotel and posting house
2 refreshment rooms

24. Personal:

John Daye: (1522-1584) printer born in parish, publisher of Foxes Book
of Martyrs

25. Other information:

Chronology of Decay:

636 AD See of Dunwich created
642 Considerable and important Royal town
1086 1 carucate of land reported as lost to the sea
1154-1189 Peak of prosperity
1173 Withstands attack by Earl of Leicester
1189-1216  1st Charter granted
1302-26  Port silts up and is lost, new port created
1328  Port silts up again
1331  Churches of St. Michael and St. Bartholomew lost to sea
1347  400+ houses, shops and windmills lost
1384  Blackfriars Monastery destroyed
1385  Churches of St. Leonard, St. Martin and St. Nicholas lost
1464  New port washed away
1540  Church of St. John taken down. South Gate and Gilden Gate destroyed
1569  Charter confirmed
1570  Borough suffered considerable damage
1533-1602  Town reduced to less than ¼ of its original size
16th cent.  St. Francis Church + Cook and Hen Hills lost to sea
1589-1702  350’ (107m) lost to sea
1589  Port again silts up
1608  High Road into town from south lost
1625-33  Preceptory of Knights Templar washed away
1677  Sea reaches market place
1680  All buildings north of Maison Dieu Lane demolished
1702  St. Peters Church taken down. Town Hall destroyed
1765-1754  550’ (160m) lost to sea
1765  Jail lost
1740  Mass destruction by heavy seas washing away cliffs, buildings and roads. Pasture and arable land buried under shingle and sand.
1754  Blackfriars Convent washed away
1832-1979  400’ (121m) lost
1832  Borough disenfranchised
1883  Corporation dissolved
1904-1919  Church of All Saints falls into sea
1979  Underwater Archaeology locates St. Peters church ¼ mile out to sea

6 ships with 102 mariners sent to port to assist in siege of Calais (1347)
John Cove granted messuage and windmill for rent of ½ mark (1185)
possible associations with ‘Temple Mount’
Many complaints of privateering (17th cent.)
New quay and sluice gate installed (1601/02)
Frequent mention of repairs to haven and channels (1600-)
Inquisition of town regarding decay and losses (1516/17)
‘History of Dunnwich’ by Thomas Gardener (1754)
Town said to have originally been surrounded by stone walls and brazen gates holding 52 churches, chapels, religious houses and hospitals, a Kings Palace, a Bishops seat, a mayors mansion and a mint + forest extending SE of town for 7 miles
Port lost to the sea, removed to new site although it was never to regain its former status or profitability (14th cent.)
Ancient haven reputedly situated north to north of town – silted up NE wind (1328) – all attempts to recover proved ineffectual.
Town endowed with a ‘fee-farm’ rent for which was £120 1 mark (12th cent.) + 24,000 herring, this fell to $14. 10s. 9d. (1378/79) and to £5 (17th cent.)

10 burgesses imprisoned in Beccles for non-payment of arrears of rent due to the Crown (1718). Discharged due to loss of lands to sea, disuse of the port and deprivation of tolls, customs and dues formerly paid by Blythburgh, Walberwick and Southwold.

Beacon stood south of town.

New port/haven made on SE point and continued until it too was washed away (1464). Further attempts to establish a port met with the same fate and the port was removed to Southwold (1589) leading to law suits and disagreements.

List of mayors and bailiffs (1216-1346) see ‘History of Dunwich’ by T. Gardner.

List of M.P.s (13th cent. – 1749) see ‘History of Dunwich’ by T. Gardner.

Parish member of Cinque Ports (14th cent.)

‘Published Parish Registers of Dunwich St. Peter (1549-1658).’ Suffolk Parish Registers Vol. IV p.97

‘Historic Sites of Suffolk’ by John Wodderspoon (1841) p.241

‘History of Ancient City of Dunwich’ by F.W. Wase (1907)

‘Glorious Dunwich’ by Norman Gay (1946) contains series of photographs (1886-1919) showing slow destruction of All Saints Church

‘Man of Dunwich’ by Rowland Parker (1978) Contains map of Dunwich (circa 1280/1587) p. 142, see also comparative map of coast line p. 70

‘Conde’ (wooden tower or large gallows) formerly situated on Cook Hill. Parish consisted of 68 houses, 54 shops, 13 cottages, 4 bakeries and 3 pubs (1334) (circa 150 families, approx. 600 people)

‘Memories of Bygone Dunwich’ by E.R. Cooper (1931)


City was stronghold and with-held attempted landing of Robert Earl of Leicester and his followers (1173).

Underwater archaeology has located the sites of All Saints and St. Peters churches 9the latter being approximately ¼ mile out to sea in 35’ of water) and one of the city’s gateways (20th cent.)

Site of Maison Dieu: in today’s sea front car park. In ruins by 18th cent, the attached church was pulled down (1573). Foundations have been found near present day café (20th cent.)

‘A Dunwich Tapestry’ by Victor Allan (1939)

‘The Search for Dunwich City under the Sea’ by J. & S. Bacon (1979) contains map (circa 1300)

City wall: (Palles Deike) adjoined walls of Greyfriars monastery. Remains of surrounding ditch stretches to cliff edge. Town appears to have been well fortified being described as having a “great and strong defence, environed with
great dykes, and banks, with many sundrye high hills about and within the said towne and libtie” (12th cent.)
Patent Rolls refer to the custody of “castle and town of Dunwich” by Eustace de Vescy (1217)
‘Excavation of Dunwich Town Defences 1970’ by S.E. West PSIA Vol. 32 p.25
‘Note on the Historical Records of Dunwich’s Defences’ by N. Scarfe. PSIA Vol. 32. p. 34
Dunwich Heath: 214 acres heathland owned by National Trust since (1968)
Used for Army training area (1914-1918), held radar station (1939-1945) when two radar towers were built, one of which fell into sea.
‘Guide to Dunwich’ by J.I. Carter
‘Dunwich Story’ by A. Jobson
‘Monuments in the Churchyard of All Saints, Dunwich’ by Rev. F. Haslewood PSIA Vol. VII p.253
Corporation held 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 4 asst. justices etc. + coroner, town clerk and sergeant at mace.
Insignia comprises mace (silver) (16th cent.), silver badge (late 16th cent.) approx. 3” wide formerly worn by sergeant at mace, seals – probably dates from (1199), + bailiffs seal and admiralty seal.
Floodgates erected to protect marshes (1833).
Parish fined 1,060 marks for unlawfully supplying the King’s enemies with corn (12th cent.)
Parish believed to have held Roman fort of which all traces have been lost to the sea. Some evidence was gained to indicate existence of some such settlement in 1970 excavations.
‘The Dunwich Charter of King John of 1215’ by E.R. Cooper. PSIA Vol. XXIII p.230

Archaeological Sites

Church of All Saints (CRN 1985)
Greyfriars Monastery (CRN 1988)
Med. Leet Hill (CRN 1989)
Med. Chapel of St. James Hospital (CRN 1990)
Med. Hospital of Holy Trinity/Maison Dieu (CRN 1991)
Med. St James Well (CRN 1992)
Med. town defences/lookout post (CRN 1993)
Med. pit/well (CRN 1994)

Stray finds:

Med. brooch (CRN 1293)
Pottery (CRN 1987, 2008, 2014)
Metalwork (CRN 2006)
Lead seal (CRN 2010)

Un. Marble vessel (CRN 1299)
Bronze cauldron (CRN 1999)

Pal. Hand axe (CRN 1952)

Sax. Bronze buckle (CRN 1995)
Brooch (CRN 2005)

Neo. Worked flint (CRN 1996)
Flint axe (CRN 1997)
Battle axe (CRN 1998)

B.A. artefact (CRN 2000, 2007)

Rom. Artefacts (CRN 2001)
Pewter vessel (CRN 2002)
Jewellery (CRN 2003)
Pottery (CRN 2004)

PMed pendant/furniture (CRN 2009)
Token and buckle (CRN 2013)