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Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Southwold and Reydon, Suffolk, 2014

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson

The Southwold MUSEUM

Touching the Tide

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Front cover image – TP 11 overlooking Reydon marshes towards Southwold (copyright ACA)

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1 Summary

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological excavation of 16 1m square 'test pits' in the adjacent Suffolk coastal settlements of Southwold and Reydon, carried out in autumn 2014. The excavations were funded by 'Touching the Tide', an HLF-funded programme intended to increase public engagement with and awareness of the local environment. More than 50 people from the local area developed new skills and increased their knowledge of, and interest in, their local heritage through taking part in the excavations which provided new evidence for the development of the area now occupied by the Southwold and Reydon from the prehistoric period onwards.

Producing a thin scatter of worked flint of probable prehistoric date from the area now covered by settlement, the 2014 excavations suggested that humans at this time favoured the areas close to and overlooking the tidal creeks. The test pits produced no evidence for settlement in the succeeding Roman or Anglo-Saxon periods, suggesting that settlement then was likely to be very scant or highly dispersed. The excavations did however show that both the present settlements probably originated in the high medieval period, with that at Reydon initially more substantial than Southwold from the late medieval period. Both settlements seem to have withstood the demographic crises of the 14th century and its aftermath relatively well, but the late medieval period did see Southwold eclipse Reydon in terms of population size, a relationship which once established was maintained throughout the post-medieval period and well into the modern era.

2 Introduction

Over the course of four days between the 28th and 31st of August 2014, a total of 16 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated in the towns of both Southwold and Reydon, situated in along the northeast Suffolk coast. The majority of the pits were excavated in residential gardens, with two on an allotment and one in a caravan park.

The test pit excavations were funded by Touching the Tide and organised with help from Southwold Museum and History Society. Archaeological advice, on-site supervision and reporting were provided by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA), based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge.

2.1 Touching the Tide

Touching the Tide (http://www.touchingthetide.org.uk/) is a Landscape Partnership Scheme for the Suffolk coastline, focused on the area between Covehithe and Felixstowe. The scheme is majority funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, from which the project has been granted £900,000 to run 33 different projects over three years in order to help people living in the area better to know, understand and appreciate this landscape and to be able to make better-informed choices about the changing Suffolk coastline. Touching the Tide projects span environment, wildlife, archaeology and landscape, including sailing for young people, photography training and competitions, archaeological fieldwork and excavations (including surveys of underwater remains, beach defences and buildings such as Martello towers), graduate traineeships, environmental projects (including wetland and saltmarsh restoration) and community art projects.

Touching the Tide is a three-year Partnership project hosted by the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Suffolk County Council. Other partners are Suffolk Coastal and Waverly District Councils, Natural England, English Heritage, RSPB, Suffolk Wildlife Trust, Community Action Suffolk, Suffolk Coast Against Retreat (SCAR), the Suffolk Association of Local Councils, and representatives from the local community. The Crown Estate is also a funder. Outside the formal Partnership Touching the Tide (TtT) works with a wide range of other delivery partners including local museums and NGOs. Touching the Tide employs two full-time delivery staff plus some admin support and will finish in spring 2016.

2.2 Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research in the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up by Dr Carenza Lewis in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational archaeological activities and courses provided by ACA range in length from a few hours to a week or more.

Since 2005 ACA has provided opportunities for thousands of members of the public of all ages and backgrounds, including academically gifted students and people with special needs, to participate in a wide range of archaeological activities including field-walking, excavation, analysis and reporting. These have included many projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund; events in 2011-12 as part of the Cultural Olympiad for the 2012 London Olympic Games and the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme for teenagers intended to build academic skills and boost academic confidence and educational aspirations.

2.3 Test pit excavation and rural settlement studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003: Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971). Until recently, however, attention has focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements that are presently deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), now overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation, despite the fact that CORS greatly out-number DMVs (Lewis et al 1997, 143-6; Dyer and Everson 2012, 13). The importance of CORS data is further underlined by evidence showing that DMVs are atypical when compared to medieval settlements overall, tending to be smaller, poorer, later, and less favourably sited (Lewis et al 1997, 146-155), as well as unevenly distributed - numerous in the central province of England but much less common elsewhere (Beresford and Hurst 1971, fig 13; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000, 28-9). CORS, by definition covered by modern settlement, are often perceived as archaeologically inaccessible, but test pit excavation is a remarkably effective means of recovering useful archaeological data from such sites (Cooper and Priest 2003; Lewis 2003; Jones and Page 2007; Gerrard and Aston 2012). Despite these recent advances, however, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation that includes excavation remains very small.

The University of Cambridge test pit programme aims to increase the number of currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) for which test pit data can be used to reconstruct their development in order to help redress the bias in existing rural settlement research previously focused on deserted and severely shrunken sites (DMVs) (Wade 2000; Gerrard 2003; Taylor 2010; Dyer and Everson 2012). Test pits can be sited wherever possible on unbuilt-up land within selected CORS, usually in private gardens, and the excavated data analysed and mapped. Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 50 CORS, most in eastern England. This new research is contributing towards developing the evidence-base upon which our knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, generating a new overall dataset that is more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of medieval settlement sites which are now deserted (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b; 2014). The excavations at Southwold and Reydon contribute to this research.

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the test pit excavations in Southwold and Reydon were as follows:

- To engage with local communities including second home owners, widening the participation of people in the heritage of the Suffolk Coast and increasing understanding of how the area has changed over time.
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting and origins of Southwold and its environs
- To inform future interpretation of the area.

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in Southwold and Reydon were as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of Southwold through test-pitting in properties in the town.
- To provide the opportunity for a minimum of 30 volunteers to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Southwold and Reydon were as follows:

- A minimum of 30 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 100 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of the history of Southwold and its place within the story of East Anglia

4 Location and Town Setting

The town of Southwold is situated on the north east Suffolk coastline, roughly midway between Aldeburgh, c.19km to the south and Lowestoft c.17km to the north. Reydon lies immediately northwest of Southwold, with the two parishes separated by Buss Creek that encircles Southwold parish from the north and west and flows from the River Blyth to the south. Southwold is centred on TM 50807 76441 and Reydon is centred on 50005 77526.

One main road connects to the towns, the A1095 that crosses Buss Creek, which branches off the north-south road, the A12 that connects London with Colchester, Ipswich and Great Yarmouth and is also a major road crossing of the River Blyth. A number of minor roads also link Reydon with other nearby villages, including out to the northwest towards Wangford and a third road out to the northeast going through Covehithe to Wrentham (figures 2 and 3).

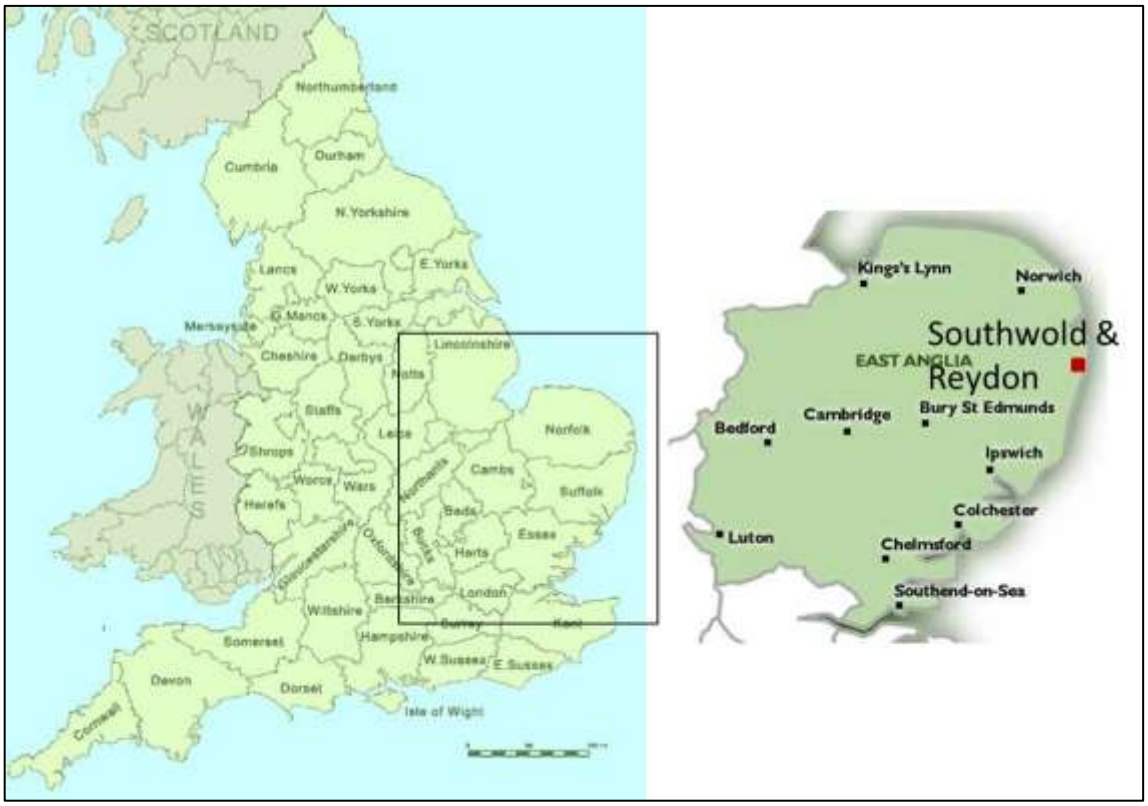

Figure 1: England and East Anglia showing the approximate location of Southwold and Reydon highlighted in red.

Southwold and Reydon are both situated completely within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty[1] and Southwold is along the designated Suffolk Heritage coast, whilst Reydon is surrounded on two sides by County Wildlife Sites.

[1] http://www.suffolkcoastandheaths.org/ (Accessed December 2014)

Figure 2: The parish of Southwold (map copyright Edina Digimap)

Southwold has been a popular tourist destination since it became fashionable during the Victorian period, described now by Waveney District Council as a 'specialist shopping centre, serving the needs of tourism and local people'[2]. The town boasts a variety of independent shops and businesses, pubs, cafes, hotels and a range of holiday accommodation lets. Southwold pier was opened in 1900, but storms during the 20th century reduced the length of the pier and it fell into disrepair. The pier was privately purchased in the late 1980s and 10 years later work began to improve and extend the pier once more[3], so today it houses a games arcade, a restaurant, gift shop and unique novelty machines designed by Tim Hunkin. As well as the long sandy beach, there is also a fishing harbour, boating lake and a number of open green spaces through the town, with outdoor markets, a library, hospital, churches and chapels, schools and the Adnams Brewery that was established in Southwold in 1872[4]. There are two museums in Southwold, the Alfred Corry Lifeboat Museum (http://www.alfredcorry.co.uk/), which houses the 1893 Alfred Corry lifeboat and the

[2] http://consult.waveney.gov.uk/consult.ti/SiteSpecificAllocationsAdopt2011/view?objectId=662612 (Accessed January 2015)
[3] http://www.southwoldpier.co.uk/about/history/ (Accessed January 2015)
[4] http://adnams.co.uk/about/ (Accessed January 2015)

Southwold Museum (http://www.southwoldmuseum.org/) that was also instrumental in organising the test pitting.

Figure 3: The parish of Reydon (map copyright Edina Digimap)

Reydon is the larger parish of the two but has a larger proportion of permanent residents than Southwold as well as a primary school, church, a single local shop, one pub (with hotel and restaurant attached) and a village hall. The village has fewer green open spaces than Southwold, but does have a number of sports teams and local societies. It is surrounded by fields and marshland and even had an active quay along the River Blyth from around the 13th century to the 19th century[5].

The combined population of both Southwold and Reydon has decreased since the 2001 census when it stood at 4196 to the 2011 census where the population was recorded at 3620[6].

The original layout of Southwold town was lost in the great fire of 1659, but this enabled planners of the 17th and 18th centuries to redesign much of the layout and

[5] http://reydon.conesuffolk.net/home/village-history/ (Accessed December 2014)
[6] http://www.southwoldandreydonsoc.org.uk/planningpolicy/2012HousingReport.pdf. (Accessed January 2015)

include more green open spaces. The town today radiates in a linear fashion along the High Street, through the market place and continuing to the seafront. Victoria Street runs parallel to this to the north to form a central triangle, away from which the streets loosely form a grid pattern.

Much of Southwold lies within a conservation area which incorporates the town south of Hotson Road (figure 4), with added extras around North Green and Station Road in the west and to include all of the North Parade and the pier in the east. In the south it also extends about half way down Ferry Road incorporating the properties that front the road on its western side.

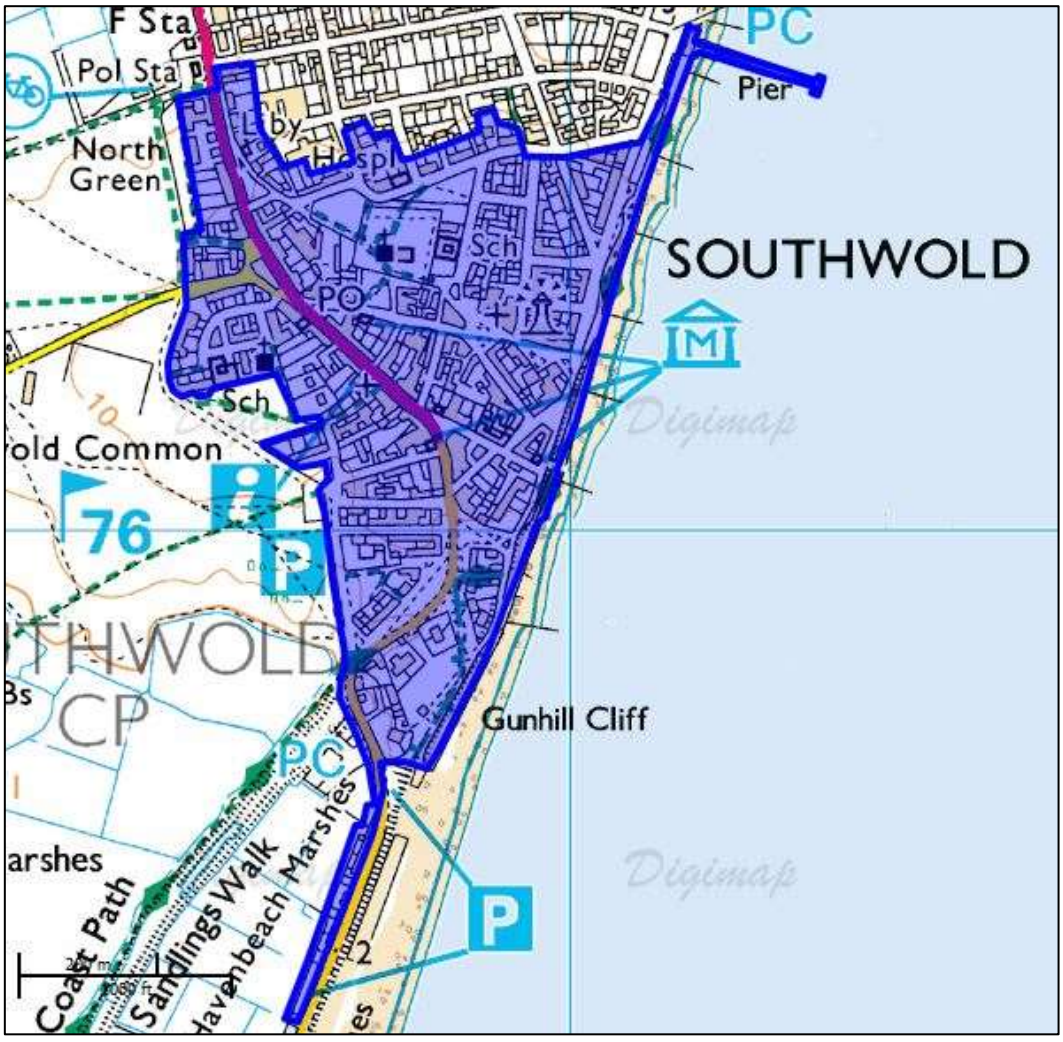

Figure 4: The extent of the Southwold conservation area (map copyright Edina Digimap)

Within the conservation area there are three designated character areas. The Marine Villas character area covers the area around South Green where a number of substantial 19th century villas are situated in the south of town. The Old Town character area incorporates the area of the town prior to the 19th century expansion, including the original historic medieval core of the town, as well as the church, High Street and market place. The third is the Seaside Suburban character area, along the western fringes of the town on the edge of The Common, between Station Road and

Mill Lane and includes an area of early 20th century development of terrace houses and fine detached villas[7].

A number of traditional building materials have been utilised throughout the town and timber framing with clay daub or timber wattle infilling was generally employed for less high-status dwellings and colour lime washed in either pink or pale ochre. Most of these examples were lost in the fire of 1659. Bricks were also widely used and also made locally in the Marlborough Road area as well as from nearby South Cove and were made in a variety of colours, until yellow and white bricks became the fashion during the 18th century. Additional flush stone work was also common, despite the lack of natural stone geology in the area, a number of beach stones and flints were utilised in construction, including the boundary walls of the town and St Edmund's church[8].

Reydon developed as a linear settlement with the church in the far northwest. Much of the initial character and layout of the village has changed or been lost due to the large swathes of residential development that have expanded east of Wangford Road as well as along Halesworth Road.

[7] http://www.waveney.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?fileID=599 (Accessed January 2015)
[8] *Ibid*

5 Geology and Topography

Suffolk is a coastal county in East Anglia that is bordered by Norfolk to the north, the North Sea to the east, Essex to the south and Cambridgeshire to the west. Both the parishes of Southwold and Reydon have a boundary with the North Sea, but are separated by a small tributary of the River Blyth called Buss Creek. The River Blyth is a tidal estuary to the south of Southwold that also forms the southern boundary of both parishes.

The landscape classifications of Suffolk[9] have classified both Southwold and Reydon as 'estate sandlands', the characteristics of which have been described as flat or very gently rolling landscapes of free-draining sandy soils with extensive areas of heathland or acid grassland. It is generally considered to be a landscape without ancient woodlands, but there are some exceptions as well as areas of commercial forestry and plantings of tree belts and plantations. The fields were all enclosed during the 18th and 19th centuries and many boundaries have been repeatedly realigned due to the short life span of the hedgerows, where gorse was commonly utilised. The grazing marshes along the estuary are designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), as is the estuary itself. The Blyth upstream is also a Special Protection Area (SPA - a site of European importance for birds) and the heathy areas to the south are further designated as a Special Area for Conservation (SAC - an area of habitat of European Importance for nature conservation).

The underlying geology of Southwold and Reydon as well as the larger wider area is bedrock of Neogene and Quaternary rocks of gravel sand, silt and clay. The superficial geology of both settlements are on glacial sand and gravel laid down in the Quaternary period, and are separated by Flandrian Age alluvium of clay, silt and sand[10].

Reydon sits on the slightly higher ground overlooking Southwold, at a maximum height of 14m OD, whereas Southwold sits at about 10m OD, although into the marshlands, both parishes fall to between 5m and 10m OD with a dip to 0m OD to the southwest of Southwold. Along the Blyth Estuary the land is a constant 3m OD.

[9] http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscape_map.aspx (Accessed December 2014)
[10] http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (Accessed December 2014)

6 Excavation methodology

6.1 Excavation strategy

The test pit excavation strategy used at Southwold and Reydon involved members of the Southwold Museum and History Society, as well as local volunteers excavating 1m^2 test pits, with assistance from ACA. This method of sampling currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) was developed during the Shapwick Project in Somerset in the 1990s (Gerrard 2010), employed effectively by the Whittlewood Project in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire in the early 2000s (Jones and Page 2007) and has been used extensively by ACA in their Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme and in community excavations within in East Anglia since 2005 (Lewis 2005, 2006, 2007a, 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and forthcoming). These projects have shown that carrying out very small excavations within CORS (in gardens, playgrounds, driveways, greens etc.) can produce archaeological data which, although largely unstratified, can be mapped to reveal meaningful patterns which allowed the development of more robust hypotheses regarding the spatial development of the settlement in question. The more sites that can be excavated, the more refined, and therefore more reliable, the resulting picture is.

Test pits were sited wherever members of the public in both Southwold and Reydon could offer sites for excavation.

6.2 Excavation methods

Digging of the test pits in most cases took place over two days. The number of participants at each test pit varied, averaging at about between one and six volunteers for each site (including both adults and children). Each team was provided with a standard pro-forma recording booklet into which all excavation data were entered. Excavation proceeded according to the following methodology:

- Test pits were 1m^2. Turf, if present, was removed in squares by hand. Each test pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m.
- All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy clay soils which were hand-searched.
- All artefacts from test pits were retained in the first instance. Excavators were instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they thought might even possibly be of interest.
- Cut features, if encountered are excavated stratigraphically in the normal way.
- Masonry walls, if encountered, are carefully cleaned, planned and left in situ.
- In the unlikely event of in situ human remains being encountered, these are recorded and left in situ. The preservation state of human bone is recorded, so as to inform any future excavation.
- Recording was undertaken by members of the public using a pro-forma recording system. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- The horizontal surface of each context/spit was photographed and drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in an instruction handbook issued separately to all

participants. The bottom surface of the test pit was also photographed. Sections were also photographed if possible.

- All four sections were drawn at 1:10 scale with the depth of natural (if reached) clearly indicated on pre-drawn grids on page 13 of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Other observations and notes were included on the context record sheet for each context or on continuation sheets at the back of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- A register was kept by each test pit excavation team detailing photographs taken, including context number, direction of shot and date and time of day.
- After the excavations were completed the archaeological records and finds are taken to the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds were returned to owners after analysis is complete if requested; otherwise they were sorted for curation by the University of Cambridge, in accordance with the discard policy document.

6.3 On-site archaeological supervision

- Professional archaeologists from ACA were available for advice when needed. Pottery and most other finds were provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by John Newman, a freelance archaeologist and pottery specialist.

6.4 On-site finds identification and retention

- Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone (unless in very poor condition) were washed on site where possible, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each context of the test pit or trench. Either on site or during post excavation the animal bone, pottery, burnt clay, flint and burnt stone are bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

6.5 Trench and test pit closing and backfilling

- A member of ACA inspected each test pit before it was declared finished confirming whether or not natural has been reached. A small sondage (or hole) may be excavated within the bottom of the pit to examine whether or not natural has been reached. Some test pits will stop above natural or 1.2m on encountering a feature (ancient or modern) which is deemed inadvisable or impossible to remove, or have to finish at a level above natural due to time constraints.
- All test pits were backfilled and turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

6.6 Recording

- The test pits were recorded following a Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); whereby numbers (fill) or [cut] were assigned to individual contexts and feature numbers (F) to stratigraphic events.
- The test pit recording system used by members of the public comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience (Lewis 2007).
- It is used in conjunction with written instruction handbook also developed and delivered by ACA. This system has been used successfully by ACA to record required archaeological data from the excavation of over 1,000 test pits since 2005.

- This pro-forma format, which includes designated spaces, prompts and pre-drawn 1:10 planning grids, is used in order to ensure that all required observations are completed and recorded.
- All photographs in the photographic archive comprise digital images.
- The site code is SAR/14.

6.7 Finds processing and recording

Previous experience of test pit excavation indicates that the most common archaeologically significant finds from test pit excavations in currently occupied rural settlements are pottery, faunal remains (including animal bone and shell), worked stone and ceramic building material. Upper layers typically yield variable quantities of predominantly modern material (post-1900), most commonly including slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, concrete, mortar, fabric, glass, bricks, tile, clay pipe, metal, slag, vitrified material, coins, flint, burnt stone, burnt clay, wood and natural objects such as shells, unworked stone/flint and fossils.

Few excavations retain all the finds that are made if they are deemed to be of little or no research value. Test pit excavations may produce significant quantities of modern material, not all of which will have research value.

6.7.1 Finds appropriate for recording, analysis, reporting, retention and curation

- All pottery has been retained.
- All faunal remains, worked and burnt stone have been retained
- All finds pre-dating 1800 have been retained

6.7.2 Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting

- The following finds, which are not considered to warrant any further analysis, were photographed, their weight and number recorded, and then discarded: slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, modern glass, modern metal objects (including nails), concrete, modern mortar, modern fabric, shoes and other modern items (including batteries and shotgun cartridges), naturally occurring animal shells, unworked flint and other unworked stone (including fossils).
- C20th window and vessel glass was discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- C19th and C20th CBM were discarded after counting and weighing, retaining one sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM.
- Most fragments of C20th metal whose use can be identified were discarded, as were any unidentifiable objects of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails were also discarded but handmade nails were retained.
- C20th tile (floor, roof and wall) was discarded after counting and weighing, retaining a single sample of each type of pre-modern tile. Any decorated examples were retained unless they were recovered in large quantities, in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood was discarded after counting and weighing.

6.7.3 Legal ownership of finds

- Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857).
- Owners of private unscheduled land where test pits have been excavated who enquire about the final destination of finds from excavation on their property will be informed that ACA prefers to retain these in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible.
- Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.
- If the landowners are unwilling, for whatever reason, to donate any or all of the finds from the excavation on their land to ACA, the requested finds are returned to them after recording and analysis is completed, safely packaged and conserved (if required), accompanied by a letter explaining how they should be cared for and asking for them to be returned to ACA/University of Cambridge if for any reason the owners no longer wish to retain them, and that if they are moved from the address to which they were returned the ACA should be informed. The location of such finds will be stated in the site archive. Requests from landowners for the return of finds may be made and will be honoured at any time.

6.7.4 Curation of Archaeological Finds

- All finds which were not discarded or returned to owners were retained and stored in conditions where they will not deteriorate. Most finds were stored in cool dry condition in sealed plastic finds bags, with small pierced holes to ventilate them. Pottery, bone and flint were bagged separately from other finds.
- Finds which are more fragile, including ancient glass or metal objects, were stored in small boxes protected by padding and where necessary, acid free paper. Metal objects were curated with silica gel packets where necessary to prevent deterioration.
- All finds bags/boxes from the same context were bagged/boxed together, and curated in a single archive containing all bags from all test pits excavated in the same settlement in the same year. All bags and boxes used for storage were clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code (which includes settlement name, site code and year of excavation), test pit number and context number.

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

7.1 Historical Background

Southwold and Reydon and both recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. Southwold was documented as '*Sudwolda'* which means 'south forest' (Mills 2003) and was part of the land belonging to St Edmund, in the Hundred of Blything. A copy of the entry is below:

> *"St Edmund held Southwold for the supplies of the monks as a manor with 1 carucate of land, 5 villans and 4 bordars, 1 plough in demesne and 4 ploughs belonging to the men. 4 acres of meadow, 1 horse, 4 head of cattle and 3 pigs, 30 sheep. Half of one sea weir and the forth part of another half. Then it rendered 20,000 herrings, now 25,000. St Edmund has the soke and sake"* (Williams and Martin 2003).[11]

Reydon was recorded in the Domesday Book as '*Rienduna'* which means the 'hill where rye is grown' (Mills 2003) and was also in the Hundred of Blything, but the lands belonged to Ralph Baynard. A copy of the Domesday Book entry is seen below:

> *"Thorth held Reydon with 5 carucates of land. Then and afterwards 14 villans, now 5. Then and afterwards 16 bordars, now 20. Then 2 slaves, now 1. Then and afterwards 3 ploughs in demesne, now 2. Then and afterwards 11 ploughs belonging to the men, now 7. Woodland for 60 pigs. Then 2 horses, now 1, then 12 head of cattle, now 5, then 40 pigs, now 30. Then as now 10 sheep and now 15 goats. Then it was worth 100s, now £7 10s. Over these his predecessor had the commendation and the soke and sake. In the same place 2 free men by commendation held 16 acres and half a plough, worth 10s The King and the Earl have the soke. This is by exchange. It is 1 league and 3 furlongs long and 1 league and 3 perches broad, 6 ½ d in geld. 2 churches with 1 carucate of land. It is worth 10s"* (Williams and Martin 2003)[12].

The recorded population of Reydon of 62 was much larger than that of Southwold at just nine.

The church of St Margaret in Reydon was probably one of the two churches mentioned in the Domesday Book and is often referred to as the 'mother church'. The current church building and tower date from the early 14th century onwards (REY 011) and it was only during the 15th century that the chancel was made much more elaborate. Restorations also continued through both the 19th and 20th centuries. It is not known when the original church in Reydon was built, but during the 12th century the Rectory and Patronage was given to a small Cluniac monastery at Wangford in the neighbouring parish. Wangford was founded as a cell of the Priory of St Mary in Thetford, Norfolk, probably before 1160 and they would have appointed rectors to Reydon church[13]. The water mill and dam in Reydon were also granted to Wangford Priory[14].

During the medieval period and possibly earlier, Southwold is thought to have been a fishing hamlet smaller than the much larger village of Reydon. The records of the Lay

[11] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/southwold.pdf (Accessed January 2015)
[12] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/reydon.pdf (Accessed January 2015)
[13] http://www.solebayteamministry.co.uk/our-parish-churches/reydon-church (Accessed January 2015)
[14] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/reydon.pdf (Accessed January 2015)

subsidy in 1327 record 21 taxpayers in Southwold in 1327 and 55 in Reydon, while in 1334 Southwold paid £3.12s.2d tax compared with Reydon at £4.13.¾d (both notably less than nearby Walberswick with Blythburgh which paid £6.14s.10d) (Glasscock 1975, 289). The relative amounts in Southwold and Reydon had reversed by 1524 when there were 115 taxpayers in Southwold compared to only 30 in Reydon[15].

No records exist of a church in Southwold before c. AD 1200 when the monks of Thetford held it as a chapel of ease to the 'mother church' in Reydon, dedicated to St Edmund[16]. The current parish church of St Edmund (SWD 007) was sited on the same location as the original wooden church that was destroyed in a fire and was built around AD 1460 as Southwold was developing as an important town. One of the churches most striking features is the flint flushwork that was utilised on the tower, particularly when viewed from the west, which would have been the original major approach to the church[17]. The south porch was added around AD 1500, but the majority of the restoration work dates from the 20th century[18].

Southwold gained ecclesiastical independence from Reydon in 1752 when a perpetual curacy of Southwold was established, but was still considered part of Reydon after this date until a Vicarage was acquired in Southwold in 1830. The two parishes were only finally separated in 1854[19].

The relative importance of Southwold grew during the medieval period, reflected in the increase in recorded population compared to Reydon. The majority of its wealth derived from the fishing industry, ship building and trading butter, fish and cloth. The cloth industry was never as important here as further south and west in Suffolk, but it was one of many places along the east coast that wool and cloth were exported from. The first market was granted to the town in 1222 by King Henry III to the Abbot of St Edmunds and was swiftly followed with another grant of a market and fair to be held 'on the eve and day of St Phillip and St Jacob', the 30th April[20]. Permission for a second fair was also granted in 1490, when Southwold was also given a 'free borough' status, which also meant that its inhabitants now had permission to own property. The two fairs recorded for the town were Trinity Fair that was held over the three days following Trinity Sunday (Pentecost is celebrated 50 days after Easter Sunday and Trinity Sunday is the first Sunday after Pentecost), and St Bartholomew's Fair that was held in front of the church on Bartholomew's Green on the 24th August[21]. A charter dated 1504 stated that the town had two weekly markets and two annual fairs[22]. A separate grant in 1310 enabled Reydon to also host a weekly market and annual fair[23].

It was also in the medieval period that Southwold was given control of the port at the entrance to the Blyth estuary, which at that time was closer to Dunwich and belonged to that town. From being a highly prosperous port and town, the fortunes of Dunwich dwindled, mainly due to the ever encroaching coastline. In 1328 a huge storm shifted the coastal shingle bed which blocked off Dunwich harbour, obliging boats to dock

[15] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/parish-histories (Accessed January 2015)
[16] *Ibid*
[17] http://www.visitsouthwold.co.uk/destinations/st-edmunds-church (Accessed January 2015)
[18] http://www.waveney.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?fileID=599 (Accessed January 2015)
[19] http://www.solebayteamministry.co.uk/our-parish-churches/reydon-church (Accessed January 2015)
[20] http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/suff.html#S (Accessed January 2015)
[21] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/hbsmr-web/record.aspx?UID=MSF24447-Southwold&pageid=12&mid=16 (Accessed January 2015)
[22] *Ibid*
[23] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/reydon.pdf (Accessed January 2015)

further north, initially at Walberswick[24]. By the later 15th century Dunwich harbour was unusable for the King's ships, so the King granted a Royal Charter to Southwold, which transferred the status of Haven Port to the harbour there. In the following century a cut from the Blyth to the sea at Southwold was constructed to make running the port there easier[25].

A quay also existed at Reydon, possibly as early as the Late Saxon period, although this may have been falling into disrepair by the 13th century, due to the shift in importance of trade and commerce from Reydon to Southwold. But the 16th century new cut revived its fortunes and during the early 18th century a new quay was built, which enabled cargos to be unloaded further up the river and avoid the levies that were in force at Southwold.[26]

The Anglo-Dutch wars were fought during the 17th century over both trade and naval supremacy. The third Dutch war was declared in 1670 and the English Fleet stationed along the east coast had their headquarters in Southwold.[27] On 28th May 1672 a major battle fought in the bay and witnessed by the townspeople became known as The Battle of Sole Bay. Both sides suffered heavy losses, and the battle ended inconclusively at sunset, with both sides subsequently claiming victory, although the English suffered slightly heavier losses[28].

In 1750, Southwold became the base of the Free British Fishery that was established with a government grant to help revive the British white fishing industry and to help end the Dutch domination of the North Sea herring fisheries. The company headquarters were based on Buss Creek and the project succeeded in revitalising the industry, improving the harbor and Buss Creek as well as expanding the local supporting trades of ship-building, rope-making, blacksmithing, net-making and salt manufacture, until the company was disbanded in 1771[29].

The River Blyth navigation act was passed in 1757 to make the river navigable beyond Blythburgh and to prevent the regular silting up that occurred regularly between the river mouth at Southwold. The act related to only a small stretch of river at just over 11km in length, starting at Halesworth and then finishing at Southwold. The navigation was complete by 1761 and continued in use for the next 150 years or so until it went into decline during the 20th century when it was also blamed for periods of flooding in Halesworth. Navigation today is again just between the North Sea and Blythburgh for all motor powered boats[30]. The River Blyth Ferry Co. Ltd was formed in 1885 as a crossing between Southwold and Walberswick, initially as only a row boat and person crossing, but gradually developed over the years with enough use to become a much larger steam powered pontoon that was able to transport not only people, but animals as well as vehicles. This continued up until 1942, after which the pontoon was eventually sold as scrap, but a service restarted after the war, but only as a small row boat for passengers only which still continues to this day, mainly used by tourists.[31]

Just a few years before the Great Fire of London, a large proportion of Southwold was destroyed by a fire in 1659 that started on East Cliff and was carried into the

[24] http://www.thesuffolkcoast.co.uk/the-suffolk-coast/history-future/dunwich-suffolks-lost-town/ (Accessed January 2015)
[25] http://www.waveney.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?fileID=599 (Accessed January 2015)
[26] http://reydon.onesuffolk.net/home/village-history/ (Accessed December 2014)
[27] http://www.waveney.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?fileID=599 (Accessed January 2015)
[28] http://www.southwoldmuseum.org/war_battleofsolebay.htm (Accessed January 2015)
[29] http://www.southwoldmuseum.org/timeline1.htm (Accessed January 2015)
[30] http://www.canalroutes.net/Blyth-River.html (Accessed December 2014)
[31] http://www.southwoldmuseum.org/transport_water.htm (Accessed January 2015)

town by the onshore winds. Over 230 houses were destroyed along with the town hall with all its town records, the market hall and market place with various shops, warehouses and granaries as well as the town prison[32]. As so many families were left destitute after the fire, Parliament declared that Southwold was a disaster area and donations from all over the country. The rebuilding of the town provided a chance to change and improve the town layout, including the incorporation of a number of green open spaces where buildings had formerly been sited, to serve as fire breaks. Elsewhere, re-building following a range of the latest styles and trends (see section 4). The location of the church in the north of the town in an area surrounded by open spaces including the churchyard meant that is was able to survive the fire[33].

The town reportedly recovered well after the fire as the population steadily rose again, and after the 18th century people flocked to the Suffolk coast following the royal example. The population in 1801 was recorded at 1,054 and the population in 1901 was recorded at 2,800[34], although the outbreak of World War One effectively ended the fishing trade in the town. In Reydon the comparable population figures were much lower, at 317 in 1801 and only 453 in 1901[35]. Despite the shrinkage in industry in Southwold there were still a number of trades prevalent in the town, including the Adnams Brewery, now famous in the town when it took over the Sole Bay Brewery in 1872 that was originally established in the yard of The Swan public house[36]. Southwold's main industry though was tourism and the town has since flourished, particularly as a tourist 'resort', particularly given the large number of second homes and holiday lets that are today prevalent in the town.

The salt workings were situated on marsh land behind Ferry Road in the far south of Southwold, were also heavily affected by fluctuations in the fishing industry. The main use of the salt was for preserving the fish caught at sea, which would have been big business when it first opened in 1660. During the periods of decline with the fishing industry in Southwold and with the more readily available imports of rock salts that were being imported into the town, the salt works also went into a steep decline. They were finally closed in 1894[37].

A railway line was opened in 1879 as a single track connecting Southwold with Halesworth and thence to the main East Suffolk Railway line that connected Lowestoft and Ipswich. The original station was sited on Station Road and close to the current location of the police station in the north of the town and crossed the Southwold common and marshes and then the River Blyth via a swing bridge. An extension was also added from Southwold station to another stop at the harbour. At its peak the line carried thousands of passengers a year plus tens of thousands of tons of goods for export. After the First World War there was a general decline in the use of the line, so that it quite abruptly came to a halt in the spring of 1929, although it then reportedly took another 10 days to clear the backlog of goods for transport. Plans to re-open the line were unsuccessful so that in 1941 the line was lifted and sold as scrap[38].

Access to Southwold was also via the North Sea on great paddle steam boats that travelled up from London that also stopped in both Clacton and Great Yarmouth. These were called Belle Steamers and were part of the East Coast Development

[32] http://www.southwoldmuseum.org/thetown.htm (Accessed January 2015)
[33] http://www.waveney.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?fileID=599 (Accessed January 2015)
[34] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/southwold.pdf (Accessed January 2015)
[35] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/reydon.pdf (Accessed January 2015)
[36] http://adnams.co.uk/about/some-history/ (Accessed January 2015)
[37] http://wwwsouthwoldmuseum.org/timeline2.htm (Accessed January 2015)
[38] http://www.southwoldrailway.co.uk/history/index.php (Accessed January 2015)

Company and a stop in Southwold was only possible due to the construction of the pier in c.1900, with a specific 'hammer head' shape at one end so the steamers could dock. The company's financial difficulties meant that it had to be sold in 1910, but with the break out of World War One, the services were stopped anyway and the steamers utilised for the war effort. With the rise of the motor car in post war Britain, the popularity of the steamers was in fast decline so that the last boat docked at Southwold in 1928. The loss of the 'hammer head' end of the pier during a storm in 1934 meant that any possible future return of the steam boats would no longer be feasible anyway[39].

The isolated location of Southwold and Reydon in the 17th and 18th centuries meant they were not accessed via turnpike roads meaning that local roads remained unattended when a lot of routeways were starting to be maintained. The closest to the parishes was along the route of the now major road the A12[40]. It was only during the mid-19th century when the popularity of Southwold in particular was on the rise that an increase was traffic was seen in the area, and although it had to still contend with poor roads, this lead to the first stagecoach route into the town in 1844 that connected Southwold with Halesworth, Norwich, Yarmouth, Wangford and then later also to Lowestoft[41].

Under the Enclosure Act in the late 18th century, 504 acres of land was enclosed in Reydon under the 1798 Private Act of Lands, and there is no record of any enclosure in Southwold[42]. What is now known as The Common in Southwold however was gifted to the townspeople in 1509 in the will of one of the wealthiest merchants in the town, William Godell[43]. Another bequeath to the town was also recorded in the will of Emma Lord who wished for a bridge to be built to connect Southwold and Reydon[44].

The Southwold Gas Light Company was formed in 1848 and the first water tower in the town was built in 1886 when the Southwold Water Works Company was founded, although this was later replaced with a new tower in 1937. The lighthouse was built in 1893-4 and the Southwold Corporation opens a new cottage hospital in the Field Stile Road area in 1903. A range of sea defences have been repeatedly built from the early 19th century onwards, replaced as and when they become worn out or are washed away in a storm[45].

7.2 Archaeological Background

The following paragraphs summarise the finds and monuments listed on the Historic Environment Record, accessed via the Suffolk Heritage Explorer website that was based on separate searches for Southwold[46] and Reydon[47], Suffolk.

[39] http://www.southwoldmuseum.org/Transport popups/Steamers_popup.htm (Accessed January 2015)
[40] http://www.southwoldmuseum.org/transport_Road.htm (Accessed January 2015)
[41] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/southwold.pdf (Accessed January 2015)
[42] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/parish-histories (Accessed January 2015)
[43] http://www.southwoldmuseum.org/timeline1.htm (Accessed January 2015)
[44] *Ibid*
[45] http://www.southwoldmuseum.org/timeline2.htm (Accessed January 2015)
[46] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/hbsmr-web/Results.aspx?pageid=16&mid=9&&freetext=Southwold&period=0&parish=Southwold&FirstRec=1&LastRec=20 (Accessed December 2014)
[47] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/hbsmr-web/Results.aspx?pageid=16&mid=9&&freetext=reydon&period=0&parish=Reydon&FirstRec=1&LastRec=20 (Accessed December 2014)

7.2.1 Prehistoric period

The majority of prehistoric finds recorded from Southwold and Reydon date to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, although there was also limited evidence for Palaeolithic activity in the area, confined to Southwold only. A single Palaeolithic flint blade (SWD Misc.) was found lying at the foot of the cliff close to the beach and a number of faunal remains have also been identified as Mastodon bones (SWD Misc.), as well as bones from a straight tusked elephant, mammoth and red deer bones (SWD Misc.), the original locations of which are not known.

Neolithic activity was more widespread through both parishes, although mainly recorded as either flints or pottery: there has so far been no evidence for settlement of this date in either parish. In Southwold finds from the beach include polished axe heads (SWD 004 and SWD Misc.) and many flint tools uncovered by rough seas (SWD 005) found along with several fragments of pottery as well as bone and antler artefacts, one of which has been identified as a pick. Additional worked flint artefacts have also been recorded in the form of the butt end of a chipped flint axe (SWD Misc.), the butt end of a polished stone axe (SWD Misc.), an arrowhead and 'other flint implements' (SWD Misc.), a flint axehead (SWD Misc.) and a section of ground basalt axe (SWD Misc.).

In Reydon, a small number of Neolithic flint artefacts have been recorded including a polished axe that was found close to the border with Frostenden parish (REY 004), Neolithic scrapers and flakes (REY Misc.) and Neolithic flakes (REY Misc.) that were both also found in the north of the parish. Along Easton marshes, in the northeast of the parish and close to the sea were the remains of a possible oval enclosure cropmark (REY 045), which may be related to a Neolithic scatter (EBV 005) and cropmarks (EBV 044) that were recorded from the neighbouring parish.

A small number of Bronze Age artefacts have been recorded from both parishes. In Southwold, the scatter of Neolithic artefacts that were uncovered by rough seas (SWD 005), also yielded two middle or late Bronze Age weaving weights possibly suggesting the former site of a settlement since lost to the sea. Also along the seafront was the remains of a perforated greenstone axe hammer that 'fell out of the cliff' that got picked up locally (SWD Misc.)

In Reydon a range of artefacts have been recorded, included a quartzite axe hammer ploughed up in a field opposite Reydon Church (REY 017) and a 'scatter of beaker sherds and flints' (REY 016) found during foundation work for farm buildings in the 1970s in the northwest of the parish. This scatter was also found near to an undated possible round barrow (REY 013) so may be part of a wider settlement or funerary complex. An unspecified amount of 'beaker flint knives' were also recorded from a field to the west of Quay Lane in the far south of the parish (REY 029), close to the River Blyth.

7.2.2 Roman period

Romano-British activity is widely found in Suffolk, including a number of roads, although none of the larger road networks have been identified connecting the coastline with inland towns and forts. It is likely that smaller roads and tracks would have connected Southwold and Reydon with one of few likely Roman river crossings of the Blyth, possibly at Wenhaston and with Kelsale (just north of Saxmundam) to

the south and Ditchingham on the River Waveney (just outside Bungay) to the northwest. [48]

This apparent isolation appears belied by a number of spot finds from both parishes, including in Southwold, a sestertius coin of Faustina II (AD 147-175) from the town centre (SWD 001) and a coin of Constantine I (AD 305-306) ploughed up from the northeast of the town (SWD Misc.) and found with a hole through it, most likely for suspension. Fragments of 2nd century Romano-British pottery were also found from this part of the town (SWD Misc.). A third coin, a sestertius of Domitian (AD 81-96) was recovered through metal detecting, again also in the far northeast of the town (SWD Misc.).

Additional coins were recorded from Reydon, along with a number of different Romano-British artefacts, possibly potentially suggesting more in the way of Romano-British activity here than there was in Southwold. The coins recorded have been identified as an antominianus of Philip I (AD 248) and was found in the back garden of a house in Mount Pleasant (REY 010). A sestertius of probably Hadrian (AD 117-138) was dug up from another garden at the junction of Green Lane and Wangford Road (REY Misc.). Other Romano-British finds from Reydon include a possible copper oil flask (REY 005) found while ploughing in the late 1950s east of Wrentham Road, as well as Roman building material found in a plantation at Reydon Smear (REY 008). These remains may be from Roman brick kilns that were recorded on the 6" record map in 1982 and it has been suggested that these may have been either possible tile kilns or the remains of a salt working site. A scatter of Romano-British pottery was also recorded along the eastern boundary of the wood at the same site. Dredging along the River Blyth in the far south of the parish has also yielded Romano British roof tile fragments as well as a single sherd of coarseware (REY 020). Additional Romano British pottery fragments have also been found on separate occasions at Grove Farm (REY 009 and REY Misc.), probably dating between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD.

7.2.3 Anglo-Saxon period

Evidence for any activity of Anglo Saxon date in either Southwold or Reydon is very limited. A single gold tremissis coin of Justin II (AD 565-578) is reported to have been found from a 'Saxon site near Southwold' (SWD Misc.). A number of Late Anglo Saxon timbers were dredged from Buss Creek (SWD 006) that today separates the two parishes. A mechanical digger was utilised during the early 1990s to lift the timbers which on examination were identified as persevered stakes and frames, likely from two early vessels, one possibly a merchantman and the other a much finer vessel. Also found was a side rudder and, during later investigations of the same area, more timbers in clay as well as silt with animal bone and oyster shell remains. The radiocarbon date on these timbers puts them in the very Late Saxon period (1030 +/- 60 BP).

7.2.4 High and Later Medieval periods

More evidence for occupation is evident on the HER in both parishes for the high medieval period.

[48] http://www.stedmundsburychronicle.co.uk/mapsmisc/romanroadsfair.jpg (Accessed January 2015)

The church of St Margaret in Reydon was one of the two churches recorded in Reydon at the time of the Domesday Survey. There is a further reference to this c. AD 1200 as '*Capella de Rissemere'* and as '*Capellam Sanctae Margarete do Rissemire'* at about the same time, and the name Rissemere now survives as Smear Marshes in Reydon (REY 011). The west tower is noted to contain some large pieces of Norman masonry that were re-used in the 14th century or earlier, and the chancel is known to be 13th century.

The church of St Edmund in Southwold is recorded as being completely rebuilt in 1430, although it is believed to originally date from the Late Saxon period, and it has been tentatively identified as one of the two churches mentioned in the Domesday Book for the parish of Reydon (SWD 007). The site of a castle has been posited to have occupied the site of a house now named 'Castle Keep' on Constitution Hill as records dating from 1260 state the Richard de Clare obtained a licence to convert his house at Southwold into a strong castle (SWD 009).

The site of Mights Bridge, today the only road way into Southwold along the A1095 and crossing Buss Creek was first recorded here in the early 13th century (SWD 012) with no further records of a bridge here until the later 16th century (see section 7.2.5 below). It has also been recorded that this was also the site of a former drawbridge.

The remnants of a former late medieval and post medieval deer park can also be seen close to both High Wood Farm and Reydon Grove Farm to the north of Reydon village (REY Misc.)

A number of pottery sherds have been recorded through both parishes that date to the medieval period, including those found at the beach in Southwold, dating to the 13th and 14th centuries, found with a 'mounted knight figure' in the early 1960s (SWD 002). Close to the beach, in the north eastern part of Southwold, a number of bronze buckles, bronze pins, bronze hooks, a sailmakers needle, lead seals, a bronze medallion and a bronze belt end dating from the 14th century were all recorded together (SWD Misc.). In this same area an iron crossbow bolt was also identified (SWD Misc.).

The lead seal from a papal bull (charter) from Pope Boniface VIII (AD 1295-1303) was dredged up about 14km from Southwold (SWD Misc.), although details of what survived off this item are not stated in the record. A single sherd of 13th/14th century pottery was found from the surface around Grove Farm in Reydon (REY 002) with further pottery scatters found at White house Farm with patches of burnt clay (REY 012). Further 13th/14th century pottery was found near to Reydon Grange (REY 026), where apparently also church masonry was also found in the a field to the north close to a disused pit (REY 028).

A bone crucifix broadly dated as medieval was found north of Reydon village with its right arm apparently missing (REY Misc.) and a scatter of 'medieval pieces' (presumed to be pottery) were marked on the 6" record map of 1982 just north of Rissemere Lane East in Reydon.

Monitoring of flood defences along Buss Creek in Southwold revealed a series of large upright oak planks (SWD 045). Dendrochronology was unable to give an exact date for the timbers but during further investigation of the timber joints, a post 13th century date has been assigned to them and is believed to represent part of a medieval quay or wharf structure.

Dredging of a dyke east of Quay Lane in the south of the parish revealed several freshly cut pieces of masonry blocks and mullions (REY 019) which were thought to

be from Normandy and were dropped when they were being unloaded. The skull of a sub-adult was also found during the dredging.

Monitoring of ground works to a property extension on Victoria Street revealed a single ditch containing late 13th to 14th century pottery (SWD 049). At a gravel workings site at Quay Lane in Reydon, the remains of three wells were found; the first had six courses of bricks lining the bottom, with 13th/14th century pottery sherds and a beehive quern of conglomerate. The second well was unlined and contained a number of domestic animal bones and the third well collapsed during excavation but was said to contain a number of sherds of pottery (REY 018). In this same area was also found more pottery sherds as well as nails, a cut halfpenny of Henry II (1133-1189) and an in situ 4.5m long elephant tusk. Opposite this gravel pit were found a scatter of 15th century pottery, oyster shells and bronze fragments (likely metal working debris) that were all recorded from a gas pipe trench (REY 027). During a watching brief in 2003 at The Old School on Wangford Road, only a small scatter of medieval pottery was found (associated with post-medieval wares), with no other features or finds noted (REY 055).

7.2.5 Post Medieval periods

There are a number of records for both Southwold and Reydon on the HER that date to the post-medieval period as both finds and monuments relating to both domestic and more industrial uses.

The possible planned location of Fort Sussex was recorded on the map of 1588 (SWD 013) as a large moated triangular fort, situated just north of the town around the current location of the boating lake. It has been suggested that the fort was planned as a precaution against the Spanish Armada, but was never actually built.

Evidence caught in fishing nets which may relate to the Battle of Sole Bay may include many cannon balls, guns and the possible wreck of the Royal James (SWD Misc.). The reported presence in 1857 of 'shots embedded in Southwold cliff' has also been attributed to the Battle of Sole Bay (SWD Misc.).

A ship wreck was also noted close to the mouth of the River Blyth (SWD 014), but no further information was recorded and seven further shipwrecks were recorded in the Ipswich Journal between the 1820's and the 1830's off the coast of Southwold (SWD Misc.)

It was also during the post-medieval period that large stretches of sea bank were constructed along the edges of Buss Creek, the River Blyth and defining the settlement areas of the towns from the marshland (SWD 032, 033, 034 and 035; REY 043 and 044).

Post-medieval finds recorded on the HER are few in number but include a brass ring with the initials "H.H" on it was found to the south of Southwold town (SWD Misc.). From the same area, a bronze ring brooch was also found with a 'magical? inscription' on it (SWD Misc.) A bronze clock key has also been found in Southwold (SWD Misc.), a sixpence coin dated to Elizabeth I 1567 (SWD Misc.), a 16th century bronze bowl (SWD Misc.) and also in Southwold was found a trade token dated 1652 and belonging to a Thomas Postle of Southwold (SWD Misc.). Mortared into a garden wall on the High Street, Southwold was a 17th century 'golden brown glass' bottle. It was suggested to have been a witches bottle as the contents of the bottle tested positive for urine! (SWD Misc.). Post medieval 'stoneware, glass and brick'

have all been noted on a mid to late 20th century map, around High Wood in the far north of the parish (REY 003).

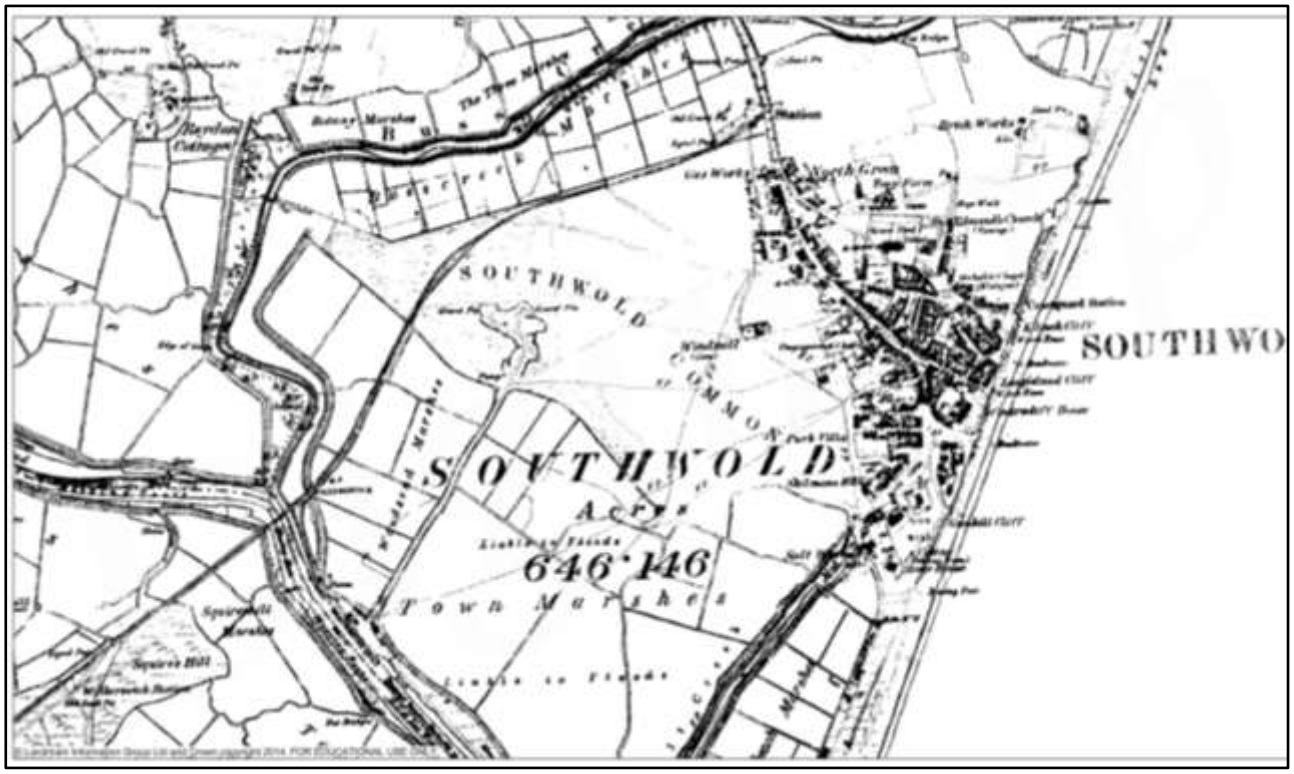

Figure 5: 19th century map of Southwold (copyright Edina Digimap)

A brick built well was recorded to the rear of a property on Market Place in Southwold (SWD 001) that was also found to cut through an undated layer.

A number of kilns are known from both parishes too, one was recorded on the 1st Edition OS Map of 1837 to the far west of the town (SWD 011), with a second close with the parish of Walberswick as it was mapped out by Thomas Rannales in his will . In 1630 this man was listed as a lime burner in Walberswick (WLB Misc.). Possible kiln waste has been found in the form of a number of fragments of post medieval bricks, some are partly vitrified and were found with 17th-18th century pottery at Grove Farm in Reydon.

An evaluation on Mights Road in Southwold revealed a large post medieval sand extraction pit that was also found with a number of undated features. It was noted that there was no evidence for structural remains, but the site does lie near areas of land that are prone to flooding (SWD 047).

A large evaluation undertaken on land southeast of Nightingale Avenue and Wangford Road in Reydon revealed a number of ditches, pits and gullies, the majority of which were undated, although some were also found to be either post medieval or modern in date (REY 024).

During monitoring of footing trenches at a property on Victoria Street in Southwold, a single post medieval pit was recorded (SWD 058), although it is not noted if any finds were found. Further monitoring of ground works during an extension to a 19th century pub on East Street in Southwold, recorded flint and mortar foundations of a post medieval date that were also below but on the same alignment as the brick built main wall of the 19th century structure. The ground works also revealed a filled in brick well

of mid to late 19th century date as well as a number of finds from the upcast which had a similar date (SWD 070).

A watching brief was undertaken in 2003 at The Old School in Wangford Road, Reydon and revealed only a small scatter of post medieval and medieval pottery fragments (REY 055). There was no other finds or features to be seen in the observed area adjacent to Wangford Road.

Wolsey Bridge situated at the head of Wolsey's Creek and crossing the River Waveney is known to have origins in the post medieval period and it has been suggested that it may have been mapped as early as 1587, although a definite construction date is unknown. The bridge is shown of Hodskinson's map of 1783 and it links the parishes of both Reydon and Blythburgh (BLB 027). The original date of construction of Potter's Bridge is also unknown. It is sited over Pottersbridge Marshes on Lowestoft Road connecting Reydon parish with South Cove parish (SCV 008), although it is recorded on both Bowen's and Hodskinson's maps c.1775.

A record of a small tower mill, known as Blackshore mill, is sited along the northern banks of the River Blyth in Reydon parish and was built in c.1890 by Robert Martin (REY 021). Unfortunately records state that it only worked for a few years before the wind shaft broke at the neck and the tower was abandoned. It still remains derelict to this day.

The Southwold Town Gas Works are recorded on Blyth Road (SWD 010) and there is also a cast iron pump on Market Place in Southwold, dated 1873 (SWD 057). The site of the former medieval and post medieval deer park is still visible east of Reydon Grove Farm and High Wood Farm in the north of the parish (REY Misc.).

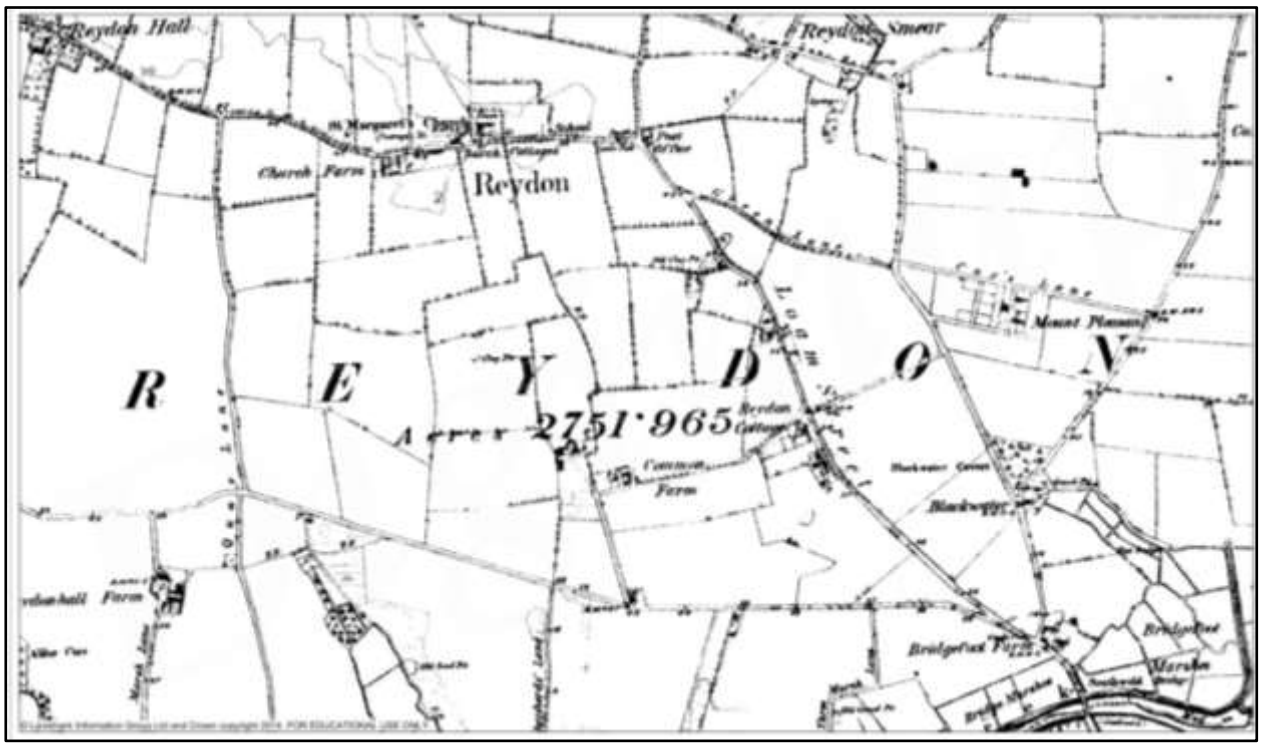

Figure 6: 19th century map of Reydon (copyright Edina Digimap)

Both Southwold and Reydon appear to have been heavily fortified during World War II, as a large number of pillboxes (BLB 083, SWD 024, 029, 062, 063, 064 and 065; REY 033), anti-tank scaffolding (DUN 029), anti-tank cubes (SWD 022; EBV 041;

REY 069), gun emplacements (SWD 016, 017, 018 and 031; REY 032 and 036), trenches (SWD 019, 022, 024, 025 and 028; EBV 037 and 038; REY 034, 035, 036, 039 and 041) and barbed wire defenses (SWD 015, 019, 020, 021, 024, 026, 030, 036, 037 and 038; REY 037, 040 and 068), have all been recorded on the HER and many of which are still visible in the landscape today. There is also a known bomb crater northwest of the Denes in Southwold (SWD 027) and two north of Reydon Common Marshes (REY 042). 1941 aerial photographs also show that there was a barrier across the mouth of the River Blyth (SWD 043).

A World War I pillbox, in very bad condition, is also known from Reydon, close to Mights Bridge (REY 063).

7.2.6 Undated

A range of monuments and features have been found both on- and off-shore which has not been dated when they were recorded on the HER for Southwold and Reydon.

The site of the Southwold Salt Works was located along Salt Creek, immediately west of Havenbeach Marshes and Ferry Road in the far south of the parish (SWD 008). Its original date is unknown, but it may have been established in 1660 (according to the works logo stamp in Southwold Museum), and was only closed in 1900 after falling into decline along with the local fishing industry[49].

A number of upright timbers have been recorded in the waterways around Reydon parish, either as single or double post lines between the river and the salt marsh (REY 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052 and 053). Some have been interpreted as being part of a defence line and revetting, a possible post built structure and potentially part of a remnant of Reydon Quay. An old sluice gate has also been recorded (REY 054), but it all remains undated.

A possible circular earthwork has been recorded from aerial photographs on Woodsend Marshes in Southwold (SWD 042) that also has an encircling bank. The function and date of the enclosure are unknown, but it has been suggested that it may have been part of a medieval early land reclamation attempt, but further work would of course be needed to determine this.

A single undated ring ditch has been recorded to the north of Reydon Grove in the north of the parish (REY 006). Alongside Reydon Marsh Road, aerial photographs show cropmarks of parallel ditches that extend the line of the road past Lime Kiln Farm and have been interpreted as road side ditches (REY 007). Their date is unknown, but given the straightness of the ditches it has been suggested that they may either be Roman in date (although they do not fit into the pattern of Roman Roads in Suffolk), or potentially 18th century in date. Further work is again needed.
A possible small ring ditch has been noted on an aerial photograph and sited quite close to the gravel pit off Quay Lane in the south of Reydon parish (REY 022). A second larger ring ditch off Quay Lane is REY 023 and was recorded to the east of Old Hall Farm, although it has been suggested that this may be the site of a windmill. Another possible ring ditch windmill site is now built over in the west of town and was thought to have been a windmill site given its small plot and roadside location (REY 024).

[49] http://www.southwoldmuseum.org/industry_salt.htm (Accessed January 2015)

Aerial photographs of an area of land just north of Reydon village and east of Lowestoft Road have also identified a series of linear cropmarks of ring ditches, field boundaries, trackways and a possible enclosure (REY 056). Further cropmarks have been recorded in the far northwest of the parish as former field boundaries close to the parish boundary with an irregular sub rectangular enclosure also noted (REY 060). It is possible that the Neolithic flint axe (REY 004) may have originally been found from within the original field boundaries.

Three mounds are marked on the 6" record map of 1982, north of Wangford Road in Reydon, but it is not known if these are Bronze Age burial mounds, or potentially also clearance mounds when the top soil was moved from Twelve Acre pit sited directly to the east of the northern most mound (REY 013, 014 and 015). Also close to these mounds is another cropmark of a large ring ditch or circular enclosure (REY 071).

During an evaluation along Mights Road in Southwold, a number of undated pits, ditches and gullies have all been recorded, the majority of which were undatable, although a couple appeared to have been post medieval in date (SWD 047).

The HER record states that 'a hatchet from Southwold cliffs' was reported during a meeting in Bury St Edmunds in the summer of 1857 (SWD Misc.), but unfortunately no further information exists on this object. Oral history has furthermore been recorded when an 'ancient encampment is said to exist at Eye cliff in Southwold' and it has been added to the record that local tradition also states that it was occupied by the Danes (SWD Misc.).

A single area of ancient woodland has also been recorded in the far west of Reydon parish and continuing into Wangford parish (WNF 014).

8 Results of the test pit excavations in Southwold and Reydon

The approximate locations of the 16 1m^2 test pits excavated over the three days of the 28th to the 31st August 2014 can be seen in figure 7. Eight test pits were opened in Southwold and eight test pits in Reydon. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section, set out in numerical order. Most excavations were undertaken in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Sudbury and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 9). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 13). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

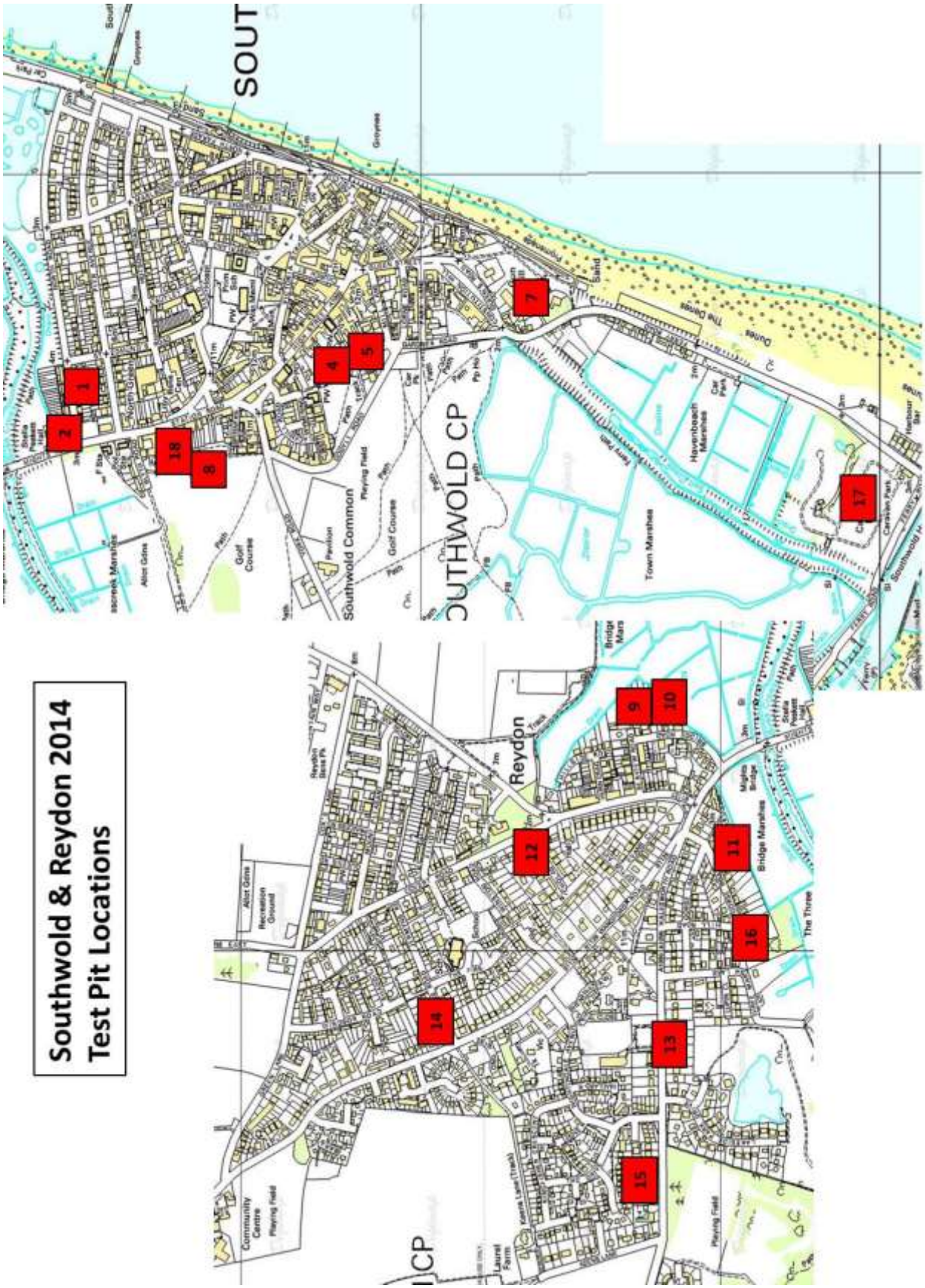

Figure 7: Southwold and Reydon test pit locations (not to scale). (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

Test Pit one (SAR/14/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely early to mid-20th century semi-detached house set in the far north of the town and close to Buss Creek. (25 North Road, Southwold. TM 50616 76747).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of both medieval and post medieval pottery types were recorded from SAR/14/1, consisting of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Scarborough Ware and Late medieval ware with Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Stoneware. A large number of Victorian sherds were also recorded, mainly through the upper contexts of the test pit.

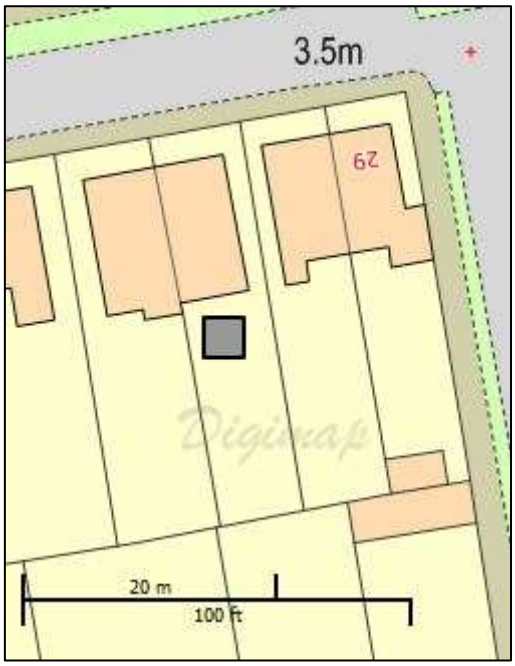

Figure 8: Location map of SAR/14/1

		EMW		SCR		LMT		GRE		DW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	2					1	4			1	2			10	39	1400-1900
1	3							2	21			2	2	13	74	1550-1900
1	4					3	7	2	18					1	1	1400-1900
1	5			1	2	1	3	2	12							1200-1700
1	6	1	5					1	5					1	1	1100-1900

Table 1: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/1

A post-hole was identified in south west corner of the test pit at 0.5m in depth and was excavated through the natural to 0.82m in depth. It measured c.0.24m x 0.32m and had steep sides to a rounded base. The soil (context six) was a mid to dark brown sandy soil with occasional medium stone inclusions, but the soil had evidently also been disturbed as medieval, post medieval and Victorian pottery were all found from the feature along with five iron nails and a fragment of flat tile. The form of the structure of which this post must have formed part is impossible to determine within the confines of the test pit, and its date is also difficult to determine, although associated pottery finds from the upper fill suggest that it was infilled in the post-medieval period, likely when the land was utilised as open fields, on which a barn or other building of fence line may have stood. Additional finds from the test pit consist of iron nails, CBM, clay pipe, fragments of daub, coal, a small toy wheel, glass (including two complete small glass bottles), slate, tile, oyster and whelk shell and a pencil lead. A greater amount of disturbance was noted from the post medieval and particularly from the 19th century and the site has likely always been marginal to the main focus of occupation in the town from the medieval period onwards. A single fragment of pig bone was also recorded with a number of smaller fragments only identified as being from cattle- and sheep- sized animals with two tertiary flint flakes, a single irregular waste flake and a single small fragment of burnt stone. Although not chronologically diagnostic these flints may date from the late Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Test Pit two (SAR/14/2)

Test pit two was excavated on an area of grassland in the north of the town and to the north of the 1940s Scout Hut and just south of the Stella Peskett, Millennium Hall along the main road into Southwold. (The Scout Hut Hall, Mights Road, Southwold. TM 50490 76793).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A number of sherds of Victorian pottery were only recorded from SAR/14/2.

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	3	9	1800-1900
2	3	16	68	1800-1900

Table 2: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/2

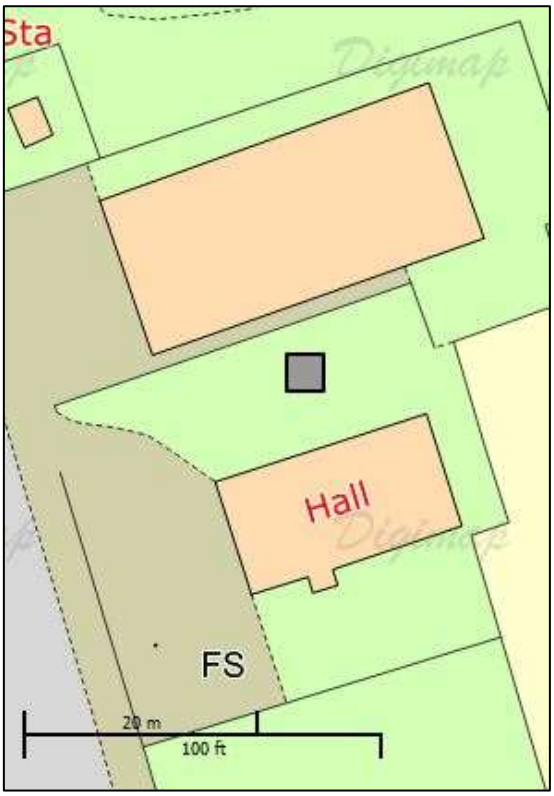

Figure 9: Location map of SAR/14/2

Despite the limited excavations that were able to take place at SAR/14/2, a large amount of 19th century and later finds were recorded from the test pit. The finds consist of a large number of iron nails (100+ found), modern screws, slate, concrete, CBM, fragments of modern drain and modern glazed tile, glass, mortar, shed roof lining, plastic wire covering, strips of metal, tarmac, part of a metal chain, broken pieces of a black biro pen and two metal rods with hoops at one end. The considerable volume of recent material is likely to relate to the construction of the hall during the mid-20th century and the use of the land for the scout hut, with evidence for scouting activities including bonfires etc. A greater depth of excavation would be needed in order to ascertain whether there was evidence for any pre-18th/19th century occupation on site. A single irregular waste flint flake was also found from context two, potentially dating from the later Neolithic onwards.

Test Pit three was not excavated during the Southwold and Reydon test pitting due to inadequate volunteer numbers on the day for all the proposed digging sites.

Test Pit four (SAR/14/4)

Test pit four was excavated towards the south eastern corner of the gravel drive, to the rear of a mid-20th century house set in the west of the village between Southwold Common and the High Street. (The Paddock, Southwold Common, Southwold. TM 50647 76207).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of between 0.63m and 0.69m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

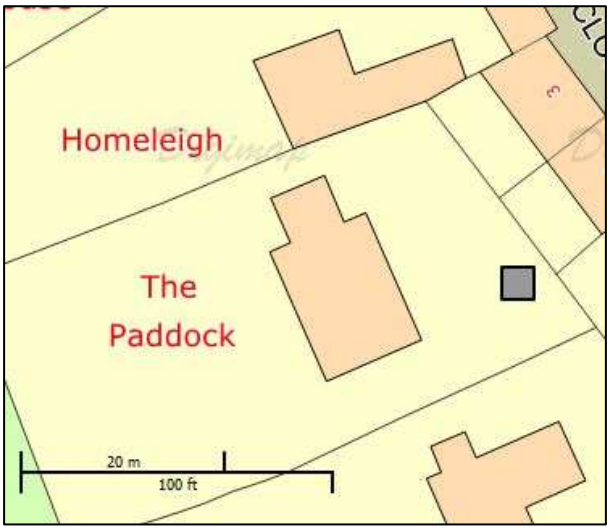

Figure 10: Location map of SAR/14/4

Three sherds of medieval pottery were recorded from SAR/14/4 and identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late medieval ware. A single sherd of 17th century Staffordshire Slipware was also recorded from context three.

		EMW		LMT		SS		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	3					1	11	1650-1700
4	6	2	14	1	10			1100-1550

Table 3: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/4

A possible post hole was noted at 0.6m in depth along the south western edge of the test pit, given the slant of the feature through the test pit, it may have been a garden feature, potentially quite late in date as the top of it was visible immediately under the layer of hardcore beneath the present driveway. This may be associated with the use of the land as part of the garden to a large manor house fronting the High Street and dating from the mid-18th century. The post hole measured c.0.57m in width with 0.31m of its length visible was c.0.29m deep. The feature was slanted so the eastern edge was steeper with a gradual western edge. The fill was a dark brown sandy soil, containing roots and lots of charcoal and lumps of clay along with pieces of waste flint and burnt stone.

There were few additional finds, with the majority excavated from the upper two contexts of the test pit and mixed with the layer of hardcore rubble. These consist of tile, CBM, clay pipe, iron nails, mortar, slate, asbestos, coal, plaster, oyster shell and lumps of metal. The three sherds of medieval pottery that were also recorded does suggest that there was probably continual activity on site between the 12th and mid-16th centuries, but it may have been marginal to the main area of settlement elsewhere in the town. Single animal bones were also found that were able to be identified as cow, red deer and dog and were mixed in with a number of smaller fragments only identified as being from cattle- and sheep- sized animals. Also found from the lower half of the test pit were five fragments of burnt stone and a single tertiary flint flake dating from the later Neolithic or Bronze Age. A fine flint blade was also found from SAR/14/4 that is likely to date from the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods.

Test Pit five (SAR/14/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the centre of an enclosed rear garden to a mid-20th century house, set in the west of the village between Southwold Common and the High Street. (Woodleys, Southwold Common, Southwold. TM 50625 76176).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

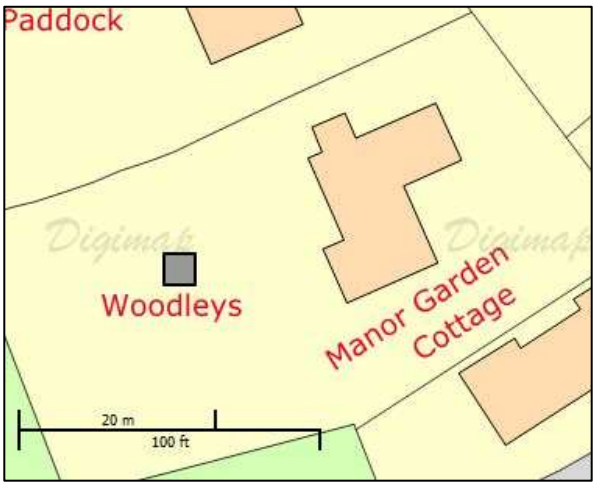

Figure 11: Location map of SAR/14/5

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from SAR/14/5 dates to the mid-16th century and later as Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Harlow Slipware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, with an additional five sherds of Victorian pottery. A small amount of both high and late medieval pottery was also recorded through the test pit as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late medieval ware and German Stoneware.

		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		MB		HSW		WCS		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2			1	3			3	18									2	5	1	3	1	1	1400-1900
5	3			1	5	2	8	5	18	1	10			1	6			1	5			4	12	1400-1900
5	4							12	60			1	10	1	1			1	9					1550-1700
5	5	5	24					1	2							2	13							1100-1700

Table 4: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/5

Despite the proximity of this test pit with SAR/14/4 just to the north, there is a remarkable difference in the results for each excavation, which may be due to the fact that there is less evidence of disturbance on this site and fewer finds. The range of pottery types recorded however does suggest that there was continuous activity on site from the 12th century through to the present day, although the settlement here may have been marginal until the 16th century. The few finds also recorded consist of tile, CBM, clay pipe, coal, slag, iron nails, glass and a possible fragment of daub. A small number of worked flints were also recorded in the form of one secondary flint flake, two tertiary flint flakes and four fragments of burnt stone, and broadly date from the later Neolithic and Bronze Age. One of the tertiary flakes is particularly characteristic of a Neolithic date and appears to show utilisation, possibly as an arrowhead. A number of pieces of animal bone were also recorded from SAR/14/5 that have been recorded as cow, sheep/goat, pig and chicken and were identified with a number of smaller fragments that were only able to be defined as being from cattle- and sheep- sized animals.

Test Pit six was not excavated during the Southwold and Reydon test pitting due to inadequate volunteer numbers on the day for all the proposed digging sites.

Test Pit seven (SAR/14/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed wall garden to the north of a 20th century house set atop Gunhill towards the far south of the village and close to the beach. (Windy Peak, Gunhill, Southwold. TM 50735 75770).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. Natural was not found, but due to health and safety limitations, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from SAR/14/7 dates as Victorian and was found through most of the test pit. An additional three sherds of earlier pottery were also recorded as Late medieval ware, and post medieval Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

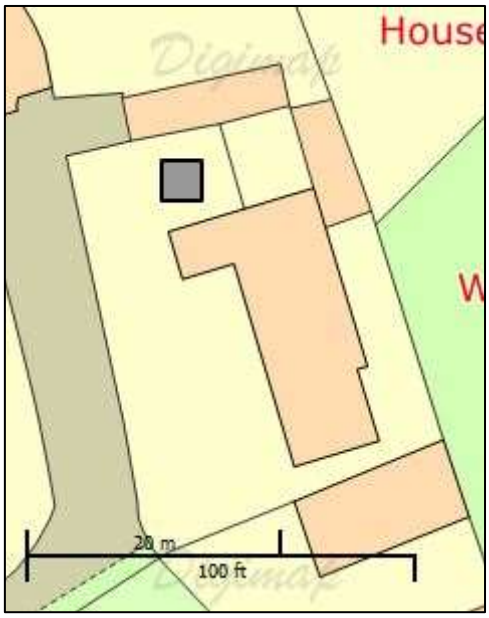

Figure 12: Location map of SAR/14/7

		LMT		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1					1	2	12	48	1720-1900
7	2							4	22	1800-1900
7	3			1	2			10	31	1650-1900
7	4							5	27	1800-1900
7	5							6	42	1800-1900
7	6							2	9	1800-1900
7	7							4	29	1800-1900
7	8	1	5					1	2	1400-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/7

A un-mortared brick feature interpreted as a garden path was recorded at 0.72m in depth. As many of the bricks actually had mortar remnants on them it means that they were utilised from elsewhere to be reused here, either from another structure on site or possibly from somewhere else close by. A number of brick rubble fragments were also recorded through the test pit which, along with the large amount of Victorian pottery that was also found through the test pit, suggests considerable recent disturbance on site, probably mainly related to changes in garden layout. The rest of the finds consist of iron nails, mortar, clay pipe, modern CBM and tile, fragments of daub, glass, a metal button, coal and oyster shell with a possible small piece of slag. The pre-19th century pottery also recorded seems to suggest that there was minimal activity atop the hillside until the current house was built, the site may have been open fields and marginal to the focus of settlement elsewhere from the 15th century onwards. A range of animal bone remains were recorded from test pit seven that have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, sheep, pig, horse and rabbit. Smaller fragments of both cattle- and sheep- sized remains were also recorded with unidentifiable bird bones. Four fragments of burnt stone were found through the test pit, potentially dating from the Bronze Age, with a single fine flint blade that likely relates to Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic activity on site.

Test Pit eight (SAR/14/8)

Test pit eight was excavated on the allotments to the west of and behind Crick Court, a retirement home along Station Road and the golf course to the west. It was also the western of two pits excavated here; see also SAR/14/18. (Allotment Gardens to west of Station Road, Southwold. TM 50438 76515).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of both medieval and post medieval pottery were found mixed through SAR/14/7 and identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late medieval ware and Glazed Red Earthenware. The majority of the overall pottery found however, dates as Victorian.

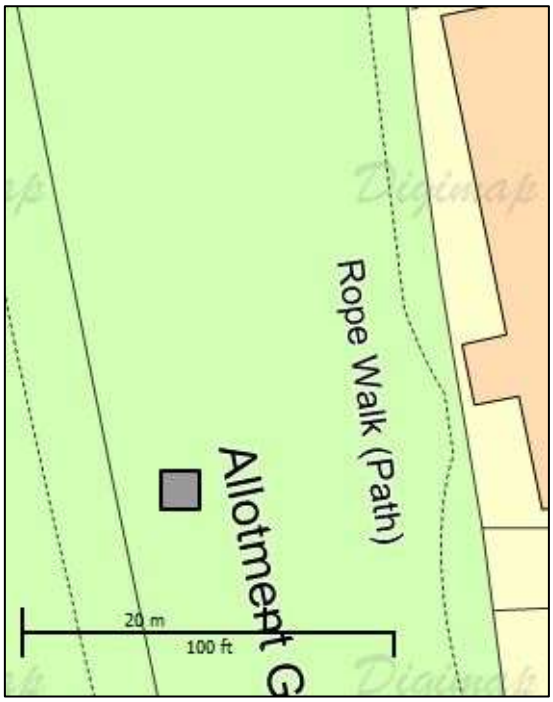

Figure 13: Location map of SAR/14/8

		EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					1	1	1	12	1550-1900
8	2			1	1			3	8	1400-1900
8	3	1	1			1	1	2	12	1100-1900
8	4			1	1			2	5	1400-1900

Table 6: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/8

Unsurprisingly the land around SAR/14/8 has been greatly disturbed due to the current use of the land as an allotment. The results of the excavation, with few finds, are very similar to those from the second pit excavated close by (SAR/14/18) and suggest that the site was potentially marginal to the focus of the medieval and early post medieval settlement of the town given the small amounts of medieval and post medieval pottery excavated from both test pits. The rest of the finds also recorded consist of tile, CBM, glass, clay pipe, coal, a strip of metal and a large piece of slag.

Test Pit nine (SAR/14/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far south eastern corner of Reydon overlooking the Bridgefoot marshes to the east with the Buss Creek. (4 Long Marsh, Reydon. TM 50525 77154).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

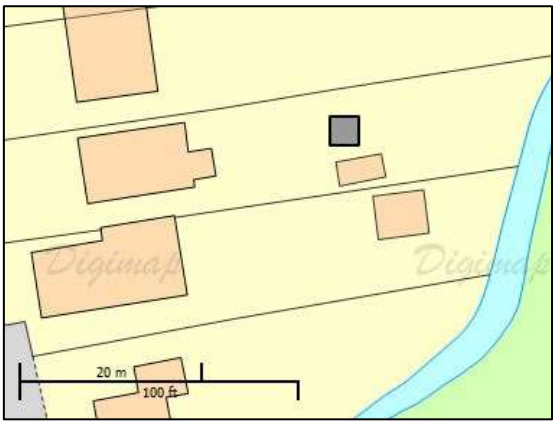

Figure 14: Location map of SAR/14/9

A single sherd of medieval Scarborough Ware was excavated from SAR/14/9, which was mixed in with a small number of post medieval wares, such as Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and as Victorian.

		SCR		GRE		DW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1							7	13	1800-1900
9	2			1	24					1550-1900
9	3	1	5	1	2	1	2	6	12	1200-1900
9	4			1	12					1550-1900

Table 7: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/9

The small number of finds and pottery that were excavated from SAR/14/9 suggest that this site along the edge of the marshes may always have been marginal to the focus of medieval and later settlement, potentially due to the continual risk of flooding likely before the current ground was built up for the housing estate. The peak of activity was likely between the 16th and 17th centuries, when there may have been a small settlement here otherwise the land was likely utilised as open fields. The few finds also recorded consist of tile, CBM, glass, clay pipe, coal, a strip of metal and a large piece of slag. Three fragments of burnt stone were also recorded with a single secondary flint flake, all of which likely date from the Neolithic and Bronze Age onwards.

Test Pit 10 (SAR/14/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far south eastern corner of Reydon overlooking the Bridgefoot marshes to the east with the Buss Creek. (5 Long Marsh, Reydon. TM 50511 77143).

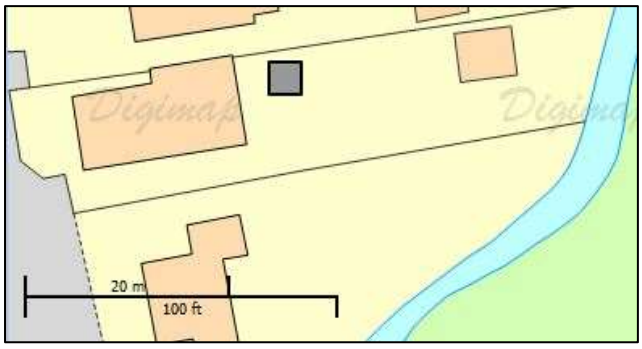

Figure 15: Location map of SAR/14/10

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery identified from SAR/14/10 dates as Victorian, although a small amount of both medieval and post medieval wares were also identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Delft Ware.

		EMW		LMT		GRE		DW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1			2	8					1	7	1400-1900
10	2	1	4	2	6	3	3	1	3	13	23	1100-1900
10	3			1	2	1	3			7	75	1400-1900

Table 8: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/10

The results from SAR/14/10 are similar to those from SAR/14/9 that was excavated in the garden next door to the north. Again there was evidence for limited medieval activity on site, although the peak of occupation here was for slightly longer, from the 15th to the 17th century, after which it was likely left as open fields until the 19th century when the land was likely more heavily utilised due to the nearby farm. The finds also recorded consist of tile, CBM, modern CBM, clay pipe, coal, slag, iron nails, pieces of Perspex, plastic, asbestos, a metal screw cap, and glass, fragments of daub, slate and pieces of scrap metal. Only two small fragments of bone were recorded from SAR/14/10 that could only be identified as being from cattle- and sheep- sized animals and were found with six fragments of burnt stone that likely date from the Bronze Age.

Test Pit 11 (SAR/14/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a modern house built in the far south of Reydon, overlooking the Bridge marshes and the Buss Creek to the south. (7 Gorse Road, Reydon. TM 50172 76964).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

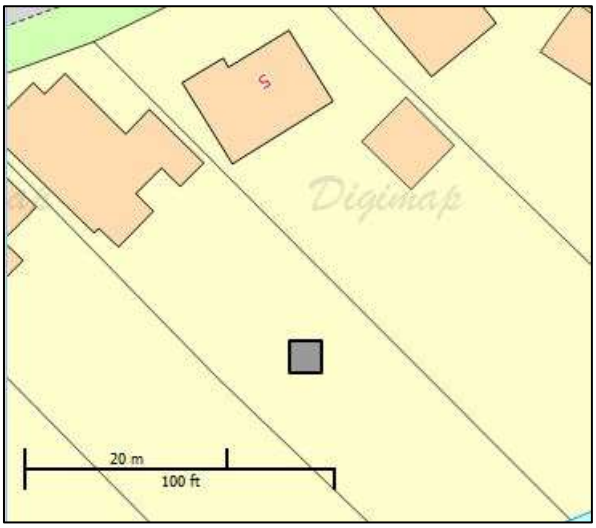

Figure 16: Location map of SAR/14/11

A wide range of both medieval and post medieval pottery types were excavated from SAR/14/11, which were also mixed through the test pit. These have been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Scarborough Ware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware, Midland Blackware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Stoneware. A large amount of Victorian wares were also recorded.

		EMW		SCR		LMT		GRE		GS		MB		DW		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1					1	1	2	15			1	1									8	8	1400-1900
11	2									1	9											11	36	1550-1900
11	3							2	20													10	10	1550-1900
11	4							2	10											1	1	13	21	1550-1900
11	5	5	16							1	2			1	1	1	3	1	9			4	9	1100-1900
11	6	3	8	1	12																	1	1	1100-1900
11	7															1	1							1650-1700

Table 9: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/11

This range of pottery types that were recorded from SAR/14/11 suggest that there was mostly continual occupation on site from the 12th century to the present day, although there may have been a decline during the later medieval period, perhaps related to the Black Death and its aftermath. The succession of activity on site may be due to its location just north of the marsh land and overlooking the estuary, given the good access for trade links the river would have provided. A mix of finds were also found through the test pit, the majority of which likely related to later disturbances of site and consist of CBM, clay pipe, glass, slate, plastic, coal, tile, half a china dolls face, pieces of scrap metal and a possible railway metal button with "Eastern Counties" engraved onto it. Three fragments of burnt stone were also recorded with single secondary and tertiary flint flakes, which likely date from the Neolithic and Bronze Age onwards.

Test Pit 12 (SAR/14/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the north eastern corner of the back garden of a modern house set quite centrally in the village of Reydon. (2 Nicholas Drive, Reydon. TM 50215 77415).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from SAR/14/12 dates to the 15th century and later as Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware and as Victorian.

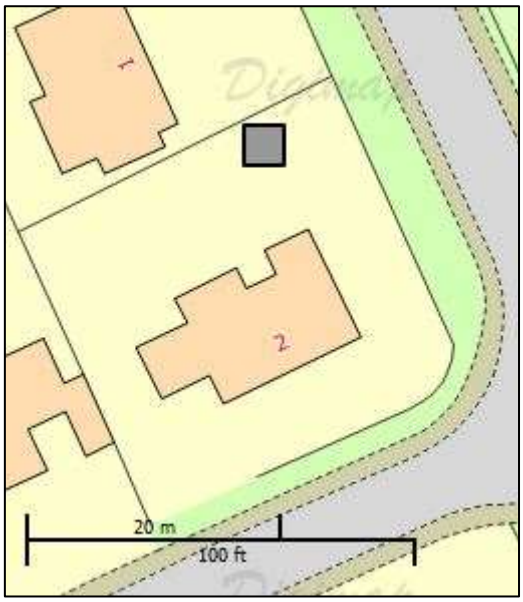

Figure 17: Location map of SAR/14/12

		LMT		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1	1	5			1	4	1	3	1400-1900
12	2			3	16			4	6	1550-1900
12	3							12	65	1800-1900
12	4			1	3					1550-1600

Table 10: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/12

The small amount of pre-19th century pottery and finds suggest that there was limited use on site prior to the 19th century and not really before the 15th century, likely due to its position in the north of the current village, it was left as open fields. The site was probably quite marginal to the settlement until after the 19th century when there was a definite increase in activity, probably related to a nearby farmstead, although the excavated plot remained uninhabited until the later 20th century when the current housing estate was built. The few finds also recorded consist of modern CBM and brick, iron nails, coal slag, CBM, daub, tile, a central battery core, clay pipe and pieces of scrap metal. A single small fragment of burnt stone was also recorded, likely dating from the Bronze Age onwards.

Test Pit 13 (SAR/14/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern bungalow set along the main road through Reydon and into Southwold. (37 Halesworth Road, Reydon. TM 49848 77077).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from SAR/14/13 dates as Victorian, although a small amount of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware were also recorded from the upper contexts of the test pit.

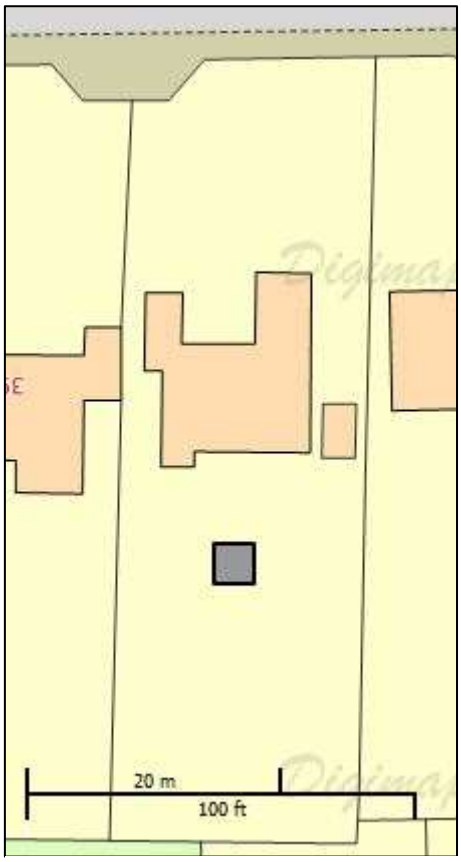

Figure 18: Location map of SAR/14/13

		EMW		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	2	1	3	1	6			1	1	1100-1900
13	3			1	14	1	2	5	11	1200-1900
13	4							3	8	1800-1900

Table 11: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/13

The small amount of both finds and pottery that were excavated from SAR/14/13 suggest that the land was probably marginal to medieval and later activities, despite its location along the main road west into of the village as well as into Southwold. There was a slight increase in activity into the 19th century most likely due to more intense faming of the village. The small amount of finds also recorded consist of coal, CBM, fragments of tarmac, tile (including one glazed), clay pipe, fragments of brick, modern CBM, iron nails, part of an iron bracket, slate and glass. Both cow and cat bones were also recorded from SAR/14/13 and were found with a single small bone fragment that could only be identified as being from a sheep-sized animal.

Test Pit 14 (SAR/14/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden to Reydon Cottage, a Grade II listed 18th century house set along the original main road north through the village. (Reydon Cottage, 59 Wangford Road, Reydon. TM 49781 77510).

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from SAR/14/14 dates from the 15th century and later as Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware and English Stoneware. A large amount of Victorian pottery was also recorded.

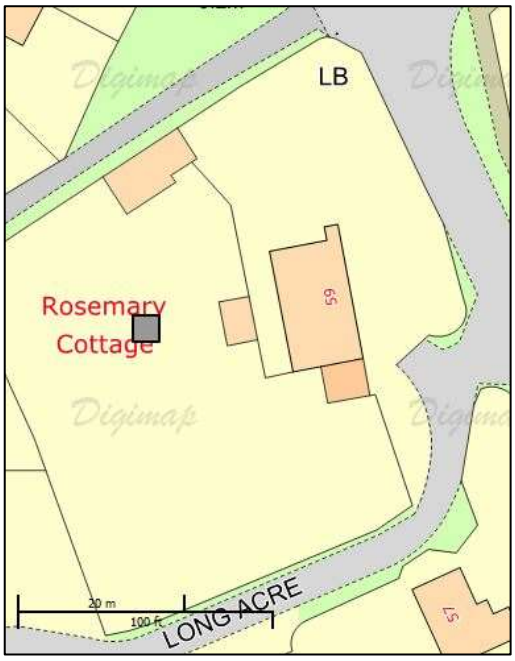

Figure 19: Location map of SAR/14/14

		LMT		GRE		GS		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1			1	12					6	55	1550-1900
14	2	1	7							18	61	1400-1900
14	3			2	10	1	4			16	93	1550-1900
14	4									7	31	1800-1900
14	5									1	7	1800-1900
14	6							1	18			1680-1750

Table 12: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/14

Given the small amount of 15th century and later pottery finds it is possible that activity in the village extended to this site in the far north of Reydon during the later medieval period, although it was still likely marginal to the main area of settlement.
It was only after the house was built during the 18th century that there is a great deal of disturbances evident on site for the first time. A mix of finds were also found through the test pit with this later pottery, consisting of metal rods, iron nails, slag, coal, slate, CBM, tile, glass, mortar, concrete, a detachable can drinks pull, oyster shell and fragments of brick. Additional faunal remains were also recorded in the form of cow, sheep/goat, roe deer and dog/fox remains that were also found with fragmentary remains of cattle- and sheep- sized animals as well as a single bird bone. These were found with three fragments of burnt stone and a single irregular waste flint flake, all likely dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age onwards.

Test Pit 15 (SAR/14/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set along the main road into Reydon and Southwold. (66 Halesworth Road, Reydon. TM 49536 277162).

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of c.0.4m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery recorded from SAR/14/15 dates as Victorian. An additional four sherds of post medieval wares were also recorded as Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and English Stoneware.

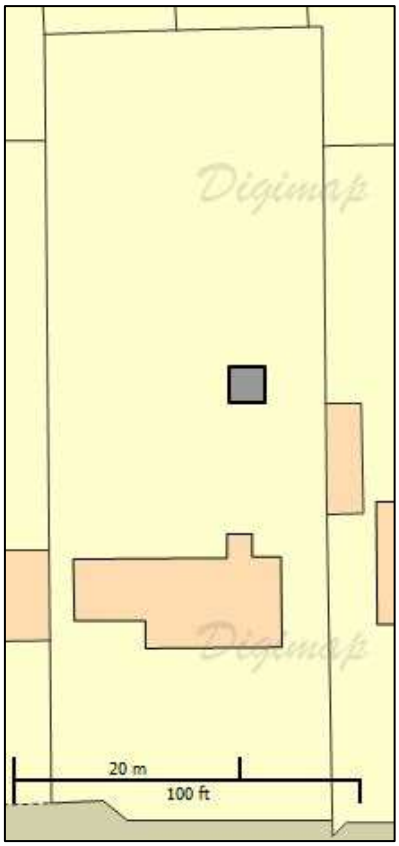

Figure 20: Location map of SAR/14/15

		GRE		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1							6	12	1800-1900
15	2			1	1			51	152	1680-1900
15	3	2	18			1	8	26	81	1550-1900

Table 13: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/15

Much like the results from SAR/14/14, the pottery and finds that were excavated from SAR/14/15 suggest that the site was generally quite marginal to the main focus of settlement, particularly during the post medieval period, when there is evidence for low levels of activity on site. A great deal more activity was noted from the 19th century onwards as the settlement expanded and it seems that the majority of the finds excavated from the test pit relate to these later disturbances. The few finds recorded consist of coal, CBM, tile, a large amount of glass, slate, clay pipe, cockle shell and a tiny sheet of metal. A single bone from a sheep/goat was also recorded from test pit 15 with two smaller fragmentary bones that were only able to be identified as being from cattle- and sheep- sized animals that were also found with four fragments of burnt stone, likely dating from the Bronze Age onwards.

Test Pit 16 (SAR/14/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a modern house set back from the junction of Hill Road and Gorse Road in the far south of the village and overlooking the Three Marshes. (Gorse End, 23 Hill Road, Reydon. TM 50035 76934).

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of both medieval and post medieval pottery were recorded from SAR/14/16 and identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and as Delft Ware. The majority of pottery recorded however dates as Victorian.

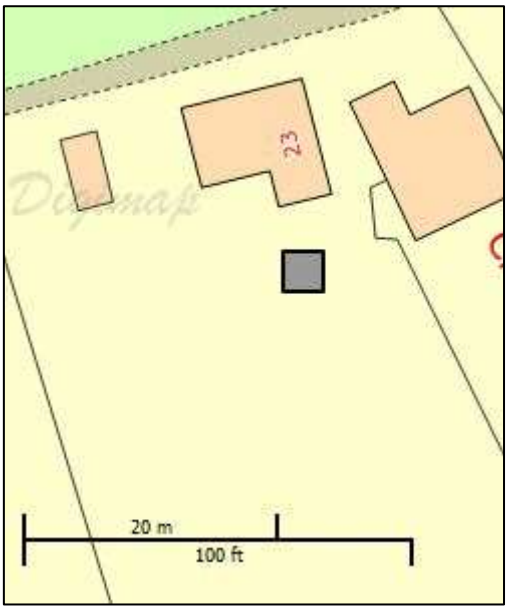

Figure 21: Location map of SAR/14/16

		EMW		LMT		GRE		DW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	2			1	1					16	39	1400-1900
16	3									48	108	1800-1900
16	4	2	8			2	22	1	1	19	108	1100-1900
16	5	3	9	1	5	1	16					1100-1600

Table 14: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/16

The location of SAR/14/16 is quite similar to that of SAR/14/11 just to the east, both of which are overlooking the marshes and estuary and both of these test pits also have slightly more medieval pottery than other test pits in Reydon, suggesting that there may have been a focus of activity along the estuary at that time. Activity still continues on site through the medieval period, although there may have been a shift in the focus of the settlement, until much more intense occupation was prevalent during the 19th century and later. A small mix of finds were found with the Victorian pottery consisting of coal, clay pipe, slate, glass, tile, CBM, a slate pencil, iron bolts and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. An additional three small fragments of bone were also found from SAR/14/16, but could only be identified as being from a sheep-sized animal and also recovered were six fragments of burnt stone with a single secondary flint flake and a single irregular waste flint flake, all of which likely date from the Neolithic and Bronze Age onwards.

Test Pit 17 (SAR/14/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated along the northern side of the caravan park and was dug on the open grass space between the caravans. The park is set in the far south of the town in the Havenbeach marshes and adjacent to the River Blyth. (Southwold Caravan and Camping Park, Ferry Road, Southwold. TM 50389 75043).

Test pit 17 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of Victorian pottery were only recorded from SAR/14/17.

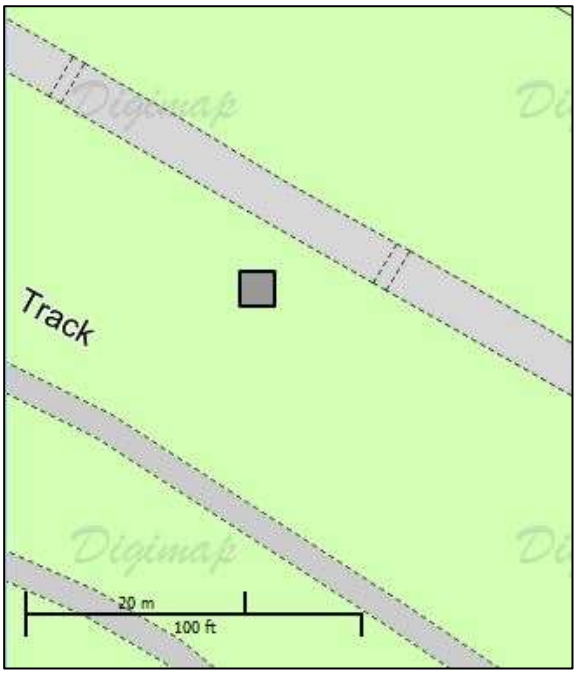

Figure 22: Location map of SAR/14/17

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	2	1	6	1800-1900
17	4	1	3	1800-1900

Table 15: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/17

As the caravan park was built on the former town marshes, it may not be surprising to note that all the finds and pottery that were excavated from SAR/14/17 date to the 19th century and later when the land was gradually built up to make it habitable. The finds mainly consisted of brick, tile and CBM, but slate, coal, concrete, iron nails and rods were also found with modern drain and tile fragments. Single primary and secondary flint flakes were also recorded from the test pit, likely dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age onwards.

Test Pit 18 (SAR/14/18)

Test pit 18 was excavated on the allotments to the west of and behind Crick Court, a retirement home along Station Road and the golf course to the west. It was also the eastern of two pits excavated here; see also SAR/14/8. (Allotment Gardens to west of Station Road, Southwold. TM 50445 76521).

Test pit 18 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of both medieval and post medieval pottery were recorded from SAR/14/18, consisting of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late medieval ware and English Stoneware. An additional six sherds of Victorian pottery were also identified from the test pit.

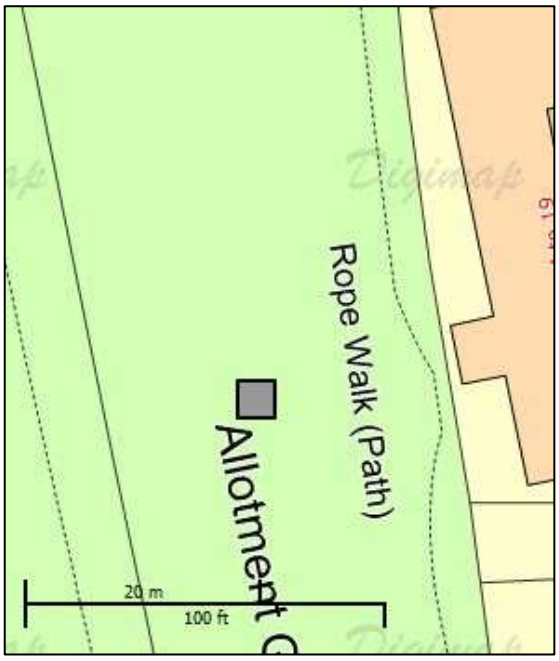

Figure 23: Location map of SAR/14/18

		EMW		LMT		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1	1	5	2	6					1100-1550
18	2	3	7					1	14	1100-1900
18	3					1	12	5	7	1680-1900
18	4	1	3							1100-1200

Table 16: The pottery excavated from SAR/14/18

As already stated the results from SAR/14/18 are similar to those from SAR/14/8 that was excavated in the same area of allotment just to the west, in that the land was likely marginal to more intense medieval and post medieval activity elsewhere in Southwold. There were also a few more finds recorded from this test pit, compared to SAR/14/8, possibly because there were fewer disturbances evident, despite the use of the site as allotments. The finds recorded consist of clay pipe, CBM, tile, slate, concrete, coal, metal buttons, glass, pieces of scrap metal, slag, plastic, iron nails and two fragments of modern tile.

9 Discussion

Analysis of the wider inferences which can be drawn from the results of the test pit excavations focusses mainly on categories of artefact which are found in sufficient quantities to allow inter-site patterns to be observed. Consequently the following discussion will focus on worked stone and flint of prehistoric date, and on pottery of Roman and later date.

In eastern England worked flint is found widely on prehistoric sites, particularly those used for settlement, although difficulties of accurately dating such material combined with the large time periods covered can make it difficult to draw meaningful inferences. Collections of three or more worked flint artefacts, especially if these are tools of clearly prehistoric date, are more convincing as evidence of intensive activity than smaller numbers of finds of relatively undatable flakes which may even derive from medieval or later construction using flint. Prehistoric pottery is very rarely found in test pits (in fewer than 1% of pits), but if found does support evidence for intensive use of the site. In the Bronze Age in particular, this may relate to mortuary activity rather than settlement.

For the Roman period (mid-1st – early 5th century AD) and from the late Anglo-Saxon period onwards (i.e. from the mid-9th century AD), pottery was extensively used in eastern England. Ceramic vessels were easily broken and difficult to mend and therefore frequently discarded, after which sherds are taphonomically durable in most archaeological contexts, relatively easy to see during excavation/sieving and datable without incurring prohibitive costs. For this reason, mapping the distribution of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery from test pit excavations can be used with a reasonable degree of confidence as a proxy for human presence to reconstruct the extent, date and sometimes character of contemporary human activity. Potters produced a wide range of wares, with most remaining in production for a century or more. Given these long productive life-spans, short-term quickly-corrected perturbations in settlement and demography are unlikely to register in pottery assemblages, but sustained long-term change will do so, should it have occurred.

Analysis of pottery data from the Roman period and from the 9th century AD onwards reflects excavation and field-walking data which indicates that two sherds within a single metre square is more than would be expected from low-intensity use such as manuring of arable fields (Haselgrove et al 1995; Jones 2005), thus providing a threshold for activity likely to relate to intensive activity such as settlement of two sherds per test pit.[50] Pottery use was more limited in the early and middle Anglo-Saxon period (mid-5th – mid 9th centuries AD), thus for these centuries even a single sherd is considered possibly indicative of intensive use. Negative evidence (i.e. the absence of pottery) is used with caution, with inferences based on several pits in different properties more reliable than those based on single pits.

[50] Using other thresholds/indices (e.g. five or more sherds per pit, or the total weight of sherds per pit) show similar patterns. Overall, measuring the number of pits with two or more sherds appears to produce results most broadly in line with the range from other measures, and is possibly somewhat conservative so is used in this paper to avoid over-stating the evidence. Averaging the data across four very different settlements (Houghton and Wyton; the medieval castle town of Clare (Suffolk); the highly dispersed settlement of Clavering (Essex); and the nucleated green village of Great Shelford) shows the total *number* of sherds from all the pits to drop by 76%, the total *weight* of sherds by 60%; the *number* of pits producing *five or more* sherds by 64%; and the number of pits producing *two or more* sherds by 54%. Using the latter (two sherds or more) index thus seems to produce the most conservative results.

9.1 Prehistoric period

The prehistoric period in the British Isles includes the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age, spanning the earliest human colonisation more than ¾ million years ago up to the incorporation of the territory into the Roman Empire in 43 AD. Settlement was small and mobile for most of the prehistoric period, with the earliest permanently occupied settlements appearing in England less than 6,000 years ago, while pottery was made and used, but sparingly, from about 4,000 BC. Population levels are difficult to estimate, but remained very low throughout although increasing gently over the last 10,000 years, and more rapidly during the first millennium BC. During this latter period much of the lowland landscape became more intensively exploited, especially for farming, and more densely inhabited with an increasingly complex pattern of settlements of different sizes and forms

Evidence for prehistoric activity from the test pitting in Southwold and Reydon was limited to a small number of worked flint artefacts, with no pottery or other evidence of this date noted. These lithics, found throughout both the Southwold and Reydon, support the date range of finds that have already been recorded on the HER for both parishes. Although the majority of the test pit flints were not very chronologically diagnostic, a broad date range of the later Neolithic and Bronze Age has been assigned to the majority. Two fine flint blades both found in Southwold however have been tentatively dated to either the Mesolithic or Neolithic, and if dating to the former would be the first evidence for Mesolithic activity in the area.

The most common type of lithic recorded was burnt stone (68.9% of the entire lithic assemblage from the 2014 test pitting) which is also generally harder to date, but typically other sites yielding burnt stone generally date to the Bronze Age (Billington *pers comm*). The majority of the burnt stone was also recorded from Reydon, with a heavier concentration in the south of the parish along Buss Creek, suggesting that this area may have been a focus of settlement in the later prehistoric period. In Southwold the burnt stone was mostly on the higher ground also, but away from Buss Creek, to the south of the modern town, which was also the area where the flint blades were found, so may hint at an area of prehistoric settlement between Southwold Common and Gun Hill.

9.2 Roman period

The Roman period in England (AD 43-410) saw the first appearance in the British Isles of towns, accompanied by increasing expansion and intensification of agricultural and industrial exploitation as well as rising population levels. In contrast with some other parts of the Roman Empire, growth in Britain continued well into the 4th century. In many lowland areas, settlements became densely distributed across the landscape in a hierarchical pattern which included towns, large villages, smaller hamlets, farmsteads and villas with much land-use organised via large estates. Pottery use was markedly higher than in the prehistoric period, with a range of different locally-made wares and others imported from further away all produced by specialised potters.

No finds datable to the Romano-British period were found in any of the test pits in Southwold or Reydon in 2014. Given the small number of pits excavated, it is difficult to place too much weight on this negative evidence, but it does echo the minimal number of Romano-British finds previously recorded on the HER for both Southwold and Reydon, and it thus does seem reasonable to infer that the area of the present settlements may have sparsely used during the Roman period.

9.3 Anglo-Saxon period

The end of the Roman period in Britain was followed from the 5th century by a decline in population levels, an end to urban living in towns as the economy changed to a rural, non-market one, state-level governance devolved to highly localised self-supporting polities, while extensive settlement shrinkage and abandonment occurred as the settlement pattern thinned out into one of small, dispersed, short-lived hamlets. Handmade pottery was mostly made locally and took simple forms. From the 9th century population levels began to recover, existing settlements grew and many new ones were founded, including the first towns for more than 500 years and nucleated villages in some areas, although elsewhere the settlement pattern continued to be dispersed. From the 10th century, pottery manufacture became more sophisticated with wares produced by specialist potters widely traded and used.

Despite both Southwold and Reydon being recorded in the Domesday Book, with Reydon supporting a large population at the time, none of the test pits yielded any identifiably Anglo-Saxon material. As noted above, the small number of pits excavated makes it difficult to make much of this evidence, as it could simply be the case that the test pits were not sited on sites of Anglo-Saxon habitation. This is especially problematic given the almost complete absence of excavated sites from the area east of Station Road/Gardiner Road, which encompasses most of the centre of the current town of Southwold and recent settlement north towards Buss Creek. Clearly, it would be useful if further work could be done in these areas to identify whether or not they contain evidence for pre-modern settlement. However, as with the Roman period, it can be noted that the test pit evidence reflects the HER which has very few Anglo-Saxon finds; lending support to the notion that the lack of finds of this date may well indicate settlement was not present at this date. If so, this would indicate that the substantial documented mid-11th century population of Reydon (recorded in Domesday Book) was scattered across the landscape in a dispersed pattern of settlement rather than concentrated in a nucleated village on the site occupied by Reydon toady.

9.4 High medieval period

The high medieval period (mid-11th – mid-14th century) was one of strong demographic and economic growth in much of England during which the population may have tripled in size and many new towns, villages and hamlets were founded. England developed from a mosaic of Anglo-Saxon regional polities into a kingdom which at its greatest extent stretched unbroken from Scotland to the Pyrenees. The use of written records increased gradually, while pottery was universally used in considerable quantities.

Six of the 16 pits (38%) excavated in Southwold and Reydon in 2014 produced more than a single sherd of pottery, a figure broadly in line with the regional average of around 40% (Lewis 2014). This is in marked contrast to the complete absence of pre-11th century pottery, and reiterates the likelihood that the settlements at both Southwold and Reydon probably only started at this time. Alternatively, it is possible that very small Anglo-Saxon settlement nuclei (whose remains might putatively lie between the excavated areas) only expanded in the post-Conquest period into larger nucleated settlements more easily detectable through the excavation of small numbers of test pits.

Comparisons between the excavated material from the two settlements are interesting. In both Southwold and Reydon, five out of the eight pits produced high medieval pottery, but slightly more pottery was found in the Reydon test pits, which produced 19 sherds/85g total weight equating to 56% of the total number of sherds and 58% of the total by weight. These differences correlates remarkably closely with Lay Subsidy data in 1334 which records that of the total sum paid by both communities, Reydon's taxpayers paid 56% and Southwold's 43%.

The distribution of pottery from test pits excavated in Southwold hints that settlement at this time may have extended further west (away from the coast) than previously suspected towards both Buss Creek and along the Common edge. In Reydon, a similar pattern is found, with volumes of pottery suggesting medieval occupation in the south of the current village from the test pits closest to Buss Creek. The presence of Scarborough Ware, albeit in small amounts, demonstrates trade links with coastal communities and ports up and down the east coast of England as far as Yorkshire.

9.5 Late medieval period

England in the 14th century was affected by a number of environmental, economic, epidemiological and social crises including the Black Death which swept across Europe including the British Isles in the mid-14th century (Benedictow 2001) and was followed by a sustained period when the population stagnated at much lower levels than before in many places (Nightingale 2005). This led to the gradual depopulation of many settlements especially those, including many smaller rural villages, which became economically unsustainable. The use of written records increased further, and pottery remained in widespread use, with new forms appearing.

In Southwold and Reydon overall, there is a reduction of 33% in the number of sherds of late medieval pottery when compared to the high medieval, from 34 to 23. However, the number of pits producing two or more sherds remains static at 6. The latter figure compares very well with an overall East Anglian average drop of 44% (Lewis 2014). The fact that both Southwold and Reydon had ports may have been a contributor to the relatively slight decline (by wider regional standards) at this time; although so also did the specific fortunes of the two different settlements. One pattern which is clearly demonstrated is a change in the relative importance of Reydon and Southwold, indicated in the 14th and 16th century lay subsidies: notably more late medieval pottery was recovered from test pits excavated in Southwold (54% of the total from both settlements) compared to Reydon (46%). This is an almost perfect inversion of the high medieval figures (noted above, section 9.5). While both settlements are likely to have been affected by the compound crises of the 14th century, Southwold seems to have recovered rapidly, while Reydon did not. The later medieval period is when Southwold took over the running of ships entering the Blyth estuary, eventually being prosperous enough to make a new cut for the river actually by Southwold, all of which happened during the 14th and 15th centuries.

The extent of settlement at this period is also hinted at by the pottery distribution, although with such a small number excavated there remain many gaps in knowledge of this. In Reydon, much as in the high medieval period, most of the late medieval pottery came from the south towards Buss Creek, but also for the first time smaller amounts were found north towards the church. In Southwold, settlement is hinted at for the first time further south, with small amounts of pottery found on what is now Gun Hill, overlooking the bay, as well as along Buss Creek and the Common edge.

9.6 Post-medieval and later

By the 17th century population levels in England had begun to rise again causing many towns and rural settlements to increase in size and density, a trend boosted by the Industrial Revolution from the 18th century which also led to the growth of large industrial cities in some areas. Improved methods of production and transportation from the 18th century greatly increased both the range and quantity of non-local goods available to both rural and urban populations. Pottery production increased greatly in volume and sophistication with industrialisation, and decorated non-local wares, some imported from beyond the British Isles, became increasingly widely available. Written records are increasingly widely used, with parish records in most places kept from the 17th century and local maps showing details of settlement layouts made for most places during the 18th century.

Into the 19th and 20th centuries, improvement in health and hygiene resulted in soaring population levels and consequent accelerated growth in many settlements, although others stagnated due to reduced employment opportunities in the countryside and continued population drift towards towns and cities. Mass production vastly increased consumption of material goods, rendering recent periods very much more archaeologically visible, although from the mid-20th century near-universal refuse collection reduced deposition within settlements. The first comprehensive Ordnance Survey maps at a scale sufficient to show the detailed layout of all settlements were produced in the middle decades of the 19th century.

In Southwold and Reydon, 11 out of the 16 pits (69%) produced more than a single sherd of post-medieval pottery, just a little above the regional average of c. 60% (Lewis 2014). The post-medieval pottery assemblage from all the pits accounts for 16% of the total number of pottery sherds (and 23% of the weight) recorded in 2014, approximately three times more than that for the high medieval period. This is likely to reflect greater per capita use of pottery, with. The distribution of the pottery shows that Reydon in particular had expanded to the north-west. Documented periods of rebuilding in Southwold, especially after the great fire of 1659 and again in the 18th and 19th centuries, are not readily visible in the data from the test pits, although this may be explained by their relatively sparse distribution throughout the town.

The difference between the amounts of pottery found in Southwold compared to Reydon remains broadly similar to the late medieval period, with 55% of all the post-medieval pottery recovered coming from pits in Southwold (but from just five pits) compared to 45% (from eight test pits) in Reydon.

Only a single foreign imported type of post-medieval pottery was recorded, from a test pit in Southwold (SAR/14/5), identified as Cologne Stoneware made along the Rhine valley in Germany from the 17th century onwards. This is not a particularly high status import, but shows trade networks between Southwold (one of many ports in southeast England) and Germany. A number of domestic pottery wares were also recorded to come from further afield in England, including Staffordshire and Essex.

Large quantities of Victorian and 20th century pottery was found, constituting 74% of all sherds found. The majority (75%) were from Reydon. Despite the 19th century boom in tourism in Southwold particularly, it seems from the test pitting results that the majority of the domestic wares were recovered from Reydon, perhaps due to increasing number of homes in Southwold being second homes not continuously inhabited, with more people in Reydon living there full-time than in Southwold.

The assessment of the faunal remains has suggested that the majority of the animal bone found from the 2014 test pitting, given the presence of sawing on the bones

dates to the post medieval and through the Victorian period. Part of the 'staple diet' would have been cow and sheep/goat as these remains were found in test pits from both Southwold and Reydon, with other domestic and wild species found more rarely (see section 13.5 Maps). The presence of a range of domestic, livestock and wild species however does suggest that there was an utilisation of the wild resources of the area and that livestock was reared locally. Interestingly there was a lack of fish bones from any of the test pits excavated, perhaps surprisingly given that the fishing industry was important to both towns.

9.7 Impact on participants

The 2014 excavations in Southwold and Reydon presented difficulties in engaging residents in communities where rates of second-home ownership are very high, especially in Southwold; and in accessing sites to excavate due to high building density and high levels of solid surfacing (concrete, tarmac etc.) in areas between buildings which might otherwise be used for lawn or soft surfacing (planting areas, gravel drives etc.), with the latter more amenable for test pit excavation. In spite of these limitations, the excavations were extremely successful in fulfilling the aims of the project for those who took part. This included more than 50 people who all gained new archaeological skills and experience while enjoying an experience which brought people together and enabled new social connections to be made and existing ones strengthened. The project also advanced knowledge and understanding of the historic development of Southwold and Reydon, and if the extent and potential of the archaeological resource buried beneath both settlements. The project provided new finds for the museum and enhanced the capacity of the museum to consider novel ways of engaging wider publics in the future.

The impact of participation is clearly demonstrated in written feedback completed after the excavations. In this, 100% of respondents rated the overall experience 'good' or 'excellent' with 74% enjoying the experience more or much more than they expected to. 84% said they felt they knew more about the archaeology and history of Southwold and Reydon than they had before they took part on the excavations; 84% felt more engaged with the archaeology and heritage of Southwold and Reydon than before; 87% said they would take more interest in the archaeology and heritage of Sudbury in the future and 87% said they would take more interest in archaeology and heritage more generally in the future. 95% said they would recommend taking part in a test pit excavation project to others.

When asked to indicate which if any aspects of the test pit excavation weekend participants had particularly enjoyed, 'Finding things' was ranked top with 86% or respondents indicating that they had particularly enjoyed this aspect, with 'Learning more about Southwold and Reydon' and 'Working in a team and/or meeting new people' closely ranked second and third at 75% and 72% respectively. 69% enjoyed 'Learning how to do something new'; and 67% enjoyed knowing that they were 'contributing to valuable university research'. In a project funded by Touching the Tide (which is intended to help people learn about their local environment), it is good to see that aspects which involved finding out about local heritage were ranked so highly by those participating in the Southwold and Reydon excavations.

10 Conclusion

Overall, the archaeological test pit excavation programme carried out in Southwold and Reydon in 2014 fulfilled its aims of advancing understanding of the past development of the settlement and providing an opportunity for members of the public to get involved in excavating within their own community.

The archaeological evidence from the excavations has advanced knowledge and understanding of the historic development of Southwold and Reydon, hinting at scant use of the area underlying the present settlements in the prehistoric period, and indicating that this was not used for settlement in the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. In contrast, however, evidence was recovered clearly indicating the presence of settlement in both Southwold and Reydon in the high medieval periods, which also showed that Reydon had a larger population than Southwold at this time. The data also show how this relationship was reversed from the late medieval period, with Southwold producing more pottery, and by inference having a large population, from the 15th century onwards. In the post-medieval period a rising population is indicated in both settlements, with Reydon in particular seen to expand in area.

In addition, in being able to can see how the development of Southwold and Reydon compares with wider regional patterns, the results are also contributing to advancing knowledge and understanding of the bigger picture of rural settlement development over the last two millennia across the eastern region.

The evidence from the 2014 excavations also allows inferences to be drawn about the volume and extent of further evidence of archaeological value remaining buried under the streets, gardens, homes and businesses of Southwold and Reydon. The 2014 excavations clearly indicate there is a high probability of these being present, and that the value of such evidence for further advancing understanding of the historic development of the settlement is also likely to be high. As well as advancing knowledge and understanding of the historic development of Southwold and Reydon, the 2014 excavations raised a number of questions, especially about its development beyond the areas explored in 2014, and showed how useful further test pit excavation would be, were this to be possible in the future.

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13 Appendices

13.1 Pottery report (Paul Blinkhorn)

E/MS: Early Anglo-Saxon. Crude pottery made by the pagan Anglo-Saxons. Was first made after the Roman pottery industries ceased production after the legions withdrew. Most people probably made their own pottery of this type, dug from clay close to where they lived, and fired in bonfires. Most pots were plain, simple forms such as jars and bowls, but some, usually used as cremation urns, were decorated with stamps and scored linear patterns. First made around AD450, very rare after AD700.

IPS: Ipswich Ware. The first industrially produced pottery to be made after the end of the Roman period. Made in Ipswich, and fired in kilns, some of which have been excavated. Most pots were jars, but bowls also known, as are jugs. It is usually grey and quite smooth, although some pots have varying amounts of large sand grains in the clay. Very thick and heavy when compared to later Saxon pottery, probably because it was made by hand rather than thrown on a wheel. Dated AD720 – 850.

THET: Thetford ware. So-called because archaeologists first found it in Thetford, but the first place to make it was Ipswich, around AD850. Potters first began to make it in Thetford sometime around AD925, and carried on until around AD1100. Many kilns are known from the town. It was made in Norwich from about AD1000, and soon after at many of the main towns in England at that time. The pots are usually grey, and the clay has lots of tiny grains of sand in it, making the surface feel a little like fine sandpaper. Most pots were simple jars, but very large storage pots over 1m high were also made, along with jugs, bowls and lamps. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England as far north as Lincoln and as far south as London.

SNC: St Neots Ware. Made at a number of as-yet unknown places in southern England between AD900-1200. The early pots are usually a purplish-black, black or grey colour, the later ones brown or reddish. All the sherds from this site date to AD1000 or later. The clay from which they were made contains finely crushed fossil shell, giving them a white speckled appearance. Most pots were small jars or bowls.

EMW: Early Medieval Sandy Ware: AD1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful quartz sand mixed in with the clay. Manufactured at a wide range of generally unknown sites all over eastern England. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

SSH: Sand and Shell. Similar to EMW, with the addition of small pieces of fossil shell in the fabric.

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange/red glazed pottery, made at Sible Hedingham in Essex. The surfaces of the sherds have a sparkly appearance due to there being large quantities of mica, a glassy mineral, in the clay. Pots usually glazed jugs.

MG: Mill Green Ware. 1270 – 1350. Made near the village of Mill Green in Essex. Thin, fine, grey or red pottery, usually with a coating of white clay (slip) on the outside, over which is a glaze which appears yellow or bright green. Vessels mainly glazed jugs.

TG: "Tudor Green" Ware. 15th – 16th century. Thin, white pottery with a bright green glaze. Made near London at sites in Surrey and Hampshire. Usually drinking vessels.

LMT: Late Medieval Ware: Hard, reddish-orange pottery with lots of sand mixed in with the clay. Made from about 1400 – 1550 in lots of different places in East Anglia. Used for everyday pottery such as jugs and large bowls, and also large pots ('cisterns') for brewing beer.

GS: German Stonewares. First made around AD1450, and still made today. Made at lots of places along the river Rhine in Germany, such as Cologne, Siegburg and Frechen. Very hard grey clay fabric, with the outer surface of the pot often having a mottled brown glaze. The most common vessel type was the mug, used in taverns in Britain and all over the world. Surviving records from the port of London ('port books') show that millions such pots were brought in by boat from Germany from around AD1500 onwards.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, usually on the inner surface. Made at numerous locations all over England. Occurs in a range of practical shapes for use in the households of the time, such as large mixing bowls, cauldrons and frying pans. It was first made around the middle of the 16th century, and in some places continued in use until the 19th century.

BW: Border Ware, 1550-1750. White/buff fabric with a bright yellow and/or green glaze. Made at a number of sites on the Surrey/Hampshire border, in a wide range of utilitarian forms.

MB: Midland Blackware. AD1550 – 1700. Similar to GRE, but has a black glaze on one or both surfaces. Vessels usually tall cups, jugs and bowls.

HSW: Harlow Slipware. Similar to glazed red earthenware (GRE), but with painted designs in yellow liquid clay ('slip') under the glaze. Made at many places between 1600 and 1700, but the most famous and earliest factory was at Harlow in Essex.

WCS: Cologne Stoneware. Hard, grey pottery made in the Rhineland region of Germany from around 1600 onwards. Usually has lots of ornate moulded decoration, often with blue and purple painted details. Still made today, mainly as tourist souvenirs.

TGE: Delft ware. The first white-glazed pottery to be made in Britain. Called Delft ware because of the fame of the potteries at Delft in Holland, which were amongst the first to make it. Soft, cream coloured fabric with a thick white glaze, often with painted designs in blue, purple and yellow. First made in Britain in Norwich around AD1600, and continued in use until the 19th century. The 17th century pots were expensive table wares such as dishes or bowls, but by the 19th century, better types of pottery was being made, and it was considered very cheap and the main types of pot were such as chamber pots and ointment jars.

SS: Staffordshire Slipware. Made between about AD1640 and 1750. This was the first pottery to be made in moulds in Britain since Roman times. The clay fabric is usually a pale buff colour, and the main product was flat dishes and plates, but cups were also made. These are usually decorated with thin brown stripes and a yellow glaze, or yellow stripes and a brown glaze.

CP: Chinese Porcelain. Hard, white, glassy pottery with blue-painted decoration. Imported from china in bulk from about 1740 onwards, usually bowls and plates.

EST: English Stoneware: Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17th century, usually for inn tankards, then became very common in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for mineral water or ink bottles and beer jars.

SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Hard, white pottery with a white glaze with a texture like orange peel. Made between 1720 and 1780, pots usually table wares such as tea bowls, tankards and plates.

VIC: 'Victorian'. A wide range of different types of pottery, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today. First made around AD1800.

RESULTS

Test Pit 1

		EMW		SCR		LMT		GRE		DW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	2					1	4			1	2			10	39	1400-1900
1	3							2	21			2	2	13	74	1550-1900
1	4					3	7	2	18					1	1	1400-1900
1	5			1	2	1	3	2	12							1200-1700
1	6	1	5					1	5					1	1	1100-1900

The range of pottery from this test-pit suggests that there was low-level activity at the site in the medieval and early post-medieval periods, followed by a period of abandonment until the 19th century.

Test Pit 2

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	3	9	1800-1900
2	3	16	68	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used before that time.

Test Pit 3 was not excavated

Test Pit 4

		EMW		LMT		SS		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	3					1	11	1650-1700
4	6	2	14	1	10			1100-1550

The small quantity of pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site had a marginal use in the medieval period, after which time it was largely abandoned.

Test Pit 5

		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		MB		HSW		WCS		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2			1	3			3	18									2	5	1	3	1	1	1400-1900
5	3			1	5	2	8	5	18	1	10			1	6			1	5			4	12	1400-1900
5	4							12	60			1	10	1	1			1	9					1550-1700
5	5	5	24					1	2							2	13							1100-1700

The wide range of pottery from this test-pit shows that the site has been in more or less continuous use from the early medieval period to the present.

Test Pit 6 was not excavated

Test Pit 7

		LMT		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1					1	2	12	48	1720-1900
7	2							4	22	1800-1900
7	3			1	2			10	31	1650-1900
7	4							5	27	1800-1900
7	5							6	42	1800-1900
7	6							2	9	1800-1900
7	7							4	29	1800-1900
7	8	1	5					1	2	1400-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used to any great extent before that time, other than having had a somewhat marginal use in the late medieval and post-medieval periods.

Test Pit 8

		EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					1	1	1	12	1550-1900
8	2			1	1			3	8	1400-1900
8	3	1	1			1	1	2	12	1100-1900
8	4			1	1			2	5	1400-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used to any great extent before that time, other than having had a somewhat marginal use in the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Test Pit 9

		SCR		GRE		DW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1							7	13	1800-1900
9	2			1	24					1550-1900
9	3	1	5	1	2	1	2	6	12	1200-1900
9	4			1	12					1550-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit dates to the 16th – 17th centuries, but the small quantity present suggests that the site has always had a marginal use.

Test Pit 10

		EMW		LMT		GRE		DW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1			2	8					1	7	1400-1900
10	2	1	4	2	6	3	3	1	3	13	23	1100-1900
10	3			1	2	1	3			7	75	1400-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that it had a largely marginal use in the medieval and early post-medieval periods, after which time it was abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 11

		EMW		SCR		LMT		GRE		GS		MB		DW		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1					1	1	2	15			1	1									8	8	1400-1900
11	2									1	9											11	36	1550-1900
11	3							2	20													10	10	1550-1900
11	4							2	10											1	1	13	21	1550-1900
11	5	5	16							1	2			1	1	1	3	1	9			4	9	1100-1900
11	6	3	8	1	12																	1	1	1100-1900
11	7															1	1							1650-1700

The wide range of pottery from this test-pit shows that the site has been in more or less continuous use from the early medieval period to the present, although late medieval pottery is rather scarce, which may indicate a period of marginality or abandonment.

Test Pit 12

		LMT		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1	1	5			1	4	1	3	1400-1900
12	2			3	16			4	6	1550-1900
12	3							12	65	1800-1900
12	4			1	3					1550-1600

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used to any great extent before that time, other than having had a somewhat marginal use in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Test Pit 13

		EMW		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	2	1	3	1	6			1	1	1100-1900
13	3			1	14	1	2	5	11	1200-1900
13	4							3	8	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that it had a marginal use in the medieval and early post-medieval periods, after which time it was abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 14

		LMT		GRE		GS		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1			1	12					6	55	1550-1900
14	2	1	7							18	61	1400-1900
14	3			2	10	1	4			16	93	1550-1900
14	4									7	31	1800-1900
14	5									1	7	1800-1900
14	6							1	18			1680-1750

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that it had a marginal use in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, after which time it was abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 15

		GRE		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1							6	12	1800-1900
15	2			1	1			51	152	1680-1900
15	3	2	18			1	8	26	81	1550-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used to any great extent before that time, other than having had a somewhat marginal use in the earlier post-medieval period.

Test Pit 16

		EMW		LMT		GRE		DW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	2			1	1					16	39	1400-1900
16	3									48	108	1800-1900
16	4	2	8			2	22	1	1	19	108	1100-1900
16	5	3	9	1	5	1	16					1100-1600

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that it had a marginal use in the medieval and early post-medieval periods, after which time it was abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 17

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	2	1	6	1800-1900
17	4	1	3	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used before that time.

Test Pit 18

		EMW		LMT		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1	1	5	2	6					1100-1550
18	2	3	7					1	14	1100-1900
18	3					1	12	5	7	1680-1900
18	4	1	3							1100-1200

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that it had a marginal use in the medieval period, after which time it was largely abandoned until the 19th century.

13.2 Faunal report (Vida Rajkovača)

A small faunal assemblage was recorded, totalling 101 assessable specimens, only 35 (34.7%) of which were possible to assign to species level (Table 17). This is mainly owing to poor preservation and high fragmentation. Surface erosion affected the most of the assemblage, obscuring butchery and gnawing marks. The overall assemblage yielded a relatively varied range of species, especially relative to its small size. A full list of domesticates is represented, as well as two native cervid species.

Taxon	**NISP**
Cow	10
Ovicapra	9
Sheep	1
Pig	4
Horse	1
Dog	1
Dog/ fox	2
Cat	2
Red deer	1
Roe deer	1
Rabbit	2
Chicken	1
Sub-total to species	**35**
Cattle-sized	23
Sheep-sized	40
Bird n.f.i.	3
Total	**101**

Table 17: Southwold and Reydon: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all test pits; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Methods: Identification, quantification and ageing
The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982, Payne 1973) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Where possible, the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Sexing was only undertaken for pig canines, based on the bases of their size, shape and root morphology (Schmid 1972: 80). Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Of the first three test pits excavated in Southwold, test pit 5 (Table 18) was the only resulting in significant amounts of animal bone. The pottery analysis showed the area was in continued use from the medieval period, and the larger numbers of animal bone from its contexts also support this.

Taxon	Test pit 1			Test pit 4					Test pit 5			
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Cow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1
Ovicapra	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1
Pig	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Red deer	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Dog	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**.**	**1**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**6**	**1**	**2**
Cattle-sized	2	.	1	3	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	2
Sheep-sized	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	2	.
Total	**5**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**12**	**3**	**4**

Table 18: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 1, 4 and 5

Though more test pits were investigated, test pit 7 (Table 19) was the last pit containing animal bone. Almost all contexts produced animal bone, and the better preservation allowed for a single ovicaprid specimen to be positively identified as sheep. In addition to that, sawing was observed on one of the cattle-sized ulnae. The pottery evidence suggested the Victorian date. The slightly higher numbers of animal bone, better preservation and the sawing are all indicators of the same date.

Taxon	Test pit 7							
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
Cow	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.
Ovicapra	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Pig	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Horse	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**1**	**1**	**4**	**.**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Cattle-sized	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Sheep-sized	2	.	4	2	1	.	1	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	
Total	**4**	**1**	**9**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**1**

Table 19: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 7

Reydon pits

All test pits investigated produced small quantities of mainly unidentifiable animal bone. Test pit 14 contained more bone than all other pits combined. Pottery from test pit 14 suggested it was in use from the late medieval period and through to the Victorian period and, similar to test pit 7, the material also displayed crude butchery marks.

Taxon	Test pit 10		Test pit 13		Test pit 14					Test pit 15		Test pit 16
	[2]	[3]	[2]	[3]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[6]	[7]	[2]	[3]	[3]
Cow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Ovicapra	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
Cat	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roe deer	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dog/ fox	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**.**	**.**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**1**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
Sheep-sized	1	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	3
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**

Table 20: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 10, 13, 14, 15 and 16

It is difficult to consider the assemblage any further in absence of any ageing and biometrical data. That said, it was evident that specimens from later contexts were clearly from larger individuals of improved species, even when the specimens were fragmented making it impossible to obtain biometrical data. The faunal signature indicates the site(s) saw moderate levels of activity, though perhaps more data could be obtained if certain areas could be targeted in the future. An interesting range of species combining a full range of livestock species and domesticates, as well as occasional use of wild resources are a clear sign that, despite having the ability to keep the animals on site or in the vicinity, the community did utilise the available wild sources of food in an activity (hunting) that must have been both economic and social in character.

13.3 Lithics report (Lawrence Billington)

The Flint

A small assemblage of 18 worked flints and 40 (204.7g) unworked burnt flints were recovered during the programme of test pitting (table 21). The flint was thinly distributed with no more than three worked or burnt flints recovered from any individual test pit.

TP	Context	irregular waste	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	blade	**total worked**	unworked burnt flint no.	unworked burnt flint weight (g)
1	2	1			2		**3**		
1	4							1	6.3
2	2	1					**1**		
4	6				1	1	**2**	3	3.9
4	8							2	1.6
5	3				1		**1**		
5	4							1	22.5
5	5				1		**1**	3	10.3
5	6			1			**1**		
7	2							2	5.8
7	4					1	**1**		
7	8							2	11
9	1							1	3.3
9	2			1			**1**	1	6.5
9	4							1	17.6
10	2							3	24.5
10	3							3	15.5
11	1			1	1		**2**	2	3.7
11	2							1	0.8
12	2							1	2.4
14	1							1	8.8
14	2	1					**1**	1	7.9
14	3							1	1.3
15	2							1	11.2
15	3							3	7.4
16	2							1	16.9
16	3							2	4.3
16	4	1		1			**2**	2	3.1
16	5							1	8.1
17	1				1		**1**		
17	3		1				**1**		
	totals	**4**	**1**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**18**	**40**	**204.7**

Table 21: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage

The worked flint is made up entirely of unretouched removals, no cores or retouched pieces are present in the assemblage. The majority of the worked flints show moderate edge damage consistent with having derived from a secondary/disturbed context. The raw materials appear to be made up exclusively of flint derived from secondary deposits, probably glacio-fluvial terrace or outwash gravels. Technologically the assemblage is

dominated by relatively squat/broad hard hammer struck secondary and tertiary flakes. This material is not strongly chronologically diagnostic but is typical of material dating to later prehistory, from the Late Neolithic through to the Early Iron Age (c. 3000-500 BC). There are two blades in the assemblage; these systematically produced pieces are more likely to relate to Mesolithic or Earlier Neolithic activity (c. 9000-3000 BC). A fine tertiary flake from Test Pit 5 is likely to be of Neolithic date and appears to bear traces of utilisation, although the presence of edge damage makes this difficult to confirm.

The burnt flint is dominated by small, heavily burnt and fractured fragments (mean weight = 5.1g) with occasional larger pieces (max weight 22.5g). In Eastern England accumulations of deliberately burnt flint are generally associated with Early Bronze Age activity (see e.g. Edmonds et al 1999) although burnt flint is found in lithic assemblages from all periods of prehistory from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. Burnt flint also often occurs in small quantities in later periods where it has presumably been inadvertently caught up in hearths or other fire settings. In this case it seems likely that much of the burnt flint from the site is associated with the prehistoric activity represented by the worked flint assemblage.

13.4 Other Finds from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			corroded iron nail =7g		
C. 2	red CBM x22 =456g, red/orange daub/CBM? x2 =15g, clay pipe stem x3 =5g	green bottle glass x2 =39g, clear flat glass x4 =15g, clear container glass x6 =25g, very small clear rounded glass bottle =3g, small square clear glass bottle =16g	corroded iron nails 16 =75g, corroded iron lumps x4 =53g, flat metal fixing =3g	coal x5 =27g, slate =11g	sea shell =7g, green mortar/chalk? =3g, small toy wheel? =4g
C.3	red flat tile x3 =43g, clay pipe stem x4 =7g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, slightly vitrified CBM? =18g	green bottle glass x2 =5g, clear flat glass x2 =6g	corroded iron nails x5 =31g, corroded iron scrap =3g	slate x3 =22g, coal x9 =113g, chalk =4g	pencil lead =<1g, oyster shell =1g
C.4	red flat tile x2 =39g, red CBM x4 =11g, clay pipe stem x2 =8g, clay pipe bowl =6g, clay pipe bowl fragment =4g	green bottle glass x2 =12g, clear flat glass =5g	corroded iron nails x9 =15g, slag =6g		oyster shell x2 =2g, whelk shell =2g
C.5	red flat tile x2 =52g, red CBM x3 =13g, clay pipe stem =3g, pink CBM =15g		corroded iron nails x3 =6g	coal x14 =37g	
C.6 (post hole)	red flat tile =7g		corroded iron nails x5 =31g		

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM = 32g, red CBM x20 =59g, drain fragment =6g, modern cream glazed flat tile =15g	clear container glass =2g, orange bottle glass =5g, clear flat glass x3 =8g	rounded corroded iron nails x14 =93g, modern screw =2g, corroded square nail =9g, slag =11g	slate x2 =9g	concrete x2 =67g
C. 2	red CBM x49 =104g, blue glazed modern flat tile =6g, pink CBM x2 =13g	clear container glass x7 =16g, clear flat glass x6 =13g, orange bottle glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x6 =38g,, modern screw =5g	slate x5 =15g	concrete =26g, mortar =3g, black shed roof lining? =2g, blank biro centre and nib =1g, black biro pen lid =<1g, brown plastic wire covering =3g
C.3	red CBM x13 =39g	clear container glass x20 =67g, clear flat glass x3 =4g, green bottle glass =5g, orange bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nails x95 =479g, flat corroded 'rods' with hoops at one end x2 =22g, square plate of metal with a nail in each corner =119g, strips of metal x3 =18g, metal chain part? =6g		tarmac x3 =40g, concrete =29g

Test pit 3 was not excavated

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red flat tile = 57g, red CBM x10 =80g, clay pipe stem x3 =12g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g		corroded iron nail =4g, corroded iron lumps x3 =26g	coal x7 =28g, slate x4 =26g	mortar x6 =173g, asbestos =21g, plaster? x7 =32g, oyster shell =2g
C.3	red flat tile x4 =70g, red CBM x7 =39g, yellow/pink CBM =18g, yellow CBM =5g		corroded iron nail =8g	coal x5 =8g	mortar x2 =4g
C.4	red CBM x2 =5g		corroded iron nail =12g		
C.5				coal =1g	snail shell x5 =6g
C.6	red flat tile =20g			coal =1g	
C.7	red CBM = <1g				

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red flat tile x9 =167g, red flat roof tile =35g, red CBM x24 =255g, clay pipe stem x4 =14g	clear flat glass =1g	slag =11g, corroded iron nails x2 =15g	coal x22 =62g	
C.3	red flat tile x19 =435g, red CBM x42 =202g, clay pipe stem x7 =26g, orange CBM/daub? =3g	degrade green bottle glass x2 =16g, clear flat glass x4 =4g	slag x2 =58g, corroded iron nail =6g	coal x40 =89g	
C.4	red flat tile x5 =191g, red CBM x16 =231g, clay pipe stem x2 =16g	green bottle glass =4g	corroded iron nails x3 =23g	coal =6g	
C.5	red flat tile x3 =129g, red CBM x6 =49g, clay pipe stem =4g		slag =2g	coal x3 =8g	
C.6	red CBM x7 =28g				

Test pit 6 was not excavated

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =11g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =1g		corroded iron nails x9 =83g, small square metal nail =3g	chalk =1g	grey mortar =25g
C. 2	red flat tile x3 =40g, red CBM x2 =29g, modern pink/red CBM x3 =23g, clay pipe stem =<1g, pink CBM/daub? =12g	clear flat glass x3 =4g, blue container glass =1g	thin strips of metal x3 =3g, thick corroded iron nail =30g		grey mortar x5 =50g

C.3	red CBM x5 =52g, clay pipe stem =1g		corroded iron nails x4 =30g, metal button? =2g		mortar x7 =18g, oyster shell =<1g
C.4	red flat tile x2 =49g, red CBM x6 =51g, yellow CBM =12g, clay pipe stem =1g, burnt CBM? =12g		corroded iron nails x2 =11g	coal x2 =5g	mortar x4 =45g
C.5	modern red flat tile =45g, yellow CBM =6g, clay pipe stem =2g				
C.6	clay pipe stem =3g		slag? =5g, corroded iron nails x2 =13g		oyster shell =15g
C.7			square corroded iron nail =3g		mortar =13g
C.8	clay pipe stem =2g	orange bottle glass =1g		slate =16g	
C.9	red flat tile =32g, slightly burnt brick fragments? x2 =201g, drain fragment? =219g				

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x4 =32g		slag x2 =19g, corrode iron nail =4g	coal x7 =7g, slate =2g	tarmac x2 =23g
C. 2	red CBM x3 =14g	clear flat glass x5 =4g		coal x14 =17g	central battery cores x2 =14g, asbestos =3g, mortar =2g
C.3	red CBM x2 =1g	clear container glass =11g, clear flat glass x5 =2g, clear glass blob =<1g	slag x3 =17g, metal button =2g	coal x13 =14g	asbestos? X3 =6g, oyster shell =1g
C.4		clear flat glass x3 =7g		coal x20 =16g	asbestos? =<1g

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x4 =87g, red CBM x11 =206g	green bottle glass =19g	slag =102g		
C. 2	red flat tile x2 =45g, red CBM x3 =25g, clay pipe stem =4g				
C.3	red flat tile x7 =261g, red CBM x10 =83g, pink/orange CBM/tile with hole through it =68g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear flat glass =6g		coal x4 =6g	
C.4	red CBM x3 =20g, clay pipe stem =1g		flat strip of corroded metal =34g	coal =6g	

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x4 =91g, red CBM x6 =78g, modern pink CBM =8g, clay pipe stem x2 =7g		slag =19g	coal =<1g	
C. 2	red flat tile x4 =163g, red CBM x73 =308g, modern pink CBM =9g, clay pipe stem =2g	green bottle glass x2 =9g, clear flat glass x3 =2g, clear container glass =11g, orange bottle glass =1g	corroded iron lumps x4 =13g, slag =19g, corroded iron nails x2 =23g	coal x24 =34g	black plastic =<1g, asbestos? =11g, white Perspex =<1g
C.3	modern pink/brown brick fragment =637g, red flat tile x5 =125g, red CBM x35 =127g, clay pipe stem x4 =12g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, orange/pink daub/CBM? =5g	green bottle glass =1g, clear flat glass =2g, orange bottle glass neck and metal screw cap =20g		slate =8g, coal x5 =14g	oyster shell =<1g
C.4	red CBM x4 =18g				

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x12 =70g, clay pipe stem x3 =5g	clear container glass x4 =6g		slate =1g	melted plastic =1g
C. 2	red CBM x6 =13g	green bottle glass =2g, clear flat glass x2 =3g		coal =2g	
C.3	red CBM x3 =23g	green bottle glass =13g, clear container glass x2 =1g	corroded iron nail =4g, square corroded iron bolt head =47g	coal =4g	
C.4	red flat tile x2 =56g, red CBM=6g, clay pipe stem =5g, clay pipe bowl =17g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g	clear container glass =1g, green bottle glass =3g	metal button “Eastern Counties” =5g	coal =3g	
C.5	red flat tile x4 =72g, clay pipe stem x4 =5g, red CBM =1g, half a china dolls face =5g	green bottle glass =2g, thick clear container glass =14g, base of clear glass rounded tube/bottle =18g		coal x2 =3g	
C.6	red CBM x3 =20g, clay pipe stem =3g	light purple stem of a drinking glass or part of a glass ‘jewel’ design?? =8g		coal x3 =4g	
C.7	clay pipe stem =2g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g, red CBM x2 =13g		corroded iron lumps x2 =18g	coal x2 =9g	

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern red CBM x3 =34g, red CBM x3 =29g				
C. 2	modern red brick fragment =25g, red CBM x4 =15g, red CBM/daub? =3g		corroded iron nails x3 =39g, slag? =8g	coal x3 =9g	
C.3	red flat tile x2 =60g, red CBM x18 =91g, clay pipe stem =2g	green bottle glass x2 =3g	corroded iron nail =10g, slag? =10g	coal x2 =6g	central battery core =<1g
C.4	red CBM x4 =9g		corroded iron nail =5g, corroded iron scrap =4g	chalk x3 =16g	

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =<1g			coal x12 =39g	tarmac x12 =103g
C. 2	red flat tile x3 =103g (one glazed =62g), red CBM x12 =85g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g	clear flat glass x2 =5g	thin strip of metal =<1g	chalk =11g	tarmac x6 =71g
C.3	red brick x2 =514g, red CBM x29 =373g, modern pink CBM x8 =41g, clay pipe stem x4 =8g	clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron bracket? =183g, corroded iron nails x2 =25g	slate x2 =6g, coal x4 =12g, chalk =2g	
C.4	red CBM x3 =6g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g	green bottle glass =4g			

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM x3 =41g, red CBM x6 =19g, black glazed red tile fragment? =7g	clear flat glass x7 =18g, clear container glass x3 =8g	long corroded iron rod with hoop at one end =14g, corroded iron scraps x2 =36g, slag x2 =28g	coal x2 =3g, slate x2 =3g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem x4 =16g, red CBM x6 =22g, black glazed red tile =11g, yellow CBM x4 =13g	clear flat glass x5 =11g, green bottle glass =9g	slag =17g, corroded iron scrap =6g, detachable metal ring pull =<1g	slate x3 =21g, coal =1g	white mortar =6g,concrete x2 =20g
C.3	red flat tile x2 =113g, red CBM x6 =37g	green bottle glass x3 =4g, clear flat glass x5 =15g, clear container glass x10 =22g	thick corroded iron nails x5 =71g	slate x3 =49g, coal x14 =74g	concrete x5 =110g, oyster shell =14g
C.4	clay pipe stem =1g, red CBM x6 =101g, yellow CBM =22g	green bottle glass x4 =97g, orange bottle glass =2g, clear container glass x6 =8g, clear glass pipette =2g, clear flat glass =1g	thick corroded iron nail =19g	coal x4 =10g, slate =5g	shell =<1g, concrete? =6g

C.5	red CBM x2 =92g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear container glass =9g		chalk x3 =10g	
C.6	red flat tile x2 =92g, red curved tile x3 =251g, red brick fragment =229g, red CBM x3 =3g, half a clay pipe stem =<1g	clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron lump =21g		mortar =9g
C.7			corroded iron nail =12g		

Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x4 =39g, red flat tile =16g	green glass bottle neck =30g, green bottle glass =5g, clear container glass x4 =21g		coal x4 =8g	
C. 2	red CBM x10 =46g, red curved tile =19g, clay pipe stem =<1g	clear container glass x25 =89g, clear flat glass 4 =4g, green bottle glass =3g, clear glass bottle necks x2 =18g		coal x4 =15g, slate x2 =10g	
C.3	red CBM x14 =67g, clay pipe stem =2g	green bottle glass x4 =15g, clear container glass x10 =23g, clear flat glass x17 =5g, blue container glass =1g	very thin sheet of metal =<1g	coal x13 =18g, slate =3g	cockle shell x2 =2g

Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	clay pipe stem =2g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	white glass =4g		coal x2 =2g, slate =2g	
C.3	red flat tile x3 =78g, red CBM x21 =184g, red curved tile = 33g, clay pipe stem x3 =4g	green bottle glass x4 =31g, clear container glass =5g	thick corroded iron bolt =22g	coal x7 =42g	slate pencil =1g
C.4	red flat tile x4 =372g, red CBM x3 =63g, clay pipe stem x5 =11g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g	clear container glass x4 =23g, clear drinks glass base =32g, green bottle glass x2 =5g		coal x3 =15g	
C.5	red CBM x4 =64g		slag =15g		

Test Pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x5 =24g				
C. 2	red flat tile =41g, red CBM x10 =37g			slate x2 =18g, coal =2g	

C.3	red bricks x4 =1600g, red CBM x26 =358g, red flat tile x5 =167g		corroded iron nails x2 =32g, long corroded iron rod =87g, corroded iron lumps x2 =138g	slate x8 =74g	mortar =2g, concrete x6 =397g
C.4	red brick =397g, red flat tile x12 =390g, red CBM x11 =98g			slate x3 =20g	concrete x2 =417g
C.5	red flat tile x2 =81g, modern drain fragment =41g, modern glazed flat tile =13g		corroded iron nail =17g	slate x5 =46g	concrete =30g

Test Pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, red CBM 16 =57g, red flat tile =35g, pink/orange CBM =16g, orange/yellow CBM =46g	clear flat glass x4 =3g, clear container glass x3 =4g	corroded iron scraps x9 =15g, metal button =2g	very round stones x2 =40g, slate x2 =12g, coal x7 =9g	concrete =69g
C. 2	red CBM x4 =9g		corroded iron scraps x3 =7g	coal x5 =2g	
C.3	red CBM x3 =73g, pink/red CBM =2g	clear container glass x6 =7g, clear container glass x6 =7g, clear flat glass x3 =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =8g, metal wedge? =52g, metal button =1g, slag x2 =28g	slate x2 =11g, coal x6 =21g	plastic? =<1g
C.4	modern tile? x2 =1g, red CBM x2 =4g	green bottle glass =2g, clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron lumps x10 =67g	coal x6 =19g	mortar =3g

13.5 Maps

Much of the value of test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements is derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Southwold and Reydon 2014 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/suffolk/southwold-and-reydon and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

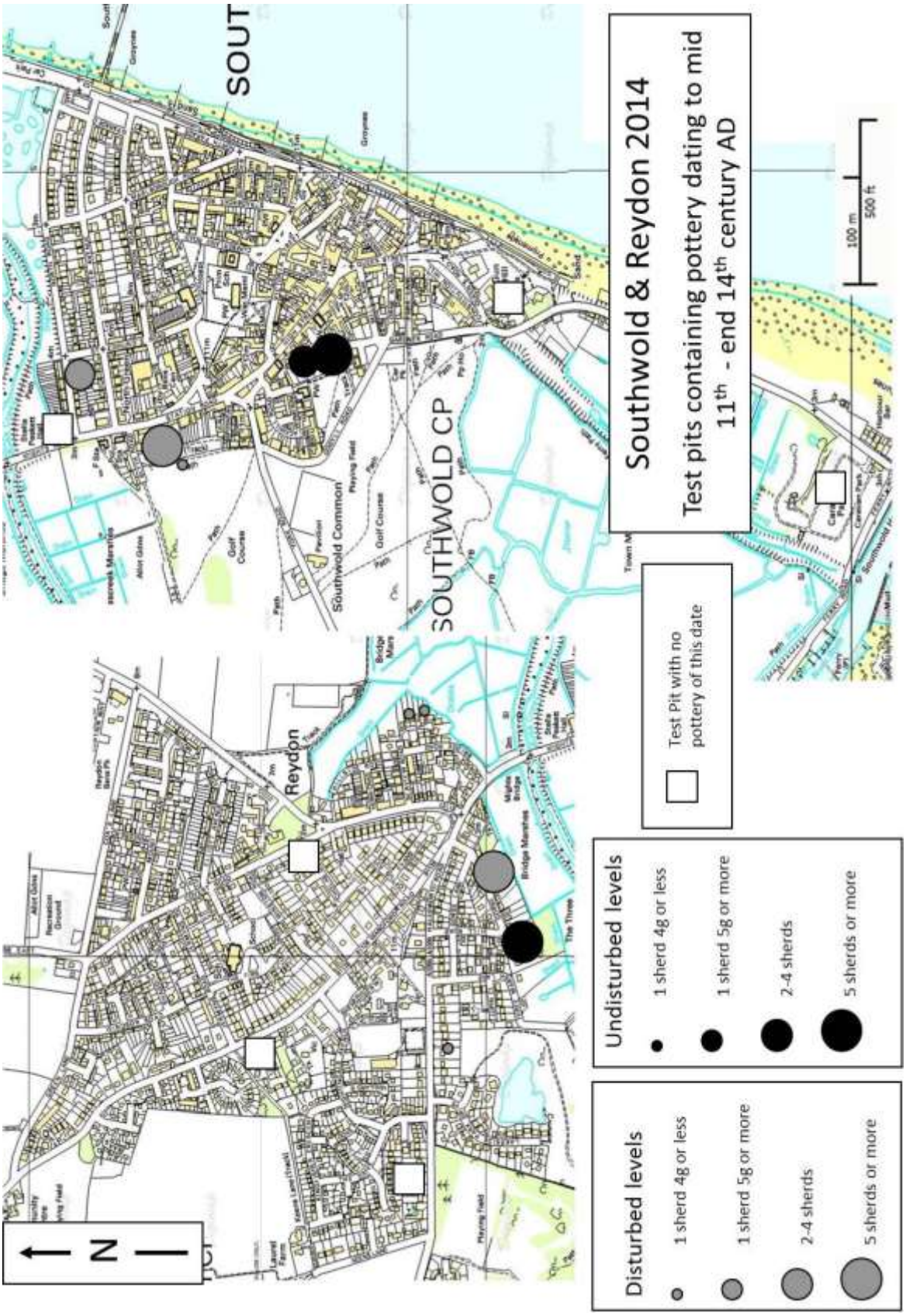

Figure 24: High medieval pottery distribution map of the Southwold and Reydon test pits

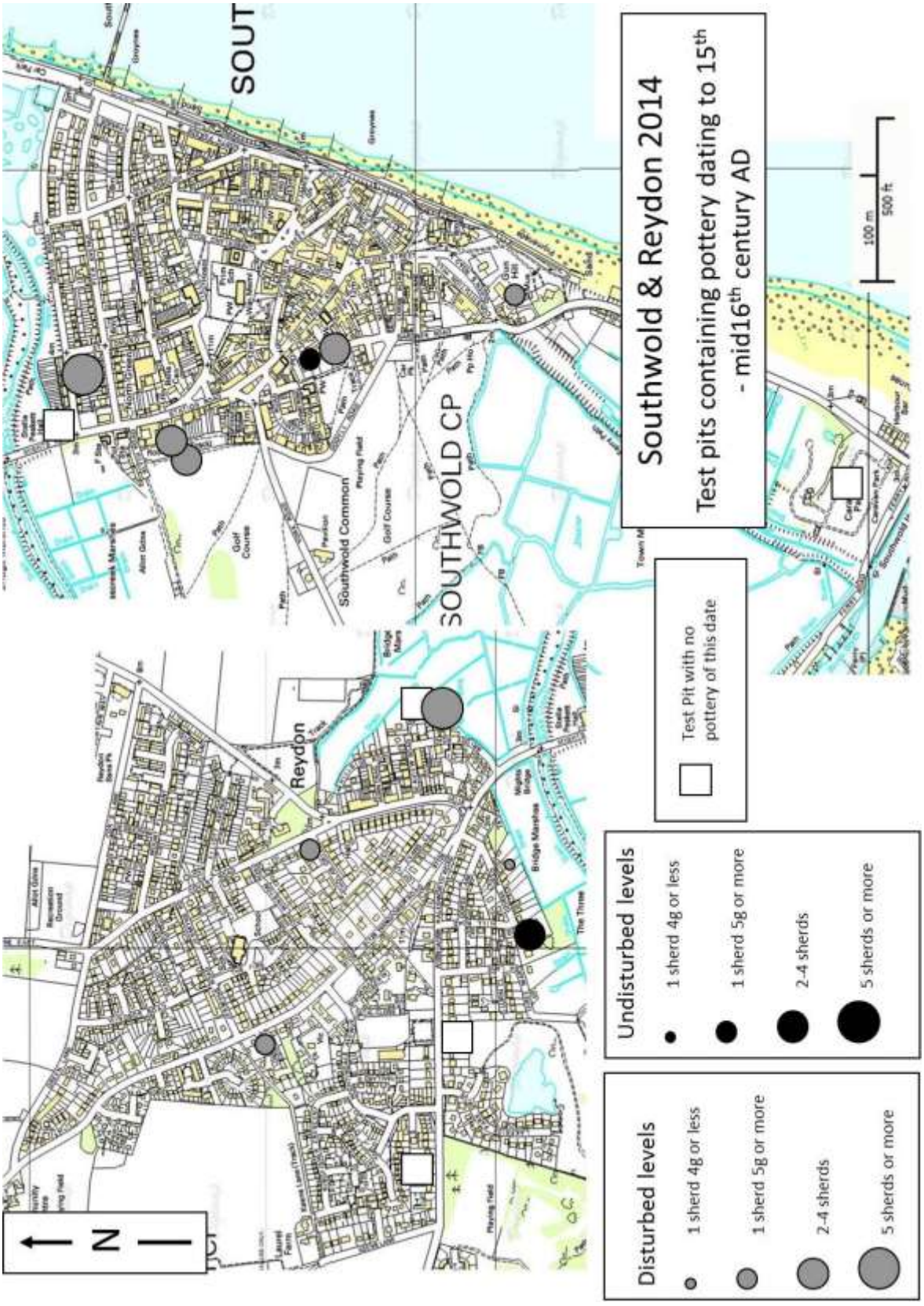

Figure 25: Late medieval pottery distribution map for the Southwold and Reydon test pits

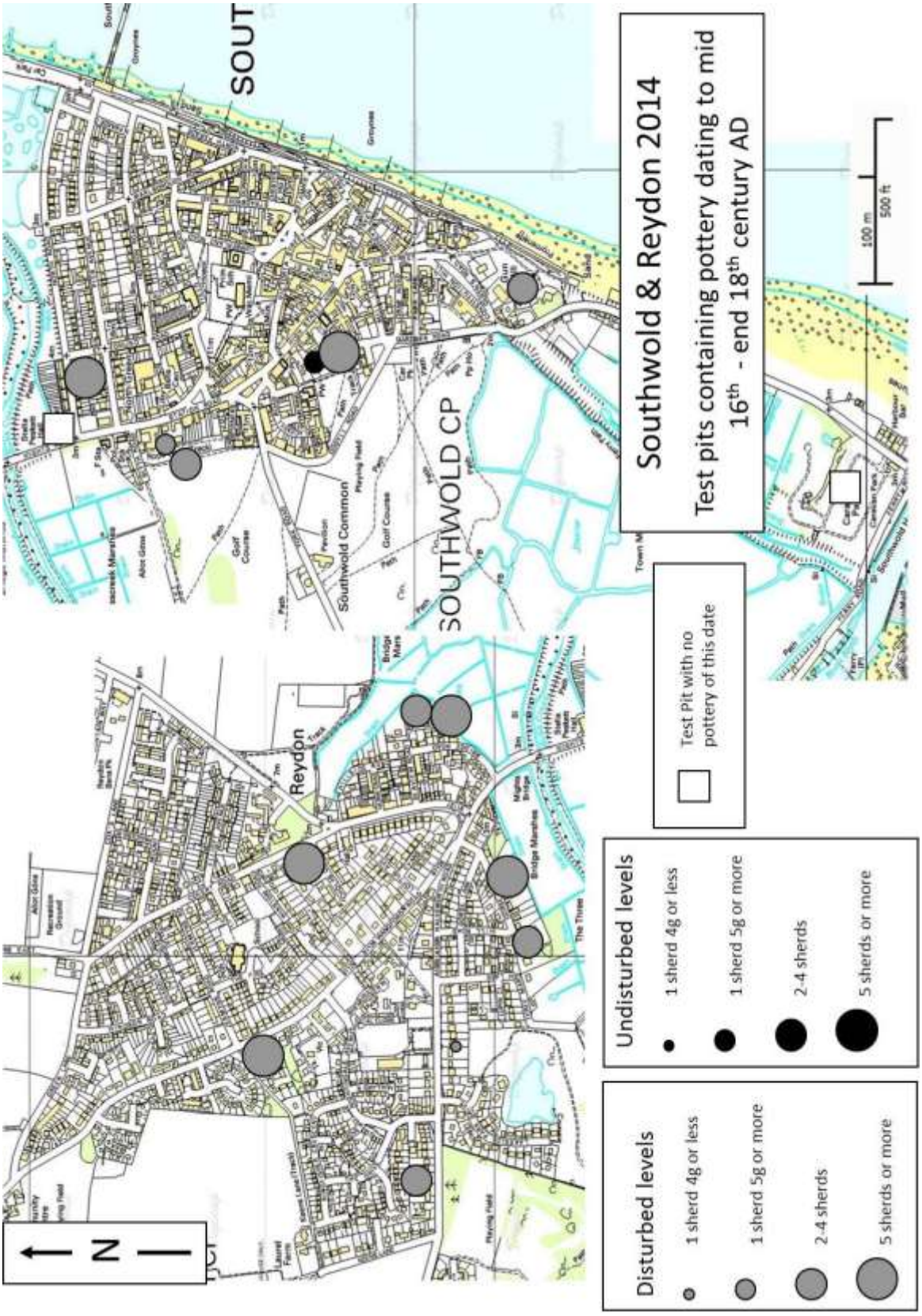

Figure 26: Post medieval pottery distribution map for the Southwold and Reydon test pits

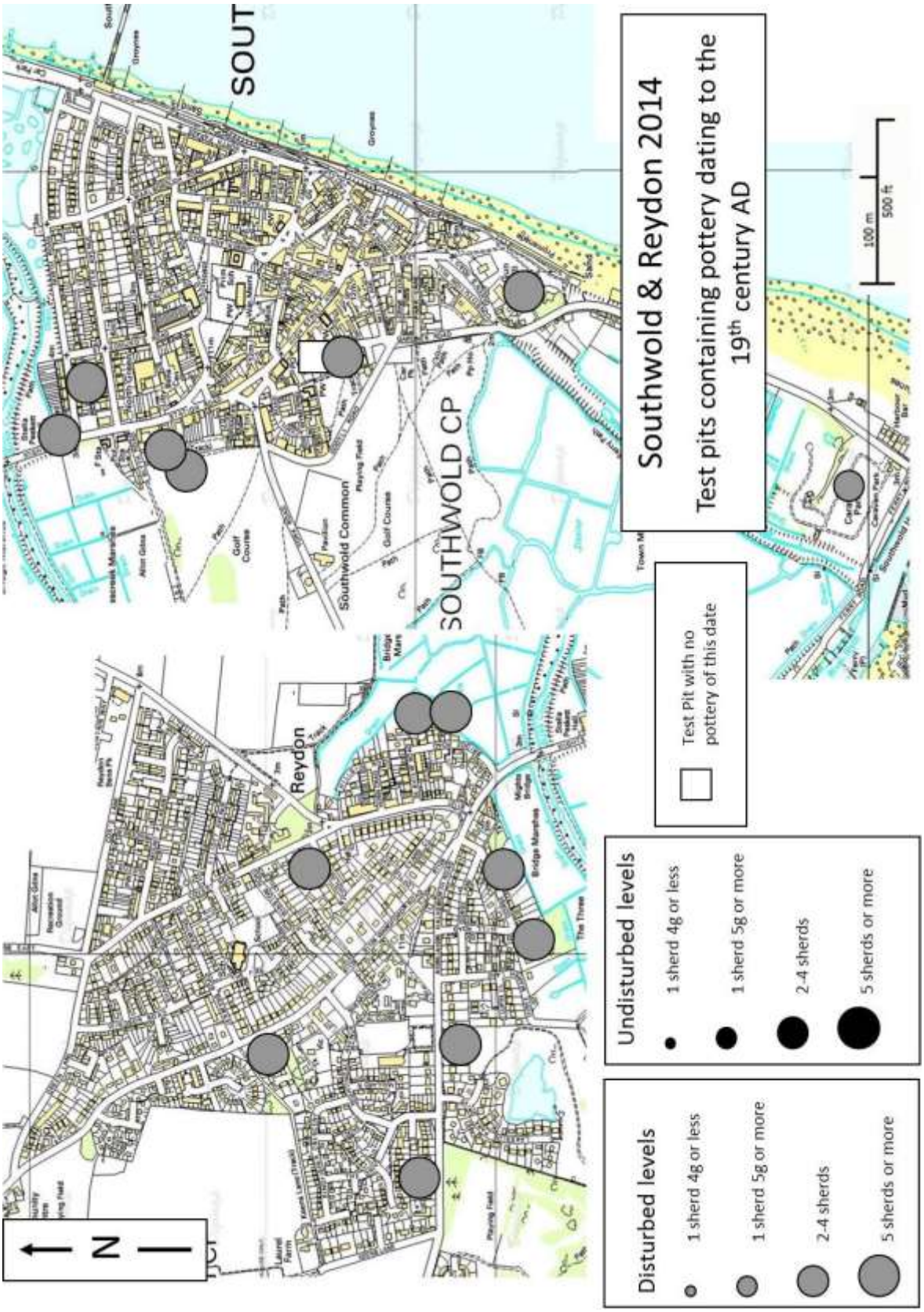

Figure 27: 19th century pottery distribution map for the Southwold and Reydon test pits

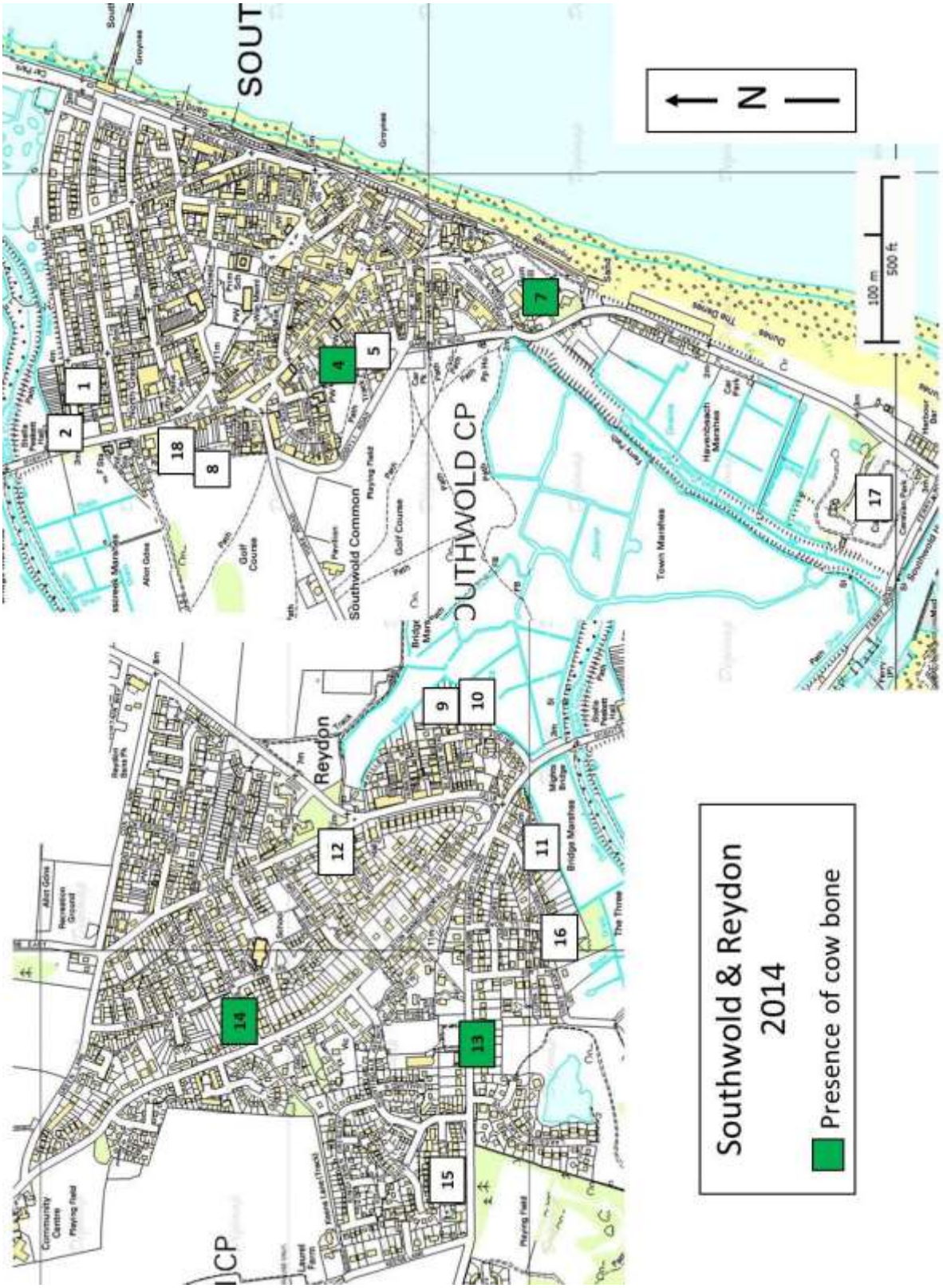

Figure 28: The presence of cow bone from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

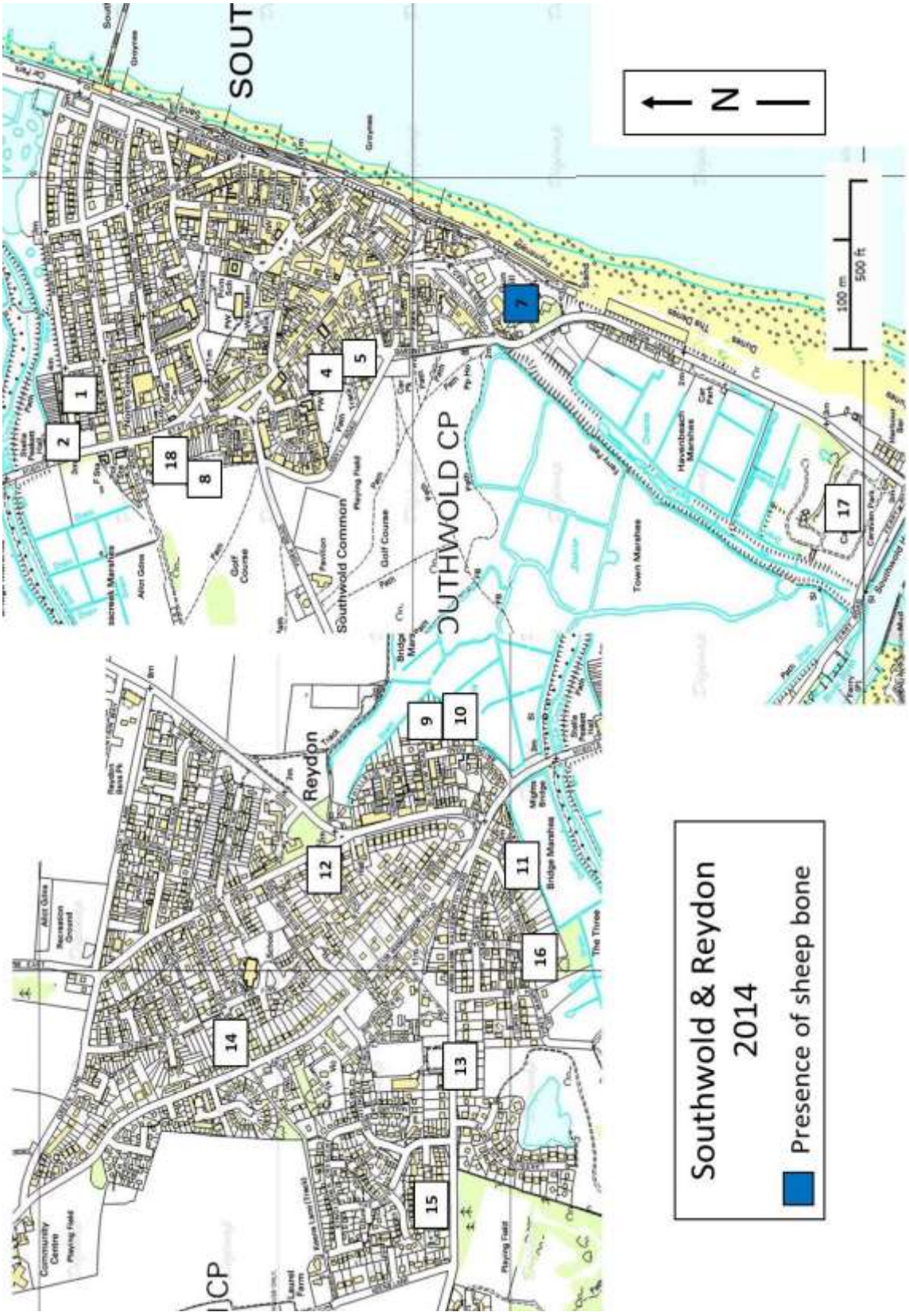

Figure 29: The presence of sheep bone from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

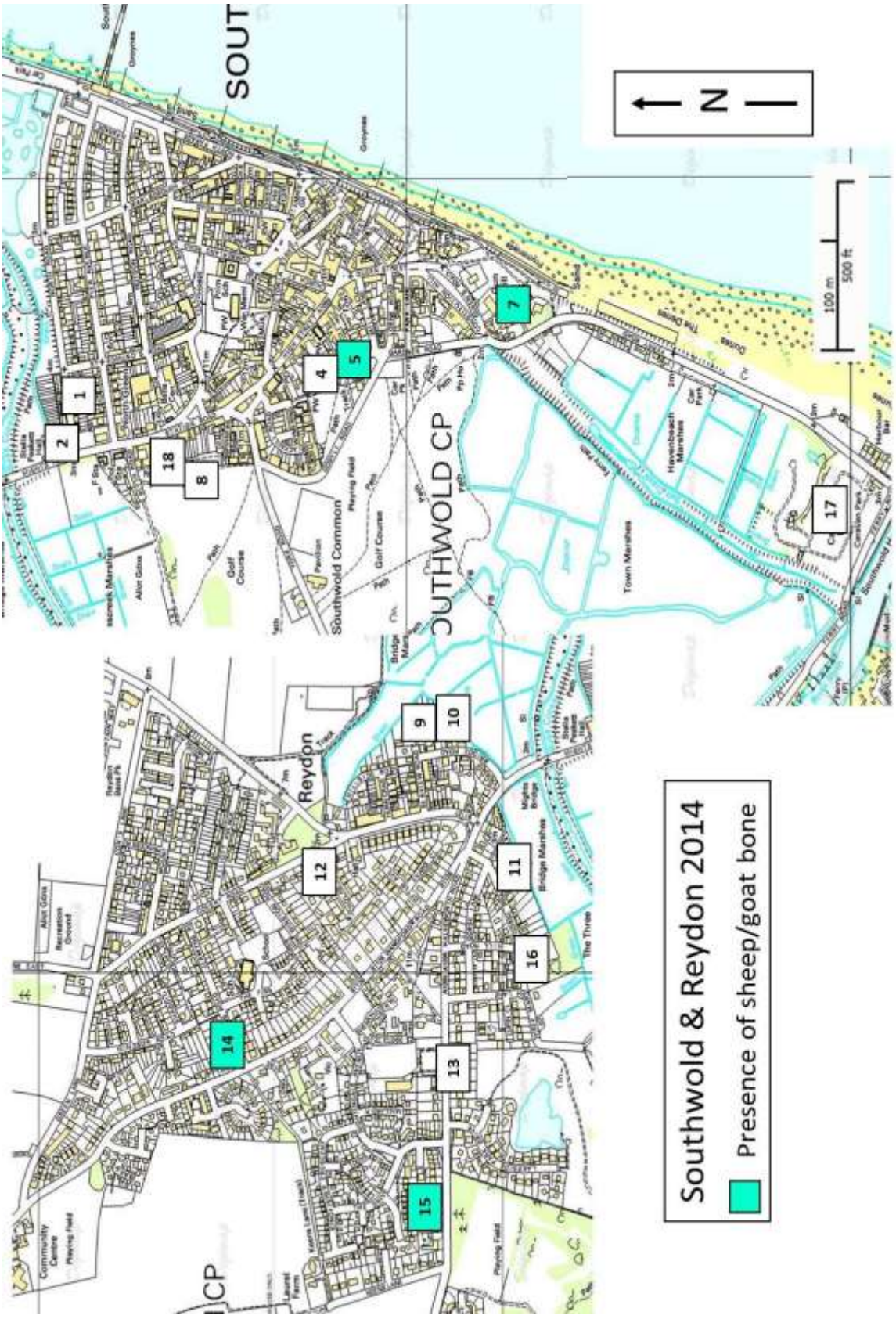

Figure 30: The presence of sheep/goat bone from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

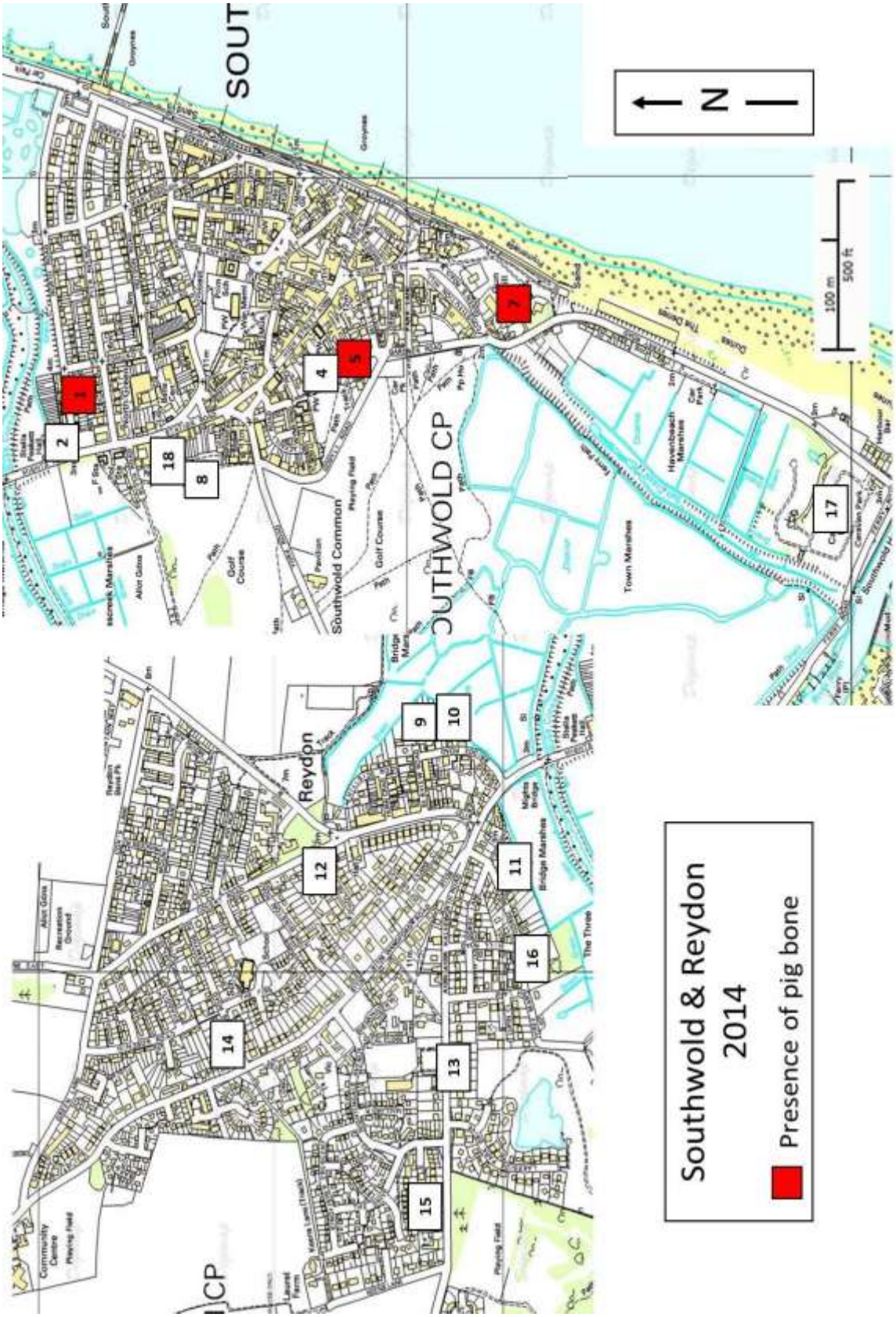

Figure 31: The presence of pig bone from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

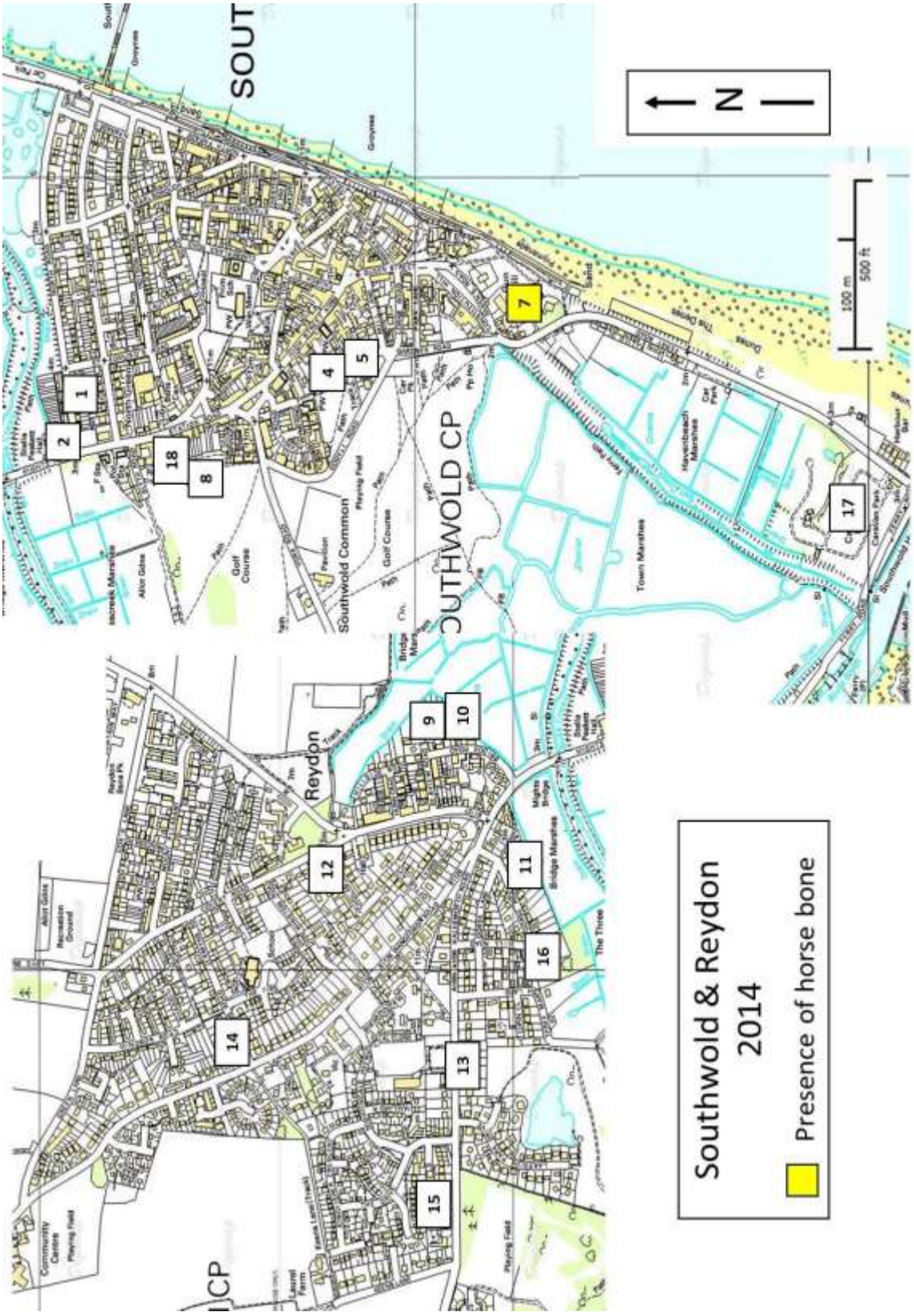

Figure 32: The presence of horse bone from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

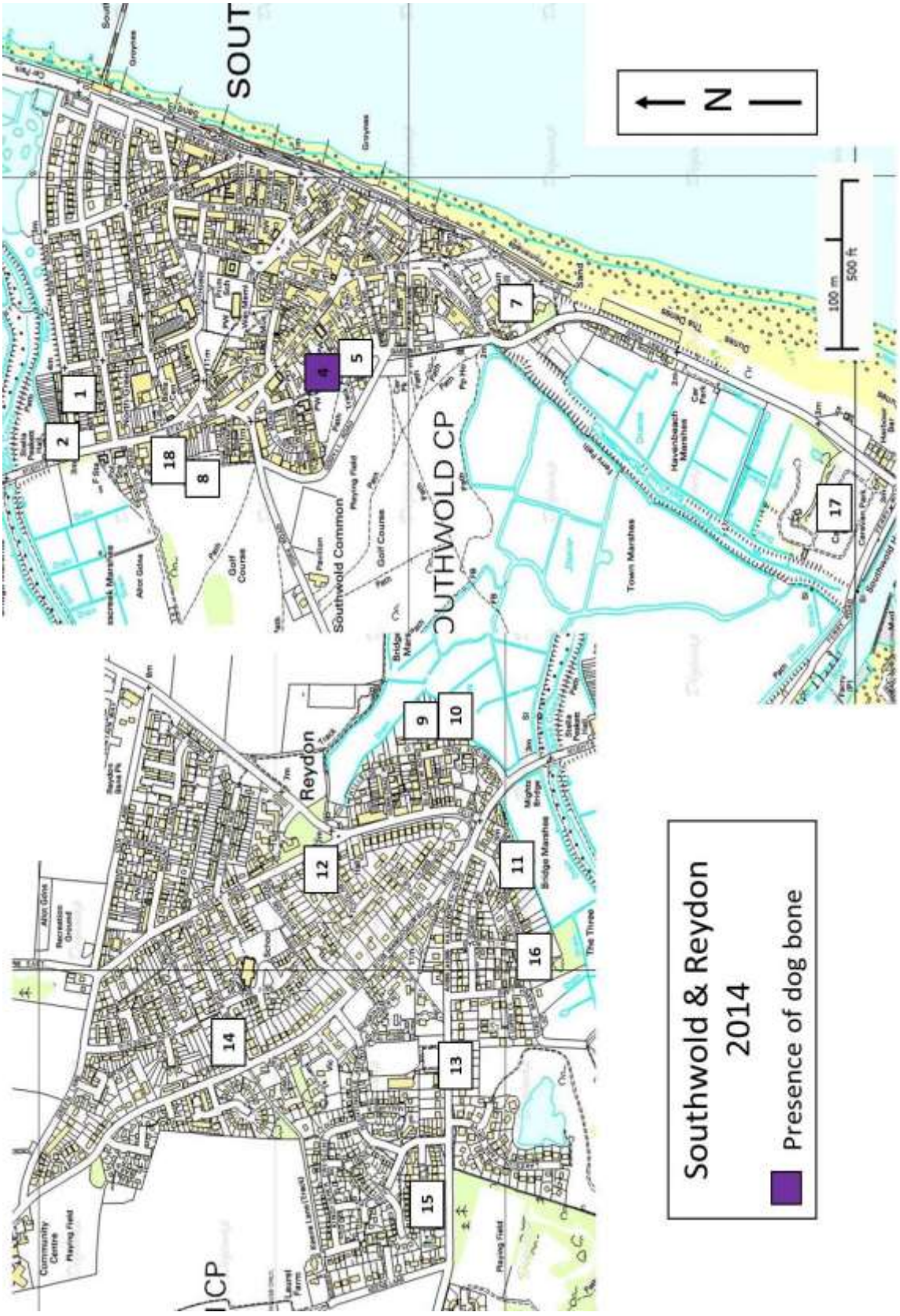

Figure 33: The presence of dog bone from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

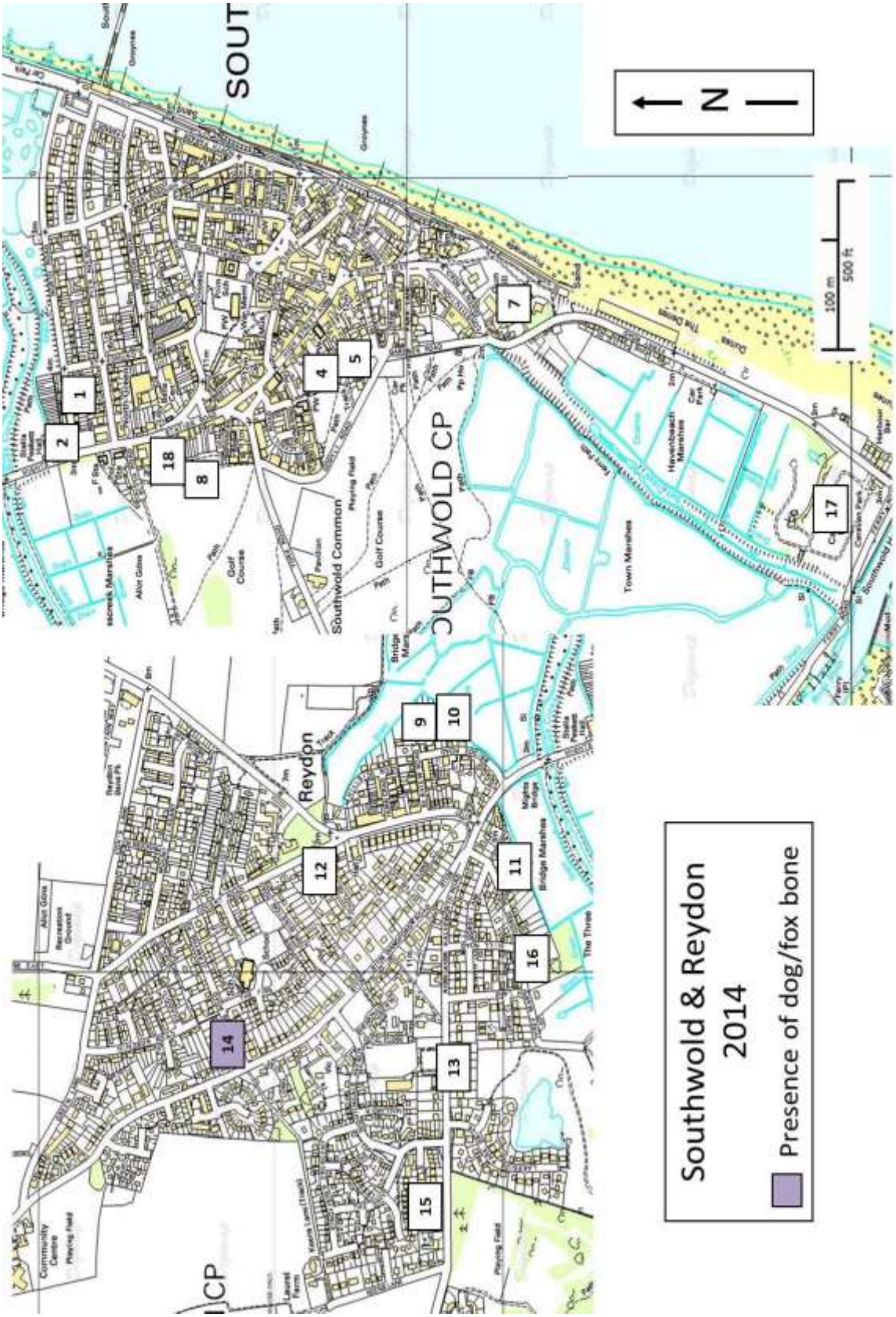

Figure 34: The presence of dog/fox bone from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

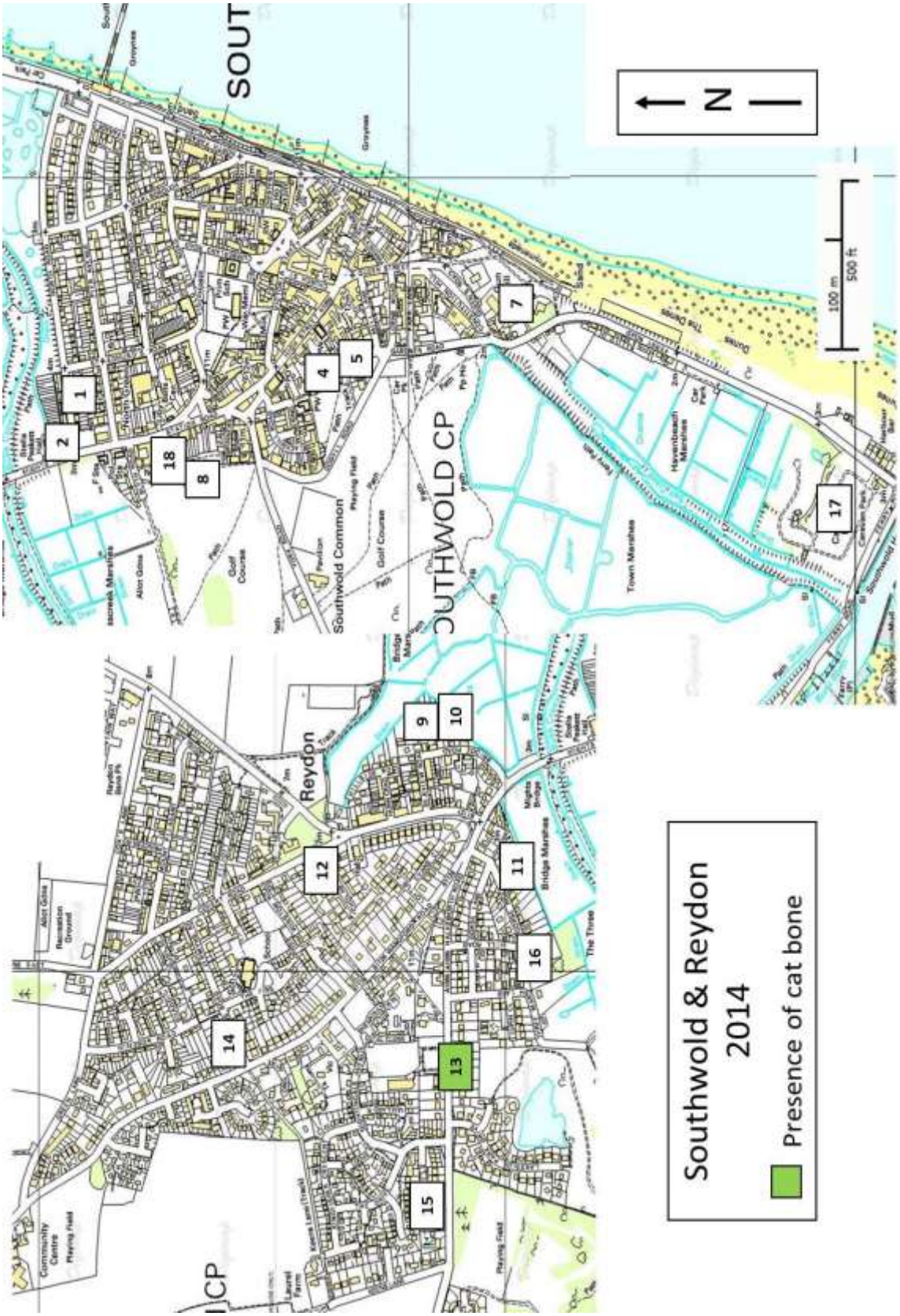

Figure 35: The presence of cat bone from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

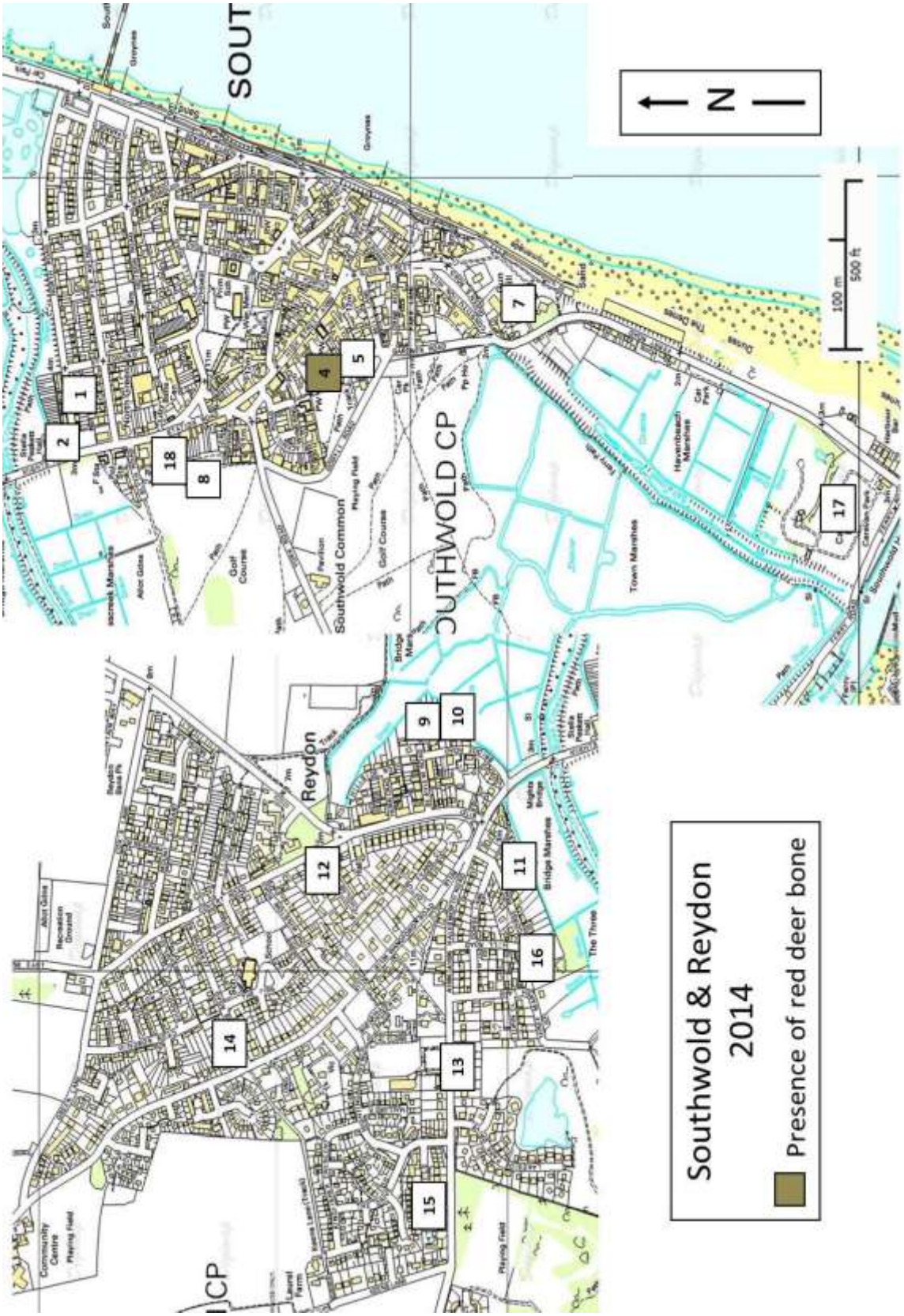

Figure 36: The presence of red deer bone from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

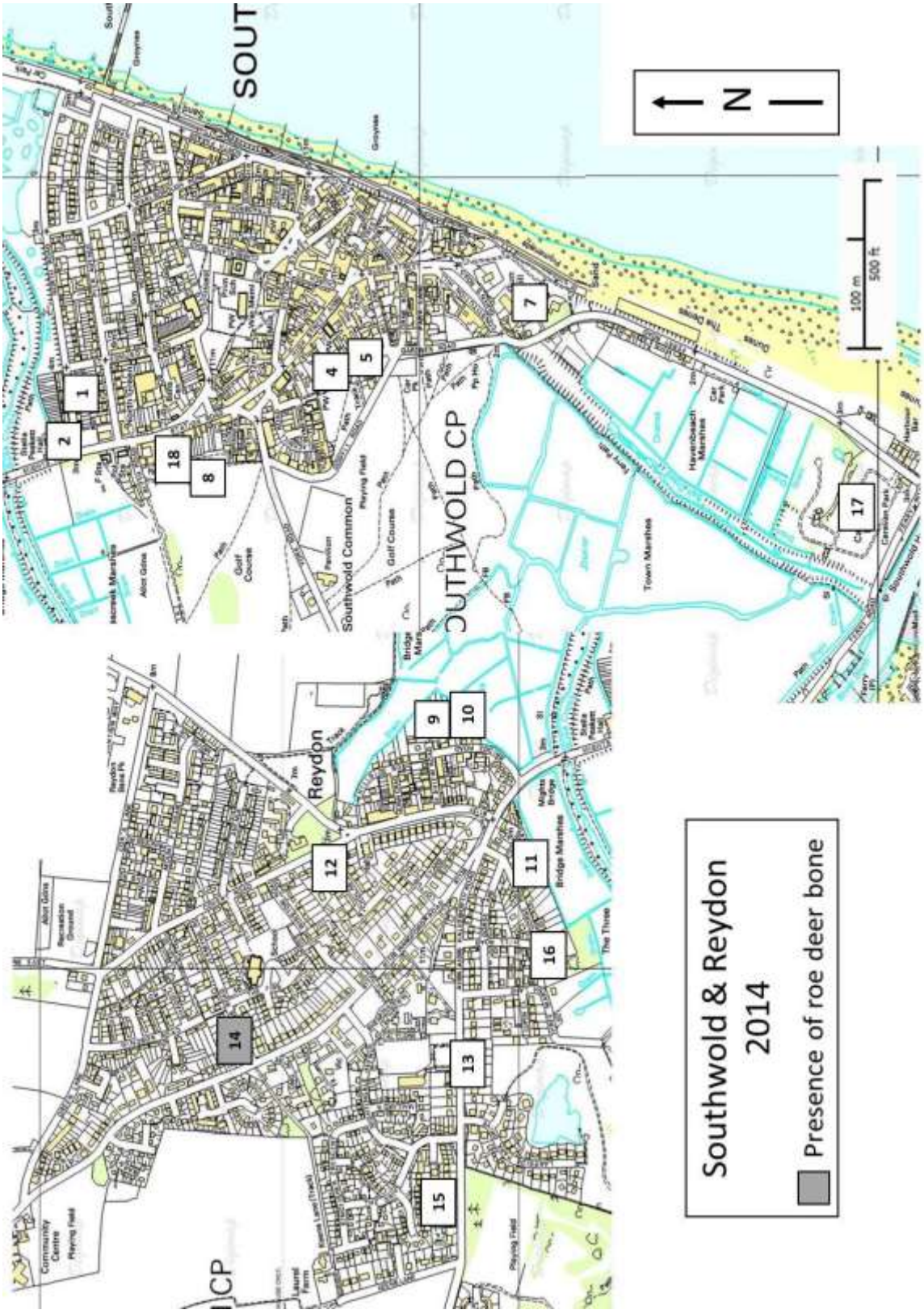

Figure 37: The presence of roe deer from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

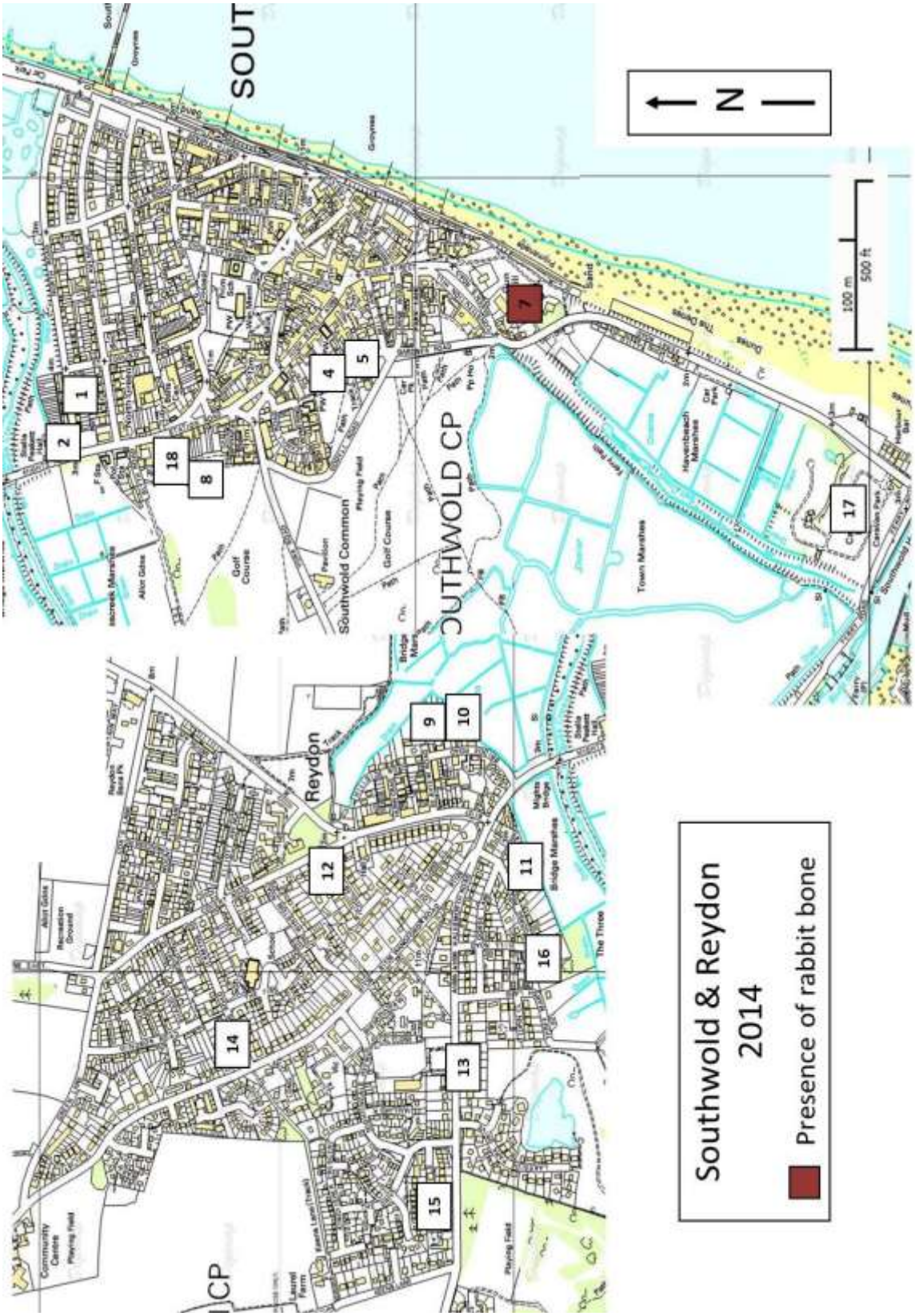

Figure 38: The presence of rabbit bone from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

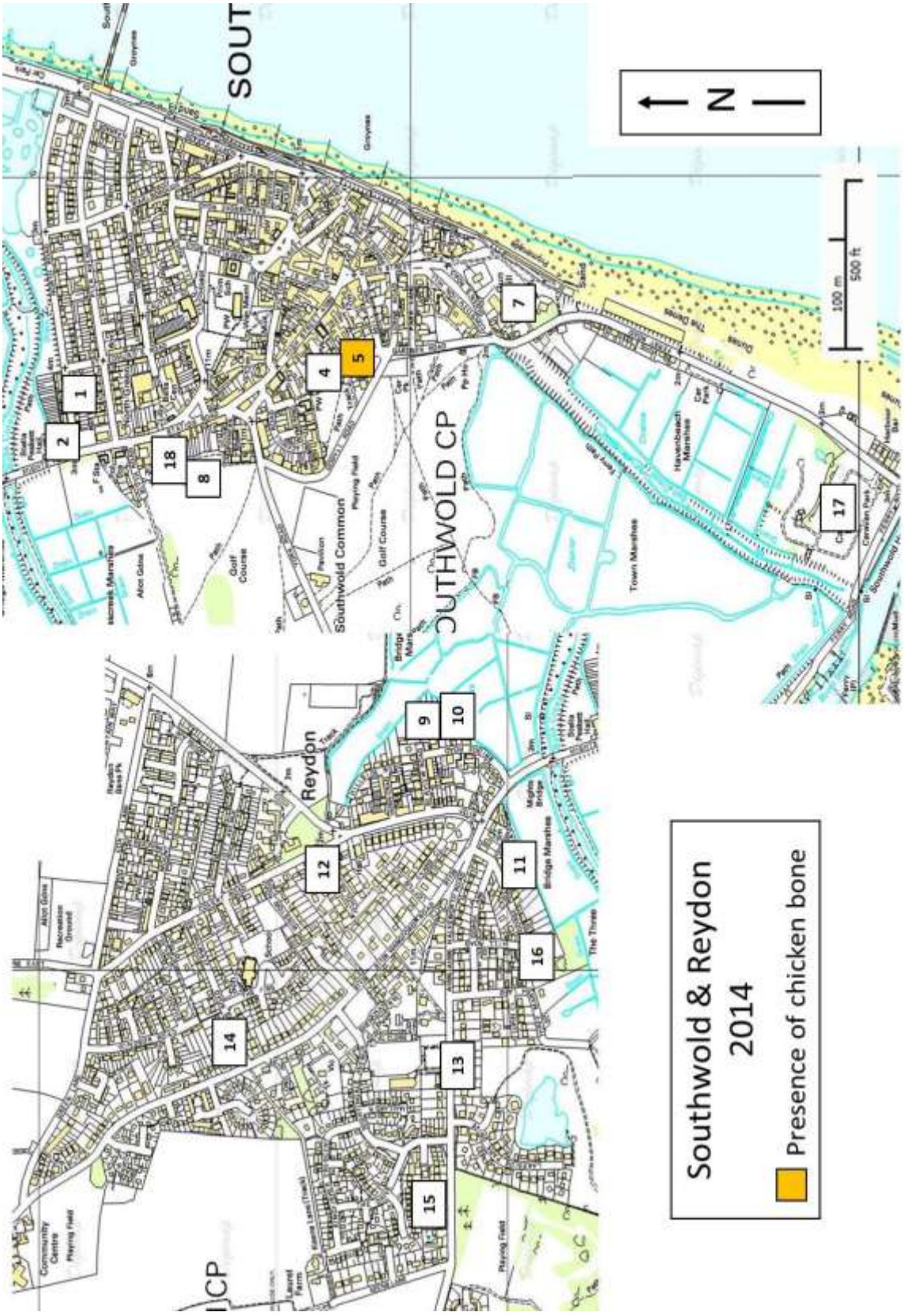

Figure 39: The presence of chicken bone from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

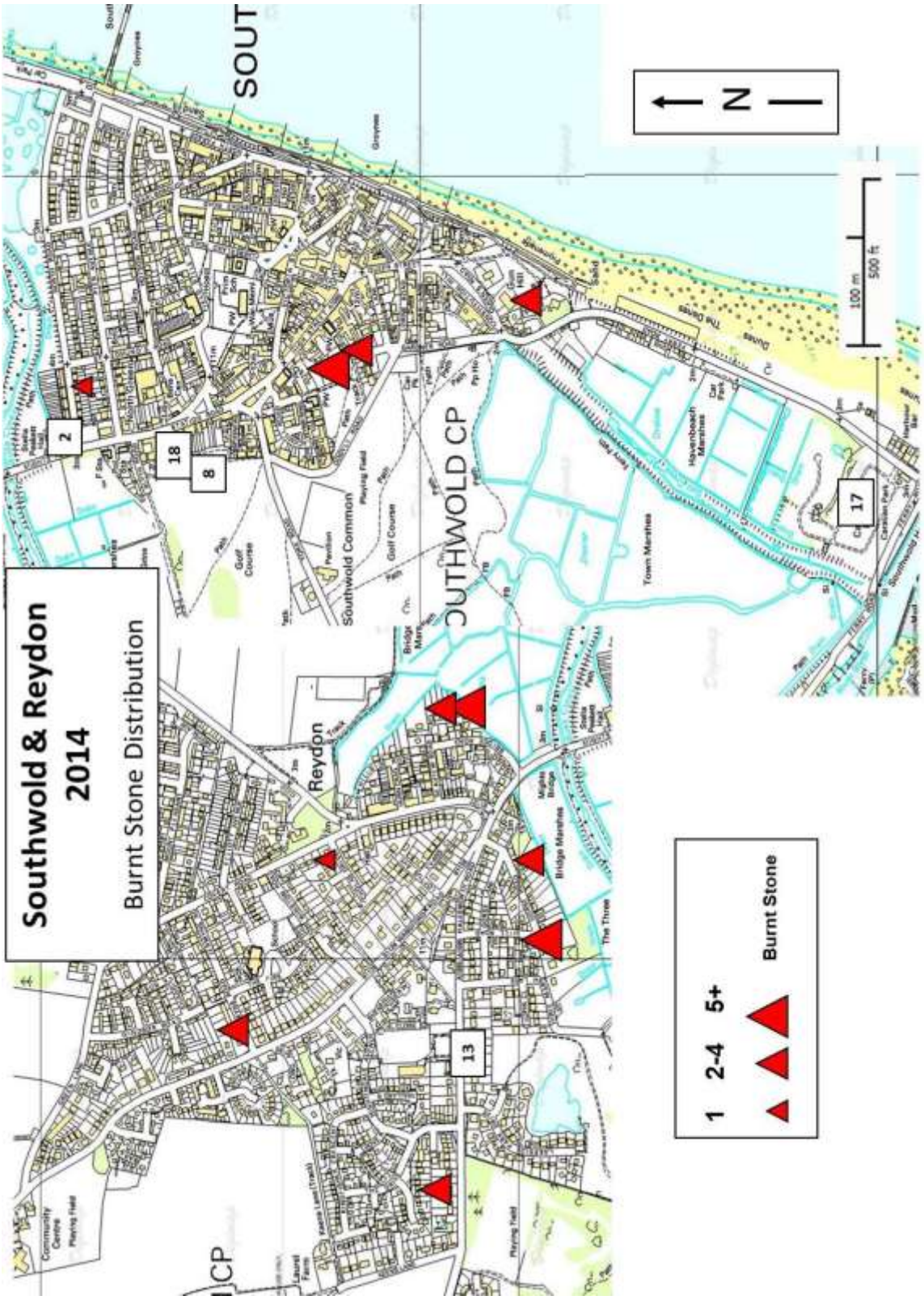

Figure 40: The distribution of burnt stone from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

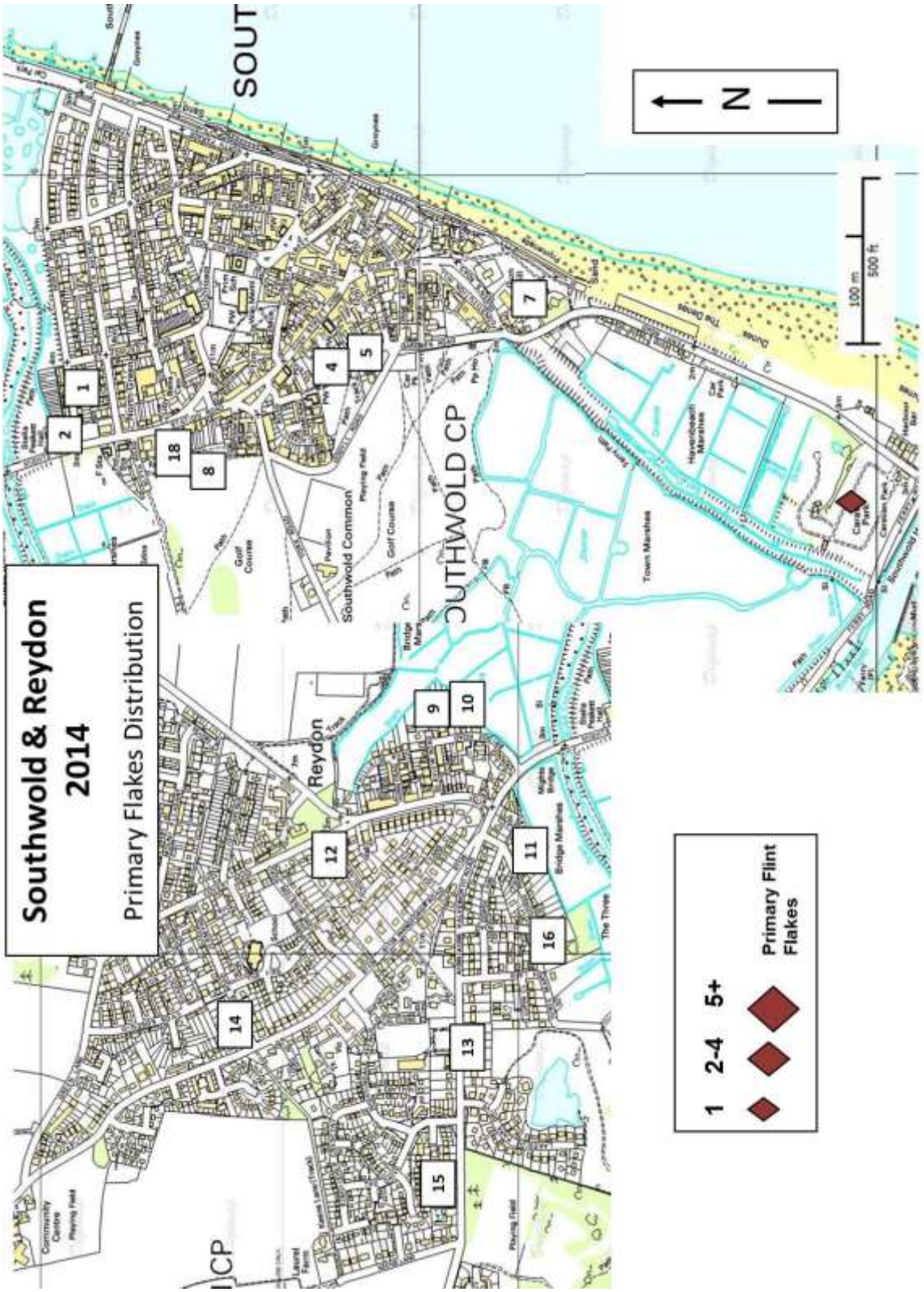

Figure 41: The distribution of primary flint flakes from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

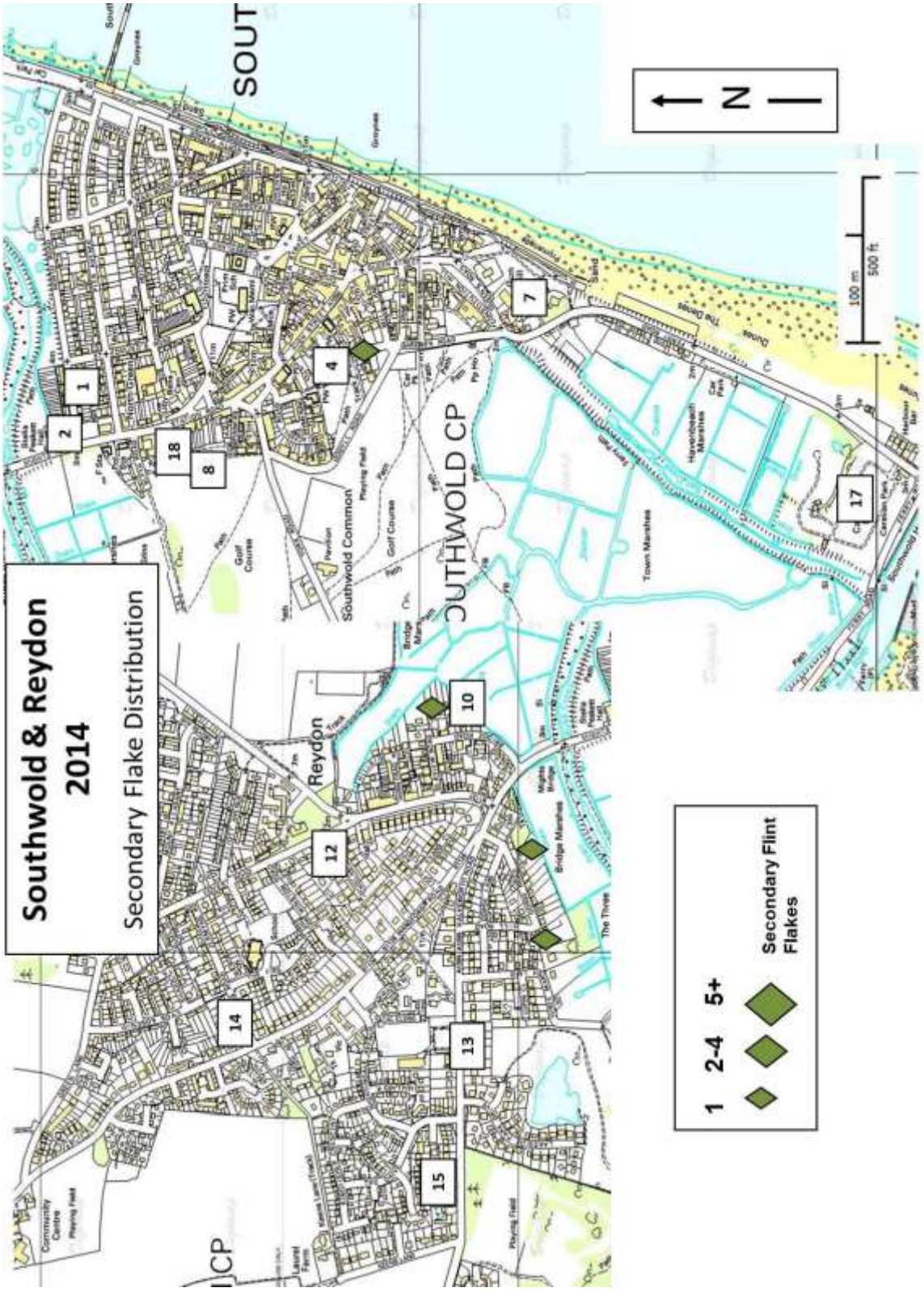

Figure 42: The distribution of the secondary flint flakes from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

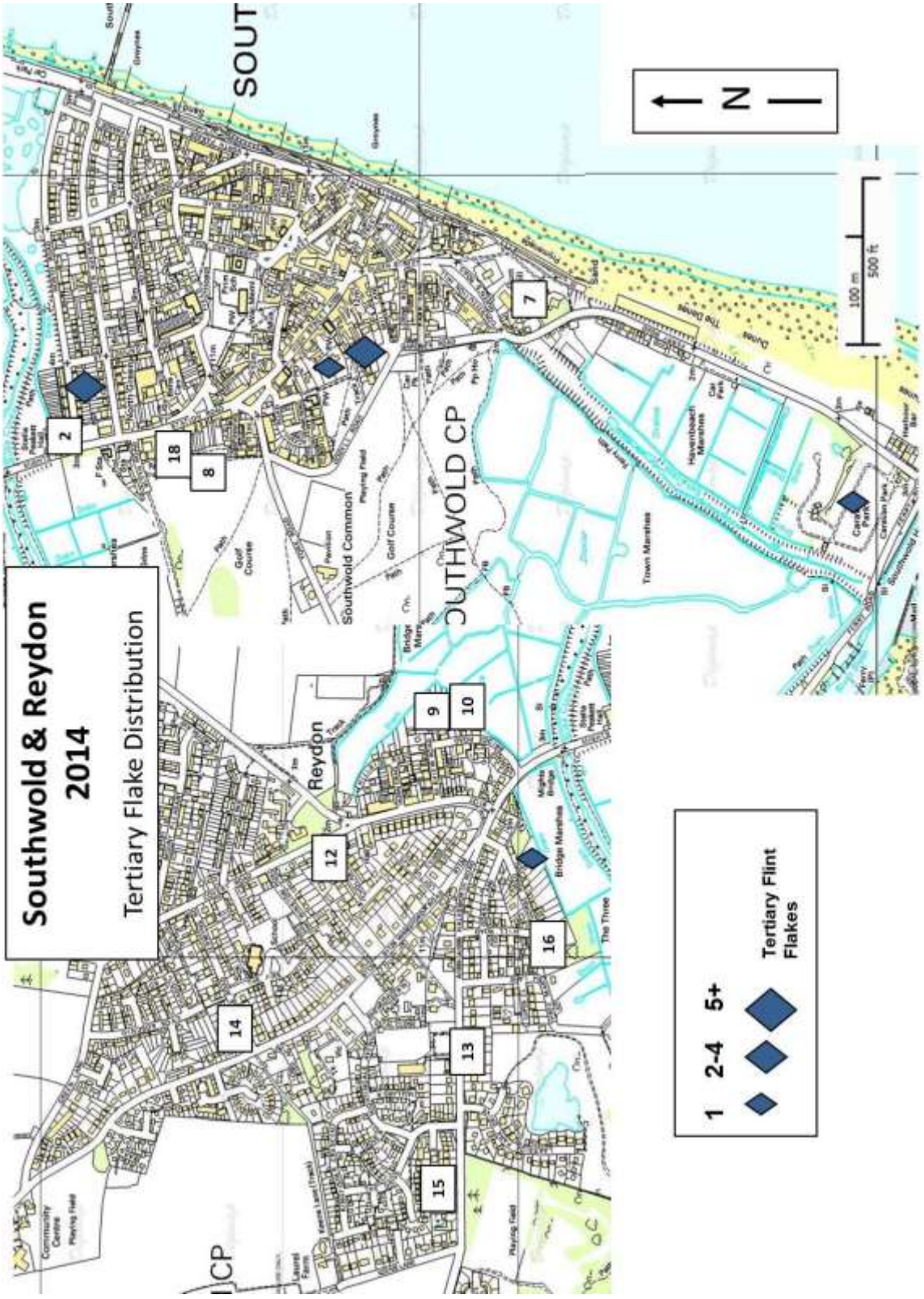

Figure 43: The distribution of the tertiary flint flakes from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

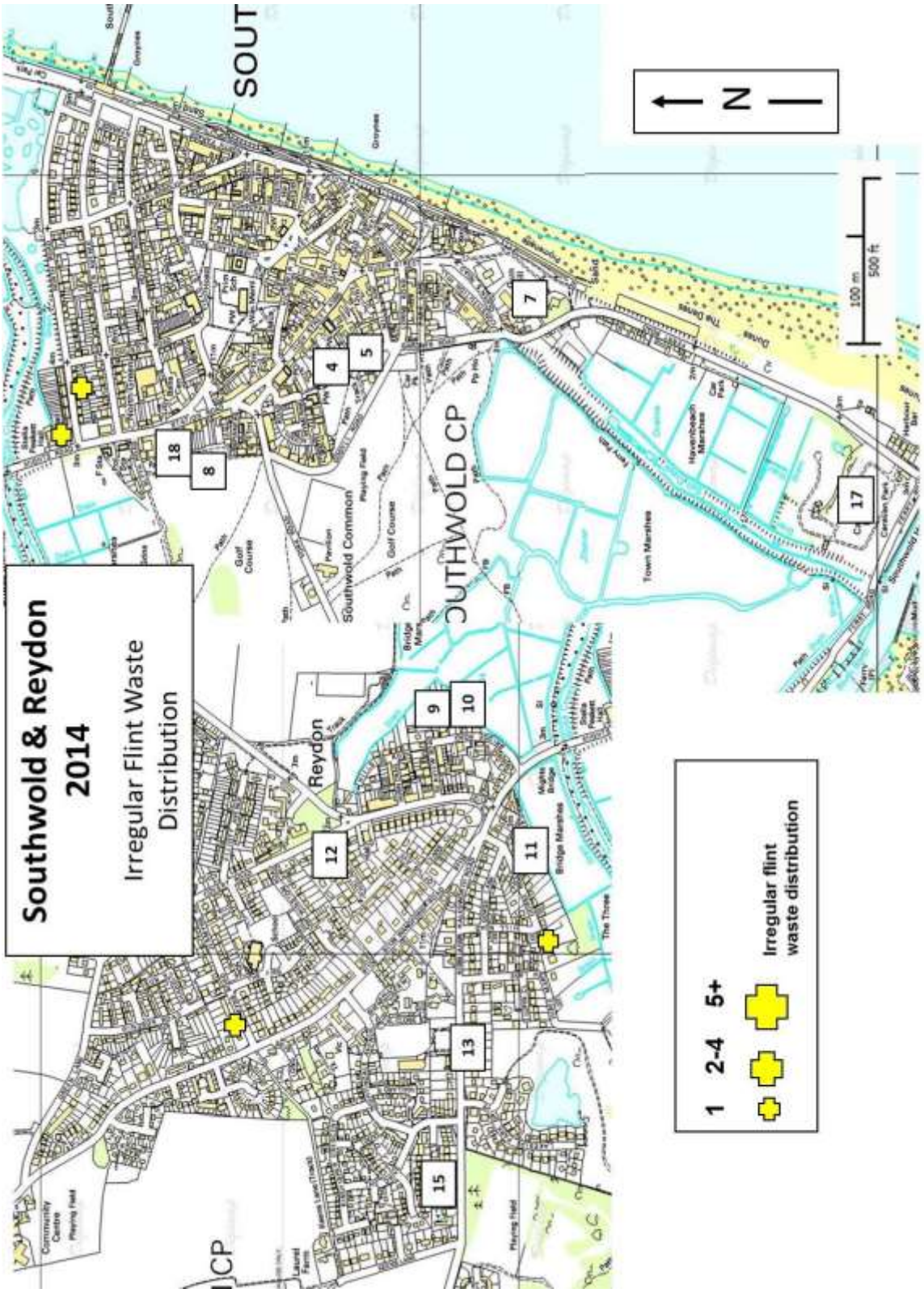

Figure 44: The distribution of the irregular flint waste from the Southwold and Reydon test pits

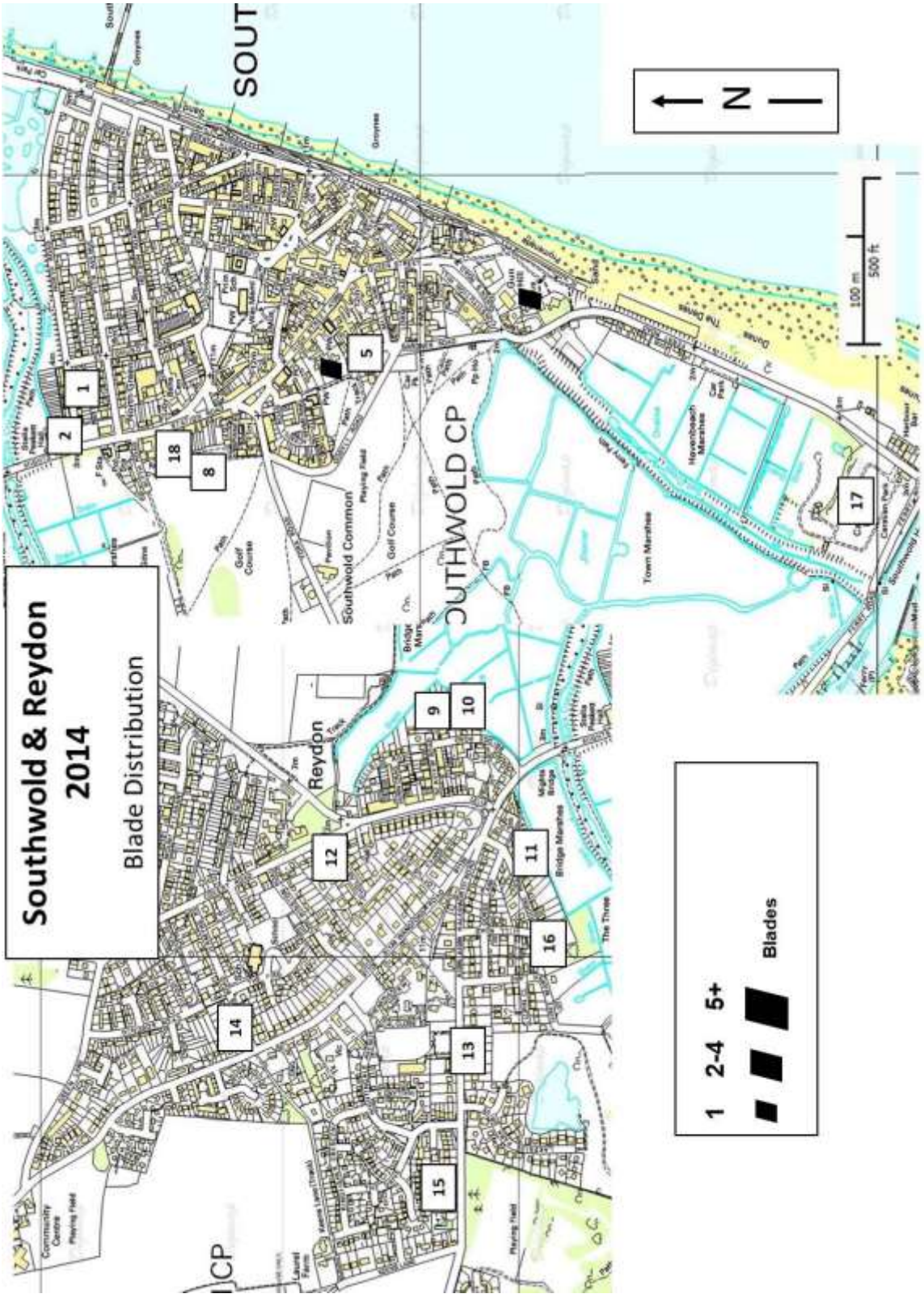

Figure 45: The distribution of the flint blades from the Southwold and Reydon test pits